

LIBERAL VALUES in TÜRKİYE 2024 Survey Report

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2024 Survey Report



**FRIEDRICH NAUMANN
FOUNDATION** For Freedom.

Türkiye

LIBERAL VALUES in TÜRKİYE: 2024 SURVEY REPORT

The fieldwork for this survey was conducted between May 20 and June 10, 2024, in accordance with the ethical and legal frameworks established by ESOMAR and KVKK. The survey aimed to understand the attitudes and beliefs of individuals living in Türkiye toward liberal values. The study was conducted by LogInSight through face-to-face interviews using a random sampling method. A total of 2,011 individuals from 28 provinces in Türkiye, as defined by the NUTS2 system, were interviewed. The respondents were 18 years of age and older and included both women (50.1%) and men (49.9%) from the AB-C1-C2-D socioeconomic status groups.

The Freedom Research Association, founded in 2014, is a think tank that conducts research in public policy to promote a freer and more democratic Türkiye. It presents these studies to the public and, particularly, to lawmakers through comprehensive, systematic reports that adhere to scientific and ethical standards.

The Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom has been collaborating with civil society, academia, business, and political circles in Türkiye since 1991 to promote liberal values. The Foundation offers various projects and supports aimed at disseminating liberal ideas and strengthening a democratic society.

LogInSight is an innovative research company founded by a team of experienced professionals in the industry. Describing itself as a “digital insight factory,” LogInSight aims to transform data into meaningful insights by offering customer-focused, creative, and technology-supported solutions.

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTON - Seval Yaman	6
INTRODUCTON - Beate Apelt	7
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	8
RESEARH METHOD	20
RESEARCH RESULTS	24
Economic Freedoms	25
Rule of Law and Constitution	62
Elections, Political Parties, and Democracy	96
Freedom of Expression and Press	118
Religious Freedoms	130
Freedom of Association	140
Other Civil Liberties	152

INTRODUCTION

We deserve to live in a freer and more prosperous society. We want to live in a country in which universal human rights and individual freedoms are protected and the principle of the rule of law is accepted as fundamental, where the state is restricted to protect the individual, and where a competitive free market economy, not based on crony capitalism, is established. In this regard, since 2014, the Freedom Research Association (ÖAD) has been working on Türkiye's issues and preparing systematic, fact-based research proposals to investigate these issues. With the explicit claim that freedom and prosperity can co-exist, we repeatedly emphasize the importance of the libertarian perspective in all our work.

There are several important reasons underpinning ÖAD's decision to conduct this research titled "Liberal Values in Türkiye: 2024 Survey Report" In the first instance, it is essential to analyze the current situation to achieve our stated goals. While ÖAD's focus is specifically on preparing the ground for structural reforms, understanding the current situation is crucial in developing sound proposals for reform. This approach allows us to conduct crucial analysis and direct our efforts in the appropriate direction. Secondly, interest in liberal values in Türkiye has waxed and waned, rising and almost disappearing at different times. Tracking these fluctuations may reveal areas in which Türkiye has failed in adhering to liberal democratic principles. Finally, social and political change is a two-way street. Oft-times the demand for change comes from society, while at other times, the country's leaders may direct society towards change. This research strives to understand the extant level of interest and demand for the values and principles of liberalism in society at large and the extent of the need for change.

We are pleased to share the results of this research with other civil society organizations that share our goal of a "free and prosperous Türkiye," with political leaders and officials, with researchers working in these fields, and with intellectuals, journalists, and all interested individuals.

Finally, we would like to extend our sincere gratitude to Prof. Murat Çokgezen and Assoc. Prof. Ali Rıza Çoban, who prepared this research, to our partner the Friedrich Naumann Foundation Türkiye Office, and to the Loginsight company, which conducted the field research.

Dr. Seval Yaman

President of Freedom Research Association

INTRODUCTION

In today's world, where liberal democracies have faced significant setbacks, the principles of democracy, rule of law, and individual freedoms are more crucial than ever. The occasional rise of illiberal democracies serves as a stark reminder of the importance of these principles. As we navigate through a rapidly changing global landscape, it is imperative to reflect on how these principles are upheld and perceived in different contexts. The survey you are about to read provides valuable insights into the current state of democratic values and human rights in Türkiye.

This report comes at a time when the balance of power between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches is under scrutiny. The findings highlight the lack of broad public consensus on the independence of the judiciary, concerns about the potential overreach of executive power, and the essential role of transparent and accountable governance. One of the key takeaways is the lack of strong support for judicial independence. Many participants do not express significant concern over the influence of the executive branch on the judiciary, indicating a weaker emphasis on the need for a clear separation of powers to safeguard democracy. This concern is more pronounced among those with higher levels of education and younger demographics, but overall, it does not reflect a robust commitment to democratic norms and the rule of law.

However, there is a glimmer of hope regarding freedom of expression, particularly in the context of social media censorship. Participants broadly view the restriction of social media as harmful to freedom of expression. This opposition indicates that, despite the general acceptance of state authority, there remains significant concern about protecting freedom of expression, especially among the youth and educated segments of society.

In conclusion, this survey provides a comprehensive overview of current attitudes towards democracy, governance, and individual freedoms in Türkiye. It underscores the need for continuous dialogue and engagement with citizens to strengthen democratic institutions and promote a culture that prioritizes individual rights and the rule of law. As we move forward, these insights should guide our efforts to build a more just, transparent, and free society. With ongoing effort and advocacy, we can build a stronger liberal democracy. Although ideas like liberalism and human rights have long historical origins, their widespread implementation is relatively recent and still developing. Despite setbacks, we must remain resilient and committed to advocating for democracy, the rule of law, and individual freedoms.

Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom had the honor of supporting this report. I extend my heartfelt thanks to our partner, Freedom Research Association, and to Dr. Seval Yaman, Prof. Murat Çokgezen, and Assoc. Dr. Ali Rıza Çoban, who led the academic aspect of this work. I encourage you to review the report's findings and consider the implications for our collective efforts to uphold democratic values and human rights in Türkiye and beyond.

Sincerely,

Beate Apelt
Head of Türkiye Office
Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This research explores the alignment of people in Türkiye with liberal values. Our study is designed to understand where people position the state within the individual-state-society triangle, how they prioritize these three distinct entities and what role they assign to the state in regards to its relationship to the individual.

The research focuses on how people position the state on topics such as the economy, rule of law, elections, political parties, democracy, freedom of expression and the press, freedom of association, and freedom of religion and conscience. For instance, we may personally criticize or dislike certain expressions, but this does not always mean we demand that these expressions be restricted by the state or that the media outlets publishing such statements be punished. Similarly, we might not want to see places of worship of different religions in our own neighborhood but that does not necessarily mean we demand that the state should prevent people from opening places of worship. We might find it uncomfortable to live in the same apartment building with people from other societal groups but this does not mean we advocate for the denial of their right to housing.

From this perspective, our research relies on the concept of liberal pluralism through the lens of freedom of choice, accepting human diversity, differences and disagreements exhibited by individuals who do not share the same beliefs and ideals, and advocating for the state's neutrality in relation to the values held by individuals. Unlike studies looking at social or investing current political topics, our research instead aims to understand how people position the state, how authoritative they perceive it to be and how much they demand a limited state based on the rule of law in relation to the principle of the pluralism of values.

Our research consists of seven main sections. In each of these sections, the principles of a liberal democracy are initially listed, followed by the development of questions to examine these principles. Below are the fundamental principles investigated under each main heading:

Economic Freedoms

Under this heading, views on topics such as state intervention in the market, the inviolability of property, the relationship between competition and welfare, the role of the state (in areas such as education and health), restricting imports to promote domestic production or reduce unemployment, competition, monopolization and taxation are examined.

Rule of Law and Constitution

This heading examines people's views on issues such as the priority of the individual over the state, the role of limited government, legality of governance, judicial review of state administration, constitutional review of legislation, independence of the judiciary, equality before the law, meritocracy, and the universality of human rights.

Elections and Political Parties

Under this heading, people's views are investigated in relation to topics such as free, fair and open elections, political participation, equal rights to engage in the dissemination of political messages, accountability, transparency and pluralism.

Freedom of Expression and Press

This section investigates people's views on the right to freely access information and ideas, the right to hold opinions, the right to disseminate information and ideas and the obstacles to disseminating information and ideas.

Freedom of Religion and Conscience

This heading examines people's views on issues such as the right to hold and express religious beliefs, freedom of worship, the right to propagate religion and beliefs, religious organization and the freedom to establish places of worship.

Freedom of Association

Under this heading, people's views are investigated on topics such as the right to establish and participate in organizations, the right of organizations to conduct their business without hindrance in achieving their goals, the state's obligation to protect the rights of organizations, the right to participate in political and public affairs, the right to seek and secure resources and the freedom of organizations to express themselves and assemble peacefully.

Other Civil Liberties

This heading covers people's views on minority rights and immigrants, gender equality, the relationship between democracy, stability and prosperity, intervention in lifestyle (including restrictions on alcohol sales, banning TV shows and movies), information security, and privacy.

ECONOMIC FREEDOMS

According to our research findings, it would not be incorrect to say that people in Türkiye generally possess a negative view of capitalism. While most participants believe that the state should only set rules for the economy without interfering directly in its operation and about one in three participants considers capitalism to be the best system despite imperfections, they tend to express a protectionist and state-centric perspective on issues which directly impact upon their lives such as rents, healthcare, the importation of agricultural products, market price regulation, and public sector employment as a means to reduce unemployment. Furthermore, more than half of the participants believe that capitalism contributes to increased poverty levels and leads to the development of monopolies. Regarding banks and the stock market, participants most likely benefit from such systems due to their use of them and they strongly support the existence of these institutions. While there are positive views on the question of competition increasing economic welfare and being a source of wealth, there is also a belief that the wealthy should be taxed more and that the wealth of the rich is established at the expense of the poor. It can be argued that there is a negative view of wealth and the wealthy in society.

- **Market Intervention:** Participants overwhelmingly demand that the state limit rent increases (91.7%), regulate market prices (93.01%) and hire public sector employees to stymie the rise of unemployment (78.47%).
- **Protectionism:** While participants believe that competition increases economic welfare (66.52%), they also strongly advocate for measures to protect domestic production (66.68%) and support the development of protectionist policies for self-sufficiency in agriculture and livestock (73.44%).
- **Perception of Capitalism:** There is no clear stance as to whether capitalism is better than other systems, despite not being ideal. However, participants believe that capitalism increases poverty (56.39%) and leads to monopolies (61.02%).
- **Market Functioning:** The awareness that prices are not solely related to costs is relatively high (63.26%).
- **Role of the State:** The role of the state as a rule maker in the economy is relatively accepted. While 58.77% of participants support the state setting rules without directly intervening in the functioning of the economy, there is no discernable stance on the issue of privatization.
- **Wealth and Taxes:** There is a strong tendency towards increasing tax rates for the wealthy (82.49%) and it is believed that the increase in the wealth of the wealthy is at the expense of the poor (75.24%).

RULE OF LAW AND CONSTITUTION

According to the findings of this research, people in Türkiye generally do not have a strong belief in or commitment to the principles of the rule of law, limited government and constitutionalism. On the question of the most basic democratic principles, similar results can be observed. Areas such as state authorities' ability to act outside the remit of the law when necessary, executive interference in the judiciary, the role of the Constitutional Court, parliamentary oversight of government spending and the prohibition of torture (using force to extract information from suspects) depict a rather bleak picture. Only approximately half of the participants are opposed to the idea that the state be vested with unlimited powers. Fewer than half of the participants oppose the idea that state interests and survival come before individual rights. Those who oppose the idea that public authorities can act outside the law constitute only approximately half of participants. Only about 40% of participants disapprove of executive interference in the judiciary. Regarding the absolute prohibition of torture, 46% of participants believe that it might be acceptable to use force if deemed necessary. In summary, the results demonstrate that there remains a very strong statist perspective in Türkiye. This viewpoint suggests that the state takes precedence over individual rights, freedoms, needs, and interests which creates an environment conducive to more centralized and authoritarian approaches. Among participants, those who identify as conservative or religious are the farthest from the notion of limiting state power, with approximately 70% supporting the idea that the state cannot be limited. Similar support (50-70%) for the idea that state interests come before individual rights is also observed among those who identify as nationalist or idealist. Similar patterns can also be observed in relation to other questions.

While many people complain about injustices in Türkiye, there unfortunately remains a low demand for an independent and impartial judiciary. Views on the interference of the executive on the judiciary vary across different questions but are endorsed by at least one in three participants. Similarly, views on judicial oversight, rule of law or parliamentary oversight of the executive also varies across different questions but is opposed by at least one in three participants. The situation is more optimistic on the question of political oversight of governmental compared to judicial independence. The idea that the parliament can scrutinize the government through expenditure audits and the dismissal of ministers by parliament is relatively strongly supported by participants.

- **Rule of Law and Limited Government:** The majority of participants (54%) believe that the state's powers should be limited. Less than half of the participants (47.93%) think that individual rights are more important than the interests and survival of the state. Those who believe that public officials should act solely within the remit of their legal powers are slightly above average (52.71%). The results of these three propositions are very closely related to each other and reflect strongly held statist perspectives among the people. Contrary to the tenets of liberal theory, according to which the state's duty is to protect individuals and

their rights, participants viewed the interests and survival of the state as more important than individual rights.

- **Independent Judiciary:** There is unfortunately not strong demand for an independent and impartial judiciary. The idea that the president should be allowed to confer with judges regarding their decisions is accepted by 40.82% of participants. When undecided and neutral responses are excluded, only 40.28% of participants emphasize the importance of judicial independence. Similarly, 44.11% of participants find it problematic for the Minister of Justice to be a member of the Supreme Council of Judges and Prosecutors (HSYK), while 33.31% do not see an issue with it. The idea that the government can reassign unfavorable judges to other positions is supported by 24.46% of participants, while 60.37% oppose it.
- **Judicial Oversight of Administration:** Judicial oversight of the administration is an important mechanism for ensuring that organs of the state and public officials act in accordance with the law, as well as for ensuring transparency and accountability. The proposition that lawsuits can be filed against administrative decisions is supported by 43.01% of participants.
- **Constitutional Oversight of Legislation:** Constitutional oversight of legislation serves as a check and balance mechanism which aimed at preventing the tyranny of the majority. When the majority attempts to pass unconstitutional or rights violating laws, constitutional oversight can serve to annul or amend these laws. While 38.24% of participants accept that this is the role of the Constitutional Court, 38.54% find the court's function of legislative oversight contrary to the principle of democracy. The public's indecisiveness on this issue reflects a lack of awareness regarding the importance and function of the constitution.
- **Political Oversight of the Executive:** This principle was investigated through the ideas of parliamentary oversight of government expenditure (60.06% of participants) and the ability of parliament to remove ministers deemed unsuccessful in their role (59.22% of participants). Most participants view and support political oversight as a necessity, which is as important as judicial oversight.
- **Human Rights:** Although the universality of human rights was emphasized by the majority of participants (66.09%), almost half (45.94%) believe that it might be acceptable to use force to extract information from suspects.
- **Local Governments:** Regarding local governmental authorities, which remain a current topic of discussion due to past and ongoing government practices, more than half of the participants support strengthening local administrations.

ELECTIONS, POLITICAL PARTIES, DEMOCRACY

Free and fair elections are fundamental pillars of democratic systems, ensuring genuine representation of voters, legitimacy of governments and public participation in the democratic process.

According to the research findings, while there is a notable commitment to democratic principles such as equal campaigning rights, the importance of unbiased information and the right to stand for election, there is also skepticism towards political parties established on ethnic or religious grounds. Nearly half of the participants believe that issues such as stability, security, welfare and development are more important than democracy. This indicates a possible misunderstanding of the relationship between sustainable welfare and development, and the establishment of democratic principles, particularly the rule of law.

One of the most significant findings in this category related to the military. In countries with weak democratic experience, the military should always be subject to civilian control through parliamentary scrutiny and other civil institutions. Despite Türkiye's historical memory of coups and various post-coup grievances, it was observed that some participants believe that the military should be tasked with protecting democracy and the republic.

- **Equal Campaigning Rights:** There is a relatively strong inclination towards the idea that parties' campaigning rights should not be restricted (64.95%), the importance of unbiased information for free elections (88.57%) and that restrictions on the right to stand for election would cast doubt on the credibility of elections (88.57%). Additionally, there is a belief that state media should not serve the ruling party (56.13%).
- **Equal Voting Rights:** 31.92% of participants are opposed to the principle of equal voting rights.
- **Pluralism:** There is no clear trend regarding the establishment of political parties based on ethnic or religious grounds. However, there is a higher opposition to religious-based parties (44%) compared to ethnic-based parties (35.4%).
- **Stability-Security vs. Democracy:** 51.31% of participants believe that stability and security are more important for a country than democracy.
- **Welfare-Development vs. Democracy:** 49.62% of participants support the notion that welfare and development are more important for a country than democracy.
- **Military and Democracy:** 59.22% of participants support the idea that the military should have a role in protecting the republic and democracy.

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND THE PRESS

Freedom of expression and the press is a fundamental right that allows individuals to openly express their thoughts, opinions and beliefs without interference or coercion. It is an essential right intrinsic to human existence and serves the public good by promoting societal progress and innovation through the sharing of a diverse range of thoughts and viewpoints. Although there are limits to this freedom, such as hate speech, public order concerns, threats and calls for violence, freedom of expression should be interpreted and applied as broadly as possible.

According to the research findings, there is a relatively strong stance on protecting freedom of expression and the press. The fact that participants generally oppose restrictions on social media, which directly impacts upon their lives, is an encouraging signal for the future of freedom of expression in the country. Nevertheless, one in three participants supports the idea that criticism of the government should be restricted and that insulting the president should warrant imprisonment. Discussions surrounding freedom of expression in Türkiye are often about its limits and there is no major political tradition explicitly opposed to freedom of expression. In democratic societies, political speech is considered central to freedom of expression and is often the most difficult to restrict. Both in Türkiye and in decisions of the European Court of Human Rights, it has been repeatedly affirmed that politicians should be more open to criticism than ordinary citizens.

Participants also show a strong stance against the government's support for media channels aligned with it and the RTÜK's punitive measures against critical media outlets. However, there is a significant proportion (43.91%) who support restrictions on expressions allegedly against "societal values," which are vague and abstract.

- **Right to Disseminate Information and Thoughts:** 55.44% of participants believe that access to publications that put the government in a difficult position should not be restricted, while 28.79% disagree. Younger and more educated participants, who use social media more intensively, are the strongest supporters of this right. Similarly, 53.81% oppose imprisoning journalists for insulting the president, while 29.29% support it. Thus, almost one-third of participants do not mind journalists being imprisoned.
- **Support for Government-Aligned Media and Penalties for Critical Media:** 59.42% of participants oppose supporting government-aligned media with public resources, and 63.6% oppose RTÜK's censorship of critical channels.

FREEDOM OF RELIGION AND CONSCIENCE

Freedom of religion and belief is a fundamental human right that protects individuals' rights to choose, practice and disseminate their religious beliefs. This freedom not only guarantees the free expression of religious beliefs but also the right to atheism and to explain and propagate it.

According to the research results, there remains a skepticism about the freedom of different religions and sects to propagate and practice their faith. Despite its potential to disrupt social harmony and negatively impact individual freedoms and democratic values, there is a demand for restrictions to be imposed on the promotion of religions and sects and on the establishment of places of worship. Almost half of the participants (42.71%) oppose the promotion of other religions, the establishment of places of worship for other religions and sects in their neighborhoods (with 43.96% against synagogues and churches and %49.68 against Cemevis), and half of the participants (51.17%) support the teaching of only Islam in religious education classes.

- **Freedom to Propagate Religion:** While 39.48% of the participants do not see an issue with the promotion of non-Islamic religions such as Christianity or Judaism (missionary activities), a larger proportion (42.71%) demand restrictions on religions other than their own.
- **Freedom of Worship:** The proportion of those who do not see an issue with the establishment of churches and synagogues in their neighborhoods is only 29.93%. The lower support for freedom of worship compared to the freedom to propagate religion is believed to stem from the direct impact of places of worship on people's daily lives. Those who do not want places of worship for other religions in their neighborhoods do not see themselves as targets of missionary activities. The proportion of those who do not see an issue with the establishment of Cemevis in their neighborhoods is 39.93%. Although this proportion is higher compared to synagogues and churches, considering that approximately 15% of Türkiye's population and some of the participants this research are Alevi, it can be said that the stance against Cemevis is as strong as the stance against synagogues and churches.
- **Religious Education:** 51.17% of the participants support the teaching of primarily Islam in religious education classes. Given that the content of these classes is based predominantly on Sunni Islam and does not adequately cover sects such as Alevism and other religions, this proportion shows that there is no significant issue among the people regarding mandatory religious education and its content, despite public debates on the topic.

FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION

Civil society organizations serve multiple functions, including mutual aid and solidarity, the strengthening of democratic participation, providing information and education. At their core, however, they represent the civic space and act as a balancing and supervisory force against state power. In this sense, by overseeing and evaluating public policies and practices, civil society organizations contribute directly and indirectly to making governance more transparent and fair. This section explores people's attitudes regarding the right to form and join organizations, the right to operate without interference to achieve organizational goals, the state's obligation to protect organizational rights, the right to participate in political and public affairs, the right to seek and secure resources and the freedom of expression and peaceful assembly for organizations.

According to the research findings, while the monitoring, criticizing and reporting functions of civil society are strongly accepted, certain groups, such as the LGBT+ community, are excluded from this right, with opinions expressed that their organization should be prevented. Additionally, almost half of the participants (43.91%) support giving the government the authority to shut down civil society organizations based in accordance with its preferences, ideology and perceptions of good and bad. Moreover, one-third of the participants (33.92%) oppose the right to peaceful, unarmed and non-violent protest. Governments are thus granted both the power to shape the civil space according to their ideologies and to suppress voices that emerge within this space.

- **Right to Form and Join Organizations:** The idea that the government should be able to close the NGOs which it deems harmful, even if they are legal, was supported by 43.91% of participants. This result indicates that participants believe that the government has the power to shape civil society according to its desires and ideology and do not view civil society organizations as sufficiently important actors for the functioning of democracy. On the other hand, 68.47% of participants view the role of NGOs in monitoring, criticizing and reporting on the government positively, accepting the role of NGOs in overseeing public authority. 32.62% of participants believe that the right to organize should exclude LGBT+ individuals, 23.72% believe it should exclude anti-democratic groups and 17.70% think it should exclude religious communities. Unfortunately, LGBT+ organizations are viewed as more problematic compared to anti-democratic organizations.
- **Right to Peaceful Assembly and Protest:** 54.15% of participants believe that the government should not prevent unarmed and non-violent demonstrations and protests. Although the question specifically emphasized unarmed and non-violent protests, a high percentage of participants (33.92%) argue that the government could restrict peaceful assemblies. 66.24% of participants oppose harsh interventions by law enforcement forces against peaceful protests. This result reflects public dissatisfaction with the use of disproportionate force.

OTHER CIVIL LIBERTIES

In Türkiye, there is a prevalent belief that education in one's mother tongue could undermine national unity or undermine social integration, potentially contributing to societal divisions. This issue is often approached as a political matter rather than in terms of rights, which has served to shape public discourse in that direction. The research findings highlight a similar opposition. Despite emphasizing education in Turkish alongside other languages, there is resistance to Kurdish and Arabic being used as languages of instruction. A stronger stance against the employment of foreigners is evident, with a notable percentage (%86.37) favoring prioritizing Turkish citizens.

Gender equality issues, including questions regarding women's maiden names and divorce, were also part of the study. Although there remains some resistance regarding maiden names, participants do not support making divorce proceedings more difficult in order to protect the family unit.

Unfortunately, sexual orientation and LGBT+ rights remain sources of discrimination. Particularly, the government's increasingly discriminatory rhetoric against LGBT+ individuals seems to resonate with a significant section of society. Same-sex marriages are largely disapproved of, and about one-third of participants oppose the employment of homosexuals in public roles.

- **Native Language Education:** There is a clear resistance against using Arabic and Kurdish alongside Turkish as languages of instruction in regions with significant Arab and Kurdish populations. 66.78% of participants oppose Arabic being used alongside Turkish, and %59.72 oppose Kurdish being used alongside Turkish.
- **Equal Opportunity:** The idea of prioritizing Turkish citizens in hiring practices is accepted by a very high percentage (86.37%). This high level of support is thought to be linked to the ongoing economic crisis and high unemployment rates in Türkiye.
- **Maiden Name:** The proposition that women should only use their maiden names upon marriage is supported by 48.68% of participants, while 33.92% oppose it. The opposition from one-third of the participants suggests that traditional and patriarchal views still prevail.
- **Difficulty of Divorce:** The idea of making divorce proceedings more difficult to protect the family is one of the least supported propositions. 67.77% of participants oppose making divorce proceedings more challenging.
- **Equal Opportunity in Public Roles and LGBT+ Rights:** Nearly half of the participants (45.26%) believe that sexual orientation constitutes a barrier to public roles. The recent hate speech expressed by the ruling party against LGBT+ individuals, whom they consider to be breaching religion and tradition, appears to have been adopted by a significant portion of participants. The idea of legalizing same-sex marriages is the least supported

proposal, with only 23.44% in favor. For those who do not see LGBT+ individuals as suitable for public roles, supporting same-sex marriages remains distant.

Interference with Lifestyle

The neutrality of the state in relation to values signifies the acceptance of social diversity and differences and ensures that laws and policies are based on an objective foundation. This principle implies that individuals should be free to determine their own set of values and moral principles, live their lives according to these principles and not be subjected to any form of coercion. Lifestyle, in this context, should be considered as part of this framework. The state should remain neutral in relation to these values and should not impose any particular values on society.

In Türkiye, however, the state not only endorses a certain lifestyle but also indirectly penalizes those who do not conform. For example, the extremely high taxes on alcoholic beverages are far beyond what could be considered a mere tax policy. Similarly, the government frequently imposes fines on TV shows and films it disapproves of through RTÜK. According to the research findings, these policies of the government are notably approved of by participants. Half of participants support the fines imposed by RTÜK, while one-third argue that alcoholic beverages could be banned. Additionally, more than half of participants believe that the state can collect personal data under the pretext of public safety.

- **Alcoholic Beverages:** The excessively high taxes on alcoholic beverages indicate that this issue constitutes an interference in lifestyle, with 47.84% of participants opposing government restrictions on the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages.
- **TV Shows and Films:** 49.73% of participants support the state's censorship of TV shows and films, including fines imposed on channels, as a form of social engineering based on general morality.
- **Privacy Rights:** Although no one wants their personal information such as sex life, religious preferences, racial background, health and genetic information known by the state, 54% of participants approve of transgressing these boundaries for reasons of public safety.

RESEARCH METHOD



Between May 20 and June 10, 2024, 2,011 people from 28 cities across Turkey were interviewed to represent the entire country. This study, conducted by Loginsight, utilized face-to-face (F2F) interviews. The respondents were men and women aged 18 and over, from socio-economic groups AB-C1-C2-D. Of the participants, 50.1% were women and 49.9% were men. The average household income of participants was 37,475 TL.

Survey questions included statements about the fundamental principles of liberalism, and responses were rated on a scale from 1 to 5. Higher values indicate greater agreement with the given statement.

Distribution of Participants by City

City	Participants	City	Participants
İstanbul	354	Kayseri	46
Ankara	200	Malatya	45
İzmir	148	Trabzon	45
Bursa	123	Van	38
Antalya	100	Aydın	37
Adana	80	Mardin	37
Kocaeli	76	Erzurum	36
Gaziantep	75	Eskişehir	36
Konya	69	Tekirdağ	36
Diyarbakır	60	Çanakkale	33
Mersin	60	Zonguldak	33
Hatay	52	Ağrı	32
Manisa	49	Kastamonu	32
Samsun	49	Kırıkkale	30

Distribution of participants by age

Age Range	Participants	Percentage
18-24	287	14,27%
25-34	641	31,87%
35-44	636	31,63%
45-54	313	15,56%
55+	134	6,66%
Total	2011	100,00%

Distribution of participants by educational level

Educational level	Participants	Percentage
Illiterate	3	0,15%
Literate, no formal education	18	0,90%
Elementary School	198	9,85%
Middle School	236	11,74%
High School	765	38,04%
Two year higher education course	182	9,05%
University	578	28,74%
Master's Degree	20	0,99%
Doctorate	11	0,55%
Total	2011	100,00%

Participants by political orientation

Political Orientation	Percentage
Nationalist	32.1%
Ataturkist	28.8%
Democrat	14.3%
Religious conservative	11.3%
Social democrat	9.7%
Traditional conservative	9.4%
Socialist	7.4%
Idealist	6.9%
Kurdish nationalist	6.2%
Neo-Nationalist	5.1%
Liberal	4.9%
Kemalist	3.2%
Radical Islamist	1.5%
Communist	1.2%
Islamist	1.2%
Anarchist	0.5%
Other	0.8%
None	13.8%

Distribution of participants by occupation

Occupation	Participants	Percentage
Businessowner	24	1,19%
Tradesperson	162	8,05%
Senior administrator	32	1,59%
Worker	504	25,06%
Service and sales staff/office worker	120	5,96%
Civil servant	211	10,49%
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	128	6,36%
Unemployed	58	2,88%
Retired	126	6,26%
Student	168	8,35%
Housewife	279	13,87%
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	52	2,58%
Other	147	7,3%
No response	1	0,049%

RESEARCH RESULTS



Economic Freedoms



1. The government should impose restrictions on rent increases to reduce rents.

When interest rates fell, people turned to housing as an alternative investment and the inclusion of immigrants in the housing market increased demand for housing, which further contributed to rising rents. The government's intervention by imposing a 25% cap on rent increases, despite much higher inflation, has seriously disrupted the market equilibrium and resulted in significant issues between landlords and tenants in 2024, sometimes even escalating to physical violence.

91.7% of participants demand government intervention to reduce rents, while only 3.92% believe government intervention in setting rents is wrong. Although there is no significant difference between age, gender, education and occupation groups in terms of high demand for rent increase intervention, the groups most opposed to this proposition are master's degree holders and business owners.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	1.14
2. Disagree	2.78
3. Undecided	3.98
4. Agree	38.44
5. Strongly agree	53.26
No opinion/no answer	0.40

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	1,39%	16,29%	8,94%	41,41%	24,53%	7,45%	50,07%	3,8
Male	2,09%	16,43%	10,06%	42,53%	24,90%	3,98%	49,93%	3,8
Total	1,74%	16,36%	9,50%	41,97%	24,71%	5,72%	100,00%	
18 to 24	1,39%	3,14%	3,48%	34,49%	57,49%	0,00%	14,27%	4,4
25 to 34	0,62%	2,65%	4,06%	38,53%	53,82%	0,31%	31,87%	4,4
35 to 44	1,42%	2,99%	4,56%	41,19%	48,90%	0,94%	31,63%	4,3
45 to 54	1,60%	2,24%	2,88%	39,62%	53,67%	0,00%	15,56%	4,4
55 plus	0,75%	2,99%	4,48%	30,60%	61,19%	0,00%	6,66%	4,5
Total	1,14%	2,78%	3,98%	38,44%	53,26%	0,40%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,15%	5
Literate, no formal education	0,00%	0,00%	11,11%	0,00%	88,89%	0,00%	0,90%	4,78
Elementary School	1,01%	1,52%	2,02%	37,88%	57,07%	0,51%	9,85%	4,49
Middle School	1,27%	2,54%	4,24%	41,10%	50,85%	0,00%	11,74%	4,38
High School	1,18%	2,48%	5,62%	38,82%	51,37%	0,52%	38,04%	4,37
Two year higher education course	1,65%	2,20%	2,20%	25,82%	68,13%	0,00%	9,05%	4,57
University	0,69%	3,46%	2,94%	42,91%	49,48%	0,52%	28,74%	4,38
Master's Degree	10,00%	15,00%	0,00%	25,00%	50,00%	0,00%	0,99%	3,9
Doctorate	0,00%	9,09%	0,00%	36,36%	54,55%	0,00%	0,55%	4,36
Total	1,14%	2,78%	3,98%	38,44%	53,26%	0,40%	100,00%	
Businessowner	8,33%	4,17%	12,50%	58,33%	16,67%	0,00%	1,29%	3,71
Tradesperson	2,47%	4,94%	8,64%	42,59%	41,36%	0,00%	8,69%	4,15
Senior administrator	0,00%	15,63%	0,00%	31,25%	53,13%	0,00%	1,72%	4,22
Worker	0,60%	2,18%	3,97%	40,67%	51,98%	0,60%	27,04%	4,42
Service and sales staff/ office worker	0,83%	3,33%	5,83%	41,67%	47,50%	0,83%	6,44%	4,33
Civil servant	0,95%	0,95%	1,42%	33,65%	62,09%	0,95%	11,32%	4,56
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	0,78%	6,25%	2,34%	32,81%	57,81%	0,00%	6,87%	4,41
Unemployed	0,00%	1,72%	6,90%	27,59%	63,79%	0,00%	3,11%	4,53
Retired	1,59%	2,38%	3,97%	36,51%	54,76%	0,79%	6,76%	4,42
Student	1,19%	2,98%	1,19%	35,71%	58,93%	0,00%	9,01%	4,48
Housewife	1,43%	1,43%	3,58%	39,43%	54,12%	0,00%	14,97%	4,43
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	1,92%	1,92%	7,69%	34,62%	51,92%	1,92%	2,79%	4,35
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	1,18%	2,84%	4,02%	38,14%	53,38%	0,43%	100,00%	

2. Import Restrictions Hinder Domestic Industry Development and Create Unemployment. Therefore, Imports Should Be Restricted.

This question refers to the age-old but ever relevant debate between free trade and protectionism. The main arguments for protectionist policies include the protection of domestic industries, reducing dependency on foreign goods and decreasing unemployment. On the other hand, according to the tenets of liberalism, free trade provides consumers with access to higher-quality and cheaper products, forces domestic producers to innovate and update their technologies, thereby increasing their competitive edge. This question aims to determine where participants stand between free trade and protectionism. According to the research results, 66.68% of participants support protectionism. Professionals, small business owners, and those aged 55+ are the strongest supporters of this proposition, while business owners, senior executives, and participants aged 24-34 are the most opposed to restricting imports.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	1.74
2. Disagree	16.36
3. Undecided	9.50
4. Agree	41.97
5. Strongly agree	24.71
No opinion/no answer	5.72

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	1,39%	16,29%	8,94%	41,41%	24,53%	7,45%	50,07%	3,8
Male	2,09%	16,43%	10,06%	42,53%	24,90%	3,98%	49,93%	3,8
Total	1,74%	16,36%	9,50%	41,97%	24,71%	5,72%	100,00%	
18 to 24	1,39%	19,16%	8,01%	41,11%	25,44%	4,88%	14,27%	3,7
25 to 34	1,40%	15,44%	10,30%	43,37%	24,96%	4,52%	31,87%	3,8
35 to 44	1,73%	17,14%	10,38%	43,40%	21,86%	5,50%	31,63%	3,7
45 to 54	3,19%	14,70%	7,67%	37,06%	29,39%	7,99%	15,56%	3,8
55 plus	0,75%	14,93%	8,96%	41,79%	24,63%	8,96%	6,66%	3,8
Total								
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	33,33%	33,33%	0,15%	4,5
Literate, no formal education	0,00%	0,00%	5,56%	50,00%	38,89%	5,56%	0,90%	4,4
Elementary School	2,02%	7,58%	12,12%	41,41%	22,22%	14,65%	9,85%	3,9
Middle School	2,12%	19,92%	7,63%	39,41%	19,49%	11,44%	11,74%	3,6
High School	1,96%	17,52%	10,33%	41,05%	23,53%	5,62%	38,04%	3,7
Two year higher education course	0,55%	12,64%	7,14%	42,86%	34,07%	2,75%	9,05%	4,0
University	1,38%	18,34%	8,82%	44,64%	25,61%	1,21%	28,74%	3,8
Master's Degree	10,00%	10,00%	15,00%	25,00%	35,00%	5,00%	0,99%	3,7
Doctorate	0,00%	18,18%	18,18%	36,36%	18,18%	9,09%	0,55%	3,6
Total	1,74%	16,36%	9,50%	41,97%	24,71%	5,72%	100,00%	
Businessowner	8,33%	25,00%	8,33%	41,67%	16,67%	0,00%	1,29%	3,33
Tradesperson	1,85%	15,43%	16,05%	46,91%	16,05%	3,70%	8,69%	3,62
Senior administrator	0,00%	31,25%	6,25%	34,38%	25,00%	3,13%	1,72%	3,55
Worker	1,39%	15,87%	7,74%	41,67%	27,18%	6,15%	27,04%	3,82
Service and sales staff/ office worker	1,67%	18,33%	13,33%	47,50%	15,00%	4,17%	6,44%	3,58
Civil servant	2,84%	14,69%	9,00%	41,71%	30,33%	1,42%	11,32%	3,83
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	1,56%	19,53%	7,81%	28,91%	40,63%	1,56%	6,87%	3,89
Unemployed	0,00%	3,45%	8,62%	43,10%	37,93%	6,90%	3,11%	4,24
Retired	0,00%	14,29%	9,52%	40,48%	24,60%	11,11%	6,76%	3,85
Student	1,79%	19,05%	8,93%	42,26%	23,21%	4,76%	9,01%	3,69
Housewife	2,51%	13,26%	10,75%	43,37%	16,13%	13,98%	14,97%	3,67
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	1,92%	7,69%	1,92%	42,31%	42,31%	3,85%	2,79%	4,2
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	1,77%	15,67%	9,50%	41,79%	25,11%	6,17%	100,00%	

3. Capitalism Increases Poverty.

In Türkiye and around the world, many people believe that capitalism is the fundamental cause of poverty and hunger. Poverty is defined by the accessibility to essential goods and services, and those who cannot access these are considered “absolutely” poor. The argument that capitalism increases poverty is often discussed in comparison to the pre-capitalist era. The comparison suggests that access to essential goods and services has increased with capitalism. Despite these comparisons and explanations, the belief that capitalism increases poverty remains widespread. In Türkiye, 56.39% of participants believe that capitalism increases poverty. While 16.7% do not agree with this view, a notable aspect of this data is the high proportion of undecided respondents (16.71%). The highest support for the idea that capitalism contributes to poverty is observed among those aged 55+ and retirees, while there is no significant difference across educational levels. Professionals are the group most skeptical of this proposition.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	1.14
2. Disagree	15.56
3. Undecided	16.71
4. Agree	34.21
5. Strongly agree	22.18
No opinion/no answer	10.19

