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DIFFERENTIATION IN THE DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF
GÖKÇEADA SINCE 1923

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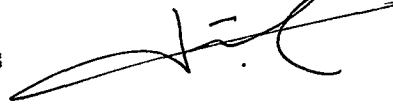
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SUMMARY

Gökçeada (İmroz) is one of the two islands of Turkey on the Aegean Sea with resident population. Through its 5000-year history of habitation the island has been ruled over by many states due to its geological location and it has become an Ottoman land by the conquest of İstanbul in 1453. By the sign of the Treaty of Laussane (1923), the island belonged to Turkey. Through the reign of Ottomans and during the proclamation of the Republic, almost all of residents of the island were Greek. Despite the substantial alteration in the characteristics and structure of the population, the size of the total population have exhibited a kind of constancy in the 80-year period between 1923 and 2001. In the first census held in 1927, the island's population was 6762 and it reached to 8894 by the year 2000. This slight increase may generate the view that the island has a rather stationary population, however, the distribution of urban/rural population, the age structure of population, the sex ratio, and the ethnic composition involved remarkable variations. Since 1960s, the proportion of urban population in the total population of the island has increased substantially, a long with the decrease in the share of the children and young population in the total resident population, sex ratio has altered disadvantageously for women, and the Greek population has tended to disappear.

The primary objective of the thesis is to work on the differentiation of population structure of the island during the republican era and to put the dynamics of this process forward in detail. With this motivation, first the outcome of the set of population censuses held since 1927 were analysed and a two-stage field survey was designed and implemented along with the compilation of the documents. At the first stage of the field survey, the local administrators of the island, heads of villages, and the native population of the island who witnessed the process of transformation of

population were interviewed. Questions concerning the age/sex structure and the educational and marital status of the household members were directed to the respondents. In addition, ever-married women between ages 15 and 49 were asked questions related with their reproductive history. Along with these, a set of questions was applied to the respondents on both the actual migration history of the households and their intention to migrate. A set of questions that aimed to gather information on the level of mortality was also included in the questionnaires.

When all demographic components are analysed for the period, it becomes evident that changes in these components are largely explained by the migratory flows, rather than deaths and births occurred on the island. Although the native population of Gökçeada –and Bozcaada- was exempt from the population exchange law that came into force after the signing of the treaty Lausanne, the escalating political tension between Turkey and Greece in the early 1950s accelerated the out-migration of the island's residents. At the same time, however, collective migration to the island from the mainland started in the year 1945. Throughout the 1960s, the Island's population exhibited a rapid increase: The arrival of the military force, the prisoners and the students of the boarding school highly contributed to the increase in the institutional population of the island, whereas, the peasants who were displaced due to several factors –such as natural disasters and construction of power plants- and were settled on the island increased the size of resident population of Gökçeada. Since the year 1973, four villages and a sub-district were formed for these displaced people.

The outcomes of the field survey show that the three fourth of the population on the island were born outside the island and the share of population under age 15 is less

than that of Turkey. The Greek population consists of a small group of old people. The large group of migrants who come to the island with official appointments shift regularly, and therefore, they do not fully integrate with the social and demographic structure of the island. It is observed that one in every eight households have lost at least one of their members in the last 5 years due to out-migration and one in every four islanders has the tendency to leave the island. These are usually the young people who complain for the limited educational and employment opportunities on the island.



ÖZET

Gökçeada (İmroz) Türkiye'nin Ege Denizi'ndeki meskun iki adasından biridir. Üzerinde yerleşimin olduğu 5000 yıllık tarihi boyunca coğrafi konumu nedeni ile çok sayıda devletin egemenliği altına girmiş olan ada, 1453 yılında İstanbul'un fethi ile Osmanlı toprağı olmuş, 1923 yılında imzalanan Lozan Anlaşması ile Türkiye'ye katılmıştır. Osmanlı egemenliğinde olduğu dönem boyunca ve cumhuriyetin ilanında ada nüfusunun tamamına yakını Rumlar oluşturmaktaydı. 1927 yılında yapılan ilk nüfus sayımında 6762 olan ada nüfusu, geçen 80 yıllık dönemde Türkiye'nin diğer bölgelerine oranla küçük bir değişiklik göstererek 8894'e ulaştıysa da, adanın nüfus örüntüsü önemli şekilde değişmiştir. İlk bakışta durağan görünen ada nüfusunun kır ve kent alanına dağılımı, nüfusun yaş yapısı, cinsiyet oranı, ve etnik yapısı tamamen farklılaşmıştır. Adada kent nüfusunu payı 1960'lardan itibaren hızla artmış, yerleşik nüfusun içerisinde çocuk nüfusu ve genç nüfus azalmış, cinsiyet oranı kadınların aleyhinde değişmiş ve adadaki Rum nüfusu yok olmaya yüz tutmuştur.

Bu tezde amaçlanan Cumhuriyetin ilanından bugüne Gökçeada'nın nüfusunun dönüşümünü incelemek ve bu dönüşümün nedenlerini ortaya koymaktır. Bu amaçla öncelikle 1927 yılında yapılmakta olan Genel Nüfus Sayım'larının sonuçları değerlendirilmiş, ada nüfusunu ilgilendiren belgeler derlenmiş ve adada iki aşamalı bir saha çalışması yapılmıştır. Bu çalışmanın ilk aşamasında adanın yerel yöneticileri, köy muhtarları, ve adanın dönüşümünün canlı tanığı olan kişilerle görüşmeler yapılmıştır. Saha çalışmasının ikinci aşaması olan hanehalkı araştırmasında ise, adada yaşayan hanelerin yaş, cinsiyet, medeni hal, eğitim gibi demografik özelliklerine, doğurganlık çağındaki evlenmiş kadınların doğurganlıklarına, hanedeki ölümlere ve

göçlere, adaya sonradan gelenlerin göç öykülerine ve hane üyelerinin adada yaşama veya adadan ayrılma isteklerine dair bilgiler toplanmıştır.

Tüm demografik bileşenler incelendiğinde, bunlara ilişkin değişimin doğumlar ve ölümlerden çok adaya ve ada dışına göçlerden kaynaklandığı görülmektedir. Adanın Rum nüfusu, Lozan Anlaşması ile başlayan Rum ve Türk nüfusunun mübadelesinden İstanbul ve Bozcaada Rumları ile beraber muaf tutulmuş ancak Türkiye ile Yunanistan arasındaki 1950'lerde artmaya başlayan politik gerginlikle beraber hızla azalmıştır. Ada bir yandan hızla dışarı göç verirken, bir yandan da 1945 yılından itibaren toplu göçler almaya başlamıştır. 1960'larda askeri personel, açık cezaevi mahkumları ve yatılı okul öğrencileri ile kurumsal nüfusu artan adada, yerleşik nüfus da Türkiye'nin çeşitli bölgelerinde topraksız köylülerin, doğal afetler nedeni ile evlerini ve topraklarını kaybedenlerin ve enerji santrallerinin yapımı esnasında toprakları kamulaştırılanların Gökçeada'ya iskanı ile artmıştır. 1973 yılından itibaren sonuncusu 2000 yılında olmak üzere adada iskanla gelenler için 4 ayrı köy ve bir köye bağlı mahalle kurulmuştur.

Saha çalışmasının sonuçları ada dışında doğanların nüfusun dörtte üçünü oluşturduğunu, adada doğurganlığın, 15 yaş altı nüfusun payının Türkiye geneline göre düşük olduğunu, Rum nüfusun çok küçük yaşlı bir gruptan ibaret olduğunu, tayin ile adaya gelen büyük grubun kısa dönemlerle değişmesinin sosyal ve demografik entegrasyonu engellediğini göstermektedir. Gökçeada'da yaşayan her dört kişiden birinin ada dışına yerleşmek üzere bir planı vardır. Adadaki her sekiz haneden birinden son beş yıl içerisinde en az bir kişi ada dışına göçmüştür. Bu kişilerin çoğunluğunu kısıtlı iş ve eğitim olanakları nedeni ile Gökçeada'dan şikayetçi olan gençler oluşturmaktadır.

In the depths of the sea on the cliff
Between Tenedos and craggy Imbros
There is a cave, wide gaping
Poseidon who made the earth temple,
rested his horses there.

Homer



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Gökçeada (İmroz¹) is very different than the mainland Turkey in terms of its social life, its economy, natural environment and also its population components due to its geographic isolation and limited area related with definition of being a small island. Furthermore, the island has always had an exceptional administrative status and an autonomous position than the states, which has been under rule during the history. Gökçeada, which has become an Ottoman land by the conquest of İstanbul in 1453, is one of two habited Turkish islands on the Aegean Sea. At the beginning of the Republican Period the main inhabitants of the island were Greeks. In the period of 80 years after the foundation of Republic of Turkey, the distribution of urban/rural population, age and sex structure, and ethnic composition of the island altered remarkably along with a slight change in the size of population.

