

# *Dimensions of Polarization in Turkey*

February 6<sup>th</sup>, 2018, Ankara



İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi  
GÖÇ ÇALIŞMALARI  
UYGULAMA VE  
ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ

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The Black Sea Trust  
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# Method and the Field

- November 17- December 20, 2017
- F2F interviews with 2004 people (18+ population of Turkey from 16 cities in rural and urban regions)
- Under the assumption of SRS, margin of error is +/-3%
- Survey conducted by Infakto RW
- 4 Focus groups in Istanbul- supporters of political parties (AKP, CHP, HDP and MHP- each separately)
- Funded by the *Black Sea Trust for Regional Cooperation* - a project of the *German Marshall Fund*

# Demography

Gender	Male	48.9%
	Female	51.1%
Age	18- 29	29.3%
	30- 45	37.0%
	46- 87	33.7%
Settlement	Urban	87.0%
	Rural	13.0%
Education	Primary school and lower	33.3%
	Secondary education	51.4%
	Higher education	15.2%
Employment status	Employed	54.9%
	Housewife	27.0%
	Retired	6.3%
	Student	7.5%
	Unemployed	4.3%

Ideological  
Consistency:

Variation of values in a  
consistent way

Perceived Ideological  
Polarization:

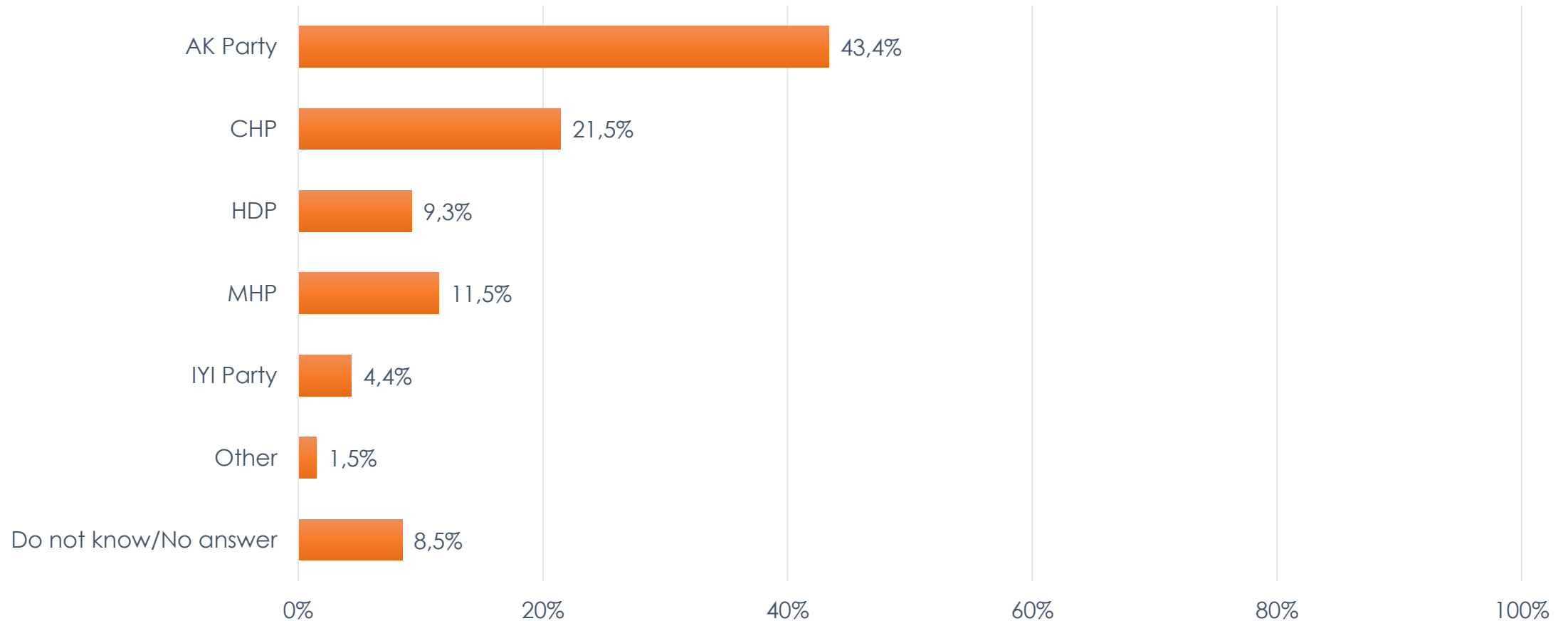
Perceiving other  
groups 'more distant'  
than they really are

Ideological Diversity:  
Intersection of values

Emotional Polarization:  
Negative feelings and  
negative attributes to  
other groups

# Political Distance among Political Parties through the Eyes of Political Party Supporters

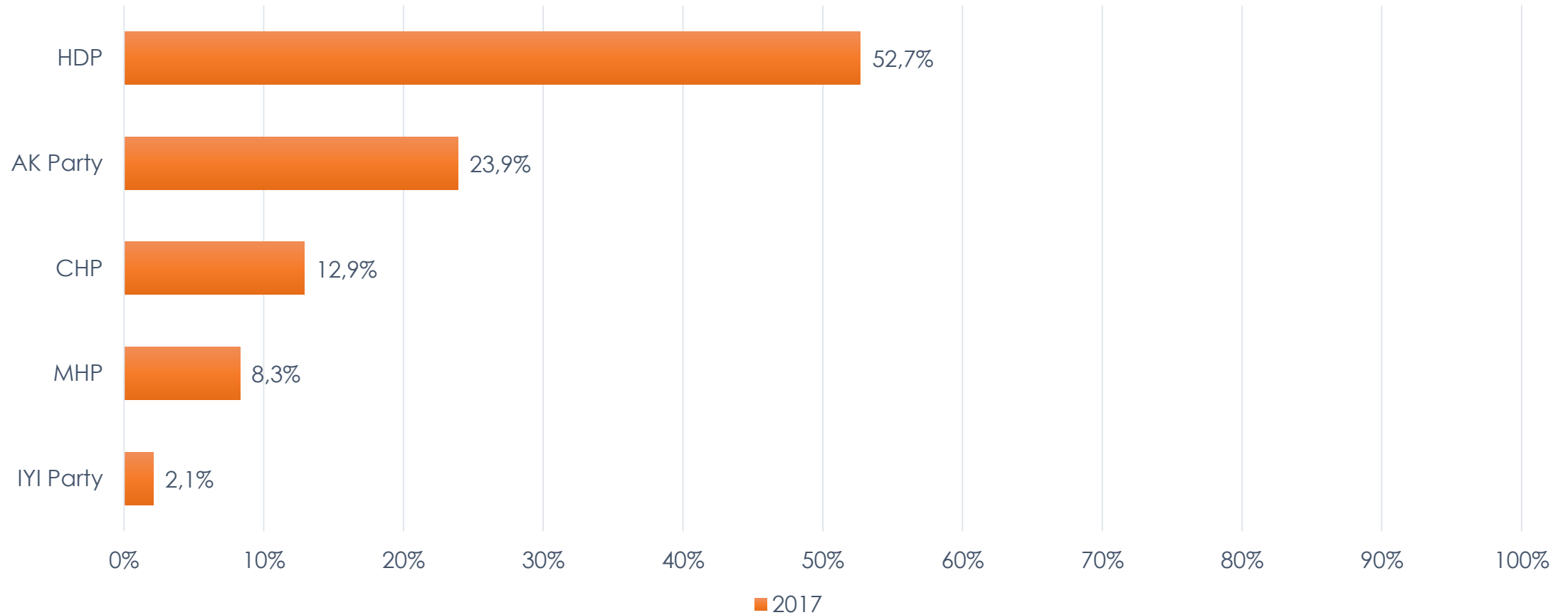
# Which Political Party do you Feel Close?



# Demography of Political Party Supporters

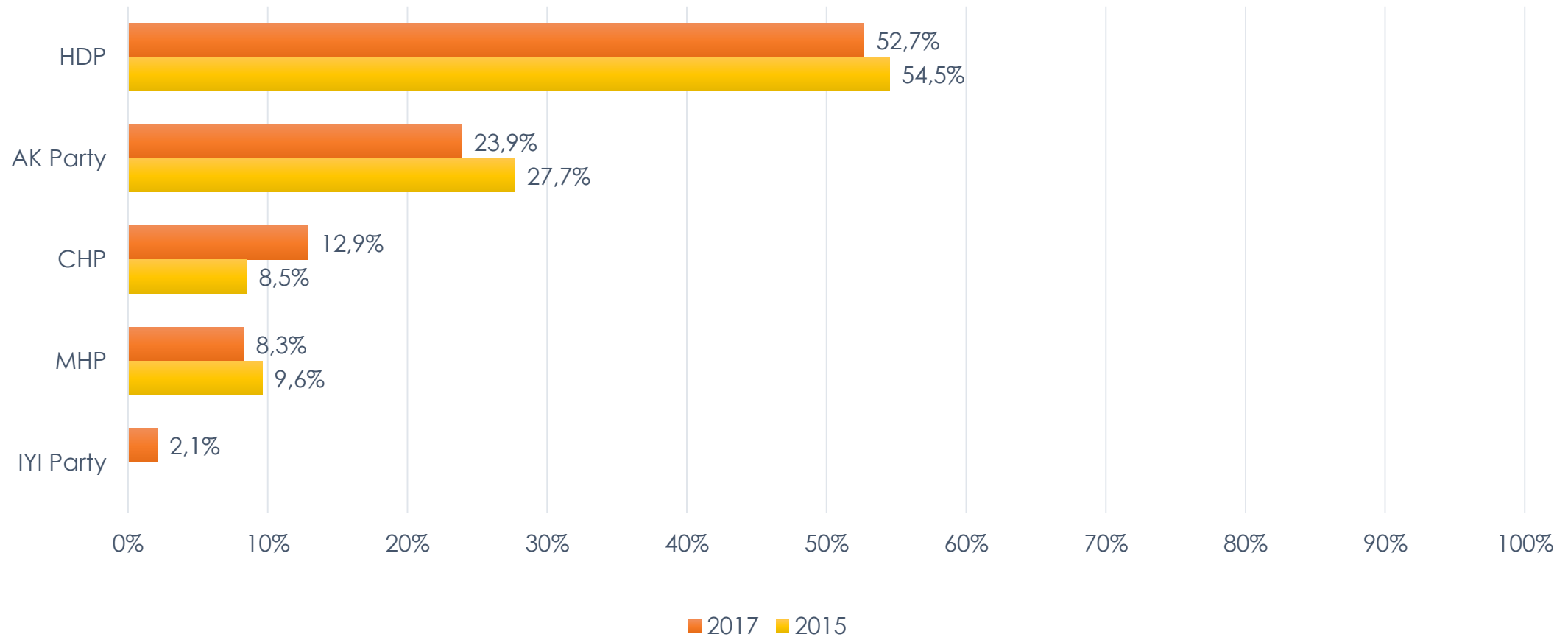
		AK Party	CHP	HDP	MHP	IYI Party
Gender	Male	48.3%	44.0%	55.7%	56.1%	56.2%
	Female	51.7%	56.0%	44.3%	43.9%	43.8%
Age	18- 29	26.7%	27.5%	27.0%	36.1%	41.8%
	30- 45	37.0%	36.2%	40.6%	39.4%	34.0%
	46- 87	36.3%	36.3%	32.4%	24.5%	24.2%
Settlement	Urban	83.9%	92.1%	83.3%	89.3%	88.2%
	Rural	16.1%	7.9%	16.7%	10.7%	11.8%
Education	Primary school and lower	41.3%	23.7%	49.7%	21.2%	20.0%
	Secondary education	49.0%	53.5%	38.5%	60.7%	55.1%
	Higher education	9.7%	22.7%	11.8%	18.1%	24.8%
Employment status	Employed	49.2%	57.3%	67.7%	59.8%	53.2%
	Housewife	32.7%	23.0%	22.8%	21.6%	26.2%
	Retired	7.9%	6.9%	0.0%	2.8%	7.9%
	Student	6.6%	7.8%	3.9%	11.9%	7.4%
	Looking for a job	3.6%	5.0%	5.6%	3.9%	5.4%

## 'The Most Distant' Political Party Supporters :



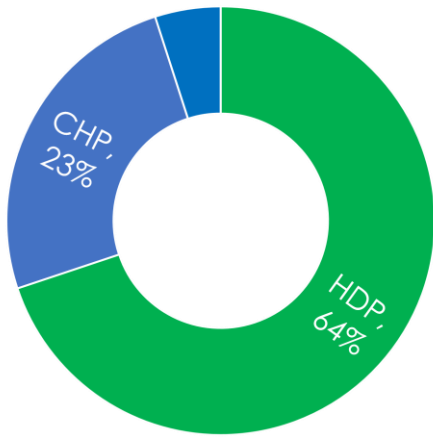


# 'The Most Distant' Political Party Supporters 2017-2015 Comparison

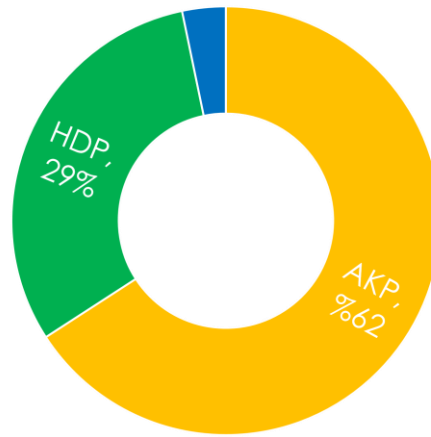


# Political Parties – ‘The Most Distant’ Political Party Supporters

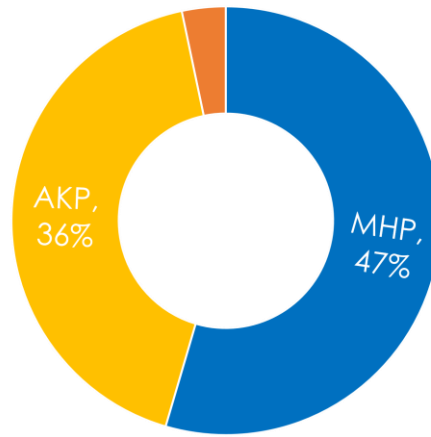
AKP



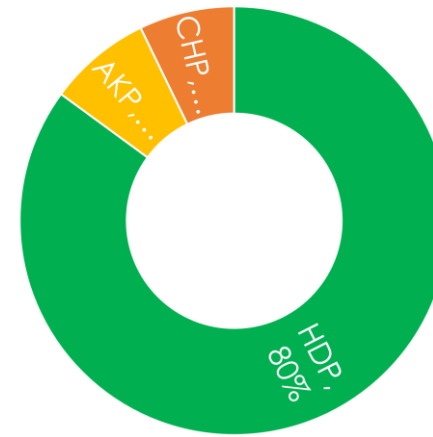
CHP



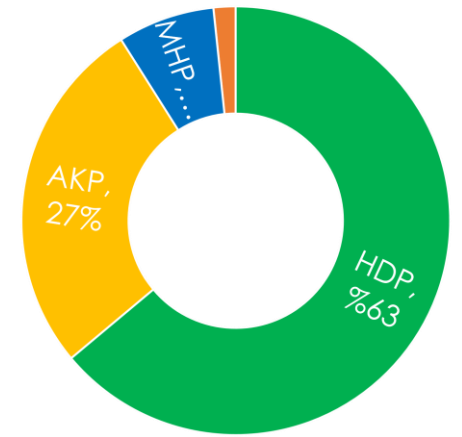
HDP



MHP



İYİ Parti



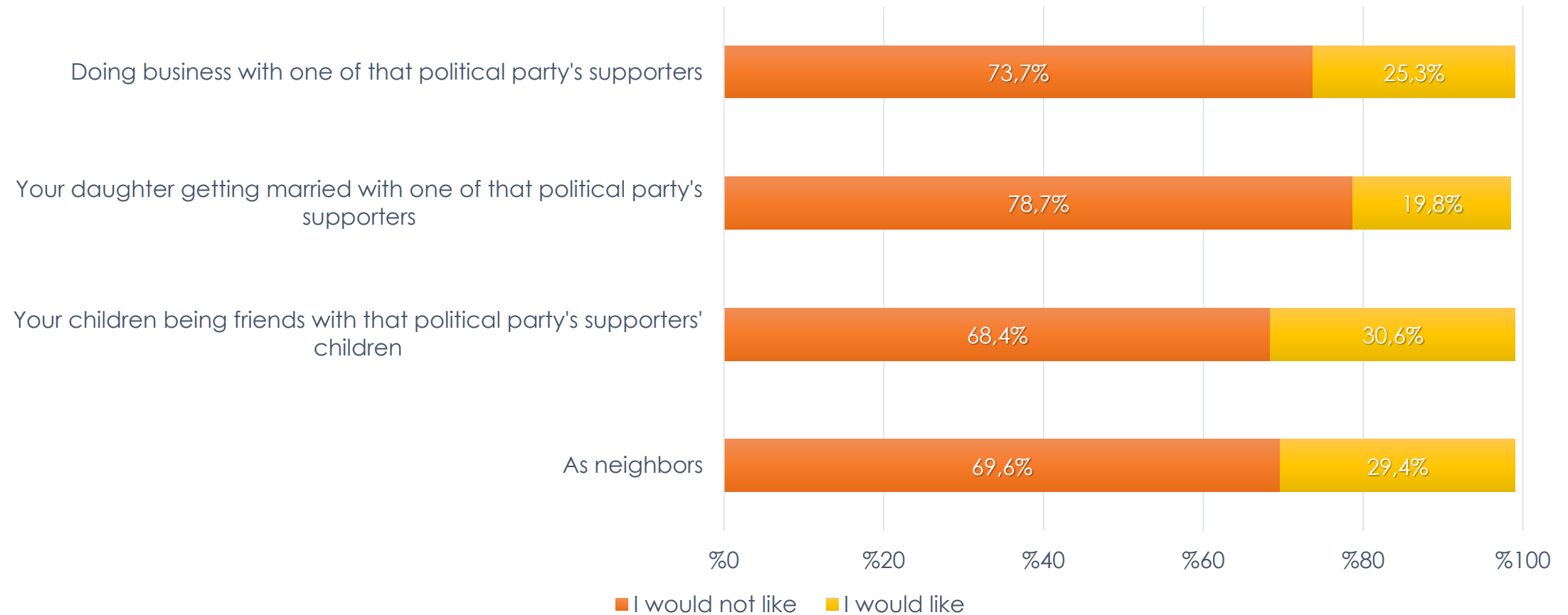
## Concepts

**Social Distance:** to measure people's willingness to participate in social contacts of varying degrees of closeness with members of diverse social groups (Bogardus, 1925)

**Moral Superiority:** with the belief or attitude that one's positions/actions are justified by having higher moral values than 'others' and therefore negative attributions frequently used to reveal intergroup affinity, prejudice and stereotypes towards 'other' groups (Fiske and North, 2015)

**Political Tolerance:** assessments concerning political rights of participants of the group seen as the 'other' (Gibson, 2006)

# Social Distance with 'the Most Distant' Political Party Supporters



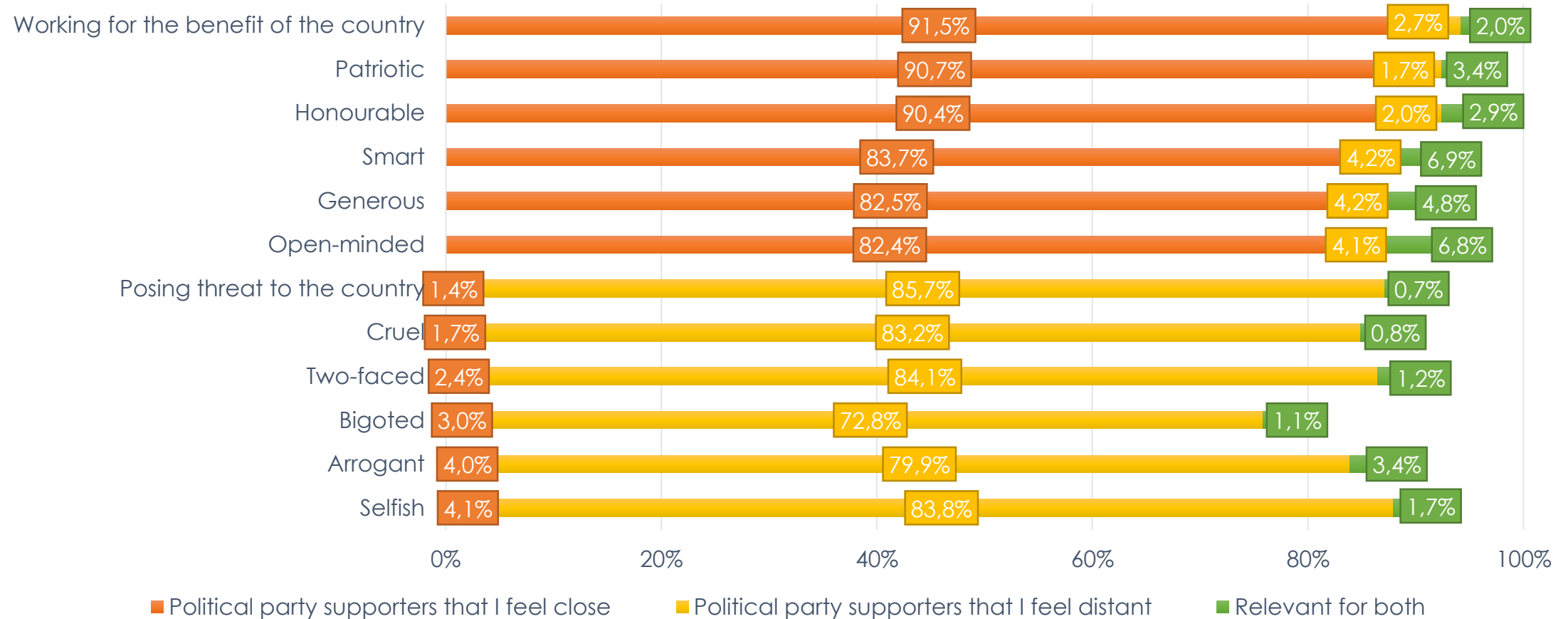
# About Supporters of the Other Political Party

“Ignorant people, they have blinders on their eyes, they do not see what is happening around them. They blindly worship him, only him...”

