

KONDA

Barometer

THEMES

Violence and Trauma in Social Life
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CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
2. VIOLENCE AND TRAUMA IN SOCIAL LIFE	7
2.1. Conceptual Framework	7
2.2. Types of Violence Encountered Among Society	10
2.3. Who Are the Victims of Violence?.....	11
2.4. Sources of Encountered Violence	17
2.5. Places Where Violence is Encountered	18
2.6. Psychological Impact of Violence	19
2.7. What would you do if you were subject to violence today?	22
2.7.1. What would you do if you were subject to violence?	22
2.7.2. What would they do if they witnessed physical violence to a woman?	24
2.8. Prevalence of Exposure to Violence in the Society in Turkey	26
3. RESEARCH ID.....	31
3.1. Overall Description of the Survey	31
3.2. The Sample	31
4. FREQUENCY TABLES.....	33
4.1. Profile of the Respondents	33
4.2. Violence and Trauma in Social Life	37
5. GLOSSARY of TERMS.....	45
5.1. Questions and Response Options	46





1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The survey which forms the basis of this report was conducted on 7-8 January 2017 by face-to-face interviews with 2695 people in their homes in 155 neighborhoods and villages of 106 districts of 33 provinces including the central districts.

VIOLENCE AND TRAUMA IN SOCIAL LIFE

The history of human kind is filled with violence inflicted by humans on both humans and the nature which has also been continuing in our age through different methods and for different reasons. Turkey has always suffered various forms of political violence such as torture, political murders, terrorist attacks, forced migration and coup attempts. In the past one and a half years, we have been witnessing the surge and spread of this wave of political violence and its influence on the large parts of the society. The terrorist attacks create the impression that they can happen any time anywhere and this prospect bothers all parts of the society.

Of course, political violence is only one of the types of violence. Evidently, various types of violence affect and cultivate each other. Therefore, we considered that it was very important to conduct a survey as to what extent the society in Turkey is subject to different types of violence in order to understand the reason why political violence is so widespread and chronic and to contemplate on the ways to cope with violence and its effects in general. In addition, we also considered that the subject of violence and the traumas it causes would be important for our subscribers in understanding the behavioral codes that violence generates in their shareholders such as their employees or clients while executing their responsibility to manage their business, companies and brands.

For this aim, we have formulated the theme of the month in a way to reveal the prevalence of different types of violence and the risks of being subject to and affected by different types of violence for different socio-cultural positions in the society of Turkey and to determine those social groups with the highest vulnerability for violence and its effects.

Types of Violence

We have questioned 11 types of violence experienced in daily life. The most frequent type of violence came up as hitting (slapping, pushing, kicking, etc.) at a rate of 27 percent. Slightly more than one fourth of the society indicate that they had been hit at one point in their lifetime without discerning the source of violence. Again, the second most frequent type of violence experienced at one point in a lifetime without discerning the source of violence has been verbal molestation at 18 percent, thirdly preventing somebody from receiving education at a rate of 14 percent and fourthly humiliation/exclusion at a rate of 13 percent.

The type of violence experienced by 12 percent of the society is insistent stalking through social media or communication outlets whereas discrimination and oppression due to identity is experienced at a rate of 11 percent. Threatening to hit and kill is experienced at a rate of 7 percent, seizing income and money 7 percent, injuring 7



percent, injuring 4 percent, sexual abuse, molestation and attack 3 percent and finally torture 2 percent.

Who have been subject to violence?

Women, young people, people without education, widows and divorcees, Kurds and Alevis stand out as people with higher likelihood to experience violence or as probable victims of violence compared to other demographic, sociological and cultural clusters.

Victims of certain types of violence reveal interesting aspects. Preventing somebody from receiving education is more widespread against women than men. Young people, unmarried people and those people with lower levels of education are subject to seizure of their income than other demographic clusters. On the other hand, marriage functions as a protective shield and married people bear lower risk of exclusion and humiliation whereas sexual abuse is almost exclusively experienced by women.

Being subject to discrimination due to identity is mostly experienced by non-believers, Kurds and Alevis.

Source of Violence

As for the findings about individuals who act as the source of violence, both the types and sources of violence are limited to two groups, i.e. “domestic violence from the hands of family members” and “non-domestic violence from the hands of strangers.”

Hitting, prevention of education and seizure of income are mostly experienced domestically as inflicted by family members (mother, father, spouse, sibling). On the other hand, abuse in social media, hitting, injuring and torture are usually non-domestic types of violence inflicted by individuals who are not members of the family. The sources of non-domestic violence include not only strangers but also public officers at significant rates.

Psychological Effect of Violence

The psychological effect of violence on victims reveals that the highest level of psychological effect comes from torture followed by sexual abuse, prevention of education and humiliation.

Of course, the psychological effect of violence on individuals differentiates not only in terms of the type of violence but also the demographic cluster of the victim and the identity of the source of violence. Women are more severely affected by violence psychologically than men, old people than young people, and educated people than uneducated people. Married people are more severely affected by violence than retired people, and housewives than employed people. A similar differentiation is also observed in terms of belonging. Kurds experience the psychological effect of violence more severely than Turks, and Alevis than Sunnis.



About Today

One fourth of the society indicate that they would answer violence with violence when they experience physical violence whereas 63 percent of the society indicate that they would resort to the police. On the other hand, 5 percent give in to violence by indicating that they would do nothing.

One tenth of the society indicate that they would intervene in violence if they see a woman is beaten on the street whereas half of the society state that they would call the police. More than one third of the society state that they would try to protect the woman whereas 3 percent state that they would do nothing.

The Meaning of the Findings

Half of the society indicate that they have been subject to at least one of the 11 types of violence questioned. These victims of violence also have vertical and horizontal relatives and friends who are indirectly affected by violence. In the horizontal level, these are family members, relatives and friends who are in close contact with the victim whereas in the vertical level, they are the next generations (children and grandchildren) to whom the effects of violence are transmitted through intergenerational transmission. Taking also the indirect effects into consideration, it would not be an exaggeration to indicate that the society in Turkey is surrounded by violence. It has been clearly revealed that violence is a very serious problem of social health in Turkey.

In order that Turkey creates a democratic platform based on social peace, it is necessary to develop a socio-political system that does not create victimization and can repair traditional victimizations. Therefore, it is vitally important for Turkey to understand the violence and victimization dynamics that are analyzed in this report and to develop policies for overcoming them.



2. VIOLENCE AND TRAUMA IN SOCIAL LIFE

2.1. Conceptual Framework

Asst. Prof. Murat Paker & Psy. Tuğçe Çetin Ertekin¹

The history of human kind is filled with violence inflicted by humans on both humans and the nature which has also been continuing in our age through different methods and for different reasons. Violence has always existed as means of power under different disguises sometimes in interpersonal relationships and sometimes in social relations.

Turkey has always suffered various forms of political violence such as torture, political murders, terrorist attacks, forced migration and coup attempts. In the past one and a half years, we have been witnessing the surge and spread of this wave of political violence and its influence on the large parts of the society. The terrorist attacks create the impression that they can happen any time anywhere and this prospect bothers all parts of the society.

Of course, political violence is only one of the types of violence. Evidently, various types of violence affect and cultivate each other. Therefore, we considered that it was very important to conduct a survey as to what extent the society in Turkey is subject to different types of violence in order to understand the reason why political violence is so widespread and chronic and to contemplate on the ways to cope with violence and its effects in general. This issue is important in various aspects for clearly understanding and determining the events, approaching the nationwide events of violence and people's attitude and experiences about them in a wider perspective and also discussing and developing governmental social policies in this matter.

In both Turkey and throughout the world, societies live in an extensive range of violence at varying degrees. In the global violence report published by the World Health Organization in 2002, it is stated that annually 1.6 million people lose their lives to violence, countless people get physically and/or psychologically injured and that violence is a very serious social health problem (WHO, 2002). Obviously, the situation has got even graver since 2002.

Definition of Violence

The comprehensive definition of violence made by the World Health Organization (2002) consists of the following components:

- a. The intentional use of
- b. Physical force or power,
- c. Threatened or actual
- d. Against oneself, another person, or against a group or community
- e. That either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or deprivation.

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Violence Types

The abovementioned study of the World Health Organization (2002) classifies violence types as follows:

- A. Self-directed violence
 - a. Suicide
 - b. Self-abuse
- B. Interpersonal violence
 - a. Stemming from family or intimate partner
 - i. Child maltreatment
 - ii. Intimate partner violence
 - iii. Elder abuse
 - b. Stemming from community
 - i. Acquaintance violence
 - ii. Stranger violence
- C. Collective violence
 - a. Social violence
 - b. Political violence
 - c. Economic violence

All the violence types indicated above are also evaluated in four different modes, i.e. a) physical, b) psychological, c) sexual and d) deprivation, thereby forming a total of 38 violence categories.

Methodical Problems

When we ask people whether they have ever been subject to this or that in their lifetime, we inevitably receive answers dependent on their memory capacity and their intention to share their experiences with the person who asks about the memories they remember. It is very difficult to make an objective measurement in such studies as people may not exactly remember what they had been subject to and/or they may not find it appropriate to share these memories at that time. Therefore, in general, we obtain a lower prevalence rate than the actual one in wide-sample studies with short-time interviews conducted with each participant. A solution to this problem may be to have fewer participants and to increase the time spent with each participant in order to build up trust thereby enhancing both their memory capacity and their intention to share what they remember. However, then, the use of representative and broad samples must be abandoned.

It has been reported in many previous comparative studies that in epidemiologic studies in which representative and broad samples are used in questionnaire format, usually the prevalence of exposure to violence is measured lower than the actual rate (Mills et al., 2011). This is an inevitable consequence in researching the prevalence of violence which is a matter of high privacy and hence not easy to share with a surveyor with whom no significant relationship of trust has been established.

Other methodologic difficulties include as to how narrow or wide the list of violence types will be kept. Keeping the list too wide might lead to practical difficulties that render the



survey unapplicable whereas it has been reported that keeping the list narrow leads to lower rates of prevalence of violence than the actual rates (Mills et al., 2011).

In addition, as the specificity / detailedness of the questions on violence increase, the prevalence rates get more close to reality, whereas general questions lead to lower rates of prevalence (Mills et al., 2011).

KONDA Barometer Survey

In this survey which we formed together with KONDA, we aimed to determine the prevalence of exposure to different types of violence in a broad sample representing the society in Turkey. On the one hand it was necessary to cover a wide range of violence types, on the other hand the questions had to be asked to the participants in a contact of limited duration by surveyors who conducted face-to-face interviews in almost all parts of Turkey. Taking all these factors into consideration, we decided to question eleven violence types and also who the perpetrators were and in which location the events of violence had happened:

1. Prevention of right to education (and who the perpetrator was)
2. Seizing income / money (and who the perpetrator was)
3. Humiliation / exclusion (and who the perpetrator was)
4. Insistent stalking through social media or other channels such as telephone (and who the perpetrator was)
5. Threatening to hit, harm or kill (and who the perpetrator was)
6. Beating (slapping, pushing, kicking, etc.) (and who the perpetrator was)
7. Assault with a weapon or other object (such as a knife) (and who the perpetrator was)
8. Torture (hitting with a club, foot whipping, hanging, electricity, etc.) (and who the perpetrator was)
9. Verbal molestation (and where it happened)
10. Sexual act without consent (and where it happened)
11. Discrimination and oppression due to social identity (and where it happened)

Additionally, we asked those participants who expressed that they were exposed to such events of violence their subjective level of affectedness (in a scale from 1 to 5) for each event. Through this violence type catalogue, we managed to cover all main violence categories in a broad manner except for self-directed violence.

