

KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS

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The TDHS-2003 included questions¹ to assess the level of awareness of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), particularly HIV/AIDS. In addition, for women knowing about AIDS, there was an effort to assess the knowledge and attitudes of respondents regarding transmission mechanisms and prevention of infection with the HIV virus. To obtain these data, ever-married women aged 15-49 were asked whether they knew about any STDs and, if so, to name the STDs about which they had heard. If they did not mention AIDS, they were asked directly they knew about the disease. All ever-married women knowing about AIDS were then asked questions about their sources of information about AIDS, the ways through which the HIV virus is transmitted to a person, their knowledge of means of avoiding the disease, their opinion about the possibility of getting the HIV virus from a healthy-looking person, and mother-to child transmission.

13.1 Knowledge of AIDS and Other STDs

Table 13.1 shows the percentages of ever-married women who have heard of AIDS, who believe that there is a way to avoid HIV/AIDS and who know about other STDs by background characteristics. According to TDHS-2003, 88 percent of ever-married women have heard about AIDS and two-thirds of the women believe that there is a way to avoid AIDS.

The proportion knowing about AIDS is less than 80 percent only for the youngest age group of ever-married women (77 percent); for all other age groups knowledge of AIDS is close to 90 percent. Younger women are also much less likely to believe that AIDS can be avoided. As expected, ever-married women living in urban areas are more knowledgeable about AIDS than their rural counterparts. One in four women has not heard about AIDS in rural areas compared to less than one in ten urban women. Half of the women living in rural areas do not believe that there is a way to avoid HIV/AIDS.

There are important regional differentials in both AIDS knowledge and in the level of awareness that AIDS is preventable. More than 90 percent of ever-married women living in the Central and West regions have heard of AIDS, whereas the figure declines to 69 percent in the East region. Similarly, the Central and West regions have the highest proportions believing that AIDS can be avoided (72 percent and 69 percent, respectively) and the East region has the lowest proportion (43 percent). For NUTS 1 regions, while 72 percent of the

¹ Questions about STDs and AIDS were asked of women in half of the households in the sample of the TDHS-2003. Therefore, the total number of cases in the tables is different than that of tables in other chapters. For a detailed explanation see Appendix B.

ever-married women living in the West Anatolia believe that HIV/AIDS is avoidable, this percentage is 44 for women living in the Central East Anatolia. In İstanbul, this percentage increases to the highest value, 79 percent, whereas it is as low as 40 percent in Southeast region.

| Table 13.1 Knowledge of AIDS and other STDs | | | | |
|--|-------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------|
| Percentage of ever-married women (subsample) who have heard AIDS, who believe there is a way to avoid HIV/AIDS, and who know about at least one other STD (sexually transmitted diseases) by background characteristics, Turkey 2003 | | | | |
| Background characteristic | Has heard of AIDS | Believes there is a way to avoid HIV/AIDS | Knows other STD(s) | Number of women |
| Age | | | | |
| 15-19 | 76.7 | 36.9 | 17.9 | 119 |
| 20-24 | 89.7 | 61.2 | 22.8 | 555 |
| 25-29 | 89.9 | 66.3 | 28.3 | 717 |
| 30-39 | 87.2 | 66.7 | 34.6 | 1,474 |
| 40-49 | 88.5 | 68.3 | 34.8 | 1,212 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 92.8 | 72.5 | 35.4 | 2,881 |
| Rural | 77.0 | 48.7 | 21.9 | 1,197 |
| Region | | | | |
| West | 92.3 | 71.9 | 34.9 | 1,652 |
| South | 88.7 | 66.7 | 33.9 | 513 |
| Central | 93.5 | 69.3 | 29.5 | 962 |
| North | 88.5 | 63.9 | 25.5 | 298 |
| East | 69.1 | 43.3 | 26.2 | 653 |
| NUTS 1 Region | | | | |
| İstanbul | 96.2 | 78.5 | 41.2 | 715 |
| West Marmara | 92.0 | 68.2 | 31.3 | 178 |
| Aegean | 85.7 | 62.2 | 28.2 | 588 |
| East Marmara | 92.3 | 69.8 | 31.4 | 373 |
| West Anatolia | 94.2 | 71.8 | 32.0 | 413 |
| Mediterranean | 88.7 | 66.7 | 33.9 | 513 |
| Central Anatolia | 95.1 | 69.7 | 27.1 | 239 |
| West Black Sea | 92.3 | 67.0 | 25.7 | 254 |
| East Black Sea | 90.2 | 67.3 | 26.9 | 151 |
| Northeast Anatolia | 81.4 | 53.5 | 29.3 | 120 |
| Central East Anatolia | 68.4 | 43.8 | 23.1 | 201 |
| Southeast Anatolia | 65.0 | 39.4 | 27.0 | 332 |
| Education | | | | |
| No education/Primary incomplete | 62.5 | 36.3 | 21.1 | 891 |
| First level primary | 93.5 | 67.2 | 26.6 | 2,218 |
| Second level primary | 98.7 | 78.9 | 40.3 | 322 |
| High school and higher | 99.6 | 93.0 | 57.6 | 647 |
| Total | 88.1 | 65.5 | 31.4 | 4,078 |

