1. Introduction

Income distribution indicators should be formulated not only with an economic but also with a social perspective to assess a country's economy and people's living standards, and to accurately evaluate various social systems. Income distribution inequality and poverty are among the most important problems in the world, and income distribution problem is also being viewed as a political and social problem rather than a simple economic problem. In addition to the studies for keeping track of the evolution of income inequality, a new need has arisen for producing data on new notions such as "income poverty", "social (opportunity) poverty" as the income distribution problem has been reduced to a poverty problem.

Our institution produced income distribution statistics from "Household Budget Study" (HBS) from 1987 to 2005. Following the 2nd study in 1994, annual regular surveys have been conducted since 2002 and data have been produced for Turkey, urban and rural areas. The last income distribution news bulletin presenting the HBS results was published in 2005.

"Survey on Income and Living to Conditions" using "panel survey" technique has been conducted in Turkey since 2006 in order to identify the distribution of income among households and household members, to measure and profile social exclusion and poverty through an income perspective. This study, introduced as part of the European Union harmonisation efforts, aims to produce data on income distribution, relative poverty by income, living conditions and social exclusion comparable with European Union member states.

This study which uses a panel survey method is repeated every year and monitors sample household members for 4 years. This study attempts to obtain 2 datasets every year, cross- sectional and panel data.

2. Objective

Income and living conditions survey aims to;

provide annual and regular cross-sectional data to answer questions such as:
- How equally is the income in the country distributed and how has it changed as compared to the previous years?
- How many poor people are there in the country and how do they distribute across regions? How has this situation changed as compared to the previous years?
- Who is poor? Has there been a change over time?
- How has this gap between the poor and the rich evolved over time?
- What kind of a change or transition occurs in the incomes of individuals and households? How does the direction of this change depends on characteristics and circumstances, does it decline or grow?
- How is the income distributed across sectors, types of income and household characteristics?
- How do people's living conditions change or improve over time? Etc.

- The study also aims to provide panel data to calculate indicators such as persistent income poverty and to measure net changes over time.

3. Coverage

Geographical coverage: All settlements within the borders of the Republic of Turkey have been included. These settlements have been stratified into 2 levels in view of the urban – rural area definition made by the State Planning Organisation and used in the other surveys of our institution.

Urban: Settlements with a population of 20,001 and over are defined as urban.
Rural: Settlements with a population of 20,000 and less are defined as rural.

Population covered: All household members living in households within the borders of the Republic of Turkey have been included in the scope of the study. However, the study excludes the population defined as institutional population living in hospices, elderly homes, prisons, military barracks, private hospitals and in childcare centres. Migrant population has also been excluded due to practical challenges.

Issues covered: The study compiles data on the following categories in order to calculate indicators relating to income, poverty, social exclusion and living conditions:
- Housing
- Economical situation
- Social exclusion
- Teal Estate Ownership
- Education
- Demography
- Health status
- Labour status
- Income status

4. Sampling Design

Sampling method: Stratified, multi-stage, clustered sampling.

Sampling unit: **Household** has been defined as the final sampling unit.

Sampling framework: Sampling framework has been derived from 2 sources:

i.   For the settlements with municipal status; General Building Census conducted in 2000 by TurkStat and Numbering Study (conducted in 2000) Form Population 1 data have been used.

ii.   For the settlements without municipal status (Villages); data of General Population Census conducted in 2000 have been used to select the blocks which constituted the sampling unit of the first stage.

Selection of sample households: for the purposes of the study which used a two-staged sampling design; entire Turkey has been divided into blocks which covered 100 households each.
- At the first stage, blocks were selected as the first stage sampling unit,
- At the 2nd stage, households were selected from among the previously selected blocks as the final sampling unit. Prior to the selection of sample households, addresses at the blocks were updated through an "address screening study".

