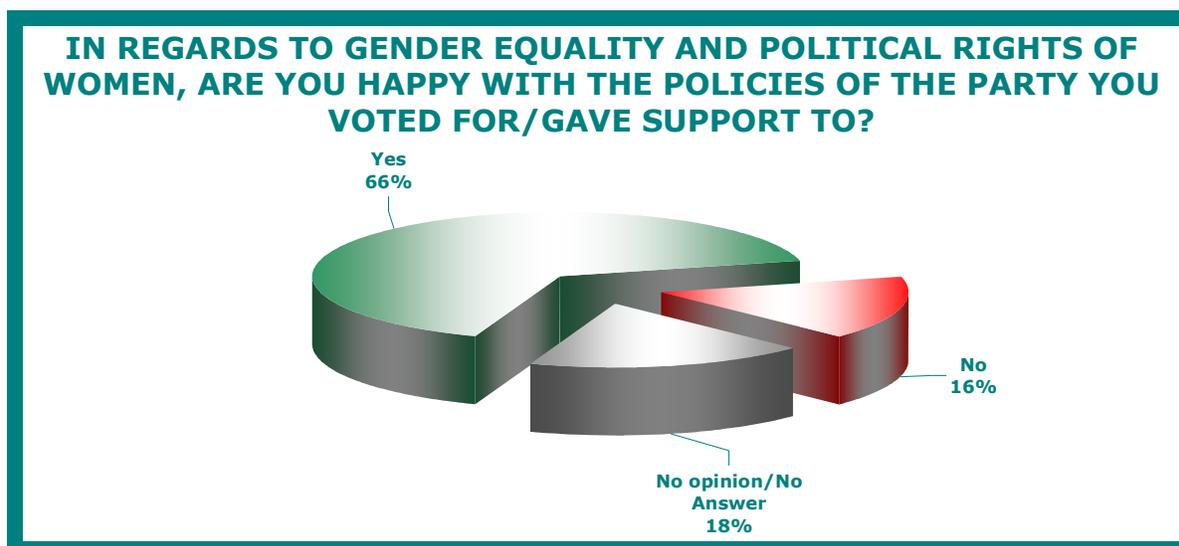


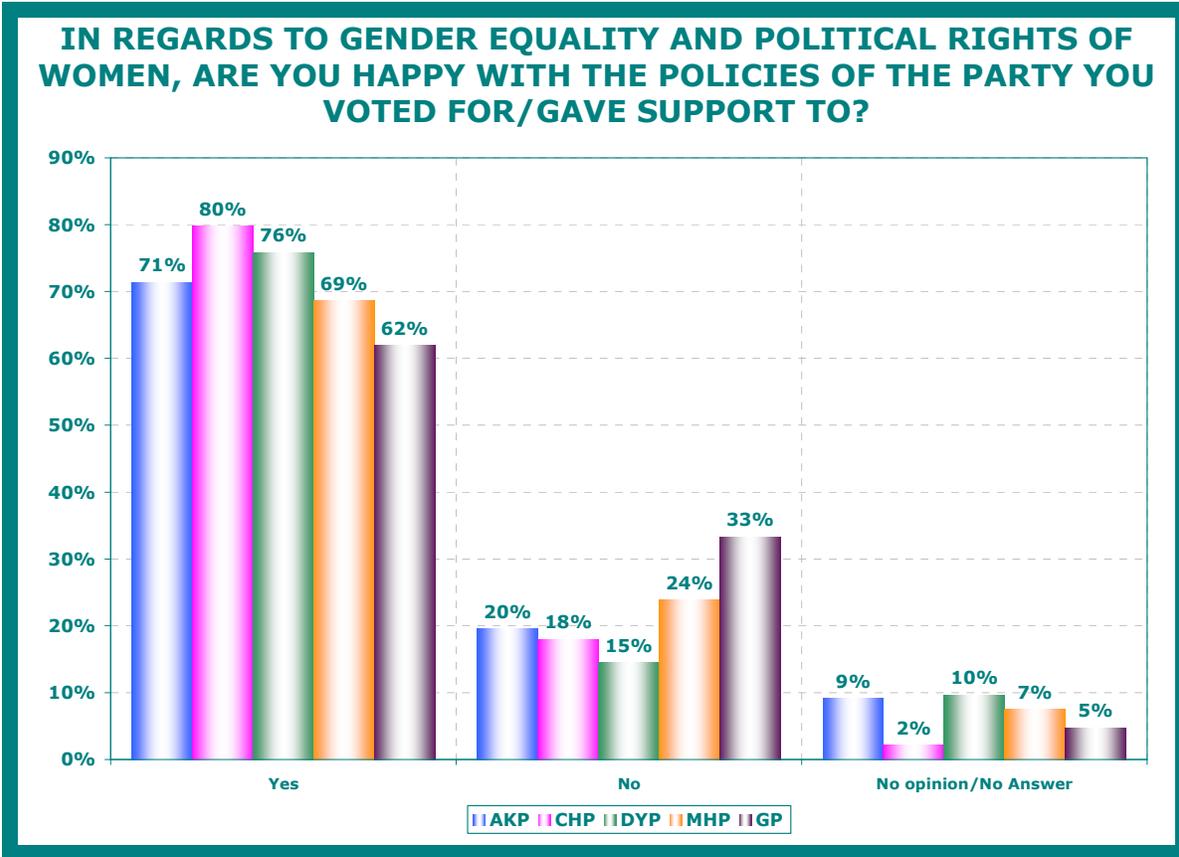
6.6 POLITICAL CHOOSES AND FEMALE POLITICIANS

6.6.1 SATISFACTION LEVEL FROM SUPPORTED POLITICAL PARTY'S IN REGARDS TO GENDER EQUALITY AND POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

66% of the ones who have participated in the survey indicate that they are pleased with party's policies regarding the gender equality and political rights of the women for which they have voted for in 3rd November 2002. And the 16% of them indicate that they are not pleased with the party's policies regarding the gender equality and the political rights of the women for which they have voted.

In regards to gender equality and political rights of women, are you happy with the policies of the party you voted for/gave support to?	Frequency	Percent
Yes	655	65,5
No	161	16,1
No opinion	144	14,4
No answer	40	4,0
Total	1000	100,0



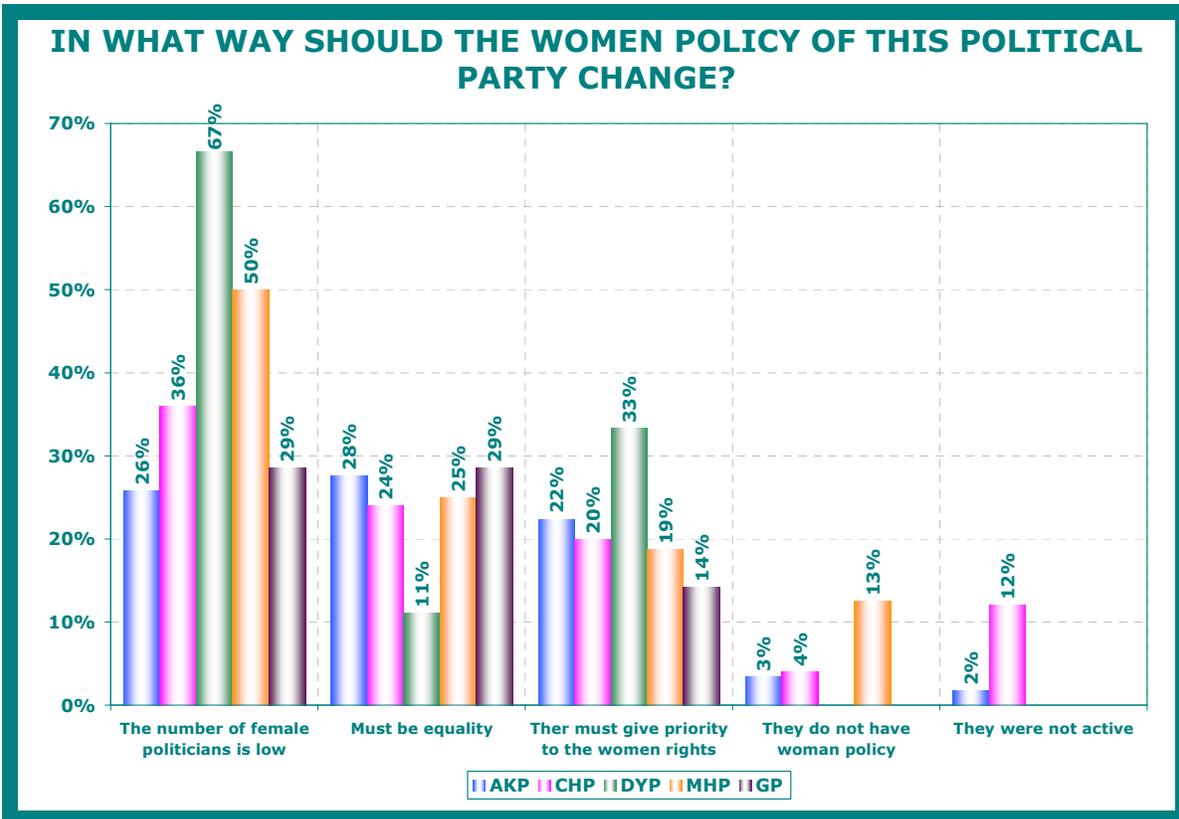
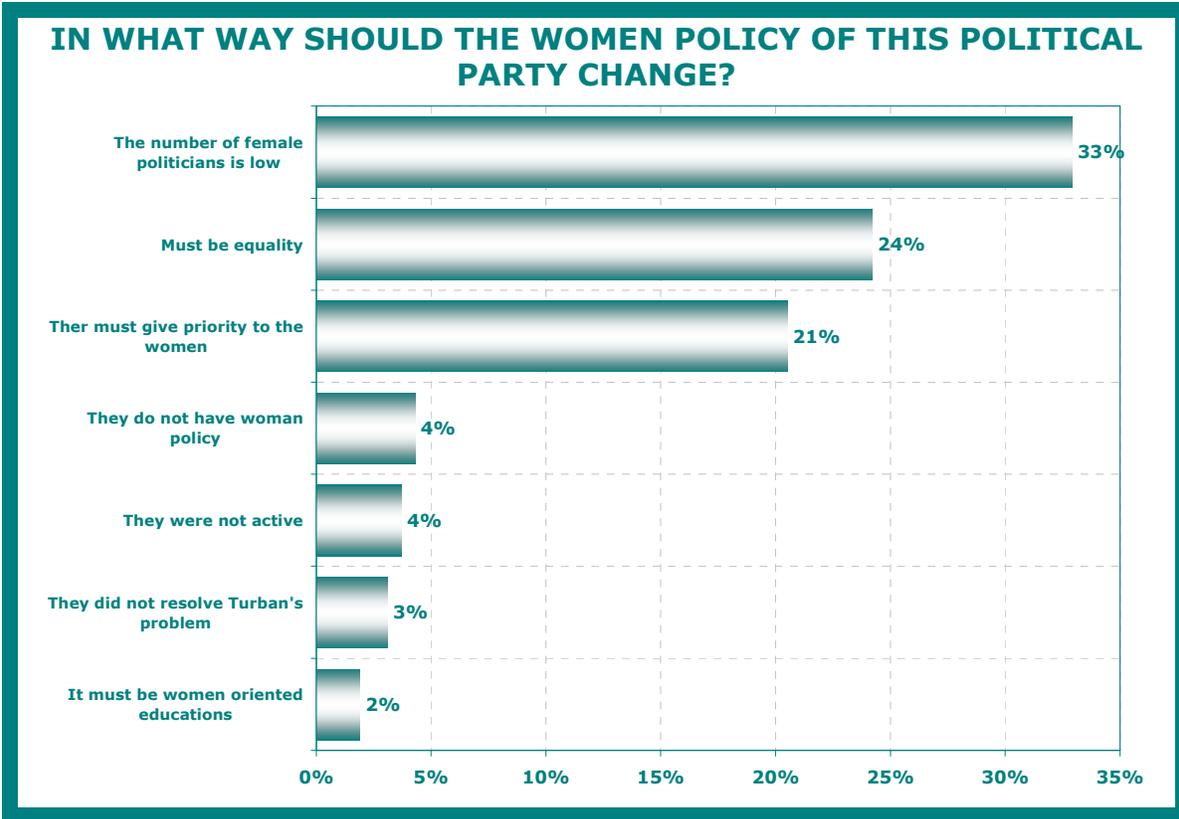


20% of those who voted for AKP in the elections of November 3, 2002, 18% of those who voted for CHP, 15% of those who voted for DYP, 24% of those who voted for MHP, and 33% of those who voted for GP indicate that they are not happy with the policies of their parties regarding women equality and the political rights of women.

