



EQLS country analyses

Trends in quality of life in Turkey 2003-2007-2012

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Presentation of key findings and a launch of the translation of the report to the Turkish language at TEPAV, Ankara

28 November 2014

What is Eurofound?

- A tripartite European agency
- Established in 1975
- Comparative socio-economic research
- 115 people in Dublin and Brussels combined



European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS)

1990/91; 1995/96; 2000; 2005; 2010; **2015**

European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS)

2003; 2007/8; 2011/12; **2016**

European Company Survey (ECS)

2004; 2009; **2013**

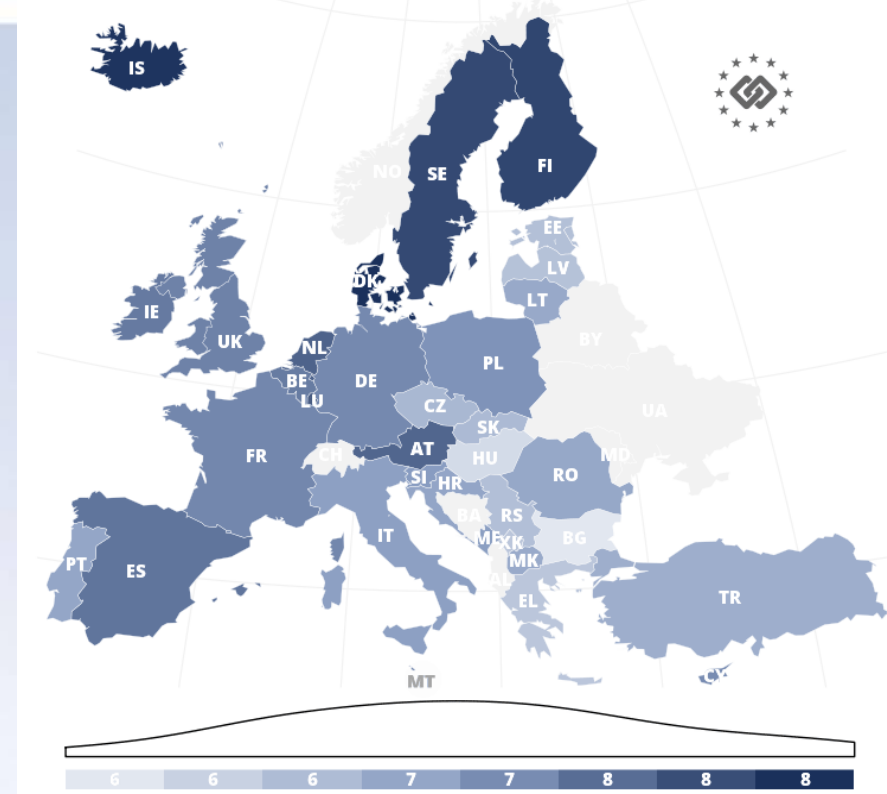
Rounds	2003, 2007, 2011 (next – 2016)
Target population	Resident population of 18+ years living in private households, 34 countries
Fieldwork period	Sept 11 – Feb 12 for EU27 (20 N=1000 countries and 7 larger sample countries) May-July 2012: HR, IS, FYROM, ME, KO, RS, TR
Sampling type	Random probability sampling: 15 EU countries (5 name-based, 10 household registers) + Iceland Random route sampling: 12 EU and 6 non-EU countries
Sample stratification	By region and urbanisation level (except MT)
F2F interview type	CAPI: 20 EU countries and Macedonia and Iceland PAPI: 7 EU countries and 5 non-EU countries

Contents:

- *Subjective wellbeing*
- *Health and mental wellbeing*
- *Living standards*
- *Work-life balance*
- *Public services*
- *Trust and tensions*
- *Participation and exclusion*

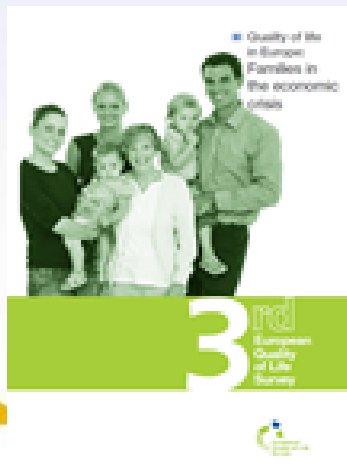
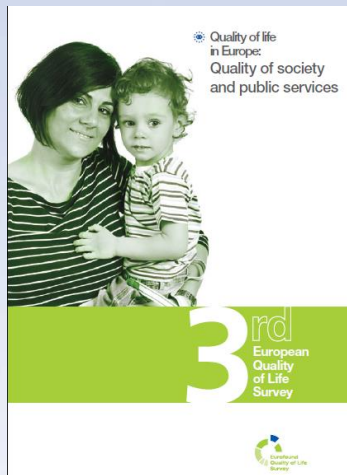
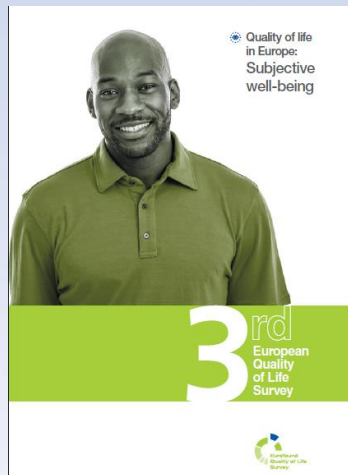
Broad context:

- *GDP and beyond*
- *Stiglitz commission – on measuring progress*
- *OECD Better life initiative / Country statistics*
- *Eurostat – Quality of life indicators*



Most recent series of reports and policy briefs:

<http://bit.ly/eqls2013>



Foundation Findings
Political trust and civic engagement during the crisis

3rd EQLS policy brief

Foundation Findings
Social situation of young people in Europe

3rd EQLS policy brief

Foundation Findings
Work preferences after 50

3rd EQLS policy brief

Foundation Findings
Household over-indebtedness in the EU: The role of informal debts

3rd EQLS policy brief

Foundation Findings
Quality of life in urban and rural Europe

3rd EQLS policy brief

Social cohesion and well-being in the EU

Developing a country typology for analysing quality of life in Europe

3rd EQLS policy brief



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- Employment and work-life balance
- Family and social life
- Health and public services
- Home and local environment
- Quality of society
- Social exclusion and community involvement
- Standard of living and deprivation
- Subjective well-being**
 - I am optimistic about the future
 - I generally feel that what I do in life is worthwhile
 - I feel I am free to decide how to live my life
 - In my daily life I seldom have time to do things I really enjoy
 - How satisfied are you with your life these days?
 - Satisfaction with education
 - Satisfaction with present job
 - Satisfaction with present standard of living
 - Satisfaction with accommodation
 - Satisfaction with family life
 - Satisfaction with health
 - Satisfaction with social life
 - Satisfaction with economic situation in the country
 - Taking all things together, how happy would you say you are?

European Quality of Life Survey 2012

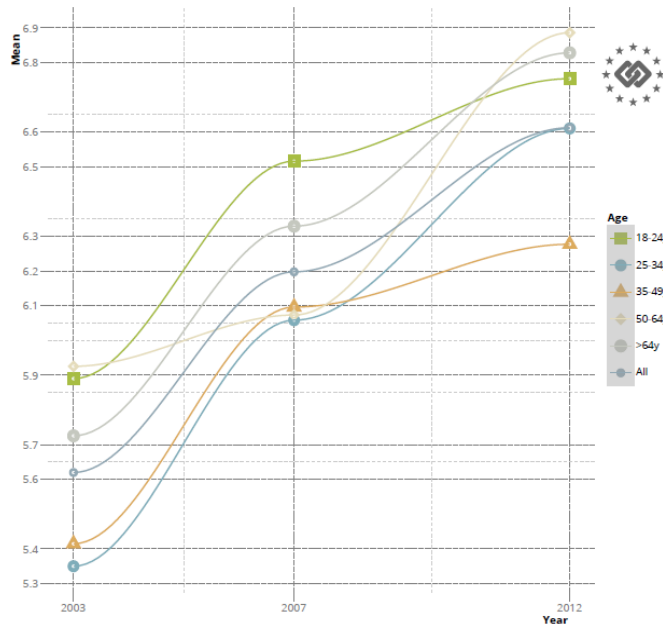
Subjective well-being
How satisfied are you with your life these days?

European map
 European bar chart
 National bar chart
 National comparisons
 Data matrix
 Country groups (line)

Country groups (radial)
 National subjects (timeline)
 Data Table



By: Age All ages Means



In the figure, we see the mean value of the people per country with 'Age', 'All ages' when asked 'How satisfied are you with your life these days?'.

