



## Writing about Numbers\*

*\* The views expressed in this presentation are those of the author and does not necessarily reflect the policy of TurkStat*

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Training Course on Development of Dissemination Methods

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Traditionally, “analysis” has not been a priority in NSOs

- Lack of will?
- ... and/or lack of skill?

## Analysis is... : **Some synonyms:**

- Comments
- Interpretation
- Study
- Breakdown
- Explanation
- Research
- “Storytelling”

## Analysis for whom?

- Media
- Government organizations
- NGOs
- The informed public
- Students/teachers
- But also the (so-called) experts!

## Analysis is user-friendly

- In a complex society, readers need to be guided through the jungle of numbers: “What do the numbers really mean”?
- The users need explanations, interpretations and comments to understand the figures

...and “producer-friendly”

- Analysis forces us to look closer at the data: concepts, definitions, measurements, sampling, etc. and provides important feedback into the statistical production process, increasing the quality of statistics, by uncovering errors and mistakes in the statistics

## Analysis is ...

- To select among all the possible numbers
- What is...
  - Important?
  - Interesting?
  - Relevant?
  - New?
  - Surprising?

General motto: **KISS!**

- **Keep It Short and Simple**
  - Tables
  - Graphs
  - Text
  - Titles



## Analysis is ...

- **To compare:** point out differences, trends and tendencies
  - Over time/time series
  - Between groups
  - Or both
- And to make the figures comparable
- **Statistical significance vs. social importance**

In analysis...

- Use relative rather than absolute numbers: percentages, ratios, per capita, per 1 000 pop., ...
- If possible, use loooooong time series
- Use rounded numbers

## Types of analysis?

- News releases = comments → media
- Popular presentations = descriptive → Posters/brochures
- Presenting results from a survey = reporting
- Thematic analysis = "interpretation" → Social reports/Women & Men)
- [In depth analysis/research = "explanation" → Research report]

## Constructing tables is the first step of analysis:

- When constructing a table; we implicitly start analysing:
  - What is the dependent variable (indicator)?
  - What are the (most important) background (classification) variable(s) (and why)?
- A table is always (or should be) constructed on basis of certain ideas about relations between variables, which is also the basis of analysis

Titles are important!

Titles should...

- attract the attention of the readers
- create curiosity
- give a representative summary of the content
- be maximum one line
- 50/50

# Titles

Don't hide the message: Use an informative title:

**Not:**

"Results from the Labour Force Survey"

**But:**

"More women working"

## Titles of news releases: Some examples

**STATISTICA  
MOLDOVEI**

# National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova



Thursday, January 16, 2014

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**Press releases**

[StatBank](#)

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### Press-releases



13.01.2014 **new**

[Evolution of consumer prices in the Republic of Moldova in December 2013](#)

The National Bureau of Statistics informs that, in December 2013 compared to November 2013 the consumer price index (CPI) registered 100,8%, and compared to December 2012 - 105,2% (in December 2012 compared to November 2012, CPI registered 100,5%, and compared to December 2011 - 104,1%).



10.01.2014 **new**

[External trade activity of the Republic of Moldova in January-November 2013](#)

National Bureau of Statistics informs that, in January-November 2013 exports summed up 2196,9 mio. USD, more than in the corresponding period of 2012 with 11,3%. Imports summed up 4938,1 mio. USD, more than in the corresponding period of 2012 with 4,9%.



## National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus

[Home](#)
[History of statistics](#)
[Organizational Structure](#)
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[Statistical information](#)
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Belarus in figures  
Official statistics

### Press Release

#### On consumer price changes in October 2013

As compared with September 2013, **consumer price index for goods and services** was 101,9% in October and 112%, as compared with December 2012.

#### Consumer price indices in the Republic of Belarus (as percent)

	October 2013 to			January- October 2013 to January- October 2012
	September 2013	December 2012	October 2012	
Consumer price index - total	101,9	112,0	115,5	118,9
of which:				
food goods	101,9	109,6	113,5	120,0
non-food goods	100,7	106,2	106,8	107,1
services	103,3	127,9	136,3	138,1





## NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE OF GEORGIA (GEOSTAT)

03.01.2014

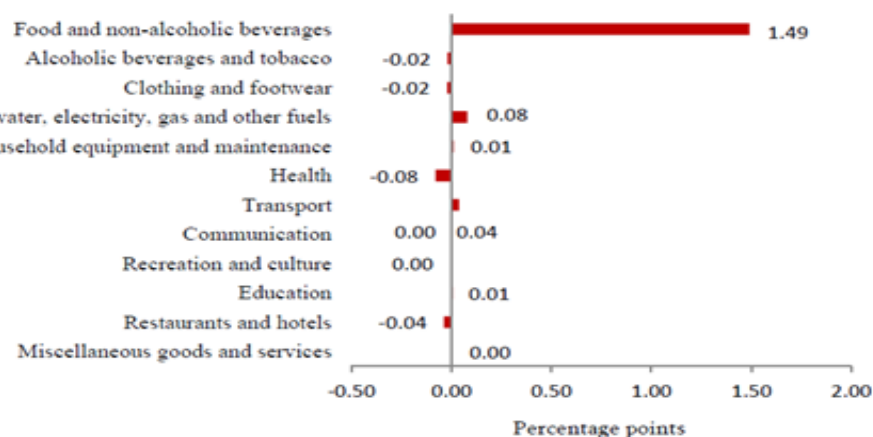
### Inflation Rate in Georgia, December 2013 (Over November 2013)

