



TURKISH YOUTH RESEARCH 2021



**TURKISH
YOUTH
RESEARCH 2021**

Prof. Ali Çağlar, Assoc. Prof. Türken Çağlar

**TURKISH
YOUTH
RESEARCH 2021**



Turkey Office of Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung Foundation

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Highlights

Research Title: Turkish Youth Research - 2021

Research Sponsor: Turkey Office of Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung Foundation

Purpose: This research aims to investigate the demographic, socio-economic and socio-political conditions of young people aged between 18 and 25 in the Republic of Turkey, as well as highlight the contemporary issues that matter to them and the values this generation holds, their perspectives, views, and their hopes for the future.

Method: The research approach used in this study is primary quantitative field-based research. The target data was collected using face-to-face questionnaires (survey technique). In addition, observation notes and secondary data techniques were employed.

Population and Sample: The research population consisted of the entire Republic of Turkey. In other words, a regional distribution was conducted according to the NUTS1 classification to subsume the entire country and questionnaires were carried out in a total of 28 cities throughout Turkey. Sampling was undertaken according to the urban population size criteria based on the following urban area classification:

a) Mega cities, **b)** Metropolitan cities, **c)** Medium and small-size cities. Detailed information on this approach is disclosed in this report throughout the following pages.

Research Period: 1st January 2021 – 15th January 2022
(Field Study - Data Collection: May 2021 – September 2021).

Quality Assurance: Each and every questionnaire used in the research was checked for information consistency during both the field study and data entry stages of the research.

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Preamble and Acknowledgments

The main purpose of this research is to determine the demographic, socio-economic and socio-political conditions of the Turkish youth aged between 18-25 who are citizens of the Republic of Turkey. Moreover, this study explores how important certain values and issues are to the youth, their perspectives, views, and hopes for the future. Turkey has a far younger population than the European average, so it is of vital importance to investigate the younger generation who will determine the future of Turkey, by uncovering their perspectives and exploring exactly what they really think about their country and the future.

This research was conducted as a Konrad Adenauer Stiftung Project. As may be apparent, an in-depth research study does not just materialize based on the efforts of one or two people! In practice, numerous people collaborated to carry out this research including the project general coordinator, project director(s), field coordinators and field research interviewers, data entry personnel, data analysts and report writers. In addition, we also acknowledge everyone who contributed during the data collection process in the field, ranging from government officials to local residents. Moreover, academic norms dictate that we

should acknowledge each person that has participated in this research. However, we hope that everyone will understand we are unable to name each participant due to the nature of this project.

However, we would like to extend our thanks to the employees of KAS, including the Head of KAS Turkey Walter Glos, Assistant Head Nils Lange and the Projects Unit Director Bekir Öncel for their genuine interest, assistance, and support throughout. We would also like to extend our thanks to Prof. Orhan Deniz (Van Yüzüncü Yıl University), Assoc. Prof. Ercan Şahbudak (Cumhuriyet University), Assoc. Prof. Güven Şeker, Assoc. Prof. Yusuf Sayın (Necmettin Erbakan University), Assoc. Prof. Serhat Tek (Bitlis Eren University), Faculty Member Dr. Sevra Fırıncı (Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University), Faculty Member Dr. Dilara Şeker (Van Yüzüncü Yıl University), Dr. Taylan Can Doğanay (Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey University), Dr. Nursen Aydın (Munzur University), Res. Asst. Şeyda Büşra Atalan (Bayburt University), Res. Asst. Cihat Uğurlu (Van Yüzüncü Yıl University) for their invaluable contributions to the field study and data collection; Filiz Aydın, Azmi Aydın and all our interviewers named in the “Field Study and Teams” section for their invaluable contribution to the data analysis, and to all those wonderful people we are unable to name here who greatly helped us in the field.

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Executive Summary

This study was conducted using face-to-face questionnaires which were completed by 3243 people in city centers throughout 28 Turkish provinces. Therefore, this is an extremely comprehensive piece of research incorporating the whole of Turkey.

The target population consists of individuals aged between of 18 and 25. This age group is known as **Generation Z** and it is often the focus of popular debate. This research, in a sense, can be characterized as a uniquely Generation Z focused study.

The methodology underpinning this report consists of frequency analysis, cross-tabulation analysis, and an evaluation of the data. The cross-tabulations analyze the relationships with respect to the variables of province, age, education, sex, and, as necessary, of region (NUTS1).

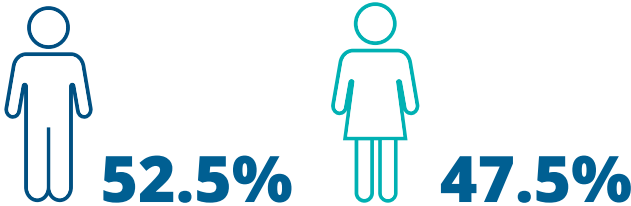
The main questions of the research can be outlined as follows:

- ▶ Socio-demographic and cultural structure of the Turkish youth,
- ▶ Their basic economic conditions and occupational status,
- ▶ The extent to which they give importance to various values and concepts of social life,
- ▶ The extent to which they demonstrate trust in institutions and individuals in Turkey,
- ▶ Their views and opinions on Turkey's current economic policies,
- ▶ Whether or not, they would remain in Turkey given the chance to leave the country,
- ▶ Their social media use,
- ▶ Their political and ideological identities,
- ▶ Their political opinions and preferences,
- ▶ Their attitudes towards and opinions on Syrian refugees in Turkey,
- ▶ Their thoughts on perceived challenges and threats awaiting Turkey and the World in the future.

The findings obtained from these basic questions can be summarized as follows:

Socio-Demographics

- **47.5%** of the participants are female, and **52.5%** are male.



- **The majority (92.5%) of the participants were born** in urban areas.



- **The total proportion of the participants** with a high-school degree and **higher is 93.1%.**
- **More than half (57.1%)** of the participants stated that they were **currently students.**
- **A significant majority (66.9%) of the participants do not have a regular job or a monthly income and rely on financial support from their family members/ parents.**
- The majority (**64.8%**) of the participants **live in homes shared with four or more people.**
- The proportion of those who state that they speak a language other than Turkish (including Kurdish) is **55.8%**. These additional languages are mostly European languages. The most widely spoken additional language is English (**53.7%**.)



- More than half (**58.4%**) of all participants live in their own homes (with their families).
- The level of importance that the participants attach to certain values in their lives is as follows:
 - » My family is important – very important to me **96.6%**,
 - » Being honest is important – very important to me **96.6%**,
 - » Being ethical is important – very important to me **95.7%**,
 - » Animal rights are important – very important to me **93.2%**,
 - » Being educated is important – very important to me **91.8%**,
 - » Protection of the environment is important – very important to me **90.6%**,
 - » The Turkish Flag is important – very important to me **89.7%**,
 - » The Republic of Turkey is important – very important to me **87.4%**,
 - » Atatürk is important – very important to me **83.3%**,
 - » My religion is important – very important to me **72.7%**,
 - » Being a Turk is important – very important to me **71.6%**,
 - » Being a Muslim is important – very important to me **70.5%**,
 - » My friends are important – very important to me **82.9%**,
 - » My relatives are important – very important to me **42.7%**,
 - » My neighbors are important – very important to me **24.9%**.



Respondents' opinions on the socio-economic structure of Turkey

- The proportion of those stating that Turkey is an economically underdeveloped country is **48.5%** and that of those who describe the nation as a moderately developed country is **45.1%**.
- The majority considered the income distribution in Turkey as unequal and unfair: **82.9%**.
- Participants stated that the unemployment rate in Turkey was too high: **87.3%**.
- Almost all the of the participants follow national and global current affairs closely: **95.1%**, **55%** of them stated that they reasonably followed national and global current affairs, while **40.1%** of them stated that they somewhat did so.
- Almost all the participants stated that there were obvious problems in Turkey: **99.1%**.
- Among the most widely experienced top three problems in Turkey, economic problems were ranked first with a rate of **17.8%**.
- As a priority problem, economic issues were cited by **74.5%** of the respondents raising this issue as an area which will be the most problematic for Turkey in the future.
- The proportion of those who do not see the future of Turkey as positive is **62.8%**. The proportion of those who stated that they felt completely hopeless about the future of Turkey was **35.2%**, while that of those who responded that they were hopeful despite an uncertain outlook for the future of Turkey was **27.6%**.
- A significant majority of the participants (**72.9%**) stated that they would like to live in another country, if given the chance. Among the countries named, Europe (primarily Germany, England and France), Scandinavian countries (Sweden, Norway, Finland), USA and Canada were the most frequently mentioned. The proportion of those who stated that they would not go to another country even if given the chance, and want to remain in Turkey regardless of circumstances is **27.1%**.

The individuals and institutions participants trust/don't trust

- The participants put their trust in science and the scientists the most (**70.3%**)
- Most participants trust the military and the army (**61.8%**)
- The participants trust the law enforcement agencies (the Police) moderately (**47.5%**)
- Just **19.4%** of the participants stated that they trusted the President of Turkey; and **80.6%** of them stated that they did not trust the President.
- A significant majority of the participants do not trust clerics. The proportion of those who stated that they trusted clerics (religion officials) was just **16.9%**.
- The majority of the participants do not trust the courts and the justice system in Turkey. The proportion of those who stated that they trusted the courts and the justice system is only **11.9%**.

- A significant majority of the participants do not trust journalists and TV program producers. Only **6.9%** of the participants stated that they trusted journalists and TV program producers.
- The proportion of those who stated that they trusted political parties was only **4.4%**.
- The proportion of those who stated that they trusted politicians was only **3.7%**.
- Their level of trust in International Organizations (UN, NATO, EU) and selected foreign powers (USA, Russia, China, France and England) is below **10%**. The proportion of those who stated that they trusted the UN was **13.4%**, and that of those who stated they trusted Germany was **11.7%**.

Social structures and social issues

- The proportion of the participants who are members of an NGO is relatively low at **14.2%**.
- “Being a good person” took first place (**40.9%**), amongst the respondents’ most valued future goals.
- The proportion of those who believe in Allah and describe themselves as very devoted is **29.8%**. The proportion of the respondents with some level of religious belief, whilst not identifying as particularly devoted made up **56.9%**, and deists (a person who believes in God, but not in a specific religion) made up **7.3%**, of the respondents. Those who identify as an atheist or agnostic was **4.6%**.
- Overall, the youth are reasonably (moderately) satisfied with their current life: **55.2%**.
- Young people make the important decisions about their lives together with their parents: **50%**.
- The proportion of those who feel that they have spare time is **87.8%**. The younger generation mostly spend their spare time on the internet playing video games (**35.2%**) and with their friends (**22%**).
- The proportion of those who read books aside from academic textbooks is **71%**.
- The proportion of the ones who have been to see a theatre play is **80.4%**.
- The proportion of those who have been to see an opera or a ballet dance and/or a music concert is **33.2%**.
- More than half of the participants stated that they either exercised or participated in sports even if not regularly: **58.3%**.
- Almost all of them (**92.3%**) think romantic relationships between women and men before marriage are normal.
- The majority (**80%**) believe women and men are equal, while **10.6%** feel women are superior. The proportion of those who see men as superior is **9.4%**.
- The majority (**71.6%**) experience problems with others in their daily lives. They more often experience issues with their families/parents if they live in the same house (**28.2%**). Having issues with their friends took second place (**23.4%**).

Their social media usage

- Almost all the participants **(98.2%)** use social media.
- They use mostly frequently - WhatsApp **(87.6%)**, YouTube **(76.1%)**, Instagram **(73.7%)** and Twitter **(41.7%)**.
- Young people spend long hours on social media. The proportion of those who spend between 1 and 6 hours on average per day is high at **76.6%**.
- The youth mostly watch videos **(15.3%)** and use social media for messaging **(15.1%)**.
- Young people mostly follow national and global current affairs on their cell phones using the internet **(80.1%)**.

Their political preferences and opinions

- Many respondents **(42%)** feel that if Turkey became a member of EU, it would greatly benefit Turkey. The proportion of those who do not approve of Turkey's future membership of the EU is **14.2%**. The proportion of those who do not hold an informed opinion is **40.6%**.
- More than half of the youth **(62.5%)** are not satisfied with the current government/administration in Turkey.
- Almost all participants **(99.1%)** stated that there were pressing problems in Turkey.
- The most commonly experienced problems in Turkey ranked from highest to lowest are poor economic conditions **(17.8%)**, unemployment **(16.1%)**, the perceived low-quality of the education system **(15.8%)** and nepotism/favoritism, corruption and bribery **(15.4%)**.
- The respondents stated that politicians as a whole, both the government and opposition parties together were responsible for the problems in Turkey **(38.9%)**. The President of the Republic was also deemed responsible for these problems but slightly less so than the government and the opposition **(34.6%)**.
- A small group **(5.7%)** stated that the opposition parties were responsible for the problems experienced in Turkey. When they were asked further to explain why, they argued, "opposition parties do not oppose as well as they should, so allowing AKP to stay in charge; therefore, they are ultimately responsible".
- A significant majority **(65.9%)** believe that human rights are not respected in Turkey.
- The respondents mostly see themselves ideologically as Atatürkist-Kemalist **(20.5%)**. Those who describe themselves as apolitical and without any ideology make up **18.8%**.
- Except the age group 18-19, **87.9%** of the others voted in the last election.
- In the last election (31st March 2019), **28.2%** of the participants voted for the main opposition party, the CHP and **20.1%** of them voted for the ruling party AKP.

- If hypothetically speaking, an election was held tomorrow (May – September 2021), the parties that younger generation would be inclined to vote for are the CHP at **23.9%** and the AKP at a much lower **10.0%**. However, the proportion of those who are undecided, who either would choose not to vote or refused to answer was a substantial **44.8%**.
- When the participants were asked which leader they admired the most amongst the politicians who were currently party leaders in Turkey, the most popular response was "none of them" (**20.1%**). Recep Tayyip Erdoğan took second place with an approval rating of **16.8%** among the participants. Although his name was not formally included on the list of permitted answers in the questionnaire, **16.3%** of the participants answered that they supported Mansur Yavaş.

Their opinions regarding Syrian refugees

- The majority of young people (**80.4%**) disapprove of the current refugee policy and would like to see it reformed.
- They also stated that **when there was peace in Syria**, Syrians should be repatriated (**56.8%**). The proportion of those who wanted Syrians to be sent to other countries aside from Turkey was **19.9%**. In short, **76.7%** of the youth would like to see Syrians move elsewhere.
- The respondents felt that Syrians should be supported with health care and basic welfare (food) by public funds (**26.6%**), but they specifically emphasized that Turkey's own citizens should be prioritized **41.7%**. In other words, they feel that "our own citizens should be helped instead of the Syrians".
- The respondents believed that if Syrians were to remain in Turkey, they would not be able to integrate into Turkish society (**75.8%**). The main reason given was cultural differences and lifestyle preference between Syrians and Turks.
- The proportion of those who believe that there are significant problems ahead for Turkey in the near future is a substantial **98.3%**.
- When asked to rank the most significant three problems that Turkey will face in the future, the respondents highlighted economic collapse, rising inflation and the cost of living (**74.5%**). In second place came the numbers of refugees in Turkey (**27.4%**). After raising these issues, the respondents repeated their view that there were too many refugees in Turkey (**25%**).
- It was felt that the most important problems facing the world in the near future were global warming, climate change and drought (**28.3%**). In the second-place wars – disagreements and conflicts between countries (**26.3%**) were mentioned. The third most important problem highlighted was economic crises (**23.1%**).

To draw together an overall profile, the Turkish youth (aged between 18 and 25) are heavy social media users, speak foreign languages, are very conscious towards human and social values, prioritize contemporary scientific thought over traditional conservative values, are mostly Atatürkist-Kemalist in a political sense, are skeptical of the political landscape, follow domestic political events closely, follow international affairs, believe in gender equality and human & animal rights, are sensitive to environment issues, are low in trust regarding the basic national institutional structures. Interestingly, they demand change, even in a backdrop that may appear overwhelming and hopeless. In a nutshell, they have a truly promising profile! Although these generalizations do differ according to the sociological and ethnic structures of the provinces, overall, these values shine through consistently throughout the country.

Turkey and the world are changing very rapidly. One of the most important factors leading to this rapid change is undoubtedly the increase in interpersonal and inter-communal communication as a result of technological advances, as well as the evolving attitudes and behaviors of people, and the changing lifestyles and increased mobility that occur in societies as a result. Although the trends and developments that affect generations lead to a conflict between tradition and innovation, it seems inevitable that new structures will emerge in the process and that society will shift and reorganize accordingly as new equilibriums are found.

In light of this, important social contributions will emerge from knowledge producers in all areas of life. In other words, policy makers and decision makers in social, economic, and political realms must seek to understand and take on board the insights into new generations. It is more important than ever that policy makers engage with the youth at this time of rapid social change.

We genuinely believe that this research will help to serve this purpose and thank you in advance for reading our work.

Introduction

This research consists of a study on the Turkish youth, focusing exclusively on the 18-25 age group. The main purpose is to explore the status of the Turkish youth aged between 18–25 across the country, their lives, challenges, how important certain values are to them, their levels of trust in national and international institutions and political figures, their views about the economic, cultural, social, political issues, their hopes and expectations, their views about Syrian refugees, and their thoughts about Turkey and the World.

To attain this purpose, the present study was divided into five main sections. The first section, along with a general “introduction”, features general information on the research. Secondly, the study’s methodology is outlined. Thirdly, conceptual explanations and descriptions are formed about the concept of “youth.” The fourth section analyzes and presents the research findings categorized under each of the appropriate headings. That section also contains some cross-

tabulations to determine the correlations with different variables. Lastly, the study concludes with a general “summary” conclusion.

As is widely recognized, social sciences research focuses on people, society and their structures, relations, methods of communication, and the cause-effect relationships of their life experiences. The main purpose is to generate insights for future designs based on determining the current status quo. And this is where the present research is firmly positioned. In other words, this research derives information on the contemporary status of the Turkish youth in 2021 and their experiences, problems, opinions, and expectations, by entering their world. Policy makers and decision makers will clearly benefit from this research, as it will provide them with the opportunity to design the future policy to engage with the youth based on these insights and findings. We, alas, must be guided by the fact that **“those who cannot design their future cannot manage their future.”**

Section I

I. Research Problem

This section initially provides the purpose and scope of the research. In other words, the following questions are clarified within this heading: What is the main problem of the research? On what key topic(s) does the research focus? What main questions does the research seek to answer? What are the underlying assumptions? This section also clarifies ‘what’ and ‘whys’ the research encompasses, in short, outlining what its limits are.

The subject of this research is the Turkish youth. In other words, the target population is the youth aged between 18 – 25. This age group is also called Generation Z, itself recently a subject of popular debate. The present research may, in a sense, be also considered a Generation Z themed piece of research.

The research was conducted with 3243 people using face-to-face interviews – survey technique in 28 Turkish provinces. It is a comprehensive piece of research encompassing the entire country of Turkey. As is widely known, according to the TurkStat (the Turkish Statistics Institute) data, Turkey's total population as of 31st December 2020 is 83,614,362, 93% of which live in urban areas¹. The current total

number of provinces in Turkey is 81 as of October 2021.

Turkey has a young population compared to other European countries. Again, according to the TurkStat data, the total population of the age group 18 – 25 is approximately 7 million. A large majority of them will soon vote for the first time in their lives and will have the chance to have their say on the future of Turkey. In other words, Turkey has a young population in comparison to other European countries and it is essential to explore, and scientifically establish, who this population group is, what their current status is, their problems, expectations, socio-demographic information, their values, what they think about the EU and other actors and countries driving the world such as the UN, U.S., England, Russia and China, their views of threats and challenges awaiting Turkey and the world as well as environment issues and social media, their social media usage, their political attitudes and preferences, who their favorite political party leader is, their thoughts about Syrian immigrants, and what they really want. For, the youth demographic is a very important and invaluable resource for not only Turkey but for all countries in the world. Although there have been some screening research conducted from time to time on different sections of the Turkish youth (e.g., high school youth, university youth etc.), different age groups (e.g., 15 – 25, 15 – 30)

¹ <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Adrese-Dayali-Nufus-Kayit-Sistemi-Sonuclari-2020-37210>

and particular topics (political preferences, voting behavior etc.) (please see Akdağ, 2021; Baş, 2017; British Council, undated; Genar Research, 2018; Konda, 2011; Kondrad Adenauer Stiftung- KAS, 2017; Saadet Party, 2017; Sencar, 2013; SODEV, 2020), there has never been an investigation as comprehensive and contemporary as the present research. Therefore, exploring this critically important group in Turkey from different perspectives in order to derive relevant findings will both help ensure a better understanding of the youth and provide data to policy makers and strategists.

Based on these requirements, scientific research in the form of a field study was conducted with subjects that fall under the target population group to gauge their views, opinions, perspectives, and expectations. Subsequently, recommendations were sought with the following questions. The main questions are summarized as follows:

1. What is the socio-demographic information and status of the Turkish youth?
2. How do the Turkish youth define itself and with what identity and values?
3. What are the problem priorities of the Turkish youth? What do they see as a problem?
4. What do the Turkish youth think about the future? What are their goals and expectations??
5. What are the religious values of the Turkish youth?
6. How important are the human and social values to the Turkish youth?
7. How much do the Turkish youth trust the national and foreign institutions and actors?
8. What do the Turkish youth think about living in Turkey or in another country?
9. How do they we feel about and see Turkey's economic situation?
10. How do the Turkish youth define itself ideologically and in what group do they see themselves?
11. What are the political attitudes and preferences of the Turkish youth?
12. Who is the most favorite political leader of the Turkish youth?
13. Which political party would the Turkish youth think about voting for if there were an election tomorrow?

14. Who do the Turkish youth hold responsible for the problems in Turkey, if any?
15. What are the thoughts and attitudes of the Turkish youth toward Syrian immigrants?
16. What are the threats and challenges the Turkish youth think that await both Turkey and the world?
17. Are there any other issues they feel important apart from the above?

In addition to the above main research questions, the questionnaire also featured additional questions about their marital status, education, income, social media usage, leisure time, following Turkey and the world's current affairs etc. Please see additional information on these various topics in APPENDIX 1: Questionnaire.

The next section describes the methodology of the research. In other words, it describes the research population and sample, data collection tools, field personnel training, pilot study, field study and data collection and analysis.

Section II

II. Method

This research consists of a field study which features both quantitative and qualitative aspects. Data from surveys forms its quantitative aspect, while the part based on observation and secondary data is its qualitative aspect. However, we must emphasize that the primary data collection tool was the questionnaire. In particular, it was intended to test and support the qualitative data collected through observations and secondary data techniques, and provide the quantitative data collected during the surveys enabling a more concrete analysis.

This section mostly describes the preparations for and the logistics details of the field study. After the study's population and sample are initially described, it describes how the survey was prepared, where and how it was initially tested, how the questionnaire was finalized, the selection of the field study personnel, formation of the field research personnel, their training and the pre-trial – pilot study following the training and data collection and analysis processes.

2.1. Research Population and Sample

The research population is the provincial areas of the Republic of Turkey (RoT). As is widely known, the Republic of Turkey is divided into 7 main geographical regions. These are Marmara, Black Sea, Aegean, Central Anatolia, Eastern Anatolia, Mediterranean and Southeast Anatolia. The following image shows these regions. As mentioned above, according to the TurkStat data, 93% of the Turkish population currently live in urban centers. Therefore, rural areas were not included in the sample.

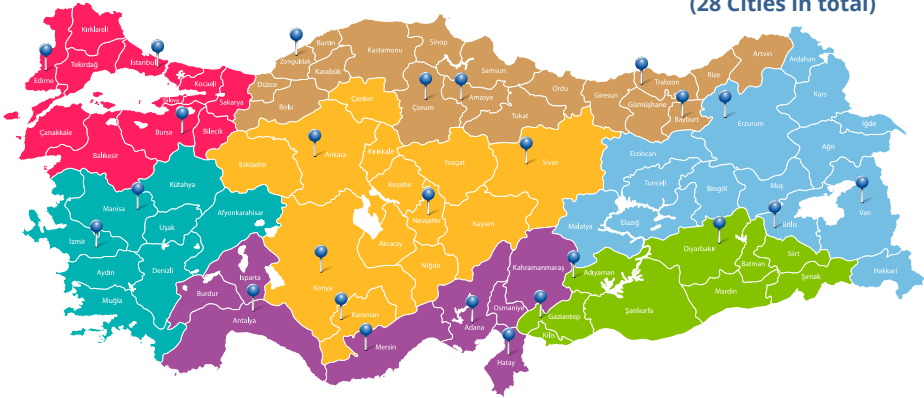
The research was conducted throughout 28 provinces. The provinces selected as the research field were determined by a three-level categorization. These criteria can be listed as follows:

a. Mega Cities: Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir.

b. Metropolitan Cities: Bursa, Manisa, Konya, Antalya, Gaziantep, Diyarbakır, Samsun, Van, Trabzon, Mersin, Adana, Hatay.

c. Relatively medium-small sized cities: Erzurum, Sivas, Zonguldak, Karaman, Bitlis, Bayburt, Erzincan, Çorum, Amasya, Tunceli, Adıyaman, Nevşehir, Edirne. The population of the cities in this group ranges between 80,000 to 750,000.

Figure 1. Geographical Regions of Turkey and Cities Included in the Research (28 Cities in total)



As is apparent, the cities included in the sample represent the whole of Turkey regionally, and hence, its city-based populations. During the research planning, a sample of 2180 people were identified, however, it was later decided that reaching more research units would improve the research validity and reliability, and as a result, 3,243 people were interviewed and face-to-face surveys were administered. The sample distribution shows that Istanbul ranks first with 9.1%. This is followed by Ankara with 6.8% and Izmir with 5.5%. The research’s regional distribution apart from the provinces are presented in tables according to NUTS1 classification. In addition, the distribution of provinces included in the research, sample and the number of surveys distributed are also provided by regions. The region where surveys were most administered is the Western Anatolia with 15.3%. One of the strengths of this study is the immense effort put in to ensure high quality sampling.

Figure 2. Turkey NUTS1 Regions Map

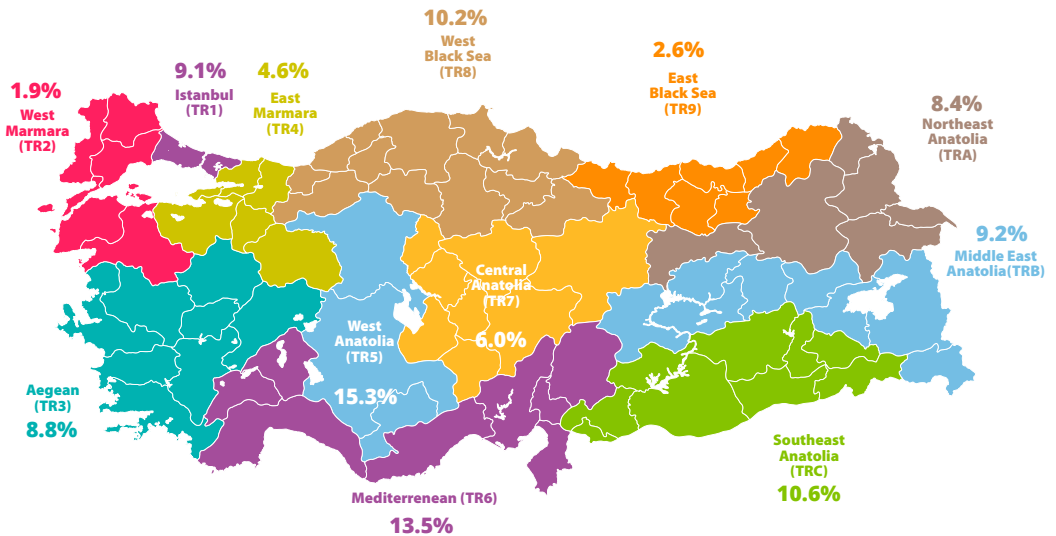
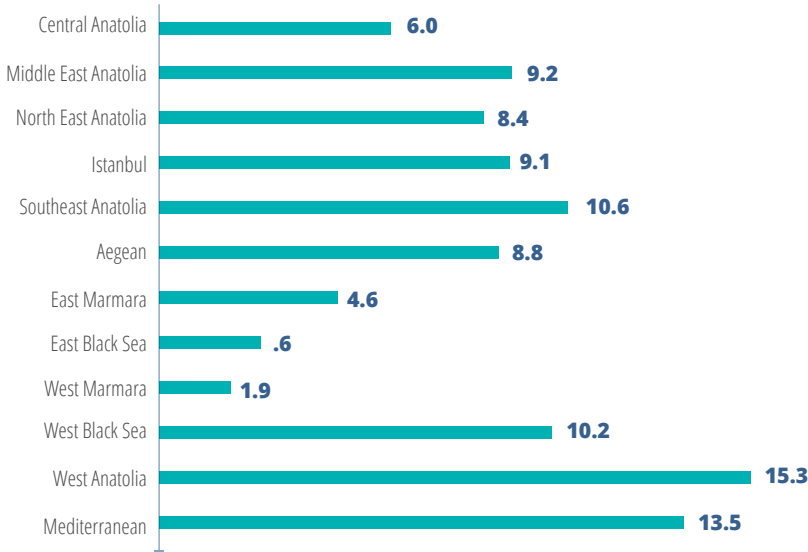


Figure 3. Percentage Breakdown of Provinces Included in the Research According to NUTS1 Classification



NUTS is the “Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics” commonly used by European Union member countries. According to this classification, Turkey is divided into various regions. Turkey, according to NUTS1, a NUTS classification, is divided into 12 regions. This regional division is based on the demographic, social, cultural, and economic similarities and differences between the country’s different regions. The following are the provinces included in the research to represent these 12 regions:

MEDITERRANEAN: Adana, Antalya, Hatay and Mersin.

WEST ANATOLIA: Ankara, Karaman and Konya.

WEST BLACK SEA: Amasya, Çorum, Samsun ve Zonguldak.

WEST MARMARA: Edirne.

EAST BLACK SEA: Trabzon.

EAST MARMARA: Bursa.

AEGEAN: Izmir ve Manisa.

SOUTHEAST ANATOLIA: Adıyaman, Diyarbakır and Gaziantep.

ISTANBUL: Istanbul.

NORTHEAST ANATOLIA: Bayburt, Erzincan and Erzurum.

CENTRAL ANATOLIA: Nevşehir and Sivas.

MIDDLE EAST ANATOLIA: Bitlis, Tunceli and Van.

The following table shows the provinces where the research was conducted, their proportions in the overall population of Turkey, the sample distribution and the total number of surveys administered.

Table 1. Provinces Included in the Research, Their Proportions in the Overall Population and Number of Samples

CITIES	City Population	% in the Turkey population	SURVEYS COMPLETED		
			Sample	Actual	%
Ankara	5 663 322	6.77	170	220	6.8
Konya	2 250 020	2.69	110	176	5.4
Karaman	254 919	0.31	60	100	3.1
Çorum	530 126	0.63	80	84	2.6
Zonguldak	591 204	0.71	80	92	2.8
Trabzon	811 901	0.97	70	84	2.6
Samsun	1 356 079	1.62	90	95	2.9
Sivas	635 889	0.76	70	104	3.2
Erzurum	758 279	0.91	80	105	3.2
Erzincan	234 431	0.28	50	99	3.1
Bayburt	81 910	0.09	50	67	2.1
Bitlis	350 994	0.42	60	100	3.1
Van	1 149 342	1.37	90	128	3.9
Diyarbakır	1 783 431	2.13	110	135	4.2
Gaziantep	2 101 157	2.51	110	148	4.6
Mersin	1 868 757	2.24	110	119	3.7
Hatay	1 659 320	2.00	90	100	3.1
Antalya	2 548 308	3.04	120	126	3.9
Bursa	3 101 833	3.71	120	150	4.6
Manisa	1 450 616	1.73	60	106	3.3
Izmir	4 394 694	5.26	150	179	5.5
Istanbul	15 462 452	18.49	250	295	9.1
Edirne	587 960	0.70	0	60	1.9
Adana	2 258 718	2.70	0	92	2.8
Tunceli	83 443	0.10	0	70	2.2
Nevşehir	304 962	0.36	0	90	2.8
Adıyaman	632 459	0.76	0	60	1.9
Amasya	335 494	0.40	0	59	1.8
GRAND TOTAL	53,242,020	63.68	2,180	3,243	100

The above-mentioned field study was completed precisely as planned and designed. In other words, the field study was completed with 3,243 survey forms in total completed face to face with the participants. No significant problems were experienced during the research. The study was conducted in accordance with the scientific research, scientific method norms and ethics.

2.2. Data Collection Tools and Pilot Study

The primary data collection tool for this research is the surveys. The data collection tools were designed and developed by the project director and assistant project director. The completed survey form was first submitted to the project sponsor (KAS) for information purposes and approval and following agreement and preliminary approval on the survey format and the questions, a pilot study was conducted in Ankara. In other words, this pilot study ensured that the questions in the survey form worked in the field, the research units understood each question sufficiently, and explored whether there were any uncompleted items and additional questions.

Following on from the training of the interviewers and the team leader – field coordinator, the interviewers administered the survey to each other to familiarize themselves with the questions. As a result of the evaluations received, the survey was reviewed again to make them usable for the main sample. Afterwards, actual trial surveys were conducted for testing purposes between a few of the interviewers and selected female and male young respondents (40 people) with different profiles. Any necessary corrections and changes were accordingly made in order to finalize the questionnaire. In other words, the survey questions prepared as data collection tools were tested under a preliminary trial to ensure validity and reliability. During these processes, the following questions were specifically raised and met:

1. Does each subject understand the same meaning from the same question?
2. Do the prepared questions collect the required data for the topics posed by the research problem?
3. Are the prepared questions sufficient in terms of quantity and the content?
4. Are the interviewers in agreement on the intention of each question?

To put it briefly, the pre-trial was intended to see whether the content of the questionnaire, the terms and concepts used therein were clear to the respondents, whether the response categories were suitable and sufficient, to determine whether the skips and filters worked effectively, and to understand whether the field personnel had acquired the required levels of skill.

As stated, the primary data collection tool in the research is surveys. However, other supporting data was collected by the trained interviewers with the observation technique in addition to the face-to-face surveys. The observations each interviewer and field coordinator considered significant were also collected for use as supporting data in the analysis of the findings. In addition, secondary data was also collected from the current literature for use in line with the research objectives.

2.3. Training of Field Personnel - Interviewers

The survey - questionnaire was first introduced to the interviewers from Ankara by the project director and assistant project director as part of a comprehensive training. They were informed in great detail about the socio-cultural structure and characteristics of the surveyed provinces, what was expected of each question, what to

do from the first meeting to the responses of each question and interview transitions, and what to pay attention in their attire with the suggestion to be cleanly shaved and wear makeup etc. In addition, university academic personnel in some regions assisted, and field teams were created locally due to the Corona Virus risk.

Other interviewers and field coordinators arranged regionally whose names are provided above received the same training as the interviewers in Ankara did from the project director and assistant project director via Zoom calls. The local teams were also trained in detail about the research ethics, the aims and expectations of each question, what to do from the first meeting to the responses of each question and interview transitions, and their attire, with the suggestion to be cleanly shaved and to wear makeup and what to pay attention to. In addition, the sensitivities of the citizens-youth, the body language and vocabulary to be used for communication, regional differences and the characteristics of the localities were also explained to them by the project director and assistant project director in detail.

2.4. Field Study – Quantitative Data Collection

Following the finalization of the survey – questionnaire, the field personnel candidates were identified who would conduct the field study – the surveys. Following their training, the field study was performed in the relevant city centers in accordance with the determined daily schedule. Field data collection took place between May – September 2021. All research field teams reported to the project director - project

general coordinator and successfully and smoothly completed their task.

2.5. Data Entry and Data Analysis

The surveys completed on the field were first checked by the project director one by one, responses to other options were recorded and sent to the 'Data Entry Office' for data entry. The data entry coordinator checked each of the questionnaires received from the field, recorded them in the "Application Monitoring Tables" and encoded the open-ended responses to few uncoded questions and some questions.

Afterwards, the data was entered and checked in PCs using a bespoke package prepared using the package programs designed by PCEdit (The United Nations Software Package for Data and Editing) - (UNFPA) the United Nations Population Fund. After double checking the data entries, frequencies and cross-tabulations were created using IBM SPSS Statistics Data Editor v20, which offers a statistical program for social sciences. The acquired data, tables were analyzed, evaluated, and presented under each relevant heading.

This completes the details and description of the research methodology. The next section describes the conceptual framework of the research. In other words, it features the definition and descriptions of our concept of youth.

Section III

III. The Conceptual Framework of the Research

3.1. Definition and Scope of Youth

The literature and many previous studies seem to refer to a biological period before adulthood which is categorized as childhood and youth. Considering pre-adulthood under these two headings appears to be a broad approach. Childhood and youth are each argued to distinguish themselves in terms of certain physical and mental criteria. In general, what determines the definition of pre-adulthood appears to be the social construction. The concepts of both youth and childhood have varied based on the cultural and historical changes.

Ansel (2005: 8-9) says that the concept of childhood was considered equal to youth before the 15th century, and states that children were considered adults after infancy which meant physical dependence. The necessity to be part of production and economic life also defines youth physically. In the past, the concept of youth, in the most general sense, referred to the ability to adapt to the physical conditions upon acquiring the ability to meet the basic needs. During the 19th century, with the introduction of schooling in modern nation states, childhood was reduced to

its specific domain, and youth featured mental development as well as physical development. In this context, the concept of youth appears to be defined in line with the political, economic, and social development of society. Today, now that the biological and physiological definition is a thing of the past, youth is considered an important factor which determines the political, economic, and social future in daily life and represents the intersection between the past and the future.

Youth, within the social and political institutions of societies, is unsuitable for a central conceptualization in terms of the forms of cultural codes. However, youth can be described as a universal phenomenon through the concepts that are a part of its definition. Warming (2013: 117), while considering youth as a complex concept, points to the ability to expound the scope of the concept of youth in terms of a social construction process. The main concepts which fall under the concept of youth are identity, family, education, production and consumption, employment and unemployment, media, technology, and future. In the contemporary world, the phenomenon of youth is addressed

through these concepts. In relation to these concepts in the literature, the concept of youth, according to the definition by the United Nations (UN), refers to the biological, physiological, psychological and sociological development, maturation period including the stage between ages 15 and 24. This age range, which was first used in the 1981 UN Secretary General's report, was recognized as statistical data regarded in the 1985

UN Secretary General's report, and the 1995, 2002, and 2008 General Assembly decisions. In addition, according to some institutions and organizations within the United Nations including UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) and ILO (International Labor Organization), youth include individuals between ages 15 and 24.

Institutions and Organizations	Definition and Age Range	Reference
UN-Secretariat UNESCO/ILO	Youth: 15-24	(United Nations. 2013)
UN-HABITAT	Youth: 15-32	(UN-HABITAT. 2012)
UNICEF/WHO/UNFPA	Adolescence: 10-19 Young Individuals: 10-24 Youth: 15-24	(UNPF. 2017)
UNICEF/The Convention of the Child	Childhood Limit: 18	(UNICEF)
The African Youth Charter	Youth: 15-35	(African Youth Charter. 2006)

While the UN-HABITAT (United Nations Human Habitats Program) organization, on the other hand, considers 32 as the upper age limit, the African Youth Charter considers 35 as the upper age limit. The differences in definition in terms of basis of age by the world's leading institutions and organizations suggest that it is a complicated phenomenon that cannot be reduced to clear and absolute definitions.

The personality traits of individuals manifest under the physical conditions of individuals. Therefore, it is an indication

of identity that individuals define themselves. The perception of identity can vary based on sex, culture, cognitive development environment, socio-economic circumstances, and political environment. Therefore, all of these elements come together to influence the formation of identity at the youth stage which is the most productive stage of an individual's development. The identity can also be considered as data, especially in the political and economic context, it can be regarded as data as it contains the aforementioned elements of socialization of the young

people in society. In addition, considering that the youth can express themselves more clearly than the previous generations, we cannot think about a youth phenomenon that is independent of multi-representative identities. The identity that falls under the youth phenomenon is a concept related to socialization (Bessant, 2021: 59). The identity which is considered an established conception assuming that the cognitive process has been completed enables predicting the collective actions of the youth. Especially, the concept of youth which is viewed in an age-related biological and physical stage is even considered an identity in itself. Family and education institutions which form the social structure that equips the identity falls under the scope of the phenomenon of youth in respect of their functionality. This also contains an established prejudice towards the youth. More clearly, the responsibility imposed by the biological stage instills a mission of raising the future generations with some socio-cultural nuances. In the modern time, individuals who go through a pedagogical process perform the above-mentioned mission initially in the family and then in the educational institutions, which is also indicative of the controlled progress of the society. Family, education, and social environment, which are undeniably valuable in shaping the identity allow the individual to be accepted into the society as a member through securing their identity. Also in the

literature, family, a structure in which the individual learns the social norms, and the education systems in which the behaviors are approved or disapproved of are said to directly determine the standards by which the youth is judged. In this respect, the concept of youth also involves the human capital of the societies in relation to the family and education which fall under its scope (Nuggehalli, 2014: 18-19). The phenomenon of youth can be seen in terms of human capital and as a resource that societies with a young population hold. This acts as a platform for societies that have an educated young population allowing them to attain national and international excellence.

The fact that many institutions that regard youth as their central policy, and funds of umbrella organizations such as the United Nations, seek to enable youth in matters such as education, occupation and employment also proves that youth is seen as a human capital. The phenomenon of youth is something recognized by all nations, and therefore, countries, even if their numbers of young population change, strive to develop production and employment opportunities for youth. The existence of a problem across the world known as youth unemployment is the top of each country's agenda. Budgets are allocated for numerous projects and research initiatives to overcome

unemployment, job insecurity, and identify these problems, which is also related to the recognition of the phenomenon of youth as a human capital (ILO, 2020a: 43). According to the International Labor Organization's "2012 Global Employment Report", 74.8 million of young people between ages 15–24 were unemployed in 2011. The global youth unemployment which was 12.7% world-wide has continued to increase in the last decade. Considering the radical spike in global unemployment to 22.6% according to the European Commission 2012 report, the youth unemployment is predicted to rise to 50% today (Ministry of Development of the Republic of Turkey, 2015: 8-9).

Another important element of youth, which is at the heart of policies for development goals, is the future and the future's dependence on technology. Expanding production and employment opportunities for youth and reducing youth unemployment have become the subject of strategies targeting the future of occupational opportunities. This subject, which is also discussed in the International Labor Organization's report, is addressed across the world with respect to youth, education, employment, and technology (ILO, 2020b). Based on the finding that unemployment adversely affects the society's overall wellbeing in the long run, the youth appear to become less happy as a regressive factor affecting the society's

development and welfare as a result of identity problems, increased stress and rising crime rates, and the use of illicit substances. This also indicates how vital the young population is to countries. Therefore, there is a clear need for producing more academic research and information to recognize youth.

3.2. Categories of Youth Stage

The phenomenon of youth is divided into categories based on definitions and scope. These categories are made based quantitatively on age and qualitatively on socio-economic situation and education variables (Erkal, 1987: 367-370; Kulaksızoğlu, 1990: 134-135).

Quantitative Categorization:

I. Childhood

- a. **Infancy:** From Birth Until Age 2
- b. **Early Childhood:** Age 2-6
- c. **School Childhood:** Age 7-11 Girls / Age 7-13 Boys

II. Adolescence

- a. **Puberty:** Age 11-13 Girls / Age 13-15 Boys
- b. **Middle Adolescence:** From Age 11-13 Until Age 17
- c. **Late Adolescence:** Age 18-21

III. Adulthood

- a. **Young Adulthood:** 22 - 30

Qualitative Categorization:

I. Schooled Youth

- a. Primary Education Youth
- b. Secondary Education Youth
- c. Higher Education Youth

II. Out of School Youth

- a. Employed Youth
- b. Unemployed Youth
- c. Ghetto Youth
- d. Village Youth
- e. Military Youth

III. Youth in Need of Special Education

- a. Youth with Mental Disabilities
- b. Youth with Physical Disabilities
- c. Youth in Need of Institutional Care
- d. Criminal Youth
- e. Youth Living Abroad
- f. Gifted Youth

The above categories consider the elements included in the definition and scope of youth as a universal phenomenon. Considering the dates of the sources referred to, 1985 stands out. The United Nations, in the 1965 General Assembly, adapted the Declaration entitled "Promotion Among Youth of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding Among Peoples". During the decade before 1975, the United Nations carried out studies on the effectiveness of international youth policies with a theme of participation, development, and peace among the world's communities. Also in the 1979 General Assembly, the United Nations proclaimed 1985 as the "Youth Year" and prepared comprehensive programs under

the themes of participation, development, and peace. Moreover, the foundations of the projects of the institutions and organizations under the United Nations today were laid during those years (United Nations, 2000).

While the quantitative categorization remains to be valid in terms of the welfare levels of the societies and the prevalence of international organizations, the qualitative categorization may need to be tackled under new subheadings. Globalization and digital age spread across primary social institutions such as family and education. Although international dialog and harmony remain to be the main concern in relation to youth, global concerns appear to have been moved to the side effects of technological progress. This, in the most current sense, necessitates highlighting today's youth called Generation Z. Although 'youth' is categorized through different concepts, the most widely spoken about concept today is the "Generation Z" concept.

3.3. Generation Z as a Global Youth Designation

We must say that "Generation Z" is not specifically a definition of youth. While identifying the periodical characteristic attributes of generations, there is a common perception caused by the intersection of the separation of today's generation in respect to characteristic attributes and the specified generation being at the youth stage. Generation Z is used to define a transition

period between generations. However, it is suitable for research as it coincides with the youth stage and its characteristic attributes allow for a global description.

While all societies experienced historical turning points such as revolutions, wars and changes on a macro scale over time in the past, they now experience almost immediate changes reminiscent of a domino effect. Such an increase in the speed of change is attributed to technology. As mentioned in the scope of the phenomenon of youth, the presence of a close relation between technology and the future is widely accepted. Generation Z was born into a whirlwind of technological opportunities and globalization. Representing the world young population, this generation can easily access information and effectively use the technological communication tools. Born into a new level of technology reached after the new millennium, this generation prefers establishing social relationships via the social media profiles. Due to such characteristics, it is also globally called the "Internet Youth." The Internet youth radically differ physiologically and psychologically from its society and are said to generate its own cultural codes. Generation Z, called also by its society as the Internet youth, is also considered a troubled youth on the grounds that it has lost its identity and experiences language and cultural degeneration. On the other hand, the Internet youth believes that it is not understood by its society. The Internet youth are very effective in political and social values.

The younger generation possesses the ability to quickly spread their thoughts and demands to their environment and makes themselves heard by decision makers, thus expanding the democratic domain. A study conducted in Germany suggests that the majority of the youth prefer democracy as the best form of government. According to the youth who are empowered to take part in political campaigns in the form of "Online Signature," widespread internet access is said to be a new method for young people to engage with politics. The 17th Shell Youth Research data suggests that today's youth are now able to influence decision makers and shape the future. Producing a traditional political outcome is believed to have been replaced by a new style of public demand-benefit and socially relevant participation output. According to the results of the research, the key findings are as follows (Albert, Hurrelman and Quenzel, 2015):

- » Youth prefer flexible working patterns
- » Optimism is rising despite the problems
- » The education style is seen as a general problem that needs to be solved
- » A pragmatic generation is rising
- » Immigration is becoming a social phobia
- » An online working lifestyle is becoming widespread
- » Unemployment is considered a priority issue

According to the Youth Study Group Report prepared in Turkey, young people identify youth unemployment as one of the top global

problems. Youth unemployment rates, which have doubled-tripled the adult population's unemployment rate, are said to have rapidly increased following the global crises, triggering political and social movements. As stated in the Report, the main reason for the movements that started and spread with the slogan "Occupy Wall Street" was said to be unemployment. Unemployed and agitated young people are labeled with different names such as "Şebab-ı Atlin", "Neets", "Bumerangs", "Freeters", "Mileuristas", and this emotive outburst is at the heart of social movements (Ministry of Development of the Republic of Turkey, 2015: 8-9). In short, it can be claimed that we are faced with a youth generation, particularly those in the western countries, that from time to time is unafraid to voice their opinions.

3.4. Youth in Turkey

In terms of population size, Turkey ranks third among the European countries and eighteenth among the countries of the world. According to the most current 2018 population projections, the young population in Turkey is predicted to decrease despite the population increase by 2050 (TurkStat, 2018). By 2020, the young

population was 15.4% of the total population in Turkey. The number of young people aged 15 – 24 within a population of over 83 million equates to 12 million 893 thousand and 750 people. The dominant age group within the young population, again according to the 2021 bulletin, is 20-22. 28.6% of the total young population are aged 15-17, 19.8% are aged 18-19, 31.3% are aged 20-22, and 20.4% are aged 23-24. According to the Turkish Statistical Institute's (TurkStat) projections, the young population is expected to decrease to 14.3% by 2025. In the near future, the proportion of the young population within the total population is predicted to decrease slightly. In 2007-2008 when the young population was at its peak in Turkey, the proportion of the young population was as high as 17.6% in the statistics. However, it is predicted to decrease to 14% by 2030, 13.4% by 2040, 11.8% by 2060 and to reach a low of 11.1% by 2080. According to the current data, while the total young population average in the European Union countries is 10.6%, Turkey's young population is 15.4%, which is considered a significant finding (TurkStat, 2021).

The following table outlines the various age groups and gender distribution of Turkey's young population within the total population based on data gathered in 2018 and predictions made up to 2023, according to the TurkStat Population Projection.

Table 2. TurkStat Population Projection 2018/2023

Age Group	2018			2023		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	81,867,223	41,059,075	40,808,147	86,907,367	43,550,799	43,356,568
0-4	6,544,781	3,357,981	3,186,800	6,599,993	3,386,114	3,213,879
5-9	6,336,787	3,253,192	3,083,595	6,611,610	3,392,094	3,219,516
10-14	6,322,223	3,244,584	3,077,639	6,389,780	3,280,588	3,109,193
15-19	6,402,806	3,288,016	3,114,790	6,366,376	3,267,709	3,098,667
20-24	6,523,846	3,333,076	3,190,769	6,456,912	3,307,626	3,149,286

According to the 2023 projection, which is rapidly approaching, despite some rise in ages 0-4 related to the increased birth rate, there is a depletion observed in older age groups. The young population aged 20-24, which can be included in the labor force as the most productive age group, is, according to the statistical data, estimated to decrease from 6,674,359 in 2040 to 6,352,484 in 2060.

According to the International Labor Organization (ILO) COVID-19 era 2021 report, Turkey has a considerably high number of young people who are “neither in education nor in employment”. In the report which is based on age 15-24, the proportion of young people outside of education and employment is as high as 26%. Among the countries that are members or candidates to join the European Union, Turkey has the highest proportion. With respect to the young population of age 15-24 in Turkey, the young population out of education and employment is predicted to increase from 2015 to 2019. To sum up, 30.9% of Turkey's young population was estimated to be out of education and employment in 2019 (ILO, 2021).

In view of the above, some development strategies have been created to improve the living conditions and welfare of the young population in Turkey as sources of

human capital (Ministry of Development of the Republic of Turkey, 2018: 44).

Accordingly, the following recommendations have been identified:

- » Creating media programs aimed to raise information and awareness of the young people,
- » Raising awareness of social gender equality, cyberbullying and peer bullying,
- » Conducting periodic qualitative and quantitative research to identify the young people's socio-cultural needs on a national and international scale,
- » Developing domestic production tools which are tested for reliability and validity intended to allow young people to identify their interests and skills,
- » Creating common areas for young people to work collectively,
- » To establish institutions and organizations to support young people in creating a system in which they can produce and develop themselves,
- » Supporting alternative housing environments for students,
- » Developing methods by which young people pay their student loan debts by doing voluntary work,
- » Reviewing the perception on the media showing the young people and youth stage as a problem area,
- » Encouraging to develop Turkish content on the Internet and social media and working to raise consciousness of producing and consuming responsible content,
- » Working to enable young people to use the Internet and social media more productively and consciously.

Although the Ministry of Development has developed such inspired recommendations, unfortunately, no concrete steps have been taken and no projects have materialized to support the youth. That's why most of the young people, given the chance, want to migrate and establish their futures in western countries, primarily European and Scandinavian countries.

Hence, addressing and exploring the lived

reality of the Turkish youth in all aspects will give us a deeper understanding. The present research was born out of such a necessity. Data derived as a result of the research will present extremely important information and findings for policymakers, decision makers and practitioners. The final goal of this research is that the information derived would be somewhat beneficial for the youth and society and help establish a brighter future.

Section IV

IV. Findings - Frequency Tables

This section of the report features the frequency distributions – tabulations from the data collected in the field and subsequently analyzed. While creating the tables, items “unanswered - left blank” were deliberately excluded from the evaluation, and the findings were derived from actual responses to the questions only. The first set of data presented below consists of the socio-demographics of the participants.

4.1. Frequency Distributions

This section presents the findings which were collected in the field using surveys, observations and interviews, on an ongoing basis and subsequently analyzed, as classified under sub-headings and in tabular format along with percentage breakdowns. The initial information presented below is the socio-demographics of the respondents.

4.1.1. Socio-Demographic Findings

This heading first includes the gender of the participants. Data is presented in the following figure depicting the relevant percentage breakdown:



52.5% of the research participants are ‘Male’, and 47.5% are ‘Female.’ 50.13% of the country’s population are male and 49.87% are female. With respect to gender, the sample represents the country’s population. However, three participants

criticized the fact that the gender classification was restricted to male and female only and stated that a third option should have been added to the survey.

Table 3. Place of birth

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Provincial Center	1870	62.0
District Center	839	27.8
Town	81	2.7
Village	188	6.2
Abroad	39	1.3
Total	3017	100.0

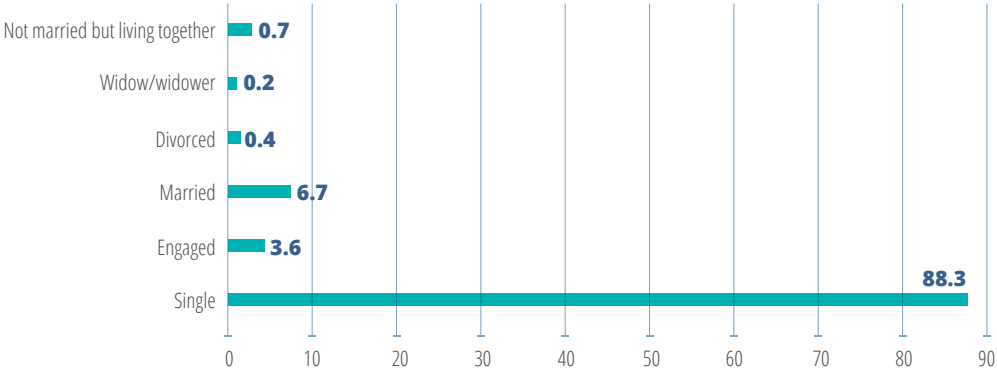
89.8% of the places of birth of the research participants are categorized as ‘provincial – district center.’ Those who were born in what are deemed rural areas (towns/villages) are around 8.9%. 1.3% of the participants stated that they had been born in another country. Therefore, most of the research participants comprised of those raised in an urban environment.

Table 4. Age group

	No. of Participants	Percentage
18-19	969	30.3
20-21	655	20.5
22-23	714	22.3
24-25	863	27.0
Total	3201	100.0

The research was conducted with young people aged between 18 and 25. The largest group represented in the research is the age group “18-19” with 30.3%. This is followed by the age group “24-25” with 27%. This age group comprises Generation Z, one of the most popular topics of debate in the country. Generation Z encompasses those who were born in between 1997 and 2012 (today, aged 9-24). It can be stated that the age distribution within the sample is balanced, which suggests that the research represents what the youth aged 18-25 feel and think.

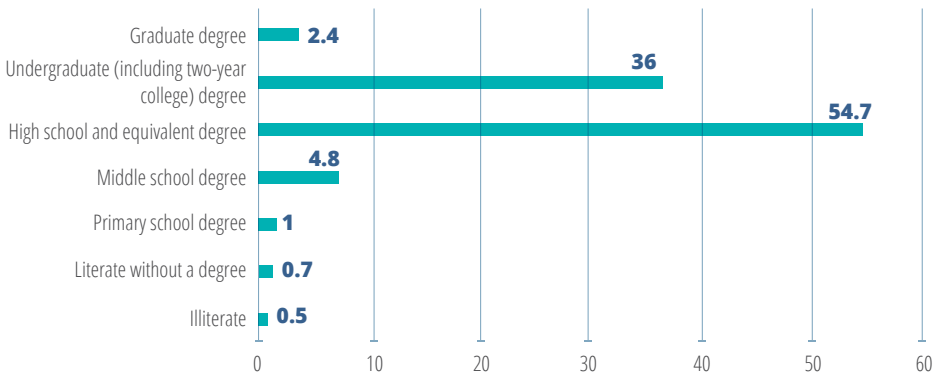
Figure 4. Marital status



Although the research participants consist of a population below the average age of marriage in Turkey (male age 27.9, female age 25.1), the combined proportion of those

who were married and divorced or were a widow/widower' is 7.3%. The proportion of single people is 88.3%. and only two people said that they were engaged.

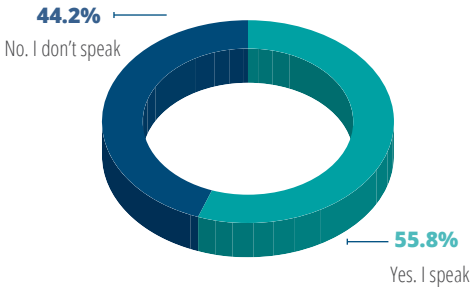
Figure 5. Educational degree



54.7% of the research participants hold a 'high school and equivalent degree.' Those who have a high school degree and above

correspond to 93.1% in total. In line with the age group, the educational level of the research participants is quite high.

Figure 6. Speaking a language(s) other than Turkish



When asked if they spoke a language other than Turkish, 55.8% responded, 'yes, I do.' There are two factors affecting the numbers of people speaking a foreign language besides Turkish. Firstly, the respondents

may speak a different mother tongue because they have a different ethnic origin. A second factor is the high average of degree level education. Another factor that affects foreign language speaking is that the youth are highly engaged with modern digital technology applications. In addition, another factor could be that especially the university youth have been to other countries through programs such as "Erasmus" and "Work & Travel," and have learned the language of that country. Therefore, compared to older generations, more of this group naturally speak a foreign language.

Table 5. Which language(s) other than Turkish do you speak?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Kurdish	524	21.3
Arabic	178	7.2
English	1319	53.7
German	245	10.0
French	60	2.4
Other	132	5.4
Total	2458	100.0

The first language spoken besides Turkish is 'English' with 53.7%. This is followed by 'Kurdish' with 21.3%. Our research did not contain a question as to the level of spoken language, and shows that the proportion of speaking Western language is high. The target audience in the research is what is known as 'Generation Z' who is very

engaged with digital technology, which aligns with the fact that the female and male members of this generation have a good knowledge of Western languages. In Figure 6, 1801 people stated that they spoke another language. In Table 5, the number of those who stated that they spoke another language is 2458. The reason for this is that multiple responses were received to this question. For example, a participant who speaks Kurdish marked two options if he/she also speaks English. Therefore, the values in the table varied accordingly.

The sharp increase in the number of private schools in Turkey in recent years and the fact that these schools strive to teach their students how to speak other languages, primarily English, we believe, may have also led to the increase in numbers of second foreign language speakers.

Amongst the results above (broken down by percentages), those who chose “other” stated that they spoke the following additional languages:

Table 6. Other languages

Other Languages	No
Azeri	2
Azeri. Russian	1
Bosnian	1
Bosnian. Korean	1
Bulgarian	2
Bulgarian. Russian	1
Circassian	1
Chinese- Spanish	1
Chinese. Japanese	1
Farsi	5
Finnish	1
Dutch language	4
Georgian	4
Spanish	25
Swedish	1
Sign Language	1
Italian	4
Japanese	4
Japanese. Chinese. Korean	1
Korean	9
Laz Language	1
Macedonian	1
Macedonian. Albanian	1
Ottoman	1
Portuguese	1
Portuguese. Russian	1
Neo-Hellenic	1
Romanian	1
Russian	34
Turkmen	1
Ukrainian. Russian	1
Greek	2
Zaza Language	17
Total	136

Amongst these additional languages, Russian, Spanish, and Zaza make up the top three. The others named make up a much smaller proportion and are relatively low.

Table 7. What is your occupation?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I have no occupation	291	9.0
I am a student	1846	57.1
I am a civil servant	147	4.5
I am a laborer	298	9.2
I am a farmer	9	.3
I am a small-business owner	127	3.9
I am a freelancer	151	4.7
Other	365	11.3
Total	3234	100.0

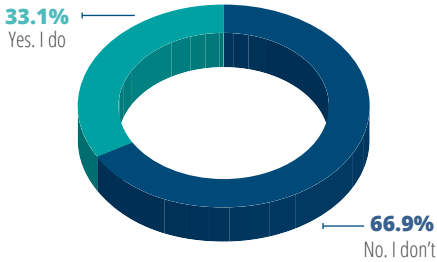
57.1% of the research participants are students. When asked directly, “what is your occupation?”, the second most popular response was “other” which makes up 11.3% of the responses. The majority of those who answered “other” to this question work in technical professions, such as teachers, nurses, and engineers. However, the number of those who stated that they had a profession, however, were presently unemployed describing themselves as an “unappointed teacher”, or answering that “I am an engineer, but I am unemployed, I don’t have a job,” is quite high. In total, 378 participants selected “other.” The list of the occupations outlined is as follows:

Table 8. What is your occupation? #2

Job	No	Job	No	Job	No
Trainer	3	Nurse	19	Psychological Counselor	4
Academician-Research Assistant	2	Nurse Assistant	1	Radiology Technician	5
Archaeologist	1	Interior Designer	6	Radiology Technician-Architect	1
Military	4	Human Resources Personnel	1	Rapporteur	1
Cook	7	Civil Engineer	5	Jewelry Design	1
Lawyer	8	Statistician	2	Healthcare Technician	1
Banker	4	Occupational Safety Specialist	1	Healthcare worker	1
Nutritionists	1	Street Vendor	1	Sales Representative	3
Computer Engineer	3	Unemployed	9	Insurer	1
Information Sector	1	Unemployed	1	Independent Fin. Adv. Acctnt.	1
Biomedical Engineer	1	Chemist	2	Social Services Specialist	6
Environmental Engineer	2	Personal Trainer/Coach	1	Sociologist	1
Shepherd	1	Pre-School Teacher	1	Sociology researcher	1
Child Development	1	Hairdresser	5	Athlete	3
Counselor	3	Courier Personnel	1	Intern Lawyer	2
Dance Trainer	2	Laborant	2	Intern	2
Decorator	1	Logistics Warehousing	1	Driver	1
Dentist	1	Mechanical Engineer	3	Jewelry Designer	1
Dentist Assistant	1	Graduate, Not Working, Unemployed!	1	Designer	1
Dental Technician	1	National Boxer	1	Tennis Coach	1
Typesetting	1	Architect	5	Translator	1
Physician	1	Modelist	1	Translator Student	1
Caster	1	Accountant	13	Translator/Interpreter	1
E-Commerce	1	Reporter	1	Test Specialist	1
Midwife	1	Manager	1	Salesclerk	1
Pharmacist	3	Engineer	28	Medical Secretary	2
Economist	1	I am an Engineer, but I don't work	1	Medical Technician	1
Electrical & Electronics Engineer	2	Customer Representative	2	Commerce	1
Industrial Engineer	1	Musician	7	Actor	1
Industrial Design	1	Audiometrist	1	Tourism Manager	1
Housewife	12	Operations Specialist	1	Tourism Personnel	4
Financial Sector	2	Optician	2	Merchant	1
Finance Officer	1	Orthotic Prosthetic Technician	1	Turkish Language Teacher	1
Physiotherapist	1	Game Partner	1	Baker	1
Model	1	Student, Taxi Driver, Body Shop Worker	1	Application Owner	1
Football player	6	Faculty Member/Instructor	1	University Graduate Looking for a Job	1
Car Dealer	1	Teacher – Teacher Not Appointed – Contract Teacher	69	Unemployed University Graduate	1
Waiter	1	Private	1	Veterinarian	3
Graphic Designer	2	Private Sector Engineer	1	Veterinarian Assistant	1
Graphic Designer - Social Media Specialist	1	Bookkeeping Personnel in Private Sector	1	Software Developer	1
Customs Personnel	1	Private Sector Specialist	1	Software Programmer	1
Beauty Specialist	1	Social Serv. Spec. in Private Sector	1	Recently Graduated	5
Hafiz	1	Paramedic	2	Manager	1
Survey Engineer	3	Policeman	1	Agricultural Engineer	1
Survey Technician	1	Psychologist	1	Total	378
Calligraphist	1				

A percentage breakdown of the findings relating to the participants' income status is provided in the following pie chart.

Figure 7. Do you have a regular monthly income? (Excluding pocket money and/or scholarships)



66.9% of the research participants stated that they didn't presently have a regular income. Those who stated that they had a regular income appear to be benefiting from family support, as seen in other questions. Those who responded that they didn't have a regular income were then asked who was supporting them, and the findings are presented in the following table.

Table 9. If you do not have a regular income, who is providing for you?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
My parents	1997	85.2
My siblings	168	7.2
My relatives	30	1.3
My friends	13	0.6
My spouse	56	2.4
Part-time job	46	2.0
Other	33	1.4
Total	2343	100.0

Some of the research participants who reported that they had a regular income also said that others contributed to their living expenses by supplementing their income. When we look at the people who provided for them or contributed to their livelihood,

'parents' come an overwhelming first with 85.2%. The family appears to be a significant source of income and/or support for the young population in this group. In addition, very few participants said that they had a job and thus had a regular income. Again, some of them stated that they earned their living working part-time (2%). According to the field study observation notes, some married women (2.4%) reported that they did not have a regular income and were financially dependent on their husband. Other responses to the "other (please specify)" section are as follows.

Q10. If you do not have a regular income, who is providing for you? (Interviewer: You can select multiple answers)

- All provides help
- I work with my father
- I borrow to provide for myself
- I make music
- Myself, daily irregular jobs - part-time jobs //// //// //// //// //// //// ////
- Only scholarship
- My boy/girlfriend - My fiancé
- I have my own income, but it is not regular
- My savings from the times I work
- My spouse //// //// //// //// //// //// //
- I live on my savings
- I have no regular income. I earn occasionally
- My father ////
- My mother //
- My husband provides for me
- My sponsor pays for my livelihood
- My spouse pays for my livelihood //// //// //// //
- My fiancé pays for my livelihood
- I pay for it (part-time jobs) ////
- I tutor
- My mother ///
- My boy/girlfriend
- Inheritance (source of income)
- I live separately from my spouse. I have three children
- Me and my family ////
- I get help from no one
- I had a job, I have recently quit.

The participants were asked how many people lived together with them in their household, and their responses are presented with a percentage breakdown in the following table.

Table 10. How many people live together with you in your household?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
1	157	4.8
2	289	8.9
3	692	21.4
4	1016	31.3
5+	1087	33.5
Total	3241	100.0

When asked how many people lived together with them in their household, 64.8% of them reported that there were 4 or more people living together in their household. A significant proportion (33.5%) said that they were living in a household of 5 or more. This can be said to demonstrate somewhat typically crowded number of household members in the Turkish family structure. A crowded family structure would clearly have different -positive and negative- impacts on a young individual. Although a crowded family structure creates a more reassuring environment for the individual, it can also restrict the attention paid to a young person by the family. Clearly, such a situation would inevitably reflect on an individual's personality. However, although it depends on the family's economic position, an individual is usually unlikely to benefit from quality and long-term educational opportunities if they are raised in crowded family units.

In parallel with this question, the participants were asked who owned the house they lived

in, and the responses are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 11. Who owns the house you live in?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Our own house	1872	58.4
Rental	1002	31.3
My relative's	290	9.0
Job-Related Housing	36	1.1
Other	5	.2
Total	3205	100.0

58.4% of the research participants live in their own house. When we add 'relative's house' and job-related housing, 68.5% in total do not live in an accommodation that is rented. The proportion of those renting a home is 31.3%. 0.2% of the respondents who selected 'other' reported that they lived in a bed & breakfast type of accommodation. Based on the data, we can state that most participants live in a house owned by their family.

Following on from this, we analyzed how important certain institutions and values were to them. In other words, we explored which institutions and values held meaning for the participants. Related data-findings and evaluations are presented under the next sub-heading.

4.1.2. Level of Importance of Values and Institutions

The following tables outline the data gathered from questions asking the research participants how important certain concepts were to them. These concepts are family, relatives, friends, neighbors, religion, protection of the environment, animal rights, being educated, being ethical, honesty, Atatürk, being a Turk, being a Muslim, the Turkish Flag, and the State of the Republic of Turkey. The participants were asked to rate their views on the importance of these issues between 1 and 5. A rating of 1 means “not important at all”, and 5 means “very important.” After providing the related findings individually, two graphs provide topics-values together in rank order of importance.

Accordingly, we first looked at the importance of family to the participants and the responses are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 12. How important is family to you?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Not important at all	31	1.0
Not Important	13	.4
Neither important nor unimportant	52	1.6
Important	336	10.4
Very important	2792	86.2
No idea-unanswered	19	.4
Total	3243	100.0

96.6% of the participants find family to be ‘important-very important.’ This, in a sense, shows that whilst family is regarded as the foundation of the society in general, it is also very important to the youth. In other words, almost all participants reported that family was important – very important to them. Although this finding represents the general approach of the Turkish society, considering that family is the greatest support system to this age group, these results are not at all surprising.

Following on from this, we looked at how important the relatives were, and the related responses are presented in the following table.

Table 13. How important are your relatives to you?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Not important at all	626	19.4
Not Important	362	11.2
Neither important nor unimportant	851	26.3
Important	944	29.2
Very important	437	13.5
No idea-unanswered	24	.4
Total	3243	100.0

When we look at the levels of importance of the concept of relatives, while 29.2% said, “my relatives are very important to me,” 26.3% said, “neither important nor

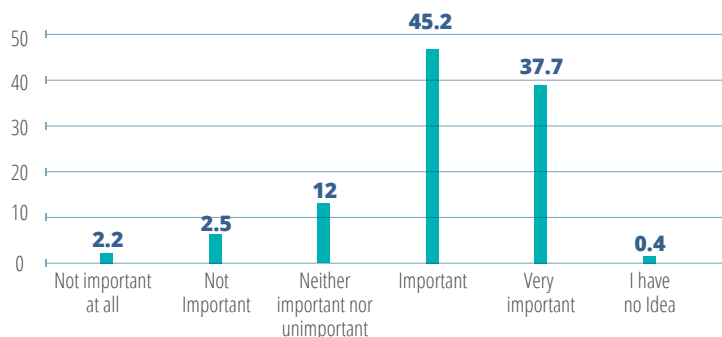
unimportant.” The proportion of those who said “my relatives are not important to me at all’ is again relatively high (19.4%). However, 13.5% reported that their relatives were ‘very important’ to them. Compared with the previous finding, we can suggest that the concept of ‘family’ largely refers to the concept of ‘core family,’ and that the relations are significantly pushed back within the ‘family’ concept.

One of the main reasons why the participants assign very low level of importance to their relatives, while they feel that their family is quite important to them can be said to be the urbanization process. Traditionally, relatives who live next to each other, and see and communicate with each

other every day in rural areas have subsequently now settled in different neighborhoods, developments in the same city due to high internal migration in recent years. Therefore, relationships and communication have been gradually decreasing, which naturally results in the weakening of kinship ties over time. However, the fact that the youth do not care about their relatives as much cannot be considered normal for the Turkish culture.

After this, the participants were asked how important their friends were to them, and their responses are presented in the following graph (Figure 8) along with a percentage breakdown.

Figure 8. How important are your friends to you?



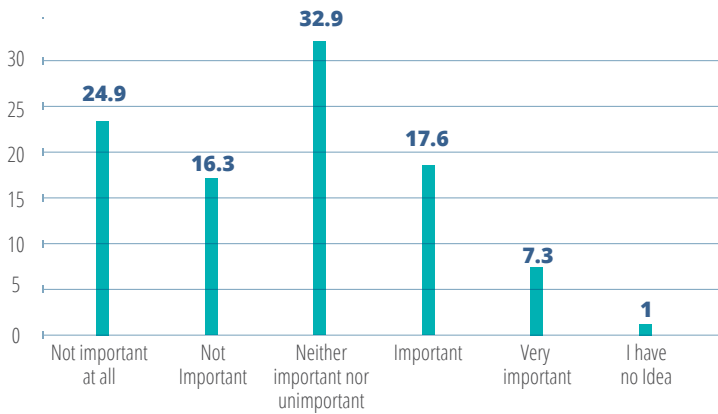
82.9% of the participants said, “my friends are very important - important to me.” Therefore, the concept of friendship can be easily said to be quite important for the young population. The proportion of those who said that their friends were ‘not important at all and/or not important’ is only 4.7%. An interesting finding from the study is that friends are more important than their

relatives to the youth of Turkey. This can be attributed to the limited communication with relatives, especially in the modern urban environment. Whereas their friends and peers are the people they socialize and communicate with every day. Therefore, it must be considered natural to see that the participants feel that their friends are more important to them.

The participants were also asked how important their neighbors were to them. As is commonly known, “being neighbors” is very important in Turkish culture. Even, proverbs such as “don’t get a house but a neighbor” or “a neighbor needs another neighbor’s ash” show how important neighbor(s) is in terms of Turkish society and family structure.

Accordingly, the participants were asked how important their neighbors were to them, and their responses are presented with a percentage breakdown in the following graph (Figure 9).

Figure 9. How important are your neighbors to you?



As said above, being neighbors is very important in the Turkish culture. However, in today’s urban life, neighborly relations are increasingly becoming less important. In other words, the overall proportion of those who said, “my neighbors are not important at all and/or not important” is 41.2%, while that of those who said they were ‘very important and/or important’ is only 24.9%. The group that said that their neighbor was ‘neither important nor unimportant’ came in second place (32.9%). We must say that “being neighbors”, though this doesn’t seem as strong as it once was, still has some place in the hearts of the youth.

were asked how important the phenomenon of “religion” was to them, and their responses are presented along with a percentage breakdown in the following table.

Table 14. How important is your religion to you?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Not important at all	336	10.4
Not Important	131	4.1
Neither important nor unimportant	381	11.8
Important	701	21.7
Very important	1645	51.0
I have no idea	32	1.0
Total	3226	100.0

In the following question, the participants

Regarding religious faith, 51% of the research participants reported that religion was ‘very important’ to them. The proportion of those who said, “religion is important to me” is a relatively low 21.7%. The proportion of those who declared, “religion is not important at all and/or not important to me” make up 14.5% of the youth. In other words, in overall terms, although the young population appears to give importance to religion, when we look at the true significance level, it is only around half (51%) of the total responses.

The young people were also asked how important “protection of the environment” was to them. The related findings are presented in the following table along with their percentage breakdown.

Table 15. How important is protection of the environment to you?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Not important at all	45	1.4
Not Important	37	1.1
Neither important nor unimportant	202	6.3
Important	906	28.0
Very important	2021	62.6
I have no idea	19	.6
Total	3230	100.0

When asked how important protection of the environment was to them, 62.6% of the young respondents agreed that protection of the environment was very important to them. When we include those who feel, “protection of the environment is important to me,” the aggregate proportion is 90.6%. It can be concluded that the young population is quite sensitive to the environment. Mass communication tools, environmental and climate campaigns across the world and the public spots about climate broadcast on Turkish television appear to have created awareness among the Turkish youth, which is why the youth seem to care so much about the environment.

In the next question, the youth were asked how important animal rights were to them, and their responses are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 16. How important are animal rights to you?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Not important at all	30	.9
Not Important	28	.9
Neither important nor unimportant	143	4.4
Important	778	24.0
Very important	2242	69.2
I have no idea	18	.6
Total	3239	100.0

The research participants were found to really care about ‘animal rights’ (93.2%). When we look at the proportion of those who said, “animal rights are very important to me”, it is still quite high (69.2%). Only 1.8% reported that animal rights were not important – not important at all to them. Based on the above data, the Turkish youth can be seen to be as sensitive to and interested in animal rights as the environment.

The participants were also asked how important ‘being educated’ was to them, and the data obtained is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 17. How important is being educated to you?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Not important at all	34	1.1
Not Important	31	1.0
Neither important nor unimportant	178	5.5
Important	647	20.0
Very important	2324	71.8
I have no idea	21	.6
Total	3235	100.0

When asked how important ‘being educated’ was to them, almost all of them (91.8%) reported that education was important and/or very important to them. Even, the proportion of those who said, “education

is very important” is approximately three quarters of the participants (71.8%). Based on the above data, we can suggest that the Turkish youth care about “being educated.” Although this is an expected result, it is still considered significant as the youth demonstrated such a high level of awareness.

We also wanted to know how important ‘being ethical’ was to the participants in addition to being educated. The responses are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 18. How important is being ethical to you?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Not important at all	25	.8
Not Important	7	.2
Neither important nor unimportant	82	2.5
Important	509	15.7
Very important	2589	80.0
I have no idea	24	.7
Total	3236	100.0

The level of importance given to education is the same in the case of ‘being ethical.’ In other words, 80% of the research participants stated that ‘being ethical’ was very important. Combined with those who stated that ‘being ethical was important,’ 95.7% of the participants reported that being ethical was important-very important.

Another topic covered in the survey is

honesty or 'being honest.' In other words, the participants were asked how important 'being honest' was to them, and their responses are presented in the following table with a percentage breakdown.

Table 19. How important is being honest to you?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Not important at all	25	.8
Not Important	14	.4
Neither important nor unimportant	47	1.5
Important	469	14.5
Very important	2653	82.1
I have no idea	24	.7
Total	3232	100.0

The participants showed the same level of importance to 'being honest' as being ethical. In other words, 96.6% in aggregate reported that 'being honest' was important-very important to them. Therefore, 'being honest' was found to be a core value the Turkish youth really cared about.

Atatürk is the founder of the Republic of Turkey. Kemalism is recognized as being amongst the most important values of Turkish society. Based on this notion, we wanted to investigate how important Atatürk was to the young people participating in the research.

Their related responses are presented in the following table along with the percentage breakdown.

Table 20. How important is Atatürk to you?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Not important at all	153	4.7
Not Important	58	1.8
Neither important nor unimportant	274	8.5
Important	614	19.0
Very important	2077	64.3
I have no idea	53	1.6
Total	3229	100.0

As known, "Atatürk" is the founder and first President of the Republic of Turkey. In a sense, he is a leader respected not only by Turkey but many countries. Streets and squares were named after him, and his sculptures have been erected in many places. Therefore, it would be correct to present Atatürk as a shared value for the citizens of the Republic of Turkey.

When asked "how important is Atatürk to you?", 64.3% of the participants reported that Atatürk was very important to them. With those who said, "Atatürk is important

to me”, the combined proportion was found to be 83.3%. The exception is a small group of the respondents who described themselves as Islamist and were observed to take a more negative view of Atatürk. In all, only 6.5% reported that Atatürk was not important – not important at all to them.

In the next question, the participants were asked how important ‘being a Turk’ was to them, and their responses are presented with a percentage breakdown in the following table.

Table 21. How important is being a Turk to you?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Not important at all	294	9.1
Not Important	134	4.2
Neither important nor unimportant	439	13.6
Important	627	19.4
Very important	1685	52.2
I have no idea	47	1.5
Total	3226	100.0

The proportion of participants who said “being a Turk is important to me” is 71.6%. The proportion of those who said, “being a Turk is not important and/or not important at all to me” is 13.3%. However, despite all, we can easily suggest that “being a Turk” is significantly important to the Turkish youth.

The respondents were also asked how important “being a Muslim” was to them,

and their responses are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 22. How important is being a Muslim to you?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Not important at all	345	10.7
Not Important	146	4.5
Neither important nor unimportant	427	13.2
Important	581	18.0
Very important	1695	52.5
I have no idea	37	1.1
Total	3231	100.0

“Being a Muslim” is a common value for the majority of the Turkish society. Therefore, when the participants were asked “how important is being a Muslim to you?”, 70.5% of them said, “being a Muslim is important-very important to me.” On the other hand, 28.4% of them stated that being a Muslim was ‘neither important nor unimportant/not important/not important at all’ to them.

The participants were asked how important the Turkish Flag was to them, and their responses are presented with a percentage breakdown in the following table.

Table 23. How important is the Turkish Flag to you?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Not important at all	95	2.9
Not Important	32	1.0
Neither important nor unimportant	171	5.3
Important	543	16.8
Very important	2360	72.9
I have no idea	36	1.1
Total	3237	100.0

Approximately three quarters of the participants (72.9%) said, “the Turkish Flag is very important to me,” while 16.8% thereof said, “the Turkish Flag is important to me.” When we combine these two responses, those who said “the Turkish Flag is important/very important to me” corresponds to 89.7%. Only 3.9% reported, “the Turkish Flag is not important/not important at all to me.” When we evaluate all of the above responses, we can suggest that the Turkish Flag is very important to the Turkish youth. We believe that flag being the most fundamental common value and symbol for a nation plays a role in such a high proportion.

Table 24. How important is the State of the Republic of Turkey to you?

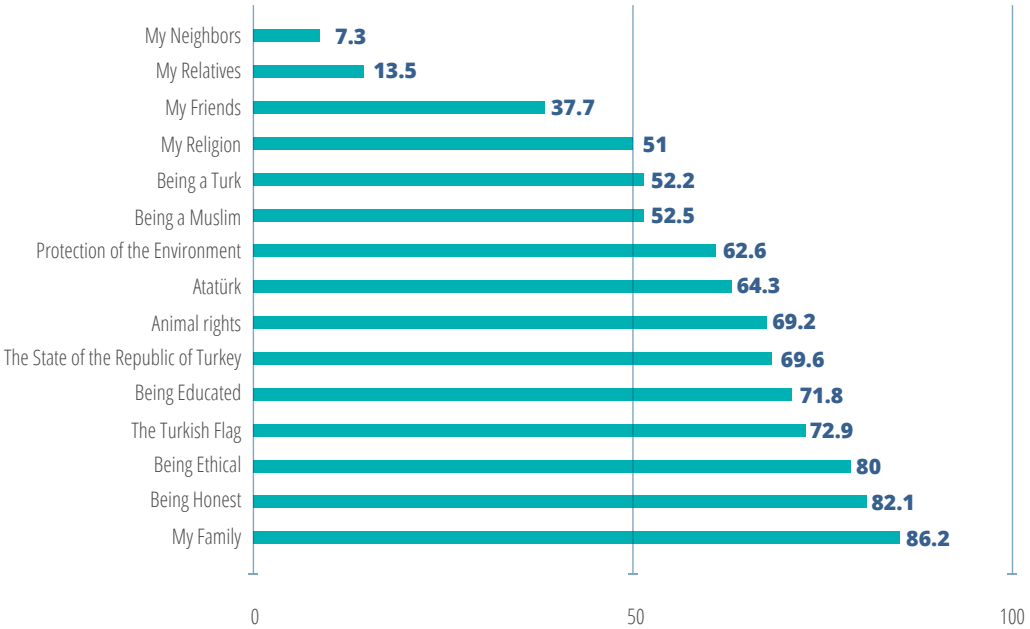
	No. of Participants	Percentage
Not important at all	113	3.5
Not Important	45	1.4
Neither important nor unimportant	209	6.5
Important	575	17.8
Very important	2253	69.6
I have no idea	41	1.3
Total	3236	100.0

The participants were asked “how important is the State of the Republic of Turkey to you?” 87.4% of them reported that the State of the Republic of Turkey was important-very important to them. Only 4.9% of the respondents stated that the State of the Republic of Turkey was not important and/ or not important at all to them. We can suggest that this group comprised of radical opposition groups. When we look at all the results as a whole, we can suggest that the State of the Republic of Turkey is highly important to the Turkish youth.

To show all the criteria evaluated above in a single graph by percentage, the following graphs (Figure 10 and Figure 11) were

derived. The ranking is based on 1) “Very important” and 2) “Important” responses.

Figure 10. ‘Very Important’ Rank Order



The above graph (Figure 10) presents the aggregate views about the values and topics provided above together. According to these findings, the institution–value the participants care about the most is family, while the one that the participants care about the least is their ‘neighbors.’ In other words, although ‘being neighbors’ is significantly important in the overall Turkish culture, it is the value the Turkish youth cares about the least (7.3%). Again, the fact that they care about their relatives less than their friends is considered a significant finding. As a result, overall results suggest that they highly care about being honest

and ethical values. Although the importance they attach to political and social topics is high, it is quite interesting that they care more about being ethical and honest.

Figure 11. Combined 'Important' and 'Very Important' Rank Order

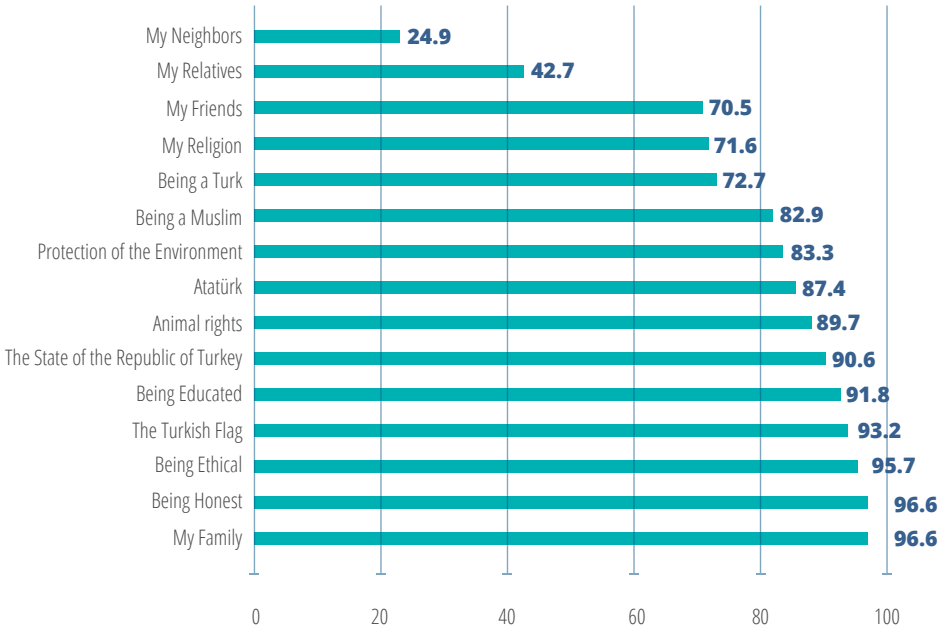


Figure 11 differs from the previous Figure 10 above and presents the “very important” and “important” responses together on a single graph. Again here, the first three values are ‘family, being honest and being ethical.’ In addition, ‘animal rights, being educated and protection of the environment’ are a priority compared to the other topics in the importance ranking.

The percentage values of the other topics are shown on the graph.

In conclusion, the findings suggest that the young population care more about ethical and humanistic values, and compared to the previous generations, show less interest in ideological concepts.

4.1.3. Their Views on Turkey and General Topics

Under this heading, we present the findings regarding the participant views on Turkey and other general topics. The participants were first asked what they thought of Turkey in terms of its economic development, and their responses are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 25. What do you think about Turkey in terms of its economic development level?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Turkey is a very developed country	106	3.3
Turkey is a moderately developed country	1462	45.1
Turkey is underdeveloped - not developed country	1572	48.5
I do not know; I have no idea	102	3.1
Total	3242	100.0

The research participants commonly stated that they thought of Turkey as a less-developed - not developed country (48.5%). This group is followed by those who think that Turkey is economically a moderately developed country (45.1%). Therefore, almost the entire youth (93.4%) stated that Turkey was economically a moderately and/or less developed country. This opinion appears to be in parallel with the commonly voiced opinion in Turkey.

Table 26. What do you think about the income distribution in Turkey?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
The income distribution in Turkey is balanced and equal	58	1.8
The income distribution in Turkey is moderately balanced	413	12.7
The income distribution in Turkey is neither balanced nor equal	2687	82.9
I do not know; I have no idea	82	2.5
Total	3240	100.0

When asked what they thought about 'the income distribution in Turkey,' a significant proportion of the young participants (82.9%) responded, "the income distribution in Turkey is not balanced". Even though most research participants do not have a regular source of income, it is clear that this opinion is based on the income status of their parents or other family members. The proportion of those who said that the income distribution was balanced and equal in Turkey was just 1.8%.

Table 27. What do you think about the issue of unemployment in Turkey?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
The unemployment is too high in Turkey	2832	87.3
The unemployment level in Turkey is acceptable. not excessive	299	9.2
There is no unemployment in Turkey	31	1.0
I do not know; I have no idea	81	2.5
Total	3243	100.0

In parallel with the opinion that the income distribution in Turkey is unequal, a large majority of the youth (87.3%) stated, “the unemployment is too high in Turkey.” This finding also suggests that the youth demonstrate a highly negative and hopeless perspective regarding the situation in Turkey overall. In addition, responses to the question about their current occupations show that there are many who have a university degree but are still unemployed and/or awaiting appointment to their chosen professions. The views of those who responded “yes, there is unemployment in Turkey,” are summarized in the following table which outlines their personal views on the causes of unemployment.

Table 28. (If yes, there is an unemployment issue,) what do you think causes this unemployment? (You can select multiple answers)

Causes of Unemployment	No. of Participants	Percentage
There is unemployment because of a lot of immigrants - cheap labor - coming from other countries	1306	25.1
There is unemployment because insufficient investment is made, and new job opportunities are decreasing	1303	25.1
There is unemployment because of nepotism/favoritism - preferential treatment	2102	40.5
There is unemployment because of the rapid population increase	484	9.3
Total	5195	100.0

The responses to this question which allows multiple answers, are that 40.5% of the research participants described the main cause of unemployment as “there is unemployment because of nepotism/favoritism - preferential treatment.” The proportion of those who felt, “there is unemployment because insufficient investment is made, and new job opportunities are decreasing,” and “there is unemployment because of the rapid population increase” is an equal percentage share at 25.1%. On the other hand, the youth clearly believe that unemployment has increased due to the migration to the cities in the past 15-20 years. In addition, to the open-ended question “Other (please specify)”, the following views were listed as possible explanations for unemployment:

Q31. (If yes, there is an unemployment issue.) what do you think causes this unemployment?

- All of the above //// //// //// ////
- People are not paid fair wages and the state has no planning
- There is unemployment because people are not paid just wages
- Graduates are unemployed and can't find employment
- Because they only pay their partisans
- Because of inequality and discrimination
- People in our society are too picky about jobs
- The education system //
- All of them apply, but also, people are too picky about jobs
- People are unaccommodating/too comfortable
- Our society doesn't like to work hard //
- Lack of democracy
- Unemployment is caused by the government
- The unemployment rate is low, but there are too many university graduates, and faculties. The number of new faculties opened should align with the rate of employment and jobs available
- Because of Recep Tayyip Erdoğan - RTE - Tayyip Erdoğan and the Government ////
- There are no jobs for new graduates
- There is unemployment because of some people getting paid from 11 different places [jobs]- Because the current government supports only those who submit to it, do not think, do not question, and agree to anything said without thinking.

- The population is poorly governed and there are too many university graduates. The employment rate is almost zero compared to the number of graduates.

- There is no justice in this country, those who have friends in the right places can even attain the highest ranks, and this includes money, too.

- Because of the current government.

- The capitalists get disproportionately richer. The greed for creating profits destroys the workers' ability to claim rights.

- It is never our turn because of the Syrians, Qataris.

- You can be anything in this State without a degree; even a government Minister.

- Lack of education.

- Syrians.

- Politics/governmental system.

- Being too picky about jobs - I believe the unemployed are too picky about the jobs - being picky about jobs is highly common ////

- Even people who lack self-development seek a job fit for presentable people.

- The poor economic condition of the country.

- Our country's underdevelopment is also a factor.

- Because employment is based on which [political] party you support.

- There is no production.

- There are too many Syrians in the construction sector.

- People have gotten used to office work and become picky about jobs, also, some employers offer low salaries.

- Economic distress //

- Because people have gotten too comfortable.

- Because of the lack of vision of the education system //

- Because we love being lazy.

- Everyone wants to get rich very quickly. The young people suck.

- Because of the low-quality of new universities opening up everywhere.

- Bad investments.

- Lack of interest in manufacturing.

- People do not like to work hard.

- There is extreme corruption.

- Everyone acts as they please.

- Gathering the Turkish youth under one roof and providing them with employment, opening the way for them.

- Failure to create jobs, the sale of domestic factories.

- Because of the failure to give due care to our country's existing values, the rural people and education.

- Qualifications, because there are universities everywhere, unqualified labor, poor state policies.

- Because of too many university graduates due to the poor education quality, those who have a university degree seek a quality job, and employers prefer people with a quality education.

- Because of too many schools and graduates as well as preferential treatment.

- Any place that has been privatized closes the door to the public.

- Qataris.

- The government //

- Everyone has a university degree these days.

- Too many universities, failing education system etc.

- Because of the lack of right structuring, right system.

- Education should be given due care.

- Failing state.

- Lack of inadequate state planning.

- State's failure to provide adequate number of jobs.

- Too many universities, too many graduates ////

- The wrong policies pursued by government.

- Undue expenditure by administrators

- We have no work ethic, no university quality, and no control.

- All of the options, lack of enough factories, underproduction.

- Too many graduates, scarce employment options (supply - demand is not in equilibrium).

- People are too picky about jobs, too.

- Our young people are too picky about jobs.

- We had unemployment in the past, have it now, and will have it in the future, too; it is impossible to stop it.

- Because of fascism.

- Too many universities.

- Because people study until age 30 and are not taught anything.

- The lack of balance and order in the government system.

- There is no more production, the rich get on well.

- Benefits are made available to the profiteers, the expenditure of the palace.

- The government [ruling party].

- There is unemployment because of the irregularities in the system, and self-interest.

- Lack of planning.

- Lack of capital.

- Because the education system is focused on scores for occupation choices, there is no guidance based on qualifications and skills, and as a result, unqualified individuals are raised.

- People are too picky about jobs, and select jobs based on salary alone, today's youth are lazy and do not work until age 25.

- Lack of qualifications.

- Because of the government, the AKP.

- Because there are too many graduates and scarce vacancies.

- The youth is not given adequate opportunities.

- Because the university enrollments are made available in an uncontrolled manner.

The brain drain; young people leave for abroad, and who is left behind is the immigrants with a poor education level; as a result, we do not have the right labor force.

- Too many graduates, scarce job opportunities, inequality.

- Because education and thinking have been trivialized.

- Because there are young people who feel, "what good would it do if I got a degree" because of the failing education system and work outside for minimum salary and do not complain.

- There is unemployment because people are too picky about jobs.

- No one's education, skills etc. are taken seriously.

- The degrees are not even taken seriously. Everyone hires whomever they like (usually).

- The cause of the unemployment is the AKP. ///

Many graduates do not find employment because of the unnecessarily high number of universities.

- No one can do their profession because of the education system, and they only fill the available vacancies.

- The cause of the unemployment is Recep Tayyip Erdogan.

- There are job opportunities, but young people are too picky.

- The number of unemployed people is growing each passing day because of the lack of production.

- There are too many graduates, people with skills. However, there are not enough job opportunities to meet this.

- Because Tayyip governs the country half-wittedly.

- Tayyip and his family.

- People are too picky about jobs.

- There is unemployment because of the lack of enough job opportunities offered in some cities.

- There is unemployment because the privatized resources do not pursue a national policy.

- Lack of care about competency.

- Tax collected from us is not used for the public and our economic policy is short term, and there is no long-term education planning.

- The problem of education brings unemployment with it. The young people are victimized due to the problems in the education system.

- The main problem is the education system.

- Education is not given sufficient attention.

- There is no constitution, democratic rights, independent institutions, competencies, qualifications, human rights, rule of law, fair trial and separation of powers.

- Businesses seek experienced people and do not give opportunity to new graduates.

- Because employers treat people not like humans but like animals. Even if there were jobs, people are left without a job because they are frustrated.

- There are less job opportunities for university graduates. We have too many university graduates, and we do not enough job opportunities to meet them.

- The unemployment is high because there are too many university graduates and because of the lack of planning.

- They get education even if it is not a quality one and therefore, too many people get a university degree.

- People who lack education and responsibility/qualifications get rights and power for reasons such as religion and favor others like them to maintain this power.

- We need a good education system, environmental awareness, and must care about healthy nutrition and food. Rather than impositions about life, they [the youth] must get paths drawn for them to find themselves.

- Poor education quality.

- People are too picky about jobs, there are too many universities and too many graduates today. Anyone can get a university education and there are too many people with a university degree, but they can't do a real job.

- There is unemployment and injustice because of favoritism, preferential treatment.

- People who act according to self-interest.

- Young people and newly graduates are not given opportunity because of preferential treatment and injustice.

- University now train hundreds of thousands of unqualified students.

- Refugees, Qatari young people.

- There are jobs, but no one works

Another question about employment asked was whether respondents thought that the State's employment practices were fully based on competency and qualifications. The participants' responses and related values are presented in the following table outlining the relevant percentage breakdowns.

Table 29. Do you think that the State's employment practices are fully based on competencies and qualifications?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Yes. I think employment practices are based on competencies and qualifications	101	3.1
No. I think employment practices are not based on competencies and qualifications	2081	64.5
Yes. I think employment practices are partially based on competencies and qualifications	856	26.5
I do not know; I have no idea	187	5.8
Total	3225	100.0

In Turkey, civil servants and public sector workers are recruited by and appointed based on their scores on the Public Personnel Selection Examination (KPSS). However, in recent years, this system has been changed, interviews have been added, which has led to debates regarding public sector recruitment practices. Especially, allegations have been voiced that employment practices are no longer based on competencies and qualifications, and that favoritism and preferential treatment have crept into the system. Based thereon, we asked the young people what they thought about it and the above values were identified. According to these results, 64.5% of the research

participants stated that they thought that the public employment practices were not based on competencies and qualifications. When we evaluate this proportion with that of those who believe that "employment practices are partially based on competency and qualifications," 91% of the research participants stated that employment practices were partially or wholly based on factors other than competencies and qualifications. When we asked those who thought that public employment practices were not fully based on competencies and qualifications, what made them think that way, we received the responses in the following table.

Table 30. What makes you think that the employment practices are not fully based on competencies and qualifications?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Yes. I think employment practices are based on competencies and qualifications	101	3.1
No. I think employment practices are not based on competencies and qualifications	2081	64.5
Yes. I think employment practices are partially based on competencies and qualifications	856	26.5
I do not know; I have no idea	187	5.8
Total	3225	100.0

55.6% of the participants stated, "there is preferential treatment and nepotism/favoritism everywhere." 44.4% of them stated the nepotism and the use of political influence as a criterion in employment practices. In addition to the above, in the open-ended selection "other (please specify)", the participants stated the following as the reasons why they thought that the employment practices were not based on competencies and qualifications:

Q33. (If your response is “no” or “partially”) what makes you think that the employment practices are not fully based on competencies and qualifications?

- All of the above (1, 2, 3)//// //// //// //// //// //// ////

- Only the members of the AKP live well in this country.

- I believe it is partially because of preferential treatment and nepotism/favoritism.

- There are many political reasons.

- They do have a certain significance, but they don't pay much regard to scores etc. I believe it should be based on a scientific examination/test. I believe that internships, references etc. are based not on preferential treatment but on competences and qualifications.

- The wrong system, too many universities, too many graduates.

- The AKP places its own people in jobs. One is not appointed with a score of 90 from KPSS.

- This society reacts to nothing.

- No job is filled with someone right for that job.

- There are often no standard criteria in administrative, military and public institutions.

- Because there is no qualifications-based employment.

- I believe the interview system should be abandoned in some institutions.

- Whether right wing or left wing, everyone is looking to fill their pocket and apply favoritism. No one is innocent.

