COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF VARIABLES CAUSING HAPPINESS IN TURKISH YOUTH EMPLOYMENT[1]

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Abstract: In this study, it was aimed to examine practically the relationship of variables with each other which cause personal happiness by using 2007-2013 data of Turkish Statistical Institute (TSI). Data acquired from this study was analyzed with E-Views 8.0 program. As a result of regression and correlation analyses, factors affecting workforce at the most were determined. At the end of the study, it was tried to determine positive and negative relationships among hope rate, happiness rate, love, success, business, trip, entertainment, sports and cultural activities, relative and friend visits and business trips (conference, meeting, duty, etc.) which cause happiness in youth employment.

Key Words: Employment, Happiness, Variable, Young, TSI, Relationship

INTRODUCTION

Youth which is seen as the summer of life and in which an individual experiences intensive changes biologically, physiologically and psychologically has a significant place in lifetime. Indeed, the most important and effective period of lifetime is youth. Youth is the period when human body is in its most energetic, active and idealist, therefore the most fruitful form. A society that gives importance to its youth, equips it with all kind of knowledge, skill and ability will have a bright future, as well (Cirit, 2008). Especially enabling employment of the youth possesses social and individual importance.

Although loss of income which is the economic effect of unemployment on an individual can be compensated to some extent with ways such as unemployment insurance and helping each other within the family, it is stated that social effects of unemployment such as hopelessness, fear, lack of confidence and poverty are permanent (Ataman, 2000). From this point of view, it should be emphasized that social outcomes of youth unemployment are much more important than its economic outcomes. Youth unemployment should be accepted as a problem which affects lives of youth and future of countries negatively, whose damages cannot be compensated and therefore which is compulsory to solve (Erdayı, 2009).

Employment is a determinant force shaping personality of an individual as well as being a social need (Lukowsk, 2004). Unemployment bears economic outcomes in terms of an individual and society and it also has some physiological and social effects on those who are unemployed and on their families (Güney, 2009).

Studies show that there is a relationship between unemployment and social disorders such as divorces, use of alcohol and drugs, committing crime and suicides as well as experiencing health problems (Güney, 2009).

For example, a study indicates that increase of unemployment for any reason increases crime rate, as well (Cömertler, 2007).

The youth brings energy, skill and efficiency to economies and lays the foundation of future development (ILO, 2008:2).

Employment of the youth who possesses the necessary knowledge, ability and skill with convenient job opportunities can enable them to be more hopeful and happy individuals in the future.

Happiness level of a person can be qualified as how much that person evaluates his/her total life quality as positive in general (Bülbül and Giray, 2011). In this situation, life standards of an employed young person will change and he/she will be happier by evaluating his/her total life quality as more positive.

Aim, Scope, Method

This study aims at examining practically the relationship of variables with each other which cause personal happiness by using TSI data. Variables were determined for the period between 2007 and 2013.

Data Analysis

Data acquired from this study was analyzed with E-Views 8.0 program. As a result of regression and correlation analyses, factors affecting workforce at the most were determined.

Hypotheses of the Study

✓ **H0:** There isn't any relationship among variables.

✓ **H0:** There isn't any relationship between happiness level among adults and other variables.

✓ **H0:** There isn't any relationship between hope level among adults and other variables.

✓ **H0:** There isn't any relationship between love and other variables.

✓ **H0:** There isn't any relationship between success and other variables.

✓ **H0:** There isn't any relationship between work level and other variables.

✓ **H0:** There isn't any relationship between entertainment trip level and other variables.

✓ **H0:** There isn't any relationship between relative visit level and other variables.

IMPLEMENTATION and ANALYSES

Summaries of Variables

- HAPP: Happiness rate among adults

- HOPE: Hope rate among adults

- LOVE: Love as the source of happiness

- SUCC: Success as the source of happiness

- JOB: Job as the source of happiness

- ENT: Trip, entertainment, sports and cultural activities

- REL: Relative and friend visit

- BUSS: Business (conference, meeting, duty, etc.)

CORRELATION ANALYSIS

H0: There isn't any relationship among variables.

Results regarding the conducted correlation analysis are shown below.

- There is a positive high relationship between happiness level and hope level, a high relationship between happiness level and love, a high relationship between happiness level and success, a medium relationship between happiness level and job, a medium relationship between happiness level and entertainment trips, a negative medium relationship between

happiness level and relative visits, a negative medium level relationship between happiness level and business trips.