6.6.2 THE REASONS OF DISSATISFACTION RELATED WITH THE POLICIES OF THE SUPPORTED POLITICAL PARTY REGARDING WOMEN EQUALITY AND POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

%33 percentage of responders are saying that they are not happy with the policies of the party related with women rights, that they gave support on 3 November 2002 and want their party to increase the number of the female politicians, %24 percentage of responders want provision of equality in male-female rights and %21 percentage of them want right to speak for women.

In the previous question, you said that you are not happy with the policies of the party that you gave support to. In what way should the women policy of this political party change?	Responses	Percent of Responses	Base percent
They did not resolve Turban's problem	5	2,8	3,1
They were not active	6	3,4	3,7
Must be equality	39	22,0	24,2
They must give priority to the women rights	33	18,6	20,5
The number of female politicians is low	53	29,9	32,9
There must be women oriented educations	3	1,7	1,9
They do not have women policy	7	4,0	4,3
No opinion	19	10,7	11,8
No answer	12	6,8	7,5
Total of responses	177	100,0	
Total	161		109,9



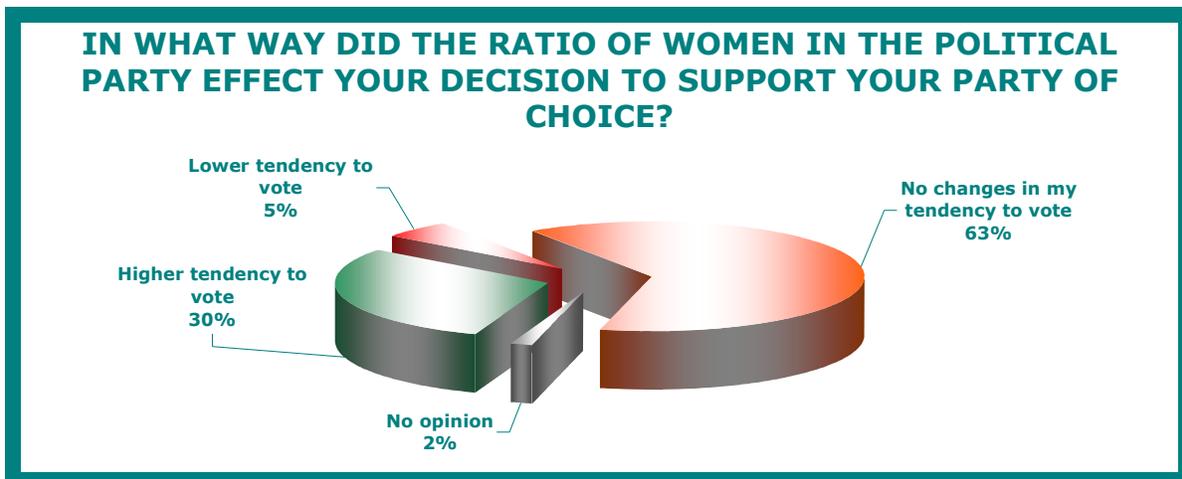
The highest rate increase in number of female politicians in party is demanded by those who voted for DYP on 3rd November 2002 on General Elections (%67). % 50 of MHP voters, % 36 of CHP voters, % 29 of DTP voters and % 26 of AKP voters, who voted on 3 November 2006, demand an increase in number of female politicians in the party the voted for.

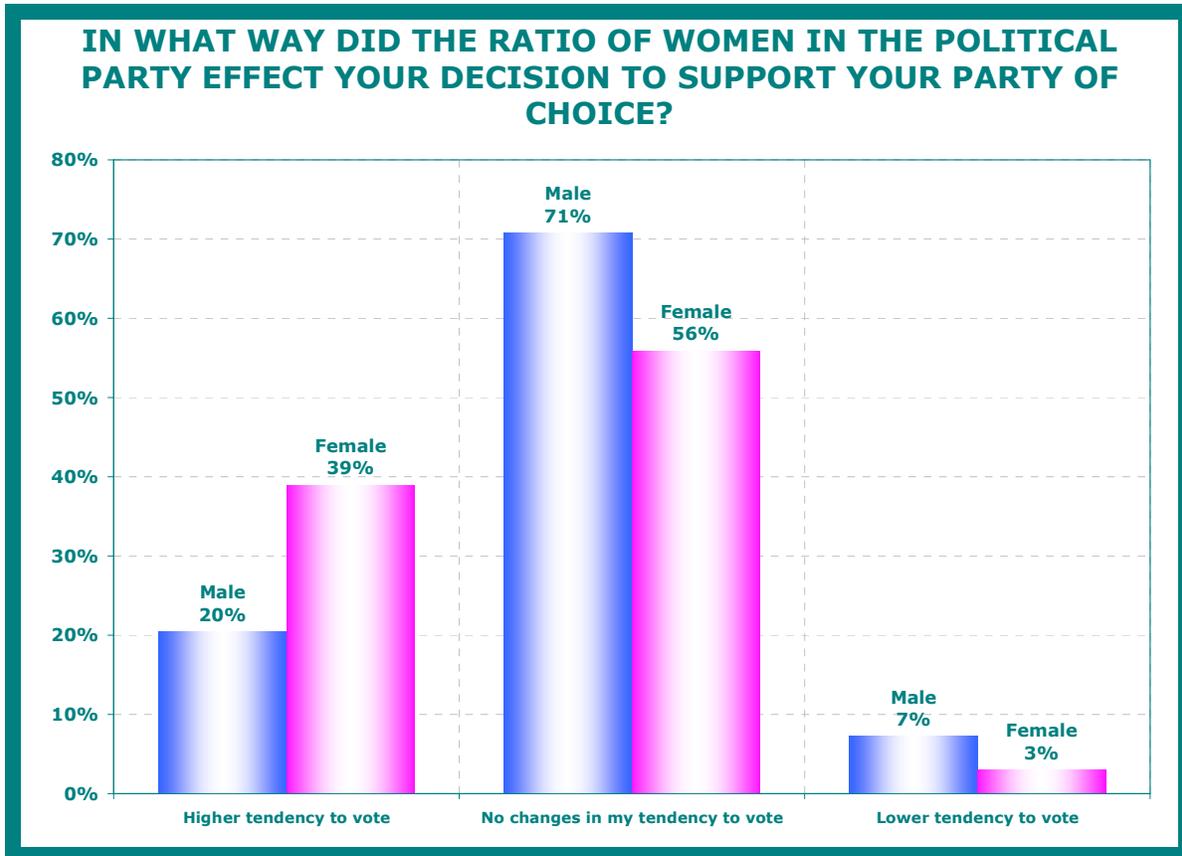
6.6.3 THE EFFECT OF WOMEN'S NUMBER IN POLITICAL PARTY

% 30 of survey participants stated that higher number of female politicians in party would increase the tendency of voting for that party than for other political parties, while % 5 stated that it would reduce and % 64 stated that it would be of no effect. Subsequently, with these results it is considered that a party, which has increased the number of female politicians in the party, would provide about % 25 increase of its votes. In other words, a party, which has % 8 of votes, would increase it to % 10, in case the ratio of female parliamentary candidates in the party is higher than in other parties and this would increase the possibility of entering TBMM.

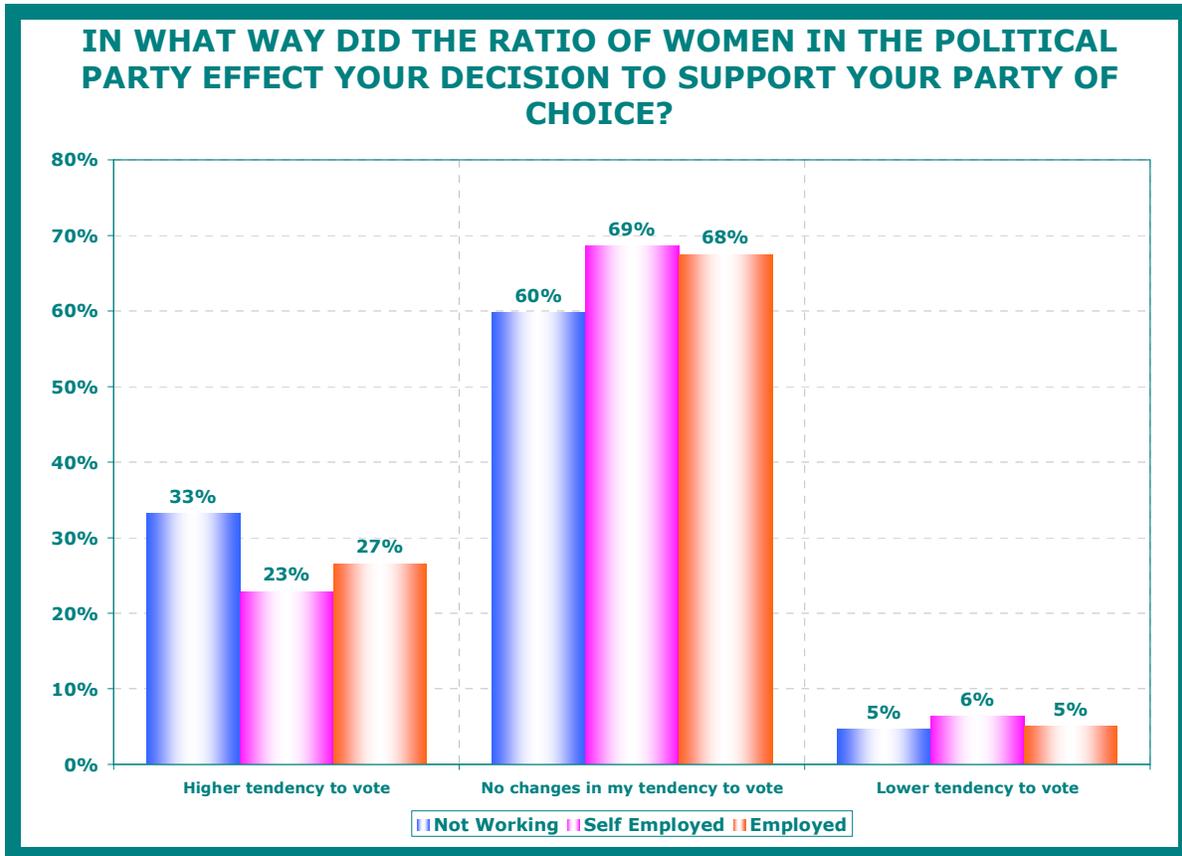
In what way did the ratio of women in the political party effect your decision to support your party of choice?	Frequency	Percent
Higher tendency to vote	297	29,7
Lower tendency to vote	51	5,1
No changes in my tendency to vote	633	63,3
No opinion	16	1,6
No answer	3	0,3
Total	1000	100

Depending on these results, in case a party increases the number of women parliamentary candidates, it would provide significant advantages for this party. While political parties are settling their strategies before probable general elections, they have to take the voting tendency component into account.