Multi-wave integrated data set freely available at UK Data Service

Yaşam kalitesi eğilimleri

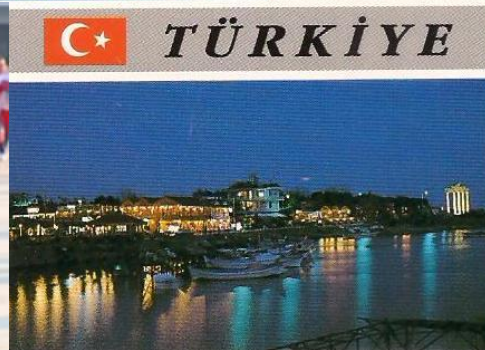
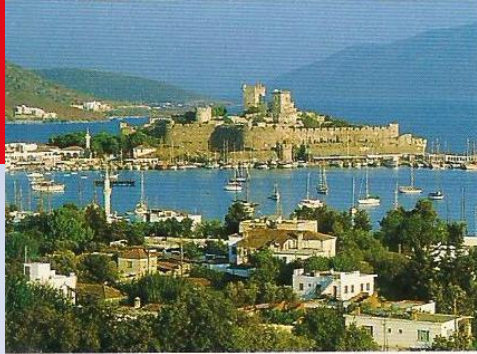
Türkiye: 2003–2012



Avrupa Yaşam Kalitesi Anketi (EQLS)

- 1: Economic, social and political background
- 2: Progress towards convergence with the EU
- 3: Improvements in services and well-being
- 4: Progress in gender equality
- 5: Family life and support
- 6: Developments in social cohesion
- 7: Conclusions

Can we see beyond the postcard?



- In 2012, Turkey was the **18th largest** economy in the world, with strongly increasing per capita income over the last decade. (World Bank, 2013; real GDP per capita increase: +38%)
- Turkey's economy rebounded vigorously following the global crisis , with an average **growth** of close to 9% in 2010-11. (OECD assessment report, 2013); **2003-2012 average 5%**
- In 2012, employment was (still low but) rising for women (30.9%) and more or less stable at 75% for men. Overall **employment in 2012 averaged at 52.8%** (20-64), while the monthly unemployment rate varied around 8%. (EUROSTAT)
- The **informal economy** (stills) played a major role. In 2006, it was estimated to cover 30-50% of Turkish workers. (Spidla, 2006)

- 2003-2012: decade of **profound changes** in Turkey
(in politics, law, economy, healthcare, education, international relations, life styles)
end 2002 - newly founded Justice and Development Party (AKP), majority in National Assembly
- **political/legal/constitutional** changes were hailed as “giant steps to further democratize the system”
- **health care and educational systems** have also been subject of frequent, often radical changes
- Until recently, everyone was **acknowledging Turkey’s economic performance**: Turkish economy weathered global financial and economic crisis with minimal damage, showed **healthy growth** rate in last decade, budget discipline was strictly observed and public debts as percentage of GDP stood at an enviable rate.





Types of analyses presented in the report:

Main break-downs comparing socio-economic groups by:
gender, age, rural-urban, education, income

Statistical analysis:

- basic descriptive analysis
- descriptive trend analysis: CONE, SPLIT, snapshots
(over time, compared to EU28/socio-economic groups)
- multivariate regression

statistical significance at 5% level

(gap analysis: lighter colours if not significant)



Trends in life satisfaction and happiness

Q30 overall life satisfaction (1-10)



Q41 happiness (1-10)

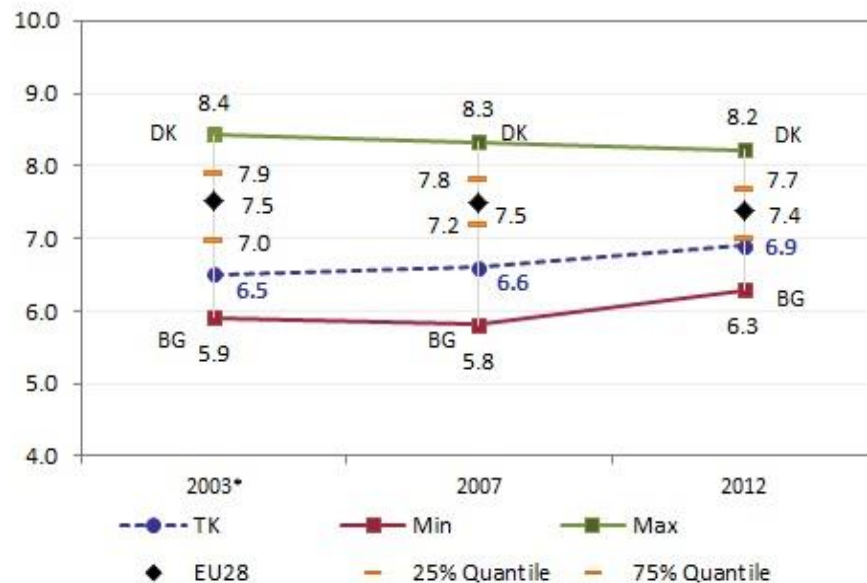


Figure 1

Notes: Developments at EU28 median, quartile range (25-75%), upper and lower EU28 bound, Turkey (blue line)

Source: EQLS 1, 2, 3 - Q30, Q41

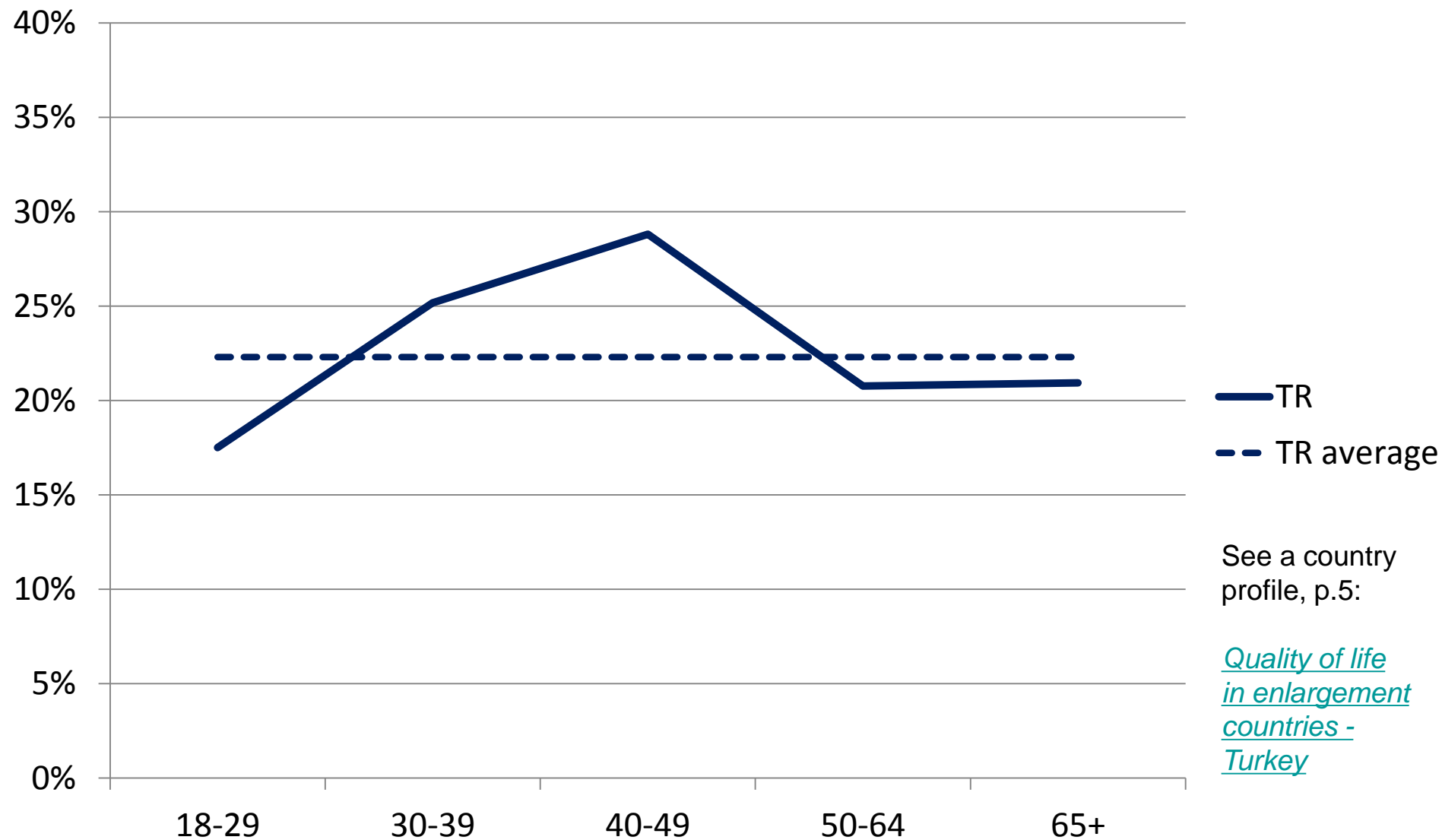
See 'Note on methodology' on p.8 – it explains how to read cones and splits!



