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Household Budget Statistics

Micro data sets obtained from 2015 Household Budget Survey on "socio-economic status of household, household composition, employment status of members and their annual incomes and monthly consumption expenditures by types of expenditure" in the form of csv data formats and explanations on survey methodology and definitions of variables covered in the CD are provided.

Using micro data contained on the CD, it can be generated both cross-tables and can be done various statistical analyzes and modeling studies are also possible.

Agreement

- Micro data in CD was prepared by TÜİK in accordance with “Regulations on Procedures and Guidelines for Data Privacy and Confidential Data Security at Official Statistics” which came into force after publishing in Official Newspaper No.26204 and dated June 20, 2006 as described in the Turkish Statistical Institute’s Decree No. 5429 and Law 13.
- Micro data sets in the CDs cannot be given or distributed to third parties and cannot be duplicated as mentioned in the Item No.14 of Turkish Statistical Institution’s Decree No 5429 .
- Terms of use of the micro-data on the CD are specified at Part “Guide for Data Sets” .
- Turkish Statistical Institute and Household Budget Survey must be specified as sources in every scientific publication generated by the researcher using data in CDs.
- A copy of report or article or publication etc. generated by using Household Budget Survey data will be sent to the TÜİK’s Library.
- The data in CDs must be used only for the researches on understanding of socio-economic structure of society & economy and for the progress of science and for statistical data analysis. Using the micro data for different purposes is subject to the written permission of TÜİK.

Data Guide

It is possible to make cross tables and also many statistical analysis and statistical modeling by using micro data sets of 2015 Household Budget Survey which was applied on 1272 sample households changing every month and 15 264 sample households for a year between 1 January – 31 December 2015 (the effective sample size was 11 491 households). Detailed information on variables such as type, size, values, coverage etc. are given on variable guides. Variable BIRIMNO is a key variable, which links all data sets (consumption, household and individual) with each other and helps in interrelating existing variables in other data sets.

The weights, used to obtain parameters from the data set resulting from sampling so as to represent the universe, are also included in CD as a variable. Weights are calculated by new population projections revised according to Address Based Population Registration System. The accuracy of the weighted cross-tables can be checked with the tables on Summary Tables Part of the CD.

The estimation level of 2015 Household Budget Survey is whole Turkey. It’s not possible to make estimations on urban, rural and regional basis by using data in CD because of sampling design of the survey. Monthly average indicators in terms of expenditure can be produced.

Turkish Statistical Institute is not responsible for statistical reliability of the results to be produced regardless of these warnings.

Meta Data

Introduction

The household budget survey is one of the important sources which provides information on socio-economic structures, standards of living, and consumption patterns of the households, and which is used to test viability of the socio-economic policies being implemented.

With this survey, revealing consumption patterns and income levels of individuals and households by socio-economical groups, rural, urban and regions; it is possible to produce information on consumption habits, types of consumption expenditures and diversity of spending for goods and services on socio-economic characteristics of households, employment status of household members, total income of households, and source of income.

Continuous developments and transformation of our country necessitate periodical re-conduct of Household Income and Consumption Expenditure Survey which was last conducted in 1994. To this end, TurkStat has been regularly conducting the survey every year since 2002 to create more dynamic survey in the end. Household Budget Survey of which main objective was to compile consumption expenditure information was transformed to also collect income distribution information from 2002 to 2005.

Indicators of consumption expenditure with respect to the Turkey were obtained by means of the application of 2015 Household Budget Survey on 1 272 sample households changing every month and 15 264 sample households for a year between 1st January – 31st December 2015.

Purpose

With Household Budget Survey it was aimed to:

- Select the items to be used in consumer price indexes and obtain base year weights, and updating the weights,
- Monitor changes which may occur in consumption structure and patterns of households in time,
- Compile data which will help in making estimates used in private final consumption expenditures for national income calculations,
- Gather data required for determination of the minimum wage,
- Obtain data required for determination of poverty threshold, living standards of households, nutrition problems thereof, and for other socio-economic analyses.

