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FOREWORD

In the information age we are all becoming increasingly dependent on fast, and reliable sources of information. The need for social, economic, and cultural information is constantly increasing. In response to this need, the State Institute of Statistics decided to issue an easy-to-use handbook to provide interested readers and researchers with the essential statistics on Turkey "at a glance" format. This handbook was designed to present an overview of the physical, social, and cultural characteristics of Turkey.

Most of the statistical data in the handbook originate from specialized SIS publications and other public and private sector sources. The figures, tables, charts, and pictures in the handbook contain information on the Turkish economy, geography, climate, demography, social and cultural life, labour, transportation, construction, communication, tourism, education, health services, and government administration. The Yearbook of Turkey covers all of these subjects in greater detail and should be consulted in the event a reader wishes more extensive documentation in any one field.

I would like to express my deep gratitude to Prof. Dr. Ömer L. GEBİZLİOĞLU, Vice President of the Institute; Mrs. Güldane KABADAYI, Head of The Publication, Communication and Public Relations Division; the staff of the Publication, Communication and Public Relations Division; and all the staff members of SIS for their contributions in preparing this Handbook. We are grateful to all the authorities and institutions who collaborated with us to supply information that make it possible to create this book.

Prof. Dr. Orhan GÜVENEN
President
The State Institute of Statistics

GENERAL EXPLANATIONS

PERIOD COVERED BY THE YEARBOOK

The data, with the exception of certain tables and historical series, are presented to permit five year comparisons for the period 1989–1993. Unless otherwise stated, “year” refers to the calendar year. Fiscal year refers to the 12 months beginning with January 1st of each year.

SOURCES OF DATA

The data in the yearbook are taken from official sources. These sources are classified into two categories; the State Institute of Statistics and other institutions.

Tables for which no source is given are based on information prepared by SIS. Tables for which a source is given are based on information taken directly from that source.

TABLES

Tables are designed to give first totals and later detailed information.

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

Unless otherwise designated all units of measurement are given in the framework of the metric system.

SPECIAL SYMBOLS

- * Data is provisional.
- . Not applicable.
- ... Data not available.
- Denotes magnitude nil.
- 0
0.0 Magnitude less than half of unit employed.

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- | | |
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Muharrem ERGÜN
Sami GÜNER
Süleyman KAÇAR |
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AREA

Turkey is surrounded by the sea on three sides. The country's easternmost point is its boundary of the Republic of Iran and the former Soviet Union at the foot of the Küçük Ağı Mountains. The furthest point west is the Cape of Avlaka in the Imroz Islands, to the north, the Cape of Inceburun, and the southernmost point in Turkey is south of the village of Beysun in Hatay province.

The boundaries of Turkey total 2 753 kilometers. Its longest shared boundary is with Syria at 877 kilometers. The coastline of Turkey is 8 333 kilometers.



Scenes from the Black Sea Region

AREA

1. Extreme points of Turkey

Location of points		Latitude (North)	Longitude (East)
East	Point of intersection of Turkish-Iranian-Republic of the former USSR boundaries: 34 th km. east of Mt. Küçük Ağız	39° 37'	44° 48'
West	Cape Avlaka, İmroz Island	40° 07'	25° 40'
North	Cape İnceburun, Sinop Province	42° 06'	34° 58'
South	South of Beysun village, Hatay Province	35° 51'	36° 06'

2. Length of Turkish boundaries and coastlines

Boundary and coast		Length km
BOUNDARY	Total	2 753
	Syria	877
	Rep. of the former USSR	610
	Iran	454
	Iraq	331
	Bulgaria	269
	Greece	212
COAST	Total	8 333
	Anatolian coast	6 480
	Thracian coast	786
	Coastline of islands	1 067

The datum area of the country is 779 452 square kilometers and the real area is 814 578 square kilometers.

The highest mountain in Turkey is Büyük Ağız in Southeastern Anatolia at 5 137 meters. In this same region, other mountains include Uludoruk at 4 135 meters; Buzul Dağı at 4 116 meters; and Suphan Dağı at 4 058 meters.

Turkey's longest river is the Kızılırmak at 1 355 kilometers.

AREA

3. Area of Turkey and provinces Square kilometers

Province	Datum area	Real area	Province	Datum area	Real area
Turkey	779 452	814 578	Izmir	12 263	12 762
Anatolia	755 688	790 200	Kars	9 587	9 875
Thrace	23 764	24 378	Kastamonu	12 982	13 699
Total	779 452	814 578	Kayseri	16 537	17 140
Adana	17 562	18 487	Kirklareli	6 378	6 550
Adıyaman	7 423	7 871	Kırşehir	6 501	6 665
Afyon	14 295	14 808	Kocaeli	3 578	3 698
Ağrı	11 066	11 488	Konya	40 451	41 464
Amasya	5 452	5 730	Kütahya	11 661	12 083
Ankara	25 604	26 506	Malatya	11 752	12 308
Antalya	20 815	22 260	Manisa	13 237	13 785
Artvin	7 436	8 210	K. Maras	14 680	15 563
Aydın	7 870	8 319	Mardin	8 594	8 881
Balıkesir	14 456	15 119	Muğla	12 504	13 247
Bilecik	4 321	4 527	Muş	8 413	8 713
Bingöl	8 319	8 911	Nevşehir	5 540	5 660
Bitlis	8 010	8 551	Niğde	7 831	8 063
Bolu	10 575	11 200	Ordu	6 142	6 563
Burdur	7 167	7 461	Rize	3 920	4 328
Bursa	10 990	11 466	Sakarya	4 821	5 015
Çanakkale	9 950	10 347	Samsun	9 739	10 296
Çankırı	8 659	9 138	Sart	6 186	6 542
Çorum	12 729	13 271	Sinop	5 657	6 109
Denizli	11 874	12 369	Sivas	28 568	29 515
Diyarbakır	14 908	15 400	Tekirdağ	6 333	6 469
Edirne	6 174	6 275	Tokat	9 869	10 470
Elazığ	9 455	9 951	Trabzon	4 498	4 938
Erzincan	11 413	12 165	Tunceli	7 954	8 676
Erzurum	25 133	26 582	Ş. Urfa	19 271	19 615
Eskişehir	13 477	13 781	Uşak	5 389	5 580
Gaziantep	8 015	8 234	Van	21 095	21 823
Giresun	6 965	7 644	Yazgat	13 597	14 037
Gümüşhane	6 748	7 237	Zonguldak	6 440	6 898
Hakkâri	7 121	7 393	Aksaray	7 626	7 855
Hatay	5 570	5 859	Bayburt	3 652	3 917
İsparta	8 847	9 262	Karaman	9 163	9 393
İçel	15 448	16 187	Kırıkkale	4 365	4 519
İstanbul	5 591	5 773	Batman	4 694	4 938
			Şırnak	7 172	7 472
			Barın	2 120	2 140
			Ardahan	5 661	5 831
			Iğdır	3 593	3 701

Note: Also covers lakes and islands.

AREA

4. Height of selected mountains and hills dğ. Mountain tp. Hill

Mountain or hill	Height m	Mountain or hill	Height m
BLACK SEA REGION		MEDITERRANEAN REGION	
Kaşkar dğ.	3 932	Demirkazık tp.	3 756
Üç doruk tp. (Vercinin tp.)	3 709	Lorut dğ. (Kol tp.)	3 588
Kaşkar tp.	3 589	Medetsiz tp.	3 524
Hunut dğ.	3 580	Aydas dğ.	3 480
Güngörmez dğ.	3 523	Aladağ (Hurç tp.)	3 333
MARMARA REGION		EAST ANATOLIA REGION	
Uludağ tp.	2 543	Büyük Ağırı dğ.	5 137
Tepel tp.	2 052	Süphan dğ.	4 058
Domanıç dğ. (Darı tp.)	1 845	Uludoruk (Reşko tp.)	4 135
Yırce dğ. (Tavşan tp.)	1 906	Buzul dğ. (Cilo dğ.)	4 116
Kazdağ (Karataş tp.)	1 774	Küçük Ağırı dğ.	3 896
AEGEAN REGION		SOUTH EAST ANATOLIA REGION	
Akdağ (Kıraç tp.)	2 446	Karaca dğ. (Bay tp.) (Mırınmir tp.)	1 938
Bozdağ	2 414	Karaca dğ. (Kel tp.)	1 748
Honaz dğ.	2 528	Karakaş dğ. (Sof dğ.)	1 496
Akbaba tp.	2 298	Raman dğ.	1 260
Akdağ (Karababa tp.)	2 300	Mazı dğ.	1 252
CENTRAL ANATOLIA REGION			
Erciyeş dğ.	3 917		
Küçük Erciyeş	3 703		
Büyük Hasan dğ.	3 268		
Küçük Hasan dğ.	3 069		
Melendiz dğ. (Beşparmağın tp.)	1 898		

AREA

5. Length of selected rivers and streams

River or stream	Points of measurement	Length km
Aras	Bingöl Mountain - Rep. of the former USSR boundary	548
	Total course	1 059
Asi	Southern boundary of Turkey, Mediterranean Sea	97
	Total course	380
Büyük Menderes	Büyük Menderes River	307
	Total course	584
Ceyhan	Nurhak Mountain - Mediterranean Sea	509
Çekerek çayı	Tokat Mountains - Yeşilirmak River	331
Çoruh	Mescit Mountain - Black Sea	466
	Mescit Mountain - Rep. of the former USSR boundary	442
Dicle	Gölcük Lake - Iraq boundary	523
	Total course	1 900
Delice ırmağı	Hasan Mountain - At the 805 th km with Kızılırmak River	426
Ergene	Saray - At the 18 th km with Meriç River	281
Fırat	Total course	2 800
	Dumlu Mountain - Syrian boundary	971
	Murat Spring - Syrian boundary	1 263
Gediz	Murat Mountain - Aegean sea	401
Gerede çayı	Boztepe Mountain - At the 156 th km with Filyos River	260

AREA

5. Length of selected rivers and streams (continued)

River or stream	Points of measurement	Length km
Göksu	Kartal Mountain - Mediterranean Sea	308
Kelkit çayı	Sipikör Mountain - At the 320 th km with Yeşilirmak River	373
Kızılırmak	Kızıl and Dumanlı Mountains - Black Sea	1 355
Meriç	Turkish boundary with Greece	211
	Total course	490
M. Kemalpaşa çayı	Yırca Mountain - Apolyont Lake - At the 244 th km with Simav Stream	271
Murat	Aladağ Mountain - At the 460 th km with Fırat River	722
Piri suyu	Şakşak Mountain - At the 128 th km with Munzur Stream	280
Porsuk çayı	Murat Mountain - At the 326 th km with Sakarya River	488
Sakarya	Sakaryabaşı Spring - Black Sea	824
Seyhan	Dezmir Mountain - Mediterranean Sea	560
Susurluk (Simav) çayı	Kalaycıkırı Hill - Marmara Sea	321
Tohma çayı	Kormaç and Gölge Mountains - At the 541 st km with Fırat River	255
Yeşilirmak	Köse Mountain - Black Sea	519
Zamantı suyu	Dezmir Mountain - Seyhan River	308

AREA

Turkey's largest natural Lake is Van Lake at 3 713 square kilometers. Other large natural lakes include Tuz Lake at 1 500 square kilometers, Beyşehir Lake at 656 square kilometers, and Eğirdir Lake at 468 square kilometers.

6. Area and altitude of selected natural lakes

Lake	Area km ²	Altitude m	Province	Lake	Area km ²	Altitude m	Province
Acıgöl	153	836	Afyon-Denizli	Hazapın	14	1 794	Kars
Akşehir	353	958	Afyon-Konya	Hazar	86	1 248	Elazığ
Akyatan (West)	35	4	Adana	İznik	298	85	Bursa
Amik	60	81	Hatay	İşıkli	49	816	Denizli
Bafa	60	2	Aydın-Muğla	Köyceğiz	52	8	Muğla
Balık	34	2 250	Ağrı	Kuş (Manyas)	166	15	Balıkesir
Beyşehir	656	1 121	Isparta-Konya	Marmara	34	71	Manisa
Burdur	200	854	Burdur	Nazik	48	1 816	Bitlis
Çıldır	115	1 959	Kars	Salda	45	1 139	Burdur
Çalgölü	32	1 072	Kayseri	Sapanca	47	40	Kocaeli
Dil (Karine)	24	0	İzmir	Tuz	1 500	925	Konya-Aksaray
Eber	126	967	Afyon	Ulubat	134	5	Bursa
Eğirdir	468	916	Isparta	Van	3 713	1 646	Bitlis - Van
Erçek	98	1 803	Van	Yay	37	1 071	Kayseri

AREA

7. Dammed lakes (reservoirs)

(Reservoirs with surface area of 10 km² and over)

Dammed lake	Area km ²	Province	Dammed lake	Area km ²	Province
Adıgüzel	25.9	Denizli	Karacaören	45.5	Burdur
Almus	31.3	Tokat	Karakaya	298.0	Diyarbakır
Altınkaya	118.3	Samsun	Karadimir	15.5	Tekirdağ
Apa	12.6	Konya	Kartalkaya	11.3	K. Maraş
Arpaçay	41.8	Kars	Kayalıköy	10.2	Kırklareli
Aslantaş	49.0	Adana	Keban	675.0	Elazığ
B. Çekmece	43.0	İstanbul	Kemer	14.8	Aydın
Çamlıdere	32.0	Ankara	Kılıçkaya	64.4	Sivas
Demirköprü	47.7	Manisa	Mamasın	16.2	Niğde
Derbent	16.5	Samsun	Menzelet	42.0	K. Maraş
Devegeçidi	32.1	Diyarbakır	Ömerli	23.1	İstanbul
Gökçekaya	20.0	Eskişehir	Porsuk	23.4	Eskişehir
Hasan Uğurlu	22.7	Samsun	Sarımehmet	10.3	Van
Hirfanlı	263.0	Kırşehir	Sarıyar	83.8	Ankara
Kapulukaya	20.7	Ankara	Seyhan	67.8	Adana
			Tahtaköprü	23.4	Hatay

Source : General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works.

Note: Shows usual reservoir surface area.

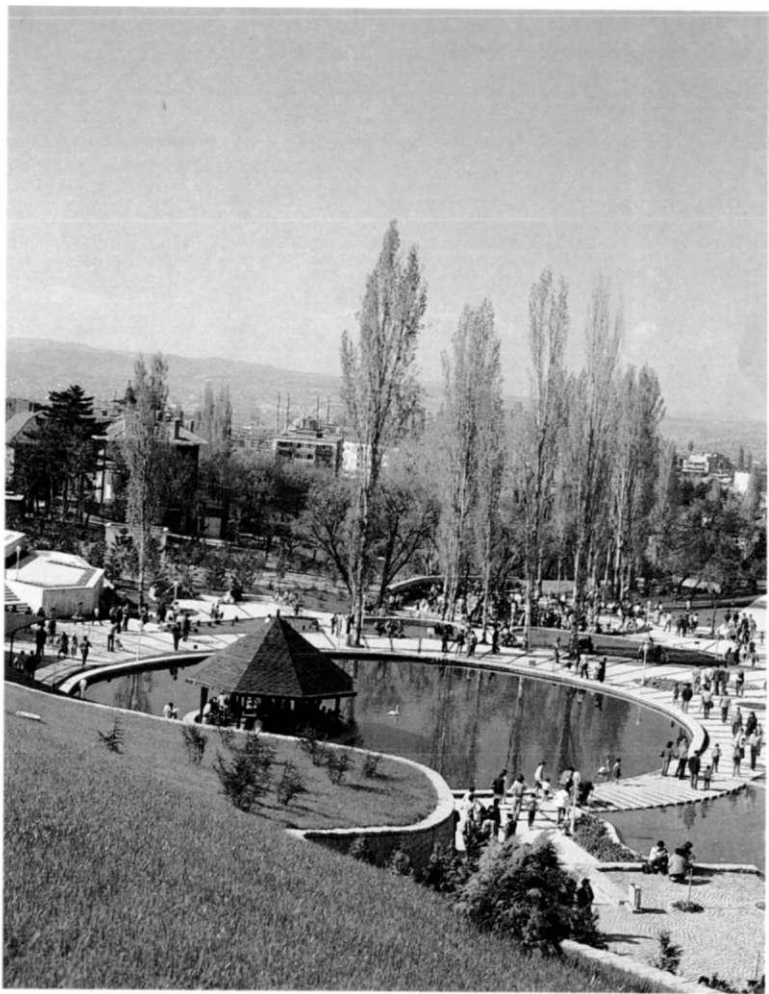
Turkey's largest dammed lake is Keban Reservoir at 675 square kilometers. The second largest is Karakaya Reservoir at 298 square kilometers, the third is Hirfanlı Reservoir at 263 square kilometers.

AREA

8. Area and coastline of selected islands

Island	Province	Area km ²	Coastline km	Island	Province	Area km ²	Coastline km
Dana (Kargıncık)	İçel	2.69	8.2	İmroz	Çanakkale	279.24	92.0
Kekova	Antalya	5.74	19.0	Madenada	Balıkesir	2.99	12.0
İçada Eleksi	»	1.35	8.5	Çıplakada	»	2.31	10.0
Göçek	Muğla	1.48	5.6	Moskoada (Kılavuz) (Pınar)	Balıkesir	1.06	4.5
Tersane	»	3.68	13.5	Alibey	»	23.36	28.5
Domuz	»	1.93	8.0	Avşar	»	20.62	27.5
Kızılada	»	1.72	7.0	Paşalimanı	»	21.37	40.2
Kameriye	»	1.17	6.5	Kayun	»	1.71	9.1
Kocaada	»	1.67	7.0	Ekinlik	»	2.47	10.0
Karaada	»	9.08	19.8	Marmara	»	117.18	72.5
Apostol	»	1.01	5.0	İmralı	Bursa	9.98	19.4
Salih	»	5.67	16.5	Büyükada	İstanbul	5.36	14.0
Uzunada	İzmir	25.39	31.0	Heybeliada	»	2.46	9.0
Hekim	»	2.31	6.5	Burgaz	»	1.45	5.7
Mardaliç	»	1.46	7.0	Kınalıada	»	1.32	5.0
Bozcaada	Çanakkale	36.03	34.5				

İmroz Island, in Çanakkale province, is Turkey's biggest island at 279.24 square kilometers and 92 kilometers of coastline. The second largest island is Marmara Island at 117.18 square kilometers and 72.5 kilometers of coastline.



Seğmenler Park, ANKARA

CLIMATE

9. Average temperature and hours of sunshine at selected weather stations

Weather station	Observation period (years)	Average temperature °C	Observation period (years)	Average hours of sunshine (hr., min/day)
Adana	62	18.8	41	7.54
Afyon	62	11.1	54	7.09
Anamur	43	19.2	27	8.33
Ankara	65	11.7	63	7.19
Antalya	61	18.5	37	8.28
Balıkesir	53	14.5	41	6.56
Bolu	62	10.2	42	5.49
Bursa	62	14.6	56	6.35
Çanakkale	57	14.8	40	7.31
Diyarbakır	62	15.8	50	8.00
Edirne	62	13.4	47	6.24
Erzincan	58	10.6	35	6.59
Erzurum	62	5.9	40	7.05
Eskişehir	62	10.9	52	6.50
Gaziantep	51	14.5	31	7.51
Göztepe (İstanbul)	62	14.0	56	6.23
Isparta	62	12.0	32	7.29
İslihiye	53	16.6	35	7.46
İzmir	52	17.6	52	8.06
Kars	55	4.2	31	6.27
Kastamonu	61	9.7	40	6.12
Kayseri	57	10.4	42	7.11
Kırşehir	61	11.3	49	7.17
Konya	62	11.5	41	7.29
Kütahya	62	10.6	41	6.02
Malatya	61	13.6	36	7.40
Merzifon	51	11.4	33	6.35
Mugla	56	14.9	54	7.48
Rize	59	14.1	35	4.14
Samsun	17	14.0	15	4.46
Trabzon	57	14.5	34	4.38
Ş. Urfa	59	18.1	37	8.28
Van	51	8.7	40	7.43
Zonguldak	54	13.5	41	5.54

Note. Data concerning climate is obtained from the General Directorate of Meteorology.

CLIMATE

10. Average precipitation and relative humidity at selected weather stations

Weather station	Observation period (years)	Average precipitation mm	Observation period (years)	Average relative humidity %
Adana	62	647.1	62	66
Afyon	62	437.6	61	64
Anamur	47	993.5	43	68
Ankara	65	377.7	65	60
Antalya	61	1 052.3	61	64
Balıkesir	54	588.2	53	69
Bolu	62	536.4	61	72
Bursa	62	696.5	62	69
Çanakkale	60	615.4	59	72
Diyarbakır	61	491.5	57	54
Edirne	62	585.9	62	70
Erzincan	56	366.8	53	60
Erzurum	62	447.2	61	64
Eskişehir	62	373.9	62	68
Gaziantep	59	502.4	51	60
Göztepe (İstanbul)	62	677.2	62	75
İsparta	62	580.9	61	61
İzmir	52	691.1	52	64
Kars	61	501.2	54	70
Kastamonu	61	461.6	61	70
Kayseri	59	375.0	57	65
Kırşehir	62	378.1	61	63
Konya	62	325.9	61	60
Kütahya	61	564.7	62	67
Malatya	61	387.5	58	54
Muğla	62	1 196.3	56	61
Rize	60	2 300.4	59	77
Samsun	17	650.3	17	75
Trabzon	58	833.8	56	72
Ş. Urfa	59	463.1	58	49
Van	60	380.6	51	59
Zonguldak	60	1 220.2	54	73

Turkey is in the temperate zone and its topography is characterized by mountain ranges that run parallel to its sea coast. Thus the climate differs from region to region. Coastal areas enjoy a milder climate; the inland Anatolian plateau experiences extremes of hot summers and cold winters with limited rainfall.

CLIMATE

11. Average number of days with snow and frost at selected weather stations

Weather station	Observation period (years)	Days with snow	Observation period (years)	Days with frost
Adana	62	0.0	62	6.1
Afyon	60	27.7	62	91.7
Anamur	47	0.1	43	0.3
Ankara	65	21.6	65	84.8
Antalya	61	0.0	61	1.8
Balıkesir	54	4.5	52	36.9
Bolu	62	38.9	62	96.4
Bursa	62	9.4	62	34.8
Çanakkale	60	5.0	58	24.5
Diyarbakır	61	12.4	62	62.7
Edirne	62	15.0	62	56.6
Erzincan	56	42.9	55	110.1
Erzurum	60	112.2	62	155.7
Eskişehir	62	25.4	61	95.1
Gaziantep	61	11.9	51	55.8
Göztepe (İstanbul)	62	8.3	62	20.5
Isparta	62	14.4	62	72.3
İslahiye	56	4.2	52	19.3
İzmir	52	0.3	52	6.1
Kars	60	106.5	58	179.1
Kastamonu	61	39.8	61	108.0
Kayseri	58	40.6	58	127.9
Kırşehir	62	25.2	61	96.8
Konya	62	21.9	62	99.5
Kütahya	62	30.8	61	92.0
Malatya	62	32.4	62	74.0
Merzifon	58	20.1	52	75.2
Muş	56	1.6	56	34.1
Rize	61	12.7	61	10.1
Samsun	17	4.5	17	7.8
Trabzon	59	6.8	58	7.6
Ş. Urfa	59	2.8	59	22.5
Van	59	80.0	51	131.2
Zonguldak	60	12.0	54	15.7



Covered Bazaar, İSTANBUL

POPULATION

In 1927, Turkey's population was 13 648 270 according to the General Population Census conducted in that year. By the 1990 census, the thirteenth general census, the population had reached 56 473 035. During the sixty-three years between 1927 and 1990, the rate of population increase varied, but the actual population increased continuously. Between 1940 and 1945 the rate of increase was at its lowest with 10.59 per thousand. The highest rate of increase was observed from 1955 to 1960 with 28.53 per thousand.

12. Population by census year, annual intercensal rate of increase and mid-year population estimate

	Population in census years '000	Annual rate of increase ‰ (1)	Mid-year population estimate '000 (1)
1927	13 648	-	13 562
1935	16 158	21.10	16 046
		(2) 17.24	
1940	17 821	(2) 19.59	17 714
1945	18 790	10.59	18 664
1950	20 947	21.73	20 809
1955	24 065	27.75	23 859
1960	27 755	28.53	27 509
1965	31 391	24.62	31 151
1970	35 605	25.19	35 321
1975	40 348	25.00	40 078
1980	44 737	20.65	44 438
1985	50 664	24.88	50 306
1990	56 473	21.71	56 098

(1) Annual intercensal increase: Annual intercensal increase between two consecutive censuses are calculated by a natural increase formula ($P_n = P_0 e^{rt}$) on the basis of results obtained from two censuses.

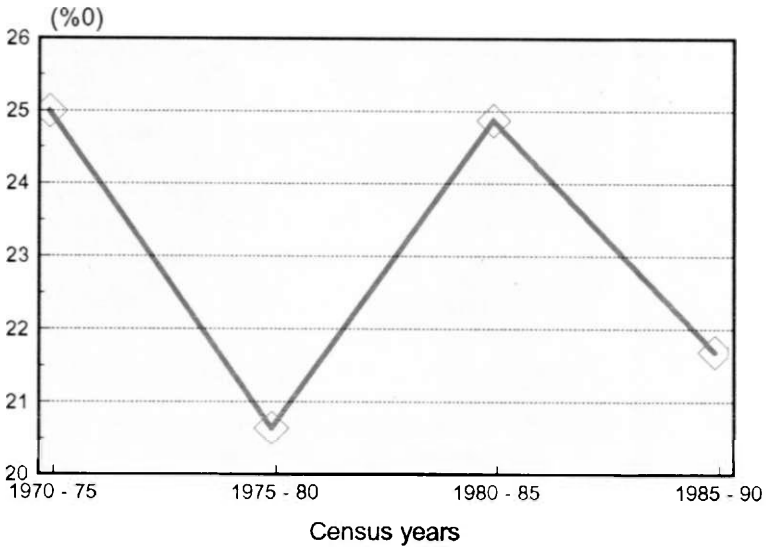
Mid-year population: Mid-year population is calculated by the same natural increase formula as of 1 st July.

(2) Estimates of mid-year population for 1939 and 1940 include (208 116) the population of Hatay province annexed on June 23, 1939. Mid-year population for 1936, 1937, and 1938 excludes the population of Hatay province.

POPULATION

According to the 1990 General Census of Population, Istanbul is the most populous metropolitan area with 12.9 percent of the total population of Turkey; Ankara is second with 5.7 percent; Izmir is third with 4.8 percent. The fastest growing province in terms of population is Antalya with a 47.88 per thousand increase; Kocaeli is second with 46.42 per thousand, and Şanlı Urfa is third with 46.16 per thousand.

1. Annual intercensal increase



For data, see table 12.

POPULATION

13. Population and annual rate of population increase of the major cities

	1985	1990	Annual rate of increase 1985-90 %a
İstanbul	5 842 985	7 309 190	44.78
Ankara	2 909 946	3 236 626	21.28
İzmir	2 317 829	2 694 770	30.14
Adana	1 725 940	1 934 907	22.86
Konya	1 560 375	1 750 303	22.97
Bursa	1 324 015	1 603 137	38.26
İçel	1 034 085	1 266 995	40.63
Samsun	1 106 219	1 158 400	9.22
Manisa	1 048 297	1 154 418	19.29
Gaziantep	966 918	1 140 594	33.04
Antalya	891 149	1 132 211	47.88
Hatay	1 002 252	1 109 754	20.38
Diyarbakır	934 505	1 094 996	31.70
Zonguldak	1 044 945	1 073 560	5.40
Ş.Urfa	795 034	1 001 455	46.16
Balıkesir	910 282	973 314	13.39
Kayseri	864 060	943 484	17.59
Kocaeli	742 245	936 163	46.42
K.Maraş	840 044	892 952	12.22
Erzurum	856 175	848 201	-1.87

Note : 1985 and 1990 General Population Censuses.

POPULATION

Turkey's population profile is young. In 1935, 50 percent of the population was under 21.21 years of age. By 1990, this rate had risen to only 22.21. The lowest median age of the population figures were observed in 1945 (19.45) and in 1970 (20.14). Since 1990 the median age has increased continuously.

14. Population by weighted average age, median age and sex

A. Total B. Male C. Female

Census year	Weighted average age			Median age		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
1935	24.68	23.06	26.24	21.21	19.11	23.40
1940 (1)	24.83	23.37	26.28	20.60	18.92	22.59
1945	24.98	23.69	26.28	19.95	18.80	21.68
1950	24.76	23.74	25.78	20.14	19.19	21.34
1955	24.59	23.73	25.47	20.44	19.64	21.33
1960	24.49	23.86	25.14	20.26	19.52	21.07
1965	24.54	23.99	25.11	19.34	18.74	20.01
1970	24.44	23.99	24.90	18.95	18.55	19.39
1975	24.75	24.34	25.18	19.46	19.19	19.76
1980	24.97	24.51	25.45	19.88	19.53	20.32
1985	25.51	25.10	25.93	20.91	20.58	21.24
1990	26.43	26.02	26.86	22.21	21.88	22.55

(1) Population data for 1940 have been estimated by 1935 and 1945 data.

The median age of the population does differ between the sexes; the median age of women is higher than that for males. In 1935, the median age for women was 23.40 years, for men it was 19.11. In 1940, the median age for women was 22.59 years and 18.92 for men. Between these two censuses, the difference between the median age of women and men was approximately four years. By the 1990 Census, the difference was less than one year.