When knowledge of AIDS is assessed by NUTS 1 regions, it is obvious that a much more significant proportion of ever-married women living in the Central East Anatolia and the South East Anatolia Region lack information on AIDS when compared to women in the other regions. On the other hand, only 4 percent of women who lives in Istanbul region have not heard about AIDS.

The level of education is closely related to knowledge of AIDS. Almost all ever-married women with secondary or higher education have heard of AIDS, while this figure declines to 63 percent for women with less than primary education. Only 36 percent of ever-married women with less than first level primary believe that there is a way to avoid HIV/AIDS.

Finally, it is noteworthy that, irrespective of region, place of residence, of educational level and age, AIDS is more widely known than other STDs. This is likely in part due to the fact that the TDHS-2003 questionnaire included a general question on knowledge of STDs and did not prompt women by naming specific STDs except in the case of AIDS. Nevertheless the results indicate relatively low levels of awareness of STDs other than AIDS among ever-married women in Turkey.

13.2 Sources of Information about AIDS

For ever-married women, television is the leading source of information on AIDS. According to the Table 13.2, 96 percent of ever-married women who knew about AIDS received information about AIDS from television, 24 percent from newspapers or magazines, 19 percent from friends or relatives, 6 percent from health workers and 5 percent from radio broadcasts. It is notable that, even among young women, schools are not major sources of information. This may reflect the fact that the sample includes only ever-married women, many of whom are no longer in school even in the younger cohorts.

The proportions of women citing the various sources does not vary much by age group, residence and region but there are significant differences by educational level. Especially noteworthy in this regard are the higher percentages in high school or higher education group who mention the radio, newspaper/magazines, pamphlets/posters and school/teachers as sources compared to less educated women.

Table 13.2 Source of AIDS information

Percentage of ever-married women (subsample) knowing about AIDS by the source of AIDS information, according to background characteristics, Turkey 2003

| Background characteristic | Sources of information about AIDS | | | | | | | | | Mean number of sources | Number of ever-married women knowing about AIDS |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|--------------------|------------|------------------------|---|
| | Radio | TV | News-papers/magazines | Pam- phlets/posters | Health Work-ers | School/ teachers | Hus- band | Friends/ relatives | Work place | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 2.6 | 89.7 | 11.5 | 2.3 | 10.6 | 8.0 | 2.8 | 19.1 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 92 |
| 20-24 | 3.0 | 95.4 | 12.5 | 1.9 | 7.2 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 21.8 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 501 |
| 25-29 | 4.1 | 96.4 | 23.9 | 2.7 | 6.3 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 20.5 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 650 |
| 30-39 | 7.0 | 96.6 | 26.3 | 1.9 | 7.5 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 18.3 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 1,294 |
| 40-49 | 4.0 | 95.8 | 26.0 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 18.5 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1,082 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.8 | 96.8 | 27.8 | 2.6 | 7.0 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 19.0 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 2,699 |
| Rural | 2.2 | 93.6 | 11.1 | 0.8 | 4.2 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 20.1 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 920 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West | 5.0 | 97.1 | 28.6 | 2.7 | 7.4 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 20.8 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 1,540 |
| South | 5.0 | 97.6 | 24.5 | 1.9 | 6.2 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 18.1 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 459 |
| Central | 5.0 | 95.9 | 20.5 | 1.6 | 6.1 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 17.1 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 904 |
| North | 4.5 | 92.9 | 18.5 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 26.7 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 263 |
| East | 4.7 | 92.8 | 14.3 | 0.9 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 15.2 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 454 |
| NUTS 1 Region | | | | | | | | | | | |
| İstanbul | 6.2 | 97.6 | 32.0 | 3.6 | 7.0 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 15.0 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 685 |
| West Marmara | 4.6 | 96.7 | 28.0 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 18.3 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 166 |
| Aegean | 3.4 | 96.1 | 23.1 | 1.5 | 7.8 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 25.2 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 514 |
| East Marmara | 4.1 | 97.9 | 25.3 | 2.3 | 9.1 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 23.9 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 353 |
| West Anatolia | 9.1 | 97.5 | 27.4 | 3.0 | 6.2 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 18.6 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 393 |
| Mediterranean | 5.0 | 97.6 | 24.5 | 1.9 | 6.2 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 18.1 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 459 |
| Central Anatolia | 0.5 | 91.4 | 12.8 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 18.1 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 225 |
| West Black Sea | 3.6 | 96.3 | 16.1 | 1.1 | 7.0 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 16.9 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 233 |
| East Black Sea | 4.4 | 89.5 | 19.3 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 33.9 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 136 |
| Northeast Anatolia | 4.3 | 88.8 | 13.6 | 1.3 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 24.5 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 97 |
| Central East Anatolia | 0.9 | 95.4 | 16.7 | 0.9 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 3.3 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 138 |
| Southeast Anatolia | 7.3 | 93.0 | 13.0 | 0.8 | 5.7 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 218 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education/Prim. incom | 2.0 | 91.8 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 23.3 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 560 |
| First level primary | 3.3 | 96.4 | 16.3 | 0.8 | 5.0 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 19.8 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 2,086 |
| Second level primary | 3.4 | 98.5 | 31.9 | 2.4 | 9.4 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 16.5 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 321 |
| High school and higher | 13.3 | 97.1 | 59.3 | 8.1 | 11.4 | 8.9 | 2.4 | 15.3 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 652 |
| Total | 4.9 | 96.0 | 23.5 | 2.1 | 6.3 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 19.3 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 3,619 |