The aim of this thesis is to analyse the demographic components of Gökçeada and to examine the differentiation of its demographic structure and the mechanisms that led to this differentiation since 1923. Although Gökçeada has a historical and geopolitical significance due to its location and its different ethnic composition, literature on the island is very limited. Population of the island has not been analysed extensively before and the information that the existing writings provide is limited with crude values from general population censuses. The findings of this thesis are

¹ İmroz was the ancient name of the island which changed to Gökçeada in 1970 (Aziz, 1973).

expected to serve as a well-structured source of the socio-demographic transition of the island.

Since the island has experienced massive in/out migration flows throughout the period, migration is much more significant in the change of population of Gökçeada rather than the impact of natural increase. Besides the data from 15 censuses of population which have been conducted since 1927, a key informant survey and a household survey have been conducted in Gökçeada in 2001 to analyse especially the effects of the migration movement on the variation of the population components of the island.

The main objectives of this thesis are to:

- Analyse the differentiation in the population structure of Gökçeada since 1923;
- Examine the impact of the migratory flows on the demographic components of the island;

and the secondary aims of this study are to:

- Determine the background characteristics of the islanders;
- Determine the economically active and reproductive segments of the population on the island;
- Reconsidering the planned migration flows in Gökçeada in relation to the overall population policies of Turkey;

- Determine the future prospects of islanders on the decision to leave the island or to stay;

Organisation of the thesis is as follows:

Chapter II aims to review changes in geographical, historical, socio-economical structure and population size of the island. Previous studies on Gökçeada and island populations in general are discussed in Chapter III. The methodology of this study and different types of data, which were employed for the analyses, are explained in Chapter IV. Results of censuses of population, official documents, and field survey (key informant survey and household survey) are the data source of this work. The first group of findings from population censuses since 1927 are presented under different headings such as population growth, urbanisation, migration history, age and sex structure, ethnic composition and religion, and literacy in Chapter V. Results of key informant survey conducted on the island, covering the historical and demographic background of the island presented in Chapter VI. The last part of the analysis is on the findings of household survey. Recent age distribution, household structure, fertility and mortality levels, marriage pattern, characteristics of the natives and the migrants of the island and future migration trend among islanders detailed in Chapter VII. Overall differentiation of the demographic components of Gökçeada in the period of last 80 years is discussed with a specific emphasis on both in/out migratory flows on the island in Chapter VIII. Else, future trend of island's population structure is argued according to fertility level, migration intention, and socio-economic opportunities of Gökçeada.

CHAPTER II

BACKGROUND

II.1 Geography

Gökçeada is located on the Aegean Sea and it administratively belongs to Çanakkale. The island is 32 miles away from Çanakkale and 14 miles away from Kabatepe Harbour on Gelibolu (Appendix 1). Ferryboats leave from two harbours in Çanakkale and Kabatepe to the island. There is also a small airport for military purposes and a civil airport is under construction. On the other hand, public transportation on the island, especially in wintertime, is not frequent. Transportation to the villages is directed from the district centre. The five old villages Kaleköy (Kastaro), Zeytinliköy (Ayatodori), Bademli (Gılıki), Tepeköy (Agritya), and Dereköy (İskinik) are located on the hills of the island and the four new villages Uğurlu, Yeni Bademli, Şirinköy, and Eşelek are located on plain area (Appendix 2). The total area of the island is 289 km square. According to the 2000 Population Census, the population of the island is 8894 and 7278 inhabitants live in the district centre while 1616 people live in the nine villages of the island². The island is formed of steep and broken volcanic aggregates and 77% of the total area of the island is mountains, 12% is steep and broken ground, and 11% is plain (Saygı, 1985). Gökçeada is the 4th island in the world in terms of its water resources. Drinking and usage water is supplied by dams and five small lakes on the island (METU, 2001).

² Unpublished and tentative data of 2000 General Population Census is taken from www.Gokceada.com/Nufus.html.

II.2 Historical Background

Gökçeada is one of the convenient islands on the Aegean Sea for human habitation and it has been inhabited for 5000 years. Due to the geo-political significance of its location on the Aegean Sea, different states ruled the island during the history. The first residents of the island were fishermen (Pelasgs) in 3000-2000 BC and Kaleköy (Kastaro) was the first residential place in Gökçeada in that period. Pelasgs moved to region from Black Sea coast and they were the previous residents of the land of Greece.

In early 2000s BC, the island was conquered by Akhas who moved from Central Europe and settled in Greece, Aegean islands, and west Anatolia. Akhas placed their people on Gökçeada and the population of the island has increased between the period 2000-800 BC. Zeytinliköy (Ayatodori) was established in that period as the second residential area on the island.

Between 800-300 BC, during the rule of the Athens, Bademli (Giliki) and Çınarlı (oldest part of district centre) were established, and a dam was built on the island. Since 500 BC, the island has become economically active and the agricultural activities have developed. In the next 200 years, the island was conquered several times by Persians, Spartans, and Athens and it lost its economic importance.

During the Roman period between 300 BC and 500, salt trade has been initiated by treating salt lake on the island and people settled around the area close to the lake (Yuvalı and Aydınçık). After separation of the Roman Empire, Eastern Romans have ruled Gökçeada. Between the period 500-1500, different city-states (The Knights of St. John, Venetians, and Genoese) that were dominating trade on the Aegean Sea have controlled the island. New residential area of the period was Tepeköy (Agritya), and Orthodox who escaped from the Catholics' pressure settled in this area.

After the conquest of İstanbul in 1453, the island was ruled under the Ottoman Empire. Actually, Gökçeada has always had an autonomous status although it has been ruled by several states throughout the history. As a continuation of this independent status, Aegean islands had special rights during the Ottoman period, and a particular administrative unit was formed for those islands. Gökçeada belonged to that unit at the national and international level, on the other hand, its local council called Demogerondia governed the daily life of the island (METU, 2001). The main inhabitants of the island were Greeks in the Ottoman period and the island was used as a place of exile. During the Ottoman period, the majority of the Turks on the island were those exiles and the others were some administrators. Inhabitation in Dereköy (İskinik) has started in the Ottoman period.

After the independence of Greece in 1830, the Ottoman rule continued in Gökçeada with other eastern Aegean islands. During the Balkan Wars between 1912-1913, the Greeks conquered Gökçeada and during the First World War, the island was

rented by England for five years and used as a military installation. After the Turkish Independency War³, and the foundation of Turkish Republic, Gökçeada became a Turkish land with another inhabited Aegean Island, Bozcaada. According to the Treaty of Lausanne, Gökçeada has been defined as a military-free land with other Aegean islands Limni, Semadirek, Bozcaada, and Tavşan Adaları. Since this limitation aimed to prevent Turkish governance area, military-free status of the Turkish islands has cancelled in 1936 by the Montreux Convention (Kurumahmut, 1998).

One of the significant population movements, “population exchange”, between the Turks in Greece and the Greeks in Turkey was performed by Lausanne Agreement in 30 January 1923. Between the years 1922-1924, 1,200,000 Anatolian Greeks were replaced with 400,000 Turks in Greece (Aktar, 2000). The Treaty of Lausanne gives autonomous status to both islands (Postalcioğlu, 1987). The Greek population of Bozcaada, and Gökçeada had exceptional rights similar with Greeks in İstanbul, and they were exempt from the "population exchange" law between the Turks and the Greeks in the early republican period (Arı, 1995), even though Greek population of the island has decreased after population exchange.

Treaty of Lausanne, Article 14: “...residents of İmroz and Bozcaada are exempt from the law the population exchange between Turks and Greeks which has decided or will be decided later by Turkey and Greece...”

³ Turkish Independency War finished and the Treaty of Lausanne was signed in 1923.

In accordance with the special status of Turks in Greece, Turkish State gave autonomous local administrative status to Gökçeada and Bozcaada in 1927 (Law Number: 1151). Status of the both islands was explained in detail in Establishment Law Numbered 1151. The island had sub-district status with the same law, and its status has changed to district in 1950. The old name of the island, İmroz, had been used for long years, and it has been changed to Gökçeada with law number 5442 in 29th July 1970.

