

T.C.
TÜRKİYE İSTATİSTİK KURUMU BAŞKANLIĞI
Basın ve Halkla İlişkiler Müşavirliği

Sayı : B.22.1.TÜİ.0.63.00.00-610- 75

07/02/2012

Konu : Yazılı Soru Önergesi

TÜRKİYE BÜYÜK MİLLET MECLİSİ BAŞKANLIĞINA
(Kanunlar ve Kararlar Dairesi Başkanlığı)

İlgi : 25/01/2012 tarihli ve A.01.0.GNS.0.10.00.00-43353 sayılı yazınız.

Tokat Milletvekili Sayın Reşat DOĞRU tarafından Bakanlığımıza tevcih edilen 7/2885 esas sayılı yazılı soru önergesinde cevaplandırılması istenen bilgiler ekte gönderilmiştir.

Bilgilerinize arz ederim.



Cevdet YILMAZ
Kalkınma Bakanı

EK: 7-2885 sayılı soru önergesi cevabı (32 sayfa)

Yücetepe Mah. Necatibey Cad. No: 114 06100, Çankaya/ANKARA	İlgili Birim:	Basın ve Halkla İlişkiler Müşavirliği
Tel.: (0312) 410 04 10 (Santral)	Tel.:	(0312) 410 01 10 – 425 20 52
Faks: (0312) 425 33 87 – 418 11 82	Faks:	(0312) 425 20 53
İnternet Adresi: www.tuik.gov.tr	E-posta:	bhim@tuik.gov.tr

Soru : TÜİK tarafından yürütülen yetişkin eğitim araştırma ve hanehalkı işgücü araştırmaları kalite raporları hazırlanmış mıdır? Hazırlanmışsa sonuçlar nedir?

Cevap : Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu tarafından yapılan anket çalışmalarının kamuoyu ile paylaşılması amacıyla oluşturulan kalite raporu olmamakla birlikte, EUROSTAT'a verisi gönderilen tüm araştırmaların kalite raporları oluşturularak EUROSTAT'a gönderilmektedir. Gönderilen bu raporların bir kısmı EUROSTAT'ın web sayfasında yayınlanmaktadır. Bu Kalite raporunda anketlerin yapısına ve dizaynına genel bakış, anketlerin uygunluğu, doğruluğu, vaktindeliği, ulaşılabilirliği, karşılaştırılabilirliği, tutarlılığı ve bölgesel göstergeleri hakkında genel ve ülke karşılaştırmalı bilgiler yer almaktadır.

Hanehalkı İşgücü Araştırmasına ilişkin kalite raporunun orijinaline İngilizce olarak aşağıdaki adresten ulaşmak mümkündür.

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-RA-11-020/EN/KS-RA-11-020-EN.PDF

Ayrıca yetişkin eğitimi araştırması ve hanehalkı işgücü araştırmasının orijinal kalite raporları ekte sunulmuştur.

General guidelines on using this template

- Fill in the required information in the space (box) foreseen next to or below the item heading, if a box is irrelevant for your national survey, indicate 'non-applicable' to avoid we have to come back to you on this item. An increase of the box' size after inserting several lines or paragraphs is no problem. However, when reporting several pages for one item, we kindly ask you to give a short summary and refer to the full text in an annex.
- Keep the numbering of the chapters and items. Additional comments can be given at the end of the report.
- Please replace in the header field the code 'EU' with your country code.

Adult Education Survey Final report

I. General information

1.	Country	
2.	Organisation responsible the survey <i>Please also indicate the organisation <u>running</u> the survey if different from the organisation responsible (e.g. because of sub-contracting).</i>	Turkish Statistical Institute
3.	Contact person(s) (name, unit, e-mail, phone, fax)	Fatima TARPİŞ Education Statistics Team fatimatarpis@tuik.gov.tr + 90 312 410 06 16 + 90 312 410 06 20
4.	Name of the collection The name of the survey in its original language(s) and in English (e.g. name used in the statistical office's English website).	Yetişkin Eğitimi Araştırması, 2007 Adult Education Survey, 2007
5.	Last update of this report	07/05/2010

6.	Survey participation Please indicate whether the survey is mandatory or voluntary.
	The survey is mandatory.

7.	Survey period The beginning and end date of the data collection period.
	Beginning date: 22 October 2007
	Ending date: 31 January 2008
Note: 90 % of the data collection was completed at the end of December 2007, In January 2008 fieldwork of the survey was being continued for reducing the non-response rate.	

II. Content

1.	Parameters of interest Please list main parameters of interest (e.g. participation rate in non-formal education, share of the job related activities in non-formal education, average instruction hours spent on formal/non-formal education and training) • Questions for formal and non-formal learning • questions for informal learning • Use of ICT • Obstacles to learning • Foreign language skills • Attitudes to learning • Questions for background information of household
2.	Main variables Please list main variables included in the survey. All main variables as defined in the AES manual except from one language variable, Nationality.
3.	Statistical units, scope and target population Please describe what was the target population (regarding for example age, labour status, place of residence). Statistical unit for the AES are in principle individuals and learning activities, please describe all the statistical units in your survey. Target population: Target population was individuals aged 18 years and older resident in private households Statistical units: Individuals
4.	Territorial coverage If applicable, indicate the parts of the country that are not included as well as an estimate of the resulting percentage of undercoverage (non-covered population compared to total country population). All the settling areas within Republic of Turkey

<i>Universe</i>		<i>Individuals</i>
5.	Target population The number of <i>individuals</i> in the target population (scope, universe). Please restrict the numbers to the <i>Eurostat scope</i> (if additional age groups are covered in the national survey, these can be reported separately between brackets). If not directly available, please provide an estimate (e.g. based on other social surveys). If not applicable, please indicate why.	There are 46 520 553 persons aged 18 and older resident in Turkey There are 33 979 305 persons aged 25-64
6.	Non-target population The approximate number of <i>individuals</i> outside the scope of the survey (e.g. individuals younger than 25 or older than 64), i.e. the difference between the total population in the country and the target population). If not applicable, please indicate why.	35 122 025
7.	Study domains The parameters of interest are being estimated for different subgroups of the population (domains), e.g. gender, age groups, highest completed level of education, main current labour status, etc. Please list domains for which you estimate parameters. < gender, age groups, highest completed level of education, main current labour status, urban and rural > We have completed all the tables for all the above parametes.	
8.	Reference period (s) What was the reference period of the AES, in case you used different periods for different variables, please specify for which and describe the reasons of your decision. All the AES variables in the survey used a 12 month reference period.	

III. Relevance

1. Classification and description of users

Classification of users:

- Institutions:

European level: Commission (DGs, Secretariat General), Council, European Parliament, other European Agencies.

National or regional level: Ministries of Economy or Finance, Other Ministries, NSIs, etc.

Multi-national organisations: OECD, UN, etc.

- Social actors: Employers associations, trade unions, lobbies, at the European, national or regional level

- Media: International, national or regional specialised or for general public, interested both in figures and analyses/comments.

- Researchers, students

- Enterprises: for own market research activities or for consultancy services in the information sector.

	<i>Classification of user</i>	<i>Description of user</i>
1.1	Academic researchers and students	
1.2	Public institutions	
1.3	Media	
1.4	Decision makers	
1.5		

2. Users' needs origin

Please describe what the user need was, and specify whether there exist any documents where the description of more comprehensive needs was described.

<insert information here>

3. Users needs satisfaction

Please evaluate whether users need have been fulfilled in case you have conducted a user satisfaction surveys, please describe more detailed the results.

<No user satisfaction survey.>

4.	Future changes being result of growing / not satisfied users needs. Changes can be made by taking consideration of user satisfaction and comments
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IV. Accuracy

1.	Sampling method Please give a description of the sampling method used (e.g. stratified random sample, quota sampling, cluster sampling; one-stage or two-stage sampling; if not directly selected from the register, what was the Primary sampling unit (PSU), Final sampling unit (FSU), how are individuals selected within the household; one or all individuals within a household; etc.) and the method used for determining the sample size and sample selection. If stratification was used, please specify which variables were used to stratify, the categories of those variables and the final number of strata.
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The sampling design of the survey is 2 staged, stratified, systematic, cluster sampling method. Clusters (blocks) containing 100 households are chosen as a sample at first stage. At second stage, sample households are chosen from the selected clusters (blocks) using systematic selection method. 18 households are selected from each cluster (block) at second stage.

Stratification Criterion

NUTS : All the residential places defined as geographical coverage took place in the related NUTS1 and NUTS2 regions.

URBAN - RURAL : All the residential places having more than 20001 population are defined as URBAN and other residential places having less than 20000 population are defined as RURAL according to the State Planning Organization (SPO).

Population Group

All the residential places in rural stratum are divided into 5 strata according to their population. All the residential places in urban stratum are divided into 4 strata according to their population

Development State

Square, boulevard, main street, street and clusters belonging to districts in residential places having municipality organisations are divided into 3 different groups as developed, middle developed and undeveloped according to their social economic structures. Also codes are given to provide geographical nearness. NUTS and Urban-Rural strata are used as external stratification criterion and population group and development state is used as internal stratification criterion.

