European Values Study

EVS 2008 Method Report
Country Report – Turkey

Documentation of the full data release 30/11/10
Related to the national dataset
Archive-Study-No. ZA4791, doi:10.4232/1.10020

European Values Study and
GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences
The fieldwork of the 2008 European Values Study (EVS) was financially supported by universities and research institutes, national science foundations, charitable trusts and foundations, companies and church organizations in the EVS member countries.

A major sponsor of the surveys in several Central and Eastern European countries was Renovabis.

Renovabis - Solidarity initiative of the German Catholics with the people in Central and Eastern Europe: Project No. MOE016847 http://www.renovabis.de/.

An overview of all national sponsors of the 2008 survey is provided in the “EVS 2008 Method Report” in section funding agency/sponsor, the “EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations”, and on the website of the European Values Study http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/sponsoring.html.

The project would not have been possible without the National Program Directors in the EVS member countries and their local teams.

Gallup Europe developed a special questionnaire translation system WebTrans, which appeared to be very valuable and enhanced the quality of the project.

Special thanks also go to the teams at Tilburg University, CEPS/INSTEAD Luxembourg, and GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences Cologne.
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Study Description

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Introduction


The EVS 2008 Method Report provides standardised information on the survey implementation and fieldwork procedures in the EVS member countries. Metadata includes all information given in the methodological questionnaires completed by each national team or the fieldwork organization.

After the EVS reviewed the fieldwork information it was archived in a database designed by the GESIS Data Archive. The outcome of the database was reviewed by the national teams and/or fieldwork organization before making them publicly available.

The structure of the database corresponds to DDI/XML V.2 standards and ensures different output formats. This allows users to choose between several approaches to the standardized information: the "EVS 2008 Method Report" on the Integrated Dataset (PDF), a HTML surface that offers an extended Study Description, and the GESIS retrieval and analysis systems Online Study Catalogue ZACAT and Data Catalogue.

The Method Report consists of three sections providing metadata on the Integrated Dataset and the 47 national datasets:

Section one provides brief information on the EVS including an overview of all data and documentation available for EVS 2008 and refers to an easy way to get data access.

The study description of the Integrated Dataset in section two contains more general information and summarized country-specific information on study scope, principal investigator, funding agency, data depositor, data access and version, etc.

The third section includes the current country report on the national dataset providing comprehensive country-specific information on sampling procedure, mode of data collection, fieldwork procedure, and additional country-specific information on harmonized variables (electoral systems, political parties, education, occupation, and region).
1 European Values Study

Where is Europe heading? This is one of the main questions of the European Values Study (EVS) - the most comprehensive research project on human values in Europe. The EVS is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on how Europeans think about family, work, religion, politics and society. Repeated every nine years in an increasing number of countries, the survey provides insights into the ideas, beliefs, preferences, attitudes, values, and opinions of citizens all over Europe.

The research program was initiated by the European Value System Study Group (EVSSG) in the late 1970s and has emerged as a well-established network of social and political scientists aiming at high standards in data creation and processing. The data is being intensively used in social science research and teaching. It may also be of interest to policymakers, politicians, journalists, and others interested in getting to know and understand the societies which they are part of.

Four waves of surveys were executed from 1981 to 2008. These surveys explore value differences, similarities, and value changes. Representative national samples were drawn from the population of citizens over 18 years of age and face-to-face interviews were carried out. Standardized questionnaires with comparable questions across waves were then administered.

- The first wave was conducted in 1981, when citizens of the European Member States of that time were interviewed. The national datasets were combined into an international dataset including a total of 16 countries.
- The second wave was launched in 1990 to explore the dynamics of value change. It covered almost the same themes as the first wave. Surveys were carried out in 29 European, as well as other countries.
- The wave in 1999/2000 was administered in 33 countries. Several new issues, such as questions on solidarity, social capital, democracy, and work ethics were added to the questionnaire of this wave.
- The fourth wave was carried out in 2008 and included a total of 47 European countries/regions. Again, the questions in this wave are highly comparable across waves and across countries. In addition, this wave has a strong focus on region, both within and across countries.
1.1 EVS 1981-2008: Participating countries

Specific information on country surveys and integrated data of single waves is available at the GESIS Data Catalogue. The Study Descriptions include notes about Version History & Errata along with the information on the origin and context of the data.

