

VIOLENCE IN TURKEY: PREVALENCE RATES AND PREDICTORS OF
VIOLENCE

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Abstract

Human history is a period filled with innumerable violence acts against people, animals and nature. This study aims to examine the prevalence of violent events in Turkey and to evaluate the predictor values of demographic variables on the violent events. A total of 2695 adult (1210 female, 1472 male) in Turkey recruited in this study through a face-to-face interview. Demographic Information Form and Violent Events Checklist with Psychological Effect were administrated. Results showed that the most frequent type of violence was found to be physical aggression, verbal harassment and obstruction of education; and moreover, gender, marriage and ethnicity were found to be as some of the significant predictors in regression analysis. In the regression analysis, women, young people, under-educated individuals, unmarried people are the groups that were found to be more likely to be exposed to different types of violence than other sociodemographic groups in Turkey.

Özet

İnsanlık tarihi; insanlığa, hayvanlara ve doğaya karşı işlenmiş sayısız şiddet olaylarıyla doludur. Bu çalışma, Türkiye'deki şiddet olaylarının yaygınlığını ve demografik değişkenlerin bu şiddet olayları üzerindeki yordayıcı gücünü analiz etmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Yüz yüze görüşme yöntemiyle, toplam 2695 yetişkin (1210 kadın, 1472 erkek olmak üzere) çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir. Demografik Bilgi Formu ve Şiddet Olayları ve Psikolojik Etkileri Listesi katılımcılara uygulanmıştır. Sonuçlara göre, en sık rastlanan şiddet türleri fiziksel şiddet, sözlü taciz ve eğitimin engellenmesi iken, toplumsal cinsiyetin, evliliğin ve etnisitenin regresyon analizlerinde yordayıcı gücünün anlamlı bulunmuştur. Analizlere göre, kadınların, gençlerin, eğitim seviyesi düşük olanların, evli olmayanların diğer sosyoekonomik guruplara göre şiddet görme bakımından daha kırılgan gruplar olduğu görülmüştür.

To the people,
who try to “speak the unspeakable”,
who try to raise peace voices against
violence and war,
who have lost their lives in Uludere,
Suruç, Ankara, İstanbul.

To all my sisters,
who are victims of violence against
women.

INTRODUCTION

The period we called human history is a period filled with innumerable violence acts against people, animals and nature. This violent period goes on with different techniques and means for different reasons and motivations.

Turkey is also a country where torture, civil war, political murders, terror attacks, forced migration, coup attempts and coups, forced disappearance and other kinds of violence types are known by its citizens all along. In the last decade, this political violence wave is bloated out, prevalent and affects a large segment of community in a negative way. People experience anxiety and fear due to the fact that any other violence attack may appear in any other place in any time. This insecurity affect how people live and react in their daily lives and interpersonal relationships, which is another important aspect of violence that will be discussed.

Violence, on the other hand, as it is known for all of us, has always been part of the nature existence and human experience. Each year, according to World Health Organization's (WHO) World Report on Violence and Health (2002), "more than a million people lose their lives, and many more suffer non-fatal injuries, as a result of self-inflicted, interpersonal or collective violence" (p.3). To put it another way, violence is one of the leading causes of death for people aged between 15 and 44 years in worldwide. ("World Report on Violence and Health", 2002).

However, studies of violence in social sciences are not so well emphasized that it would be fair to say that the study of the violence has been ignored, suppressed and left on the borders of political studies for many years. According to

Mider's literature study about systematic analysis of the violence concept, although present in many major social theories, the issue of violence appears on a marginal scale and "it was believed that violence results from irrationality, madness, or individual or collective pathology" (Mider, 2013, p.702). Therefore, drawing "a national violence map" from a social science perspective is crucial for understanding the phenomena and discussing further prevention strategies and policies based on this map is vital for the Turkey Peoples.

Nevertheless, in order to explain the scope of this notion, the definitions of violence, and types of violence, the nature of violence and the roots and the theoretical framework of violence should be discussed in detail.

1.1.DEFINITION OF VIOLENCE

Violence is a complex term with many forms and it can be defined in various ways. A dictionary definition from Oxford Dictionary for violence is "behavior involving physical force intended to hurt, damage or kill." (Oxford Dictionaries, 2017). It is self-evident that this definition is a simple but deficient definition since it only covers the behavioral and physical aspect of the violence. Nevertheless, physical violence may hurt damage and kill but so other forms of violence, to illustrate psychological violence, too- even if its pace may be different. For that reason, It would be plain reckless to disregard the fact that a comprehensive definition is vital to understand such a complex and important concept.

To clarify, firstly, this is a psychological and physical health problem affects millions of people around the world. According to WHO's the World Report on Violence and Health (2002), violence is defined as "The intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation." (p.5). In other words, the report includes a definition developed by a WHO working group in 1996, which contains:

- a. Intentionally
- b. Using physical force or power
- c. Either as a threat or real
- d. Which is directed toward either themselves or others or a group of people or a community
- e. Either results in or has a high likelihood of injuries, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation

1.2.TYPES OF VIOLENCE

In literature, there are many types and classification styles of violence that is used and preferred for particular reasons. In this study, in order to remain consistent, we have decided to use WHO classification system which is also a broad in scope.

Based on this report, according to Krug EG et al., there are three general types of violence; self-directed; interpersonal and collective. Self-directed violence includes suicidal behavior and self-abuse, interpersonal violence contains forms perpetrated by an individual or a group of individuals and collective violence is the use of violence by groups or individuals, who are member of groups themselves and are against another group of individuals, to gain political, social or economic power (Krug, Mercy, Dahlberg, Zwi, & Lozano, 2002).

According to Mercy et al., in order to carry a successful violence prevention strategy, a comprehensive understanding of the violence notion and clear, yet a composite, classification of these types is required (Mercy, Butchart, Rosenberg, Dahlberg, & Harvey, 2008). Therefore, in this section of the study, according to characteristics of those committing the violent act and the nature of the violent act, the types and subtypes of violence will be discussed.

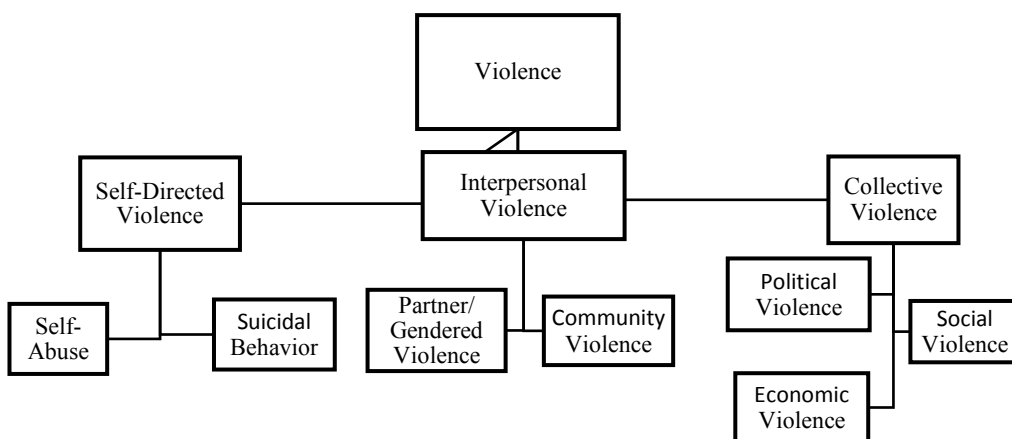


Figure 1. Hierarchical organizational chart of a typology of violence

1.2.1 Self-Directed Violence

The first broad type of category of violence is self-directed violence. As it is evident from its name, it is a violent behavior directed toward oneself such as suicidal behavior, self-abuse or self-mutilation (WHO, 2002). This phenomenon can be discussed in a range between self-harm and suicide; in a continuum between deliberate physical-injury, thinking about ending one's life, making plans for it, finding means for it, attempting to kill oneself and completing the attempt (Krug, Mercy, Dahlberg, Zwi, & Lozano, 2002).

Related to the self-harm behavior continuum, in one of the comprehensive study which is carried out with a community sample of 424 adolescents, conducted by Laye-Gindhu and Schonert-Reichl these behaviors were listed from most reported to the least as “cutting-type behaviors (i.e., scratching, poking)—43%; hitting or biting self—26%, abusing pills—16%; eating disordered behavior—7%; reckless behavior—5%; and bone breaking, falling/jumping—3%.”, respectively (2005, p. 451).

Despite comprehensive research on the various facets of self-directed behavior, even very basic aspects of this term are so vague that it is hard to define what exactly generate self-directed violent behavior and how to describe suicidal behavior.

In International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems ([ICD-10], the manual that is used by clinicians and researchers to diagnose and classify mental disorders, self-harm was defined

as “purposely self-inflicted poisoning or injury suicide (attempted)” (World Health Organization, 1990). Also, it was classified in detail as having twenty-four different types some of which are self-poisoning by and exposure to nonopioid analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics, antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic, antiparkinsonism and psychotropic drugs, narcotics and psychodysleptics [hallucinogens], alcohol, gases and vapors, pesticides; or by hanging, strangulation and suffocation; by drowning and submersion; handgun discharge; by rifle, shotgun and larger firearm discharge; by smoke, fire and flames; by steam, hot vapors and hot objects; by sharp objects; by jumping from a high place; by jumping or lying before moving object; by crashing of motor vehicle (World Health Organization, 1990).

It must be acknowledged that although self-harm is used as a diagnostic criterion for a lot of psychological problems, it is reasonable to wonder why the definition didn’t appear in the manual that is used by psychologist, psychotherapists and other mental health professionals, namely Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (American Psychiatric Association, 2013).

Furthermore, while the definition of self-harm is not clear between researchers, the comparability between studies and development of empirical ground for prevention strategies have some important constrains.

According to a recent extensive research conducted by Cwik, and Teismann misclassification of non-suicidal and suicidal self-directed violence is very common than literature claims. As directly quoted, "...the level of expertise was almost unrelated to classification correctness." (Cwik, & Teismann, 2016, p. 8). It is suggested that no matter how expert the clinician misclassification of the self-harm lead to underestimate the prevalence of this notion.

On the other hand, although self-directed violence is related to the concept of violence itself and interrelated to other violence types, it must be taken into account that in a nationwide study, there are numerous ethical and practical reasons for which this type of violence is excluded from this study.

1.2.2 Interpersonal Violence

The second broad type of category of violence is interpersonal violence, which can be divided into two subcategories as family/partner violence, and community violence (WHO, 2002). Interpersonal violence, as defined in Encyclopedia of Interpersonal Violence, is threatening, attempting or actually making harm on other people (Renzetti, & Edleson, 2008). Interpersonal violence includes domestic violence and childhood physical and sexual abuse and it is one of the most common problems in our society. Therefore, it is important to discuss different facet of interpersonal violence.