History

The first survey was the “Family Budget Surveys” which covered families of public servants lived in Ankara and families of workers in Istanbul, and which was initiated and conducted by Conjunction Publication Department at the Ministry of Commerce in 1933. Following these surveys various institutions and agencies also conducted several researches on the same subject in later years.

Turkish Statistical Institute had initiated family budget surveys first in 4 major cities in our country, namely Adana, Ankara, İzmir and İstanbul in 1964. In the second phase, considering the requirement that cities must have represented the region in which they were located; provincial centers of Samsun, Antalya, Diyarbakır, Bursa, Ordu, Erzurum, and Eskişehir were included in the scope of the survey. 1968 based consumer price index was prepared on basis of results of this survey covering 11 provincial centers.

For the first time of its history Turkish Statistical Institute had organized a survey which covered a whole geographical section of the country together with cooperation of Ministry of National Education and State Planning Organization and conducted a Household Income and Consumption Expenditure Survey in 400 settlement areas which were selected among rural areas with population less than 2000 by means of sampling method. Following years the Institute had continued its studies and conducted monthly surveys in 1978-79 in 40 settlement areas with populations over 10 001 on different 822 households.

For the first time the Household Income and Consumption Survey was conducted to cover overall Turkey in 1987 and with this survey information revealing income and consumption variations by regions, population groups, rural and urban areas in Turkey was obtained. Every month the survey was reiterated on total 2 200 households at 139 settlement areas of which 50 were selected from urban areas with population over 20 001, and 89 fixed settlement areas were selected from rural areas with population below 20 000, and respectively 1 202 and 998 different households were selected from such urban and rural areas for a period of one year on monthly basis. Results of this survey were used to determine base year prices and base weights of 1987 Consumer Price Index, and for 1987 income distribution analyses.

And, 1994 Household Income and Consumption Expenditure Survey had a different methodology and had been conducted in two steps separately to collect information pertaining to consumption expenditures and income distribution. To this end, a Household Consumption Expenditure Survey was conducted on different 2 188 sample households throughout Turkey in every month between January, 1 and December 31, 1994. In this survey those settlement areas whose populations were 20 001 and over were defined as urban areas and others whose populations were 20 000 or below were considered as rural areas. This survey was conducted on 2 188 households (1 522 in urban and 666 in rural areas) in 62 urban and 174 rural areas every month with rotation. Results of this survey were used to determine base year prices and weights of 1994 based Consumer Price Indexes, and estimates pertaining to overall Turkey, Urban, Rural, 7 Geographical Region, and selected 19 provincial centers were obtained on basis of such results. In the second phase a “Household Income Distribution Survey” was conducted on total 26 256 sample households covered under Consumption Expenditure Survey between February 8 and May 1, 1995.

With 2002 Turkish Statistical Institute had planned to conduct relatively small-scale, regular annual Household Income and Consumption Expenditure Surveys. To this end, 2002 Household Income and Consumption Expenditure Survey was conducted on 800 sample households per month with approximately 650 different households from urban areas and 150 from rural areas between January 1 and December 31, 2002 to obtain consumption expenditure and income distribution indices classified in terms of overall Turkey, urban and rural areas.

Title of Household Income and Consumption Expenditure Survey was changed as Household Budget Survey in 2003, and estimation level was revised and sample size was increased to 25 920 households in accordance with Statistical regions to form a basis for EU harmonization studies. Estimation level of 2003 Household Budget Survey was as follows: Turkey, Urban, Rural, Statistical Region I (Total, Rural, Urban), Statistical Region II (Total).

It has continued to carry out yearly regular surveys with less sample size since 2004. Main indicators on consumption expenditures and poverty based on expenditure were obtained from the survey at annual basis for whole Turkey and urban and rural areas. It is possible to have only estimates at whole Turkey and urban and rural discrimination by using yearly survey data and it would be possible to have estimates on percentage distribution of expenditures at regional level (Statistical Region) by combining current year's data and previous two years' data beginning from 2004.