Table 1: Participating countries in European Values Study 1981-2008

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</tbody>
</table>

*1981 only West-Germany
1.2 EVS 2008

The fourth wave has a persistent focus on a broad range of values. Questions with respect to family, work, religious, political and societal values are highly comparable with those in earlier waves (1981, 1990 and 1999/2000). This longitudinal scope of the study makes it possible to study trends in time. EVS draws random probability samples with a net sample size 1500 which again differs in countries regarding their population size. Usually citizens were interviewed personally (face-to-face).

The EVS 2008 has an increasing international and regional coverage. It covers almost all countries of Europe. In total, the fieldwork is administered in 47 countries/regions:

Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Cyprus (North), Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Great-Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Montenegro, The Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine.

The full data release (Version 2.0.0, 2010-11-30) includes data and documentation of all participating countries/regions in EVS 2008.

Large efforts were taken to guarantee high scientific standards in developing and translating the Master Questionnaire and the field questionnaires, high quality fieldwork, and standardized data processing and documentation.

A set of guidelines and recommendations was set up and the whole process of data creation and processing was guided and monitored by the EVS advisory groups.

For more information, see the report “EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations” provided on EVS website and additionally via GESIS Online Study Catalogue - ZACAT and Data Catalogue.
1.3 Overview of data and documentation of EVS 2008

The documentation created for the fourth EVS wave includes both the guidelines and standards developed to produce comparable data and detailed information on peculiarities of the national datasets on study and variable level.

Figure 1: Overview of available data and documentation

Data
Beside the Integrated Dataset the national datasets, including additional country-specific variables, are provided through ZACAT for national rather than multinational use.

Reports
Standards and recommendations designed by the EVS advisory groups for all countries are compiled in the report “EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations”. The information is mainly related to the questionnaire development and translation process, fieldwork, and data processing.

The “EVS 2008 Method Report” includes both summarized information on the Integrated Dataset and country reports with country-specific information on the origin of the national datasets. It is based on the methodological questionnaires submitted by all EVS member countries.

The English variable documentation on the Integrated Dataset and the bilingual variable report on each national dataset are available as “EVS 2008 - Variable Reports”.

Questionnaires
The English Master Questionnaire and the field questionnaires in all languages fielded in participating countries are downloadable.

Publications
The EVS repository is an easy way to find relevant publications based on EVS data. Moreover, it contains enhanced publications with direct links to the dataset, variables, and syntax codes of the concepts used.
1.4 Access to data and documentation

The data and documentation of the four EVS waves is publicly available at the EVS and GESIS websites.

General study information

The EVS website (http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/) covers information on the origin of the project, and the master questionnaires as well as field questionnaires in different language versions. Additionally, method reports and original language variable reports of integrated and/or national datasets are offered for the third and fourth EVS wave.

Data and documentation

ZACAT - GESIS Online Study Catalogue provides data of all EVS waves for retrieval purposes, data exploration and free download. It supports full access to datasets and documentation and assists users in identifying trend variables of all four waves. Furthermore, ZACAT enables comparisons of original questions in survey languages of the third and fourth wave.

Version History & Errata

GESIS Data Catalogue provides an overview on version history and errata. It contains study descriptions for all EVS datasets with information about updates, errors, and error corrections.

Online study and variable information

Online study description and variable overview offer comprehensive metadata on the EVS datasets and variables.

The extended study description of the EVS 2008 provides country-specific information on the origin and outcomes of the national surveys.

The variable overview is available for the four EVS waves 1981-2008. It allows identification of country-specific deviations in the question wording within and across the waves.

Full-text retrieval

Qbase-retrieval system is a facility for word/phrase searches in EVS text documents.

Method report retrieval supports full-text searches in EVS 2008 guidelines and method reports of both integrated and national datasets.

