## Turkey

**Sources:**
Jain 1975
UN 1981
Lecaillon et al. 1984, Table 4 p. 26-27
Fields 1989
Hansen 1991, Table 6.6 p.276
Statistical Yearbook 1993, Table 174 p. 278
WB Turkey 2000
World Bank Poverty Monitoring Database 2002
World Bank, World Development Indicators 2004
Turkey CSO website

**Surveys:**
**Data from 1952 and 1963**
According to Hansen (1991) the estimates from 1952 were based on land distribution and information about cropping patterns and prices whereas the estimates from 1963 were based on a large variety of statistics whose underlying assumptions were poorly specified. According to the Statistical Yearbook (1993) again, an Income Distribution Survey was conducted in 1963 that was based on income tax returns from 327000 taxpayers.

**Income Distribution Survey 1968, 1973**
This is a survey by the Population Studies Institute of Hacettepe University. The survey covered the entire Turkey with a sample of 4658 households in 1973. No information on the field work was provided. The questionnaire included questions on annual, monthly, weekly or daily income of the households. These were converted into yearly values. Apart from detailed income, the households with fluctuating incomes were asked to report last year's average income. In case of inconsistency, corrections were made using other information provided. The income concept is disposable income defined as the income earned within the country after payment of taxes. This concept covered all monetary incomes, such as wages and salaries, income from renting out property, interest and dividends, income from professional practice, small business, production, agriculture and animal husbandry, pensions, scholarships, alimonies and other transfers except transfers from abroad. The non-monetary incomes included imputed rents and benefits in-kind such as food and clothing.

According to Hansen (1991) the data are of poor quality. The 1968 survey excluded households with a male head whose wife was more than 44 years old. The income is heavily under reported. The 1973 survey suffered from a number of flaws. Remittances from migrant workers (5 percent of GNP) were not included; income in nonagricultural activities was under reported by 19.5 percent and in agriculture (after corrections) by 6.6 percent; agricultural population was underestimated; and the results for agriculture, which were deemed to be unreliable, were replaced by indirect estimates.

**Survey of Rural Settlements 1974**
**Urban Places Household Income and Consumption Expenditure Survey 1979**
The computations for 1973-74 (covering rural areas only) and 1978-79 (covering urban areas only) were according to Hansen (1991) derived from labor force surveys reported in the Statistical Yearbook of Turkey. According to the Statistical Yearbook (1993), the 1973-74 survey should be the Survey of settlements and the 1978-79 survey, the Urban Places Household Income and Consumption Expenditure Survey.

**Data from 1978 and 1983**
According to Hansen (1991) the estimates from 1978 and 1983 are extrapolations from the 1973 income distribution survey results.

**Household Income and Consumption Expenditure Survey 1987**
The survey was conducted by the State Institute of Statistics and collected in the calendar year of 1987. It was implemented at 139 urban and rural settlements selected on a sampling basis to cover all households and settlements. 1202 households were selected from urban areas (settlements with a population of 20001 or more) rotating every month and 998 households from the rural areas (settlements with a population of 20000 or less). The income concept is reported to be disposable income covering both in-cash and in-kind items. The valuation of the in-kind items was done using the sales prices at the nearest market. The concept include salaries and wages, entrepreneurship income, rents, interests and dividends, transfers and donations from the state, the private sector and from abroad. Imputed rents are included. Taxes are deducted.

**Household Income Distribution Survey 1994**
This survey is also called the Household Income and Consumption Expenditure Survey as in 1987. The surveys should be similar. This survey covers 26256 households, 18264 in urban and 7992 in rural areas of Turkey. It should cover all households and settlements of the country. Total income and sources of income are collected in the survey. The income concept is disposable income.