POPULATION

15. Age dependency ratio

Census year	Total age dependency ratio	Dependency ratio aged 65 years and over	Dependency ratio aged 0-14 years
1935	82.89	7.14	75.75
1940 (1)	78.90	6.48	72.42
1945	75.09	5.85	69.24
1950	71.32	5.66	65.66
1955	75.00	5.99	69.01
1960	81.09	6.40	74.69
1965	84.89	7.33	77.56
1970	85.85	8.17	77.68
1975	82.33	8.39	73.94
1980	78.12	8.45	69.67
1985	71.81	7.22	64.59
1990	64.68	7.06	57.62

(1) Population data for 1940 have been estimated by 1935 and 1945 data.

In the 1935 Census, the age dependency ratio was 82.89 percent. In the 1990 Census, the ratio was 64.68 percent. Age dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of the population between 0 and 14 years of age and those over 65 years of age to each 100 members of the population between the ages of 15 and 64. This ratio reached its lowest point in 1950 at 71.32 percent. In 1970, this ratio reached its highest point at 85.85 percent.

The number of people in each of the age groups used for the ratio can affect its outcome. For example, in 1990 the 0 to 14 age group represented 89 percent of the individuals used to calculate the ratio, whereas the 65 and over age group represented 11 percent of the individuals.

Fertility rates have declined from 3.41 in 1980 to 2.65 in 1990. The gross reproduction rate, which shows the number of female births that will occur per woman in her reproductive years (15 to 49 years of age), was 1.66 in 1980 and 1.29 in 1990.

The number of infant deaths per 1 000 live births was 158 in 1975 and has decreased to 67 in 1990.

POPULATION

16. Fertility of female population by census year

	1975	1980	1985	1990
Number of ever-married women 12 years of age and over	9 177 216	10 864 122	12 336 915	14 159 615
Number of children ever born alive	37 288 356	45 570 580	50 543 649	52 326 012
Number of living children	27 836 474	34 682 671	39 458 068	44 408 595
Number of ever-married women aged 12-49	6 787 060	7 903 368	8 812 240	10 056 922
Number of children born alive in last year	-	1 106 652	985 917 (1)	1 179 795
Number of children who died under one year of age in last year	-	93 674	64 819	(2) 20 721
Mean number of children ever born alive per ever-married women	4.06	4.19	4.10	3.70
Mean number of children living per ever-married women	3.03	3.19	3.20	3.14
Infant mortality rate (‰)	158	126	109	67
Child mortality rate (‰)	65	47	37	16
Total fertility rate	-	3.41	2.59	2.65
Gross reproduction rate	-	1.66	1.26	1.29
Mean age at child bearing	-	28.16	28.63	27.71

Note. Ever-married women include married, widowed and divorced women.

(1) Number of last live born children in last year.

(2) Number of deceased children who are last live born children in last year. Number of deceased children in last 22 months is 30 921.

POPULATION

17. Population by age group and sex

A. Total B. Male C. Female

	1985			1990		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
Total	50 664 458	25 671 975	24 992 483	56 473 035	28 607 047	27 865 988
0 - 4	6 077 201	3 112 524	2 964 677	5 954 744	3 052 255	2 902 489
5 - 9	6 739 461	3 457 223	3 282 238	6 899 209	3 541 409	3 357 800
10 - 14	6 193 476	3 210 697	2 982 779	6 891 399	3 560 900	3 330 499
15 - 19	5 407 464	2 744 581	2 662 883	6 216 469	3 165 061	3 051 408
20 - 24	4 784 480	2 434 052	2 350 428	5 095 504	2 581 153	2 514 351
25 - 29	4 040 762	2 056 187	1 984 575	4 813 127	2 435 765	2 377 362
30 - 34	3 374 406	1 723 904	1 650 502	4 086 309	2 096 899	1 989 410
35 - 39	2 786 571	1 413 596	1 372 975	3 490 064	1 784 121	1 705 943
40 - 44	2 208 156	1 098 217	1 109 939	2 788 424	1 418 784	1 369 640
45 - 49	2 008 609	991 442	1 017 167	2 201 159	1 111 113	1 090 046
50 - 54	2 042 592	1 039 158	1 003 434	2 018 968	980 115	1 038 853
55 - 59	1 649 069	824 436	824 633	1 940 521	993 402	947 119
60 - 64	1 130 186	555 813	574 373	1 615 293	768 547	846 746
65 +	2 125 908	955 042	1 170 866	2 417 363	1 091 142	1 326 221
Unknown	96 117	55 103	41 014	44 482	26 381	18 101

Note. 1985 and 1990 General Population Censuses.

POPULATION

The literacy rate for older individuals is generally low in Turkey. These low literacy rates affect the total literacy rate for the country as a whole. According to the 1990 Census, literacy rates range from 93.42 percent for 10–14 years old to 50 percent for individuals 60 years of age and older.

18. Population by literacy, age group and sex, 1990 [6 years old and over]

Age group	Literacy					
	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Total	39 555 483	80.46	22 066 860	88.78	17 488 623	71.95
6 - 9	4 031 984	72.73	2 096 565	73.74	1 935 419	71.66
10 - 14	6 437 665	93.42	3 400 429	95.49	3 037 236	91.19
15 - 19	5 804 640	93.38	3 059 606	96.67	2 745 034	89.96
20 - 24	4 662 184	91.50	2 488 793	96.42	2 173 391	86.44
25 - 29	4 337 934	90.13	2 352 980	96.60	1 984 954	83.49
30 - 34	3 588 577	87.82	2 014 444	96.07	1 574 133	79.13
35 - 39	2 920 160	83.67	1 692 596	94.87	1 227 564	71.96
40 - 44	2 177 219	78.08	1 313 138	92.55	864 081	63.09
45 - 49	1 571 882	71.41	974 163	87.67	597 719	54.83
50 - 54	1 263 211	62.57	797 938	81.41	465 273	44.79
55 - 59	1 078 255	55.57	733 398	73.83	344 857	36.41
60 - 64	772 741	47.84	522 245	67.95	250 496	29.58
65 +	879 696	36.39	601 131	55.09	278 565	21.00
Unknown	29 335	65.95	19 434	73.67	9 901	54.70

Note. 1990 General Population Census.

POPULATION

For the age group 40 to 44 and 45 to 49 years of age the literacy rate is 70 percent. For individuals 60 years of age and over, the rate is less than 50 percent. The literacy rates of over 90 percent for younger age groups demonstrate that by the year 2 000, overall literacy rates will be over 95 percent.

In 1985, the literacy rate of the general population aged 6 and over was 77.29 percent; in 1990 this figure was 80.46 percent. The literacy rate also varies according to sex. In 1990, the literacy rate was 71.95 for women and 88.78 for men. The ratio of school graduates in the literate population was 76 percent in 1985. By 1990 this had risen to 80 percent.

19. Population by literacy and sex

[6 years old and over]

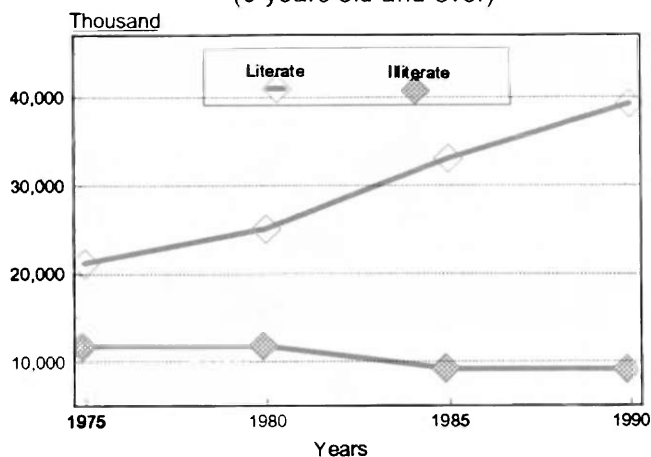
A. Total B. Male C. Female
Thousand

	1985			1990		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
Illiterate	9 704	2 933	6 771	9 588	2 779	6 809
Literate	33 322	18 825	14 497	39 555	22 067	17 489
Graduates	25 366	14 715	10 651	31 720	18 009	13 711
Non-graduates ...	7 930	4 096	3 834	7 818	4 047	3 771
Graduation situation unknown	26	14	12	18	10	7
Unknown	87	43	44	20	11	9

Note: 1985 and 1990 General Population Censuses.

POPULATION

2. Population by literacy (6 years old and over)



For data, see table 19.

20. Population by sex and last week's economic activity

[12 years old and over]

A. Male B. Female

Census year	Total (2)		Economically active		Economically inactive	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
1955 (1) ...	7 282 983	7 306 560	6 943 563	5 261 709	339 420	2 044 851
1960 (1) ...	8 223 517	8 104 297	7 697 483	5 295 762	526 034	2 808 535
1965 (1) ...	9 170 015	9 072 782	8 420 829	5 137 031	749 186	3 935 751
1970 +...	11 712 083	11 568 033	9 306 342	5 812 545	2 405 741	5 755 488
1975 +...	13 823 470	13 122 254	11 179 506	6 204 322	2 643 964	6 917 932
1980 +...	15 401 820	15 137 801	12 284 257	6 927 936	3 024 831	8 169 368
1985 +...	17 803 595	17 535 704	13 932 731	7 647 265	3 820 952	9 849 302
1990 +...	20 548 725	20 234 706	16 073 560	8 653 041	4 459 698	11 570 818

(1) Population 15 years old and over.

(2) Covers population whose economic activity status is not known for the years 1980, 1985 and 1990.

POPULATION

21. Population by economic activity

[Employed population or population 12 years of age and over who continue to have a job]

A. Total B. Male C. Female

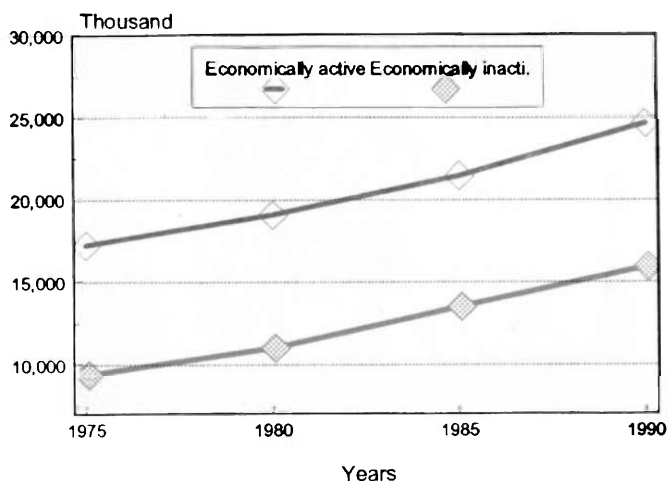
		1980	1985	1990
	Total A	18 522 322	20 556 786	23 381 893
	B	11 708 813	13 064 053	14 973 479
	C	6 813 509	7 492 733	8 408 414
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing	A	11 104 501	12 118 533	12 547 796
	B	5 155 542	5 634 276	5 647 330
	C	5 948 959	6 484 257	6 900 466
Mining and quarrying	A	132 186	137 126	130 823
	B	130 914	135 329	129 210
	C	1 272	1 797	1 613
Manufacturing industry	A	1 975 596	2 185 369	2 781 717
	B	1 672 086	1 853 121	2 221 371
	C	303 510	332 248	560 346
Electricity, gas, and water	A	33 105	23 224	80 324
	B	31 203	22 129	74 651
	C	1 902	1 095	5 673
Construction work	A	765 072	750 546	1 184 242
	B	760 372	743 849	1 173 524
	C	4 700	6 697	10 718
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	A	1 084 378	1 382 636	1 854 306
	B	1 034 060	1 300 838	1 716 276
	C	50 318	81 798	138 030
Transport, storage and communication	A	531 278	615 888	775 427
	B	505 274	584 501	736 768
	C	26 004	31 387	38 659
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services	A	294 373	389 254	541 742
	B	218 295	290 556	387 863
	C	76 078	98 698	153 879
Community, social, and personal services	A	2 425 201	2 847 289	3 344 033
	B	2 066 698	2 406 041	2 765 400
	C	358 503	441 248	578 633
Activities not adequately defined	A	176 632	106 921	141 483
	B	134 369	93 413	121 086
	C	42 263	13 508	20 397

POPULATION

When we examine the economically active population by sex, we observe that from 1955 to 1970, the number of women in this group remained nearly constant at about 5 million. Since 1970, there has been an increase in the number of economically active women. In 1990, 40 percent of all women were economically active as compared to 75 percent of all men.

Observed in terms of last week's occupation, approximately four-fifths of economically active females are employed in the agricultural sector. Three-fifths of the male population is employed in this sector.

3. Economically active population



For data, see table 20.

POPULATION

22. Population by professional group

[Employed population or population 12 years of age and over who continue to have a job]

A. Total B. Male C. Female

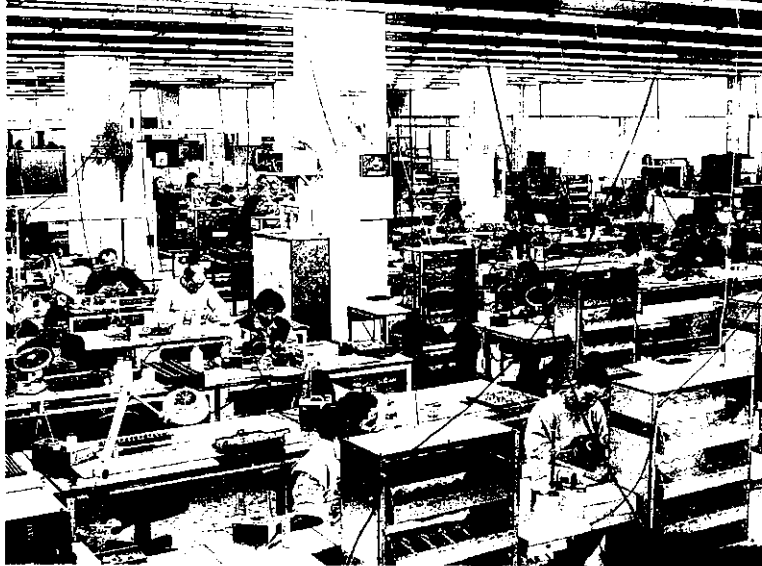
		1980	1985	1990
	Total A	18 522 322	20 556 786	23 381 893
	B	11 708 813	13 064 053	14 973 479
	C	6 813 509	7 492 733	8 408 414
Scientific, professional, technical, and related personnel workers	A	839 905	1 011 705	1 281 899
	B	585 303	713 841	880 741
	C	254 602	297 864	401 158
Administrative, executive, and managerial personnel	A	157 847	168 070	235 641
	B	149 362	157 948	218 574
	C	8 485	10 122	17 067
Clerical and related personnel	A	649 245	732 081	958 629
	B	438 430	495 715	634 749
	C	210 815	236 366	323 880
Commercial and sales personnel	A	791 564	977 564	1 310 089
	B	757 282	921 050	1 215 615
	C	34 282	56 514	94 474
Service workers	A	913 147	1 111 118	1 430 191
	B	846 526	1 023 154	1 296 758
	C	66 621	87 964	133 433
Agricultural, animal husbandry, forestry workers', fishermen and hunters	A	11 055 218	12 069 803	12 528 080
	B	5 123 145	5 606 150	5 628 977
	C	5 932 073	6 463 653	6 899 103
Non - agricultural production and transport	A	4 082 677	4 479 538	5 631 671
	B	3 777 297	4 139 770	5 093 017
	C	305 380	339 768	538 654
Unknown	A	32 719	6 907	5 693
	B	31 468	6 425	5 048
	C	1 251	482	645

POPULATION

In 1980, there were 8 522 499 households in Turkey. By 1990, the number had increased to 11 188 636. Although the number of households increased between these years, the size of the households decreased. In 1980 the average size household consisted of 5.25 individuals, in 1990 it was 5.05.

23. Household number and average by household size

Size of household	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Total	6 261 949	6 982 505	8 522 499	9 730 018	11 188 636
1	182 608	227 894	549 958	453 064	503 830
2	546 878	681 071	964 833	990 121	1 258 359
3	642 598	804 528	1 086 336	1 234 875	1 592 701
4	894 344	1 079 558	1 379 410	1 793 212	2 297 500
5	970 058	1 063 492	1 209 667	1 574 204	1 809 112
6	871 637	919 490	939 233	1 176 467	1 265 910
7	671 465	688 910	690 953	825 687	936 375
8	481 985	497 204	515 712	566 906	502 791
9	309 421	325 379	387 015	418 386	334 263
10 +	690 955	694 979	799 382	697 096	687 795
Average size of household	5.69	5.78	5.25	5.21	5.05



A view from Electronic Production

According to the Household Labour Force Survey, from October 1989 to October 1993 the ratio of participation in the labour force continuously declined. In 1989, the participation rate was 54.8 percent; in 1993 it was 50.7 percent. For the same period, the participation rate for men was 75.0 and 70.2 percent and for women it was 34.9 percent and 31.2 percent.

LABOUR

24. Labour force status of non-institutional civilian population by period, Turkey

[12 years old and over]

A. Total B. Male C. Female

Periods		Total population	Population 12 years old and over	Labour force status	
				Labour force	Labour force participa- tion rate %
		'000		'000	
1989 October (1)	A . . .	54 293	37 699	20 678	54.8
	B . . .	27 233	18 749	14 068	75.0
	C . . .	27 060	18 950	6 610	34.9
1990 April (1)	A . . .	54 494	39 105	20 549	52.5
	B . . .	26 941	19 059	14 088	73.9
	C . . .	27 553	20 045	6 461	32.2
1990 October	A . . .	55 523	38 586	21 146	54.8
	B . . .	27 886	19 175	14 418	75.2
	C . . .	27 637	19 412	6 728	34.7
1991 April	A . . .	56 147	39 036	21 045	53.9
	B . . .	28 215	19 452	14 509	74.6
	C . . .	27 931	19 584	6 536	33.4
1991 October	A . . .	56 777	39 485	20 731	52.5
	B . . .	28 560	19 688	14 221	72.2
	C . . .	28 216	19 796	6 510	32.9
1992 April	A . . .	57 438	39 970	20 847	52.2
	B . . .	28 949	19 949	14 562	73.0
	C . . .	28 490	20 021	6 285	31.4
1992 October	A . . .	58 090	40 440	21 184	52.4
	B . . .	29 304	20 194	14 645	72.5
	C . . .	28 786	20 246	6 539	32.3
1993 April	A . . .	58 746	40 911	20 817	50.9
	B . . .	29 539	20 442	14 555	71.2
	C . . .	29 207	20 470	6 262	30.6
1993 October	A . . .	59 437	41 406	20 997	50.7
	B . . .	30 001	20 697	14 539	70.2
	C . . .	29 436	20 709	6 458	31.2

Source: Household Labour Force Survey results

(1) The table was revised using the results of the 1990 census.

LABOUR

24. Labour force status of non-institutional civilian population by period, Turkey

[12 years old and over]

A. Total B. Male C. Female

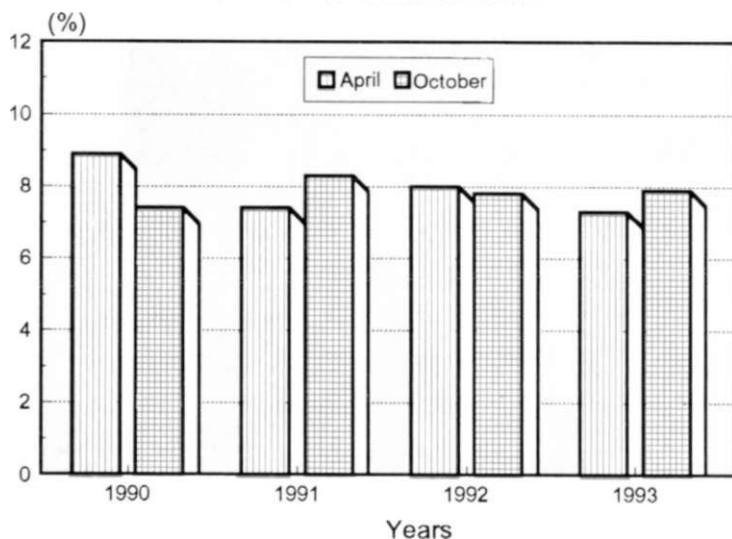
Labour force status							
Employed	Unem- ployed	Unem- ployed rate	Underem- ployment rate	Not in labour force	Those less than 12 years of age		
'000		%	%	'000		Periods	
18 856	1 821	8.8	6.4	17 022	16 593	A	1989 October (1)
12 870	1 198	8.5	8.1	4 681	8 483	B	
5 987	623	9.4	3.0	12 340	8 110	C	
18 718	1 831	8.9	5.6	18 556	15 389	A	1990 April (1)
12 888	1 199	8.5	7.5	4 971	7 881	B	
5 829	632	9.8	1.7	13 585	7 508	C	
19 574	1 572	7.4	6.8	17 440	16 937	A	1990 October
13 333	1 085	7.5	9.2	4 757	8 711	B	
6 242	487	7.2	1.8	12 683	8 225	C	
19 492	1 553	7.4	7.1	17 991	17 111	A	1991 April
13 373	1 136	7.8	9.2	4 943	8 764	B	
6 119	417	6.4	2.4	13 048	8 347	C	
19 016	1 714	8.3	6.4	18 754	17 292	A	1991 October
12 968	1 253	8.8	8.3	5 467	8 872	B	
6 048	461	7.1	2.5	13 287	8 420	C	
19 172	1 675	8.0	7.9	19 123	17 469	A	1992 April
13 348	1 213	8.3	9.7	5 387	9 000	B	
5 823	461	7.3	3.6	13 736	8 469	C	
19 528	1 656	7.8	7.2	19 256	17 650	A	1992 October
13 461	1 184	8.1	8.9	5 549	9 110	B	
6 067	472	7.2	3.5	13 707	8 540	C	
19 299	1 518	7.3	6.5	20 094	17 835	A	1993 April
13 431	1 124	7.7	8.1	5 887	9 098	B	
5 868	394	6.3	2.7	14 208	8 737	C	
19 338	1 659	7.9	7.1	20 409	18 032	A	1993 October
13 348	1 192	8.2	9.0	6 158	9 304	B	
5 990	467	7.2	2.7	14 251	8 728	C	

LABOUR

The number of economically active people has increased in Turkey, however, number of economically inactive individuals has also increased disproportionately. In October 1989, the labor force included 20 677 890 people. In October 1993, this number was 20 996 702. In 1989, 17 021 595 were among the economically inactive population, by 1993, the number of people in this group had increased to 20 409 270.

Underemployment can be as important a labour force indicator as unemployment. In October 1989, the unemployment rate was 8.8 percent; in October 1993, the rate was 7.9 percent. Underemployment was 6.4 percent and 7.1 percent for the same periods.

4. Unemployment rate (12 years old and over)



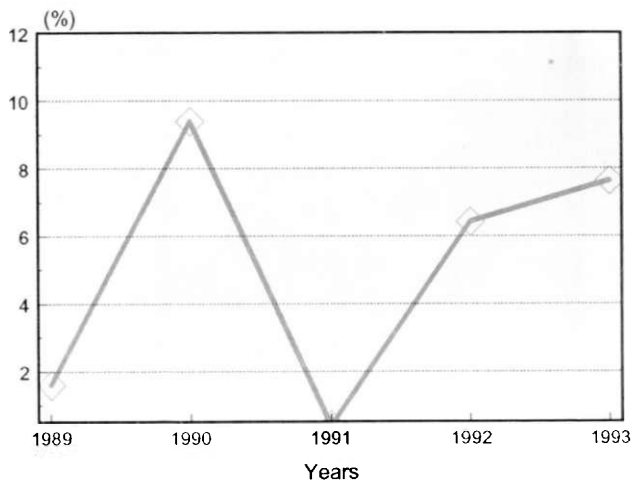
For data, see table 24.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

After 1980, Turkey undertook a number of market reform measures. These reforms precipitated a great deal of structural change in the Turkish economy. Some positive improvements have been observed in the manufacturing and financial sectors. Turkey also enjoyed a favorable economic growth rate for number of years.

In 1980, in constant 1987 prices, GNP decreased by 2.8 percent. Under the new economic regime, from 1980 to 1988, many improvements were observed. High annual growth rates were posted in 1984 (7.1 percent), and in 1987 (9.8 percent). Between 1980 and 1989, the average annual growth rate was 4.0 percent. The high growth rates continued until 1993. The exception in those years was 1991 with an annual growth rate of only 0.4 percent, preceded by an annual growth rate of 9.4 in 1990, and followed by a rates of 6.4 in 1992 and 7.6 in 1993.

5. Rate of growth gross national product (At constant prices)



For data, see table 26.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

25. Gross national product (GNP) in current prices

Year	GNP (In purchasers' value)			Agriculture In producers' value		
	Value	Sectoral share	Growth rate	Value	Sectoral share	Growth rate
	Billion TL	%		Billion TL	%	
1968	163.9	100	-	65.2	39.8	-
1969	183.4	100	11.9	71.2	38.8	9.3
1970	207.8	100	13.3	76.3	36.7	7.1
1971	261.1	100	25.6	90.0	34.5	18.0
1972	314.1	100	20.3	98.5	31.3	9.4
1973	399.1	100	27.0	122.6	30.7	24.5
1974	537.7	100	34.7	177.2	33.0	44.5
1975	690.9	100	28.5	225.9	32.7	27.5
1976	868.1	100	25.6	265.6	30.6	17.6
1977	1 108.3	100	27.7	327.4	29.5	23.3
1978	1 646.0	100	48.5	497.0	30.2	51.8
1979	2 876.5	100	74.8	767.5	26.7	54.4
1980	5 303.0	100	84.4	1 350.1	25.5	75.9
1981	8 022.7	100	51.3	1 884.0	23.5	39.5
1982	10 611.9	100	32.3	2 326.0	21.9	23.5
1983	13 933.0	100	31.3	2 881.9	20.7	23.9
1984	22 167.7	100	59.1	4 659.0	21.0	61.7
1985	35 350.3	100	59.5	6 958.8	19.7	49.4
1986	51 184.8	100	44.8	9 808.6	19.2	41.0
1987	75 019.4	100	46.6	12 874.2	17.2	31.3
1988	129 175.1	100	72.2	21 582.6	16.7	67.6
1989	230 369.9	100	78.3	37 209.3	16.2	72.4
1990	397 177.5	100	72.4	66 725.1	16.8	79.3
1991	634 431.1	100	59.7	92 423.3	14.6	38.5
1992	1 103 843.4	100	74.0	156 051.2	14.1	68.8
1993	1 929 250.0	100	74.8	263 450.2	13.7	68.8

Note. Imputed bank service charges are distributed to sectors.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

25. Gross national product (GNP) in current prices

Industry			Services			Year
In producers' value			Services			
Value	Sectoral share	Growth rate	Value	Sectoral share	Growth rate	
Billion TL	%		Billion TL	%		
27.3	16.7	-	71.4	43.6	-	1968
31.2	17.0	14.3	80.9	44.1	13.3	1969
34.5	16.6	10.3	97.1	46.7	20.0	1970
44.1	16.9	28.1	126.9	48.6	30.7	1971
55.0	17.5	24.7	160.6	51.1	26.5	1972
69.0	17.3	25.4	207.5	52.0	29.2	1973
89.2	16.6	29.2	271.3	50.5	30.8	1974
115.3	16.7	29.3	349.7	50.6	28.9	1975
157.2	18.1	36.4	445.2	51.3	27.3	1976
193.3	17.4	22.9	587.6	53.0	32.0	1977
285.2	17.3	47.5	863.7	52.5	47.0	1978
568.9	19.8	99.5	1 540.1	53.5	78.3	1979
971.1	18.3	70.7	2 981.8	56.2	93.6	1980
1 675.0	20.9	72.5	4 463.7	55.6	49.7	1981
2 347.9	22.1	40.2	5 937.9	56.0	33.0	1982
2 974.7	21.3	26.7	8 076.5	58.0	36.0	1983
4 618.8	20.8	55.3	12 889.9	58.1	59.6	1984
7 743.6	21.9	67.7	20 647.9	58.4	60.2	1985
12 791.2	25.0	65.2	28 584.9	55.8	38.4	1986
18 696.9	24.9	46.2	43 448.3	57.9	52.0	1987
33 978.2	26.3	81.7	73 614.2	57.0	69.4	1988
60 966.8	26.5	79.4	132 193.8	57.4	79.6	1989
98 368.7	24.8	61.3	232 083.7	58.4	75.6	1990
158 883.8	25.0	61.5	383 123.9	60.4	65.1	1991
273 152.0	24.7	71.9	674 640.3	61.1	76.1	1992
472 298.4	24.5	72.9	1 193 501.4	61.9	76.9	1993

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

26. Gross national product (GNP) in constant prices

[At 1987 prices]