1.2.2.1 Family / Partner Violence

As it is stated above the definition of violence broadened by the inclusion of the word “power” near the phrase of “use of physical force”, which leads to expanding of the conventional understanding of violence. Using the word “power”, serves to include different natures of violence that is overlooked before. Thus, the use of physical force or power should be regarded as including nonobvious violent acts resulting from a power relationship such as psychological harm, deprivation and sexual violence.

Among all violence types, physical aggression has the most overt form. Physical aggression may be defined as “the use of physical force against another person with an object (e.g., stick, rock, and bullet) or without (e.g., slap, push, punch, kick, bite)” (p. 83, Tremblay & Nagin, 2005). Most of the violence studies are focused on physical violence, presumably because there are different questionnaires with empirical validity and overt negative consequences for health (Banyard & Cross, 2008; Fernández-Fuertes & Fuertes, 2010).

According to literature, one of the important consequences of experiencing physical violence is being a perpetrator of the violence in adulthood and having mental and psychological problems related to it. In one of the distinguishing study, which investigates relationship between physical and psychological violence from parents in childhood and mental health in adulthood, it is found that

the perpetrators of the violence, whether it is mother and/or father have an effect on children's adult well-being (Greenfield and Marks, 2010). While violence from mother usually reported in the forms of psychological violence, nearly all types of violence in childhood but especially physical violence accompanied with other type of violence from fathers were found to be related with damaged adult well-being (Greenfield and Marks, 2010).

Although the traditional role of fatherhood varies from culture to culture, the importance of father figure in a child's life is undeniable. In a study about the role of father in child maltreatment and physical abuse, it is found that a considerable amount of fathers who have been used severe physical violence towards their children have reported that they had been subjected to physical violence from their fathers (Ellonen et al., 2016). In the same study, none of the demographic or child-related variables have such an important and even significant effect on corporal punishment (Ellonen et al., 2016). Therefore, it is fair to say that the perpetrator of the violence is important to detect the future risk factors in violence.

1.2.2.2 Gendered Violence

Notwithstanding the fact that patriarchy, poverty, alcohol abuse, excessive aggression or any other reasons may be the cause of intimate partner violence for centuries. During the past decades, the

research base has been expanded by a lot of nation-wide cross-sectional studies of violence in intimate relationships by focusing on both women and men.

Findings on the prevalence of intimate partner violence vary greatly between different researches because of research methods, definitions and sampling and interviewing techniques. However, it is significant that according to more than 50 population-based surveys, which are conducted over the past 16 years around the world, the ratio of women who had physically abusive partners were found to be between 10%-50 (Watts& Zimmerman, 2002). Accordingly, it would be more than fair to say that Intimate partner violence (IPV) is the most common form of violence experienced by women worldwide.

For decades, intimate partner/family violence has been a debate issue about whether both sexes use of violence in their relationship is the same or not (Tjaden and Thoennes, 2000). According to literature, one side of this debate has indicated that their partners similarly victimize women and men and apparently, the problem of “victimized women” should be redefined as “domestic/family violence” (McNeely and Mann, 1990).

Nonetheless, the other side of the debate has indicated that men’s and women’s use of violence against partners differs largely

both quantitatively and qualitatively (Dobash, Dobash, Wilson, & Daly, 1992). Based on national crime surveys, governmental records and clinical research, considerably large research data shows that women are overwhelmingly majority among the victims of partner violence and notably more likely than men to be the target of attack and be injured by their intimates (McLeod, 1984; Tjaden and Thoennes, 2000). Therefore, reframing problem of “domestic abuse” to “violence against women or gender based violence” is crucial in order not to divert focus from the source causes of abuse and to highlight the fact that violence against women is an expression of power inequalities between women and men (Bograd, 1984).

Related to the literature about intimate partner violence, research shows that how the term intimate violence is defined have an impact on the estimates and results of the study. According to a research conducted by Verhoek-Oftedahl, Pearlman and Coutu Babcock, due to the multidimensional nature of violence against women, the more the definition and source of data expand, the more accurate results are generated in nation-wide surveillance studies (2000).

As it is stated above, it is self-evident that limiting the definition to physical and sexual assault is misleading. In the study, which includes two group of women in order to compare and contrast the effects of classification on women’s accessibility to several

health care services, questions both regarding “fear for safety; control of daily activities; and consequences of physical violence, anger, threats, or controlling behavior of an intimate partner” and only physical and sexual violence are investigated. The group in which a broader definition is investigated in is found to be faced potential barriers to health care access compared to other group 22.4% vs 60.1%, respectively (Verhoek-Oftedahl, Pearlman, & Coutu Babcock, 2000). Therefore, just by looking at its serious consequences, it is important to define the term broad enough to cover all its aspects.

Another important aspect of this problem is gender roles and the reflection of this type of violence on the community level. According to research, being victim of this particular type of violence is strongly influenced by social gender norms, which enhance traditional roles of manhood, power, homophobia and manipulations in relationships (Kiss et al, 2002). Moreover, Browning (2002) highlight the relationship between the numbers of community members’ statement of the fact that “fighting between friends or within families is nobody else's business” (Browning, 2002, p. 838) and physical violence. They found a significant positive relationship between agreement with the statement (termed non-intervention social norms) and severe physical violence. Furthermore, in the study which systematically reviews research

related to community-level correlates of intimate partner violence, they found that “higher levels of collective efficacy or social cohesion were related to lower risks of women experiencing IPV, controlling for other community, family, relationship, and individual factors” (VanderEnde, Yount, Dynes, & Sibley, 2012)

Surely important is that not making a feminist distinction between what is private and public and sustaining violence between intimates in the intimate sphere, makes gender based violence not being recognized as a violation of human rights, but as the byproduct of particular religious or normative practices or some isolated actions of some people (Romany, 1993). Furthermore, in a comprehensive study conducted by Kiss et al, they found that there is a significant relationship between levels of community violence and women’s experience intimate partner violence meaning that having a male partner who is aggressive toward other and living in a violent community increase the probability of women’s experiencing violence (Kiss, Schraiber, Hossain, Watts, & Zimmerman, 2015).

As stated above, based on societal roots and indisputable interaction between society, norms and interpersonal violence, it would be important to keep in mind that women are in one of the most disadvantaged position in male-dominant societies.

Sexual violence is another type of violence that can mainly be observed in interpersonal relationships toward a partner or a stranger.

For all genders and all types of relationships, whether for women-men partners or for lesbian, gay or bisexual relationships, partners engage in sexual interactions with having expectations of positive outcomes such as feeling intimacy, building commitment, relationship satisfaction, or reproducing their genes to pass to the next generation (Yorohan, 2011; Christopher & Pflieger, 2007)

While sexuality is one of the main drives of people, it would be a huge mistake if one assumes that all sexual interactions take place only if partners agree to engage in. However, this is where the sexual aggression or violence emerges.

All speech, attitude or other conduct of a sexual nature that occur without any physical contact and consent of the individual are deemed as sexual harassment (Istanbul Bilgi University Unit for the Prevention of Sexual Harassment and Assault, 2017). On the other hand, sexual assault is the violation of a person's bodily integrity with sexually explicit behaviors without a person's consent. As it is evident in the definitions that whatever the magnitude, any sexual interaction without one's consent can be considered as sexual violence.

Although consent is a tricky word (sometimes getting consent under subtle or overt pressure should be regarded as no consent at all), there are varying strategies that perpetrators use to fulfill their goals. When faced with a partner or any other individual who says no or do not explicitly express their consent, while some individuals simply use physical force, others may use emotional pressure (Christopher, & Frandsen, 1990), threats etc. One of the most common ways to sexually harass people is sexual coercion which is the use of force, authority, or even alcohol or drugs to obtain sexual favors (Morrison, McLeod, Morrison, Anderson, & O'Connor, 1997 as cited in Lacasse, & Mendelson, 2007).

1.2.2.3 Community Violence

As it is defined in the WHO's the World Report on Violence and Health (2002), community violence is "the violence between individuals who are unrelated, and who may or may not know each other, generally taking place outside the home" (p.6). Some examples of this category may be "youth violence, random acts of violence, rape or sexual assault by strangers, and violence in institutional settings such as schools, workplaces, prisons and nursing homes." (p.6).

According to National Child Traumatic Stress Network (2017), community violence can also be defined as "exposure to

intentional acts of interpersonal violence committed in public areas by individuals who are not intimately related to the victim” (p. 1). As it is accompanied by traumatic experiences, while there are warnings for some types of traumas and violent experiences, community violence can happen unexpectedly and result in terrifying shock. As a result, youth and families that have been victimized by community violence may experience increased fears, cognitions, and feelings that their world is not safe and any type of harm could come at any time.

Moreover, according to literature community violence is a violence condition in which people have faced or have been subjected to the sexual assault, burglary, gun shooting or mass violence. According to National Child Traumatic Stress Network, in America, as many as 96% youth have experienced or at least witnessed community violence (2017).

Furthermore, this type of violence also “feeds” other type of violent behaviors, especially when experienced by children and adolescents. According to research, the children who were experiencing community violence showed violent behavior towards others including aggression, delinquency, violent crimes and child abuse (Guerra, & Dierkhising, 2011).

Moreover, it is stated in the article that “the adolescents who were exposed to community violence also tended high level of aggression and acting out, accompanied by anxiety, behavioral problems, school problems, truancy, and revenge seeking behaviors” (Mamdani & Yasin, 2016). Therefore, increasing trend in community violence may lead to increase in interpersonal violence and vice versa.

1.2.3 Collective Violence

No matter whether it has social, political or economic agendas, collective violence is a “...violence committed by larger groups of individuals of by state” (WHO, 2002, p 6). This type of violence has particular aims serving to their perpetrator’s agendas; for instance, hate crimes committed by organized groups, terror attacks, torture and police violence etc. This category can be subdivided into three categories: social, political and economic (Krug et al, 2002).

Political violence involves wars, state violence, and similar acts performed by larger groups on the behalf of state. There is an enormous body of literature investigating the definition, borders and impact of political violence. Political violence is an umbrella term, which issued to describe violence perpetrated by groups of governments to gain political power to achieve their goals.

Nowadays, many groups believe that their governments or the political system that they live in will not respond to demands so that using violence is legitimate and justifiable. On the other hand, almost all governments around the world believe that violence is necessary and mandatory to intimidate their people and rule the countries “smoothly”.

Moreover, according to Sandler’s article published in Public Choice’s Special Issue about Political Violence (2016) “civil or intrastate wars have remained at an annual rate of about 30 per year, but battle related deaths increased sharply after 2010” (p. 162). In addition, especially after the start of the Syrian civil war and other crises in North Africa and the Middle East, the number of refugees seeking asylum has significantly increased in the world.