13.3 Knowledge of Ways to Prevent AIDS

Although AIDS is generally known by ever-married women, knowledge of ways to avoid it appears to be poor among a substantial minority of the group. Overall, nearly one of three ever-married women did not know of AIDS or if the disease could be avoided (Table 13.3). An additional 7 percent of ever-married women believe that there are no ways of preventing the contraction of the disease (4 percent) or they cannot name any ways to avoid AIDS (3 percent).

| Ways to avoid HIV/AIDS | Percentage |
|---|------------|
| Does not know of AIDS or if AIDS can be avoided | 30.9 |
| Believes no way to avoid AIDS | 3.6 |
| Does not know specific way | 2.6 |
| Use condoms | 21.9 |
| Limit sex to one partner/stay faithful to one partner | 21.5 |
| Avoid sex with prostitutes | 19.3 |
| Avoid sex with homosexuals | 0.4 |
| Avoid blood transfusions | 5.2 |
| Control before blood transfusions | 17.8 |
| Use sterilized injections | 4.3 |
| Avoid kissing | 2.1 |
| Avoid mosquito bites | 0 |
| Use sterilized tools | 4.2 |
| Other | 13.3 |
| Number of women | 4,078 |

Ever-married women who stated that AIDS is preventable mentioned a number of avenues to avoid the disease. Twenty-two percent of the women indicated that the disease can be prevented by using condoms. Other common responses were that AIDS can be prevented by having sex with one partner (22 percent), by avoiding sex with prostitutes (19 percent), and by avoiding blood transfusions (18 percent). A small percentage of women cited avoiding use of sterilized injections (less than 5 percent) as ways to avoid getting AIDS.

Table 13.4 shows the differentials in the knowledge of ways to avoid AIDS among ever-married women. Older women are better informed about ways to avoid AIDS than younger women. Women living in urban areas appear to be better informed than their counterparts living in rural areas; around 70 percent of urban women are able to cite at least one way to avoid AIDS compared to less than half of rural women. In general, women living in the East region are among the least likely to cite a way to avoid AIDS; only around 40 percent can name a means for preventing AIDS. In Southeast Anatolia region, 62 percent of women do not know any way of avoiding this disease.

The proportions of women mentioning specific ways to prevent AIDS also vary by age, residence, region and educational level. For example, only 9 percent of women living in rural areas mention use of a condom compared to 27 percent of urban women. Among the 12 NUTS 1 regions, the proportions mentioning “using condoms” are higher among women from the western regions than among women from other regions. The percentage of women who cite using condoms as a way to avoid AIDS also varies markedly by education, from 6 percent for women in the lowest educational category to 51 percent for women for those with the highest educational qualifications.