Household Budget Survey's sampling design and frame were based on the law called "The Law of Establishment of Greater Municipality in Thirteen Provinces and Twenty-Six District Municipality" from 2014 which is valid under the new administrative division. Because of the villages united with greater municipalities in the province, the significant differences in the distribution of urban and rural areas have emerged. While 36 thousand 854 settlements in the rural areas for the old administrative division has dropped to 19 thousand 78 in the new administrative division. According to the older administrative division, the urban population rate was 72.3%, in the new administrative division has risen 86.5%.

Until the studies on the new definitions of urban and rural areas were concluded, the results will only be given as whole Turkey on consumption expenditure, estimations for urban and rural areas will not be released.

Coverage

Geographical coverage: All settlement areas within the territory of Turkey were included into the scope.

Covered population segment: This survey covered all household members living in the territory of Turkey. However, such population which is defined as institutionalized population as persons living at elderly houses, rest homes, correction facilities, military barracks, and hospitals with special characteristics, nursery, and also nomadic population were excluded.

Implementation period and number of households: The survey was conducted between January 1 and December 31, 2015 on 1 272 sample households changing every month for a period of one year.

Scope of consumption expenditures and income: Consumption expenditures included purchases in the survey month and consumption from household's own production in the month of survey, products produced before the survey month by the household but consumed in the month of survey, and consumption of goods and services received from workplace of employed members of household (consumption of in-kind income) and products purchased by households to give as gift or to donate other households were recorded. As for income, information on items pertaining to disposable income received during the last 12 months was covered.

Method

Sample design

Sampling frame: The first flow sampling frame for 2015 Household Budget Survey was obtained from National Address Database.

Final sampling unit selection frame: Blocks were selected by the probability proportional to size sampling (pps) from the blocks (in urban areas or rural areas who have municipality organisations) and from the villages formed by using the above mentioned frame for the selection of households. The sample units are systematically selected from each block.

Final sample unit: Household live at the address is defined as the final sampling unit.

Sampling method: Stratified two-stage cluster sampling method is used.

Non-response rate: The non-response forms were filled in case the selected households according to the sampling techniques couldn't been surveyed and the population weights were calculated considering non-responses. For 2015 Household Budget Survey, the non-response rate was 24.7% for overall Turkey.

Estimation dimension: The estimation level of 2015 Household Budget Survey is whole Turkey.

Population weights: Results of the household budget survey have been weighted and published by the most recent population projections. Until year 2009 aforesaid population projections was calculated based on the general population censuses. In 2007 Address Based Population Registration System (ABPRS) was established. There are some differences in the distribution of population by age, sex and regions in ABPRS compared to the censuses. In this direction, the new population projections were produced using the most recent population data obtained from this new system. National and regional population projections were renewed. The weights based on new population projections have been used for the 2015 Household Budget Surveys.

Questionnaire

The questionnaire used in the survey is basically composed of following sections:

- Identity of the household and questionnaire operational information (Section1)

- Composition of the household at the beginning of month of survey (Section2)
- Socio-economic status of the household (Section3)
- Consumption habits and general expenditure structure of the household (Section4)
- Durable consumption goods and services and stock status (Section5)
- Household consumption expenditures (Section 6)
- Purchases of goods and services (Table-6.1),
- Consumption from own production of households (Table-6.2),
- Products received as output from workplace income in-kind for entrepreneurs (Table-6.2),
- Goods and services given by the employer of the household member as income in-kind (Table-6.2),
- Products purchased by the household to give them as gift or to donate them to persons or institutions (Table-6.2),
- Goods and services received by the household as gifts, promotion or donation (Table-6.2),
- Consumption of products received as rent (income in kind) from real estates (Table-6.2)
- Certain non-consumption expenditures of the household (Section7),
- Household composition, employment status and income of the household (Section8),
- Information related with agricultural holdings (Section9),
- Income and expenditure balances (Section10),
- Non-Response Questionnaire (Section11).

3 basic groups of variables have been obtained from the survey:

Variables of socio-economic status of the households: Type of dwelling, ownership status of property, heating system, dwelling facilities, durables, premises and vehicles owned etc.,

Variables of consumption expenditures: Name of the sub-group of expenditure and the total value of expenditure,

Variables of household members: Variables related to individuals' age group, gender, educational background, marital status etc., employment (occupation, economic activity, employment status etc.), activity and non-activity incomes received during last 12 months.

