

# Turkey: A New Nationwide Poll

## *Turkish Views on U.S. Congress Armenian Resolutions*



## Results of the Survey:

Rarely does the Congress of the United States exclusively hold the key to America's foreign relations with a critical ally. But now, with Turkey, the only Muslim country in the world allied with the United States in NATO, the future of Turkish-American relations are solely in the hands of Congress.

Both the House and Senate are currently considering various resolutions formally recognizing as organized genocide the events from 1915-23 in Turkey's predecessor state of the Ottoman Empire. Speaker Nancy Pelosi has pledged to bring a resolution before the House in April 2007.

According to the first nationwide public opinion survey of Turkey on this issue, Congressional passage of any resolution would actually set back the cause it purports to achieve, namely Turkey's recognition of its own past and reconciliation with Armenia today.

The feelings of the Turkish people on this historical issue run unusually deep. 78 percent of Turks oppose any U.S. Congressional resolution. And nearly three-quarters feel that passage of an Armenian resolution will worsen their opinion of the United States.

The more significant finding of the survey, however, is not the opposition of the Turkish people, but how profoundly that opposition is felt. Almost four-fifths of Turks favor strong action by the Turkish government if an Armenian resolution passes, including suspension of diplomatic relations with the United States. Only 7 percent would favor no action by the Turkish government. A plurality of Turks indicated that they would even boycott American products.

Critically, Turks surveyed feel so powerfully about this issue that should a resolution pass, 83 percent would oppose Turkey assisting the United States in neighboring Iraq.

The reasons for Turkish opinion have less to do with the historical issue of whether or not organized genocide occurred than with outside American political judgment of Turkish history. In fact, three-quarters of all Turks would accept scholarship by independent historians on what occurred between Turks and Armenians during 1915.

Seven percent of Turks surveyed even favor passage of a resolution because they believe that Turkey must recognize the past wrong of its genocide against Armenians.

The problem for most Turks is that they do not consider the U.S. Congress a neutral judge of this issue. Instead, Turks largely see the resolution as driven by anti-Muslim feelings and American domestic politics.

Indeed, if the goal of a Congressional resolution is to promote reconciliation between Turkey and Armenia today, 73 percent of Turks think a resolution will have the opposite effect and actually worsen relations between Turkey and Armenia.

The views of Turks are firmly held regardless of age, income, education or even their present view of the United States. Significantly, 84 percent of those who now have a very favorable opinion of the United States responded that their opinion would deteriorate if the resolution passes.

The consensus among the Turkish people against a resolution by the U.S. Congress on the issue of the Armenian genocide is not only virtually universal, but also so powerfully felt that it could push anti-American (and ironically anti-Armenian) feelings to the abyss.

Results for the surveys are based on face-to-face interviews among a representative nationwide random sample of the adult population conducted in Turkish. Fieldwork occurred in all 15 provinces of Turkey between January 27, 2007 and February 8, 2007 with a total of 1,021 interviews conducted among those 18 and older, with a margin of error of +/- 3.06 percent.

### **Analysis and Recommendation:**

In addition to further alienating the United States from Turkey and the broader Muslim world, the most important issue before the Congress should be how the United States best can help its ally Turkey acknowledge its past and reconcile with Armenia in the present.

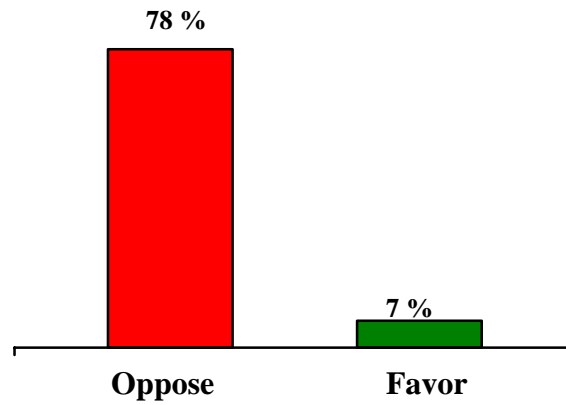
Rather than win Turkish empathy, an Armenian resolution from Congress will simply harden public attitudes in Turkey — and most likely in Armenia as well. After all, if the parliament of Turkey, or for that matter, Russia or France, were to pass a resolution condemning the United States for the genocide of American Indians in the 19th century, would that lead to acceptance and reconciliation in the US, or merely condemnation of the foreign government who judged American history?

The task before the Congress should be to help promote a neutral, independent and credible mechanism, which while acknowledging past wrongs can also further present reconciliation. That neutral forum should not only include expert historians, legal scholars and political leaders from both Turkey and Armenia, but similar representatives from other countries as well.