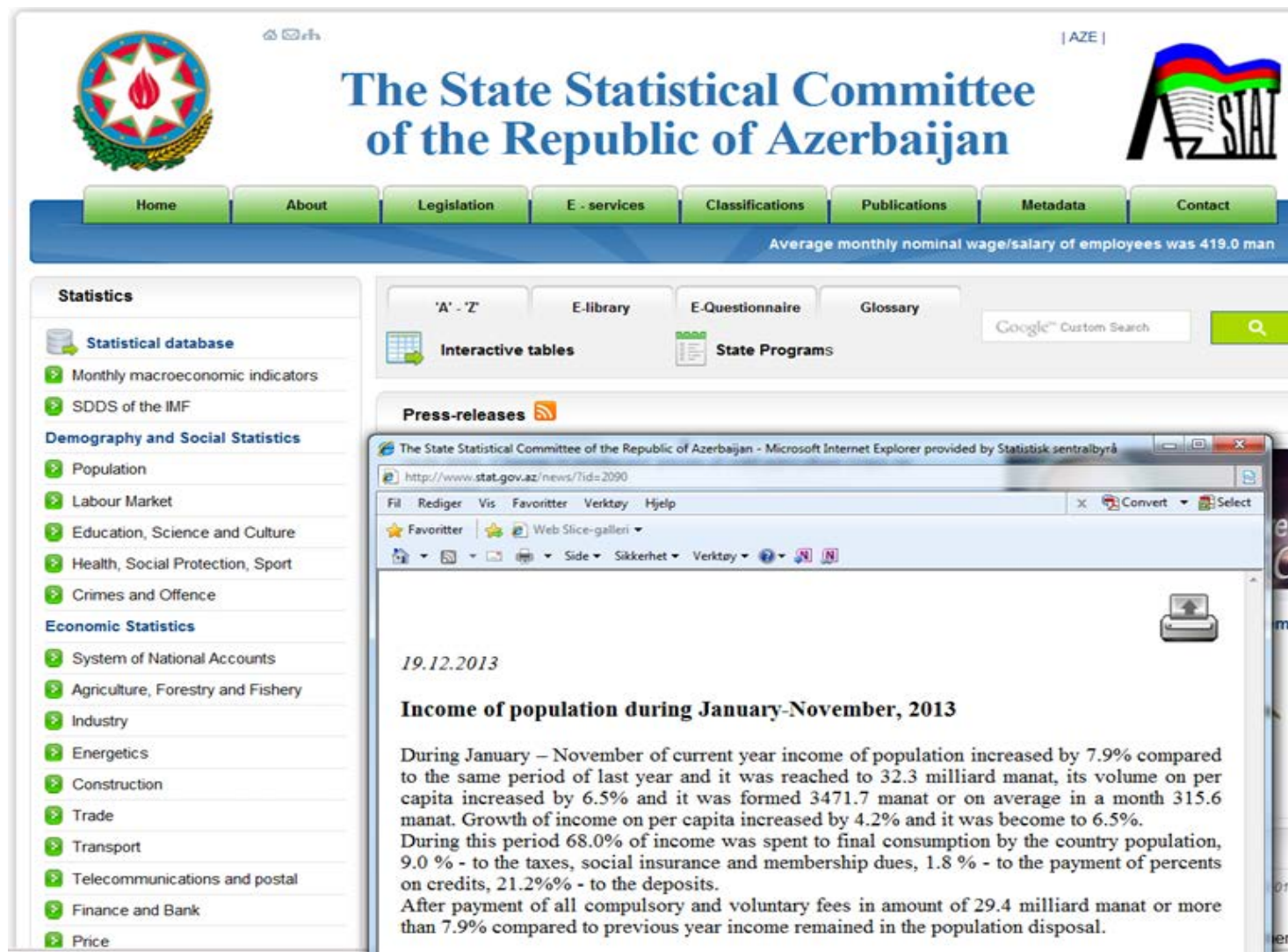
In December 2013 the monthly inflation rate in Georgia amounted to 1.5 percent. The following table shows percentage changes in prices for the commodity groups of the consumer basket as well as the relevant contributions to the overall inflation rate.

Percentage change December 2013  
(over November 2013)

	%
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	4.8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	-0.3
Clothing and footwear	-0.9
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	0.9
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	0.2
Health	-0.9
Transport	0.3
Communication	0.0
Recreation and culture	-0.1
Education	0.1
Restaurants and hotels	-0.6
Miscellaneous goods and services	0.1
<b>Overall inflation rate</b>	<b>1.5</b>

Contributions<sup>\*</sup> of the groups to the overall monthly inflation of  
December 2013 (Total 1.5 per cent)





The screenshot displays the official website of the State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The header features the national emblem on the left, the organization's name in large blue letters in the center, and a stylized 'AZ STAT' logo on the right. A navigation bar below the header contains links for Home, About, Legislation, E-services, Classifications, Publications, Metadata, and Contact. A banner below the navigation bar states: 'Average monthly nominal wage/salary of employees was 419.0 man'. The main content area is divided into several sections. On the left, a 'Statistics' sidebar lists categories like Statistical database, Demography and Social Statistics, and Economic Statistics. The central area includes links for 'A' - 'Z', E-library, E-Questionnaire, Glossary, Interactive tables, and State Programs, along with a Google Custom Search bar. Below this is a 'Press-releases' section. The featured press release, dated 19.12.2013, is titled 'Income of population during January-November, 2013'. The text of the release states: 'During January – November of current year income of population increased by 7.9% compared to the same period of last year and it was reached to 32.3 milliard manat, its volume on per capita increased by 6.5% and it was formed 3471.7 manat or on average in a month 315.6 manat. Growth of income on per capita increased by 4.2% and it was become to 6.5%. During this period 68.0% of income was spent to final consumption by the country population, 9.0 % - to the taxes, social insurance and membership dues, 1.8 % - to the payment of percents on credits, 21.2%% - to the deposits. After payment of all compulsory and voluntary fees in amount of 29.4 milliard manat or more than 7.9% compared to previous year income remained in the population disposal.'

## Also sub-titles are important

Should also be informative:

**Not:**

"Employment by sex and age"

**But:**

"Increasing unemployment among young women"

# News releases:

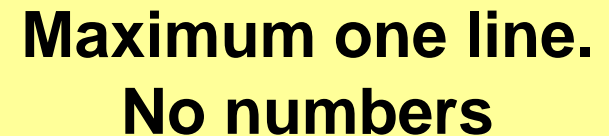
## *Structure:*

- Name of statistics
- Heading/title
- Lead (the first paragraph)
- Short paragraphs...
- ... with sub-headings
- small tables/graphs?
- date of release
- contact/more information:  
telephone no./e-mail address

# News releases: Name and title

Labour Force Survey, 2010

**More women in the labour force**

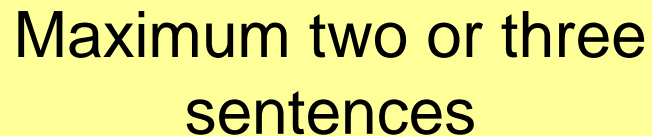


**Maximum one line.  
No numbers**

# News releases:

## Lead/first paragraph

After being stable for some years, the labour force participation rate for women in 2007 reached 69 per cent, compared to 76 per cent for men. Weekly working hours are also increasing.



Maximum two or three sentences

## Labour Force Survey Q3 2007

### Higher participation rate among elderly

From the third quarter of 2006 to the third quarter of 2007, the labour force participation rate increased by 2.3 percentage points among people aged 55-66 years. For the population aged 15-74, the labour force participation rate rose by 0.7 percentage points.

From the third quarter of 2006 to the third quarter of 2007, employment rose by 78 000. The number of people in full-time employment increased by 90 000, while the number of people in part-time employment fell by 13 000. Average settled working hours were 34.7 hours per week, compared with 34.5 in the third quarter of 2006. Average settled working hours for men were 37.7 hours per week, compared with 31.3 hours for women.

#### Higher labour force participation for the elderly

The labour force (the sum of employment and unemployment) increased by 58 000 people from the third quarter of 2006 to the third quarter of 2007. In the same period, the working-age population (aged 15-74) rose by 48 000. The proportion of 55-66 year-olds in the labour force increased from 63.3 to 65.6 per cent. The labour force participation rate for women rose by 1.0 percentage point, compared with 0.4 percentage points for men.