The proportions mentioning other means to avoid AIDS show similar variation with the background characteristics in Table 13.4. For example, the percentage of women who cite

“having only one sex partner” as a means of avoiding AIDS varies from 13 percent in the East region to 25 percent in the West region. The proportion of women who declared “avoid sex with prostitutes” is 31 percent in East Black Sea region.

Table 13.4 Ways to avoid AIDS by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women (subsample) by ways to avoid AIDS, according to background characteristics, Turkey 2003

| Background characteristic | Use condoms | Have only one sex Partner | Avoid sex with prostitutes | Avoid sex with homosexuals | Avoid trans-fusions | Avoid kissing | Avoid mosquito bites | Other ways | Don't know ¹ | Number of women |
|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 5.5 | 13.2 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 11.1 | 69.4 | 119 |
| 20-24 | 20.0 | 20.1 | 14.8 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 24.0 | 43.4 | 555 |
| 25-29 | 27.6 | 17.8 | 17.4 | 0.4 | 5.7 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 34.4 | 36.5 | 717 |
| 30-39 | 23.4 | 24.1 | 20.4 | 0.6 | 5.7 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 33.5 | 34.9 | 1,474 |
| 40-49 | 19.3 | 21.9 | 22.5 | 0.3 | 5.2 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 35.7 | 33.9 | 1,212 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 27.4 | 24.7 | 20.1 | 0.4 | 6.2 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 36.9 | 29.9 | 2,881 |
| Rural | 8.7 | 13.6 | 17.3 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 21.5 | 54.3 | 1,197 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| West | 28.0 | 24.9 | 20.0 | 0.1 | 6.9 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 37.5 | 30.2 | 1,652 |
| South | 23.1 | 21.6 | 21.0 | 1.8 | 4.9 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 31.4 | 34.6 | 513 |
| Central | 19.1 | 22.5 | 20.6 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 34.2 | 34.4 | 962 |
| North | 17.9 | 17.5 | 21.0 | 1.1 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 31.9 | 37.9 | 298 |
| East | 11.6 | 13.1 | 13.6 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 17.6 | 59.7 | 653 |
| NUTS 1 Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| İstanbul | 32.1 | 31.8 | 19.8 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 38.7 | 22.7 | 715 |
| West Marmara | 24.1 | 19.7 | 11.4 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 37.3 | 37.4 | 178 |
| Aegean | 21.9 | 18.6 | 19.4 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 34.3 | 40.5 | 588 |
| East Marmara | 27.4 | 23.4 | 23.7 | 0.4 | 8.4 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 34.3 | 32.1 | 373 |
| West Anatolia | 22.1 | 26.6 | 20.7 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 37.7 | 31.1 | 413 |
| Mediterranean | 23.1 | 21.6 | 21.0 | 1.8 | 4.9 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 31.4 | 34.6 | 513 |
| Central Anatolia | 16.8 | 17.6 | 24.0 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 30.5 | 35.0 | 239 |
| West Black Sea | 16.1 | 18.9 | 14.5 | 1.3 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 36.7 | 36.5 | 254 |
| East Black Sea | 15.5 | 13.5 | 30.6 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 32.2 | 34.1 | 151 |
| Northeast Anatolia | 16.0 | 12.4 | 20.1 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 24.0 | 49.1 | 120 |
| Central East Anatolia | 10.2 | 9.5 | 14.9 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 17.8 | 61.7 | 201 |
| Southeast Anatolia | 10.9 | 15.5 | 10.5 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 15.1 | 62.4 | 332 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education/Prim. incom. | 5.5 | 10.3 | 15.3 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 12.0 | 65.6 | 891 |
| First level primary | 18.3 | 22.0 | 20.4 | 0.5 | 5.1 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 30.3 | 36.1 | 2,218 |
| Second level primary | 34.5 | 25.3 | 22.7 | 0.5 | 6.2 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 41.4 | 23.5 | 322 |
| High school and higher | 50.8 | 33.1 | 19.1 | 0.5 | 10.5 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 62.8 | 7.8 | 647 |
| Total | 21.9 | 21.5 | 19.3 | 0.4 | 5.2 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 32.3 | 37.0 | 4,078 |

¹ Includes those women do not know of AIDS or if AIDS can be avoided, who believe there is no way to avoid AIDS, and who do not know any specific way to avoid AIDS

13.4 Perception of Risk of AIDS

The TDHS-2003 collected information on women's attitude about whether a healthy-looking person might have AIDS and of the ways in which mother-to-child transmission may occur. Table 13.5 presents these results.