Eurofound

Social disparities

People finding it difficult or very difficult to make ends meet by age groups (%)

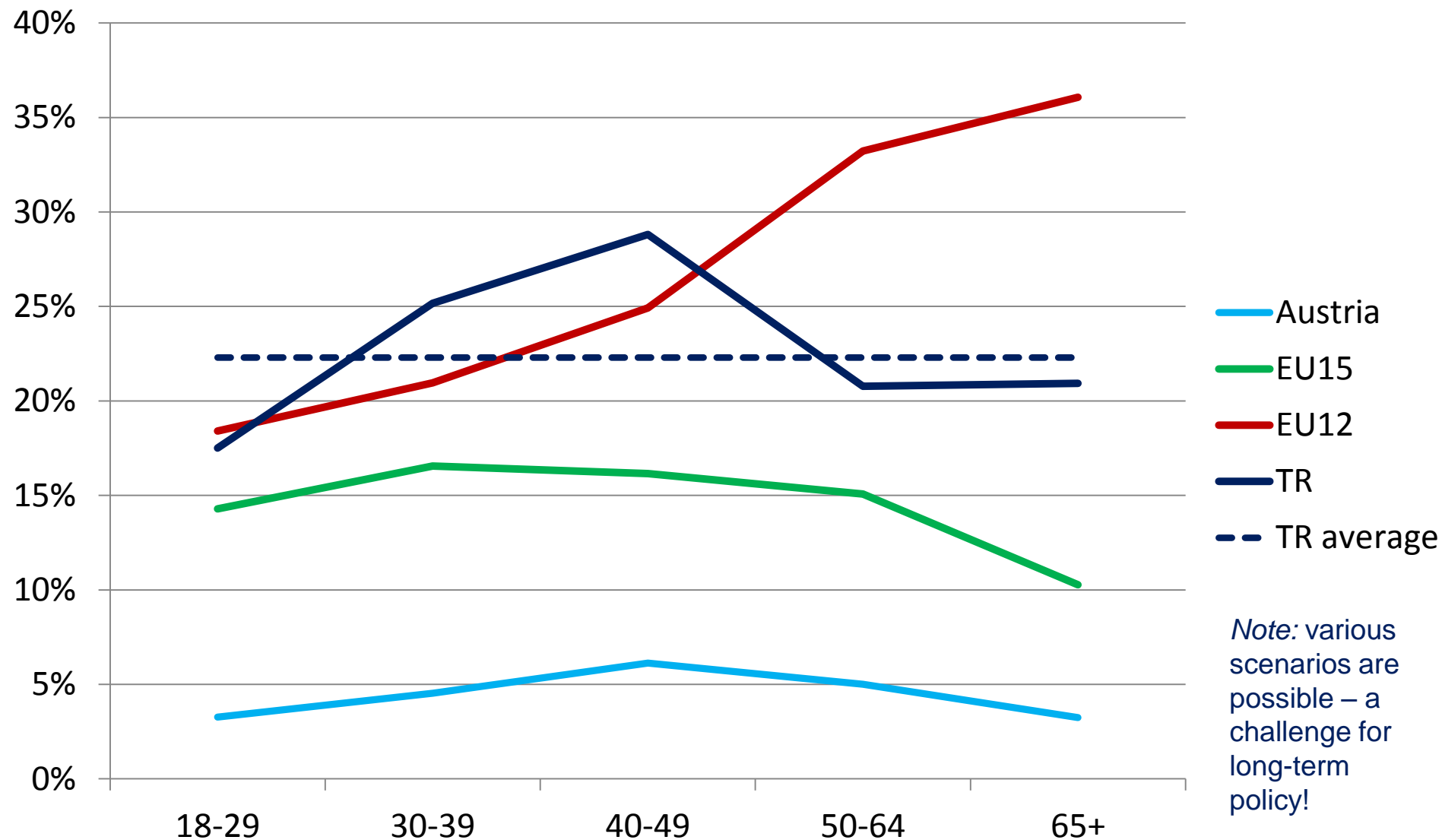




Eurofound

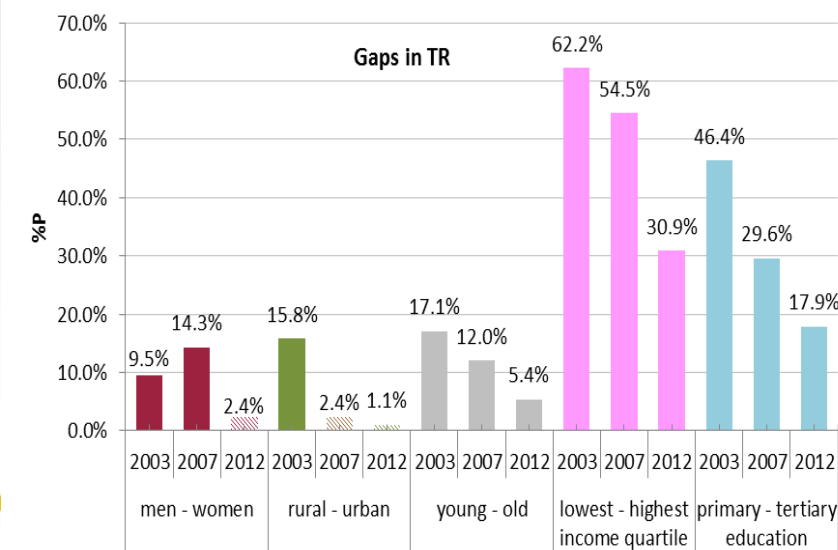
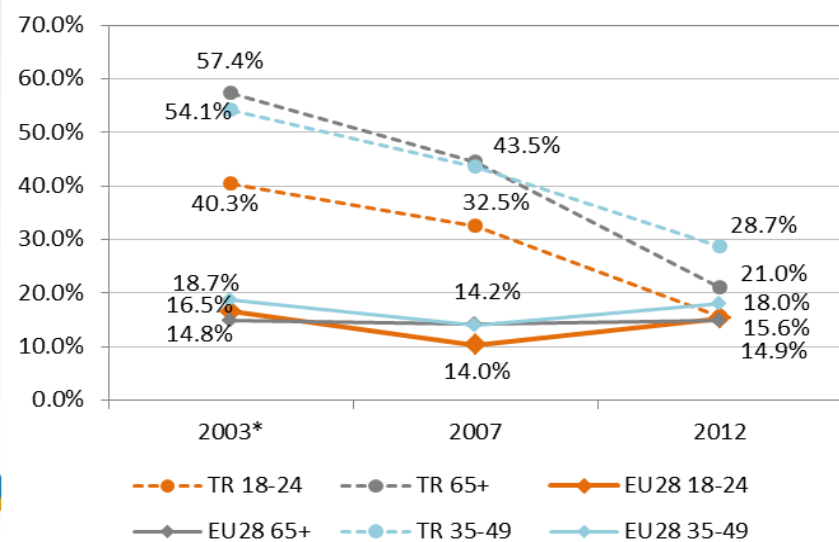
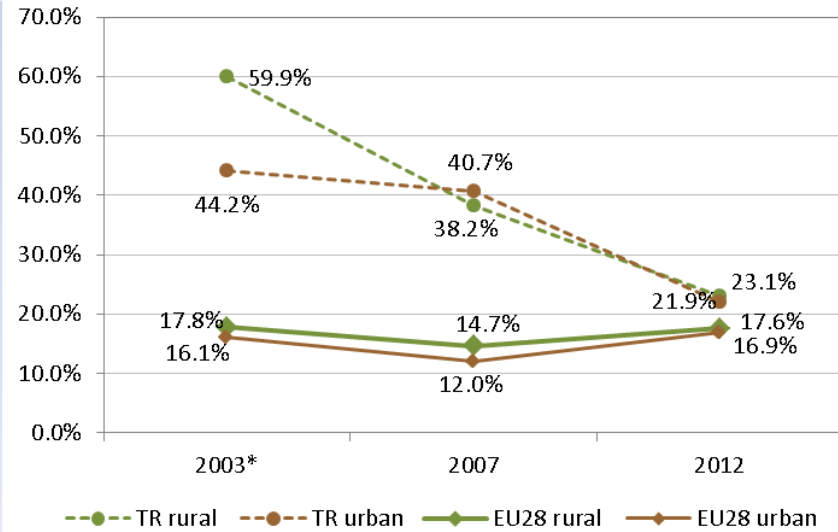
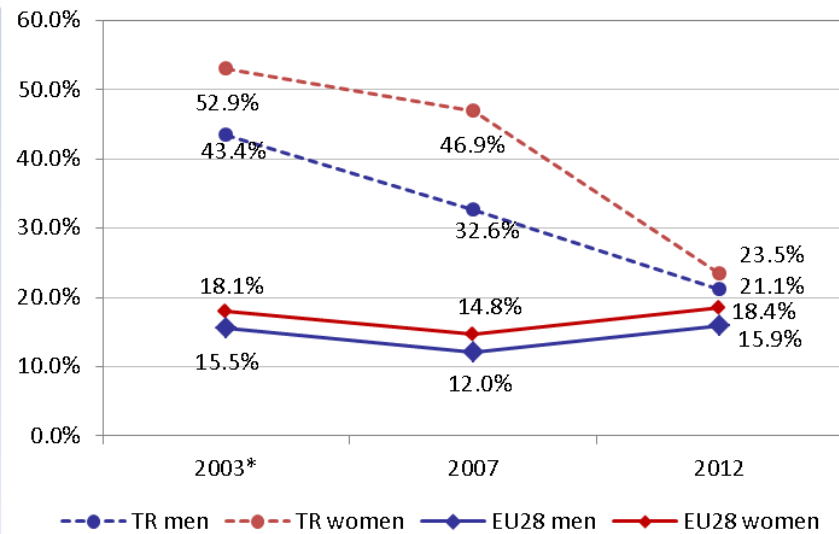
Social disparities