II.3 Change in Population Size

Gökçeada consists of a district centre and nine villages. Five of the villages (Kaleköy, Bademli, Zeytinliköy, Tepeköy, and Dereköy) are the old ones. Uğurlu was established in 1984, Yeni Bademli was established in 1985, Şirinköy was established in 1999 and Eşelek was established in 2000. The last two do not yet have their autonomous village status and Şirinköy administratively belongs to Dereköy and Eşelek belongs to the district centre. Main inhabitants of the old villages were Greeks and 1989 people were living in the biggest one, Dereköy (Iskinik), in 1927 (İstatistik Umum Müdürlüğü, 1929) while it's population is 196 according to the 2000 General Population Census. Now, Greeks live in four of the five old villages, Bademli (Gılıki), Dereköy (Iskinik), Tepeköy (Agritya), and Zeytinliköy (Ayatodori). Turkish migrants are the residents of one of the old villages, Kaleköy (Kastaro)⁴ and the four new

⁴ Greek inhabitants of Kaleköy left the village in the early 70s, and migrants from Eastern Anatolia have resided in Kaleköy.

villages, Yenibademli, Uğurlu, Eşelek, and Şirinköy. Yenibademli is the biggest⁵ and the economically most active village of the island. Table II.3.1 shows the population of villages according to the population censuses held between the period 1927-2000.



⁵ The population of Yenibademli was 581 in 2000.

Table II.3.1. Total Population, Village Populations and Population by City and Village Totals, 1927-2000

Census Years	Bademli (Gilki)	Dereköy (İstikik)	Kaleköy (Kastaro)	Tepeköy (Agritya)	Zeytinliköy (Ayatodori)	Uğurlu	Yenibademli	Eşelek Koyu	Şirinköy	City	Village	Total
1927*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	2099	4663	6762
1935	463	1989	153	1062	825	-	-	-	-	1856	4492	6348
1940	438	1987	136	1064	830	-	-	-	-	1991	4455	6446
1945	443	1899	121	1075	817	-	-	-	-	2004	4355	6359
1950	420	1878	150	1076	802	-	-	-	-	2000	4326	6326
1955	419	1824	176	1078	801	-	-	-	-	1936	4298	6234
1960	401	1727	132	979	691	-	-	-	-	1846	3930	5776
1965	293	1496	110	681	640	-	-	-	-	2721	3220	5941
1970	199	742	75	507	533	-	-	-	-	4549	2056	6605
1975	61	781	24	277	388	-	-	-	-	4470	1531	6001
1980	43	539	128	195	271	-	-	-	-	4802	1176	5978
1985	47	705	94	216	238	460	416	-	-	5434	2176	7610
1990	51	336	105	77	155	490	660	-	-	6074	1874	7948
1997	27	231	90	41	91	467	616	-	-	7008	1563	8571
2000	28	196	89	44	88	401	581	152	189	7278	1616	8894

* Village populations in 1927 were not published.

NA: Not Available

II.4. Socio-economic Background

Gökçeada is not a self-sufficient territory and its economy depends largely on the mainland. This fact is a natural consequence of being an island with limited natural and human resources. Many islands in different parts of the world, even if they are particular states, face similar problems of limitation and isolation (Grant, 1994). Gökçeada has some advantages in terms of its natural endowments. 44 km square of its land is available for agriculture. Olive was the main industrial product of the island, however, in the 1960s, area of the olive trees was nationalised for different purposes. In 1965, 22,555 hectare agricultural land was nationalised for open-prison, in 1966, 13,444 hectare land was nationalised for National Farm for Agricultural Development (TİGEM) (Erginsoy, 1998). The other important economic activity was viticulture. Nonetheless, due to both the nationalisation of the land and lack of population at working age, viticulture has also lost its importance. Today, there is very limited land of vineyard near the village Uğurlu. Animal husbandry, especially goat and sheep, is significant in the economy of Gökçeada. Animal product of the island is sufficient but selling of the animals and animal products outside the island was prohibited in the 1960s in order to supply the islanders' need with moderate prices. With the request of the two new villagers for animal husbandry, selling of the animals and animal products outside the island has become legal in 1991. Two new villages' residents dominate the agriculture husbandry and fishery on the island. A part of Yeni Bademli (25 households) moved to the island in 1987 from different cities of Black Sea Region in order to develop fishery on the island.

Since there is no industry on the island, many products come to island from the mainland. A textile factory is under construction on the area of the old open prison, near Şirinköy. Moreover, there is a project to use the area and the buildings of the old prison for production of small construction tools such as hammer, shovel. Non-resident population of the island is mainly soldiers, governmental officers, and students. Thus, significant percentage of the population are not producers but consumers.

The open prison, which was established in 1965, primarily aimed to supply manpower for agriculture in Gökçeada. The capacity of the prison was 1000 prisoners and in 1973 there were 28 staff and 659 prisoners (Aziz, 1973). Although the justification of the establishment of the open prison was the provision of cheap labour force and the economic revival for the island, this practise may also be viewed as the continuation of the perception of the island as an exile place since the Ottoman Rule. Although governmental officers advocate that the prison had no significant impact of on the crime rates on the island, islanders declared that they did not feel comfortable with being together with such a large group of prisoners in such an isolated place. Since the area and the population of the island are very limited, social, cultural, demographic, and economic effects of this non-resident population are important. The open-prison was closed in 1991.

The other important institution, Anatolian Teacher Vocational School was established in 1964 as a Boarding Teacher School for males. After a short period of time, school began to teach the female student as well. The capacity of the school was

1000 students, and there were 830 students, 750 of whom were boarding students in 1972-73 academic year (Aziz, 1973). The purpose of the foundation of the Boarding Teacher School was mentioned as to widen the Turkish culture and to maintain cultural integration for the benefit of the Turkish society. In the last semester, 2000-2001, there have been 68 female and 289 male student in the Anatolian Teacher Vocational School. There are also four primary schools, one general high school, and one vocational high school on the island. Two departments of 18 Mart University, Tourism and Tourism Management have started education in the 1998-99 academic year in Gökçeada and department of Public Relations and Advertising will start education in the next semester.

Since the majority of the islanders were Greek, until 1924 education has been held in Greek language for the Greeks and in Turkish for the Turks (Aziz, 1973). By the Law on Unification of Education (Tevhid-i Tedrisat) in 1924, Greek schools on the island were closed. For a short period of time between 1952-1964, education in Greek language on the island has been legalised. From 1964 onwards, education in the minorities' language was prohibited in Turkey (METU, 2001). Lack of education opportunities in their native language was one of the most significant causes of out migration from Gökçeada. Many Greeks left the island for education in their mother tongue.

Health services are very essential on the island since the island is an isolated place with limited transportation facilities. There is a government hospital, a

governmental health centre, and two pharmacies on the island. However, there are no health units in the villages.



CHAPTER III

LITERATURE SURVEY

As it has already been mentioned, there is no mature literature on Gökçeada. The first writings on the island were about the geography and the history of the island. There are other writings on the island that provide tourism information. And finally, there are few sociological works. In all these groups of works, no direct analysis of the island's population is presented, but the change in the size of population and its components is mentioned in all groups of work.

Öngör (1960) made a study on the type of settlement on the island and investigated the similarities and differences between settlement patterns in Gökçeada and Anatolia. Another written work on Gökçeada titled as "Geographical Observation on İmroz" (Yücel, 1966) aimed to review the natural and human geography and the economy of the island. Although he also focused on the migration movements on the island, he expressed the out-migration flows as the personal choices of the islanders. Yücel (1966) stated the important causes of the decline in population by 1950s as follows:

"Islanders move to other parts of the county as well as outside Turkey. This group consist mostly of women who save money to marry with their future husbands and they return back to the island..."

One of the remarkable problems about the studies on Gökçeada is that they are mostly written with political motivations rather than scientific concerns. Due to its

geopolitical importance with its location and minority population, a nationalistic perspective is evident in some analysis. The same point of view dominates the later work of Yücel written in collaboration with Erdinç (Erdinç and Yücel, 1988). In this work, the impact of the political environment in the country on the out-migration of Gökçeada was totally ignored and a great emphasis was put on the importance of the Turkish culture on the Aegean islands rather than an investigation with any scientific motivation.

On the other hand, in the period that began with the imposition of the “wealth tax” in 1942 and accelerated by the negative political relations between Turkey and Greece because of the Cyprus issue in 1954, mass out-migration of the Greeks from the island has started (Aktar, 2000). Throughout the period, the nationalist press further increased the tension with some news about the island. For example, on the 16th August 1955, the title of daily newspaper *Tercüman* was “Greece want to get İmroz and Bozcaada”. At the same time, anti-Greek demonstration began in İstanbul and İzmir in September 1955 (Eroğlu, 1998). Native inhabitants of Gökçeada were very much influenced by political conditions of the country.