Turkey, on the other hand, has been targeted by horrible terrorist attacks in recent years such as the suicide bombings or mass shootings. On 10 October 2015, which is shortly before a 'Labour, Peace and Democracy' rally, two bombs were detonated outside Ankara Central railway station with a death toll of 103 civilians, (BBC News, 2015). In addition, in 2015 Suruç bombing took place in the Suruç district of Şanlıurfa 33 university students were killed while giving a press statement (euronews, 2015). There were also suicide bombing and armed attack on Istanbul Ataturk Airport on 2016 and the massacre by guns in Istanbul-Reina on new year party

and other massacres conducted by Islamic Terror Organizations (namely ISIS) in Turkey, all of which resulted in traumatic experiences in both people directly involved or witness these incidents.

The list of violence history in Turkey can take so much longer than one expect, which may be subject to another thesis, however, it would not be fair not to underline the ongoing civil war, terror attacks, forced migrations and enforced disappearances which stand in front of us. Therefore, it is crucial the understand and investigate the most vulnerable groups in terms of this violent events and come up with policies and precautions regarding this politically violent climate in Turkey.

Economic violence, on the other hand, includes “attacks by larger groups motivated by economic gain – such as attacks carried out with the purpose of disrupting economic activity, denying access to essential services, or creating economic division and fragmentation.” (WHO, 2002). Economic violence can be committed by individuals or groups preying on economically disadvantaged individuals. According to National Coalition against Domestic Violence (NCADV) taking control of or limiting access to share of individual asset or limiting future earning potential of the person is “economic abuse” which is a strategy of power and control (2015).

Economic violence, again, also includes persons, by preventing people from working or causing them to quit their job, not giving money for household expenses and depriving them any type of income. (Türkiye'de Kadına Yönelik Aile İçi Şiddet Araştırması, 2015).

According to Larsen's study, there is a significant relationship between women's socioeconomic resources and violence that they are faced with (2016) varying on men's relative resources and whether they hold traditional gender roles in their countries. As it is stated in "relative resource theory", when women have higher amount of resources compared to men, cultural norms and expectations of gender roles, as men being breadwinners, are so damaged that lead men to be violent to re-gain their control in the relationship (Atkinson et al, 2005). Therefore, economic violence may be considered as being hand in hand with other types of violence and social order.

Furthermore, there is an extensive literature around women's resources focusing on women's ability to end the relationship, especially when it becomes abusive and violent. It is self-evident that in order for women to end an abusive relationship, they should have appropriate financial and social support (Kalmuss, & Straus, 1982; Anderson, & Saunders, 2003; Basu, & Famoye, 2004). Therefore, it would be fait to suggest that woman have a special

position in this type of violence and this type of violence is a gendered violence. Overall, it is important to consider economic violence by not only its own power and destruction on people, but also its relation with the other types of violence and how it feeds them.

1.3.LITERATURE REVIEW ABOUT PREVALENCE STUDIES OF VIOLENT EVENTS

The occurrence of violent events differs from place to place however, the results from different countries may provide a general understanding about the prevalence and types of violent events. According to WHO, approximately 520000 people have lost their lives by the reason of violence in 2000 (WHO report, 2000). Overall, violence is stated as one of the leading causes of death for people aged 15–44 year around the world.

Moreover, Center for Disease Control and Prevention in USA (CDC), violence is the third leading cause of death for people between ages of 15 and 21 (Center for Disease Control and Prevention, 2015). According to same report, 4787 young people were victims of homicide and over 599 000 people have registered emergency services related to physical assault injuries. In addition, in a nationwide survey conducted by CDC, 24.7% of students had reported that they had involved in a physical fight in past 12 months. In the same report, 19.6% of participants have reported being bullied in school and 14.8% reported being bullied through social media. (Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance, CDC, 2015).

Furthermore, in a nationwide study conducted in Mexico, the lifetime prevalence of a violent event was found to be 76% and one of the most prevalent ones were, bereavement, witnessing someone's death or injury, physical assault, respectively. (Norris et al., 2003). In a nationwide study conducted in Sweden, 80.8% of the representative 1824 people reported that they have experienced at least one traumatic event (Frans, Rimmö, Aberg & Frederikson, 2005). In this study, one of the most frequent events were declared as traffic accidents, robbery and physical assault. In the scope of a study conducted with 2364 adults in Los Angeles, USA, 16% of adults reported that they had witnessed or experienced at least one traumatic event in their lifetime (Ullman & Siegel, 1994 as cited in Arıkan, 2007).

Also worthy of note is the fact that there is no data about global prevalence of any type of violence since estimates vary by country and according to definition, inclusion criteria and study method. It must be acknowledged, however, that, nationwide studies from different countries suggest that between 10%-69% of women are physically abused at least one in their lives (Heise & Garcia-Moreno, 2002; Heise et al., 1999).

Furthermore, in a South African cross sectional study, between 6%-47% of women report that they had experienced at least one attempted or completed sexual assault by an intimate partner (Jewkes, Levin & Penn-Kekana, 2002).

Moreover, although it is hard to take the real picture of sexual assault cases, in which victims are reluctant to talk about their traumatic experiences with strangers, the prevalence rates of sexual assault cases are relatively higher in

the world. For example, it is estimated that the percentage of women with a history of sexual assault in US could be 12.9% (Foa & Riggs, 1993 as cited in Darves-Bornoz et al., 2008); in France, 1% of adolescents state that they were sexually assaulted in their lifetime (Choquet et al., 1997).

Last but not least, in a cross national study conducted with 1087 nationally representative adults in Netherlands, the lifetime prevalence of any potential trauma was found to be 80.7%, and the lifetime prevalence of PTSD was 7.4% (de Vries & Olf, 2009). Interestingly, they found that although the number of traumatic events did not vary across gender, women were found to be 2 times more likely to be influenced from the event than men (de Vries & Olf, 2009).

In Turkey, there is a limited number of prevalence study related to violence literature. Although there are some studies with particular populations (for example youths, students or women), most of the studies are not nationwide but regional studies. According to Ministry of Justice, 5.7% of adult population in Turkey is in the suspect position in criminal courts (Ballıktaş, 2017). While the case number was nearly 3 million in 2006, the number was more than 7 million in 2016. In 2016, while the most prevalent crime type was economical crime, sexual harassment and child sexual abuse cases were 7 times more frequent than the past years (Ballıktaş, 2017).

In addition, Umut Foundation published a yearly-report related to news about gun-violence in Turkey. According to this report, 2720 gun-related violent incident, in which 2057 people died, were published in the media (Umut Foundation, 2017).

Furthermore, Mayda and Akkuş interviewed 116 Turkish housewives and find out that 41.4% of them experienced physical violence, 25.9 of them experienced psychological violence and 8.6% of them experienced sexual violence (Mayda & Akkuş, 2005). Also, related to partner violence, in their study 15.2% of university students reported that they experienced physical violence, 12.2% of them experienced sexual coercion (Pınar & Algier, 2006).

Last but not least, according to Hacettepe University's report of Domestic Violence against Women in Turkey, including 7462 women, the percentage of women who have been subjected to physical violence by their husbands or intimate partners were found to be 36%. To put it in another way, 4 out of every 10 women have been subjected to physical violence (2014). Also, in general, 12% of women reported having been subjected to sexual violence, 44% of women reported having been subjected to emotional violence, 30% of women reported having been subjected to economic violence in their lives. (Türkiye'de Kadına Yönelik Aile İçi Şiddet Araştırması, 2015).

1.4.THE AIM OF THE CURRENT STUDY

The aim of this study is to investigate the prevalence and type of the violent events reported by nationally representative sample of Turkey and to examine the predictor values of demographic variables on the violence events.

METHOD

2.1 PARTICIPANTS

A total of 2695 adult (1210 female, 1472 male) in Turkey participated in the study through a face-to-face interview. The survey was carried out by and with the help of KONDA, a leading research and consultancy company, which has quantitative research experience for almost 30 years and with almost 1 million people interviewed in the past. Nevertheless, after reviewing the project's design and ethical standards, in order to conduct the survey soundly and reliably, sampling was made through Address-Based Population Registration data. The sample was chosen from 33 cities, 106 districts, 155 neighborhoods and villages. A stratified sampling method was used and for every survey area, gender and age quota were implemented. Sample from 12 regions were distributed as: İstanbul (19,5%); Western Marmara (4,6%); Aegean (14,1%); Eastern Marmara (8,5%); Western Anatolia (9,2%); Mediterranean (13,7%); Middle Anatolia (4,6%); Western Black Sea (6,1%), Eastern Black Sea (3,3%); Northeastern Anatolia – (2,6%); Middle Eastern Anatolia (4,6%); South Eastern Anatolia – (9,3%).

2.2. INSTRUMENTS

Trained interviewers under supervision of the field operations team of district leaders visited the addresses of our representative sample by making utmost effort to carry out interviews and talk to people at these locations by following the survey that is prepared before. The survey package consisted of Demographic Information

Form and Violent Events Checklist with Psychological Effect, respectively (See Appendix A).

2.2.1. Demographic Information Form

The demographic information form included questions regarding gender, age, level of education, father's level of education, marital status, lifestyle, ethnicity, religion, religiosity, income and working status (see Appendix A).

2.2.2. Violent Event Checklist

A violent event checklist is prepared for this study. Based on past nationwide surveys conducted by WHO, an equal distribution of four different violence types are targeted in the checklist.

Participants were asked whether they experience any of the eleven violent types: 1) Physical Aggression (by Slapping, Pushing, Kicking); 2) Injury by instruments (knives, guns etc.); 3) Torture; 4) Humiliation; 5) Threats (by injury, or beating or killing); 6) Verbal harassment; 7) Sexual harassment; 8) Stalking or digital harassment (via social media or telephone) 9) Discrimination (related to one's identity); 10) Obstruction of education 11) Economic Abuse.

For each violent event, if the participant have ever experienced them before, the perpetrator or the place of the event was asked. While the perpetrator categories were mother, father, partner, sibling, relative,

acquaintance, stranger and public officials; the place of the incident categories were home, school, work, street and public institutions. Also, participants were asked to rate their experience in terms of how this incident effect their psychological well-being from 1-5 scale, 1 meaning not at all, 5 means affected extremely.

2.2. PROCEDURE

Data collection began after the agreement about the procedure and design. The violence questions of the survey package were delivered to the firm and data was collected in 3 days simultaneously in January, 2016. Each respondent was given the informed consent page. Only after accepting to participate voluntarily, they were asked the questions face-to-face.

The data analysis of the current study was performed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS 24.0). A separate Binary Logistic Regression Analysis was conducted for each violence type as the dependent variable and the demographic characteristics as independent variables. For the models goodness-of-fit values and for the predictor's odds ratios are evaluated and reported.

RESULTS

3.1 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The sample of the study consisted of 2695 people (1210 females, 1472 males) who voluntarily participated in the study. Thirty-five point one percent of the participants were aged between 18-32, 36.6% of the participants were aged between 33-48 and 28.3% of the participants were older than 49 years old. Seventeen point five percent of the sample had at least a university degree and 31% had a high school degree while 51.5 % of the participants graduated from primary school or less.