#### Number of employees on temporary contracts unchanged

238 000 were on temporary contracts in the third quarter of 2007. This was more or less unchanged from the third quarter of 2006. Hotels and restaurants have the highest share of employees on temporary contracts, with 21.3 per cent. Education and health and social work are also industries with a high share of employees on temporary contracts with 14.9 per cent. Transport and communication (5.6 per cent) and manufacturing (6.6 per cent) had the lowest shares of temporary employees.

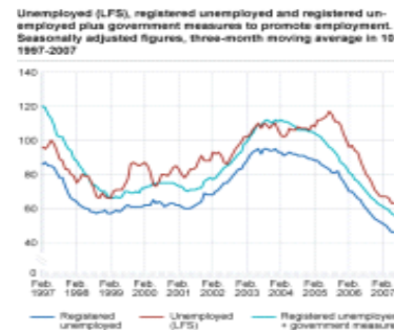
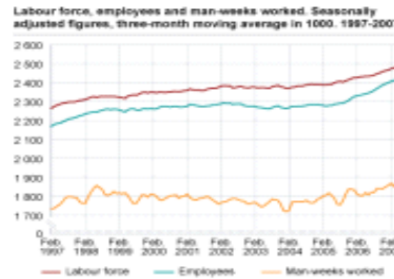
#### Unemployment fell by 20 000

According to the LFS, the number of unemployed fell by 20 000 from the third quarter of 2006 to the third quarter of 2007. The decline mainly took place in the age group 25-54 years, where the unemployment fell by 15 000. The unemployment rate stood at 2.5 per cent.

The proportion of long-term unemployed - defined as persons who have been unemployed for at least six consecutive months - was 25 per cent in the third quarter of 2007, down 6 percentage points from the third quarter of 2006. The reduction in unemployment has come both among people who have been unemployed for shorter periods as well as the long-term unemployed. However, the relative reduction was largest among the long-term unemployed.

Contact: E-mail [bnbnb.mnmnm@ssb.no](mailto:bnbnb.mnmnm@ssb.no) Telephone (+47) 21 09 xx xx

Published 31 October 2007 © Statistics Norway



Name of statistics

Short title

Lead/Introduction/Summary

Short paragraph

Graph

Sub-heading

Short paragraph

- .
- .
- .
- .
- .
- .
- .

Contact person(s)

Date of publishing

## Titles of news releases: Some examples



N° 1419 - OCTOBRE 2012

# Un premier enfant à 28 ans

From INSEE, France

**[A first child at 28 years]**



MOST RECENT DATA OF THE HUNGARIAN CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

# FIRST RELEASE



[www.ksh.hu](http://www.ksh.hu)

**Release date:** 28<sup>th</sup> September 2012

**Next release:** 28<sup>th</sup> September 2012 *Unemployment, June-August 2012*

**Number:** 149

**77 thousand more people in work than a year ago**  
Employment, June–August 2012



155/2012 - 31 October 2012

September 2012

## **Euro area unemployment rate at 11.6%**

**EU27 at 10.6%**

The euro area<sup>1</sup> (EA17) seasonally-adjusted<sup>2</sup> unemployment rate<sup>3</sup> was 11.6% in September 2012, up from 11.5% in August<sup>4</sup>. The EU27<sup>1</sup> unemployment rate was 10.6% in September 2012, stable compared with August<sup>4</sup>. In both zones rates have risen significantly compared with September 2011 when they were 10.3% and 9.8%

Business tendency survey for manufacturing, mining and quarrying, Q4 2013

## Improved export market

28 January 2014

Norwegian industrial managers experienced further growth in total output, and the short-term outlook seems to be positive. A rise in new orders and improved prices in export markets explain this development.



GPs and emergency primary health care, 2012

## One in five used emergency primary health care services in 2012

23 January 2014

In 2012, 19 per cent of the population had consultation with the municipal emergency primary health care services. 36 per cent of children less than 6 years of age have had a consultation during the past year.

## LATEST RELEASE

28 January 2014

Names, 2013

## Emma and Filip most popular in 2013

28 January 2014

Business tendency survey for manufacturing, mining and quarrying, Q4 2013

## Improved export market

28 January 2014

House price index, Q4 2013

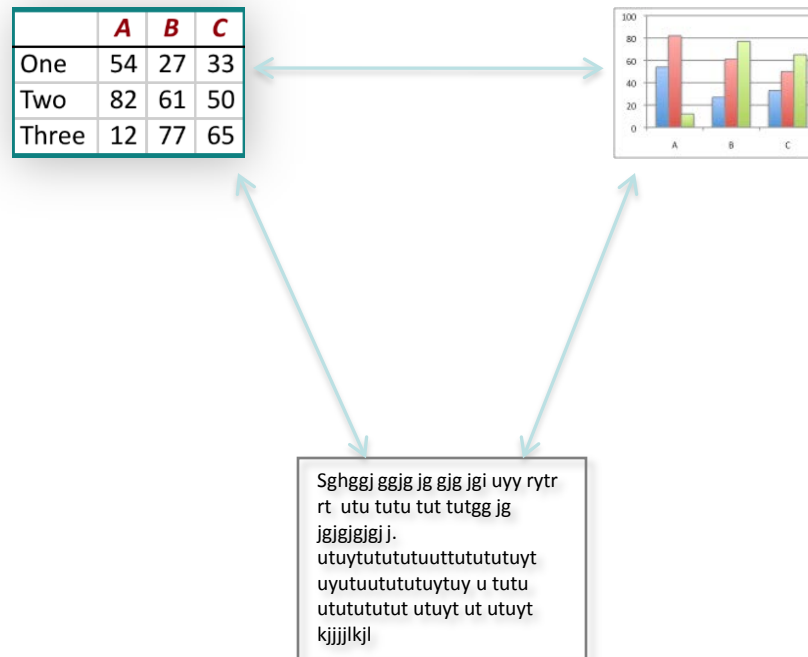
## House prices down 2.6 per cent

[Go to news archive](#)

[See planned releases](#)

Statistics Norway

# News releases/articles/reports: A good mix of tables, graphs and text



Good tables and graphs should support and complement the text

## **Tables:**

Present the details

## **Graphs:**

Show developments over time and/or differences between groups

## **Text:**

Put the numbers into context, explains

## Numbers in the text:

34.6 thousand      Better: 34,600

But:

34.6 million

# Guidelines for writing:

- **Use a simple language**
- **Short sentences and paragraphs**
- **Don't write:**

~~“Table 5 indicates/shows that 65 percent of households in urban areas...”~~

- **When possible, present time series**
- **But:** Be careful not to focus too much on short-term changes, without looking at the more long-term trend

## Lost in translation?

- Statistics is an international language, but...
- In many NSOs translation [into English] is not taken seriously
- Result: Mistakes, ambiguities, confusion
- Which can be damaging to the NSO's reputation



## Two things to avoid when analyzing:

1. **"Table-reading"**: Commenting all (or most) figures in a table and overloading the text with too many numbers:

*"From table 5.4 we see that the net enrolment rate of women in primary schools is now 87.6 per cent, compared to 84.5 among men. In 2010 the rates were 83.4 and 83.6, respectively".*

Instead, write something like:

*"While the net enrolment rates of men and women were identical in 2010, more women than men are now enrolled in primary schools".*

## Press releases

**Vital events in the Republic of Serbia, 2011.**

---

Birth rate: 9.0‰

Mortality rate: 14.2‰

Natural increase rate: -5.2 ‰

Estimated population in Serbia number 7258753 in 2011. In relation to the previous year the number fell from 32683 or 0.5 index points.