The studies on the island are also problematic in the sense that the demographic analyses they include are not held by experts. Yıldız’s (1972) study, which was primarily on the history of Gökçeada, included some errors related with population censuses. Yıldız referred Yücel’s (1966) work for the population of the island. Yıldız

(1972) mentioned the increase in the size of the population between 1831⁶ and 1927, but he mistakenly compared the male population in 1831 with total population in 1927 and considered this large discrepancy as an unexpected increase. A similar misinterpretation was observed in Orhonlu's (1972) work that ignored the fact that the 1831 Ottoman Population Census covered only the male population.

1831 Ottoman Census of Population serves as the first reliable data on the island's population. 2505 male were on Gökçeada in 1831 (Karal, 1998). The next data on the island's population is the population estimation by Cuinet in 1890 (Behar, 1996). It is known that he used the Ottoman records, but methods that were employed for this calculation are not clear (Behar, 1996). According to Cuinet's (1890) estimation 9116 people were living on the island. This value, however, did not refer exactly to year 1890, but the results were published at that year. Although there are some problems about comparability of his results due to changes in province and district borders, islands are exempt from such uncertainty (Behar, 1996). Although McCarthy (1983) analysed Muslim and minority population of Ottoman Empire by provinces, and by regions between 1878 and 1914, but Gökçeada, Bozcaada, Gelibolu, and Eceabat were not included in these calculations.

There are 13 İmroz Foundations in different countries where Greeks of Gökçeada moved. Members of these foundations have strong connections with each

⁶ First Ottoman census of population was conducted in 1831, and only male was numerated in that census.

other and with Greeks on the island. They compile simple statistical data such as total population, age and sex distribution of Greeks on Gökçeada.

Dündar (2000) searched the minorities' population based on censuses. He used the question on mother tongue as a proxy for ethnicity in his work. Since district level census data by mother tongue is not available except 1927 Census of Population, his analyses on Gökçeada is limited with the results of first census.

Aziz (1973) made a social review on the island with a specific emphasis on its geographical and ethnic difference than the mainland. According to Aziz (1973) important differentiation in the population structure of the island happened after 1960s. Throughout the period, national institutions such as a military battalion, an open-prison, a boarding school, and a national farm were established in Gökçeada and they may be considered as a part of nationalisation process of Gökçeada. As her interviews with local administrators drew only a general view of social and economic conditions of the island, she underlined the necessity of a household survey for a complete sociological work. Her study was held during the arrival of the second migratory inflow, after the arrival of the first migrant group from Sürmene-Trabzon in 1945. Therefore, her work is the first one which mentioned both in/out migration on the island.

Saygi's (1985) work which provided useful insights into the history and geography of the island along with passages related with islanders' identity and which included translations in English and Greek is one of the tasteful written works.

Another sociological study on the island was an oral history on a particular village, Bademli (Gliki) (Erginsoy, 1997). She focused on the transformation of the village in the republican period, and did in-depth interviews by 15 permanent residents aged 80 on average. Erginsoy (1997, 1998) explained the turkification policy on the island as a continuation of the nation state process in Turkey by relying on villagers' witnesses along with the official documents.

In a recent work, Khalaf (2000) studied population structure of Çanakkale based on the census data and the study showed the different trends in population structure of both Gökçeada and Bozcaada. Findings of this thesis were based on the census data since 1831 Ottoman Population Census and registration documents.

An assessment report on Gökçeada was prepared by the Department of City Planning at METU in 2001. Although the main focus of the work was the types and patterns of settlement on the island, the work included reviews on the history, geography, economy, and the population of the island as well. The coverage of the work is quite large but it puts only very limited emphasis on each issue due to its large scope. Some chapters include some duplications and contradictions. For example, the number of villages on the island was expressed as ten in introduction and eight in the

chapter related with demographic structure. Despite they made a field survey to collect data on demographic background, employment status and infrastructure, the results are not proper for representative statistical analysis as proper sampling methods were not employed.

Gökçeada have not been represented in the literature on migration movements of minorities in Turkey. The name of the island was mentioned by Aktar (2000), Arı (1995), Çalışkan (1997), and Güner (1996) only about its exceptional status in the Treaty of Laussane which stated that the Greeks on Gökçeada, Bozcaada and İstanbul were exempt from the “population exchange” between Greece and Turkey. In some works, Greeks on the island were totally neglected and the focus was made on the minorities in İstanbul (Arı, 1992). Actually, the minority population of the island effected the migration policy both for Greeks and Turks on the island. Migration history of the island is remarkable as an example of the population policies of Turkey. State support for the replacement of Turkish migrants to the island after 1970s reminds the Muslim settlement policies between 1913 and 1918 in Ottoman Anatolia (Dündar, 2001). In both periods, motivations were to increase Turkish population in a particular region dominated by minorities.

Literature on the demography of islands is also explored for this study. All islands have different population structures than the closest mainland due to their isolation and limited land and natural resources. In spite of the general view that small islands do not have population-related problems, the impact of population problems is

much greater once they appear (Ahlburg, 1996). Rather than births and deaths, migration generates sudden changes in their population structures. As it is mentioned in the same essay, aging is a common problem of the islands' population due to lack of education facilities and economic activities and the resulting leaving of young population.

Most of the small islands have also similar economic problems and they mostly depend on the mainland. Their small economic base does not give the opportunity to resist shocks. Their economies usually are not multi-sectoral, and in cases of crisis in this particular sector, economic activity on the islands stops (Chaudhury, 1996). Those problems affect their demographic indicators such as infant and child mortality, maternal mortality, and nutrition disadvantageously for the islanders (Grant, 1994).

Age selectivity is a universal feature of migration. Push factors of the small islands, except than specific cases such as environmental degradation, war, are usually related with their limited resources and poor economic activity. Due to this reason out-migrants from the islands are mostly in their productive ages (Massaar, 1993). In the literature on small islands, effects of both in-and-out migration on the demographic structure of the islands are underlined by the authors. Although fertility patterns on different islands are not parallel, they have a similarity with their incongruity from the mainland (William and Ibrahim, 1999).

Although Gökçeada has significant geographical and historical similarities with the Greek islands on Aegean Sea, no comparative studies between Greek and Turkish islands exist in the literature. However, the studies on regional differences in Greece displays that Greek islands also have particular features in terms of their population components than the mainland Greece. In the Aegean islands, maternal mortality was almost as twice as the national average (Llonguéras, 1988). The main reason of high maternal mortality in the case of islands is related with the difficulty to access rapidly to health care in such isolated lands. Just like Gökçeada, the Greek islands have experienced mass internal and international migration. Economic motivations generally dominated these movements (Robolis and Xideas, 1996).

In spite of its special geographic location and ethnic composition when compared with other parts of Turkey, there is no literature, which analyse the demographic transformation and its causes. In the migration history of Turkey, Gökçeada was only mentioned within the minority movements with its exceptional status by Treaty of Laussane. Further, Turkish migrants who are the majority of the island's recent population has not been analysed either. The island is a good example of the significance of the migratory flows in terms of reshaping the demographic components in isolated areas, with small population.

CHAPTER IV

METHODOLOGY

Both quantitative and the qualitative methods were used in this study. As Bryman (2000) argued, the advantages and the difficulties of the combined use of the qualitative and the quantitative techniques are being discussed by the social scientist. The purpose of combining two types of methods in this work is the necessity to access both the numerical changes in the demographic components of the island, and to analyse the motivations of the new comers and the native inhabitants to live in Gökçeada.

In this thesis, household refers to a group of people who share the same house and common income regardless of being relatives. Definition of urban and rural is not based on population size of the settlement units but administrative status of them.

A key informant survey and a household questionnaire were applied in the fieldwork of this study. Sampling unit of the household survey is household. Questionnaires were applied in the urban and the rural parts of the island and the distribution of the rural households to the each village were directed according to the number of households in each village. Household sampling process was realised by simple random selection from the household lists in the district centre and from the household lists in the villages.

IV.1. Data Sources

Different types of data were employed in the study. First group of data is 15 General Population Censuses, which were conducted by State Institute of Statistics (SIS), since 1927. Data of General Population Census 2000 is also used for the available figures. TBMM (Turkish Grand National Assembly) documents, registration documents of the district and the villages, documents provided by the Greek Embassy, and a multi-stage field survey conducted as part of this thesis are the other data sources.