Most of the participants (66.9 %) were married whereas 25% of them were never married or single. Regarding life style, 1181 (45 %) participants defined themselves as *traditional/conservative*, while 759 (28.9 %) defined as a *modern* and 686 (26.1 %) as *religious/conservative*. The majority of the sample (77.1 %) identified their ethnic origin as Turks. Of the remaining 608 participants, 368 (13.9 %) were Kurds; 145 (5.5 %) were Arabs; 31 (1.2 %) were Zazas, and 64 (2.4 %) participants reported to be of other ethnicities.

Most of the participants (2301, 89.4 %) reported that they are Sunni Muslims, while 194 (7.5 %) participants reported to be Alevi, and 78 (3 %) were from other religions. In addition to the religion, participants were asked to define how religious they were and 1472 participants (55.9 %) indicated that they are

religionist, 689 (26.2 %) of them are religious, 369 of them (14 %) are ascetic and 101 of them (3.8%) are atheists.

Seven hundred thirty-five of the participants (30.8 %) reported themselves as low-middle class and the other classes which are low class, middle class and high class were found to be nearly equal in numbers 466 (19.5 %), 595 (24.9 %) and 593 (24.8 %) respectively.

In addition, half of the participants were currently not working (1359, 50.7 %), whereas while 1043 of them (38.7 %) were working and 280 of them (10.4%) were students. Detailed information related to demographic characteristics of the participants is presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1

Frequencies of the Demographic Characteristics of the Sample (N =2695)

Demographics	N	%
Gender		
Woman	1210	45,1
Man	1472	54,9
Age		
18-32 years old	944	35,1
33-48 years old	985	36,6
49+ years old	762	28,3
Level of Education		
Below High School	1374	51,5
High School	826	31,0
University	467	17,5
Father's Level of Education		
Below High School	2206	82,5
High School	321	12,0
University	147	5,5

Table 3.1-cont

Frequencies of the Demographic Characteristics of the Sample (N =2695)

Demographics	N	%
Marital Status		
Single, never married	669	25,0
Engaged	63	2,3
Married	1803	66,9
Widowed	102	3,8
Divorced	39	1,4
Life-style		
Modern	759	28,9
Traditional/conservative	1181	45,0
Religious/conservative	686	26,1
Ethnicity		
Turks	2043	77,1
Kurds	368	13,9
Zazas	31	1,2
Arabs	145	5,5
Others	64	2,4
Religion		
Sunni	2301	89,4
Alevi	194	7,5
Other	78	3,0
Religiosity		
Atheist	101	3,8
Religious	689	26,2
Religionist	1472	55,9
Strongly Religionist	369	14,0
Income		
Low	466	19,5
Low-middle	735	30,8
Middle	595	24,9
High	593	24,8
Work Status		
Not working	1359	50.70
Student	280	10.40
Working	1043	38.70

3.2 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS FOR VIOLENCE TYPES AND INFLUENCES

The violent event checklist includes 11 violent events. For each event, participants were first asked to report whether they experienced the event or not. The number and percentage of participants who reported to have experienced each violent event are presented in Table 3.2. Then, they were asked to report the psychological effect of this specific violent event on a 5-point scale for each event. The mean and the standard deviations of these ratings are reported in Table 3.2.

The most frequently reported violence type was found to be physical aggression (27.1 %), to be more specific being beaten by slapping, pushing, kicking etc. Moreover, 17.6 % of the participants reported that they had experienced verbal harassment; 14.1 % of the participants reported obstruction of education; 13.1% of the participants indicated that they had been subject to humiliation; 12 % of the participants reported that they had experienced stalking or digital harassment via social media or telephone, and also 10.9 % of the participants reported that they have experienced discrimination related to their identities (ethnicity, gender, faith etc.). Detailed information related to frequencies of the violent events is shown in Table 3.2.

About the psychological influences of violent events in general population, the reported influenced were rated into a 5 point Likert Scale (0 = not affected, 5 = very affected). According to these ratings the most influential events were reported

as ‘obstruction of education’ with a mean of 3.16 ($SD = 1.41$) It was followed by ‘humiliation’ ($M = 2.96, SD = 1.3$), ‘discrimination’ ($M = 2.84, SD = 1.51$), ‘economic abuse’ ($M = 2.49, SD = 1.44$), and ‘sexual harassment’ ($M = 2.49, SD = 1.54$).

Table 3.2
Descriptive Statistics of the Violence Types in Turkey (N=2695)

Violence Type	N	%	Psychological Influence	
			M (1-5)	SD
Physical				
Physical Aggression (by Slapping, Pushing, Kicking)	724	27.1	2.23	1.299
Injury by instruments (knives, guns etc.)	104	3.9	1.91	1.286
Torture (falaka, electric, beating with rifle etc.)	52	1.9	2.34	1.628
Psychological				
Humiliation	353	13.1	2.96	1.383
Threats (by injury, or beating or killing)	192	7.2	2.4	1.5
Sexual				
Verbal harassment	468	17.6	2.33	1.289
Sexual harassment	80	3	2.49	1.543
Stalking or digital harassment (via social media or telephone)	320	12	2.22	1.317
Social/Economical				
Obstruction of education	377	85.9	3.16	1.416
Economic Abuse	180	6.7	2.49	1.443
Discrimination (related to one's identity)	293	10.9	2.84	1.513

3.3 FREQUENCY STATISTICS FOR VIOLENCE TYPES AND DEMOGRAPHICS

The prevalence of certain violence types across groups of different demographic characteristics were assessed. The percentages of participants who experienced

each type of violent event are presented separately for each category of demographic characteristics in Table 3.3. An initial inspection on the basis of these prevalence rates demonstrated that 47.1% of the divorced participants, 29.3% of the women and 32.8% of ascetic participants reported obstruction of education. By looking at the higher rates of frequencies, 26.5% of divorced and 23.1% of the widowed participants reported economic abuse

About humiliation, 41% of the widowed participants and 31% of atheists and 23.6% of Kurds reported that they had experienced humiliation before. Twenty-seven percentage of the engaged and 25.6% of the widowed participants reported that they experienced digital harassment. Moreover, 22.8% of atheists and 16.3% of high school graduates and 14.9% of Alevis reported that they had been threatened.

Physical aggression was reported most frequently by again widowed (76.9%), atheists (74.3%), Alevis (55.7%) and Kurds (50.8%) are one of the most frequent populations with the percentages of, respectively. In addition, high school graduates (8.8%), Kurds (8.7%) and men (6.6%) were the groups that had highest frequencies in terms of injury by instruments among their groups. Related to torture, among other demographics, high school graduates (4.8%) and Kurds (4.1%) and atheists (4%) were reported. Furthermore, 53.8% of widowed and 39.5% of high school graduates and 38.6% of atheists reported that they have experienced verbal harassment. In addition, 52.5% of atheists and 44.3% of Alevis, 30% of the widowed participants and 30.2% of Kurds reported that they have experienced discrimination related to their identities (For detail see Table 3.3).

Table 3.3*Percentages of the Violent Events for Demographics (N = 2695)*

	Obstruction of Education	Economic Abuse	Humiliation	Digital Harassment	Threat	Physical Aggression	Injury by instrument	Torture	Verbal Harassment	Sexual Harassment	Discrimination
Gender											
Woman	29.3%	6.5%	17.1%	14.6%	5.5%	29.2%	1.2%	1.8%	29.6%	5.4%	14.1%
Man	9.3%	9.4%	15.3%	10.7%	10.3%	46.6%	6.6%	1.8%	11.9%	1.3%	14.2%
Age											
18-32 years old	10.3%	5.3%	16.9%	16.8%	9.1%	41.3%	4.3%	1.5%	29.1%	5.2%	17.8%
33-48 years old	20.2%	9.3%	17.3%	10.6%	7.5%	36.3%	4.7%	2.7%	17.7%	2.7%	13.0%
49+ years old	25.9%	9.8%	13.8%	9.4%	8.0%	38.8%	3.0%	2.1%	11.3%	1.0%	11.3%
Education Level											
Below High Sch	27.7%	8.1%	14.3%	9.2%	5.7%	35.8%	3.5%	1.7%	10.2%	0.9%	9.5%
High School University	10.3%	9.8%	19.7%	16.3%	10.5%	46.0%	5.4%	2.5%	29.1%	5.2%	19.0%
Father's Education Level	5.6%	5.1%	15.0%	15.6%	11.8%	35.8%	3.9%	2.8%	32.1%	6.2%	20.1%
Below High Sc.	20.6%	8.8%	16.1%	11.1%	7.5%	39.5%	3.8%	1.9%	16.6%	2.4%	13.6%
High School University	9.3%	5.0%	15.0%	18.7%	9.0%	32.1%	4.4%	2.2%	33.6%	5.3%	14.3%
Marital Status	4.1%	4.8%	20.4%	19.7%	16.3%	42.2%	8.8%	4.8%	39.5%	8.8%	21.8%
Single	5.7%	6.6%	19.3%	20.6%	10.8%	45.1%	4.8%	1.8%	34.1%	6.1%	20.0%

Table 3.3-cont.

Percentages of the Violent Events for Demographics (N =2695)

	Obstruction of Education	Economic Abuse	Humiliation	Digital Harassment	Threat	Physical Aggression	Injury by instrument	Torture	Verbal Harassment	Sexual Harassment	Discrimination
Engaged	14.3%	15.9%	22.2%	27.0%	14.3%	50.8%	3.2%	3.2%	36.5%	6.3%	20.6%
Married	21.5%	7.0%	14.0%	8.7%	6.3%	34.7%	4.0%	2.1%	13.5%	1.7%	11.9%
Widowed	17.9%	23.1%	41.0%	25.6%	30.8%	76.9%	2.6%	0.3%	53.8%	12.8%	30.8%
Divorced	47.1%	26.5%	23.5%	11.8%	12.7%	48.0%	2.9%	2.0%	14.7%	2.9%	9.8%
Life-style											
Modern	8.8%	7.5%	19.9%	20.2%	11.7%	43.3%	3.6%	3.3%	34.4%	8.0%	23.6%
Traditional	18.7%	7.4%	14.4%	10.0%	6.8%	38.8%	3.6%	1.6%	17.1%	1.0%	11.4%
Religious	28.0%	9.5%	15.5%	8.3%	6.7%	34.8%	5.5%	1.5%	8.6%	0.9%	9.0%
Ethnicity											
Turks	16.8%	7.4%	14.1%	13.2%	6.8%	34.7%	3.2%	1.7%	20.4%	3.2%	10.2%
Kurds	22.8%	10.3%	23.6%	10.1%	14.4%	50.8%	8.7%	4.1%	17.7%	1.9%	30.2%
Religion											
Sunni	18.9%	8.2%	15.0%	11.7%	7.4%	37.4%	4.1%	2.0%	18.9%	2.6%	11.0%
Alevi	18.6%	8.8%	21.1%	18.6%	14.9%	55.7%	4.1%	1.5%	34.0%	6.2%	44.3%
Religiosity											
Atheist	5.9%	6.9%	31.7%	21.8%	22.8%	74.3%	5.9%	4.0%	38.6%	7.9%	52.5%
Religious	13.2%	10.6%	20.0%	18.0%	11.9%	46.0%	4.8%	2.3%	29.9%	7.3%	19.3%
Religionist	18.3%	7.1%	13.1%	10.1%	6.4%	32.7%	3.8%	2.1%	16.2%	1.1%	9.9%
Ascetic	32.8%	8.1%	14.9%	9.2%	4.3%	37.7%	3.3%	0.8%	9.5%	1.6%	11.1%
Income											
Low	19.7%	6.9%	15.7%	9.9%	5.6%	29.4%	3.2%	2.4%	11.8%	1.1%	10.3%
Low-middle	22.0%	7.9%	19.3%	13.7%	11.0%	45.6%	5.6%	2.4%	17.7%	2.9%	17.1%