Diaries

Diary for Daily Expenditures of Households: This diary was designed for households to record their all daily expenditures that they made in the survey month.

Diaries were introduced to the household during a visit which was made prior to the survey month, and the interviewer explained to the household how to fill in the diaries and the diaries were given to the household later after this explanation. All purchases made by the household during survey month, consumption from own production of household, goods and services produced or sold at the workplace of working household members and brought by them into the household, and gifts and aids given to the household by other households and entities were recorded on these logs by head of household or an adult household member for a period of one month. Logs were replaced once a week in the survey month. Households were requested to record the items to include following details:

- Name and description of good and service
- Unit of measure
- Quantity
- Total value
- Place of purchase

However, only estimates of total of monthly expenditure values on the basis of sub-groups can be produced in accordance with the survey sampling plan.

Individual Diary for Daily Expenditures: Individual expenditure diaries given to household members over 14 years old is designed as a pocket diary for individuals to prevent and record especially their individual daily consumption expenditures.

Classifications Used

COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose): This is a classification system used during recording all good and service expenditures of the households in survey month into mechanical environment. COICOP has three different versions, namely Purchase Power (PPP), Consumer price Index (CPI) and Household Budget Survey (HBS). COICOP (v.2011), used for 2015 Household Budget Survey has 12 expenditure groups as follows:

1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco
3. Clothing and footwear
4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels
5. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance
6. Health
7. Transport
8. Communication
9. Entertainment and culture
10. Education services
11. Restaurants, catering services and hotels
12. Various goods and services

NACE Rev.2: This is used classify economic activities of the workplace (business) of household member

who actively carry out an economic activity.

ISCO-08: This is used to classify occupations and profession groups of the household individuals who actively carry out an economic activity.

Field Application

2015 Household Budget Survey was carried out by following different sample households alternately each month. For instance, information about socio-economic situation, consumption expenditures and members' income of the 1 272 sample households were compiled in January. In February, the survey was carried out on different 1 272 households representing the households of January. This rotation continued until the end of December and totally 15 264 households (number of households whom the survey were valid was 11 491) interviewed.

Household information was compiled by interview, registration and observation methods. Each interviewer recorded the data on consumption expenditures and income of 6 sample households monthly on average as a result of 8 times of visit including 1 visit prior to the survey month, twice during the first and second weeks, once during the third and fourth weeks and once following the end of the survey month. Prior to the survey month, the information about the socio-economic status of the households is obtained in the first visit to the sample households and how to fill the book of record is explained. During the visits in the survey month, consumption expenditures of the sample household on food, clothing, health, transportation, communication, education, culture, entertainment, housing, furniture etc. are obtained through the books of record and interviewing method. Information about employment status, economic activities, occupations, performance in jobs and income of the household members in the survey month and during the last year was compiled in the last interview at the end of the survey month.

Concepts and Definitions

Household-related definitions

Household: Group of people composed of one or more than one members living in the same dwelling or in a part of the same dwelling and meet their basic needs together and participating the services and management of the household.

Member of household: Each member of the community forming the household. Additionally, those who are doing military service or in jail, old people in aged homes, university students in the dormitories, guests (no matter how long they stay in the house) and those who leave the house permanently due to marriage, military or employment conditions are not included as the members of the households.

Responsible person of household: Household head is the person who is responsible for the household's expenses and incomes and who manages the household himself/herself. The measurement for determining the household head is not the receiving income only; it means that being able to make decisions on judicial, social or economical issues in the name of household.

Reference person: A member of the household who receives the highest income.

Expenditure-related definitions

Consumption: It means use of goods and services to meet needs and desires of human beings.

Expenditure: It means all cash payments and costs of purchase of a good or service.

Purchase: It means to acquire any good or service by paying certain price for it.