- Tayyip.

- Because the university education system fails.

- All of them, there are even more reasons, a lot of them.

- If you know people in higher places, you are in.

- For ideological intentions.

- All of them and much more.

- The family is a stronghold.

- I believe that although qualifications and competency are regarded, many unqualified people are hired.

- They look at people's financial situation.

- People ruling the country cannot manage the country well and use religion to exploit people.

- One should definitely have references because their background and family matter. It must be something that protects the religion, the flag and many values.

- All of the options. ////

- The qualifications required in job announcements are more than one can meet. Employers want a lot of things with few people and little budget.

- They are looking for experienced people.

- It is a government issue.

- There is preferential treatment not everywhere but partially.

- I believe it is caused by political and cultural conflicts.

- People are quite skilled at showing more than what they are.

- For ideological intentions

The institution of family is regarded by many countries as the foundation of a society. The young people in this study, who will form the families of the future, were asked about their perspectives and views about the family institution. Their responses are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 31. What do you think about family as an institution?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Family is the foundation of society and an essential institution	2941	91.2
Family is an outdated institution that is no longer necessary	188	5.8
Neither very necessary nor very unnecessary	44	1.4
Other	52	1.6
Total	3225	100.0

The findings show that the family institution, especially the concept of core family, is of central importance in our society. In other words, 91.2% of the participants reported, “family is the foundation of society and an essential institution.” Only 5.8% stated that family was an outdated institution that was no longer necessary.

In addition to the closed-end responses, the participants wrote the following for the “other (please specify)” selection about what kind of an institution family was:

Q34. What do you think about family as an institution?

- I think family is a structure comprised and developed by people in society, established in unison with a spouse he/she loves and falls in love with

- Somewhere between 1 and 2 //// /

- It varies depending on the situation

- It can vary

- Family is a necessary institution but not the foundation of society

- Family is a warm home that includes the first love to the extent the lines of individual rights are not trespassed. Is it necessary for everyone? No.

- It is an important institution for child development until a certain age

- Unnecessary

- I am undecided

- Family is moderately important

- It just ensures existence. It is not entitled to everything.

- A family that is educated and has common sense is a family, otherwise, it is nothing but a torment.

- It is important, but the foundation of society is the individual.

- People I'm close to are my family.

- Family is an institution that raises its generation like itself.

- Family is a union born out of biological conditions.

- I am fine both with it and without it ///

- It is an institution not restricted to blood relations but is comprised by people who you can share your feelings with.

- If you know people in higher places, you do not need to have qualifications.

- It is valuable but overrated.

- Family is an important institution, but it is not necessary because there are unhealthy family structures.

- I prefer not to answer.

- It depends on the context and its structure whether it is necessary or unnecessary.

- It is a matter of opinion.

- It is a biological institution; we shouldn't really assign it a social role.

- It is not an institution.

- Family is everything.

- Family is the building unit of the society comprised by people.

- Family is a structure that needs to be improved.

- It is an institution that is not a necessity.

- It is between options 1 and 2, family can be dissolved if necessary.

- Establishing a family is not a priority

- It is necessary but outdated.

- Not my priority.

- I don't think it is the foundation of society, but it is necessary anyway.

- It is an institution that has lost its old function. I now live individually.

- What is required to establish a family is education.

- The individual is more important than family.

- I didn't grow up with my family.

- Family is neither important nor unimportant.

- It is a key institution that is stuck between taboos and we must get rid of them.

- Family is an institution that is sometimes necessary and sometimes unnecessary.

- It is necessary, but there must be balance between it and individuality.

- Family doesn't have to be an institution.

- Both necessary and unnecessary //

- It is not the foundation of society. Yes, I have a family, and I love them but I am the foundation of this society, just like everyone.

- It is between the two. I believe it is overrated.

- Anyone who wants to will start a family, and anyone who doesn't will not. It is not very important.

- It is a matter of opinion.

- Balanced individuals are the product of strong family institutions.

- Family should be destroyed in a country where patriarchy has become a tradition.

- The first place where the foundation of love, ties and future life are laid.

- Family is a structure whereby the state keeps the society under control, and which determines the limits of the moral values of people and is important.

- It is necessary, but it is still an overrated concept.

- It varies from one family to another.

- If it is a good family.

- Between the two (I can't decide).

- Both, necessary but it should not be overrated.

- Family is both necessary and outdated. It should not be minded much but should not be disregarded much either.

- The concept of family is necessary, but I believe it is overrated. It is not very necessary in some situations.

- It is an important institution, as long as it does not become a cult.

- Family has become an institution for the order of the society.

- Family is necessary for people, but it must be a society that keeps up with the time.

- Family is neither the foundation of society nor an outdated institution.

- Family and individual [rights] must be balanced.

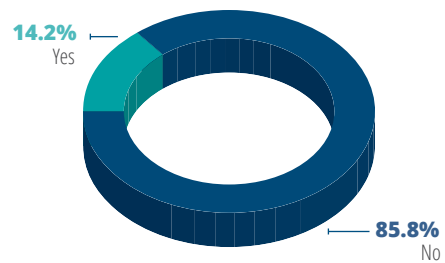
- It is midway through the two options.

- It somewhere between the two options.

"Non-governmental structures" are of great importance for the healthy functioning of a democracy and these forums enable active civic participation of a nation's citizens. Empowered citizen participation in governance (public participation) is often deemed to be the 5th pillar of democracy.

The participants were asked whether they were a member of a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), and their responses are presented in the following pie chart (Figure 12) with a percentage breakdown.

Figure 12. Are you a member of a "Non-Governmental Organization – Association"?



Only 14.2% of the research participants reported that they were members of an NGO. Although this figure may seem quite small, we can suggest that it is higher than the overall NGO affiliation of all age groups of the Turkish society overall. In a study conducted across Turkey, the proportion of those who were a member of an NGO was found to be 6 – 6.9% (Şahin & Akboğa, 2019; Çarkoğlu & Aytaç, 2016; Erdoğan & Uyan-Semerçi, 2017).

The research participants were asked what their most important goals were for their future, and their responses are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 32. What do you want to do in the future as your most important goal?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
To be a good person	1323	40.9
To marry and have a good family life	595	18.4
To make a lot of money - be rich	920	28.5
Other	394	12.2
Total	3232	100.0

When asked about their most important goal for the future, the option “to be a good person” ranks first with 40.9%. This is followed by “to make a lot of money and be rich” with a proportion of 28.5%. On the other hand, another thing that could be interesting is that the participants greatly care about the concept of family but also appear to be less keen about “marrying and having a good family life” (18.4%). We think that the fact that marriage age has gradually risen in Turkey plays a role in this preference.

12.2% of the participants stated the following views in the “other” section for their future goals:

Q36. What do you want to do in the future as your most important goal?

- Option 1, 2, 3, all of them //// ////
- To be prosperous in the country
- To have a career ////
- To contribute to humanity through art and science
- Not hopeful
- To improve myself sufficiently
- Nowadays, you are a good person if you have money.
- To live a peaceful and happy life ////
- To live defending my mistakes until the end.
- We can't have anything if we keep on going with this mindset
- To be useful to my country, nation and state //
- To have multiple professions and learn a language.
- I want to do all of the above options - All of the above ///
- To serve my country and nation, to prove Turks' idealism to the world.
- To be rich and honest
- To be useful to the country //
- To make enough money for my needs and be happy with my family and be independent
- To still pursue my dreams
- I started working at an early age, it is not just money that makes you successful and enjoy life, but it is important.
- I want to join the brain drain //
- To live in a prosperous society
- To live in peace in another country
- To achieve little peace before I die
- To establish a business
- To become a pilot
- To go and live abroad ///
- To move abroad.
- To act morally and ethically
- To marry and start a good family life, to become rich and live happy
- To be happy and healthy
- To spare sometime for Heaven
- Our country has put us in such a state that we have no goals
- To realize myself //
- To be a believer worthy of the Creator
- A simple life where we won't pay taxes on the breath we take
- To become a philosopher
- To be successful - good at my profession ////
- To have a profession //// /
- To do my profession
- To be someone important
- To be successful //
- To be a believer worthy of Allah - To be a good Muslim //

- I want to build an academic career
- To improve myself in the best way I can
- To become a policeman
- I want to do a career. be successful //// /
- To do a good career ////
- To live without needing anyone. submitting to anyone. or falling short of my wants.
- To rid of the rule of Tayyip Erdoğan.
- To raise children.
- To be a strong woman standing on her own two feet.
- To be useful to the society //
- To have a great profession and stand on my own two feet.
- To have a good profession and start a proper family.
- To be an individual with qualities necessary for my country. of course. with Atatürk's principles and reforms as my guide.
- To be free and live a full life.
- To be a happy and wealthy health practitioner.
- To live the day. and not go hungry.
- To ensure equal opportunity.
- To be an educated person.
- A good future for my child.
- To be able to meet my children's needs.
- To leave Turkey. the rest will come.
- To follow Atatürk's footsteps and have children that can move this country forward.
- To be a good leader.
- To have my own house.
- To be someone who can shed light on our country in the future.
- To be happy with my family.
- To leave this country and be rich.
- To get out of the country.
- To get out of the country.
- To establish a good future.
- To be admitted into a good university.
- To become very successful.
- To find a job - to have a good job ///
- To be a good lawyer.
- To work for my religion. country and nation.
- To be a very good teacher in my field.
- To be a senior executive at the state level.
- To be an academic.
- To be a child worthy of my parents.
- To get my profession and live a great life.
- To get rid of anxiety about the future.
- To have a say in the country's government.
- To live a comfortable and prosperous life.
- To be a good trainer.

- To protect my country and have a say in the country's government.
- To improve myself. build a career and be an honest person.
- To enjoy my life till the end.
- To be appointed to the position I have studied //
- To become a policeman.
- To be happy (especially make my mom happy). to be satisfied with life.
- To find happiness.
- To establish a training center for the development of children aged 2-6.
- To be happy ////
- To be happy and healthy.
- To be a dutiful individual for my state under the Turkish flag.
- I'd like to travel the world if I can afford it.
- To make the world beautiful.
- I have no dreams.
- To strive for an advanced and successful future.
- To live in a country of justice.
- To move out of the Republic of Turkey.
- To go to Europe.
- To help stray animals.
- To focus on my career. become a good teacher and raise beautiful children for our future.
- To be a Turk worthy of the State of the Republic of Turkey established by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and his supporters.
- To be a balanced person useful to the society.
- To be someone who learns and teaches.
- To be a civil servant.
- To raise good children for the future.
- To be a person that makes money and is useful to the society.
- To be able to support my children's needs. and order.
- To be a person useful to the state. my family and to humanity.
- To become successful and have a good career.
- To achieve my goals and a good position.
- To be an individual successful in their profession and useful to their country.
- To earn a salary above the hunger limit.
- To be a happy person - to be happy ///
- To do my dream job.
- To have an orderly life I can afford
- To be a successful businesswoman and a good person.
- A good career. to learn multiple languages.
- To follow my own profession.
- A combination of options 1. 2 and 3.
- To be an idealistic person.
- To be a free and developed. equipped person.
- To find a solution to the problems in the society.
- To be in a decision-making position in my country.
- To have a say in the country's government.
- To have peace. I don't want a lot of money.

- To have a good career and be a person who is useful to the society.
- To serve and be useful to my country and nation.
- To climb up and become known in my career and live in a country other than Turkey.
- To travel the world.
- To establish my own business.
- To earn money and be a good person.
- I have not set any goals.
- To establish my own business and move forward with my goals.
- I aim to meet all of these options.
- To be a good person while making a lot of money.
- To offer a good future for my daughter.
- To live in a country where I don't know anyone.
- I'd like to realize myself. I want to leave something behind when I die.
- To live abroad and advance in my field.
- To live abroad.
- To ensure that my child is in a good place.
- To become a dutiful citizen and a dutiful child.
- To serve my country - to be useful to the nation.
- To do good things.
- To live in peace.
- It is neither the foundation of society nor an outdated institution. It is stuck between the two and evolves day by day.
- Helping animals - Offering a good life to animals.
- To have a good job.
- To have a good education and a good job.
- To be an educated person.
- To have a good profession.
- To have a good future.
- To become a pioneer in my profession and in my environment.
- To be useful to my profession and people.
- To live a comfortable life.
- A life in which I will feel good.
- To go abroad.
- To make my dreams come true.
- To advance and represent my country abroad.
- To live my dream.
- To live a life the way I want it.
- To be respected in my profession.
- To become a cashier abroad.
- To be successful.
- To be respected and a good family life.
- I earn enough to live my own life and be happy.
- To have a farm full of animals. To fight the evil and problems in this world as much as I can. for everyone's benefit.
- To work.

- I have no goals //
- To leave Turkey.
- To go to Europe.
- To do the things I want.
- To have a high position in the state.
- To have a career and fulfill my dreams.
- To have a bright future.
- To be an entrepreneur.
- To be able to say "I am lucky/fortunate" when I look back.
- A good profession.
- To be successful and educated. rich and happy.
- To be successful. educated and happy.
- I want to advance in my profession.
- To live alone.
- To live happily in a prosperous society.
- To earn enough and have a happy marriage.
- To ensure a fair working environment in my own business.
- To be a good teacher.
- To go to Europe. get out of the country.
- To be ethical and conscientious.
- To be a ethical. honest. useful individual.
- To travel the world.
- To fulfill my dream. to live a life of virtue.
- To live in peace.
- To live a happy life. Short and sweet.
- To have a career and become someone important.
- To do useful things for people.
- To become an architect.
- To live in another country.
- To ensure world justice.
- To bring the country above the level of the contemporary civilization.
- To be free.
- To ensure justice.
- A good career and family.
- To raise young people who have done useful things for the country and can fix the country's future.
- A good job. family and to be a good person.
- To be of use to my family. country and myself. a good life.
- To have enough savings to provide for myself health-wise and financially and to feel confident in early years.
- To have a good life in all respects (job. family. social life etc.).
- To be a person who can defend their views till the end.
- To protect the country's unity and solidarity. become a policeman to be a useful individual to my country and its citizens.
- To leave a good legacy to humanity and nature.
- I want to be a good sociologist in the future.

- To travel the world.
- To respect my country (it's been too long since we have forgotten ourselves).
- All of the above.
- To save my country.
- To be a dutiful child to my country, nation and family.
- To be independent woman standing on her own two feet.
- A regular job, regular home.

As commonly recognized, the youth are the most active and dynamic age group in a society due to its energy and exuberance. Accordingly, the participants were asked how their relationship was with religion and faith, and their responses are presented with a percentage breakdown in the following table.

Table 33. How is your relationship with religion and faith?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I am very devoted and believe in Allah	963	29.8
I believe in Allah, but I am not particularly devoted	1841	56.9
I believe in Allah, but I don't believe in religions - I am a Deist	235	7.3
I don't believe in Allah or any religion - I am an Atheist	131	4.0
I am agnostic	21	.6
Other	44	1.4
Total	3235	100.0

The above results were derived by asking the research participants directly how their relationship was with religion and faith. In response to this question, 56.9% of the participants responded as "I believe in Allah, but I am not particularly devoted/religious." The proportion of those that reported that they were an atheist and/or deist was 11.3%. Only 29.8% responded as "I am very devoted/religious and believe in Allah."

The participants' relationship with religion and faith is outlined in the above table along with a percentage breakdown. However, in the open-ended response section labeled "other", the participants gave differing views, which are presented below.

Q37. How is your relationship with religion and faith?

- I am agnostic – religions don't concern me //// //// ////
////

- Deist Agnostic

- We [I] don't pray but our [my] heart is pure

- Nonsense.

- I sometimes believe, sometimes I hate. I will be much closer to atheism in the future.

- I am agnostic. I find it unnecessary to think about God.

- I am agnostic. Even if there is a god, I don't believe in religions.

- I believe in Allah and I practice the religion according to my own truth.

- I don't know.

- Everyone is their own Allah.

- I don't follow any religious view/idea.

- I see every religion as a tool for humanity.

- As long as it suits me.

- I believe but I do not fulfill all of the religious requirements.

- Faith should not be discussed.

- I am a Christian

- I have learned not to answer any question that will lead to my trial.

- I believe in Allah but it is not welcome in this country to be devoted and to be known to be so.

- I believe in Allah and I respect everyone's religion.

- I submit to Allah. I don't know, so God exists.

- I am not completely sure.

- I believe the creator has a cruel sense of humor.

- Nothing is real.

- I am agnostic.

- It doesn't matter if it is real or fictional.

- I have not particularly thought about becoming a stereotype. I don't believe.

- Don't you think not believing Allah and any religion is a form of faith?

- I believe in Allah but I first believe in the beauty of heart.

- I am devoted and believe in Allah.

- I believe in science. Physics and things that can be proved. Everything has a reason and a consequence.

- I believe but am agnostic.

- I believe in Allah. I can't adequately fulfill the religious duties.

- I have faith and try to fulfill my faith's requirements.

- I am not interested in religion.

- I believe in Allah. devotion is personal.

- Faith is a conscientious concept. varies depending on the person and events.

- I believe in Allah. I try to act according to my beliefs.

- I believe but I don't like it.

- I only believe in Allah.

- I am undecided about religious preference. I may be agnostic.

- I am a Muslim. However, I am open and have faith. My faith is not based on what you wear but on manners and morals.

- I am a Muslim. I try to fulfill the duties and traditions required from a Muslim.

- I don't believe in any of the religions. I believe that religions were created by people to manage other people.

- I don't believe in any of the religions. I believe that religions were created by people to manage other people.

The participants were also encouraged to express their level of satisfaction with their own lives and asked directly “how satisfied-happy are you with your current life?” The responses are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 34. How satisfied-happy are you with your current life?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I am very satisfied - happy with my current life	565	17.4
I am neither happy nor unhappy with my current life: Moderately satisfied	1788	55.2
I am not satisfied - happy at all with my current life	836	25.8
I don't know; I have no idea	53	1.6
Total	3242	100.0

More than half of the participants (55.2%) reported that they were neither completely happy nor unhappy with their current lives, by stating that they were moderately happy-unhappy. A little over quarter of the participants (25.8%) stated that they were not happy at all with their current lives, and sadly, felt unhappy with their lot in life. Overall, these findings show that the Turkish youth (age 18-25) are highly dissatisfied and unhappy with their current lives. People who feel unhappy naturally view the future with anxiety, which has the potential to negatively influence their psychological well-being significantly.

However, three participants gave the following as their “other” section response:

- I cry everyday
- I am grateful
- I am so happy that I'd be OK even if hit by a car.

The participants were then asked who made the decisions about their lives and future, and their responses are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 35. Who makes the decisions about your life and your future?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I do so alone	1460	45.1
I do together with my parents	1520	46.9
My father does	63	1.9
My mother does	36	1.1
My elder sibling does	25	.8
I and my spouse do so together	64	2.0
Other	71	2.2
Total	3239	100.0

45.1% of the research participants said that they made the decisions about their life and future alone, while 46.9% stated that they made such decisions with their parents. Nearly half the participants said that they made the decisions about their life and future alone, which seems contrary to the dominant Turkish family structure and values in place. However, considering this age group’s sensitivity about proving themselves and having themselves recognized, we can suggest that this result, although it doesn’t seem realistic, can be considered understandable.

The participants who selected “other” when asked “who makes the decisions about your life and your future?” gave the following responses:

Q39. Who makes the decisions about your life and your future?

- I make my decisions after first attaining my parents’ opinion.
- The government decides.
- The limits drawn by the society are influential.
- Society decides.
- My brother, mother, and I.
- I do, together with my parents and my fiancé.
- ÖSYM (the Student Selection and Placement Center) ///
- The anti-democrats make the decisions about my life.
- The Republic of Turkey.
- I do, together with my spouse and child.
- I make the decisions with my spouse //// //// //// ////
//// ////

- Recep Tayyip Erdoğan (Unfortunately).
- My girl/boyfriend ///
- I make the decisions with my girl/boyfriend //
- Allah cc.
- The great creator.
- All major decisions about our lives are made by Mr. Tayyip.
- It depends on the matter to be decided //
- Our future is not certain due to the political structure.
- We make the decisions as a family.
- I ask the opinion of other people I value, and then seek a common ground. At the end of the day, I do what makes sense.
- My brother and me.
- Our current system makes the decisions.
- Everyone but me ////
- My parents pressure.
- The state decides the future of my life.
- Everyone has an idea and makes decisions, but I have no influence.
- I live not by decisions but the way I want it.
- My fiancé and my family ///
- With my partner (husband).
- With my father and my brother because I don't have a mother.
- With my younger sibling and elder sister.
- I consult with my mother to learn about her opinion.

- I trust my sister.

- In some cases. I consult with my closest and most trusted friends.

- Everyone other than me //// /

- We have lost our decision-making capability because of the lack of opportunity.

- I do it alone but ask for advice.

- I make decisions alone. let my mother know.

- I consult with my family as necessary. I usually make the decisions myself.

- To serve the state and the nation.

- I make my own decisions. but experience family pressure and conflicts.

- It is determined by the socio-economic situation.

- I usually make my own decisions. in special circumstances. I ask for my family's opinion.

- Firstly me. with the support of the family.

- Although they make me feel free. my family makes the decisions.

- I am under mandatory intervention depending on the matter.

- The last word is my decision. but I also ask for family's opinion.

- I. my father and my fiancé.

- We make joint decisions with my spouse. //// ///

- My fiancé and I make the decisions.

- Although I try to make my own decisions. my family gets involved from time to time.

- I make the decisions about my life but I care about the opinion and advice of the people I value.

- My boy/girlfriend does. ////

- I make the decisions with the help of my family.

- Me and my spouse. //

- The flow of life decides.

- No matter how much I want. the decisions about my life are made by the higher rank.

- I ask insights from those who do not seek input from family relations for their idea/opinion.

- I consult with people that I love. and consider their opinion before making my own decision.

- The state and our current situation.

- The state does.

The participants were asked who they trusted the most, and their responses are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 36. Who do you trust the most in your life?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I don't trust anyone but myself in my life	1412	43.6
I trust my family the most in my life	1521	46.9
I trust my relatives the most in my life	13	.4
I trust my teachers – professors the most in my life	13	.4
I trust my friends the most in my life.	127	3.9
Other	154	4.8
Total	3240	100.0

The participants were asked who they trusted the most in their lives. As expected, 46.9% of the youth said that they trusted ‘their family’ the most. However, what is more interesting and unexpected is that so many participants stated, “they do not trust anyone but themselves” in their lives (43.6%). This finding suggests further discussion is needed, and perhaps, further study is required to explore this point in detail.

The participants stated the following for the “other (please specify)” selection about who they trusted the most in their life:

Q40. Who do you trust the most in your life?

- My girl/boyfriend //// //// //

- I and my boy/girlfriend make the decisions about my life

- I trust my father ////

- Anyone who has goodness in them

- I trust Allah ////

- My grandfather used to say “do not even trust the jacket on your back”

- Everyone is thinking of their own interests

- My mother, my father and my fiancé

- I don't even trust myself - I don't trust anyone including myself ////

- I trust my mother and friends but I never fully trust anyone

- I trust my mother - I only trust my mother //// //

- I trust my sister ////

- The one who relies on themselves will walk upright

- I trust my spouse //

- My spouse and I //

- I trust my spouse - my husband ////

- I trust my family and the person I love

- I trust my family and friends //

- Myself and my family ////

- I trust my family and my fiancé

- I trust my mother and my siblings the most

- I trust most people with whom I have not experienced any lying, conflicting behavior.

- I trust my family, my friends and myself.

- Sometimes I don't even trust myself.

- Hundred percent trust. I am hundred percent skeptic.

- I trust my elder brother //

- I trust my sibling(s) //

- I trust my cousin.

- A little bit from everyone.

- Myself and my family a little.

I don't even trust my father.

- I hardly trust myself but I ‘half’ trust my boyfriend.

- I don't trust anyone.

- I trust my sibling.

- There are people I trust: my parents. then the friend I choose well.

- The devils who we think are friends.

- I trust the people I love.

- I have to trust others. However. I do not fully trust anyone. I have limits.

- I believe all the above.

- I trust interests the most in life.

- I trust the people I love the most in my life.

- I trust my family. and my friends.

- It varies from day to day.

- I trust my mother. //// /

- I don't trust my family and friends.

- My uncle.

- My fiancé.

- I trust God.

- I only trust Allah.

- I trust both myself and my family. //

- I trust the people I love.

- I trust my spouse. //// ///

- I trust my close friend and girl/boyfriend.

- Only my close friends.

- My boy/girlfriend. //

- My close friend and my mother.

- I trust very few people. Trust is hard to earn. and easy to lose.

- I trust my companion.

- I trust Allah. //

- I trust myself and my family.

- I believe in Allah and must walk the great path he has drawn.

This completes the participants' statements, reports, and reflections about Turkey and on general topics, in addition to pertinent topics and issues. This report now covers the findings about the levels of trust of the participants in institutions, important key figures and certain countries.

4.1.4. Levels of Trust in Institutions, Key Figures and Certain Countries

Under this heading, we feature the findings about how much the participants trust certain institutions, individuals and countries that are influential in world politics. In other words, we explore how much the participants trust the politicians, law enforcement, military-army, political parties, President, justice system-courts, journalists- TV program producers, clerics, scientists, the United Nations, the European Union, NATO, U.S.A, Russia, China, Germany, France, and England. This section also includes a graph (Figure 13) evaluating all these factors together simultaneously, as a whole. Presenting the findings on the issue of trust in a single image is convenient for readers.

Therefore, the participants were first asked how much they trusted the politicians in Turkey, and their responses are presented in the following table.

Table 37. Levels of trust in politicians

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I don't trust at all	1807	56.1
I don't trust	664	20.6
I neither trust nor distrust	529	16.4
I trust	83	2.6
I trust very much	37	1.1
I have no idea	102	3.2
Total	3222	100.0

As expected, more than half of the Turkish youth (56.1%) responded that they did not trust politicians at all. In combination with the proportion of those who responded, "I don't trust them", this makes up a combined proportion of 76.7%. Only 1.1% said that they trusted politicians very much, and 2.6% stated that they 'trusted' them. Given that politicians are the decision makers and policymakers building the future of a country, this level of distrust is notably high. In fact, this points to a very important social phenomenon. Therefore, it appears that the youth do not trust politicians who are the decision-makers, and the legislators for their future. It would be helpful to study this issue in depth to uncover the reasons for this distrust.

Since the law enforcement is responsible for both public order and domestic security, they continually come face to face with the nation's citizens on the streets. Therefore, we asked about the youth's level of trust in the Turkish Law Enforcement, and the results are shown in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 38. Levels of trust in the law enforcement

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I don't trust at all	480	14.9
I don't trust	339	10.5
I neither trust nor distrust	840	26.0
I trust	966	29.9
I trust very much	569	17.6
I have no idea	36	1.1
Total	3230	100.0

According to these results, when we combine the percentages of the participants who responded, “I neither trust nor distrust” (26%) and “I don’t trust at all”, 51.4% in aggregate appear to be either very negative to or at least not very positive about trust in the law enforcement. In contrast, a combined 47.5% are more positive; 29.9% stated, “I trust (the law enforcement)” and 17.6% responded “I trust (the law enforcement) very much”. In short, more than half of the youth, who are the nation’s future, appear to lack a very positive opinion about the law enforcement, which is a matter that requires some consideration.

Table 39. Levels of trust in the Military - Army

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I don't trust at all	345	10.7
I don't trust	185	5.7
I neither trust nor distrust	664	20.6
I trust	1087	33.7
I trust very much	906	28.1
I have no idea	36	1.1
Total	3223	100.0

Just like the analysis of the responses regarding the law enforcement, this study assessed and identified the Turkish youth’s level of trust in the military and the army. According to their responses, the youth seem to trust the military and the army more than the law enforcement. In other words, 61.8%

of the young people reported, “I trust (the military and army)” – “trust (the military and army) very much”. In contrast, the proportion of those who responded, “I neither trust nor distrust”, “I don’t trust” and/or “I don’t trust at all” is a lower combined 37% in total.

Table 40. Levels of trust in political parties

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I don't trust at all	1805	56.3
I don't trust	630	19.6
I neither trust nor distrust	553	17.2
I trust	86	2.7
I trust very much	56	1.7
I have no idea	78	2.4
Total	3208	100.0

The distrust felt for the politicians appears to apply to the political parties as well. In other words, more than half of the participants (56.3%) stated that they did not trust the political parties in Turkey at all. This proportion, combined with those who answered, “I don’t trust (the political parties)”, makes up 75.9% of the respondents. Only 4.4% said they trusted the political parties and/or trusted the political parties very much. These results could be interpreted as showing that the research participants do not trust the people and institutions in power who ultimately determine the nation’s fate. Likewise, these results may also be construed as an important message from the youth. Another topic covered in the research is the participants’ trust in the ‘President.’ In other words, the youth were asked directly how

much they trusted the President, and their responses are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 41. Levels of trust in the President

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I don't trust at all	1553	48.0
I don't trust	348	10.8
I neither trust nor distrust	607	18.8
I trust	341	10.5
I trust very much	289	8.9
I have no idea	96	3.0
Total	3234	100.0

According to the data derived, close to half of the participants (48%) stated, "I do not trust the President at all." Together with those who responded, "I don't trust (the President)" is a combined 58.8%. Only 8.9% responded, "I trust the President very much" and a further 10.5% stated, "I trust the President".

The participants were then asked how much they trusted the justice and the judicial system – courts, which constitute the Turkish political regime and is embodied by the proverb, "justice is the foundation of property". The results are presented in the following table along with the relevant percentage breakdown.

Table 42. Levels of trust in the courts-justice system

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I don't trust at all	1443	44.6
I don't trust	614	19.0
I neither trust nor distrust	729	22.5
I trust	262	8.1
I trust very much	123	3.8
I have no idea	62	1.9
Total	3233	100.0

Again, close to half of the participants (44.6%) reported, "I do not trust the courts and the justice system at all." Together with those who said, "I don't trust the courts – justice system," the combined proportion is 63.6%. Only 11.9% of the participants in total stated that they trusted (the courts and the justice system) and/or trusted (the courts and the justice system) very much. As stated above, distrust in the justice system which constitutes the main pillar of the social structure – system is a real problem, and further research on the causes and consequences of such distrust is required to explore this important issue further.

The participants were then asked how much they trusted and/or distrusted the media workers who have both the influence and responsibility to inform and drive public opinion. Their responses are provided in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 43. Levels of trust in journalists and TV program producers

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I don't trust at all	1192	36.9
I don't trust	825	25.5
I neither trust nor distrust	942	29.1
I trust	171	5.3
I trust very much	52	1.6
I have no idea	52	1.6
Total	3234	100.0

Known as the 4th pillar of democracy, media has the duty and responsibility to inform its citizens and increase their awareness. Unfortunately, when we asked the young people how much they trusted the active journalists and TV program producers in the media world, their trust in journalists and TV program producers appears to be quite low. The proportion of those who said that they did not trust them is 62.4%. The proportion of those who said, "I trust" and/or "I trust very much" is only 6.9%. Based on the above data, we can suggest that the young people commonly do not trust those employed by the media organizations.

Another topic we questioned the participants' trust is the 'clerics.' Data on the level of trust in clerics is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 44. Levels of trust in clerics

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I don't trust at all	1394	43.2
I don't trust	435	13.5
I neither trust nor distrust	798	24.7
I trust	362	11.2
I trust very much	184	5.7
I have no idea	57	1.8
Total	3230	100.0

The participants' responses suggest that the trust in clerics is low. In other words, more than half of the participants (56.7%) stated that they did not trust (clerics) at all (43.2%) and/or did not trust (clerics) (13.5%). Only a combined proportion of 16.9% stated that they trusted (clerics) (11.2%), and/or trusted (clerics) very much (5.7%). A quarter of the youth (24.7%) stated that they neither trusted nor distrusted clerics. In short, the fact that the Turkish youth distrust clerics who are the practitioners of such a respectable profession raises questions.

Another group for which the Turkish youth was questioned about their levels of trust is 'scientists.' It is

important to explore what the scientists who produce knowledge in a society, assuming a very important social role and function in shaping the nation's future and educating and raising new generations, mean to the youth.

The percentage breakdown of the levels of trust in scientists is presented in the following table.

Table 45. Levels of trust in scientists

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I don't trust at all	197	6.1
I don't trust	105	3.2
I neither trust nor distrust	609	18.8
I trust	1273	39.4
I trust very much	999	30.9
I have no idea	48	1.5
Total	3231	100.0

When the participants were asked how much they trusted scientists, 70.3% responded that they trusted (scientists) (39.4%) and/or trusted (scientists) very much (30.9%). Only 9.3% in total said that they did not trust (scientists) and/or did not trust (scientists) at all. This is the first time that the level of trust shown by the participants in people or institutions was so high. In other words, in stark

contrast to the high level of distrust in many of the people and institutions covered by this study, the level of trust in scientists appears to be a substantial 70.3%.

The participants were then asked how much they trusted the organizations and countries that are the key power brokers and influencers in the world, primarily made up of the UN and the EU. The relevant data is presented in the following table.

Table 46. Levels of trust in the United Nations

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I don't trust at all	987	30.7
I don't trust	561	17.4
I neither trust nor distrust	974	30.3
I trust	307	9.5
I trust very much	125	3.9
I have no idea	261	8.1
Total	3215	100.0

When we look at the level of trust in the world's leading international organization, the UN, the overall level of distrust is 48.1%. The proportion of participants who said they trusted (the UN) and/or trusted (the UN) very much is 13.4% combined. In short, we can suggest that the participant's level of trust in the UN is low. However, a further 30.3% stated that they neither trusted nor distrusted the UN and showed a neutral attitude.

Another international organization of great importance to Turkey is the European Union (EU). The participants were asked how much they trusted or distrusted the EU, and their responses are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 47. Levels of trust in the European Union

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I don't trust at all	1050	32.6
I don't trust	581	18.0
I neither trust nor distrust	917	28.4
I trust	283	8.8
I trust very much	125	3.9
I have no idea	269	8.3
Total	3225	100.0

The distrust in the European Union is even higher than that in the UN. In other words, 50.6% of the participants in total reported that they either did not trust (the EU) (18%) and/or did not trust (the EU) at all (32.6%). The proportion of those who stated that they either trusted (the EU) and/or trusted (the EU) very much was 12.7% in aggregate. Additionally, more than a quarter of the participants (28.4%) had a neutral attitude (neither trust nor distrust) in respect of trusting the EU.

Another organization for which we investigated the level of trust is NATO. Turkey was admitted to NATO in 1952 which was established after World War II and is the Western umbrella organization for security.

Since joining, Turkey has in a sense served as the outpost against the Soviets – the Eastern Bloc and is still a NATO member. The participants were asked how much they trusted NATO, and their responses are presented in the following table.

Table 48. Levels of trust in NATO

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I don't trust at all	1140	35.5
I don't trust	546	17.0
I neither trust nor distrust	888	27.6
I trust	233	7.3
I trust very much	106	3.3
I have no idea	300	9.3
Total	3213	100.0

The findings show that the Turkish youth trust NATO even less than they trust the UN and the EU, and their levels of distrust are higher than in both the UN and the EU. In other words, the proportion of distrust in the NATO in aggregate is %52.5. The level of trust in NATO is only 10.6%. However, more than a quarter of the participants (27.6%) hold a neutral attitude in respect of trusting NATO. This may be explained by the fact that they are unaware of what NATO is. Therefore, we can suggest that they did not have an informed opinion.

The participants were then asked how much they trusted the United States of America (the U.S.). Their responses are

presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 49. Levels of trust in the U.S.

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I don't trust at all	1686	52.3
I don't trust	597	18.5
I neither trust nor distrust	586	18.2
I trust	95	2.9
I trust very much	65	2.0
I have no idea	192	6.0
Total	3221	100.0

While distrust in the UN, EU and NATO is around 50%, distrust in the U.S. is a much higher 70.8%. Considering that the U.S. and Turkey are close allies and the two key forces in NATO, such a high level of distrust is an issue that requires some consideration.

Another country we questioned the participants' trust is Russia. The trust proportions obtained are presented in the following table.

Table 50. Levels of trust in Russia

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I don't trust at all	1650	51.2
I don't trust	629	19.5
I neither trust nor distrust	585	18.1
I trust	91	2.8
I trust very much	64	2.0
I have no idea	206	6.4
Total	3225	100.0

When we look at the topic of trust in Russia, even though the close political relations in recent years between Turkey and Russia, it is still a country the age group of 18 – 25 does not trust. The level of distrust is almost the same as that in the U.S. (70.7%). The aggregate rate of those who said, "I trust (Russia)" and "I trust (Russia) very much" is only 4.8%. As may be known, historically, Russia has not been a country Turks have looked at with much sympathy. Especially during the cold war, it was perceived as a constant threat. Therefore, such results are interpreted to be somewhat natural.

The next question asked was about the levels of trust in China. The participants were asked how much they trusted or distrusted China, and their responses are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 51. Levels of trust in China

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I don't trust at all	1841	57.0
I don't trust	578	17.9
I neither trust nor distrust	530	16.4
I trust	51	1.6
I trust very much	40	1.2
I have no idea	188	5.8
Total	3228	100.0

As an established actor of the international politics, China is less widely known to the Turkish public, and when we look at the levels of trust in China, their distrust in China is higher than that either in the U.S. and Russia. The aggregate proportion of those who said that they did not trust (China) and did not trust (China) at all is 74.9%. Only 2.8% said that they trusted (China) – trusted (China) very much.

In addition to the countries outlined above, we also asked about the level of trust in the Federal Republic of Germany which has a high number of residents and citizens of Turkish origin within its population and has a strong commercial relationship with Turkey in terms of exports and imports. Germany is also one of the most important European countries. The findings are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 52. Levels of trust in Germany

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I don't trust at all	1441	44.6
I don't trust	528	16.4
I neither trust nor distrust	688	21.3
I trust	250	7.7
I trust very much	128	4.0
I have no idea	193	6.0
Total	3228	100.0

As stated, Germany, compared to other countries, has a much closer relationship with Turkey, and the Turkish public is far more knowledgeable about Germany. However, the research participants expressed a relatively high level of distrust in Germany, albeit at significantly lower levels than the distrust expressed in the U.S., Russia, and China. The combined levels of distrust are a total of 61% (I don't trust – I don't trust at all). 11.7% reported that they trusted (Germany) – trusted (Germany) very much. It must be noted, however, that out of all the countries covered in the survey, the Turkish youth expressed the highest level of trust toward Germany.

Although less than Germany, another country that has close relations with Turkey is France. The participants were asked how much they trusted France, and the results in the following table were obtained.

Table 53. Levels of trust in France

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I don't trust at all	1594	49.3
I don't trust	601	18.6
I neither trust nor distrust	619	19.2
I trust	102	3.2
I trust very much	79	2.4
I have no idea	235	7.3
Total	3230	100.0

A combined 67.9% of the participants stated that they either did not trust (France) or did not trust (France) at all (49.3%). Only 5.6% in total said that they trusted (France) –trusted (France) very much (2.4%).

Another country we asked the participants about their level of trust in is England. The following results were obtained about whether they trusted or distrusted England.

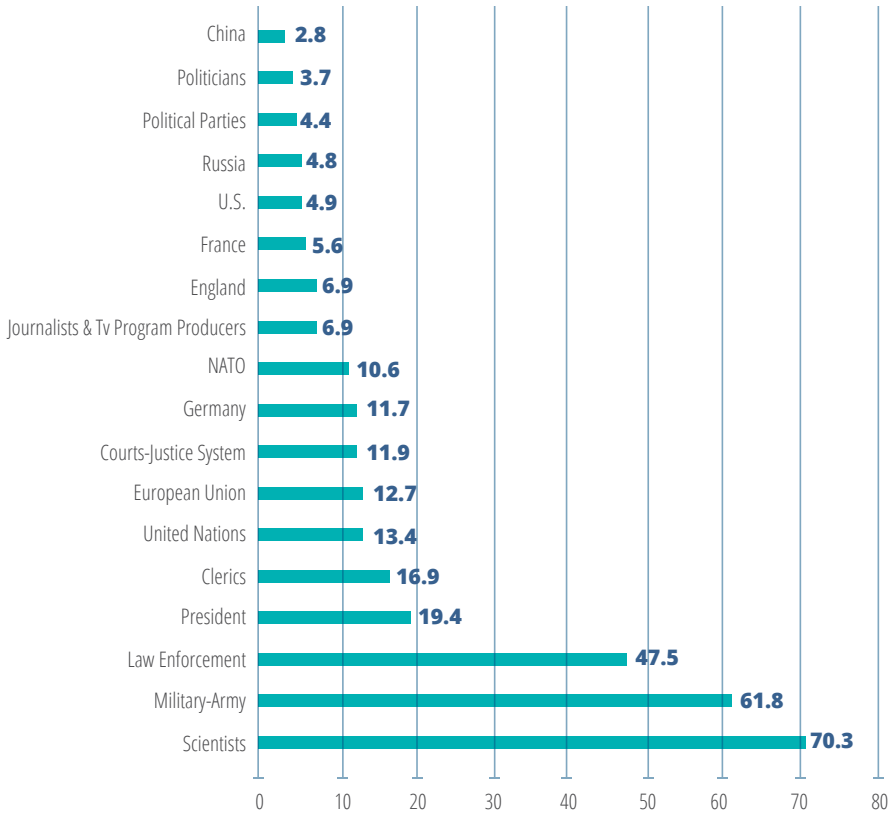
Table 54. Levels of trust in England

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I don't trust at all	1600	49.5
I don't trust	554	17.1
I neither trust nor distrust	624	19.3
I trust	123	3.8
I trust very much	101	3.1
I have no idea	230	7.1
Total	3232	100.0

The aggregate proportion of those who said that they did not trust (England) (17.1%) and/or did not trust (England) at all (49.5%) is 66.9%. In contrast, only 6.9% of the participants said that they trusted (England) – trusted (England) very much. Therefore, the results suggest that the level of trust and/or distrust in France and Germany is somewhat similar to that in England.

The levels of trust among Generation Z in the persons, institutions and countries surveyed above are presented in a single combined graph. In other words, the proportions of “I trust + I trust very much” as expressed by the participants in the research for the said persons, institutions and countries are presented comparatively in a single graph (Figure 13) to provide insights.

Figure 13. Rank order of 'I trust' and 'I trust very much' responses



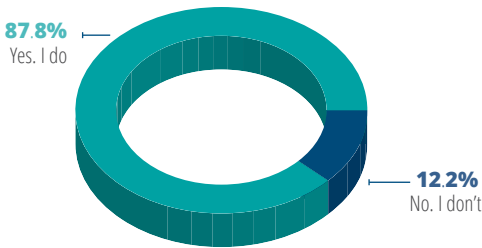
All criteria explored above are, therefore, presented in aggregate. The ranking in the table was derived according to the aggregate of the "I trust" and "I trust very much" responses. The young population aged 18-25 appear to trust "scientists" the most. This is followed by the "Military and Army" and the "Law Enforcement", respectively. We can suggest that the feeling of distrust in the western countries and institutions which has always been prevalent in Turkey also shows here. However, the data shows that Germany appears to be slightly more trusted than other powers.

Another interesting finding in the table is the extremely low trust in "Political Parties" and "Politicians". The distrust shown toward "Journalists and TV Program Producers" is also quite significant.

4.1.5. Use of Spare Time, Intellectual Interests and Social Media Usage

When asked if they had any spare time, 87.8% of the research participants reported that they felt that they had spare time. Only a small proportion (12.2%) stated that they were working so hard that they had no spare time at all.

Figure 14. Do you have any spare time?



The participants who responded, “Yes, I have spare time” were then asked what they did with their spare time, and their responses are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 55. What do you do in your spare time?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I read	1059	16.8
I play games on the computer - mobile phone	1019	16.2
I surf the Internet	1199	19.0
I watch TV	402	6.4
I go to coffeehouses - cafes	693	11.0
I go to the movies	273	4.3
I spend time with my friends (including girl/boyfriend)	1389	22.0
I exercise	57	0.9
Other	210	3.3
Total	6301	100.0

With regards to the use of their spare time, 22% of the participants responded, “I spend time with friends.” This is followed by 19% of the participants who said that they spent their spare time surfing the Internet. A slightly smaller, 16.8% of the respondents reported that they read book in their spare time.

In addition to the default options, the participants listed the following responses

under the “other (please specify)” selection in the survey:

Q60. What do you do in your spare time?

- I am interested in the financial markets

- I look for a job/job hunting //

- Dancing, exercising

- I do cleaning/housework //// /

- I laugh/enjoy myself

- I do all the above

- I care for my family and guests

- I hike (outdoor hiking) - exercise //// //// //// //// ////

- I play soccer

- I watch shows on illegal sites

- All of the above options

- Various social activities

- I look at the pictures of the girl that I am in love with

- Software - I do coding

- I do my prayers

- I usually play soccer/ball

-Useful things

- I spend time with my family ////

- I am an amateur writer. I write

- I learn a language. I read encyclopedias

- I don't have time for social activities because I don't have financial means. The minimum wage is too low

- I research - I research about my profession ////

- I do music //// ////

- I draw - take photos

- I paint - draw ///

- I draw and hike

- I do drawings, watch movies

- I give concerts

- I study //

- I study - exercise

- I put my daughter down to sleep and rest

- I compose songs

- Camping

- Listen to music, sleep, and eat

- I try to play with my children

- I spend time with my child

- I care flowers

- I do house chores

- I drive around

- I Spend with my daughter

- I work part-time

- I have hobbies such as sewing-embroidery

- I cycle - ride my bike //

- I complete surveys

- I spend time with my sibling

- I rest /

- I do handcrafts and play with my nephew/nieces

- I think about more ways to make money.

- I try to improve myself/self-improvement.

- I do activities to improve myself ///

- I just sit and contemplate.

- I look for a job.

- I have hobbies (pattern decoration with resin).

- I play basketball.

- I walk outside //

- I do all the options //

- I do farming.

- I sleep.

- It changes depending on the time.

- I watch shows - movies //

- I usually watch videos.

- I do music. drink.

- I go to the bars.

- I do gardening.

- I study languages.

- I tour around.

- Music. drawing. photograph.

- I take photos.

- I drink alcohol //

- I do my other profession.

- I sew. do handcrafts.

- I also play games.

- I go to gym. //// //

- All of them. ///

- I do house chores. spend the day cooking etc.

- I like the different contents on YouTube.

- I don't have a regular hobby.

- Playing with children. voluntary education. exercise.

- I read the Quran.

- I do all of the options.

- I play guitar. ///

- I cry – I cry often.

- I do javelin.

- I walk my dog.

- I rest. /

- I do gardening.

- I follow up the news. the books I love and our country's politics.

- I cook.

- I spend time with my family.

- I listening to music.

- I study. ///

- I paint. ///

- I travel. do vacation.

- I do drawings.

- I sing.

- I have no money. so I sit at home.

- I do trading.

- I save time to read.

- I help my mother with house chores.

- I work

- I watch educational videos

- I go to Ağrı to see my fiancée

- I do my prayers

- I do all of the options

- I spend time with my family at home //

- I spend time with my family and friends

- I stroll around in the neighborhood

- I watch documentaries

- I sleep

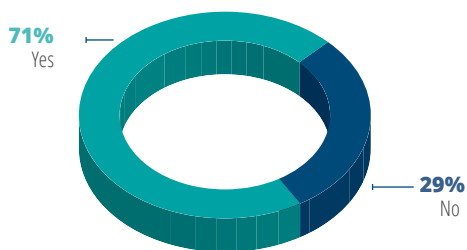
- I go to work. if any

- I do agriculture

- I spend time at home

When we inquired about the participants' intellectual pursuits, they were initially asked if they read books and novels besides academic textbooks, and their responses are provided in the following pie chart (Figure 15) with a percentage breakdown.

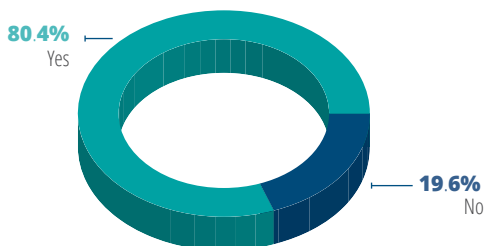
Figure 15. Do you read any book (novel etc.) besides textbooks?



As outlined above, only 16.8% of the participants said that they read in their spare time. When they were asked if they read books besides textbooks, only 71% responded that they did so. The overall low reading levels, in combination with the level of reading books besides academic textbooks, suggest that the youth today lack the habit of reading for pleasure. In fact, the habit of reading is not popular among the entire Turkish society.

Secondly, in order to explore the participants' intellectual interests, when we asked them if they had ever been to see a play, the findings in the following pie chart (Figure 16) were derived.

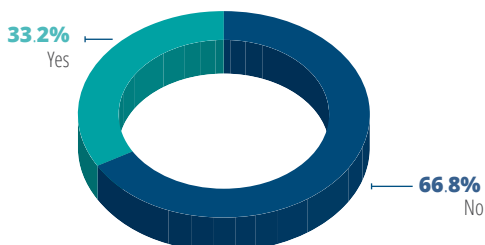
Figure 16. Have you ever been to see a play?



The majority - 80.4% of the research participants stated that they had seen at least one play in their lives. The notes obtained from oral interviews show that the participants were in fact taken to see a play and/or saw the plays staged by theater companies at schools, especially when they were pupils. However, only a very small number said that they themselves preferred to see a play.

The same question was asked about opera-ballet and classic music concerts, and the findings are presented in the following pie chart (Figure 17) with a percentage breakdown.

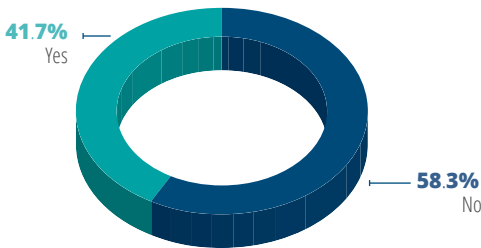
Figure 17. Have you ever been to see an opera-ballet-classical music concert?



Only 33.2% of the research participants stated that they had seen an opera-ballet-classical music concert. In other words, two thirds of the participants have never been to see an opera-ballet performance in their life. Assuming that the arts instill the character with aesthetic tastes, we can suggest that the Turkish youth are not particularly interested in artistic pursuits.

The participants were asked if they undertook sports regularly and exercised, and the data derived is presented in the following pie chart (Figure 18).

Figure 18. Do you have a regular sports activity?

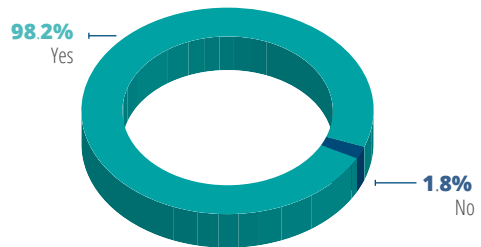


The youth and sports often seem to go hand in hand. Yet, when the research participants were asked if they regularly exercised, only 41.7% said that they did so. In other words, near 60% of the youth reported that they did not exercise. Considering that this age group is generally made up of students who do not have a job, these results are surprising. This is more so given that this age group often is at an energetic, dynamic development stage of life and is expected to be actively participating in sports.

As previously said, the group aged 18-25 is known as Generation Z. One of the key characteristics of this generation is that they have grown up at a time when digital technology tools are ever increasing, become widespread and the related communication and content production is dominant. Therefore, we are faced with an age group that is characterized by this era and has attitudes, decisions, opinions, and behavioral styles accordingly.

Based on this, the participants were asked if they used “social media.” Those who said, “Yes, I do,” were also then asked which social media tools – platforms they used and for what purpose. The findings are presented in the following pie chart (Figure 19) with a percentage breakdown.

Figure 19. Do you use social media tools?



Almost all of the participants (98.2%), as expected, stated that they used social media tools and platforms. The social media platforms used, and their frequency of use are presented in the following tables along with a percentage breakdown.



Table 56. Facebook

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I use it all the time	334	11.7
I use it sometimes	490	17.1
I use it very rarely	524	18.3
I never use it	1518	53.0
Total	2866	100.0

Most participants (53%) do not use Facebook. However, almost a third (28.8%) said that they continually used and/or sometimes used Facebook. The percentage of those who said that they rarely used Facebook is 18.3%.

When we look at whether the participants used online news sites, the largest group is those who said, "I use them sometimes" at a proportion of 32.3%. Those who said, "I never use them" make up 20.1%. In short, each option is roughly balanced and there is no result that stands out. We can suggest that the Turkish youth do not take great interest in and use the news sites.



Table 57. News Sites

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I use them all the time	701	24.3
I use them sometimes	934	32.3
I use them very rarely	673	23.3
I never use them	581	20.1
Total	2889	100.0



Table 58. Instagram

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I use it all the time	2313	73.7
I use it sometimes	367	11.7
I use it very rarely	228	7.3
I never use it	229	7.3
Total	3137	100.0

As for Instagram, a significant proportion of the participants (73.7%) responded, "I use (Instagram) all the time." When combined with those who responded, "I sometimes and/or rarely use Instagram", this makes a total of 92.7%. Only a small minority - 7.3% - replied that they never used the social media platform Instagram.



Table 59. LinkedIn

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I use it all the time	242	8.8
I use it sometimes	270	9.9
I use it very rarely	246	9.0
I never use it	1979	72.3
Total	2737	100.0

As for LinkedIn, we see just the opposite. In other words, 72.3% of the participants reported that they never used LinkedIn. In contrast, only 27.7% said that they used LinkedIn either, all the time, sometimes or very rarely.



Table 60. Pinterest

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I use it all the time	337	12.1
I use it sometimes	422	15.1
I use it very rarely	388	13.8
I never use it	1648	59.0
Total	2795	100.0

Although less so than LinkedIn, a significant proportion (59%) reported that they never used Pinterest. Only 12.1% said that they used Pinterest all the time. The combination of the above proportion and that of those

who said that they used Pinterest very rarely is a total of 41%.



Table 61. Scorp

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I use it all the time	118	4.4
I use it sometimes	68	2.5
I use it very rarely	118	4.4
I never use it	2396	88.7
Total	2700	100.0

The aggregate proportion of those who reported “I use (Scorp) all the time”, “I use (Scorp) sometimes” and “I use (Scorp) very rarely” is a total of 11.1%. In other words, 88.7% of the participants reported that they did not use Scorp.



Table 62. Snapchat

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I use it all the time	523	18.6
I use it sometimes	431	15.4
I use it very rarely	409	14.5
I never use it	1449	51.5
Total	2812	100.0

The aggregate proportion of those who reported, “I use (Snapchat) all the time,” “I use (Snapchat) sometimes” and “I use (Snapchat) very rarely” is 48.5%. The proportion of those who reported that they never used Snapchat represents a little over half of the participants (51.5%).



Table 63. TikTok

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I use it all the time	386	13.9
I use it sometimes	278	10.0
I use it very rarely	251	9.0
I never use it	1868	67.1
Total	2783	100.0

The aggregate proportion of those who responded, “I use (TikTok) all the time”, “I use (TikTok) sometimes” and “I use (TikTok) very rarely” is a total of 32.9%. However, the proportion of those who reported that they never used the Tiktok platform is a higher 67.1%.



Table 64. Twitch

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I use it all the time	286	10.5
I use it sometimes	290	10.7
I use it very rarely	279	10.2
I never use it	1871	68.6
Total	2726	100.0

For Twitch, the aggregate proportion of those who reported, “I use (Twitch) all the time,” “I use (Twitch) sometimes” and “I use (Twitch) very rarely” is at similar levels to those who use Tiktok (31.4%). The proportion of those who said that they never used the Twitch platform at all is 68.6%.



Table 65. Twitter

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I use it all the time	1225	41.7
I use it sometimes	531	18.1
I use it very rarely	366	12.4
I never use it	819	27.8
Total	2941	100.0

For Twitter, the aggregate proportion of those who stated, “I use (Twitter) all the time”, “I use (Twitter) sometimes” and “I use (Twitter) very rarely” is 72.2%. The proportion of those who reported that they never used the Twitter platform is 27.8%. In other words, the majority of the participants use the Twitter platform.



Table 66. WhatsApp

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I use it all the time	2763	87.6
I use it sometimes	170	5.4
I use it very rarely	108	3.4
I never use it	114	3.6
Total	3155	100.0

Almost all the participants (96.4%) use the WhatsApp platform. A substantial 87.6% reported that they used the WhatsApp platform all the time. Just 3.6% reported that they never used the WhatsApp platform.



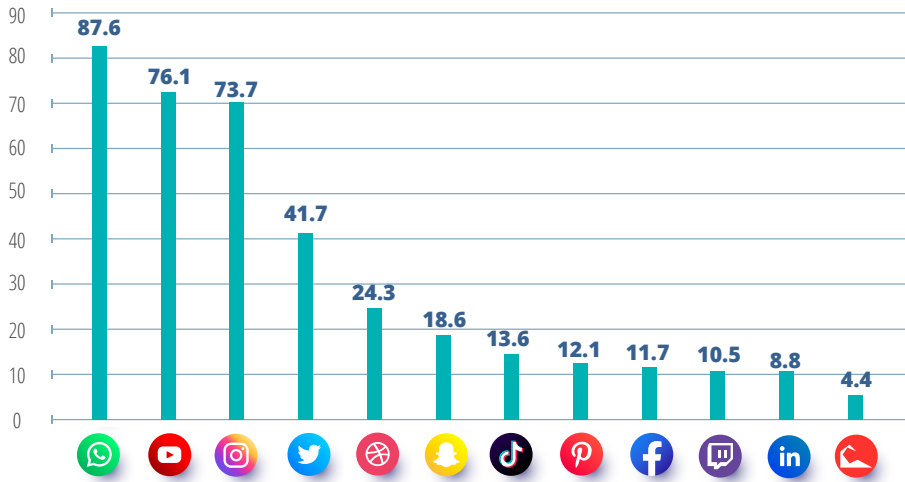
Table 67. YouTube

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I use it all the time	2363	76.1
I use it sometimes	432	13.9
I use it very rarely	179	5.8
I never use it	130	4.2
Total	3104	100.0

The findings show that the YouTube platform is highly popular amongst the youth like WhatsApp. In other words, only 4.2% of the participants said that they never used the YouTube platform. The proportion of those who said that they used the YouTube platform all the time is a substantial 76.1%.

When the responses of “I use (it) all the time” were analyzed and ranked, the following frequencies of social media use were derived.

Figure 20. Rank order of the most frequently used social media tools/platforms



The graph (Figure 20) presents the most frequently used social media tools together in one place. According to the findings, in terms of frequency of use, WhatsApp ranks first, but this tool is used as a communication tool, rather than as a typical social media tool. It must be noted that no content is produced or viewed on this platform. Therefore, WhatsApp is possibly questionably defined as a social media tool. In the table, YouTube appears to be the social media tool most frequently used by the respondents. YouTube is closely followed by Instagram and Twitter. Facebook looks to have become less popular in recent years. Twitter is used because it is a media platform where political and social views are most often shared.

The participants who reported that they used social media platforms were asked how much time they spent on social media platforms in their daily lives, and the results in the following table were derived.

We believe that this matter is important. For, the time the youth spend on social media tools and platforms can be seen as

Table 68. How much time do you spend on social media daily in total?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Less than an hour	279	8.8
1–3 hours	1327	42.0
4–6 hours	1092	34.6
7–9 hours	260	8.2
10 + hours	200	6.3
Total	3158	100.0

an indication of whether they have a social media addiction.

When we look at the time spent on social media, the proportion of those who spend between 1-3 hours is 42%. The proportion of those who spend between 4-6 hours is a lower 34.6%. However, a significant proportion of the participants (49.1%) spend 4 or more hours on average on social media platforms, which is a finding that requires further consideration. Although the lockdowns and curfews due to the COVID-19 pandemic have resulted in an increase both in social media use and usage times, this issue raises the possibility of social media “addiction” which is a situation that requires addressing. Spending a significant portion of the day on social media platforms leads to reduced social interaction and communication for people. This may result in poor socialization and may make heavy social media users feel isolated over time. It is likely that this will lead to socio-psychological issues over time.

The findings, taken as a whole, suggest that staying at home more may have increased people's engagement with digital technology, and in turn, with social media.

The participants were also asked for what purpose(s) they used social media platforms, and their responses are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 69. For what purposes do you use social media?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Playing games	834	5.8
Following the political current affairs	1349	9.3
Following the discussion groups	413	2.8
Posting political messages. making comments	178	1.2
Researching my areas of interest	1688	11.6
Finding people and groups sharing the same interests	538	3.7
Sharing my work (music. photos etc.)	994	6.9
Making friends/ socializing	935	6.5
Listening to music	2056	14.2
Watching videos	2216	15.3
Following what others do	969	6.7
Messaging. communicating	2194	15.1
Blogging	78	0.5
Other	50	0.3
Total	14492	100.0

Almost all the young people between the ages of 18 and 25 (98.2%) appear to use social media and spend long hours on it. Therefore, the study reviewed what was their main purpose for using social media.

In line with the most used social media platform rankings, around 15% of the responses regarding the purpose of use are related to ‘messaging, communicating’, ‘watching videos’, ‘listening to music’. Only 11.6% reported that they used social media platforms mainly to research areas which interested them. Other responses made up less than 10% of the answers. Three of the participants reported the reason why they used social media under the “other” section as “I make money through social media”, “I do research”, and “I surf.”

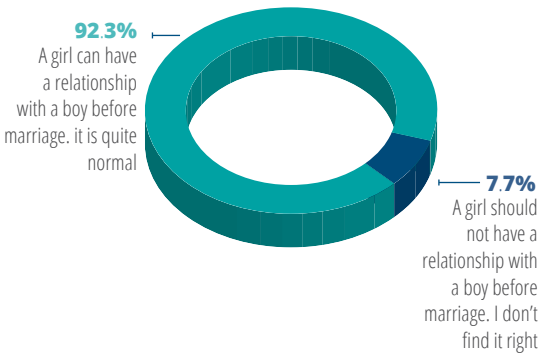
This completes the data and findings regarding the use of spare time, intellectual interests, and social media usage. The next section presents the findings about the participants’ views of daily life, Turkey, and the future.

4.1.6. Views of Daily Life, Turkey and the Future

This section outlines the findings about the participants' daily lives, and expectations and views of Turkey and the future.

Firstly, the participants' views on pre-marital relationships are presented. The related findings are presented in the following pie chart (Figure 21) with a percentage breakdown.

Figure 21. What do you think about relationships before marriage?

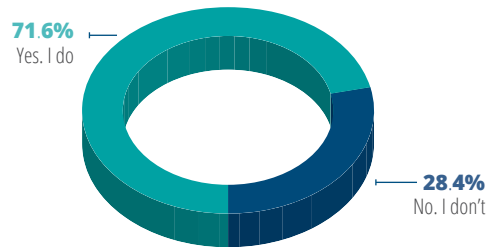


As is widely known, Turkey is a country where traditional values still shape daily life. Turkish society's common understanding of honor and morality, honor killings, and violence against women, murders of women motivated by interpretations of honor necessitate the exploration of the Turkish youth's views of relationships with the opposite sex. In other words, we wanted to explore how the youth viewed pre-marital relationships between women and men and how differently than the society overall.

The data derived shows that the proportion of those that find pre-marital relationship normal is 92.3%. Only 7.7% felt, "a girl should not have a pre-marital relationship with a boy, I don't find it right." The results, taken as a whole, suggest that this view is significantly different from the view of the society overall and particularly the older generation. In short, the Turkish youth appear to be more liberal than the society overall regarding pre-marital relationships and find them normal.

Then, the youth were asked if they experienced any problems with others in their life, and their responses are presented in the following pie chart (Figure 22).

Figure 22. Do you experience any problems with others in your life?



71.6% of the young population that participated in the study said that they experienced problems with others in their life. Considering factors such as the difficulties of daily life, pressures of being a student, not having a job and regular

- With all my family and relatives

- With my family

- With my relatives //// //// //// //// //// //// //// ////

- With my brother-in-law and elder brothers

- With everyone

- With neighbors ///

- With people in Erzurum who are oblivious to civilization

- With customers ////

- With everyone in my life from time to time /

- With everyone //// //// ////

- With people //// /

- With the society

- With neighbors and colleagues

- With the patients at the hospital

- I experience problems with people who are curious, and arrogant

- With a lot of people

- With my boss //// //

- With everyone around me ///

- I have problems with friends who are ungrateful, selfish and self-interested

- With people who don't love me

- With my trainer

- I have problems with everyone who is ignorant ///

- With the sheep

- With people who don't respect other people's opinions

- Only with the man who is my father

- With bigots - fundamentalists, with anyone who is a bigot and fundamentalist - With people in the society who are bigots ////

- I experience problems with people who are not inquisitive

- With unnecessary people

- With my classmates

- With friends

- With my uncle //

- With everyone who has more ideas about my life than I do

- With my mother-in-law and sisters in law

- With my mother-in-law

- I don't experience problems with anyone regularly, it varies.

- With citizens //

- With people who have no business

- The elderly passing by on the street

- With people who have an idea about something before knowing it

- With strangers

- With my father and my brother

- With the bigots I just met

- With anyone who is in debt

- With people I don't know due to my political views

- With my father and grandfather

- With shallow people

- With the elderly

- With those who don't love me

- With the people

- With the Syrians

- With the politicians

- With people I just met

- With my students

- With my students and their parents

- With people who don't agree with my ideas

- It can vary
- Recep Tayyip Erdoğan - I have problems with the President //

- With people aged +40

- With my roommate //

- With my father-in-law and step mother-in-law

- With anyone I don't like.

- With my relatives //// /

- I have problems with all of the above. //

- I have problems only with myself. ///

- With my spouse. //// /

- With my colleagues. //// //// /

- With the general environment.

- With everyone.

- With people. //

- I usually don't create problems. I don't have any problem with anyone. People get along well by talking and animals by smelling.

- With my grandmother.

- I have the biggest problem with myself. ////

- I have problems with my country.

- I don't experience issues with anyone, even if I happen to have. I know how to resolve them.

- I experience problems with people who are not honest.

- I experience problems with my mother-in-law.

- With my father.

- With people who hurt animals.

- With my boyfriend.

- I prefer not to say.

- With my inner world.

- With my parents, and the boyfriends I let into my life.

- I experience problems generally with everyone because that is my tolerance level.

- With some people sometimes. Is there anyone who doesn't have problems?

- I have problems with neighbors.

- With my boy/girlfriend.

- With people who are party fanatics.

In order to explore their opinions, the participants were asked if they followed current affairs in Turkey and around the world, and their responses are presented in the following table.

Table 70. Do you follow the current affairs of the Country and around the World?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Yes. I follow	1781	55.0
I partially-sometimes follow	1299	40.0
No. I never follow	161	5.0
Total	3241	100.0

The proportion of those who reported that they regularly followed Turkish and global current affairs is 55%. The proportion of those who said that they partially-sometimes followed domestic and international current affairs is 40%. This finding suggests that almost all the Turkish youth (95%) take an interest in and follow the country's and the world's current affairs.

The participants were then asked which news source(s) they used the most to follow the current affairs, and their responses are presented in the following table.

Table 71. What news source(s) do you use the most to follow the current affairs?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I only follow the current affairs from daily newspapers	59	1.9
I only follow the current affairs from the TV	312	10.2
I follow the current affairs from both the newspapers and the TV	194	6.4
I follow the current affairs from my mobile phone	1435	47.1
I follow the current affairs from the Internet	1004	33.0
Other	43	1.4
Total	3047	100.0

The news source used the most by the nation's youth who are the prominent users of digital tools, in order to follow the Turkish and global current affairs is of course mobile phones (47.1%). For, it would appear that every single young person these days is sure to own a mobile phone. Therefore, the device that they access and use most easily and frequently is their mobile phone. The second most used source of information is the Internet. Those who said that they followed the current affairs by reading daily newspapers constitute the smallest group (1.9%).

In addition to the above options, other sources identified as options to follow the current affairs in the open-ended selection "other (please specify)" of the questionnaire are as follows:

Q74. (If you respond as "yes" or "partially") What news source(s) do you use the most to follow the current affairs?

- YouTube . Twitter

- The Diplomat and Euronews

- Twitter //// /

- Show TV

- Anywhere I can follow current affairs (Phone, TV, Newspaper)

- I follow it from an Instagram page that I think is objective.

- Diyanet TV and Fetva TV

- Foreign anonymous groups etc.

- Foreign news sources.

- Through social media //

- I follow privately

- I use all of them.

- International news agencies.

- Radio.

- Newspaper and the Internet.

- I follow the current affairs from everywhere.

- Instagram news channels.

- All of the above.

- Twitter.

- Newspaper, Television, the Internet. - It can vary.

The young people were asked how satisfied they were with Turkey's current government as of May – September 2021, the period during which the research was conducted, and their responses are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 72. How satisfied are you with Turkey's current government?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I am very satisfied; Turkey is governed very well	190	5.9
Turkey is governed neither well nor poorly – moderately well	837	25.8
I am not satisfied at all; Turkey is governed poorly	2023	62.5
I have no idea - I prefer not to answer	189	5.8
Total	3239	100.0

When we look at the levels of satisfaction with the country's government amongst the youth, the proportion of those who responded, "I am not satisfied at all; Turkey is governed poorly" is 62.5%. However, the proportion of those who said the opposite, "I am very satisfied with Turkey's current government" is only 5.9%. A quarter of the participants (25.8%) stated that Turkey was governed moderately well; neither well nor poorly. The findings, on balance, conclude that the Turkish youth is not satisfied overall with the contemporary government.

Besides the responses outlined above selected for the question "how satisfied are you with Turkey's current government?", the following responses were also given under "other (please specify)" section of the questionnaire:

- Turkey has always been poorly governed. Today is the worst of times.
- Turkey's state of affairs is not well.
- The Silivri [prison] is cold.
- I am very satisfied, Turkey is governed very well (sarcastically).

In interviews, some participants were observed to select the option, "I am very satisfied, Turkey is governed very well" with a feeling of anger implying "we deserve this."

Another topic we asked the participants to express their views and opinions about is how much human rights are valued in Turkey. Their responses are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 73. How much do you think human rights are valued in Turkey?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Human rights are highly respected	119	3.7
Human rights are partially respected	607	18.8
I can't decide. I have no idea	376	11.6
Human rights are not respected much	959	29.6
Human rights are not respected at all	1176	36.3
Total	3237	100.0

The proportion of those who felt that human rights were valued and highly respected in Turkey was only 3.7%. In contrast, the aggregate proportion of those who said that human rights were not respected at all and not respected much in Turkey was 65.9%. Only 18.8% stated that human rights were partially respected in Turkey.

Another topic that was put to the participants is the gender equality or the "equality of men and women." In other words, we asked the participants about their opinions on the equality of women and men, and their responses are presented in the following table.

Table 74. What do you think about the equality of men and women?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Women and men are equal	2569	80.0
Men are superior to women	301	9.4
Women are superior to men	341	10.6
Total	3211	100.0

A substantial majority of the participants stated that women and men were equal (80%). However, a small minority suggested said, “men are superior to women” (9.4%) and a similar number believed, “women are superior to men” (10.6%). In Turkey where there are major issues with social gender inequality, it is an important finding that the youth hold such views. In other words, despite the patriarchal culture dominating the Turkish society, it is significant that the young people largely believe in the equality of women and men.

However, the participants who selected the “other (please specify)” option stated the following about the equality of women and men:

Q77. What do you think about the equality of men and women?

- They are not equal; I believe both genders have their own superior qualities

- "Women are human and we are son of humans" Neşet Ertaş

- If it is about the rape of women. I DON'T LOOK FOR EQUALITY IN THIS COUNTRY. No to violence against women

- They are allegedly equal.

- I believe they are equal. but there's no equality in our country.

- But there is no equality in our country. let women live.

- If asked 5-6 years ago. I would have said that women and men were equal. but we women must be valued more due to the increased number of women murders today. Because they are oppressed in every aspect.

- None of the above

- Both genders have superior qualities. We can never be fully equal. but we can respect the rights.

- Everyone is equal

- Every individual is equal without gender discrimination. This also includes (LGBTI+).

- There is no equality in Turkey

- If women have a job. they are superior. if not. they are not.

- One gender is not superior to the other. however. I don't believe there is equality.

- I think there is no equality or superiority. Justice will suffice.

- There may be inequalities in different areas. Women and men complement each other. Neither woman nor man is something alone.

- They are not equal. but no one is superior.

- Women are superior to men: Because men are the son of humans. and women are the human.

- We have differences. There is no superiority.

- They are not equal. However. this doesn't mean women or men are superior.

- Women and men have different natures.

- It is not possible to compare women and men. Superior comparison is made in same kinds.

- People are different than each other. we shouldn't look for superiority.

- Women and men are not equal. they can't be.

The participants were then asked how they saw the future of Turkey. Their responses are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 75. How do you see the future of Turkey?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I see Turkey's future as very bright; I am hopeful about its future	326	10.1
I don't see Turkey's future as very bright; I am not hopeful about its future	1139	35.2
I don't see Turkey's future as very bright. but I am hopeful about its future	893	27.6
Turkey's situation is always the same. I don't think it will change	629	19.4
I don't know; I have no idea	191	5.9
Other	61	1.9
Total	3239	100.0

The youth, who appear to be rather dissatisfied with and critical about life in Turkey, commonly said, “I don’t see Turkey’s future as very bright, I am not hopeful about its future” with 35.2%. However, 27.6% said that they did not see Turkey’s future as very bright, however, they were hopeful about its future. Despite their negative views regarding the general environment, it is notable that the youth do have a positive expectation and opinion about Turkey’s future. 19.4% stated that Turkey’s situation was always the same, and they did not think it would change. Only one out of ten (10.1%) stated that they saw Turkey’s future as very bright and were hopeful about its future.

In addition to the values provided in the table, the participants wrote their opinions in the “other (please specify)” section of the questionnaire. These statements are presented below:

Q78. How do you see the future of Turkey?

- I see its future bright. I am not hopeful.

- I don't see its future//

- Turkey is in a terrible situation. I am not hopeful about its future

- There will be an uprising after a while and there will be a lot of pain

- As long as we have preferential treatment everywhere in our lives. Turkey will never get anywhere with this mind-set.

- Due to the education system and limited job opportunities. I believe that Turkey's future is not going well.

- If the current government changes. I'd see it partially bright.

- Unless the government changes. I see it worse.

- A period in which the rich and the elected will remain [in power].

- If the new generations are managed well. Turkey may have a future.

- I don't think that there is future for Turkey. Nothing will be left in Turkey soon; they are selling everything one by one.

- They have exploited with taxes. We graduate but cannot be appointed. a country should not be governed this way. there is no justice.

- On our way to the slum.

- I don't see Turkey's future as very bright. but we will fix it.

- The future is over.

- I don't see a future with the current government. However. I believe it has a great potential.

- I believe it will be better.

- I believe it will get worse.

- I see it as very bright. but I am not hopeful about its future.

- Turkey is in a terrible situation. and it will get worse.

- I don't think about Turkey. let alone thinking about my future.

- If the AKP is gone. I will be very hopeful.

- There is no justice in Turkey. but there is for those with money.

- The target is 2023. they will leave this country.

- Anywhere but Turkey and the Arab countries.

- It would be promising if the current system changes.

- There will be good things thanks to Generation Z after 20 years.

- I believe we are drifting into chaos.

- If the government changes. it will probably get better.

- Socially. I don't see things as bright. We would have hope if the government changes.

- We will be screwed up.

- If Generation Z comes [in power]. it would be great.

- I am hopeful about Generation Z //

- 2023 will determine. It is currently terrible. The last exit before the bridge is 2023. We will see after that. Maybe, it will improve.

- The youth will save the future of this country. I promise.

- Only Turkey's past was hopeful.

- The youth is aware of what is going on. I believe everything will be great in the future.

- I don't have any expectation, but you can't live without hope.

- I prefer not to answer.

- I would be hopeful if a change happens.

- I don't see Turkey's future.

- There is always hope.

- Since I started living in Turkey, the government has been the same, and I have never seen their value. I hope it won't go on like this.

- My only hope about Turkey's future is youth.

- I have to be hopeful.

- Our only consolation is hope. I have full faith in Generation Z.

- The way things are, Turkey is a lost cause.

- Allah has damned us.

- It will be us who will develop Turkey.

- As long as there is Tayyip, this country is a lost cause.

- It is terrible as long as we have RTE.

- It would be great if a different government governed it.

- I see Turkey's future as Nigeria, Zimbabwe.

- I see things as bad under this government.

- It is very uncertain.

- Due to the people governing Turkey, I don't expect anything from the future, it is currently not good.

Another topic frequently voiced in the media and by political figures in Turkey is that the Turkish youth want to live in another country if given the chance. The participants were asked "given the chance, would you like to live in Turkey or in another country?" and the findings are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 76. Given the chance, would you like to live in Turkey or in another country?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I'd live in Turkey; I am happy with my life here	876	27.1
I'd like to live in European countries	990	30.6
I'd like to live in Scandinavian countries	309	9.6
I'd like to live in the U.S.	485	15.0
I'd like to live in Canada	388	12.0
I'd like to live in one of the Arab countries	35	1.1
I'd like to live in Balkan countries	22	0.7
Other	128	4.0
Total	3233	100.0

This is an issue that is important to both the ruling party and the opposition. Therefore, these findings are of great importance. The findings show that a substantial majority (72.9%) of the participants, if given a chance, would relocate to and live in a country

other than Turkey. European countries are the first choice of this group with 30.6%. The most preferred countries are Germany, England, and France, respectively. The U.S. (15%) and Canada (12%) are also among the countries they'd like to live in the most. 9.6% of the respondents reported that they would like to live in Scandinavian (Sweden, Norway, and Finland) countries. Interestingly, although the respondents find Western countries untrustworthy in terms of international relations, many would still like to live in these countries, if given the chance.

In the "other (please specify)" section, the respondents stated that they would like to live in the following countries, if given the chance:

Q79. Given the chance, would you like to live in Turkey or in another country?

- Germany (230 person)

- England (57 person)

- Norway (61 person)

- French (49 person)

- Sweden(49 person)

- Italy (35 person)

- Spain (17 person)

- Swiss (37 person)

- Finland (23 person)

- Denmark (8 person)

- Czech Republic (3 person)

- Ireland (2 person)

- Island (3 person)

- Netherlands (24 person)

- Austria (5 person)

- Belgium (4 person)

- Poland (2 person)

- Greece (2 person)

- Bulgaria (2 person)

- Romania (there is more money there)

- Europe: Wherever -whichever country (5 person)

- The Philippines

- Azerbaijan

- Russia (10 person)

- Ukraine (2 person)

- The TRNC

- Kazakhstan: Being a Turk is experienced more there

- South Korea (9 person)

- New Zealand - Australia (3 person)

- Australia (3 person)

- Brazil

- I'd like to live in Asian countries like Korea, Japan (3 person)

- Japan (4 person)

- Singapore

- Siberia

- Portugal(2 person)

- Dubai: I'd find a job more easily there (7 person)

- Dubai: It is a more Muslim countryr

- Saudi Arabia (2 person)

- Qatar: I'd find a job more easily there (3 person)

- Kuwait

- Indonesia (3 person)

- Bosnia Herzegovina (2 person)

- Montenegro

- Northern Macedonia

- Cuba (8 person)

- Northern Iraq

- South America

- Abkhazia

- Israel

- To die

- I'd live in Turkey, but not because I am happy, but because the country needs young people who love it

- I'd live in Turkey; I am happy with my life here ///

- I'd like to live in my own country with a better government

- I don't know where I want to live. Anywhere but Turkey, though

- I'd like to live in my own country more positively, in more harmony and with financial means

- I'd like to live in Turkey that has JUSTICE.

- I'd like to live in better conditions without leaving my country ///

- I'd like to live in Turkey but in a different Turkey //

- I'd like to live in a Turkey with a rule of law //

- I'd like to live in Turkey and visit other countries.

- Although I am not happy with my life, I'd like to live in Turkey.

- Any European country

- Anywhere other than Turkey

- Anywhere but fascist countries

- Arabs can never be friends

- I'd like to live in Turkey, but I don't feel safe

- I'd like to live in any country other than Turkey ///

- It doesn't matter as long as it is not Turkey

- Anywhere there are no people

- Public, citizens are valued, what is most important is that there is justice, the country is governed very well.

- I am not happy with my life in Turkey, but I have people that I don't want to leave behind.

- I plan to be a Qatari.

- The Democratic Republic of the Congo.

- I never intend to leave my country because of the challenging politics.

- I'd like to live in Turkey if I have good conditions - financial circumstances ///

- I'd like to live in Turkey under better conditions ///

- Although it is not well, our country has a unique beauty. If the conditions improve, our youth will not want to relocate to another country. And neither would I...

- I don't like the current situation, but I can't live in another country.

- I am not happy with here, but I'd live in Turkey ///

- I'd like to live in my country, but not in the contemporary conditions, but in better circumstances //

- I want to live in Asian countries.

- They have more Atheists there.

- I currently live in Sweden, it is a great country.

- Anywhere in Europe //

- I wouldn't want to live in the world.

- I would want to see a developed Turkey and I wouldn't want to have other countries as an option.

- In the case of Turkey, everything would be better if we had good and active job opportunities.

- I know that there is no justice and equality in our country, so it doesn't matter, any country as long as it ensures justice and equality.

- I'd like to live in my country but hoping that we would have higher level of prosperity.

- I'd like to live in my country, but not in these circumstances ///

- I'd like to live in my country because I still believe it will change.

- Living conditions are not well, but I love my country, I want to live here.

- I'd like to live in Indonesia, it is far from Turkey.

- I love Turkey, but the living conditions aren't well.

- If Turkey becomes a livable country. I'd like to live in Turkey. But that is not the case right now.

- Can't decide.

- I love living in Turkey, love my country, but I am not happy with its current situation.

- I love my country, but living conditions must be improved, if it were to continue like this, I'd never want to live here.

- I'd like to live in the world's most free country.

- Anywhere, as long as it is abroad.

- I'd like to live in Turkey, but in better conditions, by being cared and taken seriously more.

- I live in Switzerland.

- I'd like to live in Turkey in better conditions ////

- I'd go anywhere.

- In Turkey, but not with this government.

- I'd like to go back to Afghanistan: It is my home country.

- I'd leave Turkey if I didn't love it.

- I'd prefer living in my own country in peace.

- Even though I'm not happy, I'd like to live in my own country.

- If Turkey becomes a great place to live, I'd prefer staying in my own country.

- I study and live in Turkey of my own free will.

- I'd like to live in my country, even though I am not happy with my life.

- I actually would like to live in Turkey, but I want to live in another country for economic reasons.

- I am not happy with my life here. I'd like to improve the country and live here.

- I'd live in Turkey even though I am not happy with my life, there is always a need for us the youth and generations after us to eliminate the negativities in the country.

- I wouldn't want to leave Turkey, but I believe that its conditions should be improved.

- The problem is not living in another country. But I wonder how it feels like living without a state order.

- I actually would like to live in Turkey, but our circumstances are terrible.

When asked, "why would you like to live in these countries, why do you prefer these countries?", the data presented in the following table was derived.

Table 77. Why would you like to live in another country?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I can't find a job in Turkey; I believe I can find a job more easily there	696	14.8
I don't feel safe in Turkey	602	12.8
There is more freedom there	829	17.6
The human rights are more advanced there	920	19.5
The living conditions are better there than in Turkey	1527	32.4
It is a more Muslim country	29	0.6
Other	110	2.3
Total	4713	100.0

Some participants marked both the options and the “other (please specify)” section to state their views. Therefore, the overall total in this table is high.

In terms of their motivations for plans to live abroad, 32.4% of the respondents stated that it was “because the living conditions there are better than the living conditions in Turkey.” Their reasons for wanting to live in other countries are, respectively, “more developed human rights” (19.5%), “more freedom” (17.6%), and “I can’t find a job in Turkey, and can find a job there more easily” (14.8%). It is significant that the youth care about freedom and human rights to the extent they view it as a motivation to move abroad.

In addition, the participants stated the following thoughts under “other (please specify)”:

Q80. (If you want to live in another country) why would you like to live in another country?

- I can't be rich here.

- As someone who is in Turkey after having lived in Belgium for 13 years. here is my answer: the living conditions there are better.

- Due the education system and discipline. and because there is justice there.

- The nature is more beautiful there.

- It could be any country where human rights are not ignored.

- There is no justice in Turkey. There are no human rights. women's rights. that's why I would like to live in another country.

- I can do a better career.

- To learn a language.

- Dubai: Because they are rich there.

- I believe the people there are better //

- The Democratic Republic of the Congo: Because I always wanted to be black

- Their prime minister is handsome

- Siberia: There are very few people and very few rules there.

- Japan: I feel like I belong there.

- I can't make money in my country. people are more valued there.

- All of the options //

- Education is not commerce in that country.

- Education system is better //

- Northern Iraq: I feel like I belong there.

- I would like to own petroleum.

- Part of my family lives there.

- I have relatives there.

- Germany: The country I was born in.

- Workers are not being valued

- USA: I'd want to make money in dollars. have vacation in Turkey. and tell the journalists. "It is the land of paradise."

- The law is more stable. do not change frequently.

- Economic reasons. buying power.

- Limited job opportunities. low salaries. and cost of living.

- Just for a change. to rest.

- I am just curious.

- To establish my future there.

- I'd enjoy my ideology more comfortably.

- Being a Turk is experienced better there.

- Economic reasons.

- To improve myself.

- Educational conditions.

- They are advanced in arts.

- They have a higher level of prosperity. Income per capita is higher.

- I am not on the same wavelength with most people in my country.

- I want peace.

- Sweden: - People are more sensitive there.

- Sweden: - I believe the social structure aligns with me more.

- I love my country, but people who study are not valued. Due to problems such as living conditions, freedom, I'd like to live in the U.S. because I love the opportunities there, although I don't trust the U.S.

- The movie industry is more advanced.

- I can't get what I deserve in this country.

- My girlfriend lives there.

- I can't do anything useful in Turkey. God bless the State.

- Germany: I have never been able to get what I deserve in return for my work in this country. I am sure my work will be very valuable there.

- Because I think it is beautiful.

- Equal work for everyone.

- I think educated minds are far more valued.

- One who works on minimum wage would not know how meat tastes!

- Labor is appreciated. no one's rightful share is exploited.

- Because they value people there.

- There is no social pressure and economic pressure.

- As I said in the previous question, we could bring this country to the level we want. instead of living in another country.

- I want to live in Europe because our educational conditions are not well here. and I can find a job more easily there.

- Their money is worth more.

- People are better.

- Institutions are trusted. a liberal environment.

- Because the level of development is low. ignorance is high. and I do not want to live in a country where men and women are not equal.

- They care about education. all of rights and people more.

- Turkey is a terrible. unjust place. Justice is written only on the walls in Turkey.

- There is justice [there].

- Because they have alienated the youth.

The participants were also asked what they thought of Turkey's membership aspirations to the European Union (EU), and their responses are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 78. What do you think about Turkey's future membership of the European Union?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I do not want Turkey to ever join the European Union	457	14.2
I think it would be very good for us if Turkey becomes a European Union member	1355	42.0
I don't know; I have no idea	1308	40.6
Other	105	3.3
Total	3225	100.0

Although Turkey was among the founders of the European Council in 1949 and served as the West's outpost under the umbrella of NATO, its EU membership has been a point of discussion and debate for years. And no concrete result has ever been achieved. Although in a sense the Turkish people have gotten tired of it, the EU remains crucial for Turkey. For, currently over 6 million Turkish citizens and/or EU citizens of Turkish origin

are living in the EU countries. In addition, more than half Turkey's exports are to the EU member countries. Due to its "Customs Union Agreement" with the EU, Turkey is a key market for EU countries. The second largest group of respondents (40.6%) reported that they had no idea about this issue. The proportion of those who said that they would never want Turkey to become a EU member is only 14.2%.

In addition, the participants provided the following reasons under the "other (please specify)" section.

Q81. What do you think about Turkey's membership of the European Union?

- Turkey doesn't need to be a European Union member

- I mean I don't think its membership would make much difference

- Not very necessary

- It would be nice if it were, but they would never allow us to be a member. Because they have suffered a lot from us in the past. The crusaders know us well.

- It would be good economically, but it wouldn't make a difference politically.

- Turkey cannot enter the EU.

- Even if it becomes a European Union member, it will not meet the requirements. Even the EU is having issues today.

- It could not participate because European Union is a Christian union.

- Wouldn't make a difference //

- If Turkey became a European Union member, it would also cause it to collapse.

- Entering the European Union would be nonsense before the country developed.

- Turkey should not lower European standards.

- I side with the Islamic Union.

- I don't think it would make a drastic difference for us whether it is or not.

- We wouldn't get much from it.

- It is a less Muslim country.

- I don't think it would help.

- EU is a monopoly, whether Turkey is a member or not.

- What matters is to advance alone. EU should send us an invitation.

- Wouldn't make a difference if it were [a member].

- I am fine both ways ///

- Even if it becomes a European Union member, I don't think we would meet the criteria.

- Doesn't matter for me.

- Being a European Union member would be positive in terms of human rights, freedoms, and economically.

- They would not make us member; pipe dreams.

- The current conjuncture is very complicated.

- But it will not be [a member]

- We must act on our interests.

- Turkey's membership would be nice, but I believe it is impossible.

- A Muslim country will never be accepted into a Christian union.

- [Turkey] is not developed enough to join the European Union.

- Let's be as developed as the EU, but we don't have to necessarily join [the EU].

- Turkey cannot join the European Union. [because] the European Union will not want us.

- I'd like to adopt the life quality practices of the European Union, but otherwise, I would not want full membership.

- Relationship based on mutual interests.

- I don't think its membership would make any difference.

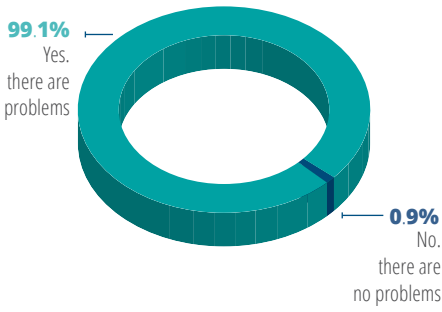
- Not very important. It would be OK if it doesn't become a member. It should spend the time it would spend on it, on improving the economy.

- I don't think it would make any difference - I think it would not make any difference ///

- I don't think it is very important for the future of Turkey.
- I believe the society is not ready.
- It is very unlikely that we join the European Union.
- We must first analyze the pros and cons. I wouldn't know, but Norway did not joint, so it probably knew better.
- I'd like it if and when it comes to that.
- They will not let Turkey be a member.
- I would like it to be based on an agreement without being assimilated.
- They will not accept Turkey into the European Union membership.
- It is not possible.
- I don't think it would make any difference.
- I don't think Turkey meets the required infrastructure and conditions for EU membership, if it does, my answer would be option 2 (it would be great if it [Turkey] joins).
- They wouldn't take us.
- We are good enough for each other, if we could make our voice heard.
- With this mindset, they would even kick us out even if we joined.
- They wouldn't take us.
- I believe we should not trust anyone but our own citizens.
- Turkey is not governed by people who know who to trust, I am sure we would be harmed even if we were a member.
- We would disgrace ourselves there.
- It could be nice, but I am not sure, if we are going to come closer to the other European countries, why not?
- I wouldn't want it: Because I love eating kokorec... The EU once meddled with it.
- I don't think the EU would do something to my benefit.
- As long as Turkey is such a country, they would kick us out even if it became a member with this President.
- I don't think the EU is as effective as it used to be.
- Turkey cannot possibly be a EU member.

- We are already a colony; it is not necessary.
- It wouldn't make any difference whether Turkey becomes a EU member or not.
- Wouldn't make any difference if we were a member.
- I don't think becoming a EU member would make much difference.
- I think Turkey has the power to establish its own union.
- It would be good only in terms of foreign policy. Other than that, I don't think it would offer a good opportunity.
- It doesn't matter whether Turkey is a member of the EU or not.
- Doesn't matter.
- Everything will be fine for me, even if not, I believe it should be good for you.
- I don't think it would make any difference.
- Turkey is a NATO member, but it doesn't do us much good.
- The economy may recover, but maybe, if the currency changes.

Figure 24. Do you think that there are problems in Turkey?



Almost all respondents (99.1%) stated that there were problems in Turkey. This finding is keeping with the view expressed that there were challenges awaiting Turkey in the future. In short, we can suggest that

the respondents think that Turkey faces problems both now and in the future.

Following on from this, the participants were asked, “what problem(s) do you think is (are) experienced the most in Turkey?” and their responses are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 79. What problem(s) do you think is (are) experienced the most in Turkey? (You can select multiple answers)

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Terror is our biggest problem	1435	11.0
Unemployment is our biggest problem	2103	16.1
Poor economic condition is our biggest problem	2317	17.8
Nepotism/favoritism, corruption and wide-spread bribery are our biggest problems	2008	15.4
Security, lack of peace are our biggest problems	993	7.6
Lack of justice and freedom are our biggest problem	2017	15.5
Poor quality of education system is our biggest problem	2060	15.8
Other	106	0.8
Total	13039	100.0

Regarding the problem(s) identified in the study, which are most widely experienced in Turkey, there appears to be a wide variety of issues raised by the respondents, rather than a specific – single response. During the research, the respondents were informed that they could select multiple answers. Therefore, although we received multiple answers from them, the options listed appeared to be selected many times by all respondents. Accordingly, the finding that Turkey’s economic situation was poor came most frequently with 17.8%. In the second place, unemployment was expressed as Turkey’s greatest problem with 16.1%. Actually, from the table, we see that “lack of security and peace”, when combined with “terrorism”, corresponds to a total of 18.6%. In other words, all issues presented in the table were raised as common problems experienced in Turkey by the youth and they were all raised by a similar proportion of the respondents.

In addition, the participants expressed the following thoughts under the “other- please specify” section with regards to problems experienced the most in Turkey:

Q83. What problem(s) do you think are experienced the most in Turkey? (Interviewer: You can select multiple answers)

- There is no education or moral order
- Refugee problem (2 person)
- Too much preferential treatment
- All of the options (90 person)
- There are more than all of the options
- All of the options, and sexual abuse

- All of the options and mostly corruption

- Political weakness

- Violence against women

- Education system. exam system. injustice. inequality

- Even the animals are unhappy - hungry. but I am hopeful about the future

- There is no break time/breather even for bakeries

- Child rapes. lack of animal rights. refugee problems

- The Elmalı case

- Everything is a problem

- Inability to see the future

- Not knowing the origins. not reading

- There is no justice //

- Women murders – Women's murders are our biggest problem ///

- All our problems are a result of lack of education

- Education system should change. Universities around every corner should be closed

- Exploitation of religious feelings

- We try to teach our children lessons of being a Muslim instead of humanity

- Women's murders and child abuse

- ÖSYM [University Selection and Placement Center] is our biggest problem

- There are no alternative politicians to govern our country

- Agriculture and Animal Husbandry are not given due care and attention

- Ignorance and abuse

- I believe there is too much freedom. and people are ungrateful

- Animal abuse and violence

- Damn some stuff

- All of them are actually the pieces of a chain. there is a problem in all of them

- And more

- Form of government

- Because we are a developing country

- Women's rights. animal rights. politics. government. RTE

- Women's rights. animal rights. politics

- Sexual abuse

- Incest. sexual abuse and violence

- Women's rights and inhumanly behaviors

- Lack of trust in the society

- Fascism

- Should join if it is beneficial to us

- Now. the government is our biggest problem.

- The biggest problem is the use of religion in the conduct of the state. Don't use it. bro. we want a secular Republic of Turkey.

- The government [ruling party].

- There are too many rapes.

- Murders.

- The youth. their thoughts are not cared about much.

- Drought. wrong agricultural policies. immigrants and refugees.

- Lack of culture. and lack of tolerance.

- Whether women or animals. doesn't matter! This is what frustrates me the most.

- There is nothing that is not a problem.

- Everything is a problem in itself in Turkey.

- Immigrants are one of the biggest problems.

- Political problems.

- Refugees.

- Discrimination. not protecting women.

- People like Syrians. Afghans coming to Turkey.

- Accepting people like Syrians into our country.

- Dictatorship.

- Problems experienced are normal. Our state cares about us.

- Lack of care about human rights, women and animals is definitely our biggest problem. Immigrants such as Syrians and Afghans.

- Terrorism is about to finish. God bless our military and state, but it is still not over.

- Turkish people's mindset.

- We are getting worse by the day in education.

- Only thing I hear is that there are problems.

- There is the problem of secularism.

- Violence against women. ///

- Unemployment, along with inequality of income.

- Unjust treatment of women.

- Lack of independent institutions, lack of separation of powers.

- There would be no problem if the issues in the options were solved.

- It is a government issue.

- It wouldn't help even if I said.

- Non-protection of animal rights.

- Problems at the top level of the state.

- There is nothing good.

- There is no education system, graduates can't get a job. We can't afford anything. Everything in life remains unfulfilled.

Following these responses, the participants were asked who was most responsible for the problems Turkey faced presently. In other words, whom do the Turkish youth see as the cause of the problems Turkey has today?

Their responses are provided in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 80. Who do you think is most responsible for the current problems in Turkey?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Turkey currently experiences no problem	40	1.2
The President is responsible	1109	34.6
The opposition parties are responsible	182	5.7
The ruling party - the opposition parties, all politicians are responsible	1249	38.9
Our internal enemies are responsible	272	8.5
Our external enemies are responsible	160	5.0
Other	195	6.1
Total	3207	100.0

Answers to this question were restricted to only one response, and the most common response in first place with 38.9% was that "the ruling party and opposition, all politicians" should be held responsible for the problems Turkey faces today." On the other hand, those who said that the President was responsible for the problems Turkey faced presently make up the second largest group of the participants at 34.6%.

Although small, a group of the respondents (5.7%) felt that the “opposition parties” were responsible for the problems Turkey faced presently. When we asked why they thought so despite the fact that the opposition was not in power, they argued, “they are supposed to provide opposition, and do not provide a viable alternative, and that's why they help the AKP remain in power all the time.”

However, some respondents responded to the same question using the “other (please specify)” section, and their answers are as follows:

Q84. Who do you think is most responsible for the current problems in Turkey?

- The Turkish nation //
- All of those listed in options (2. 3.4.5.6) //// //// //// ////
- All that are in the options are responsible. plus the people.
- Everyone has a share - everyone is responsible //// /
- I don't know - have no knowledge ////
- Education system
- It is a big problem for the country that everyone is from the period of ignorance
- The people are responsible - we as a nation are responsible //
- Unqualified politicians
- When there is problem. all parties (opposition) and members of parliament speak of their thoughts and confuse people's minds
- They united to bankrupt the country. no politician is innocent
- Voters aged above 18 who are uneducated and act emotionally are responsible
- Internal and external enemies are responsible //

- Our internal enemies and the ruling party - opposition parties
- I prefer not to comment
- All people are backstabbing each other
- Süslü Sülü
- The people. our people are responsible //// //// //// ////
- The people and all of the politicians
- Everyone including the people //
- Voters are responsible
- The people and Deniz Baykal
- The people are responsible. As long as they remain ignorant and continue to be [act like] the sheep. it doesn't matter who the shepherd is
- Everyone is responsible. primarily the people
- All of the people in the country
- Politicians always want to protect their interests. all of them are a self-seeker
- The one ruling us is responsible
- I have no knowledge
- Those who vote without learning
- All of options 4, 5 and 6
- People's ignorance. lack of consciousness is responsible //
- All of the people and those who rule us
- The people are responsible ////
- The man doesn't rule the country. the country has collapsed. the economy has gone bankrupt
- The government system
- All of options 3 and 5
- We all as country are responsible //
- All of options 5 and 6
- I can't decide- I have no idea //
- The part of the society that obey everything

- All of them are responsible //

- The president and those who voted for him are responsible.

- It is not right to attribute the problems to one person or group. First us and then the government we brought on power are responsible for the problems.

- Just one answer: you cannot limit me. There is freedom.

- Failure (weakness) of the opposition.

- The main reason for today's distress is the pandemic //

- Because we didn't get a real leader since Atatürk.