People finding it difficult or very difficult to make ends meet by age groups (%)



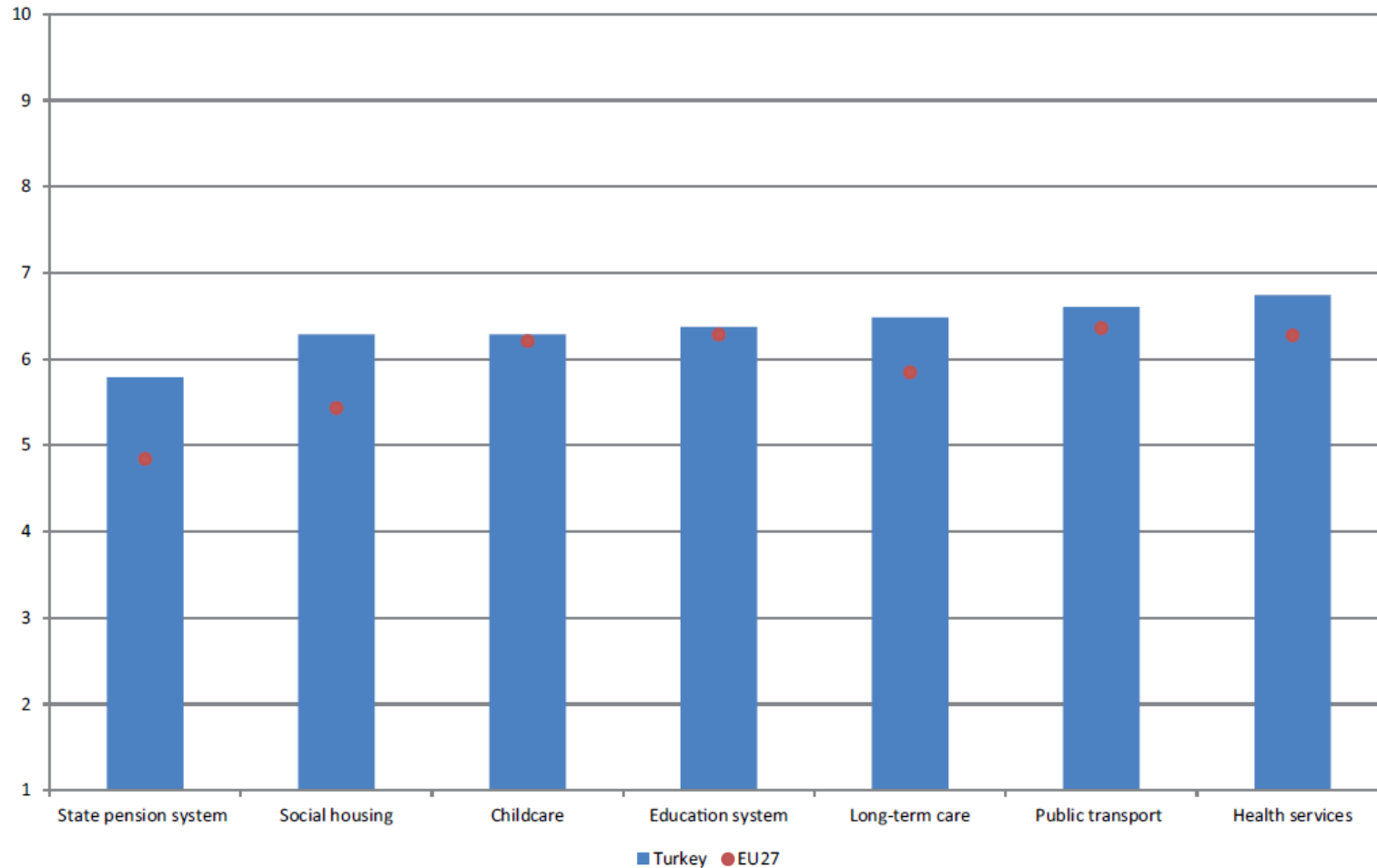
TRENDS in social disparities

In difficulty making ends meet (%)



Perceived quality of public services in Turkey

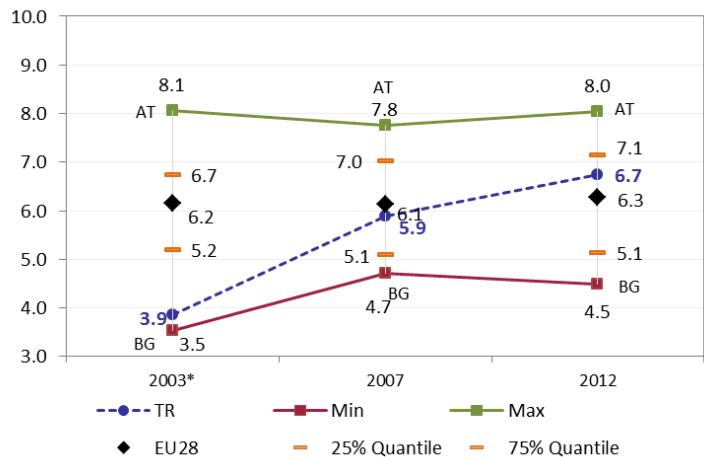
Figure 4: *Ratings of quality of public services*



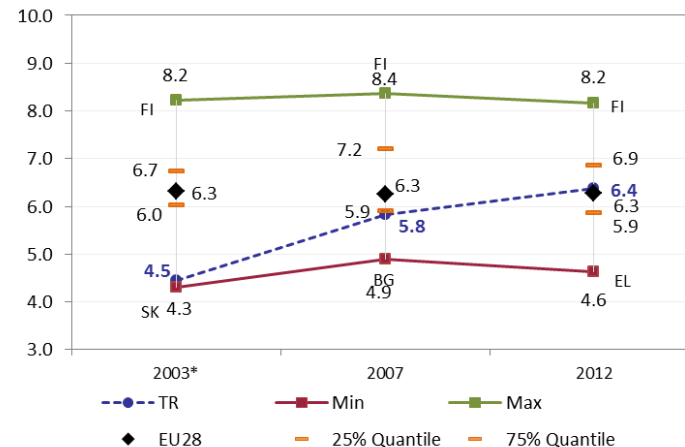
Note: Scale of 1–10.

TRENDS in perceived quality of public services (1-10)

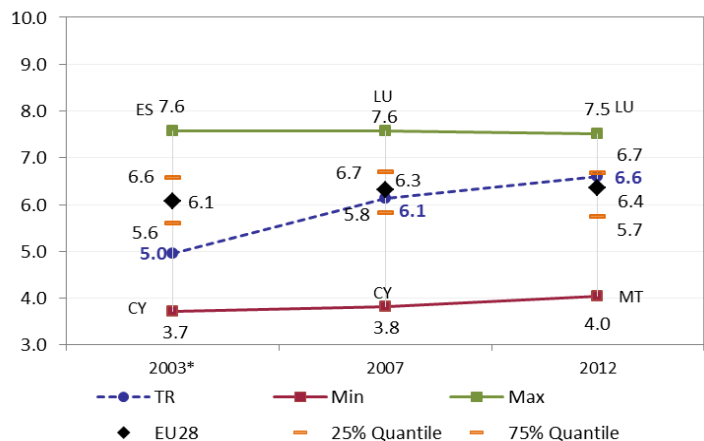
Q53a satisfaction with health services



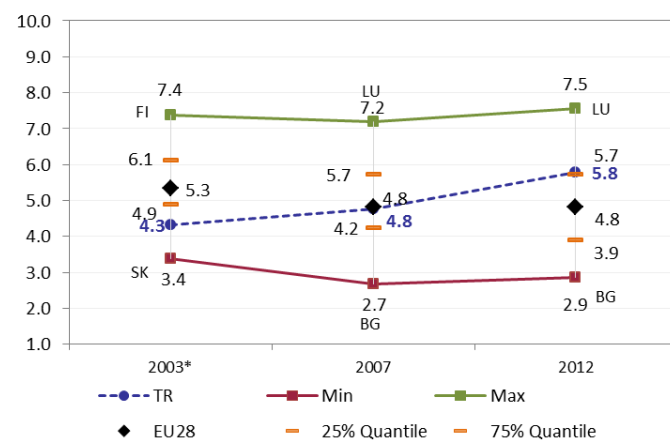
Q53b satisfaction with education system



Q53c satisfaction with public transport



Q53g satisfaction with state pension system



Neighbourhood quality (% with major problems, 2012)