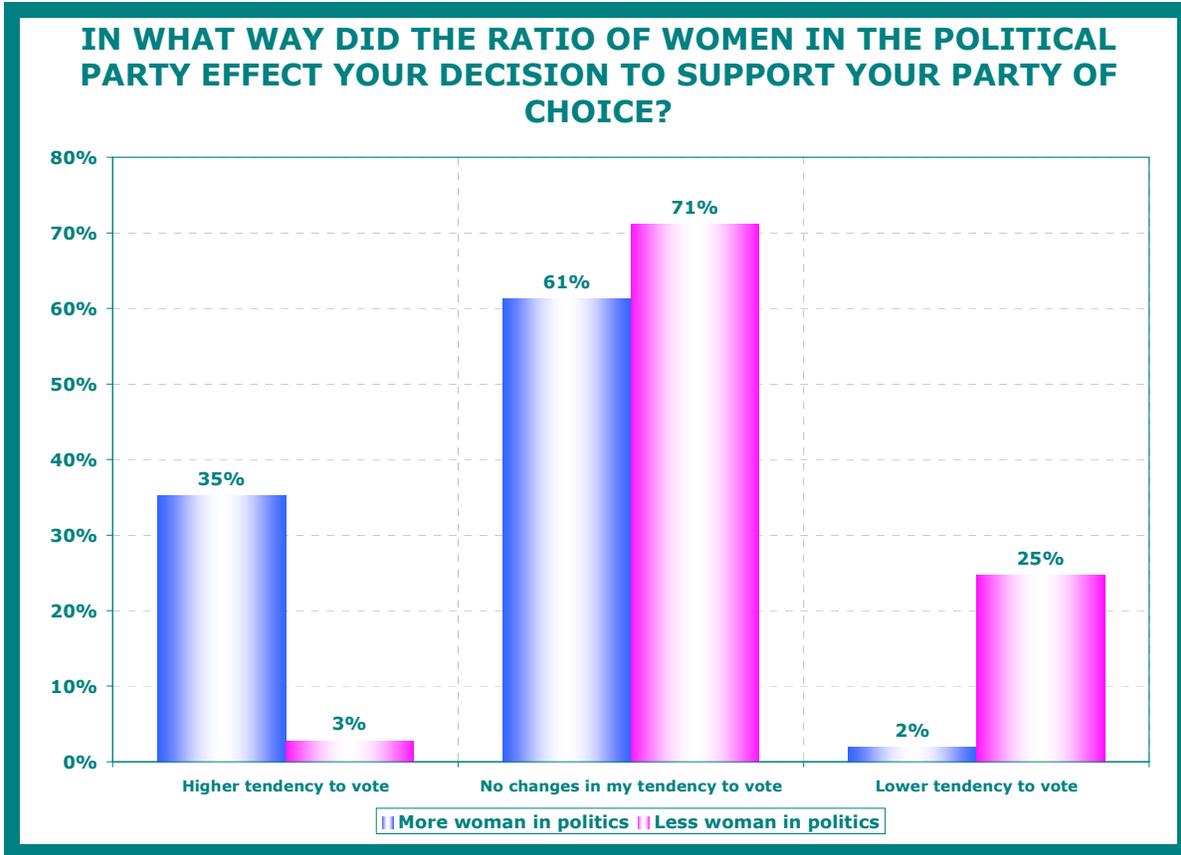




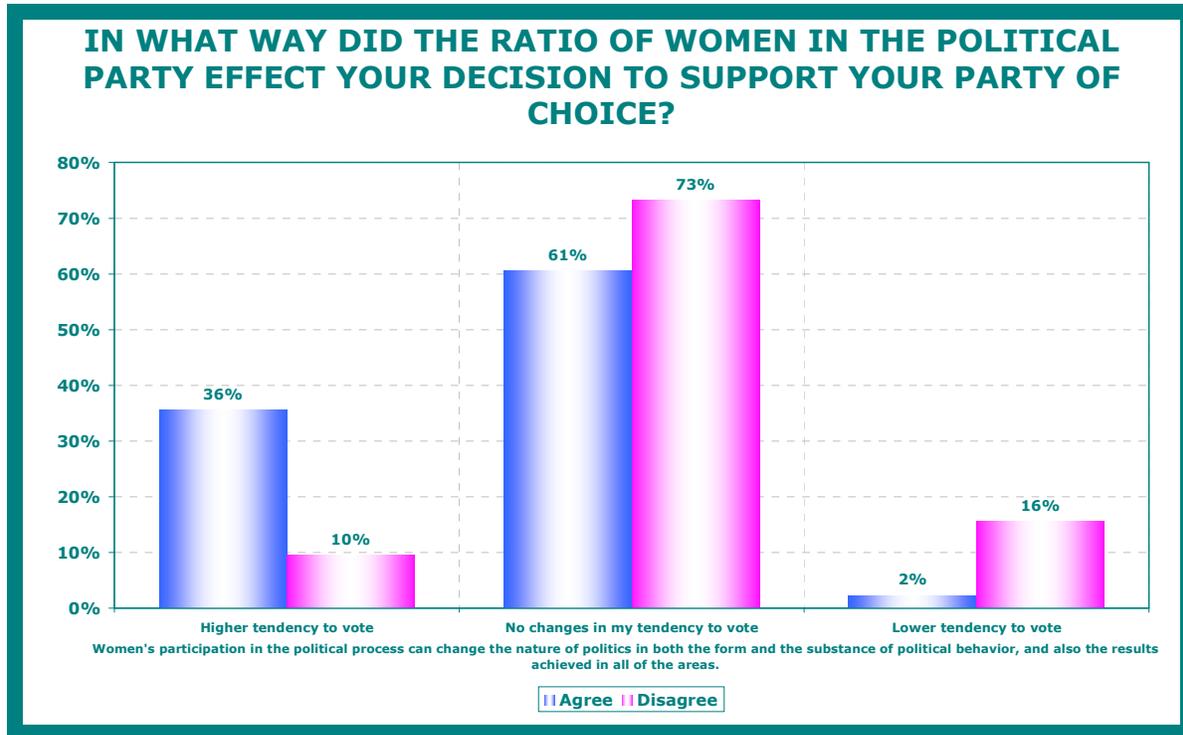
Statistical significance tests show that higher ratio of female politicians in a party than in other parties increases the tendency to vote for that party by women compared with men.



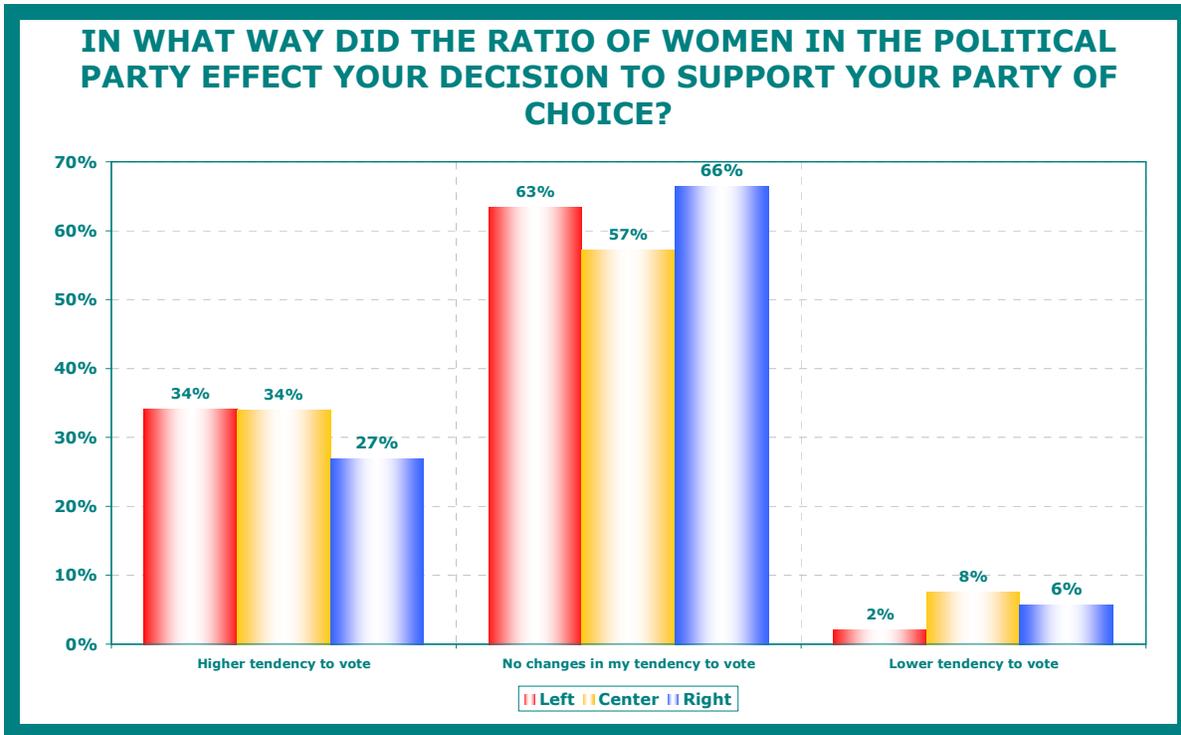
Statistical significance tests show that higher ratio of female politicians in a political party than in other parties increases the tendency to vote for that party by people who do not work compared with self employed ones.



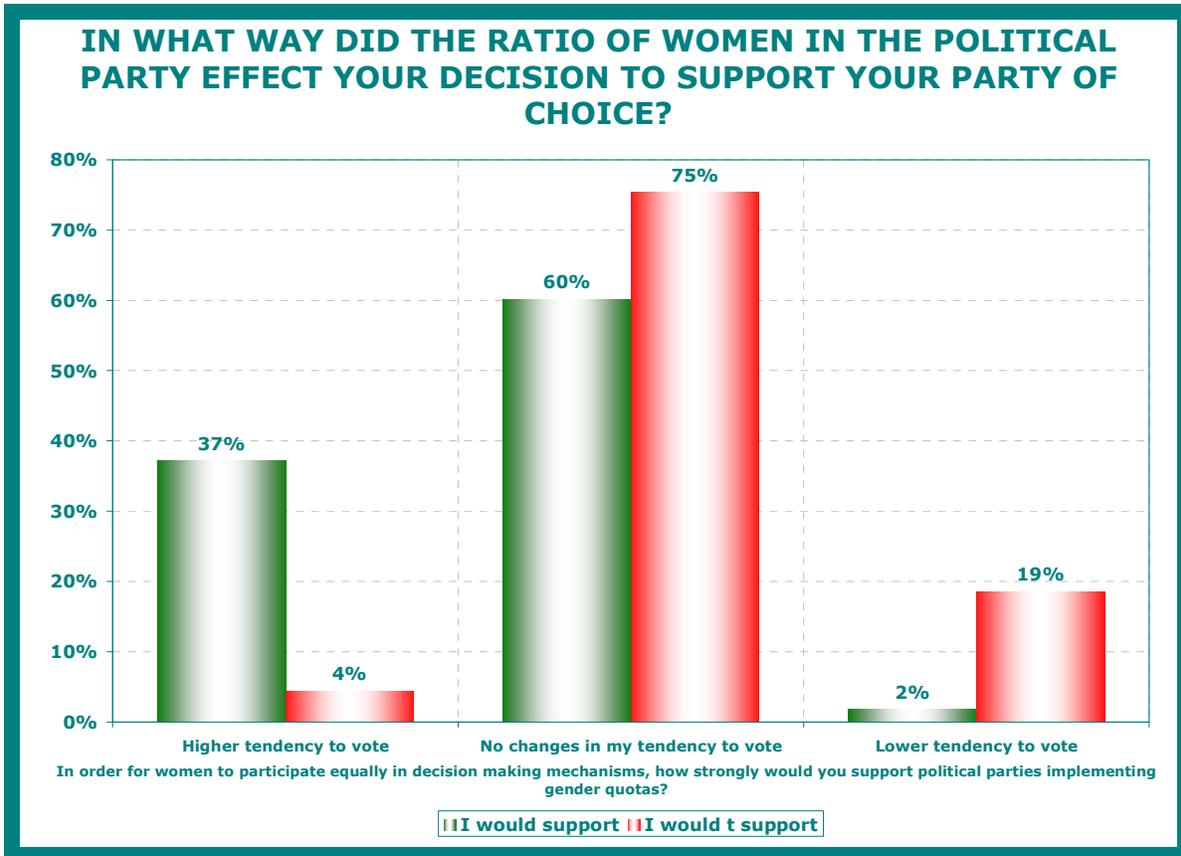
Statistical significance tests show that higher ratio of female politicians in a political party than in other parties increases the tendency to vote for that party by people who want to see more women in political decision mechanism in Turkey, local administration and TBMM compared with those who do not.



Statistical significance tests show that higher ratio of female politicians in a political party than in other parties increases the tendency to vote for that party by people agree with "Women's participation in the political process can change the nature of politics in both the form and substance of political behavior and also the results achieved in all of the areas" statement compared with those who disagree.



Statistical significance tests show that higher ratio of female politicians in a political party than in other parties increases the tendency to vote for that party by those who define themselves on left or center of political spectrum compared with those who are on right.



Statistical significance tests show that higher ratio of female politicians in a political party than in other parties increases the tendency to vote for that party by those who say that they would support "Political parties implementing gender quota into statutes and actualization in order for women to participate equally in decision making mechanisms" compared with those who say they would not.