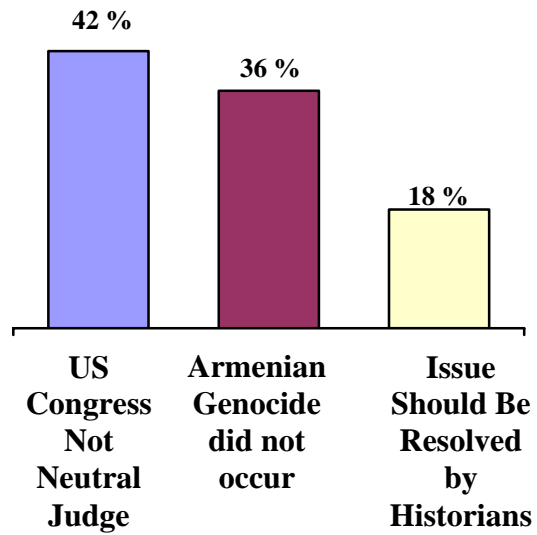
## Key Findings of Poll in Turkey:

- 78% oppose resolution by the U.S. Congress on the issue of the Armenian genocide in 1915, irrespective of the wording of the actual resolution;
- 7% of Turks surveyed favor passage of a US Congressional resolution, primarily because they believe that Turkey must recognize the past wrong of its genocide against Armenians;
- The most important reason Turks oppose an Armenian Genocide resolution is that they do not consider the U.S. Congress a neutral judge of this historical issue;
- 74% think that the most important reasons that the U.S. Congress would approve an Armenian resolution are anti-Muslim feelings and American domestic politics;
- If the U.S. Congress approves an Armenian resolution:
  - 83% would oppose or strongly oppose Turkey assisting the United States in Iraq;
  - 73% said it will worsen their opinion of the United States;
  - 79% would favor strong action by the Turkish government in response (only 7% no action);
  - 78% would boycott American products, vote for candidates that oppose America, or demonstrate (11% would take no action);
  - 73% think the effect of passage would worsen relations between Turkey and Armenia;
  - 84% of those who are now very favorable to the United States would change their opinion for the worse;
- While most Turks are opposed to American political judgment on the historical issue of the Armenian genocide, three-quarters of all Turks would accept scholarship by independent historians on what occurred between Turks and Armenians in 1915.

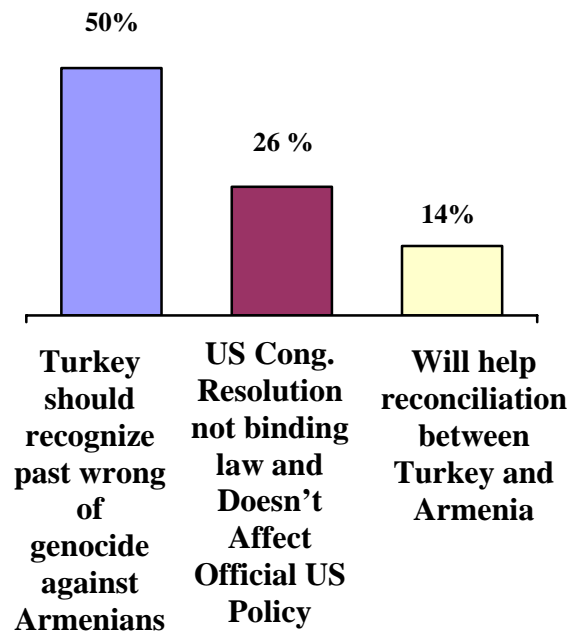
**Chart 1: Turkish Views of US Congressional Armenian Genocide Resolution**



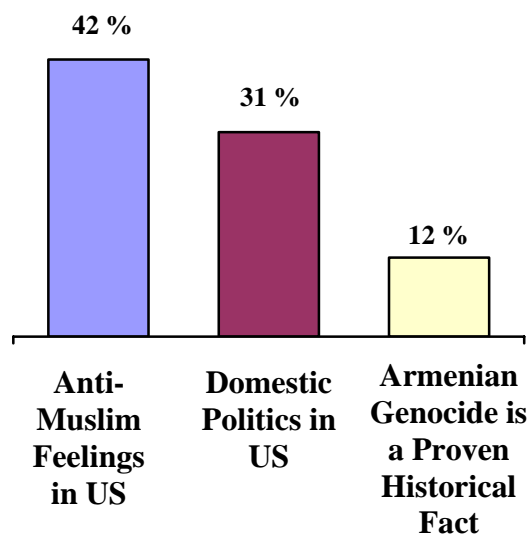
**Chart 2: Most Important Reasons for Opposition**