Table 3.3-cont.*Percentages of the Violent Events for Demographics (N = 2695)*

	Obstruction of Education	Economic Abuse	Humiliation	Digital Harass ment	Threat	Physical Aggression	Injury by instrument	Torture	Verbal Harass ment	Sexual Harass ment	Discrimi nation
Middle	15.8%	7.2%	13.4%	12.4%	4.9%	35.5%	3.0%	1.0%	21.7%	2.7%	11.1%
High	14.3%	9.8%	13.8%	15.2%	10.5%	45.7%	4.0%	2.5%	27.5%	4.2%	16.5%

3.4 FREQUENCY STATISTICS FOR PERPETRATORS AND PLACES FOR EACH VIOLENT EVENT

In the study, the perpetrators and the places of the violent event were investigated. Perpetrators that participants stated were fathers, mothers, siblings, relatives, acquaintances, strangers and public officials. In addition, for certain type of violent events, the place of the incident were asked and the categories were as follows: home, school, work, street and public institutions.

According to results, fathers were found to be the most common perpetrator (78.5% of the perpetrators) in obstruction of education. Also, they were most common perpetrator in physical aggression (44.8%) and economic abuse (41.1%). In addition, strangers appeared to be the most common perpetrator in certain violence types. In case of injury by instruments (65.4%) and threat (54.2%), humiliation (31.4%) and digital harassment (27.6%) the percentages of the strangers were relatively higher than other perpetrators. Moreover, according to frequency analysis, 34.6% of the torture perpetrators were public officials. On the other hand, it is found that 87.4% of verbal harassment incidents and 72.5% of sexual harassment incidents take place on streets.

Furthermore, discrimination was found to be more common on street, in other words, 48.5% of the incidents occurred on streets. (For details see Table 3.4).

Table 3.4

*Frequency Statistics of the Perpetrators and Places for Each Violent Event
(N = 2695)*

Violence Type	Perpetrators/Places	N	%
Obstruction of Education	Mother	106	28.1
	Father	296	78.5
	Partner	13	3.4
	Siblings	24	6.4
	Relatives	24	6.4
	Acquaintance	7	1.9
	Stranger	8	2.1
	Public Officials	15	4
	Total	377	100
Economic Abuse	Mother	24	13.3
	Father	74	41.1
	Partner	31	17.2
	Siblings	19	10.6
	Relatives	21	11.7
	Acquaintance	15	8.3
	Stranger	20	11.1
	Public Officials	13	7.2
	Total	180	100
Humiliation	Mother	23	6.5
	Father	51	14.4
	Partner	32	9.1
	Siblings	33	9.3
	Relatives	61	17.3
	Acquaintance	79	22.4
	Stranger	111	31.4
	Public Officials	46	13

Table 3.4-cont

Frequency Statistics of the Perpetrators and Places for Each Violent Event (N =2695)

Violence Type	Perpetrators/Places	N	%
Digital Harassment			
	Father	1	0.5
	Partner	4	2.1
	Siblings	0	0
	Relatives	4	2.1
	Acquaintance	7	3.6
	Stranger	53	27.6
	Public Officials	6	3.1
	Total	192	100
Physical Threat			
	Mother	8	4.2
	Father	22	11.5
	Partner	24	12.5
	Siblings	4	2.1
	Relatives	16	8.3
	Acquaintance	27	14.1
	Stranger	104	54.2
	Public Officials	16	8.3
	Total		
Physical Aggression			
	Mother	205	28.3
	Father	324	44.8
	Partner	85	11.7
	Siblings	53	7.3
	Relatives	22	3
	Acquaintance	84	11.6
	Stranger	207	28.4
	Public Officials	65	9
	Total	724	
Injury by instruments			
	Mother	7	6.7
	Father	2	1.9
	Partner	6	5.8
	Siblings	5	4.8
	Relatives	6	5.8

	Acquaintance	14	13.5
	Stranger	68	65.4
	Public Officials	3	2.9
	Total	104	100
Torture			
	Mother	0	0
	Father	4	7.7
	Partner	13	25
	Siblings	2	3.8
	Relatives	5	9.6
	Acquaintance	5	9.6
	Stranger	10	19.2
	Public Officials	18	34.6
	Total	52	100
Verbal Harassment			
	At home	8	1.7
	At school	71	15.2
	At work	31	6.6
	On street	409	87.4
	At public inst.	16	3.4
	Total	468	100
Sexual Harassment			
	At home	9	11.3
	At school	9	11.3
	At work	5	6.3
	On street	58	72.5
	At public inst.	3	3.8
	Total	80	100
Discrimination			
	At home	17	5.8
	At school	84	28.7
	At work	61	20.8
	On street	142	48.5
	At public inst.	79	27
	Total	293	100

3.5 REGRESSION ANALYSES FOR VARIABLES PREDICTING CERTAIN VIOLENCE TYPES

The dependent variables which measured whether participants have ever experienced a violent incident or not were coded as a binary variables (0: no, 1: yes) otherwise. Due to the binary nature of the dependent variable, logistic regression analyses were conducted to estimate the factors that influence the probability of being exposed to each violent event.

Logistic regression results are summarized in Table 5. Our model is carried out by using Enter method in analysis in which all variables entered simultaneously to the analysis.

Each model is checked first to see whether the data meets the assumptions or not. In the study, Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness of fit test, which is based on dividing the sample up according to their predicted probabilities, is used to check the model and for all violence types, since the model is correctly specified, type 1 error rate is found to be no larger than 5%.

Table 5, in which only significant results were listed, shows the logistic regression coefficient, wald test, significance, and odd ratio for each of the predictors with upper and lower levels of confidence intervals. Employing a .05 criterion of statistical significance to most of the variables, gender, education, life style, ethnicity, marital status, socioeconomic status, religion and religiosity have significant effect of particular violence types.

The Beta values in Table 5 provide an explanation about the extent to which the measures differentiate the variables. Specifically, the column labelled "Exp(B)" equals to the power of each Beta value (odds ratio) which impart some insight into the magnitude of each effect.

The odds ratio for gender shows that when holding other variable constant a woman is 3.01 unit and people who have a degree below high school are 2.90 unit more likely to experience obstruction of education. Also, people having a modern life are .59 less likely to experience obstruction of education.

Holding all other independent variables constant, for being Zaza, we expect a 7.07 unit increase in the log-odds of economic abuse. The same increase is valid for Arabs and high school graduates with increases of 5.84 and 2.40 respectively. Being a woman, between 18-32 years old and married were found to be significantly predict less likely to have an economic abuse with the $\text{Exp(B)} = .61$, $\text{Exp(B)} = .43$ and $\text{Exp(B)} = .23$, $p < .05$ respectively.

Moreover, it is found that humiliation depends on whether individuals are from low-middle class or low class with the $\text{Exp(B)} = 1.78$ and 1.51 meaning that being from low-middle or low class predicts people's experience of being humiliated, after controlling other variables. Also, people who are married are .22 less likely to be humiliated.

According to results, it is observed that people who identify themselves as religious and women are more likely to experience digital harassment with the

ratios of 1.88 and 1.52, respectively. On the other hand, married people are .34 unit less likely to be the target of the issue.

It is also indicated that being religious and/or being unemployed make people more likely to be exposed to threat with odds ratios of 2.54 and 1.95, respectively; while the negative Beta value of women and marriage indicates that people who are in this group are .62 and .11 less likely to be threatened.

Furthermore, the results indicate that Arabs are 2.46 times more likely to experience physical aggression than other groups, when other variables are controlled. However, being a member of middle class ($\text{Exp}(B) = .72$) or low class ($\text{Exp}(B) = .52$) or women ($\text{Exp}(B) = .52$) make people less likely to be the exposed to the physical aggression.

About the injury by instruments, people who identify themselves as religious are 3.98 unit more likely to experience this type of violence while traditional people are .39, moderns are .26 and women are .12 less likely to experience this phenomenon.

When the type of violence is torture, the results indicate that being married predicts this type of violence .21 less likely to happen.

In addition, it was found that women are 3.62, atheists 2.41, people who are 18-32 years old are 1.98, people who have modern lifestyle 1.84 and people who are unemployed 1.69 unit more likely to experience verbal harassment than other groups. However, people who have education below high school are .48, people

who are engaged are .25 people who are married .18 and people who are widowed are .18 less likely to experience verbal harassment.

Also, in the study it was found that being women increases the likelihood of being sexually abuse or having sexual assault 5.40 unit more than other group, while being married decreases .24 unit chance of having a sexual abuse or assault.

Last but not least, about the discrimination, Alevi people are 4.11 unit and women 1.35 unit more likely to experience discrimination related to their identities. On the other hand, people who are high school graduates are .66 times and people who are religionist are .56 less likely to experience discrimination in Turkey. For further information, see Table 3.5.