Sample size: Annual sampling size is 13,414 households in respect of the estimation, objectives and targeted variables of the study and in consideration of the attritions in the sample.
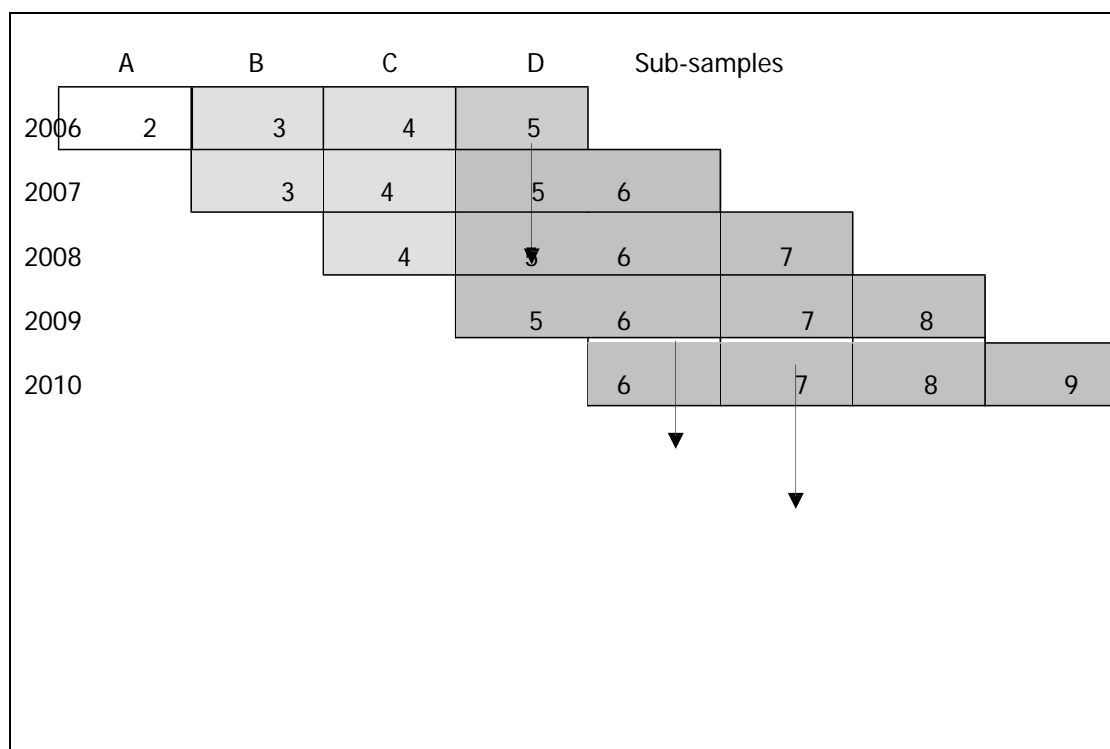
Substitution principle: Substitution has not been used as the sample size had been calculated by taking account of non-response.

Estimation aspect: Annual cross-sectional study results can be used to make estimations for Turkey, rural, urban areas, NUTS-1 level, while the panel study can be used to make estimations for the whole country.

Population weights: weighting coefficients used for producing population estimations from survey data are calculated based on relevant year's population projections revised by Address Based Population Registration System.

Panel design and sub-sample application: The study has been designed in a way to allow for producing cross-sectional and panel data. Panel design is based on 4-year rotation.

4 sub-samples have been used on annual basis. According to the rotational design of the study, one sub-sample was taken off the sample from one year to another, and was replaced by a new sub-sample. As a result, 75% of the annual sample volume remained in the panel, while 25 % changed. Panel application starts with the selection of the basic sample which may represent the target population and all members of this selected basic sample households aged 13 and over are monitored for 4 years in line with predetermined monitoring rules. Monitoring rules aim to reflect the potential changes of the total population in the basic sample and to monitor the individuals for a certain period of time.

As may be seen in the above chart, all households included in the panel are interviewed four times at the end of the 4th step that is as from 2009.

5. Reference periods

Reference periods refer to the time when information was obtained. In this study, different reference periods have been used for different information.

- The reference period for income data is the *"previous calendar year"*. That means, income information of 2010 refers to 2009, while that of 2009 refers to 2008.

- The reference period for employment information is the week before the survey and the current situation.
- The reference period for the indicators of living conditions is current situation.