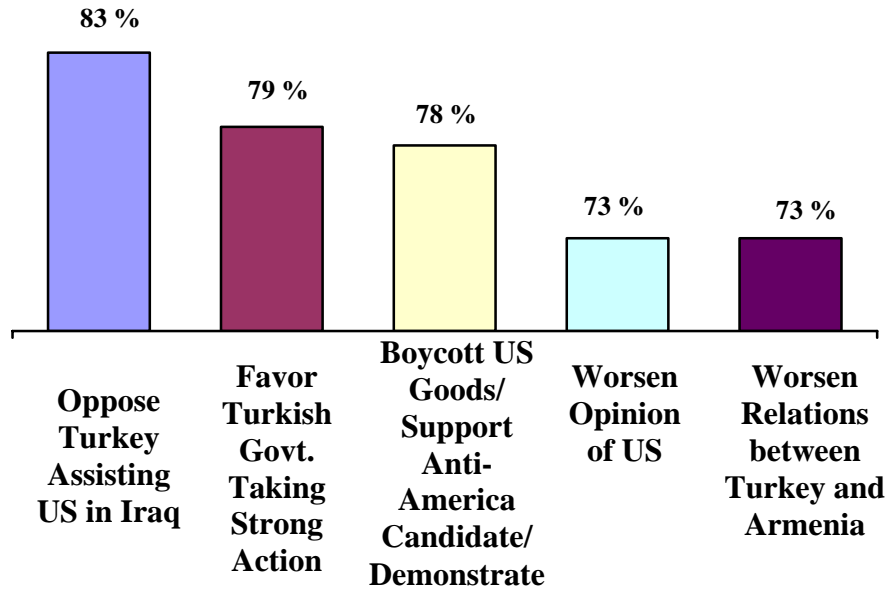
**Chart 3: Most Important Reasons for Favoring Passage**



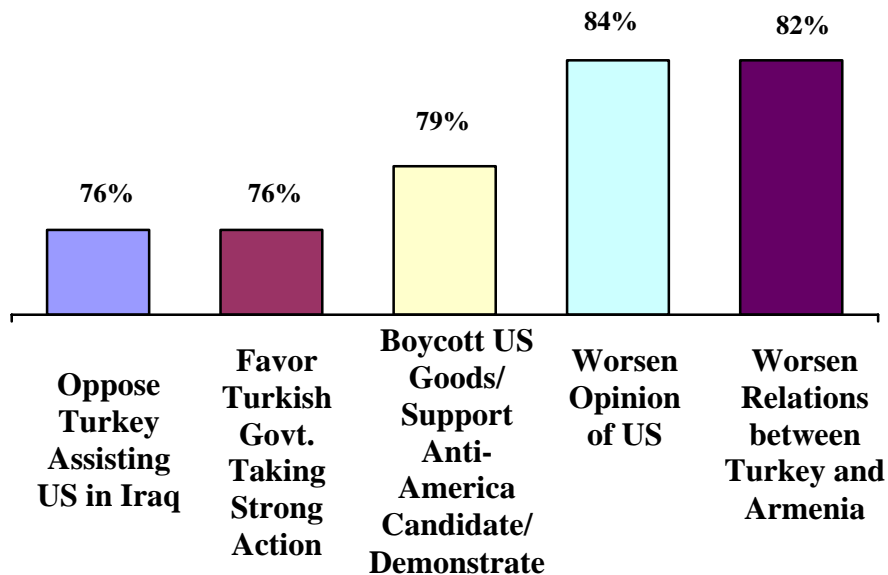
**Chart 4: Most Important Reason That US Congress Would Approve Armenian Resolution**



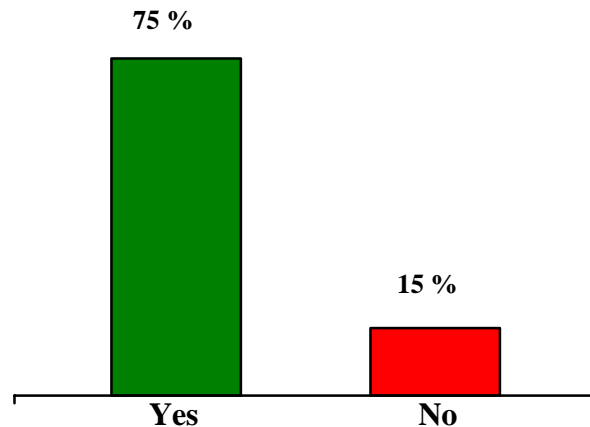
**Chart 5: If Congress Approves Armenian Resolution, What is the Effect?**