Sampling Distribution

Sampling consists of 2 steps due to our design. 1262 clusters (blocks) constitute the sample. 864 of these selected clusters (blocks) are chosen from URBAN areas and other 398 clusters (blocks) are chosen from RURAL areas. Rural residential places' 160 clusters (blocks) are the places or villages that not having municipality organisation. 18 addresses are selected from each cluster (block) and total sample size is calculated as 22 716. 18 years of age and over will be covered.

2. Additional measures taken at the time of sampling design to improve representativeness

If any, and if not covered under 6.1.3 E.g. corrections for sampling frame undercoverage, etc.

Not applicable

*Number of
households*

*Number of
individuals*

3.A	Gross sample size The number of individuals initially selected from the sampling frame (if not applicable, please indicate why).	22 716	31422 25-64 years old
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4.	Estimation /grossing-up procedures Please give a description of the extrapolation or weighting procedures used to gross up the results in the net sample to the (target) population, discussing the different steps taken or factors applied to the design weighting to take into account the (post)stratification, adjusting for unit non-response, etc.
	Weighting Since selection probabilities are used according to the data set obtained from sampling, weighting procedures were done. Determined final weight will be composed of several factors. Inverse of selection probabilities will give the first weights. Calculation of coverage errors, doing non-response adjustment, controlling by using external data constitute these factors and every stage must be done carefully. Finally, we will reach the expected population (except from institutional population) or household number

5. Sampling errors

5.1	Standard error Please comment on the calculation of standard error
	Standard error $s / \sqrt{n}$ Coefficient of variation: Standard error/ estimated value

Basic information on the population

	Population		Sample		Response		Non response	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All	33979305	100	31442	100	29319	100	2123	100
women	16956710	49,90	15440	49,10	13843	47,22	1597	75,22
men	17022595	50,10	16002	50,90	15476	52,78	526	24,78
Age (1)	33979305	100	31442	100	29319	100	2123	100
25-34	11987686	35,28	10433	33,18	9615	32,79	818	38,53
35-49	13690905	40,29	12798	40,70	11962	40,80	836	39,38
50-64	8300714	24,43	8211	26,12	7742	26,41	469	22,09
Age(2)	33979305	100	31442	100	29319	100	2123	100
25-34	11987686	35,28	10433	33,18	9615	32,79	818	38,53
35-54	17220007	50,68	16229	51,62	15190	51,81	1039	48,94
55-64	4771612	14,04	4780	15,20	4514	15,40	266	12,53
Educational attainment level	33979305	100	31442	100	29319	100	2123	100
ISCED5+6	3782369	11,13	3373	10,73	3152	10,75	221	10,41

ISCED 3A,B, 3C long programmes (≥ 2 years), 4		5603679	16,49	5015	15,95	4645	15,84	370	17,43
No formal education or below ISCED 1 + ISCED1+2+3C short programmes (< 2 years)		24593256	72,38	23054	73,32	21522	73,41	1532	72,16
Labour status		33979305	100	31442	100	29319	100	2123	100
Employed		16371698	48,18	N/A	N/A	13534	46,16	N/A	N/A
Unemployed		1591675	4,68	N/A	N/A	1226	4,18	N/A	N/A
Inactive		16015932	47,13	N/A	N/A	14559	49,66	N/A	N/A
Degree of urbanisation		33979305	100	31442	100	29319	100	2123	100
Densely-populated area		23481203	69,10	21731	69,12	20456	69,77	1275	60,06
Intermediate area		10498101	30,90	9711	30,88	8863	30,23	848	39,94
Thinly-populated area									

<i>Indicator or subindicator</i>		<i>Number of respondents</i>	<i>Estimated proportion</i>	<i>Standard error (with respect of sampling plan)</i>	<i>95% confidence interval</i>	<i>Deft (if available)</i>
5.1	Participation rate in non-formal education					
5.1	All	3632	0,1279	0,001950	(0,124-0,132)	
5.1.1.2	women	1459	0,9540	0,001223	(0,952-0,956)	
5.1.1.3	men	2173	0,1606	0,002144	(0,156-0,165)	
5.1.2.1	persons 25-34 years old	1693	0,1798	0,003916	(0,172-0,187)	
5.1.2.2	persons 35-49 years old	1501	0,1265	0,003039	(0,121-0,132)	
5.1.2.3	persons 50-64 years old	438	0,0559	0,002611	(0,051-0,061)	
5.1.2.4	persons 35-54 years old	1743	0,1157	0,002595	(0,111-0,121)	
5.1.2.5	persons 55-64 years old	196	0,0437	0,003042	(0,038-0,050)	
5.1.3.1	people with the educational attainment level of ISCED 1 or 2 or 3C short programmes (<2years)	1451	0,0689	0,001726	(0,066-0,072)	
5.1.3.2	people with the educational attainment level of ISCED 3A or 3B or 3C long programmes (>=2years) or 4	955	0,2096	0,005972	(0,198-0,221)	
5.1.3.3	people with the educational attainment level of ISCED 5 or 6	1226	0,3920	0,008696	(0,375-0,409)	
5.1.4.1	employed	2675	0,2003	0,003440	(0,194-0,207)	
5.1.4.2	unemployed	137	0,1146	0,009097	(0,097-0,132)	
5.1.4.3	inactive	820	0,0571	0,001923	(0,053-0,061)	

<i>Indicator or subindicator</i>		<i>Number of respondents</i>	<i>Estimated proportion</i>	<i>Standard error (with respect of sampling plan)</i>	<i>95% confidence interval</i>	<i>Deft (if available)</i>
5.1.5	Share of non-formal education and training participants who participated in the training for job related reasons	2505	0,7000	0,007604	(0,685-0,715)	
5.1.6	Share of non-formal education and training participants who participated in the training during paid working hours.	1529	0,4190	0,008187	(0,403-0,435)	

<i>Indicator or subindicator</i>		<i>Number of activities</i>	<i>Estimated proportion</i>	<i>Standard error (with respect of sampling plan)</i>	<i>95% confidence interval</i>
5.2	Share of the job related activities in non-formal education	3732	0,7455	0,006112	(0,734-0,757)
5.3	Share of non-formal activities which took place during paid working hours	2409	0,4712	0,007004	(0,457-0,485)

<i>Indicator or subindicator</i>			<i>Number of activities</i>	<i>Estimated proportion</i>	<i>Standard error (with respect of sampling plan)</i>	<i>95% confidence interval</i>
5.4	Participation in formal education activities					
5.4.1	Formal education activities					
5.4.1.1	000	General programmes	75	0,1158	0,012629	(0,091-0,141)
5.4.1.2	100	Teacher training and education science	37	0,576	0,009195	(0,040-0,076)
5.4.1.3	200	Humanities, languages and arts but not foreign languages	33	0,0449	0,008173	(0,029-0,061)
5.4.1.4	222+481	Foreign languages+Computer science	6(2+4)	0,0092 (0,0029+0,0063)	0,003768	(0,002-0,017)
5.4.1.5	300	Social sciences, business and law	327	0,5045	0,019733	(0,466-0,543)

<i>Indicator or subindicator</i>			<i>Number of activities</i>	<i>Estimated proportion</i>	<i>Standard error (with respect of sampling plan)</i>	<i>95% confidence interval</i>
5.4.1.6	42+4 4+46 +600	Life and physical science mathematics statistics and agriculture and veterinary	28	0,0448	0,008164	(0,029-0,061)
5.4.1.7	481	Computer science	Merge with Foreign Language 5.4.1.4			
5.4.1.8	482	Computer use	0			
5.4.1.9	500	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	42	0,0669	0,009861	(0,048-0,086)
5.4.1.10	700	Health and welfare	23	0,0366	0,007411	(0,022-0,051)
5.4.1.11	800	Services	30	0,0457	0,008242	(0,030-0,062)
5.4.1.12	900	Unknown	0			
5.4.2	<i>Non-formal education activities</i>					
5.4.2.1	000	General programmes	193	0,0384	0,002696	(0,033-0,044)
5.4.2.2	100	Teacher training and education science	192	0,0388	0,002710	(0,033-0,044)
5.4.2.3	200	Humanities, languages and arts but not foreign languages	636	0,1190	0,004543	(0,110-0,128)
5.4.2.4	222	Foreign languages	186	0,0367	0,002638	(0,032-0,042)
5.4.2.5	300	Social sciences, business and law	1078	0,2116	0,005731	(0,200-0,223)
5.4.2.6	42+4 4+46 +600	Life and physical science mathematics statistics and agriculture and veterinary	308	0,0592	0,003311	(0,053-0,066)
5.4.2.7	481	Computer science	7	0,0014	0,000525	(0,000-0,002)
5.4.2.8	482	Computer use	283	0,0593	0,003314	(0,053-0,066)
5.4.2.9	500	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	558	0,1100	0,004390	(0,101-0,119)
5.4.2.10	700	Health and welfare	625	0,1191	0,004545	(0,110-0,128)
5.4.2.11	800	Services	851	0,1753	0,005335	(0,165-0,186)
5.4.2.12	900	Unknown				
5.4.3	<i>Informal learning</i>					
5.4.3.1	000	General programmes	666	0,0497	0,003049	(0,044-0,056)
5.4.3.2	100	Teacher training and education science	451	0,03314	0,002510	(0,028-0,038)
5.4.3.3	200	Humanities, languages and arts but not foreign languages	3046	0,2126	0,005741	(0,201-0,224)