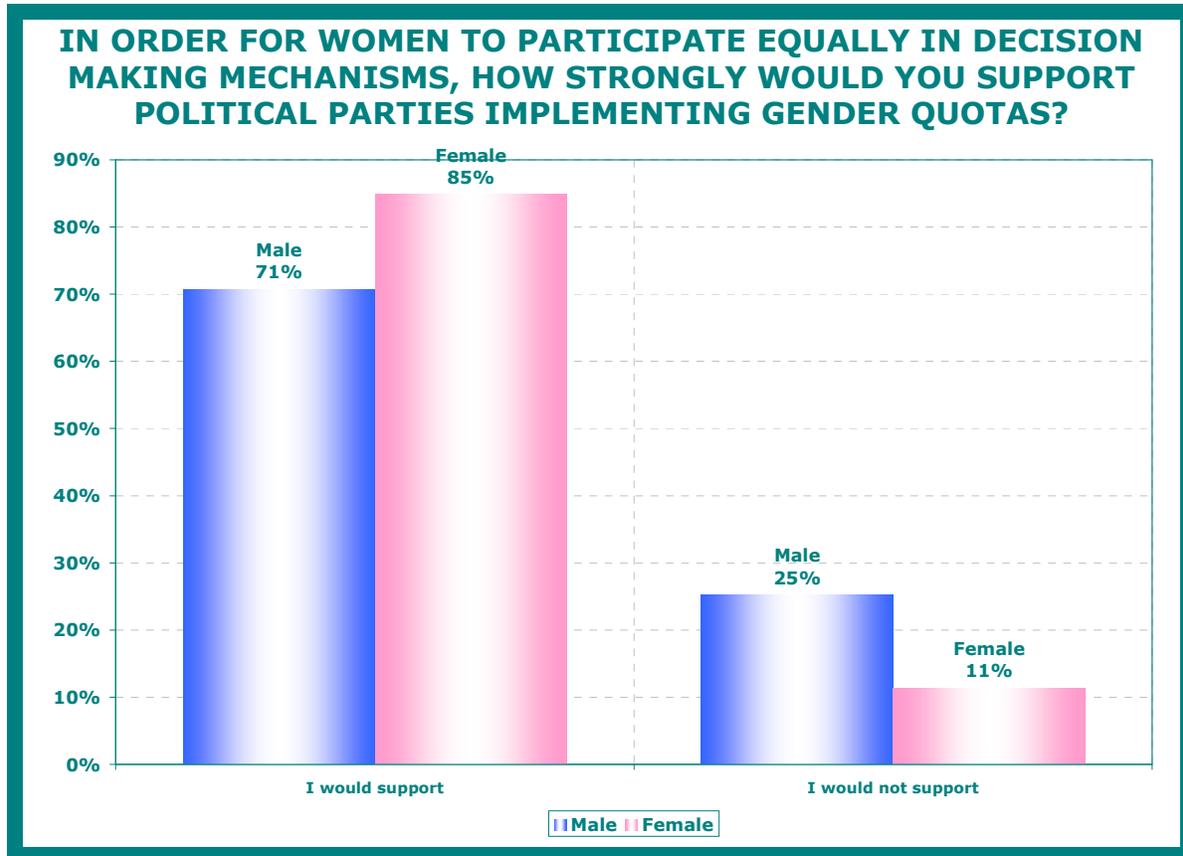
6.7 IMPLEMENTING GENDER QUOTAS IN POLITICAL PARTIES' REGULATIONS

6.7.1 SUPPORT OF IMPLEMENTING GENDER QUOTAS

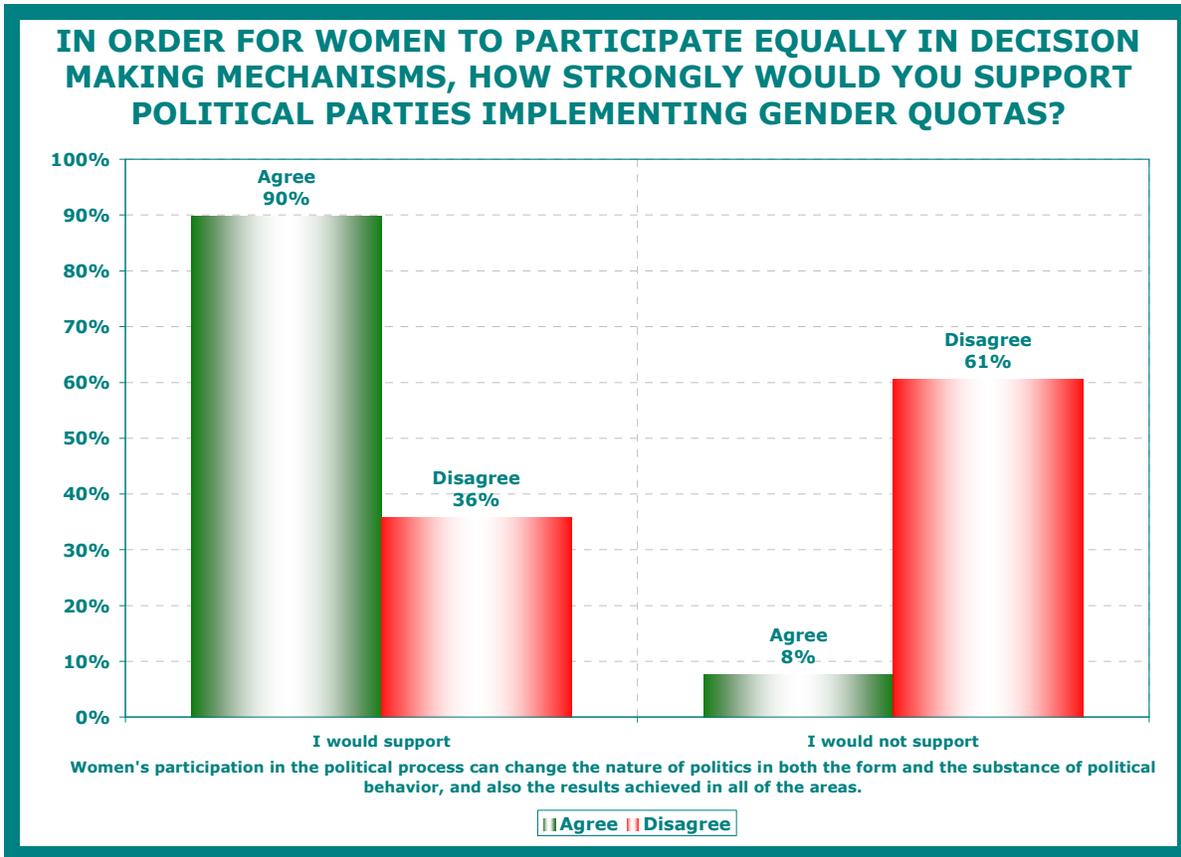
%78 of survey participants stated that they would support Political parties implementing gender quota into statutes and actualization in order for women to participate equally in decision making mechanisms while % 18 stated that they would not. The ratio of those who would absolutely support is % 40, those who would support a bit is % 38, those who would not support much is % 6 and those who definitely would support is % 4.

In order for women to participate equally in decision-making mechanisms, how strongly would you support political parties implementing gender quotas?	Frequency	Percent
I would absolutely support	400	40
I would support a bit	378	37,8
I would not support much	127	12,7
I definitely would not support	56	5,6
No opinion	35	3,5
No answer	4	0,4
Total	1000	100

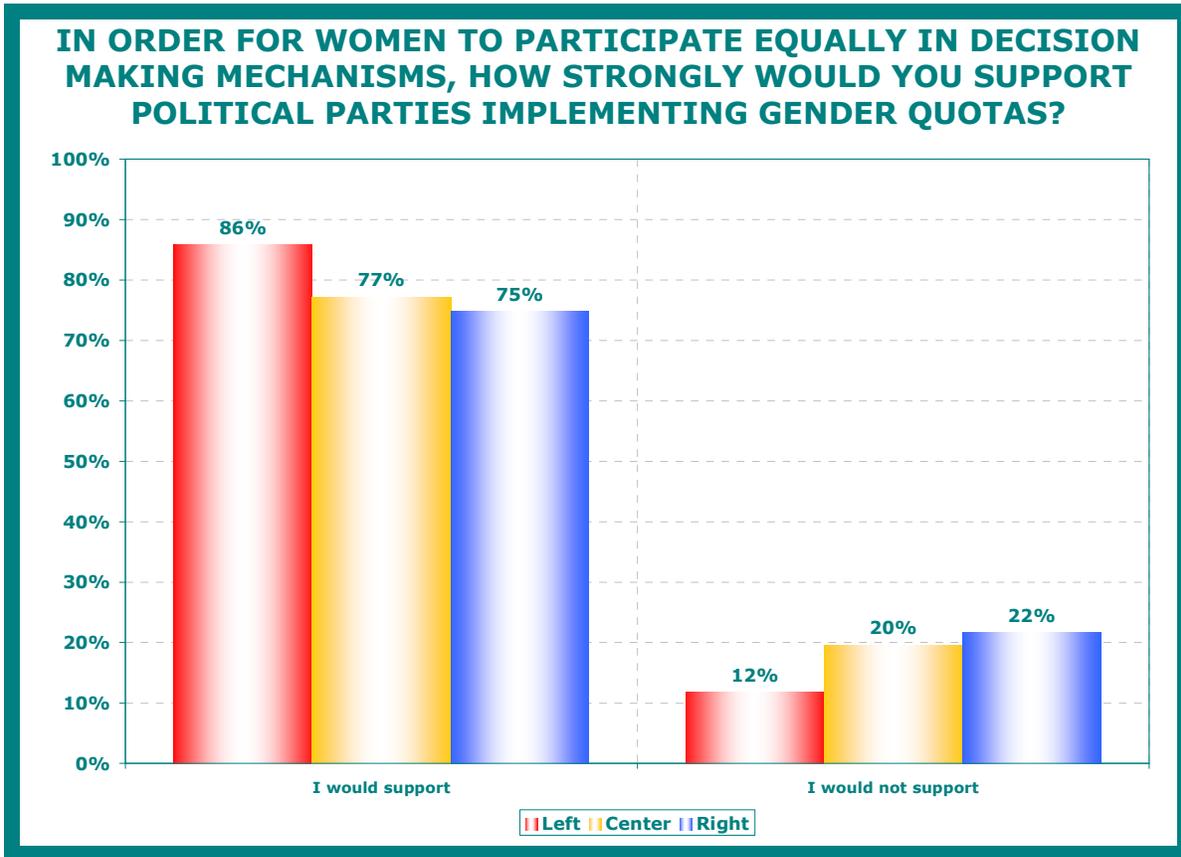




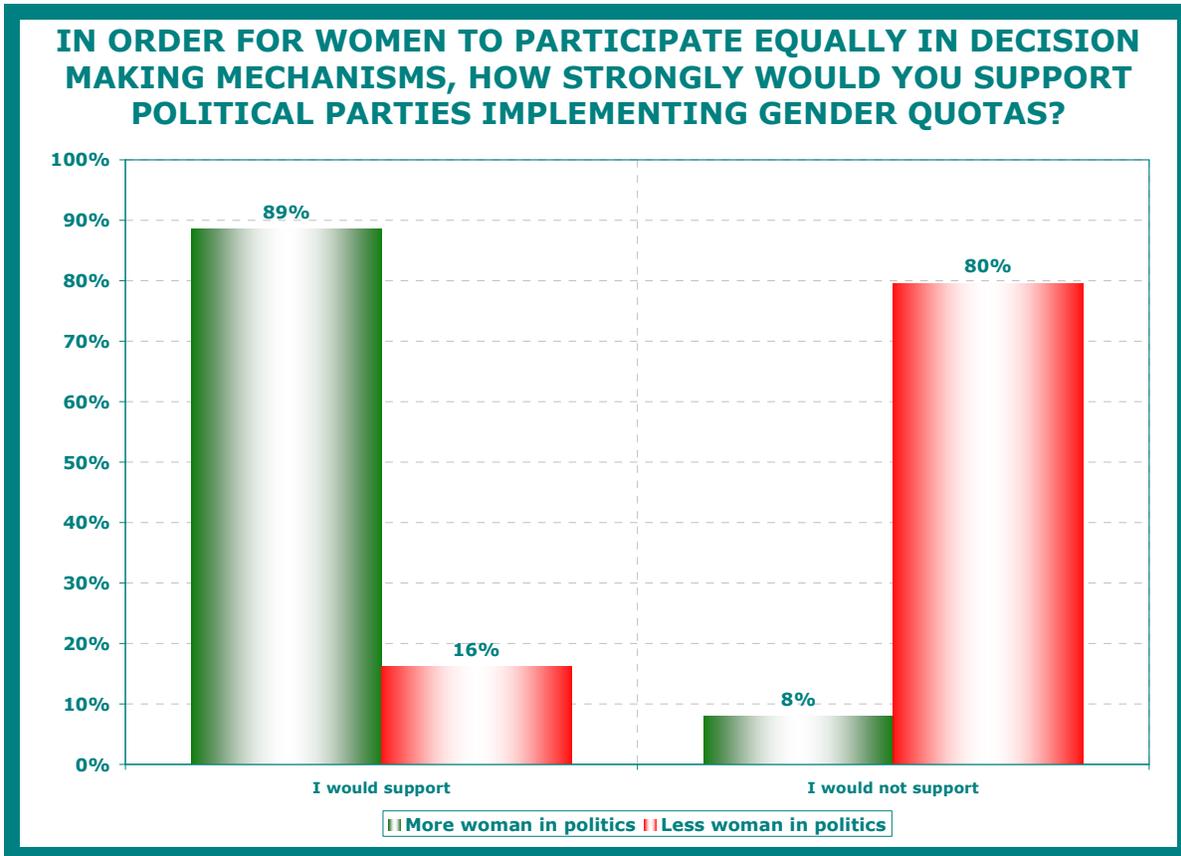
Statistical significance tests show that the support ratio of women for “Political parties implementing gender quota into statutes and actualization in order for women to participate equally in decision making mechanisms” is higher compared with men. % 85 of women supports gender quota implementation while % 71 of men states that they would support the quota.