**Chart 6: If Congress Approves Armenian Resolution, What is the Effect on Turks who now have a Very Favorable Opinion of the US?**



**Chart 7: Percent of Turks Who Would Accept Scholarship by Independent Historians on 1915 Turkish/Armenian Events**



**Background**

**Terror Free Tomorrow**

Since 2005, Terror Free Tomorrow has conducted more than twenty public opinion surveys, including three nationwide public opinion surveys in Indonesia and Nigeria, two nationwide surveys in Pakistan and the West Bank and Gaza, and additional surveys in Bangladesh, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and elsewhere. We have recently completed the first nationwide public opinion survey in Bangladesh on international issues in almost five years, as well as another survey throughout Indonesia, and are currently undertaking the first such polls in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan since 9/11, in addition to Nigeria and elsewhere in Africa (e.g. Ethiopia, Tanzania, etc.).

Terror Free Tomorrow's surveys have been cited by President George W. Bush, former Presidents Bill Clinton and George H.W. Bush, and in the US Congress (on the Senate Floor, by key Senators and Congressmen, and in both House and Senate testimony), at the United Nations, and by the US Department of State and Department of Defense.

Terror Free Tomorrow is a non-partisan, not-for-profit organization, whose mission includes understanding popular support behind global terrorists and extremism. Senator John McCain (R-AZ) and former 9/11 Commission Chairs Thomas Kean and Lee Hamilton lead our distinguished Advisory Board. As a federal prosecutor, Terror Free Tomorrow's President, Ken Ballen, successfully prosecuted international terrorists and played a leading role in the most important Congressional investigations over the past two decades (Iran-Contra, etc.).

[www.TerrorFreeTomorrow.org](http://www.TerrorFreeTomorrow.org)



## **ARI Movement**

The ARI Movement is an independent social movement involved in projects varying from establishing a new understanding of volunteerism among the Turkish youth to high-level debates about regional security issues since 1994. Activities in international relations domain also include educational exchange programs and foreign policy publications (*Turkish Policy Quarterly*, TPQ). Headquartered in Istanbul, the ARI Movement has a branch in Brussels where an intense EU related agenda is managed. ARI also actively works in Washington DC with decision makers, think tanks and members of the Congress. The ARI Movement is an independent social movement founded in 1994. The mission of the organization is:

- To establish a new understanding of volunteerism among the Turkish youth and foster the values of participatory democracy in their everyday lives of the young generation.
- To promote civil society's role in the creation and dissemination of information.
- To encourage structural and intellectual change in the social and political arena.

ARI Movement runs goal specific activities. Projects vary from those aimed at raising awareness about the EU to high level debates about regional security issues. Activities and projects are managed by ARI's professional staff with the generous support of volunteer members.

[www.ari.org.tr](http://www.ari.org.tr)

## **ARI Foundation**

The ARI Foundation is a non-partisan, 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organization established in Washington, D.C. in 2001. Our mandate is to promote U.S.-Turkish relations based on critical thinking and analysis. In doing so, we pay close attention to current political, economic, social and cultural developments as they relate to the multi-faceted dynamics between Turkey and the U.S. The need to critically analyze such developments is now more important than ever. U.S.-Turkish relations have been strained since 2003 and there is an urgent need to redefine this important relationship. The ARI Foundation works closely with other think tanks, the media and government representatives on both sides to further its goals. Since its establishment, the ARI Foundation has prided itself as the only U.S.-Turkish organization to consistently put forth meetings on Capitol Hill to stimulate critical thinking and police debate. The ARI Capitol Hill Symposia Series has proven important in the ensuing discussion on the future of U.S.-Turkish relations.

[www.arifoundation.org](http://www.arifoundation.org)

## Methodology

Results for the surveys are based on face-to-face interviews among a representative nationwide random sample of the adult population conducted in Turkish. Fieldwork occurred nationwide in all 15 provinces of Turkey between January 27, 2007 and February 8, 2007 with a total of 1,021 interviews conducted among those 18 and older, and a margin of error of +/- 3.06 %. The sampling frame is designed on the basis of NUTS system (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics). Results of the last national census conducted in 2000, which is the most updated dataset provided by TURKSTAT (Turkish Statistical Institute, formerly known as State Institute of Statistics), is used to calculate geographical distribution of the sample.