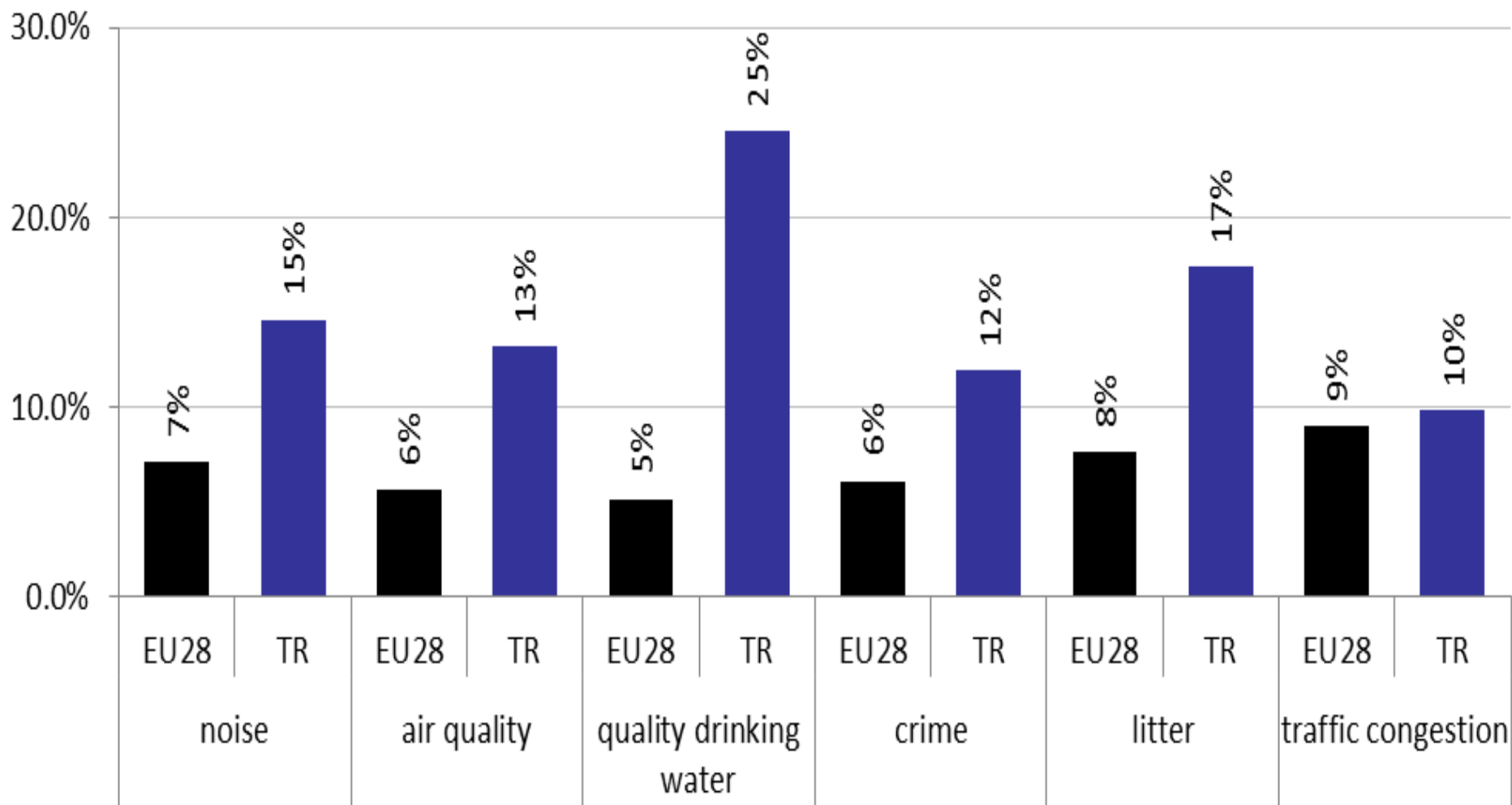
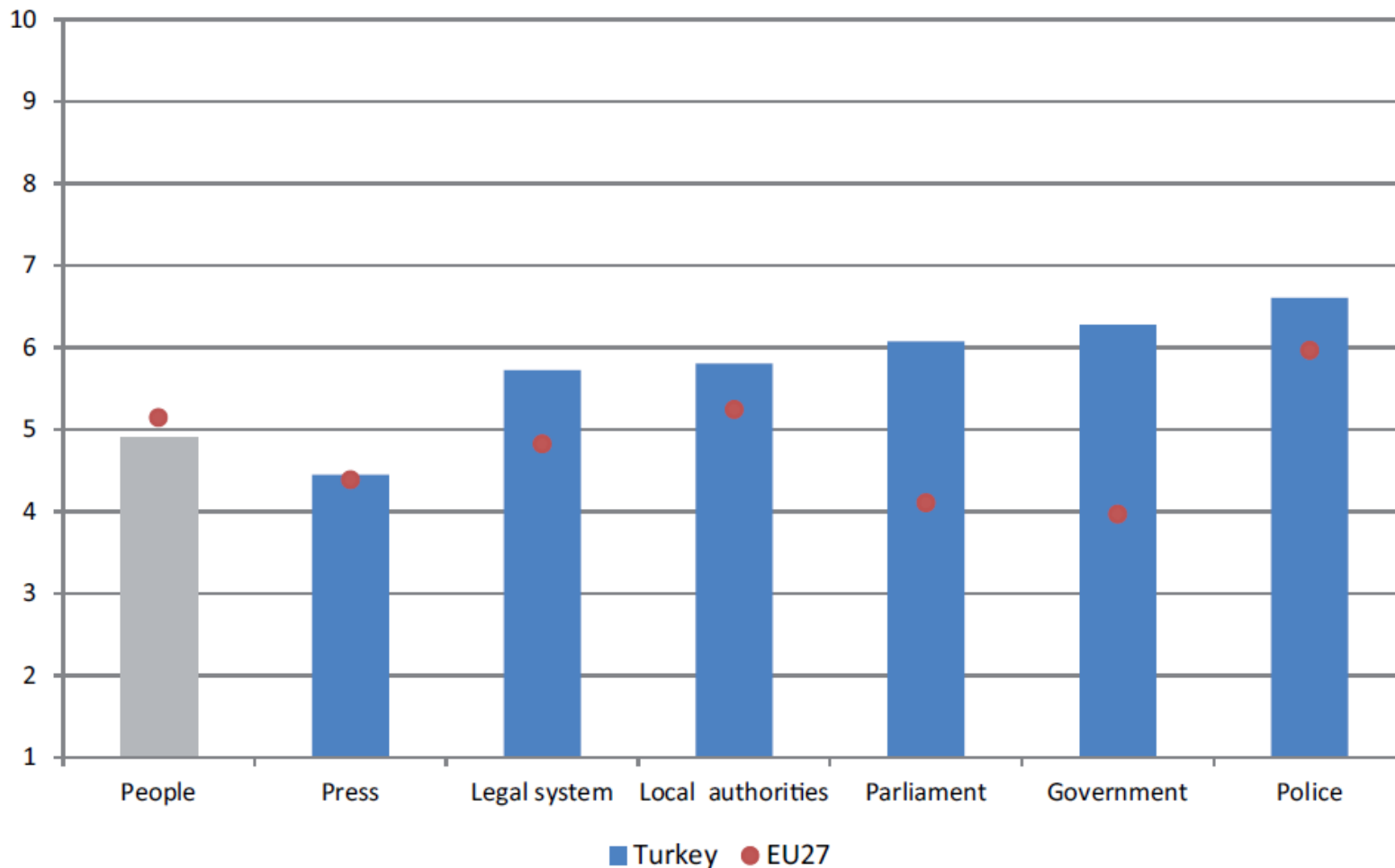


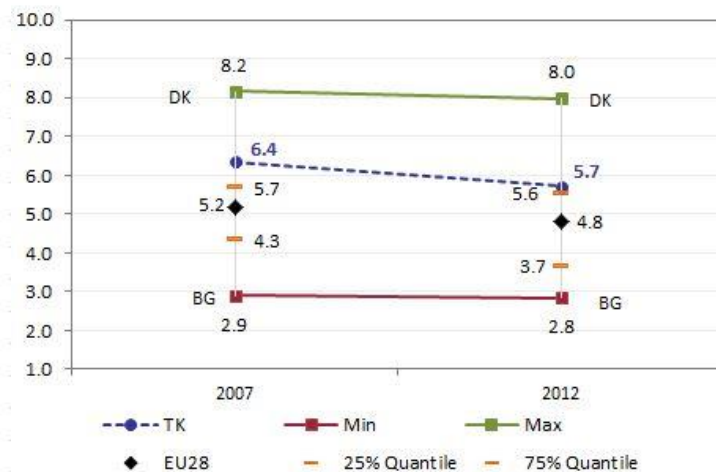
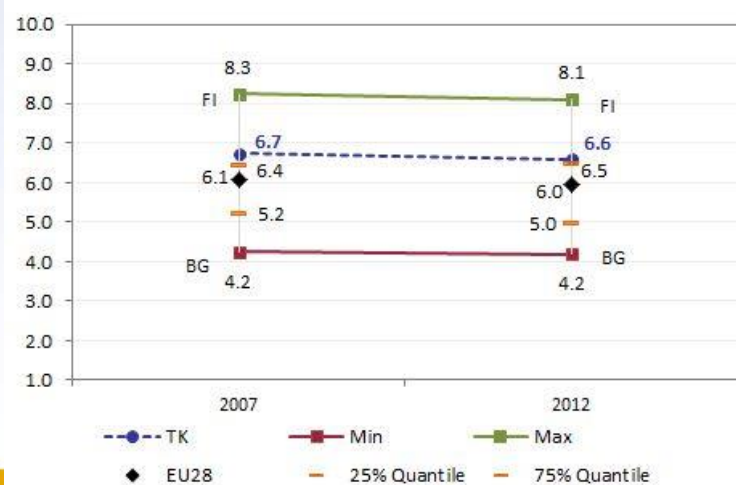
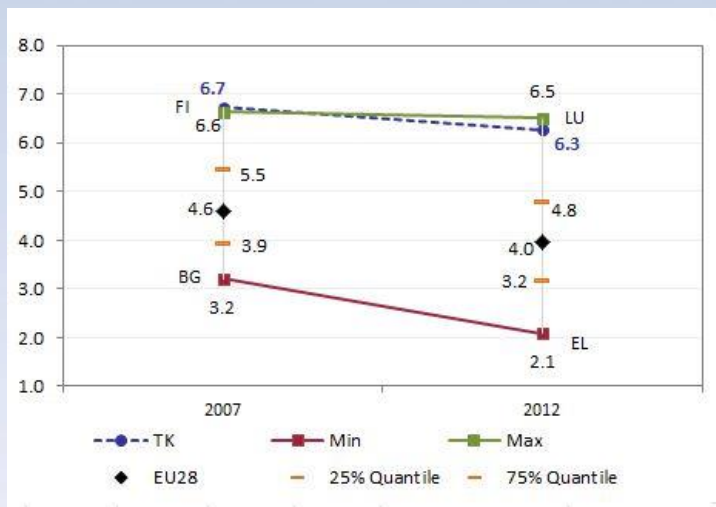
Figure 6: *Trust in people and in institutions*