Table 3.5*Summary of the Logistic Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Violence Types*

	<i>B</i>	<i>S.E.</i>	<i>Wald</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Sig*</i>	<i>Exp(B)</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>Upper</i>
Obstruction of Education								
Woman	1.10	0.15	55.37	1.00	0.00	3.01	2.25	4.02
Below High	1.07	0.28	14.96	1.00	0.00	2.90	1.69	4.98
Traditional	-0.31	0.15	3.96	1.00	0.05	0.74	0.54	1.00
Modern	-0.52	0.23	5.10	1.00	0.02	0.59	0.38	0.93
Economic Abuse								
Zazas	1.96	0.93	4.45	1.00	0.03	7.07	1.15	43.45
Arabs	1.76	0.84	4.43	1.00	0.04	5.84	1.13	30.16
High School	0.88	0.31	8.09	1.00	0.00	2.40	1.31	4.40
Woman	-0.50	0.20	6.50	1.00	0.01	0.61	0.41	0.89
18-32 years old	-0.83	0.34	6.17	1.00	0.01	0.43	0.22	0.84
Married	-1.48	0.50	8.65	1.00	0.00	0.23	0.09	0.61
Humiliation								
Low-middle class	0.58	0.20	8.53	1.00	0.00	1.78	1.21	2.62
Low Class	0.48	0.24	4.04	1.00	0.04	1.61	1.01	2.58
Married	-1.53	0.42	13.22	1.00	0.00	0.22	0.09	0.49
Digital Harassment								
Religious	0.63	0.28	5.21	1.00	0.02	1.88	1.09	3.22
Woman	0.42	0.14	8.99	1.00	0.00	1.52	1.16	2.01
Married	-1.06	0.44	5.72	1.00	0.02	0.34	0.14	0.83
Threat								
Religious	0.93	0.37	6.49	1.00	0.01	2.54	1.24	5.20
Unemployed	0.67	0.30	4.86	1.00	0.03	1.95	1.08	3.52
Woman	-0.48	0.19	6.24	1.00	0.01	0.62	0.43	0.90
Married	-2.25	0.44	25.72	1.00	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.25
Physical Aggression								
Arabs	0.90	0.41	4.78	1.00	0.03	2.46	1.10	5.53
Middle Class	-0.33	0.15	4.93	1.00	0.03	0.72	0.54	0.96
Woman	-0.66	0.11	37.41	1.00	0.00	0.52	0.42	0.64
Low class	-0.66	0.18	13.85	1.00	0.00	0.52	0.37	0.73
Injury								
Religious	1.38	0.52	7.14	1.00	0.01	3.98	1.45	10.98
Traditional	-0.95	0.29	10.73	1.00	0.00	0.39	0.22	0.68
Modern	-1.35	0.39	11.79	1.00	0.00	0.26	0.12	0.56
Woman	-2.13	0.39	30.55	1.00	0.00	0.12	0.06	0.25
Torture								

Married	-1.54	0.70	4.86	1.00	0.03	0.21	0.05	0.84
Verbal Harass								
Woman	1.29	0.13	95.22	1.00	0.00	3.62	2.79	4.68
Atheist	0.88	0.38	5.44	1.00	0.02	2.41	1.15	5.06
18-32 years	0.68	0.23	8.67	1.00	0.00	1.98	1.26	3.12
Modern	0.61	0.21	8.40	1.00	0.00	1.84	1.22	2.79
Unemployed	0.53	0.26	4.15	1.00	0.04	1.69	1.02	2.80
Below High	-0.73	0.19	14.95	1.00	0.00	0.48	0.33	0.70
Engaged	-1.37	0.56	5.99	1.00	0.01	0.25	0.09	0.76
Arabs	-1.41	0.51	7.57	1.00	0.01	0.24	0.09	0.67
Married	-1.69	0.44	14.83	1.00	0.00	0.18	0.08	0.44
Widowed	-1.73	0.57	9.35	1.00	0.00	0.18	0.06	0.54
Sexual Abuse								
Woman	1.69	0.34	24.41	1.00	0.00	5.40	2.77	10.55
Married	-1.42	0.71	4.04	1.00	0.04	0.24	0.06	0.97
Discrimination								
Alevi	1.41	0.44	10.43	1.00	0.00	4.11	1.74	9.68
Woman	0.30	0.16	3.67	1.00	0.05	1.35	0.99	1.84
High School	-0.41	0.20	4.00	1.00	0.05	0.66	0.44	0.99
Religionist	-0.58	0.24	6.07	1.00	0.01	0.56	0.35	0.89
Below High	-0.79	0.23	12.03	1.00	0.00	0.46	0.29	0.71
Arabs	-1.38	0.49	8.02	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.10	0.65

Note: Correlations marked with an asterisk (*) were significant at $p < .05$.

DISCUSSION

Derived from nationally representative data, this study has shed light on undocumented aspects of current violence map in Turkey. In this chapter, the findings of the present study will be discussed; the limitations, possible implications and suggestions for further research will be covered.

4.1 CHARACTERISTICS AND PREVALENCE RATES OF THE VIOLENT EVENTS

According to our findings, approximately half of the people in Turkey had experienced at least one type of violent events in their lives. The most frequent type of violence was found to be physical aggression (beaten by slapping, pushing, kicking); verbal harassment; obstruction of education; humiliation; stalking or digital harassment via social media and discrimination. The prevalence rates of these incidents is similar to some studies in literature that is discussed before (Norris et al., 2003; Frans, Rimmö, Aberg, & Frederikson, 2005; Ullman & Siegel, 1994 as cited in Arıkan, 2007).

In addition, it is remarkable that physical aggression was reported most frequently by unmarried women, atheists, Alevis and Kurds (respectively). Also, according to Hacettepe University's report of Domestic Violence against Women in Turkey, 4 out of every 10 women have been subjected to physical violence (2014) which is in line with the present study. To be considered is the possibility that these groups are among some of the minority groups in Turkey.

What is found to be striking is that, according to prevalence rates, marriage seems to be playing a defending role against verbal and online harassment in Turkey. Nevertheless, according to prevalence studies around the world married/cohabiting women were found to be more likely to be exposed to violent events (Darves-Bornoz et al., 2008). In Turkey, while

being single women was found to be a risk factor for verbal harassment incidents, especially on streets, roughly all of the harassment incidents were reported to be experienced by women only as in the other studies (Heise & Garcia-Moreno, 2002; Heise et al., 1999).

Here, it is important to state that the differences in reporting of violence events between the sexes may also indicate the differences in interpretations of the events as violent, as well as the occurrence of these events in real life.

A similar results pattern was observed in the subjective perception of the impact of the violent event. When subjects are asked to report the psychological influence of the violent event, most influential events were reported as obstruction of education. Majority of the participants who have been exposed to obstruction of education prevented from getting a proper education were divorced, women and ascetic participants. Truly remarkable is that most often the perpetrator of this deprivation/violence were found to be fathers. It is as good as certain, then, this type of violence has a strong relationship with gender issues. Moreover, if the religiosity of the participant is increases, then the likelihood of these participants report this type of violence increases.

Furthermore, the impact of being humiliation which is the second most influential violent event reported by sample. Related to this, it is found

that majority of the participants who had experienced humiliation were widowed, atheists and Kurd participants.

Third most influential event reported by the sample, was discrimination or related to one's identity. Most of the atheists, Alevis, unmarried and Kurd participants have reported that they have been exposed to this type of violence. Therefore, another conclusion can be drawn by looking at the events with the highest perceived impact. The most influential violence types were reported as being experienced mostly by women, unmarried women, atheists, Kurds and ascetics. Additionally, physical threat but not an actual assault was higher among males compared to women which may be, again, compatible with gender roles in society.

Last but not least, people who define their life styles as modern and living mostly in cities were found to be experienced violence events more frequently. Not only the reason for this may be the real numbers in prevalence, but also these category of people may define the incidents as violence more easily than the conservative people who may see these violence incidents as a result of tradition or at least normal.

4.2 PERPETRATORS AND THE PLACES OF THE VIOLENT EVENTS

As it is stated before, fathers were found to be the most common perpetrator in obstruction of education. Also, they were the most common

perpetrator in physical aggression and economic abuse. Strangers, on the other hand, appeared to be the most common perpetrator in cases of injury by instruments, threat, humiliation and digital harassment.

Moreover, one out of three torture perpetrators were declared as public officials and one out of ten sexual abuse cases declared as taking place at home. It can be confidently inferred that these rates might be much higher since these declarations were made to “a stranger knocking on door”, namely the interviewer. Unfortunately, this may be considered as one of the main limitations of this study.

Another important finding is that nearly all of the verbal harassment incidents and most of the sexual abuse incidents and also discrimination related to identity issues take place on streets, which are mainly public places.

Furthermore, results revealed that when the perpetrator is the partner, the psychological effect of this experience were found to be highest. This level of psychological influence are also high when the perpetrator is mother and father. It would be fair to suggest that victim-offender relationship affects the psychological outcome of the violent incident. Also, the traditional gender role of the father figure may affect the outcome compared to partners and mothers and even strangers and public officials.

4.3 THE MOST VULNERABLE SOCIAL GROUPS IN CERTAIN VIOLENCE TYPES

In the present study, gender, marriage and ethnicity were found to be as some of the significant predictors in regression analysis. This result is parallel to other studies in literature (de Vries & Olf, 2009; Norris et al., 2003). According to results, it is beyond dispute that women and people from less educated families are more likely to experience obstruction of education while as the participants reported their lives as more modern, it also contributed to an increase on education opportunities.

Furthermore, results revealed that being a member of Zaza or Arab community increases the likelihood of sharing income with their communities; while being a woman, between 18-32 years old and married makes people less vulnerable to experience economic abuse. Moreover, although humiliation was found to be reported mostly by unmarried women, atheists and Kurds; it also seems to be related to these people's classes meaning that people from low or middle-low classes are more prone to be humiliated than others.

In addition, it was concluded that women are 3.62 times, atheists 2.41 times, people who are 18-32 years old are 1.98 times, people who have modern lifestyle 1.84 times and people who are unemployed 1.69 times more likely to verbally harassed than other groups. These numbers are so striking that it would be more than fair to claim that community's attitude

and political climate in Turkey may pave the way for these violent incidents since these groups are considered as vulnerable groups.

Furthermore, in the study it was found that being women increases the likelihood of being sexually abuse or having sexual assault 5.40 times more than other group, while being married decreases .24 times chance of having a sexual abuse or assault. This finding was also consistent with the findings with Mayda and Akkuş (2005) as nearly half of the Turkish housewives experience physical, and most of them experience psychological and sexual violence and other findings from Turkish studies (Türkiye'de Kadına Yönelik Aile İçi Şiddet Araştırması, 2015).

The religiosity and gender is another determinant in experiencing digital harassment or stalking meaning that women and religious people are more likely to experience digital harassment. Interestingly, marriage seems to be playing a shield role in some harassment incidents. The reason for this may be that in Turkey's patriarchal culture, when women married they are regarded as another man's property that should be focus of a protection discussion. However, this situation may lead other discriminative and violent acts in the long run.

Another conclusion that can be derived from this study is that Arabs living in Turkey are 2.46 times more likely to experience physical aggression than other groups. In all probability then this phenomena may be explained in terms of migration and war policies that brings its own

complications in society. Moreover, about the injury by instrument cases, people who identify themselves as religious are 3.98 times more prone to experience weapon injuries in Turkey. Also, compared to Turks, Kurds reported more incidents of injuries and related violence event in their lifetime. Since the findings from the study revealed that 2720 gun-related violent incident, in which 2057 people died, occurred in the previous year, this finding is also vital to be discussed (Umut Foundation, 2017).

The present study shed light on discrimination issues, too. Quite important was the finding that Alevi people are 4.11 times and women 1.35 times more likely to experience discrimination related to their identities in Turkey. Since there is no clear study on Alevi people's struggle for existence and living conditions in Turkey, this outcome can be considered as highly important.

After discussing all the findings, in general, it is fair to say that women, young people, uneducated people, unmarried women, Kurds and Alevis are the groups that were found to be more likely to be exposed to different types of violence than other sociodemographic groups in Turkey.