Figure 1 below illustrates the NUTS System in Turkey and the Sampling Framework.

**Figure 1: NUTS System in Turkey.**

### NUTS SYSTEM AND SAMPLING FRAMEWORK



### Primary Sampling Units: Provinces

The sample frame is based on the representation of 12 NUTS level 1 regions with 15 provinces. This design is representative of Turkish adult population and takes into account population distribution across urban and rural settlement together with central and peripheral district populations. Table 1 shows the distribution of the population across NUTS level 2 regions and selected provinces. Distribution of the interviews across selected provinces is shown in Table 2.

**Table 1: Population of Represented Sub-Regions**

Code	Regions	Sub Region Code	Representative Province	NUTS Level 3 Code	Total Population	Urban Population	Rural Population
TR1	Istanbul	TR1	Istanbul	TR100	10.018.735	9.085.599	933.136
TR2	Bati Marmara	TR2	Edirne	TR213	2.895.980	1.608.653	1.287.327
TR3	Ege	TR31 (SRU)	Izmir	TR310	3.370.866	2.732.669	638.197
		TR32 & TR33	Denizli	TR322	5.567.915	2.762.906	2.805.009
TR4	Dogu Marmara	TR4	Bursa	TR411	5.741.241	3.867.055	1.874.186
TR5	Bati Anadolu	TR51 (SRU)	Ankara	TR510	4.007.860	3.540.522	467.338
		TR52	Konya	TR521	2.435.376	1.434.729	1.000.647
TR6	Akdeniz	TR61	Antalya	TR611	2.490.235	1.377.788	1.112.447
		TR62 & TR63	Adana	TR621	6.215.770	3.826.415	2.389.355
TR7	Orta Anadolu	TR7	Kayseri	TR721	4.189.268	2.365.571	1.823.697
TR8	Bati Karadeniz	TR8	Samsun	TR831	4.895.744	2.418.065	2.477.679
TR9	Dogu Karadeniz	TR9	Trabzon	TR901	3.131.546	1.545.914	1.585.632
TRA	Kuzeydogu Anadolu	TRA	Erzurum	TRA11	2.507.738	1.289.874	1.217.864
TRB	Ortadogu Anadolu	TRB	Malatya	TRB11	3.727.034	2.007.378	1.719.656
TRC	Guneydogu Anadolu	TRC	Diyarbakir	TRC22	6.608.619	4.143.136	2.465.483
<b>TR</b>	<b>Turkey</b>				<b>67.803.927</b>	<b>44.006.274</b>	<b>23.797.653</b>

**Table 2: Distribution of the Sample**

Code	Regions	Sub Region Code	Representative Province	NUTS Level 3 Code	Total N	Urban N	Rural N
TR1	Istanbul	TR1	Istanbul	TR100	150	136	15
TR2	Bati Marmara	TR2	Edirne	TR213	47	27	20
TR3	Ege	TR31 (SRU)	Izmir	TR310	52	41	10
		TR32 & TR33	Denizli	TR322	91	42	49
TR4	Dogu Marmara	TR4	Bursa	TR411	87	58	29
TR5	Bati Anadolu	TR51 (SRU)	Ankara	TR510	71	64	8
		TR52	Konya	TR521	33	19	13
TR6	Akdeniz	TR61	Antalya	TR611	39	24	15
		TR62 & TR63	Adana	TR621	95	51	43
TR7	Orta Anadolu	TR7	Kayseri	TR721	57	31	26
TR8	Bati Karadeniz	TR8	Samsun	TR831	82	43	40
TR9	Dogu Karadeniz	TR9	Trabzon	TR901	43	21	21
TRA	Kuzeydogu Anadolu	TRA	Erzurum	TRA11	33	18	14
TRB	Ortadogu Anadolu	TRB	Malatya	TRB11	47	26	20
TRC	Guneydogu Anadolu	TRC	Diyarbakir	TRC22	95	59	36
<b>TR</b>	<b>Turkey</b>				<b>1021</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>360</b>

**Selection of the Secondary Sampling Units: Districts**

Second layer of the proposed sampling frame consists of districts. In each province, districts are selected according to following criteria:

- In each province, central districts (province center) are directly selected;
- In provinces where the province center consists of more than 1 district (metropolitan centers such as Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Bursa, Adana) all of the central districts are selected.
- In each province, in addition to the province center, one peripheral district is selected randomly with probability proportionate to its size (including both urban and rural population).