Question text retrieval serves for full-text searches in the Master Questionnaire and variable reports of integrated datasets of all EVS waves 1981-2008 and in bilingual variable reports of national datasets.

Publication

EVS Repository contains publications based on the data of the EVS. These publications are mostly enhanced with direct links to datasets, variables, and syntax codes of concepts used. The EVS Repository can be found at http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications/.

Secondary education

In cooperation with Fontys University of Applied Sciences Netherlands, a special EVS website for educational use has been established (http://www.atlasofeuropeanvalues.eu/). By means of maps, teachers and pupils can make assignments and gain a better understanding of European values.

The Atlas of European Values

Published in 2005, the Atlas of European Values unlocks the results of the EVS project for the general public. It presents values, beliefs, attitudes, and opinions through graphs, charts, and maps (http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/evsatlas.html).
1.5 Bibliographic Citation

Publications based on EVS data should acknowledge this by means of bibliographic citations. To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in the footnotes or in the reference section of publications.

How to cite the data:


The country report is an excerpt from the EVS 2008 Method Report on Integrated Dataset published in volume 17 of series GESIS-Technical Reports. This paper should be cited as the following publication:


In addition to data files a study comprises further data depositor’s original documents and materials processed by the Data Archive: for example code sheets, questionnaires or reports. It is recommended to acknowledge respective documents from the archive holdings in publications by means of bibliographic citations including Archive-Study-No.

Disclaimer

EVS, GESIS, and the producers bear no responsibility for the uses of the EVS data, or for interpretations or inferences based on these uses. EVS, GESIS, and the producers accept no liability for indirect, consequential or incidental damages or losses arising from use of the data collection, or from the unavailability of, or break in access to the service for whatever reason.
Country Report
Turkey
Study Description

EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - TURKEY

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION
STUDY NO.
ZA4791

VERSION
Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10020 (http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10020)

ALTERNATIVE TITLE
EVS 2008

STUDY COLLECTION: TITLE
European Values Study

STUDY COLLECTION: DESCRIPTION
The EVS is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on basic human values conducted in 1981 (16 countries), 1990 (29 countries), 1999/2000 (33 countries), and 2008 in 47 countries/regions.

AUTHORING ENTITY
European Values Study at Tilburg University

PROGRAM DIRECTOR
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Burcu Erteunc, Yesim Pekiner, Miray Sasioglu
Bahcesehir University, Department of Political Science and International Relations, Istanbul

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR
Bahcesehir University, Department of Political Science and International Relations, Istanbul
European Values Study (EVS) Foundation, Department of Sociology, Tilburg University

DATA DEPOSITOR
Prof. Yilmaz Esmer
Bahcesehir University, Department of Political Science and International Relations, Istanbul

DATA DISTRIBUTOR
GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Data Archive
Bachemer Str. 40, 50931 Köln, Germany; Postal address: Postfach 41 09 60, 50869 Köln, Germany
Phone: +49/(0)221/47694-0; Fax: +49/(0)221/47694-44
GESIS Web: http://www.gesis.org/
EVS Web: http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

II. STUDY SCOPE
TOPIC CLASSIFICATION
Moral, religious, societal, political, work, and family values of Europeans.
ABSTRACT
Topics: 1. Perceptions of life: importance of work, family, friends and acquaintances, leisure time, politics and religion; frequency of political discussions with friends; happiness; self-assessment of own health; memberships and unpaid work (volunteering) in: social welfare services, religious or church organisations, education, or cultural activities, labour unions, political parties, local political actions, human rights, environmental or peace movement, professional associations, youth work, sports clubs, women's groups, voluntary associations concerned with health or other groups; tolerance towards minorities (people with a criminal record, of a different race, left/right wing extremists, alcohol addicts, large families, emotionally unstable people, Muslims, immigrants, AIDS sufferers, drug addicts, homosexuals, Jews, gypsies and Christians - social distance); trust in people; estimation of people's fair and helpful behaviour; internal or external control; satisfaction with life.