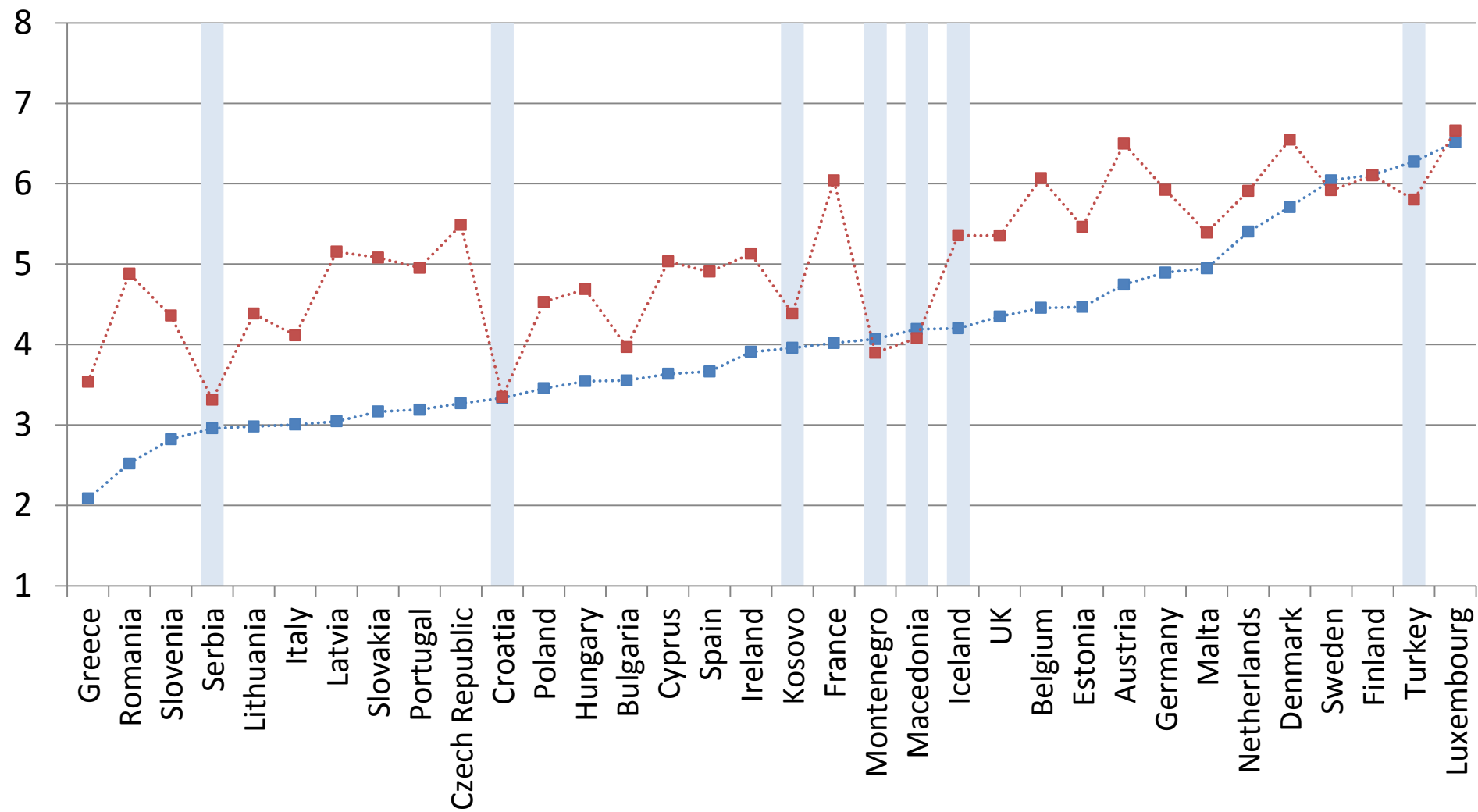
Note: Scale of 1–10.