Year	GNP (In purchasers' value)			Agricultural In producers' value		
	Value	Sectoral share	Growth rate	Value	Sectoral share	Growth rate
	Billion TL	%		Billion TL	%	
1968	31 635.2	100	-	10 451.3	33.0	-
1969	33 002.6	100	4.3	10 309.6	31.2	-1.4
1970	34 468.6	100	4.4	10 595.8	30.7	2.8
1971	36 897.4	100	7.0	11 134.2	30.2	5.1
1972	40 279.2	100	9.2	11 250.3	27.9	1.0
1973	42 255.0	100	4.9	10 343.4	24.5	-8.1
1974	43 633.2	100	3.3	10 985.4	25.2	6.2
1975	46 275.4	100	6.1	11 315.7	24.5	3.0
1976	50 438.0	100	9.0	12 098.3	24.0	6.9
1977	51 944.3	100	3.0	11 838.6	22.8	-2.1
1978	52 582.2	100	1.2	12 155.1	23.1	2.7
1979	52 324.2	100	-0.5	12 135.9	23.2	-0.2
1980	50 869.9	100	-2.8	12 288.0	24.2	1.3
1981	53 316.8	100	4.8	12 066.6	22.6	-1.8
1982	54 963.2	100	3.1	12 463.2	22.7	3.3
1983	57 279.0	100	4.2	12 359.3	21.6	-0.8
1984	61 349.8	100	7.1	12 438.3	20.3	0.6
1985	63 989.1	100	4.3	12 396.0	19.4	-0.3
1986	68 314.9	100	6.8	12 836.8	18.8	3.6
1987	75 019.4	100	9.8	12 882.7	17.2	0.4
1988	76 108.1	100	1.5	13 911.0	18.3	8.0
1989	77 347.3	100	1.6	12 845.4	16.6	-7.7
1990	84 591.7	100	9.4	13 746.3	16.3	7.0
1991	84 892.5	100	0.4	13 700.7	16.1	-0.3
1992	90 344.4	100	6.4	14 248.6	15.8	4.0
1993	97 216.4	100	7.6	13 996.4	14.4	-1.8

Note. Imputed bank service charges are distributed to sectors.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

26. Gross national product (GNP) in constant prices

[At 1987 prices]

Industry			Services				Year
In producers' value							
Value	Sectoral share	Growth rate	Value	Sectoral share	Growth rate		
Billion TL	%		Billion TL	%			
5 420.2	17.1	-	15 763.6	49.8	-	1968	
6 071.7	18.4	12.0	16 621.2	50.4	5.4	1969	
6 040.0	17.5	-0.5	17 832.9	51.7	7.3	1970	
6 576.7	17.8	8.9	19 186.5	52.0	7.6	1971	
7 274.5	18.1	10.6	21 754.4	54.0	13.4	1972	
8 148.2	19.3	12.0	23 763.4	56.2	9.2	1973	
8 723.3	20.0	7.1	23 924.4	54.8	0.7	1974	
9 514.8	20.6	9.1	25 444.9	55.0	6.4	1975	
10 357.2	20.5	8.9	27 982.4	55.5	10.0	1976	
11 041.0	21.3	6.6	29 064.7	56.0	3.9	1977	
11 385.3	21.7	3.1	29 041.8	55.2	-0.1	1978	
10 818.2	20.7	-5.0	29 370.1	56.1	1.1	1979	
10 424.2	20.5	-3.6	28 157.8	55.4	-4.1	1980	
11 453.6	21.5	9.9	29 796.6	55.9	5.8	1981	
12 032.9	21.9	5.1	30 467.1	55.4	2.3	1982	
12 837.4	22.4	6.7	32 082.3	56.0	5.3	1983	
14 187.9	23.1	10.5	34 723.6	56.6	8.2	1984	
15 116.1	23.6	6.5	36 476.9	57.0	5.0	1985	
17 099.7	25.0	13.1	38 378.4	56.2	5.2	1986	
18 679.6	24.9	9.2	43 457.1	57.9	13.2	1987	
19 073.8	25.1	2.1	43 123.3	56.7	-0.8	1988	
20 007.9	25.9	4.9	44 494.0	57.5	3.2	1989	
21 872.6	25.9	9.3	48 972.8	57.9	10.1	1990	
22 497.6	26.5	2.9	48 694.2	57.4	-0.6	1991	
23 910.6	26.5	6.3	52 185.2	57.8	7.2	1992	
25 895.3	26.6	8.3	57 324.7	59.0	9.8	1993	

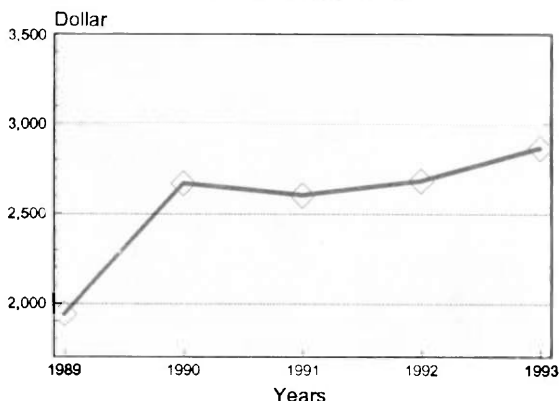
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Agriculture, mining, energy, and manufacturing are the prime engines of the Turkish economy. Agricultural sector production fluctuates from year to year due to its dependence on weather conditions. Between 1980 and 1989, the average annual growth rate in the agricultural sector was 0.6 percent.

After 1980, the manufacturing sector enjoyed a high average annual growth rate. The annual growth rate in manufacturing was 10.5 in 1984, 13.1 in 1986, and 9.3 in 1990.

Fluctuations in the production of all four of the sectors mentioned above can have an effect on the service sector. Between 1980 and 1989, the service sector experienced an average annual growth rate of 4.3 percent. Between 1990 and 1993, the rate was 6.6 percent.

6. Per capita gross national product (At current prices)

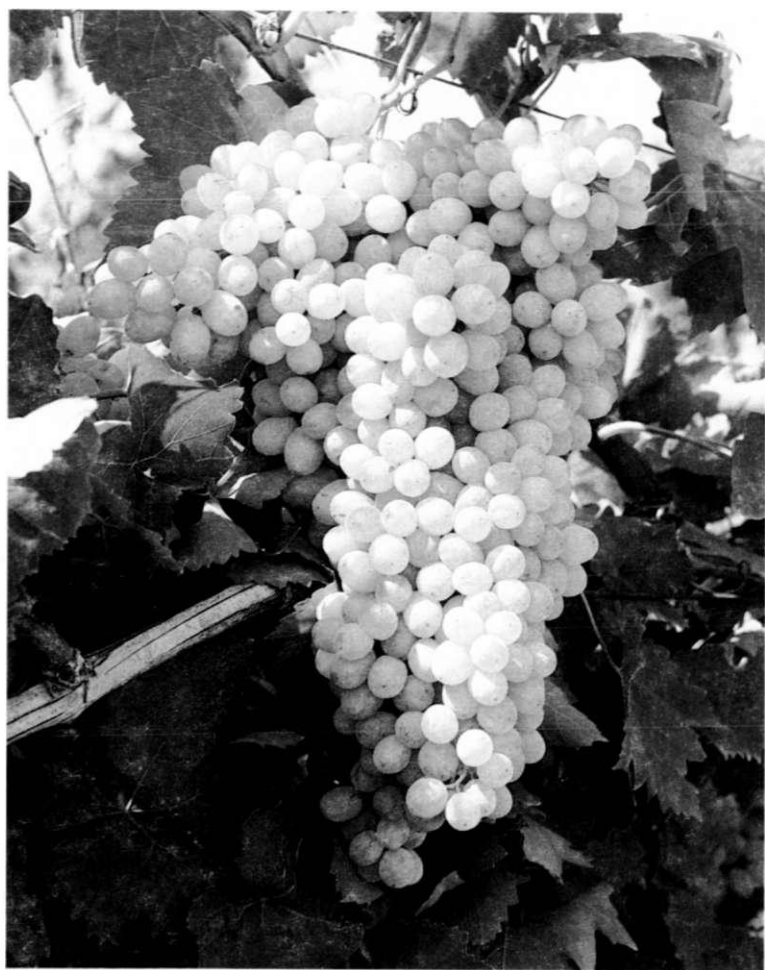


For data, see table 27.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

27. Per capita gross national product

Year	Mid - year population '000	In current prices				At (1987) prices	
		Growth rate		Growth rate		Growth rate	
		TL	%	Dollar	%	TL	%
1970	35 321	5 883.6	10.5	538.8	-8.1	975 867.7	1.8
1971	36 215	7 209.0	22.5	476.2	-11.6	1 018 842.4	4.4
1972	37 132	8 460.1	17.4	591.6	24.2	1 084 758.4	6.5
1973	38 072	10 482.5	23.9	734.1	24.1	1 109 870.9	2.3
1974	39 036	13 773.9	31.4	979.7	33.5	1 117 767.5	0.7
1975	40 078	17 238.9	25.2	1 184.0	20.9	1 154 633.8	3.3
1976	40 915	21 216.3	23.1	1 312.1	10.8	1 232 750.0	6.8
1977	41 768	26 534.0	25.1	1 466.8	11.8	1 243 639.6	0.9
1978	42 640	38 601.5	45.5	1 567.3	6.9	1 233 165.4	-0.8
1979	43 530	66 081.4	71.2	1 876.8	19.7	1 202 025.6	-2.5
1980	44 438	119 335.0	80.6	1 539.0	-18.0	1 144 739.1	-4.8
1981	45 540	176 169.2	47.6	1 570.1	2.0	1 170 769.6	2.3
1982	46 688	227 293.1	29.0	1 375.3	-12.4	1 177 245.0	0.6
1983	47 864	291 095.8	28.1	1 263.8	-8.1	1 196 703.2	1.7
1984	49 070	451 757.5	55.2	1 204.4	-4.7	1 250 251.3	4.5
1985	50 306	702 705.8	55.5	1 329.7	10.4	1 271 997.4	1.7
1986	51 433	995 173.5	41.6	1 461.6	9.9	1 328 230.5	4.4
1987	52 561	1 427 282.4	43.4	1 635.8	11.9	1 427 282.4	7.5
1988	53 715	2 404 823.7	68.5	1 684.1	3.0	1 416 888.1	-0.7
1989	54 893	4 196 708.8	74.5	1 959.2	16.3	1 409 055.9	-0.6
1990	56 098	7 080 066.1	68.7	2 687.4	37.2	1 507 927.5	7.0
1991	57 326	11 067 074.2	56.3	2 619.7	-2.5	1 480 871.9	-1.8
1992	58 584	18 842 063.1	70.3	2 699.7	3.1	1 542 134.8	4.1
1993	59 869	32 224 523.4	71.0	2 883.3	6.8	1 623 819.1	5.3



AGRICULTURE

Since 1989, the agriculture sector has seen a slight increase in area sown and a parallel decrease in the area of fallow land. The area devoted to vegetables, vineyards, and olive groves has remained constant. In 1993, area devoted to orchards increased slightly.

28. Cultivated area and forest

Thousand hectares

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Crop area					
Area sown	19 036	18 868	18 776	18 811	18 922
Fallow	5 234	5 324	5 203	5 089	4 887
Vegetable gardens	610	635	652	663	654
Vineyards	597	580	586	576	567
Orchards	1 563	1 583	1 560	1 565	1 615
Olive groves	857	866	877	871	872
Forests	20 199	20 199	20 199	20 199	20 199

AGRICULTURE

29. Cereals: area sown, production, and yield

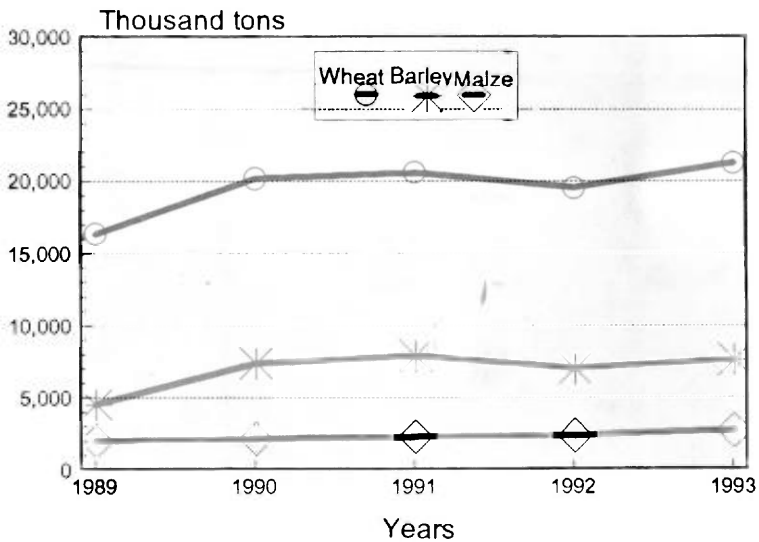
A. Area sown (hectares) B. Production (tons) C. Yield (kg/hectares)

		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
	Total A	13 740 895	13 710 615	13 971 840	13 933 945	14 198 295
Wheat	A	9 351 000	9 450 000	9 630 000	9 600 000	9 800 000
	B	16 200 000	20 000 000	20 400 000	19 300 000	21 000 000
	C	1 732	2 116	2 118	2 010	2 143
Rye	A	182 000	158 000	156 000	154 000	148 000
	B	191 000	240 000	256 000	230 000	235 900
	C	1 049	1 519	1 641	1 494	1 588
Barley	A	3 440 000	3 350 000	3 450 000	3 440 000	3 485 000
	B	4 500 000	7 300 000	7 800 000	6 900 000	7 500 000
	C	1 308	2 179	2 260	2 006	2 152
Oats	A	140 000	137 000	132 000	133 000	135 000
	B	216 000	270 000	255 000	240 000	245 000
	C	1 543	1 971	1 932	1 805	1 815
Maize	A	510 000	515 000	518 000	525 000	550 000
	B	2 000 000	2 100 000	2 180 000	2 225 000	2 500 000
	C	3 922	4 078	4 208	4 238	4 545
Millet	A	4 500	4 500	3 640	3 500	3 250
	B	6 000	6 200	5 000	4 100	3 950
	C	1 333	1 378	1 374	1 171	1 215
Rice	A	66 000	53 000	40 400	43 000	44 850
	B	198 000	138 000	120 000	129 000	135 000
	C	3 000	2 604	2 970	3 000	3 010
Spelt	A	17 000	17 000	14 700	14 700	12 900
	B	21 000	22 000	18 500	18 000	16 000
	C	1 235	1 294	1 259	1 224	1 240
Canary seed	A	395	115	100	95	305
	B	600	169	155	150	500
	C	1 519	1 470	1 559	1 579	1 639
Mixed grain	A	30 000	26 000	27 000	20 650	18 990
	B	34 000	33 000	33 000	25 000	24 000
	C	1 133	1 269	1 222	1 211	1 264

AGRICULTURE

In 1993, the area of field crops sown increased by 1.9 percent from the previous year. From 1989 to 1990, overall production increased 28.8 percent. In recent years, the highest increases in production were observed in wheat production.

7. Production of selected cereals



For data, see table 29.

AGRICULTURE

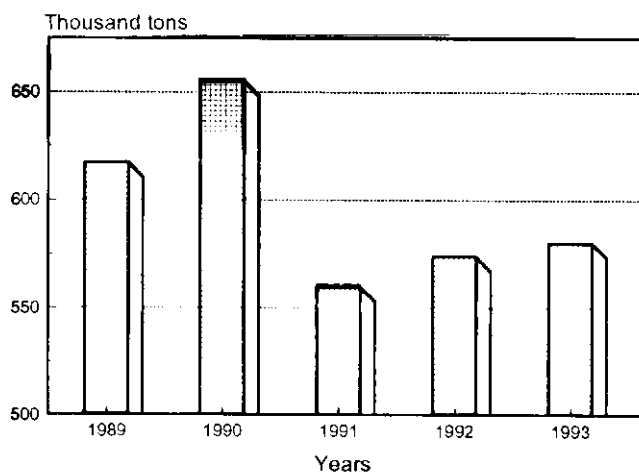
30. Pulses: area sown, production, and yield

		A. Area sown (hectares)	B. Production (tons)	C. Yield (kg/hectares)		
		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
	Total	2 310 261	2 284 999	2 159 708	2 083 918	2 018 107
Broad beans	A . . .	40 000	40 000	38 000	36 500	34 400
	B . . .	75 000	75 000	70 000	68 000	65 000
	C . . .	1 875	1 875	1 842	1 863	1 890
Peas	A . . .	1 900	1 850	1 700	1 600	1 600
	B . . .	4 700	4 500	4 400	4 000	4 000
	C . . .	2 474	2 432	2 588	2 500	2 500
Wild vetches	A . . .	12 000	11 000	11 000	10 550	10 900
	B . . .	13 300	11 000	10 000	9 000	10 000
	C . . .	1 108	1 000	909	853	917
Dry beans	A . . .	178 000	171 000	178 000	168 000	162 000
	B . . .	193 000	210 000	214 000	200 000	200 000
	C . . .	1 084	1 228	1 202	1 190	1 235
Lentils	A . . .	997 000	906 000	790 000	745 000	713 000
	B . . .	520 000	846 000	640 000	600 000	735 000
	C . . .	522	934	810	805	1 031
Chick peas	A . . .	818 000	890 000	878 000	856 000	820 000
	B . . .	683 000	860 000	855 000	770 000	740 000
	C . . .	835	966	974	900	902
Others (1)	A . . .	263 361	265 149	263 008	266 268	276 207
	B . . .	187 592	181 376	178 680	171 470	191 741

(1) Fenugreek, mango, grass pea, cow vetch, kidney beans.

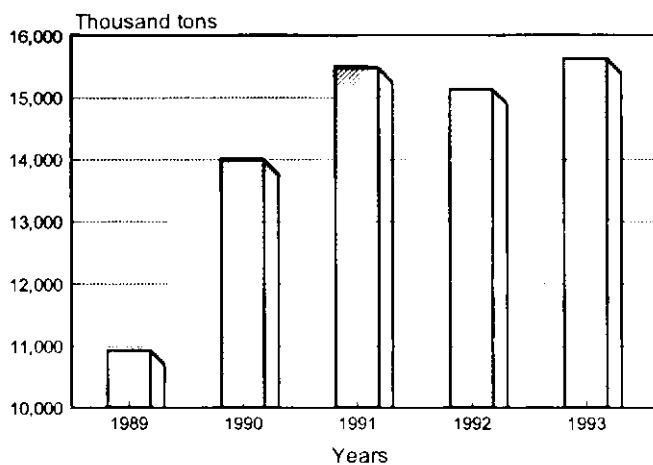
In the last five years, the area devoted to pulse production has decreased, however, in 1990, production increased 30.4 percent. Since 1990, there has been a slight decrease in production. In 1991, there was a 9.8 percent increase over the previous year. In 1992, the rate decreased 7.6 from the previous year. In 1993, the rate increased again, 6.7 percent.

8. Cotton production



For data, see table 31.

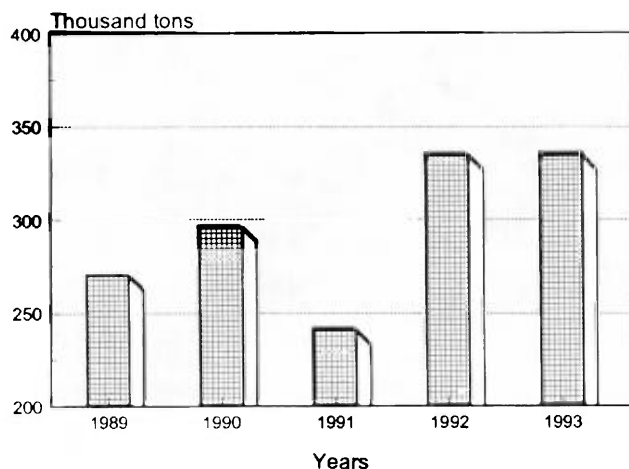
9. Sugar beet production



For data, see table 31.

AGRICULTURE

10. Tobacco production



For data, see table 31.

In the last five years, with the exception of grapes, food production has not increased. Grape production reached its highest level in 1993. Between 1991 and 1993, there was an increase in citrus production. In 1991 the rate of increase was 15.0 percent. In 1993, the rate decreased by 3.7 percent. The highest increases were observed in orange, tangerine, and lemon production.

Tea production decreased 20.1 percent from 1992 to 1993.

Olive production increased 120 percent in 1990, its highest level ever. In 1993, olive production decreased 26.6 percent over the previous year.

AGRICULTURE

In 1992, the area sown of industrial crops increased 7.2 percent and in 1990 production increased 26.3 percent. In 1991 the increase was 9 percent. A general increase in production was observed in wheat and cotton. In 1993, industrial crop production increased 3.1 percent.

31. Industrial crops: area sown, production, and yield

A. Area sown (hectares)		B. Production (tons)		C. Yield (kg/hectares)		
		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Total	A . . .	1 449 812	1 392 325	1 348 150	1 445 417	1 388 751
Opium capsule (1)	A . . .	8 344	9 025	27 030	16 393	6 931
	B . . .	2 869	4 570	19 988	6 250	2 685
	C . . .	344	506	739	381	387
Aniseed	A . . .	18 200	16 400	17 617	33 000	36 800
	B . . .	8 100	9 500	13 400	25 000	28 000
	C . . .	450	597	761	758	761
Hemp fiber (2)	A . . .	4 200	2 500	3 096	3 370	3 025
	B . . .	6 000	3 600	4 400	4 409	4 350
	C . . .	1 429	1 440	1 421	1 308	1 438
Flax fiber (2)	A . . .	4 340	2 800	2 144	1 176	745
	B . . .	408	101	44	45	45
	C . . .	94	36	21	38	60
Cotton (lint) (3)	A . . .	725 000	641 253	598 620	637 478	558 904
	B . . .	617 000	654 600	559 426	573 706	580 438
	C . . .	851	1 021	935	900	1 038
Sugar beet	A . . .	353 490	379 853	401 321	400 331	423 234
	B . . .	10 928 903	13 985 741	15 474 097	15 126 116	15 620 514
	C . . .	30 917	36 819	38 558	37 784	36 907
Tobacco	A . . .	284 768	320 236	281 701	331 158	331 158
	B . . .	269 888	296 008	240 881	334 276	334 276
	C . . .	948	924	855	1 009	1 009
Others (4)	A . . .	51 470	20 258	16 621	22 511	27 954
	B . . .	31 213	31 006	26 866	24 704	27 250

(1) The area sown is the same for opium capsule and seed.

(2) The area sown is the same for fiber and seed.

(3) The area sown is the same for cotton and seed.

(4) Red pepper, cumin, hop.

AGRICULTURE

32. Oil seeds: area sown, production, and yield

		A. Area sown (hectares)	B. Production (tons)	C. Yield (kg/hectares)		
		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Sunflower	A . . .	770 000	716 000	567 500	613 000	597 000
	B . . .	1 250 000	860 000	800 000	950 000	815 000
	C . . .	1 623	1 201	1 410	1 550	1 365
Opium seed (1)	A . . .	8 344	9 025	27 030	16 393	6 931
	B . . .	3 235	5 153	22 538	7 048	3 028
	C . . .	388	571	834	430	437
Cotton seed (3)	A . . .	725 000	641 253	598 620	637 478	558 904
	B . . .	987 200	1 047 360	895 082	905 350	891 797
	C . . .	1 362	1 633	1 495	1 420	1 596
Rape seed	A . . .	3 200	2 017	521	500	5
	B . . .	3 000	2 100	1 046	1 000	9
	C . . .	938	1 041	2 008	2 000	1 800
Soybeans	A . . .	75 300	74 000	49 500	46 000	26 750
	B . . .	161 000	162 000	110 000	95 000	63 000
	C . . .	2 138	2 189	2 222	2 065	2 355
Sesame	A . . .	97 600	85 000	94 000	83 000	80 000
	B . . .	37 000	39 000	43 000	34 000	30 000
	C . . .	379	459	457	410	375
Groundnuts	A . . .	20 000	24 000	25 900	28 800	30 000
	B . . .	50 000	63 000	60 000	67 000	70 000
	C . . .	2 500	2 625	2 317	2 326	2 333

Note. See table 31 for footnotes.

Area sown for oilseeds decreased in 1991 and 1993. Parallel to this decrease, production decreased 11.3 percent in 1991 and 9.0 percent in 1993. The greatest decrease in production was observed in sunflowers, sesame, and soybeans.

AGRICULTURE

33. Number of fruit trees and fruit production

		A. Number of trees (thousand)	B. Production (tons)	C. Number of saplings (thousand)		
		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Pears	A . . .	11 797	11 900	11 894	11 870	11 798
	B . . .	430 000	413 000	403 000	420 000	420 000
	C . . .	2 884	2 850	2 830	2 730	2 696
Quinces	A . . .	2 680	2 700	2 720	2 710	2 860
	B . . .	75 000	79 000	78 000	80 000	78 000
	C . . .	500	515	516	530	515
Apples	A . . .	31 200	31 500	31 840	31 470	31 700
	B . . .	1 850 000	1 900 000	1 900 000	2 100 000	2 080 000
	C . . .	8 800	8 150	7 611	7 115	6 605
Figs	A . . .	9 236	9 654	9 665	9 580	9 530
	B . . .	279 000	300 000	314 000	250 000	270 000
	C . . .	1 270	1 189	1 235	1 124	1 072
Apricots and wild apricots	A . . .	9 734	9 919	10 239	10 385	10 673
	B . . .	449 000	300 000	343 000	385 000	280 000
	C . . .	2 791	2 890	2 916	2 935	3 072
Peaches	A . . .	10 315	10 524	10 700	10 350	10 370
	B . . .	317 000	350 000	350 000	370 000	370 000
	C . . .	1 737	1 535	1 434	1 530	1 570
Grapes	A (1)	597 000	580 000	586 000	576 000	567 000
	B . . .	3 430 000	3 500 000	3 600 000	3 450 000	3 700 000

(1) Area of vineyards in hectares.

AGRICULTURE

34. Number of citrus fruit trees and citrus fruit production

		A. Number of trees (thousand)	B. Production (tons)	C. Number of saplings (thousand)		
		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Oranges	A . . .	9 654	9 816	9 999	10 350	10 532
	B . . .	740 000	735 000	830 000	820 000	840 000
	C . . .	1 416	1 395	1 901	1 740	1 319
Tangerines	A . . .	6 616	6 858	7 021	7 150	7 200
	B . . .	336 000	345 000	390 000	390 000	405 000
	C . . .	984	986	849	800	888
Grapefruit	A . . .	242	278	304	340	386
	B . . .	28 000	33 000	42 000	40 000	48 000
	C . . .	64	80	103	119	152
Lemons	A . . .	4 240	4 490	4 596	4 650	4 713
	B . . .	335 000	357 000	429 000	420 000	440 000
	C . . .	664	490	513	485	493
Bitter oranges	A . . .	95	110	108	105	102
	B . . .	4 000	4 000	4 500	4 000	4 100
	C . . .	14	11	17	15	12

35. Tea production

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Number of tea growers . . .	202 082	202 904	215 278	215 388	214 542
Area reserved for tea plan- tation (hectares)	89 525	90 575	88 639	89 345	89 330
Area under tea plantation (hectares)	89 525	90 575	88 639	89 345	89 330
Production of wet leaves (tons)	662 549	608 440	682 858	724 383	578 500
Production of dry tea (tons) .	136 530	122 754	136 887	144 025	117 099

36. Number of olive trees and olive production

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Number of trees ('000) . . .	79 460	80 600	81 520	81 260	81 703
Number of saplings ('000)	6 250	5 960	6 185	5 828	5 460
Olive production (tons) . . .	500 000	1 100 000	640 000	750 000	550 000
Edible	162 000	337 000	181 000	231 000	200 000
For oil	338 000	763 000	459 000	519 000	350 000

AGRICULTURE

37. Number of animals, meat and milk production

Thousand

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Animals (head)	70 040	64 992	65 180	63 746	61 374
Animals slaughtered (head) (1)	15 383	13 767	11 350	10 647	9 965
Meat production (tons) (1)	544	507	467	449	432
Animals milked (head) . . .	36 175	35 793	35 389	34 237	33 175
Milk production (tons) . . .	9 633	9 618	10 240	10 279	10 405

(1) Covers animals slaughtered in municipal slaughterhouses and factories as well as an estimated 10 % illegally slaughtered and sacrificially slaughtered. After 1990, 10 % estimated as illegally slaughtered have not been included.

The number of cattle has decreased in recent years due to a transition from domestic to hybrid breeds. The number of goats has decreased due to forest protection measures and equine species have decreased due to the increased use of machines in place of draft animals. In sum, the number of domestic farm animals has decreased 12.4 percent from 1989 to 1993.

Related to this, meat production also decreased 20.6 percent in this period. However, due to the use of hybrid breeds in dairy farming, milk production increased 8.0 percent.

Hen egg production increased 47.6 percent from 1989 to 1993.