Household consumption expenditure: It is the monthly average expenditure values of households for the purpose of consume, which consists of components given below:

i.Purchase: Acquiring any good or service in return of a definite payment. All the values of items purchased by the households in the survey month to meet their needs related to consume are covered.

ii.Consumption from own production: Consuming the goods (in the produced or processed form) obtained from household's own production by the household itself. For instance, the consumption of milk produced by the household is considered as consumption expenditure either as milk or cheese.

iii.Consumption from income in-kind: Households' consumption of the goods and services produced or sold in the work place of the household members who are currently working is accepted as consumption from income in-kind. For instance, the allowances of food, clothing, transportation etc. provided for a member who is a paid employee is accepted as the consumption from the in-kind income of the employee, whereas if the household member working at his own place or working as an employer brings some of the products that he/she produces or sells at his work place to home for consumption purposes, this is accepted as consumption from income in kind.

iv.Goods and services that are purchased by the household to be given to the private persons or bodies as gifts or allowances: It covers the value of goods and services that are purchased by the members of the household to be given (as gift or allowance) to the private persons or bodies during the survey month.

v.Imputed rent: The rent amount of the dwelling in which the household lives as the land owner, or public housing and other (those who live in the dwellings of their father, relative etc. and pay a very low amount of rent or live rent-free). The imputed rent is included in the consumption expenditure. The imputed rent amount is determined by the household by taking the rent amount of a dwelling which has similar features and is rented in the same district or settlement, as precedent.

Expenditures of household members related to their economic activity and non-consumption expenditures and investments (purchase of real estates etc.) are not covered.

Types of consumption expenditure:

01.Food and non-alcoholic beverages: Includes rice, bread, biscuit, cookie, bakery products, flour, pasta, meat and meat products, fish and fish products, milk, yogurt, cheese, other milk products, egg, butter, solid and liquid oils, fruits, vegetables, sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery, ice-

cream, salt, spices, coffee, tea and cacao, mineral water, water, fruit juice and vegetable juice, and other non-alcoholic beverage expenditures.

02. Alcoholic beverages, cigarette and tobacco: Includes alcoholic beverages, liquors, wine, beer, cigarette, cigar, tobacco expenditures.

03. Clothing and footwear: Includes fabric, garments for men and women, infant and children, articles of clothing and accessories, dry cleaning, repair, sewing and hire of clothing, footwear for men, women, infant and children, repair and hire of footwear expenditures.

04. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels: Includes actual rent, imputed rent (specified for those who own a house and who reside at a house for free), services used for maintenance and repair of the dwelling and materials used for such services (whitewash, paint, floor covering, window, door, bathroom and toilet equipments, plumbing equipments, electrical equipments etc.), refuse collection and sewage collection, other services relation to the dwelling, and expenditure related with water supply, electricity, gas, liquefied and solid fuels, domestic services (cleaning woman, cook etc.).

05. Furnishing, house appliances and maintenance services: Covers expenditures for furniture, carpet, and other floor covers, repair of furniture and furnishings, household textiles, refrigerators, freezers, washers and dishwashers, stove, heater, air-conditioner, sewing and knitting machines, small electric household appliances, glassware and crystal ware and tableware, repair of household appliances, cleaning materials, services related with the dwelling and household.

06. Health: Covers medicines, medical products, therapeutic appliances and equipment (glasses, lens, neck protector, hearing instrument, walker, blood pressure monitor etc.), hospital services and non-hospital services (medical examination, dental services, x-ray, ultrasound, tomography, medical analysis etc.) and hospital related expenditures (hospital stay, surgery, birthing, physical therapy, ambulance services etc.).

07. Transport: Includes expenditures for purchase of (first and second hand) transport vehicle, motorcycles, bicycles, spare parts and accessories, fuel and oils, maintenance and repair, passenger transport (by railway, road, air and sea), repair of transport vehicles, and other transport (cargo etc.) services.

08. Communication: Includes expenditures for postal services, telephone and telefax services, and telephone and telefax equipment and their repair.