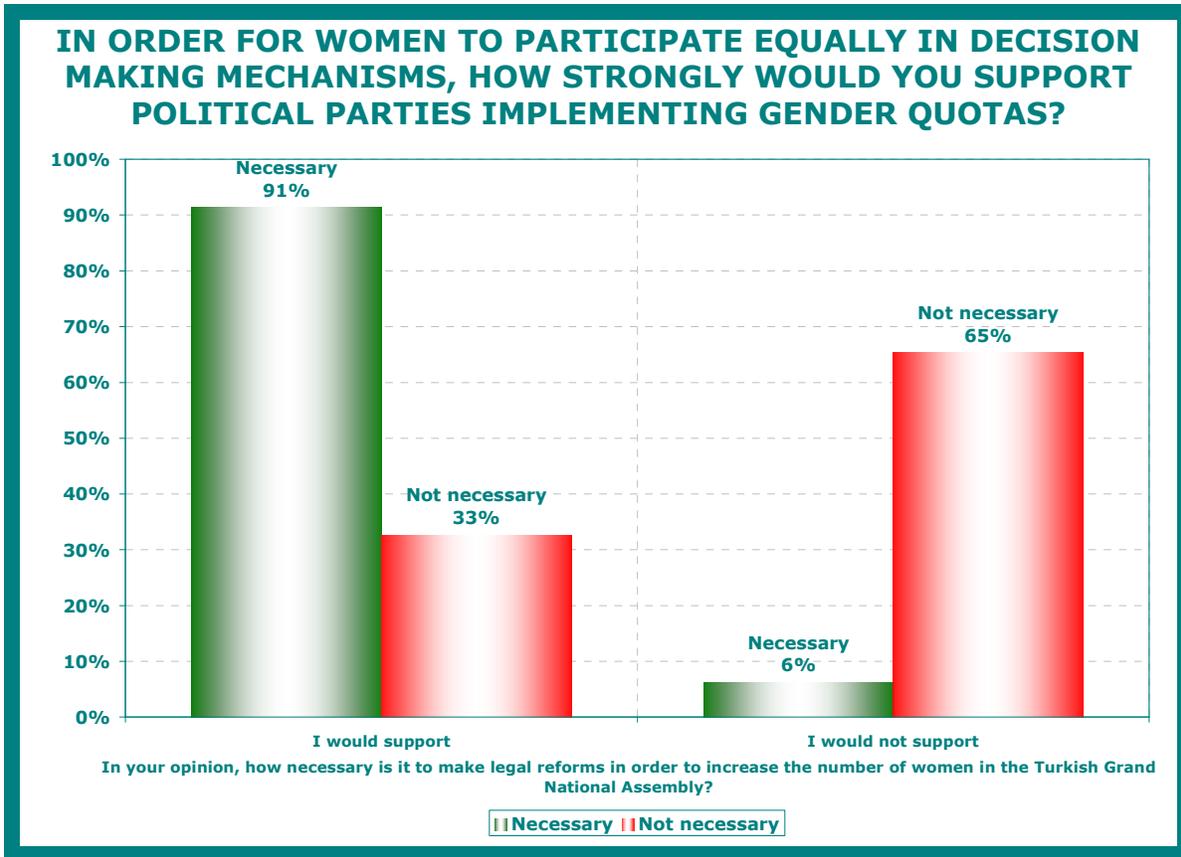
Statistical significance tests show that the support ratio of those who agree with “Women’s participation in the political process can change the nature of politics in both the form and substance of political behavior and also the results achieved in all of the areas” statement for “Political parties implementing gender quota into statutes and actualization in order for women to participate equally in decision making mechanisms” is higher compared with those who disagree. While % 90 of those, who agree with statement, support the quota implementation, % 36 of those, who disagree, state that they would support this quota.



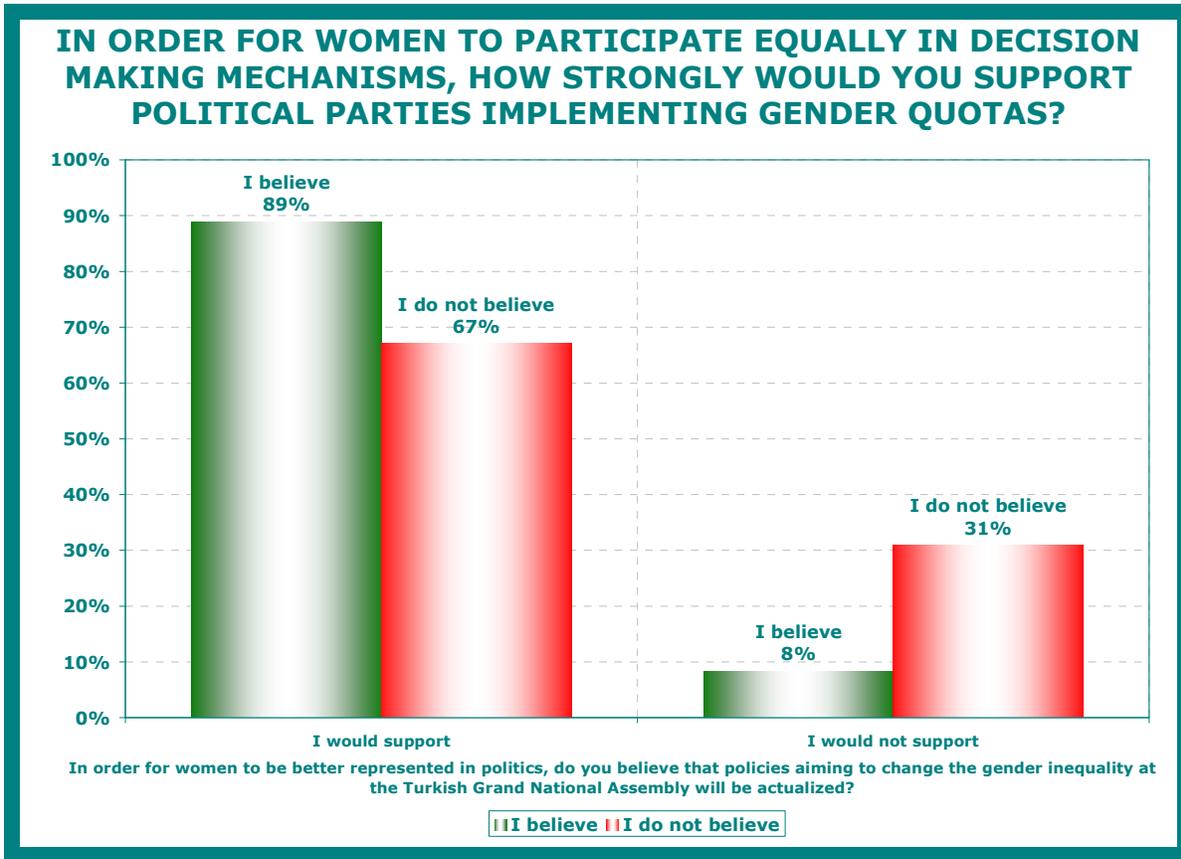
Statistical significance tests show that the support ratio of those who place themselves on left of political spectrum for “Political parties implementing gender quota into statutes and actualization in order for women to participate equally in decision making mechanisms” is higher compared with those who place in center and right. While % 86 of those, who are on left of political spectrum, support the quota implementation, % 77 of those, who are in center and % 75 of those, who are on right, state that they would support this quota. Quota implementation support ratio declines from left to right of the political spectrum.



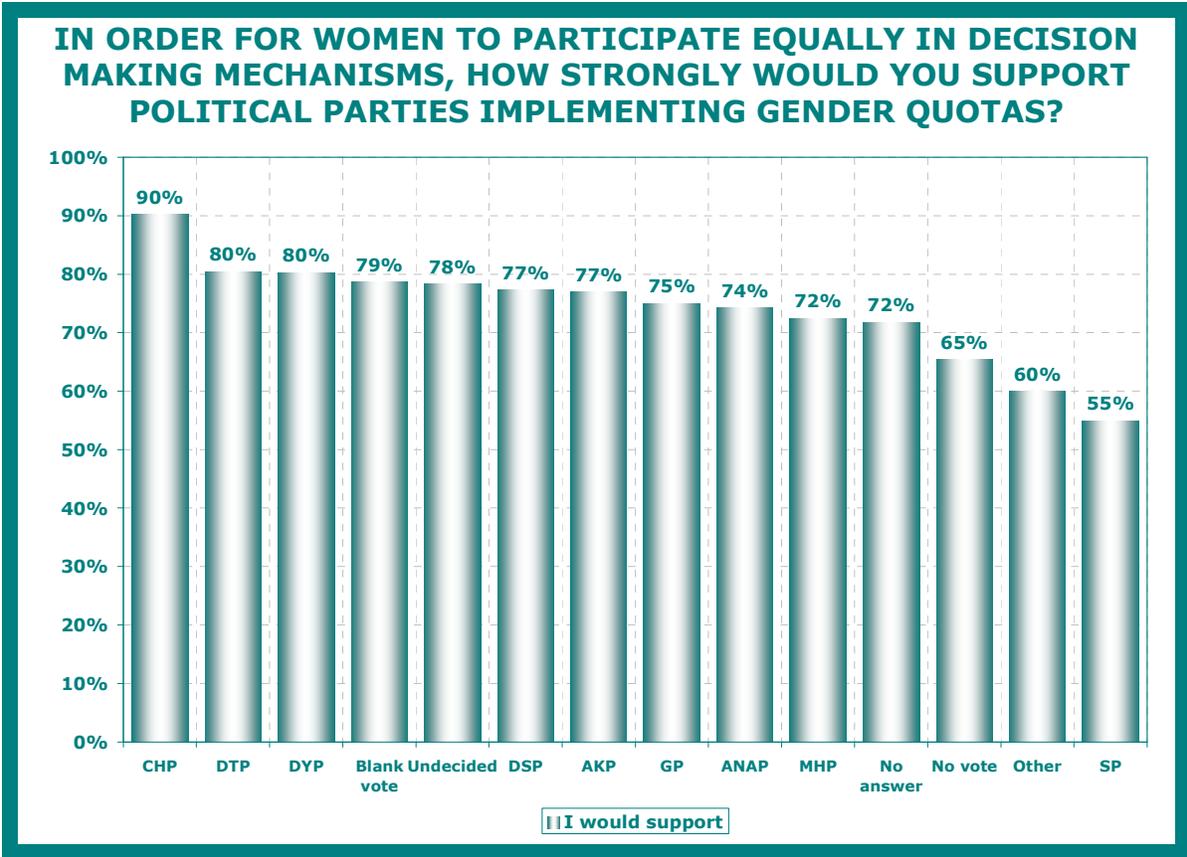
Statistical significance tests show that the support ratio of those who want to see more women in politics for “Political parties implementing gender quota into statutes and actualization in order for women to participate equally in decision making mechanisms” is higher compared with those who do not. While % 89 of those, who are want to see more women in politics support the gender quota, % 16 of those who do not want to see more women in politics state that they would support this quota.



Statistical significance tests show that the support ratio of those who believe that “Making legal reforms in election law in order to increase the number of women in TBMM” is necessary for “Political parties implementing gender quota into statutes and actualization in order for women to participate equally in decision making mechanisms” is higher compared with those who do not. While % 91 of those, who believe that making legal reforms in election law in order to increase the number of women in TBMM is necessary support the gender quota, % 33 of those who do not believe it is necessary state that they would support this quota.



Statistical significance tests show that the support ratio of those who believe that “Policies aiming to change the gender inequality at TBMM will be actualized in order for women to be better represented in politics” for “Political parties implementing gender quota into statutes and actualization in order for women to participate equally in decision making mechanisms” is higher compared with those who do not. While % 89 of those, who believe that policies aiming to change the gender inequality at TBMM will be actualized in order for women to be better represented in politics, support the gender quota, % 67 of those who do not believe state that they would support this quota.