38. Number of poultry and egg production

Thousand

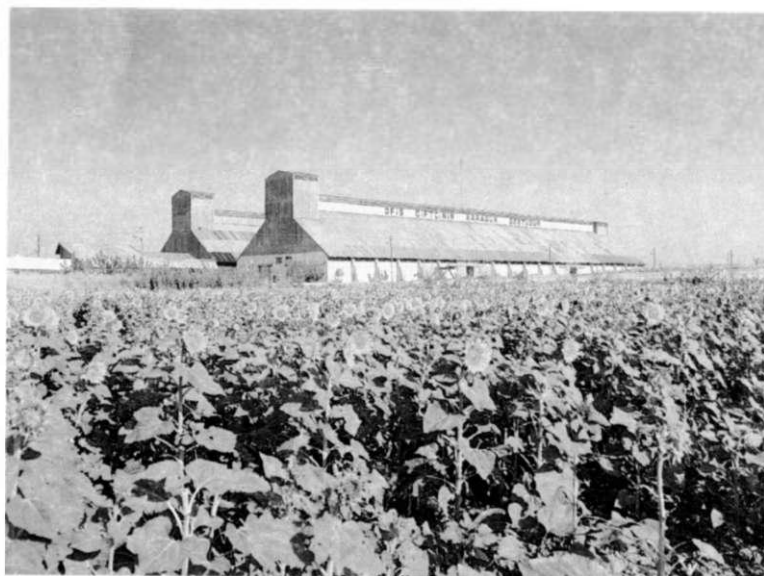
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Hens and roosters	64 078	96 676	139 206	152 530	178 260
Turkeys	3 101	3 127	3 133	3 333	3 340
Production of hens eggs . . .	6 778 136	7 698 637	7 667 990	8 215 016	10 006 269

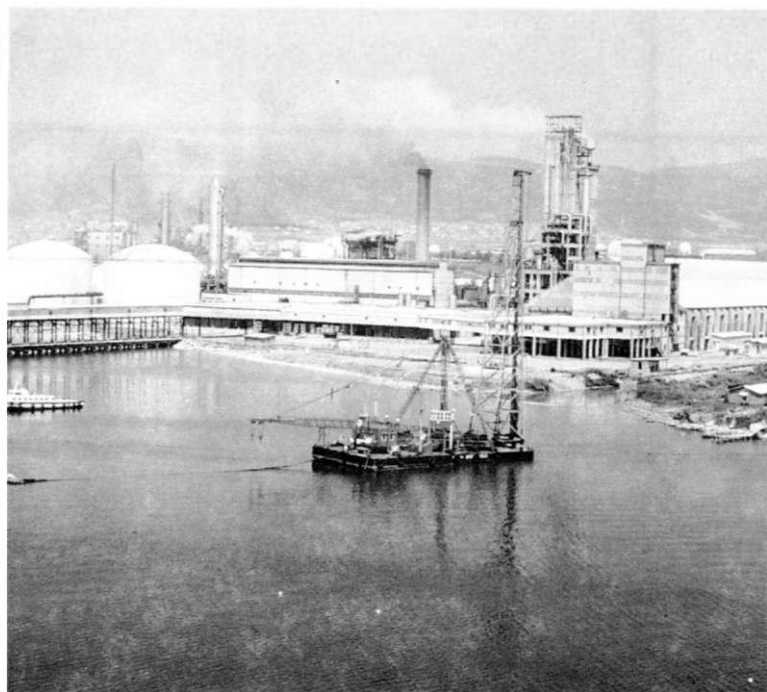
AGRICULTURE

From 1989 to 1993, the production of sea products increased in 21.6 percent.

39. Fishery products

Tons	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Sea products					
Fish	361 770	297 123	290 046	366 060	453 123
Crustaceans, mollusks etc.	48 159	44 894	27 379	38 706	48 908
Aquaculture	4 354	5 782	7 835	9 210	12 438
Fresh water fish	42 833	37 315	39 401	40 370	41 575





POWER

Primary energy generation in thousand tons of oil equivalent was 25 824 in 1990; 25 847 in 1991; 27 132 in 1992; and 26 864 in 1993. In 1993, the fuels used to yield total energy production were lignite (37%), wood (20%), petroleum (15%). Included in other fuels are coal, asphaltite, natural gas, hydroelectric facilities, animal and vegetable waste, and geothermal sources.

40. Primary energy production

[Thousand tons of oil equivalent]

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total	25 490	25 824	25 847	27 132	26 864
Coal	2 027	2 080	1 827	1 727	1 722
Lignite	10 564	9 524	9 117	10 299	9 836
Asphaltite	179	119	60	92	37
Natural gas	158	193	185	180	182
Petroleum	3 020	3 902	4 674	4 495	4 087
Hydraulic	1 542	1 991	1 950	2 285	2 921
Wood	5 345	5 361	5 391	5 421	5 451
Animal and vegetable waste	2 580	2 548	2 530	2 512	2 494
Geothermal	54	69	70	60	67
Other	21	37	43	61	67

Source: Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources.

POWER

The consumption of energy generated from fossil fuels, which includes stock on hand, expressed in thousand tons of oil equivalent was 53 314 in 1990; 54 606 in 1991; 57 094 in 1992; and 61 043 in 1993.

In 1993, petroleum consumption was 28 437 thousand tons of oil equivalent. Petroleum represented 47 percent of total energy consumption in 1993 while lignite consumption represented 17 percent of the total.

41. Primary energy consumption

[Thousand tons of oil equivalent]

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Consumption	49 991	53 314	54 606	57 094	61 043
Cool	4 722	6 150	6 501	6 243	5 834
Lignite	10 207	9 765	10 572	10 743	10 294
Asphaltite	176	123	60	85	44
Natural gas	2 878	3 110	3 827	4 197	4 630
Petroleum	22 416	23 881	23 297	24 937	28 437
Hydraulic	1 542	1 991	1 950	2 285	2 921
Wood	5 345	5 361	5 391	5 421	5 451
Animal and vegetable waste	2 580	2 548	2 530	2 512	2 494
Geothermal	54	69	70	60	67
Other	21	37	43	61	67
Imports	48	15	65	16	18
Exports	-	78	44	27	51

Source : Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources.

Note: Total energy consumption covers changes in secondary coal.

POWER

42. Distribution of gross electricity production by establishment

A. Total B. Thermal C. Hydraulic

		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Total supply	A . . .	52 601.7	56 811.7	60 499.3	67 216.8	73 431.7
	B . . .	34 103.6	34 395.4	37 563.0	40 774.2	39 856.6
	C . . .	18 981.1	22 416.2	22 936.3	26 442.6	33 575.1
Production	A . . .	52 043.2	57 543.0	60 246.3	67 342.2	73 807.5
	B . . .	34 103.6	34 395.4	37 563.0	40 774.2	39 856.6
	C . . .	17 939.6	23 147.5	22 683.3	26 568.0	33 950.9
Turkish Electricity Authority	A . . .	47 454.1	52 854.2	55 460.7	61 533.3	67 099.8
	B . . .	30 407.9	30 698.1	34 067.8	36 936.3	35 371.7
	C . . .	17 046.2	22 156.1	21 392.9	24 597.0	31 728.1
Chartered companies	A . . .	1 316.9	1 304.5	1 369.5	2 014.8	2 466.6
	B . . .	440.5	345.8	130.6	122.7	329.0
	C . . .	876.4	958.7	1 238.9	1 892.1	2 137.6
Autoproduction	A . . .	3 267.4	3 361.3	3 369.1	3 727.1	4 171.9
	B . . .	3 255.2	3 351.5	3 364.6	3 715.2	4 155.9
	C . . .	12.2	9.8	4.5	11.9	16.0
Production companies	A . . .	4.8	23.0	47.0	67.0	69.2
	B . . .	-	-	-	-	-
	C . . .	4.8	23.0	47.0	67.0	69.2
Import	A . . .	558.5	175.5	759.4	188.8	212.9
	B . . .	-	-	-	-	-
	C . . .	558.5	175.5	759.4	188.8	212.9
Export	A . . .	-	906.8	506.4	314.2	588.7
	B . . .	-	-	-	-	-
	C . . .	-	906.8	506.4	314.2	588.7

Source: Turkish Electricity Authority.

POWER

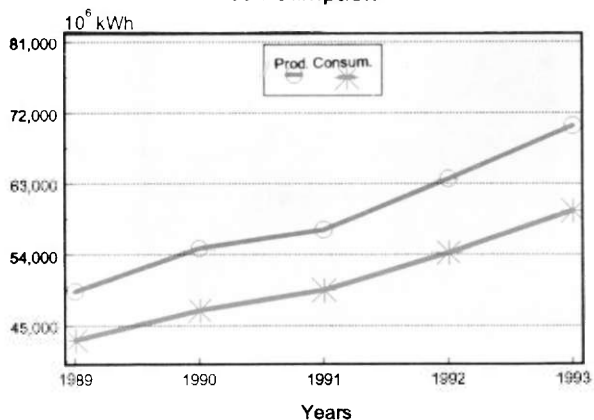
43. Installed capacity, production, and consumption of electric power plants

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Total population ('000) (1) . .	54 893	56 098	57 326	58 584	59 869
Installed capacity					
Total (10 ⁶ kW)	15 805.7	16 315.1	17 206.6	18 713.6	20 335.1
Per capita (W)	288	291	300	319	340
Production (10 ⁶ kWh)					
Gross	52 043.2	57 543.0	60 246.3	67 342.7	73 807.5
Net	48 808.7	54 231.6	56 591.1	63 104.9	69 864.7
Consumption (10 ⁶ kWh)					
Gross	49 367.2	54 407.1	57 350.5	63 293.7	70 077.6
Net	43 120.0	46 820.0	49 282.9	53 984.7	59 230.0
Per capita (kWh)	786	835	860	921	989

Source : Turkish Electricity Authority.

(1) Mid-year population estimate.

11. Net electrical energy production and consumption



For data, see table 43.

POWER

In 1989, installed capacity was 15 805.7 million kW. The production from this installed capacity was 48 808.7 million kWh. Consumption per capita for 1989 was 786 kWh. In 1993 installed capacity was 20 335.1 million kW and production from that capacity was 69 864.7 million kWh. Per capita consumption was 984 kWh. When we compare these two years, installed capacity increased 29 percent, production increased 43 percent, and consumption per capita increased 26 percent.

A breakdown of electrical energy use for these same years shows that in 1989, 25 percent was used for residential and commercial purposes and 70 percent was used for industrial purposes. In 1993, 27 percent was for residential and commercial purposes and 66 percent was used for industrial purposes.

44. Consumption of electric power

10⁶ kWh

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Total					
Quantity	43 120.0	46 820.0	49 282.9	53 984.7	59 230.0
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Residential and commercial					
Quantity	10 564.7	11 617.6	13 887.4	14 752.0	16 229.0
%	24.5	24.8	28.1	27.4	27.4
Government offices					
Quantity	1 278.3	1 463.3	1 864.3	2 008.6	2 191.0
%	3.0	3.1	3.8	3.7	3.7
Street illumination					
Quantity	915.7	1 231.4	1 417.9	1 859.7	2 015.0
%	2.1	2.7	2.9	3.4	3.4
Industrial consumption and other					
Quantity	30 361.3	32 507.7	32 113.3	35 364.4	38 795.0
%	70.4	69.4	65.2	65.5	65.5

Source: Turkish Electricity Authority



Car factory of Oyak Renault, BURSA

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

45. Number of establishments, average of employees, annual payments to employees, and value-added in manufacturing industry by size of establishment

Year	Group size (person)	Establishment		Annual average number of employees	
		Number	Rate of changes in total %	Number	Rate of change in total %
1988	Total	9 322	100.00	1 009 492	100.00
	10 - 24	3 905	41.89	56 020	5.55
	25 - 49	2 334	25.04	81 540	8.08
	50 - 99	1 308	14.03	90 070	8.92
	100 - 199	755	8.10	105 554	10.45
	200 - 499	629	6.75	198 736	19.69
	500 - 999	232	2.49	161 629	16.01
	1000 +	159	1.70	315 943	31.30
1989	Total	9 445	100.00	1 021 439	100.00
	10 - 24	3 925	41.56	55 675	5.45
	25 - 49	2 438	25.81	85 258	8.35
	50 - 99	1 251	13.25	86 774	8.49
	100 - 199	802	8.49	112 261	10.99
	200 - 499	628	6.65	199 472	19.53
	500 - 999	241	2.55	168 026	16.45
	1000 +	160	1.69	313 973	30.74
1990	Total	8 871	100.00	1 023 669	100.00
	10 - 24	3 373	38.02	48 670	4.75
	25 - 49	2 390	26.94	84 441	8.25
	50 - 99	1 219	13.74	84 243	8.23
	100 - 199	852	9.61	118 939	11.62
	200 - 499	637	7.18	200 882	19.62
	500 - 999	244	2.75	170 429	16.65
	1000 +	156	1.76	316 065	30.88
1991*	Total	8 258	100.00	943 268	100.00
	10 - 24	2 942	35.63	44 039	4.67
	25 - 49	2 300	27.85	80 597	8.54
	50 - 99	1 230	14.89	85 737	9.09
	100 - 199	807	9.77	112 038	11.88
	200 - 499	620	7.51	193 050	20.47
	500 - 999	221	2.68	154 632	16.39
	1000 +	138	1.67	273 175	28.96

Note: The establishments employing between 1 and 9 persons in the public sector are shown in the 10-24 size group of establishments.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

45. Number of establishments, average of employees, annual payments to employees, and value-added in manufacturing industry by size of establishment

Annual payments to employees		Value added		Year	Group size (person)		
'000 000 TL	Rate of changes in total %	'000 000 TL	Rate of changes in total %				
4 158 686	100.00	26 958 738	100.00	1988	Total		
107 015	2.58	535 547	1.99		10 -	24	
194 173	4.67	982 946	3.65		25 -	49	
270 862	6.51	1 491 215	5.53		50 -	99	
370 324	8.90	2 041 209	7.57		100 -	199	
865 128	20.80	4 838 858	17.95		200 -	499	
752 029	18.08	5 338 247	19.80		500 -	999	
1 599 155	38.46	11 730 716	43.51		1000 +		
8 618 219	100.00	45 460 073	100.00	1989	Total		
188 567	2.19	945 892	2.08		10 -	24	
358 681	4.16	1 593 034	3.51		25 -	49	
458 606	5.32	2 295 981	5.05		50 -	99	
771 119	8.95	3 528 219	7.76		100 -	199	
1 727 477	20.04	9 834 129	21.63		200 -	499	
1 665 609	19.33	7 906 265	17.39		500 -	999	
3 448 160	40.01	19 356 553	42.58		1000 +		
16 741 117	100.00	76 776 206	100.00	1990	Total		
321 478	1.92	1 479 050	1.93		10 -	24	
690 134	4.12	2 766 370	3.60		25 -	49	
853 526	5.10	3 991 381	5.20		50 -	99	
1 507 227	9.00	5 948 164	7.75		100 -	199	
3 342 833	19.97	15 939 522	20.76		200 -	499	
3 477 259	20.77	15 501 833	20.19		500 -	999	
6 548 660	39.12	31 149 886	40.57		1000 +		
33 269 351	100.00	133 418 859	100.00	1991*	Total		
531 332	1.60	2 563 961	1.92		10 -	24	
1 174 326	3.53	4 679 755	3.51		25 -	49	
1 578 028	4.74	6 879 804	5.16		50 -	99	
2 816 005	8.46	11 050 387	8.28		100 -	199	
6 952 477	20.90	29 594 561	22.18		200 -	499	
6 713 236	20.18	26 684 189	20.00		500 -	999	
13 503 948	40.59	51 966 202	38.95		1000 +		

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

In 1988, establishments employing 10-49 employees made up 66.93 percent of all establishments in this sector. Establishments with 50 or more employees employed 86.37 percent of all employees in the sector and produced 94.36 percent of all value-added in the sector.

In 1991, the ratio of establishments with 10-49 employees decreased and their share of employment and value-added also decreased. The ratio of establishments with 50 or more employees increased along with their share of employment and value-added.

In 1990, wages represented 21.81 percent of value-added. In 1991, the share was 24.94 percent. From 1990 to 1991, employment decreased 7.85 percent while wages increased 98.73 percent. Value-added also increased by 73.78 percent. Between 1987 and 1991, increases in wages exceeded increases in value-added.

46. Rate of changes in employment, wages and salaries, value added in manufacturing industry, and ratio of wages and salaries in value-added

Year	A. Total		B. Public sector		C. Private sector	
		Rate of changes in employment %	Monthly average of wages and salaries per employee TL	Rate of wage increase %	Rate of increase in value added %	Ratio of wages and salaries in value added %
1987	A ...	3.13	209 428	53.44	42.59	17.30
	B ...	-	234 631	48.10	12.37	17.02
	C ...	-	199 863	55.94	62.55	17.43
1988	A ...	3.69	343 299	69.98	90.64	15.43
	B ...	-	379 384	58.27	106.89	13.02
	C ...	-	330 641	75.19	83.22	16.67
1989	A ...	1.18	703 111	107.23	68.63	18.96
	B ...	-	919 867	135.37	73.82	17.63
	C ...	-	631 193	95.91	65.95	19.68
1990	A ...	0.22	1 362 836	94.25	68.89	21.81
	B ...	-	1 752 367	86.97	50.67	21.87
	C ...	-	1 237 123	97.77	78.72	21.77
1991*	A ...	-7.85	2 939 192	98.73	73.78	24.94
	B ...	-5.06	4 112 449	122.81	74.98	27.85
	C ...	-8.76	2 545 205	87.72	73.23	23.60

Note: Data covers all establishments in the public sector and the establishments with 10 or more persons engaged in the private sector.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

47. Production of durable consumer goods

[Establishments where 50 or more persons are engaged]

A. Number of establishments B. Production (unit)

		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Domestic refrigerator	A	4	4	4	5	4
	B	815 876	986 574	1 019 627	1 040 127	1 253 791
Domestic washing machine	A	3	3	3	3	4
	B	621 077	743 957	836 986	801 661	979 717
Domestic sewing machine	A	3	3	4	4	4
	B	208 897	255 667	237 631	387 954	170 349
Stereo equipment	A	4	4	4	9	9
	B	57 232	141 989	192 204	123 575	87 416
Video	A	6	6	6	4	4
	B	94 146	118 857	80 484	46 153	17 141
Television (colored)	A	9	9	9	9	8
	B	999 264	1 994 621	2 567 773	2 111 089	1 921 704
Transistorized and all other types of radio receivers	A	11	11	6	3	5
	B	218 526	102 677	43 304	18 900	74 409
Vacuum cleaner	A	4	4	4	6	5
	B	438 412	516 041	553 444	596 466	715 351
Oven	A	5	5	5	6	5
	B	500 572	594 318	731 568	709 626	629 778

In 1993, refrigerator production increased 20.5 percent, washing machine production increased 22.2 percent, and radio production increased 293.7 percent. Vacuum cleaner production increased 19.9 percent. Production of stereo component systems decreased 29.3 percent; production of video players and recorders also decreased by 62.9 percent; television production decreased 9.0 percent; and oven and stove production also decreased 11.3 percent.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

48. Domestic production and import of crude petroleum; production of selected petroleum products

Tons

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Crude petroleum					
Total	21 766 986	23 676 327	22 531 228	23 779 892	25 755 931
Production (1)	2 876 537	3 719 956	4 520 030	4 296 026	3 892 002
Imports	18 890 449	19 956 371	18 011 198	19 483 866	21 863 929
Petroleum products (2)					
Gasoline (3)	2 582 402	2 914 581	2 771 986	2 946 237	3 271 469
Solvent	28 875	30 681	6 222	2 204	9 246
Kerosene	347 276	166 899	150 746	149 601	165 376
Motor oil	6 170 067	6 547 564	6 331 677	6 565 237	7 252 350
Fuel oil (no. 5.6) (3)	8 006 887	8 242 681	8 444 387	8 440 732	8 705 848
Asphalt	426 263	720 810	881 995	933 523	1 289 069
Liquified petroleum (3)	684 337	691 854	708 920	708 557	706 608
Jet fuel	870 811	936 182	874 144	1 015 332	1 126 898
Naphtha	1 581 596	1 525 324	1 139 703	1 242 134	1 249 098

(1) Covers production of TPAO, Mobil-Dorchester, Shell Arco, and Ersan-Alaaddin.

(2) Covers production of TÜPRAŞ and ATAŞ.

(3) Only covers PETKİM production.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

In both 1992 and 1993, domestic production of petroleum declined. The decrease in 1993 was 9.4 percent. Crude petroleum imports increased by 8.2 percent in 1992 and by 12.2 percent in 1993. In 1993, crude petroleum production and imports combined increased by 8.3 percent. Production of gasoline products increased 11.0 percent, kerosene production increased 10.5 percent, motor oil production increased 10.5 percent, fuel oil production increased 3.1 percent, and jet fuel production went up by 11.0 percent.

49. Glass and glassware production

A. Tons B. Square meters (thousand)

		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Glasses translucent, colored, lined, corrugated	A . . .	390 943	489 911	500 008	482 253	493 097
Industrial glassware	A . . .	245 048	267 533	254 043	294 832	303 810
Glassware	A . . .	89 424	109 856	103 724	126 862	132 729
Glasswool	A . . .	609	271	833	260	131
	B . . .	7 176	6 587	4 314	5 190	2 822
Wick made of glass fibres	A . . .	21 714	15 088	11 816	14 429	8 904
Tubular rods	A . . .	2 464	2 159	2 597	4 183	1 000
Security glasses	A . . .	20 407	24 931	28 621	29 195	33 735
	B . . .	1 500	2 109	2 927	2 580	3 361

Source: Turkish Bottle and Glass Factories Corporation

From 1992 to 1993, the production of glass for building material increased 2.2 percent, industrial glass production increased 3.0 percent, and glassware production increased 4.6 percent. Other glass production decreased during the same period.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

50. Iron and steel industry production

Tons

Items	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Pig iron	406 969	481 248	398 212	427 921	374 168
Crude iron	3 523 271	4 827 478	4 594 351	4 508 100	4 355 192
Crude steel (1)	7 336 903	9 412 894	9 397 697	10 342 916	11 518 923
Sheet	1 208 693	1 280 215	1 197 142	1 250 101	1 353 203
Pipes and tubes	5 047	4 517	-	-	-
Pitch	11 511	10 307	12 634	12 498	8 771
Coke, coke powdered	3 039 454	3 434 908	3 381 163	3 250 092	3 141 193
Profile	57 187	52 343	83 765	65 983	57 261
Plate	271 642	310 798	271 710	263 949	318 489
Bars made of iron and steel	605 450	1 322 353	1 089 840	1 147 880	1 346 468
Angles	20 031	38 040	22 611	10 070	-
Semi-finished products	4 068 590	6 416 676	6 424 731	6 175 425	6 451 876

Source: Karabük, Ereğli and İskenderun Iron and Steel Works.

(1) Also covers private sector.

Crude iron production increased 1.9 percent in 1992 and decreased 3.4 percent in 1993. Crude steel production increased 10.1 percent in 1992 and 11.4 percent in 1993.

In 1993, sheet iron production increased 8.2 percent and plate iron production increased 20.7 percent. Cast iron production decreased by 13.2 percent, however, the production of iron and steel bars increased 17.3 percent.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

In 1993, the production of nitrogenous fertilizers increased by 2.6 percent while the production of phosphatic fertilizers decreased 32.0 percent. Ammonium nitrate production decreased by 19.2 percent, ammonium sulfate production decreased 11.1 percent, and urea production decreased 2.4 percent. Composed fertilizer production increased by 4.9 percent.

Due to privatization, cement production in the public sector decreased generally and private sector production increased. In 1993, total cement production increased 9.7 percent.

In 1993, total paper production decreased 19.9 percent. Paperboard production increased 8.4 percent while newsprint production decreased 30.0 percent. Writing paper production decreased 18.5 percent and production of wrapping paper decreased 13.7 percent. Heavy bagging paper production decreased 18.0 percent. Corrugated paperboard production decreased 29.6 percent. Cigarette and special fine paper production decreased by 8.3 percent.

In 1993, public sector production of cotton yarn decreased by 7.3 percent. Production of cotton cloth decreased by 16.8 percent. However, production of wool yarn increased 45.0 percent and woollen cloth production also increased by 33.7 percent. In the private sector, the production of cotton yarn increased 12.8 percent while the production of cotton cloth declined by 13.7 percent. The production of wool yarn decreased 10.0 percent and woollen cloth production increased 10.4 percent.

In 1993, raki production increased 14.4 percent, wine production increased 6.3 percent, and beer production went up 14.1 percent. Cigarette production also rose 10.1 percent.

51. Fertilizer industry production

Tons	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Nitrogenous fertilizers	591 816	645 190	550 624	966 330	991 668
Phosphatic fertilizers	472 686	532 061	395 816	821 035	558 528
Ammonium nitrate (% 26 N)	864 610	1 453 813	1 163 425	1 226 377	991 494
Ammonium sulfate	312 417	281 015	209 459	266 648	237 027
Composed fertilizers	1 074 830	1 350 556	1 011 279	1 491 081	1 563 871
Urea	548 520	563 310	548 658	575 740	562 051

Note: Data covers the total production of public and private sectors.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

52. Cement production by sector

Tons

Sector	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Total	23 800 494	24 415 516	26 036 065	28 552 143	31 310 958
Public	5 309 354	5 294 287	5 998 184	6 557 817	2 312 352
Private	18 491 140	19 121 229	20 037 881	21 994 326	28 998 606

53. Paper industry production

Tons

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Total	451 752	519 205	403 125	471 259	377 239
Writing paper	86 423	85 403	73 472	82 558	67 290
Newsprint	135 374	166 067	96 366	134 614	94 165
Wrapping and packaging paper ..	30 275	26 532	23 248	26 868	23 188
Craft bagging paper	95 005	103 294	87 654	88 185	72 269
Corrugated paperboard	51 401	72 442	67 687	77 679	54 709
Paperboard	47 009	59 433	48 665	55 874	60 595
Cigarette and special fine paper ..	6 265	6 034	6 033	5 481	5 023

Source: General Directorate of Turkish Cellulose and Paper Industry.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

54. Yarn, textile, and carpet production

A. Public sector B. Private sector

		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Yarn (tons)						
Cotton	A	42 138	44 858	47 366	47 177	43 744
	B	278 587	231 799	208 708	264 093	297 943
Wool	A	3 958	4 378	4 001	3 739	5 425
	B	49 004	57 966	50 574	52 911	47 839
Textiles ('000 meters)						
Cotton	A	169 177	175 876	177 831	176 660	146 971
	B	380 436	404 312	382 588	429 635	370 911
Woolen	A	4 546	5 726	6 340	3 991	5 335
	B	15 674	18 634	16 501	16 867	18 620
Carpets (machine) (m ²)	A	207 952	241 284	209 548	222 478	225 634
	B	8 974 436	10 769 857	9 772 109	8 167 442	9 360 180

55. Beverage and cigarette production

		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Alcoholic beverages ('000 liters)						
Raki (45°)		58 662	61 648	61 634	58 875	67 330
Wine						
State Monopolies		12 792	10 111	9 888	12 737	13 293
Private		9 437	13 463	12 027	12 372	13 386
Beer						
State Monopolies		30 686	25 992	25 104	19 378	21 888
Private		285 473	344 240	393 687	464 971	530 519
Vodka		6 216	6 850	7 323	6 874	7 682
Gin		5 059	4 402	4 288	3 266	3 444
Filter cigarettes (tons)		56 450	56 480	67 740	61 602	69 803
Cigarettes without filter (tons)		4 441	3 947	3 874	5 946	4 543

Source: State Monopolies.

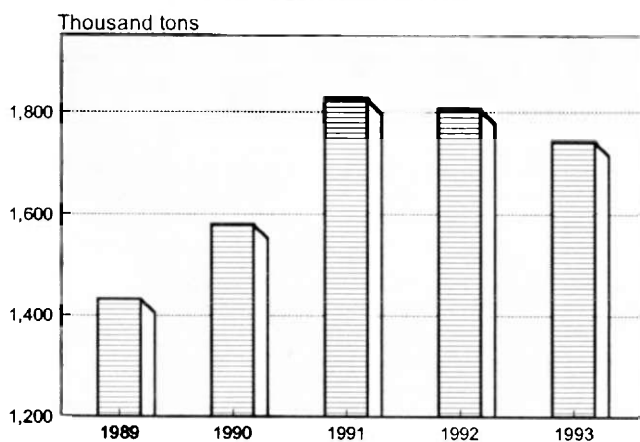
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

56. Sugar production by sector

Tons

Sector	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Total	1 431 929	1 579 078	1 824 100	1 804 560	1 742 526
Public	1 103 619	1 237 843	1 448 777	1 414 804	1 329 781
Cube sugar	211 011	172 089	123 971	91 189	40 579
Crystal sugar	892 608	1 065 754	1 324 806	1 323 615	1 289 202
Private	328 310	341 235	375 323	389 756	412 745
Cube sugar	38 973	41 842	28 223	7 810	8 418
Crystal sugar	289 337	299 393	347 100	381 946	404 327

12. Sugar production



For data, see table 56.