09. Entertainment and culture: Includes expenditures for television sets, DVD and VCD players, home theater systems, satellite dish, receiver, compact music sets, video and cassette players, CD player, camera, digital camera, computer, photocopy machine, optical tools, musical instruments, toys, hobbies, sport and camp and hunting materials, gardening, plant and pet products, services provided by cinemas, theatres and opera houses, entrance fee for museum, sports competition, zoo etc., game of chance, books, news papers and magazines, stationeries (pencil, book, water color etc.), and package holiday and abroad tours and related products.

10.Education services: Includes expenditures for educational services (pre and primary school, secondary, and post secondary and non-tertiary education, other education), education not definable by level (computer course, language course, music and painting course etc.), examination form fee and private lesson charges.

11.Restaurants and hotels: Includes expenditures for foods and beverages served at restaurants, patisseries, café and bars, and expenditures for hotel, motel, pension, holiday village, dormitory and guesthouse accommodations and related services.

12.Various goods and services: Personal care (such hairdressing services as hair cut and hair dying, skin care, sauna and Turkish bath expenditures), electric tools used for personal care (shavers, hair drier weight watching equipment etc.), other tools, products and articles used in personal grooming (soap, perfume, comb, toilet paper, shampoo, wool, make-up materials, tooth paste, deodorant, cream, infant care products etc.), jewelry, watches, travel items (suit cases etc.), personal effects (purse, wallet, umbrella, lighter, tobacco pipe etc.), baby-care equipments (bouncing chair, booster chair, etc.) repair and maintenance of personal effects, social services (rest homes, crèches, day cares), insurances (house, health, transport, other), and financial services (payments for driving licence, notary fee, attorney fee, rental agency commission, funeral expenses, cloakroom fee, etc.).

Employment-related definitions

Economically active persons: An economically active person is a household member who is working at any job (involving production of economic goods and services), and is and above 15 years old. Every individual who can be classified under one of the following groups in the last week of survey month is considered as a working or economically active person. It is possible to classify economically active persons into two groups as follows:

Persons at work: Persons economically active during the reference period for at least one hour as a regular employee, casual employee, employer, self employed or unpaid family worker.

Persons not at work: All self-employed and employers who have a job but not at work in the reference week for various reasons are considered as employed.

Also, because they have still connections with their jobs self-employed persons and employers are also considered as a person present at work and included in the employment data although they were absent from work during winter season. Nonetheless unpaid family workers and casual workers who did not work in the reference week even 1 hour, are not considered as employed.

Apprentices or stajyers who are working to gain any kind of benefit (income in cash or in kind, social security, travelling cost, pocket money etc.) are considered to be employed.

Income earning individual: Income earning individual category includes persons who earn in-cash or in-kind income from any source, and unpaid family workers.

Employment status
Regular employee: This category includes those who work at the enterprise against a base wage (in cash or in kind) without being entitled to any sales revenue or profit of the company under a written or oral employment contract made between the worker and his/her employer.

Casual employee: A casual employee is a worker whose work is not continuous or recurrent, who is attached to an employer on a temporary basis or for a specific season, or who works whenever s/he finds an employment opportunity.

Employer: A person who employs at least one paid employee in his workplace.

Self employed: This category covers those who work on their own jobs, farms, orchards, shops, offices, workshops, repair shops, etc. on their own or together with unpaid family members (without employing any employee) in order to have in kind or cash returns.

Unpaid family worker: These are persons who work in enterprises run (owned) by one of the members of the same household, who have no partnership status in the enterprise and who are not paid in return for their work.

Income definitions

Income is the total value of goods and services produced in a specified period of time, usually in one year, in a national economy. This is called national income or total output. As for a household or an individual, income can be defined as total of the sums earned in return of the contributions made to productions in a specified period of time. Income of a household may be as wage or salary, land rent (rent), capital income (interest) or entrepreneurial income (profit).

Personal disposable income: The sum left after deduction of direct taxes and unilateral transfers of the household to the State (e.g. premiums paid to Social Security Institution) from actual payments for production factor (e.g. wage, interest, profit, rent) and unilateral transfers made to individual by public or private institutions and foreign entities (excluding un-distributed dividends) is defined as personal disposable income.