2. Work: reasons for people to live in need; importance of selected aspects of occupational work; employment status; general work satisfaction; freedom of decision-taking in the job; importance of work (work ethics, scale); important aspects of leisure time; attitude towards following instructions at work without criticism (obedience work); give priority to nationals over foreigners as well as men over women in jobs.

3. Religion: Individual or general clear guidelines for good and evil; religious denomination; current and former religious denomination; current frequency of church attendance and at the age of 12; importance of religious celebration at birth, marriage, and funeral; self-assessment of religiousness; churches give adequate answers to moral questions, problems of family life, spiritual needs and social problems of the country; belief in God, life after death, hell, heaven, sin and re-incarnation; personal God versus spirit or life force; own way of connecting with the divine; interest in the sacred or the supernatural; attitude towards the existence of one true religion; importance of God in one's life (10-point-scale); experience of comfort and strength from religion and belief; moments of prayer and meditation; frequency of prayers; belief in lucky charms or a talisman (10-point-scale); attitude towards the separation of church and state.

4. Family and marriage: most important criteria for a successful marriage (scale); attitude towards childcare (a child needs a home with father and mother, a woman has to have children to be fulfilled, marriage is an out-dated institution, woman as a single-parent); attitude towards marriage, children, and traditional family structure (scale); attitude towards traditional understanding of one's role of man and woman in occupation and family (scale); attitude towards: respect and love for parents, parent's responsibilities for their children and the responsibility of adult children for their parents when they are in need of long-term care; importance of educational goals; attitude towards abortion.

5. Politics and society: political interest; political participation; preference for individual freedom or social equality; self-assessment on a left-right continuum (10-point-scale); self-responsibility or governmental provision; free decision of job-taking of the unemployed or no permission to refuse a job; advantage or harmfulness of competition; liberty of firms or governmental control; equal incomes or incentives for individual efforts; attitude concerning capitalism versus government ownership; postmaterialism (scale); expectation of future development (less emphasis on money and material possessions, greater respect for authority); trust in institutions; satisfaction with democracy; assessment of the political system of the country as good or bad (10-point-scale); preferred type of political system (strong leader, expert decisions, army should rule the country, or democracy); attitude towards democracy (scale).

6. Moral attitudes (scale: claiming state benefits without entitlement, cheating on taxes, joyriding, taking soft drugs, lying, adultery, bribe money, homosexuality, abortion, divorce, euthanasia, suicide, corruption, paying cash, casual sex, avoiding fare on public transport, prostitution, experiments with human embryos, genetic manipulation of food, insemination or in-vitro fertilization and death penalty).

7. National identity: geographical group the respondent feels belonging to (town, region of country, country, Europe, the world); citizenship; national pride; fears associated with the European Union (the loss of social security and national identity, growing expenditure of the own country, the loss of power in the world for one's own country and the loss of jobs); attitude towards the enlargement of the European Union (10-point-scale); voting intentions in the next election and party preference; party that appeals most; preferred immigrant policy; opinion on terrorism; attitude towards
immigrants and their customs and traditions (take jobs away, undermine a country's cultural life, make crime problems worse, strain on country's welfare system, threat to society, maintain distinct customs and traditions); feeling like a stranger in one's own country; too many immigrants; important aspects of national identity (being born in the country, to respect country's political institutions and laws, to have country's ancestry, to speak the national language, to have lived for a long time in the country); interest in politics in the media; give authorities information to help justice versus stick to own affaires; closeness to family, neighbourhood, the people in the region, countrymen, Europeans and mankind; concerned about the living conditions of elderly people, unemployed, immigrants and sick or disabled people.

8. Environment: attitude towards the environment (scale: readiness to give part of own income for the environment, overpopulation, disastrous consequences from human interference with nature, human ingenuity remains earth fit to live in, the balance of nature is strong enough to cope with the impacts of modern industrial nations, humans were meant to rule over the rest of nature, an ecological catastrophe is inevitable).