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	0,99%	14,90%	17,68%	32,27%	20,95%	13,21%	50,07%	3,7
Male	1,29%	16,24%	15,74%	36,16%	23,41%	7,17%	49,93%	3,7
Total	1,14%	15,56%	16,71%	34,21%	22,18%	10,19%	100,00%	
18 to 24	1,74%	14,63%	13,94%	34,15%	25,78%	9,76%	14,27%	3,8
25 to 34	1,40%	17,16%	18,25%	34,48%	21,53%	7,18%	31,87%	3,6
35 to 44	0,47%	15,57%	16,51%	37,42%	19,81%	10,22%	31,63%	3,7
45 to 54	1,92%	16,61%	19,81%	26,84%	22,04%	12,78%	15,56%	3,6
55 plus	0,00%	7,46%	8,96%	35,07%	29,10%	19,40%	6,66%	4,1
Total	1,14%	15,56%	16,71%	34,21%	22,18%	10,19%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	0,15%	0
Literate, no formal education	0,00%	0,00%	16,67%	16,67%	5,56%	61,11%	0,90%	3,7
Elementary School	0,00%	7,07%	11,11%	32,83%	26,77%	22,22%	9,85%	4,0
Middle School	2,12%	12,29%	16,53%	27,97%	21,19%	19,92%	11,74%	3,7
High School	1,31%	13,73%	16,86%	35,16%	24,31%	8,63%	38,04%	3,7
Two year higher education course	0,55%	17,58%	19,78%	36,26%	14,84%	10,99%	9,05%	3,5
University	1,21%	21,63%	18,51%	36,51%	19,90%	2,25%	28,74%	3,5
Master's Degree	0,00%	30,00%	0,00%	25,00%	40,00%	5,00%	0,99%	3,8
Doctorate	0,00%	18,18%	0,00%	27,27%	54,55%	0,00%	0,55%	4,2
Total	1,14%	15,56%	16,71%	34,21%	22,18%	10,19%	100,00%	
Businessowner	8,33%	20,83%	8,33%	29,17%	29,17%	4,17%	1,29%	3,52
Tradesperson	3,09%	15,43%	17,28%	37,04%	21,60%	5,56%	8,69%	3,62
Senior administrator	0,00%	28,13%	12,50%	43,75%	15,63%	0,00%	1,72%	3,47
Worker	0,60%	12,30%	15,48%	36,51%	23,41%	11,71%	27,04%	3,79
Service and sales staff/ office worker	1,67%	21,67%	26,67%	30,00%	14,17%	5,83%	6,44%	3,35
Civil servant	0,95%	25,59%	17,06%	32,70%	17,54%	6,16%	11,32%	3,43
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	0,00%	32,81%	25,78%	23,44%	16,41%	1,56%	6,87%	3,24
Unemployed	0,00%	5,17%	6,90%	39,66%	44,83%	3,45%	3,11%	4,29
Retired	0,79%	6,35%	11,11%	38,89%	27,78%	15,08%	6,76%	4,02
Student	1,19%	13,10%	14,29%	35,12%	28,57%	7,74%	9,01%	3,83
Housewife	1,43%	7,53%	17,56%	30,11%	19,35%	24,01%	14,97%	3,77
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	1,92%	17,31%	13,46%	36,54%	25,00%	5,77%	2,79%	3,69
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	1,18%	15,34%	16,68%	34,01%	22,32%	10,46%	100,00%	

4. To Reduce Unemployment, the Government Should Increase Public Sector Hiring.

Particularly during economic crises, when unemployment rises, one of the policies implemented by governments is to increase employment in the public sector. Although this policy may appear to reduce unemployment, it increases the burden on the public, and to manage this burden, the government raises taxes. A high percentage of participants, 78.47%, support this policy. Those with a master's degree are the least supportive of this argument, while illiterate individuals are the most supportive. Senior executives and business owners oppose the idea that the government is the main source of employment. These results indicate that the groups most likely to find jobs in the market give the least credence to this idea.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	5,27
2. Disagree	8,35
3. Undecided	5,97
4. Agree	54,65
5. Strongly agree	23,82
No opinion/no answer	1,94

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	4,87%	7,25%	4,97%	55,71%	25,22%	1,99%	50,07%	3,9
Male	5,68%	9,46%	6,97%	53,59%	22,41%	1,89%	49,93%	3,8
Total	5,27%	8,35%	5,97%	54,65%	23,82%	1,94%	100,00%	
18 to 24	4,88%	6,62%	6,27%	52,26%	27,53%	2,44%	14,27%	3,9
25 to 34	4,84%	8,89%	6,86%	55,07%	23,87%	0,47%	31,87%	3,9
35 to 44	5,66%	8,49%	5,19%	57,08%	21,38%	2,20%	31,63%	3,8
45 to 54	5,75%	7,99%	5,75%	55,27%	22,36%	2,88%	15,56%	3,8
55 plus	5,22%	9,70%	5,22%	44,78%	30,60%	4,48%	6,66%	3,9
Total	5,27%	8,35%	5,97%	54,65%	23,82%	1,94%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	66,67%	0,00%	0,15%	4,7
Literate, no formal education	0,00%	5,56%	11,11%	38,89%	44,44%	0,00%	0,90%	4,2
Elementary School	7,07%	6,06%	7,07%	46,97%	25,76%	7,07%	9,85%	3,8
Middle School	2,97%	8,05%	3,81%	56,78%	25,00%	3,39%	11,74%	4,0
High School	6,54%	7,84%	6,93%	54,64%	22,35%	1,70%	38,04%	3,8
Two year higher education course	3,30%	9,34%	7,69%	56,04%	22,53%	1,10%	9,05%	3,9
University	4,50%	9,17%	4,84%	57,79%	23,36%	0,35%	28,74%	3,9
Master's Degree	15,00%	20,00%	0,00%	30,00%	35,00%	0,00%	0,99%	3,5
Doctorate	0,00%	18,18%	0,00%	36,36%	45,45%	0,00%	0,55%	4,1
Total	5,27%	8,35%	5,97%	54,65%	23,82%	1,94%	100,00%	
Businessowner	12,50%	16,67%	4,17%	45,83%	20,83%	0,00%	1,29%	3,46
Tradesperson	9,88%	10,49%	9,88%	46,91%	19,75%	3,09%	8,69%	3,58
Senior administrator	3,13%	34,38%	0,00%	43,75%	18,75%	0,00%	1,72%	3,41
Worker	3,97%	7,94%	5,95%	56,55%	23,41%	2,18%	27,04%	3,89
Service and sales staff/ office worker	2,50%	5,00%	5,83%	58,33%	27,50%	0,83%	6,44%	4,04
Civil servant	6,64%	8,53%	5,69%	51,18%	26,07%	1,90%	11,32%	3,83
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	3,13%	7,81%	4,69%	66,41%	17,19%	0,78%	6,87%	3,87
Unemployed	13,79%	8,62%	5,17%	41,38%	31,03%	0,00%	3,11%	3,67
Retired	3,97%	8,73%	6,35%	53,17%	24,60%	3,17%	6,76%	3,89
Student	5,36%	6,55%	5,95%	52,98%	27,38%	1,79%	9,01%	3,92
Housewife	6,09%	5,02%	3,94%	56,63%	24,73%	3,58%	14,97%	3,92
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	7,69%	5,77%	3,85%	50,00%	32,69%	0,00%	2,79%	3,94
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	5,58%	8,05%	5,69%	54,35%	24,25%	2,09%	100,00%	

5. To Control Inflation, Prices in Markets Should Be More Strictly Monitored.

In a free market economy (in cases where structures like oligopoly, duopoly, or monopoly are absent), prices are determined by supply and demand. Since no individual or group in the market possesses information that covers the entirety of society, the process of price formation operates within what is known as “spontaneous order.” Therefore, when the government intervenes to control prices, it actually disrupts the supply and demand equilibrium of the market. According to the research findings, nearly all participants (93.01%) believe that inflation can be controlled by having the government monitor prices. There is no significant difference in results based on age and education, although business owners are the least likely to believe in price controls for managing inflation. In short, the government’s propaganda suggesting that rising prices are the fault of the markets seems to have found support.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	1.14
2. Disagree	1.89
3. Undecided	2.93
4. Agree	44.11
5. Strongly agree	48.93
No opinion/no answer	0.99

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	1,39%	1,89%	3,08%	41,41%	50,94%	1,29%	50,07%	4,4
Male	0,90%	1,89%	2,79%	46,81%	46,91%	0,70%	49,93%	4,4
Total	1,14%	1,89%	2,93%	44,11%	48,93%	0,99%	100,00%	
18 to 24	2,09%	3,48%	3,14%	42,51%	48,78%	0,00%	14,27%	4,3
25 to 34	0,78%	1,40%	2,65%	46,02%	48,05%	1,09%	31,87%	4,4
35 to 44	0,94%	1,26%	2,67%	47,64%	46,54%	0,94%	31,63%	4,4
45 to 54	1,92%	2,24%	3,51%	36,10%	53,99%	2,24%	15,56%	4,4
55 plus	0,00%	2,99%	3,73%	40,30%	52,99%	0,00%	6,66%	4,4
Total	1,14%	1,89%	2,93%	44,11%	48,93%	0,99%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	66,67%	0,00%	0,15%	4,7
Literate, no formal education	0,00%	0,00%	5,56%	38,89%	55,56%	0,00%	0,90%	4,5
Elementary School	1,01%	0,51%	4,04%	40,91%	50,00%	3,54%	9,85%	4,4
Middle School	1,69%	2,12%	1,27%	47,46%	46,19%	1,27%	11,74%	4,4
High School	1,31%	1,83%	3,92%	43,79%	47,97%	1,18%	38,04%	4,4
Two year higher education course	1,10%	2,75%	1,10%	29,67%	65,38%	0,00%	9,05%	4,6
University	0,69%	1,90%	2,60%	49,48%	45,16%	0,17%	28,74%	4,4
Master's Degree	5,00%	10,00%	0,00%	30,00%	55,00%	0,00%	0,99%	4,2
Doctorate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	45,45%	54,55%	0,00%	0,55%	4,6
Total	1,14%	1,89%	2,93%	44,11%	48,93%	0,99%	100,00%	
Businessowner	4,17%	8,33%	0,00%	50,00%	37,50%	0,00%	1,29%	4,08
Tradesperson	0,62%	3,09%	6,79%	54,94%	33,33%	1,23%	8,69%	4,19
Senior administrator	0,00%	12,50%	0,00%	46,88%	40,63%	0,00%	1,72%	4,16
Worker	0,99%	1,98%	2,18%	44,05%	49,40%	1,39%	27,04%	4,41
Service and sales staff/ office worker	1,67%	2,50%	3,33%	53,33%	38,33%	0,83%	6,44%	4,25
Civil servant	1,42%	0,00%	4,27%	35,55%	58,77%	0,00%	11,32%	4,5
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	0,78%	1,56%	0,00%	41,41%	56,25%	0,00%	6,87%	4,51
Unemployed	1,72%	0,00%	6,90%	36,21%	53,45%	1,72%	3,11%	4,42
Retired	0,79%	2,38%	3,97%	34,13%	57,14%	1,59%	6,76%	4,47
Student	1,19%	2,98%	1,79%	46,43%	47,62%	0,00%	9,01%	4,36
Housewife	1,79%	1,08%	2,87%	39,43%	52,69%	2,15%	14,97%	4,43
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	0,00%	1,92%	3,85%	42,31%	50,00%	1,92%	2,79%	4,43
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0

Total

6. Capitalism May Not Be Ideal, but It Is Still Better Than All Other Economic Systems.

Regarding the statement that capitalism, while not ideal, is still better than all other economic systems, there is no notable trend among participants. Those who disagree with this statement make up 34.12%, while those who agree constitute 34.31%. The proportion of undecided individuals (19.79%) and those with no opinion (11.79%) is also quite high. Postgraduate degree holders are the group most likely to view capitalism as the “lesser evil” compared to other economic systems, while business owners are the group that finds capitalism the most reasonable in comparison to other systems.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	11.69
2. Disagree	22.43
3. Undecided	19.79
4. Agree	26.90
5. Strongly agree	7.41
No opinion/no answer	11.79

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	10,63%	19,46%	20,06%	26,42%	7,45%	15,99%	50,07%	3,0
Male	12,75%	25,40%	19,52%	27,39%	7,37%	7,57%	49,93%	2,9
Total	11,69%	22,43%	19,79%	26,90%	7,41%	11,79%	100,00%	
18 to 24	10,10%	24,74%	18,12%	25,44%	9,06%	12,54%	14,27%	3,0
25 to 34	9,98%	19,50%	22,93%	30,27%	8,27%	9,05%	31,87%	3,1
35 to 44	9,91%	24,06%	18,87%	28,46%	7,39%	11,32%	31,63%	3,0
45 to 54	13,74%	23,00%	20,77%	23,64%	6,07%	12,78%	15,56%	2,8
55 plus	26,87%	22,39%	10,45%	14,18%	2,99%	23,13%	6,66%	2,3
Total	11,69%	22,43%	19,79%	26,90%	7,41%	11,79%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	0,15%	0,0
Literate, no formal education	0,00%	5,56%	22,22%	5,56%	5,56%	61,11%	0,90%	3,3
Elementary School	19,70%	18,69%	15,66%	14,14%	6,06%	25,76%	9,85%	2,6
Middle School	9,75%	13,98%	21,61%	24,58%	8,05%	22,03%	11,74%	3,1
High School	11,50%	23,92%	21,05%	25,36%	8,37%	9,80%	38,04%	3,0
Two year higher education course	4,95%	24,73%	23,63%	28,02%	6,59%	12,09%	9,05%	3,1
University	12,63%	25,09%	18,34%	34,43%	5,88%	3,63%	28,74%	3,0
Master's Degree	15,00%	15,00%	10,00%	30,00%	25,00%	5,00%	0,99%	3,4
Doctorate	0,00%	36,36%	0,00%	36,36%	18,18%	9,09%	0,55%	3,4
Total	11,69%	22,43%	19,79%	26,90%	7,41%	11,79%	100,00%	
Businessowner	4,17%	16,67%	4,17%	58,33%	16,67%	0,00%	1,29%	3,67
Tradesperson	20,37%	17,28%	17,90%	29,63%	7,41%	7,41%	8,69%	2,85
Senior administrator	0,00%	43,75%	0,00%	34,38%	9,38%	12,50%	1,72%	3,11
Worker	9,52%	22,22%	23,02%	21,83%	10,32%	13,10%	27,04%	3,01
Service and sales staff/ office worker	3,33%	22,50%	27,50%	30,00%	5,83%	10,83%	6,44%	3,14
Civil servant	11,37%	30,81%	20,38%	27,49%	4,27%	5,69%	11,32%	2,81
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	7,81%	24,22%	17,97%	41,41%	7,03%	1,56%	6,87%	3,16
Unemployed	31,03%	13,79%	22,41%	18,97%	6,90%	6,90%	3,11%	2,54
Retired	21,43%	26,98%	16,67%	15,08%	3,17%	16,67%	6,76%	2,42
Student	9,52%	29,76%	17,26%	27,38%	8,33%	7,74%	9,01%	2,95
Housewife	13,98%	16,13%	18,64%	18,28%	5,38%	27,60%	14,97%	2,79
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	9,62%	17,31%	17,31%	36,54%	15,38%	3,85%	2,79%	3,32
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	12,07%	22,91%	19,80%	25,54%	7,56%	12,12%	100,00%	

7. Increased Competition in All Areas Will Also Increase Economic Prosperity.

Although earlier questions reveal a pronounced pro-interventionist and protectionist viewpoint, there is a prevailing belief that increased competition will enhance economic prosperity. 66.52% of participants agree with this statement, while only 16.41% disagree. Business owners and self-employed professionals are the groups that most strongly support the idea that competition boosts economic prosperity.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	3.43
2. Disagree	12.98
3. Undecided	11.24
4. Agree	51.86
5. Strongly agree	16.66
No opinion/no answer	3.83

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	3,77%	13,80%	11,12%	50,05%	15,99%	5,26%	50,07%	3,6
Male	3,09%	12,15%	11,35%	53,69%	17,33%	2,39%	49,93%	3,7
Total	3,43%	12,98%	11,24%	51,86%	16,66%	3,83%	100,00%	
18 to 24	3,83%	13,24%	12,89%	47,39%	19,16%	3,48%	14,27%	3,7
25 to 34	4,99%	12,95%	12,01%	53,04%	14,35%	2,65%	31,87%	3,6
35 to 44	1,73%	11,95%	9,59%	55,66%	16,98%	4,09%	31,63%	3,8
45 to 54	2,88%	12,46%	12,78%	51,76%	15,97%	4,15%	15,56%	3,7
55 plus	4,48%	18,66%	8,21%	38,06%	22,39%	8,21%	6,66%	3,6
Total	3,43%	12,98%	11,24%	51,86%	16,66%	3,83%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	33,33%	33,33%	0,15%	4,5
Literate, no formal education	0,00%	0,00%	5,56%	55,56%	27,78%	11,11%	0,90%	4,3
Elementary School	2,02%	10,10%	9,60%	41,41%	24,75%	12,12%	9,85%	3,9
Middle School	3,39%	10,59%	8,47%	56,78%	14,83%	5,93%	11,74%	3,7
High School	3,79%	13,99%	13,33%	50,72%	15,03%	3,14%	38,04%	3,6
Two year higher education course	1,65%	14,84%	14,29%	49,45%	18,13%	1,65%	9,05%	3,7
University	3,63%	13,67%	9,34%	56,75%	15,22%	1,38%	28,74%	3,7
Master's Degree	10,00%	10,00%	15,00%	40,00%	25,00%	0,00%	0,99%	3,6
Doctorate	18,18%	9,09%	9,09%	18,18%	36,36%	9,09%	0,55%	3,5
Total	3,43%	12,98%	11,24%	51,86%	16,66%	3,83%	100,00%	
Businessowner	0,00%	8,33%	4,17%	58,33%	29,17%	0,00%	1,29%	4,08
Tradesperson	3,09%	6,79%	14,20%	54,94%	18,52%	2,47%	8,69%	3,81
Senior administrator	0,00%	12,50%	6,25%	50,00%	25,00%	6,25%	1,72%	3,93
Worker	3,37%	14,68%	11,11%	53,57%	13,29%	3,97%	27,04%	3,61
Service and sales staff/ office worker	0,83%	21,67%	16,67%	45,00%	14,17%	1,67%	6,44%	3,51
Civil servant	3,79%	12,80%	10,43%	54,98%	16,11%	1,90%	11,32%	3,68
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	2,34%	13,28%	5,47%	64,84%	13,28%	0,78%	6,87%	3,74
Unemployed	3,45%	6,90%	10,34%	51,72%	25,86%	1,72%	3,11%	3,91
Retired	3,97%	16,67%	12,70%	41,27%	18,25%	7,14%	6,76%	3,57
Student	2,38%	14,88%	11,90%	49,40%	19,05%	2,38%	9,01%	3,7
Housewife	6,81%	12,90%	9,68%	43,37%	16,85%	10,39%	14,97%	3,56
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	1,92%	3,85%	15,38%	51,92%	26,92%	0,00%	2,79%	3,98
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	3,49%	13,36%	11,16%	51,23%	16,68%	4,08%	100,00%	

8. Even if I Have the Financial Means to Cover My Health Expenses, the State Should Pay for My Health Costs.

Welfare state theory distinguishes health services from other goods and services due to their social purpose, long-term outcomes, indirect contribution to development, non-replaceability, and non-deferability, arguing that health services should be accessible at sufficient quality when needed by all sections of society. However, this does not imply that health expenses should be covered by the state for everyone. This statement is based on that idea. A significant majority of participants (85.53%) believe that the state should cover health expenses even if they have the financial means to do so. Only 8.05% disagree with this statement. The notion that health expenses should be covered by the state is supported across all genders, ages and educational groups, while business owners are the least supportive of the state covering health expenses. In contrast, this statement is most widely accepted among students without their own source of income, workers and unemployed individuals estimated to have low income.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	1.69
2. Disagree	6.36
3. Undecided	5.72
4. Agree	45.50
5. Strongly agree	40.03
No opinion/no answer	0.70

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	2,18%	4,87%	4,77%	45,28%	42,20%	0,70%	50,07%	4,2
Male	1,20%	7,87%	6,67%	45,72%	37,85%	0,70%	49,93%	4,1
Total	1,69%	6,36%	5,72%	45,50%	40,03%	0,70%	100,00%	
18 to 24	2,79%	3,83%	3,48%	50,87%	39,02%	0,00%	14,27%	4,2
25 to 34	1,40%	6,55%	4,52%	46,02%	40,87%	0,62%	31,87%	4,2
35 to 44	1,73%	6,92%	8,02%	46,70%	35,85%	0,79%	31,63%	4,1
45 to 54	1,28%	6,71%	5,75%	41,85%	43,45%	0,96%	15,56%	4,2
55 plus	1,49%	7,46%	5,22%	34,33%	50,00%	1,49%	6,66%	4,3
Total	1,69%	6,36%	5,72%	45,50%	40,03%	0,70%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	66,67%	0,00%	0,15%	4,7
Literate, no formal education	0,00%	0,00%	11,11%	33,33%	55,56%	0,00%	0,90%	4,4
Elementary School	2,02%	5,56%	6,57%	40,40%	43,94%	1,52%	9,85%	4,2
Middle School	3,39%	6,36%	4,24%	48,73%	36,44%	0,85%	11,74%	4,1
High School	1,70%	5,10%	6,27%	47,71%	38,82%	0,39%	38,04%	4,2
Two year higher education course	1,65%	5,49%	1,65%	38,46%	52,75%	0,00%	9,05%	4,4
University	1,04%	7,79%	6,75%	46,89%	36,51%	1,04%	28,74%	4,1
Master's Degree	0,00%	15,00%	0,00%	15,00%	70,00%	0,00%	0,99%	4,4
Doctorate	0,00%	45,45%	0,00%	36,36%	18,18%	0,00%	0,55%	3,3
Total	1,69%	6,36%	5,72%	45,50%	40,03%	0,70%	100,00%	
Businessowner	4,17%	25,00%	0,00%	41,67%	25,00%	4,17%	1,29%	3,61
Tradesperson	3,09%	5,56%	10,49%	50,00%	30,86%	0,00%	8,69%	4
Senior administrator	0,00%	15,63%	3,13%	40,63%	37,50%	3,13%	1,72%	4,03
Worker	1,79%	4,17%	4,37%	47,62%	41,87%	0,20%	27,04%	4,24
Service and sales staff/ office worker	0,00%	6,67%	10,83%	51,67%	30,00%	0,83%	6,44%	4,06
Civil servant	0,47%	8,06%	4,27%	38,86%	47,87%	0,47%	11,32%	4,26
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	0,00%	14,84%	5,47%	28,13%	51,56%	0,00%	6,87%	4,16
Unemployed	3,45%	3,45%	6,90%	39,66%	46,55%	0,00%	3,11%	4,22
Retired	1,59%	3,97%	3,17%	38,89%	50,79%	1,59%	6,76%	4,35
Student	1,79%	4,17%	2,98%	50,00%	41,07%	0,00%	9,01%	4,24
Housewife	3,23%	4,30%	5,73%	49,10%	35,84%	1,79%	14,97%	4,12
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	1,92%	3,85%	3,85%	36,54%	51,92%	1,92%	2,79%	4,35
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	1,77%	6,06%	5,36%	44,85%	41,26%	0,70%	100,00%	

9. The Path to Wealth Lies in Talent, Hard Work, and Developing New Ideas.

Beliefs regarding the source of wealth provide insights into work life, work ethic and the structure of the job market within a society. If there are prevalent beliefs that wealth comes from family inheritance, state contracts through corruption or illegal activities, it suggests that the dominant view in society is that wealth cannot be obtained through market mechanisms. Although there has been a skeptical view of the market economy expressed in previous responses, 65.89% of participants believe that the path to wealth lies in talent, hard work and developing new ideas. The 55+ age group, along with business owners and top executives, emphasize that wealth comes from talent, hard work, and new ideas more than other groups.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	5.12
2. Disagree	20.09
3. Undecided	7.06
4. Agree	45.80
5. Strongly agree	20.09
No opinion/no answer	1.84

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	5,06%	22,05%	6,26%	44,79%	19,76%	2,09%	50,07%	3,5
Male	5,18%	18,13%	7,87%	46,81%	20,42%	1,59%	49,93%	3,6
Total	5,12%	20,09%	7,06%	45,80%	20,09%	1,84%	100,00%	
18 to 24	6,97%	19,51%	6,27%	42,86%	23,34%	1,05%	14,27%	3,6
25 to 34	4,99%	20,28%	7,02%	48,83%	17,00%	1,87%	31,87%	3,5
35 to 44	5,03%	20,28%	8,18%	43,55%	20,44%	2,52%	31,63%	3,6
45 to 54	4,15%	23,32%	5,43%	45,69%	19,81%	1,60%	15,56%	3,6
55 plus	4,48%	11,94%	7,46%	48,51%	26,87%	0,75%	6,66%	3,8
Total	5,12%	20,09%	7,06%	45,80%	20,09%	1,84%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	33,33%	0,00%	33,33%	33,33%	0,00%	0,15%	3,7
Literate, no formal education	0,00%	0,00%	5,56%	66,67%	27,78%	0,00%	0,90%	4,2
Elementary School	2,53%	13,64%	9,09%	42,93%	29,80%	2,02%	9,85%	3,9
Middle School	4,66%	25,00%	7,63%	38,98%	18,64%	5,08%	11,74%	3,4
High School	6,93%	21,18%	6,93%	44,97%	18,69%	1,31%	38,04%	3,5
Two year higher education course	3,85%	32,42%	8,79%	38,46%	14,29%	2,20%	9,05%	3,3
University	4,15%	16,44%	6,23%	52,60%	19,38%	1,21%	28,74%	3,7
Master's Degree	5,00%	5,00%	0,00%	50,00%	40,00%	0,00%	0,99%	4,2
Doctorate	18,18%	0,00%	0,00%	27,27%	54,55%	0,00%	0,55%	4,0
Total	5,12%	20,09%	7,06%	45,80%	20,09%	1,84%	100,00%	
Businessowner	8,33%	8,33%	0,00%	54,17%	29,17%	0,00%	1,29%	3,88
Tradesperson	1,85%	14,20%	12,35%	48,77%	20,37%	2,47%	8,69%	3,73
Senior administrator	3,13%	9,38%	3,13%	62,50%	21,88%	0,00%	1,72%	3,91
Worker	6,15%	24,40%	7,74%	41,87%	17,46%	2,38%	27,04%	3,41
Service and sales staff/ office worker	5,83%	16,67%	8,33%	50,83%	13,33%	5,00%	6,44%	3,52
Civil servant	6,64%	25,59%	5,69%	45,02%	16,59%	0,47%	11,32%	3,4
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	2,34%	19,53%	6,25%	45,31%	26,56%	0,00%	6,87%	3,74
Unemployed	5,17%	20,69%	3,45%	41,38%	27,59%	1,72%	3,11%	3,67
Retired	3,97%	21,43%	7,94%	46,03%	19,05%	1,59%	6,76%	3,56
Student	7,74%	19,05%	7,14%	44,05%	22,02%	0,00%	9,01%	3,54
Housewife	5,02%	17,20%	5,38%	46,95%	22,58%	2,87%	14,97%	3,67
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	0,00%	15,38%	5,77%	44,23%	32,69%	1,92%	2,79%	3,96
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	5,15%	20,23%	7,08%	45,44%	20,23%	1,88%	100,00%	

10. Even if There Is No Increase in Costs, It Is Normal for the Price of a Good to Increase if Demand for It Rises.

In a free market, prices are determined through a voluntary exchange between buyers and sellers, and prices are set at the point supply meets demand. In short, in a free market, sellers have the freedom to sell at any price they choose, independent of costs and buyers have the freedom to purchase from any seller they choose. In a fair and competitive market, prices are set where these two forces reach equilibrium. This question strives to understand people's awareness of basic economic principles related to how prices are formed. The proportion of participants who agree that if demand increases while costs remain constant, the price should also rise is 63.26%. No significant age-based differences are observed in this proposition but business owners are the group most likely to believe that a good's price increase is not solely related to costs.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	6.32
2. Disagree	20.64
3. Undecided	5.82
4. Agree	48.14
5. Strongly agree	15.12
No opinion/no answer	3.98

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	6,06%	21,75%	5,46%	47,07%	14,20%	5,46%	50,07%	3,4
Male	6,57%	19,52%	6,18%	49,20%	16,04%	2,49%	49,93%	3,5
Total	6,32%	20,64%	5,82%	48,14%	15,12%	3,98%	100,00%	
18 to 24	8,71%	21,95%	6,27%	42,86%	17,07%	3,14%	14,27%	3,4
25 to 34	7,02%	19,81%	6,08%	49,14%	13,57%	4,37%	31,87%	3,4
35 to 44	5,19%	22,17%	5,66%	49,21%	13,68%	4,09%	31,63%	3,5
45 to 54	3,83%	18,53%	5,11%	53,67%	15,02%	3,83%	15,56%	3,6
55 plus	8,96%	19,40%	5,97%	36,57%	25,37%	3,73%	6,66%	3,5
Total	6,32%	20,64%	5,82%	48,14%	15,12%	3,98%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	33,33%	33,33%	33,33%	0,00%	0,00%	0,15%	3,0
Literate, no formal education	0,00%	5,56%	0,00%	38,89%	50,00%	5,56%	0,90%	4,4
Elementary School	4,55%	17,68%	5,56%	41,41%	22,22%	8,59%	9,85%	3,7
Middle School	6,36%	22,88%	8,47%	40,25%	11,02%	11,02%	11,74%	3,3
High School	6,93%	21,83%	5,36%	48,37%	14,25%	3,27%	38,04%	3,4
Two year higher education course	8,79%	22,53%	3,85%	48,35%	13,74%	2,75%	9,05%	3,4
University	5,71%	19,20%	6,06%	54,84%	13,15%	1,04%	28,74%	3,5
Master's Degree	5,00%	10,00%	10,00%	25,00%	50,00%	0,00%	0,99%	4,1
Doctorate	0,00%	27,27%	0,00%	27,27%	45,45%	0,00%	0,55%	3,9
Total	6,32%	20,64%	5,82%	48,14%	15,12%	3,98%	100,00%	
Businessowner	8,33%	4,17%	4,17%	50,00%	33,33%	0,00%	1,29%	3,96
Tradesperson	3,09%	12,96%	8,64%	56,79%	16,05%	2,47%	8,69%	3,72
Senior administrator	3,13%	25,00%	6,25%	40,63%	21,88%	3,13%	1,72%	3,55
Worker	8,13%	20,44%	4,96%	45,44%	15,08%	5,95%	27,04%	3,41
Service and sales staff/ office worker	4,17%	21,67%	11,67%	49,17%	9,17%	4,17%	6,44%	3,39
Civil servant	5,69%	17,54%	8,06%	54,50%	12,32%	1,90%	11,32%	3,51
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	0,00%	15,63%	2,34%	69,53%	12,50%	0,00%	6,87%	3,79
Unemployed	3,45%	15,52%	12,07%	43,10%	17,24%	8,62%	3,11%	3,6
Retired	11,11%	25,40%	7,14%	35,71%	19,05%	1,59%	6,76%	3,27
Student	7,74%	26,79%	5,36%	39,29%	19,64%	1,19%	9,01%	3,37
Housewife	7,53%	27,24%	3,58%	37,28%	15,05%	9,32%	14,97%	3,28
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	5,77%	11,54%	3,85%	51,92%	25,00%	1,92%	2,79%	3,8
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	6,38%	20,60%	6,06%	47,00%	15,67%	4,29%	100,00%	

11. The State Should Set Rules in the Economy but Should Not Interfere in Its Operation.

This proposition is an extension of the liberal principle of freedom in the realm of economics and, in this regard, forms the basis of the free market economy. In sum, according to the tenets of liberalism, the state should be small and limited, while the market should be free. The proportion of participants who agree with this statement is 58.77%, while those who disagree constitute 25.56%. The most notable result in this proposition is that unemployed individuals emphasize the state's role as rule-maker and impartiality more than other groups. It is surprising that professionals, who would normally be expected to demand less government intervention in the economy, actually show a higher demand for it compared to other groups. University and postgraduate graduates support this proposition at a high rate.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	4.08
2. Disagree	21.48
3. Undecided	11.74
4. Agree	41.37
5. Strongly agree	17.40
No opinion/no answer	3.93

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	3,28%	21,65%	13,11%	39,52%	17,28%	5,16%	50,07%	3,5
Male	4,88%	21,31%	10,36%	43,23%	17,53%	2,69%	49,93%	3,5
Total	4,08%	21,48%	11,74%	41,37%	17,40%	3,93%	100,00%	
18 to 24	4,18%	16,72%	14,98%	39,37%	19,51%	5,23%	14,27%	3,6
25 to 34	4,68%	22,31%	11,39%	40,72%	17,47%	3,43%	31,87%	3,5
35 to 44	2,67%	24,21%	11,32%	42,61%	15,88%	3,30%	31,63%	3,5
45 to 54	4,15%	20,45%	11,50%	41,21%	17,25%	5,43%	15,56%	3,5
55 plus	7,46%	17,16%	8,96%	43,28%	20,15%	2,99%	6,66%	3,5
Total	4,08%	21,48%	11,74%	41,37%	17,40%	3,93%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	33,33%	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	33,33%	0,15%	3,5
Literate, no formal education	5,56%	5,56%	16,67%	33,33%	27,78%	11,11%	0,90%	3,8
Elementary School	7,07%	21,21%	10,61%	34,85%	17,68%	8,59%	9,85%	3,4
Middle School	5,08%	22,03%	11,02%	38,56%	13,98%	9,32%	11,74%	3,4
High School	3,53%	20,92%	12,42%	41,31%	18,56%	3,27%	38,04%	3,5
Two year higher education course	3,30%	25,82%	9,34%	37,91%	19,78%	3,85%	9,05%	3,5
University	3,46%	21,28%	12,63%	46,71%	15,05%	0,87%	28,74%	3,5
Master's Degree	10,00%	15,00%	0,00%	40,00%	35,00%	0,00%	0,99%	3,8
Doctorate	0,00%	27,27%	9,09%	27,27%	36,36%	0,00%	0,55%	3,7
Total	4,08%	21,48%	11,74%	41,37%	17,40%	3,93%	100,00%	
Businessowner	0,00%	20,83%	12,50%	41,67%	25,00%	0,00%	1,29%	3,71
Tradesperson	3,70%	16,05%	9,26%	51,23%	18,52%	1,23%	8,69%	3,66
Senior administrator	0,00%	25,00%	0,00%	50,00%	21,88%	3,13%	1,72%	3,71
Worker	5,16%	21,23%	9,52%	41,67%	16,87%	5,56%	27,04%	3,46
Service and sales staff/ office worker	2,50%	17,50%	16,67%	48,33%	13,33%	1,67%	6,44%	3,53
Civil servant	3,32%	26,07%	16,11%	35,07%	17,54%	1,90%	11,32%	3,38
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	1,56%	29,69%	9,38%	44,53%	14,06%	0,78%	6,87%	3,4
Unemployed	3,45%	12,07%	6,90%	36,21%	39,66%	1,72%	3,11%	3,98
Retired	5,56%	24,60%	9,52%	38,89%	15,87%	5,56%	6,76%	3,37
Student	2,98%	12,50%	17,26%	42,26%	22,62%	2,38%	9,01%	3,71
Housewife	6,09%	22,58%	12,90%	34,41%	16,13%	7,89%	14,97%	3,35
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	3,85%	5,77%	13,46%	50,00%	21,15%	5,77%	2,79%	3,84
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	4,13%	20,65%	11,80%	41,36%	18,03%	4,02%	100,00%	

12. Public Enterprises Should Be Privatized Because They Are Inefficient.

This proposition, like the previous question, is related to the role of the state in the economy. The question is whether the role of the state is limited to setting rules and exercising oversight or if it should play a larger role in the market as an economic actor, particularly in relation to public enterprises whose capital is wholly or largely owned by public legal entities. Public enterprises produce goods and services as economic actors but do so without the aim of making a profit. According to the results, 41.77% of participants agree that public enterprises should be privatized due to their inefficiency, while 37.84% disagree. Interestingly, except for those with master's degrees, it is observed that as the level of education increases, there is also an increase in protectionist approaches.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	11.24
2. Disagree	26.60
3. Undecided	14.32
4. Agree	30.68
5. Strongly agree	11.09
No opinion/no answer	6.07

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Kadın	10,33%	26,12%	13,31%	31,88%	10,43%	7,94%	50,07%	3,1
Erkek	12,15%	27,09%	15,34%	29,48%	11,75%	4,18%	49,93%	3,0
Toplam	11,24%	26,60%	14,32%	30,68%	11,09%	6,07%	100,00%	
18-24 yaş	10,10%	26,13%	15,68%	29,27%	11,15%	7,67%	14,27%	3,1
25-34 yaş	10,30%	27,30%	14,04%	30,11%	13,42%	4,84%	31,87%	3,1
35-44 yaş	11,32%	29,40%	13,99%	30,66%	9,12%	5,50%	31,63%	3,0
45-54 yaş	11,18%	21,73%	13,74%	36,74%	9,58%	7,03%	15,56%	3,1
55+ yaş	17,91%	22,39%	15,67%	22,39%	12,69%	8,96%	6,66%	2,9
Toplam	11,24%	26,60%	14,32%	30,68%	11,09%	6,07%	100,00%	
Okuryazar değil	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	33,33%	0,00%	33,33%	0,15%	3,5
Sadece okur/yazar	0,00%	11,11%	22,22%	27,78%	16,67%	22,22%	0,90%	3,6
İlkokul mezunu	11,11%	15,66%	17,17%	27,27%	13,13%	15,66%	9,85%	3,2
Ortaokul mezunu	5,08%	27,12%	13,56%	31,78%	10,17%	12,29%	11,74%	3,2
Lise mezunu	11,90%	24,97%	16,34%	30,07%	10,85%	5,88%	38,04%	3,0
Yüksek okul mezunu	4,95%	31,87%	10,44%	35,71%	13,19%	3,85%	9,05%	3,2
Üniversite	14,88%	31,49%	12,63%	31,49%	8,65%	0,87%	28,74%	2,9
Master / Yüksek lisans	15,00%	20,00%	0,00%	15,00%	50,00%	0,00%	0,99%	3,7
Doktora	27,27%	27,27%	0,00%	18,18%	27,27%	0,00%	0,55%	2,9
Toplam	11,24%	26,60%	14,32%	30,68%	11,09%	6,07%	100,00%	
İşletme sahibi (KOBİ, Büyük işletme sahibi)	8,33%	20,83%	8,33%	37,50%	25,00%	0,00%	1,29%	3,5
Esnaf	15,43%	24,07%	17,28%	29,63%	10,49%	3,09%	8,69%	2,96
Üst düzey yönetici	3,13%	34,38%	9,38%	28,13%	25,00%	0,00%	1,72%	3,38
İşçi	7,94%	24,40%	15,28%	32,54%	12,90%	6,94%	27,04%	3,19
Hizmet ve satış elemanı/büro çalışanı	3,33%	31,67%	19,17%	31,67%	9,17%	5,00%	6,44%	3,12
Kamu çalışanı	17,54%	30,81%	9,95%	33,18%	8,06%	0,47%	11,32%	2,83
Profesyonel meslek (doktor, mühendis vb.)	11,72%	30,47%	10,16%	39,06%	7,81%	0,78%	6,87%	3,01
İşsiz	24,14%	31,03%	12,07%	12,07%	15,52%	5,17%	3,11%	2,62
Emekli	14,29%	25,40%	15,08%	27,78%	9,52%	7,94%	6,76%	2,92
Öğrenci	12,50%	23,21%	14,29%	35,12%	8,93%	5,95%	9,01%	3,05
Ev hanımı	12,19%	23,30%	13,62%	25,09%	10,04%	15,77%	14,97%	2,97
Serbest meslek (mali müşavir, avukat vb.)	15,38%	19,23%	7,69%	38,46%	17,31%	1,92%	2,79%	3,24
Cevap yok	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Toplam	11,75%	25,97%	13,89%	31,06%	11,11%	6,22%	100,00%	

13. Capitalism Leads to Monopolies Where Large Companies (e.g., Google or Amazon) Control the Entire Market.

Monopoly is an economically negative concept, implying reduced competition, higher prices and decreased welfare. Although historically commercial barriers (such as customs tariffs and quotas) have decreased, transportation options have improved and capital moves more quickly than before which serves to increase competition, this proposition is designed to measure the persistent perceptions of monopolistic capitalism that has been a topic of debate for some time. On the other hand, while very large firms such as Google and Amazon have emerged in the market, the results are not necessarily negative. Contrary to traditional theory, these large firms are used by everyone for cheaper shopping. Additionally, even though these firms currently dominate the market, there is no guarantee that this will always be the case. For example, Microsoft Internet Explorer and Netscape were once dominant in the web browser market but Google has since pushed these two giants out of the market. Without delving into this lengthy discussion, it can be said that the perception that capitalism leads to monopolies is still widely accepted, with 61.02% of participants agreeing with this view. Only 12.49% of participants disagree with this proposition. Unemployed individuals and self-employed professionals are more likely to express support for the idea that capitalism supports large company monopolies compared to other groups. Similarly, the 50+ age group and those with lower levels of education also support the proposition that capitalism leads to monopolies.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	0.85
2. Disagree	11.64
3. Undecided	14.77
4. Agree	42.02
5. Strongly agree	19.00
No opinion/no answer	11.74