“Our people are not reading and, do not misunderstand me, but I think that most of AKP supporters are ignorant, it is very obvious and clear.”

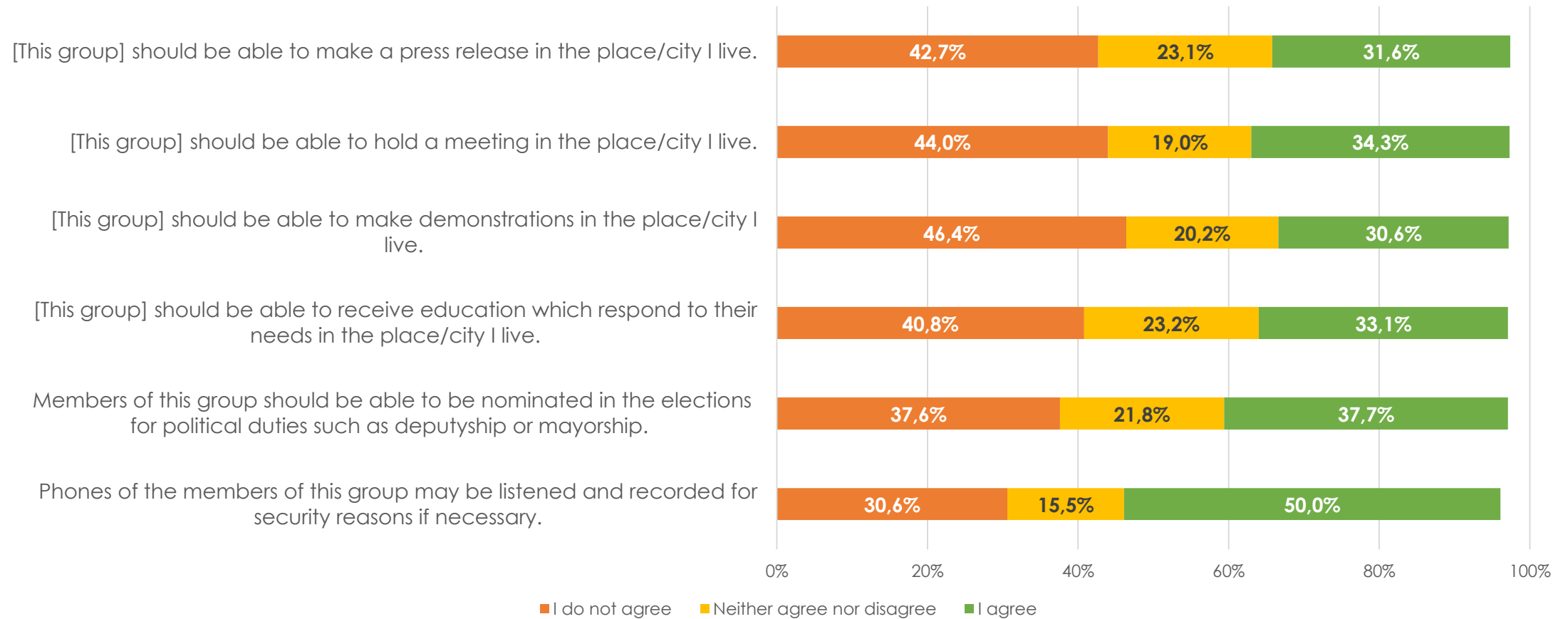
“You are a modern person, you’re financially better off, because they want a gap between them and ‘others’. They consider themselves as privileged. We all live in Turkey, true. Do they know what being leftist means? Doesn’t it mean all citizens living in equal conditions? But they think being leftist is being privileged.”

# Moral Superiority 'The Most Distant' Political Party Supporters



# Political Tolerance

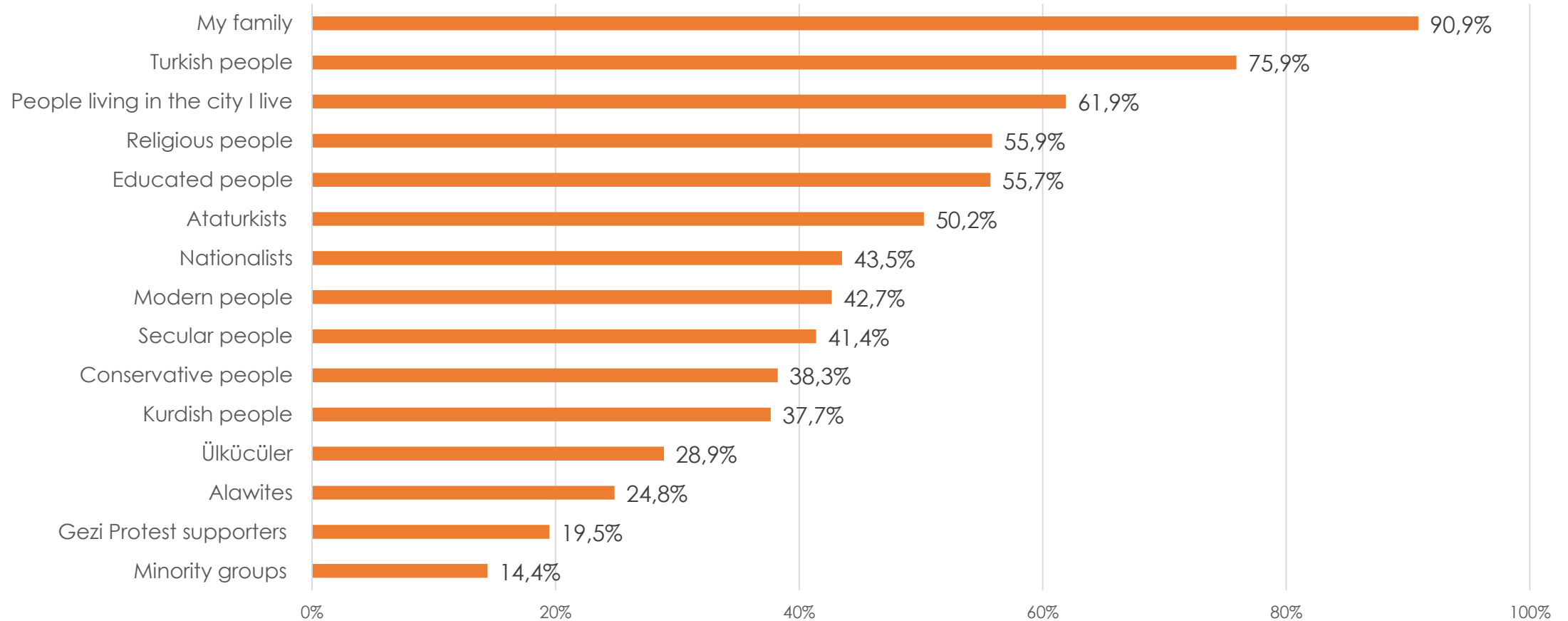
## 'The Most Distant' Political Party Supporters



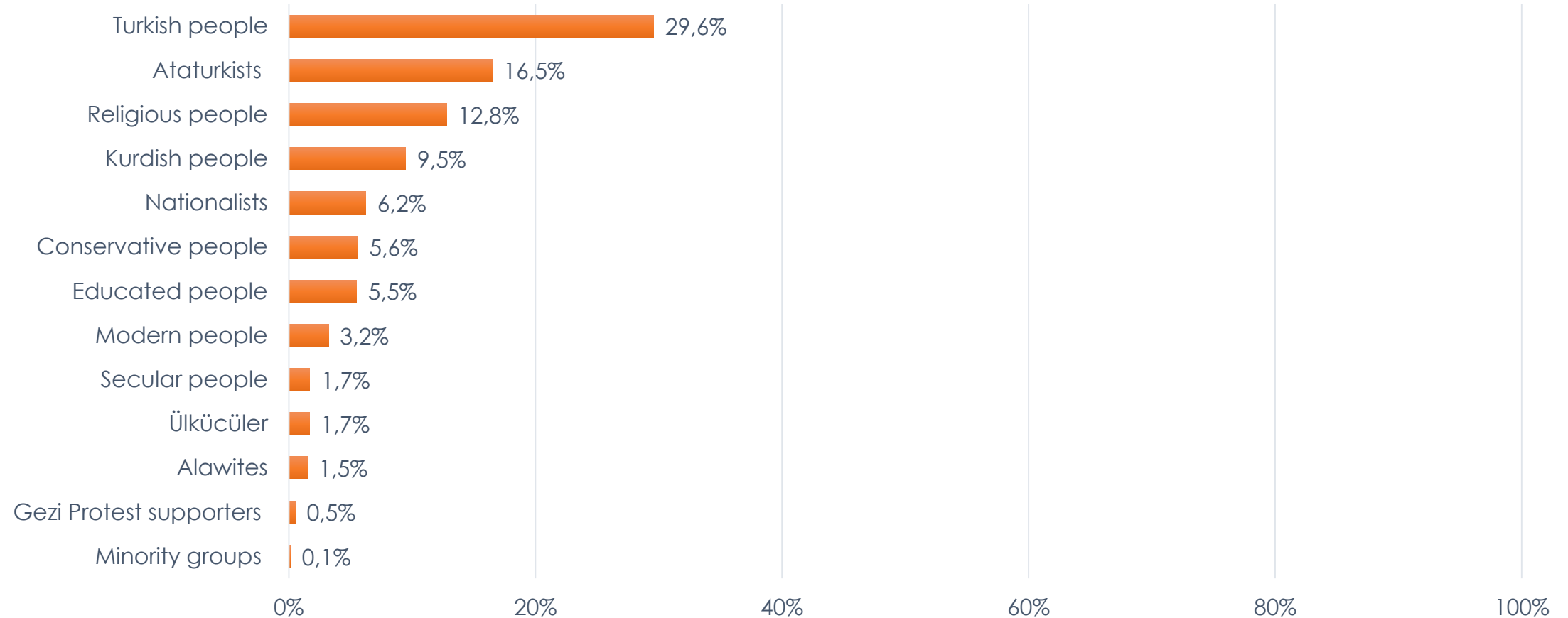
# Identities and Political Parties



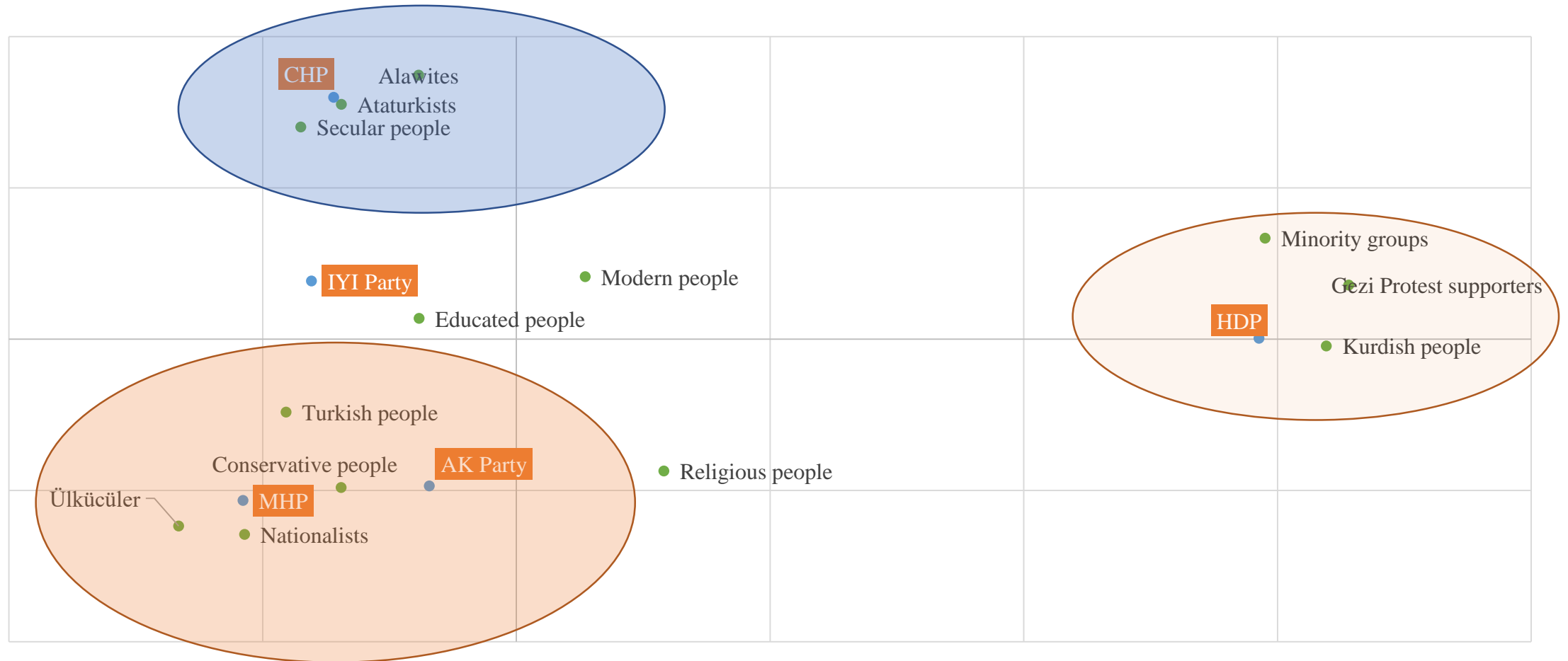
# Using 'us/we' when Mentioning about the People in the Groups Indicated Below:



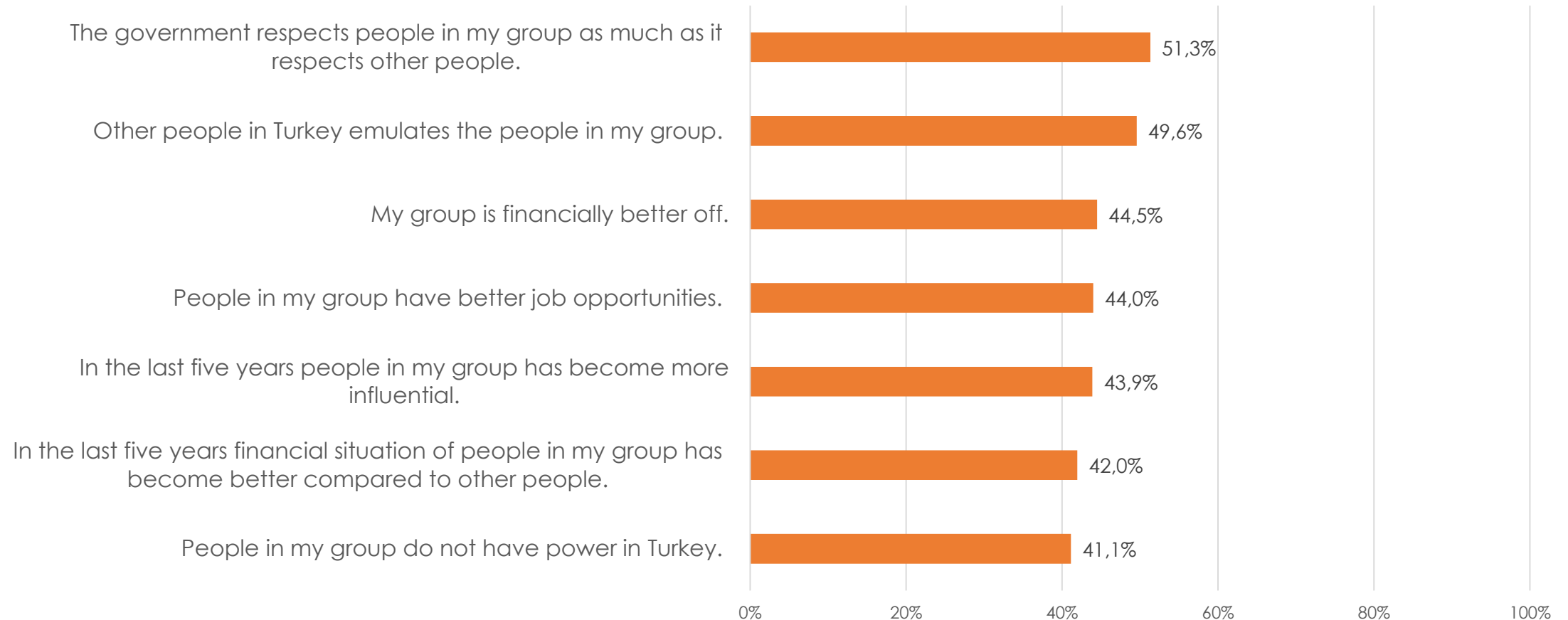
# The Identity Felt Most Close (One answer)