IV.1.A General Population Censuses

Although coverage of censuses have exhibited some difference with respect to questions included, all provided us with the basic information on the total population of the island (population by sex, urban and rural population, population of the villages by sex), and some censuses give information on permanent population of the city centre, age structure of the island, marriage prevalence, and the literacy level.

The question related to the “mother tongue” is one of the most important questions in this study. The necessity of the question of mother tongue in censuses was discussed in the First International Statistics Conference in 1853 and in the Second Conference in 1860, then it was decided to recommend asking question concerning mother tongue depending on countries’ preference (Dündar, 2000). In the general

population censuses in Turkey, there have been questions about the religion, mother tongue and the nationality of the habitant, but results of those questions have not been published after 1965. Other problem is that population by mother tongue was released at the district level only in 1927 General Population Census. Due to this inconvenience, different sources are employed to determine the total Greek and Turkish population.

Census data before 1985 are not electronically coded. Therefore, they are not available for the researchers. Another difficulty arises with the definition of some percentages. Until 1965, marital status of population and the level of literacy of population are defined within the whole population, that is, children who are not in the risk group for both literacy or marriage are included in the denominator. After 1965, the percentage married is calculated for those who are above 12 and the percentage literate for age 6 and above. The percentage of literate population in 1927 in the Figure V.6.1 is adjusted for this purpose and the others are excluded. Published data from the censuses is available for the analyses of the urban/rural population since 1935, but urban and rural population of 1927 population census is not available.

Other materials are national and regional level official documents. These documents give idea about the mechanism of the formation of the four new villages, the current resident population, the number of households in the villages and the centre, and the ethnic composition of the island.

IV.1.B Key Informant Survey

First part of the fieldwork is the key informant survey (KIS), which was conducted by two interviewers on the island between 27th June and 2nd July 2001. The first step of the survey included semi-structured interviews with the key informants of the island such as local administrators, teachers, doctors, and religious leaders. Cluster Questionnaire of 1993 Turkish Demographic and Health Survey⁷ (TDHS-93) served as a guide in preparation of the interview frames. KIS involved questions to describe the historical and demographic background of the island. The very beginning part of the fieldwork, the KIS proved to be beneficial for the preparation of the questionnaire and for obtaining the documents in order to design the sampling of the survey.

During the survey, the governor, the mayor, the director of education, the director of the university, the director of the department of population, the heads of five villages, the shop owners of three villages, the judge and the public prosecutor were interviewed. While a semi-structured questionnaire was employed for the interview with the governor, the mayor, and the representatives of the villages, interviews with the other informants were non-structured conversations with focus on their own topics. All interviews were conducted by both interviewers: One of the interviewer asked the open-ended questions to the informants and the other took notes

⁷ TDHS-93 was conducted by Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies and two types of cluster questionnaire, one for village head and other for district head in the district centre, were used.

of the interview. After each interview, notes were checked by both interviewers and the missing points were corrected.

Coverage of the interview with the governor and the mayor were on general issues of Gökçeada such as resident and non-resident population, educational, cultural and economical facilities and transportation. However, in the villages, specific questions were asked related to the different structure of each village. Two types of questionnaires were employed for the villages, since the old and the new villages have exhibited different demographic structures and different migration histories. Both types of village questionnaires involved similar questions such as the number of resident households, household type, age structure, ethnic composition, main economic activities and transportation facilities to the district centre. While questions relating to the period of out-migration, causes of out-migration and destination of out-migrants were asked to the representatives of the old villages, questions concerning the time of foundation of the villages, causes of foundation, type of foundation, old residential area of the villagers, existence of governmental support during the foundation of the villages were asked to the representatives of the new villages. Questionnaires used in KIS are given in Appendix 3.

IV.1.C Household Survey

The aim of the household survey was to collect demographic data for households on their migration history, fertility, mortality and future migration

tendency. In the first part of the questionnaire, background characteristics such as age, sex, place of birth, education, marital status, and relationship with reference person of the usual members of the households were collected. For the people who were not born in Gökçeada, questions on place of origin, time and main cause of their migration to the island were also asked. In the second part, reference person answered the questions on employment for the household members aged over 12. Data on fertility was collected in the third part of the questionnaire for ever-married women aged between 15 and 49. Fertility module was directed for 191 women in the survey. Births and deaths in the households in the last two years, and out-migration from the household in the last 5 years were in the different parts of the questionnaire. And the last part of the questionnaire was designed to obtain information about the islanders' motivations to live on or to leave Gökçeada. Household questionnaire is given in Appendix 4.

Interviewers were trained according to the interviewers' guide (Appendix 5). Pre-test of questionnaire was done in Ankara by the interviewers of the main field work. Data collection was carried out by 4 people in 10 days between 3rd and 13th August. Each questionnaire was edited during the fieldwork.

Household questionnaire was directed to reference person who is a usual member of the household and who is over age 18. If there are more than one eligible people for the interview, the one who was likely to answer all questions was interviewed. In few cases, respondents were aged less than 18 (Table IV. 1. C. 1). Profiles of relevant reference person are clearly defined in interviewers' guide in Appendix 5.

Table IV.1.C.1 Number of Reference Person by Age and Sex

Sex	Under 18	18 and 18+	Total
Male	1	79	80
Female	2	194	196
Total	3	273	276

The sample of household survey was designed to provide estimates of age structure, ethnic composition, marriage pattern, migration history, and future migration trend for Gökçeada as a whole. Sample size was not sufficient for estimates for urban and rural areas separately. A simple random sampling approach was employed in the selection of Gökçeada household survey sample. Sample was distributed according to number of households in both urban and rural Gökçeada. All nine villages were represented in the sample. Distribution of the village interviews is shown in Table IV.1.C.2. Household list of 2000 Population Census was employed for this purpose.

Sample size was determined in order to interview at least 200 ever-married women aged between 15-49. Average number of ever-married women aged 15-49 in Turkish Demographic and Health Survey 1998 in West Region where Gökçeada is located was applied to total number of households on the island. Under these circumstances, 285 households are necessary to reach 200 ever-married women aged 15-49. As it is known that significant part of houses are used as summerhouses that are not available for the survey, 400 household was selected for the survey. However, 298

of them were available for the interviews. Results of the household survey are shown in Table IV.1.C.3. The main reason of the large difference between the number of households selected and the number of households found was the double listing of a village in both the village household list and district centre household list with different addresses. Other significant reason of the loss in the number of available households is that many houses in the population census list were found to be summerhouses of people whose usual place of residence was not Gökçeada. Data was collected from 276 households and 958 usual residents in those households.

Questionnaires were edited again and open-ended questions were coded before data entry. Five data sets were created for the data entry: household, individual, fertility, mortality, and migration. SPSS 8.0 was employed for data entry and data processing of the survey.

**Table IV.1.C.2 Number of Interviews
in Villages**

Villages	Number of Interview
Bademli	3
Dereköy	12
Eşelek	9
Kaleköy	5
Uğurlu	16
Şirinköy	8
Tepeköy	3
Yenibademli	21
Zeytinliköy	8
Total	85

Table IV. 1. C. 3 Results of the Household Interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, 2001.

Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household selected	315	85	400
Household found	217	81	298
Household interviewed	198	78	276
Response Rate	91,2	96,3	92,6

Chi-Square test was used for determining the significance of the relation between variables in the statistical analysis. Phi value was used to explain the size of the relation between variables. In the part where the reason of the future migration trend was determined, dependent variables were individual's migration intention and migration intention of the household as whole while the independent variables were age, sex, place of birth and house ownership.

CHAPTER V

ANALYSIS OF POPULATION CENSUSES

The first data on the population of Gökçeada is based on the first population census of the Ottoman Empire in 1831. This census aimed to investigate the number of males at the ages of military service and the number of the Muslims and minorities in the Empire. In 1831, male population numbered 2505 and none of them were Muslim (Karal, 1997). Thus, the first census gives no direct information about the female population. According to information obtained from the Greek Embassy in Turkey, the total population of the island was 6992 in 1920, 3845 being females, and 3147 being males. The Greek representative in the Lausanne Treaty at 25 November 1922 stated that population was 9207 excluding the Turkish population (Aziz, 1973).

The demographic background of Gökçeada, after the foundation of the Turkish Republic, was examined by the use of data from 15 population censuses, which were conducted by the State Institute of Statistics (SIS) since 1927. Changes in the total population of the island between 1927-2000 are shown in Figure V.1. The total population⁸ of Gökçeada has not increased substantially during the last 70 years, but the distribution of the population into the urban and the rural parts of the island, sex composition, age structure, size of resident population, and ethnic composition have altered significantly.

⁸ The total population of the island was 6719 in 1927 (İstatistik Umum Müdürlüğü, 1929).