In each province, the number of interviews to be conducted in the central districts and peripheral districts are calculated according to the population distribution of the province. Accordingly, the number of interviews to be conducted in each province is allocated to four strata based on urban-rural population and central-peripheral district population:

- Urban settlement areas of the central districts: neighborhoods in the province center;
- Rural settlement areas of the central districts: villages belonging to the province center;
- Urban settlement areas of the peripheral districts: neighborhoods in the peripheral districts;
- Rural settlement areas of the peripheral districts: villages belonging to the peripheral district.

### **Selection of the Tertiary Sampling Units: Neighborhoods and Villages**

In each neighborhood (urban) and village (rural), 12 interviews are conducted. For each central and peripheral district, the adequate number of neighborhoods and villages are calculated and these sampling units are selected randomly with probability proportionate to size.

### **Selection of the Respondents**

Respondent selection is made according to following criteria:

- Streets are selected randomly from the alphabetical listing using a random selection table. In each neighborhood four streets are selected;
- In each street, houses are selected randomly according to the door numbers by a random selection table;

- In each house the individual to be interviewed are selected according to their first names (e.g.: the individuals having the first name beginning with the first letter in alphabetical order);
- At the last stage where the household is reached and the interview cannot be made with the selected respondent, the interviewer tried to reach the individual for a second time. If on the second recall, the interview cannot be made, a new house is selected randomly and the process of selecting the individual is repeated until the interview is made on a random basis;
- Interviewers used a standard fieldwork form for each interview to record the selection process of the individual.

### **Data Collection**

After the approval of the final questionnaire, in parallel to the printing process, interviewers and supervisors were carefully trained about the questionnaire by the project team.

Interviewers and supervisors experienced in social and political surveys were assigned by Infakto RW in this project. Infakto RW is one of the most prestigious research agencies in Turkey. Company management is highly experienced in both design, analysis and field operation of social and political surveys and supervised the fieldwork.

Interviewers were supervised and quality controlled and back-checked in terms of selection of the respondents (25%) and interview process (10-15%). Interviews completed in the provinces were also quality controlled and back-checked by the local offices (20%) on a daily basis and sent to the central office in Istanbul. Central office conducted additional telephone quality controls and back-checks (20% of each field office) before accepting completed forms and starting the edit-coding process. All of the completed forms were also quality controlled for inconsistencies and resent to telephone control if necessary.

## Detailed Topline Results of Turkey on U.S. Congressional Resolution

1. The U.S. Congress is considering a resolution, which will recognize—I will now read to you its exact words: “the Armenian Genocide.” Do you strongly favor, somewhat favor, are neutral, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose this resolution?

	Feb 2007
Strongly Favor	4.2%
Somewhat Favor	3.2
Neutral	8.5
Somewhat oppose	11.4
Strongly oppose	66.3
Don't know/No Answer	6.3
<b>Total Oppose</b>	<b>77.7</b>
<b>Total Favor</b>	<b>7.4</b>

2. The U.S. Congress is considering another resolution, which calls upon the Government of Turkey—I will now read to you its exact words: “to acknowledge the culpability of its predecessor state, the Ottoman Empire, for the Armenian Genocide.” Do you strongly favor, somewhat favor, are neutral, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose this resolution?

	Feb 2007
Strongly Favor	4.4%
Somewhat Favor	3.2
Neutral	8.4
Somewhat oppose	12.3
Strongly oppose	65.6
Don't know/No Answer	6.0
<b>Total Oppose</b>	<b>77.9</b>
<b>Total Favor</b>	<b>7.6</b>

**2A. If opposed, what is *the most important reason* that you oppose either of these Armenian resolutions by the United States? (Rotate choices)**

	<b>Feb 2007</b>
The U.S. Congress is not a neutral judge of Turkey's history	42.4%
The Armenian Genocide did not occur	36.1
This issue should be resolved by historians	17.5
Don't Know/No Answer	4.0

**2B. If in favor, what is *the most important reason* that you favor either of these Armenian resolutions by the United States? (Rotate choices)**

	<b>Feb 2007</b>
Turkey should recognize the past wrong of its genocide against Armenians	50.0%
Turkish recognition of the Armenian genocide will help reconciliation between Turkey and Armenia	13.7
The U.S. Congress resolution is not binding law and will not affect official American policy toward Turkey	26.1
Don't Know/No Answer	9.2

**3. If the U.S. Congress approves either of these Armenian resolutions, will that improve your opinion of the United States, have no effect, or worsen your opinion of the United States?**

	<b>Feb 2007</b>
Improve opinion of United States	4.5%
Have no effect	13.7
<b>Worsen opinion of the United States</b>	<b>73.3</b>
Don't know/No Answer	8.6