Purpose

- a. Revealing the prevalence of different types of violence,
- b. Investigating the risk of exposure to and the extent of affectedness by different types of violence of different socio-cultural positions in the society in Turkey,
- c. Determining the most vulnerable social groups in terms of violence and its effects,
- d. Forming an introductory data set for social policies that may be developed in the struggle against violence.

References

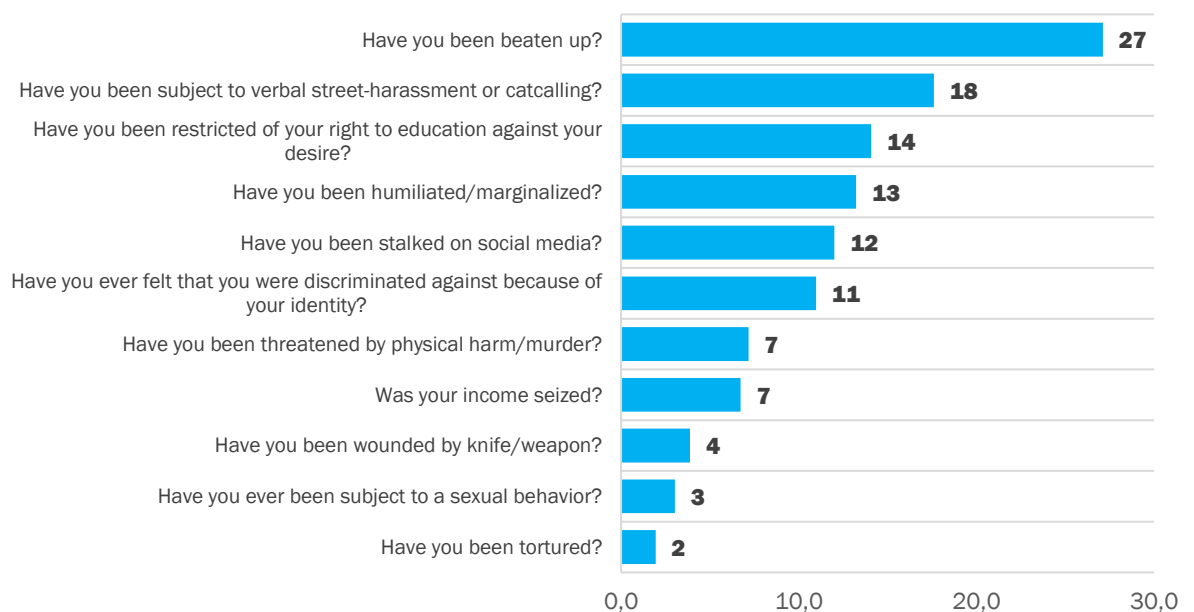
- Mills, K., McFarlane, A., Slade, T., Creamer, M., Silove, D., Teesson, M. and Bryant, R. (2011). Assessing the Prevalence of Trauma Exposure in Epidemiological Surveys. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*, 45(5), p.407-415.
- WHO (2002). *World Report on Violence and Health: Summary*. Geneva: World Health Organization Publications.



2.2. Types of Violence Encountered Among Society

We examined the 11 types of violence encountered in everyday life. The most frequently encountered type of violence or abuse is physical violence in the form of beating (slapping, shoving, kicking, etc.), at the rate of 27 percent. More than one fourth of the public state that they have been beaten up by someone before at one point in their life, without specifying the source of the violence they have been subject to.

Following physical violence, 17.6 percent report that they have been subject to catcalling, street-harassment or any other type of verbal abuse, while 14.1 percent state that they have been deprived of their right to education, and 13.2 percent express that they have been humiliated / marginalized before.



Similarly, 12 percent have been subject to stalking and harassment on social media or other means of communication by unknown persons, while 11 percent have fallen victim to discrimination or repression before in their lives.

Respectively, 7.2 percent have been threatened with physical violence or murder, 6.7 percent have had their money seized or confiscated, and 3.9 percent have been inflicted with physical injury, molestation or attack, and finally 1.9 percent have been subject to torture.

We would like to emphasize that although some of these rates of violence encountered before may appear relatively small, it would be misleading to underestimate these figures. If one takes it into consideration that the adult population over the age of 18, which we have defined as the survey universe, corresponds to 55 million people, then these figures become significant or even alarming.

In real-world figures, 15 million people have been beaten, 9.6 million have been verbally harassed in public space, 7.7 million have been deprived of their right to education,



7.3 million have been humiliated or marginalized, 6.6 million have been stalked on social media, 6 million have been discriminated against because of their identity, 3.9 million have been threatened with being beaten or killed, 3.7 million have had their money seized, 2.1 million have been wounded, 1.7 million have been sexually abused or attacked and 1 million have been tortured before in their lives.

In other words, half of the public have never been subject to any form of violence before. On the other hand, one fourth of the public have been subject to violence in one way or another before in their lives, with 13 percent having fallen victim to at least two forms of violence, 7.5 percent three, 4.8 percent four and 2 percent all five forms of violence specified in the responses.

2.3. Who Are the Victims of Violence?

Roughly speaking women, the lesser educated, the widowed or the divorced, the Kurdish and Alevis are likely to fall victim to violence. In other words, these clusters are more prone to encountering violence in their lives than people from other demographic, sociological and cultural clusters.

An examination of the victims of the forms of violence that are more frequently experienced reveals several interesting findings. Restriction of access to education is something women are much more likely to encounter than men. Similarly, seizure of one's income or money is something that young people, bachelors and the lesser educated are more likely to encounter than people from other demographic clusters.

On the other hand, marriage seems to form a protective shield, as the married are less likely to fall victim to discrimination or humiliation than others. Women are also significantly more likely to be harassed and bullied on social media. A similar outlook to what we have defined as the shield of marriage is also seen in the case of catcalling or street-harassment. In general, being subject to street harassment, which is exclusively something women encounter, is something that is particularly reported by widowed or divorced women. On the other hand, sexual harassment is also only experienced by women. We also observe that non-believers, the Kurdish and Alevis are more likely than others to be discriminated against.

One of the interesting findings is that people from clusters associated with urban living practices and values such as Moderns, metropolitan residents, the employed and people living in gated communities are slightly more likely to encounter violence than people from other demographic clusters. We are not exactly sure whether this corresponds to the reality of the matter or whether this is an outcome of awareness and contact with other people. This may also be the result of the tendency of conservative people to normalize the perspective to see certain forms of violence as a product of tradition or to think that one would not be able to stand up against such forms of violence.

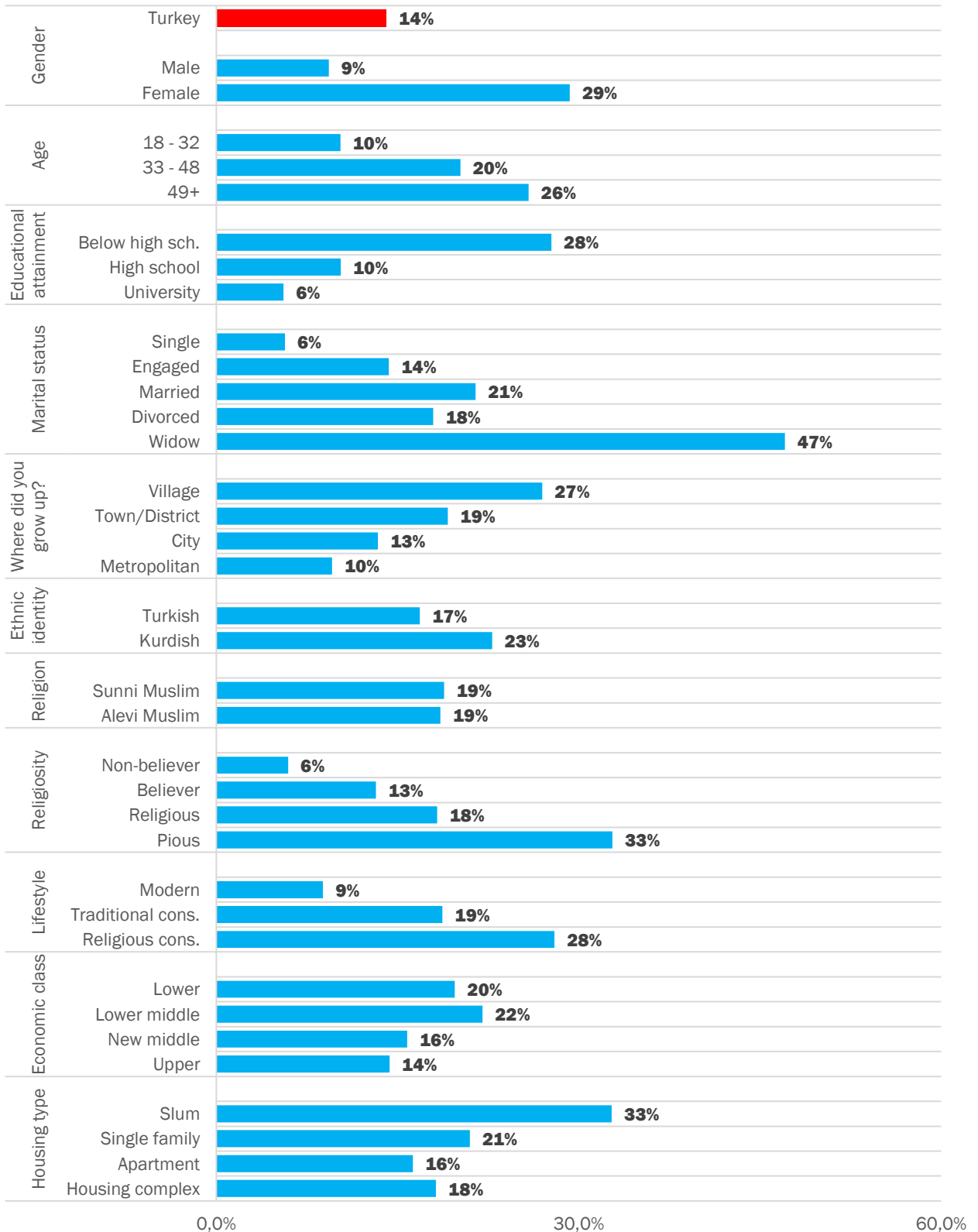


Figures on the table show the rates of being subject to violence by sociological, cultural and economic clusters. The transition from the darkest tone of red to the darkest tone of blue is in parallel with the increase in percentage. Red corresponds to the highest rate and blue to the lowest rate.