- There is a high relationship between hope level and love, a high relationship between hope level and success, a low relationship between hope level and job, a medium relationship between hope level and entertainment trips, a medium relationship between hope level and relative visits, a medium level relationship between hope level and business trips.

- There is a high relationship between love and success, a low relationship between love and job, a medium relationship between love and entertainment trips, a medium relationship between love and relative visits, a high level relationship between love and business trips.

- There is a high relationship between success and job, a high relationship between success and entertainment trips, a high relationship between success and relative visits, a high level relationship between success and business trips.

- There is a medium relationship between business trips and entertainment trips, a medium relationship between business trips and relative visits, a high level relationship among business trips.

- There is a high relationship between entertainment trips and relative visits, a high level relationship between entertainment trips and business trips.

- There is a high level relationship between relative visits and business trips.

Table 1. Pearson Correlation

	HAPP	HOPE	LOVE	SUCC	JOB	ENT	REL	BUSS
HAPP	-							
HOPE	0,827	-						
LOVE	0,743	0,732	-					
SUCC	0,829	0,633	0,905	-				
JOB	0,388	0,158	0,744	0,735	-			
ENT	0,502	0,496	0,690	0,784	0,587	-		
REL	-0,505	0,499	0,693	0,786	0,589	0,912	-	
BUSS	-0,614	0,596	0,780	0,839	0,649	0,981	0,982	-

REGRESSION ANALYSIS

H0: There isn't any relationship between happiness level among adults and other variables.

When the regression analysis in which happiness level among adults and other variables were examined all together was observed, the following results were acquired:

- When hope level increases one unit, happiness level increases 0,62 units.

- When love level increases one unit, happiness level increases 0,63 units.

- When success level increases one unit, happiness level increases 1,33 units.

- When work level increases one unit, happiness level increases 0,24 units.

- When entertainment trip level increases one unit, happiness level increases 16 units.

- When relative visit level increases one unit, happiness level increases 2,43 units.

- When business trip level increases one unit, happiness level increases 0,16 units.

Table 2. Happiness Regression
Dependent Variable: HAPP

Method: Least Squares

Date: 06/14/15   Time: 01:02

Sample: 2007 2013

Included observations: 7

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
HOPE	0.627270	0.029365	27.54217	0.0000
LOVE	0.631040	0.012950	6.022855	0.0000
SUCC	1.339387	0.022858	4.497401	0.0000
JOB	0.245276	0.028398	9.336664	0.0000
ENT	16.08822	0.038859	15.72513	0.0000
REL	2.436651	0.014899	90.99256	0.0000
BUSS	0.167442	0.001249	2.684778	0.0000
R-squared	1.000000	Mean dependent var		59.92857
S.D. dependent var	0.910521	Akaike info criterion		-39.50538
Sum squared resid	3.86E-19	Schwarz criterion		-39.55946
Log likelihood	145.2688	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-40.17392
Durbin-Watson stat	2.721086			

H0: There isn't any relationship between hope level among adults and other variables.

When the regression analysis in which hope level among adults and other variables were examined all together was observed, the following results were acquired:

- When love level increases one unit, hope level increases 0,43 units.

- When success level increases one unit, hope level increases 0,14 units.

- When work level increases one unit, hope level increases 0,98 units.

- When entertainment trip level increases one unit, hope level increases 16 units.

- When relative visit level increases one unit, hope level increases 2,76 units.

- When business level increases one unit, hope level increases 0,31 units.

Table 3. Hope Regression Dependent Variable: HOPE				
Method: Least Squares				
Date: 06/14/15 Time: 01:03				
Sample: 2007 2013				
Included observations: 7				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
LOVE	0.432855	0.392340	1.103265	0.4688
SUCC	0.141264	0.431883	0.327089	0.7988
JOB	0.982509	0.363249	2.704778	0.2254
ENT	16.43537	3.340347	4.920259	0.1276
REL	2.768388	6.255910	-4.425236	0.1415
BUSS	0.312411	0.181529	1.721000	0.3351
R-squared	0.949552	Mean dependent var		74.85714
Adjusted R-squared	0.697311	S.D. dependent var		0.602376
S.E. of regression	0.331411	Akaike info criterion		0.397458
Sum squared resid	0.109833	Schwarz criterion		0.351096
Log likelihood	4.608896	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-0.175576
Durbin-Watson stat	2.889741			

H0: There isn't any relationship between love and other variables.