<i>Indicator or subindicator</i>			<i>Number of activities</i>	<i>Estimated proportion</i>	<i>Standard error (with respect of sampling plan)</i>	<i>95% confidence interval</i>
5.4.3.4	222	Foreign languages	169	0,0133	0,001607	(0,010-0,016)
5.4.3.5	300	Social sciences, business and law	1855	0,1340	0,004780	(0,125-0,143)
5.4.3.6	42+4 4+46 +600	Life and physical science mathematics statistics and agriculture and veterinary	973	0,0686	0,003547	(0,062-0,076)
5.4.3.7	481	Computer science	199	0,0153	0,001722	(0,012-0,019)
5.4.3.8	482	Computer use	356	0,0258	0,002225	(0,021-0,030)
5.4.3.9	500	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	1239	0,0928	0,004071	(0,085-0,101)
5.4.3.10	700	Health and welfare	2415	0,1739	0,005318	(0,163-0,184)
5.4.3.11	800	Services	2538	0,1811	0,005404	(0,171-0,192)
5.4.3.12	900	Unknown				

<i>Indicator or subindicator</i>			<i>Number of hours</i>	<i>Estimated proportion</i>	<i>Standard error (with respect of sampling plan)</i>	<i>95% confidence interval</i>
5.5	Share of instruction hours by filed					
5.5.1	<i>Formal education activities.</i>					
5.5.1.1	000	General programmes	8939	0,0707	0,010116	(0,051-0,091)
5.5.1.2	100	Teacher training and education science	12977	0,1164	0,012657	(0,092-0,141)
5.5.1.3	200	Humanities, languages and arts but not foreign languages	10898	0,0826	0,010864	(0,061-0,104)
5.5.1.4	222+ 481	Foreign languages+computer science	1488	0,0102	0,003966	(0,002-0,018)
5.5.1.5	300	Social sciences, business and law	40181	0,3519	0,018848	(0,315-0,389)
5.5.1.6	42+4 4+46 +600	Life and physical science mathematics statistics and agriculture and veterinary	8010	0,0708	0,010123	(0,051-0,091)
5.5.1.7	481	Computer science	Merge with foreign language			
5.5.1.8	482	Computer use				
5.5.1.9	500	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	15536	0,1326	0,013385	(0,106-0,159)
5.5.1.10	700	Health and welfare	15481	0,1418	0,013768	(0,115-0,169)
5.5.1.11	800	Services	2841	0,0224	0,005840	(0,011-0,034)

<i>Indicator or subindicator</i>			<i>Number of hours</i>	<i>Estimated proportion</i>	<i>Standard error (with respect of sampling plan)</i>	<i>95% confidence interval</i>
5.5.1.12	900	Unknown				
5.5.2	<i>Non-formal education activities</i>					
5.5.2.1	000	General programmes	<u>19130</u>	<u>0,0587</u>	<u>0,003298</u>	<u>(0,052-0,065)</u>
5.5.2.2	100	Teacher training and education science	<u>8657</u>	<u>0,0280</u>	<u>0,002315</u>	<u>(0,023-0,033)</u>
5.5.2.3	200	Humanities, languages and arts but not foreign languages	<u>115840</u>	<u>0,3298</u>	<u>0,006597</u>	<u>(0,317-0,343)</u>
5.5.2.4	222	Foreign languages	<u>33901</u>	<u>0,1064</u>	<u>0,004327</u>	<u>(0,098-0,115)</u>
5.5.2.5	300	Social sciences, business and law	<u>46624</u>	<u>0,1470</u>	<u>0,004969</u>	<u>(0,137-0,157)</u>
5.5.2.6	42+4 4+46 +600	Life and physical science mathematics statistics and agriculture and veterinary	<u>8454</u>	<u>0,0278</u>	<u>0,002307</u>	<u>(0,023-0,032)</u>
5.5.2.7	481	Computer science	<u>121</u>	<u>0,0003</u>	<u>0,000243</u>	<u>(0,000-0,001)</u>
5.5.2.8	482	Computer use	<u>21113</u>	<u>0,0709</u>	<u>0,003601</u>	<u>(0,064-0,078)</u>
5.5.2.9	500	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	<u>23587</u>	<u>0,0731</u>	<u>0,003652</u>	<u>(0,066-0,080)</u>
5.5.2.10	700	Health and welfare	<u>19509</u>	<u>0,0612</u>	<u>0,003363</u>	<u>(0,055-0,068)</u>
5.5.2.11	800	Services	<u>26902</u>	<u>0,0964</u>	<u>0,004141</u>	<u>(0,088-0,105)</u>
5.5.2.12	900	Unknown				

<i>Indicator or subindicator</i>		<i>Estimated value</i>	<i>Coefficient of variation</i>
5.6.1	Average amount paid by participant for all the expenses related to all the formal education activities	<u>359,00</u>	<u>6,33</u>
5.6.1.1	Average amount paid by a participant for tuition, registration and exam fees related to all the formal education activities	<u>501,86</u>	<u>7,97</u>
5.6.1.2	Average amount paid by a participant for books and/or technical study means related to all the formal education activities	<u>103,29</u>	<u>6,4</u>

<i>Indicator or subindicator</i>		<i>Estimated value</i>	<i>Coefficient of variation</i>
5.6.2	Average amount paid by a r participant for all the expenses related to all the non-formal education activities	<u>170,19</u>	<u>23,71</u>
5.6.2.1	Average amount paid by a participant for tuition, registration and exam fees related to all the non-formal education activities	<u>143,56</u>	<u>28,27</u>
5.6.2.2	Average amount paid by a participant for books and/or technical study means related to all the non-formal education activities	<u>26,63</u>	<u>9,71</u>
5.7	Average number of hours spend by a participant in all formal education activities	<u>186,35</u>	<u>3,94</u>
5.8	Average number of hours spend by a participant in all non-formal education activities	<u>89,69</u>	<u>3,39</u>
5.8	All		
5.8.1.1	women	<u>131,29</u>	<u>3,73</u>
5.8.1.1	men	<u>64,87</u>	<u>4</u>
5.8.2.1	persons 25-34 years old	<u>96,53</u>	<u>3,83</u>
5.8.2.2	persons 35-49 years old	<u>82,01</u>	<u>4,76</u>
5.8.2.3	persons 50-64 years old	<u>87,26</u>	<u>4,31</u>
5.8.2.4	persons 35-54 years old	<u>83,30</u>	<u>4,65</u>
5.8.2.5	persons 55-64 years old	<u>81,18</u>	<u>2,57</u>
5.8.3.1	people with the educational attainment level of ISCED 1 or 2 or 3C short programmes (<2years)	<u>91,29</u>	<u>4,97</u>
5.8.3.2	people with the educational attainment level of ISCED 3A or 3B or 3C long programmes (>=2years) or 4	<u>80,97</u>	<u>4,4</u>

<i>Indicator or subindicator</i>		<i>Estimated value</i>	<i>Coefficient of variation</i>
5.8.3.3	people with the educational attainment level of ISCED 5 or 6	<u>94,74</u>	<u>5,52</u>
5.8.4.1	employed	<u>68,10</u>	<u>3,62</u>
5.8.4.2	unemployed	<u>130,34</u>	<u>1,41</u>
5.8.4.3	inactive	<u>157,09</u>	<u>4,48</u>

6. Non sampling errors

6.1 Coverage

6.1.1	Sampling frame Name and short description of the sampling frame or register used <Address Frame The frame used in sampling studies of survey is the National Address Database which is the base of Address Based Registry System. >
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6.1.2	Known shortcomings of the sampling frame, if any Shortcomings in terms of timeliness (e.g. time lag between last update of the sampling frame and the moment of the actual sampling), geographical coverage, coverage of different subpopulations, etc. The sampling frame is updated regularly
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	<i>Coverage of population (ineligible cases)</i>	<i>Number of households</i>	<i>Number of individuals</i>
6.1.3	Ineligible: out-of-scope E.g. selected household is not in the target population because all members are under 25 or over 64 years old.	5227	1003
6.1.4	Other ineligible E.g. no dwelling exists at the selected address or selected individual has died between the reference data of the sampling frame (6.1.1) and the moment of the interview.	0	0

6.B	Number of eligible elements I.e. the gross sample size corrected for the ineligible cases. ► $[\\$6.B] = [\\$3.A] - [\\$6.1.3] - [\\$6.1.4]$	17489	29319
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6.2 Measurement

6.2.1	Survey vehicle Stand-alone or embedded in another survey. If embedded, give a short description of the survey the AES was insert in. Stand-alone survey
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6.2.2	Survey type Short description of the survey type (face-to-face interview, telephone interview, combination of techniques, other; paper-pen, CAPI, CATI, etc.) face-to-face interview CAPI
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6.2.3 Conclusions from pilot testing

These comments can relate to methodological issues as well as to the questionnaire itself (item construction, clarity of definitions to interviewers and respondents, routing and filtering, etc.)