	Restricted access to education	Income seized	Humiliated/marginalized	Harassed on social media	Threatened by physical harm/murder	Beaten up	Wounded by knife/weapon	Tortured	Verbally harassed	Sexually harassed	Discriminated
TURKEY	14	7	13	12	7	27	4	2	18	3	11
Men	9	9	15	11	10	21	7	2	12	1	14
Women	29	7	17	15	6	32	1	2	30	5	14
Between 18-32	10	5	17	17	9	30	4	1	29	5	18
Between 33-48	20	9	17	11	8	25	5	3	18	3	13
49 or above	26	10	14	9	8	26	3	2	11	1	11
Less than high school	28	8	14	9	6	25	3	2	10	1	10
High school	10	10	20	16	11	31	5	3	29	5	19
University	6	5	15	16	12	27	4	3	32	6	20
Single	6	7	19	21	11	33	5	2	34	6	20
Engaged	14	16	22	27	14	37	3	3	37	6	21
Married	21	7	14	9	6	24	4	2	14	2	12
Divorced	18	23	41	26	31	34	3	0	54	13	31
Widow	47	26	24	12	13	38	3	2	15	3	10
Village	27	9	17	10	7	26	4	2	10	1	12
Town / district	19	10	14	12	7	26	3	1	21	3	13
City	13	6	16	12	8	27	4	2	21	3	14
Metropolitan area	10	8	18	18	12	31	7	4	36	7	21
Turkish	17	7	14	13	7	25	3	2	20	3	10
Kurdish	23	10	24	10	14	34	9	4	18	2	30
Sunni Muslim	19	8	15	12	7	27	4	2	19	3	11
Alevi Muslim	19	9	21	19	15	36	4	2	34	6	44
Non-believer	6	7	32	22	23	41	6	4	39	8	52
Believer	13	11	20	18	12	33	5	2	30	7	19
Religious	18	7	13	10	6	24	4	2	16	1	10
Pious	33	8	15	9	4	26	3	1	9	2	11
Modern	9	8	20	20	12	31	4	3	34	8	24
Traditional conservative	19	7	14	10	7	26	4	2	17	1	11
Religious conservative	28	9	15	8	7	25	6	1	9	1	9
Lower income class	20	7	16	10	6	22	3	2	12	1	10
Lower middle class	22	8	19	14	11	28	6	2	18	3	17
New middle class	16	7	13	12	5	26	3	1	22	3	11
Upper class	14	10	14	15	10	32	4	3	27	4	17
Slum	33	12	19	12	14	34	7	3	15	3	8
Single family, traditional house	21	10	16	11	9	29	5	2	12	2	11
Apartment	16	7	15	13	8	24	4	2	22	4	16
Housing complex	18	12	23	20	8	30	1	3	37	5	23

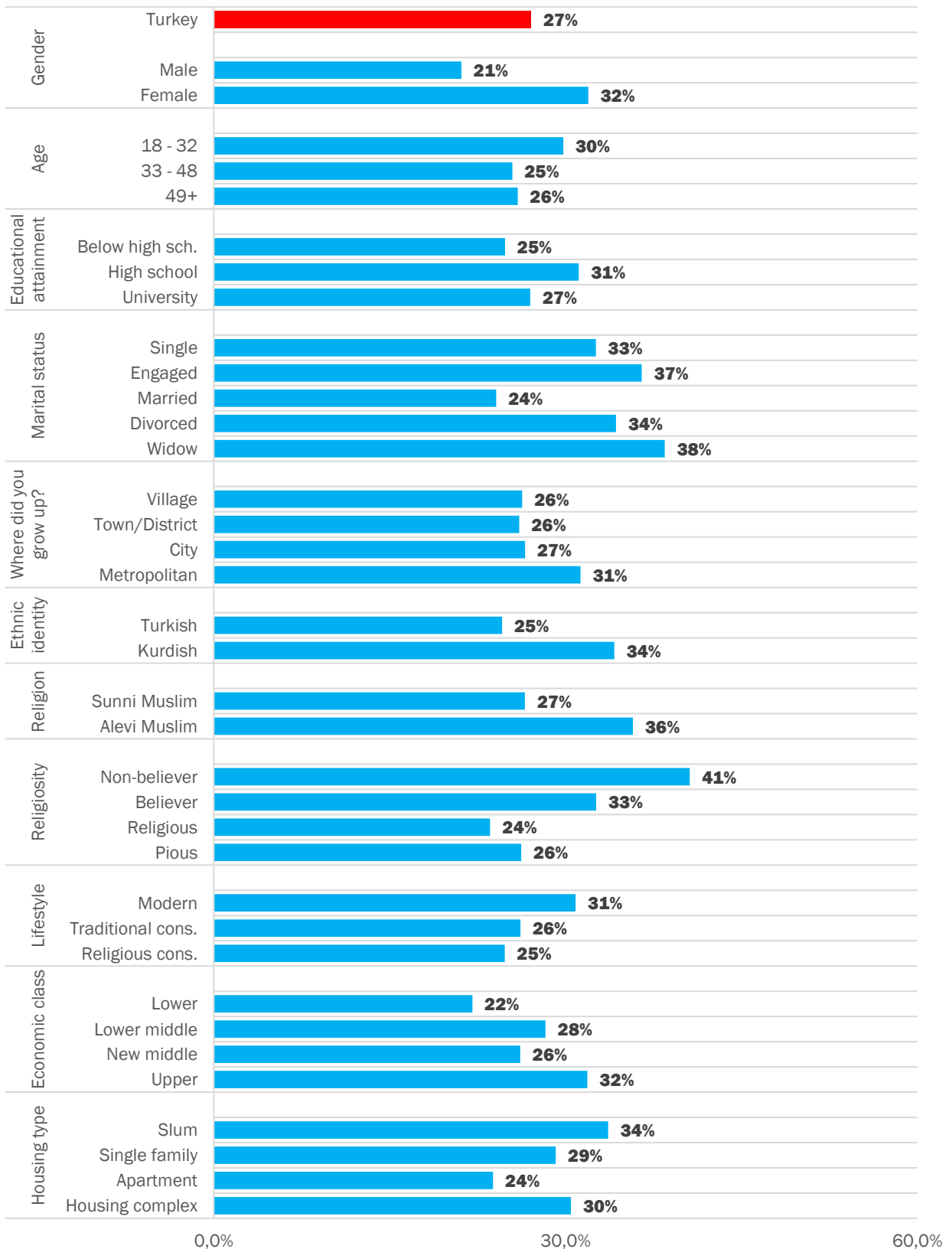


Have you been restricted of your right to education against your desire?



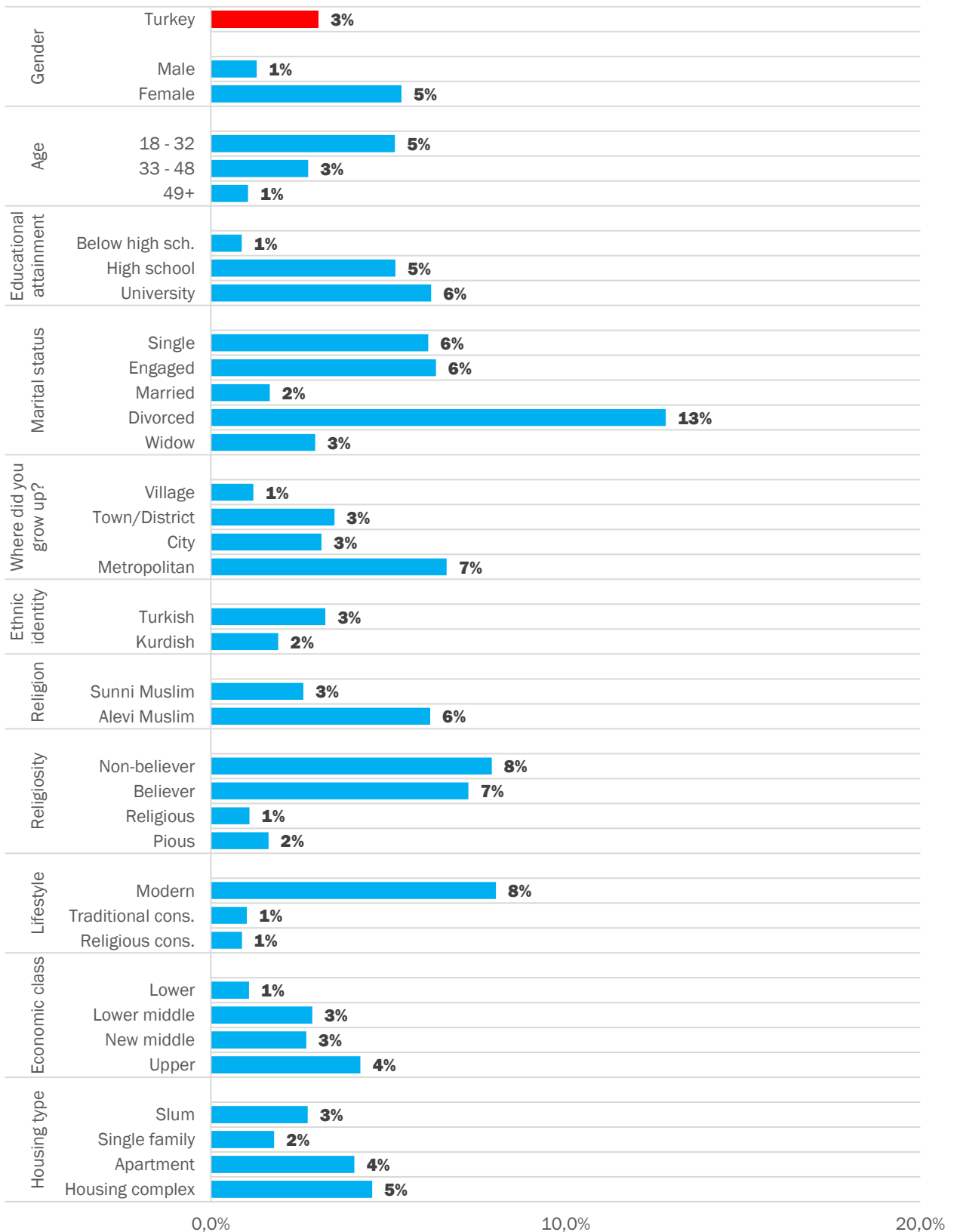


Have you ever been beaten up?