Figure V. 1.1 Total Population of Gökçeada, 1927-2000

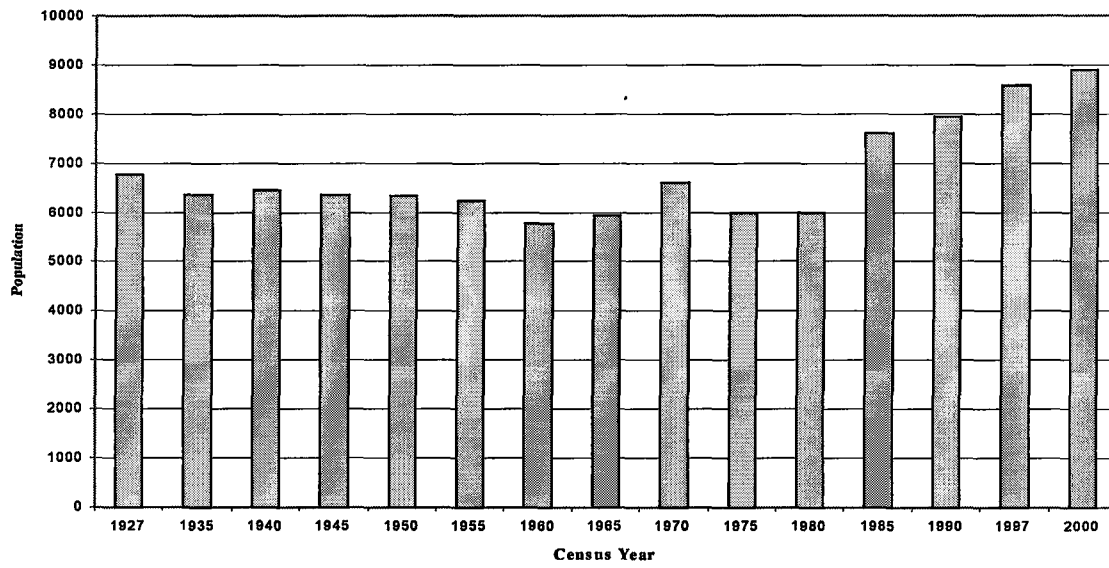
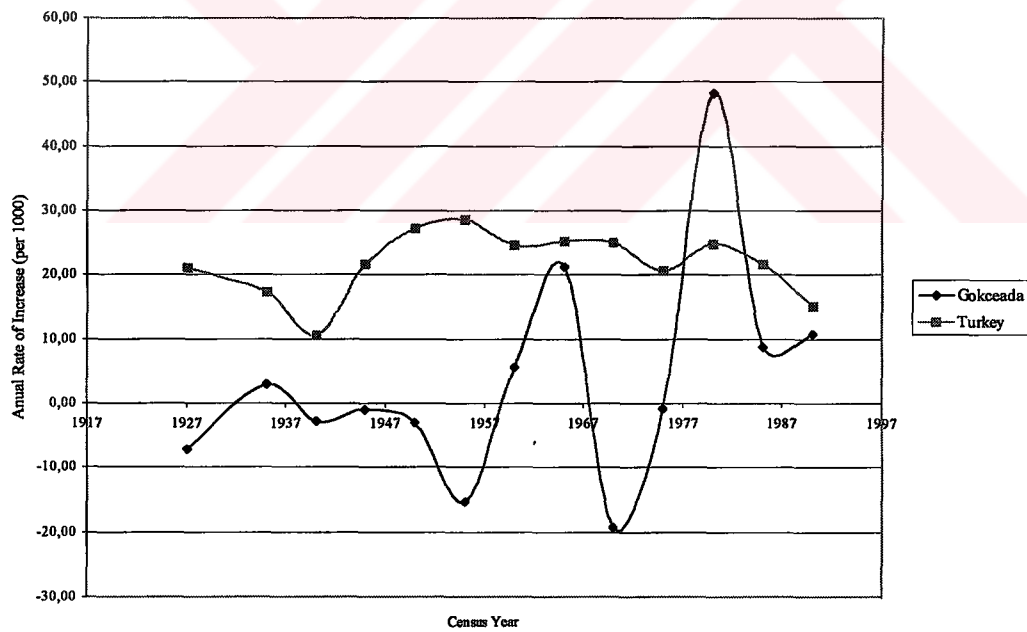


Figure V.1.2 Annual Rate of Increase in Gökçeada and Turkey, 1927-1997



V.1 Population Growth

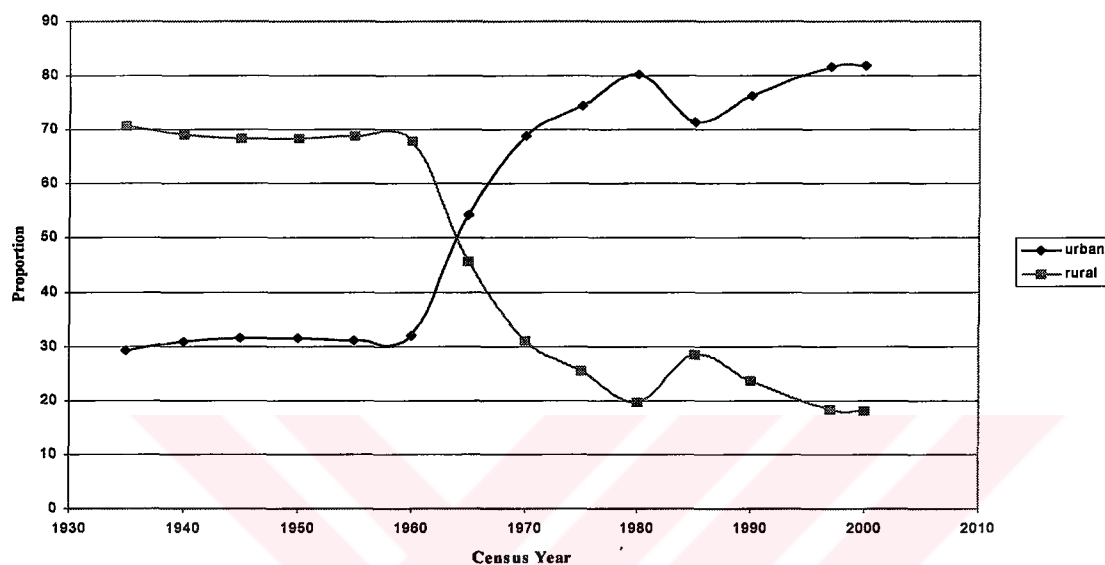
Annual rate of increase of the island's population has been fluctuating. The rate of population increase based on the total population in 1927 and 2000 is quite low, 3,4 per thousand, while it is 11.7 in Çanakkale and 21.8 in Turkey. As in the Figure V.1.1, annual growth rates in each census period of Gökçeada are not parallel with the those of Çanakkale. Population density on the Gökçeada was 22 per km² in 1927, while it was 31 in 2000. But these figures are misleading since Gökçeada has a large military force due to its geopolitical importance (Potalcıoğlu, 1987). So, its resident population and de facto population are very different than each other. Just after the foundation of the Republic, the island was the military free area. The military battalion was founded in 1964 in the district centre. Total populations of the island before and after 1964 are not comparable because of the effect of this non-resident soldier population. In 1997, total urban population was 7008 while the urban resident population was 3630 (SIS, 1999). This resulted in the overestimation of both the population growth rate and the population density of the island.

V. 2 Urbanisation

One of the important differentiation in the demographic components of the island is in its urban/rural population. Percentage of the urban residents was 30% in 1935 while it is 80% in 2000. The Figure V.2.1 shows the percentage of urban and rural population on the island. In the same period urban population has increased while the rural population has decreased in the mainland Turkey as well. However, the mechanisms of these changes observed on Gökçeada are quite different than the

mainland. Urban population of Gökçeada has remained about 30% of its total population until 1965 and then, it has suddenly increased to 54% in that year.

Figure III.2.1. Proportion of Urban and Rural Population in Gökçeada, 1935-2000



In the same census year, rural population of the island has decreased from 3930 to 2721. Change in the urban/rural percentage of the island between 1927 and 1960 was not only because of the remarkable decrease in the rural population, but also because of the significant increase in the urban population⁹. This increase can be explained by the foundation of a military battalion and an open prison in the district centre of Gökçeada in 1964. In the urbanisation process of the mainland Turkey, rural migrants moved mainly to the urban centres of the country. Yet, in Gökçeada case, rural inhabitants did not move to the urban centre of the island but to the urban areas outside

⁹ Urban population of the island has raised from 1846 to 3220 between the years 1960 and 1965.