Demography: sex; age (year of birth); born in the country of interview; country of birth; year of immigration into the country; father and mother born in the country; country of birth of father and mother; current legal marital status; living together with the partner before marriage or before the registration of partnership; living together with a partner and living with a partner before; steady relationship; married to previous partner; living together with previous partner before marriage; end of relationship; number of children; year of birth of the first child; size and composition of household; experienced events: the death of a child, of father or mother, the divorce of a child, of the parents or of another relative; age of respondent when these events took place; age at completion of education; highest educational level attained; employment status; employed or self-employed in the last job; profession (ISCO-88) and occupational position; supervising function and span of control; size of company.

Social origin and partner: respondent's partner or spouse: partner was born in the country and partner's country of birth; highest educational level; employment status of the partner; employment or self-employment of the partner in his/her last job; partner's profession (ISCO-88) and occupational position; supervising function of the partner and span of control; unemployment and dependence on social-security of the respondent and his partner longer then three months in the last five years; scale of household income; living together with parents when the respondent was 14 years old; highest educational level of father/mother; employment status of father/mother when the respondent was 14 years old; profession of father/mother (ISCO-88) and kind of work; number of employees (size of business); supervising function and span of control of father and mother; characterization of the parents when respondent was 14 years old (scale: liked to read books, discussed politics at home with their child, liked to follow the news, had problems making ends meet, had problems replacing broken things); region the respondent lived at the age of 14, present place of residence (postal code); size of town; region.

Interviewer rating: respondent's interest in the interview.

Additionally encoded: interviewer number; date of the interview; total length of the interview; time of the interview (start hour and start minute, end hour and end minute); language in which the interview was conducted.

Additional country specific variables are included in the national datasets.

UNIT OF ANALYSIS
Individuals

UNIVERSE
Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS
Study Description

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<th>Was there any regional categories changed since EVS 1999?</th>
<th>X</th>
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<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country having not participated to EVS 1999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please list the categories in the variable Region in the data set

All geographic regions of Turkey sampled. Region corresponds to NUTS-1 Level classification. Number of regions (NUTS-1 level divisions) is 12.

REGION CODE and DESCRIPTION
1 Istanbul
2 Western Marmara
3 Aegean
4 Eastern Marmara
5 Western Anatolia
6 Mediterranean
7 Central Anatolia
8 Western Black Sea
9 Eastern Black Sea
10 Northeastern Anatolia
11 Central Eastern Anatolia
12 South Eastern Anatolia

Correspondence with NUTS classification

- See the geographic regions listed above.

KIND OF DATA
Survey data

FIELDWORK PERIOD
26-11-2008 to 01-03-2009

III. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESSING
TIME METHOD
Cross section, partly repetitive

NUMBER OF VARIABLES
441

NUMBER OF UNITS
2384

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES
Study Description

a. Additional country-specific questions included in the questionnaire:
   Yes
   No
   X

b. Will additional country-specific variables be included in the data set deposited:
   Yes
   No
   X

c. Will documentation of additional country-specific questions be deposited:
   Yes
   No
   X

FIELDWORK ORGANISATION
BULGU ARASTIRMA ve HALKLA ILISKILER LTD.STI.
BUYUKDERE CADDESİ, KENT APT. NO:89 K:8 D:11, MECIDIYEKOY-İSTANBUL/TURKEY
SAM, Sosyal Ara?t?rmalar Merkezi, SULUN SOK.,NO:27, 1. LEVENT-İSTANBUL/ TURKEY

LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEWS
Turkish

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION
WebTrans is a questionnaire database and translation system designed by Gallup Europe.

a. WebTrans has been used fully
   WebTrans has not been used fully, but questions will be updated
   WebTrans has not been used (fully)
   X

b. Translation of questionnaire items changed since EVS 1999:
   Yes
   No

c. If Yes, please list the question numbers:

d. Who did the translation of the questionnaire?
   The fieldwork agency
   The Programme Director or its team
   Any other person (please specify):
   X

e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?
   Yes
   No
   X

f. What type of translation procedure was followed?
   Simple back-translation
   Iterative back-translation
   Other types of back-translation procedure
   TRADP or equivalent
### Study Description