When the regression analysis in which love and other variables were examined all together was observed, the following results were acquired:

- When success level increases one unit, love level increases 0,71 units.

- When work level increases one unit, love level increases 0,17 units.

- When entertainment trip level increases one unit, love level increases 5,74 units.

- When relative visit level increases one unit, love level increases 1,05 units.

- When business trip level increases one unit, love level increases 0,26 units.

Table 4. Love Regression
Dependent Variable: LOVE

Method: Least Squares

Date: 06/14/15   Time: 01:05

Sample: 2007 2013

Included observations: 7

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
SUCC	0.718398	0.589762	1.218116	0.3474
JOB	0.172469	0.643218	-0.268135	0.8137
ENT	5.745055	4.443033	1.293048	0.3252
REL	1.052379	8.470453	-1.242412	0.3400
BUSS	0.261928	0.269693	0.971208	0.4339

R-squared	0.885914	Mean dependent var	13.37143
Adjusted R-squared	0.657743	S.D. dependent var	1.020971
S.E. of regression	0.597295	Akaike info criterion	1.982999
Sum squared resid	0.713524	Schwarz criterion	1.944363
Log likelihood	-1.940495	Hannan-Quinn criter.	1.505470
Durbin-Watson stat	3.202371		

H0: There isn't any relationship between success and other variables.

When the regression analysis in which success and other variables were examined all together was observed, the following results were acquired:

- When work level increases one unit, success level increases 0,41 units.

- When entertainment trip level increases one unit, success level increases 3,19 units.

- When relative visit level increases one unit, success level increases 0,57 units.

- When business trip level increases one unit, success level increases 0,19 units.

Table 5. Success Regression
Dependent Variable: SUCC

Method: Least Squares

Date: 06/14/15   Time: 01:05

Sample: 2007 2013

Included observations: 7

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
JOB	0.417108	0.581813	-0.716910	0.5252
ENT	3.195977	3.938736	0.811422	0.4765
REL	0.579895	7.606227	-0.752002	0.5067
BUSS	0.195873	0.238572	0.821025	0.4718
R-squared	0.780563	Mean dependent var		6.828571
Adjusted R-squared	0.561126	S.D. dependent var		0.882637
S.E. of regression	0.584725	Akaike info criterion		2.060210
Sum squared resid	1.025711	Schwarz criterion		2.029301
Log likelihood	-3.210734	Hannan-Quinn criter.		1.678187
Durbin-Watson stat	2.118722			

H0: There isn't any relationship between work level and other variables.

When the regression analysis in which work level and other variables were examined all together was observed, the following results were acquired:

- When entertainment trip level increases one unit, work level increases 1,63 units.

- When relative visit level increases one unit, work level increases 0,36 units.

- When business trip level increases one unit, work level increases 0,18 units.

Table 6. Work Regression
Dependent Variable: JOB

Method: Least Squares

Date: 06/14/15   Time: 01:06

Sample: 2007 2013

Included observations: 7

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
ENT	1.631326	3.285137	-0.496578	0.6455
REL	0.365666	6.316330	0.532852	0.6224
BUSS	0.183284	0.183403	-0.999351	0.3742

R-squared	0.488404	Mean dependent var		3.071429
Adjusted R-squared	0.232606	S.D. dependent var		0.573627
S.E. of regression	0.502503	Akaike info criterion		1.759096
Sum squared resid	1.010036	Schwarz criterion		1.735915
Log likelihood	-3.156837	Hannan-Quinn criter.		1.472579
Durbin-Watson stat	2.722987			

H0: There isn't any relationship between entertainment trip level and other variables.

When the regression analysis in which entertainment trip level and other variables were examined all together was observed, the following results were acquired:

- When relative visit level increases one unit, entertainment trip level increases 1,92 units.

- When business trip level increases one unit, entertainment trip level increases 0,05 units.

Table 7. Entertainment Regression Dependent Variable: ENT				
Method: Least Squares				
Date: 06/14/15 Time: 01:06				
Sample: 2007 2013				
Included observations: 7				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
REL	1.922683	0.003543	542.6709	0.0000
BUSS	0.054808	0.004752	-11.53294	0.0001
R-squared	0.998685	Mean dependent var		34.84571
Adjusted R-squared	0.998423	S.D. dependent var		1.722342
S.E. of regression	0.068407	Akaike info criterion		-2.291729
Sum squared resid	0.023398	Schwarz criterion		-2.307183
Log likelihood	10.02105	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-2.482741
Durbin-Watson stat	0.806957			

H0: There isn't any relationship between relative visit level and other variables.