Gökçeada. At the same time, population of the district centre of the island has increased due to the in-migrants from the mainland.

V. 3 Migration History of Gökçeada

Early 1960s are very important in the migration history of the island, since many significant events occurred in that period. In 1964, education in the Greek language was prohibited by law, a military battalion and a boarding teacher school were founded, in 1965 an open prison was established on the island. The first event resulted in out migration from the island, while the second, the third and the fourth ones brought about in-migration. Actually, the first migration flow to the island was realised in 1945 (Aziz, 1973). The migrants were 45 households from the Black Sea Region and they settled in the district centre of Gökçeada. But these migrants were not able to integrate with the island and most of them left the island. Afterwards the second migration flow was in July 1973 and the group consisted of 312 people from 61 households from Şahinkaya village belonging to Trabzon¹⁰. They settled near Dereköy and established a village with the same name, Şahinkaya and which administratively belonged to Dereköy. These migrants did not have sufficient land in their hometown due to flood and landslide. This population movement was designed by the partnership of the related Ministries. The area of the village was planned in order to supply the necessities of the new comers. Before they have arrived, suitable houses for the family size, a mosque, a dairy farm and planted land for agriculture were arranged. Government donated 46 sheep and five beehives for each household and also paid salary for their first year. This movement may be viewed as a good example of the

¹⁰ Trabzon is the highest populated city of Black Sea Region.

planned migration policy in Turkey. Push factors of the sending region was clear and governmental support was reasonable to move people to such a far and isolated area. This movement not only increased the population of the island, but also balanced the ethnic composition.

In the early 80s, two new villages were established with similar mechanisms and causes. Migrants of Yenibademli replaced in Gökçeada were villagers from Isparta whose land was floated during the building of a dam. New villages were established just down the Bademli. Houses are uniform and are not in line with the architectural characteristics of the island. In the first census after the formation of Yenibademli, it was the second highest populated village of the island¹¹. Recently, Yenibademli is the economically most active village of Gökçeada with its relatively young population. It is one of the two villages, which has its own primary school on the island.

Other new village, Uğurlu was established in the same period with Yenibademli. It is the farthest village of the island to the town centre¹². Inhabitants of Uğurlu are the migrants whose land was destroyed due to the foundation of a hydro-electric central in Milas. It is the second biggest village in terms of its population.¹³ In that period, approximately 2000 migrants were settled in the two new villages and in the district centre of Gökçeada.

¹¹ Dereköy was numbered 705 and Yenibademli was numbered 460 in the 1985 Population Census. (SIS, 1987)

¹² Uğurlu is 16 km far from the centre.

¹³ Total population of Uğurlu was 401, while total population of Yenibademli was 581 in the 2000 Population

The recent migrants of the island are the villagers of the two new established villages, Eşelek and Şirinköy. Both villages settled in 2000. Residents of Şirinköy are Bulgarian Turks who were displaced to Turkey. After their arrival to Turkey, they were distributed to different places of the country and one of them is Gökçeada. They were 189 in the 2000 General Population Census. The other village, Eşelek, was established by those who migrated from Biga, a district of Çanakkale. The population of Eşelek is 152 according to Census of Population 2000.

V.4. Age and Sex Structure

Age and sex structure of the island is very much influenced by the military population. In general view, Gökçeada seems to have a young population however, the 20-24 age group consists largely of soldiers. In this age group, there were 2397 men, but only 198 women (SIS, 1993). More than 4 out of every 10 males and nearly 1 out of every 10 females are in the age group 20-24. Sex composition in the rural area of the island has been more or less normal till 1965 and it started fluctuating after 1965. Percentage of male/female has been around 50% for last ten years. Figure V.4.1 shows the percentage of the male population in the urban and the rural part of Gökçeada since 1930.

Figuring out the dependency ratio is significant to analyse economically active population in a society. In the case of Gökçeada, however, some age groups which are considered as economically active in the calculation of dependency ratio are found to be out of income generating activities. Most of the people in their 20s, the large group of soldiers, are out of production activities. Due to this fact, analyses on the early-age, late-age, and general dependency ratios based on the observed population do not

reflect reality. Since it is not possible to determine the resident population by age in all census years, male population was fitted by taking the female population who consist of residents as standard in this work. Sex ratio in the first year of life is applied to the following ages to female population for generating fitted male population. Figure V.4.2 shows the differences in the child-woman ratio, early-age, late-age, and general dependency ratios by observed and the fitted male population in the district centre of the island. Child-woman ratios are the same in both cases since the early ages' sex ratio is used for the fitting process, but the dependency ratios are much higher in the fitted case.

Another problem in such an analysis is that non-resident population is kept outside of the calculation. Although most of the necessities of the military battalion are supplied by the government, this population also depends on the resources of the island. If the non-resident population is assumed as consumers, 34% of the population is economically active in the district centre of Gökçeada in 1990. Since the published data on the age composition in 1927 General Population Census was not grouped in the same manner with the recent standard age groups, it is not possible to calculate child-woman ratio, early-age, late-age, and general dependency ratios for this year. However, knowing that 60% of the total population was between the ages 13 and 60 in 1927 provides convenience for making estimation.

Figure V.4.1. Proportion Male in Urban and Rural Gökçeada, 1927-2000

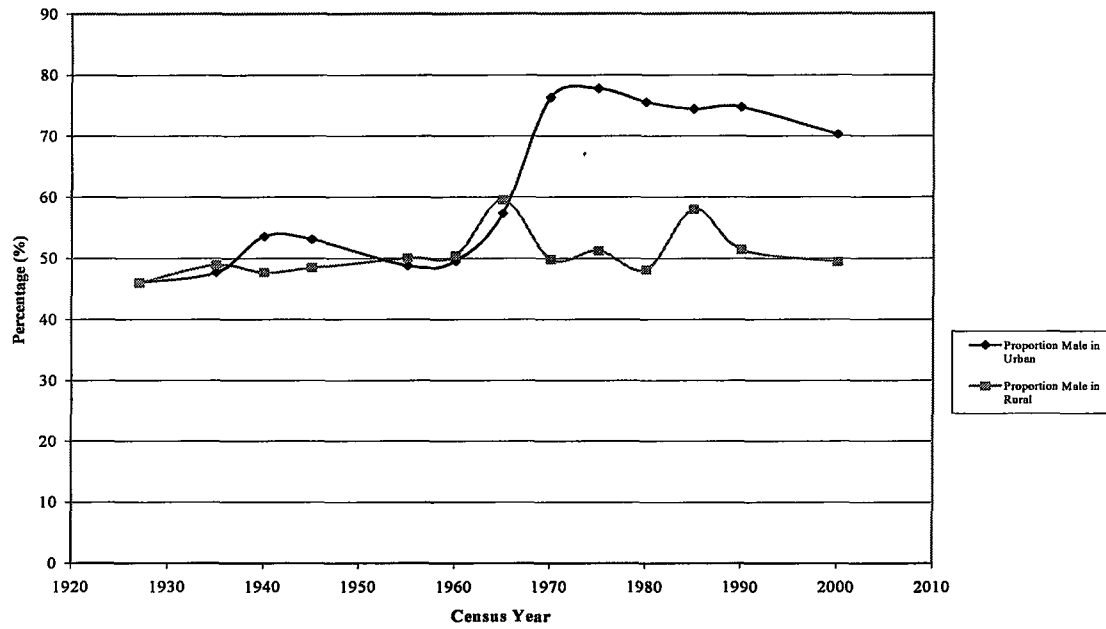
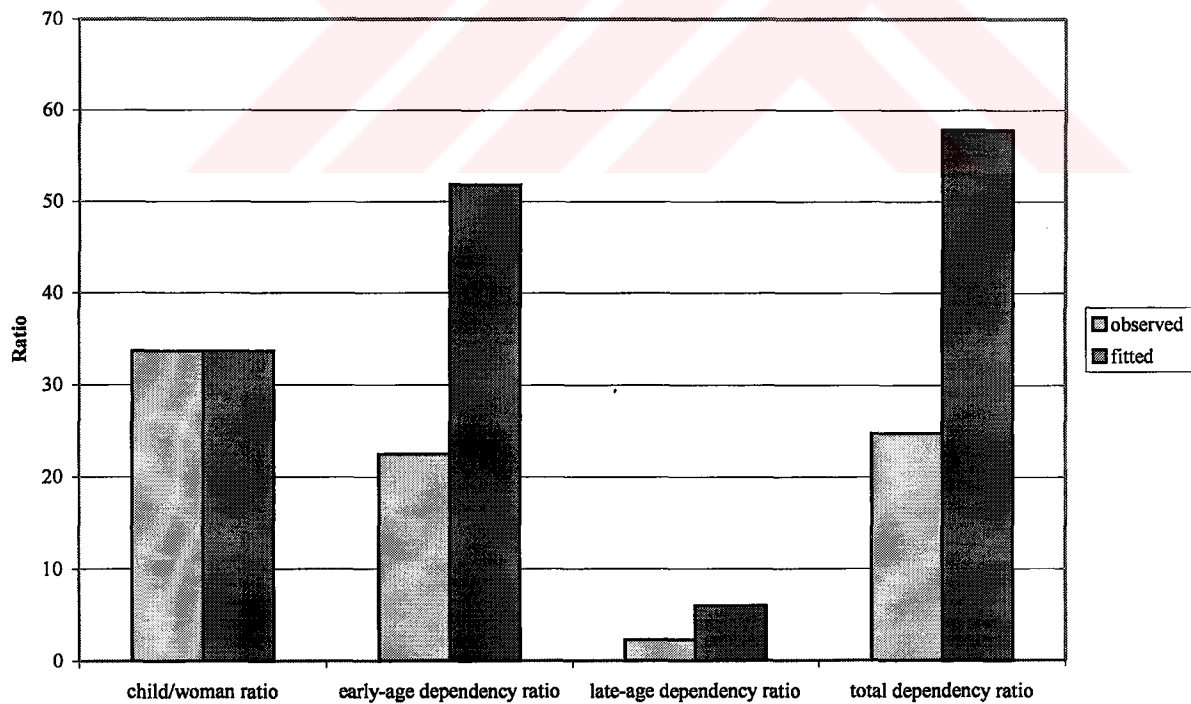