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	0,89%	9,73%	15,29%	40,52%	17,97%	15,59%	50,07%	3,8
Male	0,80%	13,55%	14,24%	43,53%	20,02%	7,87%	49,93%	3,7
Total	0,85%	11,64%	14,77%	42,02%	19,00%	11,74%	100,00%	
18 to 24	0,70%	11,50%	14,98%	42,51%	19,51%	10,80%	14,27%	3,8
25 to 34	1,25%	13,73%	16,07%	41,81%	17,63%	9,52%	31,87%	3,7
35 to 44	0,47%	10,22%	13,99%	43,08%	21,07%	11,16%	31,63%	3,8
45 to 54	1,28%	12,78%	16,61%	38,66%	16,61%	14,06%	15,56%	3,7
55 plus	0,00%	5,97%	7,46%	44,78%	20,15%	21,64%	6,66%	4,0
Total	0,85%	11,64%	14,77%	42,02%	19,00%	11,74%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	0,15%	0,0
Literate, no formal education	0,00%	0,00%	11,11%	11,11%	11,11%	66,67%	0,90%	4,0
Elementary School	1,01%	4,55%	13,64%	34,34%	21,72%	24,75%	9,85%	4,0
Middle School	1,27%	9,75%	12,29%	33,47%	19,92%	23,31%	11,74%	3,8
High School	0,92%	11,76%	15,03%	40,78%	21,70%	9,80%	38,04%	3,8
Two year higher education course	0,00%	17,58%	15,93%	41,76%	14,29%	10,44%	9,05%	3,6
University	0,69%	12,98%	15,92%	51,38%	15,05%	3,98%	28,74%	3,7
Master's Degree	5,00%	20,00%	5,00%	25,00%	45,00%	0,00%	0,99%	3,9
Doctorate	0,00%	9,09%	18,18%	54,55%	18,18%	0,00%	0,55%	3,8
Total	0,85%	11,64%	14,77%	42,02%	19,00%	11,74%	100,00%	
Businessowner	4,17%	8,33%	12,50%	58,33%	12,50%	4,17%	1,29%	3,7
Tradesperson	0,00%	11,73%	13,58%	40,12%	25,93%	8,64%	8,69%	3,88
Senior administrator	0,00%	15,63%	15,63%	50,00%	6,25%	12,50%	1,72%	3,54
Worker	0,99%	10,12%	15,28%	41,27%	19,64%	12,70%	27,04%	3,78
Service and sales staff/ office worker	0,00%	11,67%	17,50%	45,83%	11,67%	13,33%	6,44%	3,66
Civil servant	0,47%	18,01%	17,06%	39,34%	19,43%	5,69%	11,32%	3,63
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	1,56%	28,13%	21,09%	35,16%	14,06%	0,00%	6,87%	3,32
Unemployed	0,00%	6,90%	12,07%	50,00%	25,86%	5,17%	3,11%	4
Retired	0,00%	7,94%	14,29%	45,24%	19,05%	13,49%	6,76%	3,87
Student	0,60%	16,07%	14,29%	41,67%	20,83%	6,55%	9,01%	3,71
Housewife	2,15%	5,73%	12,54%	31,90%	18,64%	29,03%	14,97%	3,83
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	1,92%	5,77%	9,62%	53,85%	23,08%	5,77%	2,79%	3,96
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	0,91%	12,07%	15,02%	40,72%	19,15%	12,12%	100,00%	

14. The Taxes Paid by the Wealthy Should be Significantly Increased.

The idea that the wealthy should pay more taxes is a demand often voiced not only in Türkiye but worldwide, particularly during periods of economic crisis. As income inequality increases, these demands become more pronounced. The study reveals a similar demand. According to the results, 82.49% of participants believe that the wealthy should pay more taxes, while only 9.84% disagree with this proposition. Additional or new taxes on the wealthy receive equal levels of support from almost all those surveyed but business owners and senior executives are the least supportive groups when it comes to additional or new taxes on the wealthy.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	1.04
2. Disagree	8.80
3. Undecided	6.66
4. Agree	43.31
5. Strongly agree	39.18
No opinion/no answer	0.99

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	0,70%	7,75%	6,95%	42,80%	40,62%	1,19%	50,07%	4,2
Male	1,39%	9,86%	6,37%	43,82%	37,75%	0,80%	49,93%	4,1
Total	1,04%	8,80%	6,66%	43,31%	39,18%	0,99%	100,00%	
18 to 24	0,35%	10,45%	6,97%	43,55%	37,98%	0,70%	14,27%	4,1
25 to 34	0,47%	9,05%	7,96%	46,18%	35,57%	0,78%	31,87%	4,1
35 to 44	1,57%	8,02%	6,60%	42,61%	39,94%	1,26%	31,63%	4,1
45 to 54	1,60%	7,99%	4,47%	41,53%	42,81%	1,60%	15,56%	4,2
55 plus	1,49%	9,70%	5,22%	36,57%	47,01%	0,00%	6,66%	4,2
Total	1,04%	8,80%	6,66%	43,31%	39,18%	0,99%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	66,67%	0,00%	0,15%	4,7
Literate, no formal education	0,00%	0,00%	5,56%	38,89%	55,56%	0,00%	0,90%	4,5
Elementary School	1,52%	1,52%	4,55%	43,43%	47,47%	1,52%	9,85%	4,4
Middle School	0,85%	5,51%	4,24%	46,19%	42,37%	0,85%	11,74%	4,3
High School	1,18%	7,06%	6,27%	46,67%	37,52%	1,31%	38,04%	4,1
Two year higher education course	0,00%	7,14%	8,24%	36,81%	47,25%	0,55%	9,05%	4,3
University	0,69%	15,74%	8,48%	40,48%	33,91%	0,69%	28,74%	3,9
Master's Degree	10,00%	5,00%	5,00%	35,00%	45,00%	0,00%	0,99%	4,0
Doctorate	9,09%	18,18%	9,09%	27,27%	36,36%	0,00%	0,55%	3,6
Total	1,04%	8,80%	6,66%	43,31%	39,18%	0,99%	100,00%	
Businessowner	12,50%	33,33%	0,00%	33,33%	20,83%	0,00%	1,29%	3,17
Tradesperson	1,23%	9,88%	10,49%	51,23%	25,31%	1,85%	8,69%	3,91
Senior administrator	0,00%	34,38%	6,25%	31,25%	25,00%	3,13%	1,72%	3,48
Worker	0,60%	4,56%	6,15%	46,23%	42,26%	0,20%	27,04%	4,25
Service and sales staff/ office worker	0,83%	14,17%	15,83%	43,33%	24,17%	1,67%	6,44%	3,77
Civil servant	1,42%	10,90%	7,11%	34,12%	45,97%	0,47%	11,32%	4,13
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	1,56%	17,19%	6,25%	23,44%	50,78%	0,78%	6,87%	4,06
Unemployed	1,72%	0,00%	1,72%	44,83%	50,00%	1,72%	3,11%	4,44
Retired	1,59%	4,76%	5,56%	43,65%	43,65%	0,79%	6,76%	4,24
Student	0,00%	8,93%	7,14%	47,62%	35,12%	1,19%	9,01%	4,1
Housewife	0,72%	5,73%	3,94%	45,16%	42,29%	2,15%	14,97%	4,25
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	1,92%	11,54%	7,69%	42,31%	34,62%	1,92%	2,79%	3,98
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	1,07%	8,74%	6,81%	42,76%	39,54%	1,07%	100,00%	

15. In Order to Achieve Self-Sufficiency in Agriculture and Animal Products, Import of Agricultural Products Should be Restricted.

Agricultural and livestock products are closely related to nutritional needs and are thus areas of sensitivity for people. In Türkiye, there are frequent criticisms expressed that many agricultural and animal products, which were once produced locally, are no longer cultivated due to poor agricultural policies, which has contributed to a dependency on imports. The perspective on the import of agricultural and animal products differs from that of other commercial products. According to the study, 73.44% of participants argue that imports in agriculture and livestock products should be restricted. This view is more strongly expressed as education levels decrease. Additionally, unemployed individuals and self-employed professionals are more in favor of this idea compared to other occupational groups.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	1.64
2. Disagree	11.98
3. Undecided	8.20
4. Agree	42.91
5. Strongly agree	30.53
No opinion/no answer	4.72

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	1,69%	12,21%	8,14%	42,40%	30,09%	5,46%	50,07%	3,9
Male	1,59%	11,75%	8,27%	43,43%	30,98%	3,98%	49,93%	3,9
Total	1,64%	11,98%	8,20%	42,91%	30,53%	4,72%	100,00%	
18 to 24	2,09%	14,29%	10,80%	41,11%	27,53%	4,18%	14,27%	3,8
25 to 34	1,40%	11,70%	7,64%	44,77%	30,89%	3,59%	31,87%	4,0
35 to 44	1,57%	12,74%	6,13%	44,65%	30,82%	4,09%	31,63%	3,9
45 to 54	1,60%	10,22%	10,86%	37,70%	31,63%	7,99%	15,56%	4,0
55 plus	2,24%	8,96%	8,96%	41,79%	31,34%	6,72%	6,66%	4,0
Total	1,64%	11,98%	8,20%	42,91%	30,53%	4,72%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	33,33%	33,33%	0,15%	4,5
Literate, no formal education	0,00%	0,00%	16,67%	27,78%	55,56%	0,00%	0,90%	4,4
Elementary School	3,03%	6,57%	7,58%	43,43%	27,27%	12,12%	9,85%	4,0
Middle School	2,12%	15,68%	8,47%	44,07%	22,03%	7,63%	11,74%	3,7
High School	1,96%	12,81%	11,50%	43,27%	26,01%	4,44%	38,04%	3,8
Two year higher education course	0,55%	12,64%	4,95%	31,32%	48,90%	1,65%	9,05%	4,2
University	1,04%	11,42%	4,84%	46,37%	33,91%	2,42%	28,74%	4,0
Master's Degree	0,00%	15,00%	5,00%	20,00%	55,00%	5,00%	0,99%	4,2
Doctorate	0,00%	9,09%	9,09%	63,64%	18,18%	0,00%	0,55%	3,9
Total	1,64%	11,98%	8,20%	42,91%	30,53%	4,72%	100,00%	
Businessowner	4,17%	12,50%	8,33%	41,67%	25,00%	8,33%	1,29%	3,77
Tradesperson	0,62%	12,35%	14,81%	48,15%	19,75%	4,32%	8,69%	3,77
Senior administrator	0,00%	15,63%	0,00%	43,75%	31,25%	9,38%	1,72%	4
Worker	2,38%	11,90%	6,55%	46,43%	29,17%	3,57%	27,04%	3,91
Service and sales staff/ office worker	0,83%	14,17%	8,33%	47,50%	25,00%	4,17%	6,44%	3,85
Civil servant	2,84%	13,27%	7,11%	35,55%	38,39%	2,84%	11,32%	3,96
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	0,78%	13,28%	2,34%	28,13%	54,69%	0,78%	6,87%	4,24
Unemployed	1,72%	1,72%	12,07%	34,48%	44,83%	5,17%	3,11%	4,25
Retired	2,38%	8,73%	8,73%	45,24%	29,37%	5,56%	6,76%	3,96
Student	1,19%	14,88%	10,12%	42,26%	28,57%	2,98%	9,01%	3,85
Housewife	1,79%	11,47%	12,90%	40,86%	21,86%	11,11%	14,97%	3,78
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	0,00%	7,69%	1,92%	50,00%	34,62%	5,77%	2,79%	4,18
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	1,77%	11,96%	8,53%	42,49%	30,36%	4,88%	100,00%	

16. The More Wealth People Own, the Less There is Left for the Poor.

This question explores the idea that an increase in the wealth of the rich comes at the expense of the poor, aiming to understand people's views on wealth. According to the results, 75.24% of participants agree with this statement, while only 14.72% disagree. This view is most strongly held by the youngest and oldest age groups, as well as those with lower education levels. Conversely, the groups that show the least support for this idea are those with master's degrees, business owners, and top executives.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	1.64
2. Disagree	13.08
3. Undecided	8.95
4. Agree	45.35
5. Strongly agree	29.89
No opinion/no answer	1.09

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	1,69%	12,12%	8,74%	45,78%	30,19%	1,49%	50,07%	3,9
Male	1,59%	14,04%	9,16%	44,92%	29,58%	0,70%	49,93%	3,9
Total	1,64%	13,08%	8,95%	45,35%	29,89%	1,09%	100,00%	
18 to 24	2,09%	9,41%	8,01%	43,90%	35,54%	1,05%	14,27%	4,0
25 to 34	2,03%	15,29%	9,98%	45,24%	27,15%	0,31%	31,87%	3,8
35 to 44	1,10%	13,99%	8,96%	45,44%	28,77%	1,73%	31,63%	3,9
45 to 54	1,60%	10,54%	9,90%	46,96%	29,71%	1,28%	15,56%	3,9
55 plus	1,49%	11,94%	3,73%	44,78%	36,57%	1,49%	6,66%	4,1
Total	1,64%	13,08%	8,95%	45,35%	29,89%	1,09%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,15%	4,0
Literate, no formal education	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	55,56%	44,44%	0,00%	0,90%	4,4
Elementary School	1,52%	6,57%	5,56%	51,01%	33,84%	1,52%	9,85%	4,1
Middle School	2,12%	10,17%	6,36%	47,88%	33,05%	0,42%	11,74%	4,0
High School	1,83%	11,76%	9,15%	45,88%	30,20%	1,18%	38,04%	3,9
Two year higher education course	0,55%	13,74%	10,44%	40,66%	32,42%	2,20%	9,05%	3,9
University	1,38%	18,34%	10,73%	43,77%	25,09%	0,69%	28,74%	3,7
Master's Degree	5,00%	15,00%	10,00%	20,00%	50,00%	0,00%	0,99%	4,0
Doctorate	9,09%	18,18%	9,09%	27,27%	27,27%	9,09%	0,55%	3,5
Total	1,64%	13,08%	8,95%	45,35%	29,89%	1,09%	100,00%	
Businessowner	8,33%	25,00%	12,50%	33,33%	20,83%	0,00%	1,29%	3,33
Tradesperson	1,85%	14,81%	12,35%	44,44%	25,93%	0,62%	8,69%	3,78
Senior administrator	3,13%	34,38%	15,63%	21,88%	25,00%	0,00%	1,72%	3,31
Worker	1,19%	11,31%	7,54%	46,63%	32,74%	0,60%	27,04%	3,99
Service and sales staff/ office worker	0,83%	15,00%	15,83%	40,83%	25,83%	1,67%	6,44%	3,77
Civil servant	1,42%	13,74%	9,00%	50,24%	25,12%	0,47%	11,32%	3,84
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	1,56%	18,75%	7,81%	38,28%	32,03%	1,56%	6,87%	3,82
Unemployed	1,72%	6,90%	5,17%	53,45%	32,76%	0,00%	3,11%	4,09
Retired	1,59%	11,11%	6,35%	47,62%	29,37%	3,97%	6,76%	3,96
Student	1,19%	11,31%	10,12%	44,64%	31,55%	1,19%	9,01%	3,95
Housewife	2,87%	10,04%	5,73%	47,67%	32,62%	1,08%	14,97%	3,98
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	1,92%	11,54%	5,77%	40,38%	36,54%	3,85%	2,79%	4,02
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	1,72%	12,88%	8,64%	45,39%	30,26%	1,13%	100,00%	

17. Businesses Need Financial Systems like Banks and Stock Exchanges to Secure Funding for New Investments.

There can be biases against banks and stock exchanges, particularly during economic crises, with criticisms often focusing on their role in generating profit from money and further enriching the wealthy. These criticisms can come from both individuals and organizations or political parties. This question aims to assess whether there is a bias against these financial systems. The consensus across all groups is similar regarding the necessity of financial systems for new investments (82.35% agree; 5.67% disagree). Although the number of participants is small, the most educated group finds this argument the most valid. Additionally, business owners, the self-employed and top executives are the strongest supporters of this idea. This result is notable because these groups are more likely to avail of banking and stock exchange systems.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	1.84
2. Disagree	3.83
3. Undecided	6.61
4. Agree	61.71
5. Strongly agree	20.64
No opinion/no answer	5.37

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	1,29%	4,97%	6,85%	59,78%	19,86%	7,25%	50,07%	4,0
Male	2,39%	2,69%	6,37%	63,65%	21,41%	3,49%	49,93%	4,0
Total	1,84%	3,83%	6,61%	61,71%	20,64%	5,37%	100,00%	
18 to 24	2,79%	5,57%	8,01%	55,40%	21,60%	6,62%	14,27%	3,9
25 to 34	1,87%	3,74%	5,46%	64,12%	20,12%	4,68%	31,87%	4,0
35 to 44	1,89%	3,14%	6,29%	63,52%	20,75%	4,40%	31,63%	4,0
45 to 54	0,96%	3,19%	7,35%	64,22%	17,57%	6,71%	15,56%	4,0
55 plus	1,49%	5,22%	8,96%	49,25%	27,61%	7,46%	6,66%	4,0
Total	1,84%	3,83%	6,61%	61,71%	20,64%	5,37%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	66,67%	0,00%	33,33%	0,15%	4,0
Literate, no formal education	0,00%	0,00%	27,78%	27,78%	27,78%	16,67%	0,90%	4,0
Elementary School	1,01%	2,02%	11,11%	48,48%	24,24%	13,13%	9,85%	4,1
Middle School	1,69%	3,81%	5,93%	61,86%	16,10%	10,59%	11,74%	4,0
High School	2,35%	4,84%	7,32%	60,39%	19,87%	5,23%	38,04%	4,0
Two year higher education course	0,00%	1,10%	4,40%	70,33%	20,88%	3,30%	9,05%	4,2
University	2,08%	4,15%	4,84%	66,78%	20,93%	1,21%	28,74%	4,0
Master's Degree	5,00%	5,00%	0,00%	50,00%	40,00%	0,00%	0,99%	4,2
Doctorate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	54,55%	45,45%	0,00%	0,55%	4,5
Total	1,84%	3,83%	6,61%	61,71%	20,64%	5,37%	100,00%	
Businessowner	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	62,50%	37,50%	0,00%	1,29%	4,38
Tradesperson	1,23%	1,85%	5,56%	61,73%	25,93%	3,70%	8,69%	4,13
Senior administrator	0,00%	6,25%	3,13%	59,38%	31,25%	0,00%	1,72%	4,16
Worker	2,98%	4,37%	6,75%	61,11%	18,65%	6,15%	27,04%	3,94
Service and sales staff/ office worker	0,83%	7,50%	8,33%	57,50%	15,83%	10,00%	6,44%	3,89
Civil servant	2,37%	2,84%	3,79%	68,25%	21,80%	0,95%	11,32%	4,05
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	1,56%	3,13%	0,78%	75,78%	18,75%	0,00%	6,87%	4,07
Unemployed	3,45%	0,00%	10,34%	56,90%	24,14%	5,17%	3,11%	4,04
Retired	0,79%	3,97%	10,32%	54,76%	23,81%	6,35%	6,76%	4,03
Student	0,00%	5,36%	5,95%	61,31%	22,62%	4,76%	9,01%	4,06
Housewife	2,15%	4,66%	10,75%	54,12%	16,85%	11,47%	14,97%	3,89
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	1,92%	0,00%	3,85%	63,46%	30,77%	0,00%	2,79%	4,21
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	1,88%	3,92%	6,65%	61,21%	20,87%	5,47%	100,00%	

18. Who Benefits from Shopping at a Store/Supermarket?

One of the principles of market economics is voluntary exchange in which both the buyer and the seller mutually agree on a transaction with both parties benefit from it. According to this principle, if there were no benefit for either party, the transaction would not occur. Interestingly, only 1.39% of participants believe that the buyer benefits, while 49.88% think that only the seller benefits. Meanwhile, 48.73% believe that both parties benefit from the transaction. Business owners are more likely than other groups to believe that both parties benefit from a transaction by its very nature. Additionally, those who believe that both parties benefit are more concentrated among those with a master's degree.

	Percentage (%)
Buyer	1.39
Seller	49.88
Both	48.73

	Buyer	Seller	Both	Total
Female	1,6%	50,3%	48,2%	100%
Male	1,2%	49,5%	49,3%	100%
Total				
18 to 24	0,70%	52,61%	46,69%	14,27%
25 to 34	0,78%	51,33%	47,89%	31,87%
35 to 44	1,42%	46,54%	52,04%	31,63%
45 to 54	3,19%	45,69%	51,12%	15,56%
55 plus	1,49%	62,69%	35,82%	6,66%
Total	1,39%	49,88%	48,73%	100,00%
Illiterate	0,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,15%
Literate, no formal education	0,00%	88,89%	11,11%	0,90%
Elementary School	3,03%	63,13%	33,84%	9,85%
Middle School	2,12%	52,12%	45,76%	11,74%
High School	0,92%	48,24%	50,85%	38,04%
Two year higher education course	1,65%	45,05%	53,30%	9,05%
University	0,87%	47,40%	51,73%	28,74%
Master's Degree	0,00%	30,00%	70,00%	0,99%
Doctorate	18,18%	45,45%	36,36%	0,55%
Total	1,39%	49,88%	48,73%	100,00%
Businessowner	0,00%	33,33%	66,67%	1,29%
Tradesperson	3,09%	34,57%	62,35%	8,69%
Senior administrator	0,00%	43,75%	56,25%	1,72%
Worker	0,99%	54,96%	44,05%	27,04%
Service and sales staff/office worker	0,83%	45,83%	53,33%	6,44%
Civil servant	1,42%	40,28%	58,29%	11,32%
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	1,56%	36,72%	61,72%	6,87%
Unemployed	1,72%	56,90%	41,38%	3,11%
Retired	0,79%	57,94%	41,27%	6,76%
Student	1,19%	48,21%	50,60%	9,01%
Housewife	2,87%	60,22%	36,92%	14,97%
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	0,00%	42,31%	57,69%	2,79%
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Total	1,50%	49,30%	49,20%	100,00%



Rule of Law and Constitution



1. The State's Powers Cannot Be Restricted

Limiting state power by law is one of the primary criteria of liberal democracies. It is fundamentally aimed at preventing the state, which holds substantial power, from exerting power arbitrarily. According to the participants, 32.12%, or approximately one in three, believe that the state should have unlimited authority and do not view arbitrariness as a danger. On the other hand, 54% of participants believe that the state's powers should be limited. Among participants, the group most supportive of this argument are those who are illiterate, while those with master's degrees are the least supportive. Housewives, tradespeople and retirees are less inclined to question the state's powers compared to other groups. The strongest opposition to this proposition comes from those identifying as "social democrats" and "Kurdish nationalists," while most support comes from those identifying as "religious conservatives."

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	16.61
2. Disagree	37.39
3. Undecided	10.94
4. Agree	25.16
5. Strongly agree	6.96
No opinion/no answer	2.93

	1. Strongly disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly agree	No opinion/no answer
Idealist	9,35%	30,94%	7,91%	39,57%	9,35%	2,88%
Nationalist	14,26%	34,57%	9,15%	33,18%	6,51%	2,33%
Kurdish nationalist	32,00%	37,60%	8,00%	16,80%	4,00%	1,60%
Traditional conservative	7,94%	20,11%	17,99%	40,74%	10,58%	2,65%
Religious conservative	6,17%	10,57%	8,37%	47,58%	25,11%	2,20%
Islamist	8,00%	12,00%	12,00%	48,00%	20,00%	0,00%
Radical Islamist	0,00%	41,94%	0,00%	51,61%	6,45%	0,00%
Democrat	26,48%	40,42%	10,80%	16,72%	4,88%	0,70%
Liberal	20,41%	43,88%	21,43%	11,22%	2,04%	1,02%
Ataturkist	16,38%	43,97%	11,38%	23,79%	2,59%	1,90%
Neo-nationalist	28,16%	47,57%	9,71%	13,59%	0,97%	0,00%
Social democrat	31,28%	43,59%	8,72%	11,79%	3,08%	1,54%
Socialist	17,57%	55,41%	10,14%	14,19%	2,70%	0,00%
Communist	20,00%	68,00%	8,00%	4,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Kemalist	21,88%	42,19%	7,81%	23,44%	3,13%	1,56%
Anarchist	11,11%	88,89%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
None	9,39%	45,49%	14,80%	16,25%	5,05%	9,03%
Total	16,61%	37,31%	10,97%	25,19%	6,98%	2,94%

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	16,58%	39,03%	10,43%	22,94%	7,25%	3,77%	50,07%	2,6
Male	16,63%	35,76%	11,45%	27,39%	6,67%	2,09%	49,93%	2,7
Total	16,61%	37,39%	10,94%	25,16%	6,96%	2,93%	100,00%	
18 to 24	22,30%	44,25%	9,06%	17,42%	4,18%	2,79%	14,27%	2,4
25 to 34	17,00%	40,72%	12,01%	22,62%	4,84%	2,81%	31,87%	2,6
35 to 44	16,04%	37,89%	10,85%	25,79%	6,92%	2,52%	31,63%	2,7
45 to 54	10,54%	29,71%	12,14%	32,27%	11,50%	3,83%	15,56%	3,1
55 plus	19,40%	22,39%	7,46%	34,33%	12,69%	3,73%	6,66%	3,0
Total	16,61%	37,39%	10,94%	25,16%	6,96%	2,93%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	66,67%	33,33%	0,00%	0,15%	4,3
Literate, no formal education	11,11%	22,22%	16,67%	33,33%	11,11%	5,56%	0,90%	3,1
Elementary School	13,64%	18,18%	9,60%	40,40%	14,65%	3,54%	9,85%	3,3
Middle School	11,02%	29,24%	9,75%	33,90%	11,02%	5,08%	11,74%	3,1
High School	17,25%	36,21%	13,86%	23,01%	6,54%	3,14%	38,04%	2,6
Two year higher education course	10,44%	46,15%	14,29%	20,88%	6,59%	1,65%	9,05%	2,7
University	19,72%	46,89%	6,92%	21,11%	3,29%	2,08%	28,74%	2,4
Master's Degree	65,00%	25,00%	5,00%	5,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,99%	1,5
Doctorate	9,09%	54,55%	18,18%	9,09%	9,09%	0,00%	0,55%	2,6
Total	16,61%	37,39%	10,94%	25,16%	6,96%	2,93%	100,00%	
Businessowner	33,33%	29,17%	4,17%	33,33%	0,00%	0,00%	1,29%	2,38
Tradesperson	15,43%	28,40%	17,28%	25,31%	11,73%	1,85%	8,69%	2,89
Senior administrator	12,50%	56,25%	3,13%	18,75%	6,25%	3,13%	1,72%	2,48
Worker	16,27%	33,93%	11,71%	28,37%	7,34%	2,38%	27,04%	2,76
Service and sales staff/ office worker	11,67%	48,33%	12,50%	19,17%	3,33%	5,00%	6,44%	2,52
Civil servant	14,69%	35,55%	11,37%	29,38%	8,06%	0,95%	11,32%	2,8
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	14,84%	47,66%	7,81%	26,56%	2,34%	0,78%	6,87%	2,54
Unemployed	24,14%	46,55%	8,62%	10,34%	5,17%	5,17%	3,11%	2,22
Retired	16,67%	26,98%	8,73%	30,95%	11,11%	5,56%	6,76%	2,92
Student	22,62%	44,64%	11,31%	15,48%	3,57%	2,38%	9,01%	2,31
Housewife	15,05%	26,52%	12,54%	30,82%	10,39%	4,66%	14,97%	2,95
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	34,62%	34,62%	3,85%	19,23%	1,92%	5,77%	2,79%	2,14
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	16,95%	35,62%	11,27%	25,97%	7,24%	2,95%	100,00%	

2. The Interests and Survival of the State Take Precedence Over Individual Rights

According to beliefs of liberalism, the purpose of the state is to protect the individual's life, property and other fundamental rights. In this regard, the individual is prioritized over the state, except in constitutionally specified exceptional cases. Among the participants, 47.93% support individual rights, while 37.94% prioritize the interests and survival of the state. The highest support for this proposition comes from those who identify as "religious conservatives" and "political Islamists," as well those who are illiterate. As expected, the groups most opposed to this proposition are those identifying as "communists" and "anarchists" and those with master's degrees.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	13,72
2. Disagree	34,21
3. Undecided	11,49
4. Agree	30,78
5. Strongly agree	7,16
No opinion/no answer	2,64

	1. Strongly disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly agree	No opinion/no answer
Idealist	5,04%	26,62%	10,79%	45,32%	12,23%	0,00%
Nationalist	11,01%	29,77%	9,61%	43,10%	5,27%	1,24%
Kurdish nationalist	27,20%	44,00%	7,20%	16,80%	4,80%	0,00%
Traditional conservative	5,29%	14,81%	21,69%	42,86%	11,11%	4,23%
Religious conservative	3,96%	9,69%	12,33%	51,98%	18,50%	3,52%
Islamist	12,00%	12,00%	12,00%	44,00%	20,00%	0,00%
Radical Islamist	0,00%	38,71%	6,45%	48,39%	6,45%	0,00%
Democrat	21,95%	39,72%	14,98%	18,47%	4,53%	0,35%
Liberal	13,27%	50,00%	22,45%	13,27%	1,02%	0,00%
Ataturkist	11,55%	39,66%	10,86%	33,10%	3,45%	1,38%
Neo-nationalist	16,50%	49,51%	3,88%	23,30%	6,80%	0,00%
Social democrat	22,05%	41,03%	9,23%	18,46%	7,69%	1,54%
Socialist	18,24%	53,38%	8,11%	16,22%	2,70%	1,35%
Communist	28,00%	64,00%	0,00%	8,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Kemalist	18,75%	42,19%	6,25%	28,13%	1,56%	3,13%
Anarchist	33,33%	66,67%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
None	13,00%	35,74%	11,19%	23,47%	6,50%	10,11%
Total	13,67%	34,26%	11,47%	30,77%	7,18%	2,64%

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	14,10%	36,74%	10,33%	28,70%	6,65%	3,48%	50,07%	2,8
Male	13,35%	31,67%	12,65%	32,87%	7,67%	1,79%	49,93%	2,9
Total	13,72%	34,21%	11,49%	30,78%	7,16%	2,64%	100,00%	
18 to 24	20,56%	40,77%	10,10%	20,21%	5,92%	2,44%	14,27%	2,5
25 to 34	14,20%	34,95%	9,98%	31,83%	6,24%	2,81%	31,87%	2,8
35 to 44	11,48%	34,28%	14,47%	31,29%	5,97%	2,52%	31,63%	2,9
45 to 54	10,22%	30,35%	10,22%	36,42%	9,58%	3,19%	15,56%	3,1
55 plus	15,67%	25,37%	10,45%	32,84%	14,18%	1,49%	6,66%	3,1
Total	13,72%	34,21%	11,49%	30,78%	7,16%	2,64%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	33,33%	33,33%	0,15%	4,5
Literate, no formal education	5,56%	22,22%	11,11%	33,33%	27,78%	0,00%	0,90%	3,6
Elementary School	12,63%	16,16%	9,09%	41,41%	15,66%	5,05%	9,85%	3,3
Middle School	8,47%	30,08%	16,53%	35,59%	5,93%	3,39%	11,74%	3,0
High School	15,56%	34,64%	12,94%	27,06%	6,93%	2,88%	38,04%	2,7
Two year higher education course	8,79%	37,36%	8,79%	35,71%	8,24%	1,10%	9,05%	3,0
University	14,01%	41,70%	9,52%	29,24%	3,81%	1,73%	28,74%	2,7
Master's Degree	60,00%	15,00%	10,00%	10,00%	5,00%	0,00%	0,99%	1,9
Doctorate	18,18%	36,36%	0,00%	27,27%	18,18%	0,00%	0,55%	2,9
Total	13,72%	34,21%	11,49%	30,78%	7,16%	2,64%	100,00%	
Businessowner	25,00%	29,17%	8,33%	33,33%	0,00%	4,17%	1,29%	2,52
Tradesperson	11,73%	31,48%	16,67%	30,25%	9,26%	0,62%	8,69%	2,94
Senior administrator	12,50%	46,88%	6,25%	15,63%	18,75%	0,00%	1,72%	2,81
Worker	11,31%	30,95%	11,71%	35,91%	6,94%	3,17%	27,04%	2,96
Service and sales staff/ office worker	10,83%	40,83%	12,50%	25,83%	5,00%	5,00%	6,44%	2,72
Civil servant	8,53%	31,28%	9,95%	42,65%	6,64%	0,95%	11,32%	3,08
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	12,50%	35,94%	5,47%	41,41%	3,13%	1,56%	6,87%	2,87
Unemployed	36,21%	36,21%	12,07%	12,07%	1,72%	1,72%	3,11%	2,05
Retired	15,08%	27,78%	9,52%	34,92%	11,11%	1,59%	6,76%	2,99
Student	22,62%	45,24%	7,74%	16,07%	6,55%	1,79%	9,01%	2,38
Housewife	11,83%	26,88%	14,34%	30,47%	10,75%	5,73%	14,97%	3,02
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	26,92%	28,85%	17,31%	21,15%	5,77%	0,00%	2,79%	2,5
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	13,84%	32,83%	11,48%	31,71%	7,46%	2,68%	100,00%	

3. Public Officials Should Be Able to Exceed Their Legal Powers for the Benefit of the State

Public officials are responsible for maintaining the order of the state and the welfare of the people but they must not exceed the established in law while fulfilling their duties. Among the participants, 52.71% believe that public officials should operate solely within the framework of their legal powers, regardless of their objectives. Conversely, 32.47% think that public officials should be able to go beyond the scope of their legal powers if necessary for the benefit of the state. The groups most inclined to support the idea that public officials can transgress rules for state interests are those with the lowest education levels and those aged 45-54. In contrast, students and senior executives are the groups most opposed to this proposition.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	17.16
2. Disagree	35.55
3. Undecided	10.44
4. Agree	27.50
5. Strongly agree	4.97
No opinion/no answer	4.38

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	17,28%	35,95%	9,83%	26,32%	5,36%	5,26%	50,07%	2,7
Male	17,03%	35,16%	11,06%	28,69%	4,58%	3,49%	49,93%	2,7
Total	17,16%	35,55%	10,44%	27,50%	4,97%	4,38%	100,00%	
18 to 24	22,65%	42,86%	8,36%	17,42%	4,18%	4,53%	14,27%	2,4
25 to 34	17,63%	36,66%	11,08%	26,83%	4,37%	3,43%	31,87%	2,6
35 to 44	16,51%	38,36%	10,06%	25,94%	3,93%	5,19%	31,63%	2,6
45 to 54	12,46%	25,24%	9,58%	40,58%	7,67%	4,47%	15,56%	3,1
55 plus	17,16%	25,37%	15,67%	29,10%	8,21%	4,48%	6,66%	2,9
Total	17,16%	35,55%	10,44%	27,50%	4,97%	4,38%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	66,67%	33,33%	0,00%	0,15%	4,3
Literate, no formal education	16,67%	27,78%	22,22%	22,22%	5,56%	5,56%	0,90%	2,7
Elementary School	12,63%	19,70%	10,61%	37,88%	9,60%	9,60%	9,85%	3,1
Middle School	8,47%	34,75%	11,02%	29,24%	7,20%	9,32%	11,74%	2,9
High School	18,69%	35,56%	11,63%	25,75%	4,31%	4,05%	38,04%	2,6
Two year higher education course	9,89%	36,81%	10,44%	35,16%	5,49%	2,20%	9,05%	2,9
University	20,76%	42,56%	8,30%	23,18%	3,29%	1,90%	28,74%	2,5
Master's Degree	65,00%	10,00%	0,00%	25,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,99%	1,9
Doctorate	27,27%	18,18%	27,27%	27,27%	0,00%	0,00%	0,55%	2,6
Total	17,16%	35,55%	10,44%	27,50%	4,97%	4,38%	100,00%	
Businessowner	16,67%	45,83%	16,67%	16,67%	4,17%	0,00%	1,29%	2,46
Tradesperson	16,05%	32,72%	13,58%	27,78%	8,64%	1,23%	8,69%	2,8
Senior administrator	12,50%	50,00%	3,13%	28,13%	6,25%	0,00%	1,72%	2,66
Worker	17,06%	31,55%	10,91%	29,96%	4,56%	5,95%	27,04%	2,72
Service and sales staff/ office worker	10,00%	45,83%	15,00%	23,33%	2,50%	3,33%	6,44%	2,61
Civil servant	15,17%	30,81%	8,06%	36,02%	7,11%	2,84%	11,32%	2,89
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	19,53%	28,13%	7,81%	39,84%	1,56%	3,13%	6,87%	2,75
Unemployed	39,66%	37,93%	6,90%	12,07%	1,72%	1,72%	3,11%	1,96
Retired	19,05%	23,02%	11,90%	35,71%	7,14%	3,17%	6,76%	2,89
Student	19,05%	43,45%	10,71%	18,45%	5,95%	2,38%	9,01%	2,48
Housewife	14,70%	30,82%	11,83%	25,81%	6,45%	10,39%	14,97%	2,76
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	25,00%	51,92%	3,85%	17,31%	0,00%	1,92%	2,79%	2,14
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	17,27%	33,91%	10,68%	28,33%	5,26%	4,56%	100,00%	

4. Concerns About Legal Accountability Make It Difficult for Managers to Make Effective Decisions

26.4% of participants believe that legal constraints hinder public administrators in making effective decisions, while 26.4% oppose this view. This suggests that if administrators were not held accountable for their actions, they might be able to make more effective decisions. There are no discernable differences on this issue in terms of gender, age or ideological orientation. Master's degree holders are the group most opposed to this proposition, whereas those with no formal education are the group most supportive.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	7.01
2. Disagree	19.89
3. Undecided	13.67
4. Agree	41.92
5. Strongly agree	11.09
No opinion/no answer	6.41

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	6,75%	19,17%	13,51%	41,21%	11,62%	7,75%	50,07%	3,3
Male	7,27%	20,62%	13,84%	42,63%	10,56%	5,08%	49,93%	3,3
Total	7,01%	19,89%	13,67%	41,92%	11,09%	6,41%	100,00%	
18 to 24	9,41%	13,94%	13,24%	41,11%	14,98%	7,32%	14,27%	3,4
25 to 34	6,40%	23,24%	14,35%	39,47%	11,39%	5,15%	31,87%	3,3
35 to 44	7,23%	19,34%	11,95%	44,97%	9,59%	6,92%	31,63%	3,3
45 to 54	4,79%	20,45%	15,34%	42,81%	8,95%	7,67%	15,56%	3,3
55 plus	8,96%	17,91%	15,67%	38,81%	13,43%	5,22%	6,66%	3,3
Total	7,01%	19,89%	13,67%	41,92%	11,09%	6,41%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	66,67%	33,33%	0,00%	0,15%	4,3
Literate, no formal education	11,11%	5,56%	38,89%	33,33%	5,56%	5,56%	0,90%	3,2
Elementary School	6,57%	13,64%	14,65%	40,40%	11,62%	13,13%	9,85%	3,4
Middle School	4,66%	13,56%	14,41%	43,64%	8,90%	14,83%	11,74%	3,5
High School	7,84%	19,74%	15,42%	41,18%	10,20%	5,62%	38,04%	3,3
Two year higher education course	4,95%	24,73%	16,48%	42,31%	6,04%	5,49%	9,05%	3,2
University	6,92%	23,88%	9,69%	43,25%	13,84%	2,42%	28,74%	3,3
Master's Degree	25,00%	20,00%	0,00%	25,00%	30,00%	0,00%	0,99%	3,2
Doctorate	9,09%	18,18%	9,09%	45,45%	18,18%	0,00%	0,55%	3,5
Total	7,01%	19,89%	13,67%	41,92%	11,09%	6,41%	100,00%	
Businessowner	8,33%	4,17%	8,33%	62,50%	8,33%	8,33%	1,29%	3,64
Tradesperson	10,49%	16,67%	17,28%	46,30%	7,41%	1,85%	8,69%	3,24
Senior administrator	6,25%	18,75%	9,38%	46,88%	18,75%	0,00%	1,72%	3,53
Worker	5,95%	21,03%	13,29%	41,87%	8,53%	9,33%	27,04%	3,29
Service and sales staff/ office worker	4,17%	29,17%	17,50%	36,67%	9,17%	3,33%	6,44%	3,18
Civil servant	5,21%	21,80%	13,74%	41,23%	13,74%	4,27%	11,32%	3,38
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	7,03%	28,13%	10,94%	44,53%	7,81%	1,56%	6,87%	3,18
Unemployed	12,07%	22,41%	18,97%	32,76%	8,62%	5,17%	3,11%	3,04
Retired	7,14%	18,25%	15,87%	38,89%	11,11%	8,73%	6,76%	3,31
Student	9,52%	16,07%	10,71%	44,64%	16,07%	2,98%	9,01%	3,43
Housewife	7,17%	15,05%	17,20%	36,20%	11,83%	12,54%	14,97%	3,35
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	15,38%	17,31%	1,92%	44,23%	15,38%	5,77%	2,79%	3,29
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	7,30%	19,90%	14,06%	41,36%	10,73%	6,65%	100,00%	