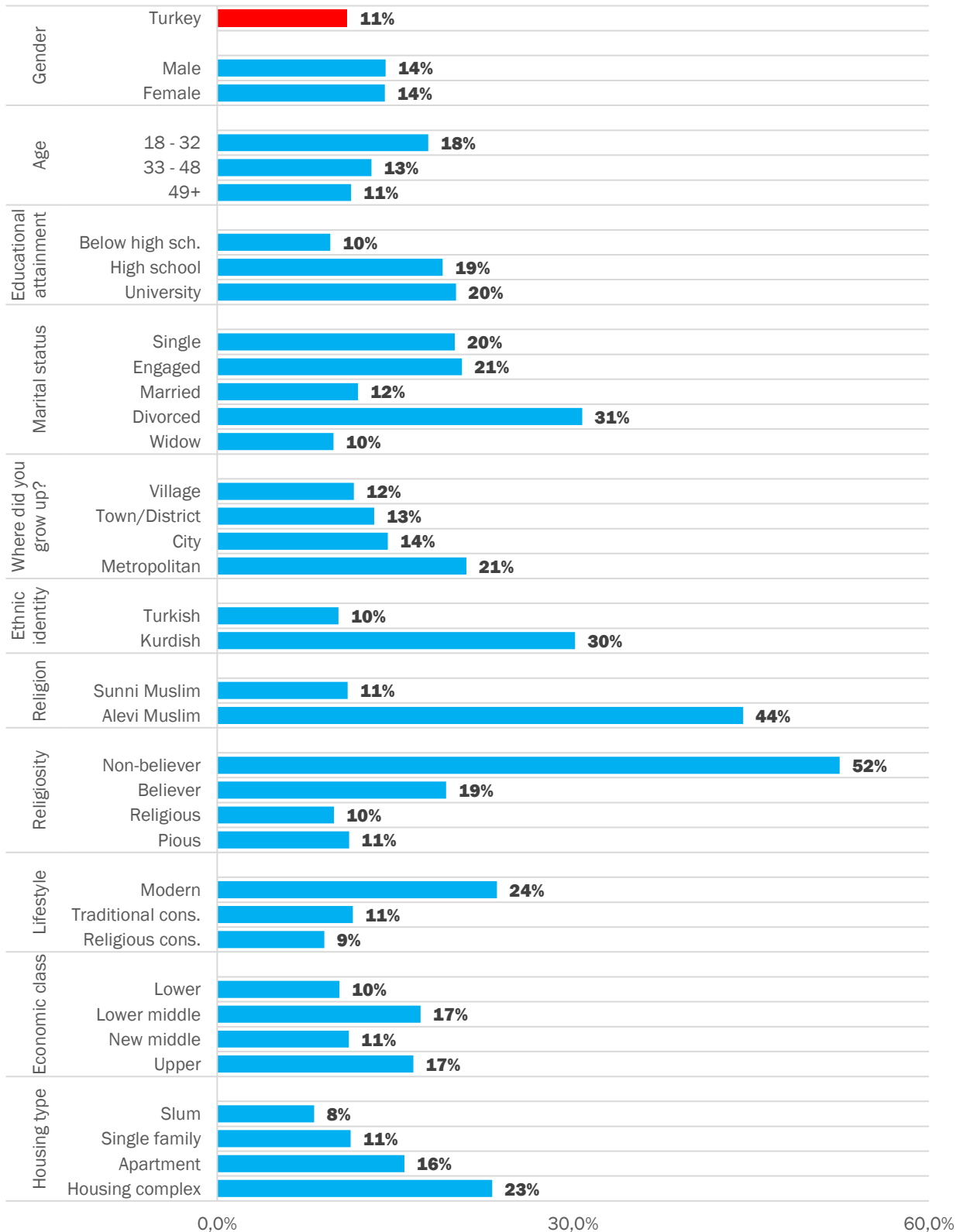


Have you ever been subject to a sexual behavior?





Have you ever felt that you were discriminated against because of your identity?





2.4. Sources of Encountered Violence

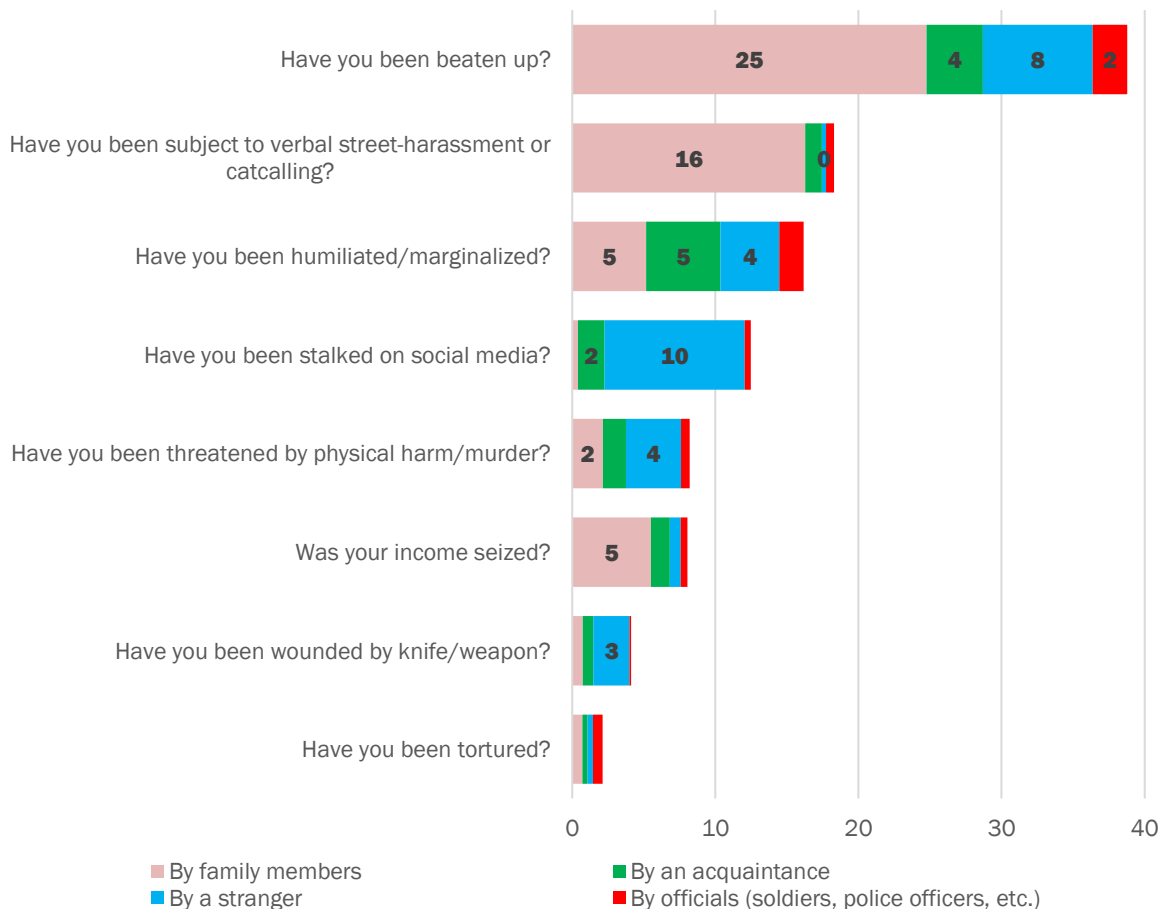
An overview of the forms of violence encountered by people shows that forms of violence generally fall into one of the two categories, depending on type and source of violence: “violence inflicted within the family and by family members” and “violence from people outside the family and strangers”.

Beating one up, restriction of one’s right to education, taking away one’s income or money are forms of violence that are generally encountered in the family and inflicted by family members (mother, father, spouse, brother or sister). On the other hand, other forms of violence such as being stalked on social media, being beaten up or tortured are mainly experienced outside the family, i.e. inflicted by people who are not family members.

An examination of the sources of violence by non-family members reveal the alarming finding that the rate of violence by public officers is nearly equal to that by unknown persons.

Being humiliated or beaten up are forms of violence inflicted equally by family members and by people who are not family members.

Types of violence by source





More than a quarter of the public have been subject to physical violence in the form of slapping, hitting, kicking, beating up, etc. before in their lives, with 12-percent suffering violence from their father, 7.6 percent from their mother and 3.2 percent from their spouse. 11 percent of the 15 percent who say that their education was restricted say that their father, and 3.9 percent say their mother prevented them from pursuing their education.

The 7 percent who say their money was taken away from them are made up of the 2.7 percent who say it was their father, the 0.9 percent who say it was mother and the 1.2 percent who say it was their spouse who usurped their money.

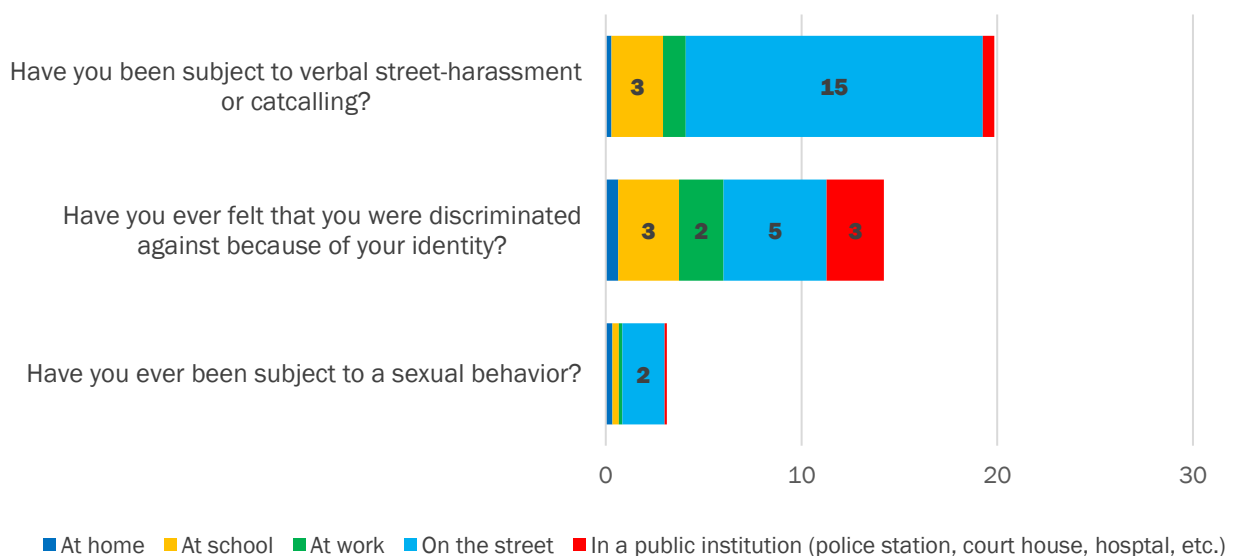
Similarly, the 14 percent who say that they were humiliated or discriminated by someone are made up of the 4.1 percent who were subject to this form of violence by a stranger and the 1.7 percent who were inflicted this form of violence by public offices.

2.5. Places Where Violence is Encountered

In the previous section, we analyzed 8 of the 11 types of violence we have inquired about in this research, and examined their sources. Now, we are going to analyze the remaining three types of violence, i.e. sexual abuse, verbal street-harassment on the street and identity-based discrimination by the place where such violence takes place. Verbal street-harassment or catcalling appears to be mostly encountered on the street, as the name suggests, but we observe that this form of violence is also inflicted at significant rates in other public spaces such as school, workplace and other public institutions. Discrimination by national, ethnic or religious identity or gender is also mostly encountered in places such as school, workplace or public institutions. Sexual harassment is also another type of violence mostly encountered on the street or in other public spaces.

Expectedly, the better educated, the employed, the Kurdish and Alevis are more likely to be subject to sexual harassment at school, workplace or public institutions.

