



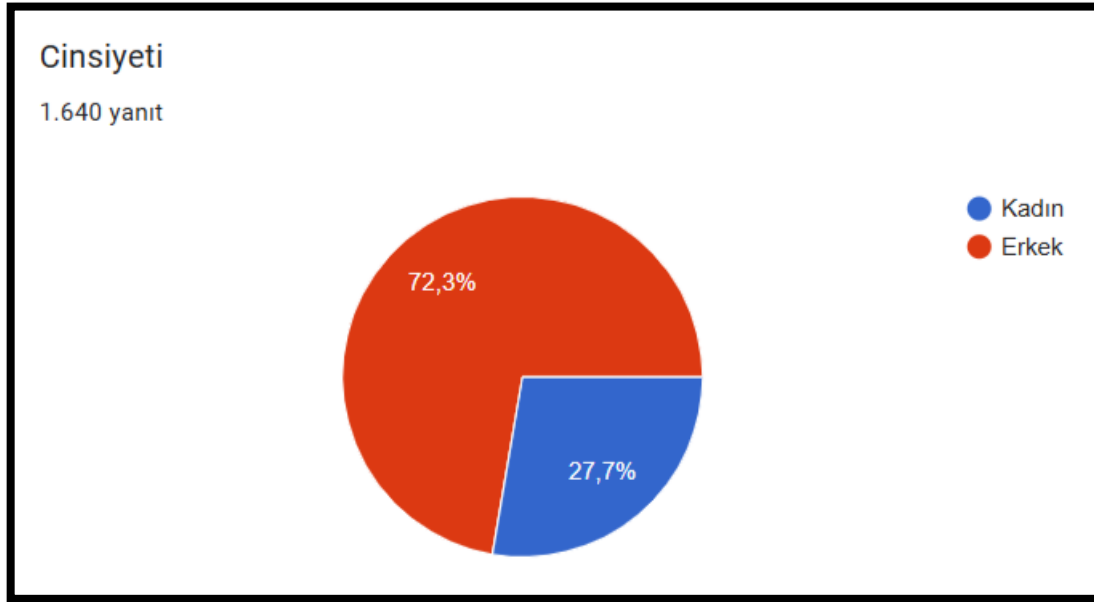
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## ANALYSIS OF FIELD STUDIES OF THE ERASMUS+ (KA220 ADU) PROJECT TITLED “TRANQUIL CITY”

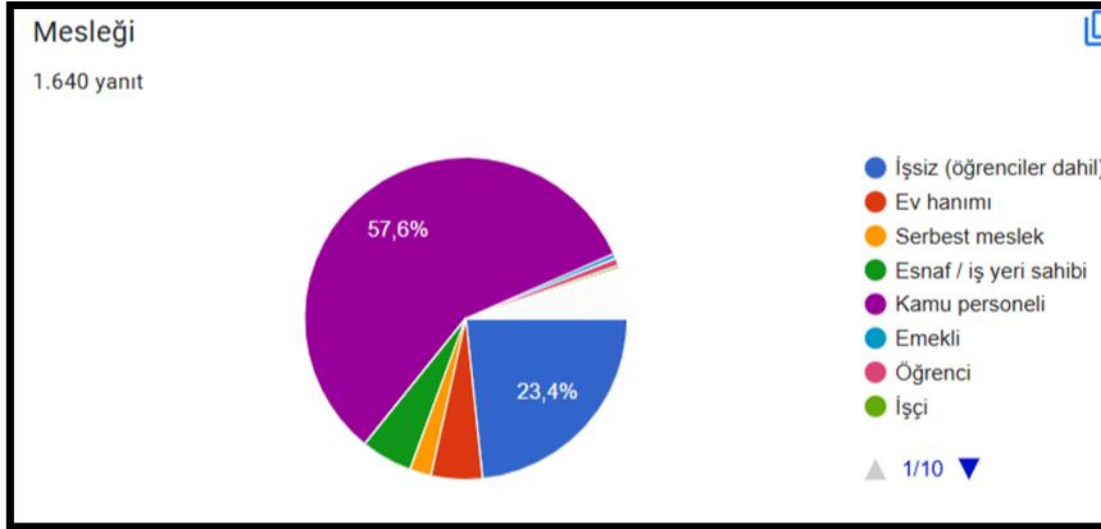
Coordinated by the Governorship of Tokat, the Erasmus+ project titled ‘Tranquil City’ conducted field studies in Tokat and its districts during 2024–2025, and the following results were obtained:

**Table 1: Distribution of Responses to Test Questions by Gender Variable**



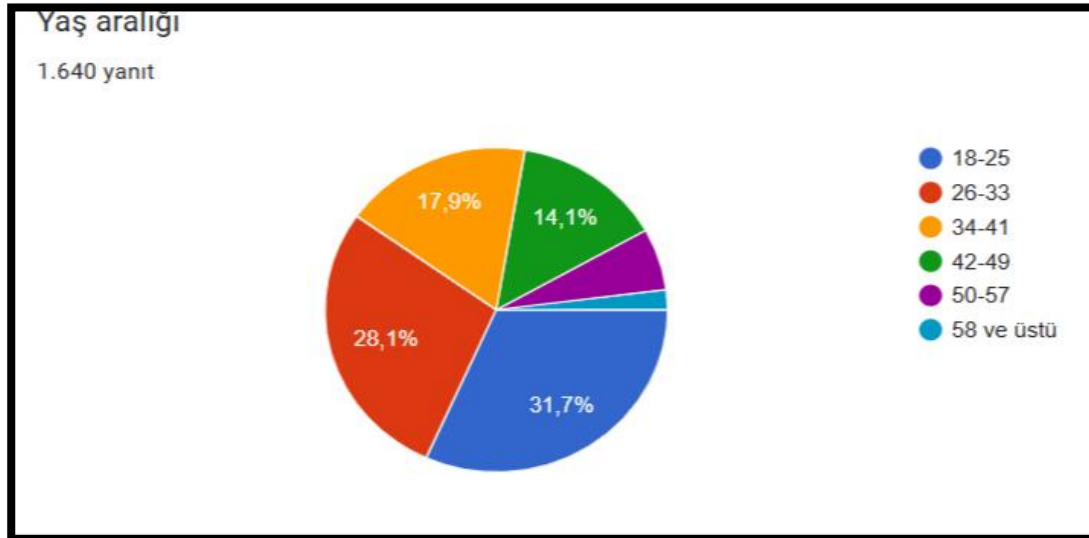
According to the data in Table 1, a total of 1,640 people participated in the test and survey, and the table shows the distribution of these participants by gender. Of the 1,640 participants, 72.3% were male and 27.7% were female; this distribution indicates that the majority of responses came from male participants. Since a significant portion of the responses were provided by males, the gender variable may be taken into consideration in the interpretation of test results or survey data in subsequent analyses.

**Table 2: Distribution of Responses to Test Questions by Occupation Variable**



When the data in Table 2 are examined, it is seen that 57.6% of the survey participants are public employees, 23.4% are unemployed (including students), 5.2% are tradesmen/business owners, 5.1% are homemakers, and 2.1% are self-employed, while other occupational groups are represented at lower rates. This distribution indicates that the majority of responses came predominantly from public employees and the unemployed/student group.