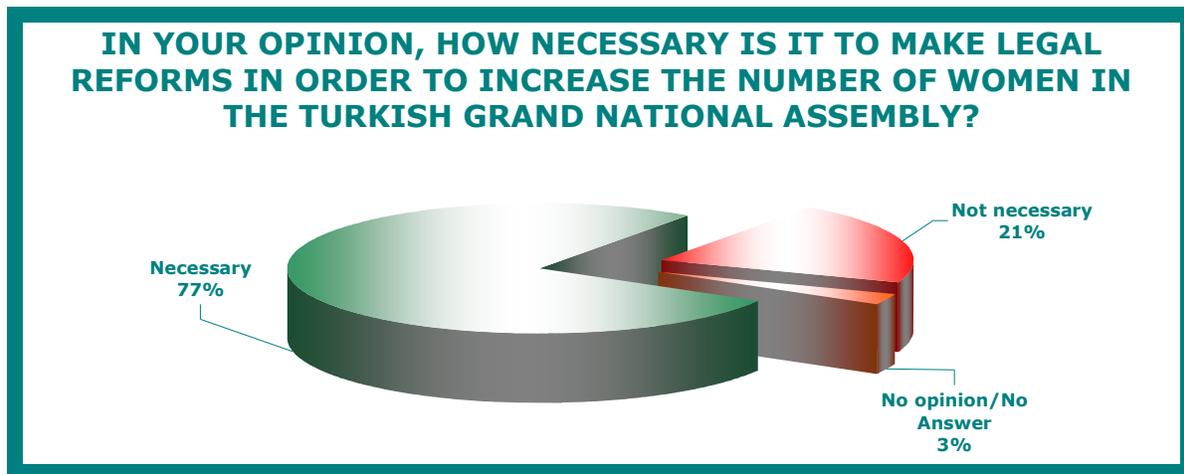


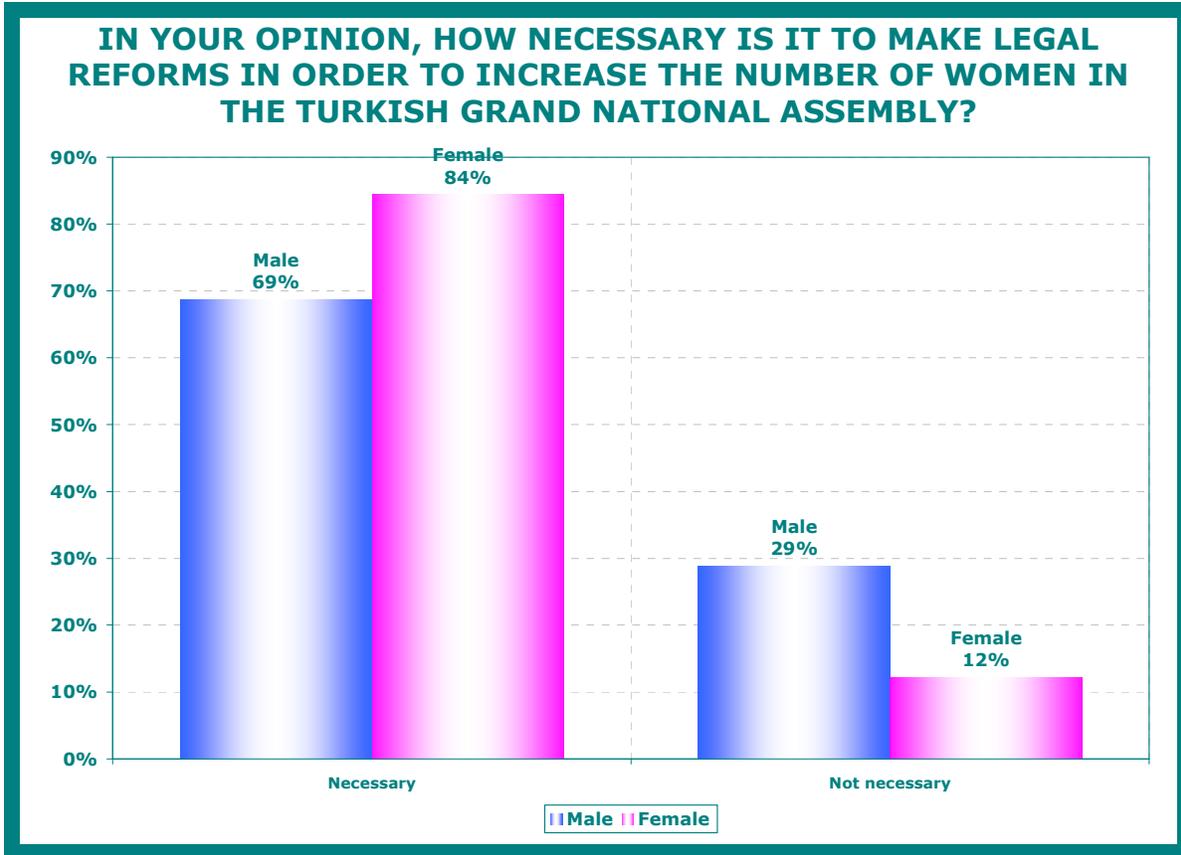
Should a general election be tomorrow, % 90 of those who state that they would vote for CHP, % 80 of those who state they would vote for DYP and DTP, % 79 of those who state that they would make an blank vote, % 78 of undecided voters, % 77 of those who state that they would vote for DSP, AKP and GP, % 74 of those who state they would vote for ANAP, % 72 of those who state they would vote for MHP and those who did not answer, % 65 of those who state they would not vote, % 60 of those who state they would vote for other parties and % 55 of those who state they would vote for SP stated that they would support political parties implementing gender quota into statutes and actualization in order for women to participate equally in decision making mechanisms.

6.7.2 NECESSITY OF IMPLEMENTING GENDER QUOTAS

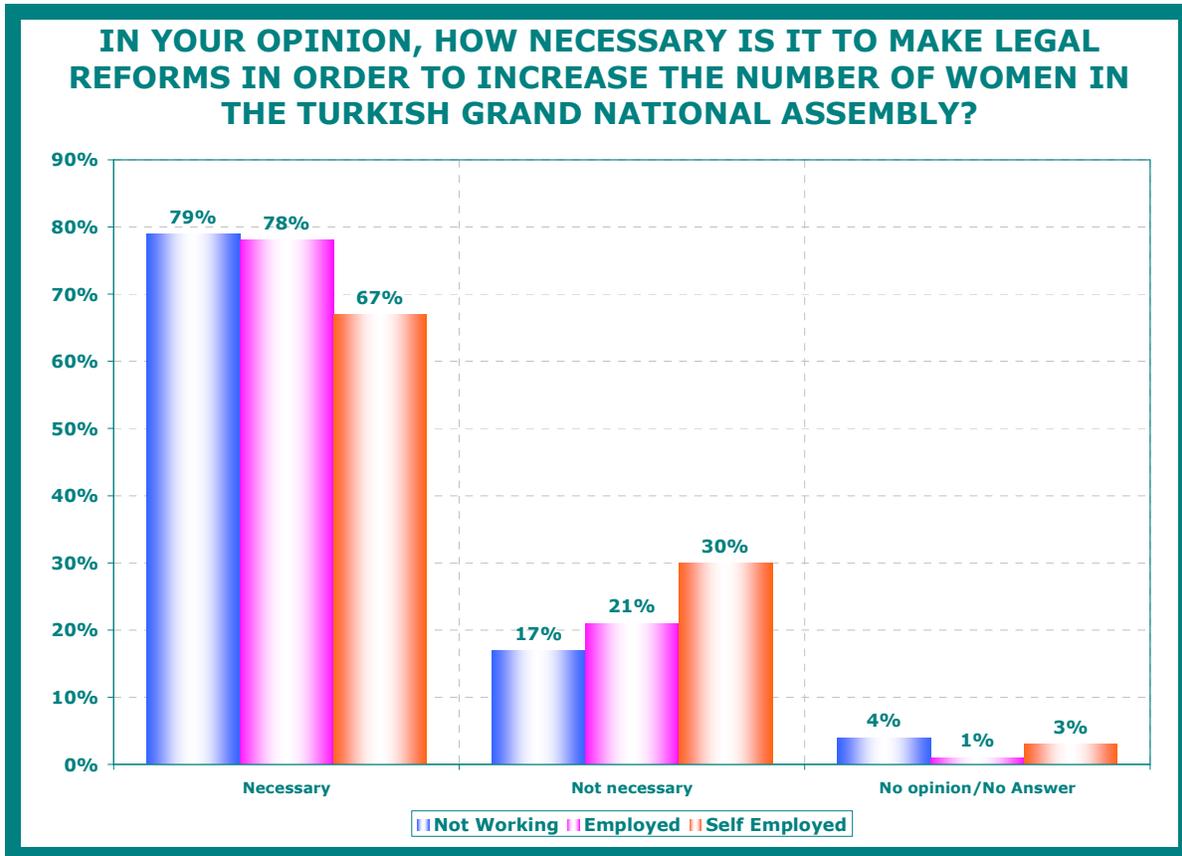
% 77 of survey participants believe that making legal reforms in election law in order to increase the number of women in TBMM is necessary while % 21 believe it is not. The ratio of those who believe it is certainly necessary is % 36, who believe it is necessary a bit is % 41, those who believe it is not much necessary is % 15 and those who does not believe it is necessary at all is % 6.

In your opinion, how necessary is it to make legal reforms in order to increase the number of women in the Turkish Grand National Assembly?	Frequency	Percent
Not necessary at all	58	5,8
Not much necessary	147	14,7
Necessary a bit	408	40,8
Certainly necessary	358	35,8
No opinion	27	2,7
No answer	2	0,2
Total	1000	100,0