Household disposable income: Total of income, capital and moveable properties (e.g. wage, profit, interest, rent) earned by working household members brought to the household, and pensions, widow-orphan salaries and elderly pays, such in-cash income as transfer income like scholarships without remunerations and in-kind income is included individual's available income. Annual total personal disposable income of each household member is added up to determine household's total disposable income.

In-cash income: In-cash income is the economical cash values earned by a household member in Turkish Lira or in a foreign currency through acquisition, transfer to a bank account or accruals. Incomes received in foreign currency were translated into Turkish currency on basis of an exchange rate determined in accordance with the city price.

In-kind income: In-kind income is acquisition of goods or services by individuals in return of their

earnings as a result of their economical or non-economical activities.

Quintiles ordered by disposable household income: Total disposable household incomes received in the last year by all of the households interviewed have been inflated and drawn to the end of the year in order to make the income include a different reference period for each month and make all the incomes comparable. Afterwards, the annual disposable incomes of the households are listed from the least amount to the most and quintiles were formed by dividing the number of the households in 5 equal parts. Thus the share of each group in the expenditures has been calculated.

Quintiles ordered by household consumption expenditure: Monthly consumption expenditure values of the households are listed from the least amount to the most within a month and quintiles are formed by dividing the households in 5 equal parts. Thus the share of each group in the expenditures has been calculated.

Data Collection

A letter and a brochure, provides information on purpose of the survey, the scope and application method etc., have been sent to sample households before approx. 10 days of the survey.

Diaries for recording consumption expenditures have been given to the households at the beginning of the survey.

Data on household composition are asked at the first visit and data on employment and income status are asked at the last visit by using net-books.

Goods and services purchased/consumed during the survey month have been recorded by households.

Mode of Publication

After completion of annual data collection, editing and analysis of the survey data, results are announced to the public through news bulletins and statistical tables.

Dynamic database via internet (www.turkstat.gov.tr) and micro-data sets in CD media are also provided for the researchers.

Data Sets

Data set was given by (CSV) format which can be used in all statistical softwares. In this format, comma (,) is used as a delimiter in order to separate columns from each other. In statistical software, Open or import tools can be used for transfer data set to the software.

[Household Data Set](#) [3.054 KB]

[Individual Data Set](#) [5.212 KB]

[Consumption Expenditure \(HBS Code-5\)](#) [9.805 KB]

[Definitions of HBS Codes \(5-digit\)](#) [16 KB]

Structure of data sets

3 data sets consisted of micro data of the 2015 Household Budget Survey at household level and a key for variable structure related to previous data sets are involved in the CD:

[Household variables](#) [1.388 KB]

Dwelling conditions

Availability of household goods and facilities

Transport vehicle ownership

Real estate ownership

[Individual Variables](#) [885 KB]

Household composition

Economic activity status

Employment status

Types of income

Income

[Consumption Expenditure Variables](#) [422 KB]

Sub-group code for expenditures

Value of expenditure (TL)

A key File for Variable Structure of Data Sets Before 2015

[Household](#) [285 KB]

[Individual](#) [183 KB]

[Consumption](#) [166 KB]

Summary Tables

Main Indicators on Consumption Expenditure, 2010-2015

[1. Distribution of consumption expenditures by types of expenditure](#) [13 KB]

[2.1. Distribution of consumption expenditures by income quintiles, Turkey \(Horizontal %\)](#) [17 KB]

[2.2. Distribution of consumption expenditures by income quintiles, Turkey \(Vertical %\)](#) [17 KB]

[3.1. Distribution of consumption expenditures by expenditure quintiles, Turkey \(Horizontal %\)](#) [16 KB]

[3.2. Distribution of consumption expenditures by expenditure quintiles, Turkey \(Vertical %\)](#) [16 KB]

Links

<https://biruni.tuik.gov.tr/medas/?kn=132&locale=en>

http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/PreTablo.do?alt_id=1012

http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/PreTablo.do?alt_id=1012

<http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/UstMenu.do?metod=bilgiTalebi>