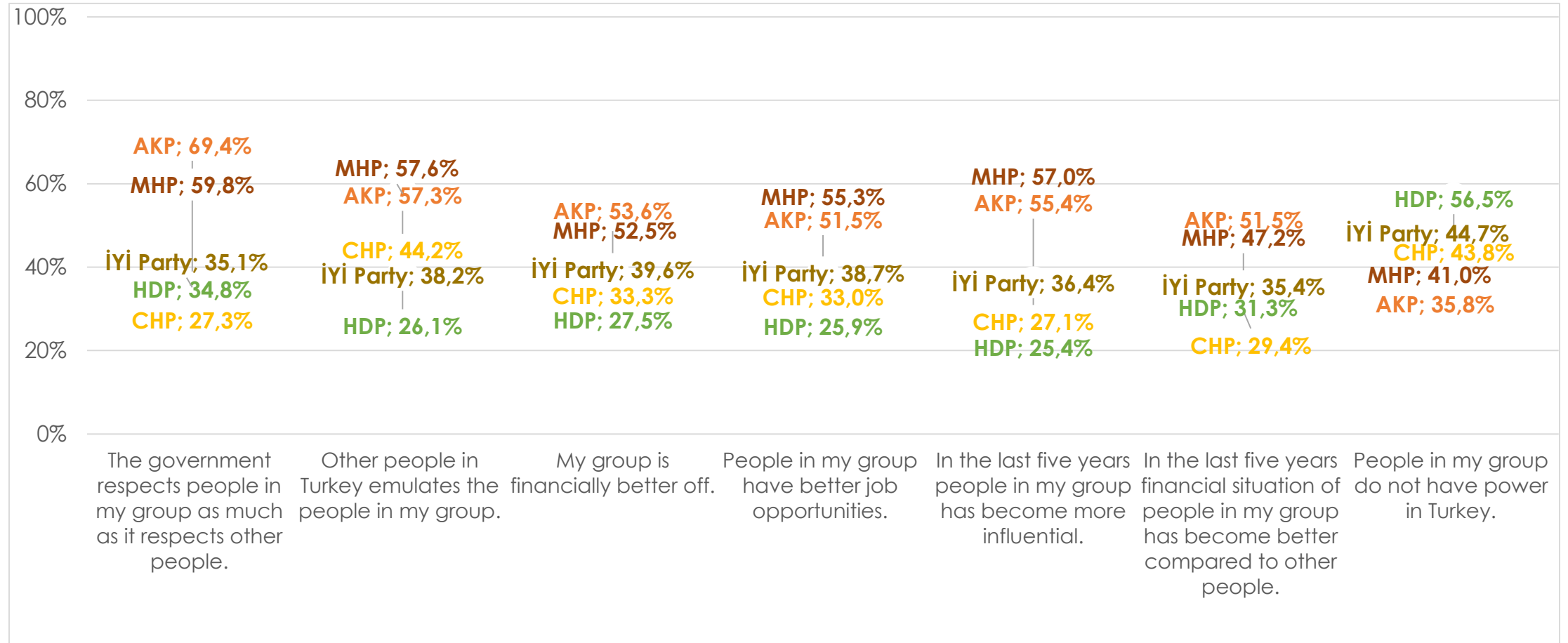
# Political Party Supporters and Identities (Correspondence Map)



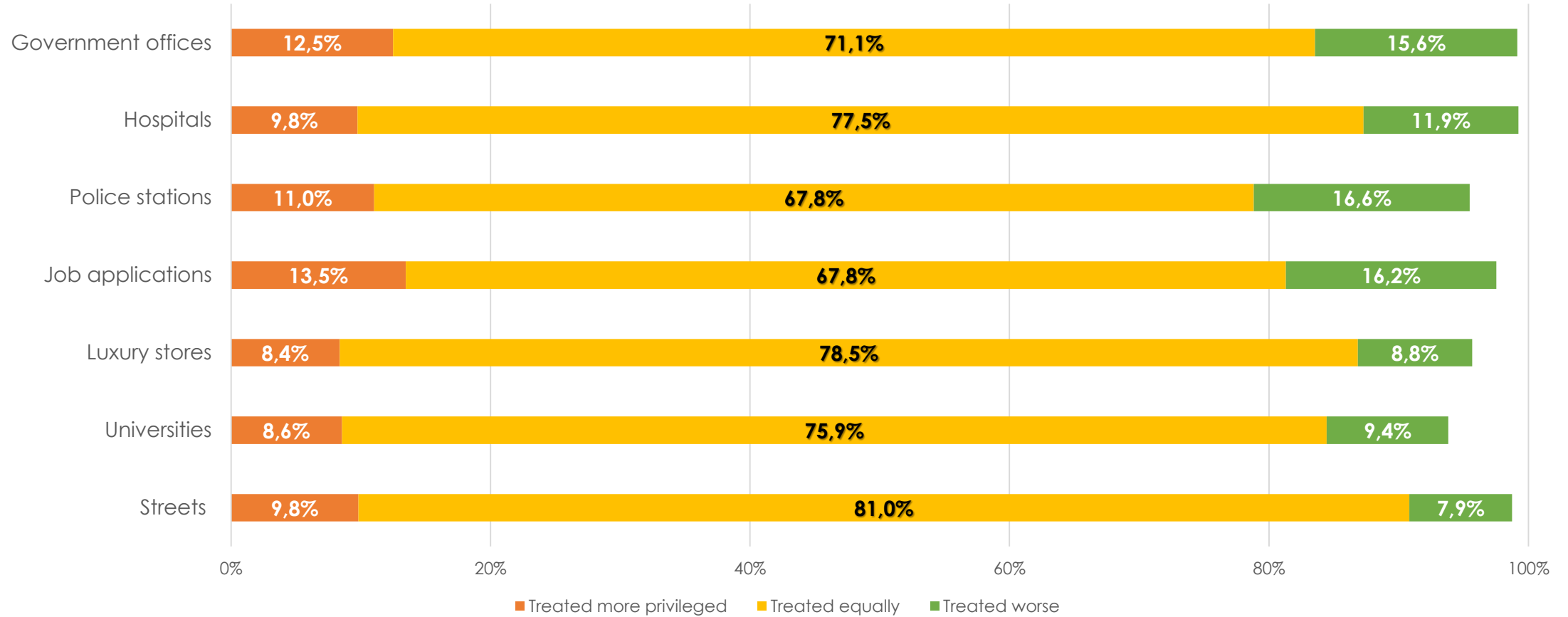
# Perception of Identities: Group Superiority (Rate of the Participants)



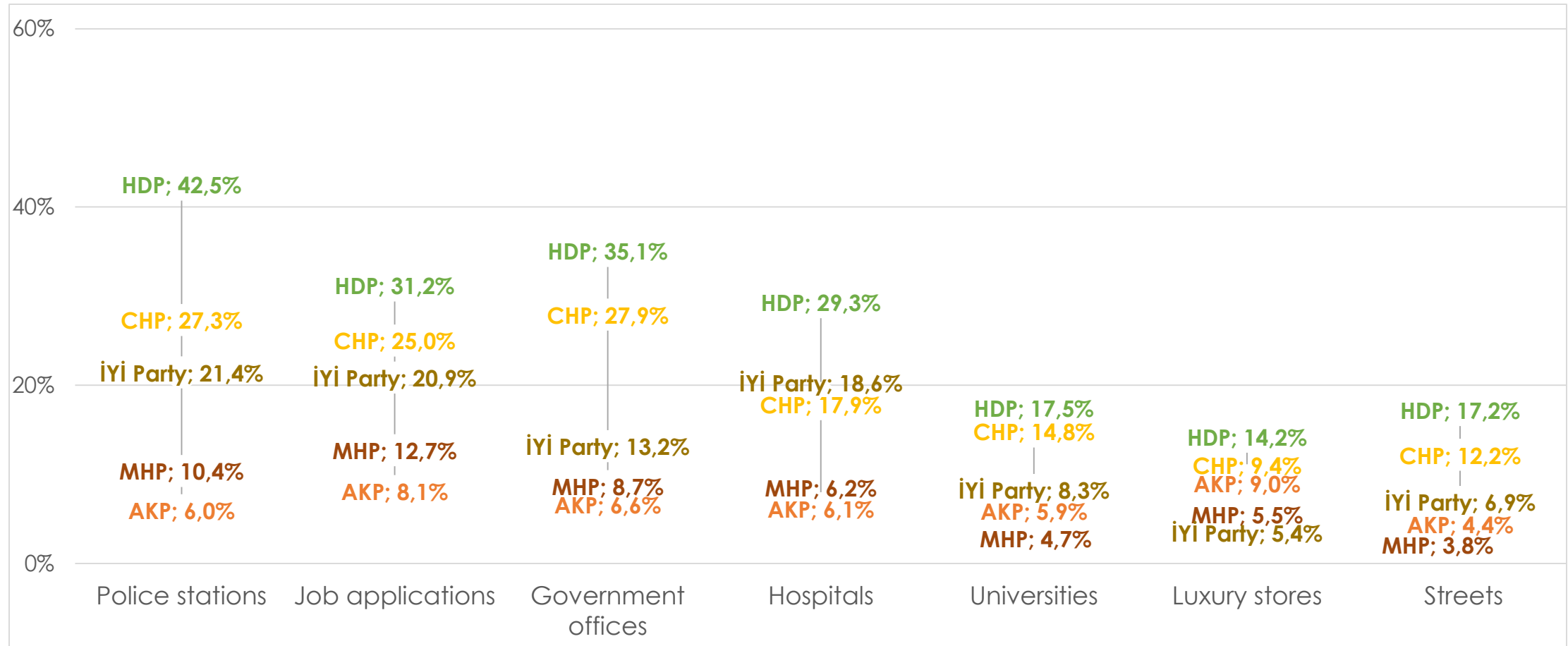
# Political Parties and Group Superiority



# Group Exclusion



# Group Exclusion and Political Party Supporters (Rate of «Treated Worse» answers)



# “Echo Chambers” “Spiral of Silence”

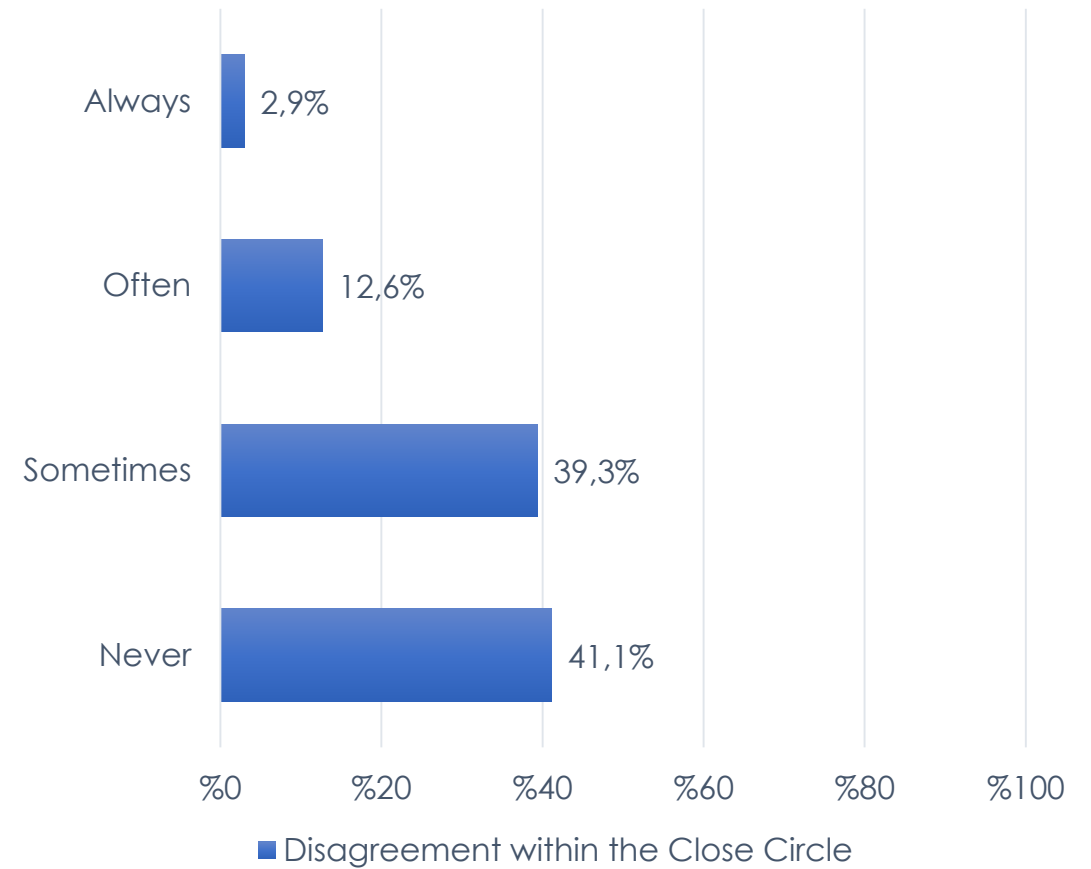
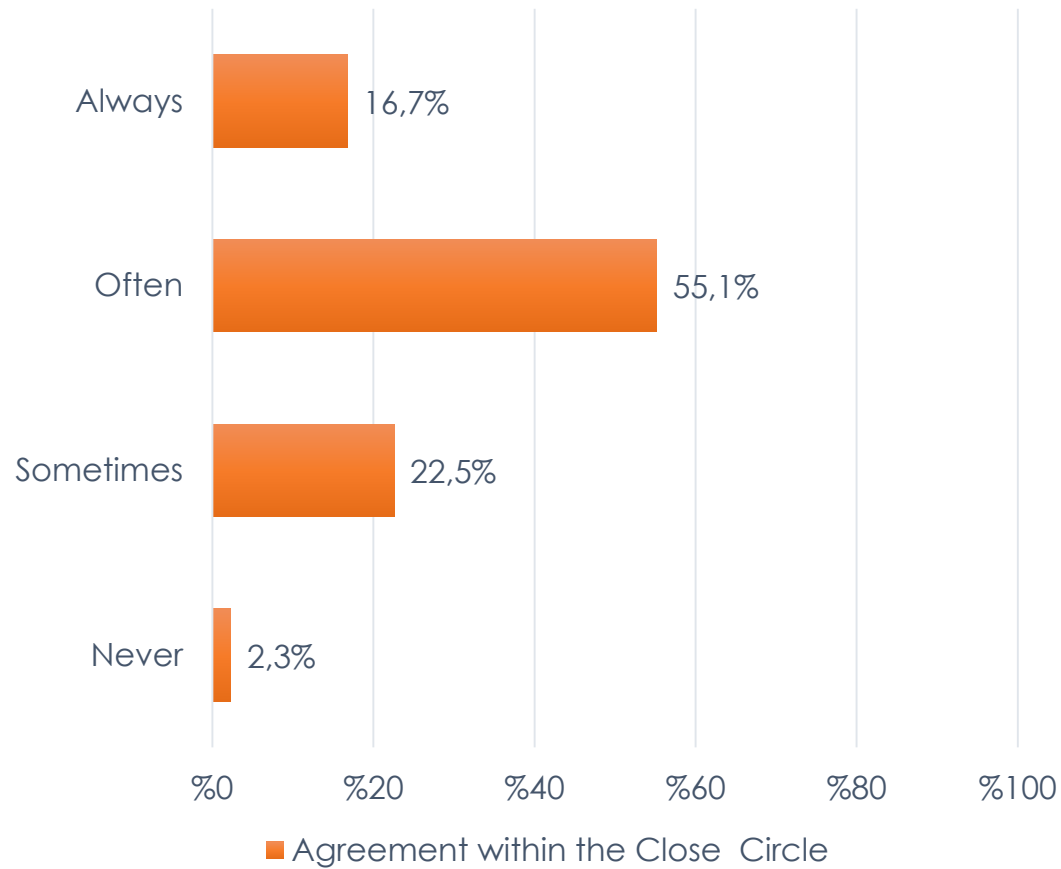


## Discussing Politics with Family and Close Circle

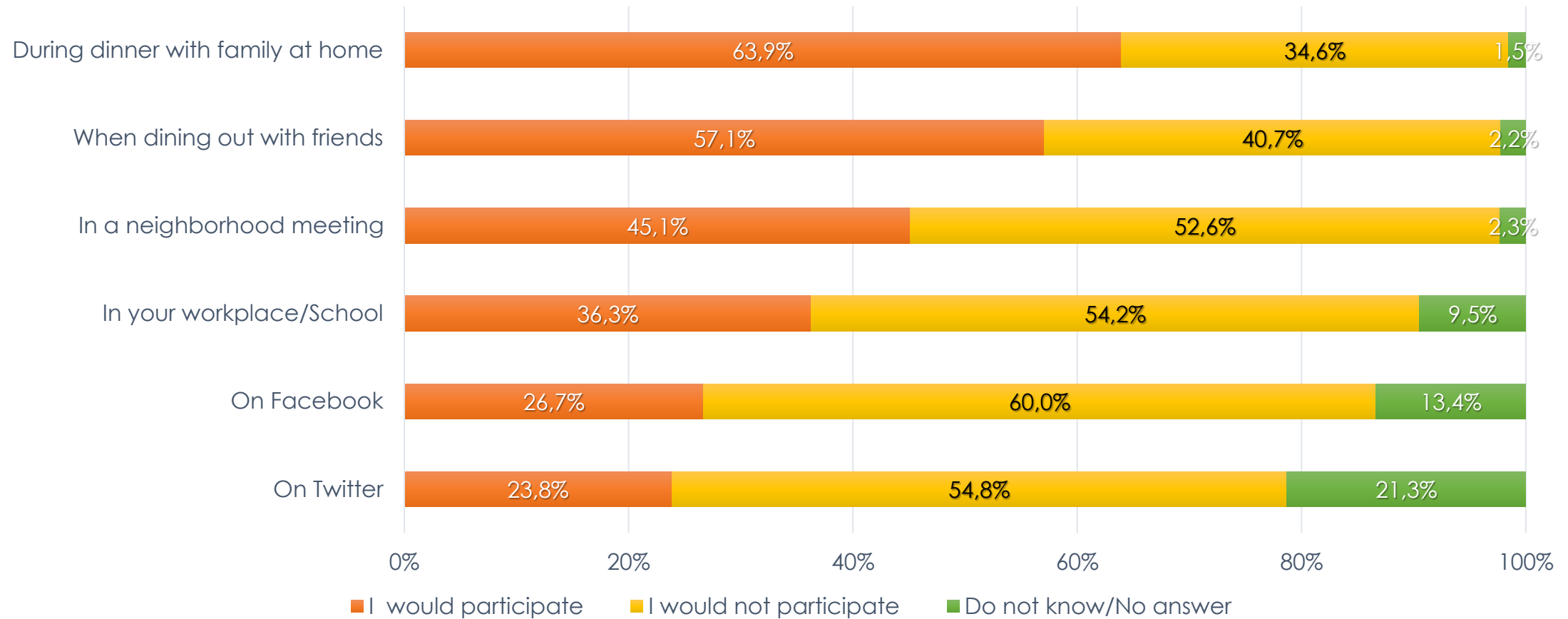
“We quarrel with my brother, he is supporting MHP. We quarrel a lot, sometimes we do not talk to each other for a while. But then we agreed not to talk politics, otherwise we will loose our brotherhood. ”

“I cannot talk with AKP supporters. I have lost a lot of friends after the last election. They are ex-friends, we are not seeing each other anymore.”

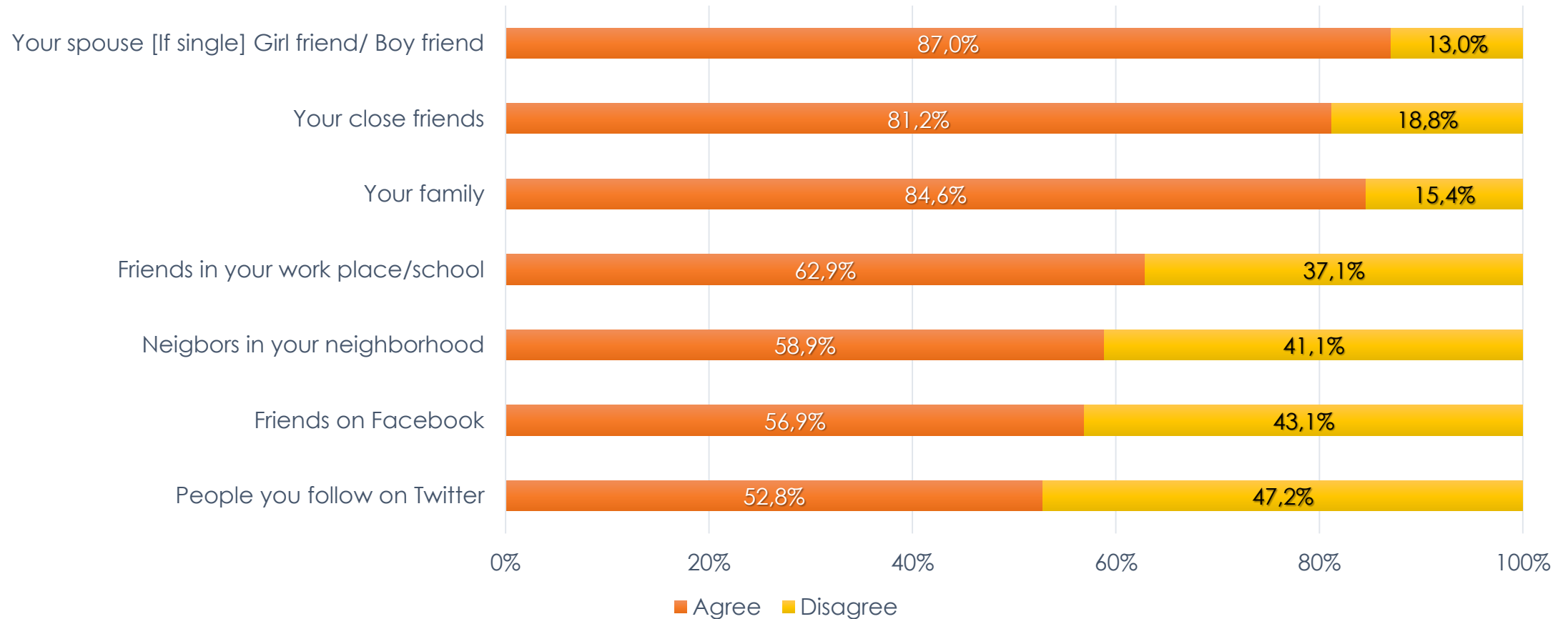
# Political Discussions- Close circle...