- The people; the people are the greatest factor in the country's problems. If the people did not change, it would be hard to change the politicians and the state.

- Partially today's government, and partially the past governments.

- We are responsible.

- Our internal/domestic and external enemies together ////
////

- The entire politics is responsible.

- Poor governments in the past.

- First us because we have not completed our education, don't know the history and we are not aware of the power within us.

- The society and all individuals one by one.

- Our own people.

- Everyone who is governing the country poorly.

- The people who sell their votes for pasta or refrigerator or an office.

- Directly politicians, indirectly people.

- The president, politicians supporting him for their own interests and people who vote for him are responsible.

- Brain drain.

- Rich people who are greedy and can never get enough.

- Voters and decision makers.

- Everyone who overlooks injustices.

- "S/he" is responsible for everything that is bad.

- Reactions not shown when the problems started.

- The entire Turkey is responsible and external enemies.

- Everybody is responsible to an extent.

- Politicians and statesmen who are in our education system.

- The ruling party and its supporters.

- We are responsible. No one should look outside for who is responsible.

- Except Atatürk, all who have ruled the country.

- The AKP is entirely responsible.

- The Turkish people are responsible.

- The people, the politicians and the President are responsible.

- The opposition is responsible. Since the opposition is inadequate, this government continues.

- Lack of education.

- All of us are responsible.

- People who lack consciousness and ethical values are responsible.

- People's lack of education, and widespread vanity.

- All people are responsible. //// /

- Everyone is equally responsible for this situation.

- I don't know, I haven't thought about it.

- I prefer not to answer.

- Everyone who is against the people and the state is responsible.

- We as the entire country are responsible, not just one group or individual.

- Each individual who is responsible for education is responsible.

- The people who keep silence are responsible.

- Everyone in the options is responsible. //

This time, we asked how the youth viewed themselves. In other words, we asked the participants, “what is your view about today’s Turkish youth? and their responses are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 81. What is your view about today’s Turkish youth?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
The Turkish youth are very good and responsible youth	246	7.6
I see the Turkish youth normal – neither good nor bad	1070	33.0
The Turkish youth are very carefree and irresponsible youth	757	23.4
The Turkish youth have a high level of consciousness	464	14.3
The Turkish youth have a low level of consciousness	516	15.9
I don’t know; I have no idea	109	3.4
Other	77	2.4
Total	3239	100.0

The respondents appear not to have particularly positive views about their generation and their peers. In other words, the largest group of the participants (33%) find the Turkish youth “normal – neither good nor bad.” However, 23.4% of respondents, the second biggest grouping, felt that the Turkish youth were “very carefree and irresponsible.” In combination with those who felt, “the youth have a low level of consciousness”, the combined proportion is 39.3%. Only 21.9% find the Turkish youth “very good, responsible youth with a high level of consciousness.” Overall,

based on the findings, we can suggest that the youth do not have a very high opinion of themselves and their peers.

There were also participants who expressed their thoughts under the “other (please specify)” section for the question on how they viewed the Turkish youth. These thoughts are presented below:

Q85. What is your view about today’s Turkish youth?

- There are conscious youth just as many who should become conscious in Turkey.
- The Turkish youth are full of despairs but undaunted.
- The youth are highly conscious but avoid taking responsibility.
- 90% are unconscious.
- If the Turkish youth were governed well. I believe they could get to better places. (Education system, job opportunity arrangements etc.).
- The Turkish youth are youth that have lost their identity, are stuck between left-right, revolution-Islam, Communism- Turkish etc. and are very confused.
- They are inquisitive, searcher.
- It would be wrong to generalize it, but the Turkish youth must stay to change instead of leaving.
- Social media victim
- Equality of women and men
- Exhausted, hopeless, weary, distraught
- The Turkish youth don’t live their lives
- The Turkish youth are deaf
- It is a generation that knows their responsibilities but chooses to be irresponsible.
- The generation prior to 2000 is responsible, but I believe the generation from after 2000 until 2010 are stuck between. The one after 2010 is very smart.
- If given the opportunity, I believe the Turkish youth would become very successful.
- Sucks.

- If given the opportunity, there is nothing the Turkish youth could not achieve.

- The Turkish youth have hopes, but they try to break them.

- Their future is dark.

- Potentially good but a carefree youth.

- The youth are ignored.

- Not hopeful //

- Youth concerned for future.

- Ignorant and passive youth.

- Support the youth for them to be good. Do not expect anything from youth you don't support.

- Must improve themselves.

- I see the Turkish youth as unhappy.

- They have future anxiety and are conscious.

- The Turkish youth are highly conscious, but the circumstances offered by the country to us do not make us realize ourselves.

- Youth who have no hopes and dreams for the future.

- Drug addicts.

- But there is the fact of article 83/4.

- I have no hopes about today's youth. I am hopeful about the next generations.

- Some are very good, and some are bad, unfortunately.

- Generation Z //

- It is a youth who want to do something but are hindered.

- Youth that are at the end of their tether, trying to save themselves and are desperate.

- Very conscious but carefree.

- Very conscious but not free to talk.

- The reason for this is the policy followed to make them unconscious.

- Desperate youth.

- Most of them know nothing other than Tiktok.

- Smart but do not know what to do.

- Youth that can be easily manipulated.

- I believe we will achieve prosperity with this youth in the future.

- I believe generalizing is not right. There are conscious ones and unconscious ones too.

The Turkish youth are unconscious youth.

- They are highly conscious but can't take action because of the lack of possibilities.

- It is youth with very high potential and talents. They act unconsciously because they lack possibilities.

- I can't generalize, all of them.

- Each of them is different.

- Better compared to the past, but how good is a point of discussion.

- There are both conscious youth and ignorant youth at the same time.

- They will change the fate of the country, but don't know why.

- It is youth that get worse because they try to govern them badly.

- They are highly conscious but are not willing to intervene.

- They are conscious but have issues when it comes to practice it.

- The Turkish youth have become unqualified because they don't have enough opportunities.

- They would go through everyone if they had possibilities.

- Some are very advanced.

- It is youth that have lost hope.

- Some are conscious, and some are not.

- Given the chance, the Turkish youth could achieve great things.

- I believe the Turkish youth are not given opportunities. If they are, I have no doubt that they would achieve great things.

- Except for dumb kids using Tiktok, they are mainly conscious.

- It depends, but they are generally average.

- The Turkish youth are addicted to the Internet, a young generation is coming that do not produce anything, do not dream, and is greedy.

- People are what the circumstances are.

- Unconscious, empty youth due to the broken education.

- They are highly conscious, but they do not take enough responsibility. //

- Ignorant youth due to the education system.
- It is a depressed youth with no ideals.
- It changes from one person to another. Some are good, some are bad.
- There are highly conscious young people and there are many irresponsible young people, too. The country is divided between the two.
- A someone who has lived abroad, the Turkish youth have a great potential.
- Do the youth only make up the Turks?
- The Turkish youth are those who try to cope with despair, exhaustion syndrome and economic problems.
- The best one is Generation Z.

The youth were also asked how they viewed the adults in Turkey, and their responses are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 82. What is your view about the adults in Turkey?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
The adults in Turkey are good and responsible people	190	5.9
The adults in Turkey are insensitive and do not understand the youth	809	25.0
Some of the adults in Turkey are good while some are bad	1505	46.4
The adults in Turkey are bigoted	467	14.4
The adults in Turkey are our parents and invaluable for us	178	5.5
I don't know; I have no idea	92	2.8
Total	3241	100.0

The respondents had similar views and opinions about the adults as about their own peers. In other words, 46.4% of the participants stated, “some adults are good, and some are bad.” Secondly, 25% stated that the adults in Turkey were insensitive and did not try to understand the youth. The proportion of those who stated, “the adults in Turkey are good and responsible” was only 5.9%. Another 5.5% stated that the adults were very important to them because they were their parents. Based on the field conversations and observations, some participants stated, “they think according to the time. If they lived under the same conditions as us, they would think differently.”

In short, the youth also have a highly critical attitude towards and views about the adults.

4.1.7. Political Identities and Preferences

This section presents the data and findings on how the research participants position themselves ideologically, the identities by which they define themselves, whether they voted in the elections, who they like and admire amongst the current political party leaders, and which party they would vote for if there were an election tomorrow. In other words, this research identified the Turkish youth’s political identities and preferences. It is important to bear in mind that views and opinions of the today’s youth will shape the political outlook of the tomorrow and they warrant investigation.

The participants were initially asked how they defined themselves ideologically, and their responses are provided in the following table with a percentage breakdown.

Table 83. How do you define yourself ideologically?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Idealist - Nationalist	352	10.9
Revolutionist - Socialist	221	6.8
Central Right - Liberal	74	2.3
Central Left - Social Democrat	140	4.3
Islamist	229	7.1
Turkist	293	9.1
Atatürkist-Kemalist	662	20.5
Kurdist	91	2.8
I have no ideology (Apolitical)	609	18.8
Prefer not to answer	453	14.0
Other	112	3.5
Total	3236	100.0

The research respondents who describe themselves as Atatürkist-Kemalist in terms of ideological identity form the largest group in this study with 20.5%. However, 18.8% of the respondents did not identify with any ideological identity, stating that they did not feel aligned to any ideology by responding, “I have no ideology.” The third largest grouping consisted of those who preferred not to answer to this question (14%). Other ideological identities measured in this study are relatively small and individually made up 10% and less of the total sample.

As a result, it can be suggested that the Turkish youth’s style of approach to ideological identity and especially identifying with a particular identity differs from previous generations and is diminishing to the extent that ideologies are less relevant to the new generation than they were in the past.

The responses given by the participants that selected the “other (please specify)” section for the question how they define themselves ideologically are presented below:

Q87. How do you define yourself ideologically?

- Communism is a great system
- Atatürkist - Nationalist
- I am human //// //
- A good person
- Humanist //// // //
- Humanist - futurist
- I respect every group, religion, and race as long as they are good
- Long live my race’s Turan (Pan-Turkism) ideal. MARTYRS DONT DIE

- A developmentalist ideology

- I used to be Islamist - Nationalist - idealist in the past. now I don't have any ideology. After all. the ideological politics is to blame for everything. No to ideological politics

- Turkish nationalist and revolutionist

- Nationalist ////

- Feminist

- Libertarian - Liberal Democrat - Liberal ///

- I won't fit myself into a certain mold

- Communist //

- I see myself as a patriot

- I have multiple ideas.

- I can't say only Communism. something in between. Neither socialist nor communist. but both.

- I have no idea

- I don't have any opinion.

- Both Atatürkist and liberal

- TKP (Turkish Communist Party)

- Objectivist - free capitalist

- I am who I am

- Marxist

- Islamist - Turkist

- Turkist - Atatürkist

- Islamist - Nationalist

- World citizen

- Generation Z

- Mixed

- Revolutionist Turk

- Conservative

- I adopt Socialism as a way of life. but I don't believe in revolutionist movement.

- I am against ideologies.

- None of them.

- Egalitarian

- I advocate leftism. but I am not radical

- I am a pan-Turkist

- How happy is the one who says I am a Turk.

- Social and equal; that's it.

- I don't understand politics. I don't know.

- I wouldn't want to include myself in any group.

- I say I am a human without being part of any class.

- I have little from everything.

- Socialist - Nationalist.

- Green Communist.

- I am someone who loves their country.

- I believe in endless development and change.

- It varies. depending on the circumstance.

- I haven't decided what I am yet. I have some doubts.

- I believe I still have time to decide about it.

- Red Apple. /

- Humanist. //// /

- I am Atatürkist. but not Kemalist. ///

- Social democrat. /

- I am a liberal. but I don't see myself as right wing.

- I am a Turkish youth who adopts the national vision.

- I am someone who loves their country.

- I am an Islamist Turkist. //

- Civil nationalist. What is essential is Islam and Pan-Turkism.

- Nationalist and Atatürkist. //

- I am a dissenter.

- I define myself as a Muslim.

- I define myself as a Human. I am human. ////

- I am a citizen who wants the best for their nation. Nothing else.

- If we look at it ideologically. we will lose.

- I am a subject.

The participants were also asked, “if someone asks you, ‘who are you?’ what identity would you first use to introduce yourself?” Their responses are presented in the following table with a percentage breakdown.

Table 84. If someone asks you “who are you?”, what identity would you first use to introduce yourself?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I'd say I am a man - woman	657	20.5
I'd say I am a Turk	741	23.1
I'd say I am a Kurd	107	3.3
I'd say I am a Muslim	451	14.0
I'd say I am an Atatürkist	268	8.3
I'd say I am an Idealist	41	1.3
I'd say I am a Revolutionist	45	1.4
I'd say I am an environmentalist	104	3.2
Other	798	24.8
Total	3212	100.0

People are complex social creatures, and their need for a sense of belonging is especially strong. Therefore, individuals both feel the need to have others accept them and to express where they feel they belong. In this respect, the participant’s responses to the questions on identity are important measures. Therefore, when we look at the responses to this question, 23.1% of the participants responded, “I’d say I am a Turk” to the question “who are you?” which makes this the largest group in the sample. The second largest number or 20.5% responded, “I’d say I am a man - woman”, expressing

that they would identify strongly with their chosen gender. A religious identity, or being a Muslim, was expressed by 14% of the participants. Almost a quarter (24.8%) of the responses suggested that they identified with “other” identities whereas 12.8% of the respondents answered, “I’d say I am a human.” In short, considering the similar responses provided in the option “other (please specify)” section, the participants commonly answered that they saw themselves as an individual by stressing their human and personal characteristics. Detailed responses to the “other” (please specify)” section are as follows:

Q88. If someone asks you “who are you?”, what identity would you first use to introduce yourself?

- I'd say I am a human (320 person)
- I'd tell them my name and surname (173 person)
- I'd say I am a doctor (2 person)
- I'd tell them my profession (4 person)
- I'd like this question to be more specific
- I'd say that I am an Engineer (3 person)
- Individual - I'd say that I am an individual (5 person)
- I'd say I am a humanist (3 person)
- I'd say I am who I am (2 person)
- Above all. I am an individual
- I'd say I am a fan of Sedat Peker
- I am from Central Asia
- I wouldn't introduce myself with such identities
- I am a designer
- I have never had such a question before
- I said I am LGBTI+
- I'd say. it is none of your business (2 person)
- I'd say. 'who are you?' (2 person)

- I'd want the question to be clarified

- I'd say I am nobody (2 person)

- I'd say I am nothing (2 person)

- None of them- I'd say any of it (4 person)

- I'd say I am a citizen of the RoT

- I can't describe myself only with one place to belong. I am more than that

- I don't feel I belong to any identity.

- I am transsexual

- I am from Turkey

- I am a musician (2 person)

- I'd say I am an entrepreneur

- I am an artist

- I am a liberal

- I'd say I am a nurse

- I am humanitarian

- I'd say I am a teacher

- A self-confident, conscious citizen

- I'd ask, "who are you?" (2 person)

- I'd say I am an Alevi

- I'd say I am an atheist

- I'd say I am a deist

- I'd say I am an idealist

- I'd say I am from Earth - world citizen (2 person)

- I am my father's son

- Unemployed for eternity after 20 years of study

- I'd say where I am from

- I'd say I am an athlete

- I wouldn't say anything

- A nonsensical question

- I don't find it right to introduce myself by an ideological identity

- I am a midwife

- I would talk about my personal characteristics

- Generation Z

- Above all, I am human. I don't need another identity

- I don't need an identity

- I am myself.

- I'd show my identity card.

- I'd say I am a business owner

- Libertarian

- I'd say I support Trabzonspor

- Who would you like me to be?

- I'd ask, "who do you need?".

- Depends on why it is asked.

- I'd say I am Allah.

- I am ordinary.

- I am in love with the country.

- It is not right to fit people into such things.

- Egalitarian.

- I'd say I am a good person.

- I'd say I am from Hatay.

- I'd introduce myself as an Arab.

- What does it matter?

- I am a teacher.

- I am idealist teacher who wants to improve their country.

- I'd say I am pan-Turkist.

- I am a student.

- A good person.

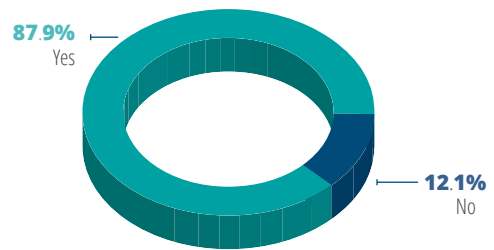
- Doesn't matter.

- I am who I am.

- I'd say I am a subject of Allah.
- I am an animal lover.
- I'd say I am a Winx fairy.
- Pragmatist.
- Muslim revolutionist.
- I am someone who strives to be a human but always falters.
- I'd state my family.
- How do you mean?
- I'd say I am a victim.
- I'd say I am angry.
- I'd say I am Georgian.
- Feminist. (3 person)
- I'd say none of your business.
- Rationalist.
- I am a bodybuilder.
- Why do you want to know?
- Teacher.
- I don't limit myself to any identity. mold.
- Humanist.
- I'd say I am myself.
- I'd say it is none of your business. I'd say. 'who are you?'
- I'd answer depending on why it is asked.
- I don't want to fit myself into certain molds.
- I had never thought about it. I don't know
- None of them. (3 person)
- I'd say I am a man.
- I am individual. (3 person)
- I'd say I am in love.
- I am Oğuz.

The next issue explored was just how close the youth were to the current political parties in Turkey, and which party they had voted for in the election - if they voted. In other words, the research participants were asked if they had ever voted in previous elections, and their responses are presented in the following pie chart (Figure 25) with a percentage breakdown.

Figure 25. Have you ever voted in elections?



The last election in Turkey was the local elections held on the 31st March 2019. Those participants in this study who are currently aged 18 or 19 would have been too young to vote in that election. Therefore, this age group which accounts for 969 of the respondents was excluded from the analysis. When asked (if they were eligible to vote) if they had ever voted, the proportion of those who said, "Yes, I voted" was 87.9%. This voter turnout, whether in local or general elections, is similar to the usual turnout rate which is approximately 85% in Turkey. However, 12.1% of respondents reported that they had not voted, despite being eligible to do so.

Accordingly, those who said that they had voted in the elections were asked which party

they had voted for. Their responses are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 85. Which party did you vote for in the last election?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
AKP	400	20.1
CHP	562	28.2
MHP	169	8.5
İYİ PARTY	93	4.7
HDP	141	7.1
SAADET PARTY	17	.9
Prefer not to answer	554	27.8
Other (please specify)	54	2.7
Total	1990	100.0

The party which appeared to have gained the greatest number of votes from the participants was the CHP with 28.2%. A large number of respondents (27.8%) answered that they preferred not to answer when asked which political party they had voted for in the last election. The third largest group (20.1%) of the participants reported they had voted for the AKP. The party voted for the least by the youth in this study was the Saadet Party with 0.9%.

In addition to the above options, the participants that selected “other (please specify)” expressed the following:

Q90. (If yes.) which party did you vote for in the last election?

- TKP (Turkish Communist Party)
- None of them- I didn't vote for any of them (6 person)
- I used blank vote because I thought that none of them could rule well
- I used blank vote (9 person)
- Each is worse than the other
- I used void - blank - vote (7 person)
- In the general elections, the AKP, in the municipal elections, CHP
- I have never thought of voting
- I did not vote
- Vatan Party
- I voted for an independent candidate.
- I'd vote for any party other than HDP.
- Turkish Workers' Party
- I burnt my vote [used blank vote]. I did not vote for any party.
- Demokrat Party.
- TKP (Turkish Communist Party). (2 person)
- BBP.
- I didn't vote for any of them. (4 person)

Another question around voting preferences asked in this research was “what party would you vote for if there were an election tomorrow?” This field study was conducted in the summer of 2021 (May – September), so the data represents views given then. The participant responses are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 86. Which party would you vote for if there were an election tomorrow?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
AKP	325	10.0
CHP	774	23.9
MHP	141	4.4
İYİ PARTY	157	4.9
HDP	152	4.7
DEVA PARTY	43	1.3
GELECEK PARTY	15	0.5
SAADET PARTY	20	0.6
I will not vote	403	12.5
Can't decide	545	16.8
Prefer not to answer	496	15.5
Other	164	5.1
Total	3235	100.0

In response to this question, the largest group of the participants (23.9%) suggested that they would vote for the CHP and 10% would vote for the AKP if there were a hypothetical election.

However, the responses “I can’t decide (16.8%)”, “I will not vote (12.4%)”, and “I prefer not to answer (15.5%)” correspond to almost half of the participants in aggregate (44.7%). In particular, the 10% proportion representing those who said that they would not vote is a significant finding. This finding can also be considered an indication of distrust and loss of hope in the political system.

The participants who commented in the “other (please specify)” section for the question “which party would you vote for if there were an election tomorrow?” stated the following:

Q91. Which party would you vote for if there were an election tomorrow?

- I will not vote for any of them (11 person)
- Memleket Party (7 person)
- I don't trust the system
- I will use blank vote - I am thinking of using blank vote (5 person)
- All of them are politicians. not statesmen
- I am waiting for a potential party
- We will stamp them all in the cabin
- HAK-PAR (PSK)
- Hüda-Par
- TKP (Turkish Communist Party) (7 person)
- I will use void vote (3 person)
- Türkiye Şeriat Party
- None of them deserves (2 person)
- The AKP due to my parents' pressure (and I HAVE TO because there is no better party)
- I don't find any of the parties qualified.
- If Mansur Yavaş runs. CHP. I'd vote for anywhere Mansur Yavaş is (9 person)
- Turkish workers' Party (TİP) (8 person)
- CHP is a more just party. AKP ruined Turkey. there is no job.
- I will decide based on the candidate (6 person)
- I'd vote for MHP if the unused votes are to go to AKP.
- LDP (5 person)

- If a party of young people enters politics

- Depends on the candidate nominated by the party

- Rather than which party my province and the country support. I'd prefer voting depending on which party will serve better. what their attitude is toward future planning and ideology.

- None of the political powers acts ideologically.

- I voted for an independent candidate.

- Party is not important. I'd vote for the candidate.

- I no longer care about party politics. I'd vote for Mansur Yavaş.

- There is currently no party I could vote for.

- There is no party I trust enough to vote for.

- None. I'll establish my party.

- Serdar Savaş - Independent President.

- I am not hopeful about the political parties. I will vote for a powerful opposition party just for the government to change.

- Turkish Communist Movement.

- Any party that is currently opposing the current one.

- I will not vote because I am losing my trust in the political parties each passing day.

- It depends on the candidates. NEVER the AKP.

- Yeniden Refah Party.

- The HDP. but it could be the CHP for the ruling party to go away. Can't decide.

- Whoever the candidate would be. this country should be ruled by the CHP.

- If they nominate the candidate I like. it would most likely be the CHP.

- I have been confused recently. I don't know for now.

- I am torn between two parties. depending on the candidate.

- I can vote for anyone. but never for the AKP and the MHP.

- I won't vote for any of them. (11 person)

- I will vote for the opposition. but I am undecided between them.

- I will use blank vote.

- I don't want to vote for any of them. all of them are thinking of themselves. (3 person)

- I will vote according to the candidates.

- If Mansur Yavaş runs as a candidate. the CHP. if not. I will use blank vote.

- Memleket party. (2 person)

- Because if I don't vote. the AKP will win. or if I vote for the MHP. the AKP will win. and because there is no proper party. even if there were. it will be eliminated. I'd unwillingly vote for the CHP.

- Memleket party. (2 person)

- I am thinking to vote for the last time. to never vote again afterwards.

- I don't think there is any party I can vote for. (2 person)

- Turkish Workers' Party.

- I will vote for the candidate. not the party. (2 person)

- I'd vote for Mansur Yavaş. (3 person)

- I'd establish my own party and vote for it.

- I wouldn't vote for any of them. I'd use blank vote.

- TKP (Turkish Communist Party). (2 person)

- Vatan Party.

- Yeniden Refah Party.

- I don't think voting based on a party. I am planning to vote according to the candidate.

- None of them deserves my vote. there is not one proper man. party.

The participants were also asked, “which politician do you like and admire the most?” and the findings are presented in the following table.

Table 87. Which politician do you like-admire the most?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Recep Tayyip Erdoğan	545	16.8
Kemal Kılıçdaroğlu	204	6.3
Meral Akşener	281	8.7
Devlet Bahçeli	147	4.5
Selahattin Demirtaş	257	7.9
Temel Karamollaoğlu	25	0.8
Ali Babacan	96	3.0
Ahmet Davutoğlu	37	1.1
Doğu Perinçek	14	0.4
Muharrem İnce	238	7.3
Other (None of Them) Option	652	20.1
Mansur Yavaş	527	16.3
Ekrem İmamoğlu	102	3.3
Prefer not to answer		3.6
Total	3125	100.0

Before evaluating the findings, it must be noted that only the names of the current political party leaders who are represented in the parliament and/or are well known were included in the list of responses in the survey. Therefore, politicians such as Mansur Yavaş and Ekrem İmamoğlu were not included in the list. Nevertheless, the name Mansur Yavaş and Ekrem İmamoğlu were still provided as answers by the survey respondents themselves.

The most important finding is that “none of” (the names listed) was selected by 20.1% of the respondents when asked about their most liked and admired politician-leader. However, the second largest grouping shows that Recep Tayyip Erdoğan is the most liked and admired leader with 16.8% in the second place. In the third place is Mansur Yavaş (16.3%) who was not on the list of responses, however, was included voluntarily by the participants in the “other” (please specify) section of the survey.

All of the other current party leaders combined correspond to less than 9% of the responses in total. As a result, we can suggest that the contemporary party leaders are not really admired and liked by the Turkish youth. This finding is considered as a result that needs further attention and should be considered by the contemporary political party leaders.

In addition to the existing options, the following thoughts were noted in the “other (please specify)” section of the survey for the question “which politician do you like and admire the most?”:

Q92. Which politician do you like-admire the most?

- Mansur Yavaş (460 respondents)

- Ekrem İmamoğlu (105 respondents)

- None of them - None - No one - There is no politician I admire - I like (374 respondents)

- Erkan Baş (8 respondents)

- Prefer not to answer (25 respondents)

- I find them all selfish/self-seeking

- Süleyman Soylu (4 respondents)

- Sedat Peker (9 respondents)

- I prefer not to say (2 respondents)

- Kemal Kılıçdaroğlu, Meral Akşener and Muharrem İnce; this trio is magnificent

- Abdullah Gül

- I want to leave it blank because no matter who comes in power, no one can save this country.

- Uncertain, time will tell.

- I have no idea (11 respondents)

- I am undecided (12 respondents)

- Partially Fatih Erbakan

- Fatih Erbakan (2 respondents)

- Fatih Mehmet Maçoğlu (4 respondents)

- Burhanettin Kocamaz
(Former Mersin Metropolitan Mayor)

- Atatürk - Mustafa Kemal Atatürk
ONLY ATATÜRK (21 respondents)

- There is no politician in our country

- I am not interested in politics.

- Cem Tokar ///

- Kemal Okuyan

- Mustafa Sarıgül //

- Can Ataklı

- Mevlüt Çavuşoğlu

- Alparslan Türkeş

- Musavat Dervişoğlu

- I prefer not to make any statement on this topic.

- I stay away from politics as much as I can

- İlber Centralılı (2 respondents)

- Barış Atay (9 respondents)

- Muhsin Yazıcıoğlu (6 respondents)

- Mustafa Köse

- There is no good politician in the country

- I prefer not to state my opinion //

- I wouldn't know

- All of them suck.

- Kaan Sarıaydın

- Faik Öztrak (2 respondents)

- Sera Kadıgil

- I don't think we will ever have any politician like Erbakan and Türkeş in this country.

- Oytun Bahadimiray

- Özgür Özel (3 respondents)

- Zeydan Karalar

- Şahan Gökbakar

- I - myself

- Ümit Özdağ

Mustar Yavas must definitely run for presidency.

- Mansur Yavaş. There are few politicians like him who do useful things.

- Mehmet Siyam Kesimoğlu

- I'd say Selahattin Demirtaş if he were not from the HDP.

- Yavuz Ağırlioğlu. /

- I.

- Merkel. (2 respondents)

- Sedat Peker. Alparslan Türkeş. Alaaddin Çakıcı.

- Kemal. you should leave. and let the CHP continue.

- Binali Yıldırım.

- Mansur Yavaş and Mustafa Kemal Atatürk.

- Necmettin Erbakan.

- I wish some other people would get into politics.

- İsmet Özel.

- Bülent Ecevit.

This concludes the data and findings about the participants' political identities and political preferences. Now, data and findings about the participants' thoughts about Syrian immigration are presented.

**4.1.8. Their Thoughts
on Syrian Immigration**

Syrian immigration is a topic that is frequently the subject of heated debates in Turkish political life and current affairs. There is almost daily news coverage, analysis and debates about conflicts between Syrians and Turks, the provinces they have settled in, the resources set aside for them etc.

Afghan immigration was not discussed in this research. It must be noted that at the time of the field study Afghan immigration was not an issue because it was prior to the mass Afghan immigrant influx into Turkey. Therefore, only Syrian immigration was included because that was the hot topic of the time.

The youth that participated in the research were asked how they felt about the State of the Republic of Turkey's policy towards Syrian immigration, and the relevant findings are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 88. What do you think about the State of the Republic of Turkey's policy towards Syrian immigration?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
I find the State's immigrant policy right. It should be maintained as it is.	221	6.9
I don't find the State's immigrant policy right. The policy should be changed.	2585	80.4
I don't know; I have no idea	408	12.7
Total	3214	100.0

In response to the question “what do you think about the State of the Republic of Turkey's policy towards Syrian immigration?”, a significantly large group of the participants (80.4%) stated that they didn't approve of the governments' Syrian immigration policy and that the policies should be changed. In contrast, only 6.9% of the participants reported that they found the current policy towards Syrian immigration right and that the policies should be maintained as was. In short, more than four fifths of the youth do not approve of the current policies towards Syrian immigration and believe that the policies require reform.

In addition to the above responses, the participants expressed the following views about the approach to Syrian immigration:

- The state must toughen the immigration policy.
- Kick them out.
- They have a higher standard of living than us,
- Send them to Syria,
- Awful //

The second question asked about Syrian immigration is about the aids provided to the Syrians. In other words, the participants were also asked, “what do you think about the aids provided to the Syrians (health, education, housing, and cash assistance)?”, and their responses are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 89. What do you think about the aids provided to the Syrians (health, education, housing, and cash assistance)?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
We should help the Syrians with all their needs	302	9.3
We should help the Syrians only with food and housing and shouldn't help with anything else.	863	26.6
We shouldn't help the Syrians with anything.	295	9.1
We should first help our own citizens instead of the Syrians.	1346	41.5
I don't know; I have no idea	289	9.3
Other	135	4.2
Total	3230	100.0

Regarding the issue of the aids provided to the Syrian immigrants, 41.5% of the participants stated that Turkish citizens, not Syrians, should be assisted first rather than spending resources on immigrants to Turkey. The second largest group of the respondents (26.6%) felt that assistance should be limited to basic food, housing, and health care only. The percentage of those who said that the Syrians should not receive any assistance, no matter what, is 9.1%. A similar number (9.3%) held the opposite view that Syrians should be provided with everything they needed.

In addition to the above findings, the following comments were made in the "other" responses section of the survey to the question "what do you think about the aids provided to the Syrians (health, education, housing, and cash assistance)?"

Q94. What do you think about the aids provided to the Syrians (health, education, housing, and cash assistance)?

- We should send the Syrians home.
- The aid should be given outside of Turkey's borders. A whole country should not enter into the country.
- They should be helped. but our own people should not be forgotten.
- They should be helped enough to meet their basic needs.
- We should help them without limiting our own citizens' rights.
- Only women and children should be helped.
- We should help them within certain limits without overdoing it.
- We should help them. but the people living in Turkey should also be helped.
- I find it extremely unnecessary.
- There should be no favoritism in education and job opportunities.
- There should be a balance.
- Champagne taste on a beer budget.
- His own people will die of hunger. but he helps Syrians.
- They should live in conditions required by human rights.
- We should help Syrians. but our own citizens should always be our priority.
- We should help our citizens as much as we help them.
- Our citizens are ignored while helping them. We should continue to help them considering this fact.
- We should help those who can be a citizen. the rest should only be provided with housing.

- He shouldn't have given the support to others that he doesn't give to his own citizens.

- If we can provide every means we provide them to our own nation, they can be given all the help.

- They should be helped with everything without neglecting our own citizens.

- Only their basic needs like education and health should be provided.

- Those who are in need should be identified and only they should be helped.

- Everyone has a right to live, but they shouldn't be provided better conditions than the people of the country.

- We should first help our citizens, then the entire people of the world.

- We should help our own citizens first.

- We should help the immigrants in line with their needs, however, we should not ignore the needs of our own citizens.

- They should be treated equally with our own citizens.

- We should help Syrian women and children.

- We shouldn't help anyone other than women and children.

- First our own nation, then refugees.

- We may help to a certain degree, but not by ignoring our own citizens, not seeing them superior to our own citizens.

- Turkey should do the same thing to them as it does to its own citizens.

- We should help elderly and children.

- Syrians are granted too many rights. I don't find it right.

- We should provide half the help we provide to them to our own people.

- Not allowing any man older than 17 through the border, sending Syrian men older than 17 to the Free Syrian Army, and the women farming to meet their own needs.

- They should be supported in line Turkey's manpower interests.

- They should be treated as us who do not get any help to earn our own bread.

- We are treated as a second-class people in our own country.

- They should be helped within the Syrian borders, not in our country.

- Syrians should be delivered to their own state and helped for a little longer.

- When our own citizens are dying of hunger, I don't find it right to help other people.

- It is fine in terms of humanity, but bad in terms of the country.

- Children and women can be helped.

- Having Syrians and others is a problem. They get more care than the Turkish nation.

- We should encourage them to work.

- They should be helped in terms of human rights; we are all humans.

- Everyone should be helped.

- We should definitely help them as long as others' rights are not trespassed.

-They say, "first me, then others."

- It is OK as long as we are as worthy as Syrians.

- We should evaluate the situation; everyone should go to their own country.

- A permanent solution should be found.

- We should prioritize our own citizens.

- They exploit the rights of the locals.

- Syrians can be helped, but our priority should always be our own people. I see myself as a refugee in my own country.

- It is not humane to ignore them, but the rights granted to them are not granted to our own citizens. I think our citizens should be given priority.

- Let's help, but when they are in their own country.

- A Syrian immigrant should be treated as an immigrant, and a refugee as a refugee.

- They should be helped without overdoing it. The help not given to our own people should not be given to them.

- We should help people, but my own nation is not inferior to another nation. The same conditions should be provided.

- They should be helped, but the help not given to the Turkish citizens should not be given to them. The priority should be the Turkish citizens.

- Only children, elderly and women should be helped.

- There should be an order of priorities.

- Is Turkey not getting allowance from Europe (Germany) already? They should be helped in everything; they are also human.

- Those in need etc. should be helped to the extent required without discrimination.

- I wish I were a Syrian.

- It would be great if the government took care of us.

- Syrians should of course be helped, but not by setting them above our own people, or providing them better conditions.

- We should help those who deserve it.

- First our own people, then those in need.

- Syrians should be kept in the immigrant camps until they become temporary refugees, and when the conditions return to normal in their country, they should be sent back.

- We help too much.

- Even if we are helping, we should never set them above our own citizens.

- We should help Syrians, but we should not put our own citizens in the background.

- This is no longer a help but a burden.

- The Turkish citizens should be given priority in aids.

- They should be helped in terms of humanity, but the priority is to be a Turkish citizen.

- We have done enough; it should be enough.

- We must ensure that they live in their own country.

- We should help them with health and shelter.

- We should help those who deserve it, i.e., don't cause harm.

- They can be helped with job seeking.

- When our own citizens are in this condition, I don't accept the things done for them.

- The more we help them the more we the Turkish citizen have less.

- They must be provided humanitarian aids, other than that, victims of war must be rehabilitated and integrated into society to avoid a social conflict.

- Actually, I find it both right and wrong. I think it's OK as long as they don't cause our own citizens any harm. But they are currently very harmful.

- When our own citizens can't find a job, I watch it with great surprise that Syrians live much more comfortably.

- They give us a hell of a time as they get more.

- They should not be allowed to stay in this country even for a minute longer.

- While our citizens that are in terrible condition (sleeping on the streets) are not provided help, I find it unacceptable to help them.

- The more we help them, the more they but step all over us.

- We should of course help them with food and shelter. However, while our own citizens are in languish, they should not be cared this much.

- A framework should be defined, there should be a plan.

- Privileges not granted to the Turkish people should not be granted to them either.

- We should help them in the name of humanity, but they live better than us, they are ahead of us.

- It would be more appropriate to provide shelter, food needs outside of the country.

- Their basic needs should be provided, on condition that safe zones are created.

- The help should be prioritized to our own citizens; however, Syrians should also be helped.

- We should first help our own citizens, and then help Syrians, if we can.

- We can help them with certain things, but my citizens should not be pushed to the back.

- Of course, they are having hard times and we should help them, but there must be limits. We should not only consider them based on the fact that they are Syrians. We should not let them forget they are here temporarily.

- We should help them with food and shelter for a limited time. I find it unnecessary to help them for that long.

- They are provided help, but not all of them.

- Eat or be eaten.

- We should help not only Syrians but all those in need. Our people first.

- We should help both them and our own people.

- Syrians should be helped by following a positive policy.

- I wouldn't like them to have more rights and means than the Turkish citizens.

- Syrians can be helped but letting them into the country is wrong.

- We should help Syrians with everything who are really in need. And those who don't need help should not be helped.

- One whose stomach is filled when his neighbor goes hungry is not one of us. That's why we should help them.

- We should also support our own citizens and help Syrians with basic needs because they are human too.

- We don't have to help Syrians.

and their responses are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 90. If the Syrians were to stay in Turkey permanently, do you think they would adapt to the Turkish society?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Yes, I believe that the Syrians would adapt to the Turkish society	281	8.6
No, I believe that the Syrians would not adapt to the Turkish society	2450	75.8
I don't know; I have no idea	419	13.0
Other	84	2.6
Total	3234	100.0

Over three quarters of the research participants (75.8%) stated that they thought that Syrians would be unable to adapt to Turkish society. When asked about the reason for this, they expressed, briefly, that they came from a different culture and were different in all aspects from the Turks. On the other hand, the proportion of those who stated that the Syrians could adapt to the Turkish society was only 8.6%. This group felt that Syrians were Muslims and therefore could easily adapt to the Turkish society.

Continuing with the same topic, the participants were then asked, "if the Syrians were to stay in Turkey permanently, do you think they would adapt to Turkish society?",

To the question “if the Syrians were to stay in Turkey permanently, do you think they would adapt to the Turkish society?” some participants expressed the following views under the “other (please specify)” section:

Q95. If the Syrians were to stay in Turkey permanently, do you think they would adapt to the Turkish society?

- They try to force their culture instead of adapting to our culture

- They adapt better than I do

- Imposing a buffer zone and opening the borders for Europe

- I don't find it positive since there would be some changes in our country

- I believe the Turkish society will adapt to them

- They will definitely adapt with the right integration.

- They can't adapt because of cultural differences.

- They can live without corrupting their culture.

- Turks are having difficulty adapting themselves already.

- When we have a lot of citizens going hungry and without shelter, it is not right to prioritize them. Justice.

- They can't adapt, they will ruin what is already available.

- Those who arrive today will also adapt just as those who arrived a century ago.

- The way things are, we will turn into Arabs.

- No, they can't adapt, and what's more, they will lead the way to westernization, which is one of our important problems.

- They already are adapting.

- I believe the Turkish society is adapting to them //

- They are after all Turkish now.

- If we have to adapt to them first.

- I believe they will adapt, but the Turkish Society will have problem accepting Syrians.

- I believe Syrians will assimilate into the Turkish society.

- It depends on the individual.

- Partially.

- They are very comfortable; they seem to have adapted quite well.

- Turks have no friends but themselves.

- They up my country.

- If it continues like this, I think they will assimilate the local people in locations where they are a lot in numbers.

- If we leave it up to them, they wouldn't need us.

- If they stay, we must go.

- Some will adapt while some won't.

- I believe it would ruin the Turkish society's structure.

- They would even cut us to eat.

- They will partially adapt; it is a matter of assimilation.

- Our own people can't adapt. Everything will be OK in time.

- They have adapted very well. I think.

- I am not racist, everyone can live under fair conditions.

- An Arab is always an Arab.

- They have already adapted.

- Reversely, we will have to keep up with them.

- I believe some of them will adapt.

- They are deteriorating the Turkish social structure, they live the culture they have brought in here, and now we have begun to live as they like it.

- Now, we are keeping up with them, there is literally an Arabization policy, we are drifting toward there.

- Some of them have adapted, some of them cannot.

- It depends on the state policies.

- Time will tell.

- Cultural differences.

- We cannot generalize it. but I believe the majority cannot adapt.

- Some of them will. some of them will not.

- Everyone must have a chance.

- Possible by some work. We are all humans; adaptation can be learned.

- A human is a human.

- I believe Turks will be assimilated.

- I don't want them to stay permanently.

- No one can adapt in Turkey. The problem will not get worse. but too much help is making things harder for the country. (citizens)

- It depends on the person.

- No. I don't think so because they have begun to establish their own businesses.

- Maybe some of them.

- They have everything we don't.

- I have no idea because there are always good ones and bad ones.

- In any case. Syrians should be sent back.

- I don't think Syrians have been assimilated.

- They have adapted already.

- We should help them in their own country.

- We can't decide before experiencing it.

- I think we are forced to adapt to them.

- We are adapting to them.

- I don't think they will adapt to the Turkish peoples.

- We are more likely to adapt to them. I am sure it will be their country. not ours.

- If it continues haphazardly like this. two nations will suffer.

- I have no doubt they will want us to adapt to them.

- Actually. we have many citizens similar to them. but we will not give Syrians the opportunity.

- I wouldn't like to be cruel. but they barely acting like a human. If Turkey continues like this. our end will not be different anyway.

- Turkishness comes from blood. not everyone can adapt.

- They will be more comfortable in their own country.

- They have already adapted very well.

- They will be a trouble to us.

- I don't want Syrians in my country.

- Turks will be Syrians.

- I think the Turkish society will now adapt to them.

- They may adapt if right and sufficient actions are taken about their integration.

- It is fine as long as they don't become beggars.

- No. they will not adapt. on the contrary. they will take over Turkey soon.

- We are all human. but time will tell.

- They cannot adapt. they would create their own society.

- They cannot be assimilated after all. And I wouldn't want them to be.

- They are useful for nothing.

- Let them go.

- If I were short of two liras. they wouldn't give me water. I have seen it.

- Such a thing would be too dangerous.

- We should help everyone as much as we can without racial discrimination.

Table 91. What do you think should be done about the Syrian immigrants in Turkey?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Once there is peace -things get better- in Syria. all of them should be sent back to Syria	1840	56.8
Those Syrians who want to can go back to their country. and those who don't. can stay in Turkey	350	10.8
The Syrians should be sent to other countries	646	19.9
I don't know; I have no idea	315	10.2
Other	76	2.3
Total	3227	100.0

In answer to the question, “what do you think should be done about the Syrians?” 56.7% of the participants responded that all of them should be sent back to Syria, their own country when there was peace, and the situation got better in Syria. In the second place, 19.9% of the participants stated that Syrians should be sent to other countries than Turkey. On the other hand, only 10.8% of the participants stated that of the Syrian immigrants those who wanted to could stay in Turkey and those who didn't want could return to their country when the situation got better – there was peace in Syria. Overall, the results show that three quarters of the participants stated that Syrians should leave Turkey one way or another.

To the question “what do you think should be done about the Syrian immigrants in Turkey?” some participants stated their views under the “other (please specify)” selection, and the related views are presented below:

Q96. What do think should be done about the Syrian immigrants in Turkey?

- I'd want Syrians that are good for our country's benefit to stay and the rest to be sent.
- They should be sent home before the situation gets better; they should protect their own country.
- All other than women. elderly and children should be sent to the war.
- They should be sent to other countries //
- They should go and protect their own country.
- They should be kicked out //
- They should go and protect their own country
- We are unemployed because of them
- They can go anywhere. as long as they leave Turkey.
- Nothing good would come from those who leave their country because there is war there.
- I don't think they will stay here when the situation gets better anyway.
- The way things are. they will force their own culture.
- Syrians should be sent to other countries and they should not be allowed to get pregnant until they leave.
- They should be sent to support the Syrian army.
- They should immediately be sent to their own country //
- All should be sent to their own country //
- All of them should leave in any case
- They should all be deported - sent back //
- They should be sent back to their own country now.
- Supports should be cut when the situation gets better in their own country.

- All of them including those who have become citizens should be sent back to their country.

- The government should produce more comprehensive policies depending on the issue.

- They should be sent back to their country and their citizenship should be revoked when there is peace.

- They should not be allowed to cross the border and should live in the camps established on the border.

- They would continue to see themselves superiors.

- They should be kicked from Turkey and sent back to their home.

- Too much help makes Turkey attractive for them. I think aids should be reduced a little.

- All of them should be sent to Syria - All of them should be sent to Syria as soon as possible //

- They should be sent to their country.

- They should be sent unconditionally.

- Kick them out of this country.

- We should be fair to those who work and deserve the money they make - those who try to exploit the country should leave.

- Let them go in any event.

- Those who are useful can stay. those who are not should leave.

- Anyone who can fight should go to their country. those who need help can stay.

- Those who have a profession/business should stay.

- Brain drain should not be prevented through educational support.

- They should learn not to leave their own land.

- Those who earn to stay can stay.

- It would contribute to their future if they returned to their country.

- Send them right away.

- They can return to countries where they go to celebrate the holidays. As the Turkish nation. we have sacrificed a lot and they have overstayed their welcome.

- They should leave as soon as possible; they are more harmful than useful.

- It will suffice if they don't stay in Turkey.

- Those who have adapted are harmless and can stay.

- The only thing I want is that they should be sent. no matter how.

- We should reach an agreement with the EU and find the best option and act accordingly for both our country and the refugees.

- Anything necessary should be done to ensure that they leave our country to never come back in again so comfortably.

- Those who have adapted can stay.

- I don't think they will go back as long as they are so comfortable.

- All of them should leave Turkey.

- No good would come from someone who cannot protect their own country.

- They can stay provided that the necessary measures are taken.

- Those who are good at their work should have the right to stay here with their family if they wish.

- Those who are at good positions and could be useful should stay with their family.

- Let them go.

- We shouldn't have let them in in the first place.

- Those who are able should be sent to save their country.

- It is a system like a concentration camp.

- There should be child limits.

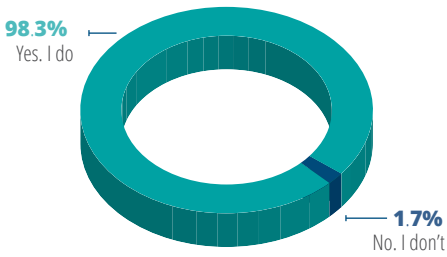
- Those Syrians who want to can go back to their county. and those who don't want may go to another country. (It will be fine as long as they leave Turkey.)

This concludes the participants' opinions and views about Syrian immigration. The next section analyzes the findings about the participants' perspectives of Turkey and global problems.

4.1.9. Their Views of the Problems in Turkey and the World

This section analyzes the participants’ perspective on issues awaiting Turkey and the World in the future, if any, and what the main problems are in order of priority. Their responses are presented in the following pie chart (Figure 26) along with a percentage breakdown.

Figure 26. Do you think there are any challenges awaiting Turkey in the near future?



When the research participants were asked if there were any challenges awaiting Turkey in the near future, almost all of them (98.3%) stated that there were challenges awaiting Turkey in the near future. Only 1.7% said, “no, there are no challenges awaiting Turkey in the near future” and this view represents an extremely small number of the participants. In short, regardless of the province, region, faith, political group etc., almost all the youth are of the same opinion, which suggests that Turkey does have very real upcoming issues. This shows that the youth have concerns about their nation’s future. In other words, such widely spread expectations of future challenges make us think that from the youth’s perspective, Turkey remains far from being a peaceful,

safe, secure and prosperous society.

The participants were asked to rank the most important challenges awaiting Turkey based on an order of priority (1, 2, 3). Their responses are provided in the following table broken down by topics and with a percentage breakdown.

Table 92. (1st Priority) What do you think are the three most important challenges or threats awaiting Turkey in the near future?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Economic collapse, increased inflation, high cost of living	2369	74.5
Terrorism, public order, and security problems	239	7.5
Unprecedented number of immigrants in Turkey	200	6.3
Likelihood of a war (civil-foreign)	181	5.7
Plans and interference by the international powers in Turkey.	154	4.8
Other	36	1.1
Total	3179	100.0

Three quarters of the research participants (74.5%) brought up economic collapse, high inflation, and high cost of living in the first place as the first priority challenges awaiting Turkey in the near future. The other topics listed above were selected by under 7.5% of the participants. In short, the Turkish youth sees poor economic conditions, inflation, and the high cost of living as priority problems.

The findings expressed as the second priority are presented in the following table.

Table 93. (2nd Priority) What do you think are the three most important challenges or threats awaiting Turkey in the near future?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Economic collapse. increased inflation. high cost of living	385	12.8
Terrorism. public order. and security problem	793	26.4
Unprecedented number of immigrants in Turkey	824	27.4
Likelihood of war (civil-foreign)	581	19.3
Plans and interventions by international power groups about Turkey	382	12.7
Other	42	1.4
Total	3007	100.0

When asked what the second priority challenge in their opinion was, the respondents selected “unprecedented number of immigrants in Turkey” (27.4%). There are more than 10 million immigrants in Turkey, which represents around 12% of Turkey’s population, and this could lead to many different challenges, including altering the demographic structure of society. Therefore, the youth also seem to be sensitive about this issue. Similarly, the respondents identified “terrorism, public order and security problem (26.4%)” as the second important challenge awaiting Turkey in the near future.

Table 94. (3rd Priority) What do you think are the three most important challenges or threats awaiting Turkey in the near future?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Economic collapse. increased inflation. high cost of living	179	6.3
Terrorism. public order. and security problem	544	19.2
Unprecedented number of immigrants in Turkey	708	25.0
Likelihood of war (civil-foreign)	688	24.3
Plans and interventions by international power groups about Turkey	657	23.2
Other	60	2.1
Total	2836	100.0

“Unprecedented number of immigrants in Turkey” was in third place and again selected by the participants with a proportion of 25% forming the third most important challenge awaiting Turkey in the near future. In addition, with very similar proportion (24.3%), the participants selected “likelihood of a civil-foreign war” as the third most important challenge. “Plans and interventions of international power groups about Turkey” was also frequently mentioned as the third most important challenge (23.2%). These figures are rather close, and the issues seem to concern the youth.

When we look at the priority ranking of challenges awaiting Turkey in the near future overall, it seems economic problems rank first with 32.5%, immigration issues were selected by 19.2% of participants, and terrorism, public order and security problem ranked third with 17.5%.

Table 95. What do you think are the three most important challenges and threats awaiting Turkey in the near future?

	No. of Participants	Percentage	No. of Participants	Percentage	No. of Participants	Percentage
Economic collapse, increased inflation, high cost of living	2369	385	179	2933	32.5	6.3
Unprecedented number of immigrants in Turkey	200	824	708	1732	19.2	19.2
Terrorism, public order, and security problem	239	793	544	1576	17.5	25.0
Likelihood of war (civil-foreign)	181	581	688	1450	16.1	24.3
Plans and interventions by international power groups about Turkey	154	382	657	1193	13.2	23.2
Other	36	42	60	138	1.5	2.1
Total	3179	3007	2836	9022	100.0	100.0

In addition to the options listed in the survey for the question “what do you think are the three most important challenges - threats awaiting Turkey in the near future? (Please mark the boxes () in order of priority as 1, 2, 3)” some participants also stated their views under the “other (please specify)” section of the survey, and the related notes are presented below. These “open” answers were also ranked by the respondents in order of priority as 1, 2 and 3.

Q98. What do you think are the three most important challenges - threats awaiting Turkey in the near future? Please mark the boxes () in order of priority as 1, 2, 3.

- All of the above are significant threats and challenges for Turkey (20 person)
- There are human rights violation issues.
- Turkey has a lot of problems.
- Lack of justice and democracy.
- A society not producing but consuming, and education and justice.
- The possibility of a foreign war.
- Earthquakes. /
- Unemployment. /
- Tayyip losing the elections and coming back in power with a coup.

- Injustice.
- Ignorance.
- Turkey has issues with its relations with the world.
- Violence against women. ///
- All of the above are first priority.
- Economy related problems and political uncertainty.
- Turning into Nigeria.
- Education.
- The work of the institutions has been reduced to nothing; the inmates are running the asylum.
- Drought.
- A youth without a world vision.
- Increased lack of education.
- Low IQ due to lack of education.
- Lack of justice. qualifications.
- There are political problems.
- Favoritism and class discrimination.
- Recep Tayyip Erdoğan. ///
- (3) Dictatorship
- (3) Climate crisis //
- (3) Injustice - freedoms issue //// /
- (2) Justice system //
- (3) A an uneducated future - Lack of education ///
- Increased number of murderous men and decreased number of women due to the failing justice
- The doctors being burdened by the healthcare sector and not getting what they deserve
- The most important problem awaiting the world is the water wars
- Healthcare issues
- (3) Inadequate education - poor quality of education system //
- Making the youth forget Atatürk

- (2) Increased lack of culture and assimilation
- (2) A new virus
- (3) Dictatorship
- (2) Increased numbers of different races in every period would lead to different races coming into power and to the collapse of this country in the coming periods.
- (2) Lack of education - Education problem ///
- (2) Human rights issue //
- (2) Unemployment //// /
- (3) Rights
- (3) RTE
- (1) The future of the youth
- (3) Violence against women
- (1) Women's murders //
- (1) Increased exploitation of religion
- (1) Women's murders
- (2) Rapes
- (1) Lack of justice and law. lack of property security
- (3) Education problem
- (3) Preferential treatment. injustice
- (2) Healthcare system
- (1) Injustice
- (2) Rule of law problem //
- (3) Drought - water shortage //// /
- (2) Water shortage and drought //
- Drought and earthquakes.
- (2) They would be of no benefit to the Republic of Turkey.. they should be sent back to their country.
- (3) The isolation of Turkey.
- (1) Continually failing education system //
- (3) Corruption. injustice.
- (3) Ignorance

- (3) We will be like India soon.
- I anticipate all the problems in the options. and those who are in power will flee abroad.
- Decline of education and production.
- All of the options are serious problems.
- Freedom and Justice
- (3) Politicians
- (3) Youth being fooled
- (3) Dissident movements
- (2) Income inequality
- (3) The possibility of returning to Sharia regime
- (1) Other countries lagging behind
- (2) International migration
- (3) Poor government
- (3) Morality
- (3) Discrimination
- (3) Lack of unity
- (2) Unemployment
- (2) Continually failing education - Education problem //
- Transgression of human rights
- (2) Lack of empathy
- (2) Unemployment. ignoring the youth. destroying women's rights.
- (3) Gender inequality
- (1) Gender inequality. women not being properly treated.
- (1) Polarization
- (2) Poor social structure
- (3) Failing government
- (1) Syrians
- Syrians.
- Afghans. Syrians
- (1) The biggest problem is the President to remain the same.

The participants were then asked the same question but as applied to the world rather than the national environment. In other words, the youth were asked to rank the three most important challenges awaiting the world in order of priority. Their responses are presented in the following tables along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 96. (1st Priority) What do you think are the three most important challenges or threats awaiting our World in the near future?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Wars – inter-country disputes. conflicts	852	26.3
Global warming, climate change and drought	918	28.3
Economic crises	747	23.1
Environmental pollution – natural destruction. deforestation	272	8.4
Increase in diseases. epidemics	267	8.2
Rising terrorism	65	2.0
Natural disasters: Flood. landslide. wildfires etc.	51	1.6
I don't know; I have no idea	52	1.6
Other	15	.5
Total	3239	100.0

When asked what the three most important challenges awaiting the world were, the largest group of respondents (28.3%) answered, “global warming, climate change, and drought.” This was followed by “wars, inter-country disputes and conflicts” with 26.3% and “economic crises” was the third most commonly raised issue facing the world and was mentioned by 23.1% of the respondents.

Table 97. (2nd Priority) What do you think are the three most important challenges or threats awaiting our World in the near future?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Wars – intercountry disputes. conflicts	412	13.2
Global warming and climate change. drought	684	21.9
Economic crises	649	20.8
Environmental pollution – natural destruction. deforestation	635	20.3
Increase in diseases. epidemics	447	14.3
Increased terrorism	160	5.1
Natural disasters: Flood. landslide. wildfires etc.	130	4.2
I don't know; I have no idea	2	.1
Other	5	.2
Total	3124	100.0

Based on the responses, the second most important challenge or threat awaiting our world in the near future, according to the respondents, is “global warming and climate change, drought” with 21.9%. The fact that same answer was selected as the first priority challenge for both priority questions show how important an issue this is to the younger generation participating in the research. Economic crises (20.8%) and environmental pollution – natural destruction, deforestation (20.3%) were voiced as the second most important issues facing the world.

Table 98. (3rd Priority) What do you think are the three most important challenges or threats awaiting our World in the near future?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Wars – intercountry disputes. conflicts	499	16.3
Global warming. climate change. and drought	352	11.5
Economic crises	526	17.2
Environmental pollution – natural destruction. deforestation	515	16.9
Increase in diseases. epidemics	613	20.1
Increased terrorism	245	8.0
Natural disasters: Flood. landslide. wildfires etc.	274	9.0
I don't know; I have no idea	14	.5
Other	14	.5
Total	3052	100.0

When asked to identify which of the issues listed they saw as the third priority challenge facing the world, the respondents initially pointed to epidemics -- increasing diseases, with the largest group of the participants (20.1%) choosing this option. This is understandable given the damage and disruption caused to life during the Covid-19 pandemic, and this may explain why respondents voiced this opinion. Again, economic crises, environmental pollution, natural disasters, and drought were also voiced as responses to this question.

Table 99. What do you think are the three most important challenges or threats awaiting our World in the near future?

	No. of Participants	Percentage
Global warming and climate change. drought	1954	20.8
Economic crises	1922	20.4
Wars – intercountry disputes. conflicts	1763	18.7
Environmental pollution – natural destruction. deforestation	1422	15.1
Increase in diseases. epidemics	1327	14.1
Increased terrorism	470	5.0
Natural disasters: Flood. landslide. wildfires etc.	455	4.8
I don't know. have no idea	68	0.7
Other	34	0.4
Total	9415	100

When each priority response is combined in relation to the responses to the question of which challenges await the world in the near future, the priority order of the responses expressed by the responses is firstly, global warming, climate change and drought with 20.8%, although this issue is followed very closely by economic crises with 20.4% of the responses, and wars - inter-country disputes and conflicts with 18.7%. The closeness of the volume of responses to each of these three challenges shows that they are all a real concern to the youth of Turkey.

In response to the question, “what do you think are the three most important challenges or threats awaiting our World in the near future? Please mark the boxes () in order of priority as 1, 2, 3”, some participants chose to state their views under the “other (please specify)” option, and the comments expressed by the responses are presented below. These comments are also marked in terms of priority rankings.

Q99. What do you think are the three most important challenges or threats awaiting our World in the near future?

Please mark the boxes () in order of priority as 1. 2. 3.

- All of the above are significant threats and challenges for the World. (38 person)

- Domestic instability

- Civil war

- Civil war caused by continued discrimination.

- (3) Hunger (2 person)

- The biggest problem in the future is stupid generation.

- All options from 1 to 7 are threats.

- Population growth is an important threat to the World.

- We can face all problems in connection with wastefulness

- Authoritarian states

- (2) Hunger

- (1) Serial killers

- (1) Anti-scientific tendency and lack of education

- Colonialism

- Water shortage threat - problem (4 person)

- (3) Water shortage problem (2 person)

- (1) Income inequality

- (3) Capitalism getting more powerful

- (3) Doomsday

- Replacement of human intelligence with artificial intelligence.

- Environmental pollution, diseases, civil wars.

- Problem of different people living.

- Racism can become a big problem.

- Lack of faith in Allah.

At the end of the questionnaire., the participants were given the opportunity to raise other issues when they were asked, "finally, is there anything important I haven't asked but you would like to add or share with me about the Turkish youth?" (If any, please write your answer in the space provided below.) Although the questionnaire was piloted in the early days of the research, it was considered important to explore if there were further points, thoughts, views or opinions that the youths taking part in the study wanted to express. The participants showed far more interest in responding to this final question than initially expected and it achieved its target of allowing them to state additional thoughts.

These views were written in an open-ended response format and are presented in the next section.

4.1.10. Additional Insights

As discussed above, the participants expressed and wrote the following views as 'additional insights':

Q100. Finally, is there anything important I haven't asked but you would like to add or share with me about the Turkish youth? Please state, if any.

- We have to be a good person.

- We are really trying hard to be apolitical and we can't. I wish we could...

- All young people are at the end of their tether

- Turkey's unqualified government should change quickly, and we must have a more democratic government in power, good day.

- The world is built on synthesis-anti-synthesis. We must take our steps accordingly. Regards.

- If the AKP stays in power, our country will be destroyed, what a pity for the youth

- We must do our best to change the current order quickly.

- Everything other than science is a lie

- The Turkish youth is not protected but burdened with a lot of responsibilities, and expectations are too high. The Turkish youth CANNOT LIVE their youth due to exams and economic difficulties!!!

- They must protect the Republic of Turkey. There must be no concessions from rights and freedoms for this. The most important one is that we must do our best to be a good person.

- As the Turkish youth, we are hopeless, pessimistic and have no hope for the future. I think this is the most important problem.

- Science must be valued.

- The Turkish youth has run out of energy because of taking exams.

- The youth is unimportant, although they look important, the fact that you underestimate us will ruin us

- They must continue to improve and educate themselves

- They must stop being carefree and defend our future

- Hopelessness, anxiety for the future, anxiety, depression

- No matter how hopeless we are, the sun will always rise

- As long as we apply and follow the principles and reforms of Atatürk who never lost his faith even in the most difficult times, we will achieve civilization

- The thoughts of the youth must always be given importance and the youth must always remember that they exist. Because the nation's country needs young people

- There is nothing left for me to say since all problems have been stated

- Unless the education system improves, we will not achieve social welfare; the youth must be aware of this

- The youth, Generation Z, is very pessimistic, and they are right about it. There are no promises.

- The Turkish youth have moved away from the awareness of the country, religion and flag and gone through a moral mutation under the name of modernization, and I believe the only reason for this is the lack of education

- A very ignorant, uneducated, and immoral generation is coming. The education system needs to change.

- Even if I say I want the root cause of unemployment and economic crises to be uncovered and eliminated, I say with sadness that it is not possible in the current Turkey and Turkey will never achieve being a developed country since I witness preferential treatment and favoritism going on everywhere.

- We are being wasted

- I feel not valued as a Turkish youth in my own country

- I believe Turkish youth's ideas are not paid much care and the education quality is poor.

- A great study, thank you

- Turks; be proud, work and have confidence //

- I believe our education system is getting worse. We have no economy and justice. Violence against women is too much. We are not free. We cannot voice our thoughts freely.

- I feel pity for people who are young in Turkey

- Education, economy, justice, violence against women, we are not free

- Education and economy, justice, violence against women

- I used to be very hopeful of myself in the past, but I have lost my hope as I saw the preferential treatments, injustices, and economic hardship

- They have finished the Turkish youth

- No to brain drain. They should think about how to eliminate the current bad conditions and do their best about it to develop the country

- If they cannot fix the current negativities in the country, they should leave the country before they wear themselves out too much

- There is no other youth who are so nationalist and still do not think so much about the country

- They should never forget where they came from and who they are

- The youth's unemployment issues

- The Turkish youth cannot live their youth because of the anxiety for the future

- Unemployment will be the greatest enemy of the youth. Penniless youth will turn to stealing and suicides will increase

- The Turkish youth is being wasted. can't get what they deserve. we are studying for nothing. Human life is cheap in Turkey

- The youth must rise up to fight for peace

- They should not sacrifice from their Religion - Compassion - Justice - Character...

- I don't see the future of the Turkish youth as very bright. They have no educational opportunities

- A society that is behind in education will not progress in any way

- The Turkish youth of today are turned into prisoners and being deprived of will

- I wish the youth's rights were not transgressed. they were not treated unfairly. and anyone working hard were duly valued and cared

- I wish that the Turkish youth's efforts were not ignored and were cared as much as the other countries' youth and citizens. and that there were no brain drain. I personally think about joining the brain drain

- Study and beat them with your pen. instead of fighting with guns for our country

- A person must appreciate the value of his life and always think well

- I noted on my notebook

- The youth is raised in ignorance; to solve this. new generations must study to subsist in the social life

- I would like the Turkish youth to know its history, its ancestors well. Because we have people in our history great enough to turn the ages/times

- Can someone live in a Turkey that has no education, justice, and rule of law?

- Turks have no friends but themselves

- The youth must be informed about their will and future. Another important thing they really need to know well is their history and ancestors objectively

- People are unhappy

- As a Turkish youth. I am very concerned about the Turkish youth. The best time of our lives are unfortunately spent with the hardship of livelihood

- Lack of consciousness. irresponsibility

- I have no expectations of the future

- Read

- The youth should be more sensitive and understanding to family and society; everything but family will pass

- There is no security in Turkey. There are mobs. There are mobs in Gaziantep

- It is terrible that those at the parliament earn one-year minimum wage of worker just by raising their hands twice in one month. The youth are being destroyed (young people are far from their dreams)

- They think the possibilities they arrange for themselves are for young people

- The Turkish youth are always facing obstacles. They don't leave them be. I am not happy with the situation at the moment. I believe there is no freedom. jobs. healthcare. education. justice. People are dying. can't travel. and they are not free. I want freedom. I want justice. I want human rights. I want Education. Graduate Study and I don't want everything to be very expensive. I want to thank my professor Ayse for this questionnaire. I know this now: Thank you for valuing and caring about us. I would like you to be by our side in everything.

- These days, there is no education. Social media and Tiktok are destroying the youth. We consume ourselves in our own world.

- They must read all kinds of books to make up their own mind.

- Turkish youth must be employed in areas such as trade.

- All youth want to go abroad and to get rid of this economy. to be more at peace.

- Young people must be completely isolated from the ideas of adults.

- The problems in our minds are available in the survey.

- All of the things we would like to add are already available here.

- Improvement policies can be developed for the Turkish youth.

- Turkish Youth! Don't sell your soul for money.

- The issue of women's rights must be discussed.

- The Turkish youth must be made more conscious. - They must choose a job for the development of the country. not just for money.

- Unemployment and women's murders injustices.

- Parents should be more understanding and liberating. The education system should not just focus on the courses but also look after humanity. The justice system should be restored, and animal rights should be protected under any circumstance.

- Th education system //

- Books should replace phones. Young people with no ideals should have ideals.

- I don't give my blessing if those at the top are after 10 cents of the millions. No to corruption.

- Preferential treatment should be eliminated. they shouldn't discriminate between people. please

- I believe in the youth. The education system should be equal for everyone. private universities. private schools should be nationalized.

- I want them to read. research. and see their potential.

- I'm a RoT citizen Kurd. but the Turk and the Kurd are one and the same. it's unfair that a person is locked up because of his speech and those who deserve it are out there.

- We're in a country where people are never treated equally and the poor are always crushed. so I'm worried about my future.

- This is a country where there is a lot of discrimination. so the leader of the state must support his own citizens, and people who deserve it are out there and who don't deserve it are in prison.

- The problem of unemployment needs to be resolved and the people. the tradesmen need to be taken seriously.

- They should be more attached to their youth. their nation. their flag. and always protect their country.

- The education system should be improved.

- Every youth should be a responsible person.

- If you know people in higher places. you will have everything.

- Tiktok should be banned ///

- They should get their act together and behave in accordance with Islam.

- I can't think about anything about the Turkish youth when the system is wrong and the one at the top is wrong.

- A TURKEY that is paradise for all people as well as its own people. - Religion has nothing to do with these issues. - Do you think Generation Z will bring this country to ruin?

- The Turkish youth should be given more opportunities. We should have a good education system.

- The Turkish youth have changed greatly over the past 5 years. with increased use of social media. - They don't see our national values as important as in the past.

- Let's reduce our Tiktok usage. - Let's do something focused on more development. something that adds value to our lives.

- Lack of qualifications has killed all the hopes of the Turkish youth. - I'm an unemployed young man aged 25 who graduated from 2 universities and scored top in Turkey.

- All youth have discomfort and anxiety about the country's economy and future. which causes psychological collapse.

- I'm not happy with the education system and the exam system. The students are under a lot of pressure. and those who study are unemployed as well as those who don't study.

Today, Turkish youth grow up without consciousness. If we want to live in this country at a high order. we, as a nation. need to stop doing nothing on social media to improve ourselves.

- Just let them wake up. Life isn't just about Tiktok and what not.

- EDUCATION (quality).

- JUSTICE.

- LET JUSTICE / FREEDOM COME!

- As I said, Turkish youth are confused by the changes in ideology in the last 1000 years. - Idealism in the Seljuks. Pan Islamism in the Ottomans. Atatürkism in the RoT. They are now confused with temperate Islamism. leftism and more. I think the right thing is that there will be no ideological politics. "These people have suffered a lot from fake Kemalists. false devoted people. and false nationalists. I'm an enemy to everything that's fake."

- As a young student. I want our doctors to be valued. and I want what the doctors deserve to be given to them.

- They are greedy for money, and carefree, and think about their own interests.

- Turkish youth should be hard-working and determined, we have made the youth irresponsible.

- God help everyone.

- To teach the Turkish youth respect and love.

- The generation growing up now is inquisitive and will rise up against this system.

- In general, unconscious youth are growing up because of the [poor quality of] education.

- They should leave us be.

- Every nation's rights are but the Turkish youth's are being defended in our country; I hope it will be better soon.

- The state should prepare its policy for the youth more moderately. With the passing of time, policies should be changed due to generation change and no attempt should be made to vote by taking an example of the past. We must work for the future.

- There is no youth-oriented activity and investment, our Generation Z is inquisitive and will rise up against this system.

- Our order is broken, but if we fight, we'll fix it, and you shouldn't give up either.

- They should grow into manhood in the first place.

- Raising children with good morals.

- They should avoid bigotry, must research, respect and be ethical.

- Let the unemployed young people have jobs, the rights of the young should not be exploited.

- Thank you for the survey.

- Let the political parties do their job instead of getting at the throats of each other.

- Things done for the benefit of society in the country and at the parliament should be offered to the people.

- We live with nothing when 18-year-old kids are driving around in Mercedes.

- I recommend that they improve themselves and think well and choose the right person who will rule the state accordingly.

- A generation is growing up that is uncertain and hopeless about the future.

- There are too many personal questions here.

- Schools must raise beneficial individuals for the country, not unconscious slaves.

- There is psychological pressure on the Turkish youth due to unemployment, and I believe that my efforts are always being wasted.

- I have, I am unemployed because I graduated from a two-year college and covering my head and don't have any experience, which is a problem for anyone who is like me.

- As the Turkish youth, we must act in a way to bring our country to better places for the needs of our nation.

- Turkey is in a terrible condition. The Turkish youth are unemployed, are they waiting for us to die or commit suicide, or be hateful to do something good?

- Which youth, which life?

- I don't expect anything from the youth.

- We need to know the importance of the least positive thing we can bring to the country we live in, even though our country is troubled.

- Turkey needs a full change.

- As the Turkish youth, we must learn to pay more attention to the human rights in the country and respect all kinds of people.
- We need to be more careful about things that despise human rights, such as homophobia.

- A complete reset.

- I want them to be conscious and sensitive. - Don't waste yourself in platforms like Tiktok. - Love nature and the living beings.

- We must strive for our future without fear of anything. - For a better Turkey; only we can do it.

- I want to write a quote I admire very much from Atatürk. You won't compliment anyone to be a great man, you won't see anyone superior, you won't deceive anyone. You will see what your true ideal is for the country, you will walk to that goal...

- The Turkish youth, unfortunately, will not be able to discover its true potential and realize itself (the majority).

- I want them to always be innovative, contemporary, seek their rights and value human rights

- Instead of rebelling against the existing problems, our biggest responsibility as the Turkish youth is to find a solution to these problems.

- The youth is in a desperate situation, they have no good psychology or happiness, and I'm not even talking about the economy and unemployment.

- The education system has collapsed. - No young person is happy with Turkey about education.

- People 50 years of age and above should be pushed out of politics and they should open the way for the youth.

- Sir, pay attention to the youth, take care of us, otherwise we are going to be in a bad way; value us.

- The Turkish youth are not valued in any way.

- Nobody is happy, nobody feels safe, everyone is hopeless.

- A basis for thinking must be adopted where secularism is fully adopted, the national power and will is sound and we protect our family values

- We must be a free and economically prosperous country, but also a society that has democracy.

- I'd like to address the Turkish parents, - Leave your children be.'

- There is no justice in Turkey against violence against women.

- They should be more conscious and voice their ideas more.

- When are we going to learn to accept what's not ours, what's different? - Get your ticket out of the country and find me at the earliest opportunity.

- They must just keep their eyes open and remind themselves to think now and then.

- Everyone should be able to study anything at any university they want.

- The Turkish youth should be given fun, interesting education other than tiktok, instagram, facebook.

- They should read the Discourse.

- As the youth, we are very unhappy and hopeless. We want the government to change.

- Safer tomorrows where ethics are not just about gender.

- We must do anything we can to achieve our goal.

- Researching, reading, not supporting a political party like a sports team.

- It's not about youth, but I would like to see the possibilities offered to the youth being more comprehensive.

- Especially, we must improve ourselves and eliminate the rapes and the violence against women.

- Firstly, in multinational societies, it would be more appropriate to say the people of Turkey, rather than Turks. Thank you.

- People; this can be the case for the young people. They spend their best years stressing and troubled, making money, taking exams.

- Young people spend their best years of their life taking exams or with unemployment, inefficiently and depressed. - Nothing will ever get better in this country unless it is remedied.

- I demand the execution of the rapists and women's murderers, please...

- There is no education system in Turkey, and if given the chance, the Turkish youth would want to go abroad.

- Firstly, the Turkish youth must be the Turkish youth. - The first thing to teach the Turkish youth is how to be good people.

- Let them research, watch Sedat Peker.

- Which youth? which life?

- I'm just saying to the stupid Turkish youth to have plenty of fire in our bellies.

- As citizens of Turkey, all we want is good education and we choose Turkey over Europe.

- There should be no racism, we must live in peace.

- The Turkish youth must value work and solidarity. We young people will light the fire of resurrection again.

- Justice should be in place and the justice system should not be used unconsciously and haphazardly without detailed investigation.

- The Turkish youth are confused about assimilation and loosening which look to be westernization.

- You must have free young people, and youth, people should not be discriminated based on their choices and desires. - We all must live the life we want.

- The Turkish youth have forgotten that they are young because of the country they live in.

- First of all, unemployment, favoritism, and preferential treatment should be eliminated.

- First of all, Turkey is a Muslim country, and everyone does everything freely - young people are running rampant and bugging around. The youth's morality is diminishing.

- The education system in Turkey is wrong. The freedoms and education system in foreign countries are better than in us.

- It's terrible that people are being judged based on religion, language, race and where they live, and without regard to their conduct and actions, and that they can even claim my life. - First, love of human should be taught.

- The Turkish people are not encouraged at all to read. - Every young man has a livelihood problem. - Our government needs to be more helpful to young people.

- The only problem is that they are always occupied with their phone and just consume what is ready and do not produce anything.

- The education system issue and the problem of not being appointed. There are too many universities and there are too many students at these universities, and the unemployment rate is high. - I don't think this is going to be better either.

- Our President has put the country in such a state that I have anxiety for the future as a young man. - No job opportunities, high cost of living, and all of this wear me down. - I'm trying to get out of the country right now. We're in such a state that I don't want to live in our beautiful country. As for politics, they have also ruined it. There is always alienation. They are destroying the country by politics - they always declare people as terrorists. Our country is in such a state that they are selling it slowly. There's a lot to talk about, but I jotted something down here. So, the country is dead.

- I find racism so funny. I wish there wasn't racism.

- I support commitment not to politics, but education and science.

- I think that with the latest social media agenda, the Turkish youth will transition into an era where they will express their good ideas and free thoughts in order to give next generations a new era. New youth must no longer let themselves suffer.

- I'm afraid they'll disappear because of being a Western wannabe.

- They have economic concerns about the future. Because it's very unlikely to find a job, get appointed to your profession, get a job in the profession they're studying.

- Generation Z will be of great value to the country and instead of an ignorant generation, a smart and wise generation will follow.

- Animal and child abuse and violence against women should be eliminated.

- They should be more responsible, more conscious.

- They should make choices that will increase the level of prosperity of the country and defend them in every aspect of life.

- I can't tell my father my political opinion.

- The education system is a mess.

- The Turkish youth are unhappy, poor, and worried about the future compared to other countries' youth. And the family pressure, the Kurdish family order, especially the young girls not being free to wear whatever they want, and the lack of freedom of thinking.

- Young people need to improve themselves, seriously to be aware of most things. They have to realize that life isn't just in their time zone, and they have to do something better for the future. Not what others tell them to do. - They must measure and weigh and act accordingly, and then they must do the things we couldn't and act on their thoughts. - The youth must live their lives and also think about the future and act accordingly. - Life isn't just about fun, they have to live and act to get to the good places. - Young people must have the way opened for them, and they can do something their fathers couldn't do, if not better. - They must act without thinking, without thinking long and hard.

- I would like those who address the Turkish youth, not the Turkish youth, to be more careful.

- Whatever happens, they shouldn't lose their way first.

- Loyalty, understanding, self-sacrifice are absent in Turkey.

- I don't see my future [clearly] as a Turkish youth. - Our social activities are slowly being taken away; our way of life is being intervened.

- The priority is not Generation Z. There's too much future anxiety.

- Just saying Turkish youth is racist.

- No matter what happens to you in life, keep trying, without giving up.

- I am in hope of a more sensitive and compassionate society for animal rights...

- The Istanbul Convention will make people live.

- There's nothing to think about this country. To hell with all the politicians.

- We must transition to a professional human model. - It's wrong for everyone to get married, have children. - There must be a conscious education system, with science. - We must have an education system more focused on science. - Marriage, having kids must be restricted. - Material and non-material conditions must be considered. - The model of professional humanity is my invention. - The foundation of this invention is based on conscious life. - We must transition to a professional human model. - People, families must be subject to control, decreed if necessary. - They must live a conscious life and touch every field of life. Science and arts must be in the forefront for a bright next generation.

- The Turkish youth do not read. - They're always influenced by the colors of social media and forget reality. They are not given any responsibility in the family.

- Turk, Be Proud. Work and Have Confidence.

- To learn from our history.

- A lack of national-based and science-focused education is a major problem.

- The Turkish youth will always do their best for this country. Respectfully.

- They should be provided employment opportunities and appointments must be based only on a central scientific test instead of KPSS. There should be fair taxation, and moral development as well as education.

- The exploitation of our courage. We're even afraid to work.

- We haven't been given a future that we could look forward to.

- Every young man has a future anxiety.

- Anxiety

- If given the chance, youth will be highly conscious individuals. They'll be more sensitive and break the mold.

- Young people's thoughts and future are hindered.

- Environmental pollution, insignificance of education, Turkey's inability to defend our human rights in any way.

- We want the abusers, those violent against women to be arrested. We don't want to be scared.

- I want to be free to say my ideas.

- Why is no one taking any steps or making plans about the failing steps taken, when problems and their solutions are obvious.

Youth is burning, done with.

- We must stand on our own two feet and make the world more livable.

- The safety and unemployment of women and children.

- The new generation must change the current order, not deviate from Atatürk's principles and continue to be respectful to elderly.

- I think the way the country is governed should be discussed.

- Pensions should increase, they should retire, and we should be appointed.

- I want us not to be afraid even when we're doing a simple survey. I want to be free to say my ideas.

- Youth growing up in stress.

- All I want is that we must realize that the age has changed, and the education system should be improved.

- We're in the technology age, in 2021, but our future anxiety is very high and we're getting worn out.

- They must become conscious and take steps to resolve the existing problems rather than address them.

- Turkish youth need to improve on everything. - One doesn't expect anything from others; if he wants a better future, he acts.

- Everyone acts the way he wants.

- If the people filling the questionnaire complain about the system, how would they contribute to people, even if they were in the opposition and in the government?

- We must make our voice heard as Generation Z, protect our rights and not be afraid to speak.

- This is not the youth Atatürk entrusted the country with.

- Turkey is not a country to live in.

- The system of education and success is stagnated, and no one chooses his area of interest and just follows the money.

- The Turkish youth are progressing badly because of young people born in 2005 and later.

- We can't do anything.

- I'm having economic problems as a young man living in this country, and I'm desperate about the future.

- There's enough potential, but not enough incentive

- We want a state where we can express our thoughts freely, we are not afraid, we are free, and that embraces Atatürk.

- I hope that unemployment, immigration, economic problems will all end, and that Turkey will not continue with RTE for the rest of our lives.

- Justice, inequality, - Everyone must do their duty, no more, no less. - There should be no women's murders, murders, and no rights should be exploited. We shouldn't just be stuck with one thing. Women are superior and shouldn't be humiliated. We must look the way we are. When people overdo the situation, everyone generalizes. These thoughts must be discussed.

-The politicians owe young people a future.

- As my Atatürk said, "the strength you need is already embedded in your noble blood."

- Everyone is looking for problems outside. - Everyone must take responsibility.

- The Turkish youth should better recognize its past, its founder (Atatürk and his reforms) and better assess our day.

- I just want justice.

- Open the way of employment opportunities for the young people.

- They shouldn't be affected by outside influence. They must act on their own ideas.

- This country needs young and dynamic managers. I would like to point out that those with authority do not know how to manage, and those without authority will manage better than those who manage and keep quiet.

- I believe that the recent murders of women and child molestations have been mostly committed under the influence of religious institutions and organizations.

- In our country, the people who have knowledge have no authority, and the people with authority have no knowledge.

- Read.

- The equality of men and women, and women's- children's- animals' murders, and rapes and assaults must end.

- I want young people to be given equal opportunities especially in education.

- They must give up hope for this country.

- Stop criticizing adults and being like them. We are in this situation because they keep quiet. Either take action or leave this country.

- It's good to dream, but it's useless when on its own. It's better to act. To be the youth Atatürk predicted, we should go beyond the words.

- As citizens of Turkey, I think we deserve more prosperity.

- The Turkish youth are potentially good, but should be more supported in terms of opportunities, education etc.

- I think education is the most important problem that we need to care about.

- The Turkish youth are experiencing great uncertainties about the future, and this is causing a justified despair.

- I don't think they will get anywhere good.

- The Turkish youth are always living with a feeling of necessity, not in accordance with their wishes.

- As Yunus Emre said, I traveled to Aleppo and Damascus, asking for science, and it turns out that science is nothing but decency, and decency, compassion, justice, before science.

- If justice were in the hands of us young people, the situation in Turkey would be much different today.

- Unemployment is too much. This must be stopped.

- The presence of young people on social media must be reduced.

- A racist generation is growing up now.

- The youth need to be aware of their responsibilities to education and religion.

- People are not valued. The education system is very bad, raising not human, but robots.

- I think it will be possible for Turkey to improve with the rule of Islam.

- There is no education. - There are no jobs, disreputability is too high.

- If the education system continues like this, there is a ruined future awaiting for students.

- How will we live in these conditions of Turkey?

- Religion and education should be managed better.

- The economy should stop being a problem in education.

- Value the youth, leave the seats in the parliament to the young.

- They must always seek their rights and do their best for the country.

- Unemployed young people should be employed and their welfare should be improved.

- I want quality Turkey where there is quality education, justice and we earn what we deserve.

- Live in another country if you can.

- There's no doubt our future is in Islam. The Turkish youth must protect Islam and Erdoğan.

- Take care of the young. A nation that loses its youth loses its future.

- In order for Turkey to succeed, we young people, the successors of tomorrow, have to be one body and hold each other tight.

- Political situations polarize young people. - If we want to be strong, young people must be brothers. Don't let them turn us against each other.

- Young people must use their own given minds and claim their future.

- Our history, our future, our religion must be given more importance.

- The Turkish-Kurdish equality must be ensured; racism must be overcome.

- Turkey's education level is actually not that low, even our waiters are college graduates. So, I think if business platforms are upgraded, we'll have a better future.

- I think young people must be more challengers and care more about science and set an example for new generations.

- The Turkish youth must spend the time they spend on ridiculous social media such as TikTok, on education, science. (TikTok should be removed....!)

- The Turkish youth is not allowed to speak. The Turkish youth do not reflect what they have inside. If they do...

- This country will be worse off than it is now, unless it respects animals, humans, women, religion, races.

- I think we should take care of the young.

- To make youth more aggressive, we need to make adjustments to the education system.

- Young people spend too much time on TikTok, and this has a lot of negative impact on young people.

- Giants go, giants stay. - One last giant stays, and that's Sedat Peker.

- The obstacles before young people should be removed by the state.

- We are the ones who hope for a bright tomorrow. I demand more rights for tomorrow's Turkey.

- In order for qualified young people to take part in tomorrow's administration, young people should be given quality education.

- Vote for the party you support, not because your close circle supports, but, that's my advice to the youth.

- The young people today are a little irresponsible, they can't handle problems. I think they need to improve themselves.

- More informed and smarter generations are growing up. All of our hope is still in the youth. Since Gazi Mustafa Kemal Atatürk.

- The situation in the country is driving youth to despair, making them hate the country. Investments in the country need to be made in a way that increases the welfare of young people. - I think young minds need to have a say.

- Most articles are based on the topics of videos and articles that are popular on social media, and the answers presented are extremely predictable. For a better quality survey, I suggest you step away from them.

- They must improve themselves and read.

- The most important motto is a desire for hard working youth with a free mind and conscience.

- I think the country will be in a process of complete change the day the current youth's thoughts and views begin to be paid attention.

- Believe me, guys, there's no choice but to believe.

- They must use their brains.

- We need to get rid of the brand obsession, show-off, and the self-indulgence.

- I think the youth don't stand up to any tyranny, respect people's right to live, and get what they want.

- There is no salvation alone, all of us, or nothing.

- Because youth are uneducated and religious, and this will expand the government's base, I see a movement in this direction.

- Young people are the security of the future. - The owners of the political arena tomorrow, we young people, would like to see the youth at the opposition parties.

- The development of young people is increasing with the participation in the civil society. - Youth need to be directed to NGOs.

- Sustain the family so that the State can live. - Be loyal to your State and to your Nation.

- I believe that young people are not conscious, and we have work to be done to make them conscious.

- The Turkish youth must be provided with job opportunities.

- They should use TikTok less.

- They shouldn't use TikTok - quit using TikTok //

- The Turkish youth will overcome these problems. The issue must be left to the people who do their job.

- With better education, young people will achieve greatly. The education system should be improved, the youth should be encouraged.

- The contemporary Turkish youth look conscious but are empty, youth need to be guided.

- Science must be valued.

- The strength you need is already embedded in your noble blood. M. Kemal Atatürk.

- Education must be valued.

- I am ashamed as a Turkish youth in the great Turkey that is full of ignorant people (economy - equality = order!!!)

- Atatürk is important

- Our country is not going well, and we must love our country (how happy is the one who says I am a Turk.).

- The administration needs to change immediately. If this continues like this, there will be no state left to rule.

- We must follow Atatürk's ideas and improve ourselves.

- If the Turkish youth spend too much time on social media, we will lose soon.

- Being blindly committed to an ideology is wrong and meaningless. Turkey needs and will need youth that read and think.

- I don't think there's justice in Turkey.

- I don't think there is justice against women and animals in Turkey, and we don't deserve anything that is done.

- Anything banned attracts Turkish youth. This leads them to crime.

- The Turkish youth have moved away from the environment of love and respect. We ask our parents to raise well-groomed children.

- Education. Both the one who has a degree and the one who doesn't have a degree are unemployed.

- Please make your decisions rationally.

- Please use your mind and be conscious youth.

- Please make some rational decisions and also use youth brains a little.

- How happy is the one who says I am a Turk.

- Young people are taken up with technology, a generation without consciousness is growing up.

- Send the Syrians.

- Generation Z is beaten up too much, they must be left alone.

- I have anxiety for the future. - I don't feel safe in Turkey. I'll leave the country as soon as I can.

- I wonder how often they remember why they live.

- Do you still have hope?

- I have a lot to add, but instead of talking about it, it excites me to see it.

- Education, Justice, unemployment, animal rights, equality; Turkey has none of it.

- The Turkish youth despise sacred professions, such as police, military, forgetting they are just citizens, and blaming police/military for everything.

- The young should be taken care of.

- Go to Europe, we're not valuable here.

- We must follow Atatürk's ideas.

- Would you like to be born in another country and not in Turkey?

- If the next generation continues like this, we're doomed.

- The Turkish youth should never forget and let forgotten its homeland, its nation, and most importantly its past.

- The Turkish youth are very difficult to assess in general. But the future of educated youth is bright.

- Turkish youth with no hope, dreams, beaten and living under pressure.

- Generation Z must continue with this consciousness.

- It is you who has raised the youth. Give them the positive ideas of science and culture. You will have the light of the future with them.

- When free ideas are put into practice, Turkish Nation will rise.

- More investment should be made for young people.

- I want them to read a lot of books.

- Life is hard, the economy is terrible, there's no expectation of youth, life is expensive, tomorrow is unpredictable.

- Young people in Turkey are not valued sufficiently, and we who have many heroes like Fatih, Atatürk and more looking up to Europe.

- I would like the Turkish youth to be cared more and provided with a bright path.

- Families should become conscious and the relationship between parents should be better.

- If the Turkish nation's youth is now in this situation, those in power are responsible. - The Turkish people are smart, the Turkish people are hardworking.

- Work hard, read a lot.

- I want the unemployment issue to be solved.

- I think there's Turkish youth that don't improve themselves and can't adapt to the world's development.

- We are troubled by unemployment.

- Communities that see the state sacred are doomed to poverty and tyranny.

- I see the strength that will change the Turkish youth and their rulers in the noble blood.

- The unemployment must be ended. - Why are the people of our own country like this when everyone is living comfortably?

- The Turkish youth is poorly educated because of the government. Somebody must stop it now.

- Even though the situation is dire, one wants to hope. - Youth are growing up in need of the understanding of adults who are waiting for us to have hope for the future.

- In general, you can't trust anyone, there is no security of our future, and I want this to be remedied and put in place.

- As Mustafa Kemal Atatürk said, a nation that does not paint, make sculptures, does not do what technique requires, and must admit that people have no place in the path of progress. - We must be constantly on the move toward progress to give us and future generations a life that is beautiful to live. - We, as the new generation, must do everything in our power to achieve progress in the RoT. We must follow Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's footsteps.

- The Turkish youth have never been valued. - No one is judging the RoT State from our perspective, and it is always us who suffer at the end. - My only wish is that happy, conscious generations grow up.

- Somebody please stop the way things are in education.

- Please give more attention to young people who are the generation of the future, so that we are the hope of the future.

- The Turkish youth need to be supported in all areas such as arts and culture, and financially. Other than these problems, more problems should have been addressed.

- The Turkish youth are unconscious and have no vision. They need to be guided correctly through proper economic management and education.

- I believe that the Turkish youth have an incredible potential. All we need is a proper government.

- A generation is growing up that never wants to live in Turkey.

- They should improve the country instead of attracting Tiktok.

- They should read history now. But the recent history. - It's foolish to seek salvation by arrows and swords.

- Stop seeing yourself superior and be fair.

- The Turkish youth and the current government should be inspired by the world's state of affairs. - They must walk on the path of their ancestors' traditions, and the founder Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, and in the light of science. They must always be inquisitive.

- In education, others are being helped before our young people.

- I think they should follow in the footsteps of their ancestors and their essence. - They should care about nature, animals and history.

- They should care about the Turkish youth, you reap what you sow.

- Yes, a hundred years ago, there was a concept of nationalism. Individualism will be at the center today and in the future. This is going to be against us each passing day.

- It's impossible for a country that is dependent on abroad in everything to develop. Domestic labor force should be used with investments in agriculture-industry.

- What young people call freedom is to do things that are not ethical. For example, women doing something that's not welcome by men.

- The Turkish youth are desperate, broke, unhappy.

- My only hope is in the youth.

- Working is a necessity as well as eating and drinking. Working is charity of the soul and the body.

- They must understand what they're reading.

- They should care about the country and their own development instead of social media.

- We're going to be destroyed; they're going to end us.

- Teach the people their religion, quickly. - Let the execution come back, not the strong, but the righteous must win.

- We are under the rule of a selfish and greedy rule built on lies, manipulating people, manipulating religion for politics, villainizing their own citizens.

- Do you think the country's economy is really used for useful things? I think it is not, there is always current deficit, losses for which the cause never want to be found, corruption, preferential treatment, unaccounted incidents, unanswered questions and more.

- Every youth, child who lives in the street must be taken care of and provided financial and moral support. Let's not talk about it. Let's do it. Respectfully...

- Our only goal is to have jobs in Turkey and not be among the unemployed.

- The youth want to leave the country because women and children are not safe, and students' hopes are exhausted here.

- They must be on top of right knowledge and science and try to figure out how to improve themselves without getting stuck on everyday issues like football and politics and set their course in this direction. Footnote: The future is in the skies.

- Unfortunately, the Turkish youth (new generation) is only preoccupied with making easy money. - Women's rights are not duly valued, and we're losing respect.

- They must get out of despair and make their own future plans.

- To protect the Republic of Turkey, the principles and reforms of Atatürk at all costs, to work not for his pocket, but for the state, and to develop their country.

- I don't think it's right to open new universities when we have millions of unemployed people in our country. - In order for our students or graduates to stay in our country, the education system needs to be improved.

- All of my hope is in the youth, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk.

- Better education level, more understanding, more reading and research.

- The Turkish youth must read, be conscious, because they will not rise unless they are conscious.

- I want young people to be provided with jobs first.

- I think young people should be cared about more, and then I want murderers of women to be punished more severely.

- Maximizing the level of education, minimizing unemployment (educated unemployed) and not losing our values, and with respect and love.

- The Turkish youth must learn and adopt Atatürk's principles and reforms.

- They must work, serve the country.

- I don't care about words, I care about action.

- The Turkish youth should be taught more about history. Knowing the past, we will create our future in our own safe hands, being worthy of our ancestors.

- Limiting social access will contribute positively to the development of the new generation, taking into account the negative examples left by social media on young people.

- The fact that the Turkish youth do not read books in general is the most important reason why our country does not develop.
- Individuals who read books play a key role in increasing the level of prosperity.

- They are wasting the youth.

- In cases such as tax amnesty, the high-income businessmen must be exempt from such tax amnesty. When the amnesty comes, don't let them buy planes with that money.

- Let the world be better.

- Follow politics, we'll change the history.

- Education must be valued. - We need to have more respect for the environment and nature immediately. Thank you.

- Whatever they do, our young people will do it to themselves, nobody does anything to anyone without human rights. We need to hold the line tightly.

- The questions were good, I liked them, I hope everyone becomes conscious.

- Very good questions for the current state of affairs.

- Young people should rest, everyone should be able to take tests and do a job that fit their skills. Instead of being short of money, unemployed, they should say, "today is beautiful." Instead of being afraid that I'll be unemployed in my own country, I'd rather do a work fitting my skills and live a happy life. I think whoever is free is and will be successful. The young want to rest and rejuvenate nicely. Young people want to be alive more than money, to be happy with their own decisions and in their own professions. IF THERE WERE NO INJUSTICE. NO ECONOMIC CRISIS IN THE COUNTRY, and not what I have stated, we could be hopeful about tomorrow. THANK YOU.

- Stressing people with KPSS who have graduated and studied for years again, and people who are not appointed to their professions; I think these are only peculiar to Turkey. I don't see anything important than being appointed to my profession.

- You must take care of our country.

- It's ridiculous to shoot Tiktok [videos], they don't have 5 TL in their pocket, but they are smoking, they say there no jobs, but they ask what others do in constructions?

- Anything can happen in life. People should be allowed to dream.

- It is the current government that has polarized people; they have made all youth desperate. We're at a dead end.

- I think education is inadequate and freedom is inadequate.

- I hope that the next generation, especially educators, turn into a reading, watching, listening and discussing community. I hope we'll be a community where the herd logic ends and women roam freely.

- The only remedy is not just reading, this country needs laborers and men who work in the industry. The wheel must keep turning.

- They must develop their critical mind.

- Youth deserve a chance. The country's administration should be rejuvenated with qualifications and skills.

- I think young people should get rid of egocentricity and should be more conscious, sensitive and educated.

- When they make a mistake, they should be judged with severe penalties (in exceptional circumstances, of course).

- We will leave everything to the youth. They are the hope of the future, the luminous flowers. All of my hope is in the youth.

- I don't think the education system will improve in Turkey. I think the unemployment rate is going to get higher. I think our own country should be considered above anything else.

- We will leave everything to the youth. They are the hope of the future, the luminous flowers. All of my hope is in the youth. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk.

- The awareness of youth should be improved, and they must be encouraged to fight against all negativities in the current order of things.

- The dream of the Turkish youth should not be to go to Europe.

- I think social media is corrupting us.

- The Turkish youth has neither money nor hope.

- Turkish youth, the first task is to preserve and defend the Turkish Republic forever. The strength you need is already embedded in your noble blood. M. K. ATATÜRK.

- The most important of the country's problems and the investments in youth is to make the country attractive to the youth.

- Someone who is just and merciful must be in charge in Turkey.

- They must be conscious and idealistic and avoid consumption and be productive.

- The wise people would leave this country, a hopeless case.

- The Turkish youth must take care of its country and its people. Turks have no friends but themselves.

- The citizens of this country are disregarded.

- I wish that people in power in some countries are being prevented from being corrupt and are severely punished. - The price of everything in the world has been doubled. People have to work twice as hard to get things. Cartelization is the biggest problem in the world. The problem in Turkey is that some decision-makers abuse their power and usurp others' rights. I want deterrent and severe punishments to prevent these. I'm pleased with the president who runs my country and the decisions he makes.

- The Turkish youth are a disappointment.

- As the youth, we have had a lot of problems in this short life. - Instead of giving up, we need to investigate and work and [not] trust ourselves.

- Unemployment is the biggest problem awaiting the youth. Youth must realize themselves outside of school.

- The opportunities for young people must be expanded.

- The Turkish youth must be respectful and not prejudiced.

- The Turkish youth must leave the country, if possible, because there is no bread here.

- I'm unhappy with my life.

- The Turkish youth must not follow everything blindly.

- I believe that the Turkish youth will continue to be conscious and qualified if they are opened the way.

- They must be more hopeful, more devoted. - We must try harder. - Our lives are as precious as our efforts.

- Politicians are unable to represent us. - We can decide about ourselves. They shouldn't use us for their benefit.

- They must not neglect to improve themselves.

- I see that young people are hopeless. - They [shouldn't] be supported about social life and jobs.

- They must use their brains.

- Young people are greatly anxious about the future.

- They must have goals and not waste their time.

- The young must be conscious.

- The youth must not stop fighting until they take what they want that is not given to them.

- The most important problem of the youth is that they don't improve themselves and can't express their ideas freely.

- Young people must always be confident.

- Unemployment is too much, they make exams hard, so that unemployment doesn't increase.

- I believe that young people should improve their overall level of culture.

- They deliberately try to make the youth unconscious.

- The youth don't know how to defend their rights, they can't express their views openly, we're not independent, and the old people are way behind the age.

- People should be made to be sensitive.

- The Turkish youth must take responsibility and be environmentally conscious. use technology right and usefully.

- The youth must have professional experience beyond what they study, even at an early age.

- They don't want to educate the Turkish youth. They don't want them to research and question. - There's a conscious blinding policy.

- May God better [them].

- Probably, they will be the ones to straighten the state and the country.

- I find young people more conscious and useful than adults.

- Stricter laws and measures must be introduced for animal rights.