Types of violence by place



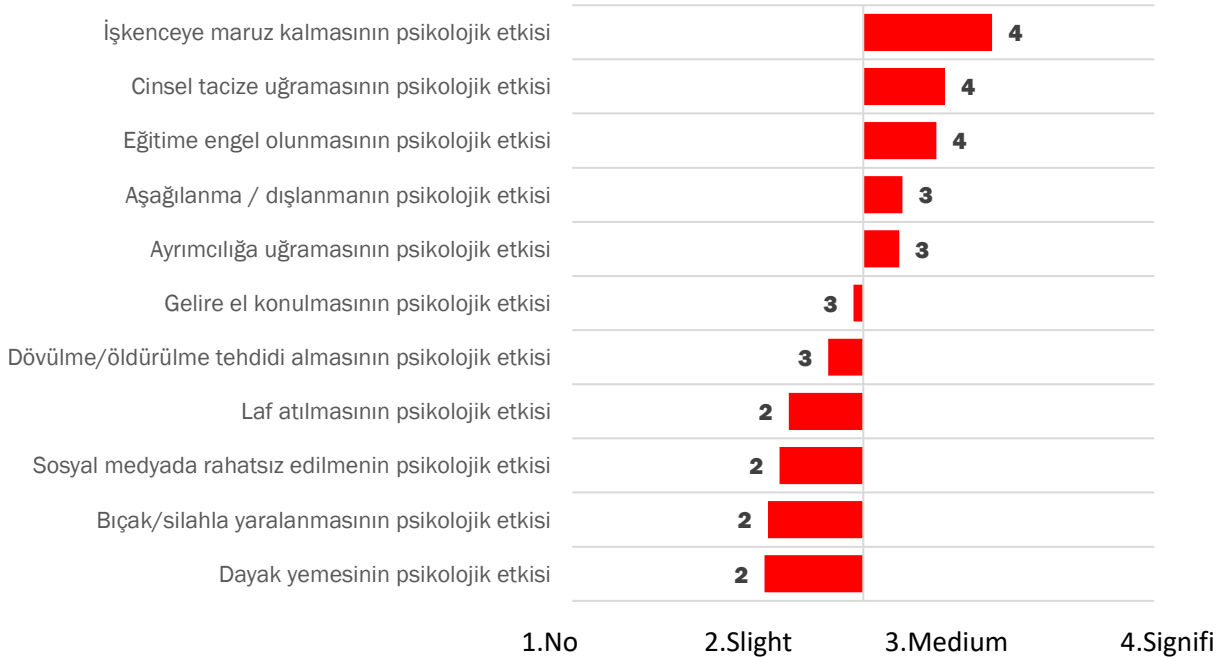


2.6. Psychological Impact of Violence

As a second question for each type of violence encountered, we have asked the respondents how much they were psychologically affected by the violence they encountered.

1.	Hayatınızın herhangi bir döneminde istediğiniz halde eğitim almanıza, okula gitmenize engel olundu mu? Bu olay KİM YA DA KİMLER tarafından gerçekleştirilmiştir? (ANKETÖRE: Geçerli TÜM seçenekleri işaretleyiniz.)
	() Hayır, eğitim almama engel olunmadı [] Anne [] Baba [] Eş, karı / koca [] Abla, abi, kardeş [] Diğer akraba [] Akraba dışı, tanıdığım biri [] Yabancı biri [] Resmi görevliler (asker, polis)
1.	(ANKETÖRE: Önceki cevap HAYIR ise sormayınız) Bu olay sizi psikolojik olarak ne kadar etkiledi?
	() Hiç etkilemedi () Biraz etkiledi () Orta derecede etkiledi () Çok etkiledi () Oldukça fazla etkiledi
1.	Hayatınızın herhangi bir döneminde yakınlarınız tarafından gelirinize, paranıza el konuldu mu? Bu olay KİM YA DA KİMLER tarafından gerçekleştirilmiştir? (ANKETÖRE: Geçerli TÜM seçenekleri işaretleyiniz.)
	() Hayır, gelirim el konulmadı [] Anne [] Baba [] Eş, karı / koca [] Abla, abi, kardeş [] Diğer akraba [] Akraba dışı, tanıdığım biri [] Yabancı biri [] Resmi görevliler (asker, polis)
1.	(ANKETÖRE: Önceki cevap HAYIR ise sormayınız) Bu olay sizi psikolojik olarak ne kadar etkiledi?
	() Hiç etkilemedi () Biraz etkiledi () Orta derecede etkiledi () Çok etkiledi () Oldukça fazla etkiledi

Psychological impact of violence on victims



An examination of the impact of violence on victims demonstrates that torture causes the greatest psychological suffering. In terms of its psychological effect impact, torture is followed by sexual abuse, restriction of access to education and humiliation.

On the other hand, physical injury and stalking on social media appear to be making the least psychological impact on victims of such forms of violence.



The psychological impact of violence on individuals do not only vary by type of violence inflicted, by also the demographic characteristics of the victims and who the aggressor is.

Women vs. men, the elder vs. the younger, the better educated vs. the lesser educated are more likely to be psychologically affected by violence to a greater extent. Similarly, the retired vs. the unmarried, and housewives vs. the employed are more likely to suffer greater psychologically impact from violence.

We observe a similar differentiation by identity. The Kurdish are more likely than the Turkish, as Alevis are more likely than Sunnis to experience greater psychological suffering from violence.

Type of violence also leads to a variance in the degree of the psychological impact suffered. As noted earlier, being subject to torture, sexual harassment or restriction of access to education makes a much greater psychological impact on victims than other forms of violence. Violence suffered by people who are relatively more vulnerable or who have less self-confidence also generally leads to a greater psychological wound.

When we analyze the psychological impact of violence by the identity of the aggressor, we observe that violence by one's spouse, mother and father, respectively, causes the greatest psychological pain. It may very well be the case that violence inflicted by the father is normalized by traditional and cultural reference, while violence by one's spouse or mother leads to a greater psychological suffering.

Violence encountered at school or workplace also makes a greater psychological effect than violence encountered in family, on the street or in public institutions. Similarly, it may the case that people are more inclined to expect experiencing violence from a family member or in public institutions or on the street than accepting its presence schools or at the workplace, which results in the former leading to greater psychological impact.



Figures on the table show degree of the psychological impact of being subject to violence by sociological, cultural and economic clusters. The transition from the darkest tone of red to the darkest tone of blue is in parallel with the increase in degree of psychological impact Red corresponds to the greatest impact (5) and blue to the lowest impact (1).

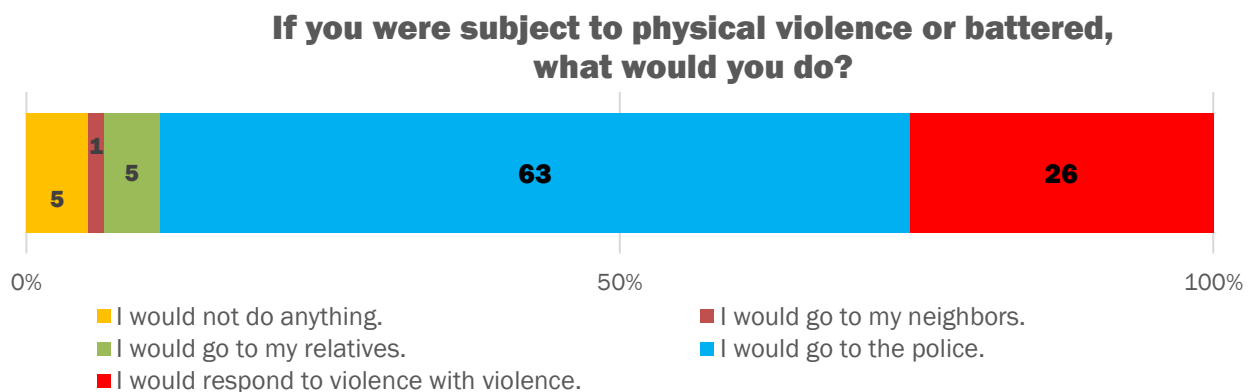
		Restricted	Income seized	Humiliated/ma	Harassed on	Threatened by	Beaten up	Wounded by	Tortured	Verbally	Sexually	Discriminated
Gender	Women	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	3
	Men	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Age	Between 18-32	4	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3
	Between 33-48	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
	49 or above	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	3	4	3
Educational attainment	Less than high school	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	3	3	3
	High school	4	3	3	2	3	2	2	4	2	4	3
	University	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3
Paternal educational attainment	Less than high school	4	3	3	2	3	2	2	4	3	3	3
	High school	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	4	2	3	3
	University	2	4	3	2	3	2	3	4	2	4	2
Marital status	Married	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	4	2	3	3
	Not married	4	3	3	2	3	2	2	4	3	3	3
Place of origin	Village	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
	Town / district	4	3	3	2	3	2	2	4	2	4	3
	City	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	4	2	4	3
	Metropolitan area	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	4	2	4	3
Lifestyle	Modern	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	4	3	4	3
	Traditional conservative	4	3	3	2	3	2	2	4	2	3	3
	Religious conservative	3	3	4	2	3	2	3	4	3	3	3
Employment status	Employed	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3
	Retired	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	5	3	5	4
	Housewife	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	5	3	4	3
	Student	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	4	3
Ethnic identity	Turkish	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	4	2	3	3
	Kurdish	4	3	4	3	3	2	3	4	3	3	4
Religion	Sunni Muslim	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	3
	Alevi Muslim	4	3	3	3	3	2	3	5	3	3	3
Housing	Squatter / apartment without external plastering	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
	Single family, traditional house	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	4	2	3	3
	Apartment	4	3	3	2	3	2	2	4	2	4	3
	Housing complex	4	3	3	3	3	2	1	4	2	3	3
Class	Lower income class	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3
	Lower middle class	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	5	3	4	3
	New middle class	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	3
	Upper class	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	4	2	4	3
Settlement	Rural	4	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	3
	Urban	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	4	2	4	3
	Metropolitan	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	4	3	4	3



2.7. What would you do if you were subject to violence today?

2.7.1. What would you do if you were subject to violence?

Approximately one fourth of the public (approximately 14 million adults) say that they would respond to physical violence with physical violence. 63 percent report that they would report to the police, while about 5 percent (nearly 3 million adults) accept violence by stating “I would not do anything”.



38 percent of men and 32 percent of young people say that they would respond to violence with violence. Elder people are more likely to resort to an eye-for-an-eye approach in reaction to violence.

Metropolitan residents and Moderns are more likely than others to respond to violence with violence.

Three fourths of women say that they would go to the police in case of encountering violence, while higher age also leads to a greater tendency to report to the police in response to violence.

People with an educational attainment of high school are more likely to respond to violence with violence, and likewise, they are less likely to report to the police. On the other hand, less than high-school graduates and university graduates are both more likely to go to the police in case of encountering violence than high-school graduates.