In the same period, the number of live births fell from 68304 to 65598 (by 2706). The number of deaths decreased slightly and amounts to 102935, while 103211 persons died in 2010. Thus, the natural increase of the population of Serbia fell from -34907 in 2010 to -37337 in 2011.

Observed in terms of rates, the trends are as follows: the birth rate decreased from 9.4 to 9.0 live births per 1000 inhabitants.

The mortality rate is at the same level of 14.2 deaths per 1000 inhabitants.

The municipalities with the lowest birth rate are: Gadjin Han (3.7‰), Rekovac (4.0‰), Svrlijig (4.1‰), Kucevo (4.3‰) and Osecina (4.4‰), and the municipalities with the highest birth rate are: Tutin (16.8‰), Novi Pazar – town (15.3‰), Novi Sad (12.8‰), Belgrade – Zemun (11.6‰), Belgrade – Zvezdara (11.6‰).

The municipalities with the lowest mortality rate are: Tutin (7.1‰), Presevo (7.2‰), Bujanovac (7.8‰), Novi Pazar – town (8.1‰) and Sjenica (9.5‰), and the municipalities where this rate is the highest are: Crna Trava (35.7‰), Babusnica (28.6‰), Rekovac (26.8‰), Svrlijig (26.1‰) and Zabari (24.1‰).

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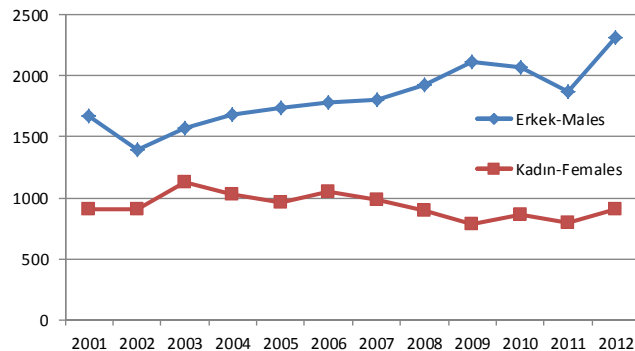
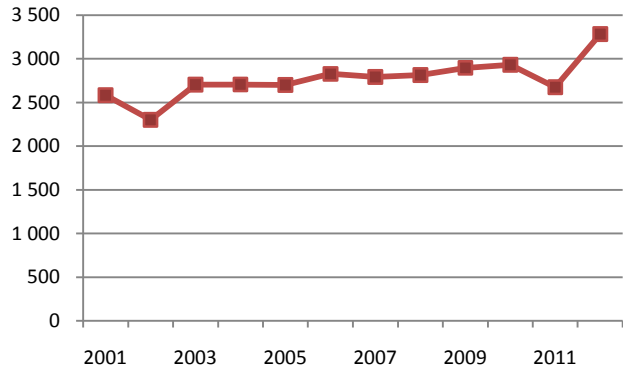
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## Use time series



TURKISH  
STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

News Release



### Suicide Statistics, 2012

Until 2012 suicide events were attained as a format of ID number from The General Police Headquarters and suicide events attaining as a format of name. Since 2012 suicide events have started to be retrieved on the basis of ID numbers from both The General Police Headquarters and The General Gendarmerie Commandership formerly which was retrieved on the basis of ID numbers from The General Police Headquarters as on the basis of names from The General Gendarmerie Commandership until 2012. Retrieved data from The General Police Headquarters and The General Gendarmerie Commandership on the basis of ID numbers are matched with registers of death certificate and registers of the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses. Therefore, since 2012 the suicide statistics that does not take place in the registers of The General Police Headquarters and The General Gendarmerie Commandership have also been included. Suicide statistics published in news bulletin for the first time this year will be publicized with an annual news bulletin from now on.

### Number of suicides was 3 225

Number of suicides resulting in death was 3 225 in 2012. 72% of suicides were males and 28% of suicides were females.

### Crude suicide rate was 4,29 per hundred thousand

Crude suicide rate representing the number of suicides per hundred thousand population was 4,29 per hundred thousand in 2012. It means that four of per hundred thousand people commit suicide.

### The province which had the highest crude suicide rate was Uşak

Crude suicide rate was analyzed by provinces, in 2012 the province which had the highest crude suicide rate was Uşak with 8,50 per hundred thousand. Kastamonu with 8,06 per hundred thousand, Iğdır with 7,38 per hundred thousand, Aydın with 7,28 per hundred thousand follow the province of Uşak. The province which had the lowest crude suicide rate was Bartın with 1,60 per hundred thousand. Batman with 1,70 per hundred thousand, Van with 2,22 per hundred thousand and Gümüşhane with 2,24 per hundred thousand follow the province of Bartın.

### The First 10 Provinces With the Highest and Lowest Crude Suicide Rates

Highest provinces	Crude suicide rate (Per hundred thousand)	Lowest provinces	Crude suicide rate (Per hundred thousand)
Uşak	8,50	Bartın	1,60
Kastamonu	8,06	Batman	1,70
Iğdır	7,38	Van	2,22
Aydın	7,28	Gümüşhane	2,24
Muş	7,25	Düzce	2,32
Edirne	7,01	Adıyaman	2,35
Ardahan	6,54	Karaman	2,56
Isparta	6,52	Sakarya	2,57
Bingöl	6,48	Erzurum	2,60

Try to avoid  
"table-reading":

## The highest crude death rate was in Kastamonu with 9.2 per thousand

~~When the crude death rate was examined by provinces,~~ in 2013 the province having the highest crude death rate was Kastamonu with 9.2‰. Sinop with 9‰, Çankırı with 8‰ and Çanakkale and Kırklareli with 7.9‰ followed the province of Kastamonu. The province having the lowest crude death rate was Hakkari and Şırnak with 2.7‰. Batman with 3‰, Mardin with 3.1‰ and Şanlıurfa, Muş, Diyarbakır with 3.2‰ followed the provinces of Hakkari and Şırnak.