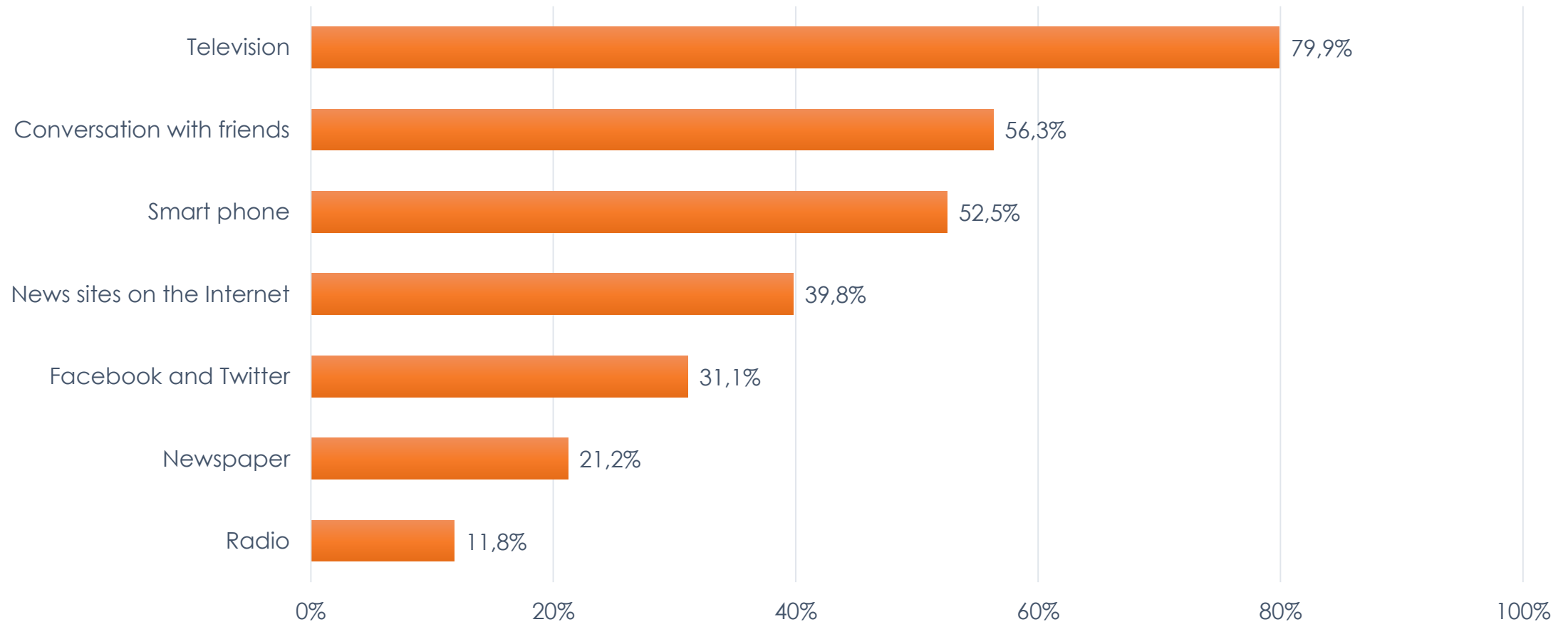
# «Would you discuss 'state of emergency'?»



# “Are the below listed people agree with your ideas on state of emergency?»



# Information Sources for Political Issues (Sum of «Always» and «Often» answers)



# Partial Impartial Media

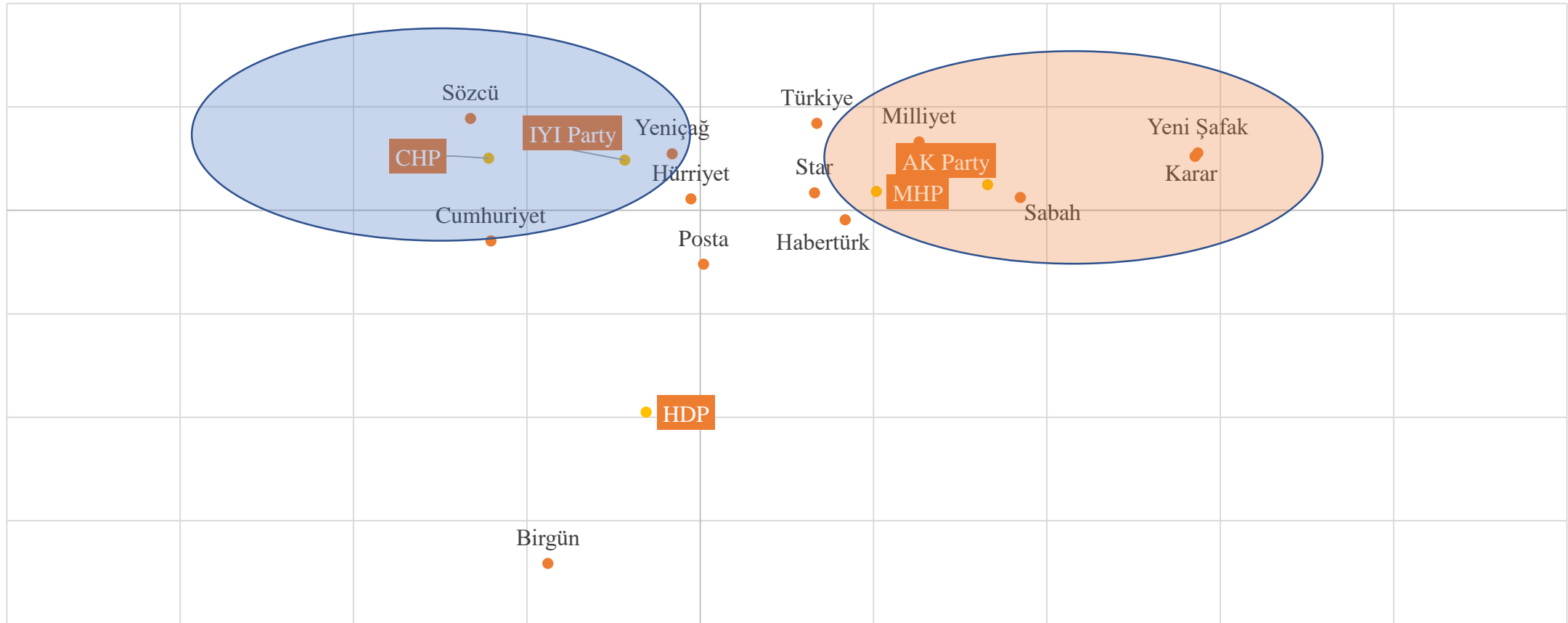
“Yes, all of us are following social media. Comparatively channels such as CNN Türk, Haber Türk are better but main channels such as ATV, never. Sometimes I watch and it is so obvious that these channels are not impartial. A Haber, Beyaz TV, especially after 15th July I observed it. There were extremely nonsense things on these channels. Yes, Fox is impartial, they frankly tell what happens. It is not this or that, there is no sign for supporting a particular political party. Well there is at least a discussion on pros and cons, there is a real discussion.”

“They are always discrediting. For example after coup attempt, let us listen them. If a stranger had come to our country and listened, he/she would be surprised by what they are saying. When you watch A Haber, quite the contrary, they tell what really happened. I was out there in the coup attempt night. I have seen all those. So what I have seen on A Haber was true because I have witnessed those incidents.”

# News Report (Correspondence Map) TV Preferences and Political Party Supporters

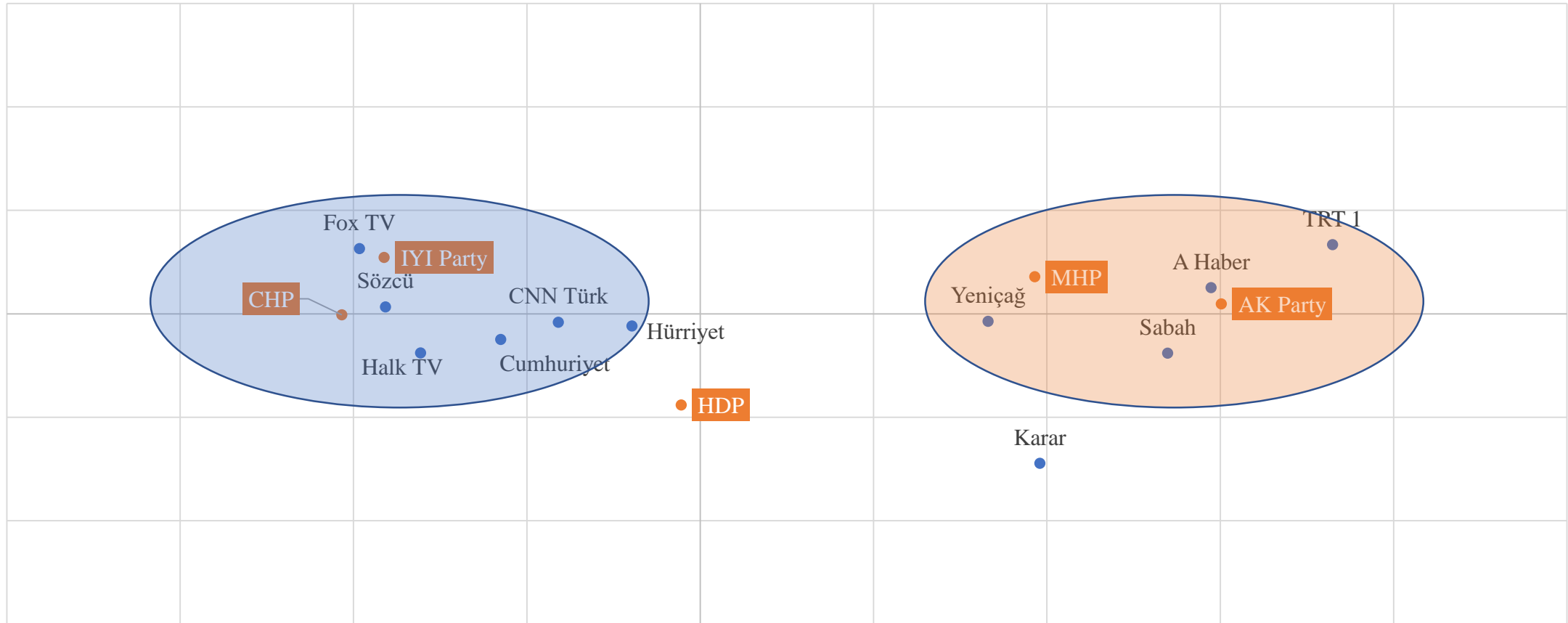


# Newspaper Preferences and Party Supporters (Correspondence Map)

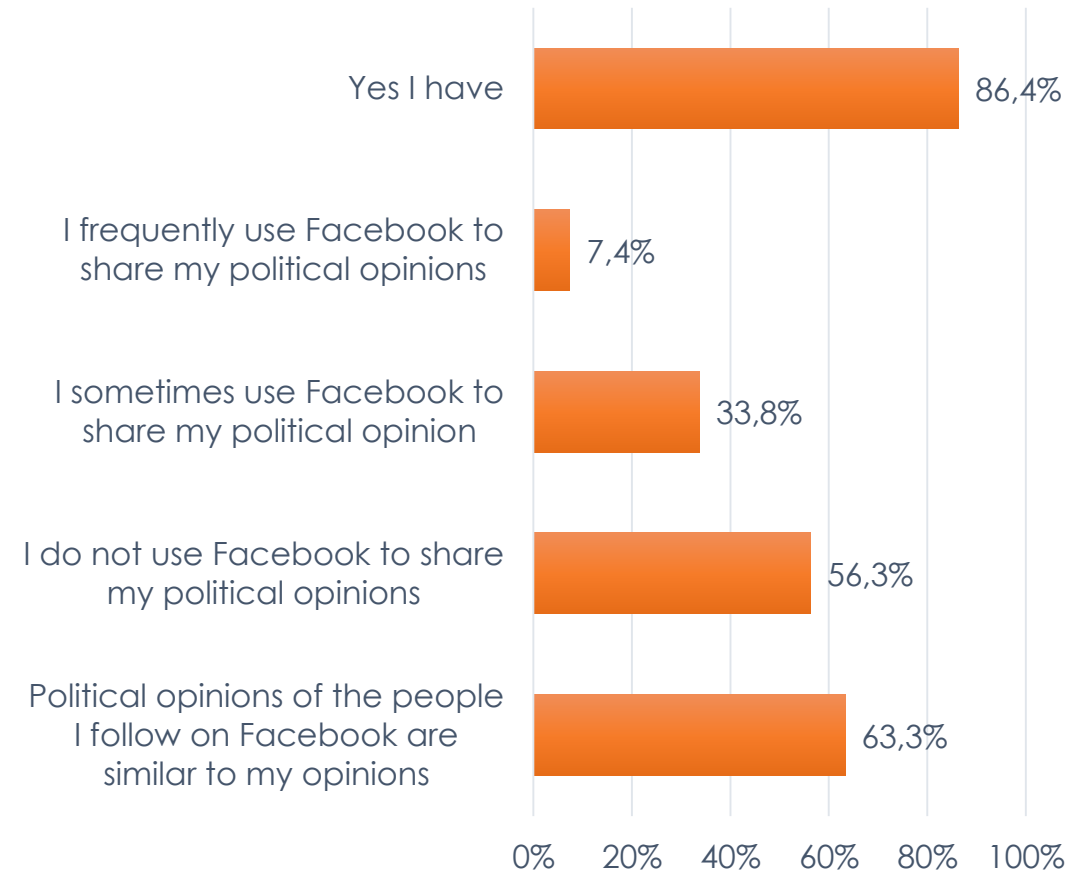
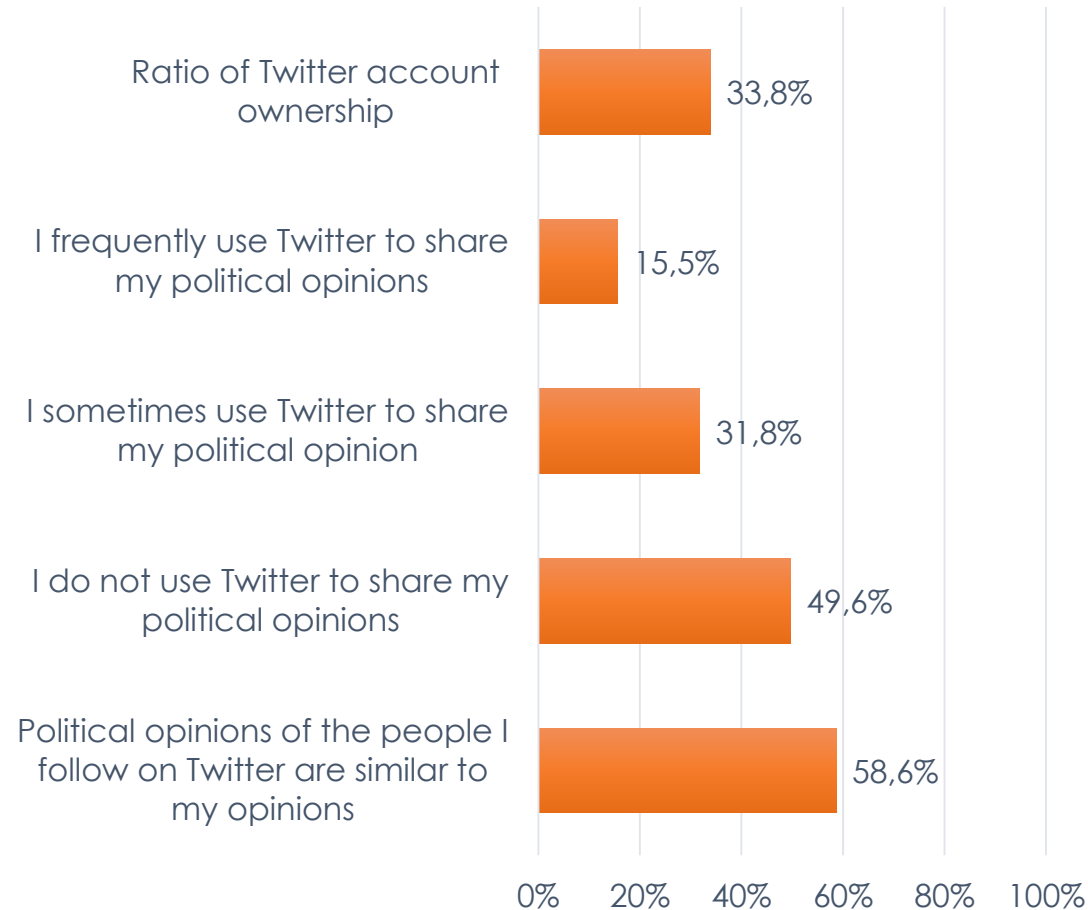