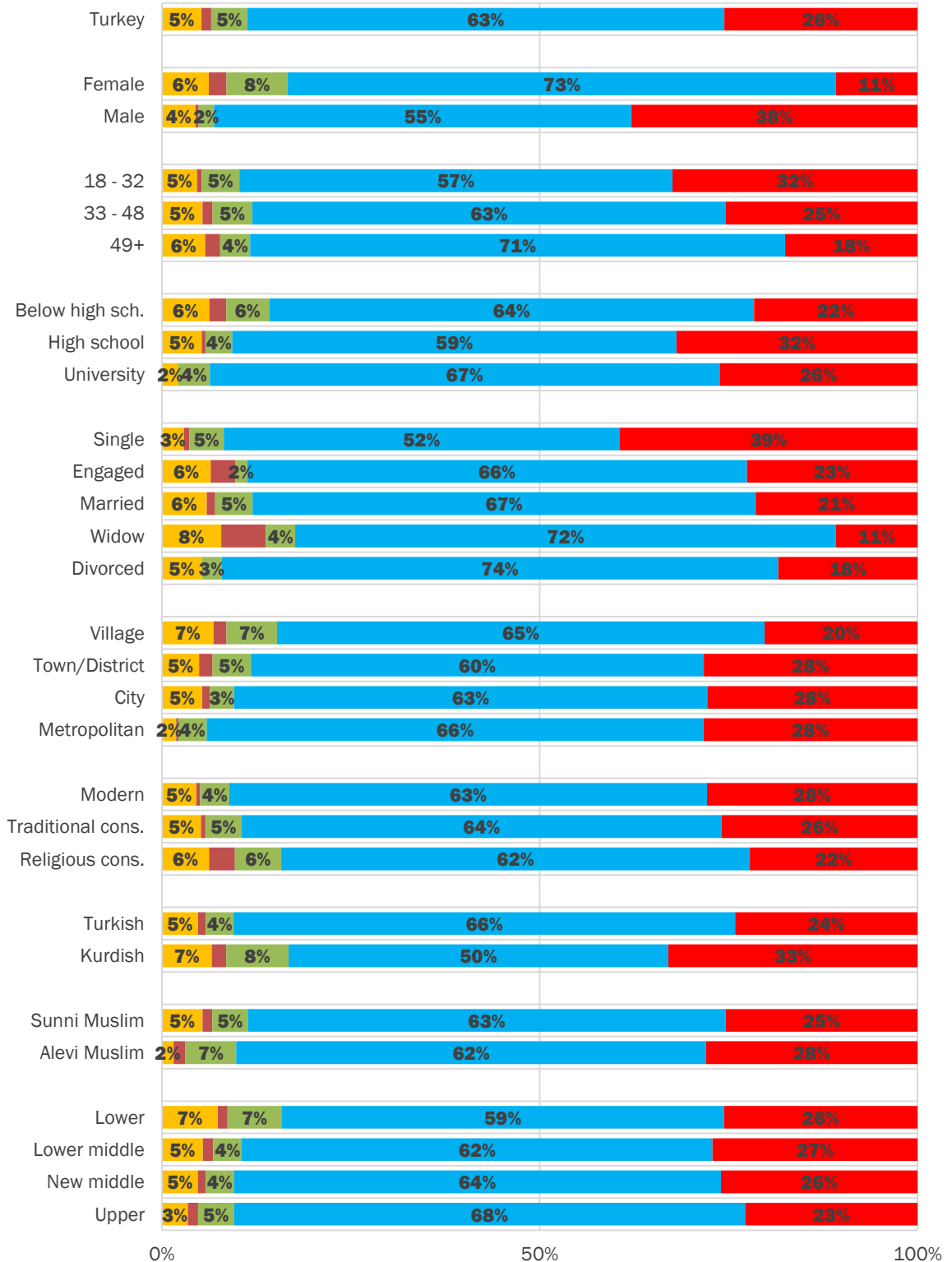
Women, older people, less than high school graduates, the widowed and the divorced, and people who grew up in rural areas are more likely to respond to violence by not doing anything at all.

As noted in earlier sections, clusters with lower self-confidence or greater attachment to traditions are more inclined to succumb to violence, while younger people, less than high school graduates and metropolitan residents are more likely to be in favor or responding to violence with violence.



What would you do if you were subject to violence by someone else? (By basic demographic characteristics)

- I would not do anything.
- I would go to my relatives.
- I would respond to violence with violence.
- I would go to my neighbors.
- I would go to the police.





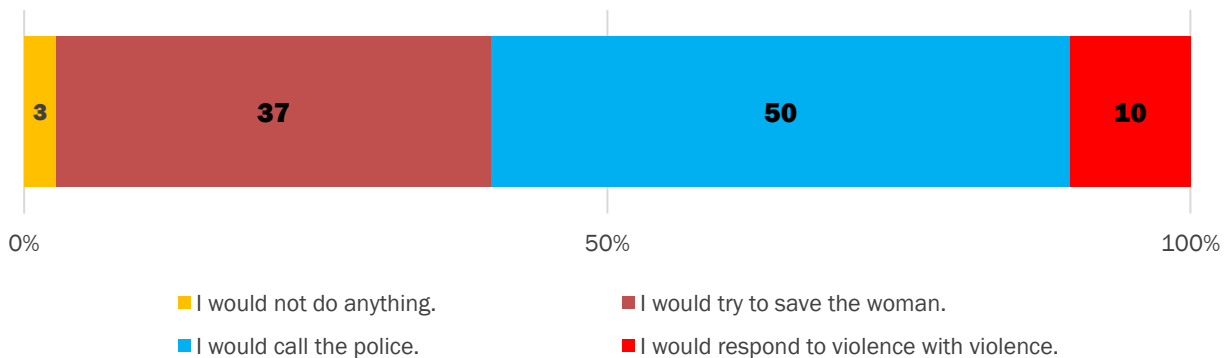
2.7.2. What would they do if they witnessed physical violence to an unknown woman?

In response to the hypothetical case of being witness to physical violence to an unknown woman on the street, approximately one tenth of the public in Turkey state that they would report to the police. More than one third of society state that they would try to protect the woman, while 3 percent say that they would not do anything.

Men, young people, bachelors, people with a Modern lifestyle and members of the new middle class are more likely to intervene when they encounter physical violence to an unknown woman. Women, the elderly, less than high school and university graduates are more likely to report that they would go to the police in case of witnessing violence to an unknown woman.

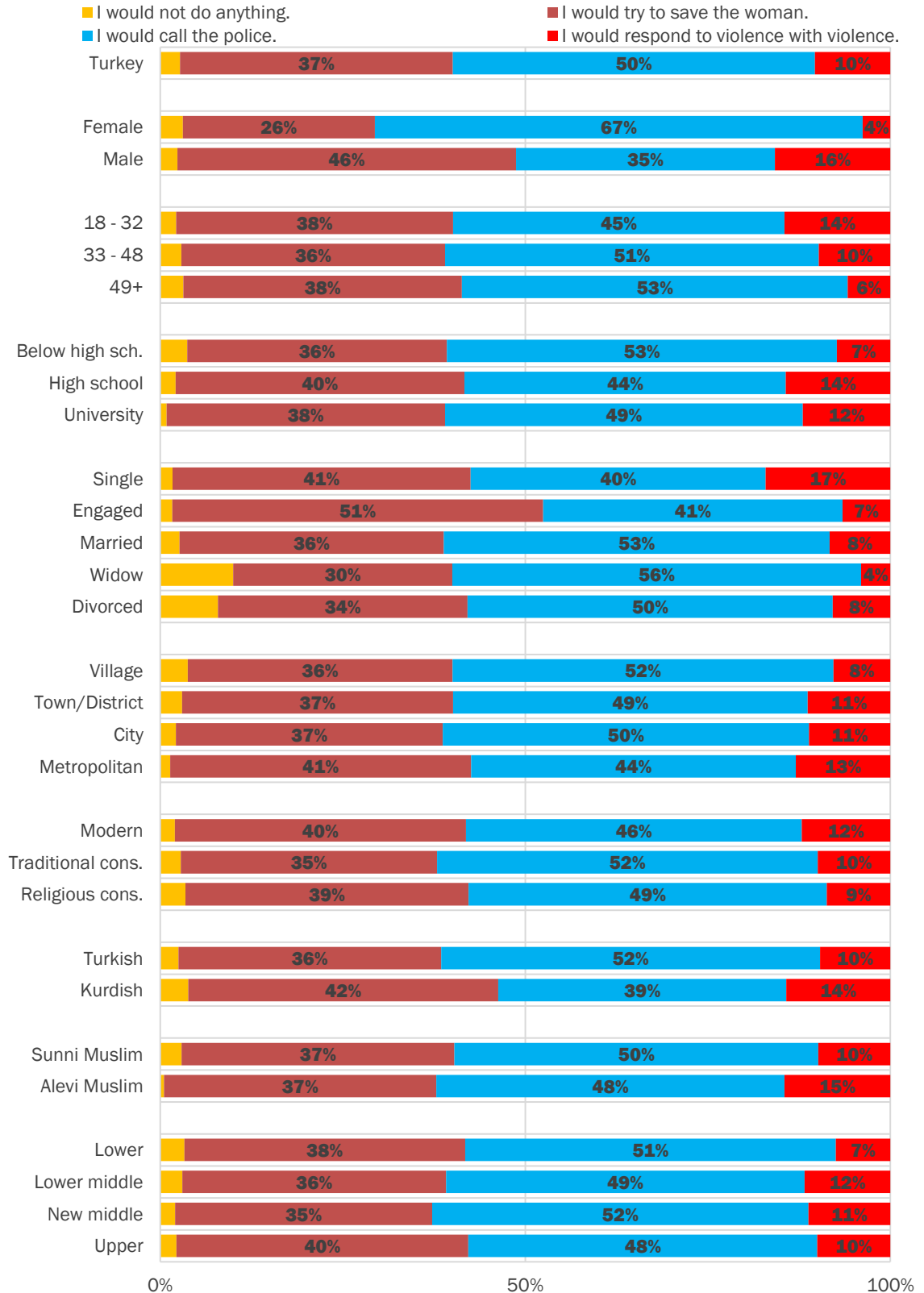
Women, less than high school graduates, the widowed and the divorced, and people who grew up in rural areas are more likely to overlook the incident of violence to an unknown woman on the street.

If you were to witness physical violence to an unknown woman on the street, which of the following would you do?





If you were to witness physical violence to an unknown woman on the street, what would you do? (By basic demographic characteristics)





2.8. Prevalence of Exposure to Violence in the Society in Turkey (Brief Evaluation of the Results)

Asst. Prof. Murat Paker & Psy. Tuğçe Çetin Ertekin

Prevalence of Violence Types

According to the findings of the survey, about half of the society in Turkey expressed that they have been subject to at least one of the 11 violence types.

The most frequent type of violence was beating at a rate of 27% followed by verbal molestation (18%), prevention of receiving education (14%), humiliation / exclusion (13%), insistent stalking through social media or other channels such as telephone (12%), discrimination and oppression due to social identity (national, ethnic, religious or sexual) (11%), threatening to hit / kill (7%), seizing income (7%), assault with a weapon or other object (4%), sexual assault (3%) and torture (2%).

Firstly, it is necessary to highlight the fact that due to the reasons indicated in the conceptual framework section above, it is highly probable that the actual prevalence rates are 1-2 times higher than the rates obtained in this survey. Still, these findings provide a strong impression on the prevalence of violence and the distribution of violence types in the society in Turkey. For instance, checking the trauma of torture which has been indicated in our study as the least encountered type of violence at 2%, it is necessary to indicate that out of the 55-million total adult population in Turkey, 1.1 million people explicitly indicated that they were victims of torture. Starting from this point, the actual number of torture victims may be estimated as 2-3 million. Applying the same calculation to beating which is the most frequently encountered violence type, 15 million people in the population of 55 million explicitly state that they have been beaten.

Half of the society indicate that they have been subject to at least one of the 11 types of violence questioned. These victims of violence also have vertical and horizontal relatives and friends who are indirectly affected by violence. In the horizontal level, these are family members, relatives and friends who are in close contact with the victim whereas in the vertical level, they are the next generations (children and grandchildren) to whom the effects of violence are transmitted through intergenerational transmission. Taking also the indirect effects into consideration, it would not be an exaggeration to indicate that the society in Turkey is surrounded by violence. It has been clearly revealed that violence is a very serious problem of social health in Turkey.

Subjective Psychological Effects of Violence Types

Analyzing as to what extent the victims of various violence types are affected in terms of subjective psychological, it is observed that torture which has the lowest prevalence rate creates the severest effect (3.89 out of 5) followed by sexual assault (3.56), prevention of receiving education (3.50), humiliation / exclusion (3.27), discrimination / oppression due to social identity (3.25), seizing income (2.93), threatening to hit / kill (2.76), verbal molestation (2.49), stalking through social media (2.42), assault with a weapon (2.34) and beating (2.32).