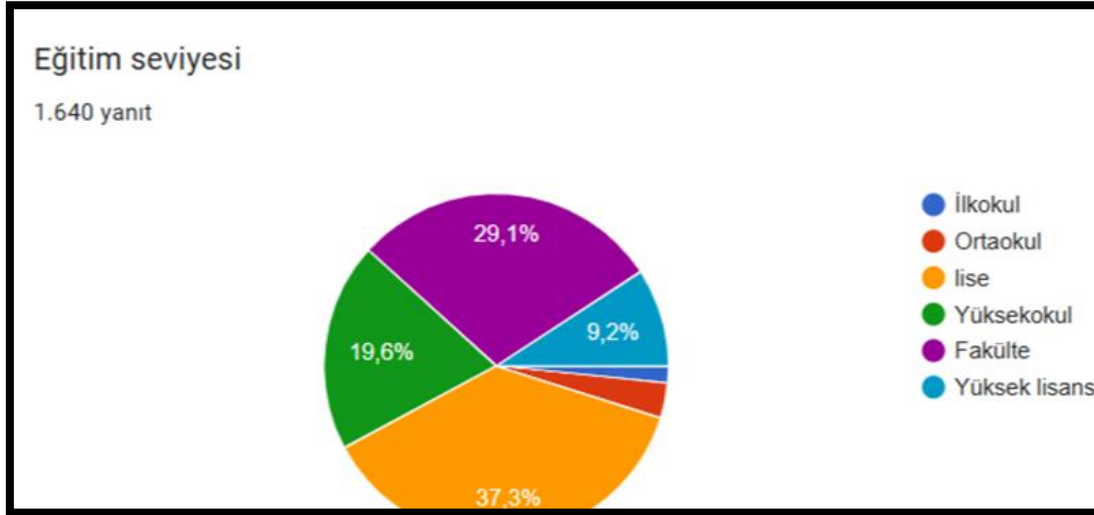
**Table 3: Distribution of Responses to Test Questions by Age Range Variable**



When the data in Table 3 are examined, it is clearly seen that the survey was predominantly answered by young adults. The largest group consists of participants aged 18–25, accounting for 31.7% of the total, followed closely by the 26–33 age group with 28.1%. Together, these two groups make up nearly 60% of all participants, representing the dominant segment of the sample. As participants' age increases, the rate of participation noticeably decreases: the 34–41

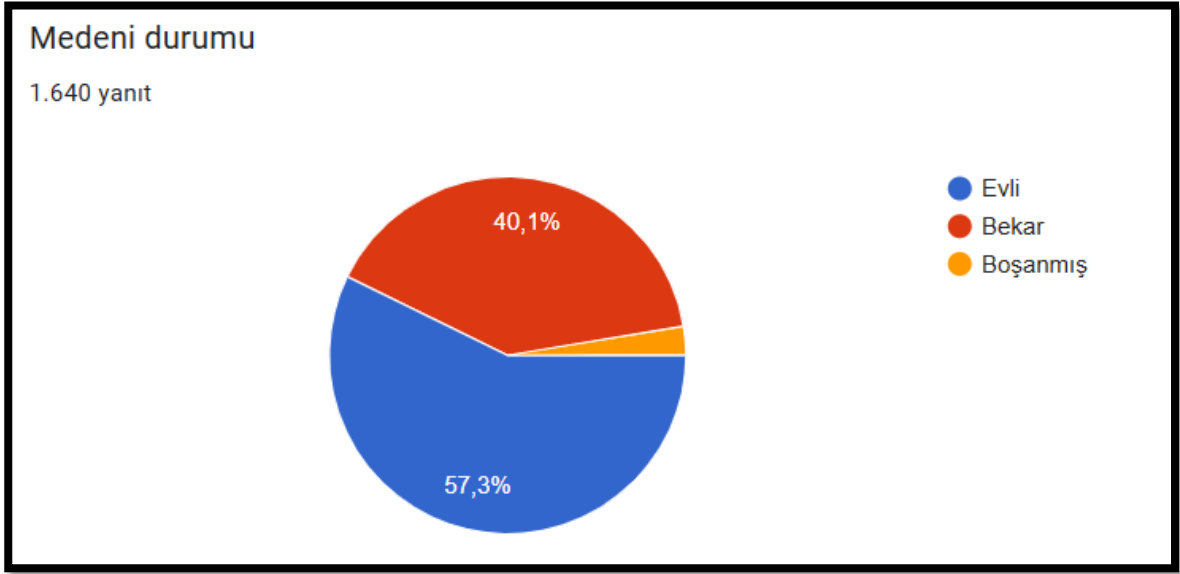
age group constitutes 17.9%, while the 42–49 age group accounts for 14.1%. Finally, the representation of participants aged 50 and above is quite low, suggesting that the survey’s reach or focus may be more aligned with younger and early middle-aged adults. Overall, the survey results largely reflect the views of individuals under the age of 34.