<table>
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<tr>
<th>None of these: REVIEW PROCEDURE</th>
<th>X</th>
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<tr>
<td>g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Questions not asked:**
- Q77: TERRORISM QUESTION; TOO SENSITIVE
- Q102, Q103, Q104 ABOUT REGISTERED PARTNERSHIP WHICH DOESN'T EXIST IN TURKEY

### MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode(s) of administration of the data collection (tick all applicable):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAPI (Computer assisted)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAPI (Paper)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other ....</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

#### A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING

- Total number of interviewers: 170
- Number of experienced interviewers: 170
- Number of inexperienced interviewers: 0
- How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey? 170
- How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers? 3

- Written EVS specific instructions: Yes | X |
- Training in refusal conversion: Yes | X |

#### B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS

- a. Employment status of interviewers:
  - Free-lance interviewers | X |
  - Employed by the survey organization |
  - Other (please give details): |

- b. Payment of interviewers:
  - Hourly | X |
  - Per completed interview |
  - Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews) |
  - Regular fixed salary |
  - Bonus payment |
  - Other (please give details): |

#### C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS

- Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit: 4
  - (REQUIRED BUT NOT ALWAYS COMPLIED)
**Study Description**

| Among the total, required visits on week-ends: | 1 |
| Among the total, required visits in the evening: | 1 |
| N.B. Fieldwork organizations did not always comply with minimum visit requirements |

**D. ENHANCING THE INTERVIEWS, INCENTIVES**

a. Was any information, advance letter, brochure, leaflet used?
   - Use of advance letter
   - Use of brochure, leaflet, written information

b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?
   - No incentives
   - Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)
   - Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview) (NL: after refusal conversion)
   - Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)
   - Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)

Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:
- Photo frames or other small gifts offered to all contacted

b. Use of other types of response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, hotline):
   - Yes
   - No

If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:
- After four visits we rang the selected person to ask for cooperation/ to make an appointment.
- We sent special cards to the persons not willing to cooperate (to ask again for their cooperation)
- Most of the persons who were not willing to cooperate were approached by a new interviewer.

**E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION**

- Yes
- No

If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:
- To the extent possible, a different interviewer was assigned to refusals.

**F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)**

From: 20-10-2008
To: 28-10-2008
Number of pretest interviews: 35

**CONTROL OPERATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interviews</th>
<th>Refusals</th>
<th>Non-contacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of units selected for back-checking</td>
<td>2,457</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of back-check achieved</td>
<td>1,520</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of units where outcome was confirmed</td>
<td>1,501</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of back-checks: P(personal), T(telephone) or M(all) (including postcards, self-completion questionnaires)</td>
<td>T</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CLEANING / VERIFICATION OF DATA AND QUESTIONNAIRE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. CHECKING OF DATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Were data checked for consistency?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

命中
**Study Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>b. If yes, were the data edited?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes, data corrected individually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes, data corrected automatically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes, data corrected both individually and automatically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No, no correction was done</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>c. Were data corrected always according to filter instructions?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>d. Who did the data corrections?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The fieldwork agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Programme Director or its team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other person (please specify):</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - CAPI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAP</th>
<th>a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAP</th>
<th>The fieldwork agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C. VERIFICATON OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>all</th>
<th>a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>X</th>
<th>b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The fieldwork agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Programme Director or its team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Any other person (please specify):</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>X</th>
<th>c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SAMPLING PROCEDURE**

- Information not available

**CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response and non response (numbers)</th>
<th>A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals): 4347</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. Refusal by respondent:</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal): 938</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. No contact (after at least 4 visits): 383</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Language barrier: 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period: 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons: 118</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose): 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built): 317</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Address not traceable: 23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. Other ineligible address: 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Study Description

- L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination: 0
- M. Respondent deceased: 0
- Y. Invalid interviews: 73
- Z. Number of valid interviews: 2384
- X. Number of units not accounted for (A-[sum of B to M,Y,Z]); if all sample units are accounted for, X will=0: 0

REPRESENTATIVITY
- Information not available

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

Weighting Variables
Weight: gender by age
The variable "weight" was computed by the EVS for all national datasets on the basis of information and population statistics provided by the EVS countries. The weight is constructed on the basis of gender and age categories (-24; 25-34; ...; 65-74; 75 and over). Value '0' implies that year of birth information was missing in the data.
The weight adjusts the socio-structural characteristic in the samples to the distribution of gender and age of the universe-population. In a future release, the weight variable will be developed further (also taking at least region into account). The current weight variable should be used with caution. Especially when the weights are "big", say outside the 0.50-2.00 range.