It is not surprising that torture and sexual assault respectively top the list in terms of subjective effect. The fact that they are followed by prevention of receiving education reveals that this is a very serious problem in our society. Assault with a weapon and beating come at the bottom of the list. It may be interpreted that these violence types have perhaps become relatively ordinary.

According to the findings of the survey, the highest psychological effect is created by violence received from the hands of intimate partners followed by mothers and thirdly fathers. If the source of violence are other people, the rate of psychological effect is generally lower. These results show that the rate of psychological effect of violence varies according to the relational closeness of the perpetrator to the victim as well as the location of violence. As the perpetrator becomes relationally closer and the reasons of violence become less common than what can be socially explained, the psychological effect of violence increases. The reason as to why violence from the hands of one's father is less effective than violence received from an intimate partner or mother might be related to the social role of fathers.

Perpetrators and Locations of Violence

The main perpetrators and locations of various types of violence according to the survey findings are as follows:

- ✓ Those who prevent someone from receiving education: fathers 78%, mothers 28%.
- ✓ Seizers of income: fathers 40%, intimate partners 18%, mothers 13%.
- ✓ Humiliators / excluders: strangers 31%, acquaintances other than relatives 22%, relatives 17%, fathers 14%, officials (military, police) 13%
- ✓ Stalkers through social media or telephone: strangers 82%, acquaintances other than relatives 13%.
- ✓ Those who threaten to hit / kill: strangers 54%, acquaintances other than relatives 14%.
- ✓ Beaters: fathers 44%, strangers 28%, mothers 28%, intimate partners 12%, acquaintances other than relatives 11%, officials (military, police) 9%.
- ✓ Assaulters with weapons: strangers 64%, acquaintances other than relatives 13%.
- ✓ Torturers: officials (military, police) 37%, intimate partners 26%, strangers 21%.
- ✓ Location of verbal molestation: on the street 86%, at school 15%.
- ✓ Location of sexual assault: on the street 73%, at home 10%, at school 10%.
- ✓ Location of discrimination: on the street 48%, at school 28%, in public institutions such as police stations, courthouses and hospitals 26%, at workplace 21%.

Victims of Violence:

- a) They stated that they had been subject to domestic violence mostly from their fathers, followed by mothers, mainly through prevention of receiving education, seizure of income and beating.
- b) Types of violence in which intimate partners are perpetrators are mainly seizure of income, beating and torture.
- c) Strangers and acquaintances other than relatives usually come up as the perpetrators of humiliation / exclusion, stalking through social media / telephone, threatening to hit / kill and assault with weapons.



- d) Violence types in which public officials are indicated as perpetrators are torture, humiliation /exclusion and beating.
- e) Streets are the main locations followed by schools in which the victims are subject to verbal molestation, sexual assault and discrimination due to social identity.
- f) 10% of sexual assault victims indicated that they were subject to this violence at home, thereby revealing to the surveyors whom they are not acquainted with at all, a probable case of incest or assault from husbands. This rate corresponds to 165,000 people in the 55-million adult population. This is only the number of adults above age 18 and even in this group, it is probable that the actual number of domestic violence victims is much higher. Considering also those under age 18 and those who refrained from talking, it is highly probable that the number of domestic sexual violence victims is over one million.

Which Social Positions are More Vulnerable to Which Violence Types?

Although violence types are quite common within the society, it is very important for obtaining a clearer perspective and developing more effective social policies, to determine those social positions in which each violence type is more prevalent. Briefly:

Risk of being prevented from receiving education:

- ✓ 70% higher in women than men.
- ✓ Increases from modern lifestyle towards traditional conservative and religious conservative lifestyles.
- ✓ Increases as the religiousness level increases.
- ✓ Higher in older generations.

Risk of having income / money seized:

- ✓ Increases as the educational level decreases.
- ✓ Increases as the paternal educational level decreases.
- ✓ 2.7 times higher in unmarried people than married people.
- ✓ Lower among young people.

Risk of humiliation / exclusion:

- ✓ 1.7 times higher in unmarried people than married people.

Risk of being stalked through social media / telephone:

- ✓ 30% higher among women.
- ✓ 70% higher among unmarried people.

Risk of being threatened to hit / kill:

- ✓ 1.5 times higher in men.
- ✓ 2 times higher in unmarried people.
- ✓ Increases as the religiousness level decreases.

Risk of getting beaten:

- ✓ 1.6 times higher in Kurds than Turks.
- ✓ 1.7 times higher in men than women.



- ✓ 1.4 times higher in unmarried people than married people.
- ✓ Higher in people living in crowded households.
- ✓ Increases as the income level increases.

Risk of assault with weapons / other objects:

- ✓ 6.8 times higher in men than women.
- ✓ 1.8 times higher in Kurds than Turks.
- ✓ Increases as the lifestyle gets more religious.

Risk of torture:

- ✓ 83% higher in people leading a modern lifestyle than those who don't.

Risk of getting verbally molested:

- ✓ 72% higher in women than men.
- ✓ Increases as the educational level increases.
- ✓ Increases as the paternal educational level increases.
- ✓ 1.9 times higher in unmarried people than married people.
- ✓ Increases from villages to metropolises.
- ✓ Increases as the religiousness level decreases.
- ✓ Increases as the lifestyle is modernized.
- ✓ Increases in young people.

Risk of sexual assault:

- ✓ 86% higher in women than men.
- ✓ 2 times higher in unmarried people than married people.

Risk of discrimination / oppression due to social identity:

- ✓ 3.1 times higher in Kurds than Turks.
- ✓ 3.7 times higher in Alevis than Sunnis.
- ✓ Increases as the educational level increases.
- ✓ Increases as the religiousness level decreases.
- ✓ Increases as the lifestyle is modernized.

Considering all violence types together, the following 5 variables explain 44% of the risk of being subject to violence (in the order of significance):

- ✓ Being unmarried
- ✓ Being Kurdish
- ✓ Being a woman
- ✓ Being unreligious
- ✓ Being an Alevi

These five social positions suffer from violence the most in Turkey. Individuals who are in more of these positions will be under increased risk of being subject to violence.

Each of these findings needs to be further analyzed and developed through similar studies.

For the time being, the following conclusion is made:



In order that Turkey creates a democratic platform based on social peace, it is necessary to develop a socio-political system that does not create victimization and can repair traditional victimizations. Therefore, it is vitally important for Turkey to understand the violence and victimization dynamics that are analyzed in this report and to develop policies for overcoming them.



3. RESEARCH ID

3.1. Overall Description of the Survey

The surveys that this report is based on was conducted by KONDA Research and Consultancy Limited (KONDA Araştırma ve Danışmanlık Ltd. Şti.).

The field survey was conducted on 7-8 January 2017. This report presents the political trends, preferences and profiles of the adult population above the age of 18 in Turkey, as observed on the dates of the field survey.

The survey is designed and conducted with the purpose to determine and to monitor trends and changes in the preferences of respondents who represent the adult population above the age of 18 in Turkey. The margin of error of the survey is +/- 1.7 at 95 percent confidence level and +/- 2.3 at 99 percent confidence level.

3.2. The Sample

The sample was selected through stratification of the data on population and educational attainment level of neighborhoods and villages based on the Address Based Population Registration System (ADNKS), and the results of the November 1st 2015 General Election in neighborhoods and villages.

First, the administrative units were grouped as rural/urban/metropolitan, and then the sample was created based on the 12 regions.

Within the scope of the survey, 2695 respondents were interviewed face-to-face in 155 neighborhoods and villages of 106 districts - including central districts - of 33 provinces.

Provinces visited	33
Districts visited	106
Neighborhoods/villages visited	155
Number of respondents	2695

Among the 18 surveys conducted in each neighborhood, quotas on age and gender were enforced.

Age group	Women	Men
Between 18-32	3 respondents	3 respondents
Between 33-48	3 respondents	3 respondents
49 or above	3 respondents	3 respondents



	Level 1 (12 regions)	Provinces visited
1	İstanbul	İstanbul
2	Western Marmara	Balıkesir, Edirne, Tekirdağ
3	Aegean	Denizli, İzmir, Kütahya, Uşak
4	Eastern Marmara	Bursa, Eskişehir, Kocaeli, Sakarya
5	Western Anatolia	Ankara, Konya
6	Mediterranean	Adana, Antalya, Hatay, Mersin
7	Central Anatolia	Kayseri, Sivas
8	Western Black Sea	Samsun, Tokat
9	Eastern Black Sea	Trabzon
10	Northeastern Anatolia	Erzurum, Erzincan, Kars
11	Middle Eastern Anatolia	Malatya, Van, Elazığ
12	Northeastern Anatolia	Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Mardin

The distribution of respondents according to the regions and place of residence is shown in the table below.

	Survey location	Rural	Urban	Metropolitan	Total
1	İstanbul			19.5%	19.5%
2	Western Marmara	0.7%	3.2%	0.7%	4.6%
3	Aegean	1.9%	6.9%	5.3%	14.1%
4	Eastern Marmara	0.7%	2.7%	5.1%	8.5%
5	Western Anatolia	0.7%	2.0%	6.5%	9.2%
6	Mediterranean	2.4%	5.9%	5.4%	13.7%
7	Central Anatolia	0.7%	2.5%	1.4%	4.6%
8	Western Black Sea	2.0%	3.4%	0.7%	6.1%
9	Eastern Black Sea	1.3%	2.0%		3.3%
10	Northeastern Anatolia	1.3%	1.3%		2.6%
11	Middle Eastern Anatolia	1.3%	2.6%	0.7%	4.6%
12	Northeastern Anatolia	2.1%	3.4%	3.8%	9.3%
	Total	15.1%	35.9%	49.1%	100.0%



4. FREQUENCY TABLES

4.1. Profile of the Respondents

Gender	Percent
Women	45.1
Men	54.9
Total	100.0

Age	Percent
Between 18-32	35.1
Between 33-48	36.6
49 or above	28.3
Total	100.0

Educational attainment	Percent
Illiterate	5.0
Literate without degree	1.9
Primary school graduate	30.0
Less than high school graduate	14.6
High school graduate	31.0
University graduate	16.1
Masters / PhD	1.4
Total	100.0

Paternal educational attainment level	Percent
Illiterate	14.9
Literate without degree	5.8
Primary school graduate	49.6
Less than high school graduate	12.3
High school graduate	12.0
University graduate	5.1
Masters / PhD	0.4
Total	100.0



Lifestyle cluster	Percent
Modern	28.9
Traditional conservative	45.0
Religious conservative	26.1
Total	100.0

Household size	Percent
1 - 2 person(s)	17.5
3 - 5 person(s)	66.5
6 - 8 person(s)	14.0
9 people or more	2.0
Total	100.0

Employment status	Percent
Civil servant	5.5
Private sector	6.3
Worker	12.7
Small retailer	8.7
Merchant/businessman	0.7
Self-employed	2.4
Farmer, agriculturist, stock breeder	2.5
Employed, other	5.3
Retired	11.7
Housewife	27.4
Student	10.4
Unemployed	5.0
Disabled	1.3
Total	100.0

Where did you grow up?	Percent
Village	31.1
Town / district	21.4
City	33.5
Metropolitan area	14.0
Total	100.0



Marital status	Percent
Single	25.0
Engaged	2.4
Married	67.4
Widow	3.8
Divorced	1.5
Total	100.0

Ethnic identity	Percent
Turkish	77.1
Kurdish	13.9
Zaza	1.2
Arab	5.5
Other	2.4
Total	100.0