6.2.3.1	Problematic modules and variables/questions Please indicate what were the modules and/or questions which caused problems during preparation of the questionnaire and/or later during the interviews. Please describe the problems and ways you managed with them. < From the first results of the pilot testing, the questions for FEDFIELX, FEDLENX, FEDINWESTSX, FEDINWESTGX, NFEFIELDX, NFEINWESTSX, NFEINWESTGX, NFELENX, NFEHOMWRKX, NFETRAWX, SELFIELX found difficult by the interviewer and by the respondent. It is very difficult to remember the volume and the expenses of the learning activity for the respondent. Since the coding of fields of education is new for the interviewers (staff of the regional offices) and post-coded is needed, they found it difficult. Interviewers found difficulties for the concept of informal learning. Since the number of questions is to many, interviewers and respondents felt difficult to complete the questionnaire. >
6.2.3.2	Problems with the implementation of the CLA concepts Please describe cases were you had difficulties in implementing the CLA concepts and defining types of educational activities.

	<For the formal and non-formal education activities, i.e variables FEDX and NFEX, the name and the main subject of the activity were asked as open question and coding was made from the computer based list.>
6.2.3.3	Problems with the definition of different types of learning activities which appeared during the tests Please describe cases where respondent had difficulties in deciding about the type of activity, please discuss possible sources of these problems and propose solutions. Respondents had difficulties in reporting informal education activities because incidental learning or randomly learning could be reported as non-formal education. Interviewers repeated the definition of informal education and also gave examples for informal education to have the right answer.
6.2.4	Proxy answers Please indicate whether the instructions to interviewers allow for proxy interviews (another person in the household than the one who was randomly selected can answer the questions). If yes, give an estimate of the percentage of proxy interviews (compared to the total number of interviews). <i>Attention: this question concerns the real survey and not the tests</i> <no proxy answers allowed>

6.3 Processing

6.3.1	Please describe data entry and coding control process as well as editing systems applied to the data. What were the main errors detected in the post-data collection process and what was their number. Data entry was completed by TurkStat regional offices. SAS edit program was prepared by the IT department and Education Statistics Team of Central Statistical Office and it was sent to Regional Statistical Offices. The reports sent to each regional office for incorrect data and the data was corrected by regional offices.
6.3.3	What were the questions asked as open and post coded afterwards? (Coding of ISCED, NACE, ISCO) Please list open questions and describe process of post-coding (was it done by the interviewer, in the regional, central office, what were the methods used, etc.) <For FOET the name and the main subject of the education and training activity was asked by open question, for NACE two selected type of product and for ISCO name of full occupation was asked by open question and coding was made from the computer based list.>

6.3.2	What were the questions where category "other" could be reclassified if an appropriate category was defined in a variable? In principle, whenever category "other" is one of the options in the variables/questions, it should be formulated: Other/please specify. Please list questions where quite significant number of answers constitute separate not already existing category, which could be created for the next round of the survey. Please also propose a missing category/ies. <i>Please add rows if necessary. For the variable NFEPROVX, quite significant number of answers was in "other/please specify" but they were not constitute any other category, they could be put in to the existing categories.</i>
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	<i>Question/variable</i>	<i>% of answers "other"</i>	<i>Proposal for a category</i>
6.3.2.1			
6.3.2.2			

6.4 Response and non-response /Unit non-response

Unit non-response occurs when not all individuals of the gross sample (i.e. the initial sample drawn from the reference sampling frame) participate in the survey and are thus not included in the net sample.

However, not all types of non-response are taken into account when calculating the response rate (in §6.D) as they can be rather related to the quality of e.g. the sampling frame than to the quality of the survey data.

Note: In this report - for reasons of comparability across countries - all non-contacts are considered to be *non-response of eligible cases* (where in reality some of the non-contacts may concern ineligible cases).

	<i>Type of unit non-response (eligible cases)</i>	<i>Number of households</i>	<i>Number of individuals</i>
6.4.1	Non-contact E.g. no one was home or postal survey was never sent back.	1 198	2 256
6.4.2	Refusal E.g. selected household or individual was contacted but refused to take part in the survey.	102	47
6.4.3	Inability to respond E.g. selected household or individual was unable to participate due to language barriers or cognitive or physical incapacity to respond.	63	416

6.4.4	Rejected interviews E.g. the selected household/individual did take part but the survey form cannot be used (poor quality - e.g. strong inconsistencies; unacceptable item-response – e.g. individual left most of the questions unanswered; survey form got lost and interview cannot be repeated; etc.).		
6.4.5	Other non-response Please specify the other types of non-response encountered. <u>Note:</u> please add the other non-response related to ineligibility of the selected elements under §6.2. • Selected individuals have been reached but they were busy etc.... • Selected addresses were not correct • Selected addresses were correct but houses were empty • Selected addresses were correct but houses were second address (e.g. houses were used only in summer etc.)	3 872	817

6.C	Net sample size The number of households/individuals that can be used in the final database (if not applicable, please indicate why). This notion corresponds to the <i>final sample</i> in the Tabulation Scheme. ► $[\$6.C] = [\$6.B] - [\$6.4.1] - [\$6.4.2] - [\$6.4.3] - [\$6.4.4] - [\$6.4.5]$	17 481	39 060
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		Households	Individuals
6.D	Unit response rate The unit response rate is the <i>ratio</i> of the <i>number of in-scope respondents</i> (= the number of achieved interviews or the net sample size, see §6.C) to the <i>number of eligible elements</i> selected from the sampling frame (see §6.B). The number of eligible elements equals <i>the gross sample size</i> (see §3.A) <i>minus the ineligible cases</i> (see §6.1.3 and §6.1.4). ► $[\$6.D] = [\$6.C] / [\$6.B]$	76.95	91.7

6.4.6	Comments on the unit response rate, if any
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	<insert information here>
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6.4.7	Methods used for minimizing unit non-response Where applicable, give a description of measures taken to reduce the unit non-response: • advance notification in the form of a letter or phone call; • system of reminders, number of visits, number of attempts for phone calls, etc. • showing respondents how the data they are providing are being used; • etc.
	<system of number of visits>

6.4.8	Methods used for dealing with unit non-response Please indicate the methods used for dealing with unit non-response and give a short description of the methods used (e.g. correction factor in the weighting procedure, imputation based on background characteristics known from the sampling frame, etc.).
	<No data imputation>

6.4.9	Other comments relating to the unit non-response If any, please use this box to inform on additional issues on the non-response calculation (e.g. method used in national publications, etc.).
	No

6.5 Response and non-response /item non-response

Item non-response occurs when a respondent provides some, but not all, of the requested information, or if the reported information is not useable (note that entirely non-useable questionnaire are already counted in the *unit* non-response, see §6.4).

It may occur for a variety of reasons. Items may be missing because the respondent broke off the interview after partially completing it (but enough data were provided so that the questionnaire is not classified as a unit non-response). Items may be missing because the respondent inadvertently skipped an item, a module or a page (especially in self-administered mail surveys). Or a respondent may simply not have the information on the question (and no don't know option is foreseen) or refuse to give the requested information.

As item non-response usually goes hand-in-hand with systematic bias (e.g. the proportion of *No* answers may be higher among people with item non-response compared to those who did answer on a specific item), it is useful to assess the degree and impact of this type of non-response.