**Table 4: Distribution of Responses to Test Questions by Education Level Variable**



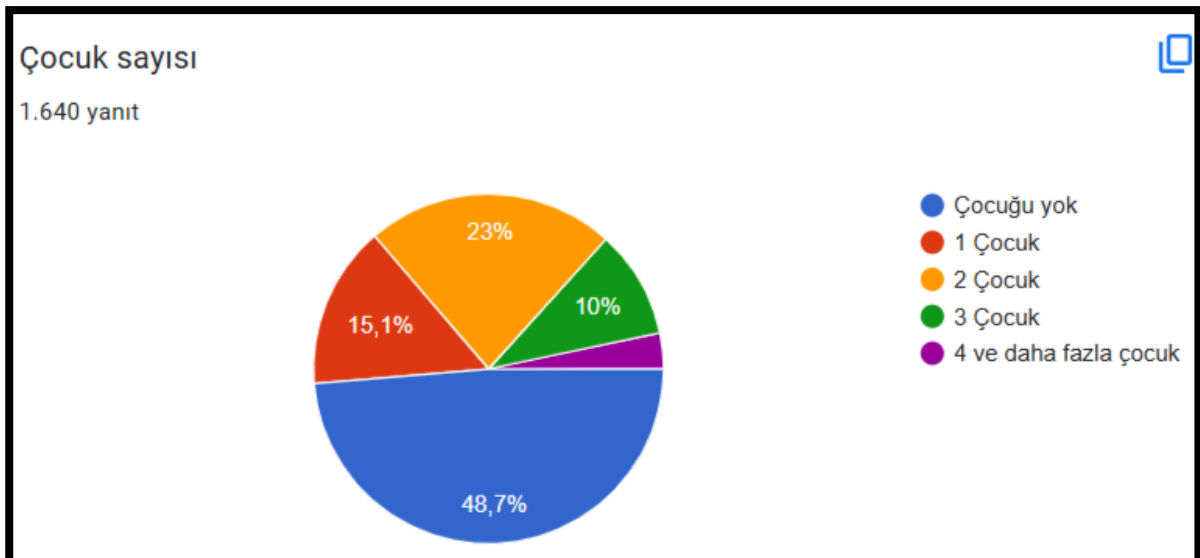
When the data in Table 4 are examined, it is observed that the majority of participants have a medium or high level of education. The largest group by far consists of high school graduates, making up 37.3% of the sample, followed by university (bachelor’s) graduates at 29.1%. Looking at higher education levels, the proportion of associate degree (vocational school) graduates is also notable at 19.6%. In fact, when all higher education levels (associate, bachelor’s, faculty and master’s degrees) are combined, 57.9% of the participants have received education at the university level. This distribution clearly shows that the survey respondents are largely individuals with a high school education or above, while the representation of participants with only primary or lower secondary education is negligible.

**Table 5: Distribution of Responses to Test Questions by Marital Status Variable**



According to the data in Table 5, the majority of survey participants are married. Married individuals constitute the largest share at 57.3% of participants. The second largest group consists of single individuals, making up 40.1% of the total. Together, these two groups represent almost the entire participant pool (97.4%). Divorced individuals account for the smallest portion in the chart, representing only a small percentage of the total. Overall, the survey participants are concentrated among married and single individuals, and the relatively high proportion of singles (40.1%) is strongly consistent with the previously observed trends of younger age and lack of children (48.7%).

**Table 6: Distribution of Responses to Test Questions by Number of Children Variable**



When the data in Table 6 are examined, it is seen that almost half of the participants, 48.7%, have no children. This high proportion largely corresponds to the high participation of young adults observed in the previous age distribution chart (59.8% were aged 18–33). Among participants with children, the distribution is mostly concentrated in families with two children; this group constitutes 23% of the total, representing the most common structure among families with children. Participants with one child follow at 15.1%, while families with three children account for only 10%. In conclusion, the demographic structure of the survey mainly consists of young adults without children, and among those with children, the majority are modern families with one or two children.