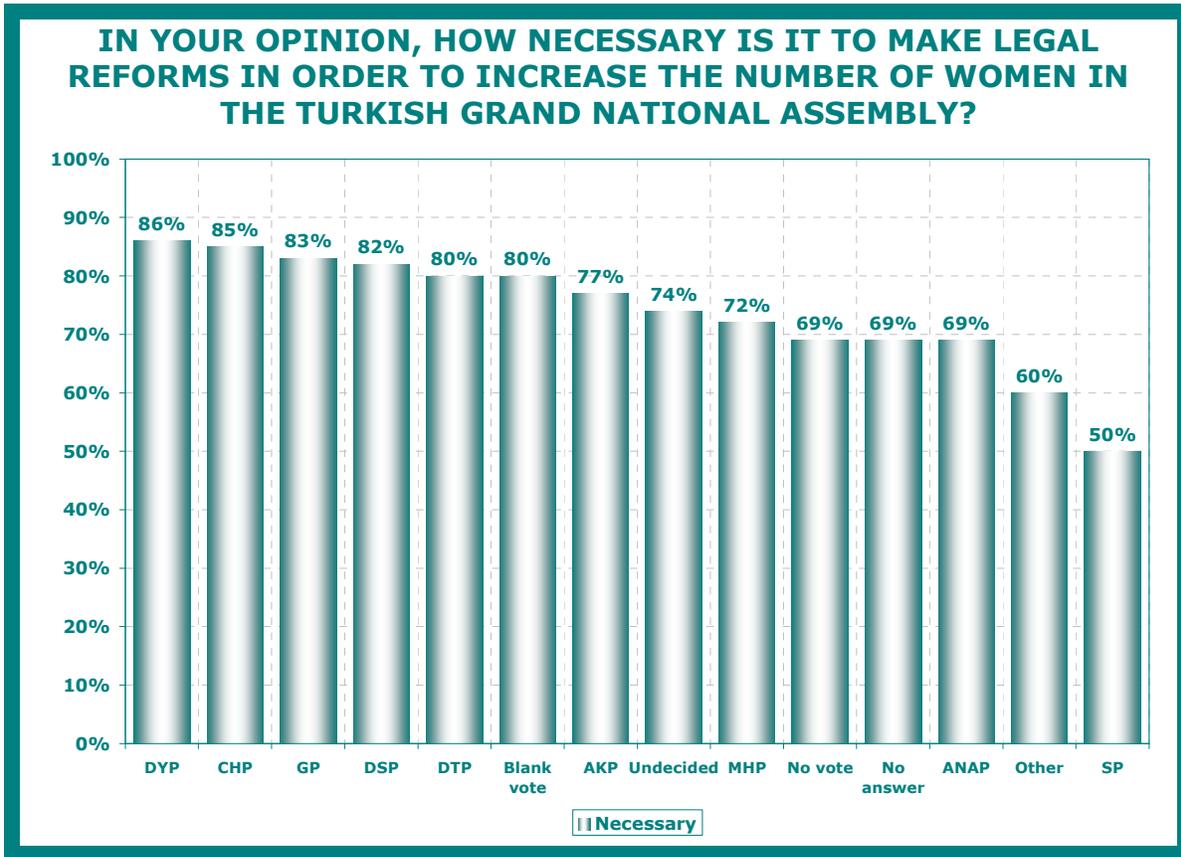




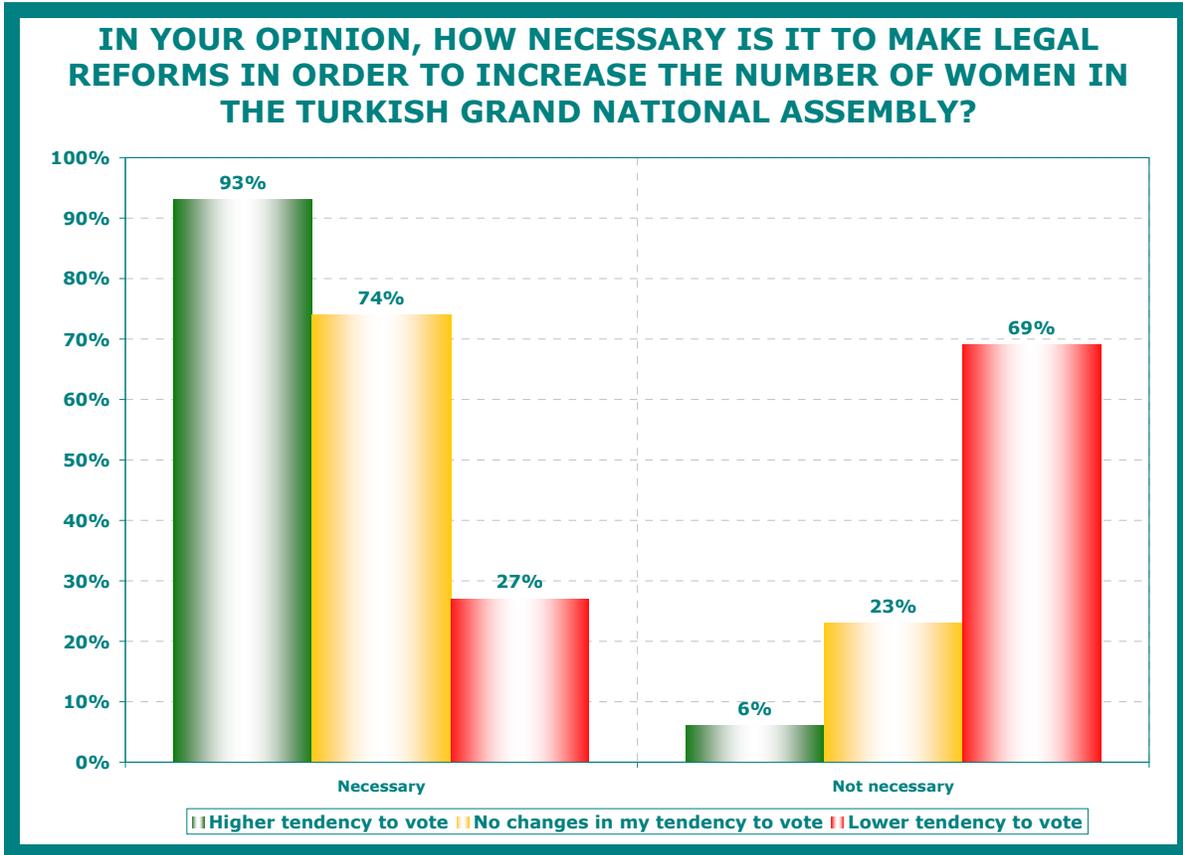
Women believe that making legal reforms in election law in order to increase the number of women in TBMM is necessary more compared with men. While % 84 of women states legal reforms are necessary, the percentage of men who state the same is % 69.



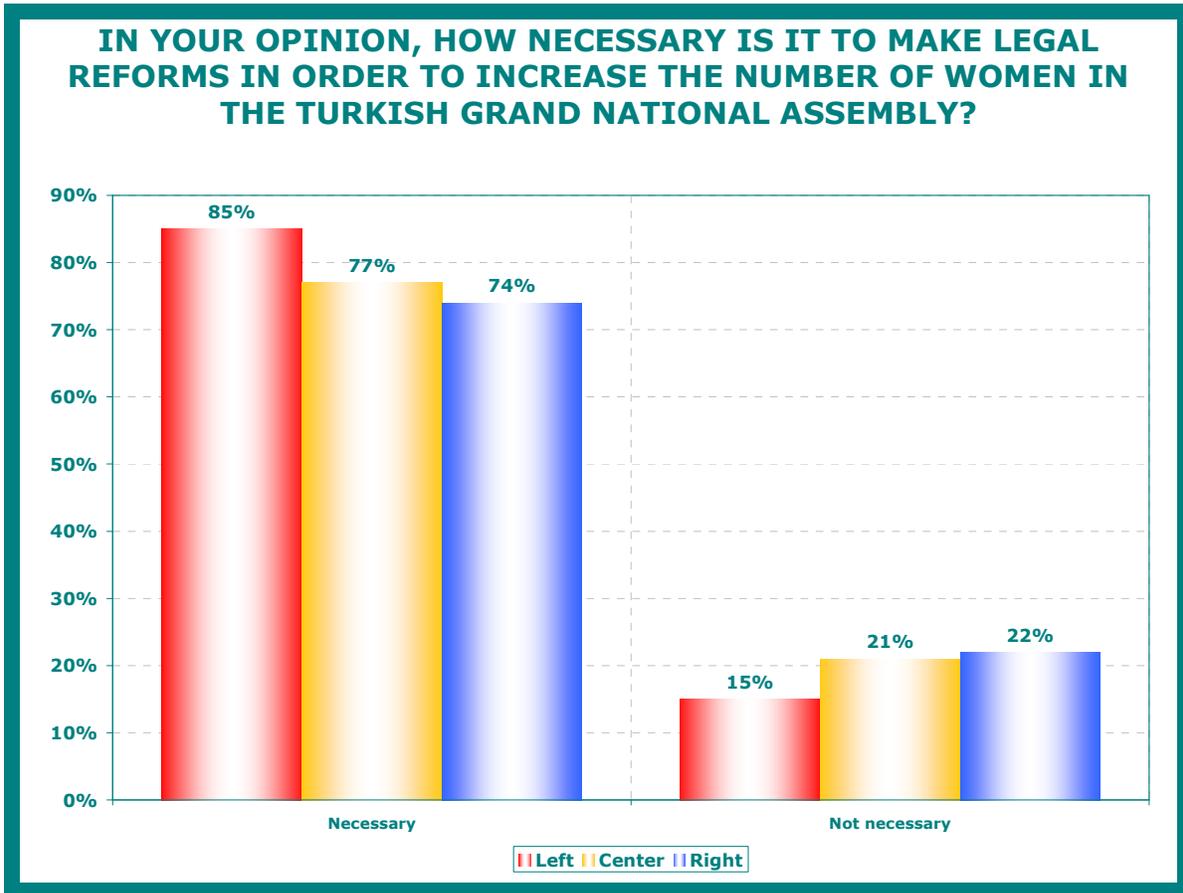
Those who do not work and those who are employed believe that making legal reforms to increase the number of women in TBMM is necessary more than those who are self employed.



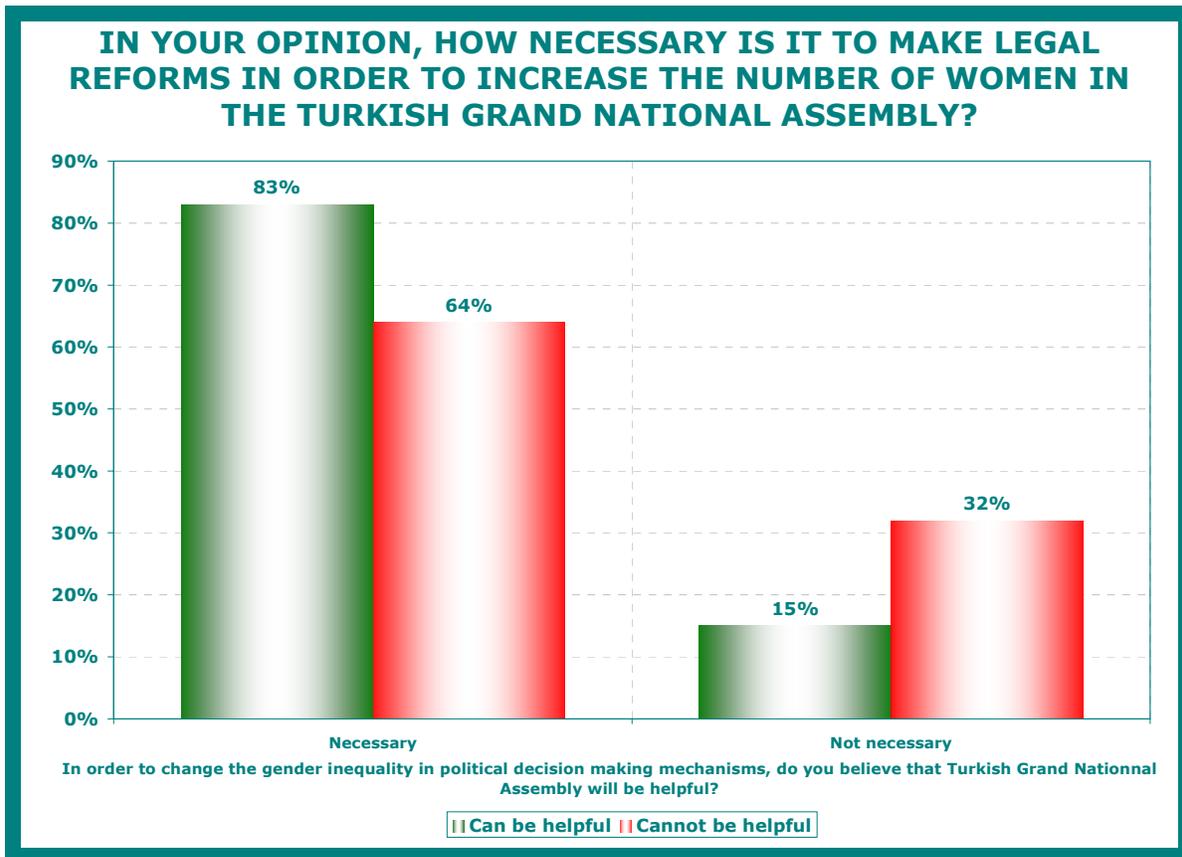
Should a general election be held tomorrow, % 86 of those who state that they would vote for DYP, % 85 of those who state they would vote for CHP, % 83 of those who state that they would vote, % 82 of those who state they would vote for DSP, % 80 of those who state that they would vote for DTP and those who state they would make a blank vote, % 77 of those who state they would vote for AKP, % 74 of those who are undecided, % 72 of those who state they would vote for MHP, % 69 of those who state they would not vote, those who did not answer this question and those who stated that they would vote for ANAP, % 60 of those who state they would vote for other parties and % 50 of those who stated that they would vote for SP believe that making legal reforms in election law in order to increase the number of women in TBMM is necessary.