6.5.1	Questions or items with item response rates below 90% If any, identify the items with low response rates (the cut-off value to be used is 0.90) and indicate their respective response rates. The item non-response rate should of course be calculated taking into account the routing and filtering in the questionnaire.
	Not applicable

6.5.2	Methods used for dealing with item non-response Indicate whether imputations are made for item non-response and give a short description of the methods used (e.g. nearest-neighbour imputation, hot deck imputation, mode imputations within classes, etc.).
	Not applicable

6.5.3	Other comments relating to the item non-response If any, please use this box to inform on additional issues on the non-response calculation (e.g. method used in national publications, etc.).
	Not applicable

V. Timelines and punctuality

	Please indicate the dates when each of the following phases of the project started and ended. Please report the differences between the planed and real dates of the works.
	A. Preparation of pilot testing January 2007- April 2007
	B. Pilot testing May 2007- June 2007
	C. Preparation of survey July 2007- September 2007
	D. Fieldwork October 2007- February 2008
	E. Processing (including quality control, editing and imputation) Data quality test with CATI between March 2008- April 2008 Editing, post coding etc. between May 2008-September 2008 Data consistency, and weighting between October 2008-November 2008 New weights are recalculated according to Address Based Population Register System 2007 between December 2008- January 2009 Finalizing the data analysis and preparation of predefined tables between February 2009-March 2009
	F. Correct and complete micro data delivered to Eurostat October 2009- May 2010: Data validation process
	G. Dissemination of national results: 27.03.2009 Adult Education Survey, 2007 Press Release in the web site of TurkStat

VI. Accessibility and clarity

1.	Conditions of access to data, media support, possible restrictions, existing service-level agreement, etc. Please describe what are the dissemination forms of the AES data as well as conditions of access to data, existing service-level agreement, etc.
	Publication, web site of TurkStat
2.	Available information accompanying the statistics Please describe types of documentation, explanations and quality limitations which were/are going to be to provide to the data users.
	Publication, CD

VII. Comparability/ Deviations from the AES recommendations

1.	Coverage and definitions of variables Please describe the differences between national survey and AES manual regarding coverage and definitions of variables. Please describe reason of these deviations and possible consequences you see for the survey results.
	No deviation
2.	Survey design/interviewing methods Please describe the differences between national survey and AES recommendations regarding survey design and interviewing methods.
	No differences

VIII. Coherence

	Comparison of statistics for the same phenomenon or item from other surveys Please indicate the most surprising results and important differences (in comparison to other data sources) and analyse their possible reasons.
	LFS Participation rates in AES are higher than those in LFS. Non-formal participation rates in AES were compared with Non-formal Education Statistics which are coherent.

IX. Overall assessment

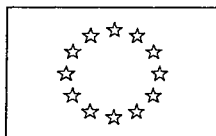
	Please give your general opinion about the quality of the survey, its weaknesses and strong points.
	<Informal learning part of the AES should be developed by clarification of definition and by taking consideration of duration > For the non-formal education and training activities , questions related to the provider of education and training activities part should be developed by adding input questions.

IX. Problems encountered and lessons to be learnt

	These comments can relate to methodological issues as well as to the questionnaire itself (item construction, clarity of definitions to interviewers and respondents, routing and filtering, outcome of pre-tests, etc.) Training of coordinators and interviewers of Regional Offices is very important, especially in clarification of learning activities and fields of education and training activities. SAS Editing program should be developed.
11.1	Problematic modules and variables/questions Please indicate what were the modules and/or questions which caused problems during preparation of the questionnaire and/or later during the interviews and which were not detected during the tests. Please describe the problems and ways you managed with them. In case you have already ideas for improvements in the next round of the survey. Informal learning part Training hours Obstacles
11.3	Problems with the definition of different types of learning activities which appeared during the interviews. Please describe cases where respondent had difficulties in deciding about the type of activity, please discuss possible sources of these problems and propose solutions. No
11.6	Other comments, if any No

X. Annexes

	<i>Note: Please also provide the annexes in a computer-readable format and in English</i>
1.	Pre defined tables
2.	Questionnaire in national language
3.	Questionnaire in English (if available)
4.	Interviewer instructions (if available)
5.	National reports on methodology (if available)
6.	Analysis of key results, backed up by tables and graphs (if available)
7.	Other annexes Please give an overview of other annexes (whether or not referred to in the preceding chapters of this report)
	• ... • ...



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
EUROSTAT

Joint Standard Quality Report for Labour Force Survey and Regional Labour Market Statistics

General information

This Quality Report is a combined effort of the units F2-Labour market statistics and E4-Regional indicators and geographical information to describe the quality of data collected by these units.

The aim of the quality reports is to establish the current level of knowledge in Eurostat about the quality of the statistical products. The results from the reports will be used for internal summaries of what is known about the quality and where there is lack of quality.

All available information that describes the quality of the product should be reported. If the information is extensive, references should be given for information more detailed. For lack of information on some quality aspects no complementary data has to be collected from the Member States.

The reports should be updated continuously and transmitted to the quality manager once a year.

The structure of the form is according to the quality concept for Eurostat.

Administrative information

Country	TURKEY
Statistical product (name)	Labour Force Survey and NUTS-3 level estimates of the labour force and the number of unemployed
Reference period	2010
Periodicity of the LFS statistics (monthly, quarterly, annual)	Monthly
Periodicity of the NUTS-3 statistics	From 2008 main indicators (unemployment rate, LFPR and employment rate) at province level (NUTS3) was calculated using SAE methods.
Persons who have filled the present report	Burçe ÜNVER, Yılmaz ERŞAHİN and Didem SEZER

Complete the abbreviations used in the report

Abbreviation	Explanation
CV	Coefficient of variation (or relative standard error)
Y/N	Yes / No
H/P	Households/Persons
M?	Member State doesn't know
NA	Not applicable/ Not relevant
UNA	Information unavailable
NR or blank	No response: Member State doesn't answer to Eurostat request for information
LFS	Labour Force Survey
NUTS	Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics or corresponding statistical regions in the EFTA and candidates countries
NC	No change from last report.

NB: if the information is not available or is not applicable/not relevant use the corresponding abbreviations. Blank fields will be considered as non-response.

The design and methods used for the LFS

Coverage	All private households are covered in the survey. Institutional population; including the residents of schools (university students living in dormitories), people living in rest homes, orphans' homes, special hospitals (for people staying more than six months) and military barracks (conscripts are excluded from the sample while army forces are included) are not covered in the survey. The institutional population is defined as follows : People, whose daily needs of life are met partly or fully by private or legal establishments based on a legal arrangement, whose acts are dependent on rules of competent authority partly or fully in their personal decisions and behaviours, but who can decide their personal expenditure independently are called "institutional population".
Inclusion/exclusion criteria for members of the household	Individuals to be considered as household members: 1) <u>People present in the house during the labour force survey:</u> - People who are continuously living in the household, - At the interviewing date; people who have been staying at home for six months or intend to stay at home for more than six months, - A nanny, servant etc. who even receive money from the household and usually live together with the household. 2) <u>People not present in the house during the labour force survey:</u> -Members of the household who are far away for a short period for reasons of business trips, illness (less than six month period for staying hospital), holiday etc. - People who are working outside the household settlement and not residing in a private household in a place of work (staying at hotel, boarding house etc.) and regularly visiting the household. - Primary and secondary school students <u>who are attending boarding schools.</u> - People who are far away for a long period but not having another address (long journey shipmaster/lorry driver, construction workers staying in a factory plant etc). Individuals not to be considered as a member of the household: - People covered within the coverage of institutional population, for example conscripts, people in prison, elderly people staying in rest home, university students staying in dormitories, people staying in hospitals for longer than six months. - Guests staying in the house for a short period (less than six months), - People who had left the house permanently (married, moved in another place etc.) - University students who are staying at a separate home or dormitory. - People who are working outside the household settlement and residing in a private household in a place of work even regularly visiting the household.
Questions relating to employment status are put to all persons aged ...	15 years old and over
Reference week	The first week of each month starting with Monday and ending with Sunday is used as the reference period.
Periodicity of the results	Starting with January 2005, Household Labour Force Survey results are announced in every month based on the moving averages of three months on TURKSTAT's website. The results are called with the name of middle month in order to simplify expression.

Sampling design	Two stage stratified cluster sampling involving eight subsamples.
Base used for the sample (sampling frame)	By 2010, the design of LFS was updated in terms of the use of the new sampling frame. Although there is no change in the sampling strategy, Updated National Address Database which is based on Address Based Population Register and established in 2007 was used as the sampling frame. National Address Database consists of all addresses up to indoor numbers and updated at any moment by the municipalities. However, in the year 2010, the frame of the 7 subsamples coming from the previous years is based on 2000 Dwelling Enumeration Study.
Last update of the sampling frame	The sampling frame of 7 subsamples coming from the previous years is based on 2000 Enumeration Study. The last update of the Enumeration Study was in 2003. The remaining 4 subsamples in year 2010 is based on National Address Database which is updated by the municipalities at any moment.