The First 10 Provinces With the Highest and Lowest Crude Death Rates, 2012-2013

2012				2013			
Highest provinces	Crude death rate (‰)	Lowest provinces	Crude death rate (‰)	Highest provinces	Crude death rate (‰)	Lowest provinces	Crude death rate (‰)
Kastamonu	9.8	Şırnak	2.9	Kastamonu	9.2	Hakkari	2.7
Sinop	9.4	Hakkari	3.1	Sinop	9.0	Şırnak	2.7
Bartın	8.2	Batman	3.1	Çankırı	8.0	Batman	3.0
Çankırı	8.2	Mardin	3.2	Çanakkale	7.9	Mardin	3.1
Çanakkale	8.2	Van	3.3	Kırklareli	7.9	Şanlıurfa	3.2
Edirne	8.0	Bitlis	3.3	Balıkesir	7.8	Muş	3.2
Balıkesir	7.8	Diyarbakır	3.4	Burdur	7.7	Diyarbakır	3.2
Artvin	7.8	Siirt	3.4	Artvin	7.7	Siirt	3.3
Giresun	7.7	Şanlıurfa	3.5	Bartın	7.7	Van	3.4
Burdur	7.7	Muş	3.7	Edirne	7.5	Bitlis	3.4

## The text should add something to the tables:

- It should put the figures into context
- It should explain (the unexpected)
- Is there a pattern?
- What do the figures/changes/  
differences mean?
- In short: To make statistics informative and meaningful to the reader

## Most of the suicides were seen in elderly population

Age specific suicide rates were examined, while the most suicide events was seen in “75+” age group with 8.08 per hundred thousand, the lowest suicide events was seen in “35-39” age group with 4.56 per hundred thousand. While the age group having highest crude suicide rate for males was 75+ age group with 14.63 per hundred thousand, this rate for females was in “15-19” age group with 5.52 per hundred thousand.

Number of suicides by age group and age specific suicide rates, 2013

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Rate (Per hundred thousand)	Number	Rate (Per hundred thousand)	Number	Rate (Per hundred thousand)
Total	3 189	4.19	2 319	6.08	870	2.30
<15	85	0.45	39	0.40	46	0.50
15-19	390	6.06	217	6.57	173	5.52
20-24	374	6.03	254	8.04	120	3.94
25-29	322	5.13	249	7.82	73	2.36
30-34	311	4.76	230	6.96	81	2.50
35-39	263	4.56	203	6.97	60	2.10
40-44	251	4.84	197	7.52	54	2.10
45-49	243	5.17	191	8.04	52	2.23
50-54	230	5.56	185	8.91	45	2.18
55-59	184	5.24	153	8.76	31	1.75
60-64	141	5.20	104	7.88	37	2.65
65-69	107	5.38	79	8.54	28	2.64
70-74	81	5.39	66	9.80	15	1.81
75+	185	8.08	134	14.63	51	3.71
Unknown	22	-	18	-	4	-



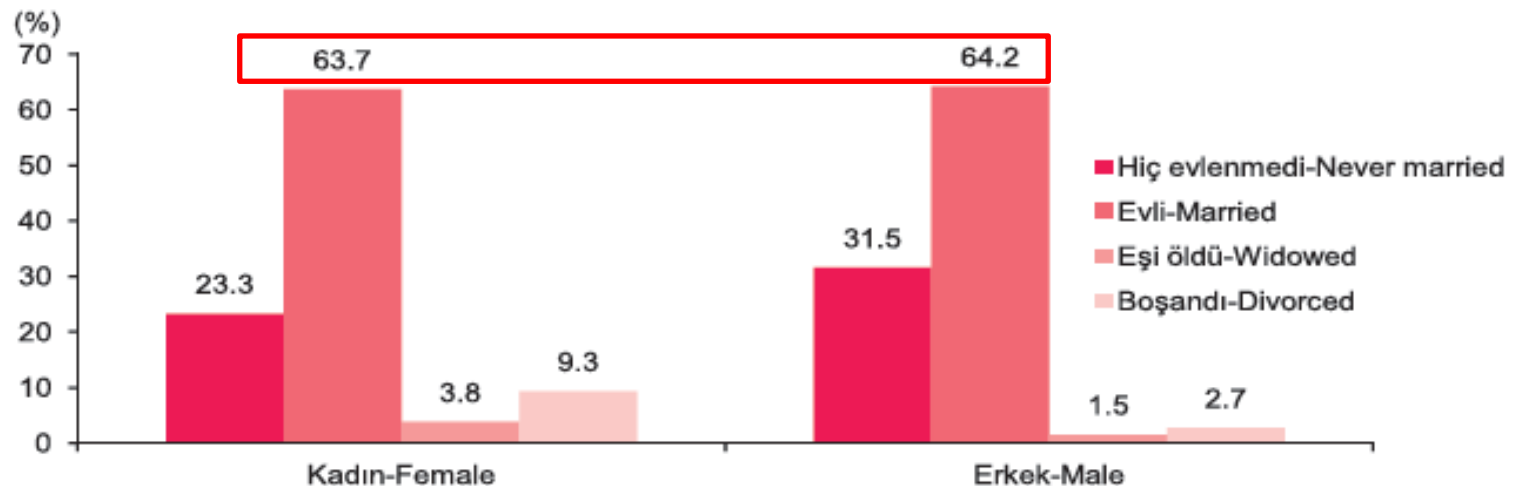
## The most suicide event was seen in married people

48.8% of people who committed suicide were married. 38.4% was “never married”, 5.6% was “divorced”. Marital status of people who committed suicides were examined by sex, while the most suicides were seen in “married” males, the most suicides were seen in “married” and “never married” females.

Suicide statistics, 2013

### 1.6 Medeni duruma göre nüfus oranı, 2013

Proportion of population by marital status, 2013





If you have to present the numbers, rounding helps:

**A:** “From 2000 to 2012 the number of female students increased from 32,765 to 65,756, while the number of male students increased from 28,435 to 43,567”.

**B:** “From 2000 to 2012 the number of female students increased from 32.8 thousand to 65.8, while the number of male students increased from 28.4 to 43.6 thousand”.

**C:** “From 2000 to 2012 the number of female students increased from 32,800 to 65,800, while the number of male students increased from 28,400 to 43,600”.