- There is a youth in Turkey who is both highly conscious and aware of everything. - If the conscious ones are guided well, there may be better things for Turkey and for our future.

- I wish that education was cared more in every sense, that the importance given to Imam Hatip schools were given to other educational institutions, and that people were hired based on their qualifications.

- I want the government to change. Turkey should shake itself up and come to its senses. We are so behind in all respects. Young people need to keep their eyes open. We need people with high levels of consciousness.

- The education should be based on not exam success but on skills. I loved being asked about my views. It made me happy.

- Although Generation Z seems far from and independent of the problems of the society, they are actually aware of everything and at the center of events. I don't think their voice is heard enough.

- We need to get better very soon. They must be very careful when choosing those to rule them and make the right decision.

- Our policy for immigrants should now be clearly decided. Young people are desperate and think that they are not understood. We must listen to the problems of our own citizens. People are hungry.

- Even though people are now studying and graduating from a good university, everyone thinks they will not get anywhere and will be unemployed. "This is Turkey". don't expect much here, you can't earn your living here. They say, "go somewhere else."

- Our country is in a very bad state right now, and I think the immigrants in our country are a great risk for us moving forward.

- Young people first need to be more responsible during the pandemic.

- The Turkish youth strive to move to the next level in terms of general culture.

- We must be responsible young people who respect national values.

- Young people need to have more say in the issues of the society and state. solutions of problems.

- Young people must protect their national values.

- If the job areas and opportunities are shaped according to the interests of young people, their both education and economic freedom will improve.

-The government's support should be increased for young people to achieve their dreams.

- Young people must be more active in protecting their natural habitat.

- I don't want to add something not about the youth, but about the state. People older than 60 should not vote.

- Political insensitivity increases among the youth. In the future, people will vote less.

- They should be provided appropriate guidance and socialization opportunities and the education system should be reviewed.

- Youth should be cared for; the youth with a degree is hungry.

- Young people should be properly trained, choose and have their own career, and lead a new generation.

- Youth is unemployed, desperate, and unable to see the future.

- Education quality must improve.

- They shouldn't be chasing rallies.

- It is us, the youth that task the politicians.

- Young people are desperate toward life because they are not given priority and joy of life in this country.

- They must find jobs for the Turkish youth.

- Not soon, but in the future, I think we will develop because of the prosperity and modernity of the Turkish youth.

- The Turkish youth are causing fear in me for the future.

- This country is our country, let's take care of it, running away is not the answer.

- The Turkish youth must socialize and be free from oppression.

- People are left without an identity. We're a society that doesn't know where it belongs.

- The ruling party must pay more attention to the youth now.

- They must be aware that the world has evolved.

- Extreme commitment, unconsciousness, greed and indecency.

- They don't care about young people.

- We need to be more cautious against gay concepts.

- Great research, young people must get more studies like this one.

- Life is getting harder and harder, and statesmen should be more sensitive.

- Youth should be valued, invested.

- Young people should be provided with job opportunities.

- The Turkish youth should be made conscious.

- They have stolen our future.

- The Turkish youth should be governed by a more secular and progressive administration. - We have the essence we need.

- Education. - Please cheat wisely.

- I hope Allah will give everyone patience.

- We're going to succeed.

- Be a good person first, then everything will be fine.

- Employment support.

- I hope everyone becomes aware of everything.

- They must wake up.

- Let's not forget that even though the European past is filled with darkness, it enlightened, and we must enlighten as soon as possible.

- The decision must be made objectively by not comparing the current period to the past.

- Not even believing in the seemingly most reliable publications and people before researching.

- They must be more stable and stay strong. They must not give in to anyone.

- The Turkish youth are conscious and capable of a lot of things, but it can be possible with recognition and effort.

- They will fade away in this drought like trees that do not bear fruit unless the opportunities are improved.

- Less phone, less communication.

- Can they make the right decision? (Despite the infinite knowledge and education available in the Internet technology).

- We must now have enlightened youth at better places in this country, do you think we are getting anywhere with this administration?

- The Youth in this country is just youth. To limit the youth in a context as a Turkish youth is to limit the youth.

- The Turkish youth must modernize and improve without forgetting its essence and without becoming western wannabes.

- The youth must not just be aware, but their awareness must be used to solve the problems.

- Atatürk said it already in the Discourse.

- Young people should be cared for.

- Youth are very tired. - They are intolerant to and angry with discrimination.

- The Turkish youth must have qualifications and advocate equality.

- Let's save the country, let's all work.

- There are no desperate circumstances, there are desperate people.

- The most important problem is wanting to leave the country.

- The education issue must be resolved.

- Youth should improve instead of taking too much interest in politics.

- They should strictly stay away from bigotry.

- Be a guide to young people.

- The Turkish youth's education level must be improved, and they must be taught moral values.

- Don't worry about old people.

- Improve yourself, don't let the country get worse. - It's [not] bad right now. Save it.

- Give us (young people) support!!! If we exist, this country will exist. Don't forget that.

- They must be honest and respectful.

- They must love their country and their nation and protect their religion and moras.

TURKISH YOUTH RESEARCH 2021

- The Turkish youth are enthusiastic and ready to make the country beautiful. However, the Turkish youth are not given the opportunity. The views of the youth are not respected.

- Think about your future, there's nothing more valuable than you, so don't vote for the AKP.

- I always wanted to be a person who was important to my country, but this country didn't allow me. - I don't see this place as a place to live anymore. I'll leave as soon as I can.

- They must quit Tiktok, and always question.

- Get out of the country.

- They must be respectful.

- We're studying college for nothing. - Jobs must come before people. - They must train scientists.

- Protect your future; don't vote for the AKP.

- If every answer in this survey is taken seriously, tomorrow will be better than today.

- What do you think about the methods that people use to solve things they can't talk about and agree on?

- When our young people become conscious individuals, hope will start to regrow.

- They must grow up with consciousness.

- The Turkish youth must get better education, better prepared for the future and be productive.

- In our country, we should definitely care about and solve the unemployment issue, Turkish youth's, human rights, women's rights problems.

- I think that young people are not able to improve on self-recognition and become an individual because of the lack of education or the broken system.

- I want a society that lives in the hope of being a good person with a conscience.

- God willing, they'll get wiser.

- The only way a country can grow is by producing technology.

- Don't stay in Turkey.

- The Turkish youth must research and care about their own views and ideas rather than hearsay, and shape their life accordingly.

- The Turkish youth must read, research, not believe everything they hear, be aggressive and productive.

- The Turkish youth must be investigative, controversial, not blindly believe anything.

- The Turkish youth must open their eyes, not believe everyone, have self-respect.

- Young people will change this order, but they don't know why they'll change it. A party must remain in power for 4 years. The one who takes power loses himself.

- The Turkish youth have lost hope for the future. All they want is to live freely and happily.

- We are being taken away from our values without being aware, either through TV or through social media. - They are taught only money-based philosophy of life. There are corruptions.

- They must not be fooled by the pollution of information on social media.

- They must be patriots.

- Seek your rights. Everyone in the whole world is equal, never underestimate yourself and don't look down on yourself.

- There must be an end to the murders of women, laws must be introduced for this

- Save yourselves.

- They must improve themselves and be conscious people.

- We want what is rightfully ours.

- The Turkish youth must think more.

- They don't read.

- They must be more political.

- They should be more careful about job opportunities and freedom.

- I don't want our freedom to be restricted.

- Young people shouldn't be racists and should be understanding.

- In a country run by demagogues, I think people regarded as saviors continue and will continue to exploit good feelings using animals, gender, religions and rights... One day, we may open our eyes and form our own free will without making use of various fractions or communities.

- The Turkish youth must act on their own ideas without commitment to any ideology.

- The Youth cannot be corrected without reading Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's book. To read, understand and enlighten.

- I would always recommend that they pay attention to education, defend their rights and do everything necessary for a better Turkey.

- A youth must grow up that is sensitive to education and gender equality.

- May Allah help them.

- They have stolen it. When we tried to get our life back, we were sentenced to a Turkey ruled by ignorance.

- The revolution is the only salvation.

- It will suffice only if the one in charge goes.

- Don't believe in any politician, don't be influenced, have original thoughts and ideology. Don't be afraid.

- The Turkish youth must read.

- They must follow politics and the current affairs more.

- Let's be conscientious and compassionate.

- The Turkish youth must change this order, do useful things.

- We need to try to adopt the good and positive side of other states without forgetting our essence.

- They must read more, research and never blindly commit to an idea.

- The Turkish youth must stay in Turkey and try to fix things that don't work out.

- I'm not happy with living in Turkey.

- We are not bigots, We see the facts, There are too many brainwashed people. - They should leave the seat [power] now.

- All in charge need to be replaced.

- We should not be afraid of taking risks, We should trust ourselves, not hesitate to defend our right and our opinion if necessary, We should defend equality.

- The Turkish youth are hardworking, smart, do what they want eventually.

- Education; education is the only thing that will save us the Turkish youth. - The ever-changing education system only harms us, and the Department of Justice personnel's working system should be organized.

- They shouldn't live like this; everyone should take their family as a role model first.

- We could be a little more responsible.

- If they want to stay in our country, they should draw their own path, rather than becoming the profile the government, their families want. - Anyone who can run away from this country must do so and take us with them.

- Don't vote for the AKP.

- I have faith and confidence that if this country and youth are allowed, they will do everything well.

- If there are more opportunities available to the Turkish youth, we can be among the leading countries.

- Don't vote for Tayyip.

- They should be more interested in science and research than in their temporary aspirations. - They should act responsibly for the country.

- The Turkish youth must leave the borders of the Republic of Turkey as soon as possible.

- Where do the Turkish youth want to see themselves in the future, what kind of government do they want?

- They should not be hooligans. - The state is eternal, and the power is ephemeral.

- We should care about young people.

- I believe the governments go, but the state remains, and the Turkish youth are aware of everything.

- We will not fail Atatürk's trust in us.

- Replace those in power.

- They must live without saying "I wish"; there is no other world!

- Those with the chance must flee.

- First love the green, make it green, Work not for a lot of money, but to improve yourself, and if you can, flee this country.

- A conscientious person of an opposite opinion is worth more than a not conscientious person of your opinion.

- Live without delaying.

- They don't know their history and should read to learn about it.

- It's no use getting a degree, improve yourself instead of relying on colleges, Because it is you who will educate yourself the best.

- Be conscious.

- It is in the hands of the young people to be aware of things as a country. We need to work hard to build the future as individuals and leave a good future for Turkey.

- We must keep the Turkish youth away from ridiculous platforms. Especially from the platform called Tiktok. I think they should be directed toward something more useful, rather than these.

- The Youth barely have faith in the laws applied and are committed to justice in the country. In addition, the youth who once wanted to study tend to drop out of school soon, which is due to the foreseen unemployment.

- I don't think this survey will make any difference.

- Child of Turkish future! Even in these circumstances it is your duty to save Turkey's independence and the Turkish Republic. The strength you need is already embedded in your noble blood.

- Continually improve your viewpoints and question everything.

- Given the latest situation in Turkey, the AKP has not proved to be good at all. The President should have an overall viewpoint.

- We all take care of our future together. Let's not give up, we'll make it.

- Let's not ignore the damage the current government has done to us but act accordingly.

- Let's take care of our country.

- The Turkish youth should take care of its future.

- As a teacher, I don't want to lose hope for the next generation, including myself.

- I think there is too much prejudice against our President. You must not ignore and must respect the things he has done.

- We could make very good decisions for our lives, for our future, and make sure that very good things happen. - Let's not give up.

- We'll find the right way for our future eventually. - I found it before it was too late. I hope the same for others.

- All we want is welfare for all of us. We must give up our ambitions, our hostilities.

- I think that the youth are a victim of the constantly changing education system like a puzzle, and unfair interviews.

- We are so prejudiced although we don't know the truth of anything. - Let's give up being prejudiced.

- As a Turkish youth, I have no idea what to do after I graduate. If we want this to stop, if we want a Turkey with less problems, we need to make sound decisions for our future. - The AKP must leave power!

- We should all know Atatürk's address to youth. The strength you need is already embedded in your noble blood. - One of the biggest problems in this country right now is a DNA profile change. The reason is that they want to destroy pure Turkish DNA by combining the pure Turkish blood with international Syrians, Afghans, and eastern countries.

- This country is ours! - Even Atatürk said that all my hope was in youth. Let's always remember that. I am fully confident that we will make Turkey a country spoken about for its good aspects in the world, as in the time Atatürk founded it!

- First of all, we have to think about our future and act carefully. This is about our future.

- I believe that if we take care of, believe in and respect our state, our ruling party, our President, things will be a lot better.

- I, as a Turkish youth, defend and will defend my rights to the end, no matter who the other person is. - If we all are like this, we can make our country an enlightened, promising country.

- There was no question about the child molesters, and about the punishment they should be given.

- Favoritism, future anxiety, bigotry.

- I want them to show the same panic they show when they run out of charge, for their future.

- I'm a 23-year-old Turkish youth, and the country is unfortunately in a bad situation and is being dragged into a worse situation.

- Viva Fidel.

- The Turkish youth must protect Atatürk and its national values.

- Turkish youth, the first task is to preserve and defend the Turkish independence and the Turkish republic forever.

- They should grow into a man.

- We are a bigoted country.

- The youth are aware of every age, but no one is doing anything to change things that they are not pleased with.

- The Turkish youth must hold more tightly to Atatürk and his national values.

- I advise they take their past as an example to determine their future and act accordingly and accept the world order and act accordingly.

- Be proud, work and have confidence.

- All young people in our country must complete their education. Decent and conscious youth must be raised for themselves and for our country.

- We must accept and respect our youth as they are, without judging their character and differences.

- The next generation must be made more conscious, and made to love their country, nation, and flag more. By living, not by pretending.

- Turkey can be fixed no matter what, and we young people will do it.

- The future and the young must be invested. - Old ideas must be given up and we must deal with great leaders like Atatürk.

- Turkish youth should behave their family, relatives, elders more respectfully.

- The Turkish youth can do wonders if quality education and necessary conditions are provided.

- I think the Turkish youth will do something useful to our country as long as they are provided the necessary support and educational conditions.

- As long as the Turkish youth are supported, they will contribute a lot to their country.

- First of all, you have to protect yourself, recognize yourself, and improve yourself. You must find the strength to fight for the world you want to live in.

- If I can breathe in and breath out. I don't have much to lose.

- Turkish youth should improve themselves.

- All policies formed in social, economic, political, education and similar fields in the Turkish Republic will be made for the benefit of the state. Other policies will not be able to survive on this land. The Turkish youth has sworn to do so.

- Science is the only true guide in life.

- Brave and free individuals are the key to the future.

- The important thing is that a good education and that a person has an identity. They should be honorable and stand tall.

- The return of Atatürk, if possible.

- Run abroad if you can.

- I don't think there will be young people to entrusted [the future, the country] with unless the Turkish society improves itself.

- The President Recep Tayip Erdoğan, has to go. The education system is very problematic.

- The education system must change. The current president has to go.

- The education system is bad. I'm not happy with the current president.

- I think that they should not discriminate people based on language, religion, race, gender, sexual preferences, and that they should travel and read as much as they can to develop a social consciousness. When we were born, we were given a language, race and religion. I'd like to say they don't have to accept that.

- They must read and care about education and work accordingly.

- Good things can happen if preferential treatment ends and the government stops spending our money.

- I hope that a youth grows up that is egalitarian and fair without the chaos of religion, race, language. I hope that everyone will come forward with their opinions under freedom of thought.

- The Turkish youth are aware of many things but are afraid because of the pressure experienced for a long a time. I hope the days will come when we can freely express our thoughts.

- Young people should be given a chance. We shouldn't take what they are doing as a crime, and they should be supported to move forward. For example, hackers.

- We can't wear anything we want freely. – There is a beaver patrol in the country.

- It's not nice to be playing with the hopes and dreams of the youth. We are the hope of the future. Please be understanding.

- Turkish youth! Don't lose hope, we'll send Tayyip away, we'll get back to our essence. Good times are near.

- The Turkish youth can contribute a lot to the country when they get sufficient support and education and are not hindered.

- If the country's ruling power changes, we can achieve a more prosperous environment.

- To ensure a better future.

- It is not a big deal, be a good person, then find a job you love and have a beautiful family, the simplest example of happiness.

- My only advice to the Turkish youth is to do a lot of research and to give opportunities to those who are not able to research.

- Freedom.

- The Turkish youth are being restricted.

- Don't vote for Tayyip. //

- There are a lot of problems and issues that are not understood and must be resolved about education. We're not happy.

- When our government supports us young people, that's when we enter among the world's first 10 great economies.

- Everyone must follow Atatürk's reforms.

- There's so much to say, it won't fit here.

- KYK [Student Loan] debts.

- I think Islam must be lived in the best way.

- Instead of being forced into a failed education system, young people should be guided toward production and provided with expanded opportunities based on their abilities.

- Today, I wish that people are placed in jobs based on diploma and their potential, not because they know people in higher places, and that the young people take more interest in religion and research and do not waste their day with social media.

- There are a lot of problems. - I can't write it down, nor can you answer it. I'm against political answers.

- If you talk to 100 young people on the road, none of them will have money on them. As youth, we are mules with a degree.

- I believe that Turkish youth have been deprived of education life and condemned to KYK [Student Loan] debts at an early age.

- They need to provide financial support to the Turkish youth, there are too many suicides.

- The Turkish youth must first be committed to Atatürk's principles and reforms and guide their life with an educated consciousness of responsibility.

- As a 24-year-old man, I recommend that all RoT citizens pay more attention to physical wealth (health).

- These young children of the Turkish nation must always be at war within and without not to be each other's tools.

- The Turkish youth is smart, intelligent, and strong. There's nothing they can't do when given the chance.

- We must protect the youth.

- The Turkish youth grow up more consciously and confident and make more noise to injustice than ever before.

- The ideas and views of the Turkish youth should be respected. Their thoughts should be regarded, and we need to reduce our future anxiety to zero.

- We're in a country where high school graduates rule higher school graduates.

- The way things are, and the president is not replaced, the country has no future.

- I don't think we'll have a job if we study according to the current education system. So, I'd like them to start their own business at an early age.

- Don't worry about politics, talk to money. - Classes, homework, dissertations are nonsense. You have to pay for everything.

- The rapists must be executed.

- Education should be cared for and youth should be considered.

- Please close this Tiktok.

- There must be more job opportunities and social activities.

- I'm not hopeful of the Turkish youth.

The young people need to be helped, supported, and provided scholarship opportunities, hobbies.

If the education situation were favorable, the youth would be better off.

- What can I say, can they understand my desperation?

- We have failed to be a Turkish youth worthy of Atatürk, who said all his hope was in the Turkish youth.

Young people are too picky about jobs.. everyone wants to be a civil servant. The private sector is short-staffed.

- They must love their country and behave accordingly. - They must open their eyes, remember that we have only one country, and no other country.

- The Turkish youth have many goals. They should be provided more opportunities.

- The Turkish youth will only need to remember that they are "Turks".

- Never when this president is in charge. Turkey is finished.

- We are the ones who will save us again, and it is our greatest gain to expect and make effort.

- When choosing who to lead them in education, cultural, social and political fields, they must choose by adhering to the rules of qualifications and taking into account moral values. And they must never accept any botched regime/order.

- It is feared that youth will be able to quickly reach information and respond.

- Our youth must improve themselves rather than spend time on social media (watching documentaries, doing research, etc.). It would be better for them and for our country. That way they would feel better.

- Never compromise on your education, work and other factors, read and have everyone read. - Research. We'll change it as we get stronger.

- The education system should be intervened and corrected.

- The Turkish youth should leave the country to save themselves.

- I think the Turkish youth should be productive. - They should improve themselves. They should use their time efficiently. They should make an effort to make things change.

- The conditions of youth should be improved.

- Young people want to leave the country, and they can't afford it, either. The reason why they are leaving is that we've become an unjust, unsafe society.

- I want young people to be understood and to work for a better future.

- We have no other country; we must be sensitive.

- They need to be educated, conscious and responsible and always seek their rights.

- I think unemployment and other problems, injustice are affecting the young people.

- There are too many unemployed graduates; if there's no employment, they shouldn't open universities. Employment should be overseen by the state and the hopes of young people should not be extinguished.

- I think the opportunities for the Turkish youth are limited.

- I'm concerned about the limits of sexual freedom.

- I think that economic equality should be maintained because it affects young people negatively.

- The Turkish youth should be given more opportunities. The old Turkish youth and they have no responsibility.

- For young people, economic opportunities should increase, and unemployment should be reduced, employment opportunities should be expanded.

- Everyone should think more about the young because we are the future of the country.

- They must shape their own will and decisions, their futures.

- We must look at the positive aspects of the Turkish youth. We must see the bright side. The Turkish youth shouldn't be like this, without hope.

- I don't find it good how LGBT movement and sexual freedom rise like this. - I don't want my children to witness this. They should live what they want to live more secretly.

- I think the youth should be supported in the economic field.

- I am not hopeful of the Turkish youth.

- They should be provided more economic opportunities.

- If the Turkish youth do not return to its core/essence, Turkey might get worse than today. - The country should be taken care of.

- The Turkish youth are divided into two. Those who want to leave and those who want to stay. I think young people should stay and realize that they can change a lot of things.

- It's important that people are humanists. That's the only way I can believe that things can change.

- I think it would be good to vote for the President and the ruling party.

- The quality of education should be improved.

- We must take care of the Turkish youth.

- We must work harder, and the education system of Turkish youth should be changed.

- They must improve themselves and read. - They must follow the affairs of both the country and the world. - They must keep the comfort zone wide.

- I am not hopeful of the Turkish youth. The way things are, we will have a disrespectful society.

- Everyone should be equal; inequality should be abolished. Preferential treatment and favoritism should be stopped.

- The economic and social opportunities of the Turkish youth should be expanded.

- Turkey should primarily care about its own young people. Immigrants have more advantages. Would I have this advantage in another country?

- I think that the ideas of Turkish youth are suppressed, that they have been practiced in obedience from childhood, so they can't realize themselves, and they become dependent on their family.

- The social morality needs to be improved.

- Tiktok should be banned.

- Teacher appointments should increase. Teachers determine the future of society. Just as doctors, police, soldiers are a necessity, teaching should be that way. There should be no discrimination.

- The education system should change.

- The Turkish youth should be a little more caring, and the education system should change.

- I'd like everyone, young and old, to change their powers, to be a secular country, also to be devoted to their religion and change their perspective. You don't sacrifice religion or morality because you're open to innovation.

- We need to be aware of what is waiting for us in the future.

- I want us to be critical, solution-oriented, and responsive to the problems.

- They shouldn't judge people and should get along well with each other.

- We're being villainized as students. Priorities must be important.

- They must research and check for accuracy of what they have learned online and keep themselves current all the time.

- They must identify the problem correctly.

- We are losing our values each passing day. We submit to many things that are given to us that are wanted to be done. When are we going to reveal our own idea?

- Be human, be a decent individual.

- First of all, I want a country where human life is at the forefront and the comfort of life for all living things, including people, animals, has improved.

- Class notes can be very good. But what matters is what you add to yourself. Nothing is handed on a silver platter.

- Destroy the new Generation Z.

- Education begins with parents. Education is not knowledge of Turkish or mathematics, but knowledge of good. Good people are educated.

- They must stay away from nonsense and must approach life not foolishly but smartly.

- I think the Turkish youth should be a little more conscious and more aware.

- Don't do anything bad to yourself that can't be done to you.

- More opportunities should be provided.

- The Turkish youth should be given the necessary support and value. The future is in the hands of young people. We must give young people that value for our future.

- The exam system should change. - Young people should be able to determine their profession based on their skills. We should not be condemned to a decision that will affect our lives in 3 hours.

- Let the Syrians go.

- History, history, history and read, research.

- We must do anything necessary to prevent brain drain.

- The Turkish youth must remain loyal to his country, his flag, his nation. They must give their life without thinking, for his country, his flag, his people.

- I think the Turkish youth should be taught what it means to be a citizen in this country. - They should be shown the ways to become qualified and intellectual individuals.

- I think the youth growing up now are conscious about most things, but they oppose everything. We're the ones who hurt the country, but we're always blaming others.

- Which one should I live with? We're done. We're done.

- Lack of education.

- Youth live in a reckless way, most young people are on social media, we've lost our family consciousness and it's getting worse.

- Trust the youth.

- They must improve themselves in every field and speak at least one language and not look at life through blinders.

- They are without a future, desperate, and want to escape. //

- Instead of looking for excuses to be offended with, look for solutions to love and be loved.

- How happy is the one who says I am a Turk.

- The Turkish youth love their country, their nation, and know very well what is what. And they act accordingly.

- The government should definitely change.

- I've always wanted a survey like this. I want the country to be ruled accordingly.

- They must read a lot, no matter what.

- This country is not unprotected.

- There will be no Turks in the years ahead. We have become a very mixed society. There has been a lot of refugee influx. I don't trust today's youth. These events are caused by the government.

- We must live our own decisions with our own free will and with no pressure.

- We just want to express our ideas freely, not depend on anyone, and breathe a little.

- The most important thing to instill youth is the love of the country. If everyone is to act in their interest, there will be no country left, nor can we account to our ancestors.

- Unless the government changes, the problems in our country [are solved], i.e., the economy gets better, the Turkish youth will continue to leave the country to study and work in other countries. I believe that if our prosperity levels rise and our troubles end, things will change.

- Just be aware of ideologies and politicians who make money without working.

- I want our state to care about the Turkish youth. KYK [Student Loans] debts must be written off.

- Young people and the people must be paid more attention because it is the society that forms the state.

- The youth and the people should rest more and paid more attention.

- We must open our eyes.

- I want the people to be treated a little more like human, and the future of the young people to be paid attention.

- You could have looked at the problems more deeply.

- Please think about it.

- The secularization problem.

- There would be no salvation in a country unless the honest are as brave as the dishonest (İsmet İnönü). The strength you need is already embedded in your noble blood (M. Kemal Atatürk)

- We must not be bigots and treat the youth like a second-class citizen.

- The Turkish youth must be strong in their work and glorify the state. - They must not emulate other countries.

- Giants come, giants go. Only one giant stays, and that's Sedat Peker!

- Turkish people, come to your senses, don't be a redneck, use your mind, don't trust every hodja, don't trust anyone who says I'm Atatürkist, trust yourself, don't deviate from the right path. (Bursa)

- I am a Turk. I am from Adıyaman. I run a store, but I can't take my girlfriend to a coffee shop or on vacation in this country.

- Unemployment is huge, there is no freedom.

- Youth are in a terrible condition. - They're connected to life via Tiktok. - They don't know anything about unemployment and the economy. The future is not bright.

- They shouldn't shoot Tiktok [videos], they shouldn't boil the ocean.

- I wish that the state, the government and the opposition would work for the country, smoothly, without stealing (128 million dollars), on behalf of the Turkish youth and the Turkish state.

- The Turkish youth should do their best and always work hard, should not be deceived. The strength you need is already embedded in your noble blood.

- The Turkish youth are no less worthy than young people who come from other countries to stay in our country.

- Only young minds can save this country. But I'm afraid a well-equipped youth is not coming.

- The future of young people is not progressing well. unemployment – inflation is affecting everything.

- The importance given to Syrians should be given to the education rights of the Turkish youth, and our own young people should be given more attention.

- We must work harder, learn, remember that we are the hope for tomorrow, and work for a better country.

- The Turkish youth should no longer experience the anxiety for the future alone, a solution should be found immediately.

- We need to eliminate the need for an identity to identify ourselves, so we'll evolve.

- The media should be unbiased. We should not support bossism. The young people should not be left to their fate. Domestic and national factories should be established to create jobs.

- I think adults who lived in good times in the country and now treat people who are young as ungrateful, and traitors are useless.

This concludes the discussion of the data and findings from the frequency distribution analysis conducted during this research. In the following section, cross tabulations are presented to identify the relationships with respect to different variables.

4.2. Cross Tabulations

This section of the report outlines the outcomes of the cross-tabulations that were undertaken to quantitatively analyze the correlations with respect to different variables included in this research. In other words, “province cross-tabs”, “gender cross-tabs”, “education cross-tabs”, “age cross-tabs” and “region cross-tabs” were created and are analyzed in this section. The responses relating to the “prefer not

to answer” answer option were excluded from the analyses, which led to a small variation in percentage values.

4.2.1. Province Cross-tabs

Cross-tabulations were produced to identify any significant variations between the data derived which originates from differences relating to the various Turkish provinces in which the research was undertaken, and the findings were then analyzed and evaluated.

Table 100. Languages spoken other than Turkish by provinces

Provinces		Language spoken other than Turkish		Total
		Yes	No	
Adana	N.o.P	50	42	92
	%	54.30%	45.70%	100.00%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	43	17	60
	%	71.70%	28.30%	100.00%
Amasya	N.o.P	35	24	59
	%	59.30%	40.70%	100.00%
Ankara	N.o.P	111	107	218
	%	50.90%	49.10%	100.00%
Antalya	N.o.P	52	73	125
	%	41.60%	58.40%	100.00%
Bayburt	N.o.P	20	45	65
	%	30.80%	69.20%	100.00%
Bitlis	N.o.P	77	22	99
	%	77.80%	22.20%	100.00%
Bursa	N.o.P	86	63	149
	%	57.70%	42.30%	100.00%
Çorum	N.o.P	33	50	83
	%	39.80%	60.20%	100.00%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	102	32	134
	%	76.10%	23.90%	100.00%
Edirne	N.o.P	39	21	60
	%	65.00%	35.00%	100.00%
Erzincan	N.o.P	35	64	99
	%	35.40%	64.60%	100.00%
Erzurum	N.o.P	59	46	105
	%	56.20%	43.80%	100.00%

Provinces		Language spoken other than Turkish		Total
		Yes	No	
Gaziantep	N.o.P	84	64	148
	%	56.80%	43.20%	100.00%
Hatay	N.o.P	63	37	100
	%	63.00%	37.00%	100.00%
Istanbul	N.o.P	196	99	295
	%	66.40%	33.60%	100.00%
Izmir	N.o.P	105	73	178
	%	59.00%	41.00%	100.00%
Karaman	N.o.P	40	60	100
	%	40.00%	60.00%	100.00%
Konya	N.o.P	65	111	176
	%	36.90%	63.10%	100.00%
Manisa	N.o.P	73	33	106
	%	68.90%	31.10%	100.00%
Mersin	N.o.P	73	46	119
	%	61.30%	38.70%	100.00%
Nevşehir	N.o.P	59	31	90
	%	65.60%	34.40%	100.00%
Samsun	N.o.P	51	44	95
	%	53.70%	46.30%	100.00%
Sivas	N.o.P	24	76	100
	%	24.00%	76.00%	100.00%
Trabzon	N.o.P	49	35	84
	%	58.30%	41.70%	100.00%
Tunceli	N.o.P	50	20	70
	%	71.40%	28.60%	100.00%
Van	N.o.P	85	42	127
	%	66.90%	33.10%	100.00%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	42	49	91
	%	46.20%	53.80%	100.00%
Total	N.o.P	1801	1426	3227
	%	55.8%	44.2%	100.0%

55.8% of the respondents stated that they spoke a foreign language besides Turkish. Kurdish is amongst the languages spoken by the participants in the survey. When we look at the languages spoken in the various provinces surveyed, the proportions of a language spoken in addition to Turkish are notably higher in some provinces, such as

Bitlis (77.8%), Diyarbakır (76.1%), Adıyaman (71.7%) and Tunceli (71.4%). In contrast, other provinces reported a much lower proportions of speakers of languages other than Turkish, such as, Sivas with 24%, Bayburt with 30.8%, and Erzincan with 35.4%. We also explored how important family was to the youth in the various provinces surveyed, and the data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 101. Importance of family by provinces

Family		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Adana	N.o.P	0	0	2	10	80	0	92
	%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	10.9%	87.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Adıyaman	N.o.P	2	1	2	7	48	0	60
	%	3.3%	1.7%	3.3%	11.7%	80.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	1	0	1	4	52	0	58
	%	1.7%	0.0%	1.7%	6.9%	89.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	3	1	1	15	196	4	220
	%	1.4%	0.5%	0.5%	6.8%	89.1%	1.8%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	0	0	0	18	108	0	126
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	85.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	0	0	0	3	64	0	67
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	95.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	0	0	1	5	94	0	100
	%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	5.0%	94.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	0	0	2	14	133	0	149
	%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	9.4%	89.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	0	0	0	3	81	0	84
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	96.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	3	0	4	10	116	1	134
	%	2.2%	0.0%	3.0%	7.5%	86.6%	0.7%	100.0%
Edirne	N.o.P	0	0	0	12	48	0	60
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	80.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzincan	N.o.P	2	0	0	8	89	0	99
	%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	89.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzurum	N.o.P	1	0	2	7	94	1	105
	%	1.0%	0.0%	1.9%	6.7%	89.5%	1.0%	100.0%

Family		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Gaziantep	N.o.P	1	0	2	11	133	1	148
	%	0.7%	0.0%	1.4%	7.4%	89.9%	0.7%	100.0%
Hatay	N.o.P	0	0	0	13	87	0	100
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.0%	87.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	0	2	6	34	253	0	295
	%	0.0%	0.7%	2.0%	11.5%	85.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Izmir	N.o.P	1	1	5	43	129	0	179
	%	0.6%	0.6%	2.8%	24.0%	72.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	3	0	0	4	93	0	100
	%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	93.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Konya	N.o.P	0	0	3	24	148	1	176
	%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	13.6%	84.1%	0.6%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	5	0	3	12	84	2	106
	%	4.7%	0.0%	2.8%	11.3%	79.2%	1.9%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	1	1	5	10	101	1	119
	%	0.8%	0.8%	4.2%	8.4%	84.9%	0.8%	100.0%
Nevşehir	N.o.P	0	2	1	12	75	0	90
	%	0.0%	2.2%	1.1%	13.3%	83.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	2	2	1	10	79	1	95
	%	2.1%	2.1%	1.1%	10.5%	83.2%	1.1%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	0	1	4	23	74	2	104
	%	0.0%	1.0%	3.8%	22.1%	71.2%	1.9%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	1	0	1	5	76	0	83
	%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	6.0%	91.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	0	0	3	4	62	1	70
	%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	5.7%	88.6%	1.4%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	2	0	1	9	116	0	128
	%	1.6%	0.0%	0.8%	7.0%	90.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	3	2	2	6	79	0	92
	%	3.3%	2.2%	2.2%	6.5%	85.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	31	13	52	336	2792	15	3239
	%	1.0%	0.4%	1.6%	10.4%	86.2%	0.5%	100.0%

Family is seen as either “important” and/ or “very important” to a combined 96.6% of respondents, which accounts for almost all the young people included in the study. When we look at the responses broken down by the various provinces included

in the study, there are small variations between them. The provinces with the highest percentage of “very important” responses are Çorum with 96.4%, Bayburt with 95.5%, Bitlis with 94% and Karaman with 93%, respectively. Therefore, we can

suggest that more traditional family and neighborly relations still subsist in some parts of Turkey. These provinces have relatively small population. All of the respondents from Bayburt, Antalya, Edirne, Hatay and Çorum (100%) stated that the institution of family was “important - very important” to them personally. Moreover, when we look at the overall picture in the provinces, the importance of family is usually seen as very high by the respondents universally. This is particularly the case because family is an institution

that provides for all our needs at this stage of life, primarily food, housing, health, safety, and education which are the key concerns of the respondents in this age group. It is, therefore, natural to see such high proportions of “important - very important” responses across Turkey and throughout each province. Additionally, this study explored how important their relatives were to the youth with respect to the provinces, and the data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 102. Importance of relatives by provinces

Q14. Relatives		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Adana	N.o.P	0	0	2	10	80	0	92
	%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	10.9%	87.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	2	1	2	7	48	0	60
	%	3.3%	1.7%	3.3%	11.7%	80.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	1	0	1	4	52	0	58
	%	1.7%	0.0%	1.7%	6.9%	89.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	3	1	1	15	196	4	220
	%	1.4%	0.5%	0.5%	6.8%	89.1%	1.8%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	0	0	0	18	108	0	126
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	85.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	0	0	0	3	64	0	67
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	95.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	0	0	1	5	94	0	100
	%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	5.0%	94.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	0	0	2	14	133	0	149
	%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	9.4%	89.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	0	0	0	3	81	0	84
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	96.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	3	0	4	10	116	1	134
	%	2.2%	0.0%	3.0%	7.5%	86.6%	0.7%	100.0%
Edirne	N.o.P	0	0	0	12	48	0	60
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	80.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzincan	N.o.P	2	0	0	8	89	0	99
	%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	89.9%	0.0%	100.0%

Q14. Relatives		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Erzurum	N.o.P	1	0	2	7	94	1	105
	%	1.0%	0.0%	1.9%	6.7%	89.5%	1.0%	100.0%
Gaziantep	N.o.P	1	0	2	11	133	1	148
	%	0.7%	0.0%	1.4%	7.4%	89.9%	0.7%	100.0%
Hatay	N.o.P	0	0	0	13	87	0	100
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.0%	87.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	0	2	6	34	253	0	295
	%	0.0%	0.7%	2.0%	11.5%	85.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Izmir	N.o.P	1	1	5	43	129	0	179
	%	0.6%	0.6%	2.8%	24.0%	72.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	3	0	0	4	93	0	100
	%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	93.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Konya	N.o.P	0	0	3	24	148	1	176
	%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	13.6%	84.1%	0.6%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	5	0	3	12	84	2	106
	%	4.7%	0.0%	2.8%	11.3%	79.2%	1.9%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	1	1	5	10	101	1	119
	%	0.8%	0.8%	4.2%	8.4%	84.9%	0.8%	100.0%
Nevşehir	N.o.P	0	2	1	12	75	0	90
	%	0.0%	2.2%	1.1%	13.3%	83.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	2	2	1	10	79	1	95
	%	2.1%	2.1%	1.1%	10.5%	83.2%	1.1%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	0	1	4	23	74	2	104
	%	0.0%	1.0%	3.8%	22.1%	71.2%	1.9%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	1	0	1	5	76	0	83
	%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	6.0%	91.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	0	0	3	4	62	1	70
	%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	5.7%	88.6%	1.4%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	2	0	1	9	116	0	128
	%	1.6%	0.0%	0.8%	7.0%	90.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	3	2	2	6	79	0	92
	%	3.3%	2.2%	2.2%	6.5%	85.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	31	13	52	336	2792	15	3239
	%	1.0%	0.4%	1.6%	10.4%	86.2%	0.5%	100.0%

Those who responded that relatives were either very important or important are 42.7% in aggregate, and this includes 29.2% within this total figure who felt relatives were important to them. The results varied by province to province. In the large cities, for example, in Istanbul, the proportion of those who find relatives unimportant is as high as 36.7%, and in Trabzon, it is 38.1%, while in Izmir it is 24% in total. However, in smaller provinces, where we expected that the proportion of those who stated that it was unimportant would be substantially lower, the proportion of those who felt relatives were unimportant is an aggregate total of 39.1% in Manisa which is relatively high and above the mean value. The overall

message of the whole table is that generally the level of importance of relatives in young people's lives decreases as the cities get larger. As stated before, in urban settlements, communication and relationship between relatives weaken over time, and relations of kinship seem to lose its traditional importance. In summary, this development may be seen a natural outcome of urbanization. The following table presents the level of importance of relatives by NUTS regions, and the region with the highest proportion of those who find relatives unimportant is East Black Sea with 38.1%. The region with the highest level of responses that relatives are 'important' is West Marmara with a figure of 51.6% (West Marmara: sub-Tekirdağ region, Tekirdağ, Edirne and Kırklareli provinces).

Table 103. Importance of relatives by regions

Q14. Relatives		Not important at all	Not important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Mediterranean	N.o.P	72	50	118	145	50	1	436
	%	16.5%	11.5%	27.1%	33.3%	11.5%	.2%	100.0%
West Anatolia	N.o.P	77	50	132	167	65	5	496
	%	15.5%	10.1%	26.6%	33.7%	13.1%	1.0%	100.0%
West Black Sea	N.o.P	64	33	76	105	48	2	328
	%	19.5%	10.1%	23.2%	32.0%	14.6%	.6%	100.0%
West Marmara	N.o.P	3	10	16	26	5	0	60
	%	5.0%	16.7%	26.7%	43.3%	8.3%	0.0%	100.0%
East Black Sea	N.o.P	21	11	20	24	8	0	84
	%	25.0%	13.1%	23.8%	28.6%	9.5%	0.0%	100.0%
East Marmara	N.o.P	29	21	38	42	20	0	150
	%	19.3%	14.0%	25.3%	28.0%	13.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Aegean	N.o.P	47	37	81	69	50	0	284
	%	16.5%	13.0%	28.5%	24.3%	17.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Southeast Anatolia	N.o.P	89	34	102	76	40	1	342
	%	26.0%	9.9%	29.8%	22.2%	11.7%	.3%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	73	35	87	75	24	0	294
	%	24.8%	11.9%	29.6%	25.5%	8.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Northeast Anatolia	N.o.P	56	34	64	61	53	2	270
	%	20.7%	12.6%	23.7%	22.6%	19.6%	.7%	100.0%

Q14. Relatives		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Central Anatolia	N.o.P	39	15	52	57	28	3	194
	%	20.1%	7.7%	26.8%	29.4%	14.4%	1.5%	100.0%
Middle East Anatolia	N.o.P	56	32	65	97	46	1	297
	%	18.9%	10.8%	21.9%	32.7%	15.5%	.3%	100.0%
Total		626	362	851	944	437	15	3235
		19.4%	11.2%	26.3%	29.2%	13.5%	5%	100.0%

Data in the following table was derived on the levels of importance of friends for the respondents with respect to the provinces.

Table 104. Importance of friends by provinces

Q15. Friends		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Adana	N.o.P	3	1	9	35	44	0	92
	%	3.3%	1.1%	9.8%	38.0%	47.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	2	1	8	29	17	1	58
	%	3.4%	1.7%	13.8%	50.0%	29.3%	1.7%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	1	0	5	24	27	0	57
	%	1.8%	0.0%	8.8%	42.1%	47.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	5	7	25	92	84	3	216
	%	2.3%	3.2%	11.6%	42.6%	38.9%	1.4%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	3	3	20	70	30	0	126
	%	2.4%	2.4%	15.9%	55.6%	23.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	3	4	10	29	20	1	67
	%	4.5%	6.0%	14.9%	43.3%	29.9%	1.5%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	1	5	10	51	30	0	97
	%	1.0%	5.2%	10.3%	52.6%	30.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	0	4	10	57	76	0	147
	%	0.0%	2.7%	6.8%	38.8%	51.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	2	2	8	38	32	0	82
	%	2.4%	2.4%	9.8%	46.3%	39.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	4	6	20	59	44	0	133
	%	3.0%	4.5%	15.0%	44.4%	33.1%	0.0%	100.0%

Q15. Friends		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Edirne	N.o.P	0	1	3	30	26	0	60
	%	0.0%	1.7%	5.0%	50.0%	43.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzincan	N.o.P	3	7	14	34	41	0	99
	%	3.0%	7.1%	14.1%	34.3%	41.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzurum	N.o.P	5	3	16	42	38	0	104
	%	4.8%	2.9%	15.4%	40.4%	36.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Gaziantep	N.o.P	4	5	16	67	53	0	145
	%	2.8%	3.4%	11.0%	46.2%	36.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Hatay	N.o.P	1	3	18	44	33	0	99
	%	1.0%	3.0%	18.2%	44.4%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	1	4	26	134	127	0	292
	%	0.3%	1.4%	8.9%	45.9%	43.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Izmir	N.o.P	2	7	28	80	60	0	177
	%	1.1%	4.0%	15.8%	45.2%	33.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	1	1	11	47	40	0	100
	%	1.0%	1.0%	11.0%	47.0%	40.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Konya	N.o.P	0	2	19	93	62	0	176
	%	0.0%	1.1%	10.8%	52.8%	35.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	5	1	5	44	48	1	104
	%	4.8%	1.0%	4.8%	42.3%	46.2%	1.0%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	5	1	8	53	49	3	119
	%	4.2%	0.8%	6.7%	44.5%	41.2%	2.5%	100.0%
Nevşehir	N.o.P	0	0	15	38	36	0	89
	%	0.0%	0.0%	16.9%	42.7%	40.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	4	2	9	38	40	0	93
	%	4.3%	2.2%	9.7%	40.9%	43.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	3	2	12	44	41	2	104
	%	2.9%	1.9%	11.5%	42.3%	39.4%	1.9%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	1	4	16	39	23	0	83
	%	1.2%	4.8%	19.3%	47.0%	27.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	1	1	9	36	21	0	68
	%	1.5%	1.5%	13.2%	52.9%	30.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	6	2	26	67	27	0	128
	%	4.7%	1.6%	20.3%	52.3%	21.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	4	1	10	34	41	1	91
	%	4.4%	1.1%	11.0%	37.4%	45.1%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	70	80	386	1448	1210	12	3206
	%	2.2%	2.5%	12.0%	45.2%	37.7%	0.4%	100.0%

The overall proportion of responses that friends are important and/or very important in their lives is 82.9%. In terms of provincial differences, there is no significant variation between metropolitan and small provinces. The young population across the country seems to find friendship truly important. The importance of friends to young people appears to be higher than that of relatives in all the provinces covered in this research. Once again, this result seems natural considering the dynamics of this young age group, since they socialize, communicate, and meet with their friends much more than at other stages of their lives. This study also explored how important neighbors were to the youth of Turkey and the results are outlined by each province, and the data derived is presented in the following

table along with a percentage breakdown. Neighbors are important to 24.9% of the youth, therefore, less than a quarter of respondents feel that neighbors are an important part of their lives. This figure is similar to the reported figures above, on the importance of relatives. While neighbors are less important in large and metropolitan cities, neighbors are more important in small and medium size cities. In Turkish culture proverbs such “a neighbor needs another neighbor’s ash” or “don’t get a house but a neighbor” show just how important neighbors are. However, in metropolitan and mega cities, neighbor relations do not seem to be of much importance to the youth of today. The values in the table below show in general that “neither important nor unimportant to me” is the common result and sentiment across almost all provinces.

Table 105. Importance of neighbors by provinces

Q16. Neighbors		Not important at all	Not important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Adana	N.o.P	24	10	34	16	7	1	92
	%	26.1%	10.9%	37.0%	17.4%	7.6%	1.1%	100.0%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	21	15	15	5	3	1	60
	%	35.0%	25.0%	25.0%	8.3%	5.0%	1.7%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	14	7	26	7	4	0	58
	%	24.1%	12.1%	44.8%	12.1%	6.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	68	29	73	30	15	3	218
	%	31.2%	13.3%	33.5%	13.8%	6.9%	1.4%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	27	28	48	20	2	1	126
	%	21.4%	22.2%	38.1%	15.9%	1.6%	0.8%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	13	14	18	12	9	1	67
	%	19.4%	20.9%	26.9%	17.9%	13.4%	1.5%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	16	17	31	23	11	2	100
	%	16.0%	17.0%	31.0%	23.0%	11.0%	2.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	35	22	56	19	13	2	147
	%	23.8%	15.0%	38.1%	12.9%	8.8%	1.4%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	21	11	27	11	12	1	83
	%	25.3%	13.3%	32.5%	13.3%	14.5%	1.2%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	44	16	41	19	11	1	132
	%	33.3%	12.1%	31.1%	14.4%	8.3%	0.8%	100.0%

Q16. Neighbors		Not important at all	Not important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Edirne	N.o.P	3	12	26	17	2	0	60
	%	5.0%	20.0%	43.3%	28.3%	3.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzincan	N.o.P	32	12	20	18	16	0	98
	%	32.7%	12.2%	20.4%	18.4%	16.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzurum	N.o.P	19	13	30	26	16	1	105
	%	18.1%	12.4%	28.6%	24.8%	15.2%	1.0%	100.0%
Gaziantep	N.o.P	43	24	50	17	10	3	147
	%	29.3%	16.3%	34.0%	11.6%	6.8%	2.0%	100.0%
Hatay	N.o.P	21	20	33	17	7	2	100
	%	21.0%	20.0%	33.0%	17.0%	7.0%	2.0%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	103	50	83	44	11	2	293
	%	35.2%	17.1%	28.3%	15.0%	3.8%	0.7%	100.0%
Izmir	N.o.P	40	45	52	28	12	0	177
	%	22.6%	25.4%	29.4%	15.8%	6.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	11	10	41	26	11	1	100
	%	11.0%	10.0%	41.0%	26.0%	11.0%	1.0%	100.0%
Konya	N.o.P	26	24	75	39	11	1	176
	%	14.8%	13.6%	42.6%	22.2%	6.2%	0.6%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	39	15	28	17	3	0	102
	%	38.2%	14.7%	27.5%	16.7%	2.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	44	21	34	14	2	3	118
	%	37.3%	17.8%	28.8%	11.9%	1.7%	2.5%	100.0%
Nevşehir	N.o.P	19	14	34	12	9	1	89
	%	21.3%	15.7%	38.2%	13.5%	10.1%	1.1%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	26	15	29	18	5	2	95
	%	27.4%	15.8%	30.5%	18.9%	5.3%	2.1%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	21	15	35	18	12	2	103
	%	20.4%	14.6%	34.0%	17.5%	11.7%	1.9%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	23	18	24	11	5	0	81
	%	28.4%	22.2%	29.6%	13.6%	6.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	17	12	27	11	3	0	70
	%	24.3%	17.1%	38.6%	15.7%	4.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	16	15	36	53	8	0	128
	%	12.5%	11.7%	28.1%	41.4%	6.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	15	19	32	18	5	1	90
	%	16.7%	21.1%	35.6%	20.0%	5.6%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	801	523	1058	566	235	32	3215
	%	24.9%	16.3%	32.9%	17.6%	7.3%	1.0%	100.0%

As is commonly known, the institution of religion is of great importance in social life. Relevant values were outlined above, however, this section evaluates the youth's feelings about religion and the level of

importance they attach to religion with respect to the provinces. In other words, the below table presents a proportional comparison of the level of importance of religion to the young population across the various Turkish provinces surveyed.

Table 106. Importance of religion by provinces

Q17. Religion		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Adana	N.o.P	13	5	18	25	31	0	92
	%	14.1%	5.4%	19.6%	27.2%	33.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	8	4	0	13	35	0	60
	%	13.3%	6.7%	0.0%	21.7%	58.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	8	4	6	13	27	0	58
	%	13.8%	6.9%	10.3%	22.4%	46.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	24	6	26	42	117	4	219
	%	11.0%	2.7%	11.9%	19.2%	53.4%	1.8%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	14	5	20	54	31	2	126
	%	11.1%	4.0%	15.9%	42.9%	24.6%	1.6%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	0	1	3	6	57	0	67
	%	0.0%	1.5%	4.5%	9.0%	85.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	3	2	7	11	77	0	100
	%	3.0%	2.0%	7.0%	11.0%	77.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	13	3	16	35	82	1	150
	%	8.7%	2.0%	10.7%	23.3%	54.7%	0.7%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	4	0	6	14	59	0	83
	%	4.8%	0.0%	7.2%	16.9%	71.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	22	5	17	27	61	2	134
	%	16.4%	3.7%	12.7%	20.1%	45.5%	1.5%	100.0%
Edirne	N.o.P	8	7	12	12	20	1	60
	%	13.3%	11.7%	20.0%	20.0%	33.3%	1.7%	100.0%
Erzincan	N.o.P	8	2	4	15	69	0	98
	%	8.2%	2.0%	4.1%	15.3%	70.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzurum	N.o.P	3	2	1	17	80	2	105
	%	2.9%	1.9%	1.0%	16.2%	76.2%	1.9%	100.0%

Q17. Religion		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Gaziantep	N.o.P	20	6	19	27	73	1	146
	%	13.7%	4.1%	13.0%	18.5%	50.0%	0.7%	100.0%
Hatay	N.o.P	6	6	19	27	39	3	100
	%	6.0%	6.0%	19.0%	27.0%	39.0%	3.0%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	57	24	60	60	93	1	295
	%	19.3%	8.1%	20.3%	20.3%	31.5%	0.3%	100.0%
Izmir	N.o.P	11	6	36	62	60	1	176
	%	6.2%	3.4%	20.5%	35.2%	34.1%	0.6%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	3	0	4	15	78	0	100
	%	3.0%	0.0%	4.0%	15.0%	78.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Konya	N.o.P	4	3	6	38	122	2	175
	%	2.3%	1.7%	3.4%	21.7%	69.7%	1.1%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	12	7	16	25	41	4	105
	%	11.4%	6.7%	15.2%	23.8%	39.0%	3.8%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	29	7	13	31	36	2	118
	%	24.6%	5.9%	11.0%	26.3%	30.5%	1.7%	100.0%
Nevşehir	N.o.P	10	8	7	19	45	0	89
	%	11.2%	9.0%	7.9%	21.3%	50.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	14	4	13	17	46	1	95
	%	14.7%	4.2%	13.7%	17.9%	48.4%	1.1%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	6	1	18	26	50	2	103
	%	5.8%	1.0%	17.5%	25.2%	48.5%	1.9%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	5	3	12	15	48	1	84
	%	6.0%	3.6%	14.3%	17.9%	57.1%	1.2%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	20	6	11	12	20	1	70
	%	28.6%	8.6%	15.7%	17.1%	28.6%	1.4%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	5	1	9	19	93	1	128
	%	3.9%	0.8%	7.0%	14.8%	72.7%	0.8%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	6	3	2	24	55	0	90
	%	6.7%	3.3%	2.2%	26.7%	61.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	336	131	381	701	1645	32	3226
	%	10.4%	4.1%	11.8%	21.7%	51.0%	1.0%	100.0%

Overall, the proportion of respondents who recognized the importance of religion in life is an aggregate of 72.7% in total. The provinces reporting the highest levels of importance of religion for the youth are Bayburt (94.1%),

Karaman (93%), Erzurum (92.4%), Konya (91.4%). In contrast, areas reporting lower levels of importance of religion are Tunceli (45.7%), Istanbul (51.8%), Edirne (53.3%) and Mersin (56.8%). The following table presents the level of importance of religion with respect to NUTS1 regions.

Table 107. Importance of religion by regions

Q17. Religion		Not important at all	Not important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Mediterranean	N.o.P	62	23	70	137	137	7	436
	%	14.2%	5.3%	16.1%	31.4%	31.4%	1.6%	100.0%
West Anatolia	N.o.P	31	9	36	95	317	6	494
	%	6.3%	1.8%	7.3%	19.2%	64.2%	1.2%	100.0%
West Black Sea	N.o.P	32	11	27	68	187	1	326
	%	9.8%	3.4%	8.3%	20.9%	57.4%	.3%	100.0%
West Marmara	N.o.P	8	7	12	12	20	1	60
	%	13.3%	11.7%	20.0%	20.0%	33.3%	1.7%	100.0%
East Black Sea	N.o.P	5	3	12	15	48	1	84
	%	6.0%	3.6%	14.3%	17.9%	57.1%	1.2%	100.0%
East Marmara	N.o.P	13	3	16	35	82	1	150
	%	8.7%	2.0%	10.7%	23.3%	54.7%	.7%	100.0%
Aegean	N.o.P	23	13	52	87	101	5	281
	%	8.2%	4.6%	18.5%	31.0%	35.9%	1.8%	100.0%
Southeast Anatolia	N.o.P	50	15	36	67	169	3	340
	%	14.7%	4.4%	10.6%	19.7%	49.7%	.9%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	57	24	60	60	93	1	295
	%	19.3%	8.1%	20.3%	20.3%	31.5%	.3%	100.0%
Northeast Anatolia	N.o.P	11	5	8	38	206	2	270
	%	4.1%	1.9%	3.0%	14.1%	76.3%	.7%	100.0%
Central Anatolia	N.o.P	16	9	25	45	95	2	192
	%	8.3%	4.7%	13.0%	23.4%	49.5%	1.0%	100.0%
Middle East Anatolia	N.o.P	28	9	27	42	190	2	298
	%	9.4%	3.0%	9.1%	14.1%	63.8%	.7%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	336	131	381	701	1645	32	3226
	%	10.4%	4.1%	11.8%	21.7%	51.0%	1.0%	100.0%

The table values show that the regions attaching the highest level of importance to religion proportionally are Northeast Anatolia (90.4%), West Anatolia (83.4%) and East Marmara (78%). In contrast, the regions reporting that religion is of a lower level of importance to the youth are Istanbul (51.8%), West Marmara (53.3%) and the Mediterranean (62.8%).

Provinces and regions attaching a higher level of importance to religion are observed to have a relatively low level of economic development, while provinces and regions attaching a relatively lower level of importance to religion are observed to be more developed in terms of economy and prosperity. In other words, there may well be a reverse correlation between the importance of religion and the level of economic development.

This study then explored if there was any variation between the levels of importance attached to environmental protection by the respondents with respect to various provinces, and the findings derived are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 108. Importance of protection of the environment by provinces

Q18. Protection of the environment		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Adana	N.o.P	1	0	3	17	71	0	92
	%	1.1%	0.0%	3.3%	18.5%	77.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	1	1	5	16	36	0	59
	%	1.7%	1.7%	8.5%	27.1%	61.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	1	0	3	16	36	2	58
	%	1.7%	0.0%	5.2%	27.6%	62.1%	3.4%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	5	5	16	42	148	4	220
	%	2.3%	2.3%	7.3%	19.1%	67.3%	1.8%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	2	2	29	44	49	0	126
	%	1.6%	1.6%	23.0%	34.9%	38.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	1	2	5	24	35	0	67
	%	1.5%	3.0%	7.5%	35.8%	52.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	2	3	6	32	57	0	100
	%	2.0%	3.0%	6.0%	32.0%	57.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	2	1	8	39	98	0	148
	%	1.4%	0.7%	5.4%	26.4%	66.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	1	0	1	23	59	0	84
	%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	27.4%	70.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	4	2	9	28	90	0	133
	%	3.0%	1.5%	6.8%	21.1%	67.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Edirne	N.o.P	0	0	1	7	52	0	60
	%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	11.7%	86.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzincan	N.o.P	0	0	2	22	75	0	99
	%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	22.2%	75.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzurum	N.o.P	3	2	5	26	65	3	104
	%	2.9%	1.9%	4.8%	25.0%	62.5%	2.9%	100.0%
Gaziantep	N.o.P	5	2	8	37	94	1	147
	%	3.4%	1.4%	5.4%	25.2%	63.9%	0.7%	100.0%
Hatay	N.o.P	0	0	1	45	54	0	100
	%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	45.0%	54.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	2	4	15	59	211	3	294
	%	0.7%	1.4%	5.1%	20.1%	71.8%	1.0%	100.0%

Q18. Protection of the environment		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Izmir	N.o.P	0	3	22	69	85	0	179
	%	0.0%	1.7%	12.3%	38.5%	47.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	1	0	1	22	76	0	100
	%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	22.0%	76.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Konya	N.o.P	0	1	9	67	99	0	176
	%	0.0%	0.6%	5.1%	38.1%	56.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	3	1	12	40	49	1	106
	%	2.8%	0.9%	11.3%	37.7%	46.2%	0.9%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	0	1	7	22	87	1	118
	%	0.0%	0.8%	5.9%	18.6%	73.7%	0.8%	100.0%
Neveşehir	N.o.P	0	2	5	28	54	0	89
	%	0.0%	2.2%	5.6%	31.5%	60.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	3	1	5	34	51	0	94
	%	3.2%	1.1%	5.3%	36.2%	54.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	1	0	2	44	55	2	104
	%	1.0%	0.0%	1.9%	42.3%	52.9%	1.9%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	1	1	4	24	52	1	83
	%	1.2%	1.2%	4.8%	28.9%	62.7%	1.2%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	1	2	5	13	49	0	70
	%	1.4%	2.9%	7.1%	18.6%	70.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	1	0	6	43	78	0	128
	%	0.8%	0.0%	4.7%	33.6%	60.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	4	1	7	23	56	1	92
	%	4.3%	1.1%	7.6%	25.0%	60.9%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	45	37	202	906	2021	19	3230
	%	1.4%	1.1%	6.3%	28.0%	62.6%	0.6%	100.0%

The respondents appear to be very sensitive toward the importance of protection of the environment. In aggregate, 90.6% of responses indicated that environmental protection was of importance. Within this figure the selection of the “very important” option by 62.6% of the participants shows that they wanted to highlight environmental issues. With respect to the province breakdown, there are no significant variations in the level of importance of environment. However, Antalya reported a relatively low 73.8% in comparison to the mean. Based on these findings, the young people

of Turkey are sensitive to this issue and genuinely care about the environment. This is an important finding because it shows that the new generation is environmentally aware.

The next issue covered is the levels of importance placed on animal rights amongst the youths surveyed with respect to the provinces and the data is presented for each province. It can be assumed that how animals, being part of the nature, are cared about and given attention reflects the level of development in a society.

Table 109. Importance of animal rights by provinces

Q19. Animal rights		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Adana	N.o.P	0	0	1	17	74	0	92
	%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	18.5%	80.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	1	0	2	14	42	0	59
	%	1.7%	0.0%	3.4%	23.7%	71.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	1	0	1	12	42	2	58
	%	1.7%	0.0%	1.7%	20.7%	72.4%	3.4%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	4	2	6	48	156	4	220
	%	1.8%	0.9%	2.7%	21.8%	70.9%	1.8%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	0	2	24	38	62	0	126
	%	0.0%	1.6%	19.0%	30.2%	49.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	1	1	3	20	42	0	67
	%	1.5%	1.5%	4.5%	29.9%	62.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	1	2	7	39	51	0	100
	%	1.0%	2.0%	7.0%	39.0%	51.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	0	1	2	34	113	0	150
	%	0.0%	0.7%	1.3%	22.7%	75.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	1	0	2	16	63	1	83
	%	1.2%	0.0%	2.4%	19.3%	75.9%	1.2%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	1	4	4	23	103	0	135
	%	0.7%	3.0%	3.0%	17.0%	76.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Edirne	N.o.P	0	1	0	6	53	0	60
	%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	10.0%	88.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzincan	N.o.P	1	0	4	14	80	0	99
	%	1.0%	0.0%	4.0%	14.1%	80.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzurum	N.o.P	3	1	4	22	71	3	104
	%	2.9%	1.0%	3.8%	21.2%	68.3%	2.9%	100.0%
Gaziantep	N.o.P	1	1	8	39	98	1	148
	%	0.7%	0.7%	5.4%	26.4%	66.2%	0.7%	100.0%
Hatay	N.o.P	0	0	1	40	59	0	100
	%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	40.0%	59.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	2	2	8	52	230	1	295
	%	0.7%	0.7%	2.7%	17.6%	78.0%	0.3%	100.0%
Izmir	N.o.P	1	4	21	58	95	0	179
	%	0.6%	2.2%	11.7%	32.4%	53.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	1	0	0	24	75	0	100
	%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.0%	75.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Q19. Animal rights		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Konya	N.o.P	0	1	6	71	98	0	176
	%	0.0%	0.6%	3.4%	40.3%	55.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	4	1	4	27	69	1	106
	%	3.8%	0.9%	3.8%	25.5%	65.1%	0.9%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	0	1	2	20	94	2	119
	%	0.0%	0.8%	1.7%	16.8%	79.0%	1.7%	100.0%
Nevşehir	N.o.P	1	0	3	22	64	0	90
	%	1.1%	0.0%	3.3%	24.4%	71.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	1	0	4	15	74	1	95
	%	1.1%	0.0%	4.2%	15.8%	77.9%	1.1%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	1	1	5	32	63	2	104
	%	1.0%	1.0%	4.8%	30.8%	60.6%	1.9%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	0	2	1	14	67	0	84
	%	0.0%	2.4%	1.2%	16.7%	79.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	0	1	3	14	52	0	70
	%	0.0%	1.4%	4.3%	20.0%	74.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	2	0	11	33	82	0	128
	%	1.6%	0.0%	8.6%	25.8%	64.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	2	0	6	14	70	0	92
	%	2.2%	0.0%	6.5%	15.2%	76.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	30	28	143	778	2242	18	3239
	%	0.9%	0.9%	4.4%	24.0%	69.2%	0.6%	100.0%

The young people surveyed demonstrated great sensitivity around animal rights, and this reflected their concerns about the environment as outlined above. In other words, overall, 93.2% of respondents find animal rights important and/or very important. There are no significant variations between the provinces. In other words, the

youth across Turkey appear to be sensitive about animal rights. Then, we explored the views of the respondents about the importance of education throughout the provinces surveyed with respect to the provinces, and the relevant findings are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 110. Importance of being educated by provinces

Q20. Being educated		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Adana	N.o.P	1	2	7	25	57	0	92
	%	1.1%	2.2%	7.6%	27.2%	62.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	3	0	2	10	44	0	59
	%	5.1%	0.0%	3.4%	16.9%	74.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	1	0	0	9	46	2	58
	%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	15.5%	79.3%	3.4%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	4	3	10	30	169	4	220
	%	1.8%	1.4%	4.5%	13.6%	76.8%	1.8%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	0	2	14	42	67	1	126
	%	0.0%	1.6%	11.1%	33.3%	53.2%	0.8%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	1	1	3	10	52	0	67
	%	1.5%	1.5%	4.5%	14.9%	77.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	0	1	8	16	75	0	100
	%	0.0%	1.0%	8.0%	16.0%	75.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	0	1	2	24	122	1	150
	%	0.0%	0.7%	1.3%	16.0%	81.3%	0.7%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	0	0	4	8	71	0	83
	%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	9.6%	85.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	3	2	1	13	116	0	135
	%	2.2%	1.5%	0.7%	9.6%	85.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Edirne	N.o.P	0	0	7	13	40	0	60
	%	0.0%	0.0%	11.7%	21.7%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzincan	N.o.P	1	0	2	13	83	0	99
	%	1.0%	0.0%	2.0%	13.1%	83.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzurum	N.o.P	0	2	4	17	77	3	103
	%	0.0%	1.9%	3.9%	16.5%	74.8%	2.9%	100.0%
Gaziantep	N.o.P	2	0	3	25	114	3	147
	%	1.4%	0.0%	2.0%	17.0%	77.6%	2.0%	100.0%
Hatay	N.o.P	1	1	5	36	57	0	100
	%	1.0%	1.0%	5.0%	36.0%	57.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	1	2	10	43	237	1	294
	%	0.3%	0.7%	3.4%	14.6%	80.6%	0.3%	100.0%
Izmir	N.o.P	1	1	25	58	94	0	179
	%	0.6%	0.6%	14.0%	32.4%	52.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	1	1	6	19	73	0	100
	%	1.0%	1.0%	6.0%	19.0%	73.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Q20. Being educated		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Konya	N.o.P	1	3	11	58	103	0	176
	%	0.6%	1.7%	6.2%	33.0%	58.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	4	2	10	21	67	1	105
	%	3.8%	1.9%	9.5%	20.0%	63.8%	1.0%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	1	1	7	18	91	1	119
	%	0.8%	0.8%	5.9%	15.1%	76.5%	0.8%	100.0%
Nevşehir	N.o.P	0	2	5	26	56	1	90
	%	0.0%	2.2%	5.6%	28.9%	62.2%	1.1%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	2	0	4	16	72	1	95
	%	2.1%	0.0%	4.2%	16.8%	75.8%	1.1%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	2	3	5	30	62	2	104
	%	1.9%	2.9%	4.8%	28.8%	59.6%	1.9%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	1	0	8	15	60	0	84
	%	1.2%	0.0%	9.5%	17.9%	71.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	0	0	3	8	59	0	70
	%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	11.4%	84.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	0	1	10	28	89	0	128
	%	0.0%	0.8%	7.8%	21.9%	69.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	3	0	2	16	71	0	92
	%	3.3%	0.0%	2.2%	17.4%	77.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	34	31	178	647	2324	21	3235
	%	1.1%	1.0%	5.5%	20.0%	71.8%	0.6%	100.0%

Almost all the Turkish youths (91.8%) that participated in the research ranked being educated as important - very important. No significant variations were observed between the provinces on this issue. In other words, the Turkish youth stated that education was important-very important across the board, without any distinction between

provinces and regions. Below, a table is presented containing the values by each province detailing the level of importance of being "ethical" for the Turkish youth. As widely known, morality is regarded as the most important value in any social system. This is a key issue, because a society in which ethical values are absent or low, cannot maintain peaceful and healthy social structures.

Table 111. Importance of being ethical by provinces

Q21. Being ethical		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Adana	N.o.P	1	0	4	18	69	0	92
	%	1.1%	0.0%	4.3%	19.6%	75.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	0	0	0	10	49	0	59
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.9%	83.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	1	0	0	9	46	2	58
	%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	15.5%	79.3%	3.4%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	5	1	4	30	175	5	220
	%	2.3%	0.5%	1.8%	13.6%	79.5%	2.3%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	0	0	6	44	73	2	125
	%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	35.2%	58.4%	1.6%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	0	0	0	11	56	0	67
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.4%	83.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	0	0	2	7	91	0	100
	%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	7.0%	91.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	0	1	2	17	129	1	150
	%	0.0%	0.7%	1.3%	11.3%	86.0%	0.7%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	0	0	2	5	77	0	84
	%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	6.0%	91.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	2	0	4	14	114	1	135
	%	1.5%	0.0%	3.0%	10.4%	84.4%	0.7%	100.0%
Edirne	N.o.P	0	0	1	5	54	0	60
	%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	8.3%	90.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzincan	N.o.P	2	0	0	10	87	0	99
	%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.1%	87.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzurum	N.o.P	1	1	3	10	85	3	103
	%	1.0%	1.0%	2.9%	9.7%	82.5%	2.9%	100.0%
Gaziantep	N.o.P	0	0	3	20	124	1	148
	%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	13.5%	83.8%	0.7%	100.0%
Hatay	N.o.P	0	0	0	18	82	0	100
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.0%	82.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	3	1	11	42	238	0	295
	%	1.0%	0.3%	3.7%	14.2%	80.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Izmir	N.o.P	0	0	11	64	103	0	178
	%	0.0%	0.0%	6.2%	36.0%	57.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	1	0	1	9	89	0	100
	%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	9.0%	89.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Q21. Being ethical		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Konya	N.o.P	0	0	5	28	142	1	176
	%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	15.9%	80.7%	0.6%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	3	2	7	19	73	2	106
	%	2.8%	1.9%	6.6%	17.9%	68.9%	1.9%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	0	0	3	16	99	1	119
	%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	13.4%	83.2%	0.8%	100.0%
Nevşehir	N.o.P	0	1	7	19	62	1	90
	%	0.0%	1.1%	7.8%	21.1%	68.9%	1.1%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	2	0	2	11	78	2	95
	%	2.1%	0.0%	2.1%	11.6%	82.1%	2.1%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	0	0	2	21	79	2	104
	%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	20.2%	76.0%	1.9%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	1	0	1	14	68	0	84
	%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	16.7%	81.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	1	0	0	9	59	0	69
	%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	13.0%	85.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	1	0	0	19	108	0	128
	%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	14.8%	84.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	1	0	1	10	80	0	92
	%	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	10.9%	87.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	25	7	82	509	2589	24	3236
	%	0.8%	0.2%	2.5%	15.7%	80.0%	0.7%	100.0%

The values outlined in the table above, taken as a whole, highlight that the younger generation is very sensitive about “being ethical”. In other words, 95.7% of the youth across Turkey stated that being ethical was important-very important. There are no significant variations between these values with respect to the provinces. In short, the Turkish youth stated without any distinction

of provinces and regions, that being ethical was important.

Just as in being ethical, we then explored the importance the youths attached to “being honest/honesty” with respect to the provinces and again concluded that there was no significant variation at the provincial level. The related findings are presented in the table below.

Table 112. Importance of being honest/honesty by provinces

Q22. Being honest/honesty		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Adana	N.o.P	1	0	1	19	71	0	92
	%	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	20.7%	77.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	0	1	1	11	46	0	59
	%	0.0%	1.7%	1.7%	18.6%	78.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	1	0	0	6	49	2	58
	%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	10.3%	84.5%	3.4%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	3	3	4	21	182	6	219
	%	1.4%	1.4%	1.8%	9.6%	83.1%	2.7%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	0	0	5	42	77	1	125
	%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	33.6%	61.6%	0.8%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	0	0	1	9	57	0	67
	%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	13.4%	85.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	0	0	0	7	91	0	98
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	92.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	0	1	0	14	135	0	150
	%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	9.3%	90.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	0	0	0	3	80	0	83
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	96.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	1	0	2	11	119	0	133
	%	0.8%	0.0%	1.5%	8.3%	89.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Edirne	N.o.P	0	0	0	3	57	0	60
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	95.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzincan	N.o.P	1	0	0	11	87	0	99
	%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	87.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzurum	N.o.P	3	1	2	8	89	2	105
	%	2.9%	1.0%	1.9%	7.6%	84.8%	1.9%	100.0%
Gaziantep	N.o.P	1	0	5	20	120	2	148
	%	0.7%	0.0%	3.4%	13.5%	81.1%	1.4%	100.0%
Hatay	N.o.P	0	0	0	19	81	0	100
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.0%	81.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	1	2	3	39	249	0	294
	%	0.3%	0.7%	1.0%	13.3%	84.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Izmir	N.o.P	0	0	8	52	119	0	179
	%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	29.1%	66.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	2	0	2	5	91	0	100
	%	2.0%	0.0%	2.0%	5.0%	91.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Q22. Being honest/honesty		Not important at all	Not important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Konya	N.o.P	1	0	4	29	141	1	176
	%	0.6%	0.0%	2.3%	16.5%	80.1%	0.6%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	2	1	4	25	72	2	106
	%	1.9%	0.9%	3.8%	23.6%	67.9%	1.9%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	2	0	1	16	98	2	119
	%	1.7%	0.0%	0.8%	13.4%	82.4%	1.7%	100.0%
Nevşehir	N.o.P	0	2	1	17	69	1	90
	%	0.0%	2.2%	1.1%	18.9%	76.7%	1.1%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	0	0	1	7	85	2	95
	%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	7.4%	89.5%	2.1%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	0	1	1	21	79	2	104
	%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	20.2%	76.0%	1.9%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	1	1	0	15	67	0	84
	%	1.2%	1.2%	0.0%	17.9%	79.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	2	0	1	9	57	1	70
	%	2.9%	0.0%	1.4%	12.9%	81.4%	1.4%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	2	0	0	20	105	0	127
	%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	15.7%	82.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	1	1	0	10	80	0	92
	%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	10.9%	87.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	25	14	47	469	2653	24	3232
	%	0.8%	0.4%	1.5%	14.5%	82.1%	0.7%	100.0%

An analysis of the values in the table above shows that “being honest/honesty” is of great importance to the Turkish youth. In other words, 96.6% of the Turkish youth stated that being honest in life was important - very important.

In addition, no significant variation was observed between the levels of importance of being honest with respect to the provinces surveyed. In short, the Turkish youth across the country stated here that the quality of “being honest” was important-very important for an individual and their life,

which evidences a commitment to ethical values amongst the younger generation.

The table below presents the results on “how important Atatürk is to them (the youth)”, as well as the data from the responses received across the provinces. Atatürk is discussed widely on both political and socio-cultural platforms in Turkey, and whilst some strongly marginalize - criticize him, others view Atatürk as a national treasure who personifies all cherished national values. An analysis was conducted to check for whether there were any significant variations between their views on the importance of Atatürk with respect to the provinces.

Table 113. Importance of Atatürk by provinces

Q23. Atatürk		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Adana	N.o.P	1	0	5	10	75	1	92
	%	1.1%	0.0%	5.4%	10.9%	81.5%	1.1%	100.0%
Adıyaman	N.o.P	5	1	5	14	33	1	59
	%	8.5%	1.7%	8.5%	23.7%	55.9%	1.7%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	0	0	2	3	51	2	58
	%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	5.2%	87.9%	3.4%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	9	3	17	29	155	4	217
	%	4.1%	1.4%	7.8%	13.4%	71.4%	1.8%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	6	1	15	26	76	1	125
	%	4.8%	0.8%	12.0%	20.8%	60.8%	0.8%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	5	1	4	17	39	0	66
	%	7.6%	1.5%	6.1%	25.8%	59.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	18	8	21	29	23	1	100
	%	18.0%	8.0%	21.0%	29.0%	23.0%	1.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	1	1	11	20	116	1	150
	%	0.7%	0.7%	7.3%	13.3%	77.3%	0.7%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	0	1	7	15	61	0	84
	%	0.0%	1.2%	8.3%	17.9%	72.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	15	3	17	28	69	3	135
	%	11.1%	2.2%	12.6%	20.7%	51.1%	2.2%	100.0%
Edirne	N.o.P	0	1	5	14	40	0	60
	%	0.0%	1.7%	8.3%	23.3%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzincan	N.o.P	1	1	2	11	83	1	99
	%	1.0%	1.0%	2.0%	11.1%	83.8%	1.0%	100.0%
Erzurum	N.o.P	5	3	11	19	63	4	105
	%	4.8%	2.9%	10.5%	18.1%	60.0%	3.8%	100.0%
Gaziantep	N.o.P	3	4	11	23	100	5	146
	%	2.1%	2.7%	7.5%	15.8%	68.5%	3.4%	100.0%
Hatay	N.o.P	0	0	3	15	82	0	100
	%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	15.0%	82.0%	0.0%	100.0%
İstanbul	N.o.P	5	4	18	44	223	1	295
	%	1.7%	1.4%	6.1%	14.9%	75.6%	0.3%	100.0%
İzmir	N.o.P	4	1	11	44	119	0	179
	%	2.2%	0.6%	6.1%	24.6%	66.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	4	2	13	22	56	3	100
	%	4.0%	2.0%	13.0%	22.0%	56.0%	3.0%	100.0%

Q23. Atatürk		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Konya	N.o.P	12	3	19	64	76	2	176
	%	6.8%	1.7%	10.8%	36.4%	43.2%	1.1%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	3	3	1	9	85	3	104
	%	2.9%	2.9%	1.0%	8.7%	81.7%	2.9%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	1	0	5	12	97	3	118
	%	0.8%	0.0%	4.2%	10.2%	82.2%	2.5%	100.0%
Nevşehir	N.o.P	4	1	1	11	70	3	90
	%	4.4%	1.1%	1.1%	12.2%	77.8%	3.3%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	3	0	9	19	63	1	95
	%	3.2%	0.0%	9.5%	20.0%	66.3%	1.1%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	2	2	13	32	49	6	104
	%	1.9%	1.9%	12.5%	30.8%	47.1%	5.8%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	1	0	8	15	59	0	83
	%	1.2%	0.0%	9.6%	18.1%	71.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	16	3	7	18	21	4	69
	%	23.2%	4.3%	10.1%	26.1%	30.4%	5.8%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	29	11	27	40	19	2	128
	%	22.7%	8.6%	21.1%	31.2%	14.8%	1.6%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	0	0	6	11	74	1	92
	%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%	12.0%	80.4%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	153	58	274	614	2077	53	3229
	%	4.7%	1.8%	8.5%	19.0%	64.3%	1.6%	100.0%

As for the level of importance attached to Atatürk overall, 83.3% of respondents stated that Atatürk was important-very important to them. Within this aggregate figure, the proportion of those who stated that “Atatürk is very important to me” is 64.3%. In short, we can conclude that Atatürk is important to the Turkish youth.

Some variation was found in the level of importance of Atatürk between the provinces. For example, those who said “Atatürk is important-very important to me” is 46% in Van, 52% in Bitlis, 56.5% in Tunceli, while it is above 90% in many provinces, primarily Zonguldak, Mersin, Manisa, İzmir, Hatay, Erzincan, Adana and Amasya.

Similarly, another topic explored during the research is the levels of importance to the Turkish youth of “being a Turk” with respect to the provinces covered. In other words,

we looked at how important being a Turk was to the Turkish youth by provinces. The related data is presented in the following table.

Table 114. Importance of being a Turk by provinces

Q24. Being a Turk		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Adana	N.o.P	5	4	17	19	46	1	92
	%	5.4%	4.3%	18.5%	20.7%	50.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	6	0	12	7	29	2	56
	%	10.7%	0.0%	21.4%	12.5%	51.8%	3.6%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	2	1	7	11	37	0	58
	%	3.4%	1.7%	12.1%	19.0%	63.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	9	11	22	37	136	4	219
	%	4.1%	5.0%	10.0%	16.9%	62.1%	1.8%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	6	4	17	54	42	1	124
	%	4.8%	3.2%	13.7%	43.5%	33.9%	0.8%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	6	3	4	6	48	0	67
	%	9.0%	4.5%	6.0%	9.0%	71.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	20	12	22	16	28	2	100
	%	20.0%	12.0%	22.0%	16.0%	28.0%	2.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	8	6	13	27	96	0	150
	%	5.3%	4.0%	8.7%	18.0%	64.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	2	2	5	11	64	0	84
	%	2.4%	2.4%	6.0%	13.1%	76.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	39	7	21	21	45	2	135
	%	28.9%	5.2%	15.6%	15.6%	33.3%	1.5%	100.0%
Edirne	N.o.P	0	1	15	19	24	1	60
	%	0.0%	1.7%	25.0%	31.7%	40.0%	1.7%	100.0%
Erzincan	N.o.P	4	0	5	6	84	0	99
	%	4.0%	0.0%	5.1%	6.1%	84.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzurum	N.o.P	7	2	7	11	72	4	103
	%	6.8%	1.9%	6.8%	10.7%	69.9%	3.9%	100.0%
Gaziantep	N.o.P	17	3	23	29	74	2	148
	%	11.5%	2.0%	15.5%	19.6%	50.0%	1.4%	100.0%

Q24. Being a Turk		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Hatay	N.o.P	3	9	13	26	48	1	100
	%	3.0%	9.0%	13.0%	26.0%	48.0%	1.0%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	32	17	50	62	133	0	294
	%	10.9%	5.8%	17.0%	21.1%	45.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Izmir	N.o.P	6	14	25	57	75	1	178
	%	3.4%	7.9%	14.0%	32.0%	42.1%	0.6%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	3	2	15	15	62	3	100
	%	3.0%	2.0%	15.0%	15.0%	62.0%	3.0%	100.0%
Konya	N.o.P	4	3	21	48	98	2	176
	%	2.3%	1.7%	11.9%	27.3%	55.7%	1.1%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	5	1	20	17	61	1	105
	%	4.8%	1.0%	19.0%	16.2%	58.1%	1.0%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	17	8	14	18	59	3	119
	%	14.3%	6.7%	11.8%	15.1%	49.6%	2.5%	100.0%
Nevşehir	N.o.P	3	3	11	17	53	2	89
	%	3.4%	3.4%	12.4%	19.1%	59.6%	2.2%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	6	5	9	15	58	2	95
	%	6.3%	5.3%	9.5%	15.8%	61.1%	2.1%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	5	0	19	26	50	4	104
	%	4.8%	0.0%	18.3%	25.0%	48.1%	3.8%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	2	1	7	13	59	1	83
	%	2.4%	1.2%	8.4%	15.7%	71.1%	1.2%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	27	5	14	6	12	4	68
	%	39.7%	7.4%	20.6%	8.8%	17.6%	5.9%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	42	8	27	23	25	3	128
	%	32.8%	6.2%	21.1%	18.0%	19.5%	2.3%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	8	2	4	10	67	1	92
	%	8.7%	2.2%	4.3%	10.9%	72.8%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	294	134	439	627	1685	47	3226
	%	9.1%	4.2%	13.6%	19.4%	52.2%	1.5%	100.0%

The level of importance of “being a Turk” for the respondents was found to be 71.6% as an overall total. In other words, close to

three quarters of the Turkish youth surveyed in general stated that “being a Turk is important-very important to me.” The findings

by provinces show that there are significant variations between the proportions of those who stated, “being a Turk is important-very important to me.” For example, it is as low as 26.4% for Tunceli, 37.5% for Van and 44% for Bitlis. However, in other provinces, we derived values equal to 65% and above on average.

Another topic explored is how important “being a Muslim” is to the respondents in this research with respect to the provinces. In other words, the respondents were asked how important being a Muslim was to them. Their responses are presented by provinces in the following table.

Table 115. Importance of being a Muslim by provinces

Q25. Being a Muslim		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Adana	N.o.P	11	7	19	18	36	1	92
	%	12.0%	7.6%	20.7%	19.6%	39.1%	1.1%	100.0%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	8	2	3	10	37	0	60
	%	13.3%	3.3%	5.0%	16.7%	61.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	7	2	11	14	24	0	58
	%	12.1%	3.4%	19.0%	24.1%	41.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	20	10	26	33	126	5	220
	%	9.1%	4.5%	11.8%	15.0%	57.3%	2.3%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	15	2	22	43	41	1	124
	%	12.1%	1.6%	17.7%	34.7%	33.1%	0.8%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	0	2	3	10	52	0	67
	%	0.0%	3.0%	4.5%	14.9%	77.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	3	1	7	8	81	0	100
	%	3.0%	1.0%	7.0%	8.0%	81.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	11	0	22	30	85	1	149
	%	7.4%	0.0%	14.8%	20.1%	57.0%	0.7%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	3	1	5	13	62	0	84
	%	3.6%	1.2%	6.0%	15.5%	73.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	24	8	20	14	67	1	134
	%	17.9%	6.0%	14.9%	10.4%	50.0%	0.7%	100.0%
Edirne	N.o.P	9	5	14	10	21	1	60
	%	15.0%	8.3%	23.3%	16.7%	35.0%	1.7%	100.0%
Erzincan	N.o.P	5	5	7	8	74	0	99
	%	5.1%	5.1%	7.1%	8.1%	74.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzurum	N.o.P	4	1	7	11	78	2	103
	%	3.9%	1.0%	6.8%	10.7%	75.7%	1.9%	100.0%

Q25. Being a Muslim		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Gaziantep	N.o.P	21	9	22	20	71	3	146
	%	14.4%	6.2%	15.1%	13.7%	48.6%	2.1%	100.0%
Hatay	N.o.P	7	10	19	23	38	3	100
	%	7.0%	10.0%	19.0%	23.0%	38.0%	3.0%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	59	22	60	51	102	1	295
	%	20.0%	7.5%	20.3%	17.3%	34.6%	0.3%	100.0%
Izmir	N.o.P	13	13	31	48	73	1	179
	%	7.3%	7.3%	17.3%	26.8%	40.8%	0.6%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	4	2	3	15	74	1	99
	%	4.0%	2.0%	3.0%	15.2%	74.7%	1.0%	100.0%
Konya	N.o.P	5	3	8	30	128	1	175
	%	2.9%	1.7%	4.6%	17.1%	73.1%	0.6%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	10	6	20	22	44	4	106
	%	9.4%	5.7%	18.9%	20.8%	41.5%	3.8%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	30	7	21	21	38	2	119
	%	25.2%	5.9%	17.6%	17.6%	31.9%	1.7%	100.0%
Nevşehir	N.o.P	8	2	15	21	42	2	90
	%	8.9%	2.2%	16.7%	23.3%	46.7%	2.2%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	18	4	11	14	47	0	94
	%	19.1%	4.3%	11.7%	14.9%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	5	5	17	29	46	2	104
	%	4.8%	4.8%	16.3%	27.9%	44.2%	1.9%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	4	5	11	13	50	1	84
	%	4.8%	6.0%	13.1%	15.5%	59.5%	1.2%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	24	8	11	5	20	2	70
	%	34.3%	11.4%	15.7%	7.1%	28.6%	2.9%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	8	2	6	29	82	1	128
	%	6.2%	1.6%	4.7%	22.7%	64.1%	0.8%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	9	2	6	18	56	1	92
	%	9.8%	2.2%	6.5%	19.6%	60.9%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	345	146	427	581	1695	37	3231
	%	10.7%	4.5%	13.2%	18.0%	52.5%	1.1%	100.0%

As for the level of importance attached to “being a Muslim” overall, 70.5% of respondents responded that “being a Muslim is important-very important to me.” When we look at this issue at a provincial level, the respective proportions of those who responded “being a Muslim is not important-not important to me at all” are 45.7% in Tunceli, 31.1% in Mersin, 27.5%

in Istanbul, 23.9% in Diyarbakır, 23.4% in Samsun, 23.3% in Edirne and 20.6% in Gaziantep.

The next topic analyzed is the levels of importance of the Turkish Flag to the youth of Turkey with respect to the provinces surveyed. The responses were collated and analyzed, and the values presented in the following table.

Table 116. Importance of the Turkish Flag by provinces

Q26. Turkish Flag		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Adana	N.o.P	1	1	6	20	64	0	92
	%	1.1%	1.1%	6.5%	21.7%	69.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	1	0	3	7	49	0	60
	%	1.7%	0.0%	5.0%	11.7%	81.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	0	0	3	8	46	1	58
	%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%	13.8%	79.3%	1.7%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	1	0	7	25	184	3	220
	%	0.5%	0.0%	3.2%	11.4%	83.6%	1.4%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	2	1	6	36	75	4	124
	%	1.6%	0.8%	4.8%	29.0%	60.5%	3.2%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	1	1	4	6	55	0	67
	%	1.5%	1.5%	6.0%	9.0%	82.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	3	0	5	18	74	0	100
	%	3.0%	0.0%	5.0%	18.0%	74.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	4	0	3	13	129	0	149
	%	2.7%	0.0%	2.0%	8.7%	86.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	0	0	3	6	75	0	84
	%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	7.1%	89.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	16	5	16	15	81	2	135
	%	11.9%	3.7%	11.9%	11.1%	60.0%	1.5%	100.0%
Edirne	N.o.P	0	2	6	25	27	0	60
	%	0.0%	3.3%	10.0%	41.7%	45.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzincan	N.o.P	1	1	3	4	90	0	99
	%	1.0%	1.0%	3.0%	4.0%	90.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzurum	N.o.P	1	0	3	4	93	4	105
	%	1.0%	0.0%	2.9%	3.8%	88.6%	3.8%	100.0%

Q26. Turkish Flag		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Gaziantep	N.o.P	3	0	7	23	113	2	148
	%	2.0%	0.0%	4.7%	15.5%	76.4%	1.4%	100.0%
Hatay	N.o.P	0	0	4	28	68	0	100
	%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	28.0%	68.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	15	2	30	52	195	0	294
	%	5.1%	0.7%	10.2%	17.7%	66.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Izmir	N.o.P	2	5	11	55	106	0	179
	%	1.1%	2.8%	6.1%	30.7%	59.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	2	0	2	10	84	2	100
	%	2.0%	0.0%	2.0%	10.0%	84.0%	2.0%	100.0%
Konya	N.o.P	0	1	4	34	134	2	175
	%	0.0%	0.6%	2.3%	19.4%	76.6%	1.1%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	3	1	3	19	78	2	106
	%	2.8%	0.9%	2.8%	17.9%	73.6%	1.9%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	4	0	11	21	81	2	119
	%	3.4%	0.0%	9.2%	17.6%	68.1%	1.7%	100.0%
Nevşehir	N.o.P	1	1	3	14	70	1	90
	%	1.1%	1.1%	3.3%	15.6%	77.8%	1.1%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	3	1	2	13	75	1	95
	%	3.2%	1.1%	2.1%	13.7%	78.9%	1.1%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	0	0	5	29	68	2	104
	%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	27.9%	65.4%	1.9%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	0	0	2	10	72	0	84
	%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	11.9%	85.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	18	4	11	12	22	3	70
	%	25.7%	5.7%	15.7%	17.1%	31.4%	4.3%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	12	4	5	26	77	4	128
	%	9.4%	3.1%	3.9%	20.3%	60.2%	3.1%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	1	2	3	10	75	1	92
	%	1.1%	2.2%	3.3%	10.9%	81.5%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	95	32	171	543	2360	36	3237
	%	2.9%	1.0%	5.3%	16.8%	72.9%	1.1%	100.0%

In response to the question, “how important is the Turkish Flag to you?” 89.7% in total responded, “the Turkish Flag is important-very important to me.” An analysis of the responses by provinces shows that there are

no significant variations between the levels of importance of the Turkish Flag with respect to the provinces. Only Tunceli (48.5%) and Diyarbakır (71.1%) appear to attach a lower level of importance to the Turkish Flag than

other provinces. The respondents were also asked how important the State of the Republic of Turkey was to them, and

the topic was also analyzed by provinces. The related findings are presented in the table below.

Table 117. Importance of the State of the Republic of Turkey by provinces

Q27. The State of the Republic of Turkey		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Adana	N.o.P	1	0	4	19	68	0	92
	%	1.1%	0.0%	4.3%	20.7%	73.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	4	3	3	6	42	1	59
	%	6.8%	5.1%	5.1%	10.2%	71.2%	1.7%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	0	0	4	9	44	1	58
	%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	15.5%	75.9%	1.7%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	0	1	8	27	181	2	219
	%	0.0%	0.5%	3.7%	12.3%	82.6%	0.9%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	2	2	7	41	71	1	124
	%	1.6%	1.6%	5.6%	33.1%	57.3%	0.8%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	0	2	4	6	55	0	67
	%	0.0%	3.0%	6.0%	9.0%	82.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	3	1	4	25	66	1	100
	%	3.0%	1.0%	4.0%	25.0%	66.0%	1.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	5	1	3	19	122	0	150
	%	3.3%	0.7%	2.0%	12.7%	81.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	0	0	2	8	73	0	83
	%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	9.6%	88.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	13	3	25	15	75	4	135
	%	9.6%	2.2%	18.5%	11.1%	55.6%	3.0%	100.0%
Edirne	N.o.P	0	0	9	24	27	0	60
	%	0.0%	0.0%	15.0%	40.0%	45.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzincan	N.o.P	1	1	3	7	86	1	99
	%	1.0%	1.0%	3.0%	7.1%	86.9%	1.0%	100.0%
Erzurum	N.o.P	3	2	3	7	86	4	105
	%	2.9%	1.9%	2.9%	6.7%	81.9%	3.8%	100.0%
Gaziantep	N.o.P	7	1	7	24	107	2	148
	%	4.7%	0.7%	4.7%	16.2%	72.3%	1.4%	100.0%
Hatay	N.o.P	2	0	7	18	73	0	100
	%	2.0%	0.0%	7.0%	18.0%	73.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Q27. The State of the Republic of Turkey		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Istanbul	N.o.P	19	6	32	54	183	1	295
	%	6.4%	2.0%	10.8%	18.3%	62.0%	0.3%	100.0%
Izmir	N.o.P	3	4	16	58	98	0	179
	%	1.7%	2.2%	8.9%	32.4%	54.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	1	1	4	10	82	2	100
	%	1.0%	1.0%	4.0%	10.0%	82.0%	2.0%	100.0%
Konya	N.o.P	2	1	4	37	129	3	176
	%	1.1%	0.6%	2.3%	21.0%	73.3%	1.7%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	4	4	9	17	67	5	106
	%	3.8%	3.8%	8.5%	16.0%	63.2%	4.7%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	7	0	12	21	77	2	119
	%	5.9%	0.0%	10.1%	17.6%	64.7%	1.7%	100.0%
Nevşehir	N.o.P	1	1	6	21	60	1	90
	%	1.1%	1.1%	6.7%	23.3%	66.7%	1.1%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	4	0	2	13	74	2	95
	%	4.2%	0.0%	2.1%	13.7%	77.9%	2.1%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	0	1	6	22	73	2	104
	%	0.0%	1.0%	5.8%	21.2%	70.2%	1.9%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	0	1	2	12	69	0	84
	%	0.0%	1.2%	2.4%	14.3%	82.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	15	6	9	15	23	2	70
	%	21.4%	8.6%	12.9%	21.4%	32.9%	2.9%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	13	2	9	30	71	3	128
	%	10.2%	1.6%	7.0%	23.4%	55.5%	2.3%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	3	1	5	10	71	1	91
	%	3.3%	1.1%	5.5%	11.0%	78.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	113	45	209	575	2253	41	3236
	%	3.5%	1.4%	6.5%	17.8%	69.6%	1.3%	100.0%

A significant majority of the research respondents, 87.4%, in total responded that the State of the Republic of Turkey was important-very important to them. Views on this topic appear not to significantly vary between the provinces. Again, only two provinces, Tunceli (54.3%) and Diyarbakır (66.7%) demonstrated a lower level of

importance compared to other provinces. In conclusion, we can suggest that the State of the Republic of Turkey is important to the majority of the Turkish youth.

Another topic explored is the levels of trust in the “politicians” in Turkey, again, with respect to the provinces. In other words, the

respondents were asked how much they trusted them, and their responses were analyzed by province. The related findings are presented in the table below.

Table 118. Trust in politicians by provinces

Q41. Politicians		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	Total
Adana	N.o.P	51	23	15	2	0	1	92
	%	55.4%	25.0%	16.3%	2.2%	0.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	42	8	8	0	1	0	59
	%	71.2%	13.6%	13.6%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	37	12	2	3	1	2	57
	%	64.9%	21.1%	3.5%	5.3%	1.8%	3.5%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	135	30	30	8	6	5	214
	%	63.1%	14.0%	14.0%	3.7%	2.8%	2.3%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	57	40	19	2	1	6	125
	%	45.6%	32.0%	15.2%	1.6%	0.8%	4.8%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	38	16	11	1	0	1	67
	%	56.7%	23.9%	16.4%	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	59	21	11	2	0	7	100
	%	59.0%	21.0%	11.0%	2.0%	0.0%	7.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	90	26	21	6	0	4	147
	%	61.2%	17.7%	14.3%	4.1%	0.0%	2.7%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	47	14	18	2	2	0	83
	%	56.6%	16.9%	21.7%	2.4%	2.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	93	15	14	4	1	7	134
	%	69.4%	11.2%	10.4%	3.0%	0.7%	5.2%	100.0%
Edirne	N.o.P	20	24	15	1	0	0	60
	%	33.3%	40.0%	25.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzincan	N.o.P	40	19	18	6	5	11	99
	%	40.4%	19.2%	18.2%	6.1%	5.1%	11.1%	100.0%
Erzurum	N.o.P	52	19	23	2	5	2	103
	%	50.5%	18.4%	22.3%	1.9%	4.9%	1.9%	100.0%
Gaziantep	N.o.P	100	20	20	2	0	5	147
	%	68.0%	13.6%	13.6%	1.4%	0.0%	3.4%	100.0%
Hatay	N.o.P	63	22	11	0	0	4	100
	%	63.0%	22.0%	11.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	100.0%

Q41. Politicians		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	Total
Istanbul	N.o.P	182	64	40	3	0	5	294
	%	61.9%	21.8%	13.6%	1.0%	0.0%	1.7%	100.0%
Izmir	N.o.P	85	53	36	3	2	0	179
	%	47.5%	29.6%	20.1%	1.7%	1.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	41	19	29	6	1	4	100
	%	41.0%	19.0%	29.0%	6.0%	1.0%	4.0%	100.0%
Konya	N.o.P	83	44	36	2	1	10	176
	%	47.2%	25.0%	20.5%	1.1%	0.6%	5.7%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	60	20	15	1	1	9	106
	%	56.6%	18.9%	14.2%	0.9%	0.9%	8.5%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	83	14	16	1	0	4	118
	%	70.3%	11.9%	13.6%	0.8%	0.0%	3.4%	100.0%
Nevşehir	N.o.P	43	22	15	2	2	6	90
	%	47.8%	24.4%	16.7%	2.2%	2.2%	6.7%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	56	14	14	7	2	2	95
	%	58.9%	14.7%	14.7%	7.4%	2.1%	2.1%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	47	24	28	2	0	3	104
	%	45.2%	23.1%	26.9%	1.9%	0.0%	2.9%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	49	16	12	3	1	3	84
	%	58.3%	19.0%	14.3%	3.6%	1.2%	3.6%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	39	14	13	1	2	0	69
	%	56.5%	20.3%	18.8%	1.4%	2.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	69	26	26	6	0	1	128
	%	53.9%	20.3%	20.3%	4.7%	0.0%	0.8%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	46	25	13	5	3	0	92
	%	50.0%	27.2%	14.1%	5.4%	3.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	1807	664	529	83	37	102	3222
	%	56.1%	20.6%	16.4%	2.6%	1.1%	3.2%	100.0%

An analysis of the above table values shows that 76.7% of the youth either do not trust or do not trust politicians at all in Turkey, across all cities surveyed. This percentage appears to be rather high, given that politicians are decision makers and policy makers who have considerable influence on the future of the country. Such a high level of distrust requires further consideration.