**Table 7: “Is the city of Tokat a tranquil city?”**

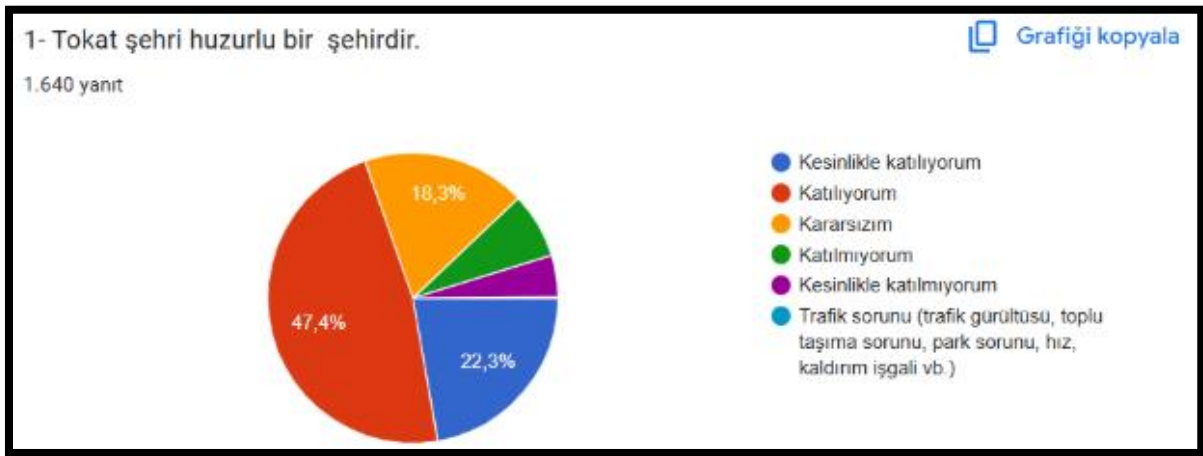
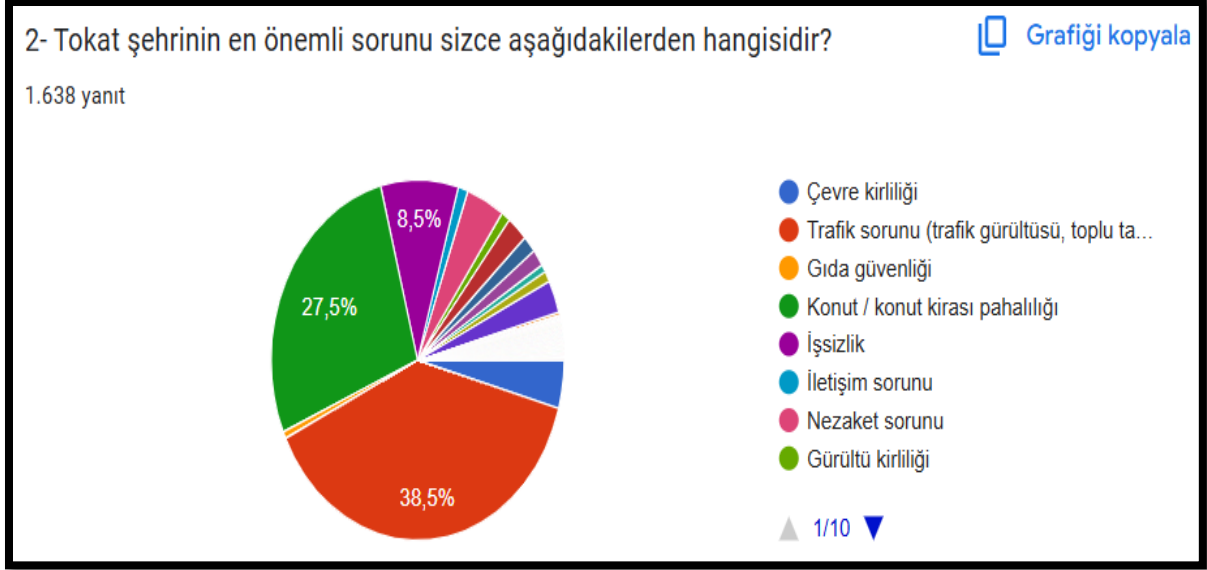