5. Filing Lawsuits Against Administrative Decisions Disrupts Public Services

Legal recourse against decisions deemed faulty or unlawful by administrative bodies is intended to ensure oversight and transparency of public organs' decisions and is a crucial principle protecting individuals' fundamental rights as part of the separation of powers. 43.01% of participants do not agree with this proposition, while 33.32% support it. Despite having the right to protect themselves through judicial review of executive decisions, participants appear reluctant to advocate for judicial oversight to prevent service disruptions. The highest support for this proposition comes from those who identify as "devout conservative" and "political Islamist" and those with no formal education. Support for this view increases with age.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	11.09
2. Disagree	31.92
3. Undecided	14.92
4. Agree	27.40
5. Strongly agree	5.92
No opinion/no answer	8.75

	1. Strongly disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly agree	No opinion/ no answer
Idealist	3,60%	31,65%	15,83%	34,53%	8,63%	5,76%
Nationalist	10,54%	33,02%	15,81%	28,53%	4,96%	7,13%
Kurdish nationalist	16,80%	31,20%	18,40%	23,20%	7,20%	3,20%
Traditional conservative	5,29%	17,46%	17,99%	32,80%	9,52%	16,93%
Religious conservative	3,08%	15,42%	9,69%	43,17%	9,25%	19,38%
Islamist	0,00%	12,00%	24,00%	40,00%	20,00%	4,00%
Radical Islamist	0,00%	22,58%	12,90%	61,29%	0,00%	3,23%
Democrat	19,86%	37,28%	11,15%	25,09%	3,83%	2,79%
Liberal	5,10%	51,02%	22,45%	16,33%	2,04%	3,06%
Ataturkist	10,17%	46,90%	15,00%	20,34%	2,41%	5,17%
Neo-nationalist	27,18%	18,45%	9,71%	34,95%	6,80%	2,91%
Social democrat	21,03%	36,92%	8,72%	28,72%	2,05%	2,56%
Socialist	11,49%	22,97%	11,49%	43,24%	6,76%	4,05%
Communist	4,00%	36,00%	4,00%	32,00%	24,00%	0,00%
Kemalist	17,19%	40,63%	14,06%	21,88%	3,13%	3,13%
Anarchist	11,11%	22,22%	0,00%	66,67%	0,00%	0,00%
None	8,30%	32,13%	16,61%	20,94%	5,42%	16,61%
Total	11,12%	31,97%	14,91%	27,43%	5,89%	8,68%

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	10,53%	32,08%	14,10%	26,22%	6,75%	10,33%	50,07%	2,9
Male	11,65%	31,77%	15,74%	28,59%	5,08%	7,17%	49,93%	2,8
Total	11,09%	31,92%	14,92%	27,40%	5,92%	8,75%	100,00%	
18 to 24	15,68%	30,31%	13,94%	23,69%	4,88%	11,50%	14,27%	2,7
25 to 34	11,70%	35,73%	14,82%	24,18%	6,55%	7,02%	31,87%	2,8
35 to 44	11,16%	32,86%	13,05%	27,36%	5,50%	10,06%	31,63%	2,8
45 to 54	6,71%	26,84%	19,17%	32,59%	6,71%	7,99%	15,56%	3,1
55 plus	8,21%	24,63%	16,42%	38,81%	5,22%	6,72%	6,66%	3,1
Total	11,09%	31,92%	14,92%	27,40%	5,92%	8,75%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,15%	4,0
Literate, no formal education	5,56%	16,67%	38,89%	16,67%	11,11%	11,11%	0,90%	3,1
Elementary School	7,58%	17,17%	13,64%	34,85%	10,10%	16,67%	9,85%	3,3
Middle School	5,51%	25,42%	15,25%	30,93%	5,08%	17,80%	11,74%	3,1
High School	12,42%	29,93%	15,82%	28,50%	6,27%	7,06%	38,04%	2,9
Two year higher education course	8,24%	39,01%	14,84%	25,27%	4,95%	7,69%	9,05%	2,8
University	12,11%	41,00%	14,01%	23,01%	4,50%	5,36%	28,74%	2,7
Master's Degree	55,00%	15,00%	5,00%	20,00%	5,00%	0,00%	0,99%	2,1
Doctorate	27,27%	45,45%	0,00%	18,18%	9,09%	0,00%	0,55%	2,4
Total	11,09%	31,92%	14,92%	27,40%	5,92%	8,75%	100,00%	
Businessowner	16,67%	20,83%	20,83%	33,33%	4,17%	4,17%	1,29%	2,87
Tradesperson	11,11%	24,07%	22,22%	33,33%	5,56%	3,70%	8,69%	2,98
Senior administrator	9,38%	31,25%	6,25%	28,13%	21,88%	3,13%	1,72%	3,23
Worker	12,10%	29,17%	15,08%	26,19%	7,34%	10,12%	27,04%	2,86
Service and sales staff/ office worker	10,83%	35,00%	19,17%	21,67%	3,33%	10,00%	6,44%	2,69
Civil servant	9,48%	30,81%	13,74%	33,18%	6,16%	6,64%	11,32%	2,95
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	8,59%	53,13%	14,84%	19,53%	2,34%	1,56%	6,87%	2,53
Unemployed	15,52%	34,48%	15,52%	20,69%	5,17%	8,62%	3,11%	2,62
Retired	6,35%	28,57%	17,46%	36,51%	3,17%	7,94%	6,76%	3,02
Student	15,48%	33,93%	10,71%	27,98%	6,55%	5,36%	9,01%	2,75
Housewife	7,89%	24,01%	15,05%	27,60%	9,32%	16,13%	14,97%	3,08
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	23,08%	32,69%	9,62%	28,85%	0,00%	5,77%	2,79%	2,47
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	11,11%	30,74%	15,34%	27,95%	6,33%	8,53%	100,00%	

6. The President Should Be Able to Discuss Cases with Members of the High Judiciary

The fundamental principle of the rule of law rests upon the independence and impartiality of the judiciary. This principle ensures that judges and courts make decisions free from political or other external influences. The idea that the president or any political authority could discuss cases with members of the high judiciary undermines this principle and constitutes interference in the judicial process. According to the survey, 40.82% of participants find such interferences acceptable, while 40.28% oppose it. Opinions on this fundamental principle are regrettably close in proximity. The tendency to view presidential interference in the judicial process as legitimate increases among participants with lower educational levels and higher ages. Business owners show a greater inclination toward a president who intervenes in the judiciary.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	14.97
2. Disagree	25.31
3. Undecided	11.59
4. Agree	32.07
5. Strongly agree	8.75
No opinion/no answer	7.31

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	13,60%	26,61%	10,92%	31,88%	8,24%	8,74%	50,07%	2,9
Male	16,33%	24,00%	12,25%	32,27%	9,26%	5,88%	49,93%	2,9
Total	14,97%	25,31%	11,59%	32,07%	8,75%	7,31%	100,00%	
18 to 24	19,86%	31,01%	7,67%	25,44%	5,92%	10,10%	14,27%	2,6
25 to 34	15,29%	26,05%	13,73%	30,27%	7,80%	6,86%	31,87%	2,9
35 to 44	14,62%	25,16%	10,53%	31,76%	10,06%	7,86%	31,63%	3,0
45 to 54	9,58%	22,68%	12,14%	39,62%	10,22%	5,75%	15,56%	3,2
55 plus	17,16%	16,42%	13,43%	38,81%	9,70%	4,48%	6,66%	3,1
Total	14,97%	25,31%	11,59%	32,07%	8,75%	7,31%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	66,67%	0,00%	0,00%	0,15%	3,7
Literate, no formal education	0,00%	22,22%	22,22%	50,00%	5,56%	0,00%	0,90%	3,4
Elementary School	9,60%	12,63%	8,08%	46,46%	12,12%	11,11%	9,85%	3,4
Middle School	7,20%	22,03%	10,59%	35,59%	12,71%	11,86%	11,74%	3,3
High School	16,86%	25,10%	13,73%	28,89%	8,63%	6,80%	38,04%	2,9
Two year higher education course	8,79%	22,53%	12,09%	38,46%	10,99%	7,14%	9,05%	3,2
University	18,86%	32,35%	10,38%	27,51%	5,54%	5,36%	28,74%	2,7
Master's Degree	45,00%	25,00%	0,00%	15,00%	10,00%	5,00%	0,99%	2,2
Doctorate	18,18%	27,27%	0,00%	45,45%	9,09%	0,00%	0,55%	3,0
Total	14,97%	25,31%	11,59%	32,07%	8,75%	7,31%	100,00%	
Businessowner	12,50%	16,67%	8,33%	37,50%	20,83%	4,17%	1,29%	3,39
Tradesperson	14,81%	19,75%	12,35%	40,12%	9,88%	3,09%	8,69%	3,11
Senior administrator	12,50%	34,38%	6,25%	28,13%	15,63%	3,13%	1,72%	3
Worker	13,69%	23,21%	13,10%	31,35%	9,92%	8,73%	27,04%	3,01
Service and sales staff/ office worker	11,67%	27,50%	9,17%	35,83%	5,00%	10,83%	6,44%	2,94
Civil servant	14,69%	23,70%	10,43%	33,18%	11,85%	6,16%	11,32%	3,04
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	16,41%	31,25%	10,16%	33,59%	7,81%	0,78%	6,87%	2,85
Unemployed	36,21%	22,41%	17,24%	15,52%	1,72%	6,90%	3,11%	2,19
Retired	15,87%	18,25%	12,70%	42,06%	8,73%	2,38%	6,76%	3,1
Student	19,05%	32,14%	10,12%	26,19%	7,14%	5,36%	9,01%	2,69
Housewife	10,04%	21,15%	11,11%	34,41%	11,11%	12,19%	14,97%	3,18
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	25,00%	26,92%	13,46%	30,77%	1,92%	1,92%	2,79%	2,57
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	15,02%	24,14%	11,64%	32,99%	9,28%	6,92%	100,00%	

7. The Constitutional Court's Authority to Annul Laws is Contrary to Democracy

The Constitutional Court plays a critical role in overseeing the compliance of laws with the constitution. When a law passed by parliament is found to be unconstitutional, the Constitutional Court can annul it, thus ensuring that the state remains within constitutional limits. This is essential for upholding the supremacy of the constitution and maintaining the rule of law, as it acts as a check on the constitutionality of laws. According to the survey, 38.24% of participants accept this role of the Constitutional Court, while 38.54% view its power to review laws as contravening democracy. Housewives, retirees, and business owners are more likely to perceive the Constitutional Court's role as an interference in law making, while those without a clear opinion form the majority. No significant differences are noted based on political views.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	10.24
2. Disagree	28.00
3. Undecided	13.87
4. Agree	29.69
5. Strongly agree	8.85
No opinion/no answer	9.35

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	8,94%	26,81%	14,00%	29,89%	9,43%	10,92%	50,07%	3,1
Male	11,55%	29,18%	13,75%	29,48%	8,27%	7,77%	49,93%	2,9
Total	10,24%	28,00%	13,87%	29,69%	8,85%	9,35%	100,00%	
18 to 24	15,68%	27,53%	11,50%	24,74%	9,41%	11,15%	14,27%	2,8
25 to 34	10,45%	32,61%	14,98%	27,15%	7,02%	7,80%	31,87%	2,9
35 to 44	10,06%	27,36%	12,26%	30,97%	8,81%	10,53%	31,63%	3,0
45 to 54	6,39%	22,04%	16,61%	34,82%	10,86%	9,27%	15,56%	3,2
55 plus	7,46%	23,88%	14,93%	34,33%	11,94%	7,46%	6,66%	3,2
Total	10,24%	28,00%	13,87%	29,69%	8,85%	9,35%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	66,67%	0,15%	5,0
Literate, no formal education	5,56%	5,56%	33,33%	27,78%	16,67%	11,11%	0,90%	3,5
Elementary School	7,58%	19,19%	12,12%	32,83%	10,10%	18,18%	9,85%	3,2
Middle School	5,08%	30,51%	13,14%	23,73%	10,17%	17,37%	11,74%	3,0
High School	9,80%	26,80%	13,73%	30,33%	10,72%	8,63%	38,04%	3,1
Two year higher education course	6,04%	26,92%	19,78%	31,32%	5,49%	10,44%	9,05%	3,0
University	13,67%	32,70%	12,98%	30,62%	6,23%	3,81%	28,74%	2,8
Master's Degree	55,00%	20,00%	0,00%	15,00%	10,00%	0,00%	0,99%	2,1
Doctorate	18,18%	45,45%	18,18%	18,18%	0,00%	0,00%	0,55%	2,4
Total	10,24%	28,00%	13,87%	29,69%	8,85%	9,35%	100,00%	
Businessowner	12,50%	16,67%	12,50%	54,17%	4,17%	0,00%	1,29%	3,21
Tradesperson	10,49%	22,22%	17,28%	33,95%	13,58%	2,47%	8,69%	3,18
Senior administrator	21,88%	31,25%	12,50%	25,00%	6,25%	3,13%	1,72%	2,61
Worker	10,71%	29,56%	14,09%	27,38%	6,15%	12,10%	27,04%	2,87
Service and sales staff/ office worker	6,67%	24,17%	12,50%	40,00%	3,33%	13,33%	6,44%	3,11
Civil servant	9,95%	25,12%	18,96%	29,86%	10,90%	5,21%	11,32%	3,07
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	12,50%	40,63%	12,50%	28,91%	2,34%	3,13%	6,87%	2,67
Unemployed	10,34%	22,41%	6,90%	29,31%	24,14%	6,90%	3,11%	3,37
Retired	7,94%	23,81%	15,87%	33,33%	11,11%	7,94%	6,76%	3,17
Student	13,69%	30,95%	11,31%	27,38%	11,31%	5,36%	9,01%	2,91
Housewife	6,45%	21,86%	14,34%	26,52%	12,54%	18,28%	14,97%	3,21
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	23,08%	25,00%	7,69%	28,85%	9,62%	5,77%	2,79%	2,76
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	10,46%	26,93%	14,16%	29,83%	9,28%	9,33%	100,00%	

8. There is No Objection to the Minister of Justice Being a Member of the Supreme Council of Judges and Prosecutors (HSYK)

In democratic systems, the principle of the separation of powers ensures that the legislative, executive and judicial branches operate independently from one another. The inclusion of the Minister of Justice as a member of the HSYK implies a direct influence of the executive branch over the judiciary, potentially compromising judicial independence. According to the survey, 44.11% of participants find the Minister of Justice being a member of the HSYK problematic, while 33.31% do not see an issue with it. As educational levels decrease and age increases, there is a tendency to accept the blurring of boundaries between the executive and legislative branches. Retirees, housewives, and senior executives view this detail as less important.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	14.57
2. Disagree	29.54
3. Undecided	10.94
4. Agree	28.19
5. Strongly agree	5.52
No opinion/no answer	11.24

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	14,80%	28,60%	10,72%	26,61%	5,46%	13,80%	50,07%	2,8
Male	14,34%	30,48%	11,16%	29,78%	5,58%	8,67%	49,93%	2,8
Total	14,57%	29,54%	10,94%	28,19%	5,52%	11,24%	100,00%	
18 to 24	17,07%	28,57%	8,71%	23,00%	5,92%	16,72%	14,27%	2,7
25 to 34	17,16%	31,20%	10,92%	27,15%	3,28%	10,30%	31,87%	2,7
35 to 44	14,15%	28,93%	11,16%	28,46%	5,03%	12,26%	31,63%	2,8
45 to 54	8,63%	29,71%	13,42%	32,59%	8,63%	7,03%	15,56%	3,0
55 plus	12,69%	26,12%	8,96%	32,84%	10,45%	8,96%	6,66%	3,0
Total	14,57%	29,54%	10,94%	28,19%	5,52%	11,24%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	33,33%	33,33%	0,00%	0,15%	4,0
Literate, no formal education	0,00%	27,78%	16,67%	33,33%	11,11%	11,11%	0,90%	3,3
Elementary School	9,09%	17,17%	9,09%	37,37%	11,11%	16,16%	9,85%	3,3
Middle School	7,20%	19,49%	11,02%	36,44%	6,36%	19,49%	11,74%	3,2
High School	15,03%	28,63%	11,63%	27,84%	5,23%	11,63%	38,04%	2,8
Two year higher education course	9,34%	33,52%	13,19%	34,62%	3,30%	6,04%	9,05%	2,9
University	19,90%	38,58%	9,52%	20,24%	4,15%	7,61%	28,74%	2,5
Master's Degree	50,00%	15,00%	5,00%	20,00%	0,00%	10,00%	0,99%	1,9
Doctorate	9,09%	27,27%	27,27%	27,27%	9,09%	0,00%	0,55%	3,0
Total	14,57%	29,54%	10,94%	28,19%	5,52%	11,24%	100,00%	
Businessowner	16,67%	25,00%	8,33%	37,50%	4,17%	8,33%	1,29%	2,86
Tradesperson	16,67%	20,99%	15,43%	33,95%	6,79%	6,17%	8,69%	2,93
Senior administrator	12,50%	34,38%	3,13%	28,13%	18,75%	3,13%	1,72%	3,06
Worker	14,68%	26,39%	10,52%	31,35%	4,96%	12,10%	27,04%	2,84
Service and sales staff/ office worker	5,83%	33,33%	18,33%	24,17%	2,50%	15,83%	6,44%	2,81
Civil servant	15,64%	33,18%	9,95%	26,54%	6,16%	8,53%	11,32%	2,72
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	15,63%	45,31%	11,72%	21,88%	2,34%	3,13%	6,87%	2,48
Unemployed	27,59%	37,93%	12,07%	10,34%	3,45%	8,62%	3,11%	2,17
Retired	11,90%	27,78%	8,73%	34,13%	8,73%	8,73%	6,76%	3
Student	17,26%	27,98%	11,31%	27,98%	5,95%	9,52%	9,01%	2,75
Housewife	12,19%	20,43%	9,32%	31,54%	7,89%	18,64%	14,97%	3,03
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	26,92%	32,69%	13,46%	21,15%	3,85%	1,92%	2,79%	2,41
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	14,86%	28,43%	11,21%	28,92%	5,85%	10,73%	100,00%	

9. The government should be able to reassign judges whose decisions it does not like to other locations.

The reassignment of judges by the government, when they do not agree with their decisions, poses significant risks for principles of the rule of law and judicial independence. These reassignments, perceived as a form of punishment, reflect the government's influence over the judiciary. This situation carries the risk that judges may reach their decisions under political pressure to avoid such reassignments. Recently, such reassignments have been frequently observed in Türkiye, with 24.46% of participants supporting them and 60.37% opposing them. While housewives and small business owners are the groups which are most supportive of granting this power to the government, it is noteworthy that unemployed individuals and students are the strongest advocates for the processes of the appointments and dismissals of judges to be free from political influence.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	21.63
2. Disagree	38.74
3. Undecided	10.64
4. Agree	19.64
5. Strongly agree	4.82
No opinion/no answer	4.53

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	22,24%	37,84%	10,03%	20,36%	4,77%	4,77%	50,07%	2,5
Male	21,02%	39,64%	11,25%	18,92%	4,88%	4,28%	49,93%	2,5
Total	21,63%	38,74%	10,64%	19,64%	4,82%	4,53%	100,00%	
18 to 24	25,09%	45,30%	9,41%	10,80%	2,79%	6,62%	14,27%	2,2
25 to 34	22,62%	41,34%	11,39%	18,10%	3,90%	2,65%	31,87%	2,4
35 to 44	22,48%	38,36%	10,38%	18,40%	4,56%	5,82%	31,63%	2,4
45 to 54	14,06%	33,23%	11,18%	29,07%	7,35%	5,11%	15,56%	2,8
55 plus	23,13%	26,87%	9,70%	29,85%	8,96%	1,49%	6,66%	2,7
Total	21,63%	38,74%	10,64%	19,64%	4,82%	4,53%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	66,67%	33,33%	0,00%	0,15%	4,3
Literate, no formal education	5,56%	22,22%	22,22%	33,33%	16,67%	0,00%	0,90%	3,3
Elementary School	14,65%	23,74%	8,08%	35,35%	9,09%	9,09%	9,85%	3,0
Middle School	12,71%	33,05%	13,56%	25,00%	6,36%	9,32%	11,74%	2,8
High School	23,92%	36,47%	11,76%	18,95%	4,71%	4,18%	38,04%	2,4
Two year higher education course	18,68%	43,96%	10,99%	20,88%	2,75%	2,75%	9,05%	2,4
University	24,57%	48,96%	8,65%	12,28%	3,29%	2,25%	28,74%	2,2
Master's Degree	75,00%	20,00%	5,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,99%	1,3
Doctorate	9,09%	36,36%	9,09%	36,36%	0,00%	9,09%	0,55%	2,8
Total	21,63%	38,74%	10,64%	19,64%	4,82%	4,53%	100,00%	
Businessowner	20,83%	50,00%	16,67%	8,33%	4,17%	0,00%	1,29%	2,25
Tradesperson	22,22%	28,40%	15,43%	26,54%	4,94%	2,47%	8,69%	2,63
Senior administrator	21,88%	43,75%	9,38%	15,63%	9,38%	0,00%	1,72%	2,47
Worker	20,83%	33,73%	12,30%	22,22%	4,96%	5,95%	27,04%	2,54
Service and sales staff/ office worker	20,83%	41,67%	10,83%	20,83%	2,50%	3,33%	6,44%	2,41
Civil servant	16,59%	45,50%	7,11%	19,91%	6,64%	4,27%	11,32%	2,52
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	17,19%	52,34%	13,28%	11,72%	3,91%	1,56%	6,87%	2,32
Unemployed	34,48%	44,83%	8,62%	6,90%	0,00%	5,17%	3,11%	1,87
Retired	25,40%	30,16%	7,94%	24,60%	6,35%	5,56%	6,76%	2,54
Student	28,57%	47,02%	9,52%	9,52%	2,98%	2,38%	9,01%	2,09
Housewife	19,35%	27,60%	8,96%	27,24%	8,24%	8,60%	14,97%	2,75
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	30,77%	48,08%	5,77%	11,54%	3,85%	0,00%	2,79%	2,1
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	21,73%	37,55%	10,62%	20,23%	5,20%	4,67%	100,00%	

10. The government should not be able to appoint individuals with opposing views to public positions.

State employment is open to all and discrimination based on political views, gender, age, ethnicity or religion is not permitted. This principle ensures the neutrality of the state and meritocracy in public service. Participants are largely opposed to such appointments, with 64.45% expressing opposition and 22.22% expressing support. Support for allowing the government to use public resources against opposition groups increases as educational levels decrease and age increases. Unemployed individuals are the group most against the idea of the government not appointing individuals with opposing views to public positions.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	22.03
2. Disagree	42.42
3. Undecided	8.16
4. Agree	17.65
5. Strongly agree	4.57
No opinion/no answer	5.17

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	22,34%	41,11%	9,04%	16,39%	5,06%	6,06%	50,07%	2,4
Male	21,71%	43,73%	7,27%	18,92%	4,08%	4,28%	49,93%	2,4
Total	22,03%	42,42%	8,16%	17,65%	4,57%	5,17%	100,00%	
18 to 24	27,18%	45,64%	7,67%	10,45%	2,44%	6,62%	14,27%	2,1
25 to 34	24,18%	44,46%	8,11%	15,60%	3,12%	4,52%	31,87%	2,3
35 to 44	20,44%	45,13%	7,39%	16,35%	5,03%	5,66%	31,63%	2,4
45 to 54	14,70%	36,10%	10,54%	27,16%	6,71%	4,79%	15,56%	2,7
55 plus	25,37%	27,61%	7,46%	26,87%	8,96%	3,73%	6,66%	2,7
Total	22,03%	42,42%	8,16%	17,65%	4,57%	5,17%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	66,67%	0,00%	33,33%	0,15%	4,0
Literate, no formal education	11,11%	27,78%	16,67%	27,78%	16,67%	0,00%	0,90%	3,1
Elementary School	16,16%	19,70%	10,10%	34,34%	9,60%	10,10%	9,85%	3,0
Middle School	10,17%	40,68%	8,90%	24,15%	5,08%	11,02%	11,74%	2,7
High School	23,92%	41,44%	10,33%	15,69%	4,71%	3,92%	38,04%	2,3
Two year higher education course	17,58%	52,75%	7,69%	13,19%	3,85%	4,95%	9,05%	2,3
University	26,47%	50,17%	4,67%	12,98%	2,60%	3,11%	28,74%	2,1
Master's Degree	70,00%	25,00%	0,00%	5,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,99%	1,4
Doctorate	27,27%	45,45%	0,00%	27,27%	0,00%	0,00%	0,55%	2,3
Total	22,03%	42,42%	8,16%	17,65%	4,57%	5,17%	100,00%	
Businessowner	33,33%	33,33%	12,50%	12,50%	4,17%	4,17%	1,29%	2,17
Tradesperson	22,84%	32,72%	9,88%	27,16%	4,94%	2,47%	8,69%	2,58
Senior administrator	28,13%	43,75%	0,00%	21,88%	3,13%	3,13%	1,72%	2,26
Worker	19,25%	39,88%	9,72%	20,44%	4,76%	5,95%	27,04%	2,49
Service and sales staff/ office worker	20,00%	43,33%	8,33%	17,50%	4,17%	6,67%	6,44%	2,38
Civil servant	18,01%	48,82%	8,06%	15,64%	5,21%	4,27%	11,32%	2,39
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	17,97%	64,06%	3,91%	10,94%	0,78%	2,34%	6,87%	2,1
Unemployed	41,38%	44,83%	3,45%	3,45%	1,72%	5,17%	3,11%	1,73
Retired	26,19%	31,75%	5,56%	23,02%	7,94%	5,56%	6,76%	2,52
Student	32,14%	44,05%	8,33%	11,31%	1,79%	2,38%	9,01%	2,04
Housewife	19,00%	28,67%	11,11%	23,30%	8,60%	9,32%	14,97%	2,71
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	25,00%	53,85%	7,69%	7,69%	1,92%	3,85%	2,79%	2,04
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	22,16%	40,83%	8,48%	18,45%	4,83%	5,26%	100,00%	

11. Parliament should not be able to oversee the government's expenditures.

One of the fundamental elements of transparent governance is oversight, which ensures that the government accounts for how it uses public resources and that its expenditures are made within a legal framework and in the public interest. This is one of the oversight mechanisms over the executive branch. While 60.06% of participants believe that parliament should oversee government expenditures, 22.78% do not agree with this proposition. An increase in age and a decrease in education levels strengthen the tendency to view that government expenditure should not be scrutinized, with those holding master's degrees most opposed. Unemployed individuals and the self-employed are the least supportive of the idea that government expenditures should not be scrutinized.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	19.09
2. Disagree	40.97
3. Undecided	10.19
4. Agree	18.55
5. Strongly agree	4.23
No opinion/no answer	6.96

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Kadın	19,07%	40,71%	9,93%	17,58%	4,67%	8,04%	50,07%	2,4
Erkek	19,12%	41,24%	10,46%	19,52%	3,78%	5,88%	49,93%	2,4
Toplam	19,09%	40,97%	10,19%	18,55%	4,23%	6,96%	100,00%	
18-24 yaş	24,04%	43,21%	7,32%	12,54%	3,14%	9,76%	14,27%	2,2
25-34 yaş	22,15%	43,06%	9,36%	17,00%	2,50%	5,93%	31,87%	2,3
35-44 yaş	18,55%	41,67%	10,53%	18,40%	3,14%	7,70%	31,63%	2,4
45-54 yaş	9,58%	39,94%	14,06%	22,68%	8,63%	5,11%	15,56%	2,8
55+ yaş	18,66%	25,37%	9,70%	29,85%	9,70%	6,72%	6,66%	2,9
Toplam	19,09%	40,97%	10,19%	18,55%	4,23%	6,96%	100,00%	
Okuryazar değil	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	33,33%	33,33%	0,15%	4,5
Sadece okur/yazar	5,56%	5,56%	22,22%	33,33%	16,67%	16,67%	0,90%	3,6
İlkokul mezunu	12,63%	20,20%	12,12%	30,30%	12,63%	12,12%	9,85%	3,1
Ortaokul mezunu	9,32%	32,63%	13,14%	25,00%	5,93%	13,98%	11,74%	2,8
Lise mezunu	20,52%	40,00%	11,11%	18,82%	2,75%	6,80%	38,04%	2,4
Yüksek okul mezunu	13,19%	53,85%	9,89%	15,38%	3,30%	4,40%	9,05%	2,4
Üniversite	24,74%	50,17%	7,27%	12,46%	2,25%	3,11%	28,74%	2,2
Master / Yüksek lisans	55,00%	30,00%	5,00%	5,00%	0,00%	5,00%	0,99%	1,6
Doktora	9,09%	54,55%	0,00%	18,18%	18,18%	0,00%	0,55%	2,8
Toplam	19,09%	40,97%	10,19%	18,55%	4,23%	6,96%	100,00%	
İşletme sahibi (KOBİ, Büyük işletme sahibi)	20,83%	41,67%	8,33%	25,00%	0,00%	4,17%	1,29%	2,39
Esnaf	17,90%	33,95%	15,43%	23,46%	7,41%	1,85%	8,69%	2,68
Üst düzey yönetici	25,00%	34,38%	9,38%	15,63%	12,50%	3,13%	1,72%	2,55
İşçi	18,45%	37,30%	12,90%	20,04%	3,17%	8,13%	27,04%	2,48
Hizmet ve satış elemanı/ büro çalışanı	13,33%	52,50%	10,00%	16,67%	0,83%	6,67%	6,44%	2,35
Kamu çalışanı	18,01%	42,18%	9,95%	20,38%	4,27%	5,21%	11,32%	2,48
Profesyonel meslek (doktor, mühendis vb.)	17,97%	66,41%	4,69%	6,25%	2,34%	2,34%	6,87%	2,06
İşsiz	34,48%	44,83%	6,90%	5,17%	0,00%	8,62%	3,11%	1,81
Emekli	19,05%	32,54%	11,90%	23,02%	7,94%	5,56%	6,76%	2,66
Öğrenci	24,40%	48,21%	5,36%	13,69%	2,38%	5,95%	9,01%	2,16
Ev hanımı	15,41%	25,81%	10,75%	25,45%	8,96%	13,62%	14,97%	2,85
Serbest meslek (mali müşavir, avukat vb.)	40,38%	38,46%	3,85%	11,54%	1,92%	3,85%	2,79%	1,92
Cevap yok	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Toplam	19,37%	39,75%	10,41%	18,94%	4,56%	6,97%	100,00%	

12. Parliament should be able to remove ministers it deems unfit from office.

The principle of political oversight of the executive branch, developed as a checks and balances mechanism, implies that the executive is subject to oversight not only legally and judicially but also politically. While 59.22% of participants believe that parliament should be able to remove ministers it considers unfit for office, 25.16% oppose this idea. This is one of the issues in which there is broad consensus in permitting parliament to remove unsuccessful ministers. However, those with master's degrees display a negative distinction on this issue. Senior executives are the group most supportive of this idea, followed by public employees and retirees.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	8.65
2. Disagree	16.51
3. Undecided	10.54
4. Agree	43.56
5. Strongly agree	15.66
No opinion/no answer	5.07

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	8,34%	16,88%	11,02%	44,19%	13,60%	5,96%	50,07%	3,4
Male	8,96%	16,14%	10,06%	42,93%	17,73%	4,18%	49,93%	3,5
Total	8,65%	16,51%	10,54%	43,56%	15,66%	5,07%	100,00%	
18 to 24	12,54%	16,72%	10,45%	38,68%	15,33%	6,27%	14,27%	3,3
25 to 34	7,80%	16,69%	10,92%	41,34%	19,34%	3,90%	31,87%	3,5
35 to 44	8,65%	16,35%	11,32%	45,75%	11,64%	6,29%	31,63%	3,4
45 to 54	6,39%	15,65%	9,27%	46,01%	18,53%	4,15%	15,56%	3,6
55 plus	9,70%	17,91%	8,21%	48,51%	11,19%	4,48%	6,66%	3,4
Total	8,65%	16,51%	10,54%	43,56%	15,66%	5,07%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	66,67%	0,00%	0,00%	0,15%	3,7
Literate, no formal education	5,56%	5,56%	27,78%	50,00%	0,00%	11,11%	0,90%	3,4
Elementary School	8,59%	13,64%	8,08%	51,01%	11,11%	7,58%	9,85%	3,5
Middle School	5,93%	16,10%	9,32%	48,31%	8,05%	12,29%	11,74%	3,4
High School	10,33%	17,65%	10,59%	39,74%	16,86%	4,84%	38,04%	3,4
Two year higher education course	6,59%	14,29%	12,09%	40,66%	21,98%	4,40%	9,05%	3,6
University	7,44%	16,96%	11,07%	46,19%	16,44%	1,90%	28,74%	3,5
Master's Degree	35,00%	20,00%	5,00%	10,00%	30,00%	0,00%	0,99%	2,8
Doctorate	9,09%	27,27%	0,00%	27,27%	36,36%	0,00%	0,55%	3,6
Total	8,65%	16,51%	10,54%	43,56%	15,66%	5,07%	100,00%	
Businessowner	12,50%	25,00%	8,33%	37,50%	16,67%	0,00%	1,29%	3,21
Tradesperson	9,88%	14,81%	13,58%	47,53%	11,73%	2,47%	8,69%	3,37
Senior administrator	12,50%	12,50%	3,13%	43,75%	28,13%	0,00%	1,72%	3,63
Worker	8,13%	14,68%	9,33%	42,06%	19,05%	6,75%	27,04%	3,53
Service and sales staff/ office worker	6,67%	20,00%	11,67%	46,67%	8,33%	6,67%	6,44%	3,32
Civil servant	9,00%	14,22%	10,90%	45,02%	18,01%	2,84%	11,32%	3,5
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	9,38%	12,50%	9,38%	39,06%	28,13%	1,56%	6,87%	3,65
Unemployed	15,52%	15,52%	20,69%	25,86%	18,97%	3,45%	3,11%	3,18
Retired	6,35%	17,46%	10,32%	49,21%	12,70%	3,97%	6,76%	3,46
Student	14,29%	20,24%	9,52%	38,10%	15,48%	2,38%	9,01%	3,21
Housewife	7,53%	16,85%	9,68%	47,31%	9,32%	9,32%	14,97%	3,38
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	11,54%	19,23%	7,69%	44,23%	13,46%	3,85%	2,79%	3,3
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	9,17%	16,09%	10,35%	43,40%	15,99%	4,99%	100,00%	

13. Increasing the powers of local government (such as municipalities) threatens national unity.

The expansion of local government powers is periodically debated in Türkiye due to its advantages, such as improving the quality of local services, promoting participatory governance and facilitating transparency and accountability. However, because this issue often leads to significant political tension and conflict, it typically results in the central government's powers being expanded instead. Recent frequent appointments of trustees in provinces and districts with a higher Kurdish population are an indication of this tension. While 28.59% of participants view the increase in local government powers as a threat to national unity, 52.31% do not see strong local governments as constituting a danger to national unity. Groups with the lowest levels of education are the most likely to think that local governments should be vested with the least authority and that this would threaten national unity. A similar pattern is observed with increasing age, albeit at a modest level.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	16.16
2. Disagree	36.15
3. Undecided	12.93
4. Agree	21.78
5. Strongly agree	6.81
No opinion/no answer	6.17

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	15,49%	35,05%	13,60%	20,75%	6,65%	8,44%	50,07%	2,7
Male	16,83%	37,25%	12,25%	22,81%	6,97%	3,88%	49,93%	2,6
Total	16,16%	36,15%	12,93%	21,78%	6,81%	6,17%	100,00%	
18 to 24	16,72%	43,55%	10,45%	16,38%	6,97%	5,92%	14,27%	2,5
25 to 34	18,72%	35,26%	14,20%	20,75%	5,62%	5,46%	31,87%	2,6
35 to 44	15,72%	36,64%	11,16%	21,54%	7,86%	7,08%	31,63%	2,7
45 to 54	11,50%	32,59%	16,29%	26,84%	6,07%	6,71%	15,56%	2,8
55 plus	15,67%	30,60%	12,69%	27,61%	8,96%	4,48%	6,66%	2,8
Total	16,16%	36,15%	12,93%	21,78%	6,81%	6,17%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	33,33%	0,00%	33,33%	0,15%	3,5
Literate, no formal education	0,00%	16,67%	22,22%	33,33%	11,11%	16,67%	0,90%	3,5
Elementary School	15,15%	19,70%	13,13%	32,32%	9,09%	10,61%	9,85%	3,0
Middle School	10,17%	31,78%	12,29%	25,00%	8,05%	12,71%	11,74%	2,9
High School	16,21%	37,65%	13,59%	19,08%	7,58%	5,88%	38,04%	2,6
Two year higher education course	12,09%	42,31%	15,93%	24,18%	2,75%	2,75%	9,05%	2,6
University	19,72%	41,18%	11,42%	19,55%	5,02%	3,11%	28,74%	2,5
Master's Degree	50,00%	20,00%	0,00%	10,00%	20,00%	0,00%	0,99%	2,3
Doctorate	9,09%	27,27%	9,09%	27,27%	18,18%	9,09%	0,55%	3,2
Total	16,16%	36,15%	12,93%	21,78%	6,81%	6,17%	100,00%	
Businessowner	16,67%	25,00%	12,50%	33,33%	4,17%	8,33%	1,29%	2,82
Tradesperson	16,67%	33,33%	14,81%	20,37%	11,73%	3,09%	8,69%	2,76
Senior administrator	15,63%	37,50%	6,25%	25,00%	12,50%	3,13%	1,72%	2,81
Worker	16,07%	32,94%	13,10%	24,40%	7,34%	6,15%	27,04%	2,72
Service and sales staff/ office worker	15,00%	42,50%	10,83%	19,17%	4,17%	8,33%	6,44%	2,51
Civil servant	14,69%	42,18%	12,80%	21,80%	5,69%	2,84%	11,32%	2,6
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	17,19%	44,53%	11,72%	19,53%	5,47%	1,56%	6,87%	2,51
Unemployed	32,76%	43,10%	8,62%	10,34%	3,45%	1,72%	3,11%	2,07
Retired	15,87%	29,37%	14,29%	30,16%	5,56%	4,76%	6,76%	2,79
Student	14,88%	44,05%	11,90%	16,67%	7,14%	5,36%	9,01%	2,55
Housewife	11,83%	26,88%	13,98%	23,66%	8,24%	15,41%	14,97%	2,88
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	23,08%	32,69%	13,46%	19,23%	7,69%	3,85%	2,79%	2,54
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	15,93%	35,57%	12,82%	22,21%	7,14%	6,33%	100,00%	