Primary sampling unit (PSU).	Blocks. Each block consists of approximately 100 households (between 80 and 120). First stage sample selection is realized by using the frame of blocks.
Final sampling unit (FSU)	Dwellings
First (and intermediate) stage sampling method	Primary sampling units (blocks) are selected with probability proportional to their household sizes from Nuts2xUrbanrural classes. Any village which has not municipality is treated as one block and included in the probability proportional to size selection procedure.
Final stage sampling method	For the subsamples coming from the previous years : Before determining the household addresses for the subsamples coming from the previous years, all PSU's, selected at the first stage, are listed in the area in order to achieve an updated list of addresses and some main information relating to household name, number of people living in the household and number of people aged 15+ in the household. The number of units selected from each PSU was determined so as to achieve a uniform overall sampling rate. The selected number of households per PSU was approximately 15. All PSU's (blocks) were selected when the design was created at the end of 2003. However, selection of the second stage units (household addresses) were based on the rotation pattern. When the PSU's were firstly entered to the sample, the listing studies were applied and then selection procedure for households were realised. For the subsamples coming from the National Address Database : 15 households were selected systematically from each selected PSU which were established from National Address Database.
Overall yearly sampling rate	0.96%
Size of the yearly sample	168,328 households
Stratification	At the first stage of sampling, the strata are defined as 26 regions (NUTS 2) and urban-rural areas. An urban area is defined as a settlement with more than 20 000 inhabitants based on 2000 General Population Census. This definition is considered for the subsamples coming from the previous years. By 2007, an urban area criteria of 20000 inhabitants is defined according to the Adress Based Population Register System. <u>In rural:</u> Population 100-200 201-500 501-2000 2001-5000 5001-20000 <u>In urban:</u> 20001-50000 50001-200000 200001+
Description of the rotation scheme	Each household participates in the survey according to the rotation pattern 2-(2)-2. Rotation scheme is given below; 2009 2010 Round 1 2 3 4 21 A 22 (A) (A) 23 B A A 24 (B) (B) A A 25 A B B A A 26 (A) (A) B B A A 27 B A A B B A A 1 (B) (B) A A B B A A 2 B B A A B B A A 3 B B A A 4 B B A

Subsamples 1-4 are from National address Database subsamples and 21-27 are from 2000 Enumeration Study.

To achieve the rotation pattern on household basis, sample was divided into two subsets, namely A and B. In any roundly application of LFS and in any cluster included in that round, only one of these subsets of the cluster is used (A or B). Figure above also shows the overlapping sample households to measure the change between successive quarters. Overlapping sub-samples between first and second quarter is shown by brackets and it is 50%. Also for the same quarter by years, the overlapping ratio remains the same as 50%. The period of one PSU remaining in the design is 18 months. Also each unit (household address) in a block is visited four times during the design. In each quarter, 8 subsamples are included in the survey. In the next quarter, following the previous one, one of the sub-samples is dropped and a new sub-sample is included into the survey.

Brief description of the method of calculating the weights	For the subsamples from previous years the following weighting steps are calculated; At the first step, a normalized design weight (initial weight) is assigned to each sampling unit, so that the average weight per unit gives the value 1.0. At the second step, initial weights are adjusted for non-response. Non-response weights are also normalized. For the subsamples coming from Address database : initial weights are calculated inversely proportional to their selection probabilities and nonresponse adjustment is applied on the basis of Nuts2urban rural basis. After bringing together all subsamples of the year 2009, the following final step is realized : At the final step, weights are calibrated by the "middle of the year projections" based on Address Based Population Register Results in order to estimate 2009 annual LFS results Raking ratio method is used for calibration. Also trimming procedure is applied to avoid the use of the extreme weights. In the calibration, firstly, "NUTS 2 by urban-rural"; secondly "age group by sex" distributions are adjusted iteratively. At these steps, iteration is continued until any relative changes between the weights
Is the sample population in private household expanded to the total population (including those in collective households)? (Y/N)	N
Gender is used in weighting (Y/N)	Yes
Which age groups are used in the weighting (e.g., 0-14, 15-19, ..., 70-74, 75+)?	0-4, 5-11, 12-14, 15-17, 18-20, 21-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65+
Which regional breakdown is used in the weighting (e.g. NUTS 3)?	NUTS2
Other weighting dimensions	

Data collection methods, brief description	Data are collected by using CAPI (face to face interviewing).
Participation is voluntary/compulsory?	Compulsory

Publication thresholds, annual estimates

Limit, below which figures cannot be published	There is not such a limit.
Limit, below which figures must be published with warning	Limit is 2000. The explanation is; "sample size is too small for reliable estimates for figures less than two thousand persons in each cell".

Use of subsamples to survey structural variables (wave approach)

Only for countries using a subsample for yearly variables

Wave(s) for the subsample	NA
Are the 30 totals for ILO labour status (employment, unemployment and inactivity) by sex (males and females) and age groups (15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55+) between the annual average of quarterly estimates and the yearly estimates from the subsample all consistent? (Ref.: Commission Reg. 430/2005, Annex I) (Y/N)	NA
If not please list deviations	NA
List of yearly variables for which the wave approach is used (Ref.: Commission Reg. 377/2008, Annex II)	NA

Publication thresholds, annual estimates (wave approach) if different from full sample thresholds

Limit, below which figures cannot be published	NA
Limit, below which figures must be published with warning	NA

Brief description of the method used to produce data on unemployment and labour force by NUTS-3 level

Regional level of an individual record (person) in the national data set	NUTS 3 and further details (province, district etc.) are kept in the original national data set, but these information is neither published nor given to the users since sample is not representative at NUTS 3 level.
Lowest regional level of the results published by NSI	Estimation level is NUTS 2 for LFS (at annual basis) At NUTS 3 level; only LFPR, employment&unemployment rate was published from 2008.
Lowest regional level of the results delivered to researchers by NSI	At micro data only NUTS 2 codes are given.
Brief description of the method which is used to produce NUTS-3 unemployment and labour force data sent to Eurostat?	NUTS 3 level results have not sent to Eurostat (published with a press release at national level from 2008) since it is not in line with the requested detail (no age and sex breakdown). However, it is available at the TURKSTAT website and also might be sent if it is requested. NUTS3 level main indicators (LFPR, employment and unemployment rates) was calculated by the method "Empirical Best Linear Unbiased Predictor" (EBLUP) based on SAE methods. This method depends on using selected external variables (province populations and other demographic indicators, Social Security Institution data, Turkish Employment Office data etc.) besides the direct LFS estimations and standard errors. The province level results obtained from this study is very close to the original results directly calculated from the survey when the sample size is high enough for the province level estimation, while the sample size is not sufficient enough for the province level estimation, the estimation is determined predominantly by the external variables. Detailed methodology could be reached from the web site. Briefly the study was implemented mainly in three stages: 1. Direct estimation at province level and the calculation of related standard errors. 2. The determination of the variables for the model by using external data. 3. The calculation of the composite estimates.

Table 1.2.1 Relevance of the main LFS statistics at national level

	For policy makers (a)			For social actors (b)			For the media (c)			For researchers and students (d)			For enterprises (e)			Comments
	high	low		high	low		high	low		high	low		high	low		
Total Employment (levels)	X			X			X			X			M?	M?		NR
Total Employment rate	X			X			X			X			M?	M?		NR
Part-time employment	X			X				X		X			M?	M?		Part time working is not a common practise in Turkey (3.7% within employees) although it is defined in the Labour Law.
Temporary employment	X			X				X		X			M?	M?		NR
Employment by socio-demographic breakdown (age, sex, education)	X			X			X			X			M?	M?		NR
Employment by territorial (NUTS 2 or NUTS 3) breakdown	X			X			X			X			M?	M?		NR
Employment by economic activity (NACE) breakdown	X			X			X			X			M?	M?		NR
Hours actually worked																Data on hours worked are not given with the press release. But available in the annual publication and data base. That might be the reason of not being widely used.
Total Unemployment (levels)	X			X				X		X			M?	M?		NR
Total Unemployment rate	X			X			X			X			M?	M?		NR
Long-term unemployment	X			X			X			X			M?	M?		NR
Youth unemployment	X			X			X			X			M?	M?		NR
Unemployment by socio-demographic breakdown (age, sex, education)	X			X			X			X			M?	M?		NR
Unemployment by territorial (NUTS 2 or NUTS 3) breakdown	X			X			X			X			M?	M?		NR

- (a) i.e. if the statistic is used as policy target or if it is used in official studies **influencing policy making**
(b) i.e. if the statistic is used by employers associations, trade unions, lobbies, at national or regional level, for their **decision making**
(c) i.e. if the statistic is **mentioned** in national or regional media, specialised or for general public
(d) i.e. if the statistic is used by academics for **scientific research** (e.g. appears in scientific publications) or by students
(e) i.e. if the statistic is used by enterprises for **own market research activities** or for **consultancy services** in the information sector

Table 2.1.1 Coefficient of variation (CV) Quarterly and annual estimates

For the calculation of the CV it is necessary to take into account the design effect.

		CV of national quarterly aggregates (in %)			
Quarter		Number of employed	Number of part-time employed	Number of unemployed	Average number of hours actually worked per week
1		0.30	2.60	1.70	0.40
2		0.20	2.50	1.90	0.30
3		0.20	2.80	1.90	0.50
4		0.20	2.60	1.90	0.30
Annual		0.44	1.86	1.50	0.25

Reference on software used :	The SAS/STAT 9.1
Reference on method of estimation:	TAYLOR SERIES

Table 2.1.2 Coefficient of variation (CV) Annual estimates at NUTS-2 Level

For the calculation of the CV it is necessary to take into account the design effect.