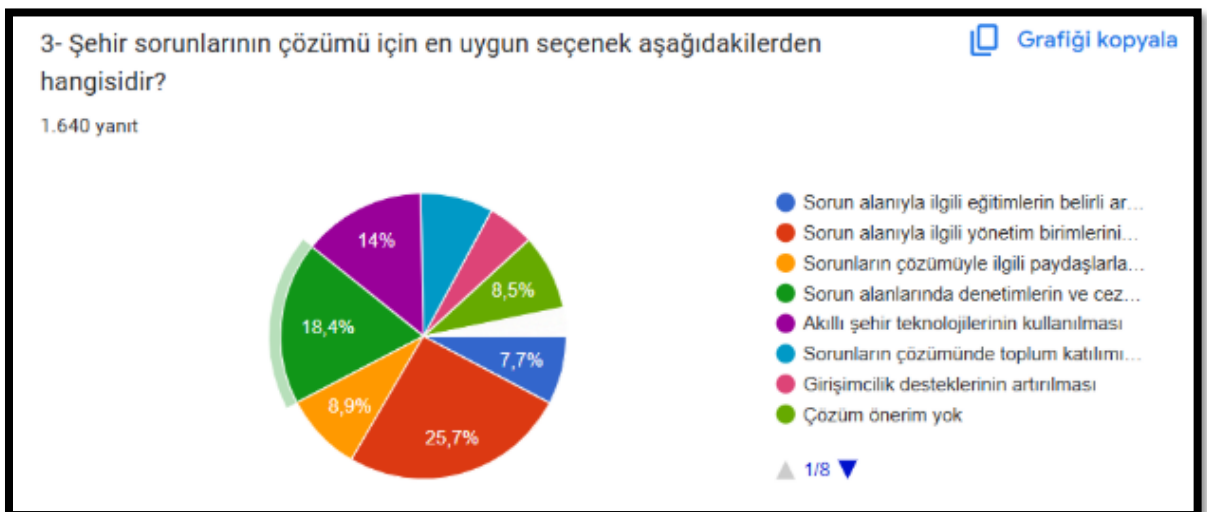
Table 7 shows the proportion of participants’ responses to the question “Is the city of Tokat a tranquil city?” The majority of responses indicate that participants perceive Tokat as a tranquil city. Specifically, 47.4% of participants selected “Agree” and 22.3% selected “Strongly Agree,” meaning that a total of 69.7% of participants are satisfied with the city. On the other hand, 18.3% of participants were undecided, indicating that approximately one-fifth of participants do not have a clear judgment about the city’s peace or that their personal experiences vary.

**Table 8: “In your opinion, which of the following is the most important problem of the city of Tokat?”**



The data in Table 8 show the proportions of responses to the question “What do you think is the most important problem of the city of Tokat?” The majority of participants believe that the city primarily struggles with two major issues. The most prominent problem, by a wide margin, is “Traffic Problems,” which includes factors such as traffic noise, public transportation, parking issues, and sidewalk occupation. This issue was identified as the city’s number one problem by 38.5% of participants. The second most important problem is seen as “Housing and Rent Expenses” with a rate of 27.5%, which shows that housing costs create a critical economic pressure that strains the public's budget. These two main issues are followed by “Unemployment,” which accounts for 8.5% of responses.

**Table 9: “Which of the following do you think is the most appropriate option for solving the city’s problems?”**



The data in Table 9 show the proportions of participants' responses to the question "Which of the following do you think is the most appropriate option for solving the city's problems?" According to the results, 25.7% of participants indicated that "the relevant administrative units (municipality, governorship, etc.) taking action" is the most suitable option, while 18.4% chose "increasing inspections and implementing stricter penalties in problem areas." The third most important proposed solution, selected by 14% of participants, was "the use of smart city technologies."

**Table 10: "How many trainings related to personal development, city planning and safety, or social development have you attended in the past year?"**



When the data in Table 10 are examined, the proportions of participants' responses to the question "How many trainings related to personal development, city planning and safety, or social development have you attended in the past year?" are shown. The majority of participants (57.5%) indicated that they did not attend any training (0) on these topics in the past year. This proportion reveals that more than half of the population did not actively take advantage of opportunities for personal development or social development-focused training. Among those who attended training, participation was generally low; 33% of participants stated that they attended training only 1–3 times during the year. Those who attended training 4-6 times a year have a rate of 5.1%, and those who attended training 7 or more times have a low rate of 4.4%.