Religion/sect	Percent
Sunni Muslim	89.4
Alevi Muslim	7.5
Other	3.0
Total	100.0

Level of religiosity	Percent
Non-believer	3.8
Believer	26.2
Religious	55.9
Pious	14.0
Total	100.0

Economic class	Percent
Lower income class	19.1
Lower middle class	31.8
New middle class	27.0
Upper class	22.0
Total	100.0



Do you own a car in your household?	Percent
Yes	48.4
No	51.6
Total	100.0

Monthly household income	Percent
TRY 700 or less	3.3
TRY 701 - 1200	8.3
TRY 1201 - 2000	44.4
TRY 2001 - 3000	24.1
TRY 3001 - 5000	14.8
TRY 5001 or more	5.1
Total	100.0

TV channel preferred to watch the news	Percent
Does not watch	4.3
A Haber	8.8
ATV	14.5
CNN Turk	5.4
Fox TV	16.7
Haberturk	2.9
Halk TV	2.9
IMC TV	0.1
Kanal 7	1.8
Kanal D	7.5
Kanaltürk	0.2
NTV	3.3
Roj/Nuçe/Sterk	0.2
Show TV	0.1
Star	5.2
TRT	4.3
Ulusal	16.3
Local channels	0.4
Total	5.1



Type of housing	Percent
Squatter / apartment without external plastering	4.8
Single family, traditional house	32.0
Apartment	53.2
Housing complex	9.7
Very luxurious apartment, villa	0.3
Total	100.0

Social media use	Percent
Facebook	53.1
Twitter	22.4
WhatsApp	49.6
YouTube	30.6
Instagram	29.8
Other	1.2
I use the Internet, but I am not a social media user.	7.6
I do not access the Internet	28.0

4.2. Violence and Trauma in Social Life

Have you been restricted of access to education?	Percent
No	85.6
Mother	3.9
Father	11.0
Spouse, husband/wife	0.5
Sister, brother	0.9
Other relative	0.9
Acquaintance who is not a relative	0.3
A stranger	0.3
Officials (military, police)	0.6



To what extent were you psychologically affected by this incident?	Percent
Not at all	19.6
Slight impact	14.8
Medium impact	15.1
Significant impact	30.9
Extreme impact	19.6
Total	100.0

Were they deprived of their income?	Percent
No	92.8
Mother	0.9
Father	2.7
Spouse, husband/wife	1.2
Sister, brother	0.7
Other relative	0.8
Acquaintance who is not a relative	0.6
A stranger	0.7
Officials (military, police)	0.5

To what extent were you psychologically affected by this incident?	Percent
Not at all	37.3
Slight impact	17.8
Medium impact	15.1
Significant impact	17.8
Extreme impact	12.0
Total	100.0



Were they humiliated / discriminated?	Percent
No	86.0
Mother	0.9
Father	1.9
Spouse, husband/wife	1.2
Sister, brother	1.2
Other relative	2.3
Acquaintance who is not a relative	2.9
A stranger	4.1
Officials (military, police)	1.7

To what extent were you psychologically affected by this incident?	Percent
Not at all	21.0
Slight impact	18.6
Medium impact	19.4
Significant impact	25.2
Extreme impact	15.7
Total	100.0

Were they harassed on social media / by phone?	Percent
No	87.2
Mother	0.1
Father	0.1
Spouse, husband/wife	0.2
Sister, brother	0.0
Other relative	0.4
Acquaintance who is not a relative	1.5
A stranger	9.8
Officials (military, police)	0.4



To what extent were you psychologically affected by this incident?	Percent
Not at all	42.6
Slight impact	21.1
Medium impact	15.7
Significant impact	13.1
Extreme impact	7.4
Total	100.0

Were they threatened by being beaten up/killed?	Percent
No	92.2
Mother	0.3
Father	0.8
Spouse, husband/wife	0.9
Sister, brother	0.1
Other relative	0.6
Acquaintance who is not a relative	1.0
A stranger	3.9
Officials (military, police)	0.6

To what extent were you psychologically affected by this incident?	Percent
Not at all	42.8
Slight impact	16.5
Medium impact	13.2
Significant impact	12.8
Extreme impact	14.8
Total	100.0



Have they been beaten up?	Percent
No	72.7
Mother	7.6
Father	12.0
Spouse, husband/wife	3.2
Sister, brother	2.0
Other relative	0.8
Acquaintance who is not a relative	3.1
A stranger	7.7
Officials (military, police)	2.4

To what extent were you psychologically affected by this incident?	Percent
Not at all	40.4
Slight impact	23.4
Medium impact	16.3
Significant impact	12.4
Extreme impact	7.5
Total	100.0

Were they wounded by a knife/weapon?	Percent
No	95.7
Mother	0.3
Father	0.1
Spouse, husband/wife	0.2
Sister, brother	0.2
Other relative	0.2
Acquaintance who is not a relative	0.5
A stranger	2.5
Officials (military, police)	0.1



To what extent were you psychologically affected by this incident?	Percent
Not at all	57.7
Slight impact	16.8
Medium impact	9.4
Significant impact	9.4
Extreme impact	6.7
Total	100.0

Have they been subject to torture?	Percent
No	97.3
Father	0.1
Spouse, husband/wife	0.5
Sister, brother	0.1
Other relative	0.2
Acquaintance who is not a relative	0.2
A stranger	0.4
Officials (military, police)	0.7

To what extent were you psychologically affected by this incident?	Percent
Not at all	52.4
Slight impact	10.5
Medium impact	5.7
Significant impact	13.3
Extreme impact	18.1
Total	100.0

Were you verbally harassed?	Percent
No	81.5
In the family	0.3
In school	2.6
At workplace	1.2
On the street	15.2
In public institutions, such as the police station, hospital	0.6



To what extent were you psychologically affected by this incident?	Percent
Not at all	37.1
Slight impact	21.4
Medium impact	17.7
Significant impact	18.4
Extreme impact	5.4
Total	100.0

Were you sexually harassed?	Percent
No	95.0
In the family	0.3
In school	0.3
At workplace	0.2
On the street	2.2
In public institutions, such as the police station, hospital	0.1

To what extent were you psychologically affected by this incident?	Percent
Not at all	43.0
Slight impact	12.0
Medium impact	13.4
Significant impact	16.2
Extreme impact	15.5
Total	100.0

Were you discriminated?	Percent
No	88.5
In the family	0.6
In school	3.1
At workplace	2.3
On the street	5.3
In public institutions, such as the police station, hospital	2.9



To what extent were you psychologically affected by this incident?	Percent
Not at all	29.8
Slight impact	15.4
Medium impact	14.7
Significant impact	21.4
Extreme impact	18.7
Total	100.0

If you were subject to physical violence or battered, what would you do?	Percent
I would not do anything.	5.2
I would go to my neighbors.	1.3
I would go to my relatives.	4.8
I would go to the police.	63.1
I would respond to violence with violence.	25.6
Total	100.0

If you were to witness physical violence to an unknown woman on the street, which of the following would you do?	Percent
I would not do anything.	2.7
I would try to save the woman.	37.4
I would call the police.	49.6
I would respond to violence with violence.	10.3
Total	100.0



5. GLOSSARY of TERMS

All findings in Barometer reports are based on answers to the questions directed to respondents who were interviewed face-to-face in field surveys. Some questions and response options are then used in the rest of the report in short or simplified form. For example, the respondents who respond to the question on how religious they see themselves as “a person who is a believer, but does not fulfill religious requirements”, are shortly identified as “believers” in the report. This glossary is prepared for both the readers who receive the report for the first time and the readers who need further clarification on the terms. The first table provides a list of the terms and their explanations, and the following tables list the questions and response options which establish the basis for these terms.

Term	Definition
Alevi Muslim:	A person who identifies his/her religion/sect as Alevi Muslim
Lower middle class:	Households with an income per capita in the 60 percent segment but which do not own a car
Lower class:	Households whose income per capita is in the lowest 20 percent segment
Arab:	A person who identifies his/her ethnic origin as Arab
Headscarf:	A woman who does not cover her head or a man with a headscarf or whose spouse does not cover her head with a headscarf
Chador:	A woman who wears chador or a man whose spouse wears a chador
Religious:	A person who tries to fulfill the requirements of the religion
Religious conservative:	A person who identifies his/her lifestyle as religious conservative
Traditional conservative:	A person who identifies his/her lifestyle as traditional conservative
Ideological:	A person who states a party as the closest to his/her political view
Believer:	A person who believes in the requirements of the religion, but does not fulfill them completely
Non-believer:	A person who does not believe in the requirements of the religion
Urban area:	Settlements with a population of more than 4000 (differs from the official definition)
Rural area:	Settlements with a population of less than 4000 (differs from the official definition)
Kurdish:	A person who identifies his/her ethnic origin as Kurdish
Leader follower:	A person who states that he/she trusts in or favors the leader of a certain party
Metropolitan:	Settlements which are located within the integrated boundaries of the most crowded 15 cities (differs from the official definition)
Modern:	A person who identifies his/her lifestyle as modern
No cover:	A woman who does not cover her head or a man whose spouse does not cover her head
Non-partisan:	A person who states that none of the parties represent him/her



Pious:	A person who fulfills the requirements of the religion completely
Late-decider:	A person who states that he/she makes a decision based on the election campaigns
Sunni Muslim:	A person who identifies his/her religion/sect as Sunni Muslim
Partisan:	A person who states that he/she/they always vote for that party
Turban:	A woman who wears a turban or a man whose spouse wears a turban
Turkish:	A person who identifies his/her ethnic origin as Turkish
Upper class:	Households whose income per capita is in the highest 20 percent segment
New middle class:	Households whose income per capita is in the 60 percent segment and which own a car
Zaza:	A person who identifies his/her ethnic origin as Zaza
Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA)	It is a data analysis technique for nominal categorical data, used to detect and represent underlying structures in a data set. It is used for applying Correspondence Analysis (CA) to large data sets with more than two variables. MCA was shaped with the work of mathematician and linguist Jean-Paul Benzécri in 1960s, and MCA-related studies and publications proliferated after the translation of research on Jean-Paul Benzécri and MCA in the 1980s and the use of this method by the French sociologist Pierre Bourdieu.

5.1. Questions and Response Options

Which of the three lifestyle clusters below do you feel you belong to?

Modern

Traditional conservative

Religious conservative

Do you cover your head or does your spouse cover her head when going out of your home? How do you cover your head?

No head cover

Headscarf

Turban

Chador

Bachelor male



We are all citizens of the Turkish Republic, but we may have different ethnic origins; which identity do you know/feel that you belong to?

Turkish

Kurdish

Zaza

Arab

Other

Which religion or sect do you feel you belong to?

Sunni Muslim

Alevi Muslim

Other

Which of the below describes you in terms of piety?

A person who does not believe in the requirements of the religion

A person who believes in the requirements of the religion, but does not fulfill them completely

A person who tries to fulfill the requirements of the religion

A person who fulfills the requirements of the religion completely

Which of the reasons below influence/determine your political preferences?

I/we always vote for that party.

It is the party closest to my political view.

I trust/favor its leader.

None of these parties represent me.

I make a decision based on the election campaigns.

Total

Settlement Code (Data obtained from the sample)

Rural

Urban

Metropolitan

Economic classes (determined by using household size, household income and car ownership)

Lower class

Lower middle

New middle

Upper class