14. Human rights are a concept belonging to western culture and an imposition of the west.

Some view human rights as a concept inherent to western culture and argue that it is incompatible with non-western societies. Although western culture has played a significant role in the global acceptance of this concept, there are those who believe these rights and principles belong to all humanity. This question aims to explore perceptions of the idea of human rights without delving into an old, ongoing debate. While 66.09% of participants emphasize the universality of human rights, 21.38% view human rights as an imposition from the west. Generally, this argument receives the least interest, with increased age and decreased education levels intensifying interest in this viewpoint. The self-employed, unemployed individuals, professionals, and students are among the groups least supportive of the idea that human rights are a western-origin concept, while those who identify as “religiously conservative” and “political Islamists” are the most opposed to this idea.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	25.71
2. Disagree	40.38
3. Undecided	8.90
4. Agree	15.51
5. Strongly agree	5.87
No opinion/no answer	3.63

	1. Strongly disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly agree	No opinion/no answer
Idealist	16,55%	36,69%	12,95%	21,58%	9,35%	2,88%
Nationalist	21,40%	42,95%	10,23%	18,60%	4,03%	2,79%
Kurdish nationalist	30,40%	42,40%	8,00%	11,20%	5,60%	2,40%
Traditional conservative	14,81%	32,28%	14,29%	26,46%	9,52%	2,65%
Religious conservative	14,10%	20,70%	10,57%	31,28%	14,98%	8,37%
Islamist	8,00%	36,00%	4,00%	24,00%	24,00%	4,00%
Radical Islamist	3,23%	51,61%	9,68%	16,13%	19,35%	0,00%
Democrat	47,04%	40,77%	3,14%	6,27%	1,05%	1,74%
Liberal	33,67%	51,02%	7,14%	6,12%	1,02%	1,02%
Ataturkist	26,72%	52,76%	7,59%	9,48%	1,55%	1,90%
Neo-nationalist	32,04%	48,54%	9,71%	7,77%	0,97%	0,97%
Social democrat	44,62%	36,41%	4,62%	6,15%	2,56%	5,64%
Socialist	30,41%	46,62%	3,38%	13,51%	2,03%	4,05%
Communist	24,00%	56,00%	8,00%	12,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Kemalist	46,88%	43,75%	4,69%	1,56%	1,56%	1,56%
Anarchist	22,22%	77,78%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
None	16,97%	41,16%	10,83%	17,69%	8,30%	5,05%
Total	25,64%	40,45%	8,88%	15,56%	5,84%	3,64%

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	27,11%	40,42%	8,64%	15,69%	4,27%	3,87%	50,07%	2,3
Male	24,30%	40,34%	9,16%	15,34%	7,47%	3,39%	49,93%	2,4
Total	25,71%	40,38%	8,90%	15,51%	5,87%	3,63%	100,00%	
18 to 24	32,06%	43,90%	5,57%	11,15%	3,48%	3,83%	14,27%	2,1
25 to 34	28,39%	41,19%	8,89%	14,35%	3,90%	3,28%	31,87%	2,2
35 to 44	22,80%	43,08%	9,12%	15,57%	6,45%	2,99%	31,63%	2,4
45 to 54	18,21%	40,26%	11,82%	18,21%	7,67%	3,83%	15,56%	2,6
55 plus	30,60%	16,42%	8,21%	23,88%	13,43%	7,46%	6,66%	2,7
Total	25,71%	40,38%	8,90%	15,51%	5,87%	3,63%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	66,67%	0,00%	33,33%	0,15%	4,0
Literate, no formal education	11,11%	5,56%	27,78%	33,33%	11,11%	11,11%	0,90%	3,3
Elementary School	21,21%	21,21%	9,60%	21,72%	16,67%	9,60%	9,85%	2,9
Middle School	11,44%	40,25%	10,59%	23,73%	8,05%	5,93%	11,74%	2,8
High School	26,93%	41,44%	9,67%	14,51%	4,71%	2,75%	38,04%	2,3
Two year higher education course	14,29%	50,55%	10,44%	13,19%	6,04%	5,49%	9,05%	2,4
University	33,91%	44,64%	6,40%	11,42%	2,60%	1,04%	28,74%	2,0
Master's Degree	80,00%	15,00%	0,00%	0,00%	5,00%	0,00%	0,99%	1,4
Doctorate	18,18%	36,36%	0,00%	36,36%	9,09%	0,00%	0,55%	2,8
Total	25,71%	40,38%	8,90%	15,51%	5,87%	3,63%	100,00%	
Businessowner	12,50%	45,83%	16,67%	20,83%	4,17%	0,00%	1,29%	2,58
Tradesperson	28,40%	30,25%	12,35%	18,52%	8,02%	2,47%	8,69%	2,46
Senior administrator	28,13%	43,75%	0,00%	21,88%	3,13%	3,13%	1,72%	2,26
Worker	20,44%	40,08%	9,52%	18,06%	6,55%	5,36%	27,04%	2,47
Service and sales staff/ office worker	25,83%	42,50%	10,00%	12,50%	4,17%	5,00%	6,44%	2,23
Civil servant	26,07%	44,55%	8,06%	15,17%	5,69%	0,47%	11,32%	2,3
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	29,69%	56,25%	4,69%	5,47%	3,13%	0,78%	6,87%	1,95
Unemployed	39,66%	37,93%	8,62%	8,62%	1,72%	3,45%	3,11%	1,91
Retired	23,81%	29,37%	11,11%	19,05%	11,11%	5,56%	6,76%	2,62
Student	35,71%	45,83%	4,17%	8,93%	3,57%	1,79%	9,01%	1,97
Housewife	19,71%	33,33%	10,04%	24,01%	7,17%	5,73%	14,97%	2,63
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	51,92%	25,00%	9,62%	3,85%	5,77%	3,85%	2,79%	1,82
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	25,75%	39,43%	8,91%	16,09%	6,06%	3,76%	100,00%	

15. If a suspect commits a serious crime, law enforcement officials may use force if necessary to interrogate them.

Suspects are presumed innocent until proven guilty according to the rule of law. This question addresses the use of force on a presumed innocent individual. Using force during interrogation is considered torture, which is prohibited by the European Convention on Human Rights and the constitution. Despite this fundamental principle, unfortunately, 45.94% of participants believe that force may be exerted against suspects. Only 38.88% of participants oppose the use of force by law enforcement to extract information from suspects. A decrease in education levels and an increase in age are associated with a higher tendency to view the “violence” of law enforcement as legitimate.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	14.07
2. Disagree	24.81
3. Undecided	13.72
4. Agree	33.71
5. Strongly agree	12.23
No opinion/no answer	1.44

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	14,80%	25,52%	14,80%	31,58%	11,62%	1,69%	50,07%	3,0
Male	13,35%	24,10%	12,65%	35,86%	12,85%	1,20%	49,93%	3,1
Total	14,07%	24,81%	13,72%	33,71%	12,23%	1,44%	100,00%	
18 to 24	16,03%	32,40%	12,89%	28,57%	8,01%	2,09%	14,27%	2,8
25 to 34	15,44%	26,21%	15,13%	29,95%	11,70%	1,56%	31,87%	3,0
35 to 44	13,68%	25,79%	14,47%	34,43%	10,69%	0,94%	31,63%	3,0
45 to 54	8,63%	17,25%	12,46%	41,21%	18,85%	1,60%	15,56%	3,5
55 plus	17,91%	14,93%	8,21%	41,79%	15,67%	1,49%	6,66%	3,2
Total	14,07%	24,81%	13,72%	33,71%	12,23%	1,44%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	66,67%	33,33%	0,00%	0,15%	4,3
Literate, no formal education	11,11%	22,22%	16,67%	38,89%	11,11%	0,00%	0,90%	3,2
Elementary School	8,08%	8,59%	12,12%	49,49%	17,68%	4,04%	9,85%	3,6
Middle School	8,47%	24,58%	14,83%	36,86%	13,56%	1,69%	11,74%	3,2
High School	13,33%	26,27%	14,38%	33,20%	11,50%	1,31%	38,04%	3,0
Two year higher education course	9,34%	20,33%	14,29%	37,91%	16,48%	1,65%	9,05%	3,3
University	19,90%	29,93%	12,63%	27,16%	9,69%	0,69%	28,74%	2,8
Master's Degree	50,00%	20,00%	10,00%	15,00%	5,00%	0,00%	0,99%	2,1
Doctorate	9,09%	45,45%	27,27%	9,09%	9,09%	0,00%	0,55%	2,6
Total	14,07%	24,81%	13,72%	33,71%	12,23%	1,44%	100,00%	
Businessowner	16,67%	37,50%	4,17%	33,33%	8,33%	0,00%	1,29%	2,79
Tradesperson	11,11%	20,99%	13,58%	40,12%	12,96%	1,23%	8,69%	3,23
Senior administrator	15,63%	28,13%	18,75%	21,88%	12,50%	3,13%	1,72%	2,87
Worker	14,88%	24,01%	14,88%	33,93%	10,91%	1,39%	27,04%	3,02
Service and sales staff/ office worker	13,33%	34,17%	14,17%	27,50%	7,50%	3,33%	6,44%	2,81
Civil servant	13,27%	19,43%	10,43%	37,91%	17,54%	1,42%	11,32%	3,27
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	14,84%	26,56%	10,94%	27,34%	20,31%	0,00%	6,87%	3,12
Unemployed	10,34%	24,14%	22,41%	24,14%	17,24%	1,72%	3,11%	3,14
Retired	15,08%	17,46%	10,32%	39,68%	16,67%	0,79%	6,76%	3,26
Student	11,90%	36,90%	10,12%	30,95%	9,52%	0,60%	9,01%	2,89
Housewife	12,54%	16,85%	15,77%	39,07%	12,90%	2,87%	14,97%	3,24
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	36,54%	28,85%	5,77%	17,31%	11,54%	0,00%	2,79%	2,38
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	14,16%	24,09%	13,25%	33,96%	13,04%	1,50%	100,00%	

16. All people are equal in terms of value, regardless of their race, religion, gender, language or sexual orientation.

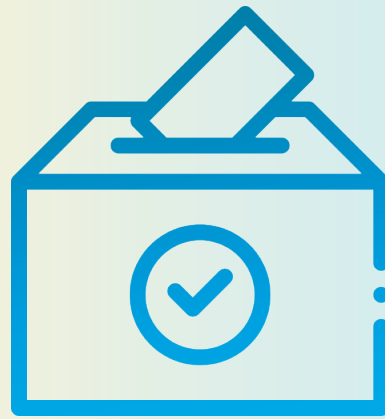
This principle, which is widely accepted with a high degree of consensus, does not show significant divisions among surveyed participant groups. Unlike other questions, which were framed negatively, this question was posed positively and explores judgment of fundamental values. The high level of agreement from the Turkish population on this principle is encouraging and strengthens the likelihood of success for efforts in relation to these values.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	2.69
2. Disagree	4.28
3. Undecided	3.48
4. Agree	45.35
5. Strongly agree	43.01
No opinion/no answer	1.19

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	2,78%	4,07%	3,18%	43,40%	45,38%	1,19%	50,07%	4,3
Male	2,59%	4,48%	3,78%	47,31%	40,64%	1,20%	49,93%	4,2
Total	2,69%	4,28%	3,48%	45,35%	43,01%	1,19%	100,00%	
18 to 24	4,18%	3,83%	1,74%	40,42%	48,78%	1,05%	14,27%	4,3
25 to 34	2,81%	4,37%	3,28%	43,99%	44,77%	0,78%	31,87%	4,3
35 to 44	2,52%	4,40%	2,36%	49,69%	40,09%	0,94%	31,63%	4,2
45 to 54	1,60%	4,79%	6,71%	48,56%	36,42%	1,92%	15,56%	4,2
55 plus	2,24%	2,99%	5,97%	34,33%	51,49%	2,99%	6,66%	4,3
Total	2,69%	4,28%	3,48%	45,35%	43,01%	1,19%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	66,67%	33,33%	0,00%	0,15%	4,3
Literate, no formal education	0,00%	0,00%	11,11%	16,67%	61,11%	11,11%	0,90%	4,6
Elementary School	3,54%	3,03%	4,55%	46,46%	40,40%	2,02%	9,85%	4,2
Middle School	3,81%	6,78%	4,24%	51,27%	33,05%	0,85%	11,74%	4,0
High School	2,61%	5,36%	4,44%	44,31%	42,09%	1,18%	38,04%	4,2
Two year higher education course	2,20%	1,65%	2,75%	51,10%	41,76%	0,55%	9,05%	4,3
University	2,08%	3,29%	1,73%	43,94%	48,10%	0,87%	28,74%	4,3
Master's Degree	10,00%	0,00%	0,00%	25,00%	65,00%	0,00%	0,99%	4,4
Doctorate	0,00%	9,09%	0,00%	27,27%	54,55%	9,09%	0,55%	4,4
Total	2,69%	4,28%	3,48%	45,35%	43,01%	1,19%	100,00%	
Businessowner	2,98%	6,55%	2,98%	50,20%	35,71%	1,59%	27,04%	4,1
Tradesperson	3,94%	5,73%	4,30%	44,80%	39,07%	2,15%	14,97%	4,1
Senior administrator	1,90%	3,79%	1,90%	53,08%	38,39%	0,95%	11,32%	4,2
Worker	2,98%	4,76%	1,79%	39,29%	51,19%	0,00%	9,01%	4,3
Service and sales staff/ office worker	2,47%	2,47%	7,41%	44,44%	42,59%	0,62%	8,69%	4,2
Civil servant	1,56%	0,78%	2,34%	46,88%	47,66%	0,78%	6,87%	4,4
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	2,38%	2,38%	6,35%	40,48%	47,62%	0,79%	6,76%	4,3
Unemployed	4,17%	5,00%	7,50%	38,33%	43,33%	1,67%	6,44%	4,1
Retired	1,72%	0,00%	0,00%	27,59%	68,97%	1,72%	3,11%	4,7
Student	3,85%	1,92%	0,00%	40,38%	51,92%	1,92%	2,79%	4,4
Housewife	0,00%	3,13%	0,00%	50,00%	43,75%	3,13%	1,72%	4,4
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	4,17%	4,17%	0,00%	58,33%	33,33%	0,00%	1,29%	4,1
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	2,84%	4,40%	3,54%	45,71%	42,22%	1,29%	100,00%	



Elections, Political Parties, and Democracy



1. The government should be able to prevent the media from reporting on certain candidates or political parties.

This question primarily pertains to the right to equal campaigning opportunities. Equal campaigning rights are one of the most important conditions for free and fair elections but can also be restricted by authoritarian regimes through various mechanisms. For instance, during elections, state media, which is expected to be neutral, may provide almost no coverage to opposition parties and candidates or media groups which provide cover to the opposition may be suppressed with penalties. This question aims to understand how people perceive the right to equal campaigning in light of these issues. A relatively strong stance is observed, with 64.95% of participants supporting the protection of equal campaigning rights. This tendency increases with higher levels of education. Unemployed individuals and the self-employed are the least supportive of the government restricting the media visibility of opposition political candidates, while housewives and retirees show a much higher support for such restrictions.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	18.95
2. Disagree	46.00
3. Undecided	8.80
4. Agree	19.09
5. Strongly agree	3.68
No opinion/no answer	3.48

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	18,77%	45,48%	8,54%	19,86%	3,87%	3,48%	50,07%	2,4
Male	19,12%	46,51%	9,06%	18,33%	3,49%	3,49%	49,93%	2,4
Total	18,95%	46,00%	8,80%	19,09%	3,68%	3,48%	100,00%	
18 to 24	28,57%	45,64%	8,01%	11,15%	3,48%	3,14%	14,27%	2,1
25 to 34	20,44%	47,11%	8,27%	17,94%	3,12%	3,12%	31,87%	2,3
35 to 44	16,35%	48,90%	8,96%	19,18%	2,52%	4,09%	31,63%	2,4
45 to 54	11,50%	43,77%	11,18%	24,60%	4,79%	4,15%	15,56%	2,7
55 plus	20,90%	32,84%	6,72%	28,36%	9,70%	1,49%	6,66%	2,7
Total	18,95%	46,00%	8,80%	19,09%	3,68%	3,48%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	66,67%	0,00%	0,00%	0,15%	3,7
Literate, no formal education	0,00%	27,78%	27,78%	38,89%	5,56%	0,00%	0,90%	3,2
Elementary School	11,62%	26,26%	12,12%	34,85%	7,07%	8,08%	9,85%	3,0
Middle School	9,75%	40,25%	8,47%	27,54%	5,51%	8,47%	11,74%	2,8
High School	21,96%	45,62%	9,67%	16,86%	3,27%	2,61%	38,04%	2,3
Two year higher education course	15,93%	54,95%	5,49%	17,58%	3,85%	2,20%	9,05%	2,4
University	21,45%	54,15%	7,27%	13,32%	2,08%	1,73%	28,74%	2,2
Master's Degree	45,00%	45,00%	0,00%	5,00%	5,00%	0,00%	0,99%	1,8
Doctorate	45,45%	18,18%	9,09%	18,18%	9,09%	0,00%	0,55%	2,3
Total	18,95%	46,00%	8,80%	19,09%	3,68%	3,48%	100,00%	
Businessowner	20,83%	45,83%	12,50%	12,50%	8,33%	0,00%	1,29%	2,42
Tradesperson	20,37%	37,04%	12,96%	20,99%	6,17%	2,47%	8,69%	2,54
Senior administrator	25,00%	53,13%	3,13%	12,50%	6,25%	0,00%	1,72%	2,22
Worker	18,45%	43,45%	9,13%	21,63%	3,17%	4,17%	27,04%	2,45
Service and sales staff/ office worker	11,67%	55,00%	9,17%	20,00%	0,83%	3,33%	6,44%	2,41
Civil servant	14,69%	47,39%	9,95%	20,85%	3,32%	3,79%	11,32%	2,49
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	12,50%	74,22%	3,91%	5,47%	3,13%	0,78%	6,87%	2,12
Unemployed	46,55%	36,21%	5,17%	8,62%	1,72%	1,72%	3,11%	1,81
Retired	17,46%	34,92%	7,94%	29,37%	7,14%	3,17%	6,76%	2,73
Student	26,79%	48,21%	7,14%	13,69%	2,98%	1,19%	9,01%	2,17
Housewife	16,49%	32,97%	11,83%	25,81%	5,73%	7,17%	14,97%	2,69
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	34,62%	48,08%	3,85%	9,62%	0,00%	3,85%	2,79%	1,88
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	19,21%	44,58%	9,01%	19,69%	3,92%	3,59%	100,00%	

2. Voters should have access to reliable and impartial information in elections to make free decisions.

With the advancement of technology, sources of information have become diversified and accessing information has become easier. However, these developments have also led to increased debates regarding what constitutes accurate information. In the post-modern era, perception has often overshadowed reality, giving rise to the field of perception management. Perception management has become one of the most effective mechanisms for shaping public opinion, particularly during elections. This question explores people's views on the importance of reliable and impartial information during elections. A significant majority, 88.57%, supports this proposition and it is observed that support increases with higher levels of education.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	2.24
2. Disagree	3.53
3. Undecided	4.13
4. Agree	57.24
5. Strongly agree	31.33
No opinion/no answer	1.54

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	2,38%	3,87%	4,57%	54,92%	32,57%	1,69%	50,07%	4,1
Male	2,09%	3,19%	3,69%	59,56%	30,08%	1,39%	49,93%	4,1
Total	2,24%	3,53%	4,13%	57,24%	31,33%	1,54%	100,00%	
18 to 24	1,39%	3,14%	3,83%	49,48%	42,16%	0,00%	14,27%	4,3
25 to 34	2,50%	3,28%	4,37%	57,57%	30,73%	1,56%	31,87%	4,1
35 to 44	1,57%	3,77%	2,99%	58,33%	31,76%	1,57%	31,63%	4,2
45 to 54	3,51%	4,15%	4,15%	63,26%	22,36%	2,56%	15,56%	4,0
55 plus	2,99%	2,99%	8,96%	52,99%	29,85%	2,24%	6,66%	4,1
Total	2,24%	3,53%	4,13%	57,24%	31,33%	1,54%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	66,67%	0,00%	0,00%	0,15%	3,7
Literate, no formal education	0,00%	0,00%	16,67%	44,44%	22,22%	16,67%	0,90%	4,1
Elementary School	3,54%	1,52%	6,06%	57,58%	27,27%	4,04%	9,85%	4,1
Middle School	2,97%	1,27%	3,39%	65,25%	23,31%	3,81%	11,74%	4,1
High School	2,35%	5,49%	3,92%	54,77%	32,55%	0,92%	38,04%	4,1
Two year higher education course	2,20%	0,55%	4,40%	61,54%	31,32%	0,00%	9,05%	4,2
University	1,38%	3,46%	3,46%	58,30%	32,87%	0,52%	28,74%	4,2
Master's Degree	5,00%	5,00%	5,00%	10,00%	75,00%	0,00%	0,99%	4,5
Doctorate	0,00%	9,09%	0,00%	27,27%	54,55%	9,09%	0,55%	4,4
Total	2,24%	3,53%	4,13%	57,24%	31,33%	1,54%	100,00%	
Businessowner	0,00%	8,33%	12,50%	58,33%	20,83%	0,00%	1,29%	3,92
Tradesperson	1,23%	6,79%	3,70%	54,32%	31,48%	2,47%	8,69%	4,11
Senior administrator	0,00%	3,13%	3,13%	56,25%	34,38%	3,13%	1,72%	4,26
Worker	2,18%	3,37%	4,96%	60,12%	28,17%	1,19%	27,04%	4,1
Service and sales staff/ office worker	4,17%	7,50%	4,17%	55,83%	25,83%	2,50%	6,44%	3,94
Civil servant	1,90%	1,90%	3,79%	65,88%	25,59%	0,95%	11,32%	4,12
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	0,78%	0,78%	2,34%	67,19%	27,34%	1,56%	6,87%	4,21
Unemployed	0,00%	1,72%	1,72%	39,66%	56,90%	0,00%	3,11%	4,52
Retired	3,97%	1,59%	6,35%	54,76%	30,95%	2,38%	6,76%	4,1
Student	1,19%	5,36%	2,38%	46,43%	44,64%	0,00%	9,01%	4,28
Housewife	4,66%	3,58%	5,73%	56,63%	25,81%	3,58%	14,97%	3,99
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	1,92%	3,85%	3,85%	40,38%	50,00%	0,00%	2,79%	4,33
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	2,36%	3,70%	4,40%	57,08%	30,79%	1,66%	100,00%	

3. If the candidacies of certain political parties or individuals are unfairly blocked, the right to vote cannot be exercised freely.

For election results to reflect citizens' preferences, candidacy should not be unfairly impeded. While there is significant sensitivity on the importance of reliable and impartial information in elections (88.57%), there is a slight decrease in this regard. 68.08% of participants agree that if candidacies are unfairly blocked, the right to vote cannot be exercised freely.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	3.48
2. Disagree	13.82
3. Undecided	10.14
4. Agree	47.59
5. Strongly agree	20.49
No opinion/no answer	4.48

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	3,57%	13,70%	10,03%	47,67%	20,26%	4,77%	50,07%	3,7
Male	3,39%	13,94%	10,26%	47,51%	20,72%	4,18%	49,93%	3,7
Total	3,48%	13,82%	10,14%	47,59%	20,49%	4,48%	100,00%	
18 to 24	3,48%	13,94%	4,88%	47,04%	26,83%	3,83%	14,27%	3,8
25 to 34	3,12%	13,10%	10,61%	48,67%	20,59%	3,90%	31,87%	3,7
35 to 44	3,62%	14,94%	9,59%	46,38%	20,28%	5,19%	31,63%	3,7
45 to 54	3,83%	12,46%	13,10%	52,08%	13,10%	5,43%	15,56%	3,6
55 plus	3,73%	14,93%	14,93%	38,81%	24,63%	2,99%	6,66%	3,7
Total	3,48%	13,82%	10,14%	47,59%	20,49%	4,48%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	33,33%	33,33%	0,00%	33,33%	0,00%	0,15%	3,3
Literate, no formal education	0,00%	11,11%	27,78%	33,33%	22,22%	5,56%	0,90%	3,7
Elementary School	4,55%	10,10%	12,63%	47,98%	15,15%	9,60%	9,85%	3,7
Middle School	3,81%	16,53%	12,29%	41,10%	16,53%	9,75%	11,74%	3,6
High School	3,40%	15,42%	9,41%	45,88%	22,48%	3,40%	38,04%	3,7
Two year higher education course	2,75%	14,29%	10,99%	50,00%	17,58%	4,40%	9,05%	3,7
University	3,29%	11,76%	8,30%	53,11%	21,28%	2,25%	28,74%	3,8
Master's Degree	10,00%	15,00%	5,00%	30,00%	40,00%	0,00%	0,99%	3,8
Doctorate	0,00%	9,09%	27,27%	36,36%	27,27%	0,00%	0,55%	3,8
Total	3,48%	13,82%	10,14%	47,59%	20,49%	4,48%	100,00%	
Businessowner	0,00%	16,67%	4,17%	50,00%	20,83%	8,33%	1,29%	3,82
Tradesperson	4,32%	11,11%	14,81%	48,15%	20,37%	1,23%	8,69%	3,7
Senior administrator	6,25%	18,75%	9,38%	37,50%	25,00%	3,13%	1,72%	3,58
Worker	4,17%	14,09%	9,72%	46,63%	19,84%	5,56%	27,04%	3,68
Service and sales staff/ office worker	1,67%	16,67%	8,33%	50,83%	15,83%	6,67%	6,44%	3,67
Civil servant	1,90%	11,37%	11,85%	53,55%	17,06%	4,27%	11,32%	3,76
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	3,91%	9,38%	7,81%	59,38%	17,97%	1,56%	6,87%	3,79
Unemployed	3,45%	3,45%	6,90%	51,72%	31,03%	3,45%	3,11%	4,07
Retired	3,17%	15,87%	10,32%	45,24%	22,22%	3,17%	6,76%	3,7
Student	2,98%	18,45%	5,36%	45,83%	26,19%	1,19%	9,01%	3,75
Housewife	5,02%	16,49%	14,34%	38,71%	16,49%	8,96%	14,97%	3,5
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	3,85%	13,46%	1,92%	51,92%	28,85%	0,00%	2,79%	3,88
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	3,65%	14,00%	10,14%	47,53%	20,12%	4,56%	100,00%	

4. Universal suffrage undermines the quality of democracy.

Universal suffrage is one of the fundamental conditions of democracy, based on the idea that all individuals have equal intrinsic value. However, this principle has been debated, particularly with the influence of communication technologies that have made voters susceptible to manipulation. This issue has arisen as a field of crisis for modern democracies. Considering this, a notable finding from this research is that 31.92% of participants support the idea that universal suffrage reduces the quality of democracy. Nearly one in three people believes that universal suffrage undermines the quality of democracy. As expected, support for this argument increases with higher levels of education with educated individuals more likely to support this viewpoint compared to those with less education.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	19.34
2. Disagree	33.62
3. Undecided	10.39
4. Agree	24.66
5. Strongly agree	7.26
No opinion/no answer	4.72

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	17,87%	34,46%	9,73%	24,33%	8,54%	5,06%	50,07%	2,7
Male	20,82%	32,77%	11,06%	25,00%	5,98%	4,38%	49,93%	2,6
Total	19,34%	33,62%	10,39%	24,66%	7,26%	4,72%	100,00%	
18 to 24	22,65%	34,15%	10,10%	19,86%	10,45%	2,79%	14,27%	2,6
25 to 34	18,25%	33,39%	10,14%	26,05%	7,02%	5,15%	31,87%	2,7
35 to 44	19,03%	36,16%	10,06%	23,43%	6,76%	4,56%	31,63%	2,6
45 to 54	16,61%	30,35%	10,86%	30,67%	6,39%	5,11%	15,56%	2,8
55 plus	25,37%	29,10%	12,69%	20,15%	5,97%	6,72%	6,66%	2,5
Total	19,34%	33,62%	10,39%	24,66%	7,26%	4,72%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	33,33%	0,00%	33,33%	0,15%	3,5
Literate, no formal education	0,00%	16,67%	27,78%	27,78%	0,00%	27,78%	0,90%	3,2
Elementary School	20,71%	21,72%	13,64%	24,75%	6,57%	12,63%	9,85%	2,7
Middle School	15,68%	44,07%	10,17%	18,22%	3,39%	8,47%	11,74%	2,5
High School	20,78%	34,25%	9,67%	23,40%	8,89%	3,01%	38,04%	2,6
Two year higher education course	14,29%	32,42%	12,64%	29,12%	7,14%	4,40%	9,05%	2,8
University	19,72%	34,60%	9,00%	27,68%	6,75%	2,25%	28,74%	2,7
Master's Degree	40,00%	15,00%	10,00%	15,00%	20,00%	0,00%	0,99%	2,6
Doctorate	36,36%	18,18%	9,09%	27,27%	9,09%	0,00%	0,55%	2,6
Total	19,34%	33,62%	10,39%	24,66%	7,26%	4,72%	100,00%	
Businessowner	20,83%	41,67%	4,17%	25,00%	8,33%	0,00%	1,29%	2,58
Tradesperson	21,60%	29,63%	12,35%	25,31%	9,26%	1,85%	8,69%	2,7
Senior administrator	15,63%	34,38%	9,38%	25,00%	12,50%	3,13%	1,72%	2,84
Worker	17,26%	34,13%	10,12%	25,60%	8,13%	4,76%	27,04%	2,72
Service and sales staff/ office worker	15,00%	47,50%	8,33%	20,00%	5,00%	4,17%	6,44%	2,5
Civil servant	18,01%	26,07%	8,06%	37,44%	3,79%	6,64%	11,32%	2,82
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	18,75%	25,00%	11,72%	35,16%	7,81%	1,56%	6,87%	2,88
Unemployed	34,48%	27,59%	8,62%	15,52%	12,07%	1,72%	3,11%	2,42
Retired	22,22%	32,54%	12,70%	19,05%	6,35%	7,14%	6,76%	2,51
Student	22,62%	33,93%	10,71%	22,02%	8,93%	1,79%	9,01%	2,6
Housewife	19,71%	31,54%	10,04%	20,43%	7,53%	10,75%	14,97%	2,6
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	23,08%	32,69%	15,38%	21,15%	7,69%	0,00%	2,79%	2,58
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	19,58%	32,40%	10,30%	25,21%	7,56%	4,94%	100,00%	

5. During election periods, state media outlets like TRT can give more coverage to the ruling party compared to other parties.

This question relates to the principle of equal campaigning rights and the neutrality of the state. In principle, state media outlets should operate according to the principles of neutrality and should not become a platform for the ruling party. However, this issue is frequently debated in Türkiye, particularly during election periods, with criticism directed at TRT's pro-government broadcasts and RTÜK's penalties against opposition channels. This question examines whether state media outlets violate the principle of neutrality and the responses indicate that 56.13% of participants do not accept the preferential treatment of the ruling party in state media. The age group most opposed to this situation is young people aged 18-24 and support for this proposition decreases with higher levels of education.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	23.02
2. Disagree	43.11
3. Undecided	9.60
4. Agree	17.26
5. Strongly agree	2.98
No opinion/no answer	4.03

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Kadın	23,44%	43,69%	9,04%	16,68%	3,08%	4,07%	50,07%	2,3
Erkek	22,61%	42,53%	10,16%	17,83%	2,89%	3,98%	49,93%	2,3
Toplam	23,02%	43,11%	9,60%	17,26%	2,98%	4,03%	100,00%	
18-24 yaş	32,06%	44,60%	8,36%	10,45%	0,35%	4,18%	14,27%	2,0
25-34 yaş	24,18%	46,80%	8,42%	15,60%	2,03%	2,96%	31,87%	2,2
35-44 yaş	21,70%	42,61%	9,75%	17,92%	3,30%	4,72%	31,63%	2,4
45-54 yaş	14,06%	42,17%	12,78%	21,09%	4,47%	5,43%	15,56%	2,6
55+ yaş	25,37%	26,87%	9,70%	27,61%	8,21%	2,24%	6,66%	2,7
Toplam	23,02%	43,11%	9,60%	17,26%	2,98%	4,03%	100,00%	
Okuryazar değil	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,15%	4,0
Sadece okur/yazar	16,67%	11,11%	16,67%	44,44%	11,11%	0,00%	0,90%	3,2
İlkokul mezunu	12,63%	23,74%	12,12%	36,87%	7,07%	7,58%	9,85%	3,0
Ortaokul mezunu	14,83%	35,17%	9,32%	27,97%	4,24%	8,47%	11,74%	2,7
Lise mezunu	23,66%	44,18%	10,98%	15,56%	2,88%	2,75%	38,04%	2,3
Yüksek okul mezunu	17,58%	52,75%	7,69%	14,84%	1,65%	5,49%	9,05%	2,3
Üniversite	29,24%	50,87%	7,44%	8,48%	1,38%	2,60%	28,74%	2,0
Master / Yüksek lisans	65,00%	30,00%	5,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,99%	1,4
Doktora	45,45%	9,09%	18,18%	18,18%	9,09%	0,00%	0,55%	2,4
Toplam	23,02%	43,11%	9,60%	17,26%	2,98%	4,03%	100,00%	
İşletme sahibi (KOBİ, Büyük işletme sahibi)	16,67%	45,83%	12,50%	20,83%	0,00%	4,17%	1,29%	2,39
Esnaf	21,60%	37,65%	14,20%	19,75%	4,32%	2,47%	8,69%	2,46
Üst düzey yönetici	34,38%	40,63%	6,25%	12,50%	0,00%	6,25%	1,72%	1,97
İşçi	21,63%	40,28%	9,72%	20,24%	3,57%	4,56%	27,04%	2,41
Hizmet ve satış elemanı/ büro çalışanı	16,67%	48,33%	10,83%	17,50%	0,83%	5,83%	6,44%	2,34
Kamu çalışanı	19,43%	49,76%	7,58%	12,80%	4,74%	5,69%	11,32%	2,3
Profesyonel meslek (doktor, mühendis vb.)	23,44%	64,06%	7,81%	3,13%	0,78%	0,78%	6,87%	1,93
İşsiz	36,21%	48,28%	5,17%	8,62%	0,00%	1,72%	3,11%	1,86
Emekli	19,05%	33,33%	8,73%	26,19%	8,73%	3,97%	6,76%	2,71
Öğrenci	30,95%	47,02%	9,52%	10,71%	0,00%	1,79%	9,01%	2
Ev hanımı	20,43%	31,54%	11,11%	26,16%	3,94%	6,81%	14,97%	2,59
Serbest meslek (mali müşavir, avukat vb.)	36,54%	44,23%	3,85%	11,54%	0,00%	3,85%	2,79%	1,9
Cevap yok	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Toplam	22,69%	42,54%	9,60%	17,70%	3,17%	4,29%	100,00%	

6. The formation of ethnically-based political parties should be prohibited.

Although there may be potential dangers, banning ethnically-based political parties could deprive people from different ethnic backgrounds of political platforms on which they can represent their identities and interests. This could hinder the full realization of political representation. In this proposition, there is a high level of indecision, with the proportion of those in favor (35.4%) and those opposed (39.58%) being almost equal. Ethnically-based political parties, which emerged in Türkiye in the 1990s and later constituted a significant problem in Turkish democracy, have struggled to evolve into national parties despite attempts to transcend their ethnic identities. Those with master's degrees, students, and senior executives are the most opposed to ethnically-based political parties, while unemployed individuals are the most supportive of allowing such parties.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	12.73
2. Disagree	26.85
3. Undecided	17.80
4. Agree	23.27
5. Strongly agree	12.13
No opinion/no answer	7.21

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	11,52%	25,02%	17,68%	24,03%	13,60%	8,14%	50,07%	3,0
Male	13,94%	28,69%	17,93%	22,51%	10,66%	6,27%	49,93%	2,9
Total	12,73%	26,85%	17,80%	23,27%	12,13%	7,21%	100,00%	
18 to 24	16,03%	24,74%	14,29%	21,25%	18,12%	5,57%	14,27%	3,0
25 to 34	12,32%	29,17%	19,19%	22,31%	10,76%	6,24%	31,87%	2,9
35 to 44	10,38%	24,21%	18,40%	25,16%	13,52%	8,33%	31,63%	3,1
45 to 54	10,22%	29,71%	18,85%	23,96%	7,35%	9,90%	15,56%	2,9
55 plus	24,63%	26,12%	13,43%	21,64%	10,45%	3,73%	6,66%	2,7
Total	12,73%	26,85%	17,80%	23,27%	12,13%	7,21%	100,00%	
Illiterate	66,67%	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	0,00%	0,00%	0,15%	2,0
Literate, no formal education	16,67%	38,89%	27,78%	5,56%	5,56%	5,56%	0,90%	2,4
Elementary School	18,18%	19,70%	13,64%	28,28%	8,08%	12,12%	9,85%	2,9
Middle School	9,32%	19,92%	18,22%	26,27%	10,59%	15,68%	11,74%	3,1
High School	12,16%	27,45%	18,69%	23,53%	11,63%	6,54%	38,04%	3,0
Two year higher education course	6,59%	31,32%	20,88%	19,23%	16,48%	5,49%	9,05%	3,1
University	14,53%	29,58%	17,30%	21,97%	12,63%	3,98%	28,74%	2,9
Master's Degree	15,00%	25,00%	5,00%	15,00%	40,00%	0,00%	0,99%	3,4
Doctorate	9,09%	36,36%	9,09%	27,27%	18,18%	0,00%	0,55%	3,1
Total	12,73%	26,85%	17,80%	23,27%	12,13%	7,21%	100,00%	
Businessowner	12,50%	37,50%	12,50%	16,67%	16,67%	4,17%	1,29%	2,87
Tradesperson	20,37%	24,69%	21,60%	19,14%	9,88%	4,32%	8,69%	2,72
Senior administrator	3,13%	28,13%	21,88%	21,88%	21,88%	3,13%	1,72%	3,32
Worker	13,49%	23,02%	18,85%	26,39%	9,92%	8,33%	27,04%	2,96
Service and sales staff/ office worker	5,00%	35,00%	13,33%	25,83%	10,00%	10,83%	6,44%	3,01
Civil servant	10,43%	26,07%	22,27%	21,33%	11,85%	8,06%	11,32%	2,98
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	7,03%	41,41%	16,41%	21,88%	11,72%	1,56%	6,87%	2,9
Unemployed	27,59%	27,59%	17,24%	12,07%	10,34%	5,17%	3,11%	2,47
Retired	19,05%	27,78%	13,49%	22,22%	9,52%	7,94%	6,76%	2,73
Student	12,50%	29,76%	13,69%	23,21%	19,05%	1,79%	9,01%	3,07
Housewife	12,54%	20,07%	17,20%	25,09%	11,11%	13,98%	14,97%	3,03
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	15,38%	26,92%	19,23%	15,38%	19,23%	3,85%	2,79%	2,96
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	13,20%	26,56%	17,81%	23,12%	11,80%	7,51%	100,00%	

7. The formation of religion-based political parties should be prohibited.

Unlike the prohibition of ethnically-based political parties, 44% of participants believe that the formation of religion-based political parties should be prohibited, while 35.94% oppose such a prohibition. The proportion of undecided participants has decreased compared to the previous question. There is a higher level of opposition to religion-based political parties compared to ethnically-based parties. The idea of prohibiting religion-based parties is most accepted among younger individuals and least supported among participants aged 55 and older. Students, senior executives and the self-employed are the groups that most strongly support this proposition.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	11.83
2. Disagree	24.61
3. Undecided	13.53
4. Agree	24.81
5. Strongly agree	19.19
No opinion/no answer	6.02