# Impartiality of Information Sources and Political Party Supporters (Correspondence Map)

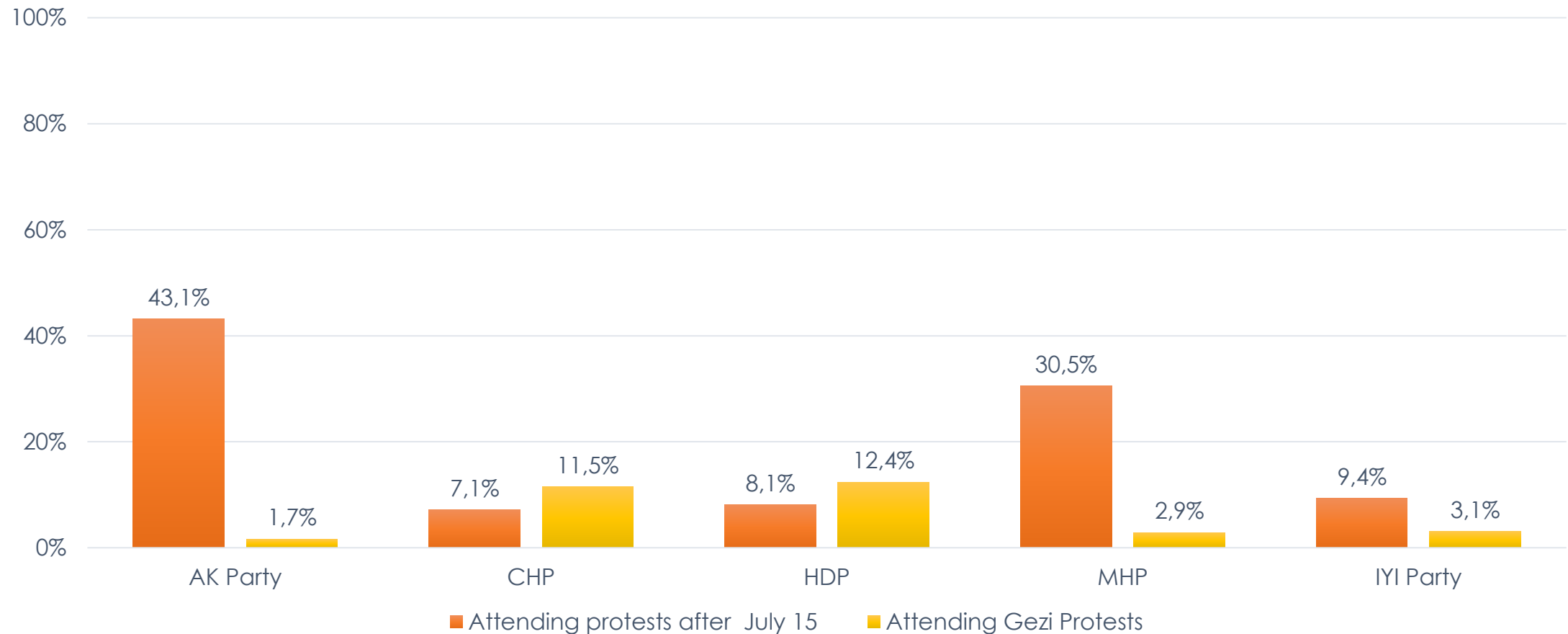


# Social Media Channels and Political Discussions

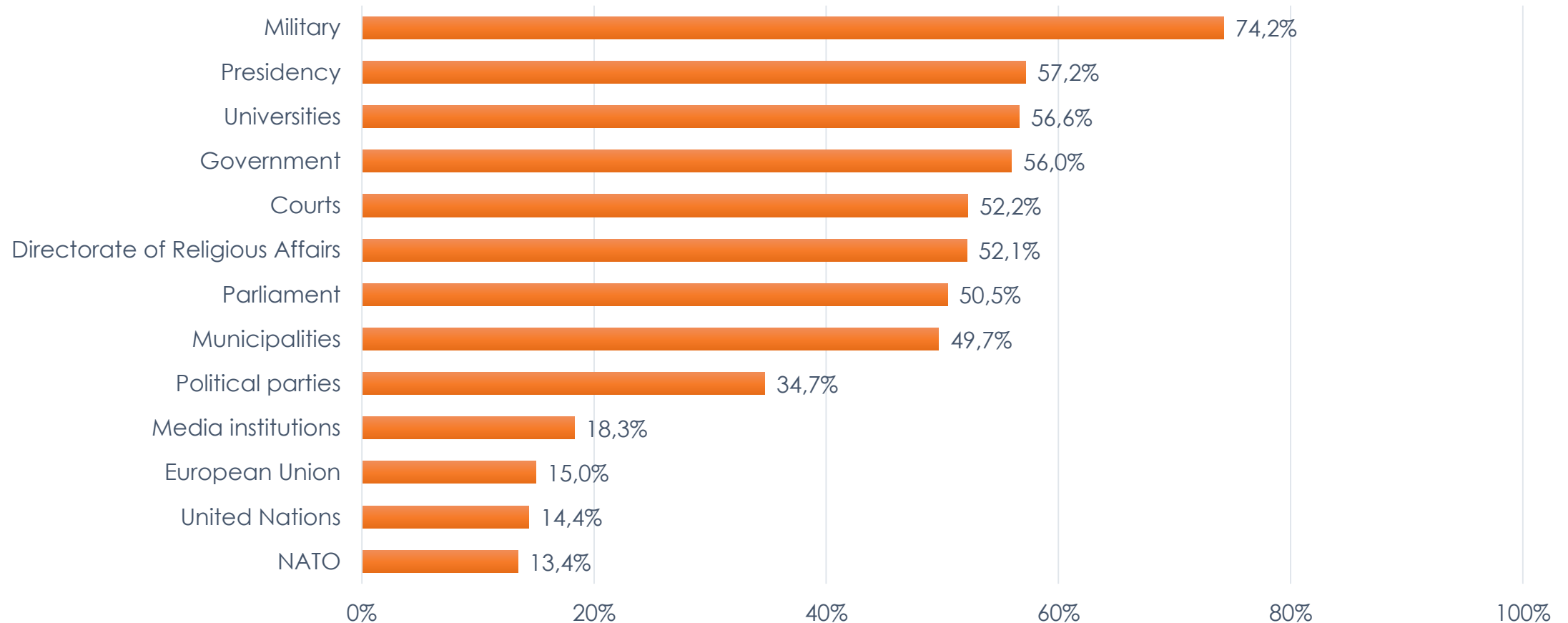


# Political Culture

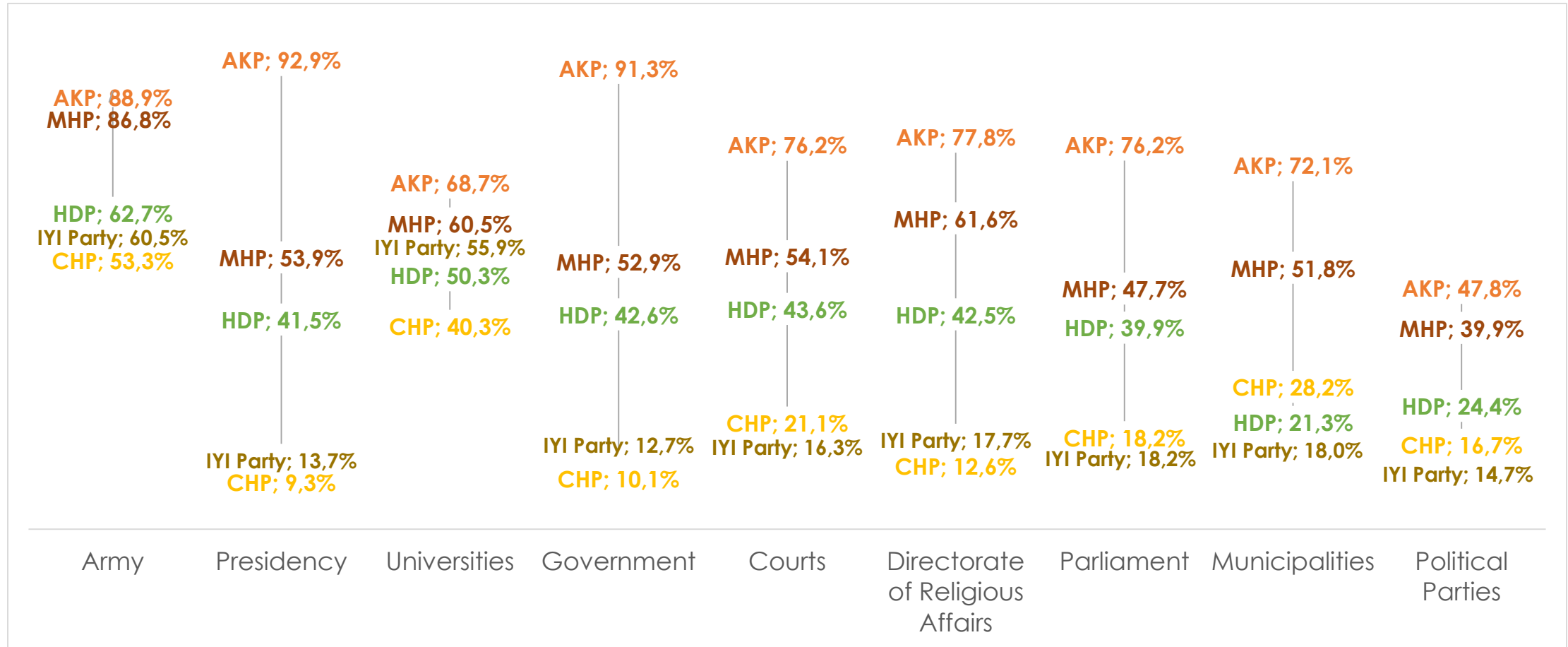
# Attendance to demonstrations after July 15 and Gezi Protests and Political Party Supporters (Rate of “I did” answers)



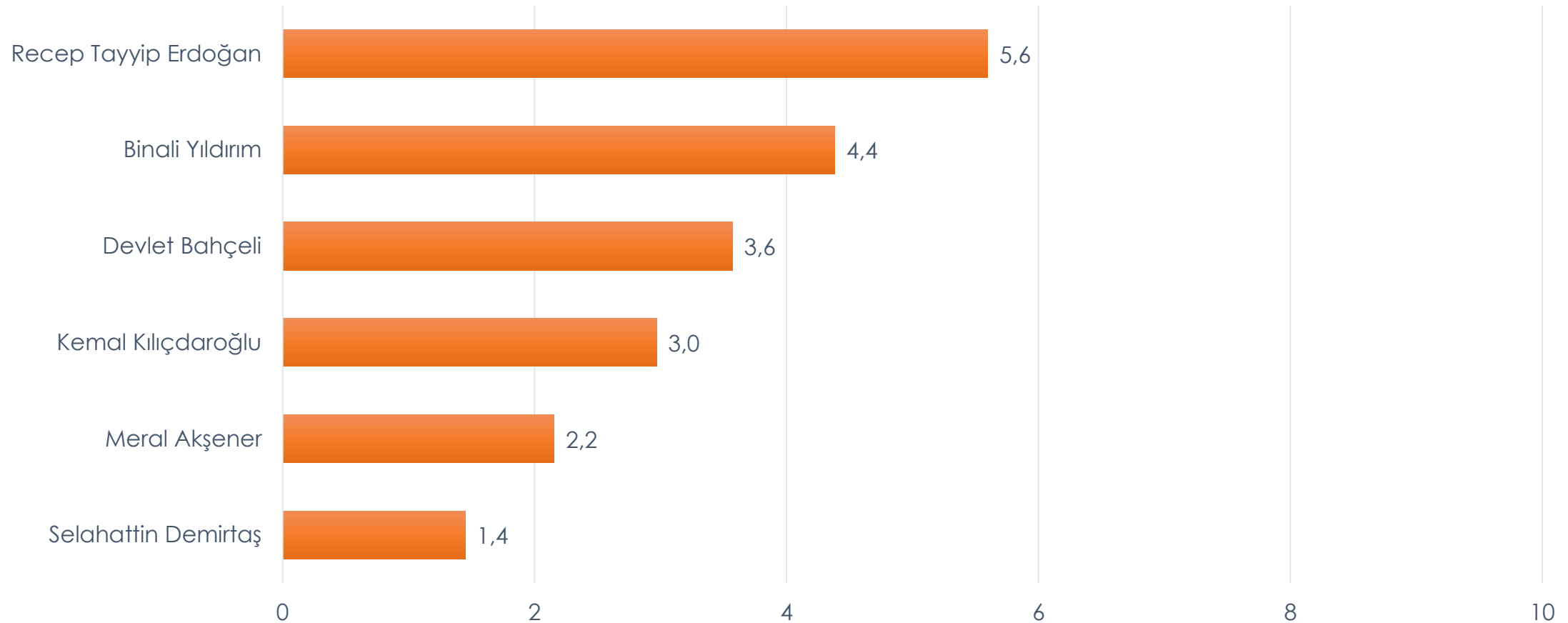
# Having Confidence in Institutions (Rate of «definitely trust» + «trust» answers)



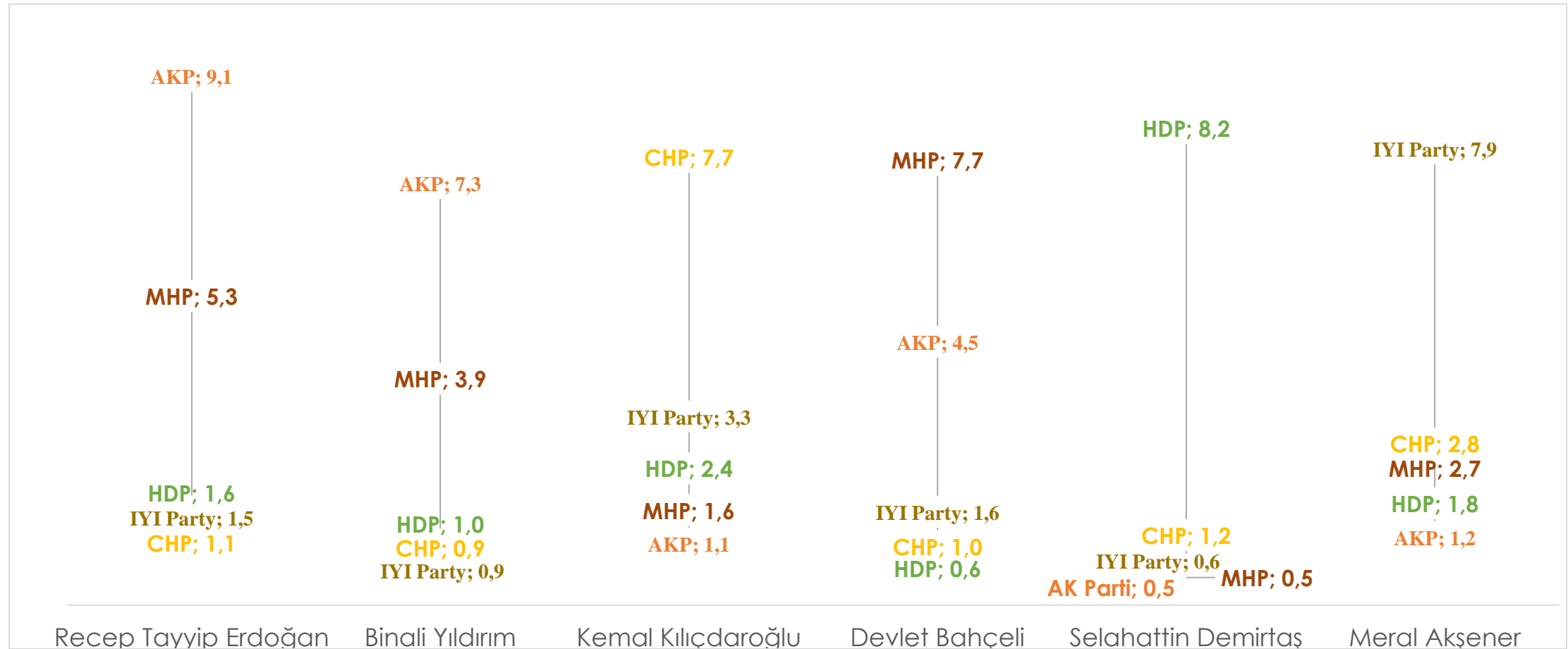
# Having Confidence in Institutions and Political Party Supporters (% of Participants who have confidence in ...)