Years

Sugar production increased 10.3 percent in 1990 and 15.5 percent in 1991. Sugar production decreased 1.1 percent in 1992, and 3.4 percent in 1993.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

57. Automotive vehicle production

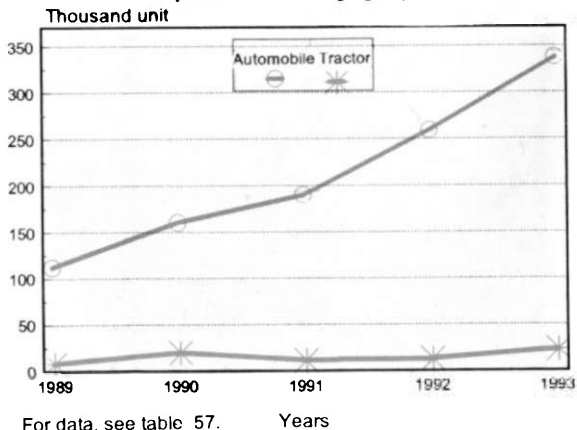
[Establishments where 100 or more persons are engaged]

A. Number of establishments B. Production (unit)

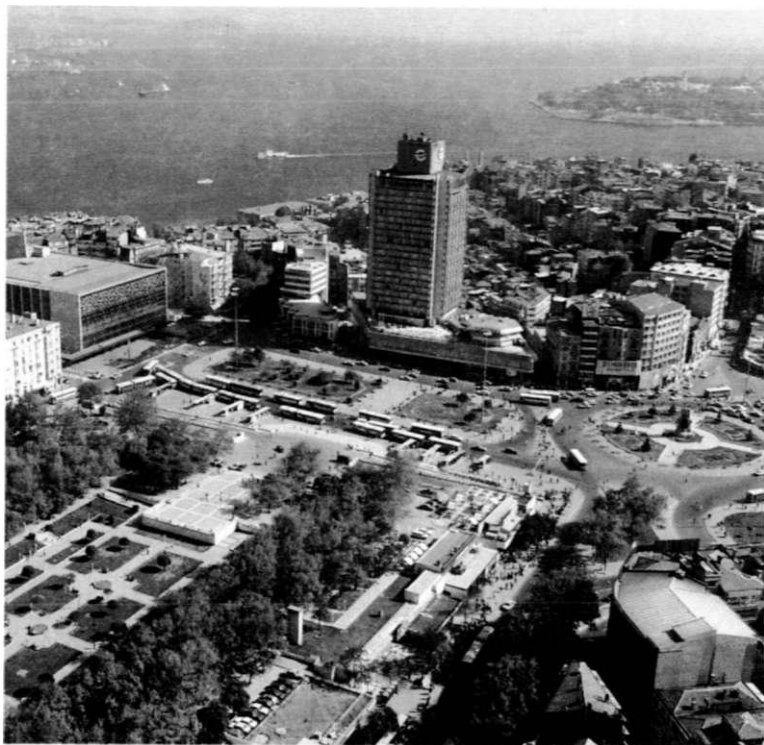
Items		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Truck	A . . .	6	6	7	7	9
	B . . .	11 581	16 679	16 906	20 743	29 739
Pick-up truck	A . . .	6	6	6	7	7
	B . . .	7 464	10 355	13 061	16 452	20 088
Automobile	A . . .	4	4	4	4	4
	B . . .	118 095	166 222	195 599	265 090	343 481
Bus	A . . .	3	3	5	6	6
	B . . .	931	1 663	1 017	1 419	2 026
Minibus and midibus	A . . .	7	7	7	7	7
	B . . .	7 915	12 668	14 567	17 883	19 559
Tractor	A . . .	4	4	4	3	4
	B . . .	19 602	30 739	21 964	23 012	33 294

13. Selected automotive industry production

(Establishments where 100 or more persons are engaged)



A rapid growth rate in the automotive sector continued in 1993. In that year, automobile production increased 29.6 percent. Truck production increased 43.4 percent; pick-up truck production increased 22.1 percent; bus production increased 42.8 percent; minibus and midibus production increased 9.4 percent; and tractor production increased 44.7 percent.

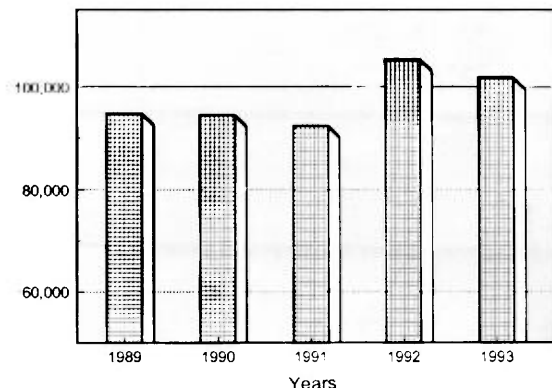


İSTANBUL

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

14. Completed or partially completed buildings and extensions building

(According to occupancy permits)



For data, see table 58.

Between 1989 and 1993, the number of new buildings and total floor area increased. Due to an increase in input prices, however, a high increase was observed in the cost of new construction.

Between 1989 and 1992, the number of new single-story buildings decreased and the number of new two-story buildings increased. After 1992, the number of new two-story buildings decreased. In 1992, the number of new three-story buildings increased 37.6 percent. New buildings of four or more stories increased 166.1 percent.

Between 1988 and 1991, the number of one-room dwellings remained almost constant. The number of new three-room dwellings had a large share of total construction. In 1992, the highest share of new construction was for four-room dwellings at 35.0 percent. The second largest share was for three-room dwellings with 31.0 percent; the third most common type of construction was dwellings with four or more rooms at 25.0 percent. There was fluctuation in the number of two-room dwellings throughout the period from 1988 to 1991.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

58. Completed or partially completed new building and additions by use of buildings

[According to occupancy permits]

A. Number B. Floor area (thousand m²) C. Value (million TL)

Use of building		1989	1990	1991	1992*	1993*
Total	A	94 799	94 489	92 388	105 293	101 772
	B	35 588	33 170	32 591	38 360	38 976
	C	9 761 683	14 424 549	27 305 193	56 522 107	98 545 867
Residential	A	88 795	89 217	87 506	100 090	96 497
	B	27 561	25 692	25 389	30 540	30 383
	C	7 530 262	11 165 964	21 557 156	45 639 626	77 629 917
Commercial	A	3 356	2 676	2 298	2 487	2 612
	B	4 875	4 656	4 204	4 716	5 344
	C	1 347 467	1 993 664	3 229 334	6 312 049	12 724 825
Industrial	A	1 075	1 077	1 090	1 282	1 290
	B	1 773	1 709	1 806	2 048	2 141
	C	495 666	771 511	1 530 200	3 056 396	5 374 202
Medical, social and cultural	A	305	264	253	232	238
	B	616	483	422	368	440
	C	175 074	223 549	354 903	535 153	1 180 709
Religious (1)	A	47	29	55	45	-
	B	24	10	24	19	-
	C	6 465	4 155	21 706	28 801	-
Administrative (1)	A	235	159	169	153	-
	B	376	245	368	283	-
	C	110 197	112 341	313 001	434 157	-
Other	A	986	1 067	1 017	1 004	1 135
	B	363	374	378	386	668
	C	96 552	153 366	298 893	515 925	1 636 214

(1) 1993 data included in other buildings.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

59. Completed or partially completed new buildings and additions by number of storeys

[According to occupancy permits]

Number of storeys	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992*
1	36 384	25 053	25 947	24 445	22 760
2	28 504	43 899	43 957	43 732	30 907
3	7 655	9 783	10 051	9 960	13 708
4	4 182	5 490	4 575	5 061	12 267
5	3 505	5 240	4 852	4 389	11 467
6	2 233	3 531	3 399	3 062	8 172
7	617	847	867	746	2 627
8	290	459	359	438	1 530
9	183	240	246	311	1 019
10 +	161	257	236	244	836

60. Completed or partially completed new residential buildings and additions by number of rooms

[According to occupancy permits]

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992*
Total	205 485	250 480	232 018	227 570	268 886
With 1 rooms	1 614	2 021	2 688	2 156	1 799
With 2 rooms	18 848	23 143	20 337	19 715	23 692
With 3 rooms	70 944	86 453	78 401	74 774	82 546
With 4 rooms	67 738	80 768	74 028	72 095	94 294
With 5 + rooms	46 341	58 095	56 564	58 830	66 555

TRANSPORTATION

From 1989 to 1992, the length of the Turkish highway network increased by 2.1 percent. In 1993, the total length of the Turkish highway network decreased by 0.12 percent due to construction of some new shorter routes.

61. Roads by surface types

Kilometers

Road	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Total	58 552	59 128	59 221	59 842	59 770
Surfaced roads	55 868	56 400	56 472	56 861	57 045
Bituminous surfacing	46 166	47 461	48 288	48 609	49 565
Stone block	144	136	134	136	128
Crushed stone and stabilized	9 558	8 803	8 050	8 116	7 352
Earth roads	1 234	1 356	1 327	1 573	1 425
Impossible roads	1 450	1 372	1 422	1 408	1 300

Source : General Directorate of Highways.



TRANSPORTATION

Between 1989 and 1993, circulation and transportation on state highways and provincial roads increased. From 1989 to 1992, vehicle kilometers increased 9.7 percent. In 1993, an 8.0 percent increase was observed in vehicle kilometers.

From 1989 to 1992, ton-kilometers increased 2.0 percent. In 1993, a large increase was observed in ton-kilometers at 44.5 percent. These results show that highways were used primarily for commercial transport. Passenger kilometers for this same period, saw an increase of 8.5 percent. In 1993, passenger kilometers increased 2.7 percent.

62. Circulation and transportation on state highways and provincial roads

Millions

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Vehicle - km.	25 983	27 041	26 056	28 514	30 807
State highways	23 621	24 583	23 687	25 922	28 006
Provincial roads	2 362	2 458	2 369	2 592	2 801
Tons - km.	66 416	65 710	61 969	67 704	97 843
State highways	60 378	59 736	56 335	61 548	88 948
Provincial roads	6 038	5 974	5 634	6 156	8 895
Passenger - km.	131 001	134 991	131 089	142 172	146 029
State highways	119 092	122 719	119 177	129 247	132 754
Provincial roads	11 909	12 272	11 912	12 925	13 275

Source: General Directorate of Highways

TRANSPORTATION

In 1989, the total number of registered cars, minibuses, buses, trucks, pick-up trucks, and motorcycles was 2 574 527. By 1993, this number had increased to 4 267 127, an increase of 65.7 percent. From 1992 to 1993, a 16.8 percent increase was observed in the total number of registered vehicles.

The increase in the number of cars in the period 1989 to 1993 was 82.6 percent, the number of buses increased 43.2 percent, and the number of trucks increased 26.6 percent. From 1992 to 1993, cars increased 20.1 percent, buses increased 11.5 percent, and trucks increased 6.4 percent.

By the end of 1993, cars represented 61.4 percent of all vehicles, buses represented 1.9 percent of the total, minibuses represented 3.8 percent, trucks 7.2 percent, pick-up trucks 8.3 percent, and motorcycles made up 17.4 percent of total vehicles.

63. Registered land motor vehicles

Kind of vehicle	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Automobile	1 434 830	1 649 879	1 864 344	2 181 388	2 619 852
Minibus	118 026	125 399	133 632	145 312	159 900
Bus	58 859	63 700	68 973	75 592	84 254
Pick-up truck	248 567	263 407	280 891	308 180	354 290
Truck	241 392	257 353	273 409	287 160	305 511
Motorcycle	472 853	531 941	590 488	655 347	743 320

TRANSPORTATION

From 1989 to 1992, the number of traffic accidents increased 65.5 percent and the number of persons injured in traffic accidents increased 18.6 percent. The number of persons killed in traffic accidents increased 2.2 percent. In 1993, the number of traffic accidents increased 21.6 percent. The number of persons injured increased by 3.9 percent and the number of persons killed increased 10.0 percent.

64. Traffic accidents by nature of accidents

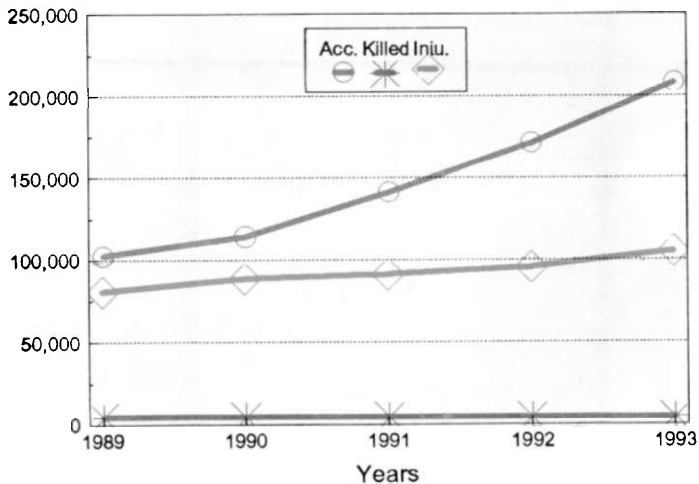
A. Accidents B. Persons killed C. Persons injured

Nature of accident		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Total	A . . .	103 758	115 295	142 145	171 741	208 823
	B . . .	6 352	6 317	6 231	6 215	6 457
	C . . .	79 928	87 668	90 520	94 824	104 330
Hitting a standing or moving vehicle or an immovable object	A . . .	67 093	77 346	103 340	132 256	165 735
	B . . .	2 528	2 664	2 873	3 096	3 134
	C . . .	37 403	43 056	45 494	49 749	56 137
Hitting pedestrian	A . . .	23 064	23 100	21 716	21 277	21 265
	B . . .	2 139	2 092	1 884	1 820	1 874
	C . . .	22 625	22 890	21 548	21 486	22 144
Overtum	A . . .	6 417	6 910	7 819	7 846	9 038
	B . . .	844	781	724	559	583
	C . . .	10 711	11 610	12 422	12 060	12 428
Other	A . . .	7 184	7 939	9 270	10 362	12 785
	B . . .	841	780	750	740	866
	C . . .	9 189	10 112	11 056	11 529	13 621

TRANSPORTATION

When we examine the nature of traffic accidents, we observe that in 1993, collision with a moving or standing vehicle or an immovable object was the most common cause, accounting for 79.4 percent of accidents. Hitting a pedestrian was the second most common cause accounting for 10.2 percent of all accidents. Overturning a vehicle accounted for 4.3 percent of accidents. Other causes accounted for 6.1 of all accidents.

15. Traffic accidents



For data see table 64.

TRANSPORTATION

The total length of railway in Turkey has not changed from 1989 to 1993. From 1989 to 1992, train-kilometers increased 0.81 percent. Between 1992 and 1993, train-kilometers increased 1.28 percent.

65. Length of railways, train-kilometers and freight transport

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Length of railway (km.) (1)	8 430	8 429	8 429	8 430	8 430
Train-kilometers ('000)	43 649	44 190	43 252	43 295	43 848
Passenger train-kilometers	26 198	25 521	24 988	25 227	25 347
Suburban	4 993	5 057	5 284	5 238	5 048
Main line	21 205	20 464	19 704	19 989	20 299
Mixed train-kilometers	1 522	1 572	1 318	1 286	1 397
Freight train-kilometers	15 929	17 097	16 946	16 782	17 104
Number of passengers ('000)	146 359	139 089	133 243	131 252	146 318
Passenger-kilometers ('000)	6 844 841	6 410 064	6 048 078	6 259 350	7 147 173
Goods traffic ('000 tons) (2)	13 103	13 426	14 847	15 748	15 794

Source : General Directorate of State Railways.

(1) Lines of shunting and stations are not covered.

(2) Express parcel, luggage and departmental traffic are excluded.

From 1989 to 1992, the number of passengers on Turkish railways decreased 10.3 percent. From 1992 to 1993, the number increased 11.5 percent. For the 1989 to 1992 period, passenger kilometers decreased 8.5 percent. Between 1992 and 1993, passenger kilometers increased 14.2 percent.

Transport of goods (in tons) increased 20.2 percent between 1989 and 1992. From 1992 to 1993, transport of goods increased 0.29 percent.

TRANSPORTATION

In 1989, the number of ships of 18 gross tons and over registered in Turkey was 4 035. In 1991, this figure was 4 414; in 1992 it was 4 578; and in 1993 it was 4 787. From 1989 to 1992, the number of these types of ships increased 13.5 percent. The increase from 1992 to 1993 was 4.6 percent. By the end of 1993, 65.8 percent of ships of 18 gross tons and over registered in Turkey were used for cargo transportation, 29.5 percent were used for passenger transportation, and 4.8 percent were tankers.

66. Vessels by type

		A. Number	B. Gross tonnage			
Type of vessel		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Total	A . . .	4 035	4 262	4 414	4 578	4 787
	B . . .	3 323 480	3 669 872	3 775 279	4 247 191	5 091 527
Cargo ships	A . . .	2 872	2 941	2 996	3 038	3 149
	B . . .	2 253 371	2 568 358	2 642 583	3 045 384	3 785 836
Passenger ships	A . . .	955	1 112	1 207	1 319	1 410
	B . . .	179 004	203 216	220 784	236 417	239 893
Tankers	A . . .	208	209	211	221	228
	B . . .	891 105	898 298	911 912	965 390	1 065 798

67. Coastal shipping: Unloading and loading of entered and cleared vessels

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Vessels entered	25 203	25 242	22 000	22 136	20 968
Unloading					
Passengers (number)	733 401	598 462	401 646	314 813	260 669
Livestock (head)	5 510	1 229	618	722	1 200
Goods ('000 tons)	23 656	23 475	17 133	17 291	17 612
Timber (m ³)	22 767	45 190	39 603	36 082	33 894
Vessels cleared	25 159	25 102	21 874	22 082	20 968
Loading					
Passengers (number)	728 596	552 343	375 633	333 308	245 687
Livestock (head)	4 870	1 218	967	2 143	1 225
Goods ('000 tons)	22 190	17 143	11 986	14 131	12 079
Timber (m ³)	24 408	39 551	37 658	46 088	30 374

TRANSPORTATION

When we examine the movement of ships between Turkish harbors, we observe that in 1989, 25 203 Turkish ships arrived in Turkish harbors. In 1992, this figure was 22 136. From 1992 to 1993, the number of arriving ships departing Turkey's harbors was 25 159. In 1992 this figure was 22 082. From 1992 to 1993, Turkish ships departing Turkish harbors decreased 5 percent.

In 1989, the number of international ships entering Turkish harbors was 14 626. By 1992, this number had increased to 17 118. From 1992 to 1993, this figure increased 16.5 percent. On the other hand, international ships departing Turkey numbered 14 352. In 1992, this figure was 17 024. The decrease from 1992 to 1993 was 14.1 percent.

68. International shipping: unloading and loading of entered and cleared vessels

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Vessels entered	14 626	13 337	14 996	17 118	19 938
Unloading					
Passengers (number)	553 655	510 117	438 768	547 484	576 356
Livestock (head)	69 888	40 727	101 475	153 126	77 379
Goods ('000 tons)	43 470	55 103	76 915	53 164	61 556
Timber (m ³)	613 720	1 401 558	1 838 205	1 020 259	3 089 106
Vessels cleared	14 352	13 079	14 780	17 024	19 420
Loading					
Passengers (Number)	578 743	517 411	417 881	546 208	573 277
Livestock (head)	136 278	93 665	120 922	554 808	748 689
Goods ('000 tons)	136 223	63 336	42 071	26 577	22 946
Timber (m ³)	44 300	37 975	265 195	57 907	173 404

TRANSPORTATION

69. Scheduled services and transport in domestic and international flights

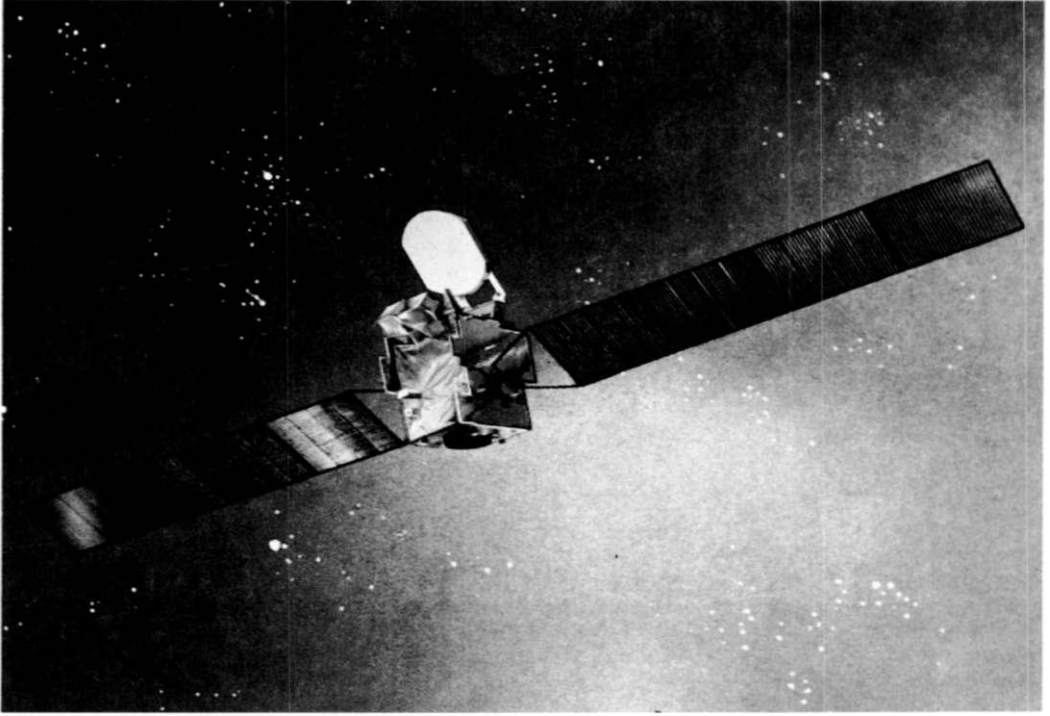
A. Total		B. Domestic		C. International		
Year		Scheduled services		Transportation		
		Number of flights	Km. flown '000	Number of passengers	Passenger km '000	Ton-km '000
1989	A . . .	36 073	39 549	3 792 251	4 253 522	448 580
	B . . .	23 366	10 880	2 332 230	1 079 473	95 073
	C . . .	12 707	28 669	1 460 021	3 174 049	353 507
1990	A . . .	38 588	44 160	4 137 532	4 832 347	522 461
	B . . .	24 681	11 512	2 590 779	1 208 422	107 169
	C . . .	13 907	32 648	1 546 753	3 623 925	415 292
1991 (1)	A . . .	26 628	35 015	2 886 928	3 359 328	366 298
	B . . .	20 891	10 003	1 789 947	844 942	290 743
	C . . .	5 737	25 012	1 096 981	2 514 386	75 555
1992	A . . .	34 487	51 192	4 089 213	5 079 112	547 412
	B . . .	25 535	12 219	2 402 953	1 140 378	102 175
	C . . .	8 952	38 973	1 686 260	3 938 734	445 237
1993*	A . . .	59 904	75 006	5 828 231	7 223 718	724 047
	B . . .	37 764	19 039	3 397 524	1 721 464	152 445
	C . . .	22 140	55 967	2 430 707	5 502 254	571 602

Source : General Directorate of Turkish Airlines

(1) Decrease shown in data due to strike.

Between 1989 and 1993, the number of domestic and international airline flights increased steadily with the exceptions of 1991 and 1992. These decreases were due mainly to strike conditions within Turkish National Airlines.

From 1992 to 1993, the number of flights increased 73.7 percent. The number of passengers increased 42.5 percent.



TÜRKSAT

COMMUNICATION

From 1989 to 1992, the number of posted domestic letters increased 7.9 percent. From 1992 to 1993, there was a 5.6 percent decrease in domestic letters posted. From 1989 to 1992, the number of newspapers and pieces of printed material posted increased 41.7 percent. From 1992 to 1993, there was a 29.8 percent increase in the number of these materials posted.

70. Postal communication

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Domestic (accepted) (‘000 number)					
Letters post and greeting cards	1 034 014	1 085 091	1 118 415	1 115 765	1 053 067
Registered materials	135 837	136 100	137 305	138 514	99 124
Insured letters	134	117	85	111	87
Newspapers and printed matter	102 442	112 656	129 148	145 194	188 520
Small packages	3 478	3 518	4 668	4 697	3 334
Ordinary parcels	1 507	1 730	1 727	1 394	1 156
Insured parcels	152	155	107	86	89
Free items	8 065	8 270	8 040	7 341	7 584
Abroad (dispatched) (number)					
Letters post and greeting cards (‘000)	173 441	183 435	181 557	194 147	160 626
Registered materials (‘000)	17 089	18 010	25 109	27 087	12 240
Insured letters	137	616	1 030	1 212	839
Newspapers and printed matter (‘000)	16 643	14 930	16 856	16 248	17 352
Small packages (‘000)	1 133	1 195	1 452	1 902	1 230
Ordinary parcels (‘000)	108	130	63	54	49
Insured parcels	535	163	705	744	262
Free items (‘000)	261	389	419	342	1 035
Abroad (received) (number)					
Letters, post cards (‘000)	122 606	123 805	128 270	132 045	115 620
Small packages (‘000)	7 070	7 538	7 421	8 816	14 285
Other correspondence material (‘000)	9 940	10 222	10 247	12 689	35 628
Insured letters	8 174	6 739	10 689	13 528	21 372
Insured parcels	1 255	1 243	1 399	1 916	1 805
Ordinary parcels	152 809	165 501	170 100	180 421	147 255

Source : General Directorate of PTT.

COMMUNICATION

From 1989 to 1992, the number of international letters posted increased 11.9 percent. From 1992 to 1993, this figure decreased 17.3 percent. From 1989 to 1992, the number of international letters arriving to Turkey increased 7.7 percent. From 1992 to 1993, this figure decreased 12.4 percent. From 1989 to 1992, the number of domestic and international telegraph messages decreased 10.4 percent. From 1992 to 1993, this figure decreased again by 3.1 percent.

From 1989 to 1992, local, long distance and international telephone calls increased 99.7 percent. From 1992 to 1993, telephone calls increased 16.8 percent. From 1989 to 1992, the number of direct dial telephone calls increased 66.5 percent; from 1992 to 1993, these calls increased 17.9 percent. Due to the increase in direct dial calling, the number of operator-assisted calls decreased 60.2 percent in the same period.

71. Telegraph and telephone communication

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Telegraph (number) ('000)					
Domestic	5 634	4 815	5 274	5 046	4 886
Abroad					
Received	111	88	69	53	45
Sent	71	68	58	54	42
Telephone ('000)					
Number of counters					
with local long distance					
and international calls . . .	20 913 500	26 708 189	33 965 719	41 760 438	48 770 872
Long - distance (calls) . . .	54 292	39 998	25 317	19 648	14 205
International calls, outgoing					
(minutes)	130 205	156 809	198 116	228 000	264 930
Number of subscribers					
according to types of tele-					
phone exchange (1)					
Automatic	5 588 586	6 625 932	8 017 081	9 303 656	10 977 157
Manual	288 537	267 335	182 487	106 830	42 553

Source : General Directorate of PTT.

(1) Included mobile radio telephone subscribers.

DOMESTIC TRADE

When we examine the number of newly-opened commercial trade establishments which engage in domestic trade, between 1989 and 1993, we find that 60 percent of these establishments are located in the three largest metropolitan areas, Ankara, İstanbul, and İzmir. Figures for liquidated commercial trade establishments, also show that most are located in the three large metropolitan areas.

In 1989, 90 percent of newly-opened and liquidated commercial trade establishments were engaged predominantly in wholesale, retail, and construction. In 1993, this percentage was nearly the same.

72. The number of newly established and liquidated firms by economic activity

		A. Newly established		B. Liquidated						
Economic activity						1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	Total	A	...	B	...	16 517	18 899	14 713	13 689	13 921
		B	...		...	14 795	12 235	11 866	11 869	12 349
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing		A	...		...	110	311	124	78	75
		B	...		...	80	103	91	99	84
Mining and quarrying		A	...		...	113	94	39	39	36
		B	...		...	60	33	34	21	24
Manufacturing		A	...		...	2 221	1 887	1 380	1 501	1 436
		B	...		...	1 342	1 049	888	981	1 066
Electricity, gas, and water		A	...		...	-	3	1	1	-
		B	...		...	1	-	1	2	1
Construction and public works		A	...		...	1 784	1 822	1 459	1 626	1 738
		B	...		...	954	836	721	952	994
Wholesale and retail trade		A	...		...	10 114	11 323	9 159	8 323	8 588
		B	...		...	11 084	8 632	8 729	8 340	8 610
Transport, storage, and communication		A	...		...	763	1 265	674	596	730
		B	...		...	435	487	407	445	430
Financial institutions and insurance		A	...		...	1 087	1 715	1 524	1 184	1 018
		B	...		...	683	962	841	840	920
Community, social, and personal services		A	...		...	325	479	353	341	300
		B	...		...	156	133	154	189	220

Note. Establishments other than commercial.

DOMESTIC TRADE

73. The numbers and capital of newly-established and liquidated companies and cooperatives, companies and cooperatives changing their legal status and capital by selected province

A. Number B. Capital ('000 000 TL)

	Newly-established		Changing their legal status		Capital-increasing	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
Total						
1989	14 882	1 539 461	209	60 355	6 531	11 450 088
1990	18 699	5 176 916	187	340 828	7 651	22 096 681
1991	17 942	5 752 325	128	80 146	6 524	34 737 803
1992	27 816	10 358 739	149	222 212	5 085	32 186 215
1993	43 841	16 428 639	240	782 259	6 062	61 123 208
İstanbul						
1989	6 018	870 029	80	15 824	2 958	6 692 029
1990	6 613	1 960 504	78	251 501	3 354	12 827 637
1991	7 066	2 359 671	47	27 235	2 689	16 699 011
1992	10 805	7 236 348	56	102 586	2 372	19 116 676
1993	16 817	5 250 867	64	72 691	2 778	35 967 757
Ankara						
1989	2 068	253 792	50	23 671	881	1 601 607
1990	2 415	375 755	27	54 825	1 080	2 213 895
1991	2 856	415 105	19	15 067	978	8 160 329
1992	4 189	845 387	22	55 300	727	3 326 047
1993	6 060	4 111 958	31	138 151	857	9 261 920
İzmir						
1989	1 371	83 658	21	2 667	498	536 902
1990	1 549	1 933 227	20	6 060	524	898 115
1991	1 680	110 780	16	7 785	453	2 263 587
1992	2 731	399 063	13	6 831	373	1 510 167
1993	4 277	617 654	21	42 515	492	2 801 362
Others						
1989	5 425	331 981	58	18 193	2 194	2 619 549
1990	8 122	907 430	62	28 442	2 693	6 157 034
1991	6 340	2 866 769	46	30 059	2 404	7 614 876
1992	10 091	1 877 941	58	57 493	1 613	8 233 325
1993	16 687	6 448 160	124	528 902	1 935	13 092 169

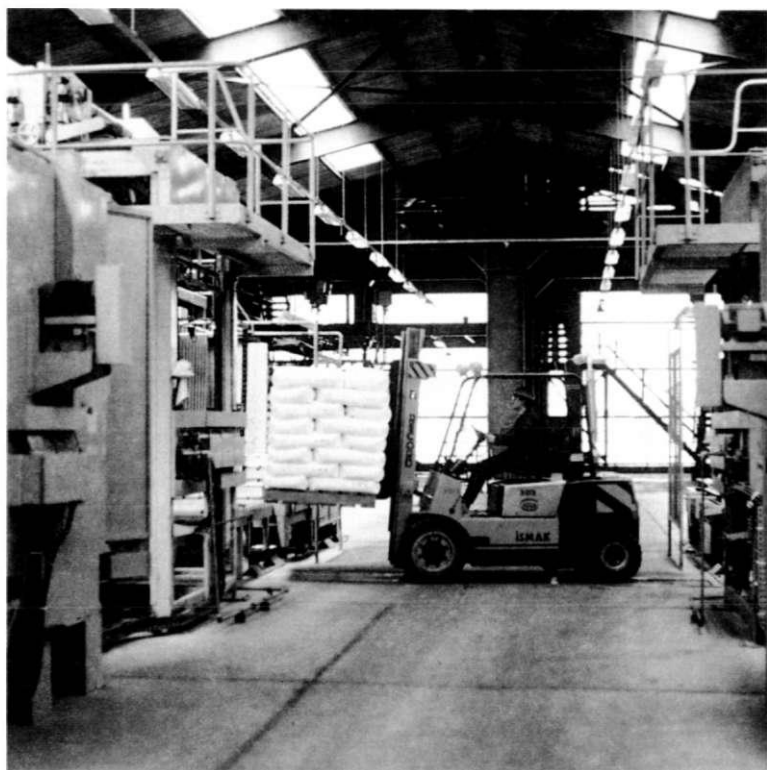
Note: Data covers central branches of collective, "Limited Partnership companies," Joint stock companies, limited companies, and cooperatives.