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	9,83%	23,73%	12,51%	25,92%	21,85%	6,16%	50,07%	3,3
Male	13,84%	25,50%	14,54%	23,71%	16,53%	5,88%	49,93%	3,0
Total	11,83%	24,61%	13,53%	24,81%	19,19%	6,02%	100,00%	
18 to 24	10,10%	17,42%	9,06%	25,78%	31,36%	6,27%	14,27%	3,5
25 to 34	8,58%	24,18%	14,20%	26,37%	21,06%	5,62%	31,87%	3,3
35 to 44	11,48%	21,70%	15,25%	26,42%	17,92%	7,23%	31,63%	3,2
45 to 54	12,78%	35,78%	13,42%	20,13%	11,82%	6,07%	15,56%	2,8
55 plus	30,60%	29,85%	11,94%	18,66%	7,46%	1,49%	6,66%	2,4
Total	11,83%	24,61%	13,53%	24,81%	19,19%	6,02%	100,00%	
Illiterate	33,33%	66,67%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,15%	1,7
Literate, no formal education	27,78%	44,44%	5,56%	16,67%	5,56%	0,00%	0,90%	2,3
Elementary School	28,79%	25,76%	12,12%	15,15%	10,10%	8,08%	9,85%	2,5
Middle School	11,44%	26,69%	12,29%	25,42%	14,41%	9,75%	11,74%	3,1
High School	10,07%	24,84%	13,07%	26,80%	19,61%	5,62%	38,04%	3,2
Two year higher education course	7,14%	24,18%	20,88%	25,82%	15,93%	6,04%	9,05%	3,2
University	9,52%	22,49%	13,49%	25,95%	23,88%	4,67%	28,74%	3,3
Master's Degree	10,00%	20,00%	5,00%	5,00%	60,00%	0,00%	0,99%	3,9
Doctorate	9,09%	27,27%	9,09%	27,27%	18,18%	9,09%	0,55%	3,2
Total	11,83%	24,61%	13,53%	24,81%	19,19%	6,02%	100,00%	
Businessowner	12,50%	29,17%	20,83%	25,00%	12,50%	0,00%	1,29%	2,96
Tradesperson	17,90%	24,69%	12,96%	22,84%	17,90%	3,70%	8,69%	2,98
Senior administrator	9,38%	21,88%	12,50%	28,13%	25,00%	3,13%	1,72%	3,39
Worker	12,30%	24,21%	15,08%	25,00%	16,67%	6,75%	27,04%	3,1
Service and sales staff/ office worker	4,17%	20,83%	17,50%	28,33%	19,17%	10,00%	6,44%	3,42
Civil servant	8,06%	21,80%	20,38%	24,64%	16,59%	8,53%	11,32%	3,22
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	5,47%	35,94%	14,84%	21,88%	19,53%	2,34%	6,87%	3,14
Unemployed	22,41%	20,69%	13,79%	17,24%	17,24%	8,62%	3,11%	2,85
Retired	24,60%	34,13%	11,11%	19,05%	7,94%	3,17%	6,76%	2,5
Student	6,55%	21,43%	6,55%	26,79%	35,71%	2,98%	9,01%	3,66
Housewife	15,41%	27,60%	9,32%	25,45%	13,62%	8,60%	14,97%	2,94
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	13,46%	19,23%	5,77%	28,85%	28,85%	3,85%	2,79%	3,42
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	12,39%	25,27%	13,47%	24,52%	18,24%	6,12%	100,00%	

8. Stability and security are more important than democracy for a country.

51.31% of participants accept that stability and security are more important than democracy. Small business owners, unemployed individuals and the self-employed are the groups least supportive of this argument, while support for this viewpoint increases with lower levels of education.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	6.76
2. Disagree	25.51
3. Undecided	12.58
4. Agree	39.38
5. Strongly agree	11.93
No opinion/no answer	3.83

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	7,35%	28,30%	11,62%	37,14%	11,72%	3,87%	50,07%	3,2
Male	6,18%	22,71%	13,55%	41,63%	12,15%	3,78%	49,93%	3,3
Total	6,76%	25,51%	12,58%	39,38%	11,93%	3,83%	100,00%	
18 to 24	8,36%	31,71%	13,59%	26,83%	14,63%	4,88%	14,27%	3,1
25 to 34	7,96%	24,96%	13,57%	38,69%	10,92%	3,90%	31,87%	3,2
35 to 44	4,72%	26,57%	12,74%	40,88%	11,16%	3,93%	31,63%	3,3
45 to 54	6,71%	21,41%	10,54%	46,96%	10,54%	3,83%	15,56%	3,4
55 plus	7,46%	19,40%	9,70%	44,78%	17,91%	0,75%	6,66%	3,5
Total	6,76%	25,51%	12,58%	39,38%	11,93%	3,83%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	66,67%	33,33%	0,00%	0,15%	4,3
Literate, no formal education	0,00%	16,67%	11,11%	22,22%	44,44%	5,56%	0,90%	4,0
Elementary School	7,58%	8,08%	8,08%	55,05%	16,67%	4,55%	9,85%	3,7
Middle School	5,51%	15,25%	11,02%	50,85%	13,14%	4,24%	11,74%	3,5
High School	7,32%	28,37%	13,20%	36,60%	10,72%	3,79%	38,04%	3,2
Two year higher education course	6,04%	25,82%	13,19%	38,46%	14,29%	2,20%	9,05%	3,3
University	6,40%	31,83%	14,19%	34,78%	8,82%	3,98%	28,74%	3,1
Master's Degree	15,00%	30,00%	10,00%	15,00%	30,00%	0,00%	0,99%	3,2
Doctorate	9,09%	36,36%	0,00%	27,27%	18,18%	9,09%	0,55%	3,1
Total	6,76%	25,51%	12,58%	39,38%	11,93%	3,83%	100,00%	
Businessowner	8,33%	20,83%	12,50%	33,33%	20,83%	4,17%	1,29%	3,39
Tradesperson	8,02%	24,69%	13,58%	41,36%	9,88%	2,47%	8,69%	3,21
Senior administrator	3,13%	28,13%	18,75%	31,25%	15,63%	3,13%	1,72%	3,29
Worker	5,16%	19,64%	10,52%	48,02%	13,49%	3,17%	27,04%	3,47
Service and sales staff/ office worker	4,17%	36,67%	20,00%	27,50%	5,83%	5,83%	6,44%	2,94
Civil servant	7,58%	25,12%	13,74%	37,44%	11,85%	4,27%	11,32%	3,22
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	2,34%	32,03%	12,50%	42,97%	7,81%	2,34%	6,87%	3,22
Unemployed	13,79%	25,86%	24,14%	18,97%	10,34%	6,90%	3,11%	2,85
Retired	6,35%	23,81%	8,73%	46,83%	13,49%	0,79%	6,76%	3,38
Student	10,71%	37,50%	13,10%	25,60%	10,71%	2,38%	9,01%	2,88
Housewife	8,60%	17,20%	9,32%	42,65%	15,41%	6,81%	14,97%	3,42
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	15,38%	28,85%	15,38%	23,08%	11,54%	5,77%	2,79%	2,86
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	7,08%	24,79%	12,55%	39,59%	12,12%	3,86%	100,00%	

9. Prosperity and development are more important than democracy for a country.

49.62% of participants believe that prosperity and development are more important than democracy. This tendency is more pronounced among individuals with lower levels of education. In this regard, students, despite being one of the groups most concerned about the future, are the least likely to agree with the view that prosperity and development are more important than democracy.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	7.26
2. Disagree	26.01
3. Undecided	13.48
4. Agree	37.39
5. Strongly agree	12.23
No opinion/no answer	3.63

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	8,14%	28,10%	13,21%	34,76%	12,61%	3,18%	50,07%	3,2
Male	6,37%	23,90%	13,75%	40,04%	11,85%	4,08%	49,93%	3,3
Total	7,26%	26,01%	13,48%	37,39%	12,23%	3,63%	100,00%	
18 to 24	7,67%	31,71%	14,29%	25,78%	14,63%	5,92%	14,27%	3,1
25 to 34	8,42%	25,74%	14,04%	37,44%	11,08%	3,28%	31,87%	3,2
35 to 44	5,50%	26,89%	14,94%	38,21%	10,53%	3,93%	31,63%	3,2
45 to 54	7,99%	22,04%	10,22%	44,73%	11,82%	3,19%	15,56%	3,3
55 plus	7,46%	20,15%	9,70%	41,04%	21,64%	0,00%	6,66%	3,5
Total	7,26%	26,01%	13,48%	37,39%	12,23%	3,63%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	66,67%	0,00%	0,15%	4,7
Literate, no formal education	0,00%	16,67%	5,56%	38,89%	38,89%	0,00%	0,90%	4,0
Elementary School	7,58%	7,58%	9,60%	49,49%	21,21%	4,55%	9,85%	3,7
Middle School	5,08%	18,22%	8,05%	49,15%	15,68%	3,81%	11,74%	3,5
High School	8,10%	27,71%	15,16%	35,29%	9,54%	4,18%	38,04%	3,1
Two year higher education course	6,04%	30,77%	14,84%	36,81%	8,24%	3,30%	9,05%	3,1
University	6,92%	32,35%	14,88%	32,53%	10,38%	2,94%	28,74%	3,1
Master's Degree	25,00%	25,00%	10,00%	15,00%	25,00%	0,00%	0,99%	2,9
Doctorate	9,09%	18,18%	9,09%	18,18%	45,45%	0,00%	0,55%	3,7
Total	7,26%	26,01%	13,48%	37,39%	12,23%	3,63%	100,00%	
Businessowner	8,33%	25,00%	12,50%	37,50%	12,50%	4,17%	1,29%	3,22
Tradesperson	5,56%	28,40%	14,20%	39,51%	9,26%	3,09%	8,69%	3,19
Senior administrator	6,25%	28,13%	15,63%	37,50%	12,50%	0,00%	1,72%	3,22
Worker	6,15%	20,83%	11,90%	45,44%	12,50%	3,17%	27,04%	3,39
Service and sales staff/ office worker	4,17%	38,33%	21,67%	24,17%	9,17%	2,50%	6,44%	2,96
Civil servant	6,16%	26,54%	16,11%	35,55%	10,90%	4,74%	11,32%	3,19
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	3,13%	32,03%	10,94%	41,41%	10,94%	1,56%	6,87%	3,25
Unemployed	15,52%	25,86%	24,14%	22,41%	5,17%	6,90%	3,11%	2,74
Retired	7,14%	21,43%	11,11%	40,48%	19,05%	0,79%	6,76%	3,43
Student	11,31%	33,93%	19,05%	20,83%	11,90%	2,98%	9,01%	2,88
Housewife	10,39%	17,20%	8,24%	42,29%	14,70%	7,17%	14,97%	3,36
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	13,46%	25,00%	13,46%	30,77%	15,38%	1,92%	2,79%	3,1
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	7,46%	25,16%	13,68%	37,77%	12,29%	3,65%	100,00%	

10. The military should have a role in protecting the republic and democracy.

Although Türkiye's democratic history can be characterized by coups and attempted coups, each of which has left lasting impacts on the country's legal, political and social structures, 59.22% of participants still believe that the military should have a role in protecting the republic and democracy. This viewpoint reflects a problematic perspective for Turkish democracy.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	8.45
2. Disagree	12.98
3. Undecided	12.28
4. Agree	45.25
5. Strongly agree	13.97
No opinion/no answer	7.06

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	7,94%	12,21%	11,42%	47,17%	13,90%	7,35%	50,07%	3,5
Male	8,96%	13,75%	13,15%	43,33%	14,04%	6,77%	49,93%	3,4
Total	8,45%	12,98%	12,28%	45,25%	13,97%	7,06%	100,00%	
18 to 24	7,32%	14,63%	12,54%	38,68%	17,42%	9,41%	14,27%	3,5
25 to 34	7,80%	11,54%	11,86%	48,05%	13,10%	7,64%	31,87%	3,5
35 to 44	8,49%	12,58%	12,58%	44,81%	14,31%	7,23%	31,63%	3,5
45 to 54	9,27%	13,74%	11,82%	46,96%	12,78%	5,43%	15,56%	3,4
55 plus	11,94%	16,42%	13,43%	44,03%	11,94%	2,24%	6,66%	3,3
Total	8,45%	12,98%	12,28%	45,25%	13,97%	7,06%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	33,33%	0,00%	33,33%	33,33%	0,00%	0,15%	3,7
Literate, no formal education	22,22%	11,11%	22,22%	27,78%	16,67%	0,00%	0,90%	3,1
Elementary School	16,16%	11,11%	15,66%	40,40%	9,60%	7,07%	9,85%	3,2
Middle School	8,05%	10,17%	10,59%	47,46%	14,41%	9,32%	11,74%	3,6
High School	8,89%	15,69%	13,59%	41,31%	12,81%	7,71%	38,04%	3,4
Two year higher education course	4,95%	14,29%	11,54%	51,65%	12,64%	4,95%	9,05%	3,6
University	5,71%	10,90%	10,21%	50,52%	16,26%	6,40%	28,74%	3,7
Master's Degree	20,00%	10,00%	0,00%	35,00%	30,00%	5,00%	0,99%	3,5
Doctorate	9,09%	9,09%	27,27%	27,27%	27,27%	0,00%	0,55%	3,6
Total	8,45%	12,98%	12,28%	45,25%	13,97%	7,06%	100,00%	
Businessowner	12,50%	12,50%	4,17%	50,00%	20,83%	0,00%	1,29%	3,54
Tradesperson	12,35%	18,52%	16,05%	40,12%	10,49%	2,47%	8,69%	3,18
Senior administrator	3,13%	25,00%	3,13%	50,00%	18,75%	0,00%	1,72%	3,56
Worker	8,13%	10,12%	13,49%	45,83%	14,88%	7,54%	27,04%	3,53
Service and sales staff/ office worker	0,00%	11,67%	19,17%	44,17%	14,17%	10,83%	6,44%	3,68
Civil servant	7,11%	17,54%	11,37%	46,45%	10,90%	6,64%	11,32%	3,39
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	7,81%	5,47%	6,25%	57,81%	21,09%	1,56%	6,87%	3,8
Unemployed	25,86%	18,97%	17,24%	22,41%	10,34%	5,17%	3,11%	2,71
Retired	7,94%	17,46%	10,32%	48,41%	11,11%	4,76%	6,76%	3,39
Student	7,74%	17,26%	13,69%	39,88%	15,48%	5,95%	9,01%	3,41
Housewife	13,62%	10,39%	13,98%	40,14%	11,83%	10,04%	14,97%	3,29
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	5,77%	11,54%	5,77%	48,08%	25,00%	3,85%	2,79%	3,78
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	9,07%	13,25%	12,82%	44,37%	14,06%	6,44%	100,00%	



Freedom of Expression and Press



1. Access to information that could put the government in a difficult position on social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter and TikTok should be restricted.

This proposition examines the level of support for government-imposed restrictions on social media. As highlighted in the landmark *Handyside vs. UK (1976)* case, freedom of expression can only be limited in a democratic society when it is an unavoidable necessity. Clearly, “putting the government in a difficult position” is not considered an unavoidable necessity in a democratic society. On the contrary, the essence of expression includes the right to challenge the government when necessary. Only 28.79% of participants support such restrictions, while 55.44% oppose them. Young people and those with higher education levels, who use social media more intensively, are the most opposed to this idea.

Answers	Percentage (%)	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	19.19	55.44
2. Disagree	36.25	
3. Undecided	13.87	28.79
4. Agree	22.87	
5. Strongly agree	5.92	
No opinion/no answer	1.89	

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	20,95%	34,96%	13,31%	23,14%	5,46%	2,18%	50,07%	2,6
Male	17,43%	37,55%	14,44%	22,61%	6,37%	1,59%	49,93%	2,6
Total	19,19%	36,25%	13,87%	22,87%	5,92%	1,89%	100,00%	
18 to 24	29,97%	40,07%	10,80%	12,89%	4,88%	1,39%	14,27%	2,2
25 to 34	22,15%	36,82%	13,42%	22,46%	4,52%	0,62%	31,87%	2,5
35 to 44	17,77%	35,53%	14,94%	24,69%	5,19%	1,89%	31,63%	2,6
45 to 54	9,58%	34,82%	17,57%	26,84%	8,31%	2,88%	15,56%	2,9
55 plus	11,19%	32,09%	8,96%	28,36%	12,69%	6,72%	6,66%	3,0
Total	19,19%	36,25%	13,87%	22,87%	5,92%	1,89%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	66,67%	0,00%	33,33%	0,15%	4,0
Literate, no formal education	0,00%	16,67%	33,33%	22,22%	5,56%	22,22%	0,90%	3,2
Elementary School	8,59%	20,20%	13,64%	36,87%	16,67%	4,04%	9,85%	3,3
Middle School	14,83%	25,85%	13,14%	33,47%	9,32%	3,39%	11,74%	3,0
High School	18,56%	36,99%	15,82%	23,40%	4,58%	0,65%	38,04%	2,6
Two year higher education course	14,29%	39,01%	15,93%	23,63%	4,95%	2,20%	9,05%	2,7
University	26,12%	45,50%	10,73%	12,98%	3,29%	1,38%	28,74%	2,2
Master's Degree	65,00%	15,00%	5,00%	15,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,99%	1,7
Doctorate	18,18%	45,45%	18,18%	18,18%	0,00%	0,00%	0,55%	2,4
Total	19,19%	36,25%	13,87%	22,87%	5,92%	1,89%	100,00%	
Businessowner	25,00%	25,00%	16,67%	25,00%	8,33%	0,00%	1,29%	2,67
Tradesperson	16,05%	33,95%	22,84%	19,14%	8,02%	0,00%	8,69%	2,69
Senior administrator	21,88%	40,63%	9,38%	15,63%	9,38%	3,13%	1,72%	2,48
Worker	17,86%	32,34%	14,29%	27,98%	5,36%	2,18%	27,04%	2,7
Service and sales staff/ office worker	16,67%	47,50%	11,67%	20,83%	2,50%	0,83%	6,44%	2,45
Civil servant	13,74%	45,97%	9,00%	25,12%	4,27%	1,90%	11,32%	2,59
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	17,97%	51,56%	18,75%	9,38%	1,56%	0,78%	6,87%	2,24
Unemployed	29,31%	31,03%	18,97%	15,52%	5,17%	0,00%	3,11%	2,36
Retired	11,90%	30,16%	9,52%	27,78%	13,49%	7,14%	6,76%	3,01
Student	32,14%	38,69%	10,71%	11,90%	5,95%	0,60%	9,01%	2,2
Housewife	16,49%	22,58%	14,70%	33,69%	10,04%	2,51%	14,97%	2,98
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	32,69%	38,46%	9,62%	15,38%	0,00%	3,85%	2,79%	2,08
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	18,78%	35,46%	13,95%	23,55%	6,28%	1,98%	100,00%	

2. Journalists insulting the President or politicians should be punishable by imprisonment.

Journalists, like academics, utilize freedom of expression as part of their professional duties. When their right to expression is restricted, it not only limits their freedom of speech but also their freedom to work. Therefore, freedom of expression and press freedom are legally protected in our country. Despite this legal protection, the boundaries as to what constitutes insult can be broadly defined by the judiciary in our country. Moreover, under the parliamentary system, there was a specific legal provision protecting the president from insults, even though the president was merely a representative without executive power. With the transition to the presidential system, the president, who is now a party-affiliated figure, continues to be protected under the same legal provision. Additionally, while insults against individuals are considered an offense based on complaints, insulting the president is not. 53.81% of participants oppose imprisoning journalists for insulting the president, while 29.29% support it. On the other hand, support for this proposition increases with lower levels of education and the self-employed are among those who most strongly oppose this idea.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	16.66
2. Disagree	37.15
3. Undecided	13.92
4. Agree	22.03
5. Strongly agree	7.56
No opinion/no answer	2.69

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	16,88%	37,34%	12,91%	22,54%	7,25%	3,08%	50,07%	2,7
Male	16,43%	36,95%	14,94%	21,51%	7,87%	2,29%	49,93%	2,7
Total	16,66%	37,15%	13,92%	22,03%	7,56%	2,69%	100,00%	
18 to 24	25,09%	39,37%	13,94%	13,59%	4,53%	3,48%	14,27%	2,3
25 to 34	17,94%	38,69%	13,73%	22,62%	4,99%	2,03%	31,87%	2,6
35 to 44	15,25%	35,85%	14,62%	24,37%	6,60%	3,30%	31,63%	2,7
45 to 54	8,95%	39,62%	14,70%	23,32%	11,82%	1,60%	15,56%	2,9
55 plus	17,16%	25,37%	9,70%	23,13%	20,90%	3,73%	6,66%	3,1
Total	16,66%	37,15%	13,92%	22,03%	7,56%	2,69%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	66,67%	33,33%	0,00%	0,15%	4,3
Literate, no formal education	11,11%	11,11%	11,11%	50,00%	16,67%	0,00%	0,90%	3,5
Elementary School	9,60%	17,17%	13,64%	36,87%	18,69%	4,04%	9,85%	3,4
Middle School	9,32%	29,66%	13,14%	33,90%	11,86%	2,12%	11,74%	3,1
High School	16,99%	37,78%	15,29%	20,78%	6,27%	2,88%	38,04%	2,6
Two year higher education course	11,54%	43,96%	14,29%	20,88%	8,24%	1,10%	9,05%	2,7
University	21,80%	46,02%	12,28%	13,84%	3,11%	2,94%	28,74%	2,3
Master's Degree	60,00%	20,00%	10,00%	5,00%	5,00%	0,00%	0,99%	1,8
Doctorate	27,27%	18,18%	36,36%	9,09%	9,09%	0,00%	0,55%	2,6
Total	16,66%	37,15%	13,92%	22,03%	7,56%	2,69%	100,00%	
Businessowner	12,50%	41,67%	20,83%	16,67%	8,33%	0,00%	1,29%	2,67
Tradesperson	17,90%	26,54%	18,52%	28,40%	6,79%	1,85%	8,69%	2,79
Senior administrator	18,75%	46,88%	3,13%	18,75%	12,50%	0,00%	1,72%	2,59
Worker	15,48%	36,71%	13,29%	24,80%	6,94%	2,78%	27,04%	2,7
Service and sales staff/ office worker	12,50%	45,00%	15,00%	22,50%	3,33%	1,67%	6,44%	2,58
Civil servant	12,32%	47,87%	11,85%	15,64%	9,00%	3,32%	11,32%	2,6
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	16,41%	56,25%	16,41%	7,81%	2,34%	0,78%	6,87%	2,23
Unemployed	24,14%	44,83%	13,79%	12,07%	1,72%	3,45%	3,11%	2,2
Retired	13,49%	29,37%	9,52%	26,98%	18,25%	2,38%	6,76%	3,07
Student	27,38%	38,69%	13,69%	11,31%	5,95%	2,98%	9,01%	2,28
Housewife	13,62%	22,94%	12,54%	35,48%	12,54%	2,87%	14,97%	3,11
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	32,69%	42,31%	13,46%	5,77%	1,92%	3,85%	2,79%	1,98
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	16,63%	37,23%	13,52%	22,16%	7,94%	2,52%	100,00%	

3. Media outlets that support government policies can be financially supported by the government through official advertisements and other public resources.

This proposition is related to the market of ideas rather than the restriction of freedom of expression. It explores people's views on the unfair use of state resources to give an advantage to media outlets supportive of government policies. People who trust their ideas do not believe they should rely on public resources to promote them. 59.42% of participants oppose this proposition, while 24.76% support it. The 45-54 age group is the most supportive of government funding for media outlets aligned with the government, while the 18-24 age group is the most opposed. Additionally, support for this proposition decreases with higher levels of education.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	20.04
2. Disagree	39.38
3. Undecided	11.74
4. Agree	19.24
5. Strongly agree	5.52
No opinion/no answer	4.08

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	20,75%	39,52%	11,12%	19,17%	5,56%	3,87%	50,07%	2,5
Male	19,32%	39,24%	12,35%	19,32%	5,48%	4,28%	49,93%	2,5
Total	20,04%	39,38%	11,74%	19,24%	5,52%	4,08%	100,00%	
18 to 24	25,78%	40,42%	8,01%	13,24%	7,67%	4,88%	14,27%	2,3
25 to 34	21,06%	41,97%	11,39%	18,10%	4,37%	3,12%	31,87%	2,4
35 to 44	18,40%	40,72%	12,58%	19,65%	4,40%	4,25%	31,63%	2,5
45 to 54	14,06%	34,82%	15,02%	24,28%	6,39%	5,43%	15,56%	2,7
55 plus	24,63%	29,10%	9,70%	23,88%	9,70%	2,99%	6,66%	2,6
Total	20,04%	39,38%	11,74%	19,24%	5,52%	4,08%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	33,33%	0,00%	66,67%	0,00%	0,00%	0,15%	3,3
Literate, no formal education	11,11%	22,22%	16,67%	44,44%	5,56%	0,00%	0,90%	3,1
Elementary School	16,16%	18,18%	13,64%	32,83%	11,62%	7,58%	9,85%	3,1
Middle School	9,75%	29,66%	14,83%	28,81%	9,75%	7,20%	11,74%	3,0
High School	20,13%	38,43%	14,38%	18,82%	4,84%	3,40%	38,04%	2,5
Two year higher education course	15,93%	52,75%	9,89%	16,48%	1,65%	3,30%	9,05%	2,3
University	26,12%	48,79%	7,27%	11,25%	3,46%	3,11%	28,74%	2,1
Master's Degree	45,00%	30,00%	0,00%	15,00%	10,00%	0,00%	0,99%	2,2
Doctorate	27,27%	27,27%	9,09%	18,18%	18,18%	0,00%	0,55%	2,7
Total	20,04%	39,38%	11,74%	19,24%	5,52%	4,08%	100,00%	
Businessowner	20,83%	29,17%	25,00%	16,67%	8,33%	0,00%	1,29%	2,63
Tradesperson	20,37%	30,25%	18,52%	22,84%	4,94%	3,09%	8,69%	2,61
Senior administrator	25,00%	46,88%	6,25%	15,63%	3,13%	3,13%	1,72%	2,23
Worker	18,45%	37,10%	12,10%	22,02%	5,95%	4,37%	27,04%	2,58
Service and sales staff/ office worker	15,83%	46,67%	10,00%	19,17%	2,50%	5,83%	6,44%	2,42
Civil servant	17,54%	48,82%	11,37%	14,22%	2,37%	5,69%	11,32%	2,31
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	18,75%	60,94%	7,03%	9,38%	3,13%	0,78%	6,87%	2,17
Unemployed	32,76%	43,10%	13,79%	3,45%	1,72%	5,17%	3,11%	1,93
Retired	20,63%	28,57%	14,29%	23,02%	7,94%	5,56%	6,76%	2,67
Student	25,60%	39,29%	8,93%	13,69%	10,12%	2,38%	9,01%	2,42
Housewife	19,00%	27,24%	13,26%	27,96%	7,53%	5,02%	14,97%	2,77
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	30,77%	36,54%	7,69%	11,54%	7,69%	5,77%	2,79%	2,24
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	20,17%	38,47%	12,12%	19,31%	5,69%	4,24%	100,00%	

4. Media outlets that criticize government policies should be subjected to broadcast suspensions or fines by the Radio and Television Supreme Council (RTÜK).

In recent years, RTÜK has increasingly been used to censor television broadcasts. As the global trend shifts towards digital service providers, TV censorship is contributing to a decline in television viewership. People now prefer social media platforms over traditional news channels. Television, which once dominated advertising, now lags significantly behind the internet and this gap continues to widen with new investments. It is evident that the internet will become significantly more influential than TV in the future. In response, RTÜK is attempting to expand its authority to include digital media. 63.6% of participants criticize RTÜK's censorious stance against opposition channels, while 23.17% support it. Support for RTÜK intensifying its actions against opposition media increases according to age.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	22.23
2. Disagree	41.37
3. Undecided	10.29
4. Agree	18.55
5. Strongly agree	4.62
No opinion/no answer	2.93

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	23,14%	40,02%	10,53%	19,07%	4,57%	2,68%	50,07%	2,4
Male	21,31%	42,73%	10,06%	18,03%	4,68%	3,19%	49,93%	2,4
Total	22,23%	41,37%	10,29%	18,55%	4,62%	2,93%	100,00%	
18 to 24	32,40%	44,60%	6,62%	10,10%	2,79%	3,48%	14,27%	2,0
25 to 34	22,31%	43,37%	10,14%	18,88%	3,28%	2,03%	31,87%	2,4
35 to 44	21,23%	43,55%	10,69%	17,92%	3,62%	2,99%	31,63%	2,4
45 to 54	13,42%	37,06%	15,34%	22,04%	7,67%	4,47%	15,56%	2,7
55 plus	25,37%	24,63%	5,22%	29,85%	12,69%	2,24%	6,66%	2,8
Total	22,23%	41,37%	10,29%	18,55%	4,62%	2,93%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	66,67%	33,33%	0,00%	0,15%	4,3
Literate, no formal education	16,67%	5,56%	11,11%	50,00%	11,11%	5,56%	0,90%	3,4
Elementary School	14,14%	21,21%	10,10%	36,36%	12,63%	5,56%	9,85%	3,1
Middle School	13,14%	35,59%	10,17%	30,08%	5,93%	5,08%	11,74%	2,8
High School	22,61%	41,05%	12,55%	17,39%	4,44%	1,96%	38,04%	2,4
Two year higher education course	15,38%	51,10%	12,09%	13,19%	4,95%	3,30%	9,05%	2,4
University	29,07%	49,83%	7,27%	10,03%	1,38%	2,42%	28,74%	2,0
Master's Degree	65,00%	25,00%	5,00%	5,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,99%	1,5
Doctorate	27,27%	45,45%	0,00%	27,27%	0,00%	0,00%	0,55%	2,3
Total	22,23%	41,37%	10,29%	18,55%	4,62%	2,93%	100,00%	
Businessowner	16,67%	45,83%	8,33%	25,00%	4,17%	0,00%	1,29%	2,54
Tradesperson	20,37%	35,80%	14,20%	23,46%	6,17%	0,00%	8,69%	2,59
Senior administrator	18,75%	46,88%	3,13%	21,88%	3,13%	6,25%	1,72%	2,4
Worker	19,25%	41,27%	9,72%	22,42%	4,17%	3,17%	27,04%	2,49
Service and sales staff/ office worker	20,00%	53,33%	13,33%	10,83%	0,83%	1,67%	6,44%	2,18
Civil servant	18,96%	46,45%	9,95%	14,22%	4,74%	5,69%	11,32%	2,36
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	22,66%	58,59%	9,38%	8,59%	0,00%	0,78%	6,87%	2,04
Unemployed	37,93%	31,03%	17,24%	6,90%	1,72%	5,17%	3,11%	1,98
Retired	21,43%	26,98%	8,73%	28,57%	8,73%	5,56%	6,76%	2,75
Student	33,93%	44,05%	6,55%	8,93%	4,76%	1,79%	9,01%	2,05
Housewife	19,00%	25,81%	13,26%	29,75%	8,96%	3,23%	14,97%	2,83
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	34,62%	48,08%	3,85%	5,77%	3,85%	3,85%	2,79%	1,92
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	22,00%	40,34%	10,46%	19,26%	4,88%	3,06%	100,00%	

5. Expression of ideas that contradict societal values should be restricted, even if they do not incite violence, discrimination or contains insults.

While calls for violence are considered a justifiable restriction on free expression by both Turkish courts and the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR), the ECHR specifies that such restrictions must be strictly scrutinized. On the other hand, restricting expressions that contradict societal values is viewed as a clear infringement on freedom of expression under both legal frameworks. This proposition combines both aspects to explore how participants view the restriction of ideas that conflict with their moral principles. 41.32% of participants oppose restricting expressions that contravene societal values, while 43.91% support such restrictions. Consistent with responses to previous questions, this proposition finds the least support among younger individuals, with the demand for restrictions increasing according to age. Additionally, this idea is more popular among groups with lower levels of education.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	12.68
2. Disagree	28.64
3. Undecided	12.18
4. Agree	34.96
5. Strongly agree	8.95
No opinion/no answer	2.59

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	13,70%	28,40%	11,92%	33,76%	9,43%	2,78%	50,07%	3,0
Male	11,65%	28,88%	12,45%	36,16%	8,47%	2,39%	49,93%	3,0
Total	12,68%	28,64%	12,18%	34,96%	8,95%	2,59%	100,00%	
18 to 24	21,95%	39,37%	10,80%	18,12%	7,67%	2,09%	14,27%	2,5
25 to 34	12,64%	29,49%	12,01%	35,26%	7,80%	2,81%	31,87%	3,0
35 to 44	11,48%	28,62%	13,36%	36,16%	7,70%	2,67%	31,63%	3,0
45 to 54	6,39%	21,41%	13,10%	44,09%	12,14%	2,88%	15,56%	3,4
55 plus	13,43%	18,66%	8,21%	42,54%	15,67%	1,49%	6,66%	3,3
Total	12,68%	28,64%	12,18%	34,96%	8,95%	2,59%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	66,67%	0,00%	0,15%	4,7
Literate, no formal education	16,67%	0,00%	27,78%	27,78%	27,78%	0,00%	0,90%	3,5
Elementary School	7,58%	9,60%	10,61%	51,52%	15,15%	5,56%	9,85%	3,6
Middle School	5,08%	20,34%	11,44%	49,15%	8,90%	5,08%	11,74%	3,4
High School	11,90%	32,03%	14,51%	31,90%	8,10%	1,57%	38,04%	2,9
Two year higher education course	11,54%	24,73%	12,09%	40,66%	9,34%	1,65%	9,05%	3,1
University	17,47%	36,85%	9,34%	26,82%	7,09%	2,42%	28,74%	2,7
Master's Degree	55,00%	20,00%	0,00%	20,00%	5,00%	0,00%	0,99%	2,0
Doctorate	9,09%	18,18%	45,45%	18,18%	9,09%	0,00%	0,55%	3,0
Total	12,68%	28,64%	12,18%	34,96%	8,95%	2,59%	100,00%	
Businessowner	12,50%	37,50%	12,50%	20,83%	16,67%	0,00%	1,29%	2,92
Tradesperson	11,11%	25,31%	20,99%	37,04%	5,56%	0,00%	8,69%	3,01
Senior administrator	15,63%	37,50%	9,38%	28,13%	3,13%	6,25%	1,72%	2,63
Worker	11,71%	27,38%	11,11%	39,88%	7,34%	2,58%	27,04%	3,04
Service and sales staff/ office worker	11,67%	39,17%	18,33%	22,50%	5,83%	2,50%	6,44%	2,71
Civil servant	12,32%	26,07%	12,32%	37,44%	9,95%	1,90%	11,32%	3,07
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	12,50%	26,56%	7,81%	40,63%	11,72%	0,78%	6,87%	3,13
Unemployed	17,24%	22,41%	18,97%	31,03%	3,45%	6,90%	3,11%	2,8
Retired	12,70%	19,84%	6,35%	42,86%	15,08%	3,17%	6,76%	3,29
Student	21,43%	39,29%	10,71%	17,86%	10,71%	0,00%	9,01%	2,57
Housewife	8,24%	17,92%	12,54%	42,65%	13,26%	5,38%	14,97%	3,37
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	23,08%	40,38%	9,62%	17,31%	3,85%	5,77%	2,79%	2,35
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	12,77%	27,41%	12,39%	35,57%	9,23%	2,63%	100,00%	



Religious Freedoms



1. Promotion of religions such as Christianity, Judaism, etc., through books, newspapers, and radio should be banned.

The right to promote one's own religion or faith falls within the scope of religious freedom. According to the principle of secularism, the state must remain neutral towards all religions and should not discriminate between citizens in the exercise of this right. States have an obligation to protect this right for all within their borders. Therefore, just as individuals of the Islamic faith have the right to propagate their religion, individuals of other religions should have the same right. 39.48% of participants see no issue with the promotion of religions other than Islam, while 42.71% support the prohibition of such promotion. Support for the ban increases with age and decreases with higher levels of education.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	10.79
2. Disagree	28.69
3. Undecided	14.67
4. Agree	26.65
5. Strongly agree	16.06
No opinion/no answer	3.13

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	11,72%	28,60%	15,59%	24,83%	15,59%	3,67%	50,07%	3,0
Male	9,86%	28,78%	13,75%	28,49%	16,53%	2,59%	49,93%	3,1
Total	10,79%	28,69%	14,67%	26,65%	16,06%	3,13%	100,00%	
18 to 24	17,07%	29,97%	15,33%	21,25%	13,24%	3,14%	14,27%	2,8
25 to 34	12,17%	32,45%	16,85%	22,78%	12,17%	3,59%	31,87%	2,9
35 to 44	9,59%	29,72%	13,21%	28,30%	16,35%	2,83%	31,63%	3,1
45 to 54	3,51%	23,00%	16,61%	34,82%	18,85%	3,19%	15,56%	3,4
55 plus	13,43%	16,42%	5,22%	29,85%	32,84%	2,24%	6,66%	3,5
Total	10,79%	28,69%	14,67%	26,65%	16,06%	3,13%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	66,67%	0,00%	0,15%	4,7
Literate, no formal education	0,00%	16,67%	16,67%	27,78%	38,89%	0,00%	0,90%	3,9
Elementary School	3,03%	5,56%	10,10%	43,43%	35,35%	2,53%	9,85%	4,1
Middle School	5,51%	19,49%	13,98%	33,90%	21,61%	5,51%	11,74%	3,5
High School	10,46%	26,80%	16,47%	27,32%	15,95%	3,01%	38,04%	3,1
Two year higher education course	5,49%	27,47%	24,18%	27,47%	12,09%	3,30%	9,05%	3,1
University	16,78%	43,94%	11,25%	17,30%	8,13%	2,60%	28,74%	2,6
Master's Degree	50,00%	20,00%	5,00%	20,00%	5,00%	0,00%	0,99%	2,1
Doctorate	9,09%	36,36%	27,27%	9,09%	9,09%	9,09%	0,55%	2,7
Total	10,79%	28,69%	14,67%	26,65%	16,06%	3,13%	100,00%	
Businessowner	16,67%	29,17%	8,33%	20,83%	25,00%	0,00%	1,29%	3,08
Tradesperson	7,41%	24,07%	17,90%	32,10%	18,52%	0,00%	8,69%	3,3
Senior administrator	12,50%	31,25%	15,63%	28,13%	9,38%	3,13%	1,72%	2,9
Worker	8,13%	24,01%	16,87%	31,94%	14,88%	4,17%	27,04%	3,22
Service and sales staff/ office worker	12,50%	45,83%	11,67%	20,00%	6,67%	3,33%	6,44%	2,61
Civil servant	9,48%	29,86%	14,22%	25,12%	17,06%	4,27%	11,32%	3,11
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	11,72%	53,13%	15,63%	14,84%	2,34%	2,34%	6,87%	2,42
Unemployed	3,45%	17,24%	18,97%	18,97%	37,93%	3,45%	3,11%	3,73
Retired	9,52%	18,25%	9,52%	32,54%	25,40%	4,76%	6,76%	3,48
Student	20,83%	28,57%	16,07%	17,26%	14,29%	2,98%	9,01%	2,75
Housewife	7,53%	19,00%	13,26%	31,18%	26,16%	2,87%	14,97%	3,51
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	25,00%	36,54%	13,46%	21,15%	3,85%	0,00%	2,79%	2,42
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	10,41%	27,68%	14,97%	26,93%	16,85%	3,17%	100,00%	

2. Opening a synagogue or church in my neighborhood should be prohibited.

International human rights documents guarantee freedom of religion and conscience, stating that every individual has the right to freely choose and practice their own religion. This freedom also encompasses the establishment of places of worship by religious communities. States are obligated to protect rather than obstruct these freedoms. In relation to the freedom to establish places of worship, 43.96% of participants advocate for preventing the opening of a synagogue or church in their neighborhood. Meanwhile, 39.93% see no issue with such establishments in their neighborhood. Support for prohibition increases with age and decreases with higher education levels (excluding those with doctoral degrees). Among professional groups, the strongest opposition to the ban comes from professional and self-employed workers.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	12.03
2. Disagree	27.90
3. Undecided	13.18
4. Agree	26.95
5. Strongly agree	17.01
No opinion/no answer	2.93