# Political Leader's Rating (Average over 10)

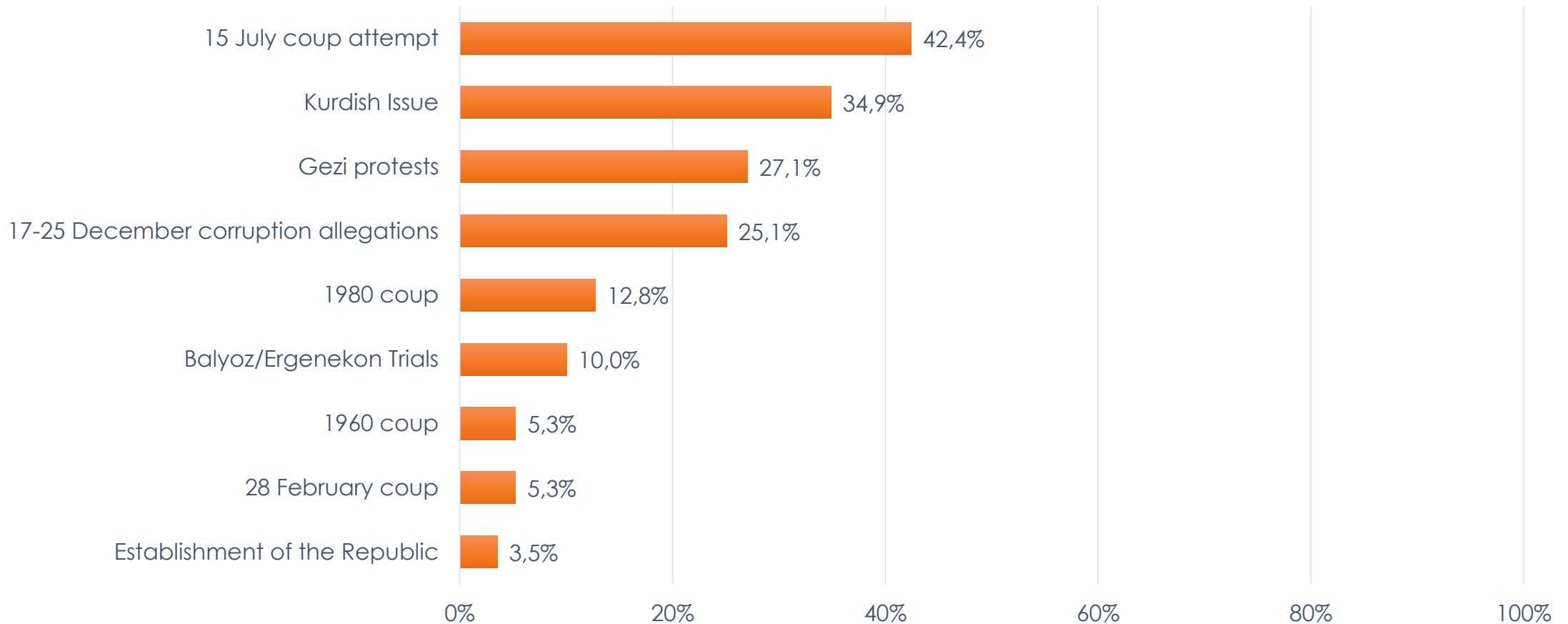


# Political Leaders' Ratings and Political Party Supporters (over 10)

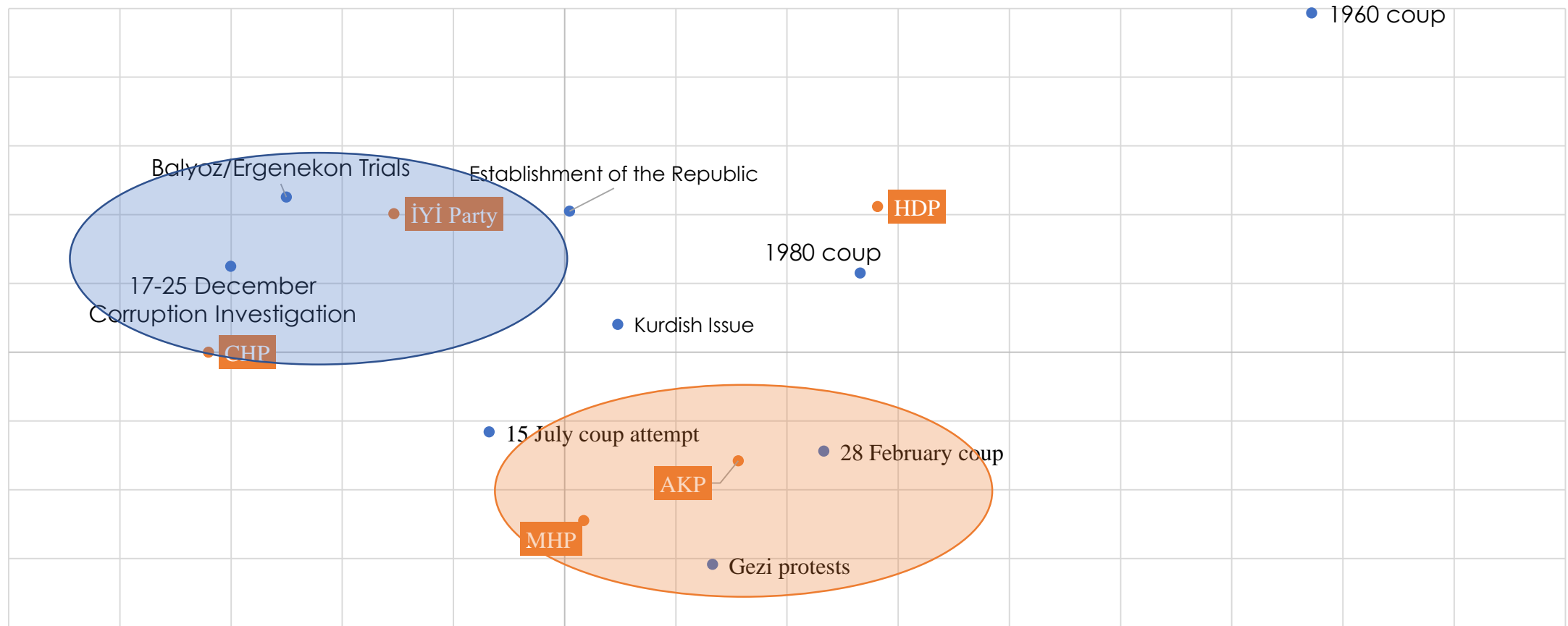




# Political Memory: Events that Cause Ruptures in the Society (Two Answers, %)

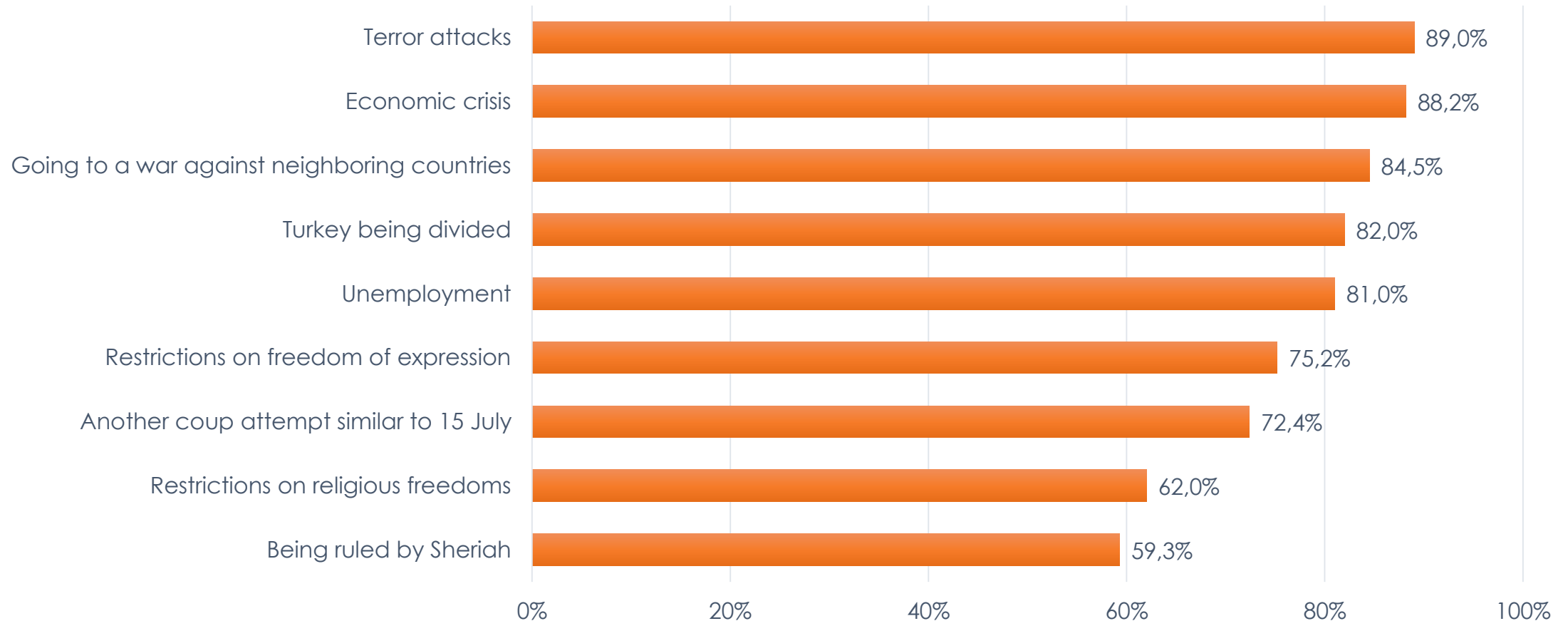


# Events that Cause Rupture in the Society and Party Supporters (Correspondence Map)

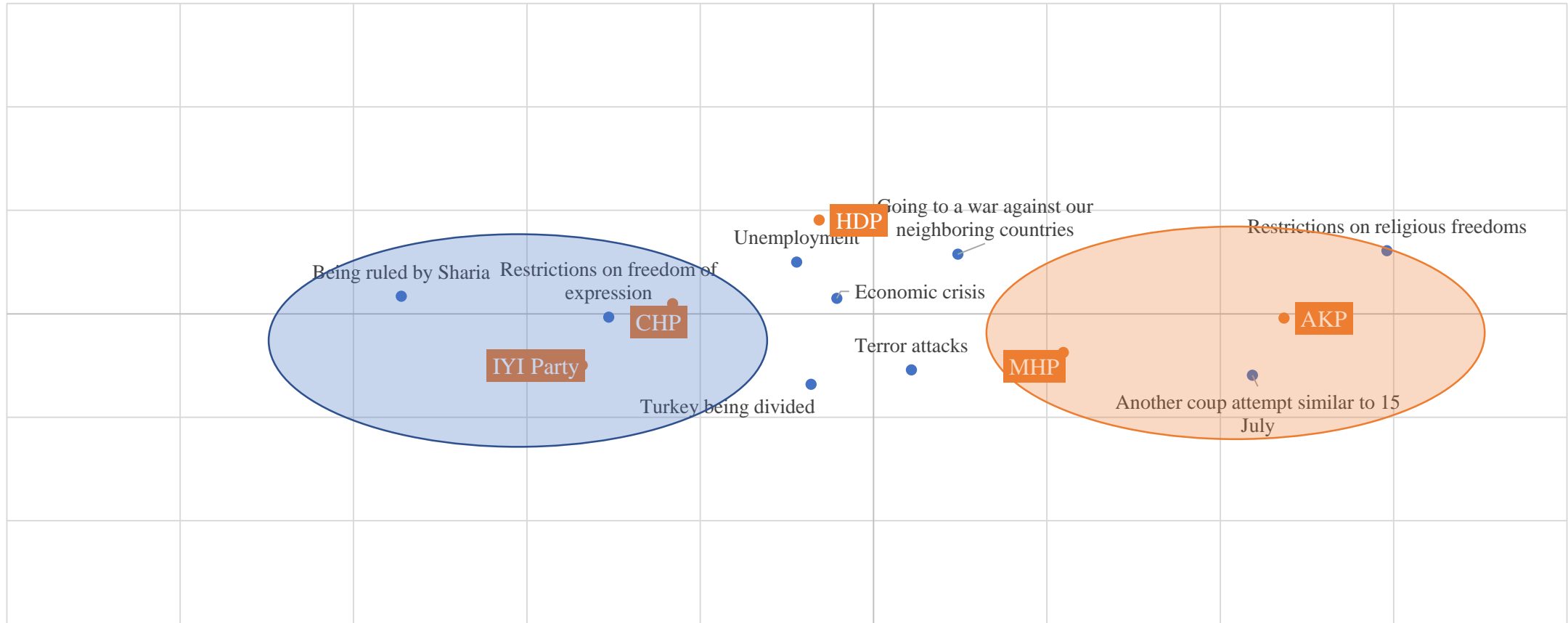


# Future Anxieties

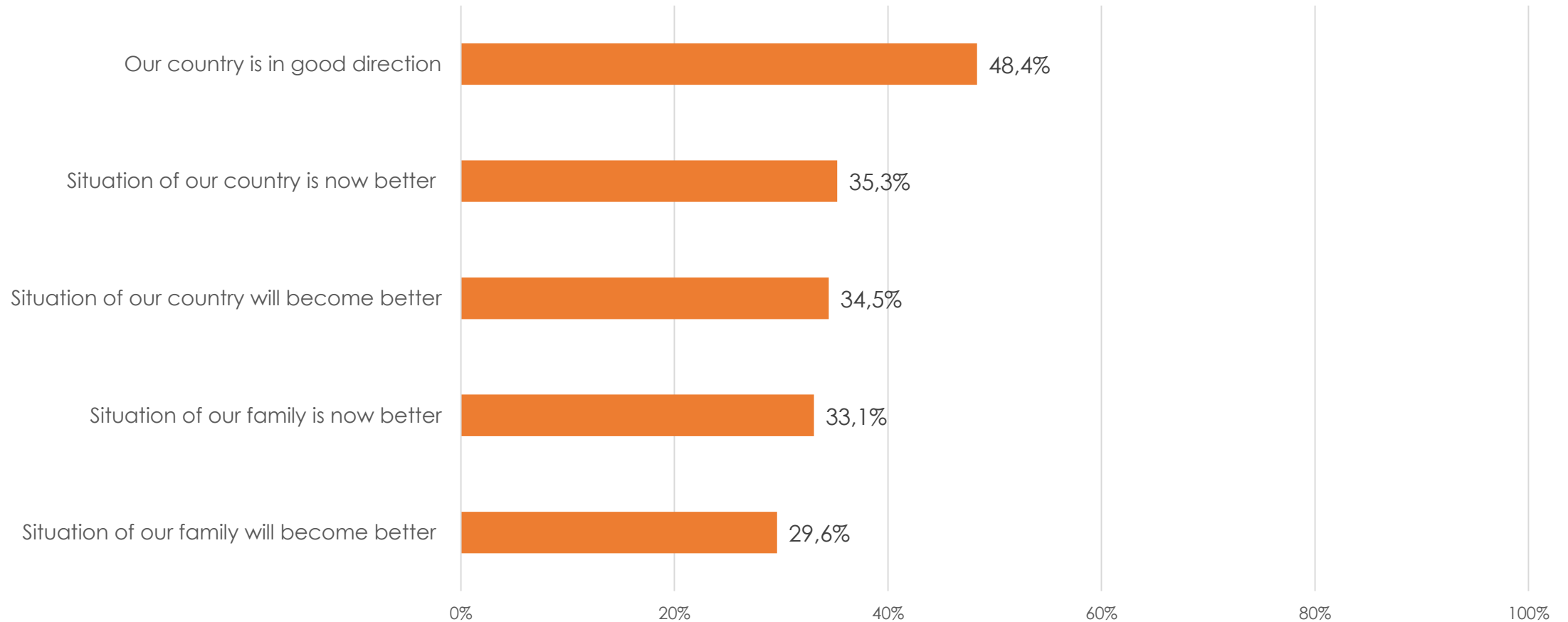
(% “concerns me very much” and “somewhat concerns me” answers)



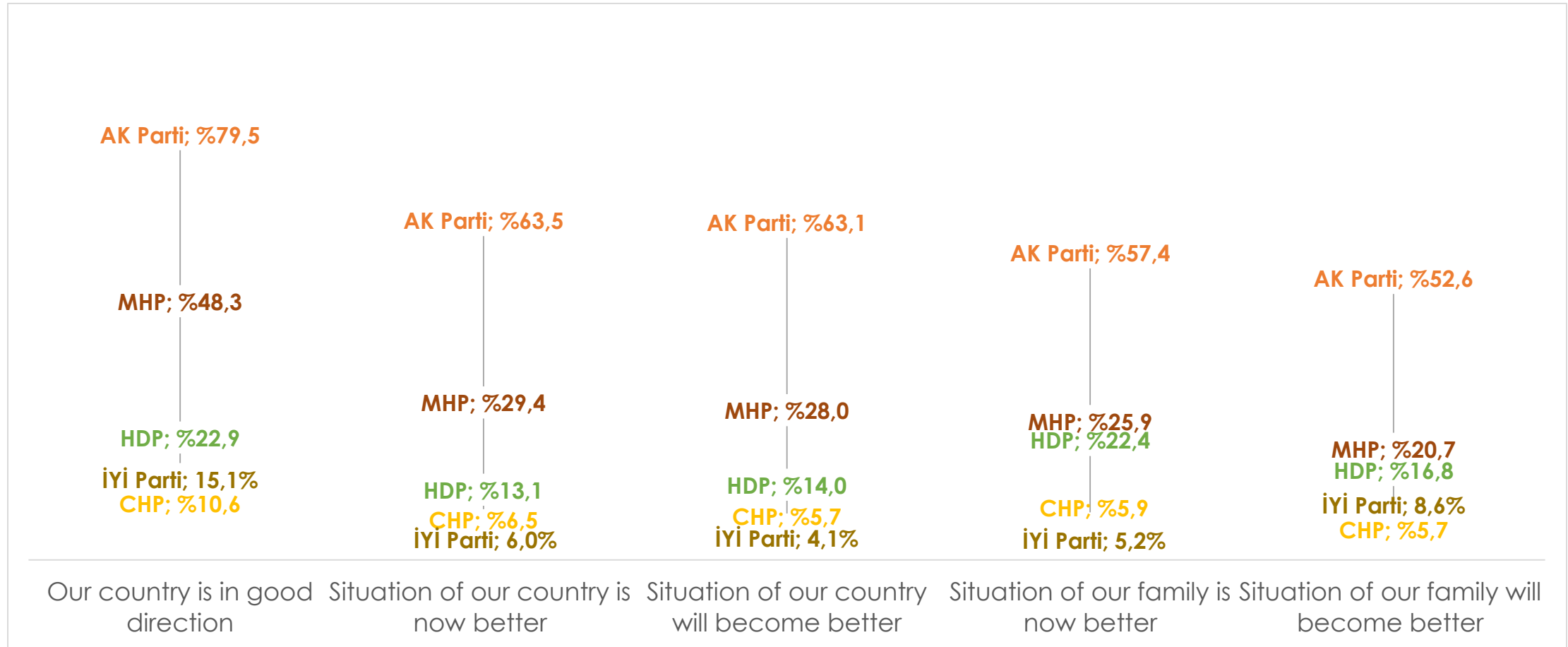
# Future Anxieties and Party Supporters (Correspondence Map)



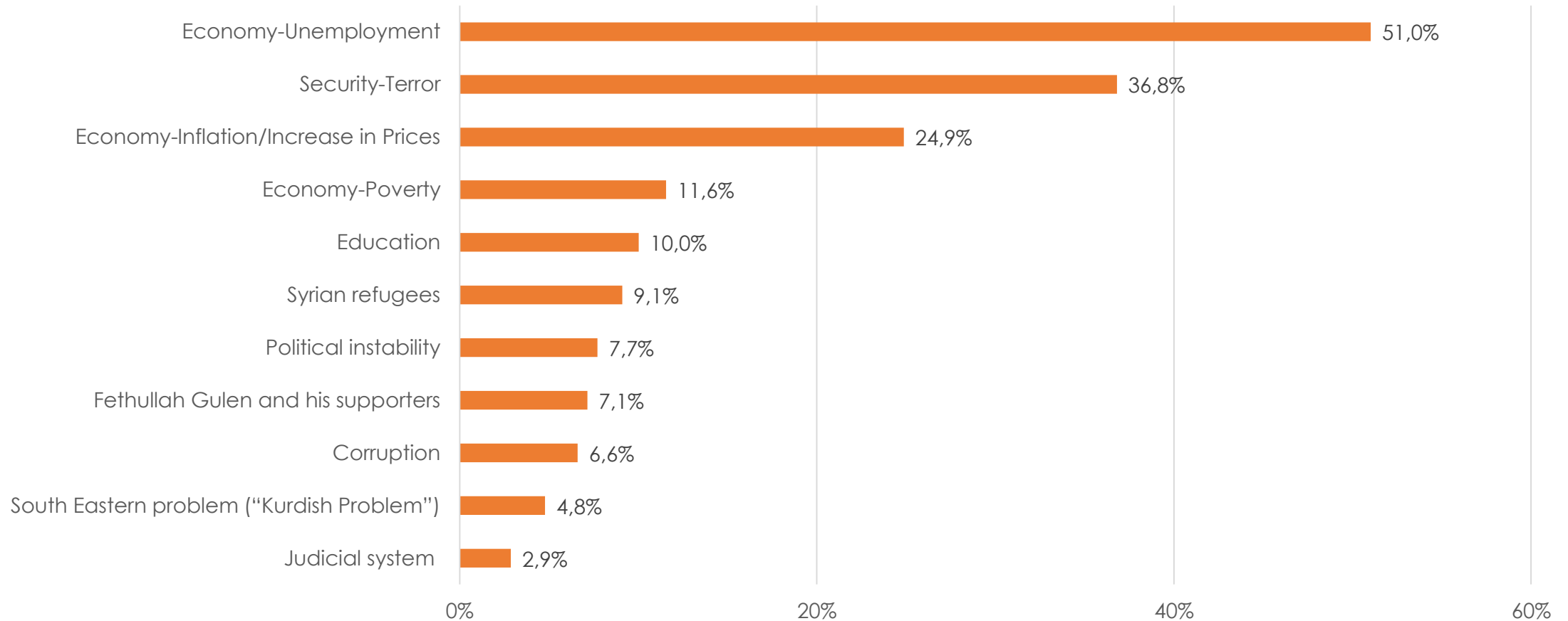
# Assessment of Life and Economics



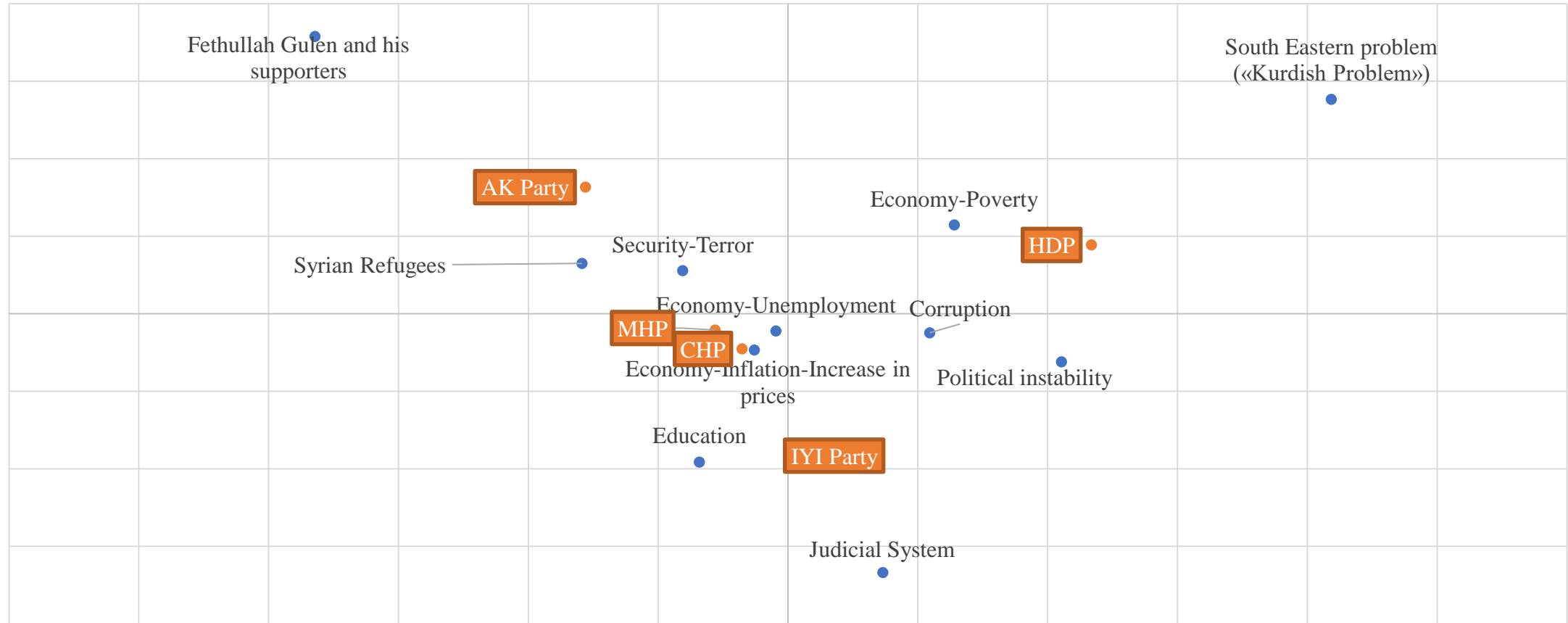
# Assessment of Life and Political Party Supporters