In terms of the various provinces, there is no significant variation. In other words, the levels of trust or distrust in politicians are close to each other across all provinces. The highest proportion of 'trust (politicians) - trust (politicians) very much' was expressed by the respondents from Erzincan with 11.2%. Then, we analyzed how much the respondents trusted or distrusted the law

enforcement by provinces. The findings are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 119. Trust in the law enforcement by provinces

Q42. Law Enforcement		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Adana	N.o.P	22	7	28	24	11	0	92
	%	23.9%	7.6%	30.4%	26.1%	12.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	10	7	13	17	10	0	57
	%	17.5%	12.3%	22.8%	29.8%	17.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	5	7	18	15	13	0	58
	%	8.6%	12.1%	31.0%	25.9%	22.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	31	21	48	54	62	2	218
	%	14.2%	9.6%	22.0%	24.8%	28.4%	0.9%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	6	15	38	49	16	2	126
	%	4.8%	11.9%	30.2%	38.9%	12.7%	1.6%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	9	7	12	20	19	0	67
	%	13.4%	10.4%	17.9%	29.9%	28.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	12	9	26	32	20	1	100
	%	12.0%	9.0%	26.0%	32.0%	20.0%	1.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	18	18	43	50	19	2	150
	%	12.0%	12.0%	28.7%	33.3%	12.7%	1.3%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	3	9	19	26	24	0	81
	%	3.7%	11.1%	23.5%	32.1%	29.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	36	10	28	34	22	4	134
	%	26.9%	7.5%	20.9%	25.4%	16.4%	3.0%	100.0%
Edirne	N.o.P	3	5	15	26	11	0	60
	%	5.0%	8.3%	25.0%	43.3%	18.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzincan	N.o.P	7	3	21	33	33	1	98
	%	7.1%	3.1%	21.4%	33.7%	33.7%	1.0%	100.0%
Erzurum	N.o.P	7	8	16	34	39	1	105
	%	6.7%	7.6%	15.2%	32.4%	37.1%	1.0%	100.0%
Gaziantep	N.o.P	30	15	47	34	19	3	148
	%	20.3%	10.1%	31.8%	23.0%	12.8%	2.0%	100.0%
Hatay	N.o.P	14	15	21	28	19	3	100
	%	14.0%	15.0%	21.0%	28.0%	19.0%	3.0%	100.0%

Q42. Law Enforcement		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Istanbul	N.o.P	80	50	81	63	19	2	295
	%	27.1%	16.9%	27.5%	21.4%	6.4%	0.7%	100.0%
Izmir	N.o.P	37	21	55	49	17	0	179
	%	20.7%	11.7%	30.7%	27.4%	9.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	4	2	17	55	22	0	100
	%	4.0%	2.0%	17.0%	55.0%	22.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Konya	N.o.P	6	7	39	79	41	4	176
	%	3.4%	4.0%	22.2%	44.9%	23.3%	2.3%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	10	19	31	30	13	3	106
	%	9.4%	17.9%	29.2%	28.3%	12.3%	2.8%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	29	14	38	25	12	1	119
	%	24.4%	11.8%	31.9%	21.0%	10.1%	0.8%	100.0%
Nevşehir	N.o.P	10	10	24	25	21	0	90
	%	11.1%	11.1%	26.7%	27.8%	23.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	20	4	27	26	18	0	95
	%	21.1%	4.2%	28.4%	27.4%	18.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	8	16	35	29	14	2	104
	%	7.7%	15.4%	33.7%	27.9%	13.5%	1.9%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	5	11	36	20	9	2	83
	%	6.0%	13.3%	43.4%	24.1%	10.8%	2.4%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	26	7	19	9	8	1	70
	%	37.1%	10.0%	27.1%	12.9%	11.4%	1.4%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	24	15	24	50	14	1	128
	%	18.8%	11.7%	18.8%	39.1%	10.9%	0.8%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	8	7	21	30	24	1	91
	%	8.8%	7.7%	23.1%	33.0%	26.4%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	480	339	840	966	569	36	3230
	%	14.9%	10.5%	26.0%	29.9%	17.6%	1.1%	100.0%

The level of trust in the law enforcement among the respondents is 47.5%. In a sense, more than half of the respondents (51.4%) stated that they did not trust – did not trust the law enforcement at all or were somewhere in between. Such level of distrust among this age group, who will be tomorrow's adults, in the law enforcement requires further consideration.

Provinces with the highest level of distrust are, respectively, Van (30.5%), Adana (31.5%), İzmir (32.4%), Diyarbakır (34.4%), Mersin (36.2%), İstanbul (44%) and Tunceli (47.1%). Provinces with the highest level of trust in the law enforcement are Karaman (77%), Konya (68.2%), Çorum (61.7%), Edirne (61.6%) and Bayburt (58.3%).

The following table provides the findings on the levels of trust in the law enforcement by regions according to NUTS1.

Table 120. Trust in the law enforcement by regions

Q42. Law Enforcement		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	Total
Mediterranean	N.o.P	71	51	125	126	58	6	437
	%	16.2%	11.7%	28.6%	28.8%	13.3%	1.4%	100.0%
West Anatolia	N.o.P	41	30	104	188	125	6	494
	%	8.3%	6.1%	21.1%	38.1%	25.3%	1.2%	100.0%
West Black Sea	N.o.P	36	27	85	97	79	1	325
	%	11.1%	8.3%	26.2%	29.8%	24.3%	.3%	100.0%
West Marmara	N.o.P	3	5	15	26	11	0	60
	%	5.0%	8.3%	25.0%	43.3%	18.3%	0.0%	100.0%
East Black Sea	N.o.P	5	11	36	20	9	2	83
	%	6.0%	13.3%	43.4%	24.1%	10.8%	2.4%	100.0%
East Marmara	N.o.P	18	18	43	50	19	2	150
	%	12.0%	12.0%	28.7%	33.3%	12.7%	1.3%	100.0%
Aegean	N.o.P	47	40	86	79	30	3	285
	%	16.5%	14.0%	30.2%	27.7%	10.5%	1.1%	100.0%
Southeast Anatolia	N.o.P	76	32	88	85	51	7	339
	%	22.4%	9.4%	26.0%	25.1%	15.0%	2.1%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	80	50	81	63	19	2	295
	%	27.1%	16.9%	27.5%	21.4%	6.4%	.7%	100.0%
Northeast Anatolia	N.o.P	23	18	49	87	91	2	270
	%	8.5%	6.7%	18.1%	32.2%	33.7%	.7%	100.0%
Central Anatolia	N.o.P	18	26	59	54	35	2	194
	%	9.3%	13.4%	30.4%	27.8%	18.0%	1.0%	100.0%
Middle East Anatolia	N.o.P	62	31	69	91	42	3	298
	%	20.8%	10.4%	23.2%	30.5%	14.1%	1.0%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	626	362	851	944	437	15	3235
	%	19.4%	11.2%	26.3%	29.2%	13.5%	.5%	100.0%

Regions with the lowest level of trust in the law enforcement are East Black Sea (34.9%), Aegean (38.2%), Central Anatolia (31.2%), Southeast Anatolia (30.1%) and İstanbul (28%). Regions with the highest level of trust are Northeast Anatolia (65.9%), West Anatolia

(63.4%), West Marmara (61.6%) and West Black Sea (54.1%). In addition to the law enforcement, the respondents were asked about their level of trust in the "Army – Military." Their responses are presented in the following table by provinces.

Table 121. Trust in the military – army by provinces

Q43. Military – Army		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	Total
Adana	N.o.P	17	4	28	23	18	2	92
	%	18.5%	4.3%	30.4%	25.0%	19.6%	2.2%	100.0%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	11	1	8	19	20	0	59
	%	18.6%	1.7%	13.6%	32.2%	33.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	4	4	11	20	20	0	59
	%	6.8%	6.8%	18.6%	33.9%	33.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	24	9	33	69	79	1	215
	%	11.2%	4.2%	15.3%	32.1%	36.7%	0.5%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	5	11	26	59	19	5	125
	%	4.0%	8.8%	20.8%	47.2%	15.2%	4.0%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	3	1	13	24	26	0	67
	%	4.5%	1.5%	19.4%	35.8%	38.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	16	2	22	36	23	1	100
	%	16.0%	2.0%	22.0%	36.0%	23.0%	1.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	11	10	35	49	43	1	149
	%	7.4%	6.7%	23.5%	32.9%	28.9%	0.7%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	4	1	15	23	39	0	82
	%	4.9%	1.2%	18.3%	28.0%	47.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	36	8	23	36	27	4	134
	%	26.9%	6.0%	17.2%	26.9%	20.1%	3.0%	100.0%
Edirne	N.o.P	0	3	13	23	21	0	60
	%	0.0%	5.0%	21.7%	38.3%	35.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzincan	N.o.P	4	1	9	37	47	1	99
	%	4.0%	1.0%	9.1%	37.4%	47.5%	1.0%	100.0%
Erzurum	N.o.P	4	1	12	33	53	1	104
	%	3.8%	1.0%	11.5%	31.7%	51.0%	1.0%	100.0%
Gaziantep	N.o.P	19	9	40	39	38	3	148
	%	12.8%	6.1%	27.0%	26.4%	25.7%	2.0%	100.0%
Hatay	N.o.P	8	8	16	30	37	1	100
	%	8.0%	8.0%	16.0%	30.0%	37.0%	1.0%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	49	31	84	82	46	2	294
	%	16.7%	10.5%	28.6%	27.9%	15.6%	0.7%	100.0%
Izmir	N.o.P	19	16	41	70	33	0	179
	%	10.6%	8.9%	22.9%	39.1%	18.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	3	2	11	46	38	0	100
	%	3.0%	2.0%	11.0%	46.0%	38.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Q43. Military - Army		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	Total
Konya	N.o.P	2	1	30	80	60	3	176
	%	1.1%	0.6%	17.0%	45.5%	34.1%	1.7%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	5	8	27	36	27	2	105
	%	4.8%	7.6%	25.7%	34.3%	25.7%	1.9%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	20	4	26	38	29	1	118
	%	16.9%	3.4%	22.0%	32.2%	24.6%	0.8%	100.0%
Nevşehir	N.o.P	7	4	17	32	30	0	90
	%	7.8%	4.4%	18.9%	35.6%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	13	2	16	37	25	1	94
	%	13.8%	2.1%	17.0%	39.4%	26.6%	1.1%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	5	12	25	37	24	1	104
	%	4.8%	11.5%	24.0%	35.6%	23.1%	1.0%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	4	6	27	23	21	2	83
	%	4.8%	7.2%	32.5%	27.7%	25.3%	2.4%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	24	8	18	10	8	2	70
	%	34.3%	11.4%	25.7%	14.3%	11.4%	2.9%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	22	14	24	49	17	1	127
	%	17.3%	11.0%	18.9%	38.6%	13.4%	0.8%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	6	4	14	27	38	1	90
	%	6.7%	4.4%	15.6%	30.0%	42.2%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	345	185	664	1087	906	36	3223
	%	10.7%	5.7%	20.6%	33.7%	28.1%	1.1%	100.0%

The overall level of trust in the army - military is 61.8%. However, the levels of distrust are relatively higher again in the same provinces which expressed distrust in the law enforcement. These are Tunceli (45.7%), Diyarbakır (35.9%), Van (28.3%), İstanbul (27.2%) and İzmir (29.5%). Such a high level of distrust in the army - military, even though these figures are lower than the level of distrust voiced in the law enforcement, is considerable, when compared to the past. Historically, the Turkish army was always among the most trusted of Turkey's institutions.

Political parties play a very important role in democracies for a nation's effective administration. Therefore, they are elected based on voter preferences and depend on the support of the electorate. Therefore, how much a society trusts political parties is crucial. Based on this fact, the levels of trust or distrust among the respondents and any variations were analyzed by provinces. The related findings are presented in the table below.

Table 122. Trust in political parties by provinces

Q44. Political Parties		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	Total
Adana	N.o.P	53	22	16	1	0	0	92
	%	57.6%	23.9%	17.4%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	45	7	6	0	0	0	58
	%	77.6%	12.1%	10.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	30	8	11	3	2	2	56
	%	53.6%	14.3%	19.6%	5.4%	3.6%	3.6%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	121	24	45	8	8	6	212
	%	57.1%	11.3%	21.2%	3.8%	3.8%	2.8%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	66	37	21	0	0	2	126
	%	52.4%	29.4%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	45	10	10	1	1	0	67
	%	67.2%	14.9%	14.9%	1.5%	1.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	66	15	10	2	1	6	100
	%	66.0%	15.0%	10.0%	2.0%	1.0%	6.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	82	32	26	4	1	3	148
	%	55.4%	21.6%	17.6%	2.7%	0.7%	2.0%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	45	17	16	0	3	0	81
	%	55.6%	21.0%	19.8%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	94	20	9	4	2	5	134
	%	70.1%	14.9%	6.7%	3.0%	1.5%	3.7%	100.0%
Edirne	N.o.P	17	26	16	1	0	0	60
	%	28.3%	43.3%	26.7%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzincan	N.o.P	40	22	16	6	4	11	99
	%	40.4%	22.2%	16.2%	6.1%	4.0%	11.1%	100.0%
Erzurum	N.o.P	58	11	20	4	9	1	103
	%	56.3%	10.7%	19.4%	3.9%	8.7%	1.0%	100.0%
Gaziantep	N.o.P	95	20	23	2	1	5	146
	%	65.1%	13.7%	15.8%	1.4%	0.7%	3.4%	100.0%
Hatay	N.o.P	58	25	13	0	1	2	99
	%	58.6%	25.3%	13.1%	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	187	58	40	4	2	2	293
	%	63.8%	19.8%	13.7%	1.4%	0.7%	0.7%	100.0%
Izmir	N.o.P	90	55	27	4	2	0	178
	%	50.6%	30.9%	15.2%	2.2%	1.1%	0.0%	100.0%

Q44. Political Parties		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	Total
Karaman	N.o.P	47	16	27	4	1	5	100
	%	47.0%	16.0%	27.0%	4.0%	1.0%	5.0%	100.0%
Konya	N.o.P	88	35	39	5	2	7	176
	%	50.0%	19.9%	22.2%	2.8%	1.1%	4.0%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	56	24	16	4	0	5	105
	%	53.3%	22.9%	15.2%	3.8%	0.0%	4.8%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	79	14	16	2	1	4	116
	%	68.1%	12.1%	13.8%	1.7%	0.9%	3.4%	100.0%
Nevşehir	N.o.P	45	23	18	1	1	2	90
	%	50.0%	25.6%	20.0%	1.1%	1.1%	2.2%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	48	17	18	8	1	1	93
	%	51.6%	18.3%	19.4%	8.6%	1.1%	1.1%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	45	25	21	6	2	5	104
	%	43.3%	24.0%	20.2%	5.8%	1.9%	4.8%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	50	12	13	4	1	3	83
	%	60.2%	14.5%	15.7%	4.8%	1.2%	3.6%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	38	10	13	2	6	0	69
	%	55.1%	14.5%	18.8%	2.9%	8.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	71	21	32	4	0	0	128
	%	55.5%	16.4%	25.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	46	24	15	2	4	1	92
	%	50.0%	26.1%	16.3%	2.2%	4.3%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	1805	630	553	86	56	78	3208
	%	56.3%	19.6%	17.2%	2.7%	1.7%	2.4%	100.0%

As for how much the respondents trust – distrust political parties in Turkey, the level of distrust in political parties is 75.9% in aggregate across all provinces. This percentage appears to be somewhat high. In other words, three quarters of the Turkish youth that participated in the research stated that they did not trust the political parties in Turkey. The provinces with a level of trust in political parties equal to around 10% are as follows: Erzurum (12.6%), Erzincan (10.1%), Amasya (9%), Samsun (9.7%) and Tunceli (11.6%).

In other provinces, the youth's levels of trust in political parties are below 9%. This issue requires further consideration.

A further issue that was explored was the feelings of trust or distrust in the President of the Republic of Turkey with respect to the provinces. In other words, we asked the respondents how much they trusted – distrusted the President. Their responses were analyzed by provinces. The related findings are presented in the table below.

Table 123. Trust in the President by provinces

Q45. The President		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	Total
Adana	N.o.P	55	14	21	0	0	2	92
	%	59.8%	15.2%	22.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	100.0%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	32	6	11	6	3	0	58
	%	55.2%	10.3%	19.0%	10.3%	5.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	26	7	10	6	7	3	59
	%	44.1%	11.9%	16.9%	10.2%	11.9%	5.1%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	98	23	35	17	36	8	217
	%	45.2%	10.6%	16.1%	7.8%	16.6%	3.7%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	56	26	24	12	6	2	126
	%	44.4%	20.6%	19.0%	9.5%	4.8%	1.6%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	26	7	14	13	6	1	67
	%	38.8%	10.4%	20.9%	19.4%	9.0%	1.5%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	38	13	14	20	11	4	100
	%	38.0%	13.0%	14.0%	20.0%	11.0%	4.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	80	14	35	10	6	4	149
	%	53.7%	9.4%	23.5%	6.7%	4.0%	2.7%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	27	6	22	13	15	0	83
	%	32.5%	7.2%	26.5%	15.7%	18.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	83	11	19	12	4	6	135
	%	61.5%	8.1%	14.1%	8.9%	3.0%	4.4%	100.0%
Edirne	N.o.P	36	9	1	8	6	0	60
	%	60.0%	15.0%	1.7%	13.3%	10.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzincan	N.o.P	25	9	19	15	20	11	99
	%	25.3%	9.1%	19.2%	15.2%	20.2%	11.1%	100.0%
Erzurum	N.o.P	37	8	26	12	19	2	104
	%	35.6%	7.7%	25.0%	11.5%	18.3%	1.9%	100.0%
Gaziantep	N.o.P	74	18	26	16	8	6	148
	%	50.0%	12.2%	17.6%	10.8%	5.4%	4.1%	100.0%
Hatay	N.o.P	51	10	22	6	8	3	100
	%	51.0%	10.0%	22.0%	6.0%	8.0%	3.0%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	189	30	46	17	9	4	295
	%	64.1%	10.2%	15.6%	5.8%	3.1%	1.4%	100.0%
Izmir	N.o.P	111	35	20	5	8	0	179
	%	62.0%	19.6%	11.2%	2.8%	4.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	30	5	25	26	11	3	100
	%	30.0%	5.0%	25.0%	26.0%	11.0%	3.0%	100.0%

Q45. The President		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	Total
Konya	N.o.P	32	17	66	42	15	4	176
	%	18.2%	9.7%	37.5%	23.9%	8.5%	2.3%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	62	10	13	8	6	7	106
	%	58.5%	9.4%	12.3%	7.5%	5.7%	6.6%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	88	6	15	2	3	5	119
	%	73.9%	5.0%	12.6%	1.7%	2.5%	4.2%	100.0%
Nevşehir	N.o.P	44	7	17	9	8	5	90
	%	48.9%	7.8%	18.9%	10.0%	8.9%	5.6%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	47	10	11	7	19	1	95
	%	49.5%	10.5%	11.6%	7.4%	20.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	45	7	19	10	17	6	104
	%	43.3%	6.7%	18.3%	9.6%	16.3%	5.8%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	33	11	20	7	8	5	84
	%	39.3%	13.1%	23.8%	8.3%	9.5%	6.0%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	47	3	12	1	6	1	70
	%	67.1%	4.3%	17.1%	1.4%	8.6%	1.4%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	51	16	18	31	11	1	128
	%	39.8%	12.5%	14.1%	24.2%	8.6%	0.8%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	30	10	26	10	13	2	91
	%	33.0%	11.0%	28.6%	11.0%	14.3%	2.2%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	1553	348	607	341	289	96	3234
	%	48.0%	10.8%	18.8%	10.5%	8.9%	3.0%	100.0%

In aggregate, the level of trust of the respondents in the President is 19.4%. Provinces with a relatively higher level of trust in the President are as follows: Karaman (37%), Çorum (33.8%), Van (32.8%), Erzincan (35.4%), (% 28.4%), Bitlis (31%), Erzurum (29.8%) and Konya (32.4%). In aggregate, 18.8% of respondents across all provinces stated a neutral opinion as “I neither trust nor distrust the President,” while 58.8% of the respondents reported their feelings as “I don't trust – don't trust the President at all.”

Provinces with the highest level of distrust who commonly answered, “I do not trust (the President) at all” are, respectively, İzmir (81.6%) and Mersin (78.9%). Provinces reporting a level of distrust lower than 50% were Çorum, Erzincan, Erzurum, Karaman and Konya. In other provinces, on the other hand, more than half of the respondents appear to either “not trust” or “not trust (the President) at all.”

In Turkish literature there is a well-known phrase that is “justice is the foundation of

property” and this quote is displayed on the walls of all courtrooms. The concept of “property” refers to the “State.” In other words, justice is the foundation of the state. Based thereon, we explored how much the Turkish youth trusted – distrusted the country’s justice system. These findings

were previously provided above.

In this section, we explored if there was any variation between the levels of trust in the justice system and the courts with respect to the provinces. The related findings are presented in the table below.

Table 124. Trust in the courts and the justice system by provinces

Q46. Courts-justice system		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	Total
Adana	N.o.P	32	25	29	3	1	2	92
	%	34.8%	27.2%	31.5%	3.3%	1.1%	2.2%	100.0%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	38	9	11	0	1	1	60
	%	63.3%	15.0%	18.3%	0.0%	1.7%	1.7%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	27	9	9	6	4	2	57
	%	47.4%	15.8%	15.8%	10.5%	7.0%	3.5%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	97	42	50	15	14	2	220
	%	44.1%	19.1%	22.7%	6.8%	6.4%	0.9%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	62	29	29	2	3	1	126
	%	49.2%	23.0%	23.0%	1.6%	2.4%	0.8%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	31	11	15	6	4	0	67
	%	46.3%	16.4%	22.4%	9.0%	6.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	42	18	22	7	9	2	100
	%	42.0%	18.0%	22.0%	7.0%	9.0%	2.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	78	29	30	4	7	2	150
	%	52.0%	19.3%	20.0%	2.7%	4.7%	1.3%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	33	9	25	11	5	0	83
	%	39.8%	10.8%	30.1%	13.3%	6.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	88	13	20	5	4	5	135
	%	65.2%	9.6%	14.8%	3.7%	3.0%	3.7%	100.0%
Edirne	N.o.P	22	22	13	3	0	0	60
	%	36.7%	36.7%	21.7%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzincan	N.o.P	40	13	26	9	5	5	98
	%	40.8%	13.3%	26.5%	9.2%	5.1%	5.1%	100.0%
Erzurum	N.o.P	36	21	24	12	10	2	105
	%	34.3%	20.0%	22.9%	11.4%	9.5%	1.9%	100.0%

Q46. Courts-justice system		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	Total
Gaziantep	N.o.P	78	26	28	7	4	5	148
	%	52.7%	17.6%	18.9%	4.7%	2.7%	3.4%	100.0%
Hatay	N.o.P	34	25	30	5	3	2	99
	%	34.3%	25.3%	30.3%	5.1%	3.0%	2.0%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	169	55	49	16	4	2	295
	%	57.3%	18.6%	16.6%	5.4%	1.4%	0.7%	100.0%
Izmir	N.o.P	73	43	54	5	3	1	179
	%	40.8%	24.0%	30.2%	2.8%	1.7%	0.6%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	28	12	35	18	5	2	100
	%	28.0%	12.0%	35.0%	18.0%	5.0%	2.0%	100.0%
Konya	N.o.P	43	34	55	32	6	6	176
	%	24.4%	19.3%	31.2%	18.2%	3.4%	3.4%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	53	23	16	9	1	3	105
	%	50.5%	21.9%	15.2%	8.6%	1.0%	2.9%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	72	20	19	3	2	3	119
	%	60.5%	16.8%	16.0%	2.5%	1.7%	2.5%	100.0%
Nevşehir	N.o.P	38	17	19	9	2	4	89
	%	42.7%	19.1%	21.3%	10.1%	2.2%	4.5%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	51	12	18	10	4	0	95
	%	53.7%	12.6%	18.9%	10.5%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	33	30	20	17	2	2	104
	%	31.7%	28.8%	19.2%	16.3%	1.9%	1.9%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	30	18	21	7	4	3	83
	%	36.1%	21.7%	25.3%	8.4%	4.8%	3.6%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	40	11	8	7	3	0	69
	%	58.0%	15.9%	11.6%	10.1%	4.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	53	18	27	21	5	3	127
	%	41.7%	14.2%	21.3%	16.5%	3.9%	2.4%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	22	20	27	13	8	2	92
	%	23.9%	21.7%	29.3%	14.1%	8.7%	2.2%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	1443	614	729	262	123	62	3233
	%	44.6%	19.0%	22.5%	8.1%	3.8%	1.9%	100.0%

The aggregate level of trust felt by the respondents towards the courts and the justice system in Turkey is quite low (11.9%). Some provinces have a level of trust in the justice system and the courts that is

greater than 20% (trust and trust very much combined) and these are: Karaman (23%), Zonguldak (22.8%), Konya (21.6%), Erzurum (20.9%) and Van (20.4%). In conclusion, we can suggest that the majority of the Turkish

youth do not trust the justice system and the courts in Turkey. This finding is one that which may have extremely important and potentially negative consequences. Therefore, policy makers and practitioners must address and work on resolving this issue.

The mass media is sometimes called the fourth pillar of democracy, and such mass communication tools are essential in healthy democracies. The information that they

deliver to the public is crucial for transparent, fair, and democratic governance. Therefore, we analyzed how much the respondents trusted – distrusted the journalists and TV program producers which perform these functions, with respect to the provinces covered in this study. The relevant findings are presented in the table below.

Table 125. Trust in journalists and TV program producers by provinces

Q47. Journalists and TV program producers		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	Total
Adana	N.o.P	27	21	40	3	1	0	92
	%	29.3%	22.8%	43.5%	3.3%	1.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	33	14	9	2	1	1	60
	%	55.0%	23.3%	15.0%	3.3%	1.7%	1.7%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	22	16	11	6	2	1	58
	%	37.9%	27.6%	19.0%	10.3%	3.4%	1.7%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	80	59	55	14	8	3	219
	%	36.5%	26.9%	25.1%	6.4%	3.7%	1.4%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	29	50	40	6	0	1	126
	%	23.0%	39.7%	31.7%	4.8%	0.0%	0.8%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	21	17	23	3	2	1	67
	%	31.3%	25.4%	34.3%	4.5%	3.0%	1.5%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	44	26	17	8	2	3	100
	%	44.0%	26.0%	17.0%	8.0%	2.0%	3.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	60	39	36	9	3	3	150
	%	40.0%	26.0%	24.0%	6.0%	2.0%	2.0%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	38	18	20	4	2	0	82
	%	46.3%	22.0%	24.4%	4.9%	2.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	76	13	34	8	1	3	135
	%	56.3%	9.6%	25.2%	5.9%	0.7%	2.2%	100.0%
Edirne	N.o.P	4	19	31	6	0	0	60
	%	6.7%	31.7%	51.7%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Q47. Journalists and TV program producers		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	Total
Erzincan	N.o.P	30	28	22	9	4	5	98
	%	30.6%	28.6%	22.4%	9.2%	4.1%	5.1%	100.0%
Erzurum	N.o.P	43	24	30	2	4	2	105
	%	41.0%	22.9%	28.6%	1.9%	3.8%	1.9%	100.0%
Gaziantep	N.o.P	66	28	42	7	0	5	148
	%	44.6%	18.9%	28.4%	4.7%	0.0%	3.4%	100.0%
Hatay	N.o.P	20	32	36	5	3	4	100
	%	20.0%	32.0%	36.0%	5.0%	3.0%	4.0%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	118	61	95	16	1	3	294
	%	40.1%	20.7%	32.3%	5.4%	0.3%	1.0%	100.0%
Izmir	N.o.P	59	53	58	6	1	0	177
	%	33.3%	29.9%	32.8%	3.4%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	21	31	44	2	1	1	100
	%	21.0%	31.0%	44.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	100.0%
Konya	N.o.P	78	49	39	5	1	4	176
	%	44.3%	27.8%	22.2%	2.8%	0.6%	2.3%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	40	33	24	6	1	1	105
	%	38.1%	31.4%	22.9%	5.7%	1.0%	1.0%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	45	21	41	9	2	1	119
	%	37.8%	17.6%	34.5%	7.6%	1.7%	0.8%	100.0%
Nevşehir	N.o.P	30	23	29	4	2	2	90
	%	33.3%	25.6%	32.2%	4.4%	2.2%	2.2%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	40	21	30	1	3	0	95
	%	42.1%	22.1%	31.6%	1.1%	3.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	20	37	36	6	1	4	104
	%	19.2%	35.6%	34.6%	5.8%	1.0%	3.8%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	32	22	21	6	0	3	84
	%	38.1%	26.2%	25.0%	7.1%	0.0%	3.6%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	20	19	24	5	2	0	70
	%	28.6%	27.1%	34.3%	7.1%	2.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	59	30	33	6	0	0	128
	%	46.1%	23.4%	25.8%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	37	21	22	7	4	1	92
	%	40.2%	22.8%	23.9%	7.6%	4.3%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	1192	825	942	171	52	52	3234
	%	36.9%	25.5%	29.1%	5.3%	1.6%	1.6%	100.0%

In aggregate, the level of trust of the Turkish youth in journalists and TV program producers in Turkey is extremely low (6.9%). Moreover, no significant variations were found between the results in different provinces across the country. The highest level of trust is only in Amasya where 13.7% of the respondents stated that they trusted – trusted (journalists and TV program producers) very much. In all other provinces, the level of trust is even lower than in Amasya. As stated above, such a high

level of distrust in the media representatives which play a crucial role in a healthy democracy is considered to be a very serious issue.

Another topic we explored is if there were any provincial variations in trust levels regarding the “clerics.” In other words, we asked the participants how much they trusted – distrusted the clerics. Their responses are presented in the following table by provinces along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 126. Trust in clerics by provinces

Q48. Clerics		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	Total
Adana	N.o.P	44	7	34	4	2	1	92
	%	47.8%	7.6%	37.0%	4.3%	2.2%	1.1%	100.0%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	33	5	13	6	1	0	58
	%	56.9%	8.6%	22.4%	10.3%	1.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	34	9	8	5	0	2	58
	%	58.6%	15.5%	13.8%	8.6%	0.0%	3.4%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	85	31	44	27	26	4	217
	%	39.2%	14.3%	20.3%	12.4%	12.0%	1.8%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	51	24	34	13	3	1	126
	%	40.5%	19.0%	27.0%	10.3%	2.4%	0.8%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	19	14	21	5	6	2	67
	%	28.4%	20.9%	31.3%	7.5%	9.0%	3.0%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	38	9	26	12	15	0	100
	%	38.0%	9.0%	26.0%	12.0%	15.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	78	20	27	15	7	2	149
	%	52.3%	13.4%	18.1%	10.1%	4.7%	1.3%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	29	11	32	6	4	0	82
	%	35.4%	13.4%	39.0%	7.3%	4.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	83	8	17	13	10	4	135
	%	61.5%	5.9%	12.6%	9.6%	7.4%	3.0%	100.0%

Q48. Clerics		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	Total
Edirne	N.o.P	27	12	3	11	7	0	60
	%	45.0%	20.0%	5.0%	18.3%	11.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzincan	N.o.P	38	10	23	12	8	8	99
	%	38.4%	10.1%	23.2%	12.1%	8.1%	8.1%	100.0%
Erzurum	N.o.P	19	18	34	18	15	1	105
	%	18.1%	17.1%	32.4%	17.1%	14.3%	1.0%	100.0%
Gaziantep	N.o.P	73	24	33	11	3	4	148
	%	49.3%	16.2%	22.3%	7.4%	2.0%	2.7%	100.0%
Hatay	N.o.P	50	10	28	8	2	2	100
	%	50.0%	10.0%	28.0%	8.0%	2.0%	2.0%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	169	43	59	16	2	4	293
	%	57.7%	14.7%	20.1%	5.5%	0.7%	1.4%	100.0%
Izmir	N.o.P	67	40	55	13	4	0	179
	%	37.4%	22.3%	30.7%	7.3%	2.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	22	12	37	18	8	3	100
	%	22.0%	12.0%	37.0%	18.0%	8.0%	3.0%	100.0%
Konya	N.o.P	41	19	65	37	10	4	176
	%	23.3%	10.8%	36.9%	21.0%	5.7%	2.3%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	48	17	26	7	5	3	106
	%	45.3%	16.0%	24.5%	6.6%	4.7%	2.8%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	70	13	21	8	4	3	119
	%	58.8%	10.9%	17.6%	6.7%	3.4%	2.5%	100.0%
Nevşehir	N.o.P	41	14	22	10	1	2	90
	%	45.6%	15.6%	24.4%	11.1%	1.1%	2.2%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	46	11	23	12	3	0	95
	%	48.4%	11.6%	24.2%	12.6%	3.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	40	13	24	16	8	2	103
	%	38.8%	12.6%	23.3%	15.5%	7.8%	1.9%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	30	12	25	8	5	3	83
	%	36.1%	14.5%	30.1%	9.6%	6.0%	3.6%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	45	9	13	3	0	0	70
	%	64.3%	12.9%	18.6%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	41	12	25	33	17	0	128
	%	32.0%	9.4%	19.5%	25.8%	13.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	33	8	26	15	8	2	92
	%	35.9%	8.7%	28.3%	16.3%	8.7%	2.2%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	1394	435	798	362	184	57	3230
	%	43.2%	13.5%	24.7%	11.2%	5.7%	1.8%	100.0%

The values in the table suggest that the clerics are another group which holds low levels of trust among the younger generation. The overall percentage of the respondents with trust in the clerics is just 16.9%. However, some provinces showed a higher level of trust than this overall average. These provinces include Van (39.1%), Erzurum (31.4%), Edirne (30%), Bitlis (27%), Konya (26.7%) and Karaman (26%). Apart from Edirne, all these provinces are known to be conservative. In

aggregate, the proportion of those who said that they did not trust or not trust (the clerics) at all is 56.7% i.e., over half the youths surveyed.

Levels of trust in “scientists” were also explored and the following data was analyzed to identify if there was any variation between the levels of trust – distrust in scientists with respect to the provinces. The findings are presented in the following table.

Table 127. Trust in scientists by provinces

Q49. Scientists		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	Total
Adana	N.o.P	6	2	15	47	22	0	92
	%	6.5%	2.2%	16.3%	51.1%	23.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	14	1	10	16	18	0	59
	%	23.7%	1.7%	16.9%	27.1%	30.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	2	1	6	25	23	1	58
	%	3.4%	1.7%	10.3%	43.1%	39.7%	1.7%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	17	7	39	73	81	1	218
	%	7.8%	3.2%	17.9%	33.5%	37.2%	0.5%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	3	3	30	66	20	4	126
	%	2.4%	2.4%	23.8%	52.4%	15.9%	3.2%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	4	5	10	22	25	1	67
	%	6.0%	7.5%	14.9%	32.8%	37.3%	1.5%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	11	9	16	42	22	0	100
	%	11.0%	9.0%	16.0%	42.0%	22.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	7	6	31	52	51	3	150
	%	4.7%	4.0%	20.7%	34.7%	34.0%	2.0%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	5	2	16	27	33	0	83
	%	6.0%	2.4%	19.3%	32.5%	39.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	11	5	21	39	56	2	134
	%	8.2%	3.7%	15.7%	29.1%	41.8%	1.5%	100.0%
Edirne	N.o.P	2	2	3	34	19	0	60
	%	3.3%	3.3%	5.0%	56.7%	31.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzincan	N.o.P	5	6	16	38	31	3	99
	%	5.1%	6.1%	16.2%	38.4%	31.3%	3.0%	100.0%

Q49. Scientists		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	Total
Erzurum	N.o.P	12	5	23	34	28	2	104
	%	11.5%	4.8%	22.1%	32.7%	26.9%	1.9%	100.0%
Gaziantep	N.o.P	9	6	27	56	46	4	148
	%	6.1%	4.1%	18.2%	37.8%	31.1%	2.7%	100.0%
Hatay	N.o.P	2	0	13	48	34	3	100
	%	2.0%	0.0%	13.0%	48.0%	34.0%	3.0%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	13	10	59	116	93	3	294
	%	4.4%	3.4%	20.1%	39.5%	31.6%	1.0%	100.0%
Izmir	N.o.P	5	2	30	85	57	0	179
	%	2.8%	1.1%	16.8%	47.5%	31.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	2	5	21	41	27	4	100
	%	2.0%	5.0%	21.0%	41.0%	27.0%	4.0%	100.0%
Konya	N.o.P	12	4	48	78	30	4	176
	%	6.8%	2.3%	27.3%	44.3%	17.0%	2.3%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	11	5	21	41	27	1	106
	%	10.4%	4.7%	19.8%	38.7%	25.5%	0.9%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	9	1	23	45	37	3	118
	%	7.6%	0.8%	19.5%	38.1%	31.4%	2.5%	100.0%
Nevşehir	N.o.P	5	3	14	35	32	1	90
	%	5.6%	3.3%	15.6%	38.9%	35.6%	1.1%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	5	1	21	37	30	1	95
	%	5.3%	1.1%	22.1%	38.9%	31.6%	1.1%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	4	6	34	31	26	2	103
	%	3.9%	5.8%	33.0%	30.1%	25.2%	1.9%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	6	0	20	24	30	3	83
	%	7.2%	0.0%	24.1%	28.9%	36.1%	3.6%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	6	2	8	25	29	0	70
	%	8.6%	2.9%	11.4%	35.7%	41.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	7	3	19	61	37	1	128
	%	5.5%	2.3%	14.8%	47.7%	28.9%	0.8%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	2	3	15	35	35	1	91
	%	2.2%	3.3%	16.5%	38.5%	38.5%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	197	105	609	1273	999	48	3231
	%	6.1%	3.2%	18.8%	39.4%	30.9%	1.5%	100.0%

An analysis of the data in the table shows that the level of trust in an institution or profession is considerable for the first time in the study. In other words, the level of trust of the respondents in scientists was found to be 70.3% in aggregate. Although there are no significant variations between the provinces, the levels of distrust were found to be relatively higher in the following provinces: Adiyaman - 25.4%, Bitlis - 20% and Erzurum - 16.3%. The sociological structure

of these provinces can be suggested to have more religious and conservative values. However, overall, the youths in the study appear to have a high level of trust in scientists.

The findings presented in the following table were derived when we explored if there were any significant variations by provinces regarding the Turkish youth's use of social media tools - platforms.

Table 128. Use of social media tools by provinces

Q65. Do you use social media tools?		Yes	No	Total
Adana	N.o.P	92	0	92
	%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	60	0	60
	%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	59	0	59
	%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	216	4	220
	%	98.2%	1.8%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	124	2	126
	%	98.4%	1.6%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	65	2	67
	%	97.0%	3.0%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	95	5	100
	%	95.0%	5.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	146	4	150
	%	97.3%	2.7%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	83	1	84
	%	98.8%	1.2%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	134	1	135
	%	99.3%	0.7%	100.0%
Edirne	N.o.P	59	1	60
	%	98.3%	1.7%	100.0%
Erzincan	N.o.P	97	2	99
	%	98.0%	2.0%	100.0%

Q65. Do you use social media tools?		Yes	No	Total
Erzurum	N.o.P	102	3	105
	%	97.1%	2.9%	100.0%
Gaziantep	N.o.P	146	2	148
	%	98.6%	1.4%	100.0%
Hatay	N.o.P	100	0	100
	%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	293	2	295
	%	99.3%	0.7%	100.0%
Izmir	N.o.P	169	10	179
	%	94.4%	5.6%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	98	2	100
	%	98.0%	2.0%	100.0%
Konya	N.o.P	173	3	176
	%	98.3%	1.7%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	105	1	106
	%	99.1%	0.9%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	119	0	119
	%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Nevşehir	N.o.P	88	2	90
	%	97.8%	2.2%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	94	1	95
	%	98.9%	1.1%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	103	1	104
	%	99.0%	1.0%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	83	1	84
	%	98.8%	1.2%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	69	1	70
	%	98.6%	1.4%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	121	7	128
	%	94.5%	5.5%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	92	0	92
	%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	3185	58	3243
	%	98.2%	1.8%	100.0%

The values in the above table show that the use by the Turkish youth of social media tools – platforms is rather high in aggregate

(98.2%). Additionally, no significant variations were found between provinces in the findings. In other words, the youth across

all provinces use social media tools and platforms very frequently.

Another topic we explored was if there were any variations by provinces is the levels of satisfaction of the respondents with Turkey's current government. In other words,

we explored if there were any variations between the levels of satisfaction or dissatisfaction of the youth with Turkey's current government (May – September 2021) with respect to the provinces. The relevant data is presented in the following table by provinces, along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 129. Satisfaction with the current government of Turkey by provinces

Q75. How satisfied are you with Turkey's current government?		I am very satisfied; Turkey is governed very well	Turkey is governed neither well nor poorly –moderately well	I am not satisfied at all; Turkey is governed poorly	I have no idea - I prefer not to answer	Total
Adana	N.o.P	0	17	73	2	92
	%	0.0%	18.5%	79.3%	2.2%	100.0%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	1	14	42	3	60
	%	1.7%	23.3%	70.0%	5.0%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	7	12	36	4	59
	%	11.9%	20.3%	61.0%	6.8%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	30	54	124	12	220
	%	13.6%	24.5%	56.4%	5.5%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	2	40	82	2	126
	%	1.6%	31.7%	65.1%	1.6%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	5	19	39	4	67
	%	7.5%	28.4%	58.2%	6.0%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	5	32	59	4	100
	%	5.0%	32.0%	59.0%	4.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	5	33	97	15	150
	%	3.3%	22.0%	64.7%	10.0%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	9	25	48	2	84
	%	10.7%	29.8%	57.1%	2.4%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	2	20	103	10	135
	%	1.5%	14.8%	76.3%	7.4%	100.0%
Edirne	N.o.P	7	13	40	0	60
	%	11.7%	21.7%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzincan	N.o.P	13	36	47	3	99
	%	13.1%	36.4%	47.5%	3.0%	100.0%
Erzurum	N.o.P	13	43	47	1	104
	%	12.5%	41.3%	45.2%	1.0%	100.0%

Q75. How satisfied are you with Turkey's current government?		I am very satisfied; Turkey is governed very well	Turkey is governed neither well nor poorly -moderately well	I am not satisfied at all; Turkey is governed poorly	I have no idea - I prefer not to answer	Total
Gaziantep	N.o.P	5	26	105	12	148
	%	3.4%	17.6%	70.9%	8.1%	100.0%
Hatay	N.o.P	2	20	73	4	99
	%	2.0%	20.2%	73.7%	4.0%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	5	51	225	13	294
	%	1.7%	17.3%	76.5%	4.4%	100.0%
Izmir	N.o.P	7	34	129	9	179
	%	3.9%	19.0%	72.1%	5.0%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	8	44	38	10	100
	%	8.0%	44.0%	38.0%	10.0%	100.0%
Konya	N.o.P	8	88	51	29	176
	%	4.5%	50.0%	29.0%	16.5%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	5	17	74	10	106
	%	4.7%	16.0%	69.8%	9.4%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	2	17	96	4	119
	%	1.7%	14.3%	80.7%	3.4%	100.0%
Nevşehir	N.o.P	6	19	58	7	90
	%	6.7%	21.1%	64.4%	7.8%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	14	22	55	3	94
	%	14.9%	23.4%	58.5%	3.2%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	10	34	57	3	104
	%	9.6%	32.7%	54.8%	2.9%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	3	27	47	7	84
	%	3.6%	32.1%	56.0%	8.3%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	2	3	60	5	70
	%	2.9%	4.3%	85.7%	7.1%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	7	48	69	4	128
	%	5.5%	37.5%	53.9%	3.1%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	7	29	49	7	92
	%	7.6%	31.5%	53.3%	7.6%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	190	837	2023	189	3239
	%	5.9%	25.8%	62.5%	5.8%	100.0%

According to the findings of the field study conducted between May and September 2021, the level of satisfaction of the research respondents with Turkey's current go-

vernment is just 5.9%. The proportion of those who stated that they were moderately satisfied or dissatisfied is 25.8%, while the proportion of those who are dissatisfied with the current

government is 62.5%. By provinces, although there are no significant variations in aggregate, Samsun (14.9%), Ankara (13.6%), Erzincan (13.1%) and Erzurum (12.5%) have a relatively higher level of satisfaction with the current government. However, another notable finding is that the proportions of “Turkey is neither well nor poorly governed” were higher in Konya, Karaman, Bitlis, Erzincan, Sivas, Trabzon and Van, which more commonly vote for the AKP, than other provinces.

We also explored who the youth felt was most responsible for the current problems in Turkey and analyzed this data by province. The data derived are presented in the following table.

Table 130. Who is most responsible for the current problems in Turkey by provinces

Q84. Who do you think is most responsible for the current problems in Turkey?		Turkey currently experiences no problem	The President is responsible	The opposition parties are responsible	The ruling party - the opposition parties, all politicians are responsible	Our internal enemies are responsible	Our external enemies are responsible	Other	Total
Adana	N.o.P	0	45	2	37	2	4	2	92
	%	0.0%	48.9%	2.2%	40.2%	2.2%	4.3%	2.2%	100.0%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	2	25	1	22	8	0	2	60
	%	3.3%	41.7%	1.7%	36.7%	13.3%	0.0%	3.3%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	0	18	4	26	5	3	3	59
	%	0.0%	30.5%	6.8%	44.1%	8.5%	5.1%	5.1%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	4	71	23	67	18	19	16	218
	%	1.8%	32.6%	10.6%	30.7%	8.3%	8.7%	7.3%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	1	37	8	65	6	3	6	126
	%	.8%	29.4%	6.3%	51.6%	4.8%	2.4%	4.8%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	1	22	4	31	7	1	1	67
	%	1.5%	32.8%	6.0%	46.3%	10.4%	1.5%	1.5%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	1	31	2	54	8	2	2	100
	%	1.0%	31.0%	2.0%	54.0%	8.0%	2.0%	2.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	1	54	9	59	7	8	7	145
	%	.7%	37.2%	6.2%	40.7%	4.8%	5.5%	4.8%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	2	20	6	27	14	5	9	83
	%	2.4%	24.1%	7.2%	32.5%	16.9%	6.0%	10.8%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	6	59	7	39	10	5	6	132
	%	4.5%	44.7%	5.3%	29.5%	7.6%	3.8%	4.5%	100.0%
Edirne	N.o.P	1	24	5	23	5	1	1	60
	%	1.7%	40.0%	8.3%	38.3%	8.3%	1.7%	1.7%	100.0%

Q84. Who do you think is most responsible for the current problems in Turkey?		Turkey currently experiences no problem	The President is responsible	The opposition parties are responsible	The ruling party - the opposition parties, all politicians are responsible	Our internal enemies are responsible	Our external enemies are responsible	Other	Total
Erzincan	N.o.P	1	24	4	37	12	8	8	94
	%	1.1%	25.5%	4.3%	39.4%	12.8%	8.5%	8.5%	100.0%
Erzurum	N.o.P	3	25	12	37	11	11	4	103
	%	2.9%	24.3%	11.7%	35.9%	10.7%	10.7%	3.9%	100.0%
Gaziantep	N.o.P	1	45	8	58	10	8	14	144
	%	.7%	31.3%	5.6%	40.3%	6.9%	5.6%	9.7%	100.0%
Hatay	N.o.P	0	31	1	48	8	3	9	100
	%	0.0%	31.0%	1.0%	48.0%	8.0%	3.0%	9.0%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	0	117	13	126	10	6	22	294
	%	0.0%	39.8%	4.4%	42.9%	3.4%	2.0%	7.5%	100.0%
Izmir	N.o.P	1	92	7	62	3	3	10	178
	%	.6%	51.7%	3.9%	34.8%	1.7%	1.7%	5.6%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	2	20	5	41	16	10	5	99
	%	2.0%	20.2%	5.1%	41.4%	16.2%	10.1%	5.1%	100.0%
Konya	N.o.P	1	16	10	78	38	12	21	176
	%	.6%	9.1%	5.7%	44.3%	21.6%	6.8%	11.9%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	1	45	9	28	11	7	3	104
	%	1.0%	43.3%	8.7%	26.9%	10.6%	6.7%	2.9%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	2	57	2	37	5	3	13	119
	%	1.7%	47.9%	1.7%	31.1%	4.2%	2.5%	10.9%	100.0%
Nevşehir	N.o.P	2	33	4	30	11	4	5	89
	%	2.2%	37.1%	4.5%	33.7%	12.4%	4.5%	5.6%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	1	43	8	24	5	8	6	95
	%	1.1%	45.3%	8.4%	25.3%	5.3%	8.4%	6.3%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	1	23	8	49	14	5	4	104
	%	1.0%	22.1%	7.7%	47.1%	13.5%	4.8%	3.8%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	2	30	2	32	6	6	2	80
	%	2.5%	37.5%	2.5%	40.0%	7.5%	7.5%	2.5%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	0	30	2	26	4	4	3	69
	%	0.0%	43.5%	2.9%	37.7%	5.8%	5.8%	4.3%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	1	48	11	44	13	5	6	128
	%	.8%	37.5%	8.6%	34.4%	10.2%	3.9%	4.7%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	2	24	5	42	5	6	5	89
	%	2.2%	27.0%	5.6%	47.2%	5.6%	6.7%	5.6%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	40	1109	182	1249	272	160	195	3207
	%	1.2%	34.6%	5.7%	38.9%	8.5%	5.0%	6.1%	100.0%

In view of the overall responses to the question “who is most responsible for the problems in Turkey?”, the most common finding is “the ruling party - the opposition parties, all politicians are responsible” with 38.9% providing this answer. This is followed by “the President is responsible for the problems in Turkey” with 34.6% of the responses suggesting that this is the case.

The provinces in which over 40% of the responses indicated that the youth felt that the President was responsible are as follows: İzmir - 51.7%, Adana - 48.9%, Mersin - 47.9%, Samsun - 45.3%. Diyarbakır - 44.7%, Tunceli - 43.5%, Manisa - 43.3%, Adiyaman - 41.7% and Edirne - 40%. Provinces where more than 40% of respondents feel that all politicians are responsible are as follows: Bitlis - 54%, Antalya - 51.6%, Hatay - 48%, Zon-

guldak - 47.2%, Sivas - 47.1%, Bayburt - 46.3%, Konya - 44.3%, Amasya - 44.1%, İstanbul 42.9%, Karaman - 41.4%, Bursa - 40.7%, Gaziantep - 40.3%, Adana - 40.2% and Trabzon - 40%.

According to the overall results, the Turkish youth that participated in this survey feel that responsibility for the issues faced lies with all politicians including both the ruling party and the opposition.

Following the above, we wanted to explore how the Turkish youth defined themselves ideologically and asked them, “how do you define yourself ideologically?”. We analyzed if there were any variations between the responses with respect to the provinces and derived the percentage breakdown in the following table.

Table 131. Ideologies by provinces

Q87. How do you define yourself ideologically?		Idealist – Nationalist	Revolutionist – Socialist	Central Right – Liberal	Central Left - Social Democrat	Islamist	Turkist	Atatürkist-Kemalist	Kurdist	I have no ideology (Apolitical)	Prefer not to answer	Other	Total
Adana	N.o.P	4	5	1	8	1	6	35	0	24	6	2	92
	%	4.3%	5.4%	1.1%	8.7%	1.1%	6.5%	38.0%	0.0%	26.1%	6.5%	2.2%	100.0%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	5	10	2	0	2	4	10	6	12	8	1	60
	%	8.3%	16.7%	3.3%	0.0%	3.3%	6.7%	16.7%	10.0%	20.0%	13.3%	1.7%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	8	8	0	0	2	7	18	1	6	5	4	59
	%	13.6%	13.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	11.9%	30.5%	1.7%	10.2%	8.5%	6.8%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	26	19	8	5	20	24	50	2	29	29	8	220
	%	11.8%	8.6%	3.6%	2.3%	9.1%	10.9%	22.7%	.9%	13.2%	13.2%	3.6%	100.0%

Q87. How do you define yourself ideologically?		Idealist – Nationalist	Revolutionist – Socialist	Central Right – Liberal	Central Left – Social Democrat	Islamist	Türkist	Atatürkist-Kemalist	Kurdist	I have no ideology (Apolitical)	Prefer not to answer	Other	Total
Antalya	N.o.P	15	11	14	6	5	2	29	0	23	19	2	126
	%	11.9%	8.7%	11.1%	4.8%	4.0%	1.6%	23.0%	0.0%	18.3%	15.1%	1.6%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	17	2	2	2	7	14	5	2	5	10	1	67
	%	25.4%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	10.4%	20.9%	7.5%	3.0%	7.5%	14.9%	1.5%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	2	9	0	2	20	9	3	13	30	12	0	100
	%	2.0%	9.0%	0.0%	2.0%	20.0%	9.0%	3.0%	13.0%	30.0%	12.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	18	5	6	6	13	13	44	0	23	17	3	148
	%	12.2%	3.4%	4.1%	4.1%	8.8%	8.8%	29.7%	0.0%	15.5%	11.5%	2.0%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	13	5	3	6	7	10	18	0	8	10	4	84
	%	15.5%	6.0%	3.6%	7.1%	8.3%	11.9%	21.4%	0.0%	9.5%	11.9%	4.8%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	7	18	1	4	8	4	12	16	33	24	8	135
	%	5.2%	13.3%	.7%	3.0%	5.9%	3.0%	8.9%	11.9%	24.4%	17.8%	5.9%	100.0%
Edirne	N.o.P	0	1	2	9	6	3	22	1	7	6	3	60
	%	0.0%	1.7%	3.3%	15.0%	10.0%	5.0%	36.7%	1.7%	11.7%	10.0%	5.0%	100.0%
Erzincan	N.o.P	17	3	1	2	4	21	17	0	7	24	3	99
	%	17.2%	3.0%	1.0%	2.0%	4.0%	21.2%	17.2%	0.0%	7.1%	24.2%	3.0%	100.0%
Erzurum	N.o.P	36	1	3	2	11	10	4	7	17	11	2	104
	%	34.6%	1.0%	2.9%	1.9%	10.6%	9.6%	3.8%	6.7%	16.3%	10.6%	1.9%	100.0%
Gaziantep	N.o.P	15	11	3	5	7	16	33	6	19	26	7	148
	%	10.1%	7.4%	2.0%	3.4%	4.7%	10.8%	22.3%	4.1%	12.8%	17.6%	4.7%	100.0%
Halay	N.o.P	9	5	0	4	1	5	28	0	32	12	4	100
	%	9.0%	5.0%	0.0%	4.0%	1.0%	5.0%	28.0%	0.0%	32.0%	12.0%	4.0%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	16	24	2	17	10	32	86	2	60	31	14	294
	%	5.4%	8.2%	.7%	5.8%	3.4%	10.9%	29.3%	.7%	20.4%	10.5%	4.8%	100.0%
Izmir	N.o.P	17	2	8	18	4	8	41	4	40	33	4	179
	%	9.5%	1.1%	4.5%	10.1%	2.2%	4.5%	22.9%	2.2%	22.3%	18.4%	2.2%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	11	2	3	3	17	3	7	2	21	27	4	100
	%	11.0%	2.0%	3.0%	3.0%	17.0%	3.0%	7.0%	2.0%	21.0%	27.0%	4.0%	100.0%
Konya	N.o.P	22	4	2	1	23	26	15	0	51	26	6	176
	%	12.5%	2.3%	1.1%	.6%	13.1%	14.8%	8.5%	0.0%	29.0%	14.8%	3.4%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	19	8	1	6	1	8	22	4	17	18	2	106
	%	17.9%	7.5%	.9%	5.7%	.9%	7.5%	20.8%	3.8%	16.0%	17.0%	1.9%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	6	17	2	1	4	6	36	2	26	11	8	119
	%	5.0%	14.3%	1.7%	.8%	3.4%	5.0%	30.3%	1.7%	21.8%	9.2%	6.7%	100.0%

Q87. How do you define yourself ideologically?		Idealist - Nationalist	Revolutionist - Socialist	Central Right - Liberal	Central Left - Social Democrat	Islamist	Turkist	Atatürkist-Kemalist	Kurdist	I have no ideology (Apolitical)	Prefer not to answer	Other	Total
Nevşehir	N.o.P	8	7	0	3	9	12	29	0	5	15	2	90
	%	8.9%	7.8%	0.0%	3.3%	10.0%	13.3%	32.2%	0.0%	5.6%	16.7%	2.2%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	6	2	6	5	8	16	25	0	13	9	5	95
	%	6.3%	2.1%	6.3%	5.3%	8.4%	16.8%	26.3%	0.0%	13.7%	9.5%	5.3%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	11	4	2	11	9	9	9	0	34	12	2	103
	%	10.7%	3.9%	1.9%	10.7%	8.7%	8.7%	8.7%	0.0%	33.0%	11.7%	1.9%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	20	8	1	2	0	9	26	0	7	8	1	82
	%	24.4%	9.8%	1.2%	2.4%	0.0%	11.0%	31.7%	0.0%	8.5%	9.8%	1.2%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	1	21	0	4	1	0	11	6	11	11	4	70
	%	1.4%	30.0%	0.0%	5.7%	1.4%	0.0%	15.7%	8.6%	15.7%	15.7%	5.7%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	7	7	0	5	22	1	4	17	42	19	4	128
	%	5.5%	5.5%	0.0%	3.9%	17.2%	.8%	3.1%	13.3%	32.8%	14.8%	3.1%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	16	2	1	3	7	15	23	0	7	14	4	92
	%	17.4%	2.2%	1.1%	3.3%	7.6%	16.3%	25.0%	0.0%	7.6%	15.2%	4.3%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	352	221	74	140	229	293	662	91	609	453	112	3236
	%	10.9%	6.8%	2.3%	4.3%	7.1%	9.1%	20.5%	2.8%	18.8%	14.0%	3.5%	100.0%

The responses to the question how the participants define themselves ideologically show that “Atatürkist-Kemalist” is the leading response with an aggregate of 20.5% of the youths in the provinces providing this answer. The provinces with the highest proportion where the youth define themselves as “Atatürkist-Kemalist” are as follows: Adana - 38%, Edirne - 36.7%, Nevşehir - 32.2%, Trabzon - 31.7%, Amasya - 30.5%, Mersin - 30.3%, Bursa - 29.7%, İstanbul - 29.3%, Hatay - 28%, Samsun - 26.3%, Zonguldak - 25%. However, relatively higher proportions were also observed (above 15%) in the cities as well. Provinces with the lowest proportion of those who said, “I am Atatürkist - Kemalist” are Bitlis (3%), Van (3.1%) and Erzurum (3.8%). Provinces with the highest proportion of respondents who define themsel-

ves “Idealist - Nationalist” are as follows: Erzurum - 34.6%, Bayburt - 25.4%, Trabzon - 24.4%. The province with the highest proportion of the respondents who define themselves as “Revolutionist - Socialist” is Tunceli (30%). Provinces with the highest proportion of the respondents who define themselves as “Islamist” are, respectively, Bitlis (20%), Van (17.2%) and Karaman (17%). Provinces with the highest proportion of respondents who define themselves as “Turkist” are Erzincan (21.2%) and Bayburt (20.9%). Provinces with the highest proportion of respondents who define themselves as “Kurdist” are Van - 13.3%, Bitlis - 13%, Diyarbakır - 11.9% and Adıyaman - 10%. In aggregate, the proportion of those who responded, “I prefer not to answer” is 14%. This is too high a proportion to ignore and the provinces

with the highest proportion of respondents who did not want to answer this question are Karaman (27%) and Erzincan (24.2%). This represents around a quarter of respondents in these two provinces.

Another point to note from the data is the substantial proportion of respondents who responded, “I have no ideology (apolitical),” and this group represents 18.8% of responses in aggregate. Provinces with a high proportion of respondents identifying as apolitical are as follows: Sivas - 33%, Van - 32.8%, Hatay - 32% and Bitlis - 30%. In other provinces this group is relatively prominent as well. Therefore, although some ideological identities remain to be important, the Turkish youth are increasingly moving away from strict ideological affiliations and identities.

When we explored if there were any variations between the responses the participants gave to the question whether they voted in elections, with respect to the provinces, and the data in the following table was derived.

Table 132. Voter turnouts in elections by provinces

Q89. Have you ever voted in elections?		Yes	No	Total
Adana	N.o.P	92	0	92
	%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	60	0	60
	%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	59	0	59
	%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	216	4	220
	%	98.2%	1.8%	100.0%

Q89. Have you ever voted in elections?		Yes	No	Total
Antalya	N.o.P	124	2	126
	%	98.4%	1.6%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	65	2	67
	%	97.0%	3.0%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	95	5	100
	%	95.0%	5.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	146	4	150
	%	97.3%	2.7%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	83	1	84
	%	98.8%	1.2%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	134	1	135
	%	99.3%	0.7%	100.0%
Edirne	N.o.P	59	1	60
	%	98.3%	1.7%	100.0%
Erzincan	N.o.P	97	2	99
	%	98.0%	2.0%	100.0%
Erzurum	N.o.P	102	3	105
	%	97.1%	2.9%	100.0%
Gaziantep	N.o.P	146	2	148
	%	98.6%	1.4%	100.0%
Hatay	N.o.P	100	0	100
	%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	293	2	295
	%	99.3%	0.7%	100.0%
Izmir	N.o.P	169	10	179
	%	94.4%	5.6%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	98	2	100
	%	98.0%	2.0%	100.0%
Konya	N.o.P	173	3	176
	%	98.3%	1.7%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	105	1	106
	%	99.1%	0.9%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	119	0	119
	%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Nevşehir	N.o.P	88	2	90
	%	97.8%	2.2%	100.0%

Q89. Have you ever voted in elections?		Yes	No	Total
Samsun	N.o.P	94	1	95
	%	98.9%	1.1%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	103	1	104
	%	99.0%	1.0%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	83	1	84
	%	98.8%	1.2%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	69	1	70
	%	98.6%	1.4%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	121	7	128
	%	94.5%	5.5%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	92	0	92
	%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	1999	275	2274
	%	87.9%	12.1%	100.0%

This table was prepared excluding the age group 18 -19 as they have just recently become eligible to vote. The province with the highest proportion of voter turnout in elections is Erzincan with 95.9%, and the one with the lowest proportion is Bitlis with 76.3%. Based on these findings, we can suggest that the Turkish youth mostly show interest and vote in elections.

Following this question, the respondents who voted in elections were asked which party they had voted for in the last election. The percentage breakdown of their responses is presented in the following table by provinces.

Table 133. Distribution of votes in the last election by provinces

Q90. Which party did you vote for in the last election?		AK PARTY	CHP	MHP	IYI PARTY	HDP	SAADET PARTY	Prefer not to answer	Other	Total
Adana	N.o.P	1	41	2	2	8	0	20	1	75
	% Provinces	1.3%	54.7%	2.7%	2.7%	10.7%	0.0%	26.7%	1.3%	100.0%
	Q90%	0.2%	7.3%	1.2%	2.2%	5.7%	0.0%	3.6%	1.9%	3.8%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	2	8	2	1	0	0	8	2	23
	% Provinces	8.7%	34.8%	8.7%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	34.8%	8.7%	100.0%
	Q90%	0.5%	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	3.7%	1.2%
Amasya	N.o.P	5	15	7	0	0	0	16	1	44
	% Provinces	11.4%	34.1%	15.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	36.4%	2.3%	100.0%
	Q90%	1.2%	2.7%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	1.9%	2.2%
Ankara	N.o.P	24	25	8	7	2	0	34	3	103
	% Provinces	23.3%	24.3%	7.8%	6.8%	1.9%	0.0%	33.0%	2.9%	100.0%
	Q90%	6.0%	4.4%	4.7%	7.5%	1.4%	0.0%	6.1%	5.6%	5.2%
Antalya	N.o.P	26	38	8	3	2	0	17	1	95
	% Provinces	27.4%	40.0%	8.4%	3.2%	2.1%	0.0%	17.9%	1.1%	100.0%
	Q90%	6.5%	6.8%	4.7%	3.2%	1.4%	0.0%	3.1%	1.9%	4.8%

Q90. Which party did you vote for in the last election?		AK PARTY	CHP	MHP	İYİ PARTY	HDP	SAADET PARTY	Prefer not to answer	Other	Total
Bayburt	N.o.P	13	6	16	1	1	1	8	4	50
	% Provinces	26.0%	12.0%	32.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	16.0%	8.0%	100.0%
	Q90%	3.2%	1.1%	9.5%	1.1%	0.7%	5.9%	1.4%	7.4%	2.5%
Bitlis	N.o.P	16	8	6	1	11	1	15	0	58
	% Provinces	27.6%	13.8%	10.3%	1.7%	19.0%	1.7%	25.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	Q90%	4.0%	1.4%	3.6%	1.1%	7.8%	5.9%	2.7%	0.0%	2.9%
Bursa	N.o.P	10	21	7	4	2	1	20	0	65
	% Provinces	15.4%	32.3%	10.8%	6.2%	3.1%	1.5%	30.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	Q90%	2.5%	3.7%	4.1%	4.3%	1.4%	5.9%	3.6%	0.0%	3.3%
Çorum	N.o.P	9	13	6	5	2	1	28	1	65
	% Provinces	13.8%	20.0%	9.2%	7.7%	3.1%	1.5%	43.1%	1.5%	100.0%
	Q90%	2.2%	2.3%	3.6%	5.4%	1.4%	5.9%	5.1%	1.9%	3.3%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	7	13	4	0	29	0	34	3	90
	% Provinces	7.8%	14.4%	4.4%	0.0%	32.2%	0.0%	37.8%	3.3%	100.0%
	Q90%	1.8%	2.3%	2.4%	0.0%	20.6%	0.0%	6.1%	5.6%	4.5%
Edirne	N.o.P	15	32	0	0	4	2	3	0	56
	% Provinces	26.8%	57.1%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	3.6%	5.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	Q90%	3.8%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	11.8%	0.5%	0.0%	2.8%
Erzincan	N.o.P	18	17	8	2	0	1	23	1	70
	% Provinces	25.7%	24.3%	11.4%	2.9%	0.0%	1.4%	32.9%	1.4%	100.0%
	Q90%	4.5%	3.0%	4.7%	2.2%	0.0%	5.9%	4.2%	1.9%	3.5%
Erzurum	N.o.P	20	2	11	2	2	0	9	0	46
	% Provinces	43.5%	4.3%	23.9%	4.3%	4.3%	0.0%	19.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	Q90%	5.0%	0.4%	6.5%	2.2%	1.4%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	2.3%
Gaziantep	N.o.P	16	17	9	5	7	1	29	3	87
	% Provinces	18.4%	19.5%	10.3%	5.7%	8.0%	1.1%	33.3%	3.4%	100.0%
	Q90%	4.0%	3.0%	5.3%	5.4%	5.0%	5.9%	5.2%	5.6%	4.4%
Hatay	N.o.P	10	24	5	1	0	0	22	0	62
	% Provinces	16.1%	38.7%	8.1%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	35.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	Q90%	2.5%	4.3%	3.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	3.1%
Istanbul	N.o.P	14	91	3	7	7	0	31	5	158
	% Provinces	8.9%	57.6%	1.9%	4.4%	4.4%	0.0%	19.6%	3.2%	100.0%
	Q90%	3.5%	16.2%	1.8%	7.5%	5.0%	0.0%	5.6%	9.3%	7.9%
Izmir	N.o.P	13	37	15	10	6	1	17	2	101
	% Provinces	12.9%	36.6%	14.9%	9.9%	5.9%	1.0%	16.8%	2.0%	100.0%
	Q90%	3.2%	6.6%	8.9%	10.8%	4.3%	5.9%	3.1%	3.7%	5.1%

Q90. Which party did you vote for in the last election?		AK PARTY	CHP	MHP	İYİ PARTY	HDP	ŞAADET PARTY	Prefer not to answer	Other	Total
Karaman	N.o.P	22	8	7	1	3	5	34	1	81
	% Provinces	27.2%	9.9%	8.6%	1.2%	3.7%	6.2%	42.0%	1.2%	100.0%
	Q90%	5.5%	1.4%	4.1%	1.1%	2.1%	29.4%	6.1%	1.9%	4.1%
Konya	N.o.P	44	6	10	8	1	1	40	8	118
	% Provinces	37.3%	5.1%	8.5%	6.8%	0.8%	0.8%	33.9%	6.8%	100.0%
	Q90%	11.0%	1.1%	5.9%	8.6%	0.7%	5.9%	7.2%	14.8%	5.9%
Manisa	N.o.P	6	14	1	3	3	0	15	1	43
	% Provinces	14.0%	32.6%	2.3%	7.0%	7.0%	0.0%	34.9%	2.3%	100.0%
	Q90%	1.5%	2.5%	0.6%	3.2%	2.1%	0.0%	2.7%	1.9%	2.2%
Mersin	N.o.P	4	14	3	2	6	1	8	3	41
	% Provinces	9.8%	34.1%	7.3%	4.9%	14.6%	2.4%	19.5%	7.3%	100.0%
	Q90%	1.0%	2.5%	1.8%	2.2%	4.3%	5.9%	1.4%	5.6%	2.1%
Neveşehir	N.o.P	9	13	5	2	0	0	18	2	49
	% Provinces	18.4%	26.5%	10.2%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	36.7%	4.1%	100.0%
	Q90%	2.2%	2.3%	3.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	3.7%	2.5%
Samsun	N.o.P	25	20	4	5	0	0	16	1	71
	% Provinces	35.2%	28.2%	5.6%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.5%	1.4%	100.0%
	Q90%	6.2%	3.6%	2.4%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	1.9%	3.6%
Sivas	N.o.P	16	23	9	9	0	0	19	1	77
	% Provinces	20.8%	29.9%	11.7%	11.7%	0.0%	0.0%	24.7%	1.3%	100.0%
	Q90%	4.0%	4.1%	5.3%	9.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	1.9%	3.9%
Trabzon	N.o.P	11	21	4	6	0	0	13	3	58
	% Provinces	19.0%	36.2%	6.9%	10.3%	0.0%	0.0%	22.4%	5.2%	100.0%
	Q90%	2.8%	3.7%	2.4%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	5.6%	2.9%
Tunceli	N.o.P	2	11	0	0	15	0	13	4	45
	% Provinces	4.4%	24.4%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	28.9%	8.9%	100.0%
	Q90%	0.5%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.6%	0.0%	2.3%	7.4%	2.3%
Van	N.o.P	28	5	3	1	30	1	16	1	85
	% Provinces	32.9%	5.9%	3.5%	1.2%	35.3%	1.2%	18.8%	1.2%	100.0%
	Q90%	7.0%	0.9%	1.8%	1.1%	21.3%	5.9%	2.9%	1.9%	4.3%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	14	19	6	5	0	0	28	2	74
	% Provinces	18.9%	25.7%	8.1%	6.8%	0.0%	0.0%	37.8%	2.7%	100.0%
	Q90%	3.5%	3.4%	3.6%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	3.7%	3.7%
Total	N.o.P	400	562	169	93	141	17	554	54	1990
	% Provinces	20.1%	28.2%	8.5%	4.7%	7.1%	0.9%	27.8%	2.7%	100.0%
	%S90	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The province in which the main opposition party, the CHP, received the highest support from the respondents is Edirne with 57.1%. The province where the ruling party, the AKP received the highest number of votes is Erzurum with 43.5%. In all the other provinces except for Bayburt, Bitlis, Erzurum, Konya and Karaman, a higher proportion of the respondents voted for

the CHP. Therefore, in the five outliers mentioned, the proportions of those who voted for the AKP are higher than that of those who voted for the CHP. For the question “which party would you vote for if there were an election tomorrow?” we explored if there were any variations in opinion by provinces. The responses are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 134. Distribution of votes in a hypothetical election by provinces

Q91. Which party would you vote for if there were an election tomorrow?		AK PARTY	CHP	MHP	İYİ PARTY	HDP	DEVA PARTY	GELECEK PARTY	SAAADET PARTY	I will not vote	Can't decide	Prefer not to answer	Other	Total
Adana	N.o.P	2	46	2	2	4	0	1	0	6	15	13	1	92
	%	2.2%	50.0%	2.2%	2.2%	4.3%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	6.5%	16.3%	14.1%	1.1%	100.0%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	5	16	1	6	4	1	0	1	8	5	11	2	60
	%	8.3%	26.7%	1.7%	10.0%	6.7%	1.7%	0.0%	1.7%	13.3%	8.3%	18.3%	3.3%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	6	18	6	2	0	0	0	1	4	10	10	2	59
	%	10.2%	30.5%	10.2%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	6.8%	16.9%	16.9%	3.4%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	35	53	6	9	1	5	0	1	22	43	34	11	220
	%	15.9%	24.1%	2.7%	4.1%	.5%	2.3%	0.0%	.5%	10.0%	19.5%	15.5%	5.0%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	14	36	4	6	0	0	0	1	23	29	12	1	126
	%	11.1%	28.6%	3.2%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.8%	18.3%	23.0%	9.5%	.8%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	12	10	4	7	1	4	0	1	7	11	10	0	67
	%	17.9%	14.9%	6.0%	10.4%	1.5%	6.0%	0.0%	1.5%	10.4%	16.4%	14.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	14	8	4	0	13	0	1	3	22	25	8	2	100
	%	14.0%	8.0%	4.0%	0.0%	13.0%	0.0%	1.0%	3.0%	22.0%	25.0%	8.0%	2.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	12	43	7	5	2	4	0	1	16	24	24	11	149
	%	8.1%	28.9%	4.7%	3.4%	1.3%	2.7%	0.0%	.7%	10.7%	16.1%	16.1%	7.4%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	8	14	6	2	1	3	0	0	7	15	21	5	82
	%	9.8%	17.1%	7.3%	2.4%	1.2%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	8.5%	18.3%	25.6%	6.1%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	4	25	5	1	30	0	1	0	16	20	25	8	135
	%	3.0%	18.5%	3.7%	.7%	22.2%	0.0%	.7%	0.0%	11.9%	14.8%	18.5%	5.9%	100.0%
Edirne	N.o.P	8	25	0	3	2	0	0	2	4	11	0	5	60
	%	13.3%	41.7%	0.0%	5.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	6.7%	18.3%	0.0%	8.3%	100.0%
Erzincan	N.o.P	16	18	7	5	1	0	0	1	3	5	29	13	98
	%	16.3%	18.4%	7.1%	5.1%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	3.1%	5.1%	29.6%	13.3%	100.0%

Q91. Which party would you vote for if there were an election tomorrow?		AK PARTY	CHP	MHP	İYİ PARTY	HDP	DEVA PARTY	GELECEK PARTY	SAAADET PARTY	I will not vote	Can't decide	Prefer not to answer	Other	Total
Erzurum	N.o.P	16	6	23	8	5	2	1	1	15	10	11	5	103
	%	15.5%	5.8%	22.3%	7.8%	4.9%	1.9%	1.0%	1.0%	14.6%	9.7%	10.7%	4.9%	100.0%
Gaziantep	N.o.P	7	31	7	6	11	5	1	1	22	20	30	6	147
	%	4.8%	21.1%	4.8%	4.1%	7.5%	3.4%	.7%	.7%	15.0%	13.6%	20.4%	4.1%	100.0%
Hatay	N.o.P	5	22	1	4	1	2	0	0	16	26	18	5	100
	%	5.0%	22.0%	1.0%	4.0%	1.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.0%	26.0%	18.0%	5.0%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	13	122	9	12	9	5	0	0	43	48	19	15	295
	%	4.4%	41.4%	3.1%	4.1%	3.1%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	14.6%	16.3%	6.4%	5.1%	100.0%
Izmir	N.o.P	12	72	4	23	5	1	0	1	8	26	25	2	179
	%	6.7%	40.2%	2.2%	12.8%	2.8%	.6%	0.0%	.6%	4.5%	14.5%	14.0%	1.1%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	14	10	3	1	1	0	0	2	14	22	29	4	100
	%	14.0%	10.0%	3.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	14.0%	22.0%	29.0%	4.0%	100.0%
Konya	N.o.P	23	11	11	7	1	1	3	0	28	49	33	9	176
	%	13.1%	6.3%	6.3%	4.0%	.6%	.6%	1.7%	0.0%	15.9%	27.8%	18.8%	5.1%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	11	30	8	3	5	3	0	0	16	8	18	4	106
	%	10.4%	28.3%	7.5%	2.8%	4.7%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	15.1%	7.5%	17.0%	3.8%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	4	37	3	4	6	1	1	2	19	20	9	13	119
	%	3.4%	31.1%	2.5%	3.4%	5.0%	.8%	.8%	1.7%	16.0%	16.8%	7.6%	10.9%	100.0%
Nevşehir	N.o.P	9	19	1	4	0	0	0	1	18	15	16	7	90
	%	10.0%	21.1%	1.1%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	20.0%	16.7%	17.8%	7.8%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	22	19	1	7	0	2	0	0	11	17	10	6	95
	%	23.2%	20.0%	1.1%	7.4%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	11.6%	17.9%	10.5%	6.3%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	13	14	6	10	0	3	0	0	15	26	10	6	103
	%	12.6%	13.6%	5.8%	9.7%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	14.6%	25.2%	9.7%	5.8%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	13	19	3	10	0	0	1	0	13	9	12	4	84
	%	15.5%	22.6%	3.6%	11.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	15.5%	10.7%	14.3%	4.8%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	1	21	2	0	18	0	1	0	3	8	11	5	70
	%	1.4%	30.0%	2.9%	0.0%	25.7%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	4.3%	11.4%	15.7%	7.1%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	14	13	2	3	31	1	3	0	21	19	15	6	128
	%	10.9%	10.2%	1.6%	2.3%	24.2%	.8%	2.3%	0.0%	16.4%	14.8%	11.7%	4.7%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	12	16	5	7	0	0	1	0	3	9	33	6	92
	%	13.0%	17.4%	5.4%	7.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	3.3%	9.8%	35.9%	6.5%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	325	774	141	157	152	43	15	20	403	545	496	164	3235
	%	10.0%	23.9%	4.4%	4.9%	4.7%	1.3%	.5%	.6%	12.5%	16.8%	15.3%	5.1%	100.0%

In response to the question “which party would you vote for if there were an election tomorrow?”, the party selected the most by the respondents across the country was the CHP with an aggregate proportion of 23.9%. When we look at the data on the respondents who would vote for the CHP by provinces, Adana (50%), Istanbul (41.4%), Edirne (41.7%) and Izmir (40.2%) came out on top. Provinces with the least number of votes for the CHP were Erzurum (5.8%), Konya (6.3%) and Bitlis (8%). The second party the respondents stated that they would vote for among the political parties, the ruling AKP, had an overall result of 10%. When we look at the data on the respondents who would vote for the AKP by provinces, Samsun (23.2%) and

Bayburt (17.9%) came out on top. Other provinces that were between 15 and 17.9% were Erzincan, Ankara, Erzurum and Trabzon. Provinces with the least number votes for the AKP was Tunceli (1.4%), Diyarbakır (3%) and Mersin (3.4%). Additionally, an overall view of the table shows that the combined proportions who reported, “I can’t decide” (16.8%) or “Prefer not to answer (15.3%) or “I will not vote” (12.5%) are significantly high. This is an important result and shows that many young people are undecided on this issue.

The responses received to the question “who is the political party leader you like – admire the most?” are presented in the table below with a percentage breakdown by provinces.

Table 135. The most admired politicians by provinces

Q92. Which politician do you like-admire the most?		Recep Tayyip Erdoğan	Kemal Kılıçdaroğlu	Meral Akşener	Devlet Bahçeli	Selahattin Demirtaş	Temel Karamollaoğlu	Ali Babacan	Ahmet Davutoğlu	Doğu Perinçek	Muharrem İnce	Other - None	Mansur Yavaş	Ekrəm İmamoğlu	Total
Adana	N.o.P	6	8	8	2	4	0	1	0	0	13	22	21	7	92
	%	6.5%	8.7%	8.7%	2.2%	4.3%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	14.1%	23.9%	22.8%	7.6%	100.0%
Adıyaman	N.o.P	9	3	10	2	5	1	0	1	0	3	16	5	2	57
	%	15.8%	5.3%	17.5%	3.5%	8.8%	1.8%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	5.3%	28.1%	8.8%	3.5%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	9	11	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	3	15	11	1	59
	%	15.3%	18.6%	6.8%	6.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	5.1%	25.4%	18.6%	1.7%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	43	20	21	9	5	1	10	0	4	18	51	35	2	219
	%	19.6%	9.1%	9.6%	4.1%	2.3%	.5%	4.6%	0.0%	1.8%	8.2%	23.3%	16.0%	.9%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	21	6	12	3	7	0	2	1	0	14	29	24	5	124
	%	16.9%	4.8%	9.7%	2.4%	5.6%	0.0%	1.6%	.8%	0.0%	11.3%	23.4%	19.4%	4.0%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	19	4	11	2	1	1	4	0	0	2	14	8	1	67
	%	28.4%	6.0%	16.4%	3.0%	1.5%	1.5%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	20.9%	11.9%	1.5%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	25	3	3	4	26	5	0	5	0	3	21	2	3	100
	%	25.0%	3.0%	3.0%	4.0%	26.0%	5.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	3.0%	21.0%	2.0%	3.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	22	7	13	6	2	2	6	1	1	19	26	33	0	138
	%	15.9%	5.1%	9.4%	4.3%	1.4%	1.4%	4.3%	.7%	.7%	13.8%	18.8%	23.9%	0.0%	100.0%

Q92. Which politician do you like-admire the most?	Recep Tayyip Erdoğan	Kemal Kılıçdaroğlu	Meral Akşener	Devlet Bahçeli	Selahattin Demirtaş	Temel Karamollaoğlu	Ali Babacan	Ahmet Davutoğlu	Doğu Perinçek	Muharrem İnce	Other - None	Mansur Yavaş	Ekrem İmamoğlu	Total	
Çorum	N.o.P	16	4	3	7	0	0	3	0	3	6	18	20	2	82
	%	19.5%	4.9%	3.7%	8.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	3.7%	7.3%	22.0%	24.4%	2.4%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	11	8	3	4	49	0	3	1	1	7	21	12	8	128
	%	8.6%	6.3%	2.3%	3.1%	38.3%	0.0%	2.3%	.8%	.8%	5.5%	16.4%	9.4%	6.3%	100.0%
Edirne	N.o.P	10	4	3	0	6	2	0	0	0	3	10	17	5	60
	%	16.7%	6.7%	5.0%	0.0%	10.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	16.7%	28.3%	8.3%	100.0%
Erzincan	N.o.P	28	6	9	8	5	1	2	0	0	3	24	10	1	97
	%	28.9%	6.2%	9.3%	8.2%	5.2%	1.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	24.7%	10.3%	1.0%	100.0%
Erzurum	N.o.P	33	2	8	20	6	0	4	1	1	7	14	5	0	101
	%	32.7%	2.0%	7.9%	19.8%	5.9%	0.0%	4.0%	1.0%	1.0%	6.9%	13.9%	5.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Gaziantep	N.o.P	19	10	11	4	17	0	9	2	0	7	17	35	3	134
	%	14.2%	7.5%	8.2%	3.0%	12.7%	0.0%	6.7%	1.5%	0.0%	5.2%	12.7%	26.1%	2.2%	100.0%
Hatay	N.o.P	12	3	13	3	0	0	4	0	0	6	26	21	11	99
	%	12.1%	3.0%	13.1%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	26.3%	21.2%	11.1%	100.0%
İstanbul	N.o.P	21	15	22	15	11	2	9	1	0	17	63	78	25	279
	%	7.5%	5.4%	7.9%	5.4%	3.9%	.7%	3.2%	.4%	0.0%	6.1%	22.6%	28.0%	9.0%	100.0%
İzmir	N.o.P	11	29	27	2	6	1	2	0	3	21	27	35	8	172
	%	6.4%	16.9%	15.7%	1.2%	3.5%	.6%	1.2%	0.0%	1.7%	12.2%	15.7%	20.3%	4.7%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	31	4	7	3	4	2	1	5	0	4	26	8	0	95
	%	32.6%	4.2%	7.4%	3.2%	4.2%	2.1%	1.1%	5.3%	0.0%	4.2%	27.4%	8.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Konya	N.o.P	50	3	4	17	2	0	3	9	0	9	50	21	1	169
	%	29.6%	1.8%	2.4%	10.1%	1.2%	0.0%	1.8%	5.3%	0.0%	5.3%	29.6%	12.4%	.6%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	12	5	8	8	6	2	3	1	1	15	21	19	1	102
	%	11.8%	4.9%	7.8%	7.8%	5.9%	2.0%	2.9%	1.0%	1.0%	14.7%	20.6%	18.6%	1.0%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	5	7	13	5	12	2	2	0	0	17	33	17	3	116
	%	4.3%	6.0%	11.2%	4.3%	10.3%	1.7%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	14.7%	28.4%	14.7%	2.6%	100.0%
Neşehir	N.o.P	13	5	5	1	3	0	1	2	0	9	18	19	3	79
	%	16.5%	6.3%	6.3%	1.3%	3.8%	0.0%	1.3%	2.5%	0.0%	11.4%	22.8%	24.1%	3.8%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	28	5	11	2	1	0	4	2	0	6	11	21	1	92
	%	30.4%	5.4%	12.0%	2.2%	1.1%	0.0%	4.3%	2.2%	0.0%	6.5%	12.0%	22.8%	1.1%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	27	1	15	6	0	0	6	0	0	4	21	18	3	101
	%	26.7%	1.0%	14.9%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	20.8%	17.8%	3.0%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	15	7	14	3	1	1	4	0	0	9	11	8	0	73
	%	20.5%	9.6%	19.2%	4.1%	1.4%	1.4%	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.3%	15.1%	11.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Q92. Which politician do you like-admire the most?		Recep Tayyip Erdoğan	Kemal Kılıçdaroğlu	Meral Akşener	Devlet Bahçeli	Selahattin Demirtaş	Temel Karamollaoğlu	Ali Babacan	Ahmet Davutoğlu	Doğu Perinçek	Muharrem İnce	Other - None	Mansur Yavaş	Ekreml İmamoğlu	Total
Tunceli	N.o.P	4	13	1	0	30	1	1	2	0	3	11	3	1	70
	%	5.7%	18.6%	1.4%	0.0%	42.9%	1.4%	1.4%	2.9%	0.0%	4.3%	15.7%	4.3%	1.4%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	27	6	7	3	48	0	7	2	0	3	14	6	5	128
	%	21.1%	4.7%	5.5%	2.3%	37.5%	0.0%	5.5%	1.6%	0.0%	2.3%	10.9%	4.7%	3.9%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	18	5	15	4	0	1	5	0	0	7	22	15	0	92
	%	19.6%	5.4%	16.3%	4.3%	0.0%	1.1%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	7.6%	23.9%	16.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	545	204	281	147	257	25	96	37	14	238	652	527	102	3125
	%	17.4%	6.5%	9.0%	4.7%	8.2%	.8%	3.1%	1.2%	.4%	7.6%	20.9%	16.9%	3.3%	100.0%

Recep Tayyip Erdoğan came top with 17.4% aggregate score for the question “who is the political party leader you admire – like the most?” Unexpectedly, Ankara Metropolitan Mayor Mansur Yavaş came second as the most liked-admired person with a result of 16.9%. His name was not on the permitted list of responses because the study was limited to include only political party leaders’ names. Erdoğan was up the top proportionally in Karaman (32.6%), Erzurum (32.7%), Konya (29.6%) and Samsun (30.4%), Erzincan (28.9%), Bayburt (28.4%) and Sivas (26.7%) provinces. Yavaş, on the other, was selected the most in Edirne (28.3%), İstanbul (28%), Çorum (24.4%), Bursa (23.9%), Gaziantep (26.1%), Nevşehir (24.1%) and Adana (22.8%).

Another important finding from the data in the table is that 20.9% of the respondents in aggregate did not like - admire any of the political party leaders listed, which is an important result because it means that the leaders of the current political parties are not important at all for 20.9% of the Turkish youth. The fact that such a significant portion of the youth

do not like and/or admire any of the current political party leaders requires further consideration.

The responses received from the respondents to the question “what do you think about the State of the Republic of Turkey’s policy towards Syrian immigration?” were analyzed by provinces and the relevant values are presented in the following table.

Table 136. Thoughts about the state policies towards Syrian immigration by provinces

Q93. What do you think about the State of the Republic of Turkey's policy towards Syrian immigration?		I find the State's immigrant policy right. It should be maintained as it is.	I don't find the State's immigrant policy right. The policy should be changed	I don't know; I have no idea	Total
Adana	N.o.P	3	82	7	92
	%	3.3%	89.1%	7.6%	100.0%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	3	52	4	59
	%	5.1%	88.1%	6.8%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	6	48	5	59
	%	10.2%	81.4%	8.5%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	30	161	27	218
	%	13.8%	73.9%	12.4%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	11	108	7	126
	%	8.7%	85.7%	5.6%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	2	53	12	67
	%	3.0%	79.1%	17.9%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	12	69	19	100
	%	12.0%	69.0%	19.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	8	122	14	144
	%	5.6%	84.7%	9.7%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	5	68	9	82
	%	6.1%	82.9%	11.0%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	5	108	21	134
	%	3.7%	80.6%	15.7%	100.0%
Edirne	N.o.P	3	56	1	60
	%	5.0%	93.3%	1.7%	100.0%
Erzincan	N.o.P	10	84	5	99
	%	10.1%	84.8%	5.1%	100.0%
Erzurum	N.o.P	14	73	17	104
	%	13.5%	70.2%	16.3%	100.0%
Gaziantep	N.o.P	4	127	16	147
	%	2.7%	86.4%	10.9%	100.0%
Hatay	N.o.P	3	89	8	100
	%	3.0%	89.0%	8.0%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	8	260	26	294
	%	2.7%	88.4%	8.8%	100.0%
Izmir	N.o.P	6	149	23	178
	%	3.4%	83.7%	12.9%	100.0%

Q93. What do you think about the State of the Republic of Turkey's policy towards Syrian immigration?		I find the State's immigrant policy right. It should be maintained as it is.	I don't find the State's immigrant policy right. The policy should be changed	I don't know; I have no idea	Total
Karaman	N.o.P	8	78	14	100
	%	8.0%	78.0%	14.0%	100.0%
Konya	N.o.P	17	123	34	174
	%	9.8%	70.7%	19.5%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	4	75	23	102
	%	3.9%	73.5%	22.5%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	3	98	14	115
	%	2.6%	85.2%	12.2%	100.0%
Nevşehir	N.o.P	4	74	11	89
	%	4.5%	83.1%	12.4%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	12	71	12	95
	%	12.6%	74.7%	12.6%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	14	74	16	104
	%	13.5%	71.2%	15.4%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	4	70	9	83
	%	4.8%	84.3%	10.8%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	6	51	13	70
	%	8.6%	72.9%	18.6%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	8	93	27	128
	%	6.2%	72.7%	21.1%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	8	69	14	91
	%	8.8%	75.8%	15.4%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	221	2585	408	3214
	%	6.9%	80.4%	12.7%	100.0%

The aggregate total of the values in the table shows that 80.4% of the respondents do not support the Syrian policy adopted by the current government and stated that it should change. In contrast, only 6.9% of the respondents stated that they found the policy positive and supported it.

In terms of differences between provinces, the province with the lowest proportion of the respondents who did not agree with the policies is Bitlis (69.2%), while the one with the highest proportion of critics was Edirne

with 93.3%. Edirne is followed by Adana with 89.1% and Hatay with 89%. Based on the data gathered, the other provinces seem close to each other. In short, the Turkish youth, again across all provinces, stated that they did not find the Syrian policy right and felt that it should be changed.

In parallel with this question, the respondents were asked how they felt about the aids (health, education, housing, and cash assistance) provided to the Syrian refugees. Their responses are presented with a percentage breakdown by provinces in the following table.

Table 137. Thoughts about the state aids provided to the Syrians by provinces

Q94. What do you think about the aids provided to the Syrians (health, education, housing, and cash assistance)?		We should help the Syrians with all their needs.	We should help the Syrians only with food and housing and shouldn't help with anything else.	We shouldn't help the Syrians with anything.	We should first help our own citizens instead of the Syrians.	I don't know; I have no idea.	Other	Total
Adana	N.o.P	2	16	12	57	4	1	92
	%	2.2%	17.4%	13.0%	62.0%	4.3%	1.1%	100.0%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	4	15	6	26	4	5	60
	%	6.7%	25.0%	10.0%	43.3%	6.7%	8.3%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	5	15	4	29	3	2	58
	%	8.6%	25.9%	6.9%	50.0%	5.2%	3.4%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	24	49	26	93	12	15	219
	%	11.0%	22.4%	11.9%	42.5%	5.5%	6.8%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	5	42	18	46	10	5	126
	%	4.0%	33.3%	14.3%	36.5%	7.9%	4.0%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	4	22	7	24	5	5	67
	%	6.0%	32.8%	10.4%	35.8%	7.5%	7.5%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	25	28	7	24	13	3	100
	%	25.0%	28.0%	7.0%	24.0%	13.0%	3.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	11	33	22	67	12	4	149
	%	7.4%	22.1%	14.8%	45.0%	8.1%	2.7%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	8	29	11	25	6	5	84
	%	9.5%	34.5%	13.1%	29.8%	7.1%	6.0%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	22	20	8	69	9	6	134
	%	16.4%	14.9%	6.0%	51.5%	6.7%	4.5%	100.0%
Edirne	N.o.P	2	27	2	24	0	5	60
	%	3.3%	45.0%	3.3%	40.0%	0.0%	8.3%	100.0%
Erzincan	N.o.P	8	40	8	34	5	4	99
	%	8.1%	40.4%	8.1%	34.3%	5.1%	4.0%	100.0%
Erzurum	N.o.P	15	30	8	36	11	4	104
	%	14.4%	28.8%	7.7%	34.6%	10.6%	3.8%	100.0%
Gaziantep	N.o.P	7	38	13	64	19	4	145
	%	4.8%	26.2%	9.0%	44.1%	13.1%	2.8%	100.0%

Q94. What do you think about the aids provided to the Syrians (health, education, housing, and cash assistance)?		We should help the Syrians with all their needs.	We should help the Syrians only with food and housing and shouldn't help with anything else.	We shouldn't help the Syrians with anything.	We should first help our own citizens instead of the Syrians.	I don't know; I have no idea.	Other	Total
Hatay	N.o.P	8	29	5	52	3	3	100
	%	8.0%	29.0%	5.0%	52.0%	3.0%	3.0%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	15	99	18	123	23	15	293
	%	5.1%	33.8%	6.1%	42.0%	7.8%	5.1%	100.0%
Izmir	N.o.P	7	36	26	81	25	4	179
	%	3.9%	20.1%	14.5%	45.3%	14.0%	2.2%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	15	25	2	39	17	2	100
	%	15.0%	25.0%	2.0%	39.0%	17.0%	2.0%	100.0%
Konya	N.o.P	26	52	16	52	20	10	176
	%	14.8%	29.5%	9.1%	29.5%	11.4%	5.7%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	6	28	13	46	7	5	105
	%	5.7%	26.7%	12.4%	43.8%	6.7%	4.8%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	5	23	11	64	10	4	117
	%	4.3%	19.7%	9.4%	54.7%	8.5%	3.4%	100.0%
Nevşehir	N.o.P	5	22	9	42	7	5	90
	%	5.6%	24.4%	10.0%	46.7%	7.8%	5.6%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	7	26	4	40	11	7	95
	%	7.4%	27.4%	4.2%	42.1%	11.6%	7.4%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	23	22	5	38	15	1	104
	%	22.1%	21.2%	4.8%	36.5%	14.4%	1.0%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	3	22	11	37	6	5	84
	%	3.6%	26.2%	13.1%	44.0%	7.1%	6.0%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	17	17	3	25	5	3	70
	%	24.3%	24.3%	4.3%	35.7%	7.1%	4.3%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	14	34	10	49	21	0	128
	%	10.9%	26.6%	7.8%	38.3%	16.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	9	24	10	40	6	3	92
	%	9.8%	26.1%	10.9%	43.5%	6.5%	3.3%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	302	863	295	1346	289	135	3230
	%	9.3%	26.7%	9.1%	41.7%	8.9%	4.2%	100.0%

Out of all the responses to the question “What do you think about the aids provided to the Syrians (health, education, housing and cash assistance)?” the most common response, “we should first help our own citizens instead of the Syrians” came out on top with an aggregate total of 41.7%. The provinces that scored the highest in terms of respondents providing this answer are Adana with 62%, Mersin with 54.7%, Hatay with 52%, Diyarbakır with 51.5% and Amasya with 50%. Throughout the provinces, the number of those who hold this opinion is significantly high

as well. In contrast, the proportion of those who believe that we should help Syrians with all their needs is just 9.3% as an aggregate total. The provinces who came out on top with this response are Tunceli with 24.3%, Sivas with 22.1% and Bitlis with 25%.

Another question which was asked regarding Syrian immigration was “if the Syrians were to stay in Turkey permanently, do you think they would adapt to the Turkish society?” Responses to this question are presented by provinces in the following table.

Table 138. Thoughts about whether the Syrians can adapt to the Turkish society by provinces

Q95. If the Syrians were to stay in Turkey permanently, do you think they would adapt to the Turkish society?		Yes, I believe that the Syrians would adapt to the Turkish society	No, I believe that the Syrians would not adapt to the Turkish society	I don't know; I have no idea	Other	Total
Adana	N.o.P	4	79	7	2	92
	%	4.3%	85.9%	7.6%	2.2%	100.0%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	5	47	5	3	60
	%	8.3%	78.3%	8.3%	5.0%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	5	45	6	3	59
	%	8.5%	76.3%	10.2%	5.1%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	20	175	22	2	219
	%	9.1%	79.9%	10.0%	0.9%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	10	97	16	3	126
	%	7.9%	77.0%	12.7%	2.4%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	7	49	9	2	67
	%	10.4%	73.1%	13.4%	3.0%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	20	64	15	1	100
	%	20.0%	64.0%	15.0%	1.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	9	120	18	3	150
	%	6.0%	80.0%	12.0%	2.0%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	7	68	8	1	84
	%	8.3%	81.0%	9.5%	1.2%	100.0%
Diyarbakır	N.o.P	9	103	19	3	134
	%	6.7%	76.9%	14.2%	2.2%	100.0%
Edirne	N.o.P	2	56	0	2	60
	%	3.3%	93.3%	0.0%	3.3%	100.0%

Q95. If the Syrians were to stay in Turkey permanently, do you think they would adapt to the Turkish society?		Yes, I believe that the Syrians would adapt to the Turkish society	No, I believe that the Syrians would not adapt to the Turkish society	I don't know; I have no idea	Other	Total
Erzincan	N.o.P	12	76	11	0	99
	%	12.1%	76.8%	11.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Erzurum	N.o.P	14	69	20	1	104
	%	13.5%	66.3%	19.2%	1.0%	100.0%
Gaziantep	N.o.P	8	122	14	4	148
	%	5.4%	82.4%	9.5%	2.7%	100.0%
Hatay	N.o.P	14	81	2	3	100
	%	14.0%	81.0%	2.0%	3.0%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	27	227	26	14	294
	%	9.2%	77.2%	8.8%	4.8%	100.0%
Izmir	N.o.P	9	141	26	3	179
	%	5.0%	78.8%	14.5%	1.7%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	9	66	24	1	100
	%	9.0%	66.0%	24.0%	1.0%	100.0%
Konya	N.o.P	14	123	33	6	176
	%	8.0%	69.9%	18.8%	3.4%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	6	76	16	6	104
	%	5.8%	73.1%	15.4%	5.8%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	10	91	11	6	118
	%	8.5%	77.1%	9.3%	5.1%	100.0%
Nevşehir	N.o.P	4	69	13	4	90
	%	4.4%	76.7%	14.4%	4.4%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	13	69	9	3	94
	%	13.8%	73.4%	9.6%	3.2%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	13	67	24	0	104
	%	12.5%	64.4%	23.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Trabzon	N.o.P	3	71	8	1	83
	%	3.6%	85.5%	9.6%	1.2%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	11	44	12	3	70
	%	15.7%	62.9%	17.1%	4.3%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	10	85	32	1	128
	%	7.8%	66.4%	25.0%	0.8%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	6	70	13	3	92
	%	6.5%	76.1%	14.1%	3.3%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	281	2450	419	84	3234
	%	8.7%	75.8%	13.0%	2.6%	100.0%

The proportion of those who thought that Syrians would adapt to the Turkish society is only 8.7%. The proportion of those who thought that this was unlikely is a far greater 75.8%. Provinces that commonly stated that Syrians would not assimilate into the Turkish society are Edirne with 93.3%, Adana with 85.9% and Trabzon with 85.5%. The values in other provinces are also above 70%. Bitlis is the province with the highest number of respondents who stated that the refugees were likely to assimilate into the Turkish

society with 20%. Based on the above data, we can easily suggest that the Turkish youth do not think that Syrians will be able to assimilate into the Turkish society.