TREND in trust in institutions

*Trends in trust in institutions:
(1) government, (2) police, (3) legal system*

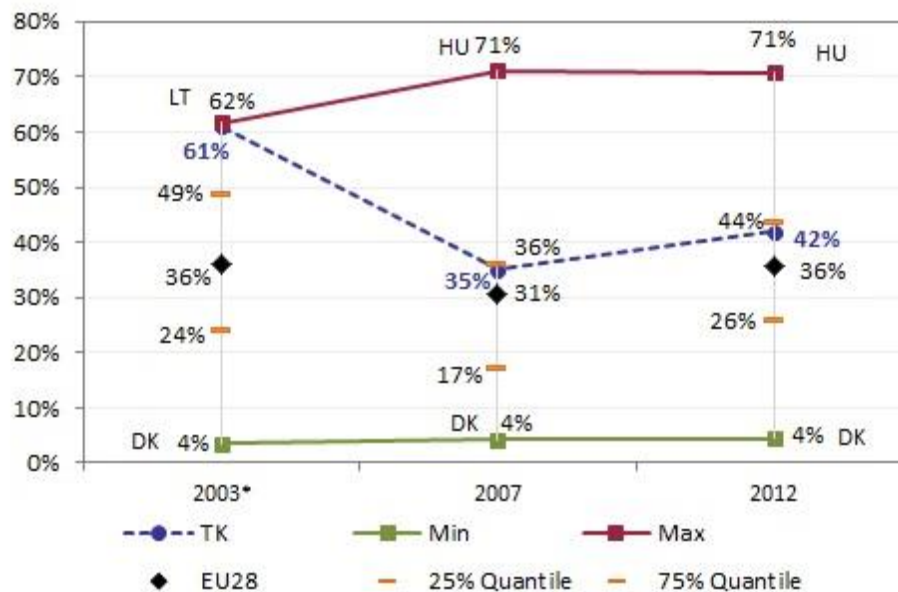


Trust in government Trust in local authorities

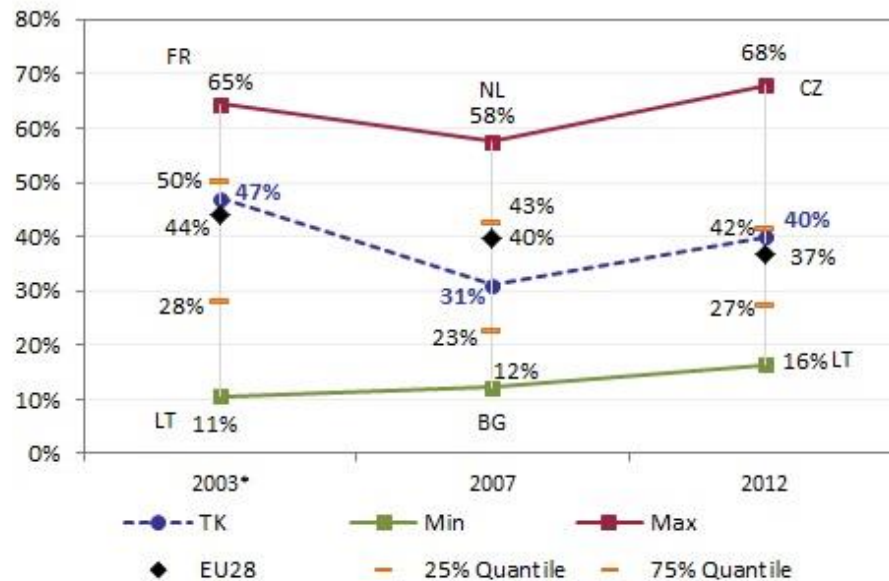


Social tensions

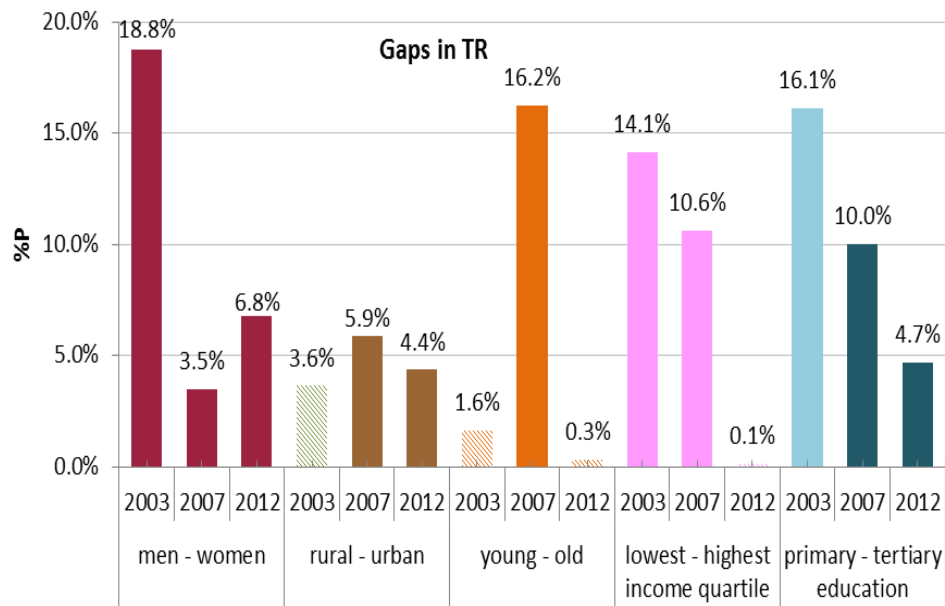
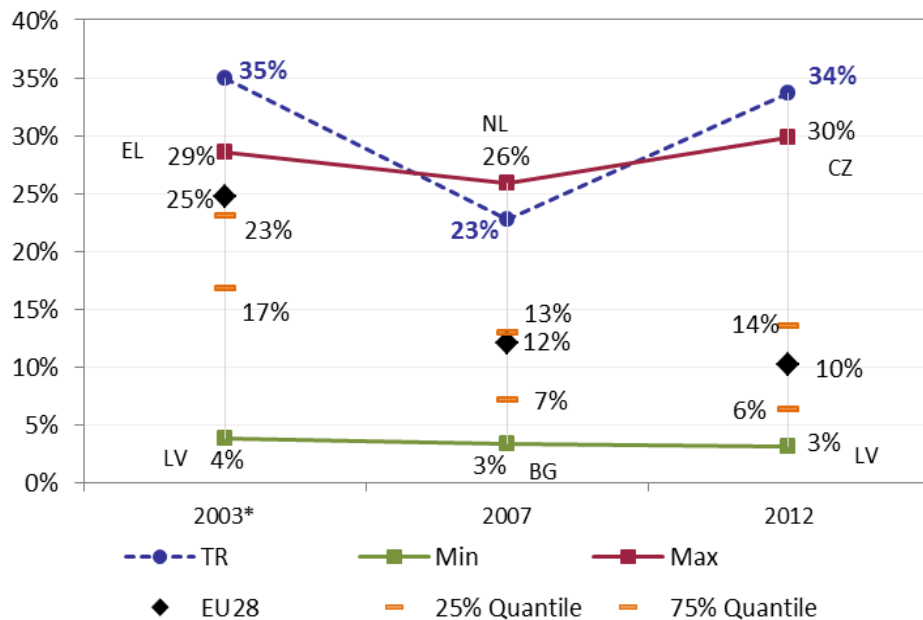
Trends in tensions between poor and rich people



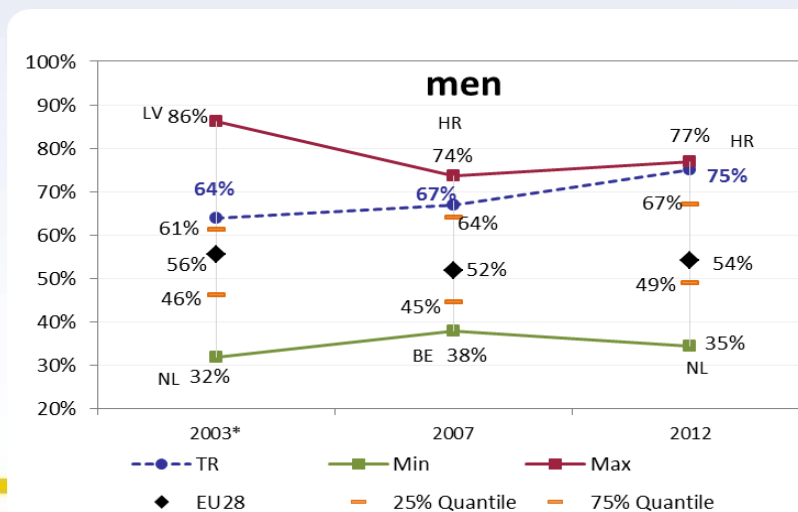
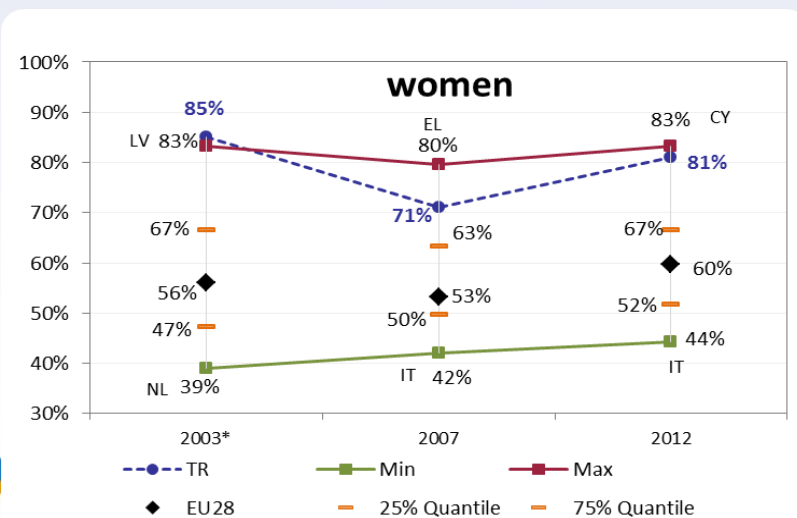
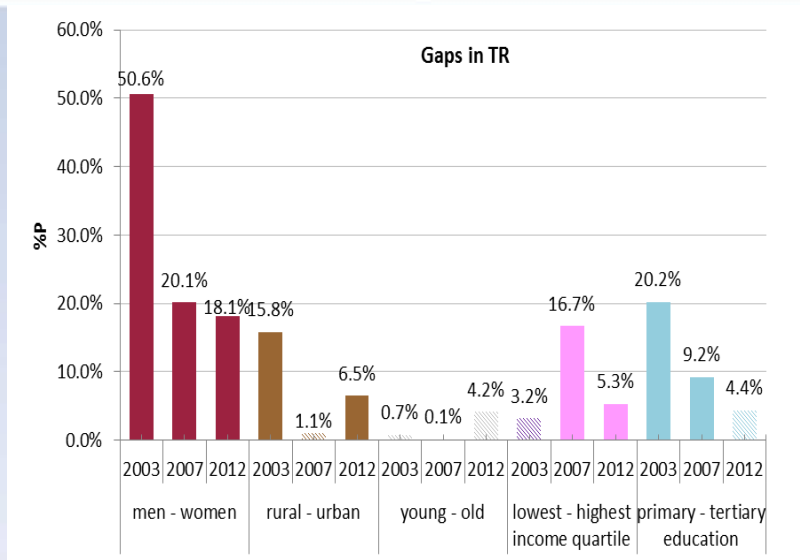
Trend in tensions between racial or ethnic groups



Tension between men and women (‘a lot’, %)