Six of ten ever-married women state that a healthy-looking person could have AIDS. Ever-married women living in the West region, those living in urban areas, and those with higher educational qualifications are more likely to know that it is possible for a person with AIDS to look healthy. Younger women are also more knowledgeable about this fact compared to their older counterparts. While the proportion of ever married women in İstanbul and East Marmara regions who indicated that a healthy looking person could have the AIDS virus is 75 and 73 percent respectively, in Aegean, West Anatolia, and Mediterranean regions the percentages of having the same opinion are about 57 percent. For ever-married women living in Southeast Anatolia Region, this proportion declines to 39 percent.

Slightly more than half of ever-married women believed that the HIV virus can be transmitted from a mother to a child during the delivery and through breastfeeding. Two-thirds of women agree that transmission can occur during pregnancy. The proportions show similar patterns for residence and regions as in other comparisons. Considering residential differentials, urban residents and residents of the West region and of the western NUTS1 regions have the highest proportions aware of mother-to-child transmission routes while rural residents and residents of the East region and of the eastern NUTS1 regions have the lowest proportions aware of these transmission routes. Educational qualifications are also strongly related to knowledge with regard to the mechanisms through which the HIV virus can be transmitted from a mother to a child. Seven in ten of ever-married woman who have high school or higher education indicated that the HIV virus can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy and 83 percent of them indicated that this is possible during delivery. In contrast, around four in ten women in the lowest category know about these transmission routes.

| Table 13.5 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS-related issues | | | | | |
|--|---|---|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Percentage of ever-married women (subsample) who gave specific responses to questions on various HIV/AIDS-related issues, according to background characteristics, Turkey 2003 | | | | | |
| Background characteristic | Percentage who say a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus | Percentage who say HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to a child | | | Number of women |
| | | During delivery | During pregnancy | Through breast-feeding | |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 51.2 | 42.6 | 50.8 | 43.5 | 119 |
| 20-24 | 65.9 | 47.7 | 65.3 | 53.6 | 555 |
| 25-29 | 67.0 | 50.8 | 66.5 | 44.9 | 717 |
| 30-39 | 58.9 | 51.6 | 68.5 | 46.8 | 1,474 |
| 40-49 | 58.0 | 52.8 | 64.8 | 51.2 | 1,212 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 67.6 | 55.6 | 70.5 | 49.4 | 2,881 |
| Rural | 44.5 | 40.0 | 55.5 | 46.6 | 1,197 |
| Region | | | | | |
| West | 67.7 | 52.5 | 68.7 | 48.0 | 1,652 |
| South | 56.9 | 48.8 | 66.4 | 48.8 | 513 |
| Central | 62.3 | 56.2 | 72.1 | 51.9 | 962 |
| North | 62.2 | 53.5 | 68.5 | 55.1 | 298 |
| East | 43.6 | 40.2 | 49.2 | 42.2 | 653 |
| NUTS 1 Region | | | | | |
| Istanbul | 74.7 | 56.2 | 72.0 | 49.9 | 715 |
| West Marmara | 63.3 | 53.0 | 69.4 | 50.0 | 178 |
| Aegean | 57.4 | 48.2 | 63.8 | 43.7 | 588 |
| East Marmara | 72.6 | 50.3 | 67.7 | 50.5 | 373 |
| West Anatolia | 57.9 | 56.5 | 73.7 | 47.9 | 413 |
| Mediterranean | 56.9 | 48.8 | 66.4 | 48.8 | 513 |
| Central Anatolia | 61.4 | 57.5 | 75.6 | 57.5 | 239 |
| West Black Sea | 65.2 | 53.7 | 65.8 | 54.8 | 254 |
| East Black Sea | 63.0 | 61.5 | 75.7 | 59.4 | 151 |
| Northeast Anatolia | 51.3 | 51.0 | 63.3 | 49.7 | 120 |
| Central East Anatolia | 46.4 | 42.9 | 51.8 | 45.8 | 201 |
| Southeast Anatolia | 39.1 | 34.6 | 42.5 | 37.4 | 332 |
| Education | | | | | |
| No education/Primary incomplete | 33.3 | 36.3 | 44.3 | 41.1 | 891 |
| First level primary | 61.4 | 50.6 | 67.8 | 52.4 | 2,218 |
| Second level primary | 76.5 | 58.2 | 80.2 | 54.0 | 322 |
| High school and higher | 88.9 | 69.1 | 83.3 | 42.9 | 647 |
| Total | 60.8 | 51.0 | 66.1 | 48.6 | 4,078 |