When the regression analysis in which relative visit level and other variables were examined all together was observed, the following results were acquired:

- When business trip level increases one unit, relative visit level increases 1,23 units.

Table 8. Relative Visit Regression
Dependent Variable: REL

Method: Least Squares

Date: 06/14/15   Time: 01:06

Sample: 2007 2013

Included observations: 7

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
BUSS	1.232583	0.215967	5.707260	0.0013
R-squared	-51.548006	Mean dependent var		18.47571
Adjusted R-squared	-51.548006	S.D. dependent var		1.087365
S.E. of regression	7.882307	Akaike info criterion		7.098682
Sum squared resid	372.7846	Schwarz criterion		7.090955
Log likelihood	-23.84539	Hannan-Quinn criter.		7.003176
Durbin-Watson stat	0.209887			

CONCLUSION and ASSESSMENT

- There is a positive high relationship between happiness level and hope level, a high relationship between happiness level and love, a high relationship between happiness level and success, a medium relationship between happiness level and job, a medium relationship between happiness level and entertainment trips, a negative medium relationship between happiness level and relative visits, a negative medium level relationship between happiness level and business trips. There is a high relationship between hope level and love, a high relationship between hope level and success, a low relationship between hope level and job, a medium relationship between hope level and entertainment trips, a medium relationship between hope level and relative visits, a medium level relationship between hope level and business trips. There is a high relationship between love and success, a low relationship between love and job, a medium relationship between love and entertainment trips, a medium relationship between love and relative visits, a high level relationship between love and business trips. There is a high relationship between success and job, a high relationship between success and entertain-

ment trips, a high relationship between success and relative visits, a high level relationship between success and business trips. There is a medium relationship between business trips and entertainment trips, a medium relationship between business trips and relative visits, a high level relationship among business trips. There is a high relationship between entertainment trips and relative visits, a high level relationship between entertainment trips and business trips. There is a high level relationship between relative visits and business trips.

- When hope level increases one unit, happiness level increases 0,62 units. When love level increases one unit, happiness level increases 0,63 units. When success level increases one unit, happiness level increases 1,33 units. When work level increases one unit, happiness level increases 0,24 units. When entertainment trip level increases one unit, happiness level increases 16 units. When relative visit level increases one unit, happiness level increases 2,43 units. When business trip level increases one unit, happiness level increases 0,16 units.

- When success level increases one unit, love level increases 0,71 units. When work level increases one unit, love level increases 0,17 units. When entertainment trip level increases one unit, love level increases 5,74 units. When relative visit level increases one unit, love level increases 1,05 units. When business trip

level increases one unit, love level increases 0,26 units.

- When work level increases one unit, success level increases 0,41 units. When entertainment trip level increases one unit, success level increases 3,19 units. When relative visit level increases one unit, success level increases 0,57 units.

- When business trip level increases one unit, success level increases 0,19 units. When entertainment trip level increases one unit, work level increases 1,63 units. When relative visit level increases one unit, work level increases 0,36 units. When business trip level increases one unit, work level increases 0,18 units.

- When relative visit level increases one unit, entertainment trip level increases 1,92 units. When business trip level increases one unit, entertainment trip level increases 0,05 units.

- When business trip level increases one unit, relative visit level increases 1,23 units.

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TÜRK GENÇ İSTİHDAMINDA MUTLUĞA NEDEN OLUŞTURAN DEĞİŞKENLERİN KARŞILAŞTIRMALI ANALİZİ