6. Questionnaires

Household registry form

The form filled at the beginning of the survey provides brief information on access to the address of the household, condition of the household and of the survey. Moreover, following the first field application, modalities are identified for filling in the monitoring forms if the households included in the panel survey move home.

Personal registry form

These forms aim to identify basic demographic characteristics of the household members, changes that occur in the status of household membership of the individuals included in the panel survey, reasons for their leaving the household, the date of their departure etc. as well as individuals who join the household.

Household and personal follow-up form

There is need for following up the households which have moved home and the sample individuals who have left the household to join or found another one. Household and personal follow-up forms are used to identify their new addresses and access their contact information.

Household questionnaire

These forms attempt to collect information on the type of the occupied dwelling, status of ownership, information relating to the dwelling (number of rooms, the space actually used, heating system, dwelling facilities, goods owned etc), problems of the dwelling of the neighbourhood, status of indebtedness, rent payments, expenditures for the dwelling, the extent to which households are able to meet their general economic and basic needs and incomes earned at household level.

Personal questionnaire

These forms attempt to collect information on education, health, employment and marital status of the household members aged 15 and over, as well as the dates of employment and incomes earned during the reference year.

7. Frequency, method and organisation of data compilation

Income and living conditions survey are repeated every year. Data compilation is done from April to July at 2 stages;

- At the first stage, interviews are conducted with the households who continue to live in the same address as in the previous application, and with the households who have newly joined the sample.
- At the 2nd stage, interviews are conducted with the households who have moved home and therefore couldn't be contacted at the first stage, and with the sample individuals who have left the household and founded a new one.

Surveys are carried out with face-to-face interviews and with data registration softwares installed to portable computers (CAPI – computer-assisted personal interview). Field surveys are carried out by the regional directorates of TurkStat and use team members like pollsters, controllers, organisers and technical officers. In

the course of the field survey, organisational units in the field and central organisational units work in a coordinated manner which enables a successful completion of data compilation and analysis.

Prior to the data compilation, households are sent letters to inform them of the survey, its objectives, methods and time.

8. Data Quality

National ID numbers of the individuals aged 15 and over are queried in the survey. In order to increase the data quality, this information allows for consulting the administrative registers of institutions. National ID numbers of individuals are sent to the relevant institutions which are asked to convey information on the individuals' wages/entrepreneurial incomes, pension/widowhood– orphan pension, unemployment allowance, disability/old age/veteran soldier payments, social benefits they receive, income/asset taxes and insurance premiums paid if any, and this information is compared with the survey data. Missing/inaccurate information collected with the survey is edited by consulting the administrative registers.

The results of the study are also compared with other relevant studies (like HBS, labour force, population census etc) and with the statistics of the relevant institutions when analysing the results.

9. Classifications

Classification of Economic Activities (NACE, Rev 2): this classification is used for coding the main activity of the working individuals.

> 01- Agriculture, forestry and fishing.
> 02- Mining and quarrying.
> 03- Manufacturing.
> 04- Electricity, gas, steam, water supply, sewage etc
> 05- Construction
> 06- Wholesale and retail trade.
> 07- Transportation and storage.
> 08- Accommodation and food service activities
> 09- Information and communication
> 10- Financial and insurance activities
> 11- Real estate activities
> 12- Professional, scientific and technical activities
> 13- Administrative and support service activities
> 14- Public administration and defence.
> 15- Education
> 16- Human health and social work activities
> 17- Arts, entertainment and recreation
> 18- Other activities

Classification of occupations (ISCO, 1988): this classification is used for coding the jobs and occupations of the working household members.

1. Legislators, senior officials and managers.
2. Professionals
3. Technicians and associate professionals.
4. Clerks
5. Service workers, shop and market sales workers

6. Skilled agricultural and fishery workers
7. Crafts and related trade workers
8. Plant and machine operators and assemblers
9. Elementary occupations

Classification of education (ISCED, 1997): The educational status of all household members aged 15 and over is coded according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED, 1997):

0. Illiterate
1. Literate but without any diploma
2. Primary school (5 years)
3. Junior or vocational high school, and primary education (8 years)
4. High school
5. Vocational school at high school level
6. Higher education

Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS, level I)

Regions are coded according to the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS). NUTS - level I classification:

TR1-Istanbul.