## Two things to avoid when analyzing:

2. "Elevator statistics": Commenting only the increase/decrease since last year/quarter/month, without looking at the more long term trend

Avoid using "Elevator statistics": Commenting only the increase/decrease since last year/quarter/month, without looking at the more long term trend

Table 1 – Trips of residents and nights spent travelling by type of trip. Years 2009-2011 (thousands and % composition)

YEARS	HOLIDAYS <sup>(a)</sup>						BUSINESS		TOTAL	
	1-3 NIGHTS		4 PLUS NIGHTS		ALL HOLIDAYS		Thousands	% comp	Thousands	% comp
	Thousands	% comp	Thousands	% comp	Thousands	% comp				
TRIPS										
2009	49,993	43.8	48,685	42.7	98,677	86.5	15,422	13.5	114,099	100.0
2010	40,696	40.7	46,754	46.7	87,450	87.4	12,590	12.6	100,040	100.0
2011	32,769	39.2	39,789	47.7	72,558	86.9	10,947	13.1	83,504	100.0
NIGHTS										
2009	94,613	13.9	527,968	77.6	622,581	91.5	57,634	8.5	680,215	100.0
2010	77,590	12.4	508,457	81.1	586,047	93.5	40,943	6.5	626,990	100.0
2011	64,294	12.1	430,477	80.8	494,772	92.9	37,677	7.1	532,448	100.0

2011 data are provisional.

In 2011, trips with overnight stays made by residents were 83,504 millions, corresponding to 532,448 millions nights. Compared to 2010, there is a 16.5% decrease in the number of trips and a 15.1% decrease in the number of nights spent travelling.

So the downward trend is continuing.....

## Elevator statistics

y type » Press releases

### Marriages and divorces in the Republic of Serbia, 2011

In 2011, marriage statistics noted a slight decrease of marriages by 0.02% in relation to 2010, i.e. a fall from 35815 in 2010 to 35808 registered marriages in 2011. The average age at marriage is unchanged compared to the previous year, being 30 years for women and 33 for men.

The number of first marriages in the Republic of Serbia increased in relation to 2010, amounting to 30014. The average age at first marriage for men is 30 years and for women 27 years.

Homogenous marriages, i.e. marriages in which spouses are of the same nationality (92%) are the most common. As to educational attainment, of the total number of marriages the most numerous are those where spouses have the same educational attainment (66%), then those where the bride has higher educational attainment than the groom (19%), and the less numerous are marriages where the groom has higher educational attainment than the bride (15%). When observing spouses' activity, in 44% marriages both spouses are active persons and perform an occupation.

The number of divorces grew in 2011, from 6644 in 2010 to 8251 divorces. The average age at divorce is 39 years for women and 43 for men. The average duration of a dissolved marriage amounted to 12.7 years in 2011 to 12.5 years in 2010.

In 2011, the largest number of divorces was among spouses without children – 45%, and marriages were divorced most often in the first four years of marriage. After the divorce, custody over dependent children was granted to the mother in 79% of cases.

In the period from 2002 to 2011, slight decrease was noted in the number of marriages in the Republic of Serbia. In 2011, five marriages per 1000 inhabitants were concluded, which presents a fall when compared to the number of marriages in the census year 2002 when six marriages per 1000 inhabitants were concluded. The number of divorces per 1000 inhabitants in 2011 is unchanged in relation to 2002, amounting to one divorce per 1000 inhabitants.

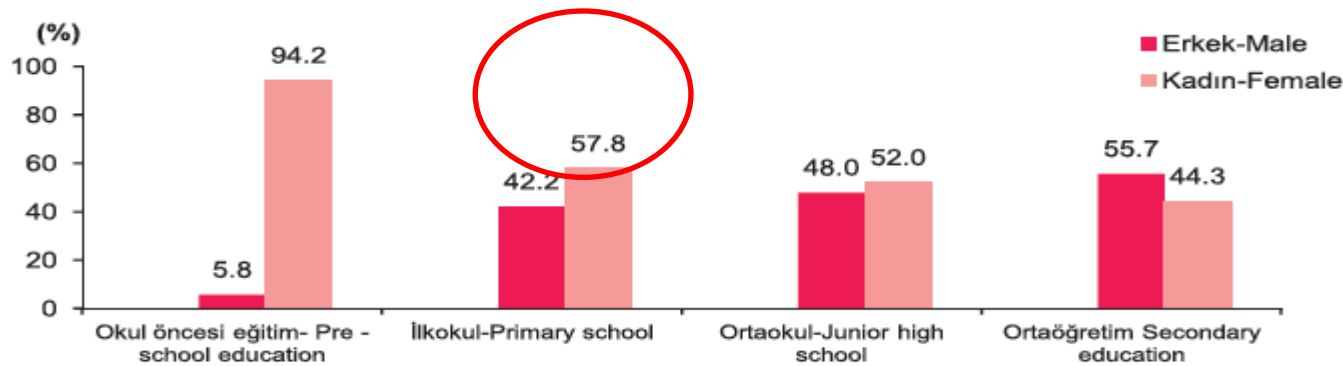
1) Starting from 1999 the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia has not at disposal and may not provide available certain data relative to AP Kosovo and Metohia and therefore these data are not included in the coverage for the Republic of Serbia (total).

Contact:

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### 7.1 Cinsiyet ve eğitim seviyesine göre öğretmen oranı, 2012-2013

The proportion of teacher by sex and educational level, 2012-2013



Kaynak: TÜİK, Milli Eğitim İstatistikleri

Source: TurkStat, National Educational Statistics

Okul öncesi eğitimdeki öğretmenlerin yaklaşık olarak tamamı kadın öğretmenlerden oluşmaktadır. 2012-2013 eğitim yılında ilkokuldaki kadın öğretmenlerin oranı %57,8, erkek öğretmen oranı ise %42,2'dir.

In pre-school education, almost all teachers are females. ~~57.8% of female teachers and 42.2% of male teachers are in primary education in 2012-2013 educational year.~~

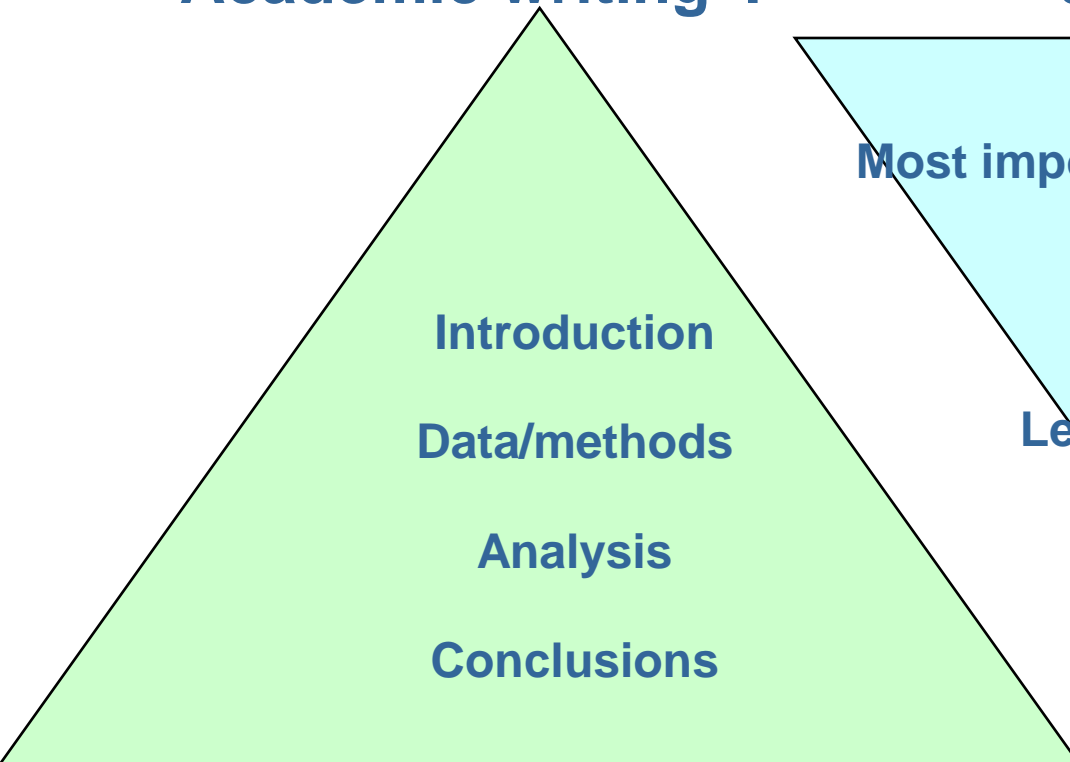
**57.8% of female teachers are in primary school...**