Another topic to explore around Syrian immigration is what the Turkish youth think about what should be done about the refugees. The respondents' thoughts about this topic are presented by provinces with a percentage breakdown in the following table.

Table 139. Thoughts about what should be done about the Syrian immigrants by provinces

Q96. What should be done about the Syrian immigrants in Turkey?		Once there is peace -things get better- in Syria, all of them should be sent back to Syria	Those Syrians who want to go back to their country, and those who don't, can stay in Turkey	Syrians should be sent to other countries	I don't know, I have no idea	Other	Total
Adana	N.o.P	57	1	24	6	2	90
	%	63.3%	1.1%	26.7%	6.7%	2.2%	100.0%
Adiyaman	N.o.P	32	6	20	2	0	60
	%	53.3%	10.0%	33.3%	3.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Amasya	N.o.P	33	3	16	4	1	57
	%	57.9%	5.3%	28.1%	7.0%	1.8%	100.0%
Ankara	N.o.P	121	18	57	20	3	219
	%	55.3%	8.2%	26.0%	9.1%	1.4%	100.0%
Antalya	N.o.P	63	16	29	13	5	126
	%	50.0%	12.7%	23.0%	10.3%	4.0%	100.0%
Bayburt	N.o.P	42	6	10	8	0	66
	%	63.6%	9.1%	15.2%	12.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Bitlis	N.o.P	68	19	4	8	1	100
	%	68.0%	19.0%	4.0%	8.0%	1.0%	100.0%
Bursa	N.o.P	67	19	43	13	8	150
	%	44.7%	12.7%	28.7%	8.7%	5.3%	100.0%
Çorum	N.o.P	54	8	16	3	2	83
	%	65.1%	9.6%	19.3%	3.6%	2.4%	100.0%

Q96. What should be done about the Syrian immigrants in Turkey?		Once there is peace -things get better- in Syria, all of them should be sent back to Syria	Those Syrians who want to can go back to their country, and those who don't, can stay in Turkey	Syrians should be sent to other countries	I don't know; I have no idea	Other	Total
Diyarbakir	N.o.P	63	22	29	15	4	133
	%	47.4%	16.5%	21.8%	11.3%	3.0%	100.0%
Edirne	N.o.P	43	3	6	0	7	59
	%	72.9%	5.1%	10.2%	0.0%	11.9%	100.0%
Erzincan	N.o.P	73	14	5	5	2	99
	%	73.7%	14.1%	5.1%	5.1%	2.0%	100.0%
Erzurum	N.o.P	56	15	20	11	2	104
	%	53.8%	14.4%	19.2%	10.6%	1.9%	100.0%
Gaziantep	N.o.P	79	13	32	21	3	148
	%	53.4%	8.8%	21.6%	14.2%	2.0%	100.0%
Hatay	N.o.P	81	8	4	4	3	100
	%	81.0%	8.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.0%	100.0%
Istanbul	N.o.P	192	31	43	19	9	294
	%	65.3%	10.5%	14.6%	6.5%	3.1%	100.0%
Izmir	N.o.P	77	13	63	26	0	179
	%	43.0%	7.3%	35.2%	14.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Karaman	N.o.P	66	9	9	13	0	97
	%	68.0%	9.3%	9.3%	13.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Konya	N.o.P	106	20	19	26	5	176
	%	60.2%	11.4%	10.8%	14.8%	2.8%	100.0%
Manisa	N.o.P	47	9	30	18	1	105
	%	44.8%	8.6%	28.6%	17.1%	1.0%	100.0%
Mersin	N.o.P	64	11	30	11	3	119
	%	53.8%	9.2%	25.2%	9.2%	2.5%	100.0%
Neşehir	N.o.P	39	9	34	6	2	90
	%	43.3%	10.0%	37.8%	6.7%	2.2%	100.0%
Samsun	N.o.P	52	12	23	5	3	95
	%	54.7%	12.6%	24.2%	5.3%	3.2%	100.0%
Sivas	N.o.P	64	17	9	14	0	104
	%	61.5%	16.3%	8.7%	13.5%	0.0%	100.0%

Q96. What should be done about the Syrian immigrants in Turkey?		Once there is peace -things get better- in Syria, all of them should be sent back to Syria	Those Syrians who want to can go back to their country, and those who don't, can stay in Turkey	Syrians should be sent to other countries	I don't know; I have no idea	Other	Total
Trabzon	N.o.P	46	7	20	5	6	84
	%	54.8%	8.3%	23.8%	6.0%	7.1%	100.0%
Tunceli	N.o.P	32	17	12	9	0	70
	%	45.7%	24.3%	17.1%	12.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Van	N.o.P	71	13	19	21	4	128
	%	55.5%	10.2%	14.8%	16.4%	3.1%	100.0%
Zonguldak	N.o.P	52	11	20	9	0	92
	%	56.5%	12.0%	21.7%	9.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	N.o.P	1840	350	646	315	76	3227
	%	57.0%	10.8%	20.0%	9.8%	2.4%	100.0%

Regarding the participants' views on what should be done about the Syrians in the future, 57% of the respondents in aggregate stated that Syrians should be sent to their country when there was peace and life got back to normal in Syria. Provinces with the highest number of respondents of this opinion are, respectively, Hatay with 81%, Erzincan with 73.7% and Edirne with 72.9%. Bitlis is the province with the highest number of respondents who said those Syrians who wanted to

could go back to their country, and those who didn't, could stay in Turkey, with 19%.

This concludes the analyses and assessments regarding the variations in respondents by provinces. Then, we analyzed the data and findings about what the respondents stated about the relevant topics by gender and if there were any variations by gender.

4.2.2. Gender Cross-tabs

In this section the data identifying whether there were any significant variations present in terms of gender regarding various topics investigated in the research was analyzed and evaluated. The related findings are presented in the table below.

Table 140. Educational level by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q5. Education							Total
		Illiterate	Literate without a degree	Primary school degree	Middle school degree	High school and equivalent degree	Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	Graduate degree	
Female	N.o.P	3	9	14	69	820	583	34	1532
	% Q1.	0.2%	0.6%	0.9%	4.5%	53.5%	38.1%	2.2%	100.0%
	% Q5.	18.8%	40.9%	45.2%	44.5%	46.4%	50.2%	45.3%	47.5%
Male	N.o.P	13	13	17	86	947	578	41	1695
	% Q1.	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	5.1%	55.9%	34.1%	2.4%	100.0%
	% Q5.	81.2%	59.1%	54.8%	55.5%	53.6%	49.8%	54.7%	52.5%
Total	N.o.P	16	22	31	155	1767	1161	75	3227
	% Q1.	0.5%	0.7%	1.0%	4.8%	54.8%	36.0%	2.3%	100.0%
	% Q5.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

By gender breakdown, a slightly higher proportion of the men in the study was high school graduates (55.9%), compared to 53.5% of the women who were high school graduates. However, the proportion of the women with a university degree was a slightly higher 38.1%, compared to the proportion of the men which was 34.1%.

Table 141. Importance of family by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q13. Family					Total	
		Not important at all	Not important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important		I have no idea
Female	N.o.P	14	4	27	155	1333	6	1539
	% Q1.	0.9%	0.3%	1.8%	10.1%	86.6%	0.4%	100.0%
	% Q13.	48.3%	30.8%	51.9%	46.1%	47.8%	40.0%	47.6%
Male	N.o.P	15	9	25	181	1457	9	1696
	% Q1.	0.9%	0.5%	1.5%	10.7%	85.9%	0.5%	100.0%
	% Q13.	51.7%	69.2%	48.1%	53.9%	52.2%	60.0%	52.4%
Total	N.o.P	29	13	52	336	2790	15	3235
	% Q1.	0.9%	0.4%	1.6%	10.4%	86.2%	0.5%	100.0%
	% Q13.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

By gender, no significant variation was found between the opinions on the importance of family. While the respective proportion of the women is 96.7%, that of the men is 96.6%. Both genders appear to care about the institution of family.

Table 142. Importance of relatives by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q14. Relatives						Total
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	
Female	N.o.P	322	160	416	452	182	5	1537
	% Q1.	20.9%	10.4%	27.1%	29.4%	11.8%	0.3%	100.0%
	% Q14.	51.5%	44.3%	48.9%	47.9%	41.8%	33.3%	47.6%
Male	N.o.P	303	201	435	492	253	10	1694
	% Q1.	17.9%	11.9%	25.7%	29.0%	14.9%	0.6%	100.0%
	% Q14.	48.5%	55.7%	51.1%	52.1%	58.2%	66.7%	52.4%
Total	N.o.P	625	361	851	944	435	15	3231
	% Q1.	19.3%	11.2%	26.3%	29.2%	13.5%	0.5%	100.0%
	% Q14.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The importance attached to relatives differs slightly between genders; it is slightly higher among the men (43.9%) than among the women (41.2%). However, this variation is not highly significant and therefore, the importance of kinship is relatively low among the respondents including men and women. Diminishing values of kinship may be an outcome of the urbanization as people live in a core family structure and in different neighborhoods in cities, and their relationship with relatives is becoming less and less over time. To an extent this can be considered a natural process as lifestyles evolve.

Table 143. Importance of friends by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q15. Friends						Total
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	
Female	N.o.P	32	32	162	683	612	4	1525
	% Q1.	2.1%	2.1%	10.6%	44.8%	40.1%	0.3%	100.0%
	% Q15.	47.1%	40.0%	42.0%	47.2%	50.7%	33.3%	47.6%
Male	N.o.P	36	48	224	765	596	8	1677
	% Q1.	2.1%	2.9%	13.4%	45.6%	35.5%	0.5%	100.0%
	% Q15.	52.9%	60.0%	58.0%	52.8%	49.3%	66.7%	52.4%
Total	N.o.P	68	80	386	1448	1208	12	3202
	% Q1.	2.1%	2.5%	12.1%	45.2%	37.7%	0.4%	100.0%
	% Q15.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The importance of friends is higher among the women than among the men. The aggregate proportion of the women is 84.9%, while that of the men is 81.1%. Both genders appear to highly care about friendship – relationship of friendship.

Table 144. Importance of neighbors by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q16. Neighbors						Total
		Not important at all	Not important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	
Female	N.o.P	349	237	531	291	107	17	1532
	% Q1.	22.8%	15.5%	34.7%	19.0%	7.0%	1.1%	100.0%
	% Q16.	43.6%	45.3%	50.2%	51.5%	45.9%	53.1%	47.7%
Male	N.o.P	451	286	527	274	126	15	1679
	% Q1.	26.9%	17.0%	31.4%	16.3%	7.5%	0.9%	100.0%
	% Q16.	56.4%	54.7%	49.8%	48.5%	54.1%	46.9%	52.3%
Total	N.o.P	800	523	1058	565	233	32	3211
	% Q1.	24.9%	16.3%	32.9%	17.6%	7.3%	1.0%	100.0%
	% Q16.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The levels of importance attached to neighbors with respect to gender seem to be lower among the men than among the women. While the respective proportion of the men who feel neighbors are of importance is 23.8%, for the women it is 26%. The small difference can be said to result from the fact that women still spend more time at home and naturally have more contact with neighbors compared to men.

Table 145. Importance of religion by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q17. Religion						Total
		Not important at all	Not important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	
Female	N.o.P	111	65	195	360	793	12	1536
	% Q1.	7.2%	4.2%	12.7%	23.4%	51.6%	0.8%	100.0%
	% Q17.	33.0%	49.6%	51.2%	51.4%	48.3%	37.5%	47.7%
Male	N.o.P	225	66	186	341	848	20	1686
	% Q1.	13.3%	3.9%	11.0%	20.2%	50.3%	1.2%	100.0%
	% Q17.	67.0%	50.4%	48.8%	48.6%	51.7%	62.5%	52.3%
Total	N.o.P	336	131	381	701	1641	32	3222
	% Q1.	10.4%	4.1%	11.8%	21.8%	50.9%	1.0%	100.0%
	% Q17.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The importance of religion by gender appears to be higher among the women than among the men. The respective aggregate proportion of the women is 75%, while that of the men is 70.5%.

Table 146. Importance of protection of the environment by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q18. Protection of the environment						
		Not important at all	Not important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Female	N.o.P	13	11	80	378	1049	5	1536
	% Q1.	0.8%	0.7%	5.2%	24.6%	68.3%	0.3%	100.0%
	% Q18.	29.5%	29.7%	39.6%	41.7%	52.0%	26.3%	47.6%
Male	N.o.P	31	26	122	528	969	14	1690
	% Q1.	1.8%	1.5%	7.2%	31.2%	57.3%	0.8%	100.0%
	% Q18.	70.5%	70.3%	60.4%	58.3%	48.0%	73.7%	52.4%
Total	N.o.P	44	37	202	906	2018	19	3226
	% Q1.	1.4%	1.1%	6.3%	28.1%	62.6%	0.6%	100.0%
	% Q18.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

There seems to be no significant variation between the women and the men about the importance of protection of the environment. The respective aggregate proportion of the women is 92.9%, while that of the men is 88.5%. Based on the above, the women seem to be more sensitive to the environment than the men.

Table 147. Importance of animal rights by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q19. Animal rights						
		Not important at all	Not important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Female	N.o.P	7	8	43	308	1165	7	1538
	% Q1.	0.5%	0.5%	2.8%	20.0%	75.7%	0.5%	100.0%
	% Q19.	23.3%	28.6%	30.1%	39.6%	52.1%	38.9%	47.5%
Male	N.o.P	23	20	100	470	1073	11	1697
	% Q1.	1.4%	1.2%	5.9%	27.7%	63.2%	0.6%	100.0%
	% Q19.	76.7%	71.4%	69.9%	60.4%	47.9%	61.1%	52.5%
Total	N.o.P	30	28	143	778	2238	18	3235
	% Q1.	0.9%	0.9%	4.4%	24.0%	69.2%	0.6%	100.0%
	% Q19.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The women seem to be more sensitive than the men about the importance of animal rights. While 90.9% of the men in aggregate care about animal rights, 95.7% of the women care about them.

Table 148. Importance of being educated by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q20. Being educated						Total
		Not important at all	Not important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	
Female	N.o.P	9	11	68	292	1151	7	1538
	% Q1.	0.6%	0.7%	4.4%	19.0%	74.8%	0.5%	100.0%
	% Q20.	27.3%	35.5%	38.2%	45.1%	49.6%	33.3%	47.6%
Male	N.o.P	24	20	110	355	1170	14	1693
	% Q1.	1.4%	1.2%	6.5%	21.0%	69.1%	0.8%	100.0%
	% Q20.	72.7%	64.5%	61.8%	54.9%	50.4%	66.7%	52.4%
Total	N.o.P	33	31	178	647	2321	21	3231
	% Q1.	1.0%	1.0%	5.5%	20.0%	71.8%	0.6%	100.0%
	% Q20.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

With respect to gender, the importance of being educated is higher among the women. While the proportion of the women is 93.8%, that of the men is 90.1%. However, this difference is not particularly high. Both groups can be said to highly care about getting a good education.

Table 149. Importance of being ethical by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q21. Being ethical					Total	
		Not important at all	Not important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important		I have no idea
Female	N.o.P	11	4	37	223	1253	8	1536
	% Q1.	0.7%	0.3%	2.4%	14.5%	81.6%	0.5%	100.0%
	% Q21.	44.0%	57.1%	45.1%	43.8%	48.5%	33.3%	47.5%
Male	N.o.P	14	3	45	286	1332	16	1696
	% Q1.	0.8%	0.2%	2.7%	16.9%	78.5%	0.9%	100.0%
	% Q21.	56.0%	42.9%	54.9%	56.2%	51.5%	66.7%	52.5%
Total	N.o.P	25	7	82	509	2585	24	3232
	% Q1.	0.8%	0.2%	2.5%	15.7%	80.0%	0.7%	100.0%
	% Q21.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

There seems to be no significant variation between the women and the men on the importance attached to being ethical. While the respective proportion of the women reporting the importance of morals is 96.1%, for the men it is 95.4%.

Table 150. Importance of being honest/honesty by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q22. Being honest/honesty						Total
		Not important at all	Not important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	
Female	N.o.P	8	5	18	195	1302	7	1535
	% Q1.	0.5%	0.3%	1.2%	12.7%	84.8%	0.5%	100.0%
	% Q22.	32.0%	35.7%	38.3%	41.6%	49.2%	29.2%	47.6%
Male	N.o.P	17	9	29	274	1347	17	1693
	% Q1.	1.0%	0.5%	1.7%	16.2%	79.6%	1.0%	100.0%
	% Q22.	68.0%	64.3%	61.7%	58.4%	50.8%	70.8%	52.4%
Total	N.o.P	25	14	47	469	2649	24	3228
	% Q1.	0.8%	0.4%	1.5%	14.5%	82.1%	0.7%	100.0%
	% Q22.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

No significant variation was found between the women and the men regarding the levels of importance of being honest/honesty by gender. While the proportion of the women is 97.5%, that of the men is 95.8%.

Table 151. Importance of Atatürk by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q23. Atatürk						Total
		Not important at all	Not important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	
Female	N.o.P	60	26	127	288	1010	22	1533
	% Q1.	3.9%	1.7%	8.3%	18.8%	65.9%	1.4%	100.0%
	% Q23.	39.2%	44.8%	46.4%	47.0%	48.7%	41.5%	47.5%
Male	N.o.P	93	32	147	325	1064	31	1692
	% Q1.	5.5%	1.9%	8.7%	19.2%	62.9%	1.8%	100.0%
	% Q23.	60.8%	55.2%	53.6%	53.0%	51.3%	58.5%	52.5%
Total	N.o.P	153	58	274	613	2074	53	3225
	% Q1.	4.7%	1.8%	8.5%	19.0%	64.3%	1.6%	100.0%
	% Q23.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The proportion of the women who attached importance to Turkey's founder Atatürk was found to be slightly higher than that of the men, therefore, there is a slight gender difference. While the proportion of the women reporting that the nation's founder is important to them is 84.7%, for the men it is marginally lower at 82.1%. However, both figures are high, and this confirms that both genders feel that Atatürk is of importance.

Table 152. Importance of being a Turk by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q24. Being a Turk						Total
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	
Female	N.o.P	124	82	215	308	780	23	1532
	% Q1.	8.1%	5.4%	14.0%	20.1%	50.9%	1.5%	100.0%
	% Q24.	42.2%	61.7%	49.0%	49.1%	46.4%	48.9%	47.5%
Male	N.o.P	170	51	224	319	902	24	1690
	% Q1.	10.1%	3.0%	13.3%	18.9%	53.4%	1.4%	100.0%
	% Q24.	57.8%	38.3%	51.0%	50.9%	53.6%	51.1%	52.5%
Total	N.o.P	294	133	439	627	1682	47	3222
	% Q1.	9.1%	4.1%	13.6%	19.5%	52.2%	1.5%	100.0%
	% Q24.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The importance of being a Turk is 71% for the women surveyed and 72.3% for the responses recorded from the male participants. No significant variation was found between the opinions on the importance of being a Turk with respect to gender.

Table 153. Importance of being a Muslim by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q25. Being a Muslim						Total
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	
Female	N.o.P	123	75	220	280	824	13	1535
	% Q1.	8.0%	4.9%	14.3%	18.2%	53.7%	0.8%	100.0%
	% Q25.	35.7%	51.4%	51.5%	48.3%	48.7%	35.1%	47.6%
Male	N.o.P	222	71	207	300	868	24	1692
	% Q1.	13.1%	4.2%	12.2%	17.7%	51.3%	1.4%	100.0%
	% Q25.	64.3%	48.6%	48.5%	51.7%	51.3%	64.9%	52.4%
Total	N.o.P	345	146	427	580	1692	37	3227
	% Q1.	10.7%	4.5%	13.2%	18.0%	52.4%	1.1%	100.0%
	% Q25.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

No significant variation was found between the levels of importance of being a Muslim with respect to gender. The proportion of the men finding being a Muslim important is 69%, that of the women is 71.9%. The proportion of the women is slightly higher with respect to the level of importance attached to religion.

Table 154. Importance of the Turkish Flag by provinces

Q1. What is your sex?		Q26. Turkish Flag						Total
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	
Female	N.o.P	40	17	86	294	1085	16	1538
	% Q1.	2.6%	1.1%	5.6%	19.1%	70.5%	1.0%	100.0%
	% Q26.	42.1%	54.8%	50.3%	54.1%	46.0%	44.4%	47.6%
Male	N.o.P	55	14	85	249	1272	20	1695
	% Q1.	3.2%	0.8%	5.0%	14.7%	75.0%	1.2%	100.0%
	% Q26.	57.9%	45.2%	49.7%	45.9%	54.0%	55.6%	52.4%
Total	N.o.P	95	31	171	543	2357	36	3233
	% Q1.	2.9%	1.0%	5.3%	16.8%	72.9%	1.1%	100.0%
	% Q26.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

No variation was found between the levels of importance of the Turkish Flag with respect to gender. Both genders equally stated that they cared about it. While the proportion of the women attaching importance to their nation's flag is 89.6%, it was an extremely similar 89.7% among the male respondents.

Table 155. Importance of the State of the Republic of Turkey by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q27. The State of the Republic of Turkey						Total
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	
Female	N.o.P	46	22	95	310	1044	19	1536
	% Q1.	3.0%	1.4%	6.2%	20.2%	68.0%	1.2%	100.0%
	% Q27.	40.7%	50.0%	45.5%	53.9%	46.4%	46.3%	47.5%
Male	N.o.P	67	22	114	265	1206	22	1696
	% Q1.	4.0%	1.3%	6.7%	15.6%	71.1%	1.3%	100.0%
	% Q27.	59.3%	50.0%	54.5%	46.1%	53.6%	53.7%	52.5%
Total	N.o.P	113	44	209	575	2250	41	3232
	% Q1.	3.5%	1.4%	6.5%	17.8%	69.6%	1.3%	100.0%
	% Q27.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

No variation was found between the women and the men regarding the levels of importance of the State of the Republic of Turkey by gender. While the proportion of the women is 88.2%, that of the men is 86.7%.

Table 156. Satisfaction-happiness with current life by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q38. How satisfied-happy are you with your current life?					Total
		I am very satisfied - happy with my current life	I am neither happy nor unhappy with my current life: Moderately satisfied	I am not satisfied - happy at all with my current life	I don't know; I have no idea		
Female	N.o.P	291	876	343	29	1539	
	% Q1.	18.9%	56.9%	22.3%	1.9%	100.0%	
	% Q38.	51.7%	49.0%	41.1%	54.7%	47.5%	
Male	N.o.P	272	911	492	24	1699	
	% Q1.	16.0%	53.6%	29.0%	1.4%	100.0%	
	% Q38.	48.3%	51.0%	58.9%	45.3%	52.5%	
Total	N.o.P	563	1787	835	53	3238	
	% Q1.	17.4%	55.2%	25.8%	1.6%	100.0%	
	% Q38.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

While 56.9% of the women are moderately happy with their lives, 53.6% of the men are moderately happy with their lives. When we look at those who are very happy with their life, 18.9% of the women and 16% of the men stated that they were very happy with their lives. On the other hand, 22.3% of the women and 29% of the men stated that they were not satisfied at all – unhappy with their present life. Both genders frequently reported that “I am neither happy nor happy with my current life – moderately satisfied.” The respective percentages providing this response is 56.9% of the female respondents and 53.6% of the male participants.

Table 157. Who makes the decisions about your life and your future by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q39. Who makes the decisions about your life and your future?							Total
		I do so alone	I do, together with my parents	My father does	My mother does	My elder sibling does	Other	I and my spouse do so together	
Female	N.o.P	535	863	30	19	15	35	43	1540
	% Q1.	34.7%	56.0%	1.9%	1.2%	1.0%	2.3%	2.8%	100.0%
	% Q39.	36.7%	56.9%	47.6%	52.8%	60.0%	49.3%	67.2%	47.6%
Male	N.o.P	924	654	33	17	10	36	21	1695
	% Q1.	54.5%	38.6%	1.9%	1.0%	0.6%	2.1%	1.2%	100.0%
	% Q39.	63.3%	43.1%	52.4%	47.2%	40.0%	50.7%	32.8%	52.4%
Total	N.o.P	1459	1517	63	36	25	71	64	3235
	% Q1.	45.1%	46.9%	1.9%	1.1%	0.8%	2.2%	2.0%	100.0%
	% Q39.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

With regards to who makes the decisions about their future and lives, the proportion of the women who responded, “I do so alone,” is 34.7%, while that of the men is 54.5%. Another common response was “I make the decisions together with my family” (men 38.6% and women 56%). In comparison to the men, the women appear to make the decisions about their life along with their family more. This result can be viewed as a natural outcome of the Turkish family structure.

Table 158. Most important future goal by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q36. What do you want to do in the future as your most important goal?				
		To be a good person	To marry and have a good family life	To make a lot of money, be rich	Other	Total
Female	N.o.P	712	199	422	201	1534
	% Q1.	46.4%	13.0%	27.5%	13.1%	100.0%
	% Q36.	53.9%	33.5%	45.9%	51.1%	47.5%
Male	N.o.P	610	395	497	192	1694
	% Q1.	36.0%	23.3%	29.3%	11.3%	100.0%
	% Q36.	46.1%	66.5%	54.1%	48.9%	52.5%
Total	N.o.P	1322	594	919	393	3228
	% Q1.	41.0%	18.4%	28.5%	12.2%	100.0%
	% Q36.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

With regard to the most important goals for the future, in the overall total broken down by gender, the participant response “to be a good person” led the way with 41% of the responses. Here, the proportion of the women responding in this way was 46.4%, while that of the men was only 36%. The proportion of the women who wanted to marry and have a good family life was 13%, and that of the men was 23.3%. No significant variation was found between the women (27.5%) and the men (29.3%) who stated that they would like to make a lot of money and be rich as a response.

Table 159. How is your relationship with religion - faith by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q37. How is your relationship with religion and faith?						
		I am very devoted and believe in Allah	I believe in Allah, but I am not particularly devoted	I believe in Allah, but I don't believe in religions - I am a Deist	I don't believe in Allah or any religion - I am an Atheist	Other	I am agnostic	Total
Female	N.o.P	497	867	100	46	17	7	1534
	% Q1.	32.4%	56.5%	6.5%	3.0%	1.1%	0.5%	100.0%
	% Q37.	51.8%	47.1%	42.6%	35.1%	38.6%	33.3%	47.5%
Male	N.o.P	463	973	135	85	27	14	1697
	% Q1.	27.3%	57.3%	8.0%	5.0%	1.6%	0.8%	100.0%
	% Q37.	48.2%	52.9%	57.4%	64.9%	61.4%	66.7%	52.5%
Total	N.o.P	960	1840	235	131	44	21	3231
	% Q1.	29.7%	56.9%	7.3%	4.1%	1.4%	0.6%	100.0%
	% Q37.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding religion and faith by gender, the proportion of the women who said that they were devoted and believed in Allah was 32.4%, while that of the men was 27.3%. The proportion of the women who said, “I believe in Allah, but I am not particularly devoted” was 56.5%, while that of the men was 57.3%. The proportion of the women who said, “I believe in Allah, but I don’t believe in religions - I am a Deist” is 6.5%, while that of the men is 8%. The proportion of the women who said that they were an Atheist is low at 3%, and the same response among the male participants is only slightly higher at 5%.

Table 160. Trust in politicians by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q41. Politicians						Total
		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	
Female	N.o.P	827	308	281	39	14	61	1530
	% Q1.	54.1%	20.1%	18.4%	2.5%	0.9%	4.0%	100.0%
	% Q41.	45.8%	46.5%	53.1%	47.0%	38.9%	59.8%	47.5%
Male	N.o.P	978	355	248	44	22	41	1688
	% Q1.	57.9%	21.0%	14.7%	2.6%	1.3%	2.4%	100.0%
	% Q41.	54.2%	53.5%	46.9%	53.0%	61.1%	40.2%	52.5%
Total	N.o.P	1805	663	529	83	36	102	3218
	% Q1.	56.1%	20.6%	16.4%	2.6%	1.1%	3.2%	100.0%
	% Q41.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding the levels of trust in politicians by gender, the proportion of the women in aggregate who trust politicians is 3.4%, and that of the men is 3.9%. In other words, the proportion of the women who do not trust politicians is 74.2% and that of the men is 78.9%. Therefore, although there is no significant variation by gender between the levels of trust – distrust in politicians, the level of distrust is slightly higher among the men, but widespread across both genders.

Table 161. Trust in the law enforcement by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q42. Law Enforcement						Total
		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	
Female	N.o.P	222	158	395	505	240	16	1536
	% Q1.	14.5%	10.3%	25.7%	32.9%	15.6%	1.0%	100.0%
	% Q42.	46.3%	46.6%	47.1%	52.3%	42.3%	44.4%	47.6%
Male	N.o.P	257	181	444	460	328	20	1690
	% Q1.	15.2%	10.7%	26.3%	27.2%	19.4%	1.2%	100.0%
	% Q42.	53.7%	53.4%	52.9%	47.7%	57.7%	55.6%	52.4%
Total	N.o.P	479	339	839	965	568	36	3226
	% Q1.	14.8%	10.5%	26.0%	29.9%	17.6%	1.1%	100.0%
	% Q42.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding the levels of trust in the law enforcement by gender, there is only a two-percent variation between the women and the men. The level of trust in the law enforcement was 48.5% among the women and 46.6% among the men. However, the high level of distrust that these figures suggest requires further consideration.

Table 162. Trust in the military and army by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q43. Military - Army						Total
		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	
Female	N.o.P	152	94	334	572	360	18	1530
	% Q1.	9.9%	6.1%	21.8%	37.4%	23.5%	1.2%	100.0%
	% Q43.	44.1%	51.1%	50.3%	52.6%	39.9%	50.0%	47.5%
Male	N.o.P	193	90	330	515	543	18	1689
	% Q1.	11.4%	5.3%	19.5%	30.5%	32.1%	1.1%	100.0%
	% Q43.	55.9%	48.9%	49.7%	47.4%	60.1%	50.0%	52.5%
Total	N.o.P	345	184	664	1087	903	36	3219
	% Q1.	10.7%	5.7%	20.6%	33.8%	28.1%	1.1%	100.0%
	% Q43.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding the levels of trust in the military and army, no significant variation was observed between the women and the men. In other words, the level of trust in the military - army was 60.9% among the women and 62.6% among the men. The level of trust in the military - army was substantially higher than that in the law enforcement.

Table 163. Trust in political parties by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q44. Political Parties						Total
		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	
Female	N.o.P	836	322	268	34	18	46	1524
	% Q1.	54.9%	21.1%	17.6%	2.2%	1.2%	3.0%	100.0%
	% Q44.	46.4%	51.2%	48.5%	40.0%	32.1%	59.0%	47.6%
Male	N.o.P	967	307	285	51	38	32	1680
	% Q1.	57.6%	18.3%	17.0%	3.0%	2.3%	1.9%	100.0%
	% Q44.	53.6%	48.8%	51.5%	60.0%	67.9%	41.0%	52.4%
Total	N.o.P	1803	629	553	85	56	78	3204
	% Q1.	56.3%	19.6%	17.3%	2.7%	1.7%	2.4%	100.0%
	% Q44.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding the respondents' levels of trust – distrust in political parties with respect to gender, no significant variation is observed between the women and the men. The level of trust in political parties was 76% among the women, while it was 75.9% among the men. As a result, we can suggest that the youth who will be adults of tomorrow do not trust the current political parties, which is significantly important in terms of the Turkish political life.

Table 164. Trust in the President by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q45. The President						Total
		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	
Female	N.o.P	716	177	300	181	109	52	1535
	% Q1.	46.6%	11.5%	19.5%	11.8%	7.1%	3.4%	100.0%
	% Q45.	46.2%	50.9%	49.4%	53.1%	38.0%	54.2%	47.5%
Male	N.o.P	835	171	307	160	178	44	1695
	% Q1.	49.3%	10.1%	18.1%	9.4%	10.5%	2.6%	100.0%
	% Q45.	53.8%	49.1%	50.6%	46.9%	62.0%	45.8%	52.5%
Total	N.o.P	1551	348	607	341	287	96	3230
	% Q1.	48.0%	10.8%	18.8%	10.6%	8.9%	3.0%	100.0%
	% Q45.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

No significant variation was observed between the levels of trust in the President with respect to gender. While the respective proportion of the women who do not trust the President is 58.1%, that of the men is 59.4%.

Table 165. Trust in the courts and the justice system by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q46. Courts-justice system						Total
		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	
Female	N.o.P	672	284	382	130	45	24	1537
	% Q1.	43.7%	18.5%	24.9%	8.5%	2.9%	1.6%	100.0%
	% Q46.	46.6%	46.3%	52.5%	49.6%	37.2%	38.7%	47.6%
Male	N.o.P	770	330	346	132	76	38	1692
	% Q1.	45.5%	19.5%	20.4%	7.8%	4.5%	2.2%	100.0%
	% Q46.	53.4%	53.7%	47.5%	50.4%	62.8%	61.3%	52.4%
Total	N.o.P	1442	614	728	262	121	62	3229
	% Q1.	44.7%	19.0%	22.5%	8.1%	3.7%	1.9%	100.0%
	% Q46.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding the levels of trust in the courts and the justice system by gender, the level of distrust is 62.2% among the women, while that among the men is 65%. Such level of distrust among the youth in the justice system and the courts is considered an important problem.

Table 166. Trust in journalists and TV program producers by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q47. Journalists and TV program producers						Total
		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	
Female	N.o.P	470	407	520	92	24	25	1538
	% Q1.	30.6%	26.5%	33.8%	6.0%	1.6%	1.6%	100.0%
	% Q47.	39.5%	49.4%	55.3%	54.1%	46.2%	48.1%	47.6%
Male	N.o.P	721	417	421	78	28	27	1692
	% Q1.	42.6%	24.6%	24.9%	4.6%	1.7%	1.6%	100.0%
	% Q47.	60.5%	50.6%	44.7%	45.9%	53.8%	51.9%	52.4%
Total	N.o.P	1191	824	941	170	52	52	3230
	% Q1.	36.9%	25.5%	29.1%	5.3%	1.6%	1.6%	100.0%
	% Q47.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding the levels of trust in journalists and TV program producers by gender, no significant variation was found between the women and the men who participated in the study. In other words, the level of distrust in journalists and TV program producers was 57.1% among the women, and 67.2% among the men. Based on the above finding, the women seem to be more moderate about trust in

journalists and TV program producers. The reason for this is perhaps explained by the differences between women’s and men’s preferences of newspapers and TV programs. However, such a level of distrust in the media is an important result that requires further consideration.

Table 167. Trust in clerics by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q48. Clerics						
		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	Total
Female	N.o.P	622	214	427	168	73	32	1536
	% Q1.	40.5%	13.9%	27.8%	10.9%	4.8%	2.1%	100.0%
	% Q48.	44.6%	49.4%	53.5%	46.4%	40.1%	56.1%	47.6%
Male	N.o.P	772	219	371	194	109	25	1690
	% Q1.	45.7%	13.0%	22.0%	11.5%	6.4%	1.5%	100.0%
	% Q48.	55.4%	50.6%	46.5%	53.6%	59.9%	43.9%	52.4%
Total	N.o.P	1394	433	798	362	182	57	3226
	% Q1.	43.2%	13.4%	24.7%	11.2%	5.6%	1.8%	100.0%
	% Q48.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding the levels of trust – distrust in clerics, no significant variation was found between the women and the men. The level of distrust in clerics was 54.4% among the women, it was 58.7% among the men. What is interesting is that the level of trust was only 15.7% among the women and 17.9% among the men. The figures are lower than what could have been expected.

Table 168. Trust in scientists by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q49. Scientists						
		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	Total
Female	N.o.P	78	43	294	649	447	23	1534
	% Q1.	5.1%	2.8%	19.2%	42.3%	29.1%	1.5%	100.0%
	% Q49.	39.6%	41.0%	48.4%	51.0%	44.8%	47.9%	47.5%
Male	N.o.P	119	62	313	624	550	25	1693
	% Q1.	7.0%	3.7%	18.5%	36.9%	32.5%	1.5%	100.0%
	% Q49.	60.4%	59.0%	51.6%	49.0%	55.2%	52.1%	52.5%
Total	N.o.P	197	105	607	1273	997	48	3227
	% Q1.	6.1%	3.3%	18.8%	39.4%	30.9%	1.5%	100.0%
	% Q49.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding the levels of trust in scientists by gender, although the proportions of the men and the women are close, the level of trust among the women is slightly higher. In other words, the proportion of the women who do trust in scientists is 71.4% and that of the men is 69.4%. What is interesting is that unlike the levels of trust – distrust in the above-listed persons – institutions, the level of trust in scientists expressed by both the female and male respondents is high, which is considered meaningful. The younger generation appears to have faith in science and trust scientists more than other actors and institutions in modern society. The level of distrust is only 7.9% among the women and 10.7% among the men. In other words, among the above-mentioned persons and institutions, scientists are trusted the most by the respondents.

Table 169. Use of social media tools by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q65. Do you use social media tools?		
		Yes	No	Total
Female	N.o.P	1513	27	1540
	% Q1.	98.2%	1.8%	100.0%
	% Q65.	47.6%	46.6%	47.5%
Male	N.o.P	1668	31	1699
	% Q1.	98.2%	1.8%	100.0%
	% Q65.	52.4%	53.4%	52.5%
Total	N.o.P	3181	58	3239
	% Q1.	98.2%	1.8%	100.0%
	% Q65.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

No significant variation was found between the levels of use of social media platforms and tools with respect to gender. In other words, both the majority of – almost all – the women and the men (98.2%) stated that they used social media tools and platforms.

Table 170. Satisfaction with the current government of Turkey by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q75. How satisfied are you with Turkey's current government?					Total
		I am very satisfied; Turkey is governed very well	Turkey is governed neither well nor poorly – moderately well	I am not satisfied at all; Turkey is governed poorly	I have no idea - I prefer not to answer		
Female	N.o.P	65	433	944	96	1538	
	% Q1.	4.2%	28.2%	61.4%	6.2%	100.0%	
	% Q75.	34.6%	51.7%	46.7%	50.8%	47.5%	
Male	N.o.P	123	404	1077	93	1697	
	% Q1.	7.2%	23.8%	63.5%	5.5%	100.0%	
	% Q75.	65.4%	48.3%	53.3%	49.2%	52.5%	
Total	N.o.P	188	837	2021	189	3235	
	% Q1.	5.8%	25.9%	62.5%	5.8%	100.0%	
	% Q75.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Regarding the levels of satisfaction – dissatisfaction with Turkey’s contemporary (May – September 2021) government with respect to gender, no significant variation was found between the women and the men. The proportions by gender of the response “I am not satisfied at all; Turkey is governed poorly” is 61.4% among the women and 63.5% among the men. The response “I am very satisfied; Turkey is governed very well” is 4.2% among the women and 7.2% among the men. In short, more than a half of the respondents in this study stated that they were not satisfied with Turkey’s present government and Turkey was governed very poorly.

Table 171. Ideologies by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q87. How do you define yourself ideologically?											
		Idealist – Nationalist	Revolutionist – Socialist	Central Right – Liberal	Central Left – Social Democrat	Islamist	Turkist	Atatürkist-Kemalist	Kurdist	I have no ideology (Apolitical)	Prefer not to answer	Other	Total
Female	N.o.P	108	102	30	59	116	124	340	35	325	259	37	1535
	% Q1.	7.0%	6.6%	2.0%	3.8%	7.6%	8.1%	22.1%	2.3%	21.2%	16.9%	2.4%	100.0%
	% Q87.	30.8%	46.2%	40.5%	42.1%	50.9%	42.5%	51.4%	38.5%	53.4%	57.2%	33.0%	47.5%
Male	N.o.P	243	119	44	81	112	168	321	56	284	194	75	1697
	% Q1.	14.3%	7.0%	2.6%	4.8%	6.6%	9.9%	18.9%	3.3%	16.7%	11.4%	4.4%	100.0%
	% Q87.	69.2%	53.8%	59.5%	57.9%	49.1%	57.5%	48.6%	61.5%	46.6%	42.8%	67.0%	52.5%
Total	N.o.P	351	221	74	140	228	292	661	91	609	453	112	3232
	% Q1.	10.9%	6.8%	2.3%	4.3%	7.1%	9.0%	20.5%	2.8%	18.8%	14.0%	3.5%	100.0%
	% Q87.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding how the respondents define themselves ideologically by gender, a group came up in the first place defining themselves as “Atatürkist-Kemalist” (overall total, 20.5%). The respective aggregate proportion of the women is 22.1%, while that of the men is 18.9%. Regarding being “Idealist - Nationalist”, the proportion of the men (14.3%) was found to be higher than that of the women (7%). In addition to these ideological identities, another important finding is that significant numbers of the respondents (18.8%) did not define themselves with any of the existing ideological identities and stated, “I have no ideology, I am apolitical.” In this group, the women appear to define themselves as more apolitical than the men (21.2% - 16.7%). Compared to the previous generations, ideological identities or obsessively following an ideology seem to have begun to die out, and this generation has moved away from the strict ideological identities, albeit not completely. Another point to raise here is that 14% of the respondents in aggregate chose not to answer this question.

Table 172. Voter turnouts in elections by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q89. Have you ever voted in elections?		
		Yes	No	Total
Female	N.o.P	954	119	1073
	% Q1.	88.9%	11.1%	100.0%
	% Q89.	47.8%	43.3%	47.2%
Male	N.o.P	1043	156	1199
	% Q1.	87.0%	13.0%	100.0%
	% Q89.	52.2%	56.7%	52.8%
Total	N.o.P	1997	275	2272
	% Q1.	87.9%	12.1%	100.0%
	% Q89.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

This table specifically excluded the age group 18-19 that were not eligible yet to vote in the last election. For, this group has only recently become eligible to vote and has not voted before. No significant variation was found between the voter turnouts with respect to gender (the men 87%, the women 88.9%).

Table 173. Distribution of votes in the last election by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q90. Which party did you vote for in the last election?								
		AK PARTY	CHP	MHP	İYİ PARTY	HDP	SAADET PARTY	Prefer not to answer	Other	Total
Female	N.o.P	184	292	67	31	53	6	296	22	951
	% Q1.	19.3%	30.7%	7.0%	3.3%	5.6%	0.6%	31.1%	2.3%	100.0%
	% Q90.	46.2%	52.0%	39.6%	33.3%	37.6%	35.3%	53.4%	40.7%	47.8%
Male	N.o.P	214	270	102	62	88	11	258	32	1037
	% Q1.	20.6%	26.0%	9.8%	6.0%	8.5%	1.1%	24.9%	3.1%	100.0%
	% Q90.	53.8%	48.0%	60.4%	66.7%	62.4%	64.7%	46.6%	59.3%	52.2%
Total	N.o.P	398	562	169	93	141	17	554	54	1988
	% Q1.	20.0%	28.3%	8.5%	4.7%	7.1%	0.9%	27.9%	2.7%	100.0%
	% Q90.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

An analysis of the distributions of votes amongst the respondents in the last election with respect to gender shows that 31.1% of the women and 24.9% of the men stated that they did not prefer to answer this question. In addition, the figures in the table show that the political party that received most of the votes from the respondents was the main opposition party, the CHP (women 30.7%,

men 26%). The CHP was followed by the ruling party, the AKP (women 19.3%, men 20.6%). Other parties had much less support and the CHP and the AKP party seem to dominate the political landscape.

Table 174. Distribution of votes in a hypothetical election by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q91. Which party would you vote for if there were an election tomorrow?												
		AK PARTY	CHP	MHP	İYİ PARTY	HDP	DEVA PARTY	GELECEK PARTY	ŞAADET PARTY	I will not vote	Can't decide	Prefer not to answer	Other	Total
Female	N.o.P	142	371	59	63	65	8	2	5	206	281	271	63	1536
	% Q1.	9.2%	24.2%	3.8%	4.1%	4.2%	.5%	.1%	.3%	13.4%	18.3%	17.6%	4.1%	100.0%
	% Q91.	44.0%	48.1%	41.8%	40.1%	42.8%	18.6%	13.3%	25.0%	51.1%	51.6%	54.6%	38.4%	47.5%
Male	N.o.P	181	401	82	94	87	35	13	15	197	264	225	101	1695
	% Q1.	10.7%	23.7%	4.8%	5.5%	5.1%	2.1%	.8%	.9%	11.6%	15.6%	13.3%	6.0%	100.0%
	% Q91.	56.0%	51.9%	58.2%	59.9%	57.2%	81.4%	86.7%	75.0%	48.9%	48.4%	45.4%	61.6%	52.5%
Total	N.o.P	323	772	141	157	152	43	15	20	403	545	496	164	3231
	% Q1.	10.0%	23.9%	4.4%	4.9%	4.7%	1.3%	.5%	.6%	12.5%	16.9%	15.4%	5.1%	100.0%
	% Q91.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Next, the respondents were asked, “which party would you vote for if there were an election tomorrow?”, and no significant variation was found in the analysis of the responses by gender. The votes of the women and the men for each party were found to be very close to each other. However, the proportions of those who said “I can’t decide (16.9%)” and “I prefer not to answer (15.4%)” are considered meaningful. In addition, 13.4% of the women and 11.6% of the men stated that they would not vote in the next election. The CHP was given as the first preference by those who stated their preference (men 23.7% and women 24.2%). The respective proportion for the AKP was found to be 9.2% among the women and 10.7% among the men.

Table 175. The most admired politicians by gender

Q1. What is your sex?		Q92. Which politician do you like-admire the most?													
		Recep Tayyip Erdoğan	Kemal Kılıçdaroğlu	Meral Akşener	Devlet Bahçeli	Selahattin Demirtaş	Temel Karamollaoğlu	Ali Babacan	Ahmet Davutoğlu	Doğu Perinçek	Muharrem İnce	Other	Mansur Yavaş	Ekrem İmamoğlu	Total
Female	N.o.P	263	95	147	63	110	11	30	16	4	121	332	236	51	1479
	% Q1.	17.8%	6.4%	9.9%	4.3%	7.4%	.7%	2.0%	1.1%	.3%	8.2%	22.4%	16.0%	3.4%	100.0%
	% Q92.	48.4%	46.6%	52.3%	42.9%	42.8%	44.0%	31.3%	43.2%	28.6%	50.8%	50.9%	45.0%	50.0%	47.4%
Male	N.o.P	280	109	134	84	147	14	66	21	10	117	320	289	51	1642
	% Q1.	17.1%	6.6%	8.2%	5.1%	9.0%	.9%	4.0%	1.3%	.6%	7.1%	19.5%	17.6%	3.1%	100.0%
	% Q92.	51.6%	53.4%	47.7%	57.1%	57.2%	56.0%	68.8%	56.8%	71.4%	49.2%	49.1%	55.0%	50.0%	52.6%
Total	N.o.P	543	204	281	147	257	25	96	37	14	238	652	525	102	3121
	% Q1.	17.4%	6.5%	9.0%	4.7%	8.2%	.8%	3.1%	1.2%	.4%	7.6%	20.9%	16.8%	3.3%	100.0%
	% Q92.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding the most liked -admired politicians, no significant variation was observed by gender. In other words, preferences for each leader did not indicate any significant variation between the women and the men. Only Ali Babacan was supported more by the male respondents than by the female participants.

Based on the data in the tables presented above, we explored if there were any variations based on the gender of the respondents, and this concludes the related findings and analyses. The following section presents the cross-tabulations undertaken to explore if there were any variations among the respondents which shaped their views about the topics covered with respect to their levels of education.

4.2.3. Education Cross-tabs

In this section, the data and findings outlining if there are any variations between the opinions with respect to the levels of education of the respondents are analyzed and explored.

Table 176. Importance of family by education

Q5. Education		Q13. Family						Total
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	
Illiterate	N.o.P	1	0	0	2	13	0	16
	% Q5.	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	81.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q1..	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	1	0	0	3	18	0	22
	% Q5.	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	13.6%	81.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q1..	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.6%	0.0%	0.7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	1	0	1	2	27	0	31
	% Q5.	3.2%	0.0%	3.2%	6.5%	87.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q1..	3.2%	0.0%	1.9%	0.6%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	2	1	3	14	136	0	156
	% Q5.	1.3%	0.6%	1.9%	9.0%	87.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q1..	6.5%	7.7%	5.8%	4.2%	4.9%	0.0%	4.8%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	20	9	32	197	1494	12	1764
	% Q5.	1.1%	0.5%	1.8%	11.2%	84.7%	0.7%	100.0%
	% Q1..	64.5%	69.2%	61.5%	59.0%	53.7%	80.0%	54.7%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	5	3	15	114	1023	2	1162
	% Q5.	0.4%	0.3%	1.3%	9.8%	88.0%	0.2%	100.0%
	% Q1..	16.1%	23.1%	28.8%	34.1%	36.8%	13.3%	36.0%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	1	0	1	2	71	1	76
	% Q5.	1.3%	0.0%	1.3%	2.6%	93.4%	1.3%	100.0%
	% Q1..	3.2%	0.0%	1.9%	0.6%	2.6%	6.7%	2.4%
Total	N.o.P	31	13	52	334	2782	15	3227
	% Q5.	1.0%	0.4%	1.6%	10.4%	86.2%	0.5%	100.0%
	% Q1..	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding the levels of the importance of family to the respondents with respect to their levels of education, the importance of family was found to increase as the educational level of respondents' rises. The highest proportion among those who said that the family was important – very important to them (97.8%) belonged to the group of the respondents who had a university degree including two-year colleges. Most of the youth in this group are married, which makes one think that that's why family is very important to them. In short, family was found to be very important to all from all education levels.

Table 177. Importance of relatives by education

Q5. Education		Q14. Relatives						
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Illiterate	N.o.P	3	3	5	3	2	0	16
	% Q5.	18.8%	18.8%	31.2%	18.8%	12.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q1..	0.5%	0.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	4	2	4	8	4	0	22
	% Q5.	18.2%	9.1%	18.2%	36.4%	18.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q1..	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	0.7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	8	4	4	8	7	0	31
	% Q5.	25.8%	12.9%	12.9%	25.8%	22.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q1..	1.3%	1.1%	0.5%	0.9%	1.6%	0.0%	1.0%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	21	11	40	42	42	0	156
	% Q5.	13.5%	7.1%	25.6%	26.9%	26.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q1..	3.4%	3.0%	4.7%	4.5%	9.6%	0.0%	4.8%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	374	196	464	490	231	8	1763
	% Q5.	21.2%	11.1%	26.3%	27.8%	13.1%	0.5%	100.0%
	% Q1..	60.1%	54.3%	54.7%	52.1%	53.0%	53.3%	54.7%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	195	138	316	367	138	5	1159
	% Q5.	16.8%	11.9%	27.3%	31.7%	11.9%	0.4%	100.0%
	% Q1..	31.4%	38.2%	37.3%	39.0%	31.7%	33.3%	36.0%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	17	7	15	23	12	2	76
	% Q5.	22.4%	9.2%	19.7%	30.3%	15.8%	2.6%	100.0%
	% Q1..	2.7%	1.9%	1.8%	2.4%	2.8%	13.3%	2.4%
Total	N.o.P	622	361	848	941	436	15	3223
	% Q5.	19.3%	11.2%	26.3%	29.2%	13.5%	0.5%	100.0%
	% Q1..	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Although the importance of relatives does not significantly decrease or increase by educational level, the middle school graduates stated with the highest proportion of 53.8% that relatives were important – very important to them. Overall, the importance of relatives is not very high (42.7%). The education group with the lowest level of importance of relatives is the group that did not know how to read and write (illiterate) with 31.3%. In parallel with the growing urbanization in Turkey in recent years, the kinship relations have weakened, which can be seen as a natural outcome.

The next table explores if there are any variations between the levels of importance attached by the respondents to friends with respect to their levels of education, and the data is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown of the results.

Table 178. Importance of friends by education

Q5. Education		Q15. Friends						
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Illiterate	N.o.P	1	1	2	9	3	0	16
	% Q5.	6.2%	6.2%	12.5%	56.2%	18.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q1..	1.4%	1.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	1	1	4	9	7	0	22
	% Q5.	4.5%	4.5%	18.2%	40.9%	31.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q1..	1.4%	1.2%	1.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	2	1	6	9	12	0	30
	% Q5.	6.7%	3.3%	20.0%	30.0%	40.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q1..	2.9%	1.2%	1.6%	0.6%	1.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	6	5	21	67	51	2	152
	% Q5.	3.9%	3.3%	13.8%	44.1%	33.6%	1.3%	100.0%
	% Q1..	8.7%	6.2%	5.5%	4.6%	4.2%	16.7%	4.8%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	44	41	196	745	716	7	1749
	% Q5.	2.5%	2.3%	11.2%	42.6%	40.9%	0.4%	100.0%
	% Q1..	63.8%	51.2%	51.0%	51.7%	59.3%	58.3%	54.8%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	12	30	146	571	390	2	1151
	% Q5.	1.0%	2.6%	12.7%	49.6%	33.9%	0.2%	100.0%
	% Q1..	17.4%	37.5%	38.0%	39.6%	32.3%	16.7%	36.0%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	3	1	9	32	28	1	74
	% Q5.	4.1%	1.4%	12.2%	43.2%	37.8%	1.4%	100.0%
	% Q1..	4.3%	1.2%	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%	8.3%	2.3%
Total	N.o.P	69	80	384	1442	1207	12	3194
	% Q5.	2.2%	2.5%	12.0%	45.1%	37.8%	0.4%	100.0%
	% Q1..	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The importance of friends to the respondents is 82.9% in aggregate. Although there are no significant variations with respect to the educational levels, the importance of friends slightly increases as the educational level gets higher. In short, the respondents from all educational levels commonly stated that friends were important to them.

This study explored if there were any significant variations between the levels of importance of neighbors with respect to the levels of education of the respondents. The relevant data is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 179. Importance of neighbors by education

Q5. Education		Q16. Neighbors						
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Illiterate	N.o.P	5	2	2	5	1	0	15
	% Q5.	33.3%	13.3%	13.3%	33.3%	6.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q1..	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	3	4	5	5	4	1	22
	% Q5.	13.6%	18.2%	22.7%	22.7%	18.2%	4.5%	100.0%
	% Q1..	0.4%	0.8%	0.5%	0.9%	1.7%	3.1%	0.7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	5	3	8	6	9	0	31
	% Q5.	16.1%	9.7%	25.8%	19.4%	29.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q1..	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	1.1%	3.8%	0.0%	1.0%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	23	18	53	37	22	0	153
	% Q5.	15.0%	11.8%	34.6%	24.2%	14.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q1..	2.9%	3.4%	5.0%	6.6%	9.4%	0.0%	4.8%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	499	304	553	263	115	17	1751
	% Q5.	28.5%	17.4%	31.6%	15.0%	6.6%	1.0%	100.0%
	% Q1..	62.5%	58.2%	52.5%	46.8%	49.1%	53.1%	54.7%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	247	179	409	231	76	13	1155
	% Q5.	21.4%	15.5%	35.4%	20.0%	6.6%	1.1%	100.0%
	% Q1..	30.9%	34.3%	38.8%	41.1%	32.5%	40.6%	36.1%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	17	12	24	15	7	1	76
	% Q5.	22.4%	15.8%	31.6%	19.7%	9.2%	1.3%	100.0%
	% Q1..	2.1%	2.3%	2.3%	2.7%	3.0%	3.1%	2.4%
Total	N.o.P	799	522	1054	562	234	32	3203
	% Q5.	24.9%	16.3%	32.9%	17.5%	7.3%	1.0%	100.0%
	% Q1..	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Unlike the importance of family and friends, the importance of neighbors decreases as the educational level gets higher. In other words, those with higher educational levels find neighborly relations less important than those with lower educational levels. This can be explained by the fact that people have gotten busier and therefore have less neighborly relations. In addition, in the everyday rush of urban life, individuals are becoming increasingly lonely and isolating themselves more, which leads to less and less neighborly relations.

We explored if there were any variations between the levels of importance attached to

religion with respect to the levels of the education of the respondents, and the findings derived are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 180. Importance of religion by education

Q5. Education		Q17. My Religion						Total
		Not important at all	Not important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	
Illiterate	N.o.P	4	0	0	2	10	0	16
	% Q5.	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	62.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q1..	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	2	1	1	2	15	0	21
	% Q5.	9.5%	4.8%	4.8%	9.5%	71.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q1..	0.6%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.9%	0.0%	0.7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	1	0	2	5	23	0	31
	% Q5.	3.2%	0.0%	6.5%	16.1%	74.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q1..	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%	0.7%	1.4%	0.0%	1.0%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	3	1	9	28	115	0	156
	% Q5.	1.9%	0.6%	5.8%	17.9%	73.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q1..	0.9%	0.8%	2.4%	4.0%	7.0%	0.0%	4.9%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	186	72	204	390	886	21	1759
	% Q5.	10.6%	4.1%	11.6%	22.2%	50.4%	1.2%	100.0%
	% Q1..	55.9%	55.0%	53.5%	56.0%	54.0%	65.6%	54.7%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	130	51	156	257	552	9	1155
	% Q5.	11.3%	4.4%	13.5%	22.3%	47.8%	0.8%	100.0%
	% Q1..	39.0%	38.9%	40.9%	36.9%	33.7%	28.1%	35.9%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	7	6	9	13	39	2	76
	% Q5.	9.2%	7.9%	11.8%	17.1%	51.3%	2.6%	100.0%
	% Q1..	2.1%	4.6%	2.4%	1.9%	2.4%	6.2%	2.4%
Total	N.o.P	333	131	381	697	1640	32	3214
	% Q5.	10.4%	4.1%	11.9%	21.7%	51.0%	1.0%	100.0%
	% Q1..	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

When we explored the importance of religion to the respondents by educational level, religion was found to be important to 72.7% of respondents in aggregate. However, as the educational level gets higher, the importance of religion appears to slightly decrease. In other words, there is a reverse correlation between the educational level and the importance of religion.

We then checked if the importance of protection of the environment to the respondents varied by their educational level. The data derived is presented in the table below along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 181. Importance of protection of the environment by education

Q5. Education		Q18. Protection of the environment						
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Illiterate	N.o.P	2	1	2	1	10	0	16
	% Q5.	12.5%	6.2%	12.5%	6.2%	62.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q1..	4.4%	2.7%	1.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	1	0	2	5	13	1	22
	% Q5.	4.5%	0.0%	9.1%	22.7%	59.1%	4.5%	100.0%
	% Q1..	2.2%	0.0%	1.0%	0.6%	0.6%	5.3%	0.7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	0	1	5	7	18	0	31
	% Q5.	0.0%	3.2%	16.1%	22.6%	58.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q1..	0.0%	2.7%	2.5%	0.8%	0.9%	0.0%	1.0%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	1	3	15	45	90	1	155
	% Q5.	0.6%	1.9%	9.7%	29.0%	58.1%	0.6%	100.0%
	% Q1..	2.2%	8.1%	7.4%	5.0%	4.5%	5.3%	4.8%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	30	19	118	507	1075	13	1762
	% Q5.	1.7%	1.1%	6.7%	28.8%	61.0%	0.7%	100.0%
	% Q1..	66.7%	51.4%	58.4%	56.1%	53.5%	68.4%	54.8%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	10	13	55	324	753	2	1157
	% Q5.	0.9%	1.1%	4.8%	28.0%	65.1%	0.2%	100.0%
	% Q1..	22.2%	35.1%	27.2%	35.8%	37.4%	10.5%	36.0%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	1	0	5	15	52	2	75
	% Q5.	1.3%	0.0%	6.7%	20.0%	69.3%	2.7%	100.0%
	% Q1..	2.2%	0.0%	2.5%	1.7%	2.6%	10.5%	2.3%
Total	N.o.P	45	37	202	904	2011	19	3218
	% Q5.	1.4%	1.1%	6.3%	28.1%	62.5%	0.6%	100.0%
	% Q1..	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

As the educational level increases, the importance of protection of the environment seems to increase. This can be explained by increasing awareness and sensitivity about environmental issues, which is common among individuals as their educational level increases.

We explored if the importance of animal rights significantly varied with respect to the levels of education of the respondents. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 182. Importance of animal rights by education

Q5. Education		Q19. Animal rights						
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Illiterate	N.o.P	1	0	0	2	13	0	16
	% Q5.	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	81.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q1..	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	0	0	3	5	14	0	22
	% Q5.	0.0%	0.0%	13.6%	22.7%	63.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q1..	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	0	0	3	8	20	0	31
	% Q5.	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%	25.8%	64.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q1..	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.0%	1.0%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	3	4	13	47	89	0	156
	% Q5.	1.9%	2.6%	8.3%	30.1%	57.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q1..	10.0%	14.3%	9.1%	6.1%	4.0%	0.0%	4.8%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	19	16	70	415	1232	13	1765
	% Q5.	1.1%	0.9%	4.0%	23.5%	69.8%	0.7%	100.0%
	% Q1..	63.3%	57.1%	49.0%	53.5%	55.2%	72.2%	54.7%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	7	8	50	288	805	3	1161
	% Q5.	0.6%	0.7%	4.3%	24.8%	69.3%	0.3%	100.0%
	% Q1..	23.3%	28.6%	35.0%	37.2%	36.1%	16.7%	36.0%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	0	0	4	10	60	2	76
	% Q5.	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	13.2%	78.9%	2.6%	100.0%
	% Q1..	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	1.3%	2.7%	11.1%	2.4%
Total	N.o.P	30	28	143	775	2233	18	3227
	% Q5.	0.9%	0.9%	4.4%	24.0%	69.2%	0.6%	100.0%
	% Q1..	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Similarly, as the educational level increases, the importance of animal rights appears to increase as well. Just as with the environment, those with higher levels of education seem to be more sensitive about animal rights.

We explored if the importance of being educated varied based on the levels of education of the respondents. The relevant findings derived are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 183. Importance of being educated by education

Q5. Education		Q20. Being educated						
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Illiterate	N.o.P	1	0	1	1	13	0	16
	% Q5.	6.2%	0.0%	6.2%	6.2%	81.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q20.	2.9%	0.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	1	0	3	5	13	0	22
	% Q5.	4.5%	0.0%	13.6%	22.7%	59.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q20.	2.9%	0.0%	1.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	0	1	6	7	17	0	31
	% Q5.	0.0%	3.2%	19.4%	22.6%	54.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q20.	0.0%	3.2%	3.4%	1.1%	0.7%	0.0%	1.0%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	4	4	16	35	97	0	156
	% Q5.	2.6%	2.6%	10.3%	22.4%	62.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q20.	11.8%	12.9%	9.0%	5.4%	4.2%	0.0%	4.8%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	20	20	103	360	1245	13	1761
	% Q5.	1.1%	1.1%	5.8%	20.4%	70.7%	0.7%	100.0%
	% Q20.	58.8%	64.5%	57.9%	55.8%	53.8%	61.9%	54.6%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	7	6	47	230	865	6	1161
	% Q5.	0.6%	0.5%	4.0%	19.8%	74.5%	0.5%	100.0%
	% Q20.	20.6%	19.4%	26.4%	35.7%	37.4%	28.6%	36.0%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	1	0	2	7	64	2	76
	% Q5.	1.3%	0.0%	2.6%	9.2%	84.2%	2.6%	100.0%
	% Q20.	2.9%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	2.8%	9.5%	2.4%
Total	N.o.P	34	31	178	645	2314	21	3223
	% Q5.	1.1%	1.0%	5.5%	20.0%	71.8%	0.7%	100.0%
	% Q20.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

As seen from the table above, as the educational level of individuals increases, the importance that they attach to education also seems to increase.

We explored if there were any variations between the levels of importance of “being ethical” to the respondents with respect to their levels of education, and the findings derived are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 184. Importance of being ethical by education

Q5. Education		Q21. Being ethical						
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Illiterate	N.o.P	1	0	0	1	14	0	16
	% Q5.	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	6.2%	87.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q21.	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	0	0	0	5	17	0	22
	% Q5.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.7%	77.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q21.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	0	0	1	5	25	0	31
	% Q5.	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	16.1%	80.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q21.	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	1	0	3	25	125	1	155
	% Q5.	0.6%	0.0%	1.9%	16.1%	80.6%	0.6%	100.0%
	% Q21.	4.0%	0.0%	3.7%	4.9%	4.8%	4.2%	4.8%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	13	7	60	286	1382	15	1763
	% Q5.	0.7%	0.4%	3.4%	16.2%	78.4%	0.9%	100.0%
	% Q21.	52.0%	100.0%	73.2%	56.3%	53.6%	62.5%	54.7%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	10	0	18	183	944	6	1161
	% Q5.	0.9%	0.0%	1.6%	15.8%	81.3%	0.5%	100.0%
	% Q21.	40.0%	0.0%	22.0%	36.0%	36.6%	25.0%	36.0%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	0	0	0	3	71	2	76
	% Q5.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	93.4%	2.6%	100.0%
	% Q21.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	2.8%	8.3%	2.4%
Total	N.o.P	25	7	82	508	2578	24	3224
	% Q5.	0.8%	0.2%	2.5%	15.8%	80.0%	0.7%	100.0%
	% Q21.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

No significant variation was found between the levels of importance of being ethical based on educational levels. In other words, regardless of the educational attainment, all respondents find being ethical important - very important (95.8%).

In addition, we explored if there were any variations between the levels of importance of “being honest/honesty” to the respondents with respect to their levels of education, and the findings derived are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 185. Importance of being honest/honesty by education

Q5. Education		Q22. Being honest/honesty						
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Illiterate	N.o.P	2	0	0	0	13	1	16
	% Q5.	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	81.2%	6.2%	100.0%
	% Q22.	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	4.2%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	0	0	0	4	18	0	22
	% Q5.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	81.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q22.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	0	0	0	4	27	0	31
	% Q5.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.9%	87.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q22.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	0	1	1	27	127	0	156
	% Q5.	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	17.3%	81.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q22.	0.0%	7.1%	2.2%	5.8%	4.8%	0.0%	4.8%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	17	12	30	271	1419	15	1764
	% Q5.	1.0%	0.7%	1.7%	15.4%	80.4%	0.9%	100.0%
	% Q22.	68.0%	85.7%	65.2%	57.9%	53.7%	62.5%	54.8%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	6	1	14	160	968	6	1155
	% Q5.	0.5%	0.1%	1.2%	13.9%	83.8%	0.5%	100.0%
	% Q22.	24.0%	7.1%	30.4%	34.2%	36.6%	25.0%	35.9%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	0	0	1	2	71	2	76
	% Q5.	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	2.6%	93.4%	2.6%	100.0%
	% Q22.	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.4%	2.7%	8.3%	2.4%
Total	N.o.P	25	14	46	468	2643	24	3220
	% Q5.	0.8%	0.4%	1.4%	14.5%	82.1%	0.7%	100.0%
	% Q22.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Similarly, the respondents from all educational levels were found to find being honest/honesty important - very important (96.1%).

We explored the importance of “Atatürk” with respect to the levels of education of the respondents. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 186. Importance of Atatürk by education

Q5. Education		Q23. Atatürk						Total
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	
Illiterate	N.o.P	3	2	0	4	6	1	16
	% Q5.	18.8%	12.5%	0.0%	25.0%	37.5%	6.2%	100.0%
	% Q23.	2.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%	1.9%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	2	1	1	4	12	2	22
	% Q5.	9.1%	4.5%	4.5%	18.2%	54.5%	9.1%	100.0%
	% Q23.	1.3%	1.8%	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%	3.8%	0.7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	4	0	7	6	13	1	31
	% Q5.	12.9%	0.0%	22.6%	19.4%	41.9%	3.2%	100.0%
	% Q23.	2.6%	0.0%	2.6%	1.0%	0.6%	1.9%	1.0%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	18	6	20	38	71	3	156
	% Q5.	11.5%	3.8%	12.8%	24.4%	45.5%	1.9%	100.0%
	% Q23.	11.8%	10.5%	7.3%	6.2%	3.4%	5.7%	4.8%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	69	33	133	315	1177	30	1757
	% Q5.	3.9%	1.9%	7.6%	17.9%	67.0%	1.7%	100.0%
	% Q23.	45.4%	57.9%	48.5%	51.6%	56.9%	56.6%	54.6%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	54	15	103	227	746	14	1159
	% Q5.	4.7%	1.3%	8.9%	19.6%	64.4%	1.2%	100.0%
	% Q23.	35.5%	26.3%	37.6%	37.2%	36.0%	26.4%	36.0%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	2	0	10	17	45	2	76
	% Q5.	2.6%	0.0%	13.2%	22.4%	59.2%	2.6%	100.0%
	% Q23.	1.3%	0.0%	3.6%	2.8%	2.2%	3.8%	2.4%
Total	N.o.P	152	57	274	611	2070	53	3217
	% Q5.	4.7%	1.8%	8.5%	19.0%	64.3%	1.6%	100.0%
	% Q23.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

As the educational level increases, the importance attached to the founder of the Turkish Republic Atatürk appears to increase. Those with a primary school degree or lower, saw the importance of Atatürk as relatively lower, compared to their peers who possess a higher level of education. However, the level of importance is still above 60% for each group. The aggregate total, or the overall proportion of respondents who find Atatürk important – very important is 83.3%. In other words, Atatürk is undoubtedly very important to the Turkish youth.

We explored the importance of “being a Turk” with respect to the levels of education of the respondents. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 187. Importance of being a Turk by education

Q5. Education		Q24. Being a Turk						
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Illiterate	N.o.P	4	3	2	0	7	0	16
	% Q5.	25.0%	18.8%	12.5%	0.0%	43.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q24.	1.4%	2.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	2	0	5	4	10	1	22
	% Q5.	9.1%	0.0%	22.7%	18.2%	45.5%	4.5%	100.0%
	% Q24.	0.7%	0.0%	1.1%	0.6%	0.6%	2.2%	0.7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	2	1	6	5	17	0	31
	% Q5.	6.5%	3.2%	19.4%	16.1%	54.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q24.	0.7%	0.7%	1.4%	0.8%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	7	3	21	36	88	1	156
	% Q5.	4.5%	1.9%	13.5%	23.1%	56.4%	0.6%	100.0%
	% Q24.	2.4%	2.2%	4.8%	5.8%	5.2%	2.2%	4.9%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	149	63	227	358	933	28	1758
	% Q5.	8.5%	3.6%	12.9%	20.4%	53.1%	1.6%	100.0%
	% Q24.	50.7%	47.0%	51.8%	57.3%	55.6%	60.9%	54.7%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	123	61	165	211	581	15	1156
	% Q5.	10.6%	5.3%	14.3%	18.3%	50.3%	1.3%	100.0%
	% Q24.	41.8%	45.5%	37.7%	33.8%	34.6%	32.6%	36.0%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	7	3	12	11	42	1	76
	% Q5.	9.2%	3.9%	15.8%	14.5%	55.3%	1.3%	100.0%
	% Q24.	2.4%	2.2%	2.7%	1.8%	2.5%	2.2%	2.4%
Total	N.o.P	294	134	438	625	1678	46	3215
	% Q5.	9.1%	4.2%	13.6%	19.4%	52.2%	1.4%	100.0%
	% Q24.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

When we looked if there were any variations between the levels of importance of “being a Turk” with respect to the levels of education of the respondents, the illiterate group corresponds to the lowest proportion reporting that they valued being a Turk with a result of 43.8%, and this group is comprised of only 16 respondents. No significant variation was found in other educational levels. In aggregate, 71.6% of the respondents find “being a Turk” important. Although Turkey is said to have many ethnic identities, close to three quarters of the respondents find being a Turk important, which is a notable finding.

We explored the correlation between the importance of “being a Muslim” and the levels of education of the respondents. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 188. Importance of being a Muslim by education

Q5. Education		Q25. Being a Muslim						Total
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	
Illiterate	N.o.P	2	0	0	3	10	1	16
	% Q5.	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	18.8%	62.5%	6.2%	100.0%
	% Q25.	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%	2.7%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	2	0	0	3	14	1	20
	% Q5.	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.0%	70.0%	5.0%	100.0%
	% Q25.	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.8%	2.7%	0.6%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	0	0	1	7	22	1	31
	% Q5.	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	22.6%	71.0%	3.2%	100.0%
	% Q25.	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.2%	1.3%	2.7%	1.0%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	4	2	8	21	121	0	156
	% Q5.	2.6%	1.3%	5.1%	13.5%	77.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q25.	1.2%	1.4%	1.9%	3.6%	7.2%	0.0%	4.8%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	187	85	231	316	920	21	1760
	% Q5.	10.6%	4.8%	13.1%	18.0%	52.3%	1.2%	100.0%
	% Q25.	54.7%	58.2%	54.2%	54.7%	54.4%	56.8%	54.7%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	141	55	172	220	560	12	1160
	% Q5.	12.2%	4.7%	14.8%	19.0%	48.3%	1.0%	100.0%
	% Q25.	41.2%	37.7%	40.4%	38.1%	33.1%	32.4%	36.0%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	6	4	14	8	43	1	76
	% Q5.	7.9%	5.3%	18.4%	10.5%	56.6%	1.3%	100.0%
	% Q25.	1.8%	2.7%	3.3%	1.4%	2.5%	2.7%	2.4%
Total	N.o.P	342	146	426	578	1690	37	3219
	% Q5.	10.6%	4.5%	13.2%	18.0%	52.5%	1.1%	100.0%
	% Q25.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Although the general average is 70.5%, the importance of being a Muslim to the respondents was found to decrease as their educational level increases. The groups with the lowest level of importance of being a Muslim are those with a graduate and/or undergraduate degree (respectively, 67.1% and 71.2%). The group with the highest proportion of “important - very important” is the primary school graduates (93.6%).

We explored the correlation between the importance of “the Turkish Flag” and the levels of education of the respondents. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 189. Importance of the Turkish Flag by education

Q5. Education		Q26. Turkish Flag						
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Illiterate	N.o.P	1	0	0	1	12	2	16
	% Q5.	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	6.2%	75.0%	12.5%	100.0%
	% Q26.	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	5.6%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	1	0	0	2	18	1	22
	% Q5.	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	81.8%	4.5%	100.0%
	% Q26.	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.8%	2.8%	0.7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	0	0	3	4	24	0	31
	% Q5.	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%	12.9%	77.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q26.	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.7%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	4	1	3	22	125	0	155
	% Q5.	2.6%	0.6%	1.9%	14.2%	80.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q26.	4.2%	3.1%	1.8%	4.1%	5.3%	0.0%	4.8%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	39	18	84	311	1289	23	1764
	% Q5.	2.2%	1.0%	4.8%	17.6%	73.1%	1.3%	100.0%
	% Q26.	41.1%	56.2%	49.1%	57.5%	54.9%	63.9%	54.7%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	48	11	78	194	821	9	1161
	% Q5.	4.1%	0.9%	6.7%	16.7%	70.7%	0.8%	100.0%
	% Q26.	50.5%	34.4%	45.6%	35.9%	34.9%	25.0%	36.0%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	2	2	3	7	61	1	76
	% Q5.	2.6%	2.6%	3.9%	9.2%	80.3%	1.3%	100.0%
	% Q26.	2.1%	6.2%	1.8%	1.3%	2.6%	2.8%	2.4%
Total	N.o.P	95	32	171	541	2350	36	3225
	% Q5.	2.9%	1.0%	5.3%	16.8%	72.9%	1.1%	100.0%
	% Q26.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

When we explored if there were any variations between the levels of importance of “the Turkish Flag” based on the levels of education of the respondents, the illiterate corresponds to the lowest proportion with 81.2%, and this group, as stated before, is comprised of only 16 respondents. Amongst other educational levels, the importance of the Turkish Flag is higher, and no significant variation was found with respect to the educational levels except the illiterate group. However, the highest proportion of all belongs to the respondents who classified themselves as middle school graduates with 94.8%.

We explored the correlation between the importance of “the State of the Republic of Turkey” and the levels of education of the respondents. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 190. Importance of the State of the Republic of Turkey by education

Q5. Education		Q27. The State of the Republic of Turkey						
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Illiterate	N.o.P	0	1	0	1	13	1	16
	% Q5.	0.0%	6.2%	0.0%	6.2%	81.2%	6.2%	100.0%
	% Q27.	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	2.4%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	1	0	0	4	16	1	22
	% Q5.	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	72.7%	4.5%	100.0%
	% Q27.	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	2.4%	0.7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	0	0	3	4	22	2	31
	% Q5.	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%	12.9%	71.0%	6.5%	100.0%
	% Q27.	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.7%	1.0%	4.9%	1.0%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	8	2	9	29	107	1	156
	% Q5.	5.1%	1.3%	5.8%	18.6%	68.6%	0.6%	100.0%
	% Q27.	7.1%	4.4%	4.3%	5.1%	4.8%	2.4%	4.8%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	55	27	114	333	1213	23	1765
	% Q5.	3.1%	1.5%	6.5%	18.9%	68.7%	1.3%	100.0%
	% Q27.	48.7%	60.0%	54.5%	58.3%	54.0%	56.1%	54.7%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	47	13	81	190	815	12	1158
	% Q5.	4.1%	1.1%	7.0%	16.4%	70.4%	1.0%	100.0%
	% Q27.	41.6%	28.9%	38.8%	33.3%	36.3%	29.3%	35.9%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	2	2	2	10	59	1	76
	% Q5.	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	13.2%	77.6%	1.3%	100.0%
	% Q27.	1.8%	4.4%	1.0%	1.8%	2.6%	2.4%	2.4%
Total	N.o.P	113	45	209	571	2245	41	3224
	% Q5.	3.5%	1.4%	6.5%	17.7%	69.6%	1.3%	100.0%
	% Q27.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The proportion of respondents who find the State of the Republic of Turkey important is 87.3% in aggregate, and no significant variation was found with respect to the educational levels. In other words, the State of the Republic of Turkey is highly important to all groups of respondents regardless of their education level. The group with the highest proportion of respondents who stated that the State of the Republic of Turkey was not important to them was the middle school graduates (6.4%).

We explored the correlation between “what do you want to do in the future as your most important goal(s)?” and the levels of education of the respondents. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 191. What do you want to do in the future as your most important goal by education

Q5. Education		Q36. What do you want to do in the future as your most important goal?				
		To be a good person	To marry and have a good family life	Neither important nor unimportant	To make a lot of money, be rich	Total
Illiterate	N.o.P	8	4	2	2	16
	% Q5.	50.0%	25.0%	12.5%	12.5%	100.0%
	% Q36.	0.6%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	5	6	10	1	22
	% Q5.	22.7%	27.3%	45.5%	4.5%	100.0%
	% Q36.	0.4%	1.0%	1.1%	0.3%	0.7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	11	10	7	3	31
	% Q5.	35.5%	32.3%	22.6%	9.7%	100.0%
	% Q36.	0.8%	1.7%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	56	44	39	15	154
	% Q5.	36.4%	28.6%	25.3%	9.7%	100.0%
	% Q36.	4.3%	7.4%	4.3%	3.8%	4.8%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	667	327	565	205	1764
	% Q5.	37.8%	18.5%	32.0%	11.6%	100.0%
	% Q36.	50.6%	55.1%	61.7%	52.2%	54.8%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	529	194	278	156	1157
	% Q5.	45.7%	16.8%	24.0%	13.5%	100.0%
	% Q36.	40.2%	32.7%	30.3%	39.7%	35.9%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	41	9	15	11	76
	% Q5.	53.9%	11.8%	19.7%	14.5%	100.0%
	% Q36.	3.1%	1.5%	1.6%	2.8%	2.4%
Total	N.o.P	1317	594	916	393	3220
	% Q5.	40.9%	18.4%	28.4%	12.2%	100.0%
	% Q36.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The respondents with a graduate degree came to the forefront with 53.9% in the option “to be a good person” in the correlation between the educational degree and their aspirations about the future. The respondents who want to marry and have a good family life are mostly primary school graduates (32.3%). Those who said that they wanted to make a lot of money and be rich are mostly the literates without a degree with 45.5%.

We explored the correlation between the levels of education of the respondents and their relationship with “religion – faith”. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 192. How is your relationship with religion - faith by education

Q5. Education		Q37. How is your relationship with religion and faith?						
		I am very devoted and believe in Allah	I believe in Allah, but I am not particularly devoted	I believe in Allah, but I don't believe in religions - I am a Deist	I don't believe in Allah or any religion - I am an Atheist	Other	I am agnostic	Total
Illiterate	N.o.P	8	6	0	1	0	1	16
	% Q5.	50.0%	37.5%	0.0%	6.2%	0.0%	6.2%	100.0%
	% Q37.	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	4.8%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	10	8	3	0	0	0	21
	% Q5.	47.6%	38.1%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q37.	1.0%	0.4%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	18	10	1	1	1	0	31
	% Q5.	58.1%	32.3%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q37.	1.9%	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	2.3%	0.0%	1.0%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	69	77	5	3	1	0	155
	% Q5.	44.5%	49.7%	3.2%	1.9%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q37.	7.2%	4.2%	2.1%	2.3%	2.3%	0.0%	4.8%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	532	1004	130	66	19	15	1766
	% Q5.	30.1%	56.9%	7.4%	3.7%	1.1%	0.8%	100.0%
	% Q37.	55.3%	54.8%	55.3%	51.2%	43.2%	71.4%	54.8%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	300	684	92	54	23	5	1158
	% Q5.	25.9%	59.1%	7.9%	4.7%	2.0%	0.4%	100.0%
	% Q37.	31.2%	37.3%	39.1%	41.9%	52.3%	23.8%	35.9%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	25	43	4	4	0	0	76
	% Q5.	32.9%	56.6%	5.3%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q37.	2.6%	2.3%	1.7%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Total	N.o.P	962	1832	235	129	44	21	3223
	% Q5.	29.8%	56.8%	7.3%	4.0%	1.4%	0.7%	100.0%
	% Q37.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

As the educational level increases, the importance of religion-faith appears to decrease. 58.1% of the primary school graduates said that they were very devoted to their faith, while 44.5% of the middle school graduates, 30.1% of the high school graduates and only 25.9% of the university graduates felt the same. Intriguingly, the respective proportion increases back to 32.9% among the respondents with a graduate degree. The highest number of respondents who responded, "I believe in Allah, but I am not particularly devoted," belongs to the group of university graduates including those with a two-year college degree, with 59.1%. The highest number of respondents who responded, "I believe in Allah and don't believe in religions - I am a Deist" belongs to the group of literates without a degree with 14.3%, while that who responded, "I don't believe in Allah or any religion - I am an Atheist" is from among the

illiterates with 6.2%. As stated previously, however, the group of illiterates included only 16 respondents. The proportion of those who said that they were Atheists is 4.7% among the university graduates, and 5.3% among the respondents with a graduate degree.

We explored the correlation between “the levels of satisfaction – dissatisfaction with their current life” and the levels of education. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 193. How satisfied or happy are you with your current life by education

Q5. Education		Q38. How satisfied-happy are you with your current life?				Total
		I am very satisfied - happy with my current life	şimdiki hayatımdan ne mutluym ne de mutsumuz: Central halli	I am not satisfied - happy at all with my current life	I don't know: I have no idea	
Illiterate	N.o.P	2	6	7	1	16
	% Q5.	12.5%	37.5%	43.8%	6.2%	100.0%
	% Q38.	0.4%	0.3%	0.8%	1.9%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	7	9	5	1	22
	% Q5.	31.8%	40.9%	22.7%	4.5%	100.0%
	% Q38.	1.2%	0.5%	0.6%	1.9%	0.7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	8	14	9	0	31
	% Q5.	25.8%	45.2%	29.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q38.	1.4%	0.8%	1.1%	0.0%	1.0%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	36	79	38	3	156
	% Q5.	23.1%	50.6%	24.4%	1.9%	100.0%
	% Q38.	6.4%	4.4%	4.6%	5.7%	4.8%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	288	1001	450	28	1767
	% Q5.	16.3%	56.6%	25.5%	1.6%	100.0%
	% Q38.	51.1%	56.3%	54.0%	52.8%	54.7%
Undergraduate (including two- year college) degree	N.o.P	207	627	310	18	1162
	% Q5.	17.8%	54.0%	26.7%	1.5%	100.0%
	% Q38.	36.7%	35.2%	37.2%	34.0%	36.0%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	16	43	15	2	76
	% Q5.	21.1%	56.6%	19.7%	2.6%	100.0%
	% Q38.	2.8%	2.4%	1.8%	3.8%	2.4%
Total	N.o.P	564	1779	834	53	3230
	% Q5.	17.5%	55.1%	25.8%	1.6%	100.0%
	% Q38.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

As the educational level decreases, the respondents appear to be less satisfied with their lives, and as the educational level increases, they appear to be more satisfied with their lives. Among

the respondents who said that they were satisfied with their current lives, the literates without a degree came first with 31.8%, followed by the primary school graduates with 25.8%. The first place belongs to the illiterates with 43.8% among the respondents who are not satisfied at all with their current lives. The respondents generally selected “I am neither happy nor unhappy with my current life: Moderately satisfied.” The lowest proportion there belongs to the illiterate group with 37.5%. The highest proportions, on the other hand, were observed in the groups with a high school and equivalent degree with 56.3% and with a graduate degree with 56.6%.

We explored the correlation between the levels of education of the respondents and “who makes the decisions about their lives and future?”. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 194. Who makes the decisions about your life and your future by education

Q5. Education		Q39. Who makes the decisions about your life and your future?							
		I do so alone	I do, together with my parents	My father does	My mother does	My elder sibling does	Other	I and my spouse do so together	Total
Illiterate	N.o.P	7	5	0	0	1	0	3	16
	% Q5.	43.8%	31.2%	0.0%	0.0%	6.2%	0.0%	18.8%	100.0%
	% Q39.	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	4.7%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	15	7	0	0	0	0	0	22
	% Q5.	68.2%	31.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q39.	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	17	5	1	1	1	1	4	30
	% Q5.	56.7%	16.7%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	13.3%	100.0%
	% Q39.	1.2%	0.3%	1.6%	2.8%	4.0%	1.4%	6.2%	0.9%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	60	80	4	2	2	3	5	156
	% Q5.	38.5%	51.3%	2.6%	1.3%	1.3%	1.9%	3.2%	100.0%
	% Q39.	4.1%	5.3%	6.3%	5.6%	8.0%	4.2%	7.8%	4.8%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	756	881	42	21	13	37	15	1765
	% Q5.	42.8%	49.9%	2.4%	1.2%	0.7%	2.1%	0.8%	100.0%
	% Q39.	52.0%	58.2%	66.7%	58.3%	52.0%	52.1%	23.4%	54.7%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	565	498	15	12	8	28	36	1162
	% Q5.	48.6%	42.9%	1.3%	1.0%	0.7%	2.4%	3.1%	100.0%
	% Q39.	38.9%	32.9%	23.8%	33.3%	32.0%	39.4%	56.2%	36.0%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	34	38	1	0	0	2	1	76
	% Q5.	44.7%	50.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	1.3%	100.0%
	% Q39.	2.3%	2.5%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	1.6%	2.4%
Total	N.o.P	1454	1514	63	36	25	71	64	3227
	% Q5.	45.1%	46.9%	2.0%	1.1%	0.8%	2.2%	2.0%	100.0%
	% Q39.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding the correlation between the educational levels and “who makes decisions about their life and future?”, the respondents who responded, “I do so alone” appear to have relatively lower educational level. As the educational level increases, the number of the respondents who responded, “I do so alone” and “I do so, together with my family” appears to increase, so we derived similar results in both groups. In other words, as the educational level increases, the participants seem to adopt a more collective approach to decision making and seem to take decisions jointly with the members of their family through discussion.

We explored the correlation between the levels of education of the respondents and the levels of trust – distrust in politicians. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 195. Trust in politicians by education

Q5. Education		Q41. Politicians						Total
		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	
Illiterate	N.o.P	6	7	1	1	1	0	16
	% Q5.	37.5%	43.8%	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q41.	0.3%	1.1%	0.2%	1.2%	2.8%	0.0%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	10	6	4	0	0	2	22
	% Q5.	45.5%	27.3%	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	100.0%
	% Q41.	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	23	1	5	1	0	1	31
	% Q5.	74.2%	3.2%	16.1%	3.2%	0.0%	3.2%	100.0%
	% Q41.	1.3%	0.2%	0.9%	1.2%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	79	28	29	5	4	10	155
	% Q5.	51.0%	18.1%	18.7%	3.2%	2.6%	6.5%	100.0%
	% Q41.	4.4%	4.2%	5.5%	6.0%	11.1%	9.8%	4.8%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	932	372	320	43	18	66	1751
	% Q5.	53.2%	21.2%	18.3%	2.5%	1.0%	3.8%	100.0%
	% Q41.	51.8%	56.0%	60.7%	51.8%	50.0%	64.7%	54.5%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	703	236	161	25	11	23	1159
	% Q5.	60.7%	20.4%	13.9%	2.2%	0.9%	2.0%	100.0%
	% Q41.	39.1%	35.5%	30.6%	30.1%	30.6%	22.5%	36.1%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	45	14	7	8	2	0	76
	% Q5.	59.2%	18.4%	9.2%	10.5%	2.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q41.	2.5%	2.1%	1.3%	9.6%	5.6%	0.0%	2.4%
Total	N.o.P	1798	664	527	83	36	102	3210
	% Q5.	56.0%	20.7%	16.4%	2.6%	1.1%	3.2%	100.0%
	% Q41.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The level of distrust in politicians is 76.7% in aggregate. In general, as the educational level increases, the level of distrust seems to increase. In other words, the proportion of the respondents with a university degree and graduate degree who distrust politicians is higher than that of other education groups, except the primary school graduates.

We explored the correlation between the levels of education of the respondents and their levels of trust – distrust in the law enforcement. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 196. Trust in the law enforcement by education

Q5. Education		Q42. Law Enforcement						Total
		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	
Illiterate	N.o.P	2	1	2	9	2	0	16
	% Q5.	12.5%	6.2%	12.5%	56.2%	12.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q42.	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	3	5	3	8	3	0	22
	% Q5.	13.6%	22.7%	13.6%	36.4%	13.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q42.	0.6%	1.5%	0.4%	0.8%	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	3	1	9	10	7	1	31
	% Q5.	9.7%	3.2%	29.0%	32.3%	22.6%	3.2%	100.0%
	% Q42.	0.6%	0.3%	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%	2.8%	1.0%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	15	11	42	43	42	2	155
	% Q5.	9.7%	7.1%	27.1%	27.7%	27.1%	1.3%	100.0%
	% Q42.	3.2%	3.3%	5.0%	4.5%	7.4%	5.6%	4.8%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	218	201	473	549	298	19	1758
	% Q5.	12.4%	11.4%	26.9%	31.2%	17.0%	1.1%	100.0%
	% Q42.	45.8%	59.8%	56.5%	56.9%	52.5%	52.8%	54.6%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	219	111	284	328	205	13	1160
	% Q5.	18.9%	9.6%	24.5%	28.3%	17.7%	1.1%	100.0%
	% Q42.	46.0%	33.0%	33.9%	34.0%	36.1%	36.1%	36.0%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	16	6	24	18	11	1	76
	% Q5.	21.1%	7.9%	31.6%	23.7%	14.5%	1.3%	100.0%
	% Q42.	3.4%	1.8%	2.9%	1.9%	1.9%	2.8%	2.4%
Total	N.o.P	476	336	837	965	568	36	3218
	% Q5.	14.8%	10.4%	26.0%	30.0%	17.7%	1.1%	100.0%
	% Q42.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

As the educational level increases, the level of trust in the law enforcement appears to be relatively lower. The highest number of respondents who trust the law enforcement the most is

among the illiterate group with 68.7%. We explored the correlation between the levels of education of the respondents and their levels of trust – distrust in the military – army. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 197. Trust in the military- army by education

Q5. Education		Q43. Military – Army						Total
		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	
Illiterate	N.o.P	2	0	1	11	2	0	16
	% Q5.	12.5%	0.0%	6.2%	68.8%	12.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q43.	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	2	1	4	8	7	0	22
	% Q5.	9.1%	4.5%	18.2%	36.4%	31.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q43.	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.0%	0.7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	1	2	4	13	11	0	31
	% Q5.	3.2%	6.5%	12.9%	41.9%	35.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q43.	0.3%	1.1%	0.6%	1.2%	1.2%	0.0%	1.0%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	11	5	28	51	57	2	154
	% Q5.	7.1%	3.2%	18.2%	33.1%	37.0%	1.3%	100.0%
	% Q43.	3.2%	2.7%	4.2%	4.7%	6.3%	5.6%	4.8%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	150	94	365	614	510	21	1754
	% Q5.	8.6%	5.4%	20.8%	35.0%	29.1%	1.2%	100.0%
	% Q43.	43.7%	50.8%	55.2%	56.6%	56.6%	58.3	54.6%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	166	75	240	364	300	13	1158
	% Q5.	14.3%	6.5%	20.7%	31.4%	25.9%	1.1%	100.0%
	% Q43.	48.4%	40.5%	36.3%	33.5%	33.3%	36.1%	36.1%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	11	8	19	24	14	0	76
	% Q5.	14.5%	10.5%	25.0%	31.6%	18.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q43.	3.2%	4.3%	2.9%	2.2%	1.6%	0.0%	2.4%
Total	N.o.P	343	185	661	1085	901	36	3211
	% Q5.	10.7%	5.8%	20.6%	33.8%	28.1%	1.1%	100.0%
	% Q43.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Overall, the level of trust among the youth in the military – army appears to be higher than in other institutions (61.9%). However, as the educational level increases, the level of trust in the military – army appears to decrease.

We explored the correlation between the levels of education of the respondents and their levels of trust in political parties. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 198. Trust in political parties by education

Q5. Education		Q44. Political Parties						Total
		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	
Illiterate	N.o.P	8	3	2	1	1	1	16
	% Q5.	50.0%	18.8%	12.5%	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%	100.0%
	% Q44.	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	1.2%	1.8%	1.3%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	6	7	2	4	1	2	22
	% Q5.	27.3%	31.8%	9.1%	18.2%	4.5%	9.1%	100.0%
	% Q44.	0.3%	1.1%	0.4%	4.7%	1.8%	2.6%	0.7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	21	3	4	1	0	2	31
	% Q5.	67.7%	9.7%	12.9%	3.2%	0.0%	6.5%	100.0%
	% Q44.	1.2%	0.5%	0.7%	1.2%	0.0%	2.6%	1.0%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	78	27	28	9	4	9	155
	% Q5.	50.3%	17.4%	18.1%	5.8%	2.6%	5.8%	100.0%
	% Q44.	4.3%	4.3%	5.1%	10.5%	7.1%	11.5%	4.8%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	951	349	324	45	33	43	1745
	% Q5.	54.5%	20.0%	18.6%	2.6%	1.9%	2.5%	100.0%
	% Q44.	53.0%	55.4%	58.9%	52.3%	58.9%	55.1%	54.6%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	687	230	177	20	16	21	1151
	% Q5.	59.7%	20.0%	15.4%	1.7%	1.4%	1.8%	100.0%
	% Q44.	38.3%	36.5%	32.2%	23.3%	28.6%	26.9%	36.0%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	45	11	13	6	1	0	76
	% Q5.	59.2%	14.5%	17.1%	7.9%	1.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q44.	2.5%	1.7%	2.4%	7.0%	1.8%	0.0%	2.4%
Total	N.o.P	1796	630	550	86	56	78	3196
	% Q5.	56.2%	19.7%	17.2%	2.7%	1.8%	2.4%	100.0%
	% Q44.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The level of trust in political parties is very low among the respondents in overall (75.9%). In terms of educational levels, as the educational level increases, the level of distrust in political parties appears to increase. Such a level of distrust among the youth in political parties is considered important.

We explored the correlation between the levels of education of the respondents and the levels of trust in the President. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 199. Trust in the President by education

Q5. Education		Q45. The President						Total
		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	
Illiterate	N.o.P	9	2	2	1	1	1	16
	% Q5.	56.2%	12.5%	12.5%	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%	100.0%
	% Q45.	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	1.0%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	9	3	2	2	5	1	22
	% Q5.	40.9%	13.6%	9.1%	9.1%	22.7%	4.5%	100.0%
	% Q45.	0.6%	0.9%	0.3%	0.6%	1.7%	1.0%	0.7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	13	4	5	5	2	2	31
	% Q5.	41.9%	12.9%	16.1%	16.1%	6.5%	6.5%	100.0%
	% Q45.	0.8%	1.2%	0.8%	1.5%	0.7%	2.1%	1.0%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	54	14	25	31	24	7	155
	% Q5.	34.8%	9.0%	16.1%	20.0%	15.5%	4.5%	100.0%
	% Q45.	3.5%	4.0%	4.1%	9.1%	8.3%	7.3%	4.8%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	870	197	312	165	160	57	1761
	% Q5.	49.4%	11.2%	17.7%	9.4%	9.1%	3.2%	100.0%
	% Q45.	56.3%	56.8%	51.6%	48.7%	55.4%	59.4%	54.7%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	559	118	248	126	84	26	1161
	% Q5.	48.1%	10.2%	21.4%	10.9%	7.2%	2.2%	100.0%
	% Q45.	36.2%	34.0%	41.0%	37.2%	29.1%	27.1%	36.0%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	32	9	11	9	13	2	76
	% Q5.	42.1%	11.8%	14.5%	11.8%	17.1%	2.6%	100.0%
	% Q45.	2.1%	2.6%	1.8%	2.7%	4.5%	2.1%	2.4%
Total	N.o.P	1546	347	605	339	289	96	3222
	% Q5.	48.0%	10.8%	18.8%	10.5%	9.0%	3.0%	100.0%
	% Q45.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The level of trust in the President was found to be quite low among the youth in overall terms (19.5%). In relation to educational levels, the group with the highest proportion of level of trust in the President is the middle school graduates with 35.5%.

We explored the correlation between the levels of education of the respondents and their levels of trust – distrust in the courts and the justice system. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 200. Trust in the courts and the justice system by education

Q5. Education		Q46. Courts-justice system						Total
		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	
Illiterate	N.o.P	4	7	2	2	1	0	16
	% Q5.	25.0%	43.8%	12.5%	12.5%	6.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q46.	0.3%	1.1%	0.3%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	10	2	5	1	2	2	22
	% Q5.	45.5%	9.1%	22.7%	4.5%	9.1%	9.1%	100.0%
	% Q46.	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%	0.4%	1.6%	3.2%	0.7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	14	6	8	1	1	1	31
	% Q5.	45.2%	19.4%	25.8%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	100.0%
	% Q46.	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	0.4%	0.8%	1.6%	1.0%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	55	27	29	26	10	9	156
	% Q5.	35.3%	17.3%	18.6%	16.7%	6.4%	5.8%	100.0%
	% Q46.	3.8%	4.4%	4.0%	9.9%	8.1%	14.5%	4.8%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	814	333	382	132	66	33	1760
	% Q5.	46.2%	18.9%	21.7%	7.5%	3.8%	1.9%	100.0%
	% Q46.	56.6%	54.6%	52.5%	50.4%	53.7%	53.2%	54.6%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	507	225	281	90	40	17	1160
	% Q5.	43.7%	19.4%	24.2%	7.8%	3.4%	1.5%	100.0%
	% Q46.	35.3%	36.9%	38.7%	34.4%	32.5%	27.4%	36.0%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	33	10	20	10	3	0	76
	% Q5.	43.4%	13.2%	26.3%	13.2%	3.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q46.	2.3%	1.6%	2.8%	3.8%	2.4%	0.0%	2.4%
Total	N.o.P	1437	610	727	262	123	62	3221
	% Q5.	44.6%	18.9%	22.6%	8.1%	3.8%	1.9%	100.0%
	% Q46.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Again, a major proportion of the respondents (63.5%) were found not to trust the courts and the justice system. No significant variation was found between the levels of distrust in the courts and the justice system with respect to educational level. The levels of trust and distrust are close across all educational levels. However, such a level of distrust in the justice system and the courts is considered a serious problem.