PLEASE DO NOT ADD OR DELETE ROWS

NUTS-2		CV of regional (NUTS-2) annual aggregates (in %)				
Regional Code	Region	Number of employed	Number of part-time employed	Number of unemployed	Rate of unemployment	Average number of hours actually worked per week
TR10	Istanbul	0.77	6.91	4.02	2.67	0.53
TR21	Tekirdağ, Edirne, Kırklareli	2.10	6.71	8.60	6.02	1.16
TR22	Balıkesir, Çanakkale	2.69	6.91	8.24	8.32	0.78
TR31	Izmir	1.44	5.43	5.33	4.22	0.60
TR32	Aydın, Denizli, Muğla	2.15	6.40	6.70	5.92	1.53
TR33	Manisa, Afyon, Kütahya, Uşak	2.35	8.13	8.31	8.38	0.79
TR41	Bursa, Eskişehir, Bilecik	1.45	6.62	5.81	4.96	0.77
TR42	Kocaeli, Sakarya, Düzce, Bolu, Yalova	1.74	6.85	5.88	4.82	0.93
TR51	Ankara	1.17	5.52	5.17	3.83	0.77
TR52	Konya, Karaman	1.57	5.39	7.98	6.01	1.46
TR61	Antalya, Isparta, Burdur	2.16	7.45	7.01	6.76	1.69
TR62	Adana, Mersin	1.83	6.60	6.01	4.64	0.90
TR63	Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Osmaniye	2.79	6.60	6.80	5.76	1.58
TR71	Kırıkkale, Aksaray, Niğde, Nevşehir, Kırşehir	2.94	10.40	8.77	8.25	2.03
TR72	Kayseri, Sivas, Yozgat	2.85	10.03	8.09	6.10	1.13
TR81	Zonguldak, Karabük, Bartın	4.06	8.79	10.24	9.49	2.07
TR82	Kastamonu, Çankırı, Sinop	4.68	9.88	12.58	13.42	2.73
TR83	Samsun, Tokat, Çorum, Amasya	2.51	6.26	7.72	7.02	1.66
TR90	Trabzon, Ordu, Giresun, Rize, Artvin, Gümüşhane	1.73	9.56	6.68	6.01	0.81
TRA1	Erzurum, Erzincan, Bayburt	3.57	7.05	12.04	11.77	0.99
TRA2	Ağrı, Kars, Iğdır, Ardahan	4.22	8.49	9.63	10.98	2.26
TRB1	Malatya, Elazığ, Bingöl, Tunceli	4.85	9.68	11.14	10.56	2.22
TRB2	Van, Muş, Bitlis, Hakkari	3.58	12.76	9.54	7.00	3.23
TRC1	Gaziantep, Adıyaman, Kilis	2.22	10.54	7.04	6.44	1.45
TRC2	Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır	2.98	23.54	8.99	6.59	0.96
TRC3	Mardin, Batman, Şırnak, Siirt	4.43	11.52	11.65	10.56	1.62

Table 2.1.3 Coefficient of variation (CV) Annual estimates at NUTS-3 level

Only to be completed by countries using the LFS to produce NUTS-3 level data for Eurostat

PLEASE DO NOT ADD OR DELETE ROWS

Region (NUTS-3)		CV of regional (NUTS-3) annual aggregates (in %)		
Regional Code	Region	Sample size (number of responding persons- 15+)	Number of persons in the labour force	Unemployment rate

TR621	Adana	10,228			5.79
TRC12	Adıyaman	2,753			11.03
TR332	Afyonkarahisar	3,209			11.56
TRA21	Ağrı	4,133			13.47
TR834	Amasya	1,853			13.17
TR511	Ankara	23,651			4.68
TR611	Antalya	8,341			8.21
TR905	Artvin	1,167			13.41
TR321	Aydın	4,597			8.79
TR221	Balıkesir	11,396			7.45
TR413	Bilecik	1,012			15.35
TRB13	Bingöl	1,462			14.70
TRB23	Bitlis	1,334			13.62
TR424	Bolu	1,622			13.17
TR613	Burdur	652			16.51
TR411	Bursa	12,718			6.51
TR222	Çanakkale	5,143			10.30
TR822	Çankırı	2,074			12.54
TR833	Çorum	2,858			12.38
TR322	Denizli	4,344			9.66
TRC22	Diyarbakır	6,546			8.95
TR212	Edirne	2,716			11.19
TRB12	Elazığ	2,553			12.23
TRA12	Erzincan	2,501			14.62
TRA11	Erzurum	8,255			14.16
TR412	Eskişehir	3,735			9.74
TRC11	Gaziantep	7,960			7.25
TR903	Giresun	3,072			11.18
TR906	Gümüşhane	493			14.23
TRB24	Hakkari	1,421			13.09
TR631	Hatay	5,936			8.79
TR612	Isparta	2,141			11.30
TR622	Mersin	8,754			7.37
TR100	İstanbul	43,192			3.02
TR310	İzmir	21,214			5.41
TRA22	Kars	1,687			15.85
TR821	Kastamonu	3,755			13.60
TR721	Kayseri	5,338			7.87
TR213	Kırklareli	2,242			10.45
TR715	Kırşehir	2,178			10.31
TR421	Kocaeli	8,071			7.08
TR521	Konya	22,694			6.03
TR333	Kütahya	3,596			12.60
TRB11	Malatya	3,753			14.02
TR331	Manisa	7,108			9.94
TR632	Kahramanmaraş	4,255			9.60
TRC31	Mardin	2,916			14.51
TR323	Muğla	3,802			10.60
TRB22	Muş	1,655			12.42
TR714	Nevşehir	2,262			12.51
TR713	Niğde	2,944			10.70
TR902	Ordu	5,838			10.49
TR904	Rize	2,648			12.12
TR422	Sakarya	4,401			9.05
TR831	Samsun	6,612			9.77
TRC34	Siirt	1,797			12.67
TR823	Sinop	2,244			12.06
TR722	Sivas	2,349			10.31
TR211	Tekirdağ	4,316			9.69
TR832	Tokat	2,892			12.11
TR901	Trabzon	5,729			10.12
TRB14	Tunceli	35			17.24

TRC21	Şanlıurfa	6,572			9.24
TR334	Uşak	1,998			12.02
TRB21	Van	5,477			10.04
TR723	Yozgat	2,017			11.33
TR811	Zonguldak	4,493			11.39
TR712	Aksaray	2,664			11.80
TRA13	Bayburt	1,211			17.50
TR522	Karaman	2,575			11.29
TR711	Kırıkkale	2,918			10.81
TRC32	Batman	3,114			12.67
TRC33	Şırnak	701			15.82
TR813	Bartın	707			14.21
TRA24	Ardahan	315			25.24
TRA23	Iğdır	1,617			14.67
TR425	Yalova	923			11.83
TR812	Karabük	1,398			12.47
TRC13	Kilis	395			22.69
TR613	Osmaniye	2,038			10.77
TR423	Düzce	1,560			10.92

Table 2.2.2.a Errors due to the reporting units and the interviewers

Give brief comments on the assessment of errors due to:	Reporting unit	Each month a quality control study is realized by Central Quality Control Unit using CATI. By this method around 1000 households (min. 5 hh from each interviewer) which are interviewed in the previous month were called and some critical questions were re-asked to the household members. In most cases it is not possible to distinguish whether an error comes from reporting unit or interviewer. But it is obvious that reporting unit errors mostly come from proxy answers.
	Interviewers	

Table 2.2.2.b Errors due to the medium (questionnaire)

Date of the last update of the questionnaire	2009
Date of the last pilot survey in order to test the questionnaire	2003
Number of respondents to the pilot survey	Around 100 households
Report from cognitive laboratory available (Y/N)	N

Table 2.2.2.c Are there any methodological notes on the measurement errors?

Main references	Regular reports prepared by the Quality Control Unit are only used for internal purposes. This reports are regularly (monthly) sent to the regional offices to be evaluated.
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Table 2.2.2.d Main methods of reducing measurement errors

Error source	Brief comments
Respondent	Letters explaining the aim, justification and the methos of the survey are sent prior to the application. This helps to increase response rates. Information is targeted to be gathered from the related person. Proxy interviewes is tried to be reduced.
Interviewer	Manuals are uptaded each year, examples are enriched taking into account the questions/problems encountered during the previous year. At different intervals besides the regular checks, different consistency controls are applied on the data set and regional offices are informed about the results at interviewer level. Refreshing trainings are regularly realized either at regional or national level (mostly using the teleconference method).
Questionnaire	Questions are tried to be formulated in such a way that can easily be understood by the respondents (wording of the questionnaire is tried to be well designed).
Other	Quality control study is regularly realized in each month for around 1000 sample households which were interviewed in the previous month. In this study; households which are selected randomly from each region and interviewer were called and some critical questions were again asked to the selected household member. This is a very good tool for minimizing measuremet errors in the later months.