TR2-West Marmara

TR3-Aegean

TR4- East Marmara

TR5-West Anatolia

TR6- Mediterranean

TR7-Central Anatolia

TR8-West Black Sea

TR9-East Black Sea

TRA-North-east Anatolia

TRB-Central east Anatolia

TRC- Southeast Anatolia

10. Time and Method of Publication

The results of the study will lead to 2 separate datasets and will be published every year. One of these is the cross-sectional survey results for the year in question and the other is the long-term (panel) survey results. Annual survey results are made available to the public through the news bulletin called "Income Distribution

and Living Conditions". A comprehensive publication on the cross-sectional results of each study will then be prepared. The results of the survey will be presented as follows:

- Initial results will be made available to the public through news bulletin.
- A hardcopy and softcopy publication will be released every year.
- The raw data of the survey will be made available to the users on CD format.

11. Definitions and Concepts

11.1. Definitions relating to household

Household: The community which is composed of one or more members with blood relationship or not, living together in the same housing or part of the housing unit, meeting the basic needs together, participating in the services and management of the household.

Institutional population: It is defined as population all or part of the daily life needs of whom are provided by private or public institutions established through legal arrangements, whose individual decisions and behaviours also depend totally or partially on the responsible authority and who can only organise their own expenditures. In this context, those residing in higher education dormitories, guesthouses, kindergarten, orphanage, nursing home, hospitals, penal institutions, barracks and military guesthouses are considered as institutional population.

Household member: A member of the community which constitutes the household. However, those doing military service, the elderly staying at care homes, students at dormitories, those hospitalised for more than 6 months, guests regardless of the duration of their stay in the households, and those who have permanently left the household for reasons such as marriage, military service and work are not included in household membership.

Reference person: An adult household member who is responsible for managing and providing sustenance of the household and who possesses the most accurate information on socio-economic status of the household and personal characteristics of all members of the household.

11.2. Definitions relating to income

Income: The total value of services and goods recreated the national economy in a specific period of time, usually in a year. This is called national income or gross product.

From a household or personal perspective, income can be defined as the total value obtained in a specific period of time in return for contributions to the production. Household income may consist of wages and salaries earned in return for labour, land rent, capital income (interest) or entrepreneurial income (profit).

Incomes from activities

i. Salary, wage, daily wage incomes: In-cash or in-kind incomes obtained in return for doing a remunerated work in the income reference period. Bonuses, extra payment for occupational hazards and risks, overtime, premiums and dividends as well as incomes from extra jobs are included in wage, salary or daily wage incomes.

ii.   Entrepreneurial incomes: Income earned by individuals (self-employed or employer) working as entrepreneurs in the reference period after deduction of all expenditures incurred in the income reference period (workplace expenditures, taxes, social premium payments etc) from the gross revenue generated as a result of their activities.

Non-activity incomes

i.   Rental income: Incomes gained by renting real property like apartment, shop, store and the properties like fields, garden, land in the reference period less all expenditures (such as insurance, tax, renovation, maintenance) incurred to earn this income.

ii.   Property income: Incomes such as interest from bank account, dividends or profit shares from financial institutions or equity companies. Taxes of interest – dividend incomes are deducted at source before the income is realised. However, expenditures incurred by the household members such as insurance, rental safe box, bond fees, taxes required for the safe custody of these securities have been deducted from the amount to record the net income.

iii.   (Unilateral) Transfer incomes: Unilateral transfers (pension, old-age salary, unemployment benefits, transfer grants, regular in-kind or in-cash assistance etc) received from the State, private institutions/agencies, or other persons/households in the income reference period. This may be divided into 2 categories;

a.   Social transfers: In-cash or in-kind transfer benefits given by the State or various institutions/agencies to households in the income reference period to meet their needs or help them overcome financial difficulties when they face certain risks (family – child benefits, housing and rent allowances, or social transfers to poor households)

b.   Inter-household transfers: In-cash or in-kind transfer assistance that households receive regularly from other persons or households.