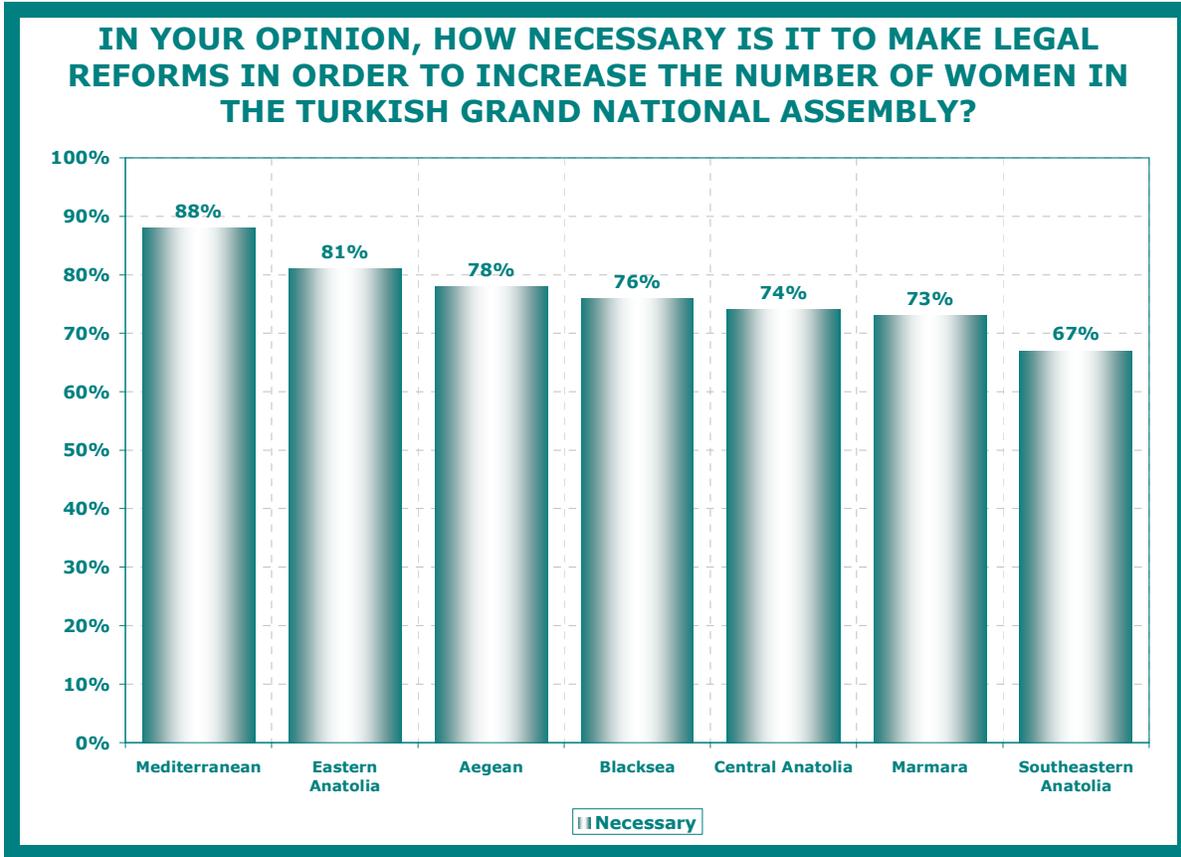
% 93 of those who say that the higher ratio of female politicians in a political party compared with other would increase the tendency to vote for that party, % 74 of those who say it would not change the tendency to vote and % 27 of those who say it would reduce the tendency to vote believe that making legal reforms in election law in order to increase the number of women in TBMM is necessary.



Those who are on left of the political spectrum believe more in necessity of making legal reforms in election law in order to increase the number of women in TBMM compared with those who are on right. While % 85 of those who are on left of the political spectrum believed in necessity of legal reforms, % 74 of those who are on right believes in necessity of making legal reforms.



Those who believe that TBMM will be helpful in changing gender inequality in political decision making mechanisms believe that making legal reforms in election law in order to increase the number of women in TBMM is necessary more than those who do not. % 83 of those who believe that TBMM will be helpful state that they feel making legal reforms necessary while % 64 of those who do not believe TBMM will be helpful think that legal reforms are necessary.

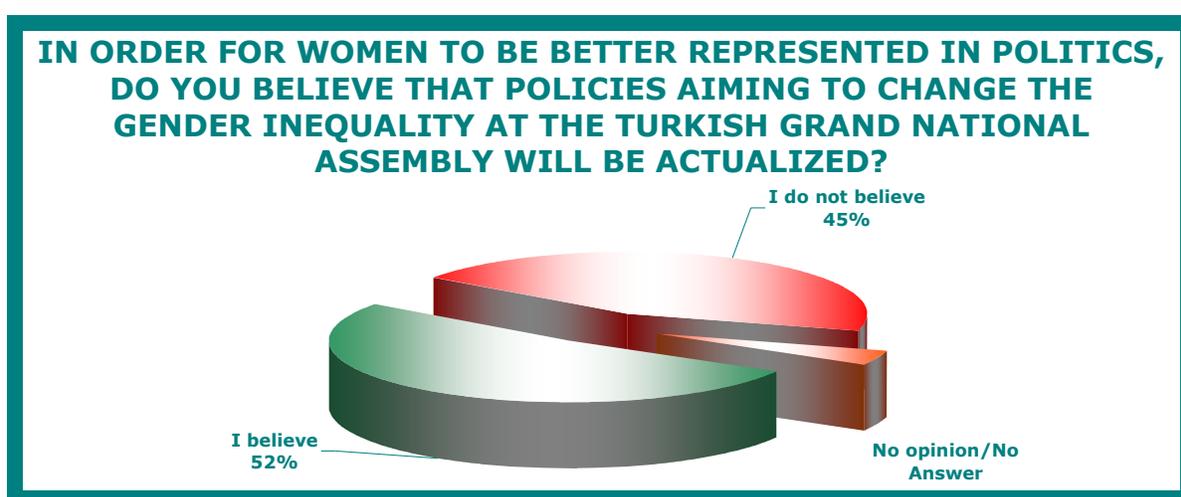


Those who live in Mediterranean region believe that making legal reforms in election law in order to increase the number of women in TBMM more than those who live in Southeastern Anatolia, Central Anatolia and Marmara Region. % 88 of those who live in Mediterranean region believe in necessity of legal reforms while % 74 of those who live in Central Anatolia Region, % 73 of those who live in Marmara Region and % 67 of those who live in Southeastern Anatolia Region believe in necessity of legal reforms.

6.7.3 CONFIDENCE OF IMPLEMENTING GENDER QUOTAS

Ratio of those who believe that policies aiming to change gender inequality in TBMM will be actualized in order for women to be better represented in politics is % 52, the ratio of those who do not believe is % 45.

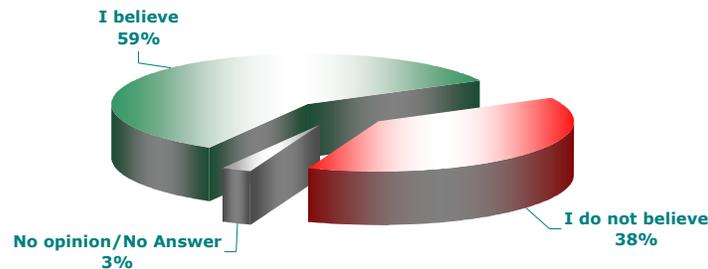
Ratio of those who strongly believe that policies aiming to change gender inequality in TBMM will be actualized in order for women to be better represented in politics is % 16, of those who believe a bit is % 31 and of those who do not believe at all is % 13.



In order for women to be better represented in politics, do you believe that policies aiming to change the gender inequality at the Turkish Grand National Assembly will be actualized?	Frequency	Percent
I strongly believe	158	15,8
I believe a bit	358	35,8
I do not believe much	312	31,2
I do not believe at all	134	13,4
No opinion	33	3,3
No answer	5	0,5
Total	1000	100,0

**IN ORDER FOR WOMEN TO BE BETTER REPRESENTED IN POLITICS,
DO YOU BELIEVE THAT POLICIES AIMING TO CHANGE THE
GENDER INEQUALITY AT THE TURKISH GRAND NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY WILL BE ACTUALIZED?**

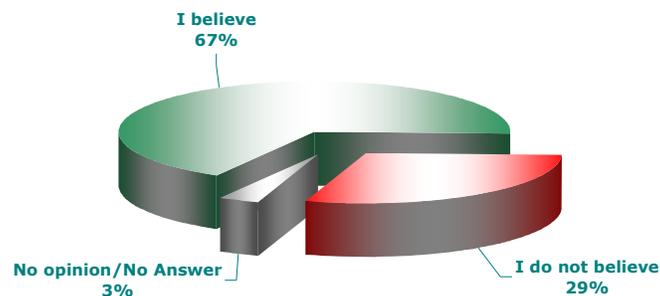
(Who believe the necessity of legal reforms in order to increase the number of women in the Turkish Grand National Assembly)



% 59 of those who believe that making legal reforms in election law in order to increase the number of women in TBMM is necessary believe that policies aiming to change gender inequality in TBMM will be actualized, while % 38 do not.

**IN ORDER FOR WOMEN TO BE BETTER REPRESENTED IN POLITICS,
DO YOU BELIEVE THAT POLICIES AIMING TO CHANGE THE
GENDER INEQUALITY AT THE TURKISH GRAND NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY WILL BE ACTUALIZED?**

(Who believe that in order to change the gender inequality in political decision-making mechanisms, Turkish Grand National Assembly will be helpful)



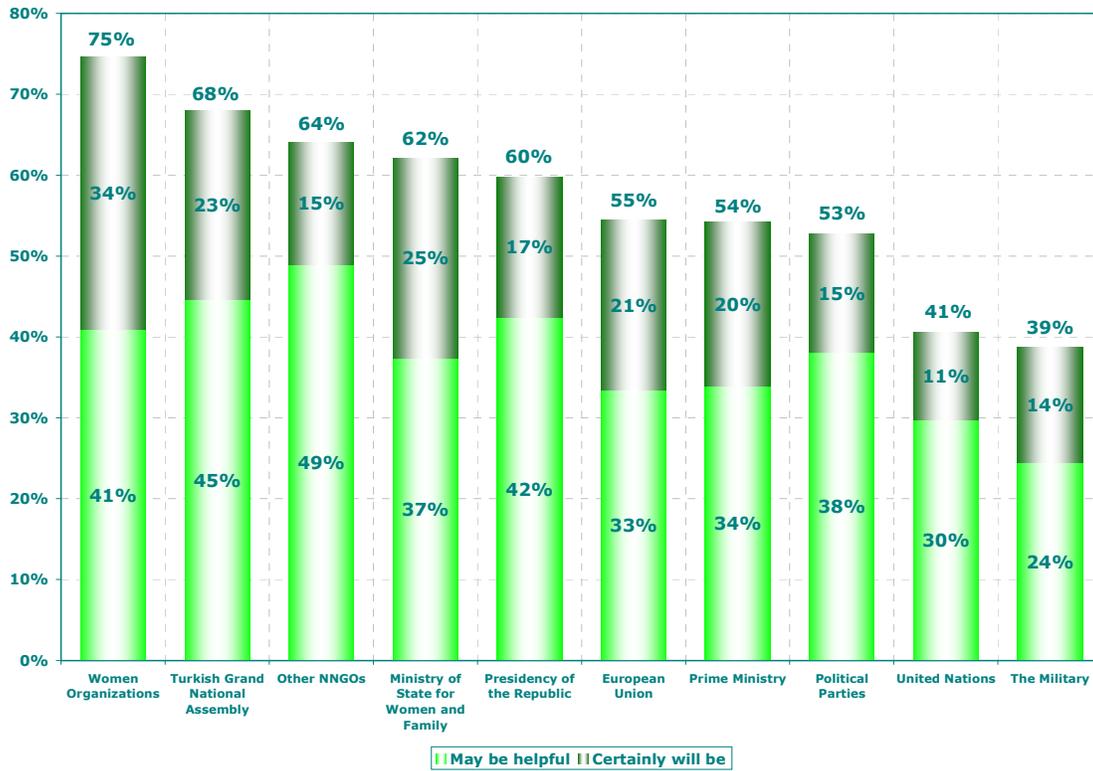
% 67 of those who believe that TBMM will be helpful in changing gender inequality in political decision making mechanisms believe that policies aiming to change gender inequality in TBMM will be actualized while % 29 do not.

6.8 THE INSTITUTIONS WHICH WILL BE HELPFUL IN ORDER TO CHANGE THE GENDER INEQUALITY IN POLITICAL DECISION MAKING MECHANISMS

% 75 of survey participants think that Women Organizations would be helpful in changing the gender inequality in political decision making mechanisms, % 68 think that it would be TBMM, % 64 think that it would be other NGO's, % 62 think it would be Ministry of State for Family and % 60 think that it would be the Presidency of the Republic.

In order to change the gender inequality in political decision making mechanisms, which institutions and at what level will be helpful?								
	Can be helpful		Cannot be helpful		No opinion/ No Answer		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Women Organizations	746	74,6	237	23,7	17	1,7	1000	100,0
Turkish Grand National Assembly	679	67,9	307	30,7	14	1,4	1000	100,0
Other Non-Governmental Organizations	641	64,1	339	33,9	20	2,0	1000	100,0
Ministry of State for Women and Family	621	62,1	362	36,2	17	1,7	1000	100,0
Presidency of the Republic	598	59,8	385	38,5	17	1,7	1000	100,0
European Union	545	54,5	431	43,1	24	2,4	1000	100,0
Prime Ministry	542	54,2	440	44,0	18	1,8	1000	100,0
Political Parties	527	52,7	455	45,5	18	1,8	1000	100,0
United Nations	406	40,6	566	56,6	28	2,8	1000	100,0
The Military	387	38,7	589	58,9	24	2,4	1000	100,0

IN ORDER TO CHANGE THE GENDER INEQUALITY IN POLITICAL DECISION MAKING MECHANISMS, WHICH INSTITUTIONS AND AT WHAT LEVEL WILL BE HELPFUL?



The ratio of those who believe women organization would certainly be helpful is % 34, of those who believe Ministry of State for Family would certainly be helpful is % 25 and of those who believe that TBMM would certainly be helpful is % 23.