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	12,71%	27,61%	13,51%	26,12%	17,08%	2,98%	50,07%	3,1
Male	11,35%	28,19%	12,85%	27,79%	16,93%	2,89%	49,93%	3,1
Total	12,03%	27,90%	13,18%	26,95%	17,01%	2,93%	100,00%	
18 to 24	19,86%	28,22%	10,80%	26,13%	10,80%	4,18%	14,27%	2,8
25 to 34	13,10%	31,20%	16,54%	24,49%	11,70%	2,96%	31,87%	2,9
35 to 44	10,85%	27,52%	12,11%	29,40%	17,61%	2,52%	31,63%	3,2
45 to 54	5,43%	24,60%	14,70%	30,03%	21,73%	3,51%	15,56%	3,4
55 plus	11,19%	20,90%	3,73%	21,64%	41,79%	0,75%	6,66%	3,6
Total	12,03%	27,90%	13,18%	26,95%	17,01%	2,93%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	66,67%	0,00%	0,15%	4,7
Literate, no formal education	0,00%	11,11%	11,11%	33,33%	44,44%	0,00%	0,90%	4,1
Elementary School	4,55%	7,58%	9,60%	36,36%	39,90%	2,02%	9,85%	4,0
Middle School	6,78%	21,19%	7,63%	38,98%	20,34%	5,08%	11,74%	3,5
High School	11,37%	26,54%	14,90%	27,84%	16,08%	3,27%	38,04%	3,1
Two year higher education course	7,69%	27,47%	23,63%	25,82%	12,64%	2,75%	9,05%	3,1
University	18,17%	40,48%	10,90%	18,69%	9,52%	2,25%	28,74%	2,6
Master's Degree	50,00%	25,00%	5,00%	0,00%	20,00%	0,00%	0,99%	2,2
Doctorate	9,09%	18,18%	45,45%	27,27%	0,00%	0,00%	0,55%	2,9
Total	12,03%	27,90%	13,18%	26,95%	17,01%	2,93%	100,00%	
Businessowner	20,83%	20,83%	0,00%	37,50%	16,67%	4,17%	1,29%	3,09
Tradesperson	8,02%	21,60%	17,28%	29,01%	23,46%	0,62%	8,69%	3,39
Senior administrator	9,38%	31,25%	18,75%	25,00%	12,50%	3,13%	1,72%	3
Worker	10,52%	23,41%	15,87%	30,75%	15,87%	3,57%	27,04%	3,19
Service and sales staff/ office worker	10,83%	45,00%	14,17%	21,67%	4,17%	4,17%	6,44%	2,62
Civil servant	9,95%	29,38%	17,06%	18,48%	20,85%	4,27%	11,32%	3,11
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	12,50%	50,78%	17,19%	15,63%	3,13%	0,78%	6,87%	2,46
Unemployed	1,72%	20,69%	10,34%	36,21%	27,59%	3,45%	3,11%	3,7
Retired	8,73%	23,81%	6,35%	28,57%	29,37%	3,17%	6,76%	3,48
Student	23,81%	25,60%	10,12%	23,81%	13,10%	3,57%	9,01%	2,76
Housewife	8,60%	17,56%	10,75%	32,97%	27,60%	2,51%	14,97%	3,55
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	26,92%	36,54%	5,77%	23,08%	7,69%	0,00%	2,79%	2,48
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	11,48%	26,93%	13,57%	27,09%	17,97%	2,95%	100,00%	

3. Opening a Cemevi (a place of worship for Alevis) in my neighborhood should be prohibited.

The issue of Cemevis in Türkiye has a considerable history and remains unresolved despite the presence of at least 12 million Alevis in the country. While 49.68% of participants see no issue with the opening of a Cemevi in their neighborhood, 33.96% advocate for prohibiting it. Support for prohibiting a Cemevi increases with age and decreases with higher education levels. Additionally, around one-third of participants express opposition not only to places of worship for non-Islamic religions like Christianity and Judaism but also to those for Islamic sects such as the Alevis.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	15.07
2. Disagree	34.61
3. Undecided	13.08
4. Agree	21.03
5. Strongly agree	12.93
No opinion/no answer	3.28

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	15,49%	35,05%	14,00%	19,86%	12,51%	3,08%	50,07%	2,8
Male	14,64%	34,16%	12,15%	22,21%	13,35%	3,49%	49,93%	2,9
Total	15,07%	34,61%	13,08%	21,03%	12,93%	3,28%	100,00%	
18 to 24	23,69%	35,19%	12,20%	16,38%	6,62%	5,92%	14,27%	2,4
25 to 34	15,76%	36,66%	15,76%	19,66%	9,05%	3,12%	31,87%	2,7
35 to 44	13,52%	36,32%	12,42%	21,86%	12,74%	3,14%	31,63%	2,8
45 to 54	8,31%	32,27%	13,74%	24,28%	18,53%	2,88%	15,56%	3,1
55 plus	16,42%	20,90%	3,73%	26,12%	32,84%	0,00%	6,66%	3,4
Total	15,07%	34,61%	13,08%	21,03%	12,93%	3,28%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	66,67%	0,00%	0,15%	4,7
Literate, no formal education	11,11%	16,67%	11,11%	22,22%	38,89%	0,00%	0,90%	3,6
Elementary School	8,08%	16,67%	9,09%	31,82%	32,83%	1,52%	9,85%	3,7
Middle School	8,05%	28,39%	13,98%	29,24%	14,83%	5,51%	11,74%	3,2
High School	15,03%	31,76%	14,64%	22,35%	12,94%	3,27%	38,04%	2,9
Two year higher education course	9,89%	39,01%	22,53%	17,03%	8,79%	2,75%	9,05%	2,8
University	20,76%	46,71%	9,34%	14,01%	5,71%	3,46%	28,74%	2,4
Master's Degree	55,00%	25,00%	0,00%	5,00%	15,00%	0,00%	0,99%	2,0
Doctorate	18,18%	36,36%	27,27%	18,18%	0,00%	0,00%	0,55%	2,5
Total	15,07%	34,61%	13,08%	21,03%	12,93%	3,28%	100,00%	
Businessowner	20,83%	29,17%	4,17%	29,17%	16,67%	0,00%	1,29%	2,92
Tradesperson	9,88%	27,16%	15,43%	24,69%	20,99%	1,85%	8,69%	3,2
Senior administrator	9,38%	40,63%	12,50%	28,13%	6,25%	3,13%	1,72%	2,81
Worker	13,10%	32,14%	16,67%	22,82%	12,30%	2,98%	27,04%	2,89
Service and sales staff/ office worker	14,17%	47,50%	10,83%	20,00%	2,50%	5,00%	6,44%	2,46
Civil servant	11,37%	36,49%	16,59%	13,74%	17,06%	4,74%	11,32%	2,88
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	15,63%	57,81%	12,50%	10,16%	1,56%	2,34%	6,87%	2,22
Unemployed	6,90%	24,14%	10,34%	34,48%	18,97%	5,17%	3,11%	3,36
Retired	13,49%	22,22%	7,94%	28,57%	25,40%	2,38%	6,76%	3,31
Student	26,19%	30,36%	13,69%	16,07%	8,33%	5,36%	9,01%	2,47
Housewife	12,90%	24,73%	12,90%	26,52%	19,71%	3,23%	14,97%	3,16
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	30,77%	42,31%	5,77%	17,31%	3,85%	0,00%	2,79%	2,21
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	14,38%	33,15%	13,73%	21,62%	13,79%	3,33%	100,00%	

4. In primary education, religious lessons should primarily teach Islam, with no emphasis on other religions.

Since the introduction of compulsory religion classes with the 1982 Constitution, the content of these classes has been a hotly contested topic in Türkiye. The primary criticism is that the curriculum predominantly focuses on Sunni Islam, with insufficient coverage of other sects and religions, such as Alevism. Despite criticisms of the curriculum, 51.17% of participants support the idea that Islamic teachings should be emphasized in these religious classes, while 37.55% oppose this view. Support for this proposition increases with age and decreases with higher education levels. Additionally, unemployed individuals, workers, housewives and shopkeepers are among the professional groups that show the highest level of support for this proposition.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	15.07
2. Disagree	22.48
3. Undecided	9.55
4. Agree	34.51
5. Strongly agree	16.66
No opinion/no answer	1.74

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Kadın	16,68%	21,65%	10,23%	34,16%	15,39%	1,89%	50,07%	3,1
Erkek	13,45%	23,31%	8,86%	34,86%	17,93%	1,59%	49,93%	3,2
Toplam	15,07%	22,48%	9,55%	34,51%	16,66%	1,74%	100,00%	
18-24 yaş	23,00%	26,83%	10,80%	25,44%	12,54%	1,39%	14,27%	2,8
25-34 yaş	15,76%	25,43%	11,70%	33,54%	11,54%	2,03%	31,87%	3,0
35-44 yaş	13,99%	21,54%	9,59%	35,85%	17,30%	1,73%	31,63%	3,2
45-54 yaş	7,67%	17,57%	6,39%	44,73%	22,36%	1,28%	15,56%	3,6
55+ yaş	17,16%	14,93%	3,73%	28,36%	33,58%	2,24%	6,66%	3,5
Toplam	15,07%	22,48%	9,55%	34,51%	16,66%	1,74%	100,00%	
Okuryazar değil	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	66,67%	0,00%	0,15%	4,7
Sadece okur/yazar	5,56%	11,11%	11,11%	22,22%	50,00%	0,00%	0,90%	4,0
İlkokul mezunu	4,55%	6,06%	7,07%	40,40%	40,40%	1,52%	9,85%	4,1
Ortaokul mezunu	9,32%	16,10%	4,66%	44,49%	22,88%	2,54%	11,74%	3,6
Lise mezunu	14,12%	23,40%	10,72%	35,03%	15,56%	1,18%	38,04%	3,2
Yüksek okul mezunu	8,79%	24,18%	10,99%	41,21%	13,19%	1,65%	9,05%	3,3
Üniversite	23,18%	29,76%	10,21%	26,99%	7,61%	2,25%	28,74%	2,7
Master / Yüksek lisans	55,00%	20,00%	0,00%	10,00%	10,00%	5,00%	0,99%	2,0
Doktora	18,18%	9,09%	36,36%	27,27%	9,09%	0,00%	0,55%	3,0
Toplam	15,07%	22,48%	9,55%	34,51%	16,66%	1,74%	100,00%	
İşletme sahibi (KOBİ, Büyük işletme sahibi)	20,83%	25,00%	4,17%	37,50%	12,50%	0,00%	1,29%	2,96
Esnaf	8,02%	20,99%	13,58%	35,19%	22,22%	0,00%	8,69%	3,43
Üst düzey yönetici	21,88%	28,13%	18,75%	18,75%	9,38%	3,13%	1,72%	2,65
İşçi	12,10%	17,86%	9,72%	41,07%	18,06%	1,19%	27,04%	3,36
Hizmet ve satış elemanı/ büro çalışanı	11,67%	44,17%	13,33%	19,17%	9,17%	2,50%	6,44%	2,69
Kamu çalışanı	13,27%	19,43%	8,06%	38,39%	17,06%	3,79%	11,32%	3,28
Profesyonel meslek (doktor, mühendis vb.)	17,97%	26,56%	9,38%	42,97%	1,56%	1,56%	6,87%	2,83
İşsiz	6,90%	12,07%	10,34%	48,28%	18,97%	3,45%	3,11%	3,63
Emekli	12,70%	17,46%	2,38%	36,51%	28,57%	2,38%	6,76%	3,52
Öğrenci	25,60%	25,00%	12,50%	20,24%	16,07%	0,60%	9,01%	2,76
Ev hanımı	13,98%	14,34%	7,53%	36,20%	26,52%	1,43%	14,97%	3,48
Serbest meslek (mali müşavir, avukat vb.)	25,00%	34,62%	13,46%	23,08%	3,85%	0,00%	2,79%	2,46
Cevap yok	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Toplam	14,27%	21,24%	9,71%	35,35%	17,81%	1,61%	100,00%	



Freedom of Association



1. The government can shut down certain non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that it considers harmful, even if they are legal.

The right to form and join organizations is a constitutional right, allowing individuals to establish associations, join them or withdraw from membership without prior permission. According to the constitution, associations can only be dissolved by court decisions in cases prescribed by law, not based on the opinions of the ruling party. From this perspective, 43.91% of participants support the idea that the government should have the power to shape civil society according to its own preferences. This suggests that the need for a free civil society is not perceived as discernably strong. Younger individuals tend to support this proposition the least, while support increases with decreasing levels of education.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	15.27
2. Disagree	23.52
3. Undecided	14.27
4. Agree	36.60
5. Strongly agree	7.31
No opinion/no answer	3.03

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	15,69%	22,24%	14,50%	37,64%	6,85%	3,08%	50,07%	3,0
Male	14,84%	24,80%	14,04%	35,56%	7,77%	2,99%	49,93%	3,0
Total	15,27%	23,52%	14,27%	36,60%	7,31%	3,03%	100,00%	
18 to 24	20,56%	28,92%	17,07%	23,69%	5,23%	4,53%	14,27%	2,6
25 to 34	16,85%	23,09%	14,20%	37,13%	5,93%	2,81%	31,87%	2,9
35 to 44	11,95%	24,84%	14,31%	38,05%	8,18%	2,67%	31,63%	3,1
45 to 54	13,10%	17,89%	12,14%	45,05%	8,31%	3,51%	15,56%	3,2
55 plus	17,16%	20,90%	13,43%	35,07%	11,94%	1,49%	6,66%	3,0
Total	15,27%	23,52%	14,27%	36,60%	7,31%	3,03%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	66,67%	33,33%	0,00%	0,15%	4,3
Literate, no formal education	5,56%	16,67%	27,78%	44,44%	5,56%	0,00%	0,90%	3,3
Elementary School	10,10%	13,64%	6,06%	48,48%	15,66%	6,06%	9,85%	3,5
Middle School	10,17%	14,41%	14,83%	45,76%	8,47%	6,36%	11,74%	3,3
High School	16,73%	25,49%	14,64%	34,77%	6,14%	2,22%	38,04%	2,9
Two year higher education course	9,89%	26,37%	17,03%	38,46%	7,14%	1,10%	9,05%	3,1
University	18,34%	27,85%	14,88%	31,66%	4,84%	2,42%	28,74%	2,8
Master's Degree	45,00%	15,00%	15,00%	5,00%	20,00%	0,00%	0,99%	2,4
Doctorate	9,09%	18,18%	27,27%	18,18%	18,18%	9,09%	0,55%	3,2
Total	15,27%	23,52%	14,27%	36,60%	7,31%	3,03%	100,00%	
Businessowner	8,33%	33,33%	4,17%	45,83%	8,33%	0,00%	1,29%	3,13
Tradesperson	16,05%	24,07%	15,43%	34,57%	8,02%	1,85%	8,69%	2,94
Senior administrator	12,50%	34,38%	9,38%	31,25%	9,38%	3,13%	1,72%	2,9
Worker	14,29%	23,02%	12,70%	39,88%	6,35%	3,77%	27,04%	3,01
Service and sales staff/ office worker	9,17%	37,50%	21,67%	25,00%	5,00%	1,67%	6,44%	2,79
Civil servant	17,54%	21,33%	11,85%	36,02%	9,00%	4,27%	11,32%	2,98
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	10,94%	24,22%	13,28%	43,75%	6,25%	1,56%	6,87%	3,1
Unemployed	24,14%	27,59%	18,97%	20,69%	5,17%	3,45%	3,11%	2,54
Retired	15,08%	21,43%	11,11%	40,48%	9,52%	2,38%	6,76%	3,08
Student	23,21%	26,79%	17,86%	26,19%	4,76%	1,19%	9,01%	2,62
Housewife	13,26%	16,13%	11,11%	43,37%	11,47%	4,66%	14,97%	3,25
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	34,62%	15,38%	17,31%	25,00%	3,85%	3,85%	2,79%	2,46
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	15,72%	23,39%	13,73%	36,53%	7,51%	3,11%	100,00%	

2. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) can report on and criticize the performance of governments.

As a crucial component of democratic systems, one of the primary purposes of non-governmental organizations is their watchdog function. These organizations, situated between individuals and the state, not only serve as a mechanism for active citizenship but also ensure that both public and private institutions operate transparently and accountably. They practice oversight, report their findings and can criticize government policies based on these reports. According to the research, 68.47% of participants support this role of NGOs. Support for this proposition increases with higher education levels and decreases with age.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	4.38
2. Disagree	11.83
3. Undecided	10.34
4. Agree	52.01
5. Strongly agree	16.46
No opinion/no answer	4.97

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	3,48%	11,92%	10,33%	49,95%	18,07%	6,26%	50,07%	3,7
Male	5,28%	11,75%	10,36%	54,08%	14,84%	3,69%	49,93%	3,6
Total	4,38%	11,83%	10,34%	52,01%	16,46%	4,97%	100,00%	
18 to 24	4,18%	10,10%	5,92%	50,17%	22,65%	6,97%	14,27%	3,8
25 to 34	4,37%	10,76%	11,86%	53,51%	15,60%	3,90%	31,87%	3,7
35 to 44	3,93%	10,06%	11,01%	52,52%	17,30%	5,19%	31,63%	3,7
45 to 54	3,83%	15,65%	9,90%	54,95%	10,86%	4,79%	15,56%	3,6
55 plus	8,21%	20,15%	10,45%	39,55%	16,42%	5,22%	6,66%	3,4
Total	4,38%	11,83%	10,34%	52,01%	16,46%	4,97%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	66,67%	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	0,00%	0,15%	3,0
Literate, no formal education	11,11%	5,56%	33,33%	22,22%	11,11%	16,67%	0,90%	3,2
Elementary School	8,59%	18,69%	14,65%	35,35%	10,61%	12,12%	9,85%	3,2
Middle School	5,08%	16,95%	12,71%	42,37%	11,44%	11,44%	11,74%	3,4
High School	4,58%	12,29%	9,80%	52,42%	17,39%	3,53%	38,04%	3,7
Two year higher education course	1,65%	12,09%	9,89%	59,34%	14,29%	2,75%	9,05%	3,8
University	3,29%	6,92%	8,30%	60,55%	18,51%	2,42%	28,74%	3,9
Master's Degree	0,00%	0,00%	5,00%	40,00%	55,00%	0,00%	0,99%	4,5
Doctorate	0,00%	18,18%	9,09%	45,45%	27,27%	0,00%	0,55%	3,8
Total	4,38%	11,83%	10,34%	52,01%	16,46%	4,97%	100,00%	
Businessowner	4,17%	12,50%	8,33%	50,00%	25,00%	0,00%	1,29%	3,79
Tradesperson	7,41%	8,64%	17,28%	48,15%	17,28%	1,23%	8,69%	3,6
Senior administrator	0,00%	6,25%	12,50%	59,38%	21,88%	0,00%	1,72%	3,97
Worker	5,75%	13,69%	7,94%	51,59%	15,67%	5,36%	27,04%	3,61
Service and sales staff/ office worker	3,33%	9,17%	9,17%	63,33%	8,33%	6,67%	6,44%	3,69
Civil servant	3,32%	9,95%	9,00%	57,82%	15,64%	4,27%	11,32%	3,76
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	0,78%	4,69%	5,47%	73,44%	14,84%	0,78%	6,87%	3,98
Unemployed	3,45%	6,90%	8,62%	46,55%	29,31%	5,17%	3,11%	3,96
Retired	7,14%	18,25%	10,32%	45,24%	13,49%	5,56%	6,76%	3,42
Student	4,17%	13,10%	5,95%	49,40%	24,40%	2,98%	9,01%	3,79
Housewife	5,73%	17,56%	16,13%	35,48%	13,62%	11,47%	14,97%	3,38
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	0,00%	3,85%	9,62%	48,08%	34,62%	3,85%	2,79%	4,18
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	4,72%	12,12%	10,14%	51,07%	16,79%	5,15%	100,00%	

3. The state can prevent non-violent and unarmed meetings and demonstrations.

In Türkiye, there has long been harsh intervention against nearly all demonstrations and marches - certain religious groups exempted. Everyone has the legal right to organize non-violent and peaceful meetings and demonstrations without prior permission. The only requirement is to notify authorities, which is intended to allow law enforcement to take measures to protect both the demonstrators and third parties. According to the research, 54.15% of participants support the right to peaceful protest, while 33.92% believe the state can prevent such demonstrations. Support for this proposition increases with age and decreases with higher education levels. Retirees, public employees and housewives are among the groups that most strongly believe the state can justifiably prevent non-violent protests and meetings.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	16.81
2. Disagree	37.34
3. Undecided	9.05
4. Agree	26.36
5. Strongly agree	7.56
No opinion/no answer	2.88

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	17,28%	37,54%	8,14%	26,91%	7,35%	2,78%	50,07%	2,7
Male	16,33%	37,15%	9,96%	25,80%	7,77%	2,99%	49,93%	2,7
Total	16,81%	37,34%	9,05%	26,36%	7,56%	2,88%	100,00%	
18 to 24	21,95%	39,72%	9,06%	19,16%	6,62%	3,48%	14,27%	2,5
25 to 34	18,72%	38,38%	9,05%	25,74%	5,77%	2,34%	31,87%	2,6
35 to 44	14,62%	40,09%	8,96%	24,84%	8,02%	3,46%	31,63%	2,7
45 to 54	11,18%	31,95%	8,95%	36,10%	8,31%	3,51%	15,56%	3,0
55 plus	20,15%	26,87%	9,70%	29,10%	14,18%	0,00%	6,66%	2,9
Total	16,81%	37,34%	9,05%	26,36%	7,56%	2,88%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,15%	4,0
Literate, no formal education	11,11%	16,67%	16,67%	38,89%	16,67%	0,00%	0,90%	3,3
Elementary School	12,63%	19,19%	13,13%	38,89%	11,11%	5,05%	9,85%	3,2
Middle School	9,75%	31,36%	8,47%	35,59%	8,90%	5,93%	11,74%	3,0
High School	17,52%	37,65%	9,02%	24,18%	8,89%	2,75%	38,04%	2,7
Two year higher education course	9,89%	39,01%	12,64%	25,82%	10,99%	1,65%	9,05%	2,9
University	21,63%	46,37%	6,75%	20,93%	2,77%	1,56%	28,74%	2,4
Master's Degree	50,00%	30,00%	5,00%	10,00%	5,00%	0,00%	0,99%	1,9
Doctorate	9,09%	27,27%	9,09%	36,36%	9,09%	9,09%	0,55%	3,1
Total	16,81%	37,34%	9,05%	26,36%	7,56%	2,88%	100,00%	
Businessowner	25,00%	25,00%	16,67%	25,00%	8,33%	0,00%	1,29%	2,67
Tradesperson	18,52%	32,10%	12,35%	28,40%	7,41%	1,23%	8,69%	2,74
Senior administrator	15,63%	50,00%	0,00%	18,75%	15,63%	0,00%	1,72%	2,69
Worker	15,67%	34,92%	9,33%	26,59%	8,53%	4,96%	27,04%	2,76
Service and sales staff/ office worker	10,83%	53,33%	10,83%	18,33%	5,00%	1,67%	6,44%	2,53
Civil servant	12,80%	34,60%	6,64%	33,65%	8,53%	3,79%	11,32%	2,9
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	15,63%	47,66%	8,59%	23,44%	3,13%	1,56%	6,87%	2,5
Unemployed	24,14%	48,28%	5,17%	15,52%	3,45%	3,45%	3,11%	2,23
Retired	16,67%	26,19%	7,14%	34,13%	13,49%	2,38%	6,76%	3,02
Student	23,21%	41,07%	8,93%	18,45%	7,74%	0,60%	9,01%	2,46
Housewife	15,77%	25,45%	10,39%	35,48%	8,96%	3,94%	14,97%	2,96
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	34,62%	36,54%	9,62%	17,31%	1,92%	0,00%	2,79%	2,15
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	16,95%	35,84%	9,12%	27,15%	7,94%	3,00%	100,00%	

4. Law enforcement officers (police) can use forceful interventions to prevent peaceful demonstrations.

While the previous question dealt with the prevention of demonstrations before they occur, this question focuses on how law enforcement should intervene against demonstrations. For intervention in peaceful demonstrations to be legitimate, all non-violent measures should first be exhausted and any force used should be applied incrementally if necessary. Failure to adhere to these procedures may lead to both legal and criminal investigations for the authorities involved. A greater number of participants oppose forceful interventions compared to those who support the right to peaceful protest (54.15%). Specifically, 66.24% of participants oppose forceful interventions, while 23.92% support them. Support for the use of force by law enforcement against peaceful protests increases with age and decreases with higher education levels. The groups that most strongly support forceful interventions are retirees and housewives.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	21.93
2. Disagree	44.31
3. Undecided	8.16
4. Agree	18.25
5. Strongly agree	5.67
No opinion/no answer	1.69

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	23,04%	44,59%	7,25%	17,18%	6,26%	1,69%	50,07%	2,4
Male	20,82%	44,02%	9,06%	19,32%	5,08%	1,69%	49,93%	2,4
Total	21,93%	44,31%	8,16%	18,25%	5,67%	1,69%	100,00%	
18 to 24	28,57%	46,69%	6,62%	11,15%	3,48%	3,48%	14,27%	2,1
25 to 34	24,80%	46,80%	7,18%	16,22%	3,90%	1,09%	31,87%	2,3
35 to 44	19,18%	48,27%	7,55%	17,30%	6,45%	1,26%	31,63%	2,4
45 to 54	14,38%	35,78%	13,74%	26,20%	7,35%	2,56%	15,56%	2,8
55 plus	24,63%	28,36%	5,97%	29,10%	11,19%	0,75%	6,66%	2,7
Total	21,93%	44,31%	8,16%	18,25%	5,67%	1,69%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	66,67%	0,00%	0,15%	4,7
Literate, no formal education	11,11%	16,67%	5,56%	44,44%	22,22%	0,00%	0,90%	3,5
Elementary School	13,64%	23,74%	14,14%	36,36%	10,10%	2,02%	9,85%	3,1
Middle School	14,83%	39,41%	10,59%	25,42%	7,20%	2,54%	11,74%	2,7
High School	23,66%	46,67%	7,97%	14,38%	5,36%	1,96%	38,04%	2,3
Two year higher education course	14,29%	48,90%	6,04%	21,98%	7,14%	1,65%	9,05%	2,6
University	26,64%	50,52%	6,40%	12,63%	2,77%	1,04%	28,74%	2,1
Master's Degree	70,00%	25,00%	0,00%	5,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,99%	1,4
Doctorate	18,18%	45,45%	9,09%	18,18%	9,09%	0,00%	0,55%	2,6
Total	21,93%	44,31%	8,16%	18,25%	5,67%	1,69%	100,00%	
Businessowner	12,50%	50,00%	25,00%	12,50%	0,00%	0,00%	1,29%	2,38
Tradesperson	20,99%	40,12%	11,73%	22,22%	4,32%	0,62%	8,69%	2,48
Senior administrator	15,63%	59,38%	6,25%	12,50%	3,13%	3,13%	1,72%	2,26
Worker	17,46%	45,04%	9,72%	19,25%	6,35%	2,18%	27,04%	2,51
Service and sales staff/ office worker	20,83%	52,50%	6,67%	16,67%	1,67%	1,67%	6,44%	2,25
Civil servant	20,38%	42,18%	7,58%	20,85%	6,64%	2,37%	11,32%	2,5
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	17,97%	58,59%	4,69%	17,19%	1,56%	0,00%	6,87%	2,26
Unemployed	43,10%	36,21%	8,62%	3,45%	5,17%	3,45%	3,11%	1,88
Retired	23,02%	30,16%	8,73%	24,60%	10,32%	3,17%	6,76%	2,68
Student	35,71%	44,64%	5,36%	8,93%	4,17%	1,19%	9,01%	2
Housewife	16,49%	37,99%	9,32%	23,66%	10,75%	1,79%	14,97%	2,74
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	40,38%	42,31%	1,92%	13,46%	1,92%	0,00%	2,79%	1,94
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	21,57%	43,56%	8,48%	18,62%	6,01%	1,77%	100,00%	

5. Which of the following groups should be excluded from the scope of freedom of association (e.g., forming associations)? (Multiple choices)

Approximately half of the participants believe that all Turkish citizens should have the right to organize, while about one-third of those opposing this view (32.62%) argue that LGBT+ individuals should not have the right to organize. This tendency increases with age. The approach towards ethnic and religious communities is more flexible. Higher-income professionals generally support freedom of association, while the most stringent approach towards the right to organize for religious communities is observed among business owners. Additionally, housewives and public employees have the most negative attitudes towards the freedom of organization for LGBT+ individuals.

Groups and/or Communities	Percentage (%)
None; all Turkish citizens have the right to associate.	47.74
LGBT+ individuals (homosexuals)	32.62
Anti-democratic groups	23.72
Religious communities	17.70
Ethnic communities	14.52

Other Civil Liberties



Minority Rights and Immigrants



1. It is unacceptable for Arabic to be used as a language of instruction alongside Turkish in regions with a high Arab population.

After 2011, Türkiye became the first destination for mass migration from Syria. Officially, there are close to 5 million Syrians in Türkiye, while unofficial estimates suggest as many as 13 million. These large numbers have brought various social, economic, political and cultural challenges to Türkiye, adding a new layer to the ongoing debates about the use of Kurdish as a language of instruction. A total of 66.78% of respondents oppose the idea of Arabic being used alongside Turkish as a language of instruction, while only 19.14% support it. As education levels increase, a more moderate approach is adopted. Those who identify as “nationalist,” “neo-nationalist,” and “Ataturkist” are the most vocal in opposing this proposal among various political orientations.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	6.66
2. Disagree	12.48
3. Undecided	11.14
4. Agree	34.06
5. Strongly agree	32.72
No opinion/no answer	2.93

	1. Strongly disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly agree	No opinion/no answer
Idealist	5,76%	6,47%	9,35%	43,17%	34,53%	0,72%
Nationalist	5,12%	7,29%	9,77%	38,29%	37,98%	1,55%
Kurdish nationalist	19,20%	33,60%	13,60%	20,80%	8,80%	4,00%
Traditional conservative	2,12%	10,05%	14,81%	39,68%	28,57%	4,76%
Religious conservative	4,41%	13,66%	13,66%	32,16%	33,92%	2,20%
Islamist	12,00%	36,00%	24,00%	16,00%	12,00%	0,00%
Radical Islamist	0,00%	29,03%	29,03%	29,03%	12,90%	0,00%
Democrat	12,54%	12,54%	9,76%	33,45%	27,87%	3,83%
Liberal	10,20%	11,22%	5,10%	39,80%	27,55%	6,12%
Ataturkist	3,28%	9,48%	4,31%	44,48%	36,90%	1,55%
Neo-nationalist	8,74%	22,33%	15,53%	25,24%	26,21%	1,94%
Social democrat	6,67%	14,87%	8,21%	39,49%	29,74%	1,03%
Socialist	7,43%	27,03%	18,24%	27,03%	19,59%	0,68%
Communist	4,00%	52,00%	4,00%	32,00%	8,00%	0,00%
Kemalist	4,69%	4,69%	4,69%	67,19%	17,19%	1,56%
Anarchist	11,11%	33,33%	11,11%	33,33%	11,11%	0,00%
None	4,33%	10,11%	15,52%	25,63%	37,91%	6,50%
Total	6,63%	12,47%	11,17%	34,16%	32,62%	2,94%

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	6,26%	12,31%	10,82%	34,46%	32,57%	3,57%	50,07%	3,8
Male	7,07%	12,65%	11,45%	33,67%	32,87%	2,29%	49,93%	3,7
Total	6,66%	12,48%	11,14%	34,06%	32,72%	2,93%	100,00%	
18 to 24	10,10%	11,85%	12,89%	29,62%	32,40%	3,14%	14,27%	3,6
25 to 34	6,08%	11,39%	12,79%	34,79%	32,92%	2,03%	31,87%	3,8
35 to 44	5,03%	10,38%	10,22%	36,16%	34,75%	3,46%	31,63%	3,9
45 to 54	6,39%	14,06%	9,90%	36,74%	29,39%	3,51%	15,56%	3,7
55 plus	10,45%	25,37%	6,72%	23,88%	30,60%	2,99%	6,66%	3,4
Total	6,66%	12,48%	11,14%	34,06%	32,72%	2,93%	100,00%	
Illiterate	33,33%	33,33%	33,33%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,15%	2,0
Literate, no formal education	27,78%	11,11%	27,78%	16,67%	16,67%	0,00%	0,90%	2,8
Elementary School	6,57%	16,16%	12,63%	29,29%	29,80%	5,56%	9,85%	3,6
Middle School	6,78%	11,02%	11,44%	35,59%	30,51%	4,66%	11,74%	3,8
High School	6,80%	13,73%	11,37%	35,82%	28,76%	3,53%	38,04%	3,7
Two year higher education course	3,30%	8,79%	13,74%	37,91%	35,71%	0,55%	9,05%	3,9
University	6,06%	11,42%	9,34%	33,22%	38,58%	1,38%	28,74%	3,9
Master's Degree	25,00%	5,00%	0,00%	10,00%	60,00%	0,00%	0,99%	3,8
Doctorate	9,09%	18,18%	0,00%	27,27%	36,36%	9,09%	0,55%	3,7
Total	6,66%	12,48%	11,14%	34,06%	32,72%	2,93%	100,00%	
Businessowner	8,33%	12,50%	8,33%	33,33%	33,33%	4,17%	1,29%	3,74
Tradesperson	6,17%	14,81%	14,81%	34,57%	26,54%	3,09%	8,69%	3,62
Senior administrator	3,13%	18,75%	18,75%	15,63%	43,75%	0,00%	1,72%	3,78
Worker	4,96%	13,49%	11,51%	38,10%	28,57%	3,37%	27,04%	3,74
Service and sales staff/ office worker	7,50%	12,50%	13,33%	37,50%	25,83%	3,33%	6,44%	3,64
Civil servant	5,21%	11,85%	9,48%	37,44%	34,60%	1,42%	11,32%	3,86
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	3,13%	7,03%	6,25%	35,94%	46,09%	1,56%	6,87%	4,17
Unemployed	5,17%	5,17%	10,34%	24,14%	51,72%	3,45%	3,11%	4,16
Retired	10,32%	17,46%	7,14%	30,95%	30,16%	3,97%	6,76%	3,55
Student	12,50%	13,69%	12,50%	28,57%	31,55%	1,19%	9,01%	3,54
Housewife	7,53%	13,26%	13,62%	32,62%	27,60%	5,38%	14,97%	3,63
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	17,31%	9,62%	9,62%	28,85%	32,69%	1,92%	2,79%	3,51
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	6,92%	12,88%	11,43%	34,23%	31,49%	3,06%	100,00%	

2. It is unacceptable for Kurdish to be used as a language of instruction alongside Turkish in regions with a high Kurdish population.

Debates about education in native languages in Türkiye primarily revolve around Kurdish. This demand, which has been present for many years and especially intensified after the 1980s, has become central to the Kurdish issue in Türkiye. A total of 59.72% of respondents oppose the idea of Kurdish being used alongside Turkish as a language of instruction, while only 27.05% support it. As age increases, the tendency to accept Kurdish as a language of instruction alongside Turkish in densely populated Kurdish regions decreases, with a similar trend observed among the lowest education groups. As with the opposition to Arabic, the same groups—those who identify as “neo-nationalist,” “nationalist,” and “Ataturkist”—are the most vocal in opposing the proposal for Kurdish to be used alongside Turkish as a language of instruction among various political orientations.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	12.03
2. Disagree	15.02
3. Undecided	9.95
4. Agree	35.11
5. Strongly agree	24.61
No opinion/no answer	3.28

	1. Strongly disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly agree	No opinion/no answer
Idealist	6,47%	9,35%	5,76%	49,64%	28,78%	0,00%
Nationalist	5,89%	7,75%	10,23%	44,81%	29,61%	1,71%
Kurdish nationalist	50,40%	31,20%	4,80%	11,20%	2,40%	0,00%
Traditional conservative	6,88%	13,23%	10,05%	42,86%	22,22%	4,76%
Religious conservative	8,81%	11,45%	8,81%	39,65%	25,99%	5,29%
Islamist	8,00%	28,00%	16,00%	28,00%	16,00%	4,00%
Radical Islamist	0,00%	29,03%	25,81%	32,26%	12,90%	0,00%
Democrat	27,53%	14,98%	9,41%	26,83%	18,82%	2,44%
Liberal	22,45%	14,29%	3,06%	39,80%	19,39%	1,02%
Ataturkist	5,52%	11,55%	6,55%	46,55%	28,28%	1,55%
Neo-nationalist	18,45%	24,27%	20,39%	19,42%	16,50%	0,97%
Social democrat	15,38%	19,49%	8,21%	29,74%	25,64%	1,54%
Socialist	12,16%	31,08%	16,22%	23,65%	16,22%	0,68%
Communist	4,00%	60,00%	8,00%	20,00%	8,00%	0,00%
Kemalist	6,25%	7,81%	6,25%	60,94%	15,63%	3,13%
Anarchist	33,33%	33,33%	0,00%	33,33%	0,00%	0,00%
None	7,94%	18,05%	15,52%	28,52%	21,66%	8,30%
Total	12,02%	15,01%	9,98%	35,16%	24,59%	3,24%

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	10,43%	14,20%	10,23%	36,44%	25,02%	3,67%	50,07%	3,5
Male	13,65%	15,84%	9,66%	33,76%	24,20%	2,89%	49,93%	3,4
Total	12,03%	15,02%	9,95%	35,11%	24,61%	3,28%	100,00%	
18 to 24	15,33%	16,72%	10,10%	28,57%	25,44%	3,83%	14,27%	3,3
25 to 34	12,01%	12,95%	13,10%	34,79%	24,80%	2,34%	31,87%	3,5
35 to 44	8,49%	13,84%	9,28%	37,58%	26,73%	4,09%	31,63%	3,6
45 to 54	12,46%	14,70%	7,67%	41,85%	19,81%	3,51%	15,56%	3,4
55 plus	20,90%	27,61%	2,99%	23,13%	23,13%	2,24%	6,66%	3,0
Total	12,03%	15,02%	9,95%	35,11%	24,61%	3,28%	100,00%	
Illiterate	33,33%	33,33%	33,33%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,15%	2,0
Literate, no formal education	27,78%	22,22%	11,11%	11,11%	27,78%	0,00%	0,90%	2,9
Elementary School	21,21%	16,67%	8,08%	26,77%	21,72%	5,56%	9,85%	3,1
Middle School	10,59%	13,98%	8,47%	36,02%	25,42%	5,51%	11,74%	3,6
High School	12,03%	16,60%	10,20%	36,21%	21,31%	3,66%	38,04%	3,4
Two year higher education course	4,40%	11,54%	13,19%	44,51%	25,27%	1,10%	9,05%	3,8
University	10,90%	13,32%	10,21%	34,95%	28,72%	1,90%	28,74%	3,6
Master's Degree	30,00%	5,00%	0,00%	20,00%	45,00%	0,00%	0,99%	3,5
Doctorate	0,00%	45,45%	0,00%	18,18%	27,27%	9,09%	0,55%	3,3
Total	12,03%	15,02%	9,95%	35,11%	24,61%	3,28%	100,00%	
Businessowner	4,17%	25,00%	8,33%	37,50%	20,83%	4,17%	1,29%	3,48
Tradesperson	16,67%	19,75%	9,88%	29,01%	22,22%	2,47%	8,69%	3,21
Senior administrator	3,13%	21,88%	15,63%	25,00%	34,38%	0,00%	1,72%	3,66
Worker	11,51%	14,48%	9,72%	40,48%	19,44%	4,37%	27,04%	3,44
Service and sales staff/ office worker	8,33%	19,17%	15,83%	33,33%	19,17%	4,17%	6,44%	3,37
Civil servant	9,00%	11,85%	9,95%	39,34%	27,96%	1,90%	11,32%	3,67
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	7,81%	12,50%	6,25%	40,63%	31,25%	1,56%	6,87%	3,76
Unemployed	17,24%	12,07%	6,90%	24,14%	37,93%	1,72%	3,11%	3,54
Retired	16,67%	21,43%	4,76%	28,57%	25,40%	3,17%	6,76%	3,25
Student	14,88%	17,86%	10,12%	27,98%	27,38%	1,79%	9,01%	3,36
Housewife	13,98%	13,26%	11,83%	32,62%	22,94%	5,38%	14,97%	3,39
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	21,15%	7,69%	11,54%	30,77%	26,92%	1,92%	2,79%	3,35
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	12,45%	15,40%	9,98%	34,71%	24,14%	3,33%	100,00%	

3. Turkish citizens should be given priority in employment.

In addition to Türkiye's recent economic challenges, inflation and rising cost of living, the influx of Syrian migrants into the labor market has led many people to see migrants as a cause of unemployment. Furthermore, as a characteristic of a nascent form of nationalism, anti-migrant sentiment has become more popular. This question indirectly examines this perception. A significant majority of 86.37% of respondents support the idea that Turkish citizens should be prioritized in employment, while only 7.66% oppose it. The argument finds stronger support as the level of education increases.

