

**Turkey –Overview**

Turkey was fielded from June 12, 2007 to June 15, 2007. The achieved sample size was N = 1,003 of telephone interviews. The topics included women’s rights, behavior, attitudes of Turkish women today, and public policy. The sampling methodology was a multistage random sample of female Muslim adults age 18+ from urban and rural locations.

**Sample and Research Design**

The sample is stratified by region and by urbanity within each region’s selected provinces. Clusters are then distributed within each stratum by villages. A random walk method with a fixed sampling interval was performed from a starting point. Interviews use a Kish grid to select individual respondents within an eligible household.

**Women’s Rights**

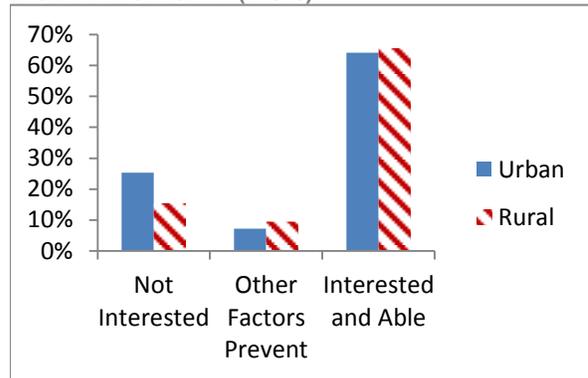
Turkish women are split in their beliefs that their rights, under the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), can be effectively protected and promoted within shari’a in Turkey. Forty-seven percent of Turkish women believe their rights are *not* protected and promoted within shari’a while another 42% believe that shari’a can effectively protect and promote their rights under CEDAW.

**What Women Want**

When asked if they could change one thing to make their lives happier, the majority of Turkish women chose better health (41%) and better education (18%).

Eighty-three percent of Turkish women work as Homemakers while another 9% either own their own business or work for someone else. However, of the women who mentioned being Homemakers (n=832), if offered training and startup money to start a business, 62% said they were interested and able to pursue it.

Figure 1: If you had access to training and startup money to start a business...? (n=910)



**Healthcare**

Only 23% of Turkish women believe they have been denied healthcare because they are a woman. Of that 23% (N = 232), the majority of those women stating that they’ve been denied healthcare (86%) came from urban areas.

**Education**

The percentage of the female Turkish population with 5 years or less of education is rather high at 60%. Of those women (N=605), 34% have monthly household incomes of 500 YTL or less, 32% were married under the age of 18, and 22% had their first child under the age of 18.

Table 1: Education of Turkish Women, 2007(N=1,003)

	<i>Turkish Women</i>
Illiterate	10%
Read & Write	4%
Elementary	56%
Secondary	23%
University	6%

**Outlook**

Turkish women are actively pursuing education, employment, and political participation outside of their household. Sixty-four percent of Turkish women surveyed wish to receive more training or education to start their own business and another 79% voted in the last national election/referendum.

For more information on how to participate or access the data please contact  
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