We explored the correlation between the levels of education of the respondents and the levels of trust in journalists and TV program producers. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 201. Trust in journalists and TV program producers by education

Q5. Education		Q47. Journalists and TV program producers						Total
		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	
Illiterate	N.o.P	5	5	4	1	1	0	16
	% Q5.	31.2%	31.2%	25.0%	6.2%	6.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q47.	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	10	7	4	1	0	0	22
	% Q5.	45.5%	31.8%	18.2%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q47.	0.8%	0.9%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	17	4	6	2	1	0	30
	% Q5.	56.7%	13.3%	20.0%	6.7%	3.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q47.	1.4%	0.5%	0.6%	1.2%	1.9%	0.0%	0.9%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	55	44	40	7	4	6	156
	% Q5.	35.3%	28.2%	25.6%	4.5%	2.6%	3.8%	100.0%
	% Q47.	4.6%	5.4%	4.3%	4.1%	7.7%	11.5%	4.8%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	620	447	535	99	31	30	1762
	% Q5.	35.2%	25.4%	30.4%	5.6%	1.8%	1.7%	100.0%
	% Q47.	52.2%	54.4%	56.9%	58.2%	59.6%	57.7%	54.7%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	450	296	329	56	14	16	1161
	% Q5.	38.8%	25.5%	28.3%	4.8%	1.2%	1.4%	100.0%
	% Q47.	37.9%	36.1%	35.0%	32.9%	26.9%	30.8%	36.0%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	30	18	22	4	1	0	75
	% Q5.	40.0%	24.0%	29.3%	5.3%	1.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q47.	2.5%	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%	1.9%	0.0%	2.3%
Total	N.o.P	1187	821	940	170	52	52	3222
	% Q5.	36.8%	25.5%	29.2%	5.3%	1.6%	1.6%	100.0%
	% Q47.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Again, there is a high level of distrust among the respondents in journalists and TV program producers (62.3%). Here, the level of distrust is higher among the primary school graduates (70%) and the literates without a degree (77.3%) than among other education groups.

We explored the correlation between the levels of education of the respondents and the levels of trust in clerics. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 202. Trust in clerics by education

Q5. Education		Q48. Clerics						Total
		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	
Illiterate	N.o.P	5	1	2	6	2	0	16
	% Q5.	31.2%	6.2%	12.5%	37.5%	12.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q48.	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	1.7%	1.1%	0.0%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	7	2	5	3	4	1	22
	% Q5.	31.8%	9.1%	22.7%	13.6%	18.2%	4.5%	100.0%
	% Q48.	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	2.2%	1.8%	0.7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	9	3	8	6	5	0	31
	% Q5.	29.0%	9.7%	25.8%	19.4%	16.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q48.	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%	1.7%	2.7%	0.0%	1.0%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	45	15	40	27	22	6	155
	% Q5.	29.0%	9.7%	25.8%	17.4%	14.2%	3.9%	100.0%
	% Q48.	3.2%	3.4%	5.0%	7.5%	12.0%	10.5%	4.8%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	771	239	419	198	98	34	1759
	% Q5.	43.8%	13.6%	23.8%	11.3%	5.6%	1.9%	100.0%
	% Q48.	55.6%	54.9%	52.7%	55.0%	53.3%	59.6%	54.7%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	516	168	304	108	48	16	1160
	% Q5.	44.5%	14.5%	26.2%	9.3%	4.1%	1.4%	100.0%
	% Q48.	37.2%	38.6%	38.2%	30.0%	26.1%	28.1%	36.0%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	34	7	17	12	5	0	75
	% Q5.	45.3%	9.3%	22.7%	16.0%	6.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q48.	2.5%	1.6%	2.1%	3.3%	2.7%	0.0%	2.3%
Total	N.o.P	1387	435	795	360	184	57	3218
	% Q5.	43.1%	13.5%	24.7%	11.2%	5.7%	1.8%	100.0%
	% Q48.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The level of trust in clerics is only 16.9% among the respondents in aggregate. In other words, the proportion of respondents who responded, "I don't trust - don't trust (clerics) at all" is 56.6% in total. In terms of educational levels, as the educational level increases, the level of distrust also appears to increase. The level of distrust in clerics is at a peak among the participants possessing educational levels of high school and higher.

We explored the correlation between the levels of education of the respondents and the levels of trust in scientists. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 203. Trust in scientists by education

Q5. Education		Q49. Scientists						Total
		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	
Illiterate	N.o.P	2	1	2	7	4	0	16
	% Q5.	12.5%	6.2%	12.5%	43.8%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q49.	1.0%	1.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	1	0	4	8	8	1	22
	% Q5.	4.5%	0.0%	18.2%	36.4%	36.4%	4.5%	100.0%
	% Q49.	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	2.1%	0.7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	3	1	8	12	6	1	31
	% Q5.	9.7%	3.2%	25.8%	38.7%	19.4%	3.2%	100.0%
	% Q49.	1.5%	1.0%	1.3%	0.9%	0.6%	2.1%	1.0%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	16	6	42	46	42	3	155
	% Q5.	10.3%	3.9%	27.1%	29.7%	27.1%	1.9%	100.0%
	% Q49.	8.2%	5.8%	6.9%	3.6%	4.2%	6.2%	4.8%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	102	60	320	721	534	22	1759
	% Q5.	5.8%	3.4%	18.2%	41.0%	30.4%	1.3%	100.0%
	% Q49.	52.0%	57.7%	52.7%	56.9%	53.6%	45.8%	54.6%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	67	33	215	449	376	20	1160
	% Q5.	5.8%	2.8%	18.5%	38.7%	32.4%	1.7%	100.0%
	% Q49.	34.2%	31.7%	35.4%	35.4%	37.8%	41.7%	36.0%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	5	3	16	25	26	1	76
	% Q5.	6.6%	3.9%	21.1%	32.9%	34.2%	1.3%	100.0%
	% Q49.	2.6%	2.9%	2.6%	2.0%	2.6%	2.1%	2.4%
Total	N.o.P	196	104	607	1268	996	48	3219
	% Q5.	6.1%	3.2%	18.9%	39.4%	30.9%	1.5%	100.0%
	% Q49.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Unlike the persons and institutions listed above, the levels of trust in scientists were found to be quite high among the respondents (70.3% in aggregate). In terms of educational levels, no significant variation was found between the groups. Still, the level of trust in scientists appears to increase as the educational level increases.

We explored the correlation between the levels of education of the respondents and the use of social media. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 204. Use of social media tools by education

Q5. Education		Q65. Do you use social media tools?		
		Yes	No	Total
Illiterate	N.o.P	16	0	16
	% Q5.	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q65.	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	19	3	22
	% Q5.	86.4%	13.6%	100.0%
	% Q65.	0.6%	5.3%	0.7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	30	1	31
	% Q5.	96.8%	3.2%	100.0%
	% Q65.	0.9%	1.8%	1.0%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	150	6	156
	% Q5.	96.2%	3.8%	100.0%
	% Q65.	4.7%	10.5%	4.8%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	1739	29	1768
	% Q5.	98.4%	1.6%	100.0%
	% Q65.	54.8%	50.9%	54.7%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	1145	17	1162
	% Q5.	98.5%	1.5%	100.0%
	% Q65.	36.1%	29.8%	36.0%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	75	1	76
	% Q5.	98.7%	1.3%	100.0%
	% Q65.	2.4%	1.8%	2.4%
Total	N.o.P	3174	57	3231
	% Q5.	98.2%	1.8%	100.0%
	% Q65.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

All educational groups appear to use social media at high levels. In other words, no significant variation was found regarding the levels of social media use with respect to the educational levels. In other words, no significant correlation was found between the levels of social media use and the educational levels.

We explored the correlation between the levels of education of the respondents and if they experienced any problems with others in their lives. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 205. Do you experience any problems with others in your life by education

Q5. Education		Q71. Do you experience any problems with others in your life?		
		Yes, I do	No, I don't	Total
Illiterate	N.o.P	11	5	16
	% Q5.	68.8%	31.2%	100.0%
	% Q71.	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	19	3	22
	% Q5.	86.4%	13.6%	100.0%
	% Q71.	0.8%	0.3%	0.7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	18	13	31
	% Q5.	58.1%	41.9%	100.0%
	% Q71.	0.8%	1.4%	1.0%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	102	54	156
	% Q5.	65.4%	34.6%	100.0%
	% Q71.	4.4%	5.9%	4.8%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	1312	455	1767
	% Q5.	74.3%	25.7%	100.0%
	% Q71.	56.7%	49.6%	54.7%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	798	364	1162
	% Q5.	68.7%	31.3%	100.0%
	% Q71.	34.5%	39.7%	36.0%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	52	24	76
	% Q5.	68.4%	31.6%	100.0%
	% Q71.	2.2%	2.6%	2.4%
Total	N.o.P	2312	918	3230
	% Q5.	71.6%	28.4%	100.0%
	% Q71.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

71.6% of the respondents in aggregate stated that they experienced problems with others in their lives. In terms of educational levels, the highest proportion of the respondents who responded that they experienced problems with others in their lives were from the literates without a degree with 86.4%. The second group is high school or equivalent school graduates with 74.3%. However, in overall, no real significant variation was observed between all other educational levels.

We explored the correlation between the levels of education of the respondents and their levels of satisfaction with Turkey's current government. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 206. Satisfaction with the current government of Turkey by education

Q5. Education		Q75. How satisfied are you with Turkey's current government?					Total
		I am very satisfied; Turkey is governed very well	Turkey is governed neither well nor poorly – moderately well	I am not satisfied at all; Turkey is governed poorly	I have no idea - I prefer not to answer		
Illiterate	N.o.P	2	6	7	1	16	
	% Q5.	12.5%	37.5%	43.8%	6.2%	100.0%	
	% Q75.	1.1%	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	2	5	10	5	22	
	% Q5.	9.1%	22.7%	45.5%	22.7%	100.0%	
	% Q75.	1.1%	0.6%	0.5%	2.7%	0.7%	
Primary school degree	N.o.P	0	7	22	2	31	
	% Q5.	0.0%	22.6%	71.0%	6.5%	100.0%	
	% Q75.	0.0%	0.8%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	
Middle school degree	N.o.P	16	57	68	15	156	
	% Q5.	10.3%	36.5%	43.6%	9.6%	100.0%	
	% Q75.	8.4%	6.8%	3.4%	8.0%	4.8%	
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	111	426	1132	98	1767	
	% Q5.	6.3%	24.1%	64.1%	5.5%	100.0%	
	% Q75.	58.4%	51.1%	56.2%	52.1%	54.8%	
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	52	311	731	65	1159	
	% Q5.	4.5%	26.8%	63.1%	5.6%	100.0%	
	% Q75.	27.4%	37.3%	36.3%	34.6%	35.9%	
Graduate degree	N.o.P	7	22	45	2	76	
	% Q5.	9.2%	28.9%	59.2%	2.6%	100.0%	
	% Q75.	3.7%	2.6%	2.2%	1.1%	2.4%	
Total	N.o.P	190	834	2015	188	3227	
	% Q5.	5.9%	25.8%	62.4%	5.8%	100.0%	
	% Q75.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

In terms of the correlation between the educational degree and the level of satisfaction with Turkey's current government (May – September 2021), a low level of satisfaction was found across all education groups. In terms of variations by educational levels, as the educational level increases, the levels of dissatisfaction appear to increase.

We explored the correlation between the levels of education of the respondents and which party they would vote for if there were an election tomorrow. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 207. Distribution of votes in a hypothetical election by education

Q5. Education		Q91. Which party would you vote for if there were an election tomorrow?												
		AK PARTY	CHP	MHP	İYİ PARTY	HDP	DEVA PARTY	GELECEK PARTY	ŞAADET PARTY	I will not vote	Can't decide	Prefer not to answer	Other	Total
Illiterate	N.o.P	2	4	0	0	4	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	16
	% Q5.	12.5%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	6.2%	0.0%	12.5%	12.5%	6.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q91.	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	5	4	0	2	3	1	0	0	3	0	4	0	22
	% Q5.	22.7%	18.2%	0.0%	9.1%	13.6%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	13.6%	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q91.	1.5%	0.5%	0.0%	1.3%	2.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	3	6	1	1	6	0	0	0	3	6	5	0	31
	% Q5.	9.7%	19.4%	3.2%	3.2%	19.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%	19.4%	16.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q91.	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.1%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	30	17	17	4	17	2	0	0	19	29	16	5	156
	% Q5.	19.2%	10.9%	10.9%	2.6%	10.9%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	12.2%	18.6%	10.3%	3.2%	100.0%
	% Q91.	9.2%	2.2%	12.1%	2.5%	11.3%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	5.3%	3.2%	3.1%	4.8%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	173	466	81	78	64	20	10	12	224	308	236	89	1761
	% Q5.	9.8%	26.5%	4.6%	4.4%	3.6%	1.1%	0.6%	0.7%	12.7%	17.5%	13.4%	5.1%	100.0%
	% Q91.	53.2%	60.4%	57.9%	49.7%	42.4%	46.5%	71.4%	60.0%	56.0%	56.6%	47.8%	54.6%	54.6%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	99	260	40	70	53	19	3	8	139	187	215	68	1161
	% Q5.	8.5%	22.4%	3.4%	6.0%	4.6%	1.6%	0.3%	0.7%	12.0%	16.1%	18.5%	5.9%	100.0%
	% Q91.	30.5%	33.7%	28.6%	44.6%	35.1%	44.2%	21.4%	40.0%	34.8%	34.4%	43.5%	41.7%	36.0%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	13	15	1	2	4	1	0	0	10	12	17	1	76
	% Q5.	17.1%	19.7%	1.3%	2.6%	5.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	13.2%	15.8%	22.4%	1.3%	100.0%
	% Q91.	4.0%	1.9%	0.7%	1.3%	2.6%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	2.2%	3.4%	0.6%	2.4%
Total	N.o.P	325	772	140	157	151	43	14	20	400	544	494	163	3223
	% Q5.	10.1%	24.0%	4.3%	4.9%	4.7%	1.3%	0.4%	0.6%	12.4%	16.9%	15.3%	5.1%	100.0%
	% Q91.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The highest proportion of the respondents who responded that they would vote for the AKP if there were an election tomorrow was from the literate without a degree (22.7%), followed by the middle school graduates with 19.2%. The proportions of respondents who responded that they would vote for the CHP if there were a hypothetical election tomorrow are, respectively, 26.5% of the high school graduates, 25% of the illiterate participants, and 22.4% of the university graduates. However, across all groups, the participants who responded that they would not vote or couldn't decide are seen to have a roughly parallel distribution. As a result, the CHP comes first in respect of the support of the young population (24%), and the AKP's votes would only amount to 10.1%. Taken together with the MHP, the respective proportion is 14.4%, while the votes for the CHP and İYİ Party combined is 28.9%. In short, the youth stated that they would vote for the parties whose coalition is known as the Nation's Alliance.

Table 208. Voter turnouts in elections by education

Q5. Education		Q89. Have you ever voted in elections?		
		Yes	No	Total
Illiterate	N.o.P	9	7	16
	% Q5.	56.2%	43.8%	100.0%
	% Q89.	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	9	13	22
	% Q5.	40.9%	59.1%	100.0%
	% Q89.	0.5%	1.0%	0.7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	26	5	31
	% Q5.	83.9%	16.1%	100.0%
	% Q89.	1.3%	0.4%	1.0%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	68	88	156
	% Q5.	43.6%	56.4%	100.0%
	% Q89.	3.4%	7.1%	4.8%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	758	1010	1768
	% Q5.	42.9%	57.1%	100.0%
	% Q89.	38.1%	81.5%	54.7%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	1054	108	1162
	% Q5.	90.7%	9.3%	100.0%
	% Q89.	52.9%	8.7%	36.0%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	68	8	76
	% Q5.	89.5%	10.5%	100.0%
	% Q89.	3.4%	0.6%	2.4%
Total	N.o.P	1992	1239	3231
	% Q5.	61.7%	38.3%	100.0%
	% Q89.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

This table was prepared excluding the age group 18-19 that was not eligible to vote in the last election. The lowest voter turnouts in the elections by educational levels are from the literate

participants without a degree with 40.9%, and from the high school and equivalent school graduates with 42.9%. By educational level, the highest voter turnout was found to be in the university graduates with 90.7%.

Table 209. Distribution of votes in the last election by education

Q5. Education		Q90. Which party did you vote for in the last election?												
		AK PARTY	CHP	MHP	İYİ PARTİ	HDP	DEVA PARTY	GELECEK PARTY	SAADET PARTY	I will not vote	Can't decide	Prefer not to answer	Other	Total
Illiterate	N.o.P	2	4	0	0	4	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	16
	% Q5	12,5%	25,0%	0,0%	0,0%	25,0%	0,0%	6,2%	0,0%	12,5%	12,5%	6,2%	0,0%	100,0%
	% Q90.	0,6%	0,5%	0,0%	0,0%	2,6%	0,0%	7,1%	0,0%	0,5%	0,4%	0,2%	0,0%	0,5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	5	4	0	2	3	1	0	0	3	0	4	0	22
	% Q5	22,7%	18,2%	0,0%	9,1%	13,6%	4,5%	0,0%	0,0%	13,6%	0,0%	18,2%	0,0%	100,0%
	% Q90.	1,5%	0,5%	0,0%	1,3%	2,0%	2,3%	0,0%	0,0%	0,8%	0,0%	0,8%	0,0%	0,7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	3	6	1	1	6	0	0	0	3	6	5	0	31
	% Q5	9,7%	19,4%	3,2%	3,2%	19,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	9,7%	19,4%	16,1%	0,0%	100,0%
	% Q90.	0,9%	0,8%	0,7%	0,6%	4,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,8%	1,1%	1,0%	0,0%	1,0%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	30	17	17	4	17	2	0	0	19	29	16	5	156
	% Q5	19,2%	10,9%	10,9%	2,6%	10,9%	1,3%	0,0%	0,0%	12,2%	18,6%	10,3%	3,2%	100,0%
	% Q90.	9,2%	2,2%	12,1%	2,5%	11,3%	4,7%	0,0%	0,0%	4,8%	5,3%	3,2%	3,1%	4,8%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	173	466	81	78	64	20	10	12	224	308	236	89	1761
	% Q5	9,8%	26,5%	4,6%	4,4%	3,6%	1,1%	0,6%	0,7%	12,7%	17,5%	13,4%	5,1%	100,0%
	% Q90.	53,2%	60,4%	57,9%	49,7%	42,4%	46,5%	71,4%	60,0%	56,0%	56,6%	47,8%	54,6%	54,6%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	99	260	40	70	53	19	3	8	139	187	215	68	1161
	% Q5	8,5%	22,4%	3,4%	6,0%	4,6%	1,6%	0,3%	0,7%	12,0%	16,1%	18,5%	5,9%	100,0%
	% Q90.	30,5%	33,7%	28,6%	44,6%	35,1%	44,2%	21,4%	40,0%	34,8%	34,4%	43,5%	41,7%	36,0%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	13	15	1	2	4	1	0	0	10	12	17	1	76
	% Q5	17,1%	19,7%	1,3%	2,6%	5,3%	1,3%	0,0%	0,0%	13,2%	15,8%	22,4%	1,3%	100,0%
	% Q90.	4,0%	1,9%	0,7%	1,3%	2,6%	2,3%	0,0%	0,0%	2,5%	2,2%	3,4%	0,6%	2,4%
Total	Sayı	325	772	140	157	151	43	14	20	400	544	494	163	3223
	% Q5.	10,1%	24,0%	4,3%	4,9%	4,7%	1,3%	0,4%	0,6%	12,4%	16,9%	15,3%	5,1%	100,0%
	% Q90.	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

According to the correlation between the parties scoring votes in the last election and educational levels, the highest number of respondents that voted for the CHP was from the group of respondents with a graduate degree with 30.9%. The educational group with the highest number of respondents that voted for the AKP are the illiterate participants with 44.4%. However, in aggregate, 27.8% preferred not to say which party they had voted for.

We explored the correlation between the levels of education of the respondents and the most liked – admired politicians (May – September 2021). The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 210. The most admired politicians by education

Q5. Education		Q92. Which politician do you like-admire the most?													
		Recep Tayyip Erdoğan	Kemal Kılıçdaroğlu	Meral Akşener	Devlet Bahçeli	Selahattin Demirtaş	Temel Karamollaoğlu	Ali Babacan	Ahmet Davutoğlu	Doğu Perinçek	Muharrem İnce	Other None	Mansur Yavaş	Ekrəm İmamoğlu	Total
Illiterate	N.o.P	3	2	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	1	16
	% Q5.	18.8%	12.5%	0.0%	6.2%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	6.2%	18.8%	6.2%	100.0%
	% Q92.	0.6%	1.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	1.0%	0.5%
Literate without a degree	N.o.P	5	3	2	3	2	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	22
	% Q5.	22.7%	13.6%	9.1%	13.6%	9.1%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	18.2%	0.0%	4.5%	100.0%
	% Q92.	0.9%	1.5%	0.7%	2.1%	0.8%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	1.0%	0.7%
Primary school degree	N.o.P	3	1	6	1	9	0	0	0	0	2	5	1	0	28
	% Q5.	10.7%	3.6%	21.4%	3.6%	32.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	17.9%	3.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q92.	0.6%	0.5%	2.2%	0.7%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.9%
Middle school degree	N.o.P	53	7	12	10	22	0	4	2	1	6	26	8	3	154
	% Q5.	34.4%	4.5%	7.8%	6.5%	14.3%	0.0%	2.6%	1.3%	0.6%	3.9%	16.9%	5.2%	1.9%	100.0%
	% Q92.	9.7%	3.4%	4.3%	6.8%	8.6%	0.0%	4.2%	5.6%	7.1%	2.5%	4.0%	1.5%	2.9%	4.9%
High school and equivalent degree	N.o.P	291	125	149	84	119	12	49	16	7	158	329	299	57	1695
	% Q5.	17.2%	7.4%	8.8%	5.0%	7.0%	0.7%	2.9%	0.9%	0.4%	9.3%	19.4%	17.6%	3.4%	100.0%
	% Q92.	53.5%	61.3%	53.4%	57.5%	46.5%	48.0%	51.0%	44.4%	50.0%	66.9%	50.7%	56.8%	55.9%	54.4%
Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	N.o.P	169	63	108	45	98	12	40	16	5	66	264	201	37	1124
	% Q5.	15.0%	5.6%	9.6%	4.0%	8.7%	1.1%	3.6%	1.4%	0.4%	5.9%	23.5%	17.9%	3.3%	100.0%
	% Q92.	31.1%	30.9%	38.7%	30.8%	38.3%	48.0%	41.7%	44.4%	35.7%	28.0%	40.7%	38.2%	36.3%	36.1%
Graduate degree	N.o.P	20	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	20	14	3	74
	% Q5.	27.0%	4.1%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	1.4%	2.7%	1.4%	1.4%	4.1%	27.0%	18.9%	4.1%	100.0%
	% Q92.	3.7%	1.5%	0.7%	1.4%	0.8%	4.0%	2.1%	2.8%	7.1%	1.3%	3.1%	2.7%	2.9%	2.4%
Total	N.o.P	544	204	279	146	256	25	96	36	14	236	649	526	102	3113
	% Q5.	17.5%	6.6%	9.0%	4.7%	8.2%	0.8%	3.1%	1.2%	0.4%	7.6%	20.8%	16.9%	3.3%	100.0%
	% Q92.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding the correlation between respondents' most liked – admired politician and their educational levels, the illiterate participants commonly selected Selahattin Demirtaş with 25%, followed by Recep Tayyip Erdoğan with 18.8%, and Mansur Yavaş as their most liked – admired political leader. 22.7% of the literate without a degree selected Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, 32.1% of the primary school graduates selected Selahattin Demirtaş, 34.4% of the middle school graduates selected Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, 17.6% of the high school and equivalent school graduates selected Mansur Yavaş, 17.9% of the higher school graduates selected Mansur Yavaş, 27% of the respondents with a graduate degree selected Recep Tayyip Erdoğan as their most liked - admired politician.

Overall, the most liked and admired political leader is Recep Tayyip Erdoğan with 17.5%. He is followed by Mansur Yavaş with 16.9%. However, what must be noted here is that Mansur Yavaş was not listed among the response options, but still, the respondents wrote Mansur Yavaş name under the “other - please specify” selection.

Another point to note is that the proportion of the respondents who stated that they did not like and admire any of the leaders listed in the options is relatively high. The proportion of this group in aggregate is 20.8%. As the educational level increases, the numbers of the respondents who said that they did not like – admire any of the listed leaders increase. The highest proportion in this group is the respondents with a graduate degree with 27%. The fact that the youth so commonly do not like – admire any of the leaders named in the list requires some consideration.

We explored the correlation between the levels of education and the topics listed above, and this concludes the presentation and analysis of the findings derived. In the following section, cross-tabulations are presented to explore if there are any variations between their views by the variable “age.”

4.2.4. Age Cross-tabs

Under this heading, we analyzed and explored if there were any variations by “age” as a variable between the participants’ perspectives and views on the topics surveyed.

Table 211. Importance of family by age

Q3. Age		Q13. Family						Total
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no Idea	
18-19	N.o.P	14	5	25	114	804	5	967
	% Q3.	1.4%	0.5%	2.6%	11.8%	83.1%	0.5%	100.0%
	% Q1..	45.2%	38.5%	48.1%	34.1%	29.2%	33.3%	30.2%
20-21	N.o.P	3	1	9	84	553	5	655
	% Q3.	0.5%	0.2%	1.4%	12.8%	84.4%	0.8%	100.0%
	% Q1..	9.7%	7.7%	17.3%	25.1%	20.1%	33.3%	20.5%
22-23	N.o.P	8	5	7	65	628	1	714
	% Q3.	1.1%	0.7%	1.0%	9.1%	88.0%	0.1%	100.0%
	% Q1..	25.8%	38.5%	13.5%	19.5%	22.8%	6.7%	22.3%
24-25	N.o.P	6	2	11	71	767	4	861
	% Q3.	0.7%	0.2%	1.3%	8.2%	89.1%	0.5%	100.0%
	% Q1..	19.4%	15.4%	21.2%	21.3%	27.9%	26.7%	26.9%
Total	N.o.P	31	13	52	334	2752	15	3197
	% Q3.	1.0%	0.4%	1.6%	10.4%	86.1%	0.5%	100.0%
	% Q1..	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

A large majority of the respondents (96.6%) stated they cared about family. Overall, although there is some variation between the age groups in the level of importance of family, as the age increases, the importance of family appears to slightly increase. The respondents who attach least importance to family belong to the age group 18-19 (94.9%). Other age groups considered family to be important – very important at levels above 97%.

This study explored if there were any variations between the levels of importance of relatives with respect to the age groups. The data derived are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 212. Importance of relatives by age

Q3. Age		Q14. Relatives						Total
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	
18-19	N.o.P	214	109	263	261	115	4	966
	% Q3.	22.2%	11.3%	27.2%	27.0%	11.9%	0.4%	100.0%
	% Q1..	34.7%	30.4%	31.3%	28.0%	26.6%	26.7%	30.3%
20-21	N.o.P	147	69	175	167	94	2	654
	% Q3.	22.5%	10.6%	26.8%	25.5%	14.4%	0.3%	100.0%
	% Q1..	23.8%	19.2%	20.9%	17.9%	21.8%	13.3%	20.5%
22-23	N.o.P	124	92	182	220	93	2	713
	% Q3.	17.4%	12.9%	25.5%	30.9%	13.0%	0.3%	100.0%
	% Q1..	20.1%	25.6%	21.7%	23.6%	21.5%	13.3%	22.3%
24-25	N.o.P	132	89	219	283	130	7	860
	% Q3.	15.3%	10.3%	25.5%	32.9%	15.1%	0.8%	100.0%
	% Q1..	21.4%	24.8%	26.1%	30.4%	30.1%	46.7%	26.9%
Total	N.o.P	617	359	839	931	432	15	3193
	% Q3.	19.3%	11.2%	26.3%	29.2%	13.5%	0.5%	100.0%
	% Q1..	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding the correlation between the variable of age and the importance of relatives, the proportion of respondents that found relatives important and/or very important was found to be very low in aggregate (42.7%). As the age increases, the importance of relatives appears to slightly increase. The importance of relatives is the lowest with 38.9% among the age group 18-19, and the highest with 48% among the age group 24-25. The overall results show that more than half of all the age groups do not care much about the relations of kinship. This can be seen as a result of the rapid urbanization.

This study also explored if there were any variations between the levels of importance of friends with respect to the age groups of the respondents. The data derived are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 213. Importance of friends by age

Q3. Age		Q15. Friends						Total
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	
18-19	N.o.P	19	25	107	396	409	4	960
	% Q3.	2.0%	2.6%	11.1%	41.2%	42.6%	0.4%	100.0%
	% Q1..	27.1%	32.1%	28.0%	27.8%	34.1%	33.3%	30.3%
20-21	N.o.P	15	13	74	283	262	2	649
	% Q3.	2.3%	2.0%	11.4%	43.6%	40.4%	0.3%	100.0%
	% Q1..	21.4%	16.7%	19.4%	19.9%	21.9%	16.7%	20.5%
22-23	N.o.P	21	19	84	332	251	1	708
	% Q3.	3.0%	2.7%	11.9%	46.9%	35.5%	0.1%	100.0%
	% Q1..	30.0%	24.4%	22.0%	23.3%	21.0%	8.3%	22.4%
24-25	N.o.P	15	21	117	413	276	5	847
	% Q3.	1.8%	2.5%	13.8%	48.8%	32.6%	0.6%	100.0%
	% Q1..	21.4%	26.9%	30.6%	29.0%	23.0%	41.7%	26.8%
Total	N.o.P	70	78	382	1424	1198	12	3164
	% Q3.	2.2%	2.5%	12.1%	45.0%	37.9%	0.4%	100.0%
	% Q1..	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding the variable of age and the levels of importance of friends, the importance of friends is 82.9% in aggregate. No significant variation was found between the levels of importance of friends with respect to the age groups. However, friendship appears to be slightly more important in younger ages.

This study explored if there were any variations between the levels of importance of neighbors with respect to the age groups. The data derived are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 214. Importance of neighbors by age

Q3. Age		Q16. Neighbors						Total
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	
18-19	N.o.P	318	176	291	117	47	9	958
	% Q3.	33.2%	18.4%	30.4%	12.2%	4.9%	0.9%	100.0%
	% Q1..	40.3%	34.0%	27.8%	21.0%	20.3%	28.1%	30.2%
20-21	N.o.P	159	108	217	101	58	7	650
	% Q3.	24.5%	16.6%	33.4%	15.5%	8.9%	1.1%	100.0%
	% Q1..	20.1%	20.8%	20.7%	18.1%	25.0%	21.9%	20.5%
22-23	N.o.P	158	118	247	138	47	5	713
	% Q3.	22.2%	16.5%	34.6%	19.4%	6.6%	0.7%	100.0%
	% Q1..	20.0%	22.8%	23.6%	24.8%	20.3%	15.6%	22.5%
24-25	N.o.P	155	116	291	201	80	11	854
	% Q3.	18.1%	13.6%	34.1%	23.5%	9.4%	1.3%	100.0%
	% Q1..	19.6%	22.4%	27.8%	36.1%	34.5%	34.4%	26.9%
Total	N.o.P	790	518	1046	557	232	32	3175
	% Q3.	24.9%	16.3%	32.9%	17.5%	7.3%	1.0%	100.0%
	% Q1..	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

When we explored the importance of neighbors in relation to respondents' age groups, neighbors are important to 24.8% of the respondents in aggregate. The proportion of respondents who responded, "not important-not important at all" is 41.2%. In terms of age groups, as the age decreases, the emphasis on neighbors not being important appears to increase. Younger ages can be considered in parallel with weaker neighborly relations. Therefore, neighborly relations seem not to be much important among the age groups in social life. This result can be said to be because of individuals becoming more isolated among the crowd as a result of urbanization.

We explored if there were any variations between the levels of importance of religion with respect to the age groups of the respondents. The data derived are presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 215. Importance of religion by age

Q3. Age		Q17. Religion						Total
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	
18-19	N.o.P	97	41	117	232	469	12	968
	% Q3.	10.0%	4.2%	12.1%	24.0%	48.5%	1.2%	100.0%
	% Q1..	29.7%	32.3%	30.9%	33.2%	28.9%	37.5%	30.4%
20-21	N.o.P	67	25	78	150	323	9	652
	% Q3.	10.3%	3.8%	12.0%	23.0%	49.5%	1.4%	100.0%
	% Q1..	20.5%	19.7%	20.6%	21.5%	19.9%	28.1%	20.5%
22-23	N.o.P	75	31	100	161	337	4	708
	% Q3.	10.6%	4.4%	14.1%	22.7%	47.6%	0.6%	100.0%
	% Q1..	22.9%	24.4%	26.4%	23.0%	20.8%	12.5%	22.2%
24-25	N.o.P	88	30	84	156	492	7	857
	% Q3.	10.3%	3.5%	9.8%	18.2%	57.4%	0.8%	100.0%
	% Q1..	26.9%	23.6%	22.2%	22.3%	30.4%	21.9%	26.9%
Total	N.o.P	327	127	379	699	1621	32	3185
	% Q3.	10.3%	4.0%	11.9%	21.9%	50.9%	1.0%	100.0%
	% Q1..	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding the importance of religion to the respondents by the variable of age, although there is no significant variation between the age groups, the age group 24-25 is the one with the highest proportion of respondents selecting “very important” (57.4%). Across all age groups, the proportion of the respondents who responded that religion was not important – not at all important to them is around 14%. In aggregate, the proportion of the respondents who responded that religion was important-very important to them is 72.8%. The group that found religion least important is the age group 22-23 with a 70.3% proportion. The group that finds religion most important is the age group 24-25 with a 75.6% proportion.

Table 216. Importance of protection of the environment by age

Q3. Age		Q18. Protection of the environment						
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
18-19	N.o.P	21	20	75	279	564	5	964
	% Q3.	2.2%	2.1%	7.8%	28.9%	58.5%	0.5%	100.0%
	% Q1..	46.7%	54.1%	37.9%	31.0%	28.3%	27.8%	30.2%
20-21	N.o.P	6	3	42	187	413	3	654
	% Q3.	0.9%	0.5%	6.4%	28.6%	63.1%	0.5%	100.0%
	% Q1..	13.3%	8.1%	21.2%	20.8%	20.7%	16.7%	20.5%
22-23	N.o.P	8	4	40	215	443	4	714
	% Q3.	1.1%	0.6%	5.6%	30.1%	62.0%	0.6%	100.0%
	% Q1..	17.8%	10.8%	20.2%	23.9%	22.3%	22.2%	22.4%
24-25	N.o.P	10	10	41	219	571	6	857
	% Q3.	1.2%	1.2%	4.8%	25.6%	66.6%	0.7%	100.0%
	% Q1..	22.2%	27.0%	20.7%	24.3%	28.7%	33.3%	26.9%
Total	N.o.P	45	37	198	900	1991	18	3189
	% Q3.	1.4%	1.2%	6.2%	28.2%	62.4%	0.6%	100.0%
	% Q1..	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The importance attached to protection of the environment is 90.6% in aggregate. As the age increases, protection of the environment appears to increase as well. In fact, as the individual's age increases, their awareness of and sensitivity toward environment increases. Therefore, the values in the table are considered expected.

Table 217. Importance of animal rights by age

Q3. Age		Q19. Animal rights						Total
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	
18-19	N.o.P	14	11	40	235	661	6	967
	% Q3.	1.4%	1.1%	4.1%	24.3%	68.4%	0.6%	100.0%
	% Q1..	46.7%	39.3%	28.4%	30.5%	29.9%	33.3%	30.2%
20-21	N.o.P	4	6	29	161	452	3	655
	% Q3.	0.6%	0.9%	4.4%	24.6%	69.0%	0.5%	100.0%
	% Q1..	13.3%	21.4%	20.6%	20.9%	20.5%	16.7%	20.5%
22-23	N.o.P	6	2	30	172	500	4	714
	% Q3.	0.8%	0.3%	4.2%	24.1%	70.0%	0.6%	100.0%
	% Q1..	20.0%	7.1%	21.3%	22.3%	22.6%	22.2%	22.3%
24-25	N.o.P	6	9	42	203	596	5	861
	% Q3.	0.7%	1.0%	4.9%	23.6%	69.2%	0.6%	100.0%
	% Q1..	20.0%	32.1%	29.8%	26.3%	27.0%	27.8%	26.9%
Total	N.o.P	30	28	141	771	2209	18	3197
	% Q3.	0.9%	0.9%	4.4%	24.1%	69.1%	0.6%	100.0%
	% Q1..	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The importance of animal rights is 93.2% in aggregate. No significant variation was found between the levels of importance of animal rights with respect to the age groups. In other words, all age groups with equal proportions stated that they found animal rights important – very important.

Then, we explored if there were any variations between the levels of importance of “being educated” with respect to the age groups of the respondents. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 218. Importance of being educated by age

Q3. Age		Q20. Being educated						Total
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	
18-19	N.o.P	14	12	51	185	696	6	964
	% Q3.	1.5%	1.2%	5.3%	19.2%	72.2%	0.6%	100.0%
	% Q20.	41.2%	40.0%	28.8%	28.8%	30.4%	28.6%	30.2%
20-21	N.o.P	8	3	38	132	470	4	655
	% Q3.	1.2%	0.5%	5.8%	20.2%	71.8%	0.6%	100.0%
	% Q20.	23.5%	10.0%	21.5%	20.6%	20.5%	19.0%	20.5%
22-23	N.o.P	7	13	43	153	494	3	713
	% Q3.	1.0%	1.8%	6.0%	21.5%	69.3%	0.4%	100.0%
	% Q20.	20.6%	43.3%	24.3%	23.8%	21.6%	14.3%	22.3%
24-25	N.o.P	5	2	45	172	629	8	861
	% Q3.	0.6%	0.2%	5.2%	20.0%	73.1%	0.9%	100.0%
	% Q20.	14.7%	6.7%	25.4%	26.8%	27.5%	38.1%	27.0%
Total	N.o.P	34	30	177	642	2289	21	3193
	% Q3.	1.1%	0.9%	5.5%	20.1%	71.7%	0.7%	100.0%
	% Q20.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding the correlation between the variable of age and the levels of importance of being educated, 91.8% of the respondents in aggregate stated that being educated was important – very important. Although there is some significant variation between the levels of importance of education with respect to the age groups, as the age increases, they seem to care relatively more about education. In fact, as they get older and join the life, they realize how important it is to have an education.

We explored if there were any variations between the levels of importance of “being ethical” with respect to the age groups of the respondents. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 219. Importance of being ethical by age

Q3. Age		Q21. Being ethical						Total
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	
18-19	N.o.P	7	7	36	165	743	7	965
	% Q3.	0.7%	0.7%	3.7%	17.1%	77.0%	0.7%	100.0%
	% Q21.	28.0%	100.0%	45.0%	32.7%	29.1%	29.2%	30.2%
20-21	N.o.P	3	0	14	109	522	6	654
	% Q3.	0.5%	0.0%	2.1%	16.7%	79.8%	0.9%	100.0%
	% Q21.	12.0%	0.0%	17.5%	21.6%	20.4%	25.0%	20.5%
22-23	N.o.P	9	0	17	126	559	3	714
	% Q3.	1.3%	0.0%	2.4%	17.6%	78.3%	0.4%	100.0%
	% Q21.	36.0%	0.0%	21.2%	25.0%	21.9%	12.5%	22.4%
24-25	N.o.P	6	0	13	104	730	8	861
	% Q3.	0.7%	0.0%	1.5%	12.1%	84.8%	0.9%	100.0%
	% Q21.	24.0%	0.0%	16.2%	20.6%	28.6%	33.3%	27.0%
Total	N.o.P	25	7	80	504	2554	24	3194
	% Q3.	0.8%	0.2%	2.5%	15.8%	80.0%	0.8%	100.0%
	% Q21.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding the correlation between the variable of age and the levels of importance of being ethical, 95.8% of the respondents in aggregate were found to highly care about being ethical. Although there is no significant variation between the age groups, as the age increases, they seem to care slightly more about being ethical. This can be explained by the awareness of the importance of being ethical as they participate in the social life.

Then, we explored if there were any variations between the levels of importance of “being honest/honesty” with respect to the age groups of the respondents. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 220. Importance of being honest/honesty by age

Q3. Age		Q22. Being honest/honesty						Total
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	
18-19	N.o.P	13	9	21	165	753	7	968
	% Q3.	1.3%	0.9%	2.2%	17.0%	77.8%	0.7%	100.0%
	% Q22.	52.0%	64.3%	44.7%	35.5%	28.8%	30.4%	30.3%
20-21	N.o.P	2	2	8	106	531	5	654
	% Q3.	0.3%	0.3%	1.2%	16.2%	81.2%	0.8%	100.0%
	% Q22.	8.0%	14.3%	17.0%	22.8%	20.3%	21.7%	20.5%
22-23	N.o.P	6	3	8	102	589	2	710
	% Q3.	0.8%	0.4%	1.1%	14.4%	83.0%	0.3%	100.0%
	% Q22.	24.0%	21.4%	17.0%	21.9%	22.5%	8.7%	22.3%
24-25	N.o.P	4	0	10	92	743	9	858
	% Q3.	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%	10.7%	86.6%	1.0%	100.0%
	% Q22.	16.0%	0.0%	21.3%	19.8%	28.4%	39.1%	26.9%
Total	N.o.P	25	14	47	465	2616	23	3190
	% Q3.	0.8%	0.4%	1.5%	14.6%	82.0%	0.7%	100.0%
	% Q22.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding the correlation between the age groups and the levels of importance of being honest, 96.6% of the respondents in aggregate were found to care about being honest. In terms of age groups, just like the importance of being ethical, all age groups with equal proportions stated that they cared about being honest. In addition, as the age increases, they seem to care more about being honest, albeit by very small variations.

We explored if there were any variations between the levels of “importance of Atatürk” with respect to the age groups of the respondents. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 221. Importance of Atatürk by age

Q3. Age		Q23. Atatürk						Total
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	
18-19	N.o.P	38	20	67	165	654	19	963
	% Q3.	3.9%	2.1%	7.0%	17.1%	67.9%	2.0%	100.0%
	% Q23.	25.3%	35.1%	25.1%	27.0%	31.9%	36.5%	30.2%
20-21	N.o.P	25	9	50	130	429	10	653
	% Q3.	3.8%	1.4%	7.7%	19.9%	65.7%	1.5%	100.0%
	% Q23.	16.7%	15.8%	18.7%	21.3%	20.9%	19.2%	20.5%
22-23	N.o.P	42	14	68	128	453	8	713
	% Q3.	5.9%	2.0%	9.5%	18.0%	63.5%	1.1%	100.0%
	% Q23.	28.0%	24.6%	25.5%	20.9%	22.1%	15.4%	22.4%
24-25	N.o.P	45	14	82	188	515	15	859
	% Q3.	5.2%	1.6%	9.5%	21.9%	60.0%	1.7%	100.0%
	% Q23.	30.0%	24.6%	30.7%	30.8%	25.1%	28.8%	26.9%
Total	N.o.P	150	57	267	611	2051	52	3188
	% Q3.	4.7%	1.8%	8.4%	19.2%	64.3%	1.6%	100.0%
	% Q23.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Atatürk is important to 83.5% of the respondents in aggregate. No significant variation was found between the age groups. They seem to care relatively more about Atatürk at younger ages, albeit by very small variations. In short, Atatürk is a common value cared about by all age groups of the Turkish youth.

Then, we explored if there were any variations between the levels of importance of “being a Turk” with respect to the age groups of the respondents. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 222. Importance of being a Turk by age

Q3. Age		Q24. Being a Turk						
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
18-19	N.o.P	78	36	129	167	536	14	960
	% Q3.	8.1%	3.8%	13.4%	17.4%	55.8%	1.5%	100.0%
	% Q24.	27.0%	27.7%	29.7%	27.0%	32.2%	30.4%	30.2%
20-21	N.o.P	59	28	83	136	339	8	653
	% Q3.	9.0%	4.3%	12.7%	20.8%	51.9%	1.2%	100.0%
	% Q24.	20.4%	21.5%	19.1%	22.0%	20.4%	17.4%	20.5%
22-23	N.o.P	70	28	105	164	337	7	711
	% Q3.	9.8%	3.9%	14.8%	23.1%	47.4%	1.0%	100.0%
	% Q24.	24.2%	21.5%	24.1%	26.5%	20.2%	15.2%	22.3%
24-25	N.o.P	82	38	118	152	453	17	860
	% Q3.	9.5%	4.4%	13.7%	17.7%	52.7%	2.0%	100.0%
	% Q24.	28.4%	29.2%	27.1%	24.6%	27.2%	37.0%	27.0%
Total	N.o.P	289	130	435	619	1665	46	3184
	% Q3.	9.1%	4.1%	13.7%	19.4%	52.3%	1.4%	100.0%
	% Q24.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The importance of being a Turk is 71.7% in aggregate. No significant variation was found between the levels of importance of “being a Turk” with respect to the age groups. In other words, all age groups were found to care about “being a Turk” at similar proportions.

Then, we explored if there were any variations between the levels of importance of “being a Muslim” with respect to the age groups of the respondents. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 223. Importance of being a Muslim by age

Q3. Age		Q25. Being a Muslim						Total
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no Idea	
18-19	N.o.P	90	52	131	183	498	10	964
	% Q3.	9.3%	5.4%	13.6%	19.0%	51.7%	1.0%	100.0%
	% Q25.	26.8%	36.4%	31.0%	31.7%	29.8%	27.8%	30.2%
20-21	N.o.P	72	31	94	116	328	10	651
	% Q3.	11.1%	4.8%	14.4%	17.8%	50.4%	1.5%	100.0%
	% Q25.	21.4%	21.7%	22.2%	20.1%	19.6%	27.8%	20.4%
22-23	N.o.P	82	35	92	142	357	5	713
	% Q3.	11.5%	4.9%	12.9%	19.9%	50.1%	0.7%	100.0%
	% Q25.	24.4%	24.5%	21.7%	24.6%	21.3%	13.9%	22.4%
24-25	N.o.P	92	25	106	137	490	11	861
	% Q3.	10.7%	2.9%	12.3%	15.9%	56.9%	1.3%	100.0%
	% Q25.	27.4%	17.5%	25.1%	23.7%	29.3%	30.6%	27.0%
Total	N.o.P	336	143	423	578	1673	36	3189
	% Q3.	10.5%	4.5%	13.3%	18.1%	52.5%	1.1%	100.0%
	% Q25.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Being a Muslim was found to be important and/or very important to 70.6% across all the age groups in aggregate. In terms of age groups, no significant variation was found regarding the importance of being a Muslim. In other words, all age groups appear to care about their faith at similar rates (70% on average).

We explored if there were any variations between the levels of importance of “the Turkish Flag” with respect to the age groups of the respondents. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 224. Importance of the Turkish Flag by age

Q3. Age		Q26. Turkish Flag						Total
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no Idea	
18-19	N.o.P	15	7	43	169	719	12	965
	% Q3.	1.6%	0.7%	4.5%	17.5%	74.5%	1.2%	100.0%
	% Q26.	16.1%	22.6%	25.4%	31.6%	30.8%	33.3%	30.2%
20-21	N.o.P	21	9	39	101	477	8	655
	% Q3.	3.2%	1.4%	6.0%	15.4%	72.8%	1.2%	100.0%
	% Q26.	22.6%	29.0%	23.1%	18.9%	20.5%	22.2%	20.5%
22-23	N.o.P	28	5	42	144	488	6	713
	% Q3.	3.9%	0.7%	5.9%	20.2%	68.4%	0.8%	100.0%
	% Q26.	30.1%	16.1%	24.9%	27.0%	20.9%	16.7%	22.3%
24-25	N.o.P	29	10	45	120	648	10	862
	% Q3.	3.4%	1.2%	5.2%	13.9%	75.2%	1.2%	100.0%
	% Q26.	31.2%	32.3%	26.6%	22.5%	27.8%	27.8%	27.0%
Total	N.o.P	93	31	169	534	2332	36	3195
	% Q3.	2.9%	1.0%	5.3%	16.7%	73.0%	1.1%	100.0%
	% Q26.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The importance of the Turkish Flag is 89.7% across all age groups. In terms of age, no significant variation was found between the age groups. In other words, all age groups care about the Turkish Flag at levels above 80%.

This study explored if there were any variations between the levels of importance of “the State of the Republic of Turkey” with respect to the age groups of the respondents. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 225. Importance of the State of the Republic of Turkey by age

Q3. Age		Q27. The State of the Republic of Turkey						
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no Idea	Total
18-19	N.o.P	29	15	67	196	645	15	967
	% Q3.	3.0%	1.6%	6.9%	20.3%	66.7%	1.6%	100.0%
	% Q27.	26.1%	34.1%	32.2%	34.6%	29.0%	36.6%	30.3%
20-21	N.o.P	24	10	37	113	464	7	655
	% Q3.	3.7%	1.5%	5.6%	17.3%	70.8%	1.1%	100.0%
	% Q27.	21.6%	22.7%	17.8%	19.9%	20.9%	17.1%	20.5%
22-23	N.o.P	29	10	53	146	469	6	713
	% Q3.	4.1%	1.4%	7.4%	20.5%	65.8%	0.8%	100.0%
	% Q27.	26.1%	22.7%	25.5%	25.7%	21.1%	14.6%	22.3%
24-25	N.o.P	29	9	51	112	645	13	859
	% Q3.	3.4%	1.0%	5.9%	13.0%	75.1%	1.5%	100.0%
	% Q27.	26.1%	20.5%	24.5%	19.8%	29.0%	31.7%	26.9%
Total	N.o.P	111	44	208	567	2223	41	3194
	% Q3.	3.5%	1.4%	6.5%	17.8%	69.6%	1.3%	100.0%
	% Q27.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The importance of the State of the Republic of Turkey is 87.4% across all age groups. Although the proportions do not vary by age, the emphasis on its importance seems to increase as the age gets older. In short, all age groups stated at parallel proportions that they cared about the State of the Republic of Turkey.

This study then explored if there were any variations between the levels of trust in politicians with respect to the age groups of the respondents. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 226. Trust in politicians by age

Q3. Age		Q41. Politicians						Total
		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	
18-19	N.o.P	521	184	168	29	12	44	958
	% Q3.	54.4%	19.2%	17.5%	3.0%	1.3%	4.6%	100.0%
	% Q41.	29.3%	28.0%	32.1%	35.4%	33.3%	43.6%	30.1%
20-21	N.o.P	342	147	122	15	8	16	650
	% Q3.	52.6%	22.6%	18.8%	2.3%	1.2%	2.5%	100.0%
	% Q41.	19.2%	22.3%	23.3%	18.3%	22.2%	15.8%	20.4%
22-23	N.o.P	396	152	119	11	6	29	713
	% Q3.	55.5%	21.3%	16.7%	1.5%	0.8%	4.1%	100.0%
	% Q41.	22.2%	23.1%	22.8%	13.4%	16.7%	28.7%	22.4%
24-25	N.o.P	521	175	114	27	10	12	859
	% Q3.	60.7%	20.4%	13.3%	3.1%	1.2%	1.4%	100.0%
	% Q41.	29.3%	26.6%	21.8%	32.9%	27.8%	11.9%	27.0%
Total	N.o.P	1780	658	523	82	36	101	3180
	% Q3.	56.0%	20.7%	16.4%	2.6%	1.1%	3.2%	100.0%
	% Q41.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding the correlation between the age groups and the levels of trust – distrust in politicians, feelings of distrust in politicians were found to be an issue with high proportions with a level 76.7%. An analysis of the data shows that the level of distrust in politicians slightly increases as the age increases. In other words, almost three quarters of the Turkish youth do not trust the existing politicians, which is an issue of great importance to the Turkish political system. Such levels of distrust in the politicians tasked to produce policies for the country's future require consideration.

We explored if there were any variations between the levels of trust in the law enforcement with respect to the age groups of the respondents. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 227. Trust in the law enforcement by age

Q3. Age		Q42. Law Enforcement						Total
		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	
18-19	N.o.P	108	115	280	282	168	13	966
	% Q3.	11.2%	11.9%	29.0%	29.2%	17.4%	1.3%	100.0%
	% Q42.	23.0%	34.3%	33.8%	29.5%	29.8%	36.1%	30.3%
20-21	N.o.P	91	71	154	215	115	7	653
	% Q3.	13.9%	10.9%	23.6%	32.9%	17.6%	1.1%	100.0%
	% Q42.	19.4%	21.2%	18.6%	22.5%	20.4%	19.4%	20.5%
22-23	N.o.P	115	72	187	212	116	11	713
	% Q3.	16.1%	10.1%	26.2%	29.7%	16.3%	1.5%	100.0%
	% Q42.	24.5%	21.5%	22.6%	22.2%	20.6%	30.6%	22.4%
24-25	N.o.P	155	77	208	247	164	5	856
	% Q3.	18.1%	9.0%	24.3%	28.9%	19.2%	0.6%	100.0%
	% Q42.	33.0%	23.0%	25.1%	25.8%	29.1%	13.9%	26.9%
Total	N.o.P	469	335	829	956	563	36	3188
	% Q3.	14.7%	10.5%	26.0%	30.0%	17.7%	1.1%	100.0%
	% Q42.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding the correlation between the age groups and the levels of trust in the law enforcement, the level of trust in the law enforcement is 47.7% in aggregate. By age, although there are no significant variations between the age groups, the level of distrust appears to increase among those who responded, "I don't trust at all", as the age gets younger. Such levels of distrust among the youth in an organization that is responsible for the country's domestic security require consideration.

We explored if there were any variations between the levels of trust in the military-army with respect to the age groups of the respondents. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 228. Trust in the military and army by age

Q3. Age		Q43. Military - Army						Total
		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	
18-19	N.o.P	65	50	191	354	287	14	961
	% Q3.	6.8%	5.2%	19.9%	36.8%	29.9%	1.5%	100.0%
	% Q43.	19.2%	27.3%	29.3%	32.9%	32.0%	38.9%	30.2%
20-21	N.o.P	71	34	128	224	186	9	652
	% Q3.	10.9%	5.2%	19.6%	34.4%	28.5%	1.4%	100.0%
	% Q43.	20.9%	18.6%	19.6%	20.8%	20.8%	25.0%	20.5%
22-23	N.o.P	84	49	152	237	184	8	714
	% Q3.	11.8%	6.9%	21.3%	33.2%	25.8%	1.1%	100.0%
	% Q43.	24.8%	26.8%	23.3%	22.0%	20.5%	22.2%	22.4%
24-25	N.o.P	119	50	181	260	239	5	854
	% Q3.	13.9%	5.9%	21.2%	30.4%	28.0%	0.6%	100.0%
	% Q43.	35.1%	27.3%	27.8%	24.2%	26.7%	13.9%	26.8%
Total	N.o.P	339	183	652	1075	896	36	3181
	% Q3.	10.7%	5.8%	20.5%	33.8%	28.2%	1.1%	100.0%
	% Q43.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding the correlation between the varying age groups of the youth and their levels of trust in the military – army, a higher level of trust is observed in aggregate (62%). The level of distrust appears to increase as the age increases.

We explored if there were any variations between the levels of trust expressed in political parties with respect to the age groups of the respondents. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 229. Trust in political parties by age

Q3. Age		Q44. Political Parties						Total
		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	
18-19	N.o.P	531	173	168	32	25	31	960
	% Q3.	55.3%	18.0%	17.5%	3.3%	2.6%	3.2%	100.0%
	% Q44.	29.8%	27.7%	30.8%	37.2%	45.5%	40.8%	30.3%
20-21	N.o.P	361	120	123	16	12	13	645
	% Q3.	56.0%	18.6%	19.1%	2.5%	1.9%	2.0%	100.0%
	% Q44.	20.3%	19.2%	22.6%	18.6%	21.8%	17.1%	20.4%
22-23	N.o.P	378	174	115	15	6	22	710
	% Q3.	53.2%	24.5%	16.2%	2.1%	0.8%	3.1%	100.0%
	% Q44.	21.2%	27.8%	21.1%	17.4%	10.9%	28.9%	22.4%
24-25	N.o.P	510	158	139	23	12	10	852
	% Q3.	59.9%	18.5%	16.3%	2.7%	1.4%	1.2%	100.0%
	% Q44.	28.7%	25.3%	25.5%	26.7%	21.8%	13.2%	26.9%
Total	N.o.P	1780	625	545	86	55	76	3167
	% Q3.	56.2%	19.7%	17.2%	2.7%	1.7%	2.4%	100.0%
	% Q44.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding the correlation between the variable of age and the levels of trust in political parties, the levels of distrust appear to be similar here as well. In other words, 75.9% of the respondents in aggregate stated that they did not trust the political parties in Turkey. Although there are no significant variations between the age groups, the age group 24-25 selected “I don't trust at all” option more than the other age groups (59.9%).

We explored if there were any variations between the levels of trust in the President with respect to the age groups of the respondents. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 230. Trust in the President by age

Q3. Age		Q45. The President						Total
		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	
18-19	N.o.P	496	115	163	75	79	37	965
	% Q3.	51.4%	11.9%	16.9%	7.8%	8.2%	3.8%	100.0%
	% Q45.	32.4%	33.3%	27.3%	22.2%	27.7%	38.5%	30.2%
20-21	N.o.P	318	66	132	65	54	19	654
	% Q3.	48.6%	10.1%	20.2%	9.9%	8.3%	2.9%	100.0%
	% Q45.	20.8%	19.1%	22.1%	19.2%	18.9%	19.8%	20.5%
22-23	N.o.P	333	87	136	84	51	21	712
	% Q3.	46.8%	12.2%	19.1%	11.8%	7.2%	2.9%	100.0%
	% Q45.	21.8%	25.2%	22.8%	24.9%	17.9%	21.9%	22.3%
24-25	N.o.P	384	77	166	114	101	19	861
	% Q3.	44.6%	8.9%	19.3%	13.2%	11.7%	2.2%	100.0%
	% Q45.	25.1%	22.3%	27.8%	33.7%	35.4%	19.8%	27.0%
Total	N.o.P	1531	345	597	338	285	96	3192
	% Q3.	48.0%	10.8%	18.7%	10.6%	8.9%	3.0%	100.0%
	% Q45.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Here, the level of distrust in the President is 58.8% in aggregate. The proportion of the respondents who trust the President is 19.5%. By age, again, the feelings of distrust appear to increase as the age increases.

We then explored if there were any variations between the levels of trust in the courts – the justice system with respect to the age groups of the respondents. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 231. Trust in the courts and the justice system by age

Q3. Age		Q46. Courts-justice system						Total
		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	
18-19	N.o.P	467	192	192	60	38	18	967
	% Q3.	48.3%	19.9%	19.9%	6.2%	3.9%	1.9%	100.0%
	% Q46.	32.8%	31.7%	26.7%	23.1%	30.9%	29.5%	30.3%
20-21	N.o.P	308	106	150	59	20	11	654
	% Q3.	47.1%	16.2%	22.9%	9.0%	3.1%	1.7%	100.0%
	% Q46.	21.6%	17.5%	20.9%	22.7%	16.3%	18.0%	20.5%
22-23	N.o.P	293	142	180	58	22	19	714
	% Q3.	41.0%	19.9%	25.2%	8.1%	3.1%	2.7%	100.0%
	% Q46.	20.6%	23.5%	25.1%	22.3%	17.9%	31.1%	22.4%
24-25	N.o.P	357	165	196	83	43	13	857
	% Q3.	41.7%	19.3%	22.9%	9.7%	5.0%	1.5%	100.0%
	% Q46.	25.1%	27.3%	27.3%	31.9%	35.0%	21.3%	26.8%
Total	N.o.P	1425	605	718	260	123	61	3192
	% Q3.	44.6%	19.0%	22.5%	8.1%	3.9%	1.9%	100.0%
	% Q46.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding the correlation between the variable of age and the levels of trust in the courts and the justice system, this appears to be one of the least trusted institutions of all. The level of distrust among the respondents in the courts and the justice system is 63.6% in aggregate. Regarding the levels of trust – distrust by age, the level of distrust appears to increase as the age increases.

We explored if there were any variations between the levels of trust in journalists and TV program producers with respect to the age groups of the respondents. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 232. Trust in journalists and TV program producers by age

Q3. Age		Q47. Journalists and TV program producers						Total
		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	
18-19	N.o.P	328	248	294	59	23	15	967
	% Q3.	33.9%	25.6%	30.4%	6.1%	2.4%	1.6%	100.0%
	% Q47.	28.1%	30.3%	31.5%	34.9%	45.1%	29.4%	30.3%
20-21	N.o.P	229	173	194	39	10	8	653
	% Q3.	35.1%	26.5%	29.7%	6.0%	1.5%	1.2%	100.0%
	% Q47.	19.6%	21.1%	20.8%	23.1%	19.6%	15.7%	20.5%
22-23	N.o.P	251	183	221	33	7	19	714
	% Q3.	35.2%	25.6%	31.0%	4.6%	1.0%	2.7%	100.0%
	% Q47.	21.5%	22.4%	23.7%	19.5%	13.7%	37.3%	22.4%
24-25	N.o.P	361	214	225	38	11	9	858
	% Q3.	42.1%	24.9%	26.2%	4.4%	1.3%	1.0%	100.0%
	% Q47.	30.9%	26.2%	24.1%	22.5%	21.6%	17.6%	26.9%
Total	N.o.P	1169	818	934	169	51	51	3192
	% Q3.	36.6%	25.6%	29.3%	5.3%	1.6%	1.6%	100.0%
	% Q47.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Another topic we explored about the levels of trust by the variable of age was journalists and TV program producers. In aggregate, the level of distrust in journalists and TV program producers is 62.2%. Regarding the variations between age groups, the age group 20-24 appears to trust this part of the mass media less than the other age groups - 67%.

We explored if there were any variations between the levels of trust in clerics with respect to the age groups of the respondents. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 233. Trust in clerics by age

Q3. Age		Q48. Clerics						Total
		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	
18-19	N.o.P	423	127	239	100	57	20	966
	% Q3.	43.8%	13.1%	24.7%	10.4%	5.9%	2.1%	100.0%
	% Q48.	30.8%	29.3%	30.4%	28.1%	31.0%	35.1%	30.3%
20-21	N.o.P	281	99	149	77	36	11	653
	% Q3.	43.0%	15.2%	22.8%	11.8%	5.5%	1.7%	100.0%
	% Q48.	20.5%	22.8%	19.0%	21.6%	19.6%	19.3%	20.5%
22-23	N.o.P	307	102	169	84	34	17	713
	% Q3.	43.1%	14.3%	23.7%	11.8%	4.8%	2.4%	100.0%
	% Q48.	22.4%	23.5%	21.5%	23.6%	18.5%	29.8%	22.4%
24-25	N.o.P	361	106	229	95	57	9	857
	% Q3.	42.1%	12.4%	26.7%	11.1%	6.7%	1.1%	100.0%
	% Q48.	26.3%	24.4%	29.1%	26.7%	31.0%	15.8%	26.9%
Total	N.o.P	1372	434	786	356	184	57	3189
	% Q3.	43.0%	13.6%	24.6%	11.2%	5.8%	1.8%	100.0%
	% Q48.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding the levels of trust – distrust in clerics by the age groups of respondents, more than half of the respondents (56.6%) in aggregate appear not to trust clerics. In terms of age categories, there are no significant variations between the levels of trust – distrust in clerics with respect to the age groups, and all age groups’ levels of distrust in clerics were found to be similar (around 57%).

We explored if there were any variations between the levels of trust in scientists with respect to the age groups of the respondents. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 234. Trust in scientists by age

Q3. Age		Q49. Scientists						Total
		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	
18-19	N.o.P	57	34	178	409	272	14	964
	% Q3.	5.9%	3.5%	18.5%	42.4%	28.2%	1.5%	100.0%
	% Q49.	29.7%	32.7%	29.9%	32.5%	27.4%	29.2%	30.2%
20-21	N.o.P	42	21	140	230	211	9	653
	% Q3.	6.4%	3.2%	21.4%	35.2%	32.3%	1.4%	100.0%
	% Q49.	21.9%	20.2%	23.5%	18.3%	21.3%	18.8%	20.5%
22-23	N.o.P	38	25	117	291	226	17	714
	% Q3.	5.3%	3.5%	16.4%	40.8%	31.7%	2.4%	100.0%
	% Q49.	19.8%	24.0%	19.7%	23.1%	22.8%	35.4%	22.4%
24-25	N.o.P	55	24	160	329	282	8	858
	% Q3.	6.4%	2.8%	18.6%	38.3%	32.9%	0.9%	100.0%
	% Q49.	28.6%	23.1%	26.9%	26.1%	28.5%	16.7%	26.9%
Total	N.o.P	192	104	595	1259	991	48	3189
	% Q3.	6.0%	3.3%	18.7%	39.5%	31.1%	1.5%	100.0%
	% Q49.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In this research, one of the groups trusted the most by the respondents is scientists. The level of trust among the youth in scientists is 70.6% in aggregate. In addition, no significant variations were found between the age groups.

Table 235. Use of social media tools by age

Q3. Age		Q65. Do you use social media tools?		
		Yes	No	Total
18-19	N.o.P	949	20	969
	% Q3.	97.9%	2.1%	100.0%
	% Q65.	30.2%	34.5%	30.3%
20-21	N.o.P	643	12	655
	% Q3.	98.2%	1.8%	100.0%
	% Q65.	20.5%	20.7%	20.5%
22-23	N.o.P	708	6	714
	% Q3.	99.2%	0.8%	100.0%
	% Q65.	22.5%	10.3%	22.3%
24-25	N.o.P	843	20	863
	% Q3.	97.7%	2.3%	100.0%
	% Q65.	26.8%	34.5%	27.0%
Total	N.o.P	3143	58	3201
	% Q3.	98.2%	1.8%	100.0%
	% Q65.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding the correlation between the variable of age and social media use, an aggregate proportion of 98.2% of the respondents use social media. No significant variations were found between the levels of use of social media platforms and tools with respect to the age groups.

We explored if there were any variations between the levels of satisfaction with Turkey' current government with respect to the age groups of the respondents. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 236. Satisfaction with the current government of Turkey by age

Q3. Age		Q75. How satisfied are you with Turkey's current government?				
		I am very satisfied; Turkey is governed very well	Turkey is governed neither well nor poorly – moderately well	I am not satisfied at all; Turkey is governed poorly	I have no idea - I prefer not to answer	Total
18-19	N.o.P	48	225	628	68	969
	% Q3.	5.0%	23.2%	64.8%	7.0%	100.0%
	% Q75.	25.8%	27.2%	31.4%	36.6%	30.3%
20-21	N.o.P	43	158	419	34	654
	% Q3.	6.6%	24.2%	64.1%	5.2%	100.0%
	% Q75.	23.1%	19.1%	21.0%	18.3%	20.5%
22-23	N.o.P	31	204	442	36	713
	% Q3.	4.3%	28.6%	62.0%	5.0%	100.0%
	% Q75.	16.7%	24.6%	22.1%	19.4%	22.3%
24-25	N.o.P	64	241	508	48	861
	% Q3.	7.4%	28.0%	59.0%	5.6%	100.0%
	% Q75.	34.4%	29.1%	25.4%	25.8%	26.9%
Total	N.o.P	186	828	1997	186	3197
	% Q3.	5.8%	25.9%	62.5%	5.8%	100.0%
	% Q75.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding the correlation between the variable of age and the levels of satisfaction – dissatisfaction with Turkey's current government, only 5.8% of the respondents in aggregate stated that they were very satisfied with the current government and Turkey was governed very well. No significant variations were found between the satisfaction – dissatisfaction levels with respect to the age groups. In other words, all age groups demonstrated a tendency to be satisfied – dissatisfied with Turkey's current government at similar proportions. The proportion of the respondents who responded, "I am not satisfied at all, Turkey is governed poorly" is 62.5% in aggregate.

We explored if there were any variations regarding whether they experienced any problems with others in their lives with respect to the age groups of the respondents. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 237. Do you experience any problems with others in your life by age

Q3. Age		Q71. Do you experience any problems with others in your life?		
		Yes, I do	No, I don't	Total
18-19	N.o.P	756	212	968
	% Q3.	78.1%	21.9%	100.0%
	% Q71.	33.0%	23.4%	30.2%
20-21	N.o.P	475	180	655
	% Q3.	72.5%	27.5%	100.0%
	% Q71.	20.7%	19.8%	20.5%
22-23	N.o.P	481	233	714
	% Q3.	67.4%	32.6%	100.0%
	% Q71.	21.0%	25.7%	22.3%
24-25	N.o.P	581	282	863
	% Q3.	67.3%	32.7%	100.0%
	% Q71.	25.3%	31.1%	27.0%
Total	N.o.P	2293	907	3200
	% Q3.	71.7%	28.3%	100.0%
	% Q71.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

When asked whether they experienced any problems with others in their lives, 71.7% of the respondents were found to experience problems with others in aggregate. The age group that experienced problems the most with others was found to be the age group 18-19 with 78.1%. This finding is considered completely understandable, since at this age they are still adolescents. It is natural at this age to be less experienced and have problems with communication in relationships

We explored if there were any variations regarding how they defined themselves ideologically with respect to the age groups of the respondents. The data derived is presented in the presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Regarding the correlation between the age groups and how they define themselves ideologically, the dominant ideological identity among the youth seems to be “Atatürkist-Kemalist” (20.5%). In terms of age groups, the proportion of the respondents who stated that they were “Atatürkist-Kemalist” increases as the age decreases (age group of 18-19 = 26.7%). However, another important point is that those who do not identify with any ideological identity (no ideology/ apolitical) was the second largest group of the participants (18.7%). This is an extremely important finding because it would suggest identification with ideologies is diminishing among the younger generation.

Table 238. Ideologies by age

Q3. Age		Q87. How do you define yourself ideologically?											
		Idealist – Nationalist	Revolutionist – Socialist	Central Right – Liberal	Central Left - Social Democrat	Islamist	Turkist	Atatürkist-Kemalist	Kurdist	I have no ideology (Apolitical)	Prefer not to answer	Other	Total
18-19	N.o.P	111	71	11	28	63	72	258	36	166	130	20	966
	% Q3.	11.5%	7.3%	1.1%	2.9%	6.5%	7.5%	26.7%	3.7%	17.2%	13.5%	2.1%	100.0%
	% Q87.	31.9%	32.6%	14.9%	20.3%	27.8%	25.0%	39.4%	39.6%	27.7%	29.1%	18.2%	30.2%
20-21	N.o.P	75	51	14	29	34	71	134	9	128	95	14	654
	% Q3.	11.5%	7.8%	2.1%	4.4%	5.2%	10.9%	20.5%	1.4%	19.6%	14.5%	2.1%	100.0%
	% Q87.	21.6%	23.4%	18.9%	21.0%	15.0%	24.7%	20.5%	9.9%	21.4%	21.3%	12.7%	20.5%
22-23	N.o.P	61	51	21	34	51	65	116	24	155	105	30	713
	% Q3.	8.6%	7.2%	2.9%	4.8%	7.2%	9.1%	16.3%	3.4%	21.7%	14.7%	4.2%	100.0%
	% Q87.	17.5%	23.4%	28.4%	24.6%	22.5%	22.6%	17.7%	26.4%	25.9%	23.5%	27.3%	22.3%
24-25	N.o.P	101	45	28	47	79	80	147	22	150	117	46	862
	% Q3.	11.7%	5.2%	3.2%	5.5%	9.2%	9.3%	17.1%	2.6%	17.4%	13.6%	5.3%	100.0%
	% Q87.	29.0%	20.6%	37.8%	34.1%	34.8%	27.8%	22.4%	24.2%	25.0%	26.2%	41.8%	27.0%
Total	N.o.P	348	218	74	138	227	288	655	91	599	447	110	3195
	% Q3.	10.9%	6.8%	2.3%	4.3%	7.1%	9.0%	20.5%	2.8%	18.7%	14.0%	3.4%	100.0%
	% Q87.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

We explored if there were any variations between the voter turnouts in the last election with respect to the age groups of the respondents. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 239. Voter turnouts in elections by age

Q3. Age		Q89. Have you ever voted in elections?		
		Yes	No	Total
20-21	N.o.P	461	194	655
	% Q3.	70.4%	29.6%	100.0%
	% Q89.	23.5%	72.7%	29.3%
22-23	N.o.P	681	33	714
	% Q3.	95.4%	4.6%	100.0%
	% Q89.	34.7%	12.4%	32.0%
24-25	N.o.P	823	40	863
	% Q3.	95.4%	4.6%	100.0%
	% Q89.	41.9%	15.0%	38.7%
Total	N.o.P	1965	267	2232
	% Q3.	88.0%	12.0%	100.0%
	% Q89.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The age group 18-19 that were not eligible to vote in the last election were specifically excluded from the data in the table above. The group in which voter turnout was the highest is the age group 22-25 (95.4%). The reason why the voter turnout is low among the age group 20-21 is highly likely to be because they were not all at voting age in the last elections. The average voter turnout is 87.9% in Turkey. This study found a similar turnout rate of 88% amongst the participants in this study.

We explored if there were any variations between the distribution of votes in the last election with respect to the age groups of the respondents. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 240. Distribution of votes in the last election by age

Q3. Age		Q90. Which party did you vote for in the last election?								
		AK PARTY	CHP	MHP	IYI PARTY	HDP	SAADET PARTY	Prefer not to answer	Other	Total
20-21	N.o.P	84	123	38	18	28	3	150	15	459
	% Q3.	18.3%	26.8%	8.3%	3.9%	6.1%	0.7%	32.7%	3.3%	100.0%
	% Q90.	21.3%	22.4%	22.5%	19.4%	20.3%	17.6%	27.6%	28.8%	23.5%
22-23	N.o.P	148	207	51	30	47	5	179	14	681
	% Q3.	21.7%	30.4%	7.5%	4.4%	6.9%	0.7%	26.3%	2.1%	100.0%
	% Q90.	37.5%	37.6%	30.2%	32.3%	34.1%	29.4%	33.0%	26.9%	34.8%
24-25	N.o.P	163	220	80	45	63	9	214	23	817
	% Q3.	20.0%	26.9%	9.8%	5.5%	7.7%	1.1%	26.2%	2.8%	100.0%
	% Q90.	41.3%	40.0%	47.3%	48.4%	45.7%	52.9%	39.4%	44.2%	41.7%
Total	N.o.P	395	550	169	93	138	17	543	52	1957
	% Q3.	20.2%	28.1%	8.6%	4.8%	7.1%	0.9%	27.7%	2.7%	100.0%
	% Q90.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding the correlation between the variable of age and the political party choice during the last election, the party with the highest number of votes was the CHP with 28.1%. The second highest was among the group that preferred not to disclose which party they had voted for with 27.7%. Regarding the correlation between the distribution of votes in the last election and the age groups, the age group with the highest number of respondents that voted for the CHP is the age group 22-23 with 30.4%. In the study, the age group that has the highest number of the respondents who voted for the AKP is, again, is the age group 22-23 with 21.7%.

We explored whether there were any variations between the distribution of votes if there were an election tomorrow with respect to the age groups of the respondents. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Regarding the correlation between the variable of age and the distribution of votes if there were an election tomorrow, the youth's first preference was again the CHP with a proportion of 24%. In terms of age distribution, CHP's votes appear to increase as the age decreases. The tendency to vote for the HDP seems to decrease as the age decreases. Although there are no significant variations by age for the AKP voters, a partial decrease is notable in the age group 18-19. In short, we can suggest that there are no significant variations between the voting preferences with respect to the age groups.

Table 241. Distributions of votes in a hypothetical election by age

Q3. Age		Q91. Which party would you vote for if there were an election tomorrow?												
		AK PARTY	CHP	MHP	İYİ PARTY	HDP	DEVA PARTY	GELECEK PARTY	SAADET PARTY	I will not vote	Can't decide	Prefer not to answer	Other	Total
18-19	N.o.P	86	261	46	46	38	16	6	3	117	177	118	51	965
	% Q3. Age	8.9%	27.0%	4.8%	4.8%	3.9%	1.7%	0.6%	0.3%	12.1%	18.3%	12.2%	5.3%	100.0%
	% Q91.	27.0%	34.1%	32.6%	29.3%	25.3%	37.2%	40.0%	15.0%	29.5%	32.7%	24.2%	32.1%	30.2%
20-21	N.o.P	68	164	32	29	29	8	2	5	76	101	104	36	654
	% Q3. Age	10.4%	25.1%	4.9%	4.4%	4.4%	1.2%	0.3%	0.8%	11.6%	15.4%	15.9%	5.5%	100.0%
	% Q91.	21.3%	21.4%	22.7%	18.5%	19.3%	18.6%	13.3%	25.0%	19.2%	18.7%	21.4%	22.6%	20.5%
22-23	N.o.P	72	165	25	32	39	6	2	6	91	131	112	33	714
	% Q3. Age	10.1%	23.1%	3.5%	4.5%	5.5%	0.8%	0.3%	0.8%	12.7%	18.3%	15.7%	4.6%	100.0%
	% Q91.	22.6%	21.6%	17.7%	20.4%	26.0%	14.0%	13.3%	30.0%	23.0%	24.2%	23.0%	20.8%	22.4%
24-25	N.o.P	93	175	38	50	44	13	5	6	112	132	153	39	860
	% Q3.	10.8%	20.3%	4.4%	5.8%	5.1%	1.5%	0.6%	0.7%	13.0%	15.3%	17.8%	4.5%	100.0%
	% Q91.	29.2%	22.9%	27.0%	31.8%	29.3%	30.2%	33.3%	30.0%	28.3%	24.4%	31.4%	24.5%	26.9%
Total	N.o.P	319	765	141	157	150	43	15	20	396	541	487	159	3193
	% Q3. Age	10.0%	24.0%	4.4%	4.9%	4.7%	1.3%	0.5%	0.6%	12.4%	16.9%	15.3%	5.0%	100.0%
	% Q91.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

We explored if there were any variation between the most liked – admired politicians with respect to the age groups of the respondents. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 242. The most admired politicians by age

Q3. Age		Q92. Which politician do you like-admire the most?													
		Recep Tayyip Erdoğan	Kemal Kılıçdaroğlu	Meral Akşener	Devlet Bahçeli	Selahattin Demirtaş	Temel Karamollaoğlu	Ali Babacan	Ahmet Davutoğlu	Doğu Perinçek	Muharrem İnce	Other	Mansur Yavaş	Ekrem İmamoğlu	Total
18-19	N.o.P	144	72	87	50	61	5	34	9	5	97	170	168	26	928
	% Q3.	15.5%	7.8%	9.4%	5.4%	6.6%	0.5%	3.7%	1.0%	0.5%	10.5%	18.3%	18.1%	2.8%	100.0%
	% 92.	26.8%	35.8%	31.0%	34.5%	24.1%	20.0%	35.4%	25.7%	35.7%	41.8%	26.4%	32.1%	26.0%	30.1%
20-21	N.o.P	108	40	54	40	52	3	18	8	4	57	121	107	22	634
	% Q3.	17.0%	6.3%	8.5%	6.3%	8.2%	0.5%	2.8%	1.3%	0.6%	9.0%	19.1%	16.9%	3.5%	100.0%
	% 92.	20.1%	19.9%	19.2%	27.6%	20.6%	12.0%	18.8%	22.9%	28.6%	24.6%	18.8%	20.5%	22.0%	20.5%
22-23	N.o.P	129	35	63	19	61	6	18	6	0	44	155	131	28	695
	% Q3.	18.6%	5.0%	9.1%	2.7%	8.8%	0.9%	2.6%	0.9%	0.0%	6.3%	22.3%	18.8%	4.0%	100.0%
	% 92.	24.0%	17.4%	22.4%	13.1%	24.1%	24.0%	18.8%	17.1%	0.0%	19.0%	24.1%	25.0%	28.0%	22.5%
24-25	N.o.P	156	54	77	36	79	11	26	12	5	34	198	117	24	829
	% Q3.	18.8%	6.5%	9.3%	4.3%	9.5%	1.3%	3.1%	1.4%	0.6%	4.1%	23.9%	14.1%	2.9%	100.0%
	% 92.	29.1%	26.9%	27.4%	24.8%	31.2%	44.0%	27.1%	34.3%	35.7%	14.7%	30.7%	22.4%	24.0%	26.9%
Total	N.o.P	537	201	281	145	253	25	96	35	14	232	644	523	100	3086
	% Q3.	17.4%	6.5%	9.1%	4.7%	8.2%	0.8%	3.1%	1.1%	0.5%	7.5%	20.9%	16.9%	3.2%	100.0%
	% 92.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding the correlation between the variable of age and the most liked – admired politician, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan came on top with 17.4%, followed by Ankara Metropolitan Mayor Mansur Yavaş with 16.9%. By age, Erdoğan's votes appear to decrease as the age increases whilst support for Yavaş' appears to increase as the age decreases. However, what must be noted here is that Mansur Yavaş was not formally included in this survey, however, the youths added his name under the 'other-please specify' option. If this tendency continues, the young population that will be voters in foreseeable future will continue to affect the election results against the ruling party and in favor of the opposition. As the voters get younger, the political landscape may change.

We explored if there were any variations regarding the topics above with respect to the age groups, and this concludes our analysis. In the following section cross-tabulations are presented to explore if there are any variations by region regarding the same topics.

4.2.5. Regional Cross-tabs

In this section, we explored whether there were any significant variations by regions regarding the topics presented below, and the relevant data was analyzed using cross-tabulations. Levels of development vary considerably by region in Turkey. In addition, there are significant variations between the basic socio-cultural codes and values of regions. Therefore, exploring whether there are regional variations regarding the relevant topics may provide important clues to analyze the topics. To that end, we first explored if there were any significant variations between the levels of education with respect to the regions. The relevant data is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 243. Educational degree by regions

Region		Q5. Education							Total
		Illiterate	Literate without a degree	Primary school degree	Middle school degree	High school and equivalent degree	Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	Graduate degree	
Mediterranean	N.o.P	1	1	4	18	247	159	7	437
	% Reg.	0.2%	0.2%	0.9%	4.1%	56.5%	36.4%	1.6%	100.0%
	% Q5.	6.2%	4.5%	12.9%	11.5%	14.0%	13.7%	9.2%	13.5%
West Anatolia	N.o.P	3	4	6	44	249	176	13	495
	% Reg.	0.6%	0.8%	1.2%	8.9%	50.3%	35.6%	2.6%	100.0%
	% Q5.	18.8%	18.2%	19.4%	28.2%	14.1%	15.1%	17.1%	15.3%
West Black Sea	N.o.P	1	2	2	6	143	154	21	329
	% Reg.	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	1.8%	43.5%	46.8%	6.4%	100.0%
	% Q5.	6.2%	9.1%	6.5%	3.8%	8.1%	13.3%	27.6%	10.2%
West Marmara	N.o.P	0	0	0	2	43	14	0	59
	% Reg.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	72.9%	23.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q5.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	2.4%	1.2%	0.0%	1.8%
East Black Sea	N.o.P	0	0	1	4	43	31	5	84
	% Reg.	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	4.8%	51.2%	36.9%	6.0%	100.0%
	% Q5.	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	2.6%	2.4%	2.7%	6.6%	2.6%
East Marmara	N.o.P	0	1	0	5	95	44	3	148
	% Reg.	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	3.4%	64.2%	29.7%	2.0%	100.0%
	% Q5.	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	3.2%	5.4%	3.8%	3.9%	4.6%
Aegean	N.o.P	1	2	4	17	171	85	4	284
	% Reg.	0.4%	0.7%	1.4%	6.0%	60.2%	29.9%	1.4%	100.0%
	% Q5.	6.2%	9.1%	12.9%	10.9%	9.7%	7.3%	5.3%	8.8%
Southeast Anatolia	N.o.P	0	4	0	9	187	135	7	342
	% Reg.	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	2.6%	54.7%	39.5%	2.0%	100.0%
	% Q5.	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	5.8%	10.6%	11.6%	9.2%	10.6%

Region		Q5. Education							Total
		Illiterate	Literate without a degree	Primary school degree	Middle school degree	High school and equivalent degree	Undergraduate (including two-year college) degree	Graduate degree	
Istanbul	N.o.P	1	0	0	9	188	90	6	294
	% Reg.	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	63.9%	30.6%	2.0%	100.0%
	% Q5.	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%	10.6%	7.7%	7.9%	9.1%
Northeast Anatolia	N.o.P	1	3	5	7	151	96	5	268
	% Reg.	0.4%	1.1%	1.9%	2.6%	56.3%	35.8%	1.9%	100.0%
	% Q5.	6.2%	13.6%	16.1%	4.5%	8.5%	8.3%	6.6%	8.3%
Central Anatolia	N.o.P	0	0	2	9	107	72	4	194
	% Reg.	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	4.6%	55.2%	37.1%	2.1%	100.0%
	% Q5.	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%	5.8%	6.1%	6.2%	5.3%	6.0%
Middle East Anatolia	N.o.P	8	5	7	26	144	106	1	297
	% Reg.	2.7%	1.7%	2.4%	8.8%	48.5%	35.7%	0.3%	100.0%
	% Q5.	50.0%	22.7%	22.6%	16.7%	8.1%	9.1%	1.3%	9.2%
Total	N.o.P	16	22	31	156	1768	1162	76	3231
	% Reg.	0.5%	0.7%	1.0%	4.8%	54.7%	36.0%	2.4%	100.0%
	% Q5.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding the correlation between the regions and the educational levels, the highest number of university graduates was found to be in West Black Sea with a proportion of 46.8%. The highest number of high school and equivalent school graduates was found to be in West Marmara with a proportion of 72.9%. The highest number of respondents with a graduate degree was found to be in West Black Sea with a proportion of 6.4% and in East Black Sea with a proportion of 6%.

We explored if there were any variations between the levels of importance of Atatürk with respect to the regions. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 244. Importance of Atatürk by regions

Region		Q23. Atatürk						Total
		Not important at all	Not important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	
Mediterranean	N.o.P	8	1	28	63	330	5	435
	% Reg.	1.8%	0.2%	6.4%	14.5%	75.9%	1.1%	100.0%
	% Q23.	5.2%	1.7%	10.2%	10.3%	15.9%	9.4%	13.5%
West Anatolia	N.o.P	25	8	49	115	287	9	493
	% Reg.	5.1%	1.6%	9.9%	23.3%	58.2%	1.8%	100.0%
	% Q23.	16.3%	13.8%	17.9%	18.7%	13.8%	17.0%	15.3%

Region		Q23. Atatürk						
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
West Black Sea	N.o.P	3	1	24	48	249	4	329
	% Reg.	0.9%	0.3%	7.3%	14.6%	75.7%	1.2%	100.0%
	% Q23.	2.0%	1.7%	8.8%	7.8%	12.0%	7.5%	10.2%
West Marmara	N.o.P	0	1	5	14	40	0	60
	% Reg.	0.0%	1.7%	8.3%	23.3%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q23.	0.0%	1.7%	1.8%	2.3%	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%
East Black Sea	N.o.P	1	0	8	15	59	0	83
	% Reg.	1.2%	0.0%	9.6%	18.1%	71.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q23.	0.7%	0.0%	2.9%	2.4%	2.8%	0.0%	2.6%
East Marmara	N.o.P	1	1	11	20	116	1	150
	% Reg.	0.7%	0.7%	7.3%	13.3%	77.3%	0.7%	100.0%
	% Q23.	0.7%	1.7%	4.0%	3.3%	5.6%	1.9%	4.6%
Aegean	N.o.P	7	4	12	53	204	3	283
	% Reg.	2.5%	1.4%	4.2%	18.7%	72.1%	1.1%	100.0%
	% Q23.	4.6%	6.9%	4.4%	8.6%	9.8%	5.7%	8.8%
Southeast Anatolia	N.o.P	23	8	33	65	202	9	340
	% Reg.	6.8%	2.4%	9.7%	19.1%	59.4%	2.6%	100.0%
	% Q23.	15.0%	13.8%	12.0%	10.6%	9.7%	17.0%	10.5%
Istanbul	N.o.P	5	4	18	44	223	1	295
	% Reg.	1.7%	1.4%	6.1%	14.9%	75.6%	0.3%	100.0%
	% Q23.	3.3%	6.9%	6.6%	7.2%	10.7%	1.9%	9.1%
Northeast Anatolia	N.o.P	11	5	17	47	185	5	270
	% Reg.	4.1%	1.9%	6.3%	17.4%	68.5%	1.9%	100.0%
	% Q23.	7.2%	8.6%	6.2%	7.7%	8.9%	9.4%	8.4%
Central Anatolia	N.o.P	6	3	14	43	119	9	194
	% Reg.	3.1%	1.5%	7.2%	22.2%	61.3%	4.6%	100.0%
	% Q23.	3.9%	5.2%	5.1%	7.0%	5.7%	17.0%	6.0%
Middle East Anatolia	N.o.P	63	22	55	87	63	7	297
	% Reg.	21.2%	7.4%	18.5%	29.3%	21.2%	2.4%	100.0%
	% Q23.	41.2%	37.9%	20.1%	14.2%	3.0%	13.2%	9.2%
Total	N.o.P	153	58	274	614	2077	53	3229
	% Reg.	4.7%	1.8%	8.5%	19.0%	64.3%	1.6%	100.0%
	% Q23.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding variations by regions between the levels of importance given to Atatürk, the lowest proportion of participants selecting important and very important combined was found to be in Middle East Anatolia (50.5%). Another region with a relatively lower proportion is Southeast Anatolia (78.5%). In other regions, the proportion of respondents who responded, “Atatürk is important-very important to me” is around 90%.

We explored if the levels of importance of being a Turk varied by regions. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 245. Importance of being a Turk by regions

Region		Q24. Being a Turk						Total
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	
Mediterranean	N.o.P	31	25	61	117	195	6	435
	% Reg.	7.1%	5.7%	14.0%	26.9%	44.8%	1.4%	100.0%
	% Q24.	10.5%	18.7%	13.9%	18.7%	11.6%	12.8%	13.5%
West Anatolia	N.o.P	16	16	58	100	296	9	495
	% Reg.	3.2%	3.2%	11.7%	20.2%	59.8%	1.8%	100.0%
	% Q24.	5.4%	11.9%	13.2%	15.9%	17.6%	19.1%	15.3%
West Black Sea	N.o.P	18	10	25	47	226	3	329
	% Reg.	5.5%	3.0%	7.6%	14.3%	68.7%	0.9%	100.0%
	% Q24.	6.1%	7.5%	5.7%	7.5%	13.4%	6.4%	10.2%
West Marmara	N.o.P	0	1	15	19	24	1	60
	% Reg.	0.0%	1.7%	25.0%	31.7%	40.0%	1.7%	100.0%
	% Q24.	0.0%	0.7%	3.4%	3.0%	1.4%	2.1%	1.9%
East Black Sea	N.o.P	2	1	7	13	59	1	83
	% Reg.	2.4%	1.2%	8.4%	15.7%	71.1%	1.2%	100.0%
	% Q24.	0.7%	0.7%	1.6%	2.1%	3.5%	2.1%	2.6%
East Marmara	N.o.P	8	6	13	27	96	0	150
	% Reg.	5.3%	4.0%	8.7%	18.0%	64.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q24.	2.7%	4.5%	3.0%	4.3%	5.7%	0.0%	4.6%
Aegean	N.o.P	11	15	45	74	136	2	283
	% Reg.	3.9%	5.3%	15.9%	26.1%	48.1%	0.7%	100.0%
	% Q24.	3.7%	11.2%	10.3%	11.8%	8.1%	4.3%	8.8%
Southeast Anatolia	N.o.P	62	10	56	57	148	6	339
	% Reg.	18.3%	2.9%	16.5%	16.8%	43.7%	1.8%	100.0%
	% Q24.	21.1%	7.5%	12.8%	9.1%	8.8%	12.8%	10.5%
Istanbul	N.o.P	32	17	50	62	133	0	294
	% Reg.	10.9%	5.8%	17.0%	21.1%	45.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q24.	10.9%	12.7%	11.4%	9.9%	7.9%	0.0%	9.1%
Northeast Anatolia	N.o.P	17	5	16	23	204	4	269
	% Reg.	6.3%	1.9%	5.9%	8.6%	75.8%	1.5%	100.0%
	% Q24.	5.8%	3.7%	3.6%	3.7%	12.1%	8.5%	8.3%
Central Anatolia	N.o.P	8	3	30	43	103	6	193
	% Reg.	4.1%	1.6%	15.5%	22.3%	53.4%	3.1%	100.0%
	% Q24.	2.7%	2.2%	6.8%	6.9%	6.1%	12.8%	6.0%

Region		Q24. Being a Turk						
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Middle East Anatolia	N.o.P	89	25	63	45	65	9	296
	% Reg.	30.1%	8.4%	21.3%	15.2%	22.0%	3.0%	100.0%
	% Q24.	30.3%	18.7%	14.4%	7.2%	3.9%	19.1%	9.2%
Total	N.o.P	294	134	439	627	1685	47	3226
	% Reg.	9.1%	4.2%	13.6%	19.4%	52.2%	1.5%	100.0%
	% Q24.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The importance of being a Turk is 71.6% in aggregate. By regions, the highest proportion in terms of the importance of “being a Turk” was found to be in West Black Sea with a proportion of 83%. The lowest proportion was found to be in Middle East Anatolia with 37.2%.

We explored if there were any variations by regions between the levels of importance of being a Muslim. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 246. Importance of being a Muslim by regions

Region		Q25. Being a Muslim						
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Mediterranean	N.o.P	63	26	81	105	153	7	435
	% Reg.	14.5%	6.0%	18.6%	24.1%	35.2%	1.6%	100.0%
	% Q25.	18.3%	17.8%	19.0%	18.1%	9.0%	18.9%	13.5%
West Anatolia	N.o.P	29	15	37	78	328	7	494
	% Reg.	5.9%	3.0%	7.5%	15.8%	66.4%	1.4%	100.0%
	% Q25.	8.4%	10.3%	8.7%	13.4%	19.4%	18.9%	15.3%
West Black Sea	N.o.P	37	9	33	59	189	1	328
	% Reg.	11.3%	2.7%	10.1%	18.0%	57.6%	0.3%	100.0%
	% Q25.	10.7%	6.2%	7.7%	10.2%	11.2%	2.7%	10.2%
West Marmara	N.o.P	9	5	14	10	21	1	60
	% Reg.	15.0%	8.3%	23.3%	16.7%	35.0%	1.7%	100.0%
	% Q25.	2.6%	3.4%	3.3%	1.7%	1.2%	2.7%	1.9%
East Black Sea	N.o.P	4	5	11	13	50	1	84
	% Reg.	4.8%	6.0%	13.1%	15.5%	59.5%	1.2%	100.0%
	% Q25.	1.2%	3.4%	2.6%	2.2%	2.9%	2.7%	2.6%
East Marmara	N.o.P	11	0	22	30	85	1	149
	% Reg.	7.4%	0.0%	14.8%	20.1%	57.0%	0.7%	100.0%
	% Q25.	3.2%	0.0%	5.2%	5.2%	5.0%	2.7%	4.6%

Region		Q25. Being a Muslim						
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Aegean	N.o.P	23	19	51	70	117	5	285
	% Reg.	8.1%	6.7%	17.9%	24.6%	41.1%	1.8%	100.0%
	% Q25.	6.7%	13.0%	11.9%	12.0%	6.9%	13.5%	8.8%
Southeast Anatolia	N.o.P	53	19	45	44	175	4	340
	% Reg.	15.6%	5.6%	13.2%	12.9%	51.5%	1.2%	100.0%
	% Q25.	15.4%	13.0%	10.5%	7.6%	10.3%	10.8%	10.5%
Istanbul	N.o.P	59	22	60	51	102	1	295
	% Reg.	20.0%	7.5%	20.3%	17.3%	34.6%	0.3%	100.0%
	% Q25.	17.1%	15.1%	14.1%	8.8%	6.0%	2.7%	9.1%
Northeast Anatolia	N.o.P	9	8	17	29	204	2	269
	% Reg.	3.3%	3.0%	6.3%	10.8%	75.8%	0.7%	100.0%
	% Q25.	2.6%	5.5%	4.0%	5.0%	12.0%	5.4%	8.3%
Central Anatolia	N.o.P	13	7	32	50	88	4	194
	% Reg.	6.7%	3.6%	16.5%	25.8%	45.4%	2.1%	100.0%
	% Q25.	3.8%	4.8%	7.5%	8.6%	5.2%	10.8%	6.0%
Middle East Anatolia	N.o.P	35	11	24	42	183	3	298
	% Reg.	11.7%	3.7%	8.1%	14.1%	61.4%	1.0%	100.0%
	% Q25.	10.1%	7.5%	5.6%	7.2%	10.8%	8.1%	9.2%
Total	N.o.P	345	146	427	581	1695	37	3231
	% Reg.	10.7%	4.5%	13.2%	18.0%	52.5%	1.1%	100.0%
	% Q25.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The highest proportion of participants who saw being a Muslim as important – very important were those located in Northeast Anatolia (86.6%). It was also found to be important – very important by most of those in West Anatolia with a proportion of 82.2%. In contrast, the regions where being a Muslim was viewed as being least important overall is Istanbul with 51.9% and West Marmara with 51.7%. We can suggest that there is a reverse correlation between the levels of development of the regions and the importance of being a Muslim.