**4. If the U.S. Congress approves either of these Armenian resolutions, would you strongly favor, somewhat favor, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose Turkey assisting the United States in Iraq?**

	<b>Feb 2007</b>
Strongly Favor	2.6%
Somewhat Favor	5.9
Somewhat oppose	25.5
Strongly oppose	57.4
Don't know/No Answer	8.7
<b>Total Oppose</b>	<b>82.9</b>
<b>Total Favor</b>	<b>8.5</b>



**5. If the U.S. Congress approves either of these Armenian resolutions, would you strongly favor, somewhat favor, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose Turkey supporting American efforts for a unified state of Iraq?**

	<b>Feb 2007</b>
Strongly Favor	5.2%
Somewhat Favor	9.2
Somewhat oppose	22.3
Strongly oppose	54.1
Don't know/No Answer	9.2
<b>Total Oppose</b>	<b>76.4</b>
<b>Total Favor</b>	<b>14.4</b>

**6. If the U.S. Congress approves either of these Armenian resolutions, please choose which single action, if any, that you would be *most likely* to take? (Rotate choices)**

	<b>Feb 2007</b>
Boycott American products	41.8%
Demonstrate against the United States	11.4
Vote for political candidates who oppose American efforts in Iraq	25.0
Take no action	10.9
Don't know/ No Answer	10.8
<b>Total Take Action</b>	<b>78.2</b>
<b>Total Take No Action</b>	<b>10.9</b>

**7. If the U.S. Congress approves either of these Armenian resolutions, please choose which single action, if any, you would most favor that the Government of Turkey take? (Rotate choices)**

	<b>Feb 2007</b>
Issue an official protest to the United States	24.0%
Suspend cultural and educational exchanges with the United States	5.9
Suspend cooperation with American efforts in Iraq	19.5
Suspend diplomatic relations with the United States	29.9
Take no action	6.7
Don't know/No Answer	14.0
<b>Total Take Action</b>	<b>79.3</b>
<b>Total Take No Action</b>	<b>6.7</b>

**8. If the U.S. Congress approves either of these Armenian resolutions, what do you think is *the most important reason* for the approval? (Rotate choices)**

	<b>Feb 2007</b>
Anti-Muslim feelings in the United States	42.2%
U.S. Congress believes that the Armenian Genocide is a proven historical fact	12.3
Domestic politics in the United States which have nothing to do with Turkey	31.4
Other	1.0
Don't know/No Answer	13.1

**9. If the U.S. Congress approves either of these Armenian resolutions, in your opinion, will that improve relations between Turkey and Armenia, have no effect, or make relations worse between Turkey and Armenia?**

	<b>Feb 2007</b>
Improve relations between Turkey and Armenia	2.7%
Have no effect	14.8
<b>Worsen relations between Turkey and Armenia</b>	<b>73.0</b>
Don't know/No Answer	9.5

**10. Would you accept scholarship by independent historians on what occurred between Turks and Armenians during 1915 and after?**

	<b>Feb 2007</b>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>75.2%</b>
No	15.2
Don't know/No Answer	9.6

## Detailed Demographics: Turkey

### Overall Statistics

		Birth Year	Gender	Education of the respondent	Total family income
N	Valid	1021	1021	1021	1021
	Missing	0	0	0	0
Mean		1971.07	1.49	4.10	8.73
Median		1972.00	1.00	4.00	6.00
Mode		1983	1	3	6

### Birth Year

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1928	1	.1	.1	.1
	1929	1	.1	.1	.2
	1930	2	.2	.2	.4
	1932	1	.1	.1	.5
	1934	2	.2	.2	.6
	1935	2	.2	.2	.8
	1936	1	.1	.1	1.0
	1937	7	.7	.7	1.7
	1938	4	.4	.4	2.1
	1939	5	.5	.5	2.6
	1941	1	.1	.1	2.7
	1942	6	.5	.5	3.2
	1943	4	.4	.4	3.6
	1944	5	.5	.5	4.1
	1945	1	.1	.1	4.2
	1946	3	.3	.3	4.5
	1947	4	.4	.4	4.9
	1948	9	.9	.9	5.8
	1949	9	.9	.9	6.8
	1950	7	.7	.7	7.5
1951	7	.6	.6	8.1	
1952	8	.8	.8	8.9	
1953	11	1.1	1.1	10.0	
1954	14	1.4	1.4	11.4	
1955	12	1.2	1.2	12.5	
1956	19	1.9	1.9	14.4	
1957	19	1.8	1.8	16.3	
1958	12	1.2	1.2	17.5	