For some national datasets (AT HR FR KOS RO SK SE CH) country specific original weight variables are provided additionally as delivered by the countries. For country-specific information, see Country Reports on national datasets.

IV. DATA ACCESS

USAGE REGULATIONS
Data and documents are released for academic research and teaching - Access category A.

ANONYMISED DATA
According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data are made available to users. Each national team was responsible for checking their data confidentiality before depositing data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Anonymised - assured</th>
<th>Anonymised - Non assured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Respondent questionnaires</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interviewer questionnaires</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact forms</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CITATION REQUIREMENTS
Publications based on EVS data should acknowledge this by means of a bibliographic citations as listed under item "Bibliographic Citation". To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in the footnotes or in the reference section of publications.

How to cite the data:

How to cite this publication:
Study Description

http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/)

DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS
To provide funding agencies with essential information about the use of EVS data and to facilitate the exchange of information about the EVS, users of EVS data are required to send to bibliographic citations and/or electronic copies of each completed report, article, conference paper or thesis abstract using EVS data. These will be included in the EVS repository. For more information, see www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications.

DISCLAIMER
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PUBLICATIONS
Publications using EVS data can be found in the EVS Repository. The repository is an easy way to find relevant publications in the field of value studies. Moreover, it contains enhanced publications with direct links to the dataset, variables, and syntax codes of the concepts used.
The EVS Repository can be found at www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications.

EDUCATION
Description of educational system:

Presently, 8 years of primary education is compulsory. However, before 1997, only 5 years of schooling was compulsory. Thus, presently there are two groups of graduates:
a. Those who graduated in the old system. These are primary (5 yrs) and junior high school (8 yrs) graduates.
b. Those who completed 8 yrs of schooling after 1997. These are, so-called, "basic education" graduates.

High school (general or vocational) is through 11th or 12th grades.
High school can be followed by either a 2-year college curriculum (vocational) or a full 4-year (6 in the case of medicine) university program that leads to BA or BS degrees.

OCCUPATION
- Information not available

POLITICAL PARTIES
Please give a short description of each political party in the data set.

1 AKP (Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi)
2 ANAP(Anavatan Partisi)
3 BBP(Büyük Birlik Partisi)
4 CHP(Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi)
5 DP (Demokrat Parti)
6 DSP (Demokratik Sol Parti)
7 DTP (Demokratik Toplum Partisi)
8 MHP( Milliyetçi Hareket Partisi)
9 SP (Saadet Partisi)
10 SHP (Sosyal Demokrat Halkç? Parti)
Please indicate the position of political parties in relation to each other on a 10 point left-right scale:

1. AKP (Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi) - 7
2. ANAP (Anavatan Partisi)
3. BBP (Büyük Birlik Partisi) - 9
4. CHP (Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi) - 4
5. DP (Demokrat Parti) - 6
6. DSP (Demokratik Sol Parti)
7. DTP (Demokratik Toplum Partisi) - 6
8. MHP (Milliyetçi Hareket Partisi) - 8
9. SP (Saadet Partisi) - 8
10. SHP (Sosyal Demokrat Halkç? Parti) - 3

Please indicate the party size for each political party, by providing each party's share of the vote in the last national legislative election.
For each party, number of valid votes, percentage of votes (percentage of total valid votes) and number of seats won in Parliament are given.

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 22 July 2007
ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Please indicate the number of votes registered in the national elections.

- Only one single vote registered

Description of the electoral system with details and precision:

Turkey has a unicameral legislative system. Voters can choose only among party lists or independent voters. No mixing or modification of party lists allowed. There is a 10% threshold to win seats in Parliament. Proportional representation is used to determine the seats of each party that passes the 10% threshold. The pr system used is a modified d'Hondt system.