**57.8% of primary school teachers are females....**

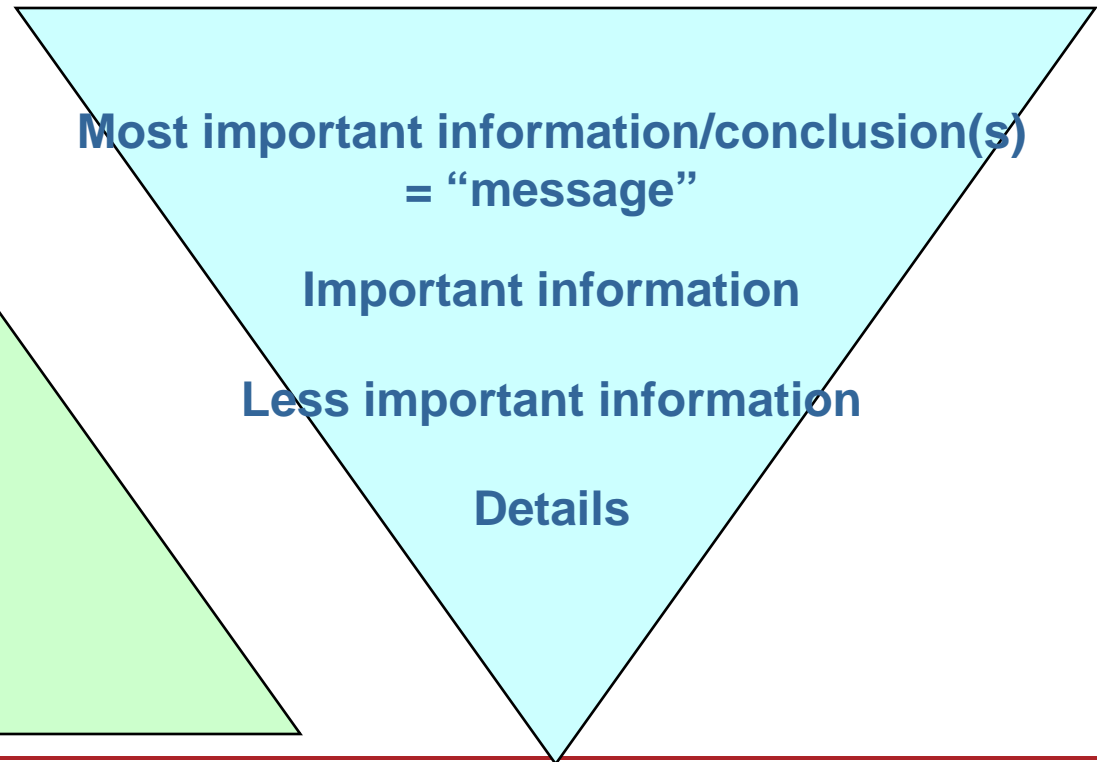
## The inverted pyramid

Start with conclusion(s)/ most important finding(s)

**“Academic writing”:**



**“Journalistic writing”:**



## Try to introduce variation in the language:

### Household Labour Force, August 2014

#### Unemployment rate realized as 10.1%

Number of unemployed persons aged 15 years old and over has realized as 2 million 944 thousand persons in the period of August 2014 in Turkey. Unemployment rate realized as 10.1%. Unemployment rate realized as 8.9% for male and 12.7% for female. In the same period, non-agricultural unemployment rate realized as 12.3%. While youth unemployment rate including 15-24 age group realized as 18.9%, unemployment rate for 15-64 age group occurred as 10.3%.

#### Employment rate realized as 46.1%

Number of employed persons aged 15 years old and over realized as 26 million 313 thousand persons in the period of August 2014 and employment rate occurred as 46.1%. While employment rate realized as 65.7% for male, 27% for female.

Agricultural employment realized as 5 million 815 thousand persons and non-agricultural employment realized as 20 million 498 thousand persons in this period. Of those who were employed in this period; 22.1% was employed in agriculture, 20% was employed in industry, 7.5% was employed in construction and 50.5% was employed in services.

#### Labour force participation rate realized as 51.2%

Labour force participation rate (LFPR) realized as 51.2% with 29 million 257 thousand persons in the period of August 2014 in Turkey. LFPR realized as 72.1% for male and 30.9% for female.

## Household Labour Force, August 2014

### Unemployment rate ~~realized as was~~ 10.1%

Number of unemployed persons aged 15 years old and over ~~has realized as was~~ 2 million 944 thousand persons in ~~the period of~~ August 2014 in Turkey. Unemployment rate ~~realized as was~~ 10.1%. ~~Unemployment rate realized as~~ 8.9% for males and 12.7% for females. In the same period, non-agricultural unemployment rate ~~realized as was~~ 12.3%. While youth unemployment rate including 15-24 age group ~~realized as was~~ 18.9%, unemployment rate for 15-64 age group ~~occured as was~~ 10.3%.

### Employment rate ~~realized as was~~ 46.1%

Number of employed persons aged 15 years old and over ~~realized as was~~ 26 million 313 thousand persons in ~~the period of~~ August 2014 and employment rate ~~occured as was~~ 46.1%. ~~While The e~~employment rate ~~realized as was~~ 65.7% for males, 27% for females.

Agricultural employment ~~realized as was~~ 5 million 815 thousand persons and non-agricultural employment ~~realized as was~~ 20 million 498 thousand persons ~~in this period~~. Of those who were employed ~~in this period~~; 22.1% was employed in agriculture, 20% was employed in industry, 7.5% was employed in construction and 50.5% was employed in services.