# Most Important Problems of Turkey (Two answers)



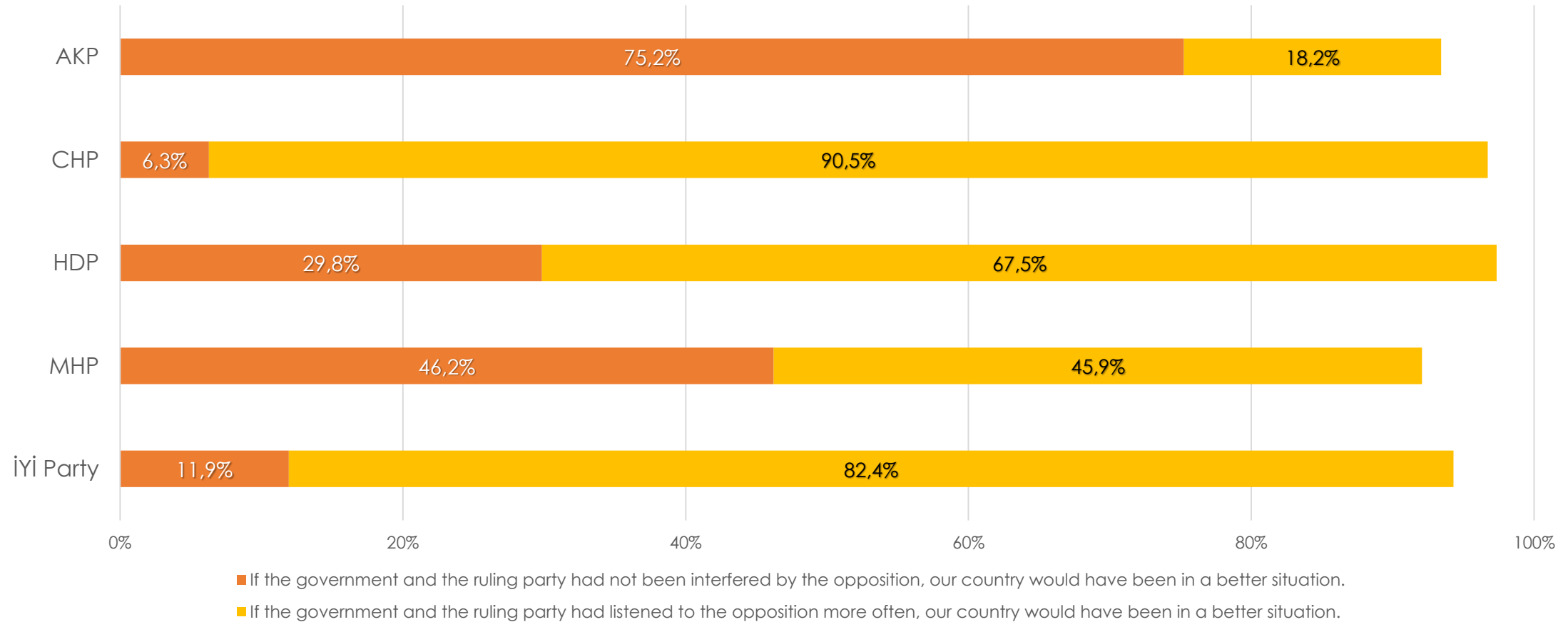
# Party Supporters and Most Important Problems of the Country (Correspondence Map)



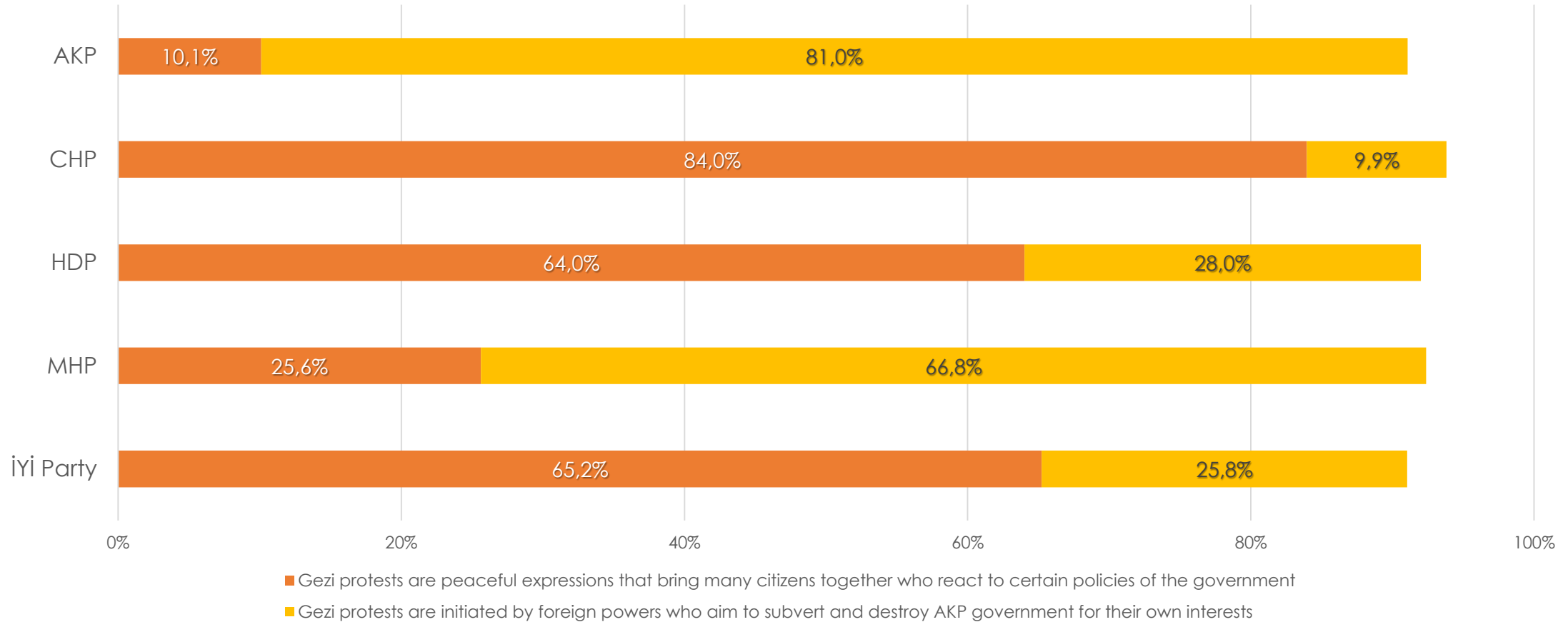


# Opinion Cleavages

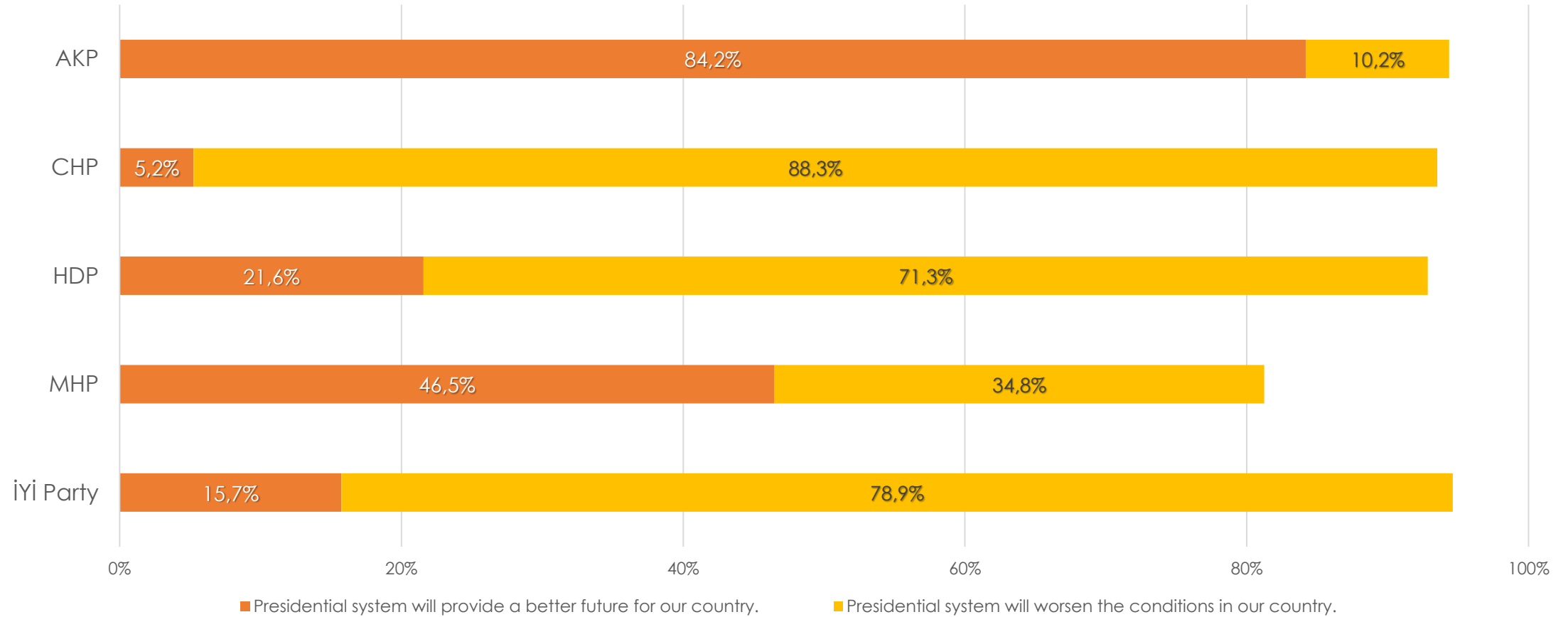
# Perceptions on how Turkey is governed and Party Supporters



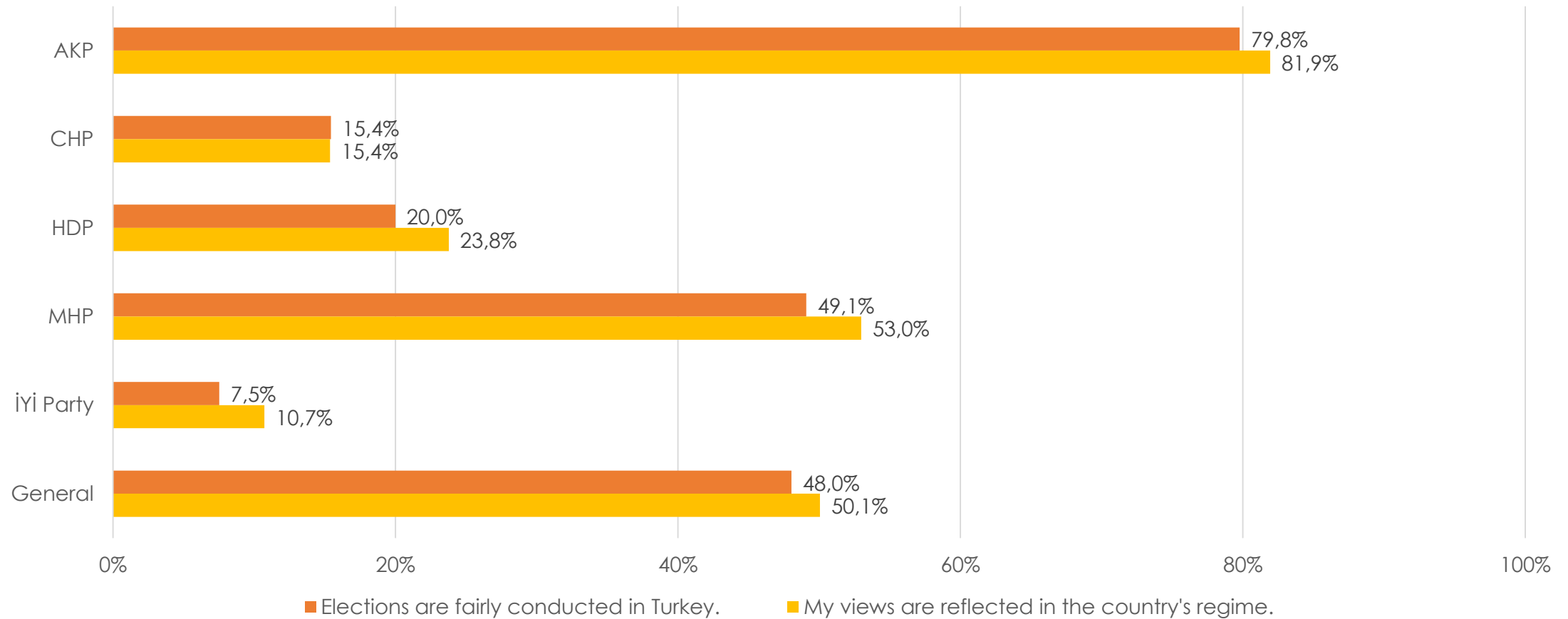
# Perceptions on Gezi Protests and Party Supporters



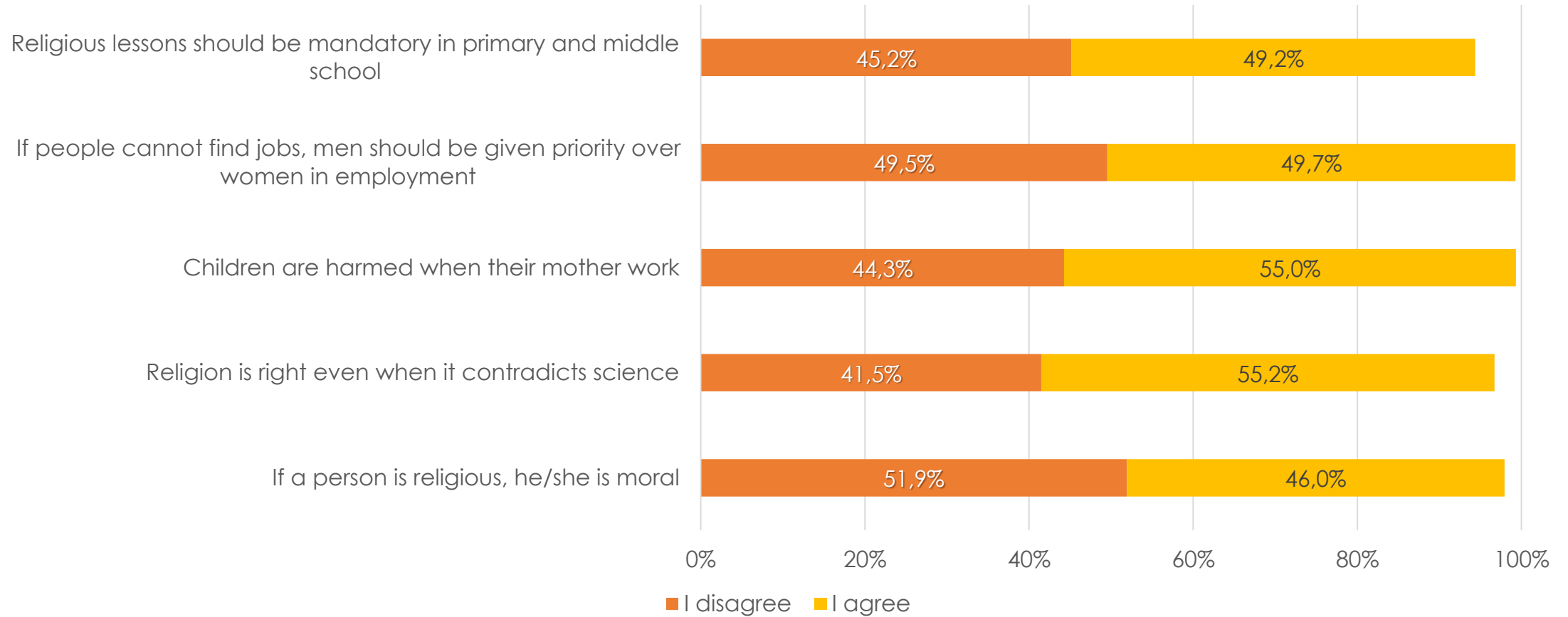
# Perceptions on Presidential System and Party Supporters



# Perceptions on How Elections are Conducted in Turkey and Party Supporters (Percentage of Those Agree)



# Values...



# Values and Party Supporters (Rate of Those Who Agree)

AKP; 74,3%  
MHP; 52,9%  
İYİ Party; 35,39%  
HDP; 29,8%  
CHP; 13,6%

Religious lessons should  
be mandatory in primary  
and middle school

AKP; 61,1%  
MHP; 55,2%  
HDP; 53,8%  
İYİ Party; 36,76%  
CHP; 26,4%

If people cannot find  
jobs, men should be  
given priority over  
women in employment

AKP; 66,0%  
HDP; 59,5%  
MHP; 55,5%  
İYİ Party; 48,60%  
CHP; 33,8%

Children are harmed  
when their mother work

AKP; 73,8%  
MHP; 62,3%  
HDP; 53,5%  
İYİ Party; 40,25%  
CHP; 21,2%

Religion is right even  
when it contradicts  
science

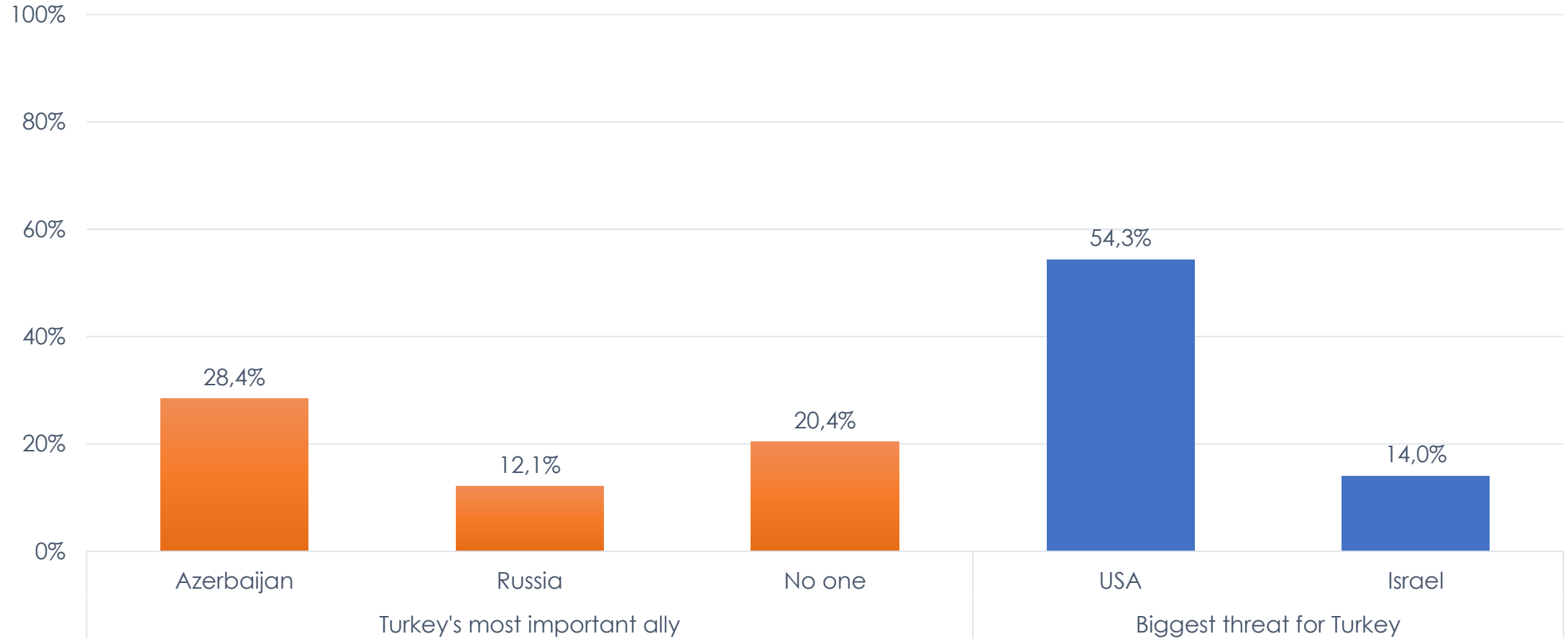
AKP; 65,8%  
MHP; 50,9%  
HDP; 43,7%  
İYİ Party; 17,28%  
CHP; 15,5%