Table 2.2.2.e Number of interviewers per quarter

	Face to face	Telephone
Average number of interviewers per quarter (full time equivalent)	230	NA

Table 2.2.4.a Calculation of non-response. Annual average

Is the non response rate weighted? (Y/N)	N	If weighted, state the definition of the weights	NA
Is the non-response on household level or person level? (H/P)	H		

Table 2.2.4.b Rates of non response by survey wave. Annual average

Wave	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Non response rate in %	14.05	12.02	13.36	12.73	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 2.2.4.c Rates of non response by survey mode. Annual average

Survey mode	CAPI	CATI	PAPI	CAWI	POSTAL
Non response rate in %	13.38	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 2.2.4.d Divisions of non-response into categories. Quarterly data and annual average

Quarter	Non response rate (%)	Refusals (%)	Non-contacts (%)	Other reasons (%)
1	11.98	0.19	7.12	4.67
2	13.17	0.23	8.04	4.89
3	15.49	0.17	10.01	5.32
4	12.84	0.14	8.04	4.66
Annual (average 2010)	13.38	0.18	8.31	4.89

Table 2.2.4.e Rates of non response. Annual average

PLEASE DO NOT ADD OR DELETE ROWS

NUTS-2 region (code + name)	Non response rate (%)
TR10-Istanbul	11.0
TR21-Tekirdağ, Edirne, Kırklareli	14.6
TR22-Balıkesir, Çanakkale	11.7
TR31-İzmir	10.0
TR32-Aydın, Denizli, Muğla	15.9
TR33-Manisa, Afyon, Kütahya, Uşak	7.8
TR41-Bursa, Eskişehir, Bilecik	12.2
TR42-Kocaeli, Sakarya, Düzce, Bolu, Yalova	11.4
TR51-Ankara	12.7
TR52-Konya, Karaman	14.8
TR61-Antalya, Isparta, Burdur	18.1
TR62-Adana, Mersin	13.0
TR63-Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Osmaniye	11.1
TR71-Kırıkkale, Aksaray, Niğde, Nevşehir, Kırşehir	15.1
TR72-Kayseri, Sivas, Yozgat	19.0
TR81-Zonguldak, Karabük, Bartın	17.8
TR82-Kastamonu, Çankırı, Sinop	13.5
TR83-Samsun, Tokat, Çorum, Amasya	15.6
TR90-Trabzon, Ordu, Giresun, Rize, Artvin, Gümüşhane	19.1
TRA1-Erzurum, Erzincan, Bayburt	14.0
TRA2-Ağrı, Kars, Iğdır, Ardahan	13.2
TRB1-Malatya, Elazığ, Bingöl, Tunceli	9.4
TRB2-Van, Muş, Bitlis, Hakkari	9.7
TRC1-Gaziantep, Adıyaman, Kilis	11.7
TRC2-Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır	10.9
TRC3-Mardin, Batman, Şırnak, Siirt	7.0

Table 2.2.4.f Availability and calculation of non-response at NUTS-3 level

Only to be completed by countries using the LFS to produce NUTS-3 level data for Eurostat

Is non response rate available (Y/N)	N	
Is the non response rate weighted? (Y/N)	N	If weighted, state the definition of the weights

Table 2.2.4.g Rates of non response. Annual average

Only to be completed by countries using the LFS to produce NUTS-3 level data for Eurostat

PLEASE DO NOT ADD OR DELETE ROWS

NUTS-3 region (code + name)	Non response rate (%)
#REF!	

Quarterly LFS data

Table 3.1.a Reference period, transmission date and coverage

Quarter	Main dates in the national production process		
	Date of data collection beginning	Date of end of the quality check for statistics requested by Eurostat	Date of national publication
1	11.01.2010	11.06.2010	17.05.2010
2	12.04.2010	07.09.2011	16.08.2010
3	12.07.2010	08.12.2010	12.11.2010
4	11.10.2010	18.02.2011	15.02.2011

Table 3.1.b Delay of delivery to Eurostat of the full dataset or of the main characteristics and reasons for late delivery

Datasets used for data dissemination are considered, which may not correspond to the first transmission. Late deliveries in blue font. Please provide reason.

Quarter	Full dataset			Single characteristic(s)		
	Deadline	Delivery date	Reason for late delivery	Characteristic(s)	Delay (days)	Reason for late delivery
1	27.06.2010	14.06.2010	NA			
2	26.09.2010	08.09.2010	NA			
3	26.12.2010	09.12.2010	NA			
4	27.03.2011	21.02.2011	NA			
Yearly weights (*)	NA	NA	NA			

(*) Only if ad hoc yearly weights are used for yearly variables

Table 3.1.c Ways for improving timeliness

Refer to previous table 3.1b

Quarter	Describe ways for improving timeliness
1	
2	
3	
4	

4.1 A list of type and frequency of publications

Household Labour Force Results, Press Release, Monthly (results are given in urban/rural detail).
Household Labour Force Results, Press Release, Yearly (results are given at NUTS 2 level).
Main Labour Force Indicators by Province (NUTS 3), Press Release, Annual
Household Labour Force Statistics, Publication, Annually (Includes regional results at NUTS1 and NUTS 2 level besides the annual results given by urban/rural detail). (Available in CD format)

4.2 Conditions of access to data

Means, support, marketing conditions, possible restrictions, existing service-level agreement, etc.

Press Releases are published on the web site both in TR and EN at the same time released (at 10.00 o'clock). Press releases are automatically sent to the users who were subscribed to the web site. Main headlines of the press releases are also available on teletext page of the national television broadcast. Users can also reach certain headlines depending on their interest via mobile phones. If requested short messages are sent to the users on the general topics of the press release.

Detailed time-series tables are available on the web site (in Excel forms). Users can also reach Labour Force Database from the web site and could extract tables depending on their requests.

Publications are prepared both in CD (pdf) and paper formats. They are sent free of charge regularly to governorships of the provinces, public organizations, university libraries, national statistical offices and international organizations. Other users can buy these publications from the Revolving Fund Administration located both in Central Office and Regional Offices. The excel files of the publications are also provided to the users depending on their choice.

Anonymised micro data are also available on CD Rom beginning from 2004. Other micro data series of labour force survey (for the period 2000-2003) shall be provided upon request by the bilateral protocols.

4.3 Accompanying information to data

Documentation, explanation, quality limitations, graphics etc.

Press releases and publications are supported with graphics and metadata. Publications have also standard errors for selected variables.

4.4 Further assistance available to users

To request statistical information, users may come to our offices both in Central Office in Ankara and to the regional offices located in 26 provinces. The personnel responsible for this service try to resolve/fulfil this request at the moment using the available sources; when an immediate answer cannot be given, they take this request and by sending it to the related department (using a standardized form) they proved to be covered this request as soon as possible. Users can also transmit their requests using e-mail, post and fax. Users can contact with the sector expert if it is necessary.

4.5 Possible improvements, compared to the previous situation.

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Table 5.1.a Change in 2010 at the concept level that would affect comparability with a previous reference time?

Enumerate all changes at concept level introduced in 2010. Add rows if needed

Changes in	Description of the impact of the changes on the statistics.	Estimation of effect for aggregates (%)	Estimation of adjustment F/P for aggregate	Are statistics revised backwards (Y/N)	If statistics are revised, give brief comment on the method of revision
concepts and definition	"Resident population" definition is harmonized in line with Eurostat recommendation and 12 month-criterion has started to be used				
coverage (i.e. target population)	NA				
legislation	NA				
classifications	NA				
	NA				
geographical boundaries	NA				
other concept	NA				

Table 5.1.b Change in 2010 at the measurement level that would affect comparability with a previous reference time?

For example changes in data collection, weighting scheme, new design, use of auxiliary information

Enumerate all changes at measurement level that have been introduced in 2010. Add rows if needed

Changes to	Description of the impact of the changes on the statistics.	Estimation of effect for aggregates (%)	Estimation of adjustment F/P for aggregate	Are statistics revised backwards (Y/N)	If statistics are revised, give brief comment on the method of revision
sampling frame	National Address Database is fully used from 2010				
sample design	NA				
rotation pattern	NA				
questionnaire	NA				
instruction to interviewers	NA				
survey mode	NA				
weighting scheme	NA				
use of auxiliary information	NA				
other					

Table 5.2 Divergence of national concepts from European concepts

(European concept or National proxy concept used) List all concepts where any divergences can be found

Add rows as necessary.

Is there a divergence between the national and European concepts for the following characteristics?	(Y/N)	Give a description of difference and provide an assessment of the impact of the divergence on the statistics
Definition of resident population (*)	N	
Identification of the main job (*)	N	
Employment	Y	ILO definition on unpaid family workers are followed, they're not covered as employed if they didn't work in the reference week even one hour. Three month criterion defined by Eurostat is not followed for unpaid family workers. Farmers who only produce for own-consumption are considered as employed if the amount of this production is considerable within total household consumption (if the total amount of this product is at least 30% of total food expenditure).
Unemployment	Y	In the national calculation of unemployment, 3 month criterion is used since 2000 on "job seeking". However LFS questionnaire is developed in order to give chance for both calculations (national and Eurostat). Also, for national calculation of unemployment passive job search methods are covered besides the active ones.

(*) See LABOUR FORCE SURVEY - REVISED EXPLANATORY NOTES (TO BE APPLIED FROM 2008Q1 ONWARDS)