### Labour force participation rate ~~realized as was~~ 51.2%

Labour force participation rate (LFPR) ~~realized as was~~ 51.2% with 29 million 257 thousand persons in ~~the period of~~ August 2014 in Turkey. LFPR ~~realized as was~~ 72.1% for males and 30.9% for females.



## Household Labour Force, August 2014

### Unemployment rate was 10.1%

Number of unemployed persons aged 15 years old and over was 2 million 944 thousand persons in August 2014. Unemployment rate was 10.1% - 8.9% for males and 12.7% for females. In the same period, non-agricultural unemployment rate was 12.3%. Youth unemployment rate including 15-24 age group was 18.9%, unemployment rate for 15-64 age group was 10.3%.

### Employment rate was 46.1%

Number of employed persons aged 15 years old and over was 26 million 313 thousand persons in August 2014 and employment rate was 46.1%. Employment rate was 65.7% for males, 27% for females.

Agricultural employment was 5 million 815 thousand persons and non-agricultural employment was 20 million 498 thousand persons in this period. Of those who were employed; 22.1% was employed in agriculture, 20% was employed in industry, 7.5% was employed in construction and 50.5% was employed in services.

### Labour force participation rate was 51.2%

Labour force participation rate (LFPR) was 51.2% with 29 million 257 thousand persons in August 2014; 72.1% for males and 30.9% for females.

# Also: Try to introduce variation in the structure of releases

No: 15853  
20 June 2013  
10:00

## Suicide Statistics, 2012

Until 2012 suicide events were attained as a format of ID number from The General Police Headquarters and suicide events attaining as a format of name. Since 2012 suicide events have started to be retrieved on the basis of ID numbers from both The General Police Headquarters and The General Gendarme Commandership formerly which was retrieved on the basis of ID numbers from The General Police Headquarters as on the basis of names from The General Gendarme Commandership until 2012. Retrieved data from The General Police Headquarters and The General Gendarme Commandership on the basis of ID numbers are matched with registers of death certificate and registers of the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses. Therefore, since 2012 the suicide statistics that does not take place in the registers of The General Police Headquarters and The General Gendarme Commandership have also been included. Suicide statistics published in news bulletin for the first time this year will be published with an annual news bulletin from now on.

### Number of suicides was 3 225

Number of suicides resulting in death was 3 225 in 2012. 72% of suicides were males and 28% of suicides were females.

### Crude suicide rate was 4,29 per hundred thousand

Crude suicide rate representing the number of suicides per hundred thousand population was 4,29 per hundred thousand in 2012. It means that four of per hundred thousand people commit suicide.

### The province which had the highest crude suicide rate was Uşak

Crude suicide rate was analyzed by provinces, in 2012 the province which had the highest crude suicide rate was Uşak with 8,5 per hundred thousand. Kastamonu with 8,06 per hundred thousand, Iğdır with 7,38 per hundred thousand, Aydın with 7,28 per hundred thousand follow the province of Uşak. The province which had the lowest crude suicide rate was Bartın with 1,6 per hundred thousand. Batman with 1,7 per hundred thousand, Van with 2,22 per hundred thousand and Gümüşhane with 2,24 per hundred thousand follow the province of Bartın.

The First 10 Provinces With the Highest and Lowest Crude Suicide Rates

Highest provinces	Crude suicide rate (Per hundred thousand)	Lowest provinces	Crude suicide rate (Per hundred thousand)
Uşak	8,50	Bartın	1,00
Kastamonu	8,06	Batman	1,70
Iğdır	7,38	Van	2,22
Aydın	7,28	Gümüşhane	2,24
Muş	7,25	Düzce	2,32
Edirne	7,01	Adıyaman	2,35
Ardahan	6,54	Karaman	2,56
Isparta	6,52	Sakarya	2,57
Bingöl	6,48	Erzurum	2,69
Çorum	6,39	Samsun	2,72

### Most of the suicides were seen in elderly population

Age specific suicide rates was examined, while the most suicide events was seen in "75+" age group with 8,54 per hundred thousand, the lowest suicide events was seen in "35-39" age group with 4,73 per

No: 16049

20 June 2014

Hrs: 10:00

## Suicide Statistics, 2013

Suicide events, which were obtained from the registers of The Turkish National Police and The Gendarmerie General Command until 2012, have been announced to also add suicide registers of the Ministry of Justice, General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses and suicide registers from the death certificates since 2012. Thus, the coverage of suicide statistics has been expanded. Suicide statistics were obtained from the administrative records of public organizations. Therefore, the current year's data are updated with newly coming data. In this context, the data of the year 2012 had been updated according to administrative records that reached TurkStat as of 31 May 2014.

### Number of suicides was 3 189

Number of suicides resulting in death was 3 189 in 2013. 72.7% of suicides were males and 27.3% of suicides were females.

### Crude suicide rate was 4.19 per hundred thousand

Crude suicide rate representing the number of suicides per hundred thousand population was 4.19 per hundred thousand in 2013. It means that four of per hundred thousand people committed suicide.

### The highest crude suicide rate was in Karaman with 9.33 per hundred thousand

When the crude suicide rate was examined by provinces, the province having the highest crude suicide rate was Karaman with 9.33 per hundred thousand in 2013. Ardahan with 7.54 per hundred thousand, Bingöl with 7.22 per hundred thousand and Elazığ with 7.09 per hundred thousand followed the province of Karaman. The province having the lowest crude suicide rate was Gümüşhane with 0.74 per hundred thousand. Rize with 1.54 per hundred thousand, Tokat with 2.29 per hundred thousand and Yalova with 2.34 per hundred thousand followed the province of Gümüşhane.

The first 10 provinces with the highest and lowest crude suicide rates, 2013

Highest provinces	Crude suicide rate (Per hundred thousand)	Lowest provinces	Crude suicide rate (Per hundred thousand)
Karaman	9.33	Gümüşhane	0.74
Ardahan	7.54	Rize	1.54
Bingöl	7.22	Tokat	2.29
Elazığ	7.09	Yalova	2.34
Bartın	6.89	Bayburt	2.64
Burdur	6.67	Düzce	2.87
Denizli	6.29	Yozgat	2.91
Niğde	6.17	Bitlis	2.95
Aydın	6.14	Arvin	2.99
Eskişehir	6.03	Edirne	3.00

### Most of the suicides were seen in elderly population

Age specific suicide rates were examined, while the most suicide events was seen in "75+" age group with 8.08 per hundred thousand, the lowest suicide events was seen in "35-39" age group with 4.56 per hundred thousand. While the age group having highest crude suicide rate for males was 75+ age group with 14.63 per hundred thousand, this rate for females was in "15-19" age group with 5.52 per hundred thousand.

*Remember:*

Writing is...

... rewriting

... rewriting

... and rewriting!

Always give the manuscript to one or more of your colleagues ...

... to see if they understand it

... to see if they discover any mistakes

شكرا جزىلا