Imputed rent: Rental value of the dwelling occupied by the households whose ownership status is "owner", "public lodging" or "other" (those residing in their father's, relatives' home without paying any rent). Imputed rent is calculated in two ways;

i.   The declaration of the households is taken as a basis to calculate the imputed rent in comparison to the rental value of the dwellings occupied in return for rent in the same district or settlement with similar characteristics.

ii.   It may be estimated by explanatory variables using a regression model.

2nd method is used to calculate the household disposable income.

In-cash income: Cash is considered to be the money which is available for spending. It refers to earning cash (money) in return for remunerated works or other types of activities.

In-kind income: In-kind refers to payments in the form of goods. In-kind income refers to earning an income in the form of goods in return for labour or capital. The most important point here is that the in-kind income must be consumed within the household. If the goods which constitute the in-kind income is sold and converted into cash, this is categorised not as in-kind but as in-cash income.

Gross income: Income before the deduction of the retirement or social security charges or taxes.

Net income: Income actually obtained after the deduction of retirement and social security charges and taxes.

Household disposable net income: The sum of personal annual disposable incomes earned by the household members (the sum of in-cash or in-kind incomes, such as wage – salary, daily wage, entrepreneur income, pension, widowhood – orphan pension, old age benefits, transfer scholarships etc) and the sum of annual incomes earned at household level less taxes paid in the income reference period and regular transfers to other households or persons.

CALCULATION OF HOUSEHOLD ANNUAL DISPOSABLE NET INCOME

(1) Salary, wage or daily wage, net in-cash income

(2) Salary, wage or daily wage, in-kind income

(3) Salary, wage or daily wage total net income (1) + (2)

(4) Entrepreneur income, net in-cash (agricultural/non-agricultural)

(5) Entrepreneur income, in-kind (agricultural/non- agricultural)

(6) Entrepreneur income, total net (agricultural/non-agricultural) (4) + (5)

(7) Real estate income, net in-cash.

(8) Real estate income, in-kind.

(9) Real estate income, total net (7) + (8)

(10)   Property income.

(11)   Unemployment benefits.

(12)   Pension

(13)   Old-age pension.

(14)   Voluntary retirement

(15)   Widowhood/orphan pension.

(16)   Damages for wrongful death.

(17)   Sickness benefits.

(18)   Impairment pension.

(19)   Invalidity pension.

(20)   War veteran pension.

(21)   Transfer scholarships and donations for education.

(22)   Family and child benefits.

(23)   Housing allowances.

(24)   Other social allowances.

(25)   Social transfers (11+12+13+14+15+16+17+18+19+20+21+22+23+24)

(26)   Incomes of household members below 15 years old.

(27)   Inter-household transfers (received) (alimony included)

(28)   The value of the products produced by the households for their own consumption.

(29)   Imputed rent (annual)

(30)   Inter-household transfers (given) (alimony included)

(31)   Taxes paid (capital tax, rent, motor vehicle tax etc) and Social Security premiums

(32)   Household annual disposable net income (3+6+9+10+25+26+27+28+29)-(30+31)

Equivalence scale/equivalised household income:

Income inequality is measured by taking account of the differences between individual incomes. Therefore, incomes collected at the household level must be converted into individual incomes. This can't be correctly done by dividing the total household income by the number of household members. A correct

calculation should take account of the differences of adult-child compositions of the households. Indeed, children are scientifically known to consume less than the adults. Accordingly, equivalence scale coefficients can be used to calculate the number of adult persons (equivalent number of individuals) to which a household composition corresponds. Household total annual disposable income is divided by the equivalent household size to calculate the income for each equivalent member of that household or -in other words -equivalised household disposal income.

This study uses the OECD scale which attributes the following weightings: "1" for the household reference person, "0,5" for all members aged 14 and over, and "0,3" for all members aged below 14.

Equivalence scale makes households of different sizes and compositions comparable. Equivalent household disposable incomes can be used to make more accurate comparisons in identifying the income distribution inequality indicators (Gini coefficient, percentile analysis etc.) and poverty threshold.

Income distribution: The sharing of income generated in a country in a specific period of time among households or factors of production.