DOMESTIC TRADE

73. The numbers and capital of newly-established and liquidated companies and cooperatives, companies and cooperatives changing their legal status and capital by selected province

A. Number B. Capital ('000 000 TL)

Capital-decreasing		Liquidated		Increases in capital '000 000 TL		
A	B	A	B	Gross	Net	
						Total
9	1 062	1 286	28 222	12 989 548	12 960 264	1989
5	7 049	644	6 197	27 273 597	27 260 351	1990
13	11 937	264	3 230	40 490 128	40 474 961	1991
1	2 500	232	3 451	42 544 954	42 539 003	1992
6	10 803	218	102 955	77 551 847	77 438 089	1993
						İstanbul
3	990	517	1 984	7 562 058	7 559 084	1989
-	-	263	2 275	14 788 140	14 785 865	1990
1	0	69	294	19 058 682	19 058 388	1991
1	2 500	101	1 831	26 353 024	26 348 693	1992
3	3 803	127	2 046	41 218 624	41 212 775	1993
						Ankara
1	56	4	20 835	1 855 400	1 834 509	1989
-	-	1	15	2 589 650	2 589 635	1990
1	10	-	-	8 575 434	8 575 424	1991
-	-	1	3	4 171 434	4 171 431	1992
-	-	1	50	13 373 878	13 373 828	1993
						İzmir
-	-	111	754	620 561	619 807	1989
-	-	61	923	2 831 343	2 830 420	1990
4	1 400	32	918	2 374 367	2 372 049	1991
-	-	26	97	1 909 230	1 909 133	1992
1	1 000	16	126	3 419 016	3 417 890	1993
						Others
5	16	654	4 649	2 951 530	2 946 865	1989
5	7 049	319	2 984	7 064 464	7 054 431	1990
7	10 527	163	2 018	10 481 645	10 469 100	1991
-	-	104	1 520	10 111 266	10 109 746	1992
2	6 000	74	100 733	19 540 329	19 433 596	1993



FOREIGN TRADE

74. Imports and exports by year

Year	Import Value		Export Value		Balance of foreign trade	Volume of foreign trade	Ratio of ex-ports to imports	Gross national product at current prices	Share of ex-ports in gross national product
	Turkish Liras	Dollars	Turkish Liras	Dollars					
	'000 000								
					Value '000 000\$		%	Billion TL	%
1975	68 987	4 739	20 075	1 401	-3 338	6 140	29.6	671	3.0
1976	82 941	5 129	30 775	1 960	-3 169	7 089	38.2	868	3.5
1977	104 882	5 796	31 338	1 753	-4 043	7 549	30.2	1 108	2.8
1978	113 290	4 599	55 358	2 288	-2 311	6 887	49.7	1 646	3.4
1979	178 505	5 069	75 743	2 261	-2 808	7 330	44.6	2 877	2.6
1980 (1)	613 267	7 909	221 498	2 910	-4 999	10 819	36.8	5 303	4.2
1981	1 002 356	8 933	530 716	4 703	-4 230	13 636	52.6	8 023	6.6
1982	1 461 425	8 843	937 311	5 746	-3 097	14 589	65.0	10 612	8.8
1983	2 127 081	9 235	1 298 945	5 728	-3 507	14 963	62.0	13 933	9.3
1984	4 034 897	10 757	2 608 332	7 134	-3 623	17 891	66.3	22 168	11.8
1985	5 994 754	11 343	4 152 927	7 958	-3 385	19 301	70.2	35 350	11.7
1986	7 561 157	11 105	5 012 345	7 457	-3 648	18 562	67.1	51 185	9.8
1987	12 353 041	14 158	8 844 331	10 190	-3 968	24 348	72.0	75 019	11.8
1988	20 470 614	14 335	16 809 242	11 662	-2 673	25 997	81.4	129 175	13.0
1989	33 827 597	15 792	24 819 337	11 625	-4 167	27 417	73.6	230 370	10.8
1990	58 754 864	22 302	34 070 324	12 959	-9 343	35 261	58.1	397 178	8.6
1991	88 914 271	21 047	57 373 403	13 593	-7 454	34 640	64.6	634 431	9.0
1992	159 624 008	22 871	101 895 201	14 715	-8 156	37 586	64.3	1 103 843	9.2
1993*	328 893 773	29 428	171 143 859	15 345	-14 084	44 772	52.2	1 908 705	9.0

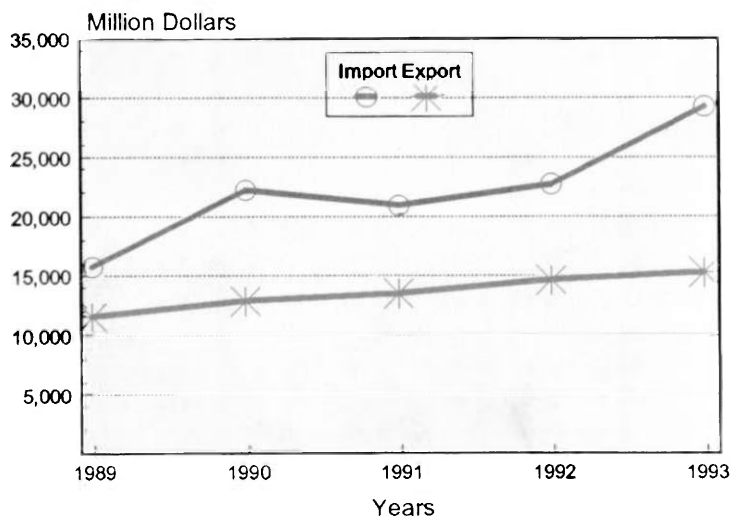
(1) The figures for 1980 are based on the declarations received, including some 242 million dollars of crude petroleum imports which were actually made in 1979, but declarations were not received during the closing period of "1979 foreign trade statistics".

FOREIGN TRADE

After 1980, Turkey adopted many free markets reforms. In 1975, Turkey's exports were valued at 1 401 million USD and imports were valued at 4 739 million USD. The ratio of exports to imports was 29.6 percent and the share of exports in total GNP was 3.0 percent.

In 1980, Turkey's exports were valued at 2 910 million USD, imports were valued at 7 909 million USD. The ratio of exports to imports was 36.8 percent. The share of exports in total GNP was 4.2 percent.

16. Imports and exports



For data, see table 74.

FOREIGN TRADE

Until 1993, Turkey exhibited rapid export growth, the growth was especially large in 1981, 1982, 1984, and 1987. Import growth was also high until 1993. In 1984, Turkey's imports were valued at 10 757 million USD. In 1990, imports were valued at 22 302 million USD. In 1993, the figure was 29 428 USD. Record import growth was achieved in 1981, 1984, 1987, 1990, and 1993.

In 1988, the ratio of exports to imports and the share of imports in total GNP reached its highest level. After 1988, due to increases in imports and slow growth in exports, the ratio of exports to imports decreased.

75. Imports (CIF) and exports (FOB) by country

A. Imports B. Exports
Million Dollars

		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
General total	A ...	15 792	22 302	21 047	22 871	29 428
	B ...	11 625	12 959	13 593	14 715	15 345
OECD countries	A ...	9 913	14 225	14 071	15 422	19 974
	B ...	7 175	8 810	8 857	9 346	9 065
EC countries	A ...	6 055	9 328	9 222	10 049	12 949
	B ...	5 408	6 893	7 042	7 600	7 287
EFTA countries	A ...	901	1 166	1 215	1 399	1 652
	B ...	450	618	591	632	558
Other OECD countries	A ...	2 957	3 731	3 634	3 976	5 373
	B ...	1 317	1 300	1 224	1 114	1 220
Islamic countries	A ...	2 921	3 854	3 175	3 414	3 518
	B ...	2 868	2 464	2 666	2 775	2 804
Arabian Gulf	A ...	2 186	2 518	2 301	2 467	2 577
	B ...	1 624	1 226	1 194	1 332	1 355
Other Islamic countries	A ...	735	1 337	874	947	941
	B ...	1 244	1 238	1 472	1 443	1 449
Other EC countries	A ...	1 502	2 209	2 026	2 218	3 347
	B ...	1 028	990	1 152	1 330	1 802
Other countries	A ...	1 456	2 014	1 775	1 816	2 589
	B ...	555	696	919	1 263	1 673

FOREIGN TRADE

In 1993, 47.49 percent of exports went to EU-member nations and 44.0 percent of our total imports originated from the EU nations. From 1989 to 1993, exports to EU members increased 34.74 percent and imports increased 113.86 percent.

Exports to Europe, including the EU, EFTA, and Eastern European countries, represented 62.87 percent of all exports. Imports from these same countries represented 60.99 percent of all imports.

Trade with Islamic countries, both import and export, has decreased in recent years. The cessation of trade with Iraq in the wake of the Gulf War is thought to be the principal reason for this decrease. The share of crude petroleum in total imports also contributed to the decrease.

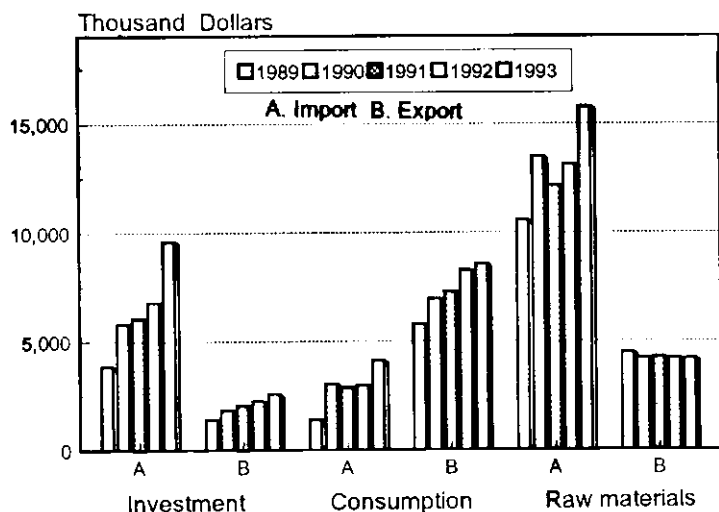
Some of Turkey's export growth can be attributed to improving trade relations with the Far East. In 1989, Turkey's exports to these countries were valued at 555 million USD. By 1993, the figure had increased to 1 673 million USD.

Consumable goods make up a big share of Turkey's exports, while raw materials make up the majority of our imports. In 1993, consumable goods represented 55.8 percent of exports, raw materials made up 27.4 percent, and investment items including machinery, construction materials, and live-stock made up 16.9 percent of exports. On the other hand raw materials represented 53.5 percent of imports, investment items made up 32.5 percent, and consumable goods made up 14.0 percent.

FOREIGN TRADE

Industrial goods represent the largest share in both exports and imports. In 1993, industrial goods made up 82.9 percent of all exports, agricultural goods made up 15.5 percent, and minerals made up 1.6 percent. Industrial goods made up 84.0 percent of all imports, minerals accounted for 10.3 percent, and agricultural goods made up 5.7 percent.

17. Imports and exports by commodity groups



For data, see table 76.

FOREIGN TRADE

76. Imports and exports by commodity group

A. Imports B. Exports

Million Dollars

Commodity group			1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Total	A		15 792	22 302	21 047	22 871	29 428
	B		11 625	12 959	13 593	14 715	15 345
Investment items	A		3 847	5 787	6 046	6 773	9 566
	B		1 385	1 803	2 062	2 235	2 586
Machinery	A		3 136	4 928	5 138	5 886	8 520
	B		501	650	784	930	962
Construction materials	A		690	769	816	792	955
	B		732	1 031	1 157	1 230	1 455
Animal livestock	A		20	90	92	95	91
	B		152	121	122	76	169
Consumption items	A		1 377	3 025	2 879	2 971	4 117
	B		5 779	6 950	7 285	8 251	8 556
Raw materials	A		10 568	13 490	12 122	13 127	15 746
	B		4 461	4 207	4 247	4 229	4 202
Total	A		15 792	22 302	21 047	22 871	29 428
	B		11 625	12 959	13 593	14 715	15 345
Agricultural products	A		1 048	1 323	813	1 184	1 673
	B		2 125	2 387	2 725	2 259	2 379
Vegetable products	A		769	857	377	661	926
	B		1 785	2 101	2 447	2 055	2 035
Animal products	A		212	328	293	359	407
	B		276	215	218	140	294

FOREIGN TRADE

76. Imports and exports by commodity group (continued)

A. Imports B. Exports
Million Dollars

Commodity group		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Fishery products	A . . .	3	11	10	19	23
	B . . .	52	59	50	50	44
Forest products	A . . .	64	126	133	145	318
	B . . .	12	12	10	14	6
Mining and quarrying	A . . .	2 902	3 989	2 992	3 054	3 041
	B . . .	412	329	286	264	238
Non-metallic quarrying	A . . .	89	91	87	80	84
	B . . .	279	242	227	212	201
Metallic ores	A . . .	89	82	111	80	68
	B . . .	132	82	55	49	32
Fuels, coals, etc.	A . . .	2 723	3 816	2 793	2 894	2 887
	B . . .	0	3	3	1	2
Other	A . . .	2	0	0	1	2
	B . . .	1	2	1	2	3
Industrial products	A . . .	11 842	16 990	17 242	18 632	24 714
	B . . .	9 086	10 242	10 582	12 191	12 726
Processed agriculture products	A . . .	707	1 162	989	935	1 033
	B . . .	816	823	1 104	1 242	1 320
Processed petroleum products	A . . .	522	805	962	864	1 075
	B . . .	254	289	277	231	171
Industrial products	A . . .	10 613	15 024	15 291	16 833	22 606
	B . . .	8 015	9 131	9 201	10 718	11 234

FINANCE

77. Balance of payments

Million Dollars

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
A. Current account					
Merchandise exports (FOB)	11 780	13 026	13 667	14 891	15 610
Exports (FOB) in trade returns . . .	11 625	12 959	13 593	14 715	15 344
Transit trade	155	67	74	176	266
Merchandise imports (FOB)	-15 999	-22 581	-21 007	-23 081	-29 772
Imports (CIF) in trade returns . . .	-15 792	-22 302	-21 047	-22 871	-29 429
Imports of non-monetary gold . . .	-1 058	-1 532	-1 161	-1 430	-1 881
Transit trade	-76	-46	-64	-151	-229
Freight and insurance on imports .	927	1 299	1 265	1 371	1 767
Trade balance	-4 219	-9 555	-7 340	-8 190	-14 162
Other goods, services and income: Credit	7 098	8 933	9 315	10 451	11 843
Travel	2 557	3 225	2 654	3 639	3 959
Interest	684	917	935	1 012	1 135
Other	3 857	4 791	5 726	5 800	6 749
Other goods, services and income: Debt	-5 476	-6 496	-6 816	-7 262	-7 829
Travel	-565	-520	-592	-776	-934
Interest	-2 907	-3 264	-3 430	-3 217	-3 461
Other	-2 004	-2 712	-2 794	-3 269	-3 434
Total goods services and income .	-2 597	-7 118	-4 841	-5 001	-10 148
Private unrequited transfers: Credit	3 171	3 374	2 879	3 147	3 035
Migrants transfers	23	0	0	0	0
Workers remittances	3 040	3 246	2 819	3 008	2 919
Other	108	128	60	139	116
Private unrequited transfers: Debt	-36	-25	-25	0	0
Official unrequited transfers: Net . .	423	1 144	2 245	912	733
Workers remittances	98	79	82	66	44
Other (1)	325	1 065	2 163	846	689
Current account balance	961	-2 625	258	-942	-6 380

Source: Central Bank of Turkey

(1) Includes aid and grants transferred abroad.

In 1990, there was a deficit in Turkey's current account of 2 625 million USD. By 1991, there was a surplus of 258 million USD in the current account. In 1992, the deficit was back up to 942 million USD. In 1993, the figure had risen over six-fold and reached 6 380 million USD.

FINANCE

77. Balance of payments (continued)

Million Dollars

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
B. Capital excluding reserves	780	4 037	-2 397	3 648	8 963
Direct investment	663	700	783	779	622
Portfolio investment (2)	1 586	547	648	2 411	3 917
Other long-term capital	-885	-210	-808	-938	1 370
Drawings	2 620	3 679	3 784	3 523	4 857
Repayments	-4 023	-3 938	-4 095	-4 871	-4 412
Dresdner (3)	518	49	-497	410	925
Other short-term capital	-584	3 000	-3 020	1 396	3 054
Assets	371	-409	-2 563	-2 438	-3 291
Credits Extended	390	156	-811	-327	-289
Other Assets	-19	-565	-1 752	-2 111	-3 002
Liabilities	-955	3 409	-457	3 834	6 345
Credits	-1 227	2 520	590	4 091	5 681
Deposits (3)	272	889	-1 047	-257	664
C. Net errors and commissions	971	-468	940	-1 222	-2 275
D. Exceptional financing	0	0	0	0	0
E. Counterpart items	50	364	170	0	0
Total: Overall balance	2 762	1 308	-1 029	1 484	308
F. Total: Changes in reserves	-2 762	-1 308	1 029	-1 484	-308
IMF (4)	-252	-53	0	0	0
Official reserves	-2 510	-1 255	1 029	-1 484	-308

(2) Includes credits obtained by bond issues and securities trading.

(3) Includes changes implemented in the maturity structure of the Dresdner Bank Scheme.

(4) Adjusted for valuation changes.

FINANCE

Between 1975 and 1992, the revenues and expenditures of ministries and other agencies under the general budget continuously rose. Between 1975 and 1979, they rose 20.0 percent, between 1980 and 1992, they rose 100 percent.

78. General budget

Revenues and expenditures according to budget and final accounts

Million Turkish Liras

Year	Revenues		Expenditures		
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Appropriations after intra-budgetary transfers	Actual (1)
1975	107 681	112 828	107 681	145 528	114 228
1976	139 720	150 716	153 637	208 783	155 028
1977	203 449	196 172	229 693	326 624	240 201
1978	247 253	323 605	276 149	382 022	347 703
1979	372 309	545 193	409 431	746 015	611 412
1980	706 687	942 641	756 687	1 326 097	1 101 698
1981	1 480 965	1 443 427	1 540 965	1 819 074	1 539 401
1982	1 715 640	1 515 800	1 780 640	2 021 951	1 654 709
1983	2 558 903	2 512 420	2 558 903	3 215 986	2 783 141
1984	3 211 982	3 057 566	3 211 982	4 585 244	4 173 510
1985	5 412 082	5 733 406	5 412 082	6 369 921	5 766 727
1986	7 104 111	6 629 710	7 104 111	8 505 819	7 823 729
1987	10 885 686	9 894 322	10 885 686	12 882 592	12 214 392
1988	20 706 923	16 813 258	20 706 923	22 324 462	20 373 354
1989	32 733 446	30 209 733	32 733 446	38 632 574	37 750 236
1990	63 925 354	55 066 933	63 925 354	66 872 185	65 790 644
1991	105 217 150	96 372 525	105 217 150	130 641 414	129 235 753
1992	207 545 328	174 160 756	207 545 328	217 061 381	219 169 223

Source: Ministry of Finance and Customs General Directorate of Accounting.

(1) Includes amounts paid in cash or held in trust. Excludes Law No. 3010 advances and provincial transitory accounts.

FINANCE

In 1989, Turkey's domestic debt was 40 496 billion TL. In 1993, the debt had increased 637 percent to 298 351 TL. In 1989, Turkey's foreign debt was 41 751 million USD. By 1993, foreign debt has risen 61 percent to 67 356 million USD. Turkey's short-term debt in these years rose 223 percent from 5 745 million USD to 18 533 million USD. Medium and long-term debt rose 36 percent from 36 006 million USD to 48 823 million USD.

79. Domestic debt

Billion TL

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Total	40 496	56 052	90 178	160 323	298 351
Debt repayable from treasury	39 395	54 310	84 058	150 101	286 134
Borrowings (1)	10 863	18 801	24 678	73 110	189 713
Consolidated debts (2)	24 995	30 040	41 122	34 745	31 933
Treasury bills	3 537	5 469	18 258	42 246	64 488
Treasury guaranteed	1 101	1 742	6 120	10 222	12 217
Treasury guaranteed bills	1 046	1 691	6 073	10 180	12 180
Bonds	55	51	47	42	37

Source: Prime Ministry, Undersecretariat of Treasury and Foreign Trade, Central Bank

(1) Consolidation bonds are included in government bonds.

(2) Just including the exchange cross currency effect since 1992.

FINANCE

80. Outstanding external debt (By borrower)

Million Dollars

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
Total	41 751	49 035	50 489	55 592	67 356
Medium and Long-term	36 006	39 535	41 372	42 932	48 823
Consolidated budget	21 212	23 659	25 134	25 798	28 336
Direct borrowing	12 230	13 219	14 599	16 145	19 335
Onlending	5 650	6 795	7 086	6 646	6 366
Annexed budget	3 332	3 645	3 449	3 007	2 635
Other public sector	13 188	14 078	13 986	13 950	14 519
Central Bank of Turkey	6 975	7 321	6 530	6 150	6 618
State economic enterprises	4 392	4 785	5 185	5 135	5 439
Extra budgetary funds	822	939	1 103	949	836
Local administrations	998	1 032	1 159	1 695	1 602
Universities	1	1	9	21	24
Private sector	1 606	1 798	2 252	3 184	5 968
Short-term	5 745	9 500	9 117	12 660	18 533
Central Bank	799	855	557	572	667
Deposit Money Banks	3 118	5 373	5 216	7 157	11 127
Other Sectors	1 828	3 272	3 344	4 931	6 739

Source: Prime Ministry, Undersecretariat of Treasury and Foreign Trade, Central Bank.

MONEY AND BANKING

In 1989, M1 (money held outside banks plus sight deposits) totaled 19 557.7 billion TL. By 1993, this figure increased to 129 077.2 billion TL.

In the same period, M2 (M1 plus time deposits) increased six-fold from 47 139.2 to 282 413.0 billion TL. M3 (M2 plus government deposits in banks and other deposits in the Central Bank) increased five-fold in the same period from 49 805.6 to 299 571.2 billion TL.

81. Monetary sector analytical balance sheet

[M3Y money supply and counterpart items]
Billion TL

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
COUNTERPART ITEMS	63 940.1	97 920.6	174 084.1	306 492.6	490 086.2
Foreign assets (Net)	1 291.0	2 387.5	9 036.6	32 784.2	38 670.3
Foreign assets	26 708.0	38 820.2	65 088.7	146 665.2	279 838.7
Foreign liabilities	-25 417.0	-36 432.7	-56 052.1	-113 881.0	-241 168.4
Domestic credits	70 192.4	106 065.5	177 979.7	313 764.2	564 186.0
Claims on central government (Net)	29 007.8	34 051.8	62 243.9	107 811.8	182 561.4
Claims on central government	41 649.2	51 718.0	86 401.8	144 192.9	242 256.0
Monetary authorities	26 947.5	31 654.2	51 350.9	87 974.0	141 744.3
Deposit money banks	14 701.7	20 063.8	35 050.9	56 218.9	100 511.7
Less: central government deposits	-12 641.4	-17 666.2	-24 157.9	-36 381.1	-59 694.6
Monetary authorities	-3 766.0	-4 235.2	-4 171.4	-8 772.2	-12 815.6
Deposit money banks	-8 875.4	-13 431.0	-19 986.5	-27 608.9	-46 879.0
Claims on local governments	562.6	753.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Monetary authorities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit money banks	562.6	753.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Claims on non-financial public enterprises	3 773.5	7 716.4	13 942.9	18 720.8	36 566.7
Monetary authorities	553.0	902.0	4 848.4	11 600.6	12 515.2
Deposit money banks	3 220.5	6 814.4	9 094.5	7 120.2	24 051.5

Source: Central Bank of Turkey

MONEY AND BANKING

81. Monetary sector analytical balance sheet (continued)

[M3Y money supply and counterpart items]

Billion TL

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Claims on private sector	34 827.7	61 059.7	98 779.8	182 233.4	336 314.7
Monetary authorities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit money banks	34 827.7	61 059.7	98 779.8	182 233.4	336 314.7
Claims on investment and development banks	1 716.3	2 087.1	2 353.0	4 006.6	6 851.7
Monetary authorities	1 137.0	1 519.1	1 322.8	1 517.2	1 995.9
Deposit money banks	579.3	568.0	1 030.2	2 489.4	4 855.8
Claims on non-bank financial institutions	304.5	397.3	660.1	991.6	1 891.5
Monetary authorities	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit money banks	283.5	397.3	660.1	991.6	1 891.5
Other items (Net)	-7 543.3	-10 532.4	-12 932.2	-40 055.8	-112 770.1
MONEY SUPPLIES					
M1	19 557.7	31 398.0	46 793.0	78 341.1	129 077.2
Currency outside banks	6 839.9	11 377.6	17 448.9	30 388.9	51 648.1
Demand deposits	12 717.8	20 020.4	29 344.1	47 952.2	77 429.1
Monetary authorities	25.0	27.5	18.8	183.9	307.0
Deposit money banks	12 692.8	19 992.9	29 325.3	47 768.3	77 122.1
M2	47 139.2	71 569.6	117 118.3	190 736.2	282 413.0
Time deposits	27 581.5	40 171.6	70 325.3	112 395.1	153 335.8
Deposit money banks	27 581.5	40 171.6	70 325.3	112 395.1	153 335.8
M2Y (1)	61 273.7	93 363.0	168 053.8	293 969.7	472 928.0
Residents' foreign exchange deposits	14 134.5	21 793.4	50 935.5	103 233.5	190 515.0
Monetary authorities	611.0	742.6	1 046.3	1 842.6	3 827.1
Deposit money banks	13 523.5	21 050.8	49 889.2	101 390.9	186 687.9
M3	49 805.6	76 127.2	123 148.6	203 259.1	299 571.2
Official deposits (time/sight)	1 691.4	3 511.4	3 136.3	6 593.1	12 539.7
Other Central Banks' deposits	975.0	1 046.2	2 894.0	5 929.8	4 618.5
M3Y (M2Y + Official deposits + Other Central Banks' deposits)	63 940.1	97 920.6	174 084.1	306 492.6	490 086.2

(1) Residents foreign exchange deposits are taken from the banks' balance sheets. Foreign Exchange deposits taken from balance of payments tables were used previously.

MONEY AND BANKING

In 1989, workers' remittances from abroad totaled 3 138 million USD. By 1993, this figure decreased 5.6 percent to 2 963.

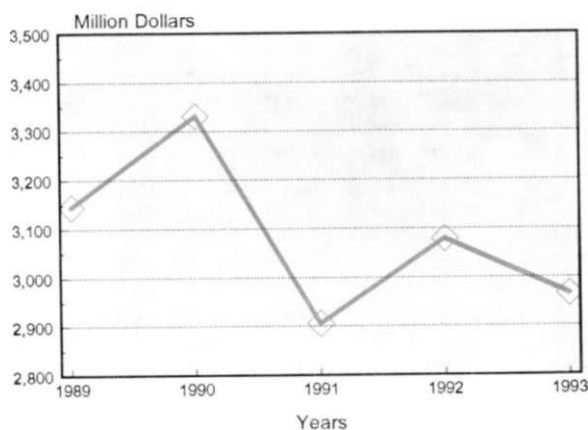
82. Worker's remittances from abroad

Million Dollars

Months	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total	3 138	3 325	2 901	3 074	2 963
January	190	187	222	207	219
February	236	213	219	185	208
March	190	240	236	178	224
April	172	224	200	220	222
May	185	272	224	175	261
June	243	282	213	299	253
July	319	334	306	269	326
August	424	363	304	318	307
September	374	359	258	313	269
October	315	301	233	265	216
November	232	262	232	319	219
December	258	288	254	326	239

Source: Central Bank of Turkey

18. Workers' remittances from abroad



For data, see table 82.

MONEY AND BANKING

From 1989 to 1993, the value of one US dollar in Turkish money markets increased from 2 316 to 14 487 TL. The value of one German mark also increased over six-fold from 1 367.18 to 8 364.32 TL.