1959	10	.9	.9	18.4
1960	27	2.6	2.6	21.0
1961	27	2.7	2.7	23.7
1962	28	2.7	2.7	26.4
1963	17	1.6	1.6	28.1
1964	13	1.3	1.3	29.4
1965	27	2.6	2.6	32.0
1966	20	2.0	2.0	34.0
1967	23	2.3	2.3	36.3
1968	20	1.9	1.9	38.2
1969	19	1.9	1.9	40.1
1970	32	3.1	3.1	43.1
1971	31	3.0	3.0	46.2
1972	43	4.2	4.2	50.4
1973	21	2.1	2.1	52.5
1974	14	1.4	1.4	53.8
1975	28	2.8	2.8	56.6
1976	21	2.1	2.1	58.7
1977	18	1.8	1.8	60.5
1978	33	3.2	3.2	63.7
1979	23	2.3	2.3	66.0
1980	39	3.8	3.8	69.8
1981	24	2.3	2.3	72.1
1982	49	4.8	4.8	76.9
1983	50	4.9	4.9	81.8
1984	27	2.6	2.6	84.5
1985	28	2.8	2.8	87.2
1986	26	2.6	2.6	89.8
1987	43	4.3	4.3	94.1
1988	40	3.9	3.9	97.9
1989	21	2.1	2.1	100.0
Total	1021	100.0	100.0	

**Gender**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	519	50.9	50.9	50.9
	Female	502	49.1	49.1	100.0
	Total	1021	100.0	100.0	

### Education of the respondent

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Illiterate	43	4.2	4.2	4.2
	Literate-non-matriculate	35	3.5	3.5	7.7
	Primary school	366	35.8	35.8	43.5
	Secondary education	127	12.5	12.5	56.0
	Lycee	327	32.0	32.0	88.0
	Vocational School (2 years)	34	3.3	3.3	91.3
	University	82	8.0	8.0	99.3
	MA-MS-PhD.	7	.7	.7	100.0
	Total	1021	100.0	100.0	

### Total family income

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	150 YTL and less	34	3.4	3.4	3.4
	151 – 300 YTL	57	5.6	5.6	9.0
	301 – 450 YTL	133	13.1	13.1	22.0
	451 – 600 YTL	162	15.9	15.9	37.9
	601 – 750 YTL	111	10.9	10.9	48.8
	751 – 1.000 YTL	176	17.3	17.3	66.1
	1.001 – 1.200 YTL	119	11.7	11.7	77.8
	1.201 – 1.500 YTL	73	7.2	7.2	84.9
	1.501 – 1.800 YTL	40	3.9	3.9	88.8
	1.801 – 2.400 YTL	42	4.1	4.1	92.9
	2.401 – 3.000 YTL	22	2.1	2.1	95.1
	3.001 YTL and more	15	1.5	1.5	96.6
	No Answer	35	3.4	3.4	100.0
	Total	1021	100.0	100.0	

### Marital Status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Married	656	64.3	64.3	64.3
	Single/Never Married	320	31.4	31.4	95.7
	Divorced/Separated	14	1.4	1.4	97.1
	Widow	29	2.9	2.9	99.9
	Living together or religious marriage	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	1021	100.0	100.0	

### Work Status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Working - Full Time	335	32.8	32.8	32.8
	Working - Part Time	38	3.7	3.7	36.5
	Working - Seasonal	38	3.7	3.7	40.2
	Working - Unpaid Family Worker	24	2.4	2.4	42.6
	Not Working - House wife	333	32.7	32.7	75.2
	Not Working - Retired	78	7.7	7.7	82.9
	Not Working - Student	111	10.9	10.9	93.8
	Not Working - Has other revenues	13	1.2	1.2	95.0
	Not Working - Unemployed	47	4.6	4.6	99.6
	Not Working - Because of illness, etc.	4	.4	.4	100.0
	Total	1021	100.0	100.0	

**Ownership- PC (Computer)**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Has one	328	32.1	32.1	32.1
	Doesn't	692	67.8	67.8	99.9
	9	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	1021	100.0	100.0	

**Ownership- Cellular Phone**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Has one	764	74.8	74.8	74.8
	Doesn't	256	25.1	25.1	99.9
	9	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	1021	100.0	100.0	

**Type of residence**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Owner	697	68.3	68.3	68.3
	Tenant	261	25.5	25.5	93.8
	Lodgment	7	.7	.7	94.5
	Not the owner but does not pay	54	5.3	5.3	99.7
	9	3	.3	.3	100.0
	Total	1021	100.0	100.0	