Individual distribution of income: This concept puts the emphasis on the distribution of income among individuals or households. According to the individual distribution of income, income inequalities are measured according to the income size of the households or individuals. This distribution may also be used to classify income according to socio-economic groups, occupations, sectors, regions and educational status. Individual distribution of income is a good indicator of economic as much as social inequalities.

Functional distribution of income: This refers to the distribution of income between labour (wage, salary, daily wage) and non-labour factors (profit, interest, rent). This distribution puts the emphasis on the sharing of the income generated as a result of production process among the factors of production (labour, capital, land, entrepreneurship) and socio-economic groups.

Average income: This refers to the value calculated by dividing the sum of the incomes by the sample size, that is, the mathematical average of the income of a certain group.

Median income: The numerical value separating the higher half of income data from the lower half.

11.3. Measures of income distribution inequality:

Gini coefficient: Gini coefficient is commonly used to measure the personal distribution of income and calculated according to the following formula.

$$G = \left[\frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} |Y_i - Y_j| f(Y_i) f(Y_j) \right] / 2\bar{Y}$$

where

Y_i is the total income of group i

Y_j is the total income of group j

$f(Y_i)$ is the income muchness of group i

$f(Y_j)$ is the income muchness of group j

N is the number of units

$\overline{Y}$ is the arithmetic mean of income

Gini coefficient depends on the Lorenz curve and is equal to the proportion of the area between the curve and straight line to the total area under that straight line. The bigger this ratio is, the less equal the distribution is. Gini measure ranges from 0 to 1. If income is fairly distributed in society, Gini coefficient is equal to 0. If all the income in a society goes to one single person, then Gini coefficient is equal to 1.

Lorenz curve: Lorenz curve is the chart used to represent the inequality in the distribution of income or wealth in a population. The curve intersects the diagonal of a square at endpoints. The vertical corner of the square indicates the cumulative shares of income, while the horizontal corner indicates the cumulative shares of the population as a percentage. The straight line means a perfectly equal distribution (absolute equality) of the income among the population. As the Lorenz curve gets farther away from the diagonal, the distribution of income becomes less equal.

Quintiles/deciles/vigintiles: Households are listed in an increasing order by the disposable household income or all household members are listed in an increasing order by the equivalised household disposable incomes to form vigintiles (20 groups of 5%), deciles (10 groups of 10%) and quintiles (5 groups of 20%). The share these groups get from the total income provides some information on the inequality of income distribution.

Percent Share analysis (P 80/20): Percentiles are one of the measures used in measuring individual distribution of income. According to the shares of the total income received by the quintile groups; the formula "the share of the total income received by the first quintile group / the share of the total income received by the last quintile group" is used to calculate the ratio of the income received by the last quintile group with the highest income to the income received by the first quintile group with the lowest income.

11.4. Definitions relating to poverty

Relative poverty: Individuals or households with an income or spending lower than a certain threshold in comparison to the general level of the society are considered to be relatively poor. The measure of wealth may be the spending or income level depending on the objective.

In this study, 4 separate thresholds of relative poverty have been calculated depending on the equivalised household disposable median incomes;

- 40% of the median income,
- 50% of the median income,
- 60% of the median income,
- 70% of the median income.

Those who have an equivalised household disposable income below these limits have been defined as poor.

Poverty gap: This provides information on the degree of poverty. The poverty gap of a person equals the difference between the poverty threshold and income. Poverty gap equals the ratio of the poverty gap of a society to the poverty threshold. As the poverty gap gets closer to 100, the degree of poverty gets bigger; and when it gets smaller poverty risk degree decreases as well.

Poverty gap= ((poverty threshold - the median income of the poor per equivalent individual) / poverty threshold)*100

12. Module surveys

A module questionnaire is added to the Income and Living Conditions Survey every year to compile information on a different question. In this context, a module questionnaire on "Intra-household Sharing of Resources" was added to the Income and Living Conditions Survey in 2010.

This module questionnaire was applied to all households and to all household members aged 15 and over. It was used to compile detailed information to measure the intra-household sharing of resources.