During the same period Cumhuriyet gold (7.21657 grams) also increased in value from 176 101 TL to 817 565 TL.

83. Exchange rates

TL/Foreign currency

	US Dollars		Deutsche Mark		French Franc		Pound Sterling	
	Buying	Selling	Buying	Selling	Buying	Selling	Buying	Selling
1975	15.00	15.30	5.95	6.07	3.48	3.55	31.05	31.67
1976	16.50	16.83	6.85	6.99	3.33	3.40	26.40	26.93
1977	19.25	19.64	8.60	8.77	3.90	3.98	34.70	35.39
1978	25.00	25.50	13.87	14.15	5.97	6.09	50.10	51.10
1979	35.00	35.70	20.22	20.62	8.60	8.77	79.02	80.60
1980	89.25	91.04	45.15	46.05	19.54	19.93	210.12	214.32
1981	132.30	134.95	58.35	59.52	23.07	23.53	250.25	255.26
1982	184.90	188.60	78.25	79.81	27.60	28.15	300.55	306.56
1983	280.00	285.60	101.75	103.79	33.25	33.92	401.38	409.41
1984	442.50	446.97	141.20	142.63	46.09	46.56	516.18	521.39
1985	574.00	579.71	233.15	235.47	76.08	76.84	826.56	834.78
1986	755.90	759.68	387.95	389.89	117.15	117.74	1 109.28	1 114.83
1987	1 018.35	1 023.44	638.65	641.84	188.30	189.24	1 892.60	1 902.06
1988	1 813.02	1 816.65	1 022.86	1 024.91	299.92	300.52	3 276.12	3 282.69
1989	2 311.37	2 316.00	1 364.45	1 367.18	399.06	399.86	3 730.54	3 738.02
1990	2 927.13	2 933.00	1 947.53	1 951.43	573.10	574.25	5 612.78	5 624.03
1991	5 074.83	5 085.00	3 339.81	3 346.50	978.28	980.24	9 482.32	9 501.32
1992	8 555.85	8 573.00	5 302.66	5 313.29	1 556.46	1 559.58	12 957.84	12 983.81
1993	14 458.03	14 487.00	8 347.59	8 364.32	2 458.64	2 463.57	21 370.40	21 413.23

Source: Central Bank of Turkey

MONEY AND BANKING

84. Gold prices

A. Minimum B. Maximum C. Average
Turkish Liras

Year	"Reşat" gold (1)			"Cumhuriyet" gold (1)			Ingot gold (2)		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1970	213	280	237	104	135	117	15	21	17
1971	282	342	312	130	158	140	20	23	21
1972	342	395	374	148	213	183	22	33	28
1973	459	482	470	288	312	299	42	47	44
1974	669	720	695	482	541	509	69	78	74
1975	833	871	853	575	623	597	81	87	84
1976	960	1 225	1 085	460	575	518	79	69	74
1977	1 120	2 700	1 556	525	1 090	705	80	142	100
1978	2 300	3 425	2 937	970	2 500	1 329	133	285	183
1979	3 500	8 100	5 432	2 500	7 200	3 688	283	890	492
1980	7 500	13 800	11 449	7 250	13 450	10 533	935	1 930	1 543
1981	10 500	13 800	12 094	10 100	13 480	11 292	1 520	1 880	1 611
1982	11 200	21 800	14 548	11 400	22 800	14 227	1 700	3 500	2 123
1983	20 900	27 500	25 051	21 500	28 500	25 607	3 050	4 100	3 595
1984	27 541	32 000	30 307	26 766	31 000	29 736	4 028	4 700	4 439
1985	31 750	46 000	38 769	30 133	42 300	36 888	4 560	6 180	5 483
1986	48 000	93 000	68 390	44 675	72 250	58 816	6 733	10 014	8 427
1987	95 000	142 500	109 702	71 263	123 500	91 678	10 433	18 100	13 325
1988	142 750	168 400	155 150	126 500	162 800	141 158	18 763	24 490	20 987
1989	166 000	236 400	191 425	162 500	208 200	176 101	24 513	30 640	26 353
1990	227 667	277 500	253 455	200 500	236 500	217 764	30 087	35 563	32 531
1991	281 250	425 000	356 517	254 750	396 750	329 833	37 788	59 325	49 202
1992	434 000	654 000	560 327	412 200	614 600	516 312	61 980	91 820	77 262
1993	688 750	1 255 000	911 759	635 250	1 197 500	817 565	94 275	176 375	119 006

Source : Central Bank of Turkey

Note: Data represents free market prices.

(1) Weight is 7.21657 grams and standard of fineness is 916²/₃.

(2) Price of 1 gram.

INDEXES

85. Wholesale price index numbers

A. Total B. Public C. Private
1987 = 100

		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
All items (1-640)	A . . .	279.5	425.7	661.4	1 072.0	1 698.0
	B . . .	279.7	438.1	706.9	1 167.8	1 804.4
	C . . .	279.5	421.0	643.9	1 035.2	1 657.1
Agriculture (1-74)	A . . .	247.3	421.9	636.4	1 035.6	1 679.9
	B . . .	-	-	-	-	-
	C . . .	247.3	421.9	636.4	1 035.6	1 679.9
Mining (75-101)	A . . .	270.7	402.5	657.1	1 053.4	1 663.7
	B . . .	268.1	392.1	636.3	1 008.7	1 636.2
	C . . .	278.5	433.7	719.0	1 186.7	1 745.7
Manufacturing (102-638)	A . . .	293.3	430.8	669.1	1 068.4	1 672.9
	B . . .	289.6	456.3	724.7	1 155.0	1 740.7
	C . . .	294.8	420.3	646.4	1 032.9	1 645.1
Energy (639-640)	A . . .	238.3	373.1	653.2	1 291.6	2 167.0
	B . . .	238.3	373.1	653.2	1 291.6	2 167.0
	C . . .	-	-	-	-	-

86. Urban areas consumer price index numbers

1987 = 100

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
All items (1-347)	283.6	454.6	754.5	1 283.1	2 131.2
Food (1-132)	310.1	509.6	851.7	1 459.2	2 385.9
Clothing and footwear (133-194)	374.1	597.5	939.9	1 505.1	2 504.7
House furniture (195-247)	280.9	436.6	678.6	1 097.3	1 830.4
Medical and personal care (248-276)	313.0	489.2	897.9	1 530.0	2 575.8
Transport and communication (277-299)	294.0	494.7	866.1	1 511.7	2 371.0
Culture, education and entertainment (300-332)	278.6	427.9	721.5	1 272.3	2 207.2
Housing (333-347)	200.4	310.3	527.0	932.5	1 602.2

INDEXES

A comparison of December wholesale price indexes (base year 1987) from 1992 to 1993 show an increase of 60.3 percent overall. This increase was 55.2 percent in the public sector and 62.5 percent in the private sector.

87. Percentage rates of changes in the wholesale price index (%)

[Compared with December of the previous year]

A. Total B. Public C. Private

1987 = 100

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
All items					
A	62.3	48.6	59.2	61.4	60.3
B	75.4	52.7	56.6	66.9	55.2
C	57.5	47.0	60.3	59.1	62.5
Agriculture					
A	75.7	47.8	68.9	49.3	75.6
B	-	-	-	-	-
C	75.7	47.8	68.9	49.3	75.6
Mining					
A	58.0	61.3	56.3	57.1	63.9
B	54.0	52.9	60.3	56.6	68.9
C	70.8	85.1	46.7	58.3	51.1
Manufacturing					
A	57.8	48.5	55.1	63.4	54.6
B	77.3	53.9	51.8	62.3	49.5
C	50.4	46.1	56.7	63.9	56.9
Energy					
A	75.5	45.1	84.6	94.6	75.1
B	75.5	45.1	84.6	94.6	75.1
C	-	-	-	-	-

From 1992 to 1993, the increase in the wholesale price index for agriculture was 75.6 percent; for mining the increase was 63.9 (combined public and private sector), 68.9 for public and 51.1 for private; for manufacturing it was 54.6, 49.5 for the public sector and 56.9 for the private sector; and the increase in the energy sector was 75.1 percent.

INDEXES

The average increase in the wholesale price index over the twelve month period ending in December 1993 was 58.4 percent, 54.5 in the public sector and 60.1 percent in the private sector.

88. Percentage rates of changes in the wholesale price index (%)

[Compared with average of 12 months periods]

A. Total B. Public C. Private

1987 = 100

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
All items					
A	64.0	52.3	55.3	62.1	58.4
B	64.2	56.7	61.3	65.2	54.5
C	63.9	50.6	53.0	60.8	60.1
Agriculture					
A	71.7	70.6	50.8	62.7	62.2
B	-	-	-	-	-
C	71.7	70.6	50.8	62.7	62.2
Mining					
A	65.0	48.7	63.2	60.3	57.9
B	64.1	46.2	62.3	58.5	62.2
C	67.7	55.7	65.8	65.1	47.1
Manufacturing					
A	61.6	46.9	55.3	59.7	56.6
B	63.3	57.5	58.8	59.4	50.7
C	60.9	42.6	53.8	59.8	59.3
Energy					
A	69.2	56.5	75.1	97.7	67.8
B	69.2	56.5	75.1	97.7	67.8
C	-	-	-	-	-

From 1992 to 1993, the average increase in the wholesale price index over the twelve month period ending in December 1993 for agriculture was 62.2 percent; for mining the increase was 57.9 (combined public and private sector), 62.2 for public and 47.1 for private; for manufacturing it was 56.6, 50.7 for the public sector and 59.3 for the private sector; and the increase in the energy sector was 67.8 percent.

INDEXES

The Consumer Price Index (base year 1987) increased 71.1 percent in December of 1993 from the previous year.

89. Percentage rates of changes of the urban areas consumer prices index by main expenditure groups (%)
 [Compared with December of the previous year]
 1987 = 100

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
All items	64.3	60.4	71.1	66.0	71.1
Food	73.3	59.7	80.4	60.4	72.7
Clothing and footwear	68.3	59.4	55.4	65.4	65.3
House furniture	62.7	51.6	63.3	62.6	70.1
Medical health and personal-care	66.0	52.1	86.8	71.7	76.4
Transportation and communication	58.8	81.3	65.5	66.6	63.6
Culture, education and entertainment ..	49.1	61.4	74.8	74.2	72.7
Housing	50.3	61.3	69.4	76.7	74.4

The highest price increases were observed in health and personal care with 76.4 percent, the lowest increase was observed in transportation and communication at 63.6 percent. Housing prices increased 74.4 percent, education and entertainment increased 72.7, durable household goods went up 70.1 percent, clothing and footwear 65.3 percent, and 72.7 percent for food.

INDEXES

According to a twelve month average, the overall consumer price index increased 66.1 percent.

90. Percentage rates of changes of the urban areas consumer prices index by main expenditure groups (%)

[Compared with average of 12 months periods]

1987 = 100

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
All items	63.3	60.3	66.0	70.1	66.1
Food	69.3	64.3	67.1	71.3	63.5
Clothing and footwear	67.6	59.7	57.3	60.1	66.4
House furniture	67.0	55.4	55.4	61.7	66.8
Medical health and personal-care	71.7	56.3	83.5	70.4	68.4
Transportation and communication	64.5	68.3	75.1	74.5	56.8
Culture, education and entertainment ..	62.2	53.6	68.6	76.3	73.5
Housing	45.0	54.9	69.8	77.0	71.8

The highest average increase was observed in education and entertainment with 73.5 percent, the lowest average increase was in transportation and communication with 56.8. Other increases were 71.8 percent in housing, 68.4 percent in health and personal care, 68.8 in durable household goods, 66.4 percent in clothing and footwear, and 63.5 for food.

INCOME AND CONSUMPTION

According to the results of the 1987 Household Income and Consumption Expenditure Survey, wages and salaries represented 24.07 percent of total income and entrepreneurial income represented 51.45 percent of the total; 24.48 percent of income came from rent, interest dividends, and transfers.

In terms of sectors, agricultural production represents 22.83 percent of total income, trade represents 13.08 percent, services represents 7.30 percent, and non-agricultural activities 8.24 percent. In other words, 75.52 percent of total income is from direct economic activity.

91. Household income types (annual)

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	'000 000 TL	%	'000 000 TL	%	'000 000 TL	%
Total income	40 661 082	100.00	24 069 850	100.00	16 591 232	100.00
Wages and salaries	9 786 881	24.07	7 178 824	29.83	2 608 057	15.72
Entrepreneurial income						
Agriculture production	9 282 890	22.83	657 080	2.73	8 625 810	51.99
Trade	5 318 638	13.08	3 784 603	15.72	1 534 035	9.25
Services	2 966 537	7.30	2 031 040	8.44	935 497	5.64
Non-agricultural production(1)	3 351 273	8.24	2 737 231	11.37	614 042	3.70
Rent	4 816 220	11.84	3 828 043	15.90	988 177	5.95
Interest dividend	740 190	1.82	675 219	2.81	64 971	0.39
Transfers	4 396 453	10.82	3 177 610	13.20	1 220 643	7.36

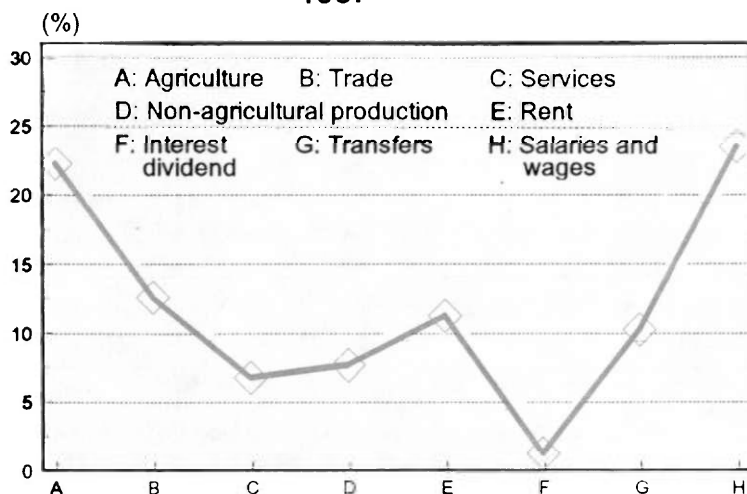
(1) Covers mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water, construction.

In urban areas, trade was the major source of income, non-agricultural production was second, services was third, and agricultural production was fourth. In rural areas, the major source of income was agricultural production, second was trade, third was services and fourth was non-agricultural production.

INCOME AND CONSUMPTION

Urban households earn more from indirect economic activities (rent, interest dividends, and transfers) than do rural households. For urban households, rent income was five times the amount rural households earned from rent. Urban households earned interest dividend income at eleven times the level of rural households; however, they earned income from transfers at less than three times the level of their rural counterparts. Urban households income from wages and salaries was three times that of rural areas. On the other hand, rural households earned more than twice as much as urban households from entrepreneurial activities.

19. Household income types 1987



For data, see table 91.



Kanuni Kervan Sarayı, ÇEŞME

INCOME AND CONSUMPTION

According the 1987 Household Income and Consumption Survey, 53 percent of households are in urban areas and 47 percent are in rural areas. Urban households earn 59 percent of total income, rural households earn 41 percent.

Consumption expenditure for urban areas was higher than for rural areas. On average, urban households spent 86 percent of their incomes and saved 14 percent. Rural households spent 67 percent of their incomes and saved 33 percent.

On average, the largest share of urban household income was spent on food, the second largest share was spent on housing, and then the following other expenditures in descending order: clothing and footwear, transportation, communication, durable household goods, education and culture, entertainment, and health and personal care. In rural areas, the largest share of income is spent on food, then clothing and footwear, housing, durable household goods, transportation, communication, education and culture, entertainment, and health and personal care.

The average household income for urban areas is twice the amount of income for rural households. Average annual consumption for urban households is also twice that of rural households. In contrast, average annual savings per household in rural areas is twice that of urban households.

INCOME AND CONSUMPTION

92. Disposable income, consumption, savings and averages per household and average propensity to consume and to save

	Total	Urban	Rural
Households			
Number	11 047 560	5 804 496	5 243 064
%	100.00	52.54	47.46
Annual disposable income			
Million TL	40 661 082	24 069 850	16 591 232
%	100.00	59.20	40.80
Annual consumption			
Million TL	31 892 037	20 753 097	11 138 940
%	100.00	65.07	34.93
Consumption expenditures (Million TL)	2 657 670	1 729 425	928 245
Food	851 087	470 806	380 280
Expenditures in restaurants and similar places	92 078	64 636	27 443
Clothing	326 825	207 879	118 946
House furnishings	252 295	154 310	97 985
Goods and services for household operation	54 863	37 547	17 316
Health	68 214	41 246	26 968
Personal care	22 656	16 739	5 918
Transportation and communication	228 856	168 970	59 886
Culture, education and entertainment	123 646	89 524	34 122
Housing	552 682	434 151	118 531
Other	84 467	43 616	40 851
Annual saving			
Million TL	8 769 045	3 316 753	5 452 291
%	100.00	37.82	62.18
Annual average income per household (TL)	3 680 549	4 146 760	3 164 415
Annual average consumption per household (TL)	2 886 795	3 575 349	2 124 510
Annual average savings per household (TL)	793 754	571 411	1 039 906
Average propensity to consume (%)	78.43	86.22	67.14
Average propensity to save (%)	21.57	13.78	32.86

SOCIAL SECURITY

In 1989, the number of work places that offered social security insurance was 474 318. That number increased 29 percent in 1993 to 610 129 work places. In 1989, the number of insured employees was 3 271 013, by 1993 the number of insured increased 22 percent to 3 976 202. Of all insured employees 73 percent work in the public sector and 27 percent work in the private sector.

93. Establishments and number of employees covered by the Social Insurance Institution

Establishments and insured persons	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Establishments (1)	474 318	514 390	536 098	559 184	610 129
Public sector	24 075	24 154	25 345	25 369	25 473
Private sector	450 243	490 236	510 753	533 815	584 656
Employees insured (2)	3 271 013	3 446 502	3 598 315	3 796 702	3 976 202
Male	2 942 513	3 069 700	3 237 366	3 409 665	3 570 627
Female	328 500	376 802	360 949	387 037	405 575
Public sector	963 006	966 875	991 832	1 055 338	1 076 722
Private sector	2 308 007	2 479 627	2 606 483	2 741 364	2 899 480

Source : The Social Insurance Institution

(1) Data relates to business establishments which submitted memoranda.

(2) Data is from September, 1.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Pensioners receiving payments from Bağ-Kur, a social insurance program for the self-employed, increased 33 percent from 1989 to 1993. The number of insured went from 539 743 to 719 374.

94. Number of persons receiving monthly benefits from Bağ-Kur

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total	539 743	580 321	621 322	664 621	719 374
Old age benefit	305 089	328 202	350 956	370 146	400 613
Disability benefit	8 424	8 638	9 191	9 555	9 735
Widows and orphans	226 230	243 481	261 175	284 920	309 026

Source : General Directorate of Bağ-Kur.

HEALTH

In 1989, the number of in-patient institutions was 812. This number increased 18 percent by 1993 to 962 institutions. In 1989, the number of out-patient institutions was 14 683; by 1993 this number had increased 13 percent to 16 609.

In 1989, the number of family planning centers was 42; by 1993 this number increased 29 percent to 54.

95. In-patient and out-patient medical institutions

Medical institution	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
General total	15 495	16 040	16 496	17 051	17 571
In-patient institutions					
Total	812	857	899	928	962
Hospital (1)	693	715	749	784	810
Health center	119	142	150	144	152
Out-patient institutions					
Total	14 683	15 183	15 597	16 123	16 609
Health unit	3 304	3 454	3 672	3 901	4 226
Village health house	10 731	11 075	11 262	11 490	11 630
Dispensary (2)	428	428	429	434	436
Maternity and child health	220	226	234	252	263
Training center for family planning	42	46	46	46	54

Note . . Data concerning health is obtained from The Ministry of Health.

(1) Covers non-military public and private hospitals.

(2) Dispensaries, because of the small number of in-patient facilities, are classified as out-patient institutions and include skin and venereal disease dispensaries and sick bays for local governments, municipalities, associations, work places, and foreign organizations.

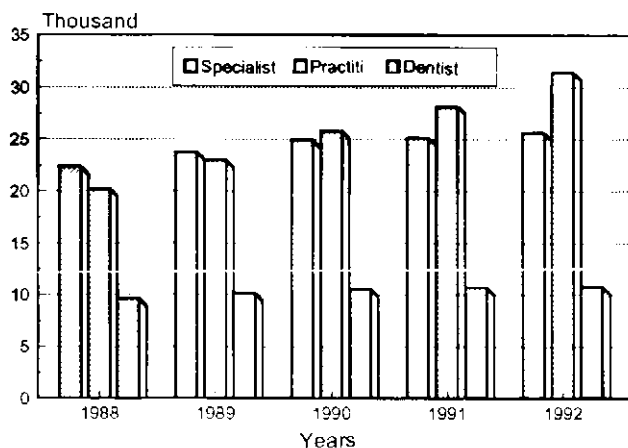
HEALTH

96. Treatment provided by in-patient institutions

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
In-patient institutions	812	857	899	928	962
Number of beds	116 061	120 738	123 706	126 611	131 874
Persons under treatment					
Total	53 670 289	58 726 541	58 400 466	62 598 046	66 370 651
Out-patient	50 562 841	55 540 205	55 264 961	59 219 722	62 874 153
In-patient	3 107 448	3 186 336	3 135 505	3 378 324	3 496 498

Note: Military hospitals are excluded.

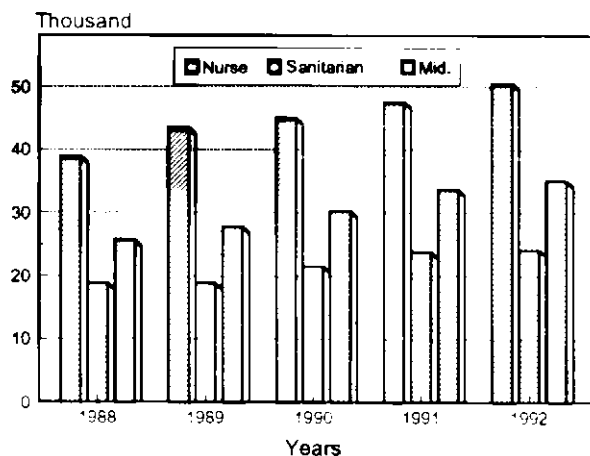
20. Number of physicians



For data, see table 97.

HEALTH

21. Number of health personnel



For data, see table 97.

97. Number of health personnel

Health personnel	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993(1)
Specialist	23 750	24 900	25 110	25 587	9 697
General practitioner	22 958	25 739	28 154	31 398	23 463
Dentist	10 132	10 514	10 623	10 703	2 038
Registered nurse	43 374	44 984	47 540	50 456	35 684
Sanitarian	18 869	21 547	23 813	24 160	22 856
Midwife	27 805	30 415	33 724	35 096	34 442
Pharmacist	15 201	15 792	16 002	16 593	...

Note. Covers all health personnel working in public and private sectors.

(1) Only data covers health personnel attached to Ministry of Health.

In 1990, the number of physicians per capita, including general practitioners and specialists, was 1 per 1 115. By 1992, the figure fell to 1 028. The number of specialists per capita was 2 267 in 1990; by 1992 the figure was 2 289.

DEMOGRAPHY

According to the 1989 Demographic Survey of Turkey, the crude birth rate was 27.69 per thousand. Broken down by region, Region 1 had the lowest crude birth rate at 23.49, and Region 5 had the highest at 37.18.

98. Basic demographic indicators by region, 1989

Region	Crude birth rate ‰	Crude death rate ‰	Infant mortality rate ‰
Total	27.69	7.79	62.30
Region 1	23.49	6.70	49.64
Region 2	25.33	7.20	54.36
Region 3	25.96	7.55	57.09
Region 4	28.68	8.84	69.07
Region 5	37.18	9.58	79.51

According to the same survey, the crude death rate was 7.79 per thousand. Region 1 had the lowest crude death rate at 6.70 and Region 5 had the highest with 9.58 per thousand. The infant mortality rate was 62.30 per thousand. By region, Region 1 had the lowest rate at 49.64; Region 5 had the highest at 79.51.

DEMOGRAPHY

From 1983 to 1989, the crude marriage rate steadily increased. After 1990, the rate began to decrease. This decrease is primarily attributed to a rise in the age at first marriage.

99. Crude marriage rate

Year	Estimated mid-year population '000	Number of marriages	Marriage rate ‰
1983	47 864	308 256	6.4
1984	49 070	336 555	6.9
1985	50 306	365 109	7.3
1986	51 433	387 017	7.5
1987	52 561	436 065	8.3
1988	53 715	448 144	8.3
1989	54 893	460 763	8.4
1990	56 098	459 907	8.2
1991	57 326	459 624	8.0
1992	58 584	436 121	7.4

DEMOGRAPHY

When we examine divorces according to their reported cause, incompatibility is most commonly cited cause. In 1983, 88 percent of all divorces cited incompatibility as their cause. By 1992, this figure had increased to 93 percent. The number of divorces citing incompatibility as their cause has increased steadily year to year.

100. Divorces by cause

Year	Cause of divorce							
	Total	Adultery	Attempt against life, cruelty, and serious insult	Infamous crime and dishonorable conduct	Willful desertion	Insanity	Incompatibility	Other
1983 . . .	17 475	444	57	137	1 118	102	15 417	200
1984 . . .	16 987	504	70	159	1 181	83	14 762	228
1985 . . .	18 571	609	65	158	1 170	85	16 203	281
1986 . . .	18 774	503	54	161	1 136	77	16 594	249
1987 . . .	18 305	415	53	127	1 186	56	16 250	218
1988 . . .	22 513	421	65	128	1 137	89	20 313	360
1989 . . .	25 376	335	37	98	950	95	23 311	550
1990 . . .	25 712	332	58	82	995	92	23 416	737
1991 . . .	27 167	271	91	72	717	92	25 497	427
1992 . . .	27 133	221	79	97	678	98	25 189	771

The second most commonly cited reason for divorce was willful desertion, and the third most commonly cited reason was adultery. Between 1985 and 1992, the number of divorces citing willful desertion and adultery as their cause decreased.

DEMOGRAPHY

When we examine suicide, we observe that for the past six years, suicides have been concentrated in the 15-24 age group. When we break down suicides by sex, women in the younger age groups (15-24 years of age) commit suicide in greater numbers than men in the younger age groups. Approximately 50 percent of all female suicides occur under the age of 25 whereas for men, 50 percent of all suicides occur under the age of 35.

You still need to note that the rate of suicide for men overan for exceeds females.

101. Suicides by sex and age group

A. Total B. Male C. Female

		Age group									
Year		Total	-15	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Unknown
1987	A	1 098	39	327	220	133	123	115	55	44	42
	B	663	22	150	139	91	86	83	41	25	26
	C	435	17	177	81	42	37	32	14	19	16
1988	A	1 099	44	316	234	139	130	104	59	39	34
	B	665	30	145	152	96	88	67	48	18	21
	C	434	14	171	82	43	42	37	11	21	13
1989	A	1 172	48	329	231	143	137	126	58	64	36
	B	717	26	170	137	100	89	86	40	50	19
	C	455	22	159	94	43	48	40	18	14	17
1990	A	1 357	48	423	296	209	148	112	57	64	-
	B	865	30	225	190	162	95	83	37	43	-
	C	492	18	198	106	47	53	29	20	21	-
1991	A	1 228	42	365	268	191	134	114	64	50	-
	B	778	25	195	180	126	93	79	47	33	-
	C	450	17	170	88	65	41	35	17	17	-
1992	A	1 167	54	387	241	162	118	118	54	33	-
	B	726	32	183	160	129	83	84	32	23	-
	C	441	22	204	81	33	35	34	22	10	-

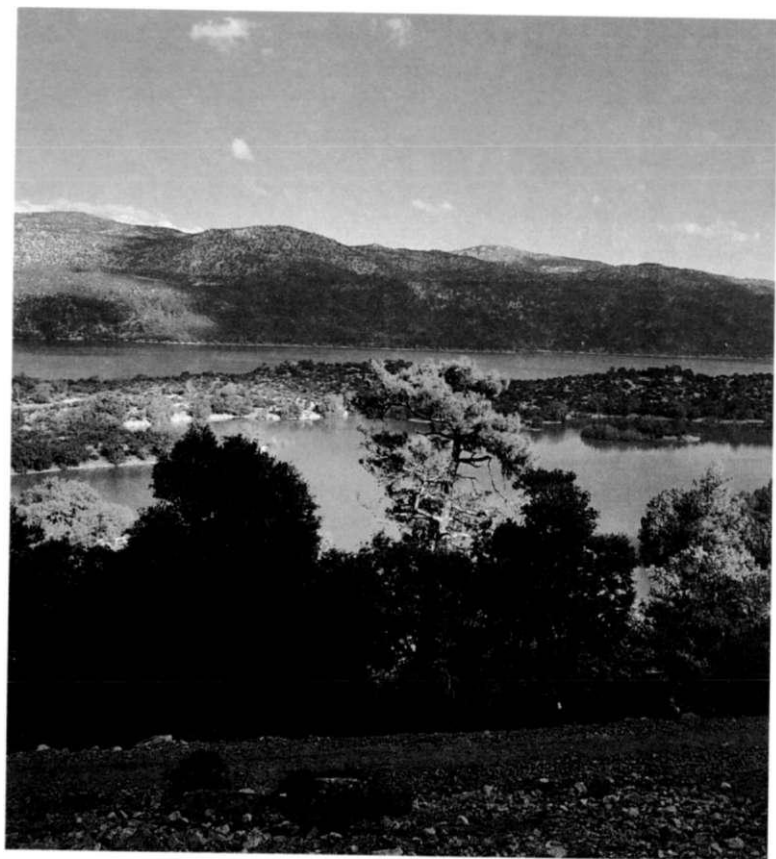
DEMOGRAPHY

102. Deaths by main cause

[In provincial and district centers]

Cause of death	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total	134 025	134 627	150 475	150 292	150 925
Heart disease	49 846	52 135	56 412	58 019	59 378
Malignant neoplasm, including neoplasm of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissue	12 779	13 292	15 243	15 164	15 114
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	14 125	12 401	15 071	17 452	17 843
Cerebro-vascular disease	10 556	10 443	11 534	11 227	11 124
Other causes of perinatal mortality	9 616	8 854	10 219	8 610	6 741
Pneumonia	3 988	4 001	4 680	4 113	3 432
Birth injury, difficult labor and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	2 810	3 062	4 072	4 354	4 611
Enteritis and other diarrheal diseases	2 847	2 557	2 471	1 941	1 690
All other diseases and accidents	27 458	27 882	30 773	29 412	30 992

The major cause of death in Turkey is heart attack. Symptoms and ill defined conditions is the second most common cause of death, and malignant neoplasms is the third most common cause.