We explored if the levels of importance of the State of the Republic of Turkey varied by regions. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 247. Importance of the State of the Republic of Turkey by regions

Region	Q27. The State of the Republic of Turkey							
	Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total	
Mediterranean	N.o.P	12	2	30	99	289	3	435
	% Reg.	2.8%	0.5%	6.9%	22.8%	66.4%	0.7%	100.0%
	% Q27.	10.6%	4.4%	14.4%	17.2%	12.8%	7.3%	13.4%
West Anatolia	N.o.P	3	3	16	74	392	7	495
	% Reg.	0.6%	0.6%	3.2%	14.9%	79.2%	1.4%	100.0%
	% Q27.	2.7%	6.7%	7.7%	12.9%	17.4%	17.1%	15.3%
West Black Sea	N.o.P	7	1	13	40	262	4	327
	% Reg.	2.1%	0.3%	4.0%	12.2%	80.1%	1.2%	100.0%
	% Q27.	6.2%	2.2%	6.2%	7.0%	11.6%	9.8%	10.1%
West Marmara	N.o.P	0	0	9	24	27	0	60
	% Reg.	0.0%	0.0%	15.0%	40.0%	45.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q27.	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	4.2%	1.2%	0.0%	1.9%
East Black Sea	N.o.P	0	1	2	12	69	0	84
	% Reg.	0.0%	1.2%	2.4%	14.3%	82.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q27.	0.0%	2.2%	1.0%	2.1%	3.1%	0.0%	2.6%
East Marmara	N.o.P	5	1	3	19	122	0	150
	% Reg.	3.3%	0.7%	2.0%	12.7%	81.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q27.	4.4%	2.2%	1.4%	3.3%	5.4%	0.0%	4.6%
Aegean	N.o.P	7	8	25	75	165	5	285
	% Reg.	2.5%	2.8%	8.8%	26.3%	57.9%	1.8%	100.0%
	% Q27.	6.2%	17.8%	12.0%	13.0%	7.3%	12.2%	8.8%
Southeast Anatolia	N.o.P	24	7	35	45	224	7	342
	% Reg.	7.0%	2.0%	10.2%	13.2%	65.5%	2.0%	100.0%
	% Q27.	21.2%	15.6%	16.7%	7.8%	9.9%	17.1%	10.6%
Istanbul	N.o.P	19	6	32	54	183	1	295
	% Reg.	6.4%	2.0%	10.8%	18.3%	62.0%	0.3%	100.0%
	% Q27.	16.8%	13.3%	15.3%	9.4%	8.1%	2.4%	9.1%
Northeast Anatolia	N.o.P	4	5	10	20	227	5	271
	% Reg.	1.5%	1.8%	3.7%	7.4%	83.8%	1.8%	100.0%
	% Q27.	3.5%	11.1%	4.8%	3.5%	10.1%	12.2%	8.4%
Central Anatolia	N.o.P	1	2	12	43	133	3	194
	% Reg.	0.5%	1.0%	6.2%	22.2%	68.6%	1.5%	100.0%
	% Q27.	0.9%	4.4%	5.7%	7.5%	5.9%	7.3%	6.0%

Region		Q27. The State of the Republic of Turkey						
		Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important	I have no idea	Total
Middle East Anatolia	N.o.P	31	9	22	70	160	6	298
	% Reg.	10.4%	3.0%	7.4%	23.5%	53.7%	2.0%	100.0%
	% Q27.	27.4%	20.0%	10.5%	12.2%	7.1%	14.6%	9.2%
Total	N.o.P	113	45	209	575	2253	41	3236
	% Reg.	3.5%	1.4%	6.5%	17.8%	69.6%	1.3%	100.0%
	% Q27.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The importance of the State of the Republic of Turkey is 87.4% across all regions. The highest proportion of participants holding this opinion was found in East Black Sea (96.4%). The lowest proportion was found to be in Middle East Anatolia with 77.2%. In any event, more than three quarters of the youth stated that the State of the Republic of Turkey was important – very important to them.

We explored if there were any variations between their levels of satisfaction with their current life with respect to the regions. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 248. How satisfied or happy are you with your current life by regions

Region		Q38. How satisfied-happy are you with your current life?				Total
		I am very satisfied - happy with my current life	I am neither happy nor unhappy with my current life: Moderately satisfied	I am not satisfied - happy at all with my current life	I don't know; I have no idea	
Mediterranean	N.o.P	48	264	121	3	436
	% Reg.	11.0%	60.6%	27.8%	0.7%	100.0%
	% Q38.	8.5%	14.8%	14.5%	5.7%	13.4%
West Anatolia	N.o.P	109	272	100	15	496
	% Reg.	22.0%	54.8%	20.2%	3.0%	100.0%
	% Q38.	19.3%	15.2%	12.0%	28.3%	15.3%
West Black Sea	N.o.P	91	163	68	8	330
	% Reg.	27.6%	49.4%	20.6%	2.4%	100.0%
	% Q38.	16.1%	9.1%	8.1%	15.1%	10.2%
West Marmara	N.o.P	3	50	7	0	60
	% Reg.	5.0%	83.3%	11.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q38.	0.5%	2.8%	0.8%	0.0%	1.9%
East Black Sea	N.o.P	17	38	29	0	84
	% Reg.	20.2%	45.2%	34.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q38.	3.0%	2.1%	3.5%	0.0%	2.6%

Region		Q38. How satisfied-happy are you with your current life?				
		I am very satisfied - happy with my current life	I am neither happy nor unhappy with my current life: Moderately satisfied	I am not satisfied - happy at all with my current life	I don't know; I have no idea	Total
East Marmara	N.o.P	18	74	57	1	150
	% Reg.	12.0%	49.3%	38.0%	0.7%	100.0%
	% Q38.	3.2%	4.1%	6.8%	1.9%	4.6%
Aegean	N.o.P	50	164	68	3	285
	% Reg.	17.5%	57.5%	23.9%	1.1%	100.0%
	% Q38.	8.8%	9.2%	8.1%	5.7%	8.8%
Southeast Anatolia	N.o.P	32	177	126	8	343
	% Reg.	9.3%	51.6%	36.7%	2.3%	100.0%
	% Q38.	5.7%	9.9%	15.1%	15.1%	10.6%
Istanbul	N.o.P	51	174	69	1	295
	% Reg.	17.3%	59.0%	23.4%	0.3%	100.0%
	% Q38.	9.0%	9.7%	8.3%	1.9%	9.1%
Northeast Anatolia	N.o.P	54	142	66	9	271
	% Reg.	19.9%	52.4%	24.4%	3.3%	100.0%
	% Q38.	9.6%	7.9%	7.9%	17.0%	8.4%
Central Anatolia	N.o.P	31	115	46	2	194
	% Reg.	16.0%	59.3%	23.7%	1.0%	100.0%
	% Q38.	5.5%	6.4%	5.5%	3.8%	6.0%
Middle East Anatolia	N.o.P	61	155	79	3	298
	% Reg.	20.5%	52.0%	26.5%	1.0%	100.0%
	% Q38.	10.8%	8.7%	9.4%	5.7%	9.2%
Total	N.o.P	565	1788	836	53	3242
	% Reg.	17.4%	55.2%	25.8%	1.6%	100.0%
	% Q38.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Overall, the most common response to the question about the level of satisfaction with the current life was 'moderately satisfied', that is, participants felt fairly satisfied with their lives (55.2%). Regarding the regional distribution of the respondents who responded, "I am neither happy nor unhappy with my current life: Moderately satisfied", the highest proportion was found to be in West Marmara with a total of 83.3% of the participants located there feeling that way. The respondents who responded "I am not satisfied - happy at all with my current life" is most common in Eastern Marmara with 38%. The highest number of respondents who responded, "I am very satisfied - happy with my current life" was West Black Sea with a proportion of 27.6%.

We explored if there were any variations between their levels of trust in the law enforcement with respect to the regions. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 249. Trust in the law enforcement by regions

Region		Q42. Law Enforcement						Total
		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	
Mediterranean	N.o.P	71	51	125	126	58	6	437
	% Reg.	16.2%	11.7%	28.6%	28.8%	13.3%	1.4%	100.0%
	% Q42.	14.8%	15.0%	14.9%	13.0%	10.2%	16.7%	13.5%
West Anatolia	N.o.P	41	30	104	188	125	6	494
	% Reg.	8.3%	6.1%	21.1%	38.1%	25.3%	1.2%	100.0%
	% Q42.	8.5%	8.8%	12.4%	19.5%	22.0%	16.7%	15.3%
West Black Sea	N.o.P	36	27	85	97	79	1	325
	% Reg.	11.1%	8.3%	26.2%	29.8%	24.3%	0.3%	100.0%
	% Q42.	7.5%	8.0%	10.1%	10.0%	13.9%	2.8%	10.1%
West Marmara	N.o.P	3	5	15	26	11	0	60
	% Reg.	5.0%	8.3%	25.0%	43.3%	18.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q42.	0.6%	1.5%	1.8%	2.7%	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%
East Black Sea	N.o.P	5	11	36	20	9	2	83
	% Reg.	6.0%	13.3%	43.4%	24.1%	10.8%	2.4%	100.0%
	% Q42.	1.0%	3.2%	4.3%	2.1%	1.6%	5.6%	2.6%
East Marmara	N.o.P	18	18	43	50	19	2	150
	% Reg.	12.0%	12.0%	28.7%	33.3%	12.7%	1.3%	100.0%
	% Q42.	3.8%	5.3%	5.1%	5.2%	3.3%	5.6%	4.6%
Aegean	N.o.P	47	40	86	79	30	3	285
	% Reg.	16.5%	14.0%	30.2%	27.7%	10.5%	1.1%	100.0%
	% Q42.	9.8%	11.8%	10.2%	8.2%	5.3%	8.3%	8.8%
Southeast Anatolia	N.o.P	76	32	88	85	51	7	339
	% Reg.	22.4%	9.4%	26.0%	25.1%	15.0%	2.1%	100.0%
	% Q42.	15.8%	9.4%	10.5%	8.8%	9.0%	19.4%	10.5%
Istanbul	N.o.P	80	50	81	63	19	2	295
	% Reg.	27.1%	16.9%	27.5%	21.4%	6.4%	0.7%	100.0%
	% Q42.	16.7%	14.7%	9.6%	6.5%	3.3%	5.6%	9.1%
Northeast Anatolia	N.o.P	23	18	49	87	91	2	270
	% Reg.	8.5%	6.7%	18.1%	32.2%	33.7%	0.7%	100.0%
	% Q42.	4.8%	5.3%	5.8%	9.0%	16.0%	5.6%	8.4%

Region		Q42. Law Enforcement						Total
		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	
Central Anatolia	N.o.P	18	26	59	54	35	2	194
	% Reg.	9.3%	13.4%	30.4%	27.8%	18.0%	1.0%	100.0%
	% Q42.	3.8%	7.7%	7.0%	5.6%	6.2%	5.6%	6.0%
Middle East Anatolia	N.o.P	62	31	69	91	42	3	298
	% Reg.	20.8%	10.4%	23.2%	30.5%	14.1%	1.0%	100.0%
	% Q42.	12.9%	9.1%	8.2%	9.4%	7.4%	8.3%	9.2%
Total	N.o.P	480	339	840	966	569	36	3230
	% Reg.	14.9%	10.5%	26.0%	29.9%	17.6%	1.1%	100.0%
	% Q42.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The level of trust in the law enforcement is 47.5% in aggregate. The region where the highest proportion of respondents that responded, “I trust (the law enforcement) – trust (the law enforcement) very much” is Northeast Anatolia with 65.9%. The region with the lowest level of trust in the law enforcement is Istanbul province with 27.8%.

We explored if there were any variations between their levels of trust in the military-army with respect to the regions. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 250. Trust in the military- army by regions

Region		Q43. Military – Army					Total	
		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much		I have no idea
Mediterranean	N.o.P	50	27	96	150	103	9	435
	% Reg.	11.5%	6.2%	22.1%	34.5%	23.7%	2.1%	100.0%
	% Q43.	14.5%	14.6%	14.5%	13.8%	11.4%	25.0%	13.5%
West Anatolia	N.o.P	29	12	74	195	177	4	491
	% Reg.	5.9%	2.4%	15.1%	39.7%	36.0%	0.8%	100.0%
	% Q43.	8.4%	6.5%	11.1%	17.9%	19.5%	11.1%	15.2%
West Black Sea	N.o.P	27	11	56	107	122	2	325
	% Reg.	8.3%	3.4%	17.2%	32.9%	37.5%	0.6%	100.0%
	% Q43.	7.8%	5.9%	8.4%	9.8%	13.5%	5.6%	10.1%

Region	Q43. Military – Army							Total
	I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea		
West Marmara	N.o.P	0	3	13	23	21	0	60
	% Reg.	0.0%	5.0%	21.7%	38.3%	35.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q43.	0.0%	1.6%	2.0%	2.1%	2.3%	0.0%	1.9%
East Black Sea	N.o.P	4	6	27	23	21	2	83
	% Reg.	4.8%	7.2%	32.5%	27.7%	25.3%	2.4%	100.0%
	% Q43.	1.2%	3.2%	4.1%	2.1%	2.3%	5.6%	2.6%
East Marmara	N.o.P	11	10	35	49	43	1	149
	% Reg.	7.4%	6.7%	23.5%	32.9%	28.9%	0.7%	100.0%
	% Q43.	3.2%	5.4%	5.3%	4.5%	4.7%	2.8%	4.6%
Aegean	N.o.P	24	24	68	106	60	2	284
	% Reg.	8.5%	8.5%	23.9%	37.3%	21.1%	0.7%	100.0%
	% Q43.	7.0%	13.0%	10.2%	9.8%	6.6%	5.6%	8.8%
Southeast Anatolia	N.o.P	66	18	71	94	85	7	341
	% Reg.	19.4%	5.3%	20.8%	27.6%	24.9%	2.1%	100.0%
	% Q43.	19.1%	9.7%	10.7%	8.6%	9.4%	19.4%	10.6%
Istanbul	N.o.P	49	31	84	82	46	2	294
	% Reg.	16.7%	10.5%	28.6%	27.9%	15.6%	0.7%	100.0%
	% Q43.	14.2%	16.8%	12.7%	7.5%	5.1%	5.6%	9.1%
Northeast Anatolia	N.o.P	11	3	34	94	126	2	270
	% Reg.	4.1%	1.1%	12.6%	34.8%	46.7%	0.7%	100.0%
	% Q43.	3.2%	1.6%	5.1%	8.6%	13.9%	5.6%	8.4%
Central Anatolia	N.o.P	12	16	42	69	54	1	194
	% Reg.	6.2%	8.2%	21.6%	35.6%	27.8%	0.5%	100.0%
	% Q43.	3.5%	8.6%	6.3%	6.3%	6.0%	2.8%	6.0%
Middle East Anatolia	N.o.P	62	24	64	95	48	4	297
	% Reg.	20.9%	8.1%	21.5%	32.0%	16.2%	1.3%	100.0%
	% Q43.	18.0%	13.0%	9.6%	8.7%	5.3%	11.1%	9.2%
Total	N.o.P	345	185	664	1087	906	36	3223
	% Reg.	10.7%	5.7%	20.6%	33.7%	28.1%	1.1%	100.0%
	% Q43.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The level of trust among the respondents in the military and army is 61.8% in aggregate. The region with the highest proportion of respondents who responded that they trusted the military and army is Northeast Anatolia with 81.5%. The region with the least level of trust is Istanbul province with 43.5%. The fact that Istanbul has a far more cosmopolitan population than other provinces is believed to play a part in explaining this.

We explored if there were any variations between the levels of trust in the President with respect to the regions. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 251. Trust in the President by regions

Region	Q45. The President						Total	
	I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea		
Mediterranean	N.o.P	250	56	82	20	17	12	437
	% Reg.	57.2%	12.8%	18.8%	4.6%	3.9%	2.7%	100.0%
	% Q45.	16.1%	16.1%	13.5%	5.9%	5.9%	12.5%	13.5%
West Anatolia	N.o.P	160	45	126	85	62	15	493
	% Reg.	32.5%	9.1%	25.6%	17.2%	12.6%	3.0%	100.0%
	% Q45.	10.3%	12.9%	20.8%	24.9%	21.5%	15.6%	15.2%
West Black Sea	N.o.P	130	33	69	36	54	6	328
	% Reg.	39.6%	10.1%	21.0%	11.0%	16.5%	1.8%	100.0%
	% Q45.	8.4%	9.5%	11.4%	10.6%	18.7%	6.2%	10.1%
West Marmara	N.o.P	36	9	1	8	6	0	60
	% Reg.	60.0%	15.0%	1.7%	13.3%	10.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q45.	2.3%	2.6%	0.2%	2.3%	2.1%	0.0%	1.9%
East Black Sea	N.o.P	33	11	20	7	8	5	84
	% Reg.	39.3%	13.1%	23.8%	8.3%	9.5%	6.0%	100.0%
	% Q45.	2.1%	3.2%	3.3%	2.1%	2.8%	5.2%	2.6%
East Marmara	N.o.P	80	14	35	10	6	4	149
	% Reg.	53.7%	9.4%	23.5%	6.7%	4.0%	2.7%	100.0%
	% Q45.	5.2%	4.0%	5.8%	2.9%	2.1%	4.2%	4.6%
Aegean	N.o.P	173	45	33	13	14	7	285
	% Reg.	60.7%	15.8%	11.6%	4.6%	4.9%	2.5%	100.0%
	% Q45.	11.1%	12.9%	5.4%	3.8%	4.8%	7.3%	8.8%
Southeast Anatolia	N.o.P	189	35	56	34	15	12	341
	% Reg.	55.4%	10.3%	16.4%	10.0%	4.4%	3.5%	100.0%
	% Q45.	12.2%	10.1%	9.2%	10.0%	5.2%	12.5%	10.5%
Istanbul	N.o.P	189	30	46	17	9	4	295
	% Reg.	64.1%	10.2%	15.6%	5.8%	3.1%	1.4%	100.0%
	% Q45.	12.2%	8.6%	7.6%	5.0%	3.1%	4.2%	9.1%
Northeast Anatolia	N.o.P	88	24	59	40	45	14	270
	% Reg.	32.6%	8.9%	21.9%	14.8%	16.7%	5.2%	100.0%
	% Q45.	5.7%	6.9%	9.7%	11.7%	15.6%	14.6%	8.3%

Region		Q45. The President						Total
		I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea	
Central Anatolia	N.o.P	89	14	36	19	25	11	194
	% Reg.	45.9%	7.2%	18.6%	9.8%	12.9%	5.7%	100.0%
	% Q45.	5.7%	4.0%	5.9%	5.6%	8.7%	11.5%	6.0%
Middle East Anatolia	N.o.P	136	32	44	52	28	6	298
	% Reg.	45.6%	10.7%	14.8%	17.4%	9.4%	2.0%	100.0%
	% Q45.	8.8%	9.2%	7.2%	15.2%	9.7%	6.2%	9.2%
Total	N.o.P	1553	348	607	341	289	96	3234
	% Reg.	48.0%	10.8%	18.8%	10.5%	8.9%	3.0%	100.0%
	% Q45.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The level of trust in the President overall is 19.4% in aggregate, and the level of distrust is 58.8% in aggregate. The region with the highest proportion of respondents who responded, “I don't trust (the President) – don't trust (the President) at all” is Aegean with 76.5%. The region with the highest proportion of respondents expressing trust is Northeast Anatolia with 31.5%.

Then, we explored if there were any variations between the respondents’ artistic preferences and interests with respect to the regions. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 252. Have you ever been to see a play by regions

Region		Q62. Have you ever been to see a play?		
		Yes	No	Total
Mediterranean	N.o.P	360	76	436
	% Reg.	82.6%	17.4%	100.0%
	% Q62.	13.8%	12.0%	13.5%
West Anatolia	N.o.P	393	101	494
	% Reg.	79.6%	20.4%	100.0%
	% Q62.	15.1%	16.0%	15.3%
West Black Sea	N.o.P	285	45	330
	% Reg.	86.4%	13.6%	100.0%
	% Q62.	10.9%	7.1%	10.2%
West Marmara	N.o.P	49	11	60
	% Reg.	81.7%	18.3%	100.0%
	% Q62.	1.9%	1.7%	1.9%

Region		Q62. Have you ever been to see a play?		
		Yes	No	Total
East Black Sea	N.o.P	70	14	84
	% Reg.	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	% Q62.	2.7%	2.2%	2.6%
East Marmara	N.o.P	126	24	150
	% Reg.	84.0%	16.0%	100.0%
	% Q62.	4.8%	3.8%	4.6%
Aegean	N.o.P	224	60	284
	% Reg.	78.9%	21.1%	100.0%
	% Q62.	8.6%	9.5%	8.8%
Southeast Anatolia	N.o.P	276	66	342
	% Reg.	80.7%	19.3%	100.0%
	% Q62.	10.6%	10.4%	10.6%
Istanbul	N.o.P	259	36	295
	% Reg.	87.8%	12.2%	100.0%
	% Q62.	10.0%	5.7%	9.1%
Northeast Anatolia	N.o.P	197	73	270
	% Reg.	73.0%	27.0%	100.0%
	% Q62.	7.6%	11.5%	8.3%
Central Anatolia	N.o.P	152	42	194
	% Reg.	78.4%	21.6%	100.0%
	% Q62.	5.8%	6.6%	6.0%
Middle East Anatolia	N.o.P	212	85	297
	% Reg.	71.4%	28.6%	100.0%
	% Q62.	8.1%	13.4%	9.2%
Total	N.o.P	2603	633	3236
	% Reg.	80.4%	19.6%	100.0%
	% Q62.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding variations by regions between the youth's aesthetic and artistic interests, the region with the highest proportion of respondents that have been to see a play is Istanbul (87.8%). However, the region with the lowest proportion of respondents that have been to see a play is Middle East Anatolia with 71.4%. A regional comparison shows that the proportions in the west are higher than in the regions in the central and east Anatolia.

We explored if there were any variations regarding the use of social media tools and platforms by regions. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 253. Do you use social media tools by regions

Region		Q65. Do you use social media tools?		
		Yes	No	Total
Mediterranean	N.o.P	435	2	437
	% Reg.	99.5%	0.5%	100.0%
	% Q65.	13.7%	3.4%	13.5%
West Anatolia	N.o.P	487	9	496
	% Reg.	98.2%	1.8%	100.0%
	% Q65.	15.3%	15.5%	15.3%
West Black Sea	N.o.P	328	2	330
	% Reg.	99.4%	0.6%	100.0%
	% Q65.	10.3%	3.4%	10.2%
West Marmara	N.o.P	59	1	60
	% Reg.	98.3%	1.7%	100.0%
	% Q65.	1.9%	1.7%	1.9%
East Black Sea	N.o.P	83	1	84
	% Reg.	98.8%	1.2%	100.0%
	% Q65.	2.6%	1.7%	2.6%
East Marmara	N.o.P	146	4	150
	% Reg.	97.3%	2.7%	100.0%
	% Q65.	4.6%	6.9%	4.6%
Aegean	N.o.P	274	11	285
	% Reg.	96.1%	3.9%	100.0%
	% Q65.	8.6%	19.0%	8.8%
Southeast Anatolia	N.o.P	340	3	343
	% Reg.	99.1%	0.9%	100.0%
	% Q65.	10.7%	5.2%	10.6%
Istanbul	N.o.P	293	2	295
	% Reg.	99.3%	0.7%	100.0%
	% Q65.	9.2%	3.4%	9.1%
Northeast Anatolia	N.o.P	264	7	271
	% Reg.	97.4%	2.6%	100.0%
	% Q65.	8.3%	12.1%	8.4%
Central Anatolia	N.o.P	191	3	194
	% Reg.	98.5%	1.5%	100.0%
	% Q65.	6.0%	5.2%	6.0%

Region		Q65. Do you use social media tools?		
		Yes	No	Total
Middle East Anatolia	N.o.P	285	13	298
	% Reg.	95.6%	4.4%	100.0%
	% Q65.	8.9%	22.4%	9.2%
Total	N.o.P	3185	58	3243
	% Reg.	98.2%	1.8%	100.0%
	% Q65.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

98.2% of the youth across all regions were found to use social media platforms and tools. No significant variations were found between their levels of use of social media platforms and tools with respect to the regions.

We explored if there were any variations between their views of relationship before marriage with respect to the regions. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 254. What do you think about relationships before marriage by regions

Region		Q70. What do you think about relationships before marriage?		
		A girl can have a relationship with a boy before marriage, it is quite normal	A girl should not have a relationship with a boy before marriage, I don't find it right	Total
Mediterranean	N.o.P	421	13	434
	% Reg.	97.0%	3.0%	100.0%
	% Q70.	14.2%	5.2%	13.5%
West Anatolia	N.o.P	438	53	491
	% Reg.	89.2%	10.8%	100.0%
	% Q70.	14.8%	21.3%	15.3%
West Black Sea	N.o.P	306	22	328
	% Reg.	93.3%	6.7%	100.0%
	% Q70.	10.3%	8.8%	10.2%
West Marmara	N.o.P	53	7	60
	% Reg.	88.3%	11.7%	100.0%
	% Q70.	1.8%	2.8%	1.9%
East Black Sea	N.o.P	77	7	84
	% Reg.	91.7%	8.3%	100.0%
	% Q70.	2.6%	2.8%	2.6%

Region		Q70. What do you think about relationships before marriage?		
		A girl can have a relationship with a boy before marriage, it is quite normal	A girl should not have a relationship with a boy before marriage, I don't find it right	Total
East Marmara	N.o.P	144	6	150
	% Reg.	96.0%	4.0%	100.0%
	% Q70.	4.9%	2.4%	4.7%
Aegean	N.o.P	253	28	281
	% Reg.	90.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	% Q70.	8.5%	11.2%	8.7%
Southeast Anatolia	N.o.P	316	23	339
	% Reg.	93.2%	6.8%	100.0%
	% Q70.	10.7%	9.2%	10.5%
Istanbul	N.o.P	290	5	295
	% Reg.	98.3%	1.7%	100.0%
	% Q70.	9.8%	2.0%	9.2%
Northeast Anatolia	N.o.P	236	31	267
	% Reg.	88.4%	11.6%	100.0%
	% Q70.	8.0%	12.4%	8.3%
Central Anatolia	N.o.P	178	11	189
	% Reg.	94.2%	5.8%	100.0%
	% Q70.	6.0%	4.4%	5.9%
Middle East Anatolia	N.o.P	255	43	298
	% Reg.	85.6%	14.4%	100.0%
	% Q70.	8.6%	17.3%	9.3%
Total	N.o.P	2967	249	3216
	% Reg.	92.3%	7.7%	100.0%
	% Q70.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

By regions, the highest proportion of respondents who stated that relationships before marriage were socially acceptable were Istanbul-based participants with 98.3%, while the region with the highest proportion of respondents who did not find such relationships normal is Middle East Anatolia with 14.4%. The proportion of respondents that found pre-marital relationships normal is 92.3% across Turkey. In comparison to the values of the previous generations, this younger generation can be said to have a more liberal perspective regarding relationships before marriage.

Then, we explored if there were any variations between their levels of satisfaction with Turkey's current government with respect to the regions. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 255. How satisfied are you with Turkey's current government by regions

Region	Q75. How satisfied are you with Turkey's current government?					Total
	I am very satisfied; Turkey is governed very well	Turkey is governed neither well nor poorly – moderately well	I am not satisfied at all; Turkey is governed poorly	I have no idea - I prefer not to answer		
Mediterranean	N.o.P	6	94	324	12	436
	% Reg.	1.4%	21.6%	74.3%	2.8%	100.0%
	% Q75.	3.2%	11.2%	16.0%	6.3%	13.5%
West Anatolia	N.o.P	46	186	213	51	496
	% Reg.	9.3%	37.5%	42.9%	10.3%	100.0%
	% Q75.	24.2%	22.2%	10.5%	27.0%	15.3%
West Black Sea	N.o.P	37	88	188	16	329
	% Reg.	11.2%	26.7%	57.1%	4.9%	100.0%
	% Q75.	19.5%	10.5%	9.3%	8.5%	10.2%
West Marmara	N.o.P	7	13	40	0	60
	% Reg.	11.7%	21.7%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q75.	3.7%	1.6%	2.0%	0.0%	1.9%
East Black Sea	N.o.P	3	27	47	7	84
	% Reg.	3.6%	32.1%	56.0%	8.3%	100.0%
	% Q75.	1.6%	3.2%	2.3%	3.7%	2.6%
East Marmara	N.o.P	5	33	97	15	150
	% Reg.	3.3%	22.0%	64.7%	10.0%	100.0%
	% Q75.	2.6%	3.9%	4.8%	7.9%	4.6%
Aegean	N.o.P	12	51	203	19	285
	% Reg.	4.2%	17.9%	71.2%	6.7%	100.0%
	% Q75.	6.3%	6.1%	10.0%	10.1%	8.8%
Southeast Anatolia	N.o.P	8	60	250	25	343
	% Reg.	2.3%	17.5%	72.9%	7.3%	100.0%
	% Q75.	4.2%	7.2%	12.4%	13.2%	10.6%
Istanbul	N.o.P	5	51	225	13	294
	% Reg.	1.7%	17.3%	76.5%	4.4%	100.0%
	% Q75.	2.6%	6.1%	11.1%	6.9%	9.1%

Region		Q75. How satisfied are you with Turkey's current government?					Total
		I am very satisfied; Turkey is governed very well	Turkey is governed neither well nor poorly – moderately well	I am not satisfied at all; Turkey is governed poorly	I have no idea - I prefer not to answer		
Northeast Anatolia	N.o.P	31	98	133	8	270	
	% Reg.	11.5%	36.3%	49.3%	3.0%	100.0%	
	% Q75.	16.3%	11.7%	6.6%	4.2%	8.3%	
Central Anatolia	N.o.P	16	53	115	10	194	
	% Reg.	8.2%	27.3%	59.3%	5.2%	100.0%	
	% Q75.	8.4%	6.3%	5.7%	5.3%	6.0%	
Middle East Anatolia	N.o.P	14	83	188	13	298	
	% Reg.	4.7%	27.9%	63.1%	4.4%	100.0%	
	% Q75.	7.4%	9.9%	9.3%	6.9%	9.2%	
Total	N.o.P	190	837	2023	189	3239	
	% Reg.	5.9%	25.8%	62.5%	5.8%	100.0%	
	% Q75.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

The aggregate proportion of participants who responded, “I am not satisfied at all, Turkey is governed poorly” to the question “how satisfied are you with Turkey's current government?” is 62.5%. By regions, the region with the highest proportion of dissatisfied respondents is Istanbul with 76.5%. The region with the highest proportion of respondents who responded that Turkey was governed very well and that they were satisfied is West Marmara with a proportion of 11.7%.

We then explored if there were any variations between the views of the equality of women and men with respect to the regions. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 256. What do you think about the equality of men and women by regions

Region		Q77. What do you think about the equality of men and women?			Total
		Women and men are equal	Men are superior to women	Women are superior to men	
Mediterranean	N.o.P	371	35	30	436
	% Reg.	85,1%	8,0%	6,9%	100,0%
	% Q77.	14,4%	11,6%	8,8%	13,6%
West Anatolia	N.o.P	371	47	60	478
	% Reg.	77,6%	9,8%	12,6%	100,0%
	% Q77.	14,4%	15,6%	17,6%	14,9%

Region		Q77. What do you think about the equality of men and women?			
		Women and men are equal	Men are superior to women	Women are superior to men	Total
West Black Sea	N.o.P	255	33	39	327
	% Reg.	78,0%	10,1%	11,9%	100,0%
	% Q77.	9,9%	11,0%	11,4%	10,2%
West Marmara	N.o.P	52	3	5	60
	% Reg.	86,7%	5,0%	8,3%	100,0%
	% Q77.	2,0%	1,0%	1,5%	1,9%
East Black Sea	N.o.P	67	5	11	83
	% Reg.	80,7%	6,0%	13,3%	100%
	% Q77.	2,6%	1,7%	3,2%	2,6%
East Marmara	N.o.P	126	15	8	149
	% Reg.	84,6%	10,1%	5,4%	100,0%
	% Q77.	4,9%	5,0%	2,3%	4,6%
Aegean	N.o.P	233	19	30	282
	% Reg.	82,6%	6,7%	10,6%	100,0%
	% Q77.	9,1%	6,3%	8,8%	8,8%
Southeast Anatolia	N.o.P	266	33	43	342
	% Reg.	77,8%	9,6%	12,6%	100,0%
	% Q77.	10,4%	11,0%	12,6%	10,7%
Istanbul	N.o.P	261	14	19	294
	% Reg.	88,8%	4,8%	6,5%	100,0%
	% Q77.	10,2%	4,7%	5,6%	9,2%
Northeast Anatolia	N.o.P	185	41	43	269
	% Reg.	68,8%	15,2%	16,0%	100,0%
	% Q77.	7,2%	13,6%	12,6%	8,4%
Central Anatolia	N.o.P	144	22	27	193
	% Reg.	74,6%	11,4%	14,0%	100,0%
	% Q77.	5,6%	7,3%	7,9%	6,0%
Middle East Anatolia	N.o.P	238	34	26	298
	% Reg.	79,9%	11,4%	8,7%	100,0%
	% Q77.	9,3%	11,3%	7,6%	9,3%
Total	N.o.P	2569	301	341	3211
	% Reg.	80,0%	9,4%	10,6%	100,0%
	% Q77.	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Gender equality was endorsed by an aggregate total of 80% of the participants. By regions, Istanbul has the highest proportion of respondents who stated that women and men were equal, with 88.8% and Northeast Anatolia has the lowest proportion with 68.8%. The Northeast Anatolia has also the highest proportion of respondents who stated that men were superior to women (15.2%). What is interesting is that the same region also has the highest proportion of respondents who stated that women were superior to men (16%).

Then, we explored if how they saw the future of Turkey varied by regions. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 257. How do you see the future of Turkey by regions

Region	Q78. How do you see the future of Turkey?							
		I see Turkey's future as very bright; I am hopeful about its future	I don't see Turkey's future as very bright; I am not hopeful about its future	I don't see Turkey's future as very bright, but I am hopeful about its future	Turkey's situation is always the same, I don't think it will change	I do not know; I have no idea	Other	Total
Mediterranean	N.o.P	23	157	134	99	17	6	436
	% Reg.	5.3%	36.0%	30.7%	22.7%	3.9%	1.4%	100.0%
	% Q78.	7.1%	13.8%	15.0%	15.7%	8.9%	9.8%	13.5%
West Anatolia	N.o.P	85	132	141	87	45	6	496
	% Reg.	17.1%	26.6%	28.4%	17.5%	9.1%	1.2%	100.0%
	% Q78.	26.1%	11.6%	15.8%	13.8%	23.6%	9.8%	15.3%
West Black Sea	N.o.P	46	137	80	50	12	4	329
	% Reg.	14.0%	41.6%	24.3%	15.2%	3.6%	1.2%	100.0%
	% Q78.	14.1%	12.0%	9.0%	7.9%	6.3%	6.6%	10.2%
West Marmara	N.o.P	10	16	25	8	0	1	60
	% Reg.	16.7%	26.7%	41.7%	13.3%	0.0%	1.7%	100.0%
	% Q78.	3.1%	1.4%	2.8%	1.3%	0.0%	1.6%	1.9%
East Black Sea	N.o.P	9	32	24	12	5	2	84
	% Reg.	10.7%	38.1%	28.6%	14.3%	6.0%	2.4%	100.0%
	% Q78.	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%	1.9%	2.6%	3.3%	2.6%
East Marmara	N.o.P	11	49	35	44	5	6	150
	% Reg.	7.3%	32.7%	23.3%	29.3%	3.3%	4.0%	100.0%
	% Q78.	3.4%	4.3%	3.9%	7.0%	2.6%	9.8%	4.6%
Aegean	N.o.P	14	91	76	76	20	7	284
	% Reg.	4.9%	32.0%	26.8%	26.8%	7.0%	2.5%	100.0%
	% Q78.	4.3%	8.0%	8.5%	12.1%	10.5%	11.5%	8.8%
Southeast Anatolia	N.o.P	26	135	84	69	18	11	343
	% Reg.	7.6%	39.4%	24.5%	20.1%	5.2%	3.2%	100.0%
	% Q78.	8.0%	11.9%	9.4%	11.0%	9.4%	18.0%	10.6%

Region	Q78. How do you see the future of Turkey?							
		I see Turkey's future as very bright; I am hopeful about its future	I don't see Turkey's future as very bright; I am not hopeful about its future	I don't see Turkey's future as very bright, but I am hopeful about its future	Turkey's situation is always the same, I don't think it will change	I do not know; I have no idea	Other	Total
Istanbul	N.o.P	16	97	108	52	11	11	295
	% Reg.	5.4%	32.9%	36.6%	17.6%	3.7%	3.7%	100.0%
	% Q78.	4.9%	8.5%	12.1%	8.3%	5.8%	18.0%	9.1%
Northeast Anatolia	N.o.P	41	95	74	37	19	5	271
	% Reg.	15.1%	35.1%	27.3%	13.7%	7.0%	1.8%	100.0%
	% Q78.	12.6%	8.3%	8.3%	5.9%	9.9%	8.2%	8.4%
Central Anatolia	N.o.P	24	65	47	38	19	0	193
	% Reg.	12.4%	33.7%	24.4%	19.7%	9.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q78.	7.4%	5.7%	5.3%	6.0%	9.9%	0.0%	6.0%
Middle East Anatolia	N.o.P	21	133	65	57	20	2	298
	% Reg.	7.0%	44.6%	21.8%	19.1%	6.7%	0.7%	100.0%
	% Q78.	6.4%	11.7%	7.3%	9.1%	10.5%	3.3%	9.2%
Total	N.o.P	326	1139	893	629	191	61	3239
	% Reg.	10.1%	35.2%	27.6%	19.4%	5.9%	1.9%	100.0%
	% Q78.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding variations by regions between responses to the question “how do you see the future of Turkey?”, we can mention a general pessimism. In other words, the proportion of respondents who did not find Turkey's current situation (May – September 2021) well was 62.8% in aggregate. However, while 35.2% of the respondents feel hopeless, 27.6% of them stated that they were hopeful about the future although the current situation was bad. The region with the highest number of respondents who were not hopeful is Middle East Anatolia with a proportion of 44.6%. The region with the highest number of respondents who found the current situation unfavorable but was still hopeful about Turkey's future is Western Marmara with 41.7%. The region with the highest number of respondents who saw the future of Turkey as bright and were hopeful about its future is West Anatolia with 17.1%.

Then, we explored if there were any variations regarding who was most responsible for the contemporary problems in Turkey with respect to the regions. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 258. Who do you think is most responsible for the current problems in Turkey by regions

Region	Q84. Who do you think is most responsible for the current problems in Turkey?								Total
	Turkey currently experiences no problem	The President is responsible	The opposition parties are responsible	The ruling party - the opposition parties, all politicians are responsible	Our internal enemies are responsible	Our external enemies are responsible	Other		
Mediterranean	N.o.P	3	170	13	187	21	13	30	437
	% Reg.	0.7%	38.9%	3.0%	42.8%	4.8%	3.0%	6.9%	100.0%
	% Q84.	7.5%	15.3%	7.1%	15.0%	7.7%	8.1%	15.4%	13.6%
West Anatolia	N.o.P	7	107	38	186	72	41	42	493
	% Reg.	1.4%	21.7%	7.7%	37.7%	14.6%	8.3%	8.5%	100.0%
	% Q84.	17.5%	9.6%	20.9%	14.9%	26.5%	25.6%	21.5%	15.4%
West Black Sea	N.o.P	5	105	23	119	29	22	23	326
	% Reg.	1.5%	32.2%	7.1%	36.5%	8.9%	6.7%	7.1%	100.0%
	% Q84.	12.5%	9.5%	12.6%	9.5%	10.7%	13.8%	11.8%	10.2%
West Marmara	N.o.P	1	24	5	23	5	1	1	60
	% Reg.	1.7%	40.0%	8.3%	38.3%	8.3%	1.7%	1.7%	100.0%
	% Q84.	2.5%	2.2%	2.7%	1.8%	1.8%	0.6%	0.5%	1.9%
East Black Sea	N.o.P	2	30	2	32	6	6	2	80
	% Reg.	2.5%	37.5%	2.5%	40.0%	7.5%	7.5%	2.5%	100.0%
	% Q84.	5.0%	2.7%	1.1%	2.6%	2.2%	3.8%	1.0%	2.5%
East Marmara	N.o.P	1	54	9	59	7	8	7	145
	% Reg.	0.7%	37.2%	6.2%	40.7%	4.8%	5.5%	4.8%	100.0%
	% Q84.	2.5%	4.9%	4.9%	4.7%	2.6%	5.0%	3.6%	4.5%
Aegean	N.o.P	2	137	16	90	14	10	13	282
	% Reg.	0.7%	48.6%	5.7%	31.9%	5.0%	3.5%	4.6%	100.0%
	% Q84.	5.0%	12.4%	8.8%	7.2%	5.1%	6.2%	6.7%	8.8%
Southeast Anatolia	N.o.P	9	129	16	119	28	13	22	336
	% Reg.	2.7%	38.4%	4.8%	35.4%	8.3%	3.9%	6.5%	100.0%
	% Q84.	22.5%	11.6%	8.8%	9.5%	10.3%	8.1%	11.3%	10.5%

Region		Q84. Who do you think is most responsible for the current problems in Turkey?							
		Turkey currently experiences no problem	The President is responsible	The opposition parties are responsible	The ruling party - the opposition parties, all politicians are responsible	Our internal enemies are responsible	Our external enemies are responsible	Other	Total
Istanbul	N.o.P	0	117	13	126	10	6	22	294
	% Reg.	0.0%	39.8%	4.4%	42.9%	3.4%	2.0%	7.5%	100.0%
	% Q84.	0.0%	10.6%	7.1%	10.1%	3.7%	3.8%	11.3%	9.2%
Northeast Anatolia	N.o.P	5	71	20	105	30	20	13	264
	% Reg.	1.9%	26.9%	7.6%	39.8%	11.4%	7.6%	4.9%	100.0%
	% Q84.	12.5%	6.4%	11.0%	8.4%	11.0%	12.5%	6.7%	8.2%
Central Anatolia	N.o.P	3	56	12	79	25	9	9	193
	% Reg.	1.6%	29.0%	6.2%	40.9%	13.0%	4.7%	4.7%	100.0%
	% Q84.	7.5%	5.0%	6.6%	6.3%	9.2%	5.6%	4.6%	6.0%
Middle East Anatolia	N.o.P	2	109	15	124	25	11	11	297
	% Reg.	0.7%	36.7%	5.1%	41.8%	8.4%	3.7%	3.7%	100.0%
	% Q84.	5.0%	9.8%	8.2%	9.9%	9.2%	6.9%	5.6%	9.3%
Total	N.o.P	40	1109	182	1249	272	160	195	3207
	% Reg.	1.2%	34.6%	5.7%	38.9%	8.5%	5.0%	6.1%	100.0%
	% Q84.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding regional variations between the responses to the question, "who is most responsible for the contemporary problems Turkey?", "the ruling party and opposition" were commonly found to be jointly responsible for the problems in aggregate (38.9%). This is followed by the President who was stated to be responsible for the problems (34.6%). The region that holds the President most responsible is Aegean with 48.6%, and the region that holds the President least responsible is West Anatolia with 21.7%. The regions that hold the ruling party and the opposition jointly responsible for the problems are Istanbul with a proportion of 42.9% and Mediterranean with a proportion of 42.8%. The region with the least number of respondents that hold the ruling party and the opposition jointly responsible for the problems is Aegean (31.9%).

Following on from this, we explored if there were any variations regarding how the respondents defined themselves ideologically with respect to the regions. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 259. How do you define yourself ideologically by regions

Region	Q87. How do you define yourself ideologically?												
		Idealist - Nationalist	Revolutionist - Socialist	Central Right - Liberal	Central Left - Social Democrat	Islamist	Turkist	Atatürkist-Kemalist	Kurdist	I have no ideology (Apolitical)	Prefer not to answer	Other	Total
Mediterranean	N.o.P	34	38	17	19	11	19	128	2	105	48	16	437
	% Reg.	7.8%	8.7%	3.9%	4.3%	2.5%	4.3%	29.3%	0.5%	24.0%	11.0%	3.7%	100.0%
	% Q87.	9.7%	17.2%	23.0%	13.6%	4.8%	6.5%	19.3%	2.2%	17.2%	10.6%	14.3%	13.5%
West Anatolia	N.o.P	59	25	13	9	60	53	72	4	101	82	18	496
	% Reg.	11.9%	5.0%	2.6%	1.8%	12.1%	10.7%	14.5%	0.8%	20.4%	16.5%	3.6%	100.0%
	% Q87.	16.8%	11.3%	17.6%	6.4%	26.2%	18.1%	10.9%	4.4%	16.6%	18.1%	16.1%	15.3%
West Black Sea	N.o.P	43	17	10	14	24	48	84	1	34	38	17	330
	% Reg.	13.0%	5.2%	3.0%	4.2%	7.3%	14.5%	25.5%	0.3%	10.3%	11.5%	5.2%	100.0%
	% Q87.	12.2%	7.7%	13.5%	10.0%	10.5%	16.4%	12.7%	1.1%	5.6%	8.4%	15.2%	10.2%
West Marmara	N.o.P	0	1	2	9	6	3	22	1	7	6	3	60
	% Reg.	0.0%	1.7%	3.3%	15.0%	10.0%	5.0%	36.7%	1.7%	11.7%	10.0%	5.0%	100.0%
	% Q87.	0.0%	0.5%	2.7%	6.4%	2.6%	1.0%	3.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%	2.7%	1.9%
East Black Sea	N.o.P	20	8	1	2	0	9	26	0	7	8	1	82
	% Reg.	24.4%	9.8%	1.2%	2.4%	0.0%	11.0%	31.7%	0.0%	8.5%	9.8%	1.2%	100.0%
	% Q87.	5.7%	3.6%	1.4%	1.4%	0.0%	3.1%	3.9%	0.0%	1.1%	1.8%	0.9%	2.5%
East Marmara	N.o.P	18	5	6	6	13	13	44	0	23	17	3	148
	% Reg.	12.2%	3.4%	4.1%	4.1%	8.8%	8.8%	29.7%	0.0%	15.5%	11.5%	2.0%	100.0%
	% Q87.	5.1%	2.3%	8.1%	4.3%	5.7%	4.4%	6.6%	0.0%	3.8%	3.8%	2.7%	4.6%
Aegean	N.o.P	36	10	9	24	5	16	63	8	57	51	6	285
	% Reg.	12.6%	3.5%	3.2%	8.4%	1.8%	5.6%	22.1%	2.8%	20.0%	17.9%	2.1%	100.0%
	% Q87.	10.2%	4.5%	12.2%	17.1%	2.2%	5.5%	9.5%	8.8%	9.4%	11.3%	5.4%	8.8%
Southeast Anatolia	N.o.P	27	39	6	9	17	24	55	28	64	58	16	343
	% Reg.	7.9%	11.4%	1.7%	2.6%	5.0%	7.0%	16.0%	8.2%	18.7%	16.9%	4.7%	100.0%
	% Q87.	7.7%	17.6%	8.1%	6.4%	7.4%	8.2%	8.3%	30.8%	10.5%	12.8%	14.3%	10.6%

Region		Q87. How do you define yourself ideologically?											
		Idealist - Nationalist	Revolutionist - Socialist	Central Right - Liberal	Central Left - Social Democrat	Islamist	Turkist	Atatürkist-Kemalist	Kurdist	I have no ideology (Apolitical)	Prefer not to answer	Other	Total
Istanbul	N.o.P	16	24	2	17	10	32	86	2	60	31	14	294
	% Reg.	5.4%	8.2%	0.7%	5.8%	3.4%	10.9%	29.3%	0.7%	20.4%	10.5%	4.8%	100.0%
	% Q87.	4.5%	10.9%	2.7%	12.1%	4.4%	10.9%	13.0%	2.2%	9.9%	6.8%	12.5%	9.1%
Northeast Anatolia	N.o.P	70	6	6	6	22	45	26	9	29	45	6	270
	% Reg.	25.9%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	8.1%	16.7%	9.6%	3.3%	10.7%	16.7%	2.2%	100.0%
	% Q87.	19.9%	2.7%	8.1%	4.3%	9.6%	15.4%	3.9%	9.9%	4.8%	9.9%	5.4%	8.3%
Central Anatolia	N.o.P	19	11	2	14	18	21	38	0	39	27	4	193
	% Reg.	9.8%	5.7%	1.0%	7.3%	9.3%	10.9%	19.7%	0.0%	20.2%	14.0%	2.1%	100.0%
	% Q87.	5.4%	5.0%	2.7%	10.0%	7.9%	7.2%	5.7%	0.0%	6.4%	6.0%	3.6%	6.0%
Middle East Anatolia	N.o.P	10	37	0	11	43	10	18	36	83	42	8	298
	% Reg.	3.4%	12.4%	0.0%	3.7%	14.4%	3.4%	6.0%	12.1%	27.9%	14.1%	2.7%	100.0%
	% Q87.	2.8%	16.7%	0.0%	7.9%	18.8%	3.4%	2.7%	39.6%	13.6%	9.3%	7.1%	9.2%
Total	N.o.P	352	221	74	140	229	293	662	91	609	453	112	3236
	%Reg	10.9%	6.8%	2.3%	4.3%	7.1%	9.1%	20.5%	2.8%	18.8%	14.0%	3.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding regional variations between the responses to the question, “how do you define yourself ideologically?”, the identity expressed in first place was “Atatürkist-Kemalist” (20.5%). The region that expressed this identity the most is West Marmara (36.7%), and the region that expressed it the least is Middle East Anatolia with 6%. There was a significant proportion of respondents who stated, “I have no ideology (Apolitical).” The highest proportion in this group was found to be again in Middle East Anatolia with 27.9%. The lowest proportion was observed in East Black Sea with 8.5%.

The proportion of respondents who preferred not to answer to this question was 14% in aggregate. The highest proportion of respondents who defined themselves as “Idealist – Nationalist” was found to be from Northeast Anatolia with 25.9%. The highest proportion of respondents who defined themselves as “Revolutionist – Socialist” was found to be from Middle East Anatolia with 12.4%. Other ideological identities declared by the respondents were relatively lower.

We then explored if there were any variations by regions between the distributions of votes in the last election. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

Table 260. Distribution of votes in the last election by regions

Region	Q90. Which party did you vote for in the last election?									
	AK PARTY	CHP	MHP	IYI PARTY	HDP	SAADET PARTY	Prefer not to answer	Other	Total	
Mediterranean	N.o.P	41	117	18	8	16	1	67	5	273
	% Reg.	15.0%	42.9%	6.6%	2.9%	5.9%	0.4%	24.5%	1.8%	100.0%
	% Q90.	10.2%	20.8%	10.7%	8.6%	11.3%	5.9%	12.1%	9.3%	13.7%
West Anatolia	N.o.P	90	39	25	16	6	6	108	12	302
	% Reg.	29.8%	12.9%	8.3%	5.3%	2.0%	2.0%	35.8%	4.0%	100.0%
	% Q90.	22.5%	6.9%	14.8%	17.2%	4.3%	35.3%	19.5%	22.2%	15.2%
West Black Sea	N.o.P	53	67	23	15	2	1	88	5	254
	% Reg.	20.9%	26.4%	9.1%	5.9%	0.8%	0.4%	34.6%	2.0%	100.0%
	% Q90.	13.2%	11.9%	13.6%	16.1%	1.4%	5.9%	15.9%	9.3%	12.8%
West Marmara	N.o.P	15	32	0	0	4	2	3	0	56
	% Reg.	26.8%	57.1%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	3.6%	5.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q90.	3.8%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	11.8%	0.5%	0.0%	2.8%
East Black Sea	N.o.P	11	21	4	6	0	0	13	3	58
	% Reg.	19.0%	36.2%	6.9%	10.3%	0.0%	0.0%	22.4%	5.2%	100.0%
	% Q90.	2.8%	3.7%	2.4%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	5.6%	2.9%
East Marmara	N.o.P	10	21	7	4	2	1	20	0	65
	% Reg.	15.4%	32.3%	10.8%	6.2%	3.1%	1.5%	30.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q90.	2.5%	3.7%	4.1%	4.3%	1.4%	5.9%	3.6%	0.0%	3.3%
Aegean	N.o.P	19	51	16	13	9	1	32	3	144
	% Reg.	13.2%	35.4%	11.1%	9.0%	6.2%	0.7%	22.2%	2.1%	100.0%
	% Q90.	4.8%	9.1%	9.5%	14.0%	6.4%	5.9%	5.8%	5.6%	7.2%
Southeast Anatolia	N.o.P	25	38	15	6	36	1	71	8	200
	% Reg.	12.5%	19.0%	7.5%	3.0%	18.0%	0.5%	35.5%	4.0%	100.0%
	% Q90.	6.2%	6.8%	8.9%	6.5%	25.5%	5.9%	12.8%	14.8%	10.1%
Istanbul	N.o.P	14	91	3	7	7	0	31	5	158
	% Reg.	8.9%	57.6%	1.9%	4.4%	4.4%	0.0%	19.6%	3.2%	100.0%
	% Q90.	3.5%	16.2%	1.8%	7.5%	5.0%	0.0%	5.6%	9.3%	7.9%

Region		Q90. Which party did you vote for in the last election?								
		AK PARTY	CHP	MHP	İYİ PARTY	HDP	SAADET PARTY	Prefer not to answer	Other	Total
Northeast Anatolia	N.o.P	51	25	35	5	3	2	40	5	166
	% Reg.	30.7%	15.1%	21.1%	3.0%	1.8%	1.2%	24.1%	3.0%	100.0%
	% Q90.	12.8%	4.4%	20.7%	5.4%	2.1%	11.8%	7.2%	9.3%	8.3%
Central Anatolia	N.o.P	25	36	14	11	0	0	37	3	126
	% Reg.	19.8%	28.6%	11.1%	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	29.4%	2.4%	100.0%
	% Q90.	6.2%	6.4%	8.3%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	5.6%	6.3%
Middle East Anatolia	N.o.P	46	24	9	2	56	2	44	5	188
	% Reg.	24.5%	12.8%	4.8%	1.1%	29.8%	1.1%	23.4%	2.7%	100.0%
	% Q90.	11.5%	4.3%	5.3%	2.2%	39.7%	11.8%	7.9%	9.3%	9.4%
Total	N.o.P	400	562	169	93	141	17	554	54	1990
	% Reg.	20.1%	28.2%	8.5%	4.7%	7.1%	0.9%	27.8%	2.7%	100.0%
	% Q90.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding variations by regions between the parties voted for in the last election, the parties that scored the highest number of votes are the CHP with 28.2% and the AKP with 20.1%. The CHP attained the most support from Istanbul with 57.6%, and the least support from West Anatolia with 12.9% and Middle East Anatolia with 12.8%. The AKP was voted the most in Northeast Anatolia with 30.7% and least voted in Istanbul with 8.9%. However, 27.8% of the respondents preferred not to answer this question. The region with the highest proportion of respondents that preferred not to answer was found to be West Anatolia with 35.8%.

Then, we explored if there were any variations by regions between the distribution of votes if there were a hypothetical election tomorrow. The data derived is presented in the following table along with a percentage breakdown.

The party likely to attain the most votes if there were an election tomorrow was the CHP with 23.9%. The region that would vote for the CHP the most is West Marmara with 41.7% and the least is Northeast Anatolia with 12.7%. The AKP was chosen as the second most popular overall with 10% in aggregate, and by regions, as the most popular with 16.4% in Northeast Anatolia. Other political parties were supported by relatively lower proportions. By regions, the region with the highest proportion of respondents that stated that they would not vote was Central Anatolia with 17.1%, the region with the highest proportion of respondents that stated that they were undecided was West Anatolia with 23%, and the region with the highest proportion of respondents that preferred not to answer was West Black Sea with 22.6%.

Table 261. Distribution of votes in a hypothetical election by regions

Region	Q91. Which party would you vote for if there were an election tomorrow?													
	AK PARTY	CHP	MHP	İYİ PARTY	HDP	DEVA PARTY	GELECEK PARTY	ŞAADET PARTY	I will not vote	Can't decide	Prefer not to answer	Other	Total	
Mediterranean	N.o.P	25	141	10	16	11	3	2	3	64	90	52	20	437
	% Reg.	5.7%	32.3%	2.3%	3.7%	2.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	14.6%	20.6%	11.9%	4.6%	100.0%
	% Q91.	7.7%	18.2%	7.1%	10.2%	7.2%	7.0%	13.3%	15.0%	15.9%	16.5%	10.5%	12.2%	13.5%
West Anatolia	N.o.P	72	74	20	17	3	6	3	3	64	114	96	24	496
	% Reg.	14.5%	14.9%	4.0%	3.4%	0.6%	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%	12.9%	23.0%	19.4%	4.8%	100.0%
	% Q91.	22.2%	9.6%	14.2%	10.8%	2.0%	14.0%	20.0%	15.0%	15.9%	20.9%	19.4%	14.6%	15.3%
West Black Sea	N.o.P	48	67	18	18	1	5	1	1	25	51	74	19	328
	% Reg.	14.6%	20.4%	5.5%	5.5%	0.3%	1.5%	0.3%	0.3%	7.6%	15.5%	22.6%	5.8%	100.0%
	% Q91.	14.8%	8.7%	12.8%	11.5%	0.7%	11.6%	6.7%	5.0%	6.2%	9.4%	14.9%	11.6%	10.1%
West Marmara	N.o.P	8	25	0	3	2	0	0	2	4	11	0	5	60
	% Reg.	13.3%	41.7%	0.0%	5.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	6.7%	18.3%	0.0%	8.3%	100.0%
	% Q91.	2.5%	3.2%	0.0%	1.9%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	1.0%	2.0%	0.0%	3.0%	1.9%
East Black Sea	N.o.P	13	19	3	10	0	0	1	0	13	9	12	4	84
	% Reg.	15.5%	22.6%	3.6%	11.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	15.5%	10.7%	14.3%	4.8%	100.0%
	% Q91.	4.0%	2.5%	2.1%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	3.2%	1.7%	2.4%	2.4%	2.6%
East Marmara	N.o.P	12	43	7	5	2	4	0	1	16	24	24	11	149
	% Reg.	8.1%	28.9%	4.7%	3.4%	1.3%	2.7%	0.0%	0.7%	10.7%	16.1%	16.1%	7.4%	100.0%
	% Q91.	3.7%	5.6%	5.0%	3.2%	1.3%	9.3%	0.0%	5.0%	4.0%	4.4%	4.8%	6.7%	4.6%
Aegean	N.o.P	23	102	12	26	10	4	0	1	24	34	43	6	285
	% Reg.	8.1%	35.8%	4.2%	9.1%	3.5%	1.4%	0.0%	0.4%	8.4%	11.9%	15.1%	2.1%	100.0%
	% Q91.	7.1%	13.2%	8.5%	16.6%	6.6%	9.3%	0.0%	5.0%	6.0%	6.2%	8.7%	3.7%	8.8%
Southeast Anatolia	N.o.P	16	72	13	13	45	6	2	2	46	45	66	16	342
	% Reg.	4.7%	21.1%	3.8%	3.8%	13.2%	1.8%	0.6%	0.6%	13.5%	13.2%	19.3%	4.7%	100.0%
	% Q91.	4.9%	9.3%	9.2%	8.3%	29.6%	14.0%	13.3%	10.0%	11.4%	8.3%	13.3%	9.8%	10.6%
Istanbul	N.o.P	13	122	9	12	9	5	0	0	43	48	19	15	295
	% Reg.	4.4%	41.4%	3.1%	4.1%	3.1%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	14.6%	16.3%	6.4%	5.1%	100.0%
	% Q91.	4.0%	15.8%	6.4%	7.6%	5.9%	11.6%	0.0%	0.0%	10.7%	8.8%	3.8%	9.1%	9.1%
Northeast Anatolia	N.o.P	44	34	34	20	7	6	1	3	25	26	50	18	268
	% Reg.	16.4%	12.7%	12.7%	7.5%	2.6%	2.2%	0.4%	1.1%	9.3%	9.7%	18.7%	6.7%	100.0%
	% Q91.	13.5%	4.4%	24.1%	12.7%	4.6%	14.0%	6.7%	15.0%	6.2%	4.8%	10.1%	11.0%	8.3%

Region		Q91. Which party would you vote for if there were an election tomorrow?												
		AK PARTY	CHP	MHP	İYİ PARTY	HDP	DEVA PARTY	GELECEK PARTY	SAADET PARTY	I will not vote	Can't decide	Prefer not to answer	Other	Total
Central Anatolia	N.o.P	22	33	7	14	0	3	0	1	33	41	26	13	193
	% Reg.	11.4%	17.1%	3.6%	7.3%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.5%	17.1%	21.2%	13.5%	6.7%	100.0%
	% Q91.	6.8%	4.3%	5.0%	8.9%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	5.0%	8.2%	7.5%	5.2%	7.9%	6.0%
Middle East Anatolia	N.o.P	29	42	8	3	62	1	5	3	46	52	34	13	298
	% Reg.	9.7%	14.1%	2.7%	1.0%	20.8%	0.3%	1.7%	1.0%	15.4%	17.4%	11.4%	4.4%	100.0%
		8.9%	5.4%	5.7%	1.9%	40.8%	2.3%	33.3%	15.0%	11.4%	9.5%	6.9%	7.9%	9.2%
Total	N.o.P	325	774	141	157	152	43	15	20	403	545	496	164	3235
	% Reg.	10.0%	23.9%	4.4%	4.9%	4.7%	1.3%	0.5%	0.6%	12.5%	16.8%	15.3%	5.1%	100.0%
	% Q91.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 262. Which politician do you like-admire the most by region

Region	Q92. Which politician do you like-admire the most?														
	Recep Tayyip Erdoğan	Kemal Kılıçdaroğlu	Meral Akşener	Devlet Bahçeli	Selahattin Demirtaş	Temel Karamollaoğlu	Ali Babacan	Ahmet Davutoğlu	Doğu Perinçek	Muharrem İnce	Other	Mansur Yavaş	Ekrem İmamoğlu	Total	
Mediterranean	N.o.P	44	24	46	13	23	2	9	1	0	50	110	83	26	431
	% Reg.	10.2%	5.6%	10.7%	3.0%	5.3%	0.5%	2.1%	0.2%	0.0%	11.6%	25.5%	19.3%	6.0%	100.0%
	% Q92.	8.1%	11.8%	16.4%	8.8%	8.9%	8.0%	9.4%	2.7%	0.0%	21.0%	16.9%	15.7%	25.5%	13.8%
West Anatolia	N.o.P	124	27	32	29	11	3	14	14	4	31	127	64	3	483
	% Reg.	25.7%	5.6%	6.6%	6.0%	2.3%	0.6%	2.9%	2.9%	0.8%	6.4%	26.3%	13.3%	0.6%	100.0%
	% Q92.	22.8%	13.2%	11.4%	19.7%	4.3%	12.0%	14.6%	37.8%	28.6%	13.0%	19.5%	12.1%	2.9%	15.5%
West Black Sea	N.o.P	71	25	33	17	1	1	12	3	3	22	66	67	4	325
	% Reg.	21.8%	7.7%	10.2%	5.2%	0.3%	0.3%	3.7%	0.9%	0.9%	6.8%	20.3%	20.6%	1.2%	100.0%
	% Q92.	13.0%	12.3%	11.7%	11.6%	0.4%	4.0%	12.5%	8.1%	21.4%	9.2%	10.1%	12.7%	3.9%	10.4%
West Marmara	N.o.P	10	4	3	0	6	2	0	0	0	3	10	17	5	60
	% Reg.	16.7%	6.7%	5.0%	0.0%	10.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	16.7%	28.3%	8.3%	100.0%
	% Q92.	1.8%	2.0%	1.1%	0.0%	2.3%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	1.5%	3.2%	4.9%	1.9%
East Black Sea	N.o.P	15	7	14	3	1	1	4	0	0	9	11	8	0	73
	% Reg.	20.5%	9.6%	19.2%	4.1%	1.4%	1.4%	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.3%	15.1%	11.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q92.	2.8%	3.4%	5.0%	2.0%	0.4%	4.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	1.7%	1.5%	0.0%	2.3%
East Marmara	N.o.P	22	7	13	6	2	2	6	1	1	19	26	33	0	138
	% Reg.	15.9%	5.1%	9.4%	4.3%	1.4%	1.4%	4.3%	0.7%	0.7%	13.8%	18.8%	23.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	% Q92.	4.0%	3.4%	4.6%	4.1%	0.8%	8.0%	6.2%	2.7%	7.1%	8.0%	4.0%	6.3%	0.0%	4.4%
Aegean	N.o.P	23	34	35	10	12	3	5	1	4	36	48	54	9	274
	% Reg.	8.4%	12.4%	12.8%	3.6%	4.4%	1.1%	1.8%	0.4%	1.5%	13.1%	17.5%	19.7%	3.3%	100.0%
	% Q92.	4.2%	16.7%	12.5%	6.8%	4.7%	12.0%	5.2%	2.7%	28.6%	15.1%	7.4%	10.2%	8.8%	8.8%
Southeast Anatolia	N.o.P	39	21	24	10	71	1	12	4	1	17	54	52	13	319
	% Reg.	12.2%	6.6%	7.5%	3.1%	22.3%	0.3%	3.8%	1.3%	0.3%	5.3%	16.9%	16.3%	4.1%	100.0%
	% Q92.	7.2%	10.3%	8.5%	6.8%	27.6%	4.0%	12.5%	10.8%	7.1%	7.1%	8.3%	9.9%	12.7%	10.2%
Istanbul	N.o.P	21	15	22	15	11	2	9	1	0	17	63	78	25	279
	% Reg.	7.5%	5.4%	7.9%	5.4%	3.9%	0.7%	3.2%	0.4%	0.0%	6.1%	22.6%	28.0%	9.0%	100.0%
	% Q92.	3.9%	7.4%	7.8%	10.2%	4.3%	8.0%	9.4%	2.7%	0.0%	7.1%	9.7%	14.8%	24.5%	8.9%
Northeast Anatolia	N.o.P	80	12	28	30	12	2	10	1	1	12	52	23	2	265
	% Reg.	30.2%	4.5%	10.6%	11.3%	4.5%	0.8%	3.8%	0.4%	0.4%	4.5%	19.6%	8.7%	0.8%	100.0%
	% Q92.	14.7%	5.9%	10.0%	20.4%	4.7%	8.0%	10.4%	2.7%	7.1%	5.0%	8.0%	4.4%	2.0%	8.5%

Region		Q92. Which politician do you like-admire the most?													
		Recep Tayyip Erdoğan	Kemal Kılıçdaroğlu	Meral Akşener	Devlet Bahçeli	Selahattin Demirtaş	Temel Karamollaoglu	Ali Babacan	Ahmet Davutoğlu	Doğu Perinçek	Muharrem İnce	Other	Mansur Yavaş	Ekrem İmamoğlu	Total
Central Anatolia	N.o.P	40	6	20	7	3	0	7	2	0	13	39	37	6	180
	% Reg.	22.2%	3.3%	11.1%	3.9%	1.7%	0.0%	3.9%	1.1%	0.0%	7.2%	21.7%	20.6%	3.3%	100.0%
	% Q92.	7.3%	2.9%	7.1%	4.8%	1.2%	0.0%	7.3%	5.4%	0.0%	5.5%	6.0%	7.0%	5.9%	5.8%
Middle East Anatolia	N.o.P	56	22	11	7	104	6	8	9	0	9	46	11	9	298
	% Reg.	18.8%	7.4%	3.7%	2.3%	34.9%	2.0%	2.7%	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	15.4%	3.7%	3.0%	100.0%
	% Q92.	10.3%	10.8%	3.9%	4.8%	40.5%	24.0%	8.3%	24.3%	0.0%	3.8%	7.1%	2.1%	8.8%	9.5%
Total	N.o.P	545	204	281	147	257	25	96	37	14	238	652	527	102	3125
	% Reg.	17.4%	6.5%	9.0%	4.7%	8.2%	0.8%	3.1%	1.2%	0.4%	7.6%	20.9%	16.9%	3.3%	100.0%
	% Q92.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

When we explored if there were any variations by regions between the views on the most liked – admired politician, two names came to the forefront: Recep Tayyip Erdoğan and Mansur Yavaş. Erdoğan is liked and admired the most in Northeast Anatolia with 30.2% and Yavaş is liked and admired the most in West Marmara with 28.3%. However, we must note that only the names of the political party leaders were included in the questionnaire administered in the field and that the list did not include the name of Mansur Yavaş.

Conclusion

This research is based on primary data collected using surveys undertaken in 28 provinces across Turkey as broken down into regions according to NUTS1. Field observation notes were also used from time to time in both the analysis and evaluation. The research findings are presented above in tabular form under the sub-headings based on topics. Although the summary findings are provided in the “executive summary report,” we believe that the study has acquired some important findings about the Turkish youth. The results are outlined below according to the findings:

We found that the Turkish youth are, above all, far from uninformed about what is happening in the world, are not only seeking pleasure, and are certainly not carefree unlike some allege, and on the contrary, have an opinion about almost everything from education to politics, from unemployment to immigration.

The educational level of the Turkish youth is far higher than their elders. More than half of them have a high school and equivalent degree. Compared to adults again, there is an increased number of those who speak a language besides Turkish. English is the most widely spoken foreign language.

The Turkish youth believe that they are not paid enough attention and care, given sufficient opportunities to improve themselves and contribute more to the country, and in a sense, are simply left to their own devices.

The Turkish youth stated that they were absolutely dissatisfied with the current education system and that the frequent changes to the educational and examination systems caused them nothing but despair and pessimism.

A significant majority of the Turkish youth do not have a regular income and mostly get financial help from their parents.

The Turkish youth are positive towards relationships outside of marriage and find them perfectly normal. Compared to adults, we can say, they have a more open-minded and understanding approach.

Most of the Turkish youth (80%) believe that men and women are equal and 10.6% believe that women are superior to men. Only 9.4% believe that men are superior to women.

Although the Turkish youth are mainly positive toward religion as a concept, they are not very active in practicing religion. However, the number of those who stated that they believed in Allah but in religions - Deist and who described themselves as an Atheist and Agnostic is simply way too high to be overlooked.

The Turkish youth feel that Turkey is less developed (48.5%) or moderately developed (45.1%) and that the income distribution is unequal and unbalanced (82.9%).

The youth believe that the unemployment is too high in Turkey (87.3%), and they

highlight that they feel that no new areas of jobs are created, and that there is favoritism/nepotism and preferable treatment in employment. They also stated that one of the reasons for unemployment was that immigrants from other countries were prepared to work for less.

The Turkish youth focused on the fact that Turkey experienced economic crisis, unemployment, and poor education quality problems the most. However, they also stated that preferable treatment, corruption, favoritism, lack of equal opportunities in employment, an excessive number of universities, thereby excessive number of unemployed university graduates were the most important problems faced in the country.

The Turkish youth think that employment practices are not qualifications based and favoritism and preferable treatment is commonplace. Especially, they also expressed that those with power and authority placed their relatives and acquaintances in jobs and that job placements were based on political preferences.

Almost all the Turkish youth actively use the social media tools and platforms. The hours of usage of social media tools-platforms are around 1-3 hours daily (42%). The proportion of those who spend 4-6 hours a day on social media tools-platforms is 34.6%. They use WhatsApp (87.6%), YouTube (76.1%), Instagram (73.7%) and Twitter (41.7%) the most. They use social media mostly to make new friends, play games and watch videos. There is but few

number of them found to use social media platforms-tools for research in their own field and for personal development.

The Turkish youth have quite a low level of interest in intellectual and artistic activities. In other words, they very rarely read a book other than textbooks, and although they have watched plays at some point in their lives, again very rarely go to the opera, ballet, or classical music performances.

The Turkish youth usually surf the Internet, read books, and play games on computer - mobile phone in their free time.

The Turkish youth do not exercise regularly. We believe the reason for this is too few numbers or a total lack of sports facilities that they can access for free or nearby.

Almost none of them is affiliated or work with non-governmental organizations.

The Turkish youth follow the current affairs of Turkey and around the world and use their mobile phones to do so the most.

The Turkish youth stated that given the chance, they would relocate and establish their future in western countries, ideally Europe and Scandinavian countries. The most preferred countries are Germany, Sweden, Norway, France, England, Denmark, Finland, U.S. and Canada. When we look at the main reasons why they want to live in those countries, the first reason is more employment opportunities, followed by more freedom, human rights and better living standards in those countries and not feeling safe in Turkey. However, a

substantial majority stated that, although they were not satisfied with the current government of Turkey, they still did not want to leave Turkey, wanted to live in Turkey and wanted to work to make Turkey a better and more livable place.

The Turkish youth stated that they were mostly dissatisfied with the Turkish government, and although a significant portion thereof did not find Turkey's future as bright and stated that they were not hopeful about the future, again an opposing substantial majority stated that they were hopeful about Turkey's future although they were not satisfied with the current government of Turkey. In short, the Turkish youth clearly expressed that they were not at all satisfied with Turkey's current government and politicians.

The Turkish youth stated that there were challenges in Turkey and that the politicians were responsible for these problems. They feel that all politicians including those in the government and opposition, followed by the President can be held responsible. A substantial number stated that the opposition parties were responsible for the problems experienced in Turkey. Although some of those who think this way favor the current government, when asked why they thought that the opposition was responsible, some stated that the opposition parties failed to create an alternative to the government, thus enabling the AKP to remain in power, and therefore, responsible for the problems experienced. We consider that this finding is very significant and suggests that at least some of the Turkish youth, unlike alleged,

are not indifferent and evaluate the events from the point of view of cause-and-effect relationships.

The Turkish youth are quite sensitive to environmental issues, human right issues and animal rights and feel that these issues receive insufficient attention in Turkey. Among the most commonly mentioned issues are violence against women and sexual abuse against children.

The Turkish youth that qualify to vote mostly show an interest in elections, but if an election were to be held tomorrow, the proportion of those who would be undecided and/or would not vote is relatively high. The main reason for this can be because the current political parties and their leaders do not live up to their expectations.

When we look at which political party leaders they like – admire, none of them readily stands out. However, at a very low rate, the most liked – admired politician is Recep Tayyip Erdoğan (16.8%). However, another interesting finding is that despite not formally being included in the survey, the politician the participants wrote in their open-ended question responses the most is Ankara Metropolitan Mayor Mansur Yavaş (16.3%). Another significant finding there is that “none” of the current political party leaders was selected as an option when quizzed about their most liked – admired political figure by 20.9% of respondents.

Today's Turkish youth have gradually distanced themselves from subscribing to political ideologies unlike the youth of

the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s did. Although the most expressed ideological identity is "Atatürkist – Kemalist" (20.5%), a significant group (18.8%) did not define themselves with any ideological identity, and declared, "I have no ideology" or "I am apolitical." This is considered a significant development. For, although opposition, polarization and marginalization are extremely common in Turkey, the youth are increasingly moving away from ideological categorizations, which, we can say, is a significant development in terms of social union and living.

The Turkish youth stated that they generally did not trust the political parties, justice system and courts, journalists and TV program producers, clerics, law enforcement, politicians, and President. In contrast, they most felt that they trusted scientists and the military – army.

The Turkish youth care about their relatives and neighbors less than previous generations, and relatives and neighbors appear to be relatively unimportant to them. They care about their friends more than their relatives and neighbors.

The most important goals of the Turkish youth are to be an ethical person, make a lot of money in order to be rich, and be of use to their families and country.

The Turkish youth are mostly dissatisfied with the lives they currently live. They stated that they experienced problem(s) with others, primarily their parents. They make their life decisions mostly either by themselves or together with their parents.

The Turkish youth care fondly for Atatürk, being a Turk, the Turkish Flag and the State of the Republic of Turkey, and their families. The youths in this study also aspired to getting an education, being ethical and are proud Muslims.

The Turkish youth do not trust the global powers, such as NATO, EU, U.S., Russia, China, England, France. They were found to trust Germany slightly more than the other countries covered in the survey. The reason why they trust Germany slightly more than the other countries might be that there are so many Turks living in Germany and therefore many of them have relatives there.

A significant proportion of the Turkish youth (42%) is in favor of Turkey's eventual full EU membership. However, 40.5% reported that they had no idea about this issue, and 14.2% said that they were not in favor of Turkey's full EU membership.

The Turkish youth were found to be sensitive about the issue of immigration. We can say that immigration is in a sense becoming a "social phobia" for the youth. In particular, we can highlight the growing anti-immigrant attitude in Turkey toward Syrian and Afghan immigrants, which has become a widely discussed topic in recent months. Therefore, the Turkish youth stated that they did not approve of Turkey's current Syrian policy. Furthermore, they stated that our own citizens should get more welfare assistance and the Syrians should be sent to their country once there was peace in Syria. Three quarters of the Turkish youth also think that the Syrians would not assimilate,

even if they stayed in Turkey. They suggested the large differences between Turkish and Arabic cultures as the main reason for this.

The Turkish youth stated that the main threats and challenges awaiting the world were economic crises, wars, immigration, pandemics and global warming.

In conclusion, the Turkish youth demand that they are trusted more, given a higher quality education, provided with more job opportunities, and given more care and attention by society in general.

General views derived from the field observation notes and post-survey conversations are outlined below:

1. The young people showed great interest in this research and frequently reacted by saying, “finally, someone has remembered us.” They felt that there should be more research like this. Some even called the project directors to inquire about the research and thank them for conducting the research exploring their problems and challenges.
2. The young people participating in this study generally felt that (i) they were not paid sufficient attention by society, (ii) no one did anything for them and no one cared about them, (iii) they were not given enough opportunities, or support,

(iv) their ideas and opinions were not respected, and (v) they were not taken seriously by society. They believe that this is alienating.

3. Some young people approached the research suspiciously and with hesitation.
4. Some young people said that the families did not care their children the way they should, and on the contrary, others spoiled their children by giving everything their children wanted and that these children would be unhappy in the future.
5. Again, some young people criticized that the adults and especially the parents did not and/or did not try to understand them enough, interfered with their life too much, which impacted their mental health.
6. The youth are generally very critical of the current political parties and their leaders and frequently said that they should work for the country's future instead of themselves.
7. Some young people said that there were many misunderstandings about the religion and religious values,

that religion and religious values were used by sects as a tool of exploitation, which put them off religion and the faith. Especially, they emphasized the importance of being ethical, honest, and conscientious and feel, "one does not need to be affiliated with a particular religion to possess these qualities."

8. A large majority of the young people said that the fact that new universities had been opened in every province had reduced the quality of university education and resulted in an alarming rate of graduate unemployment.

9. The young people were observed to hesitate a little in their responses to political questions. This could be due to the tense political atmosphere in Turkey. Although dominant in all cities, this general trend was more widely observed in cities east of the Samsun – Adana line.

10. Again, a few of the youths were observed to suspiciously search the names of the project director and general coordinator from the contact information listed on the survey form online to check if they were genuine, before agreeing to fill in the survey. Moreover, some phoned the project director directly to confirm the authenticity of the research.

11. A few of the younger participants aged 18 – 19 found the survey too long and left it partially completed. These surveys were subsequently excluded from the analysis, and this is an unfortunate research loss. A total of 42 surveys were found to be incomplete.

12. Some young people appeared, based on their body language (gestures, mimics, and speech) to have lost all hope in life and Turkey. They were observed to demonstrate learned helplessness syndrome with expressions such as "this country is a lost case." However, other young people appeared to be extrovert, open to conversation, think critically, and be inquisitive and curious. In addition, there were those who stressed that they trusted Turkey and were hopeful about the future.

13. Especially in cases where the educational level was observed to be lower, the young people there seemed not to like the current education system and to be tired and nonchalant with an attitude of "what good would happen if we had education anyway?"

14. In many cities primarily including Gaziantep, Hatay, Adana and Mersin, complaints about immigrants were greatly expressed, even with the reaction of "we feel as if this country is theirs." They frequently expressed that we

should first help our citizens rather than the Syrians. They thought that the immigrants should then go back to their own country.

15. Young people from the eastern cities were observed to aspire to moving out of their cities to the Western provinces or abroad. The most significant reasons why they frequently expressed this are unemployment- they cannot find employment in their city, favoritism, preferential treatment, and political biases in recruitment. They especially felt that the lack of skilled employment opportunities created insecurity, which caused them to be pessimistic about their futures.

16. In almost all cities, the young people felt that examinations such as TYT, AYT, KPSS, ALES etc. did not measure their talents, and that they were weary of these examinations, and showed a critical attitude toward the examination system.

17. Further, they frequently expressed their distrust in the justice system with reactions such as “there is law but justice,” and not feeling secure about themselves and the future.

18. Some were observed to be passionately opposed to violence against women, child abuse and violence against

animals. They felt that Turkish society was not sensitive enough about human rights and the environment.

19. The Diyarbakır youth frequently expressed their discontent about issues such as the appointment of a trustee, the closure of HDP, although such issues were not included in the survey. The most skeptical youth were observed to be the Diyarbakır youth in many matters.

20. The young people in Gaziantep believe that illegal activity, such as the mafia, drug trade, and child abduction had greatly increased in the city (especially in Binevler) and reported that they felt forced to carry sharp objects out of fear and in order to protect themselves.

21. Some young people expressed that they wanted to go abroad out of desperation, but that they chose to stay in Turkey because they were a nationalist and loved their country.

22. The youths frequently criticized the poor quality of the education provided in Turkey and especially the poor quality of science teaching offered at schools.

23. They also criticized that certain popular historical soap operas and films were misrepresenting history. They

also said that many shows drugged or distracted the youth, so to speak.

24. Some young people were observed to harshly criticize their peers and Generation Z, by suggesting “they are like plastic, easily molded into any shape.” Conversely, there were other participants who felt, “Generation Z will save Turkey.”

25. Although all the young people interviewed heavily use social media tools and platforms, many young people expressed that Tiktok, in particular, greatly harmed the youth and should be banned.

26. Although they said that they were tired of the environment created by COVID-19 pandemic because it restricted their lives, they appeared to take public health seriously. However, they said that the economic assistance package provided for COVID-19 was insufficient and distributed unfairly.

We must work on the principle that those who cannot design their future cannot manage their future. Based on this fact, it is critical for Turkey's future that policy makers and decision makers must procure studies primarily about the youth and obtain scientific data – findings, and based on such data, design the future. Afterall, it is the youth who will soon be the future's adults.

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APPENDIX 1: Questionnaire

REMARKS

Dear Respondent,

This survey has been designed as part of a scientific research study conducted on **youth** under the leadership of Prof. Ali ÇAĞLAR, an Academic Member of the Department of Political Sciences and Public Management, Hacettepe University in Ankara.

Through this survey, we would like to explore the values of today's Turkish youth, their opinions, problems and future expectations across a wide spectrum of issues.

None of your personal information including your name will be disclosed in the study. Therefore, you will not be asked anything at all about your identity. The entire process will be **completely anonymous**.

During the research, international scientific research ethics and norms will be strictly observed, and the **data obtained in this research will be strictly used only for scientific purposes.**

There is **no right or wrong answer**. There are merely options which may or may not suit your opinions.

Accordingly, for the validity and reliability of the research, **please select the option that best suits you.**

Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Yours faithfully,

Prof. Ali ÇAĞLAR

Phone : 0-532-

e-mail: acaglar@hacettepe.edu.tr

Survey Province:.....

Survey Date:.....

Survey Entry No:.....

QUESTIONS

Q1. What is your sex? 1. Female 2. Male

Q2. Your place of birth -1. Provincial Center 2. District center 3. Town. 4. Village. 5. Abroad

Q3. How old are you? 1.18-19 2. 20–21 3. 22–23 4. 24-25

Q4. Your marital status?

1. Single 2. Engaged 3. Married 4. Divorced 5. Widow/widower
6. Not married, living together 7. Other

Q5. Your Educational Degree? (*Reply based on the most recent degree attained*)

1. Illiterate
2. Literate without a degree
3. Primary school degree
4. Middle school degree
5. High school and equivalent degree
6. College or university degree (including associate degree)
7. Graduate degree (Graduate and/or Doctorate degree)

Q6. Do you speak any language besides Turkish?

1. Yes 2. No (*Go to Question 8*)

Q7. (*If yes*) which language(s) other than Turkish do you speak? (*Interviewer: You can select multiple answers*)

1. Kurdish 2. Arabic. 3. English 4. German 5. French 6. Other (please specify)

Q8. What is your occupation?

1. I have no occupation
2. I am a student
3. I am a civil servant
4. I am a laborer
5. I am a farmer
6. I am a small-business owner
7. I am a freelancer
8. Other (please specify)

Q9. Do you have a regular monthly income? (*Excluding pocket money and/or scholarships*)

1. Yes (*Go to Question 11*)
2. No, I don't

Q10. If you do not have a regular income, who is providing for you? (*Interviewer: You can select multiple answers*)

1. My parents
2. My siblings (sister-brother)
3. My relatives (grandparents, uncles, aunts etc.)
4. My Friends
5. Other (please specify)

Q11. How many people live together with you in your household? (*Interviewer: Ask only about the household in which the participant is currently living*)

1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4 5. 5 +

Q12. Who owns the house you live in? (*Interviewer: Ask only for the household in which the participant is currently living*)

1. Our own house
2. Rental
3. Owned by my relative (Parents – Siblings, Relatives)
4. Job-Related Housing
5. Other (please specify)

How important are the following to you? Please rate between **1 and 5**. **1** means “Not important at all” and **5** means “Very important.”

	Not important at all	Not Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very Important	I have no idea
Q13. My Family	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q14. My Relatives	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q15. My Friends	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q16. My Neighbors	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q17. My Religion	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q18. Protection of the Environment	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q19. Animal rights	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q20. Being educated	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q21. Being ethical	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q22. Being honest/honesty	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q23. Atatürk	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q24. Being a Turk	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q25. Being a Muslim	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q26. Turkish Flag	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q27. The State of the Republic of Turkey	1	2	3	4	5	9

Q28. What do you think about Turkey in terms of its economic development level?

1. Turkey is a very developed country
2. Turkey is a moderately developed country
3. Turkey is underdeveloped - not developed country
4. I do not know; I have no idea

Q29. What do you think about the income distribution in Turkey?

1. The income distribution in Turkey is balanced and equal
2. The income distribution in Turkey is moderately balanced
3. The income distribution in Turkey is neither balanced nor equal
4. I don't know, I have no idea

Q30. What do you think about the issue of unemployment in Turkey?

1. The unemployment is too high in Turkey
2. The unemployment level in Turkey is acceptable, not excessive
3. There is no unemployment in Turkey **(Please go to question 32).**
4. I do not know; I have no idea **(Please go to question 32)**

Q31. (If yes, there is an unemployment issue,) what do you think causes this unemployment? **(You can select multiple answers)**

1. There is unemployment because of a lot of immigrants - cheap labor - coming from other countries
2. There is unemployment because insufficient investment is made, and new job opportunities are decreasing
3. There is unemployment because of nepotism/favoritism - preferential treatment
4. There is unemployment because of the rapid population increase
5. Other (please specify)

Q32. Do you think that the State's employment practices are fully based on competencies and qualifications?

1. Yes, I think employment practices are based on competencies and qualifications **(Go to Question 34)**
2. No, I think employment practices are not based on competencies and qualifications
3. Yes, I think employment practices are partially based on competencies and qualifications
4. I do not know; I have no idea **(Go to Question 34)**

Q33. (If your response is "no" or "partially") what makes you think that the employment practices are not fully based on competencies and qualifications?

1. There is preferential treatment and nepotism/favoritism everywhere
2. Everyone places their own relatives on a job
3. People are hired based on their political allegiance
4. Other (please specify)

Q34. What do you think about **family** as an institution?

1. Family is the foundation of society and an essential institution
2. Family is an outdated institution that is no longer necessary
3. Neither very necessary nor very unnecessary
4. Other (please specify)

Q35. Are you a member of a "Non-Governmental Organization – Association"?

1. Yes
2. No

Q36. What do you want to do in the future as your most important goal? **(SINGLE ANSWER)**

1. To be a good person
2. To marry and have a good family life
3. To make a lot of money - to be rich
4. Other (please specify)

Q37. How is your relationship with religion and faith? **(Interviewer: Please first read the options below, select the first option that applies as your response)**

1. I am very devoted and believe in Allah
2. I believe in Allah, but I am not particularly devoted
3. I believe in Allah, but I don't believe in religions - I am a Deist
4. I don't believe in Allah or any religion - I am an Atheist
5. I am agnostic
6. Other (please specify)

Q38. How satisfied-happy are you with your current life?

1. I am very satisfied - happy with my current life
2. I am neither happy nor unhappy with my current life: Moderately satisfied
3. I am not satisfied - happy at all with my current life
4. I don't know; I have no idea

Q39. Who makes the decisions about your life and your future?

1. I make the decisions about my life and future alone
2. I make the decisions about my life and my future together with my family (parents)
3. My father makes the decisions about my life and future
4. My mother makes the decisions about my life and future
5. My sibling makes the decisions about my life and future
6. I and my spouse make the decisions about my life and future
7. Other (please specify)

Q40. Who do you trust **the most** in your life?

1. I don't trust anyone but myself in my life
2. I trust my family the most in my life
3. I trust my relatives the most in my life
4. I trust my teachers – professors the most in my life
5. I trust my friends the most in my life.
6. Other (please specify)

How much do you trust the persons – institutions that I will now ask about **lately**? Please rate between **1 and 5**. A rating of **1** means “I don't trust at all” and **5** means “I trust very much.”

	I don't trust at all	I don't trust	I neither trust nor distrust	I trust	I trust very much	I have no idea
Q41. Politicians	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q42. Law Enforcement	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q43. Military – Army	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q44. Political Parties	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q45. The President	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q46. Courts-Justice System	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q47. Journalists and TV Program Producers	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q48. Clerics	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q49. Scientists	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q50. United Nations	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q51. European Union	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q52. NATO	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q53. USA	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q54. Russia	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q55. China	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q56. Germany	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q57. France	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q58. England	1	2	3	4	5	9

Q59. Do you have any spare time?
 1. Yes, I do 2. No, I don't (*Interviewer: Go to Question 61*)

Q60. What do you do in your spare time?
 1. I read
 2. I play games on the computer - mobile phone
 3. I surf the Internet
 4. I watch TV
 5. I go to coffeehouses - cafes
 6. I go to the movies
 7. I spend time with my friends (including girl/boyfriend)
 8. I exercise
 9. Other (please specify)

Q61. Do you read any book (novel etc.) besides textbooks? 1. Yes 2. No

Q62. Have you ever been to see a play? 1. Yes 2. No

Q63. Have you ever been to see an opera-ballet-classical music concert? 1. Yes 2. No

Q64. Do you have a regular sports activity? 1. Yes 2. No

Q65. Do you use social media tools?
 1. Yes, I do 2. No, I don't (*Interviewer: Go to Question 70*)

Which of the social media tools do you use and how often?
(Interviewer: (You can select multiple answers))

Q66. Social Media Tools/Platforms Used		Q67. Frequency of Use			
Code	Social Media Tools/Platforms	I use all the time	I use it sometimes	I use it rarely	I never use it
1	Facebook	1	2	3	4
2	News Sites	1	2	3	4
3	Instagram	1	2	3	4
4	LinkedIn	1	2	3	4
5	Pinterest	1	2	3	4
6	Scorp	1	2	3	4
7	Snapchat	1	2	3	4
8	TikTok	1	2	3	4
9	Twitch	1	2	3	4
10	Twitter	1	2	3	4
11	WhatsApp	1	2	3	4
12	YouTube	1	2	3	4
13	Other (please specify)	1	2	3	4

Q68. How much time do you spend on social media daily in total?

1	Less than an hour	2	1-3 hours	3	4-6 hours	4	7-9 hours	5	10 + hours
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Q69. For what purposes do you use social media the most? (Please select up to 5 options)

1	Playing games
2	Following the political current affairs
3	Following the discussion groups
4	Posting political messages, making comments
5	Researching my areas of interest
6	Finding people and groups sharing the same interests
7	Sharing my work (music, photos etc.)
8	Making friends/socializing
9	Listening to music
10	Watching videos
11	Following what others do
12	Messaging, communicating
13	Blogging
14	Other (please specify)

Q70. What do you think about relationships before marriage?

1. A girl can have a relationship with a boy before marriage, it is quite normal
2. A girl should not have a relationship with a boy before marriage, I don't find it right

Q71. Do you experience any problems with others in your life?

1. Yes, I do 2. No, I don't (**Interviewer: Go to Question 73**)

Q72. Who do you experience problems the most with in your life (Interviewer: You can select multiple answers)

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. With my parents | 2. With my sibling(s) |
| 3. With my girl-boy friend | 4. With my regular friends |
| 5. With my teachers | 6. With my relatives |
| 7. With my spouse | 8. Other (please specify) |

Q73. Do you follow the current affairs of the Country and around the World?

1. Yes, I follow
2. I partially – sometimes follow
3. No, I never follow (**Please go to question 75**)

Q74. (If you responded “yes” or “partially”) What news source(s) do you use the most to follow the current affairs?

1. I only follow the current affairs from daily newspapers
2. I only follow the current affairs from the TV
3. I follow the current affairs from both the newspapers and the TV
4. I follow the current affairs from my mobile phone
5. I follow the current affairs from the Internet
6. Other (please specify)

Q75. How satisfied are you with Turkey's current government?

1. I am very satisfied; Turkey is governed very well
2. Turkey is governed neither well nor poorly - moderately well
3. I am not satisfied at all; Turkey is governed poorly
4. I have no idea - I prefer not to answer

Q76. How much do you think human rights are **valued** in Turkey?

1. Human rights are highly respected
2. Human rights are partially respected
3. I can't decide, I have no idea
4. Human rights are not respected much
5. Human rights are not respected at all

Q77. What do you think about the equality of men and women?

1. Women and men are equal
2. Men are superior to women
3. Women are superior to men

Q78. How do you see the future of Turkey? (Interviewer: *Please first read the options below, select the first option that applies as your response*)

1. I see Turkey's future as very bright; I am hopeful about its future
2. I don't see Turkey's future as very bright; I am not hopeful about its future
3. I don't see Turkey's future as very bright, but I am hopeful about its future
4. Turkey's situation is always the same, I don't think it will change
5. I don't know; I have no idea
6. Other (please specify)

Q79. Given the chance, would you like to live in Turkey or in another country?

1. I'd live in Turkey, I am happy with my life here (*Please go to Questions 81*)
2. I'd like to live in European countries (which country, single response only?.....)
3. I'd like to live in Scandinavian countries (which country, single response only?.....)
4. I'd like to live in the U.S.
5. I'd like to live in Canada
6. I'd like to live in one of the Arab countries (which country, single response only?
7. I'd like to live in the Balkan countries (which country, single response only?
8. Other (please specify)

Q80. (if you want to live in another country,) why would you like to live in another country? (Interviewer: *Please first read all options- You can select multiple answers*)

1. I can't find a job in Turkey; I believe I can find a job more easily there
2. I don't feel safe in Turkey
3. There is more freedom there
4. The human rights are more advanced there
5. The living conditions are better there than in Turkey
6. It is a more Muslim country
7. Other (please specify)

Q81. What do you think about Turkey's future membership of the European Union?

1. I do not want Turkey to ever join the European Union
2. I think it would be very good for us if Turkey becomes a European Union member
3. I don't know; I have no idea
4. Other (please specify)

Q82. Do you think that there are problems in Turkey?

1. Yes, there are problems
2. No, there are no problems (*Please go to question 84*)

Q83. What problem(s) do you think are experienced the most in Turkey? (**Interviewer: You can select multiple answers**)

1. Terrorism is our biggest problem
2. Unemployment is our biggest problem
3. Poor economic condition is our biggest problem
4. Nepotism/favoritism, corruption and wide-spread bribery are our biggest problems
5. Security, lack of peace are our biggest problems
6. Lack of justice and freedom is our biggest problem
7. Poor quality of education system is our biggest problem
8. Other (please specify)

Q84. Who do you think is most responsible for the current problems in Turkey? (**Interviewer: Please first read all options and select the one you feel is the most important**) (SINGLE ANSWER)

1. Turkey currently experiences no problem
2. The President is responsible
3. The opposition parties are responsible
4. The ruling party - the opposition parties, all politicians are responsible
5. Our internal enemies are responsible
6. Our external enemies are responsible
7. Other (please specify)

Q85. What is your view about today's Turkish youth? (**Interviewer: Please first read all options and select the first option that applies as your response**) (SINGLE ANSWER).

1. The Turkish youth are very good and responsible youth
2. I find the Turkish youth normal – neither good nor bad
3. The Turkish youth are very carefree and irresponsible youth
4. The Turkish youth have a high level of consciousness
5. The Turkish youth have a low level of consciousness
6. I don't know, I have no idea
7. Other (please specify)

Q86. What is your view of the adults in Turkey? (**Interviewer: Please first read all options and select the one you feel is the most important**) - SINGLE ANSWER)

1. The adults in Turkey are good and responsible people
2. The adults in Turkey are insensitive and do not understand the youth
3. Some of the adults in Turkey are good while some are bad
4. The adults in Turkey are bigoted
5. The adults in Turkey are our parents and invaluable for us
6. I don't know; I have no idea

Q87. How do you define yourself ideologically? (**Interviewer: Please first read all options, select the first option that applies as your response**) (SINGLE ANSWER).

1. Idealist - Nationalist
2. Revolutionist - Socialist
3. Central Right - Liberal
4. Central Left - Social Democrat
5. Islamist
6. Turkist
7. Atatürkist-Kemalist
8. Kurdist
9. I have no ideology (Apolitical)
10. Prefer not to answer
11. Other (please specify)

Q88. If someone asks you “who are you?”, what identity would you first use to introduce yourself?
(Interviewer: Please first read all options below, select the first option that applies as your response)

(SINGLE ANSWER)

1. I'd say I am a man - woman
2. I'd say I am a Turk
3. I'd say I am a Kurd
4. I'd say I am a Muslim
5. I'd say I am an Ataturkist
6. I'd say I am an Idealist
7. I'd say I am a Revolutionist
8. I'd say I am an environmentalist
9. Other (please specify)

Q89. Have you ever voted in elections?

1. Yes
2. No (**Go to Question 91**)

Q90. (If yes,) which party did you vote for in the last election?

1. AKP
2. CHP
3. MHP
4. İYİ PARTY
5. HDP
6. SAADET PARTY
7. Prefer not to answer
8. Other (please specify)

Q91. Which party would you vote for if there were an election tomorrow?

1. AKP
2. CHP
3. MHP
4. İYİ PARTY
5. HDP
6. DEVA PARTY
7. GELECEK PARTY
8. SAADET PARTY
9. I will not vote
10. Can't decide
11. Prefer not to answer
12. Other (please specify)

Q92. Which politician do you like-admire the most? (**SINGLE ANSWER**)

1. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan
2. Kemal Kılıçdaroğlu
3. Meral Akşener
4. Devlet Bahçeli
5. Selahattin Demirtaş
6. Temel Karamollaoğlu
7. Ali Babacan
8. Ahmet Davutoğlu
9. Doğu Perinçek
10. Muharrem İnce
11. Other (please specify)

Q93. What do you think about the State of the Republic of Turkey’s policy towards Syrian immigration?

1. I find the State’s immigrant policy right. It should be maintained as it is.
2. I don’t find the State’s immigrant policy right. The policy should be changed
3. I don’t know; I have no idea

Q94. What do you think about the aids provided to the Syrians (health, education, housing, and cash assistance)?

1. We should help the Syrians with all their needs
2. We should help the Syrians only with food and housing and shouldn’t help them with anything else.
3. We shouldn’t help the Syrians with anything.
4. We should first help our own citizens instead of the Syrians.
5. I don’t know; I have no idea
6. Other (please specify)

Q95. If the Syrians were to stay in Turkey permanently, do you think they would adapt to the Turkish society?

1. Yes, I believe that the Syrians would adapt to the Turkish society
2. No, I believe that the Syrians would not adapt to the Turkish society
3. I don’t know; I have no idea
4. Other (please specify)

Q96. What do think should be done about the Syrian immigrants in Turkey?

1. Once there is peace -things get better- in Syria, all of them should be sent back to Syria
2. Those Syrians who want to can go back to their country, and those who don’t, can stay in Turkey
3. The Syrians should be sent to other countries
4. I don’t know; I have no idea
5. Other (please specify)

Q97. Do you think there are any challenges awaiting Turkey in the near future?

1. Yes, I do
2. No, I don’t (**Please go to question 99**)

Q98. What do you think are the **three most important challenges - threats** awaiting Turkey in the near future? Please mark the boxes () in order of priority as **1, 2, 3.**

1. Economic collapse, increased inflation, high cost of living
2. Terrorism, public order and security problem
3. Unprecedented number of immigrants in Turkey
4. Likelihood of a war (civil-foreign)
5. Plans and interventions by international power groups about Turkey
6. Other (please specify)

Q99. What do you think are the **three most important challenges - threats** awaiting our World in the near future? Please marks the boxes () in order of priority as **1, 2, 3.**

1. Wars – inter-country disputes, conflicts
2. Global warming and climate change, drought
3. Economic crises
4. Environmental pollution – natural destruction, deforestation
5. Increase in diseases, epidemics
6. Rising terrorism
7. Natural disasters: Flood, landslide, wildfires etc.
8. I don’t know; have no idea
9. Other (please specify)

Q100. Finally, is there anything important I haven't asked but you would like to add or share with me about the Turkish youth? Please state if any.

1. No
2. Yes:

• **NOTE TO INTERVIEWER:** When administering the questionnaire, it is essential to read and mark the following notes. Also please check all questions to make sure that none of the questions is left blank.

• **During the interview;**

1. The respondent responded the questions sincerely and candidly
2. The respondent did not respond the questions sincerely and candidly
3. Other (please specify)

TEAM: _____ :

Name of interviewer :

Controlled by :