4.4 LIMITATIONS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

The main limitation of the study was the question characteristics which may result in problems to comprehensively assess a broad range of

violence types in detail. It is important to note that characteristics and broadness of the questions might make it difficult to deepen the understanding the individual differences and details of the violence problem. In order to cover the big violence map of Turkey, some of the details and qualitative part of the study was overlooked. Although, some characteristics of the questions might make it difficult to elaborate on the findings, the numerical size of the sample (2695) was big enough to allow for generalized conclusions about the violence in a national scale.

Another limitation of the study was the data collection type. This study relied on the use of retrospective self-reports of the participants. Therefore results may be subject to recall bias.

Despite its limitations, this study could be considered as the first study providing a comprehensive profile on the violence in Turkey. Further studies should try to deepen the understanding of violence and people's psychological profiles that would turn into clinical support and care in individual level and change and precautions in organization levels in Turkey.

CONCLUSION

This paper is one of the first comprehensive summary of the violence problem on a national scale, which highlights not only the prevalence of violence but also shows the multi faces of collective and interpersonal violence with the settings and perpetrators. It would be fair to say that because violence is so

pervasive, it is often regarded as inevitable part of the daily life, a law and order problem, in which health professionals have a limited access to the problem.

However, these assumptions are changing on a global scale and violence is now seen as predictable and preventable. As this study has shown, although it is almost impossible to draw attention to the causality issue, there are certain factors seem to strongly predict the violence. Identifying and stressing these factors and vulnerable groups may foster decision makers to take actions to prevent or at least limit the prevalence of violent events.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A
The Survey Package

İYİ GÜNLER EFENDİM,

İzninizle size birkaç kısa soru soracağım. Anketimiz yaklaşık 7-8 dakikanızı alacaktır. Araştırmamız, tek kişilerin değil, genelde halkın ne düşündüğünü belirlemeyi amaçlayan bir çalışmadır. Sorularımızla ilgili samimi fikirlerinizi rica ediyoruz. İlginize ve yardımlarınıza çok teşekkür ederiz.

MK Kodu (Zarfın üzerinde yazılıdır):	
1. Konuşulan kişinin cinsiyeti	() Kadın () Erkek
2. Kaç yaşındasınız?	
3. Eğitim durumunuz, yani son bitirdiğiniz okul nedir?	
() Okuryazar değil () Diplomasız okur () İlkokul mezunu () İlköğretim / Ortaokul mezunu () Lise mezunu () Üniversite mezunu () Yüksek lisans / Doktora	
4. Babanızın eğitim durumu, yani son bitirdiği okul nedir?	
() Okuryazar değil () Diplomasız okur () İlkokul mezunu () İlköğretim / Ortaokul mezunu () Lise mezunu () Üniversite mezunu () Yüksek lisans / Doktora	
5. Medeni durumunuz nedir? Evli misiniz?	
() Bekar () Sözlü/nişanlı () Evli () Dul () Boşanmış	
6. Nerede büyüdünüz? Çocukluğunuz nerede geçmişti?	
() Köy () Kasaba / İlçe () Şehir () Büyükşehir / Metropol	
7. Bu evde / hanede kaç kişi oturuyor (çocuklar dahil)?	
8. Kendinizi, HAYAT TARZI bakımından aşağıda sayacağım üç gruptan hangisinde sayarsınız? (ANKETÖRE: Deneğin söylediği TEK seçeneği işaretleyiniz.)	
() Modern () Geleneksel muhafazakâr () Dindar muhafazakâr	
9. Geçen hafta para kazanmak için bir işte çalıştınız mı? Çalıştıysanız mesleğiniz nedir?	

ÇALIŞIYOR İSE:	ÇALIŞMIYOR
() Devlet memuru, şef, () Doktor, mimar, avukat	() Emekli
() Özel sektörde memur, vs.	() Ev kadını
() İşçi () Çiftçi, ziraatçı, () Öğrenci	() İssiz. is
() Küçük esnaf / () Çalışıyor. diğer:	() Çalışamaz
() Tüccar / sanayici /	

10. **Bugün bir GENEL MİLLETVEKİLLİĞİ SEÇİMİ yapılırsa oyunuzu kime, hangi partiye verirsiniz? (ANKETÖRE: Cevap yok, diyenlerden olabildiğince cevap almaya çalışınız.)**
Parti adı: () Kararsız () Oy kullanmaz

11. **Bir süredir tartışılmakta olan saat uygulamasından memnun musunuz?**
() Hayır, memnun değilim () Ne memnunum ne de değilim () Evet, memnunum

12. **En son ödediğiniz elektrik faturanızın tutarı kaç liraydı, söyler misiniz?** TL

13. **Son zamanlarda, örneğin İstanbul Beşiktaş'ta, Kayseri'de patlayan bombalarla ilgili görüşünüze en yakın olanını söyler misiniz?**
() Birtakım dış güçler ülkeyi karıştırmak istiyor.
() Yönetim ve güvenlik zafiyetinden dolayı oluyor.
() Türkiye Suriye ve Irak'ta olduğu için terör örgütleri saldırıyor.

14. **Son günlerde sokağa çıkmak, kalabalık yerlerde bulunmak konusunda çekince, endişe duyuyor musunuz, güvenlik kaygısı gündelik hayatınızı etkiliyor mu?**
() Güvensiz hissediyorum ve gündelik hayatımı olumsuz etkileniyor.
() Güvensiz hissediyorum ama gündelik hayatımı etkilemiyor.
() Güvende hissediyorum.

15. **Hayatınızın herhangi bir döneminde istediğiniz halde eğitim almanıza engel olundu mu? Bu olay KİM YA DA KİMLER tarafından gerçekleştirilmiştir? (ANKETÖRE: Geçerli TÜM seçenekleri işaretleyiniz.)**
() Hayır, eğitim almama engel olunmadı
[] Anne [] Baba [] Eş, karı / koca [] Abla, abi, kardeş [] Diğer akraba

<input type="checkbox"/> Akraba dışı, tanıdığım biri <input type="checkbox"/> Yabancı biri <input type="checkbox"/> Resmi görevliler (asker, polis)
<p>16. (ANKETÖRE: Önceki cevap HAYIR ise sormayınız) Bu olay sizi psikolojik olarak ne kadar etkiledi? <input type="checkbox"/> Hiç etkilemedi <input type="checkbox"/> Biraz etkiledi <input type="checkbox"/> Orta derecede etkiledi <input type="checkbox"/> Çok etkiledi <input type="checkbox"/> Oldukça fazla etkiledi</p>
<p>17. Hayatınızın herhangi bir döneminde yakınlarınız tarafından gelirinize, paranıza el konuldu mu? Bu olay KİM YA DA KİMLER tarafından gerçekleştirilmiştir? (ANKETÖRE: Geçerli TÜM seçenekleri işaretleyiniz.) <input type="checkbox"/> Hayır, gelirime el konulmadı <input type="checkbox"/> Anne <input type="checkbox"/> Baba <input type="checkbox"/> Eş, karı / koca <input type="checkbox"/> Abla, abi, kardeş <input type="checkbox"/> Diğer akraba <input type="checkbox"/> Akraba dışı, tanıdığım biri <input type="checkbox"/> Yabancı biri <input type="checkbox"/> Resmi görevliler (asker, polis)</p>
<p>18. (ANKETÖRE: Önceki cevap HAYIR ise sormayınız) Bu olay sizi psikolojik olarak ne kadar etkiledi? <input type="checkbox"/> Hiç etkilemedi <input type="checkbox"/> Biraz etkiledi <input type="checkbox"/> Orta derecede etkiledi <input type="checkbox"/> Çok etkiledi <input type="checkbox"/> Oldukça fazla etkiledi</p>
<p>19. Hayatınızın herhangi bir döneminde aşağılandığınızı / dışlandığınızı hissettiniz mi? Bu olay KİM YA DA KİMLER tarafından gerçekleştirilmiştir? (ANKETÖRE: Geçerli TÜM seçenekleri işaretleyiniz.) <input type="checkbox"/> Hayır, aşağılanmadım, dışlanmadım <input type="checkbox"/> Anne <input type="checkbox"/> Baba <input type="checkbox"/> Eş, karı / koca <input type="checkbox"/> Abla, abi, kardeş <input type="checkbox"/> Diğer akraba <input type="checkbox"/> Akraba dışı, tanıdığım biri <input type="checkbox"/> Yabancı biri <input type="checkbox"/> Resmi görevliler (asker, polis)</p>
<p>20. (ANKETÖRE: Önceki cevap HAYIR ise sormayınız) Bu olay sizi psikolojik olarak ne kadar etkiledi? <input type="checkbox"/> Hiç etkilemedi <input type="checkbox"/> Biraz etkiledi <input type="checkbox"/> Orta derecede etkiledi <input type="checkbox"/> Çok etkiledi <input type="checkbox"/> Oldukça fazla etkiledi</p>
<p>21. Hayatınızın herhangi bir döneminde sosyal medya üzerinden veya telefon gibi diğer kanallardan ısrarlı bir şekilde takip edilerek rahatsız edildiniz mi? Bu olay KİM YA DA KİMLER tarafından gerçekleştirilmiştir? (ANKETÖRE: Geçerli TÜM seçenekleri işaretleyiniz.) <input type="checkbox"/> Hayır, rahatsız edilmedim <input type="checkbox"/> Anne <input type="checkbox"/> Baba <input type="checkbox"/> Eş, karı / koca <input type="checkbox"/> Abla, abi, kardeş <input type="checkbox"/> Diğer akraba</p>

<input type="checkbox"/> Akraba dışı, tanıdığım biri <input type="checkbox"/> Yabancı biri <input type="checkbox"/> Resmi görevliler (asker, polis)
<p>22. (ANKETÖRE: Önceki cevap HAYIR ise sormayınız) Bu olay sizi psikolojik olarak ne kadar etkiledi?</p> <p>() Hiç etkilemedi () Biraz etkiledi () Orta derecede etkiledi () Çok etkiledi () Oldukça fazla etkiledi</p>
<p>23. Hayatınızın herhangi bir döneminde dövülmekle, zarar verilmekle veya öldürülmekle tehdit edildiniz mi? Bu olay KİM YA DA KİMLER tarafından gerçekleştirilmiştir? (ANKETÖRE: Geçerli TÜM seçenekleri işaretleyiniz.)</p> <p>() Hayır, tehdit edilmedim</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Anne <input type="checkbox"/> Baba <input type="checkbox"/> Eş, karı / koca <input type="checkbox"/> Abla, abi, kardeş <input type="checkbox"/> Diğer akraba</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Akraba dışı, tanıdığım biri <input type="checkbox"/> Yabancı biri <input type="checkbox"/> Resmi görevliler (asker, polis)</p>
<p>24. (ANKETÖRE: Önceki cevap HAYIR ise sormayınız) Bu olay sizi psikolojik olarak ne kadar etkiledi?</p> <p>() Hiç etkilemedi () Biraz etkiledi () Orta derecede etkiledi () Çok etkiledi () Oldukça fazla etkiledi</p>
<p>25. Hayatınızın herhangi bir döneminde dayak yediniz mi? (tokatlanmak, itilmek, tekmelenmek vb.) Dayak yediyseniz KİMDEN YA DA KİMLERDEN? (ANKETÖRE: Geçerli TÜM seçenekleri işaretleyiniz.)</p> <p>() Hayır, dayak yemedim</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Anne <input type="checkbox"/> Baba <input type="checkbox"/> Eş, karı / koca <input type="checkbox"/> Abla, abi, kardeş <input type="checkbox"/> Diğer akraba</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Akraba dışı, tanıdığım biri <input type="checkbox"/> Yabancı biri <input type="checkbox"/> Resmi görevliler (asker, polis)</p>
<p>26. (ANKETÖRE: Önceki cevap HAYIR ise sormayınız) Bu olay sizi psikolojik olarak ne kadar etkiledi?</p> <p>() Hiç etkilemedi () Biraz etkiledi () Orta derecede etkiledi () Çok etkiledi () Oldukça fazla etkiledi</p>
<p>27. Hayatınızın herhangi bir döneminde bıçak, ateşli silah gibi aletlerle yaralandınız mı? Bu olay KİM YA DA KİMLER tarafından gerçekleştirilmiştir? (ANKETÖRE: Geçerli TÜM seçenekleri işaretleyiniz.)</p>