NOMENCLATURE OF STATISTICAL TERRITORIAL UNITS (NUTS)

1. Level	2. Level	3. Level	1. Level	2. Level	3. Level
TR Turkey					
TR1 İstanbul	TR10 İstanbul	TR100 İstanbul	TR8 Black Sea	TR81 (Zonguldak, Karabük, Bartın)	TR811 Zonguldak
TR2 West Marmara	TR21 (Tekirdağ, Edirne, Kırklareli)	TR211 Tekirdağ			TR812 Karabük
		TR212 Edirne			TR813 Bartın
		TR213 Kırklareli		TR82 (Kastamonu, Çankırı, Sinop)	TR821 Kastamonu
	TR22 (Balıkesir, Çanakkale)	TR221 Balıkesir			TR822 Çankırı
		TR222 Çanakkale			TR823 Sinop
TR3 Aegean	TR31 (İzmir)	TR310 İzmir		TR83 (Samsun, Tokat, Çorum, Amasya)	TR831 Samsun
	TR32 (Aydın, Denizli, Muğla)	TR321 Aydın			TR832 Tokat
		TR322 Denizli			TR833 Çorum
		TR323 Muğla			TR834 Amasya
	TR33 (Manisa, Afyonkarahisar, Kütahya, Uşak)	TR331 Manisa	TR9 East Black Sea	TR90 (Trabzon, Ordu, Giresun, Rize, Artvin, Gümüşhane)	TR901 Trabzon
		TR332 Afyonkarahisar			TR902 Ordu
		TR333 Kütahya			TR903 Giresun
		TR334 Uşak			TR904 Rize
TR4 East Marmara	TR41 (Bursa, Eskişehir, Bilecik)	TR411 Bursa			TR905 Artvin
		TR412 Eskişehir			TR906 Gümüşhane
		TR413 Bilecik	TRA North East Anatolia	TRA1 (Erzurum, Erzincan, Bayburt)	TRA11 Erzurum
	TR42 (Kocaeli, Sakarya, Düzce Bolu, Yalova)	TR421 Kocaeli			TRA12 Erzincan
		TR422 Sakarya			TRA13 Bayburt
		TR423 Düzce		TRA2 (Ağrı, Kars, Iğdır, Ardahan)	TRA21 Ağrı
		TR424 Bolu			TRA22 Kars
		TR425 Yalova			TRA23 Iğdır
TR5 West Anatolia	TR51 (Ankara)	TR510 Ankara			TRA24 Ardahan
	TR52 (Konya, Karaman)	TR521 Konya	TRB Central East Anatolia	TRB1 (Malatya, Elazığ, Bingöl, Tunceli)	TRB11 Malatya
		TR522 Karaman			TRB12 Elazığ
TR6 Mediterrenean	TR61 (Antalya, Isparta, Burdur)	TR611 Antalya			TRB13 Bingöl
		TR612 Isparta			TRB14 Tunceli
		TR613 Burdur		TRB2 (Van, Muş, Bitlis, Hakkari)	TRB21 Van
	TR62 (Adana, Mersin)	TR621 Adana			TRB22 Muş
		TR622 Mersin			TRB23 Bitlis
	TR63 (Hatay, Kahramanmaraş Osmaniye)	TR631 Hatay			TRB24 Hakkari
		TR632 Kahramanmaraş	TRC South East Anatolia	TRC1 (Gaziantep, Adıyaman, Kilis)	TRC11 Gaziantep
		TR633 Osmaniye			TRC12 Adıyaman
TR7 Central	TR71 (Kırıkkale, Aksaray, Niğde, Nevşehir, Kırşehir)	TR711 Kırıkkale			TRC13 Kilis
		TR712 Aksaray		TRC2 (Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır)	TRC21 Şanlıurfa
		TR713 Niğde			TRC22 Diyarbakır
		TR714 Nevşehir		(Mardin, Batman,	TRC31 Mardin
		TR715 Kırşehir			TRC32 Batman

Anatolia	TR72	(Kayseri, Sivas, Yozgat)	TR721	Kayseri			TRC3	Şırnak, Siirt)	TRC33	Şırnak
			TR722	Sivas					TRC34	Siirt
			TR723	Yozgat	T	12	26		81	