If a person is religious,  
he/she is moral

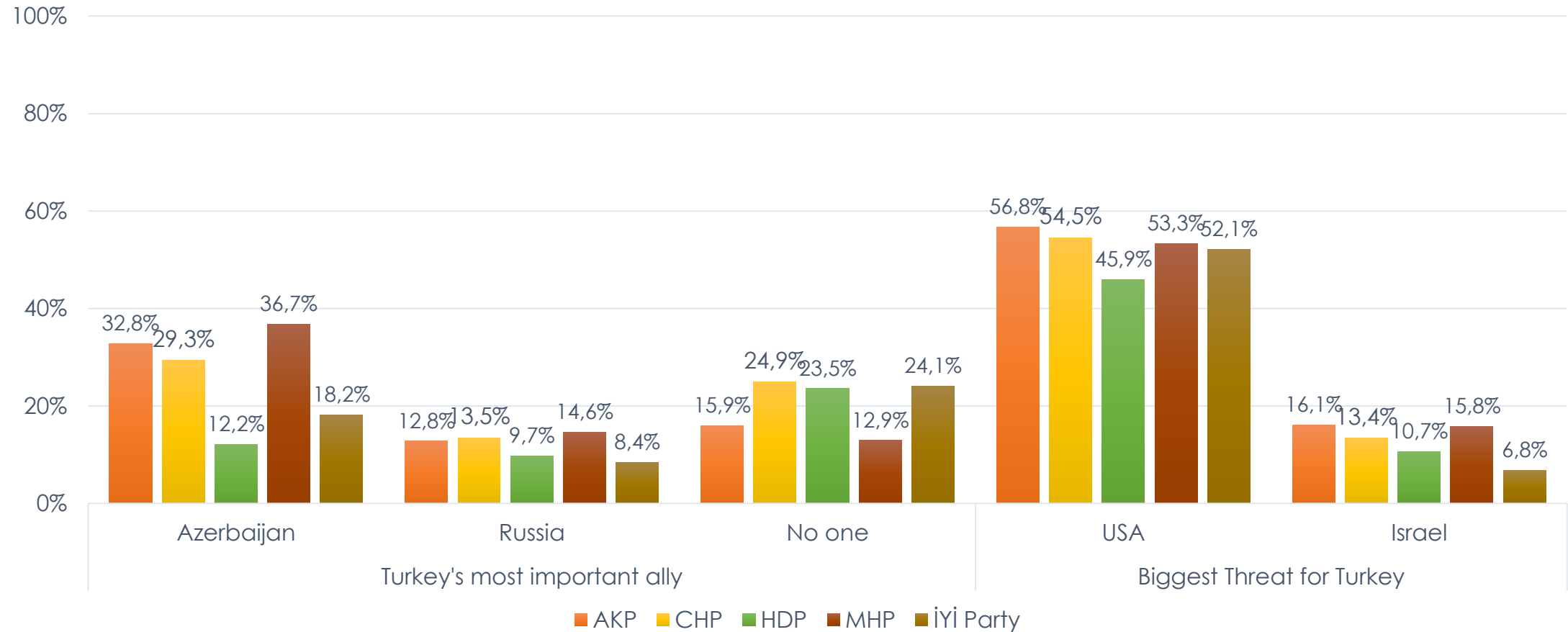
# Commonalities



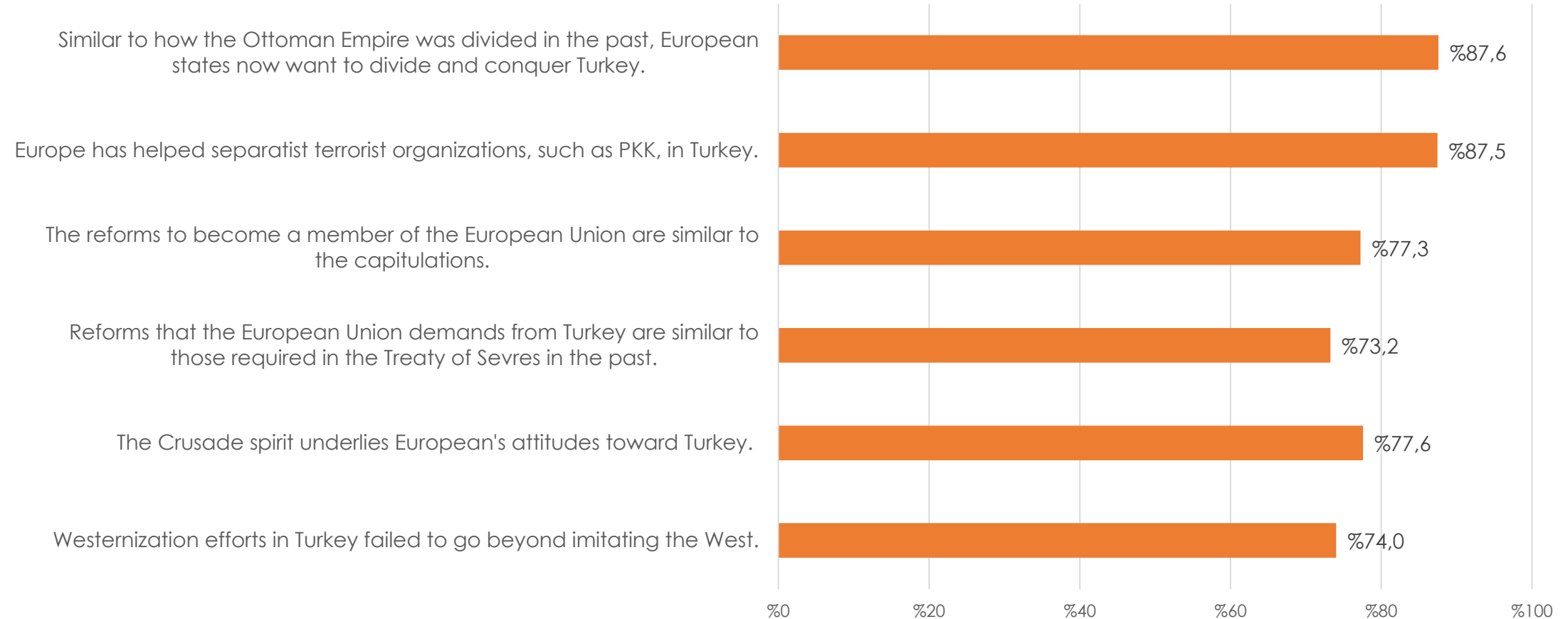
# The Most Important Ally and Biggest Threat



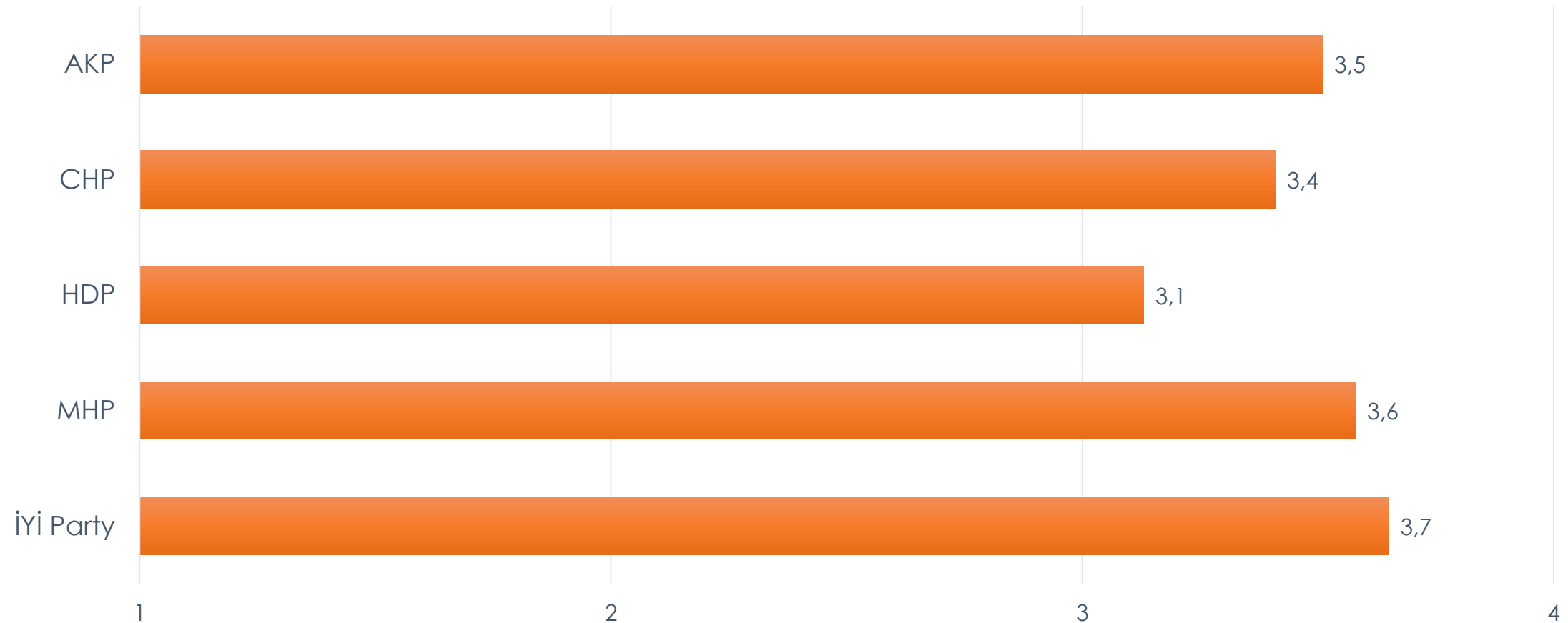
# Most Important Ally and Biggest Threat



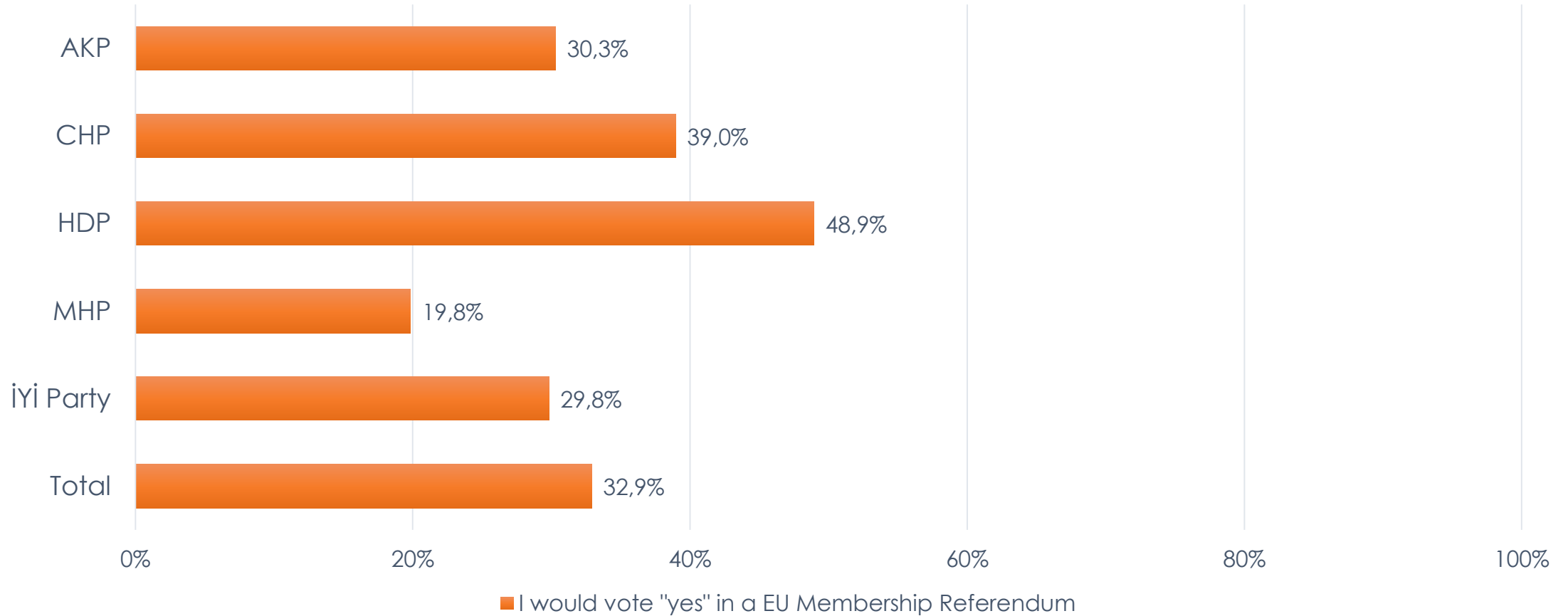
# The Sèvres Syndrome:



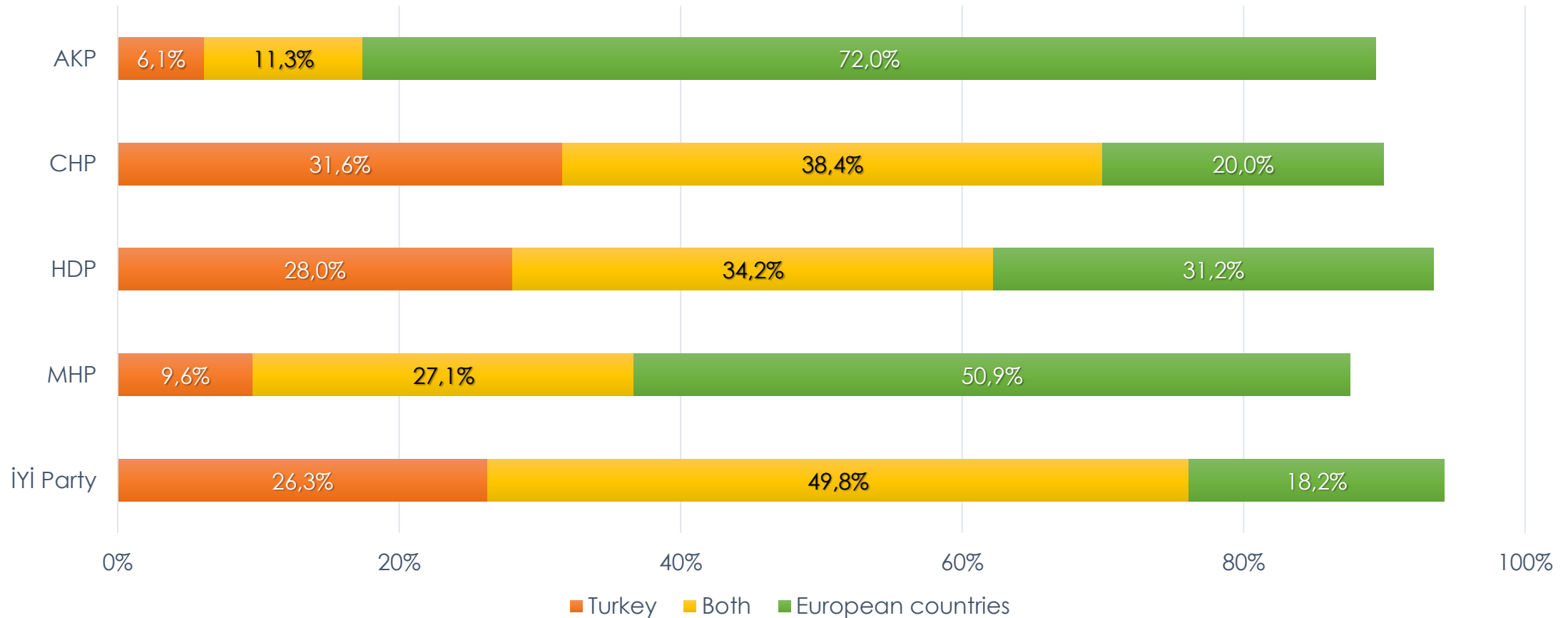
# The Sèvres Syndrome and Party Supporters (Out of 4)



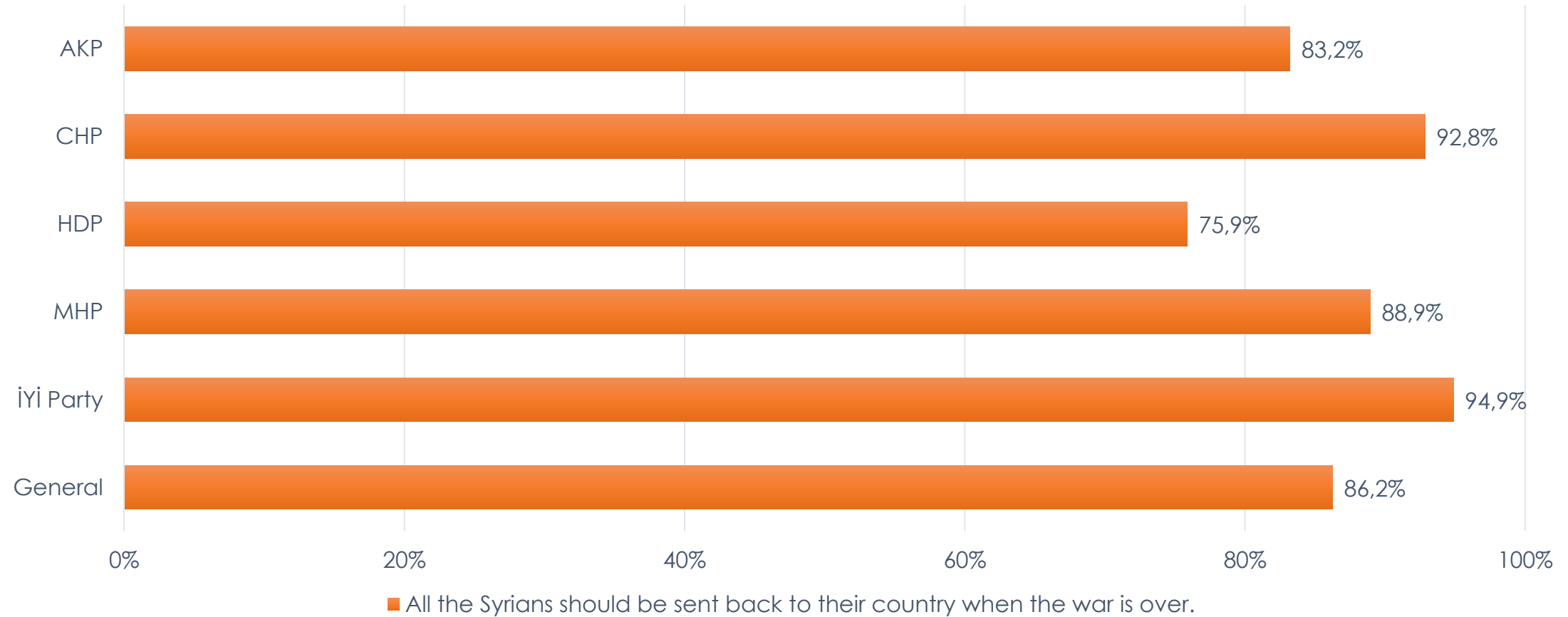
# Perceptions on Turkey-EU Relations



# Who is responsible for the tension between Turkey-EU before the Referendum?



# Should the Syrians be sent back to their country? (Rate of «Yes» answer)



# Thank you and Questions...

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