Öz: Çalışmada 2007-2013 yılları arasındaki TUIK verileri baz alınarak kişisel mutluluğa temel olan değişkenlerin birbirleri arasındaki ilişkinin uygulamalı olarak incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu araştırmadan elde edilen veriler E-Views 8.0 programı ile analiz edilmiştir. Yapılan regresyon ve korelasyon analizleri sonucunda işgücünü en çok etkileyen faktörler belirlenmiştir. Çalışma sonunda genç istihdamında mutluluğa neden olan umut oranı, mutluluk oranı, sevgi, başarı, iş, Gezi, eğlence, sportif ve kültürel faaliyetler, Akraba ve arkadaş ziyareti ve İş amaçlı (konferans, toplantı, görev vb.) geziler arasındaki olumlu ve olumsuz ilişkiler ortaya koyulmaya çalışılmıştır. Mutluluk düzeyi ile umut düzeyi arasında pozitif yüksek, sevgi arasında yüksek, başarı arasında yüksek, iş arasında orta, eğlence amaçlı geziler arasında orta, akraba ziyareti amaçlı geziler arasında negatif orta, iş amaçlı geziler arasında negatif orta düzeyli ilişki bulunmaktadır. Umut düzeyi ile sevgi arasında yüksek, başarı arasında yüksek, iş arasında düşük, eğlence amaçlı geziler arasında orta, akraba ziyareti amaçlı geziler arasında orta, iş amaçlı geziler arasında orta düzeyli ilişki bulunmaktadır. Sevgi ile başarı arasında yüksek, iş arasında düşük, eğlence amaçlı geziler arasında orta, akraba ziyareti amaçlı geziler arasında orta, iş amaçlı geziler arasında yüksek düzeyli ilişki bulunmaktadır. Başarı ile iş arasında yüksek, eğlence amaçlı geziler arasında yüksek, akraba ziyareti amaçlı geziler arasında yüksek, iş amaçlı geziler arasında yüksek düzeyli ilişki bulunmaktadır. İş amaçlı geziler ile eğlence amaçlı geziler arasında orta, akraba ziyareti amaçlı geziler arasında orta, iş amaçlı geziler arasında yüksek düzeyli ilişki bulunmaktadır. Eğlence amaçlı geziler ile akraba ziyareti amaçlı geziler arasında yüksek, iş amaçlı geziler arasında yüksek düzeyli ilişki bulunmaktadır. Akraba ziyareti amaçlı geziler ile iş amaçlı geziler arasında yüksek düzeyli ilişki bulunmaktadır. Umut düzeyi bir birim arttığında, mutluluk düzeyi 0,62 birim artmaktadır. Sevgi düzeyi bir birim arttığında, mutluluk düzeyi 0,63 birim artmaktadır. Başarı düzeyi bir birim arttığında, mutluluk düzeyi 1,33 birim artmaktadır. İş düzeyi bir birim arttığında, mutluluk düzeyi 0,24 birim artmaktadır. Eğlence amaçlı gezi düzeyi bir birim arttığında, mutluluk düzeyi 16 birim artmaktadır. Akraba ziyareti amaçlı gezi düzeyi bir birim arttığında,

mutluluk düzeyi 2,43 birim artmaktadır. İş amaçlı gezi düzeyi bir birim arttığında, mutluluk düzeyi 0,16 birim artmaktadır. Başarı düzeyi bir birim arttığında, sevgi düzeyi 0,71 birim artmaktadır. İş düzeyi bir birim arttığında, sevgi düzeyi 0,17 birim artmaktadır. Eğlence amaçlı gezi düzeyi bir birim arttığında, sevgi düzeyi 5,74 birim artmaktadır. Akraba ziyareti amaçlı gezi düzeyi bir birim arttığında, sevgi düzeyi 1,05 birim artmaktadır. İş amaçlı gezi düzeyi bir birim arttığında, sevgi düzeyi 0,26 birim artmaktadır. İş düzeyi bir birim arttığında, başarı düzeyi 0,41 birim artmaktadır. Eğlence amaçlı gezi düzeyi bir birim arttığında, başarı düzeyi 3,19 birim artmaktadır. Akraba ziyareti amaçlı gezi düzeyi bir birim arttığında, başarı düzeyi 0,57 birim artmaktadır. İş amaçlı gezi düzeyi bir birim arttığında, başarı düzeyi 0,19 birim artmaktadır. İş amaçlı gezi düzeyi bir birim arttığında, iş düzeyi 1,63 birim artmaktadır. Akraba ziyareti amaçlı gezi düzeyi bir birim arttığında, iş düzeyi 0,36 birim artmaktadır. İş amaçlı gezi düzeyi bir birim arttığında, iş düzeyi 0,18 birim artmaktadır. Akraba ziyareti amaçlı gezi düzeyi bir birim arttığında, Eğlence amaçlı gezi düzeyi 1,92 birim artmaktadır. İş amaçlı gezi düzeyi bir birim arttığında, Eğlence amaçlı gezi düzeyi 0,05 birim artmaktadır. İş amaçlı gezi düzeyi bir birim arttığında, Akraba ziyareti amaçlı gezi düzeyi 1,23 birim artmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İstihdam, Mutluluk, Değişken, Genç, TUİK, İlişki