() Hayır, yaralanmadım
 [] Anne [] Baba [] Eş, karı / koca [] Abla,
 abi, kardeş [] Diğer akraba
 [] Akraba dışı, tanıdığım biri [] Yabancı biri [] Resmi
 görevliler (asker, polis)

28. (ANKETÖRE: Önceki cevap HAYIR ise sormayınız) **Bu olay sizi psikolojik olarak ne kadar etkiledi?**

() Hiç etkilemedi () Biraz etkiledi () Orta derecede etkiledi () Çok etkiledi () Oldukça fazla etkiledi

29. **Hayatınızın herhangi bir döneminde işkenceye maruz kaldınız mı? (Örneğin sopa ile dayak, falaka, askı, elektrik vb.) Bu olay KİM YA DA KİMLER tarafından gerçekleştirilmişti? (ANKETÖRE: Geçerli TÜM seçenekleri işaretleyiniz.)**

() Hayır, işkence görmedim
 [] Anne [] Baba [] Eş, karı / koca [] Abla,
 abi, kardeş [] Diğer akraba
 [] Akraba dışı, tanıdığım biri [] Yabancı biri [] Resmi
 görevliler (asker, polis)

30. (ANKETÖRE: Önceki cevap HAYIR ise sormayınız) **Bu olay sizi psikolojik olarak ne kadar etkiledi?**

() Hiç etkilemedi () Biraz etkiledi () Orta derecede etkiledi () Çok etkiledi () Oldukça fazla etkiledi

31. **Hayatınızın herhangi bir döneminde size laf atıldı mı, sözle sarkıntılık yapıldı mı? Bu olay NEREDE / NERELEERDE gerçekleşmişti? (ANKETÖRE: Geçerli TÜM seçenekleri işaretleyiniz.)**

() Hayır, sarkıntılık yapılmadı [] Ev içinde [] Okulda
 [] İşyerinde
 [] Sokakta [] Karakol, adliye, hastane gibi kamu kurumlarında

32. (ANKETÖRE: Önceki cevap HAYIR ise sormayınız) **Bu olay sizi psikolojik olarak ne kadar etkiledi?**

() Hiç etkilemedi () Biraz etkiledi () Orta derecede etkiledi () Çok etkiledi () Oldukça fazla etkiledi

<p>33. Hayatınızın herhangi bir döneminde isteğiniz dışında bir cinsel davranışa maruz kaldınız mı? (elle sarkıntılık, taciz, saldırı vb.) Bu olay NEREDE / NERELERDE gerçekleşmişti?</p> <p>() Hayır, tacize uğramadım [] Ev içinde [] Okulda [] İşyerinde [] Sokakta [] Karakol, adliye, hastane gibi kamu kurumlarında</p>			
<p>34. <i>(ANKETÖRE: Önceki cevap HAYIR ise sormayınız)</i> Bu olay sizi psikolojik olarak ne kadar etkiledi?</p> <p>() Hiç etkilemedi () Biraz etkiledi () Orta derecede etkiledi () Çok etkiledi () Oldukça fazla etkiledi</p>			
<p>35. Hayatınızın herhangi bir döneminde ulusal, etnik, dini veya cinsiyet kimliğiniz sebebiyle ayrımcılığa veya baskıya uğradığınızı hissettiniz mi? Bu olay NEREDE / NERELERDE gerçekleşmişti? (ANKETÖRE: Geçerli TÜM seçenekleri işaretleyiniz.)</p> <p>() Hayır, ayrımcılığa uğramadım [] Ev içinde [] Okulda [] İşyerinde [] Sokakta [] Karakol, adliye, hastane gibi kamu kurumlarında</p>			
<p>36. <i>(ANKETÖRE: Önceki cevap HAYIR ise sormayınız)</i> Bu olay sizi psikolojik olarak ne kadar etkiledi?</p> <p>() Hiç etkilemedi () Biraz etkiledi () Orta derecede etkiledi () Çok etkiledi () Oldukça fazla etkiledi</p>			
<p>Birinden fiziksel şiddet görmeniz, darp edilmeniz durumunda</p>			
<p>37. şağıdakilerden hangisini yaparsınız? (ANKETÖRE: Deneğin söylediği TEK seçeneği işaretleyiniz)</p> <p>() Hiçbir şey yapmam. () Komşulara başvururum. () Akrabalarımaya başvururum. () Polise başvururum. () Şiddete şiddetle karşılık veririm.</p>			
<p>Sokakta tanımadığınız bir kadının darp edildiğini, şiddete uğradığını</p>			
<p>38. görseniz aşağıdakilerden hangisini yaparsınız? (ANKETÖRE: Deneğin söylediği TEK seçeneği işaretleyiniz)</p> <p>() Hiçbir şey yapmam. () Kadını korumaya çalışırım () Polisi ararım () Şiddet uygulayana şiddetle müdahale ederim.</p>			
Meclis'te Anayasa paketindeki	görüşülen değişikliği bazı	Bu değişiklik gündemde var mı?	Bu değişikliği onaylıyor musunuz?

değişikliklerle ilgili fikrinizi almak istiyoruz.				
Milletvekili seçilebilme yaşının 18 yaşa düşürülmesi	39.	() Var () Yok	40.	() Onaylıyorum () Onaylamıyorum
Meclis'in Bakanları yetkisinin kaldırılması	41.	() Var () Yok	42.	() Onaylıyorum () Onaylamıyorum
Milletvekili aday listelerinde yüzde 30 kadın kotası olması	43.	() Var () Yok	44.	() Onaylıyorum () Onaylamıyorum
Cumhurbaşkanı'nın seçimleri yenileme yetkisine sahip olması	45.	() Var () Yok	46.	() Onaylıyorum () Onaylamıyorum
47. Geçen ay geçinebildiniz mi?				
() Evet, kenara para da koyabildim. () Eh, kıt kanaat geçinebildim. () Aslında pek geçinemedim. () Hayır, bazı ödemeleri yapamadım / borca girdim.				
48. Önümüzdeki aylarda kendi hayatınızda bir ekonomik zorluk bekliyor musunuz? () Evet () Hayır				
49. Önümüzdeki aylarda Türkiye'de ekonomik kriz bekliyor musunuz? () Evet () Hayır				
50. 1 Kasım Genel Milletvekiliği seçimlerinde oyunuzu kime, hangi partiye vermişsiniz? (ANKETÖRE: Cevap yok, diyenlerden olabildiğince cevap almaya çalışınız.)				
() partisine oy verdim				
() Bağımsız adaya oy verdim () O tarihte yaşım tutmuyordu				
() Sandığa gitmedim, oy kullanmadım () Boş oy verdim				
51. Başkanlık sistemine geçişe dair halk oylaması için bugün önünüze sandık konulsa oyunuz ne olurdu?				

() “Hayır” derdim	() Kararsızım	() “Evet” derdim
Hangi sosyal medya araçlarını kullanıyorsunuz? (ANKETÖRE: Geçerli TÜM seçenekleri işaretleyiniz.)		
[] Facebook [] Twitter [] Whatsapp [] Youtube [] Instagram [] Diğer (yazınız)		
() İnternete giriyorum ama sosyal medyayı kullanmıyorum. () İnternete hiç girmiyorum.		
Haberleri seyretmek için en fazla hangi TV kanalını tercih ediyorsunuz?		
53.		
54. Bu hanenin malı olan arabanız var mı? () Var () Yok		
55. Hepimiz Türkiye Cumhuriyeti vatandaşıyız, ama değişik etnik kökenlerden olabiliriz; Siz kendinizi, kimliğinizi ne olarak biliyorsunuz veya hissediyorsunuz?		
() Türk () Kürt () Zaza () Arap () Diğer (Yazınız):		
56. Kendinizi ait hissettiğiniz dininiz ve mezhebiniz nedir?		
() Sünni (Hanefi veya Şafii) Müslüman () Alevi Müslüman () () Diğer (Yazınız):		
57. Dindarlık açısından kendinizi aşağıda okuyacaklarımdan hangisiyle tarif edersiniz? (ANKETÖRE: Aşağıdaki cevapları okuyunuz, deneğin söylediği ilkinizi işaretleyiniz)		
() Dinin gereklerine pek inanmayan biri () İnançlı ama dinin gereklerini pek yerine getiremeyen biri () Dinin gereklerini yerine getirmeye çalışan dindar biri () Dinin tüm gereklerini tam yerine getiren dindar biri		
58. Son olarak, bu evde yaşayanların aylık toplam geliri ne kadardır? Herkesin her türlü kazancı dahil evinize ayda ortalama kaç para giriyor?		
..... Türk Lirası		

*ANKETÖRE NOT: Ankette görüşülen kişiler arasından bazılarıyla, kabul ederlerse daha sonra derinlemesine görüşmeler yapmayı planlıyoruz. Derin görüşmeler 30 ila 45 dakika sürer. Şu anda görüştüğünüz kişi **böyle bir görüşmeyi kabul ederse** lütfen aşağıdaki bilgileri alınız. Görüşme kabul etmezse boş bırakınız.*

59. Görüşülen kişi adı / soyadı (Söylemek istemezse boş bırakın):

.....

60. Kendisiyle iletişim kurulabilecek telefon numarası:

61. ANKETİ BİTİRME SAATİ : (Boş bırakmayın, ama unuttuysanız a sonradan doldurmayın.)

62. Oturulan evin tipi: (ANKETÖRE: Aşağıdaki şıklardan birisini, deneğe sormadan, siz işaretleyiniz.)

() Gecekondu / Dış sıvasız apartman () Müstakil, geleneksel ev

() Apartman () Site içinde () Çok lüks bina, villa