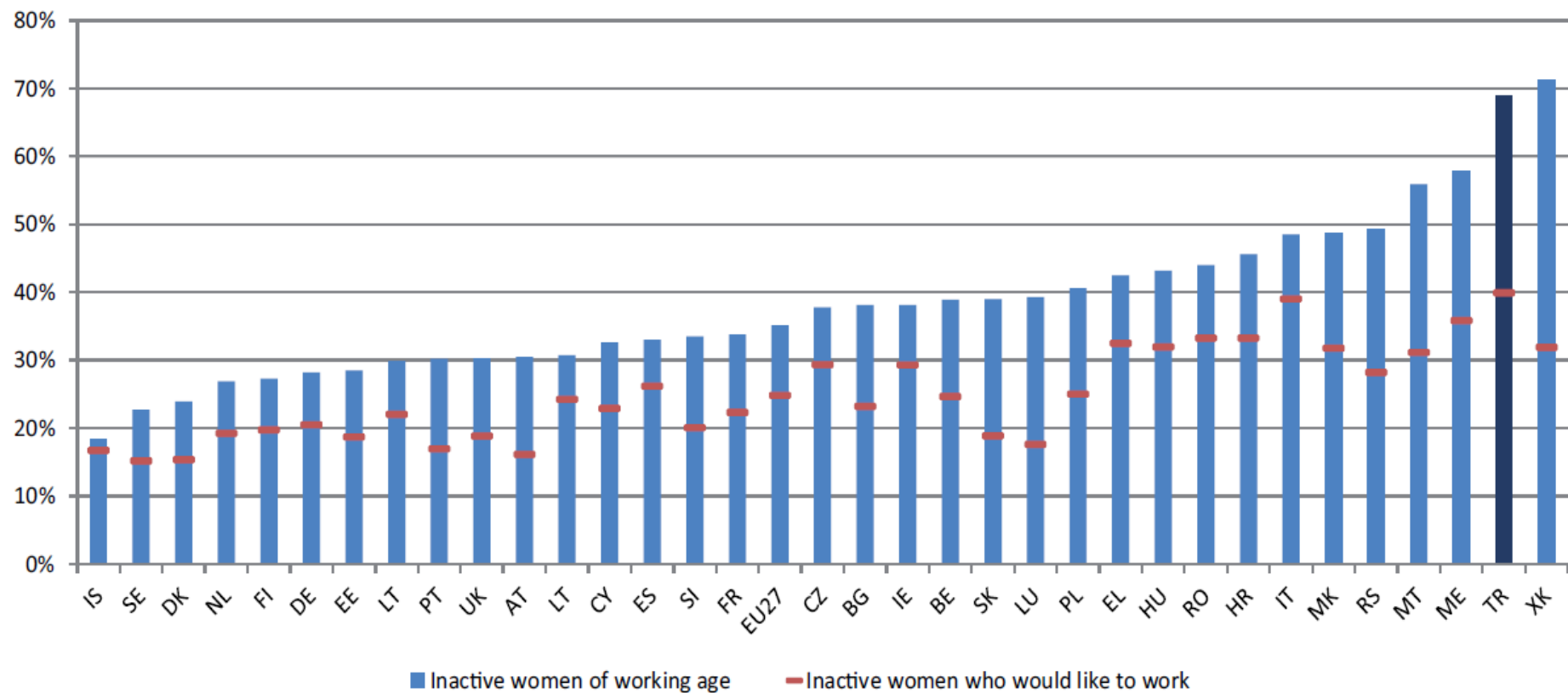
More than fair share of housework, work-life conflict



Women and work

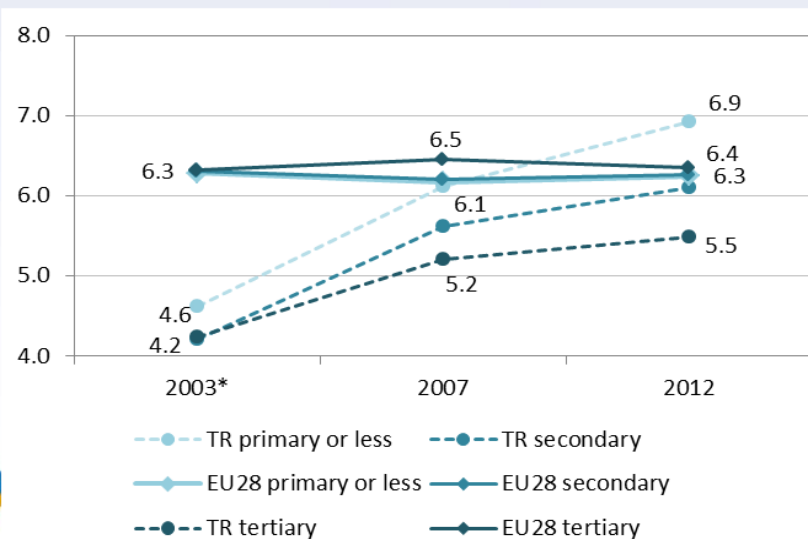
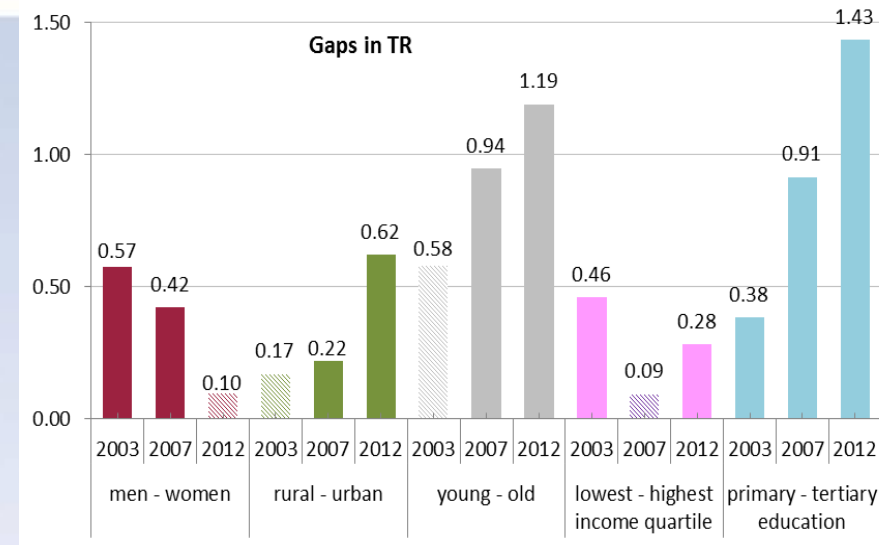
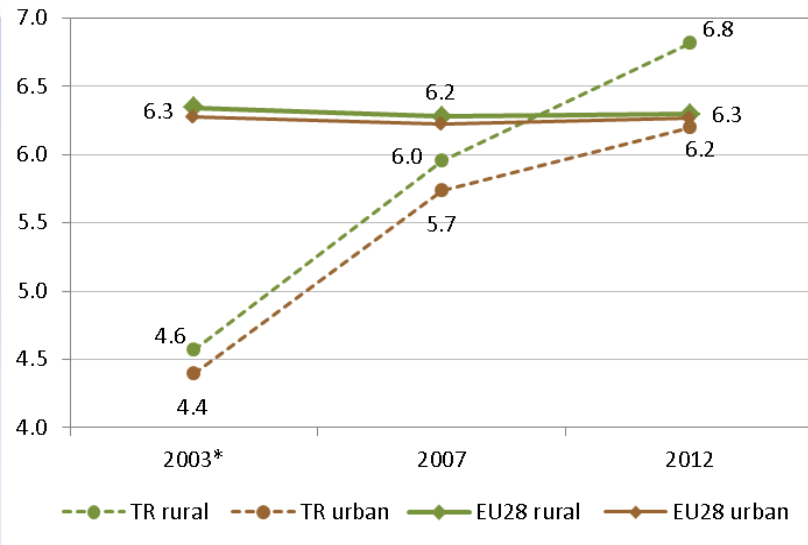
See a country profile, p.7: [Quality of life in enlargement countries - Turkey](#)

Figure 3: *Proportion of working age women inactive in labour market and the proportion of these who would like to work*

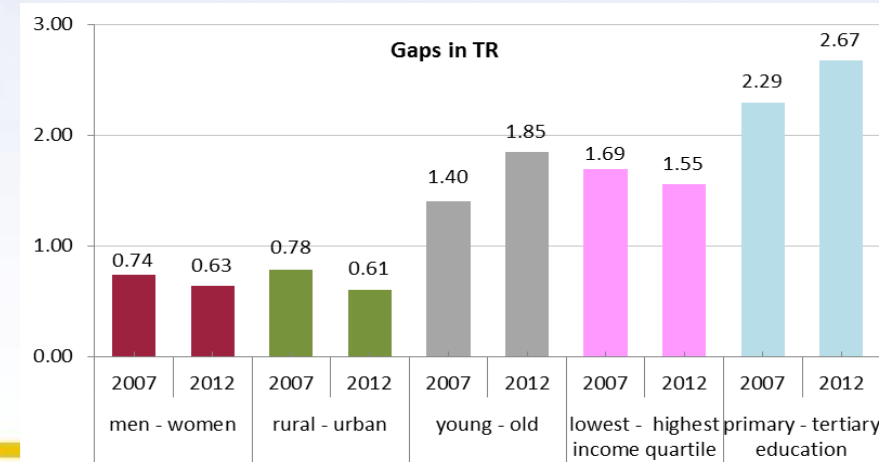


Source: *European Labour Force Survey (Eurostat) and EQLS*

GAPS INCREASE - Trends in perceived quality of education system & trust



Change in trust in government:



Turkey: policy messages point to...

- Accommodation and urban environment problems
- Early school leavers and NEETs (while acknowledging improved access to education)
- Gender: opportunities for young women
- Ameliorating tensions (prosperity alone will not do)
- Traditional family affected by change – alternative sources of support needed
- Widening political and social participation (incl. women)

Most interestingly, the changing expectations of the society signal that new ways for engagement and participation in society may be needed



Trends in quality of life Turkey: 2003–2012

<http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/publications/htmlfiles/ef1440.htm>

Thank you!

Contact: *tadas.leoncikas at eurofound.europa.eu*