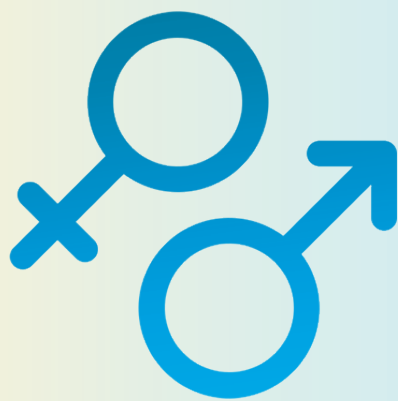
Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	2.19
2. Disagree	5.47
3. Undecided	4.72
4. Agree	43.26
5. Strongly agree	43.11
No opinion/no answer	1.24

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	2,18%	5,06%	3,87%	42,90%	44,79%	1,19%	50,07%	4,3
Male	2,19%	5,88%	5,58%	43,63%	41,43%	1,29%	49,93%	4,2
Total	2,19%	5,47%	4,72%	43,26%	43,11%	1,24%	100,00%	
18 to 24	2,44%	6,97%	5,23%	38,33%	44,95%	2,09%	14,27%	4,2
25 to 34	2,96%	5,77%	4,37%	43,53%	42,59%	0,78%	31,87%	4,2
35 to 44	1,73%	4,25%	4,40%	45,28%	42,92%	1,42%	31,63%	4,3
45 to 54	1,60%	5,43%	5,43%	41,21%	44,73%	1,60%	15,56%	4,2
55 plus	1,49%	6,72%	5,22%	47,76%	38,81%	0,00%	6,66%	4,2
Total	2,19%	5,47%	4,72%	43,26%	43,11%	1,24%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,15%	4,0
Literate, no formal education	0,00%	16,67%	11,11%	33,33%	38,89%	0,00%	0,90%	3,9
Elementary School	3,54%	3,54%	5,56%	48,99%	36,87%	1,52%	9,85%	4,1
Middle School	2,54%	3,81%	6,78%	45,76%	38,98%	2,12%	11,74%	4,2
High School	2,09%	6,80%	5,23%	44,84%	39,22%	1,83%	38,04%	4,1
Two year higher education course	1,65%	6,04%	2,20%	34,07%	56,04%	0,00%	9,05%	4,4
University	2,08%	4,50%	3,46%	42,39%	47,06%	0,52%	28,74%	4,3
Master's Degree	0,00%	5,00%	0,00%	15,00%	80,00%	0,00%	0,99%	4,7
Doctorate	0,00%	9,09%	18,18%	27,27%	45,45%	0,00%	0,55%	4,1
Total	2,19%	5,47%	4,72%	43,26%	43,11%	1,24%	100,00%	
Businessowner	4,17%	12,50%	0,00%	45,83%	37,50%	0,00%	1,29%	4
Tradesperson	3,09%	6,79%	8,02%	47,53%	32,72%	1,85%	8,69%	4,02
Senior administrator	0,00%	9,38%	6,25%	37,50%	46,88%	0,00%	1,72%	4,22
Worker	1,79%	5,95%	4,56%	49,01%	37,10%	1,59%	27,04%	4,16
Service and sales staff/ office worker	1,67%	6,67%	3,33%	49,17%	36,67%	2,50%	6,44%	4,15
Civil servant	3,32%	3,79%	2,37%	40,76%	49,29%	0,47%	11,32%	4,3
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	0,00%	3,91%	5,47%	33,59%	57,03%	0,00%	6,87%	4,44
Unemployed	1,72%	0,00%	5,17%	39,66%	50,00%	3,45%	3,11%	4,41
Retired	0,00%	3,97%	3,97%	50,00%	41,27%	0,79%	6,76%	4,3
Student	2,98%	6,55%	5,36%	33,33%	50,60%	1,19%	9,01%	4,23
Housewife	3,58%	6,09%	5,02%	41,22%	42,65%	1,43%	14,97%	4,15
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	3,85%	5,77%	5,77%	26,92%	55,77%	1,92%	2,79%	4,27
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	2,25%	5,58%	4,72%	43,24%	42,86%	1,34%	100,00%	

Other Civil Liberties



Gender Equality



1. Women can use only their maiden name after marriage.

Previously, women had to file a lawsuit to be able to use only their maiden name after marriage. However, the Constitutional Court annulled the provision that required married women to take their husband's surname and this decision came into effect in January 2024. Despite this, the issue was reviewed in the 9th Judicial Reform Package in July 2024, just seven months after the decision. According to the survey, 48.68% of respondents support the idea that women should be able to use only their maiden name after marriage, while 33.92% oppose it. Support for this idea increases with higher levels of education, while it decreases as age increases.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	11.44
2. Disagree	22.48
3. Undecided	15.37
4. Agree	35.50
5. Strongly agree	13.18
No opinion/no answer	2.04

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	8,44%	16,09%	16,68%	38,43%	18,47%	1,89%	50,07%	3,4
Male	14,44%	28,88%	14,04%	32,57%	7,87%	2,19%	49,93%	2,9
Total	11,44%	22,48%	15,37%	35,50%	13,18%	2,04%	100,00%	
18 to 24	12,89%	13,59%	13,94%	42,51%	16,03%	1,05%	14,27%	3,4
25 to 34	9,52%	20,28%	17,32%	36,19%	15,13%	1,56%	31,87%	3,3
35 to 44	10,53%	27,52%	12,26%	35,38%	11,95%	2,36%	31,63%	3,1
45 to 54	9,58%	24,28%	21,09%	31,31%	10,22%	3,51%	15,56%	3,1
55 plus	26,12%	23,88%	10,45%	27,61%	10,45%	1,49%	6,66%	2,7
Total	11,44%	22,48%	15,37%	35,50%	13,18%	2,04%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	33,33%	33,33%	0,00%	33,33%	0,00%	0,15%	3,3
Literate, no formal education	44,44%	5,56%	22,22%	11,11%	5,56%	11,11%	0,90%	2,2
Elementary School	22,73%	24,75%	15,15%	24,75%	10,61%	2,02%	9,85%	2,8
Middle School	12,71%	30,51%	14,41%	31,78%	9,32%	1,27%	11,74%	2,9
High School	11,11%	21,57%	16,73%	35,82%	12,81%	1,96%	38,04%	3,2
Two year higher education course	7,14%	21,98%	20,33%	34,62%	13,74%	2,20%	9,05%	3,3
University	7,27%	21,11%	12,46%	42,21%	15,57%	1,38%	28,74%	3,4
Master's Degree	30,00%	10,00%	5,00%	20,00%	25,00%	10,00%	0,99%	3,0
Doctorate	9,09%	0,00%	18,18%	27,27%	18,18%	27,27%	0,55%	3,6
Total	11,44%	22,48%	15,37%	35,50%	13,18%	2,04%	100,00%	
Businessowner	20,83%	25,00%	4,17%	41,67%	8,33%	0,00%	1,29%	2,92
Tradesperson	12,35%	23,46%	19,75%	32,72%	8,64%	3,09%	8,69%	3,02
Senior administrator	12,50%	12,50%	3,13%	56,25%	12,50%	3,13%	1,72%	3,45
Worker	13,89%	24,40%	15,28%	35,32%	8,93%	2,18%	27,04%	3,01
Service and sales staff/ office worker	9,17%	13,33%	17,50%	40,83%	15,00%	4,17%	6,44%	3,41
Civil servant	5,21%	20,38%	14,22%	37,91%	20,38%	1,90%	11,32%	3,49
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	6,25%	14,06%	17,97%	46,88%	10,94%	3,91%	6,87%	3,44
Unemployed	8,62%	22,41%	12,07%	34,48%	22,41%	0,00%	3,11%	3,4
Retired	23,81%	25,40%	13,49%	26,98%	8,73%	1,59%	6,76%	2,71
Student	11,90%	14,29%	16,67%	36,90%	18,45%	1,79%	9,01%	3,36
Housewife	10,75%	24,37%	16,85%	30,11%	16,13%	1,79%	14,97%	3,17
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	9,62%	26,92%	13,46%	25,00%	25,00%	0,00%	2,79%	3,29
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	11,75%	21,41%	15,61%	35,46%	13,57%	2,20%	100,00%	

2. Sexual orientation (homosexuality) should not be a barrier to public employment (civil service).

There have been notable cases related to the dismissal of homosexual civil servants. Although the official reasons for these dismissals are often framed around issues of misconduct rather than sexual orientation, this question explores public attitudes towards homosexual civil servants under the principle that “everyone is equal before the law without discrimination based on language, race, color, gender, political opinion, philosophical belief, religion, sect, and similar reasons.” According to the survey, 45.26% of participants believe that sexual orientation should constitute a barrier to public employment, while 38.04% believe it should not be. As age increases and education levels decrease, the belief that sexual orientation should be a barrier to public employment also increases. Additionally, men are more likely than women to support this argument.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	24.37
2. Disagree	20.89
3. Undecided	12.33
4. Agree	28.94
5. Strongly agree	9.10
No opinion/no answer	4.38

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	19,86%	20,56%	11,62%	30,49%	12,02%	5,46%	50,07%	2,9
Male	28,88%	21,22%	13,05%	27,39%	6,18%	3,29%	49,93%	2,6
Total	24,37%	20,89%	12,33%	28,94%	9,10%	4,38%	100,00%	
18 to 24	24,04%	14,29%	11,50%	33,10%	13,59%	3,48%	14,27%	3,0
25 to 34	17,32%	22,78%	14,20%	32,29%	9,67%	3,74%	31,87%	2,9
35 to 44	23,43%	23,11%	11,01%	28,77%	7,39%	6,29%	31,63%	2,7
45 to 54	29,07%	21,09%	15,02%	24,60%	7,03%	3,19%	15,56%	2,6
55 plus	52,24%	14,93%	5,22%	14,93%	9,70%	2,99%	6,66%	2,1
Total	24,37%	20,89%	12,33%	28,94%	9,10%	4,38%	100,00%	
Illiterate	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,15%	1,0
Literate, no formal education	72,22%	16,67%	5,56%	5,56%	0,00%	0,00%	0,90%	1,4
Elementary School	50,00%	24,75%	6,06%	8,59%	6,57%	4,04%	9,85%	1,9
Middle School	31,78%	28,39%	12,71%	16,53%	5,51%	5,08%	11,74%	2,3
High School	21,31%	20,39%	14,38%	30,20%	8,24%	5,49%	38,04%	2,8
Two year higher education course	17,03%	19,78%	14,29%	37,36%	5,49%	6,04%	9,05%	2,9
University	17,47%	18,17%	11,25%	37,89%	12,80%	2,42%	28,74%	3,1
Master's Degree	20,00%	5,00%	10,00%	15,00%	45,00%	5,00%	0,99%	3,6
Doctorate	9,09%	27,27%	18,18%	36,36%	9,09%	0,00%	0,55%	3,1
Total	24,37%	20,89%	12,33%	28,94%	9,10%	4,38%	100,00%	
Businessowner	25,00%	25,00%	8,33%	20,83%	8,33%	12,50%	1,29%	2,57
Tradesperson	24,69%	17,28%	14,20%	29,01%	8,02%	6,79%	8,69%	2,77
Senior administrator	12,50%	21,88%	12,50%	31,25%	15,63%	6,25%	1,72%	3,17
Worker	26,79%	25,60%	13,10%	22,02%	6,75%	5,75%	27,04%	2,54
Service and sales staff/ office worker	16,67%	15,83%	11,67%	42,50%	8,33%	5,00%	6,44%	3,11
Civil servant	22,27%	22,27%	15,17%	30,81%	6,64%	2,84%	11,32%	2,77
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	11,72%	13,28%	10,16%	50,00%	11,72%	3,13%	6,87%	3,38
Unemployed	25,86%	17,24%	15,52%	29,31%	8,62%	3,45%	3,11%	2,77
Retired	46,83%	15,87%	8,73%	16,67%	11,11%	0,79%	6,76%	2,29
Student	17,26%	12,50%	14,29%	36,90%	16,07%	2,98%	9,01%	3,23
Housewife	35,13%	26,16%	7,89%	19,00%	6,45%	5,38%	14,97%	2,32
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	9,62%	15,38%	17,31%	28,85%	21,15%	7,69%	2,79%	3,4
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	25,38%	20,65%	12,29%	27,95%	9,01%	4,72%	100,00%	

3. Same-sex marriages should be legalized.

Although 38.04% of participants support the idea that sexual orientation should not be a barrier to public employment, a significant 76.56% of participants oppose the legalization of same-sex marriages. Self-employed individuals and students show more support for the legalization of same-sex marriages compared to other groups. On the other hand, as education levels increase, support for the legalization of same-sex marriages rises above the average.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	43.36
2. Disagree	27.20
3. Undecided	11.44
4. Agree	8.06
5. Strongly agree	5.02
No opinion/no answer	4.92

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Kadın	38,03%	26,61%	13,11%	10,43%	6,45%	5,36%	50,07%	2,2
Erkek	48,71%	27,79%	9,76%	5,68%	3,59%	4,48%	49,93%	1,8
Toplam	43,36%	27,20%	11,44%	8,06%	5,02%	4,92%	100,00%	
18-24 yaş	37,63%	23,69%	13,94%	12,54%	6,62%	5,57%	14,27%	2,2
25-34 yaş	39,94%	28,08%	14,04%	7,64%	5,46%	4,84%	31,87%	2,1
35-44 yaş	42,45%	29,40%	9,59%	8,65%	4,09%	5,82%	31,63%	2,0
45-54 yaş	48,88%	27,48%	9,90%	5,11%	4,47%	4,15%	15,56%	1,8
55+ yaş	63,43%	19,40%	5,97%	4,48%	5,22%	1,49%	6,66%	1,7
Toplam	43,36%	27,20%	11,44%	8,06%	5,02%	4,92%	100,00%	
Okuryazar değil	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,15%	1,0
Sadece okur/yazar	72,22%	16,67%	5,56%	0,00%	0,00%	5,56%	0,90%	1,3
İlkokul mezunu	68,18%	17,17%	2,53%	5,56%	4,04%	2,53%	9,85%	1,6
Ortaokul mezunu	53,39%	30,51%	8,47%	2,54%	2,97%	2,12%	11,74%	1,7
Lise mezunu	38,95%	28,89%	11,90%	9,02%	3,92%	7,32%	38,04%	2,0
Yüksek okul mezunu	45,60%	28,57%	8,24%	6,59%	4,40%	6,59%	9,05%	1,9
Üniversite	35,47%	28,03%	16,09%	10,21%	7,09%	3,11%	28,74%	2,2
Master / Yüksek lisans	35,00%	10,00%	10,00%	10,00%	25,00%	10,00%	0,99%	2,8
Doktora	18,18%	9,09%	27,27%	27,27%	18,18%	0,00%	0,55%	3,2
Toplam	43,36%	27,20%	11,44%	8,06%	5,02%	4,92%	100,00%	
İşletme sahibi (KOBİ, Büyük işletme sahibi)	29,17%	37,50%	12,50%	4,17%	4,17%	12,50%	1,29%	2,05
Esnaf	41,98%	20,37%	16,05%	11,73%	3,70%	6,17%	8,69%	2,09
Üst düzey yönetici	31,25%	28,13%	15,63%	6,25%	9,38%	9,38%	1,72%	2,28
İşçi	46,83%	31,35%	6,55%	6,15%	2,98%	6,15%	27,04%	1,8
Hizmet ve satış elemanı/ büro çalışanı	29,17%	29,17%	20,83%	12,50%	4,17%	4,17%	6,44%	2,3
Kamu çalışanı	46,92%	27,49%	10,90%	5,21%	6,16%	3,32%	11,32%	1,93
Profesyonel meslek (doktor, mühendis vb.)	41,41%	26,56%	11,72%	11,72%	4,69%	3,91%	6,87%	2,08
İşsiz	50,00%	18,97%	13,79%	3,45%	1,72%	12,07%	3,11%	1,73
Emekli	60,32%	24,60%	3,97%	4,76%	4,76%	1,59%	6,76%	1,67
Öğrenci	29,17%	20,24%	20,83%	15,48%	7,74%	6,55%	9,01%	2,49
Ev hanımı	54,48%	24,37%	6,81%	5,38%	5,02%	3,94%	14,97%	1,77
Serbest meslek (mali müşavir, avukat vb.)	23,08%	19,23%	21,15%	15,38%	17,31%	3,85%	2,79%	2,84
Cevap yok	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Toplam	44,31%	26,29%	11,16%	8,10%	4,94%	5,20%	100,00%	

4. Divorce proceedings should be made more difficult to protect the family.

Conservative thought often prioritizes the family as the fundamental unit of society at the expense of individual preferences and advocates for policies that protect and strengthen the family unit. In Türkiye, efforts to protect the family, such as the withdrawal from the Istanbul Convention, sometimes clash with women's rights. Considering that divorce cases are predominantly initiated by women, making these cases more difficult would likely disadvantage women. In this question, this issue was indirectly explored. The results show that 67.77% of participants oppose making divorce proceedings more difficult, while 20.74% believe it is necessary to protect the family. As expected, men are more supportive of making divorce processes harder to safeguard the family. Support for this idea decreases as education levels increase and rises with age.

Answers	Percentage (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1. Strongly disagree	35.85	39.23	32.47
2. Disagree	31.92	32.57	31.27
3. Undecided	9.85	7.55	12.15
4. Agree	14.57	13.70	15.44
5. Strongly agree	6.17	5.66	6.67
No opinion/no answer	1.64	1.29	1.66

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	39,23%	32,57%	7,55%	13,70%	5,66%	1,29%	50,07%	2,1
Male	32,47%	31,27%	12,15%	15,44%	6,67%	1,99%	49,93%	2,3
Total	35,85%	31,92%	9,85%	14,57%	6,17%	1,64%	100,00%	
18 to 24	44,25%	33,10%	5,92%	9,76%	4,53%	2,44%	14,27%	2,0
25 to 34	37,91%	31,36%	10,30%	15,60%	3,28%	1,56%	31,87%	2,1
35 to 44	30,97%	33,65%	10,53%	14,62%	8,81%	1,42%	31,63%	2,4
45 to 54	31,95%	32,59%	11,18%	17,25%	5,43%	1,60%	15,56%	2,3
55 plus	40,30%	22,39%	9,70%	13,43%	12,69%	1,49%	6,66%	2,4
Total	35,85%	31,92%	9,85%	14,57%	6,17%	1,64%	100,00%	
Illiterate	66,67%	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	0,00%	0,00%	0,15%	2,0
Literate, no formal education	27,78%	22,22%	16,67%	16,67%	16,67%	0,00%	0,90%	2,7
Elementary School	28,28%	23,74%	13,13%	20,20%	12,63%	2,02%	9,85%	2,6
Middle School	20,76%	28,39%	13,56%	26,69%	8,90%	1,69%	11,74%	2,7
High School	34,90%	33,73%	9,80%	14,77%	5,10%	1,70%	38,04%	2,2
Two year higher education course	36,81%	30,22%	12,64%	11,54%	7,14%	1,65%	9,05%	2,2
University	44,81%	35,12%	6,57%	8,48%	3,46%	1,56%	28,74%	1,9
Master's Degree	55,00%	25,00%	5,00%	5,00%	10,00%	0,00%	0,99%	1,9
Doctorate	45,45%	27,27%	0,00%	18,18%	9,09%	0,00%	0,55%	2,2
Total	35,85%	31,92%	9,85%	14,57%	6,17%	1,64%	100,00%	
Businessowner	12,50%	37,50%	4,17%	33,33%	12,50%	0,00%	1,29%	2,96
Tradesperson	32,72%	25,93%	16,67%	13,58%	7,41%	3,70%	8,69%	2,35
Senior administrator	34,38%	31,25%	12,50%	9,38%	12,50%	0,00%	1,72%	2,34
Worker	28,97%	29,37%	12,90%	20,83%	6,55%	1,39%	27,04%	2,46
Service and sales staff/ office worker	30,83%	37,50%	10,00%	14,17%	2,50%	5,00%	6,44%	2,16
Civil servant	39,81%	33,18%	5,21%	12,80%	7,11%	1,90%	11,32%	2,13
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	53,91%	34,38%	5,47%	5,47%	0,78%	0,00%	6,87%	1,65
Unemployed	58,62%	24,14%	5,17%	8,62%	3,45%	0,00%	3,11%	1,74
Retired	30,16%	26,19%	13,49%	16,67%	13,49%	0,00%	6,76%	2,57
Student	50,60%	30,36%	5,95%	8,33%	2,38%	2,38%	9,01%	1,79
Housewife	32,62%	32,26%	8,96%	16,85%	8,24%	1,08%	14,97%	2,35
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	42,31%	44,23%	3,85%	3,85%	5,77%	0,00%	2,79%	1,87
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	36,11%	31,06%	9,87%	14,91%	6,44%	1,61%	100,00%	

Other Civil Liberties



Intervention in Lifestyle and Privacy Rights



1. The state can restrict the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages to protect public health.

In recent years, taxes on alcoholic beverages in Türkiye have increased at a rate higher than general tax increases, which has led to the perception that this policy is not simply related taxation but also an intervention in lifestyle choices. Although the government claims that such tax hikes are aimed at protecting public health, particularly among young people, the per capita alcohol consumption in Türkiye is significantly below the alcoholism threshold set by the World Health Organization. This suggests that efforts to reduce consumption through taxation are more close related to lifestyle control than health concerns. The survey found that there is no clear consensus among participants on this issue. While 38.04% of participants support the state's stance, 47.84% oppose restrictions on the sale and consumption of alcohol. The belief that the state should have the authority to restrict alcohol sales and consumption is more strongly supported by older participants and those with lower levels of education.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	18.35
2. Disagree	29.49
3. Undecided	12.78
4. Agree	27.55
5. Strongly agree	10.49
No opinion/no answer	1.34

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	18,97%	27,81%	12,51%	28,60%	10,33%	1,79%	50,07%	2,8
Male	17,73%	31,18%	13,05%	26,49%	10,66%	0,90%	49,93%	2,8
Total	18,35%	29,49%	12,78%	27,55%	10,49%	1,34%	100,00%	
18 to 24	27,53%	35,89%	10,80%	19,16%	4,53%	2,09%	14,27%	2,4
25 to 34	19,97%	29,02%	15,29%	27,30%	6,86%	1,56%	31,87%	2,7
35 to 44	16,98%	30,35%	11,79%	26,89%	12,89%	1,10%	31,63%	2,9
45 to 54	10,54%	27,48%	13,10%	35,78%	11,82%	1,28%	15,56%	3,1
55 plus	15,67%	18,66%	8,96%	30,60%	26,12%	0,00%	6,66%	3,3
Total	18,35%	29,49%	12,78%	27,55%	10,49%	1,34%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,15%	4,0
Literate, no formal education	11,11%	5,56%	11,11%	55,56%	16,67%	0,00%	0,90%	3,6
Elementary School	9,60%	13,13%	10,10%	39,90%	26,77%	0,51%	9,85%	3,6
Middle School	10,59%	21,19%	12,29%	36,44%	15,68%	3,81%	11,74%	3,3
High School	17,78%	32,55%	13,33%	27,06%	8,10%	1,18%	38,04%	2,8
Two year higher education course	11,54%	31,32%	17,58%	30,77%	8,24%	0,55%	9,05%	2,9
University	26,47%	34,60%	12,11%	19,20%	6,40%	1,21%	28,74%	2,4
Master's Degree	55,00%	30,00%	5,00%	0,00%	10,00%	0,00%	0,99%	1,8
Doctorate	18,18%	36,36%	9,09%	18,18%	18,18%	0,00%	0,55%	2,8
Total	18,35%	29,49%	12,78%	27,55%	10,49%	1,34%	100,00%	
Businessowner	20,83%	20,83%	16,67%	20,83%	20,83%	0,00%	1,29%	3
Tradesperson	17,28%	31,48%	11,11%	24,07%	14,81%	1,23%	8,69%	2,88
Senior administrator	15,63%	37,50%	15,63%	18,75%	12,50%	0,00%	1,72%	2,75
Worker	14,48%	26,98%	14,29%	33,93%	8,13%	2,18%	27,04%	2,94
Service and sales staff/ office worker	18,33%	40,00%	9,17%	25,83%	5,83%	0,83%	6,44%	2,61
Civil servant	17,06%	29,38%	17,06%	23,22%	12,32%	0,95%	11,32%	2,84
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	21,09%	42,97%	17,97%	13,28%	3,91%	0,78%	6,87%	2,35
Unemployed	25,86%	24,14%	13,79%	24,14%	10,34%	1,72%	3,11%	2,68
Retired	14,29%	20,63%	10,32%	31,75%	22,22%	0,79%	6,76%	3,27
Student	30,36%	35,71%	11,31%	19,64%	2,38%	0,60%	9,01%	2,28
Housewife	13,62%	18,64%	7,89%	39,43%	18,64%	1,79%	14,97%	3,31
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	42,31%	23,08%	13,46%	19,23%	1,92%	0,00%	2,79%	2,15
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	18,24%	28,59%	12,77%	28,17%	10,89%	1,34%	100,00%	

2. The state may ban the broadcasting of TV series and films on the grounds that they harm family order and general morality.

Although “general morality” is a rather vague and abstract term, it is used as a justification for either censoring TV series and films or penalizing them after they have been broadcast. Behind this lies the effort of the state, which should be neutral in regards to moral values and which should also leave individuals to determine their own values and ensure they can live out these values freely, to impose its own understanding of what constitutes a “good life” on society. In this regard, what is referred to as “general morality” is essentially just the morality adopted by the ruling power and therefore not truly “general.” While 36.21% of participants oppose the banning of TV series and films on the grounds of general morality, 49.73% support it. Support for the state adopting a censorious stance on matters related to the family and general morality increases with age and decreases with education level. The self-employed and senior executives are the groups that least support this proposition.

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	13.53
2. Disagree	22.68
3. Undecided	13.18
4. Agree	36.75
5. Strongly agree	12.98
No opinion/no answer	0.90

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	15,59%	22,14%	12,21%	37,04%	12,12%	0,89%	50,07%	3,1
Male	11,45%	23,21%	14,14%	36,45%	13,84%	0,90%	49,93%	3,2
Total	13,53%	22,68%	13,18%	36,75%	12,98%	0,90%	100,00%	
18 to 24	18,47%	27,53%	17,77%	26,83%	8,36%	1,05%	14,27%	2,8
25 to 34	14,04%	24,34%	13,57%	38,07%	9,20%	0,78%	31,87%	3,0
35 to 44	13,36%	22,17%	13,99%	35,38%	14,31%	0,79%	31,63%	3,2
45 to 54	8,63%	18,53%	8,31%	46,01%	16,93%	1,60%	15,56%	3,5
55 plus	12,69%	16,42%	8,96%	36,57%	25,37%	0,00%	6,66%	3,5
Total	13,53%	22,68%	13,18%	36,75%	12,98%	0,90%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	66,67%	33,33%	0,00%	0,15%	4,3
Literate, no formal education	11,11%	5,56%	11,11%	33,33%	38,89%	0,00%	0,90%	3,8
Elementary School	7,58%	10,10%	7,58%	48,48%	25,25%	1,01%	9,85%	3,7
Middle School	8,47%	18,22%	13,56%	42,80%	16,10%	0,85%	11,74%	3,4
High School	14,12%	23,53%	14,12%	36,34%	11,11%	0,78%	38,04%	3,1
Two year higher education course	6,04%	20,33%	15,93%	42,31%	14,84%	0,55%	9,05%	3,4
University	18,17%	28,72%	13,15%	29,93%	8,82%	1,21%	28,74%	2,8
Master's Degree	50,00%	30,00%	5,00%	5,00%	10,00%	0,00%	0,99%	2,0
Doctorate	9,09%	27,27%	18,18%	45,45%	0,00%	0,00%	0,55%	3,0
Total	13,53%	22,68%	13,18%	36,75%	12,98%	0,90%	100,00%	
Businessowner	16,67%	25,00%	4,17%	37,50%	16,67%	0,00%	1,29%	3,13
Tradesperson	16,05%	21,60%	12,35%	32,72%	16,05%	1,23%	8,69%	3,11
Senior administrator	21,88%	37,50%	3,13%	28,13%	9,38%	0,00%	1,72%	2,66
Worker	10,52%	20,04%	15,28%	41,07%	12,10%	0,99%	27,04%	3,24
Service and sales staff/ office worker	15,83%	26,67%	15,83%	30,83%	9,17%	1,67%	6,44%	2,91
Civil servant	9,48%	20,85%	11,85%	39,81%	17,06%	0,95%	11,32%	3,34
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	11,72%	28,13%	15,63%	39,84%	4,69%	0,00%	6,87%	2,98
Unemployed	15,52%	29,31%	15,52%	25,86%	12,07%	1,72%	3,11%	2,89
Retired	13,49%	13,49%	7,14%	42,06%	21,43%	2,38%	6,76%	3,46
Student	21,43%	26,19%	19,64%	25,60%	7,14%	0,00%	9,01%	2,71
Housewife	11,47%	18,64%	6,81%	43,01%	19,35%	0,72%	14,97%	3,4
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	34,62%	19,23%	9,62%	30,77%	5,77%	0,00%	2,79%	2,54
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	13,73%	21,78%	12,77%	37,39%	13,41%	0,91%	100,00%	

3. For public safety, the state must collect all kinds of information about its citizens.

While there may be justifications for the state to collect all kinds of information about citizens for public safety, such as crime prevention and improving services, this also constitutes an infringement on individuals' privacy rights. Privacy, as an area of freedom for individuals, forms the existential basis of individuality, i.e., autonomy. Sensitive personal data, such as sex life, religious preferences, racial origin, health and genetic information, are considered highly sensitive and require special protections. No one wants their personal information to be known by the state. Nevertheless, 54% of participants approve of the collection of all kinds of data about "others." Only 31.38% believe that privacy should be protected. Housewives and business owners are among the main supporters of this proposition, while emphasis on privacy increases with education level (except for those with doctoral degrees).

Answers	Percentage (%)
1. Strongly disagree	9.30
2. Disagree	22.08
3. Undecided	12.53
4. Agree	41.32
5. Strongly agree	12.98
No opinion/no answer	1.79

	1. Strongly Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Undecided	4. Agree	5. Strongly Agree	No opinion / no answer	Total	Weighted Average
Female	8,94%	22,14%	12,51%	40,71%	13,41%	2,28%	50,07%	3,3
Male	9,66%	22,01%	12,55%	41,93%	12,55%	1,29%	49,93%	3,3
Total	9,30%	22,08%	12,53%	41,32%	12,98%	1,79%	100,00%	
18 to 24	12,20%	28,57%	12,54%	32,06%	12,54%	2,09%	14,27%	3,0
25 to 34	10,92%	21,06%	14,20%	42,12%	10,14%	1,56%	31,87%	3,2
35 to 44	8,81%	22,17%	12,58%	41,19%	13,84%	1,42%	31,63%	3,3
45 to 54	4,79%	20,13%	9,58%	48,56%	13,74%	3,19%	15,56%	3,5
55 plus	8,21%	17,16%	11,19%	41,04%	21,64%	0,75%	6,66%	3,5
Total	9,30%	22,08%	12,53%	41,32%	12,98%	1,79%	100,00%	
Illiterate	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	33,33%	66,67%	0,00%	0,15%	4,7
Literate, no formal education	11,11%	5,56%	11,11%	27,78%	44,44%	0,00%	0,90%	3,9
Elementary School	5,56%	10,61%	10,61%	50,00%	22,22%	1,01%	9,85%	3,7
Middle School	5,51%	14,41%	11,86%	48,31%	17,37%	2,54%	11,74%	3,6
High School	9,80%	25,10%	13,33%	38,69%	11,24%	1,83%	38,04%	3,2
Two year higher education course	5,49%	20,88%	8,79%	54,95%	8,24%	1,65%	9,05%	3,4
University	11,94%	26,82%	14,01%	35,64%	10,03%	1,56%	28,74%	3,1
Master's Degree	35,00%	10,00%	5,00%	20,00%	30,00%	0,00%	0,99%	3,0
Doctorate	0,00%	9,09%	9,09%	54,55%	9,09%	18,18%	0,55%	3,8
Total	9,30%	22,08%	12,53%	41,32%	12,98%	1,79%	100,00%	
Businessowner	8,33%	16,67%	12,50%	41,67%	20,83%	0,00%	1,29%	3,5
Tradesperson	11,11%	19,75%	16,67%	38,27%	12,96%	1,23%	8,69%	3,23
Senior administrator	3,13%	34,38%	9,38%	34,38%	18,75%	0,00%	1,72%	3,31
Worker	11,71%	18,65%	11,31%	43,45%	12,90%	1,98%	27,04%	3,28
Service and sales staff/ office worker	5,83%	34,17%	16,67%	30,83%	7,50%	5,00%	6,44%	3
Civil servant	8,06%	21,80%	11,37%	47,39%	9,95%	1,42%	11,32%	3,3
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	7,03%	18,75%	7,81%	56,25%	8,59%	1,56%	6,87%	3,41
Unemployed	8,62%	34,48%	15,52%	27,59%	10,34%	3,45%	3,11%	2,96
Retired	5,56%	24,60%	10,32%	39,68%	15,87%	3,97%	6,76%	3,37
Student	10,12%	28,57%	11,90%	37,50%	11,31%	0,60%	9,01%	3,11
Housewife	8,60%	13,26%	11,83%	46,24%	19,35%	0,72%	14,97%	3,55
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	17,31%	30,77%	7,69%	26,92%	17,31%	0,00%	2,79%	2,96
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0
Total	9,39%	21,67%	11,96%	42,01%	13,20%	1,77%	100,00%	

4. Certain clothing and accessories should be banned in universities.

72.30% of participants oppose the idea of banning certain clothing and accessories in universities. On the other hand, among the 560 people who believe such bans are necessary, mostly demanding the prohibition of revealing clothing and the Jewish yarmulke (kippa). Headscarves and loose head coverings (shawls) appear at the bottom of the list. Apart from a small number of anarchists and communists, the headscarf is no longer seen as a major issue. The yarmulke attracts greater reaction than wearing a cross. Similarly, the niqab is among the items that are almost universally requested to be banned by various ideological groups. The tendency to ban certain clothing and accessories in universities strengthens with age and the strongest support for these bans comes from retirees, housewives and senior executives.

Requested Bans on Clothing and Accessories:

Clothes and Accessories	Percentage (%)	Participants
Revealing clothing	68.21	382
Jewish yarmulke (kippa)	63.04	353
Turban and robe	50.54	283
Niqab	50.36	282
Cross	49.82	279
Short skirts/shorts/dresses	49.46	277
Headscarf	13.04	73
Shawl	6.61	37
Other (please specify)	1.79	10
Total		560

	Yes	No	Total
Female	27,0%	73%	50,07%
Male	28,4%	72%	49,93%
Total	27,70%	72,30%	100,00%
18 to 24	20,56%	79,44%	14,27%
25 to 34	25,43%	74,57%	31,87%
35 to 44	27,52%	72,48%	31,63%
45 to 54	32,59%	67,41%	15,56%
55 plus	43,28%	56,72%	6,66%
Total	27,70%	72,30%	100,00%
Illiterate	66,67%	33,33%	0,15%
Literate, no formal education	38,89%	61,11%	0,90%
Elementary School	42,93%	57,07%	9,85%
Middle School	36,86%	63,14%	11,74%
High School	29,41%	70,59%	38,04%
Two year higher education course	36,81%	63,19%	9,05%
University	31,49%	68,51%	28,74%
Master's Degree	45,00%	55,00%	0,99%
Doctorate	36,36%	63,64%	0,55%
Total	33,22%	66,78%	100,00%
Businessowner	25,00%	75,00%	1,29%
Tradesperson	25,93%	74,07%	8,69%
Senior administrator	34,38%	65,63%	1,72%
Worker	27,98%	72,02%	27,04%
Service and sales staff/office worker	25,00%	75,00%	6,44%
Civil servant	26,07%	73,93%	11,32%
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	26,56%	73,44%	6,87%
Unemployed	15,52%	84,48%	3,11%
Retired	39,68%	60,32%	6,76%
Student	19,05%	80,95%	9,01%
Housewife	34,77%	65,23%	14,97%
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	13,46%	86,54%	2,79%
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Total	27,58%	72,42%	100,00%

5. In state offices where uniforms are not required, certain clothing items should be banned for employees.

While 33.2% of participants believe that certain clothing items should be banned for employees in state offices in which uniforms are not required, 66.7% oppose this idea. The top three items suggested for banning are revealing clothing, Jewish head coverings (kipa), and turban and robes.

Requested Bans on Clothing and Accessories:

Clothes and Accessories	Percentage (%)	Participants
Revealing clothing	73.54	492
Jewish yarmulke (kipa)	67.41	451
Turban and robe	58.74	393
Niqab	56.80	380
Cross	56.20	376
Political party badges	52.77	353
Short skirts/shorts/dresses	50.97	341
Headscarf	12.41	83
Other (please specify)	0.75	5
Total		560

	Yes	No	Total
Female	33,17%	66,83%	50,07%
Male	33,27%	66,73%	49,93%
Total	33,22%	66,78%	100,00%
18 to 24	27,18%	72,82%	14,27%
25 to 34	30,42%	69,58%	31,87%
35 to 44	33,49%	66,51%	31,63%
45 to 54	37,70%	62,30%	15,56%
55 plus	47,76%	52,24%	6,66%
Total	33,22%	66,78%	100,00%
Illiterate	66,67%	33,33%	0,15%
Literate, no formal education	38,89%	61,11%	0,90%
Elementary School	42,93%	57,07%	9,85%
Middle School	36,86%	63,14%	11,74%
High School	29,41%	70,59%	38,04%
Two year higher education course	36,81%	63,19%	9,05%
University	31,49%	68,51%	28,74%
Master's Degree	45,00%	55,00%	0,99%
Doctorate	36,36%	63,64%	0,55%
Total	33,22%	66,78%	100,00%
Businessowner	29,17%	70,83%	1,29%
Tradesperson	26,54%	73,46%	8,69%
Senior administrator	37,50%	62,50%	1,72%
Worker	33,73%	66,27%	27,04%
Service and sales staff/office worker	31,67%	68,33%	6,44%
Civil servant	34,12%	65,88%	11,32%
Professional occupation (doctor, engineer, etc.)	36,72%	63,28%	6,87%
Unemployed	18,97%	81,03%	3,11%
Retired	46,03%	53,97%	6,76%
Student	24,40%	75,60%	9,01%
Housewife	35,84%	64,16%	14,97%
Self-employed (Financial consultant, lawyer, etc.)	13,46%	86,54%	2,79%
No response	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Total	32,51%	67,49%	100,00%