ENVIRONMENTAL STATISTICS

103. Average concentrations of sulphurdioxide and particulate matter in winter season of selected provincial centers, the rate of change from the same period of the previous year

	Sulphurdioxide					
	1990-1991		1991-1992		1992-1993	
	Average ug/m ³	The rate of change %	Average ug/m ³	The rate of change %	Average ug/m ³	The rate of change %
Sulphurdioxide (1)						
Ankara	218	-20	189	-13	130	-31
Antalya	79	147	47	-41	100	113
Bursa	329	-15	288	-12	172	40
Diyarbakır . . .	285	-39	326	14	276	-15
Erzurum	262	7	307	17	379	23
İstanbul	315	-10	379	20	290	-23
İzmir	112	-3	169	51	219	30
Konya	415	34	182	-56	210	15
Samsun	187	-20	84	-55	106	26
Sivas	402	26	282	-30	337	20
Particulate matter (2)						
Ankara	107	-31	119	11	97	-18
Antalya	136	97	93	-32	133	43
Bursa	139	-10	124	-11	99	-20
Diyarbakır . . .	201	-26	278	38	276	-1
Erzurum	141	8	180	28	225	25
İstanbul	151	-7	140	-7	114	-19
İzmir	82	-29	160	95	165	3
Konya	154	45	90	-42	82	-9
Samsun	89	53	31	-65	50	61
Sivas	250	66	231	-8	208	-10

Source: The Ministry of Health.

(1) The average SO₂ winter season limit value is 250 ug/m³.

(2) The average particulate matter limit value in winter is 200 ug/m³.

ENVIRONMENTAL STATISTICS

104. Households by collection of recyclable items separately, Turkey and selected provincial centers, 1992

	Total households	Households	
		Number	%
Turkey	9 134 626	3 798 497	41.58
Ankara	669 033	320 382	47.89
Bursa	234 880	189 005	80.47
G. Antep	135 040	77 648	57.50
Istanbul	1 779 210	662 448	37.23
Izmir	457 443	150 732	32.95

105. Households by evaluation of recyclable items that are collected separately in Turkey, 1992

Recyclable materials	Household	
	Number	%
Turkey	3 798 497	41.58
Newspaper or magazine	3 244 116	85.41
Packing paper	1 880 942	49.52
Metal	133 855	3.52
Glass	353 465	9.31
Plastic	444 145	11.69
Plastic bag	2 181 592	57.43
Swab	572 272	15.07
Battery	23 679	0.62

ENVIRONMENTAL STATISTICS

106. Number of establishments and amount of discharged wastewater by industry group, 1991

[Establishments employing 25 or more persons]

Industry group	Number of establish- ments	Amount of wastewater discharged	
		m ³ /year	%
Total	2 548	1 152 199 297	100.00
31 Manufacture of food, beverages, and tobacco	660	181 183 633	15.73
32 Textile, wearing apparel, and leather industries	466	62 219 458	5.40
33 Manufacture of wood and wood products, including furniture	104	12 803 507	1.11
34 Manufacture of paper and paper products; printing . . .	126	76 111 931	6.60
35 Manufacture of chemicals and petroleum; coal, rubber and plastic products	284	115 643 980	10.03
36 Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	290	22 047 748	1.91
37 Basic metal industries	122	665 399 688	57.76
38 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment transportation vehicles, scientific and professio- nal measuring and controlling equipment	473	16 710 482	1.45
39 Basic metal industries	23	78 870	0.01

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

From the opening of the 1988-89 school year to the opening of the 1992-93 school year, the number of primary schools decreased due to closure of some five-year primary schools to make way for a new eight-year primary school curriculum. During the same period, the number of teachers and school graduates increased. The number of vocational and technical junior high schools also increased 14 percent and the number of students in these schools increased 30 percent. The number of general curriculum junior high schools increased 28 percent and the number of students increased 11 percent. These figures show that more students are choosing vocational educations.

The number of general curriculum high schools increased 34 percent in this period while the number of students increased 38 percent. The number of vocational and technical high schools increased 41 percent while their enrollments increased 42 percent. The increase in vocational school enrollment is attributed to the perception that such graduates are more employable in the current economy. Such schools also offer on-the-job training to their students.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

107. Teachers, enrollment, and graduates in educational institution

A. Number of schools B. Teachers C. Enrollment D. Graduates

Educational institutions		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93*
Pre-school	A . . .	3 504	3 601	3 806	4 465	4 685
	B . . .	6 525	7 244	7 124	7 995	8 595
	C . . .	105 924	112 053	119 866	132 965	136 152
Primary schools	A . . .	50 747	51 170	51 055	50 701	49 974
	B . . .	220 947	224 672	225 852	234 961	235 721
	C . . .	6 766 829	6 848 083	6 861 722	6 878 923	6 707 725
	D . . .	1 173 055	1 195 186	1 225 120	*1 296 338	...
General junior high schools (1) (2)	A . . .	5 217	5 558	5 780	6 176	6 680
	B . . .	43 719	45 774	46 645	50 959	55 457
	C . . .	2 019 980	2 038 537	2 108 579	2 116 625	2 242 875
	D . . .	370 775	394 369	525 039	*606 943	...
General High schools	A . . .	1 506	1 627	1 778	1 888	2 020
	B . . .	59 183	63 946	65 327	66 789	69 413
	C . . .	719 872	751 729	799 358	894 047	990 713
	D . . .	151 261	160 458	196 719	*213 709	...
Vocational and technical junior high schools (1) (2)	A . . .	760	804	830	849	864
	B . . .	255	284	427	569	598
	C . . .	241 971	253 435	272 931	288 710	313 464
	D . . .	42 519	45 101	61 863	*73 155	...
Vocational and technical high schools	A . . .	1 573	1 738	1 965	2 124	2 219
	B . . .	46 847	49 220	51 483	56 862	61 061
	C . . .	530 301	577 281	627 274	688 300	752 711
	D . . .	108 583	125 822	146 829	*155 558	...
Universities and other higher education (3)	A . . .	368	387	408	424	473
	B . . .	28 856	32 029	34 469	35 132	38 483
	C . . .	560 446	644 835	705 409	759 047	859 484
	D . . .	75 639	80 798	83 855	*87 428	...

Note: Public and private schools are included.

(1) Teachers on the permanent staff and those who are not qualified teachers but are teaching are included. Teachers in junior high schools attached to high schools are included in junior high schools.

(2) Junior high schools which are connected with high schools are shown as independent junior high schools.

(3) Data is provided by the Council of Higher Education.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

108. Schools, students and teachers, on the permanent staffs of high schools and their equivalent vocational school, 1992 - 1993

Type of school	School	Students	Rate in total students %	Teachers on the permanent staff
Total	4 239	1 743 471	-	124 947
General high school	2 020	990 760	56.83	67 258
Public	1 802	945 389	54.22	60 201
High School	1 573	884 824	50.75	53 300
Night	11	6 122	0.35	186
Anadolu	105	32 359	1.86	4 894
Sciences	18	3 857	0.22	464
Teacher	21	5 136	0.29	(1)
Anadolu Teacher	64	12 081	0.69	1 239
Anadolu Fine Arts	10	1 010	0.06	118
Private	218	45 371	2.60	7 057
Vocational and technical high school	2 219	752 711	43.17	57 689
Public	2 201	750 766	43.06	57 532
Technical education for boys	685	319 551	18.33	18 687
Technical education for girls	436	59 546	3.42	12 225
Commerce and Tourism	336	176 144	10.10	8 192
Religious education	391	137 490	7.89	14 039
Public health high school	319	52 110	2.99	3 339
Agricultural high school	18	2 247	0.13	223
Other	16	3 678	0.21	827
Private	18	1 945	0.11	157

(1) Data is shown in Anadolu High School figures.

In the 1992-93 school year, 56.83 percent of all enrolled high school students were enrolled in general curriculum high schools, and 43.17 percent were enrolled in vocational and technical schools.

The average annual enrollment for a general curriculum high school was 490 students. For vocational and technical high schools, average annual enrollment was 339 students.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

From the 1988-89 to the 1991-92 academic year, a 53 percent increase was observed in college and university enrollment. The number of college and university graduates increased 16 percent during this period. Of all enrolled students, 50 percent study the social sciences; 13 percent study engineering; and 9 percent study education.

109. Enrollment and graduates in higher educational institutions by field of study

A. Enrollment B. Graduates

Field of study		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93*
	Total	A ... 560 446	644 835	705 409	759 047	859 484
	B ...	75 639	80 798	83 855	87 428	...
Humanities	A ...	25 191	26 378	28 206	29 505	32 043
	B ...	4 245	3 831	4 212	4 328	...
Educational sciences	A ...	59 486	63 464	66 151	71 503	81 529
	B ...	14 174	14 578	11 353	10 335	...
Fine arts	A ...	6 871	7 598	8 680	9 349	10 189
	B ...	1 006	990	1 229	1 226	...
Law	A ...	15 365	16 087	16 526	17 017	17 559
	B ...	2 477	2 336	2 048	2 749	...
Natural sciences	A ...	34 236	37 973	41 238	43 998	48 066
	B ...	4 601	4 736	5 213	5 759	...
Social sciences	A ...	256 530	317 693	358 590	393 768	462 083
	B ...	20 521	23 668	26 569	27 658	...
Engineering	A ...	86 544	95 534	102 049	106 859	115 641
	B ...	16 039	17 064	18 486	20 078	...
Medical sciences	A ...	49 520	51 467	53 343	55 297	57 976
	B ...	7 199	7 898	8 471	9 477	...
Agriculture	A ...	19 639	21 107	22 732	23 709	26 133
	B ...	3 613	3 922	4 436	4 055	...
Other	A ...	7 064	7 534	7 894	8 042	8 265
	B ...	1 764	1 775	1 838	1 763	...

Source: Council of Higher Education.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Between 1989 and 1992, the total number of books published in Turkey increased 2 percent from 5 870 to 5 978.

110. Books and periodical publications by subject

A. Books B. Periodical publications

		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	Total					
	A	5 870	6 586	6 522	6 151	5 978
	B	2 787	2 614	3 033	2 910	2 734
General	A	425	566	608	464	386
	B	1 820	1 794	1 805	1 587	1 372
Philosophy	A	98	267	144	184	175
	B	10	6	10	5	6
Religion, theology	A	397	534	446	481	397
	B	21	21	33	28	38
Social sciences	A	1 897	1 995	2 149	1 996	1 903
	B	554	418	668	877	853
Philology	A	155	154	155	171	108
	B	5	3	19	9	5
Basic sciences	A	209	135	154	135	81
	B	16	20	37	14	19
Applied sciences	A	894	863	945	755	902
	B	185	131	177	180	185
Fine arts, sport, tourism	A	163	178	202	184	266
	B	95	101	169	134	165
Literature	A	1 016	1 468	1 307	1 338	1 298
	B	65	107	87	61	75
History, geography, biography	A	616	426	412	443	462
	B	16	13	28	15	16

Source: Directorate for the Compilation of Printed Works and Pictures within the Ministry of Culture.

Note: Data on books also covers the publications of official institutions.



International İstanbul festival, ISTANBUL

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

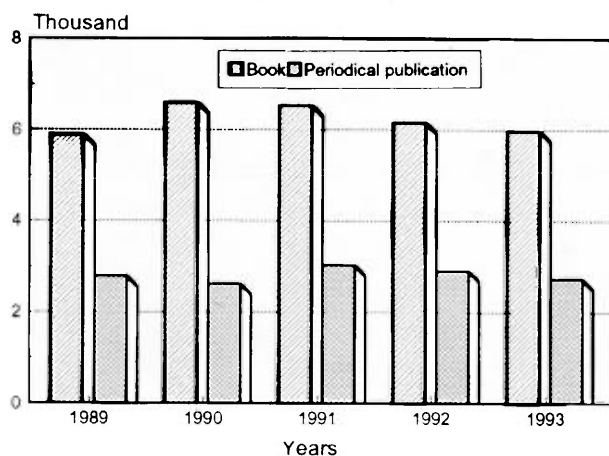
111. Libraries, books, and library users

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993*
National libraries					
Number	1	1	1	1	1
Books	810 248	828 243	846 445	862 655	884 902
Library users	280 680	222 220	241 834	230 861	152 637
Public libraries					
Number	771	810	853	910	1 004
Books	7 477 177	7 931 561	8 550 321	9 041 799	9 718 725
Library users	16 811 346	17 172 497	18 108 956	19 297 767	21 160 880
Children's libraries					
Number	105	104	101	94	90
Books	465 517	484 105	506 760	496 838	500 245
Library users	1 878 714	1 575 998	1 412 572	1 289 131	1 206 741

Source: National Library, Public and Children's Libraries.

Note: School and University libraries are not included.

22. Books and periodical publications



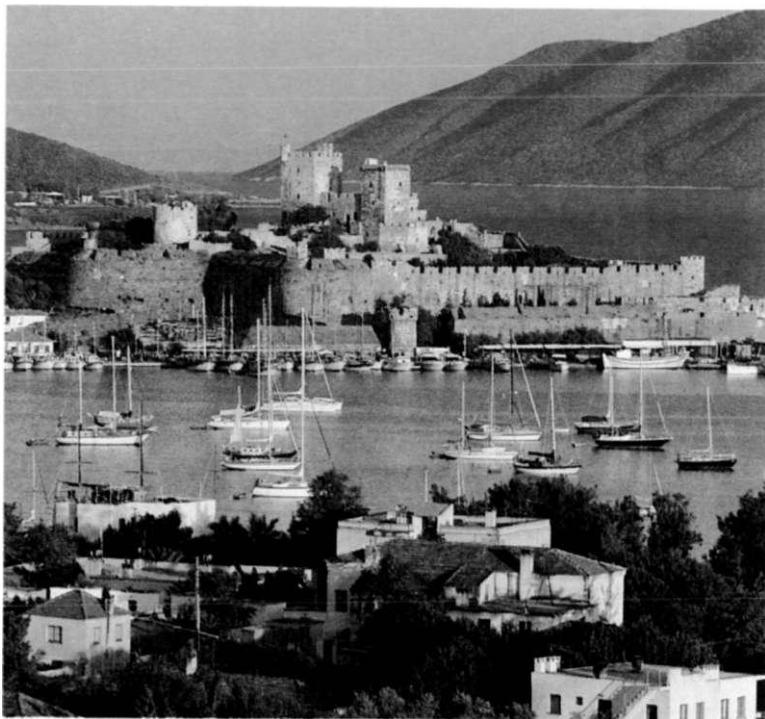
For data, see table 110.

JUSTICE

112. New cases decided by type of court

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Constitutional Court	126	107	109	144	122
Court of Jurisdictional Disputes	99	115	79	98	104
Supreme Court	417 178	415 637	442 542	467 687	520 170
Court of State Security	2 191	2 760	3 907	4 506	5 419
Heavy Penalties	65 538	57 755	53 863	52 539	51 776
Criminal Court of General Jurisdiction	457 611	476 879	538 823	632 438	642 964
Peace Court	1 001 615	559 678	515 993	493 206	484 388
Traffic	36 131	8 495	8 601	9 334	12 865
Court of Enforcement (Punishment)	189 975	214 674	249 604	341 855	370 448
Juvenile Court	3 796	5 358	5 320	6 547	7 618
Civil Court of General Jurisdiction	773 200	786 968	752 532	721 078	737 388
Commercial Court	37 742	39 400	41 216	43 920	46 372
Labour Court	87 378	90 387	96 530	103 072	100 531
Peace Court	580 732	521 644	558 260	532 177	510 795
Land Registration Court	214 044	196 134	182 920	170 243	144 156
Court of Enforcement (civil)	122 061	116 294	108 173	117 530	121 169
Council of State	65 222	64 681	73 392	79 111	88 200
District Administrative Court	12 087	18 548	23 286	21 279	15 408
Administrative Court	76 655	98 125	107 513	100 867	95 414
Tax Court	81 617	87 972	109 852	119 632	109 758
Enforcement Office	3 706 756	3 844 615	4 164 081	4 769 756	4 922 097

Note. Also covers cases of previous years.



Bodrum castle, BODRUM

TOURISM

From 1989 to 1992, the foreign travel balance increased 52 percent to 3 025 million USD.

113. Foreign travel receipts and expenditures

Million Dollars

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Receipts	2 557	3 225	2 654	3 639	3 959
Expenditures	-565	-520	-592	-776	-934
Balance of foreign travel	1 992	2 705	2 062	2 863	3 025

Source: Central Bank.

Turkey, always a popular destination for foreign tourists, experienced an increase in the number of foreign tourists from 1990 to 1992. However, in 1993, the number of tourists visiting Turkey decreased. In 1991, the number of tourist visiting Turkey increased 2.23 percent over the previous year. In 1992, the increase was 31.61 percent over the 1990 figure. In 1993, there was a 20.88 increase in number of tourists as compared to 1990.

114. Foreigners arriving by country group

Country group	1990		1991 (1)		1992 (2)		1993* (2)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	5 397 748	100	5 517 897	100	7 104 065	100	6 525 202	100
(Europe) OECD Countries	3 114 320	57.70	1 839 715	33.34	3 023 915	42.57	3 191 858	48.91
(Other) OECD Countries	312 009	5.78	143 072	2.59	308 312	4.34	401 966	6.16
Countries Other European	1 402 225	25.97	2 910 365	52.74	3 191 280	44.92	2 274 463	34.86
Asian Countries	516 678	9.57	552 910	10.02	501 587	7.06	562 310	8.62
African Countries	33 783	0.63	59 943	1.09	56 341	0.79	60 904	0.93
American Countries	18 733	0.35	11 892	0.22	22 630	0.32	33 701	0.52

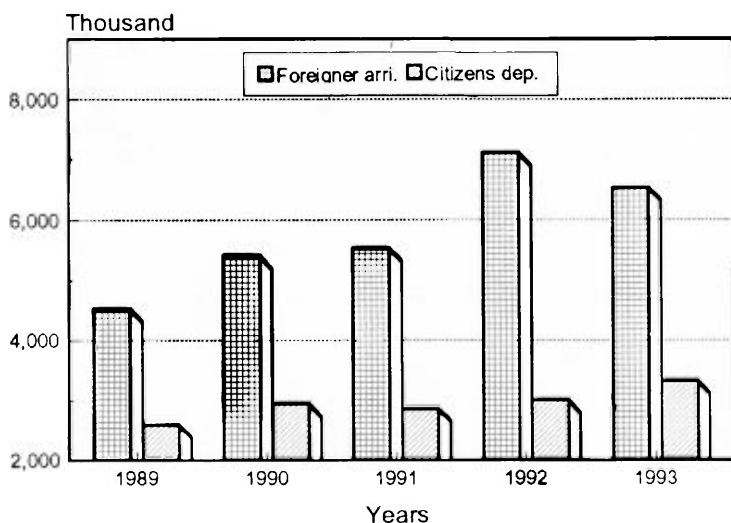
(1) Data was supplied from Ministry of Tourism.

(2) Data was supplied from General Directorate of Public Security.

TOURISM

From 1992 to 1993, there was an 8.15 percent decrease in the number of tourists visiting Turkey. The perceived cause for this decrease was an increase in domestic and international terrorist incidents in the region. In 1989, tourists from OECD countries represented 50 percent of all foreign tourists. In 1992, the number of tourists from countries of the former Soviet Union nearly equaled those from OECD countries. In 1993, Turkey experienced a decrease in the number of tourists from the former Soviet Union.

23. Foreigners arriving and citizens departing to abroad



For data, see table 115 and 116.

TOURISM

In 1990, 47.5 percent of tourists entering Turkey did so by air, 35.8 entered by car, and the remaining 16.7 percent entered by sea or rail. In 1993, 54.4 percent of tourists entered by air, 33.0 entered by car, and the remaining 12.6 entered by sea or rail.

115. Foreigners arriving and departing by means of transport

	1990		1991 (1)		1992 (1)		1993* (1)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Arriving	5 397 748	100	5 552 963	100	7 104 065	100	6 525 202	100
Sea	757 607	14.0	496 381	8.9	711 756	10.0	782 195	12.0
Rail	145 019	2.7	117 388	2.1	76 210	1.1	41 439	0.6
Air	2 566 084	47.5	1 748 814	31.5	3 005 203	42.3	3 550 679	54.4
Road	1 929 038	35.8	3 190 380	57.5	3 310 896	46.6	2 150 889	33.0
Departing	5 318 120	100	5 315 598	100	6 609 528	100	5 949 767	100
Sea	753 275	14.2	486 601	9.2	703 822	10.7	780 781	13.1
Rail	146 802	2.8	111 443	2.1	74 105	1.1	42 540	0.7
Air	2 549 474	47.9	1 650 168	31.0	2 731 536	41.3	3 166 250	53.2
Road	1 868 569	35.1	3 067 386	57.7	3 100 065	46.9	1 960 196	33.0

(1) Data was supplied from General Directorate of Public Security.

TOURISM

116. Citizens departing by month of departure

Month	1990		1991 (1)		1992 (1)		1993* (1)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	2 937 546	100	2 856 386	100	2 995 378	100	3 312 758	100
January	183 786	6.26	178 668	6.26	227 568	7.60	250 267	7.55
February	132 952	4.53	87 929	3.08	154 328	5.15	165 007	4.98
March	133 301	4.54	134 372	4.70	150 923	5.04	167 895	5.07
April	142 640	4.86	147 421	5.16	157 388	5.25	188 456	5.69
May	132 478	4.51	173 974	6.09	248 872	8.31	287 640	8.68
June	248 357	8.45	314 895	11.02	202 142	6.75	184 911	5.58
July	346 667	11.80	233 297	8.17	315 626	10.54	331 788	10.02
August	807 265	27.48	705 068	24.69	627 188	20.94	727 445	21.96
September	321 456	10.94	325 629	11.40	323 363	10.79	349 513	10.55
October	200 140	6.81	210 250	7.36	237 849	7.94	270 939	8.18
November	147 550	5.02	179 090	6.27	174 241	5.82	197 215	5.95
December	140 954	4.80	165 793	5.80	175 890	5.87	191 682	5.79

(1) Data was supplied from General Directorate of Public Security.

TOURISM

Most Turkish citizens traveling abroad do so in the summer months (August, September, June and July, in order of preference). A great deal of travel during this period is work-related, ie. Turkish guest workers returning to their foreign residences after a holiday in Turkey.

Most Turkish citizens traveling abroad travel by air; car travel is the second most common mode of travel. A decrease in travel by car and rail in recent years is attributed to political unrest in some neighboring countries.

117. Citizens departing by means of transport

	1990		1991 (1)		1992 (1)		1993* (1)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	2 937 546	100	2 856 386	100	2 995 378	100	3 312 758	100
Sea	200 598	6.83	189 958	6.65	178 981	5.98	259 374	7.83
Rail	27 326	0.93	16 023	0.56	9 192	0.31	8 650	0.26
Air	1 377 290	46.89	1 491 768	52.23	1 766 778	58.98	2 200 182	66.42
Road	1 332 332	45.35	1 158 637	40.56	1 040 427	34.73	844 552	25.49

(1) Data was supplied from General Directorate of Public Security.

ELECTIONS

In 1983, at the time of national assembly elections, the number of registered voters in Turkey was 19 767 366. In 1987, this figure increased to 26 376 926; by 1991, the figure had increased to 29 979 123 voters. Actual votes cast in the national assembly election in 1993 totaled 18 238 362. In 1987, 24 603 541 votes were cast in the national assembly election. In 1991, 25 157 089 votes were cast in the same election. The participation rates were 92.3 percent for 1983, 93.3 percent for 1987, and 83.9 percent for 1991.

118. National Assembly deputy elections, 1983-1991

A. Votes polled B. Seats won		1983	1987	1991
Registered voters		19 767 366	26 376 926	29 979 123
Actual votes cast		18 238 362	24 603 541	25 157 089
Participation rate %		92.3	93.3	83.9
Votes polled by parties				
Motherland Party (ANAP)	A	7 833 148	8 704 335	5 862 623
	B	211	292	115
Democratic Left Party (DSP)	A	-	2 044 576	2 624 301
	B	-	-	7
True Path Party (DYP)	A	-	4 587 062	6 600 726
	B	-	59	178
Populist Party (HP)	A	5 285 804	-	-
	B	117	-	-
Reformist Democracy Party (IDP)	A	-	196 272	-
	B	-	-	-
Nationalist Work Party (MCP)	A	-	701 538	-
	B	-	-	-
Nationalist Democracy Party (MDP)	A	4 036 970	-	-
	B	71	-	-
Prosperity Party (RP)	A	-	1 717 425	4 121 355
	B	-	-	62
Social Democrat Populist Party (SHP)	A	-	5 931 000	5 066 571
	B	-	99	88
Socialist Party (SP)	A	-	-	108 369
	B	-	-	-
Independents	A	195 588	89 421	32 721
	B	-	-	-

ELECTIONS

In 1984, at the time of local administration elections, the number of registered voters was 20 187 978. In 1989, this figure increased to 28 077 317; by 1994, the number increased to 31 960 555 voters. Actual votes cast in local administration elections was 18 379 917. In 1989, 22 877 723 votes were cast. In 1994, 29 456 498 votes were cast in local elections. The participation rate for 1984 was 91.1 percent, for 1989 it was 81.5, and for 1994 it was 92.2 percent.

119. Voting results for local administration elections, 1984-1994

		General provincial council	Mayors of Large Municipalities	Mayor	Municipal council
Registered voter	1984	20 187 978	3 995 970	12 341 328	12 341 328
	1989	28 077 317	7 450 605	18 090 657	18 090 657
	1994	31 960 555	10 904 360	23 366 089	23 366 089
Actual votes cast	1984	18 379 917	3 410 903	10 559 948	10 559 948
	1989	22 877 723	5 398 806	14 107 146	14 107 146
	1994	29 456 498	9 739 574	21 142 499	21 102 428
Participation rate %	1984	91.1	85.4	85.6	85.6
	1989	81.5	72.5	78.0	78.0
	1994	92.2	89.3	90.5	90.3
Votes polled by parties					
Motherland Party (ANAP)	1984	7 338 200	1 610 621	4 296 399	4 295 246
	1989	4 828 871	1 215 351	3 178 504	3 111 259
	1994	5 923 111	1 992 281	4 527 710	4 482 333
Democratic Left Party (DSP)	1989	1 998 897	449 537	870 408	890 164
	1994	2 473 705	1 026 674	1 581 599	1 649 104
True Path Party (DYP)	1984	2 344 131	144 396	1 179 082	1 189 978
	1989	5 565 657	917 878	3 155 324	3 137 522
	1994	6 048 103	1 451 809	3 774 378	3 728 521
Populist Party (HP)	1984	1 548 654	254 419	775 123	803 795
Reformist Democracy Party (IDP)	1989	208 775	21 425	67 189	69 195
Nationalist Work Party (MCP)	1989	916 436	98 996	406 120	436 951
Nationalist Democracy Party (MDP)	1984	1 255 070	138 254	542 091	561 038
Prosperity Party (RP)	1984	778 622	119 511	372 948	384 201
	1989	2 170 365	464 900	1 175 976	1 181 950
	1994	5 385 357	2 048 519	3 769 721	3 776 425

ELECTIONS

119. Voting results for local administration elections, 1984 - 1994 (continued)

		General provincial council	Mayors of Large Municipalities	Mayor	Municipal council
Social Democracy Party (SODEP)	1984	4 139 139	930 646	2 469 334	2 521 392
Social Democrat Populist Party (SHP)	1989	6 354 888	1 974 110	4 402 700	4 389 132
	1994	3 827 128	1 799 059	3 348 869	3 316 716
Great Union Party (BBP)	1994	355 418	35 057	188 284	211 136
Republican People's Party (CHP)	1994	1 304 997	267 604	869 921	851 232
Democrat Party (DP)	1994	153 269	7 100	63 376	65 022
Labor Party (İP)	1994	79 146	16 592	32 089	32 559
Nationalist Party (MP)	1994	126 367	31 888	34 208	34 197
National Action Party (MHP)	1994	2 248 013	413 811	1 500 523	1 508 713
Socialist Union Party (SBP)	1994	80 573	17 297	18 403	21 011
Rebirth Party (YDP)	1994	105 752	21 979	33 875	35 754
Independents	1984	287 437	12 142	317 871	118 226
	1989	103 860	2 379	176 620	20 913
	1994	97 097	13 684	154 379	21 632