Figure V.4.2. Child-woman Ratio, Early-age Dependency Ratio, Late-age Dependency Ratio, and Total Dependency Ratio by Observed and Fitted Population, 1990 Population Census in Gökçeada Urban



V. 5 Ethnic and Religion Composition

The major differentiation in the demographic components of the island is in its ethnic composition. Gökçeada was the residential area of the Greeks both in the Ottoman period and the early period of the Republic of Turkey. In the first Ottoman population census in 1831, 2505 male were enumerated and all of them were non-Muslim (Karal, 1997). According to the Department of Cultural Affairs of Greek Embassy in Turkey, there were 9456 Greeks, 200 Turks, and 6 Armenian in the island in 1893. In Turkey, the question concerning mother tongue was included in the census questionnaires till 1985, but the results are available only until 1965. Unfortunately, these result were not published in the district level but only in the city level, except for 1927 Population Census. According to these census figures, Greek population was numbered as 6555 while Turkish population was numbered 157. In the same census year there were 19 soldiers, 9 lawyers, and 36 officers on the island. Turkish population should be those people who were working for the government and their dependents.

Table V.5.1 Population by Ethnicity, 1927-1997

Census Year	Turk	Greek	Total
1927	157	6555	6712
1950	200	6125	6325
1970	4029	2576	6605
1985	7138	472	7610
1990	7200	300	7500
1997	8344	234	8578

Source: Census of Population, Estimates by the author using Information from conversation made with Mayor of Gökçeada, and Greek Embassy in Turkey.

In 1970, Mayor of the district¹⁴ declared that within the resident population of the island, 90% of the rural population, 34% of the urban population, and 61% of the total population were Greeks (Aziz, 1973). The data on the ethnic composition of the island between 1927-1997 was displayed in Table V.5.1.

In the early 1960s, the foundation of new institutions influenced the ethnic composition in Gökçeada. Majority of the students of the Boarding Teacher School, which was founded in 1964, and the soldiers of military battalion, which was established in 1964, and prisoners of the open prison, which was founded in 1965 were Turkish. Further, the law, which prohibited the education in the minorities' languages, promoted the Greeks to move outside of the island. After the arrival of the Turkish migrants from the Black Sea Region in 1973, Turks have become the majority on the island. In this year, including the population of the open prison, boarding school and the military battalion, 61% of the total population were Turkish (Aziz, 1973).

It is well known that the migration process is a sex and age selective issue in many cases (Alvarado, 1998). Age structure and the sex composition of the migrants differ in terms of the push and the pull factors of the movement. Both the in-migrants and the out-migrants were primarily young people and the non-resident in-migrants were mostly males on the island. In the case of Gökçeada, migration process has also ethnic selectivity. In-migrants are Turks while the out-migrants are Greeks. New institutions and incentives served as pull factors for Turkish in-migrants, on the other hand, political environment throughout the period was the push factor of the Greek out-migrants. Out migration from the island is usually directed to Greece and İstanbul

¹⁴ Mayors were Greek till 1974; in 1970 Mayor was Istavro Istavropulo who was also Greek.

while some others moved to USA, Australia, and Africa. Except the planned migration, population movement from mainland to the island is not common. However, as Williamson (1981) declared, due to limited population and area of small islands, even little movements have deep impacts on their demographic structure such as population density, age, sex, and ethnic distribution. The total population of Gökçeada had not significantly changed for 60 years before 1985, while the composition of its population changed entirely.

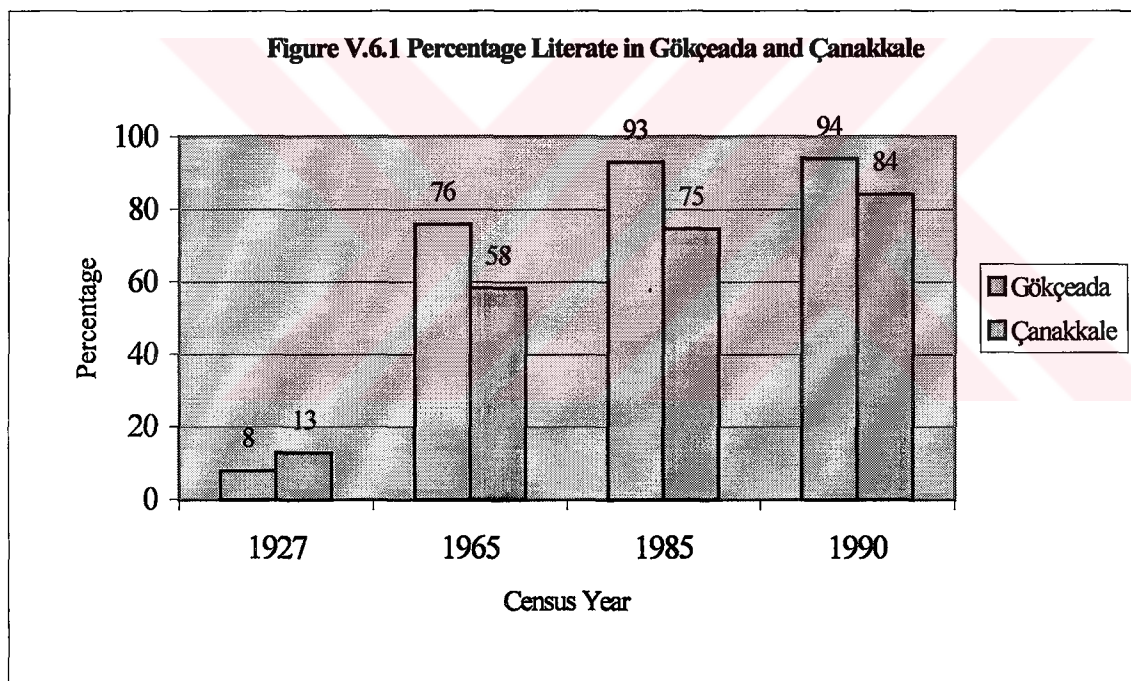
Different ethnic composition, which causes cultural diversity especially in the case of religion, is the major distinctive characteristic of Gökçeada. The Turks of the island are Muslims and the Greeks are Orthodox. There are nine churches and 242 monasteries most of which are in the nationalised area of the island (Aziz, 1973). Religious activities are important in the social life on the island. Especially, during religious ceremony in August, relatives of the Greek natives, from mainland and outside of the country, visit the island.

The oldest mosque was built in 1800s, and there are mosques in the centre, Yenibademli, Uğurlu, Eşelek, Şirinköy and Şahinkaya where the migrants settled. Although the two cultures have been living together for many years, integration of two cultures has not been managed. Marriage among Turks and Greeks is not common¹⁵.

¹⁵ As it was stated by the mayor there were only three Turk-Greek couples on the island.

V.6. Literacy

Changes in the general literacy level of the island are compared with Çanakkale for the period between 1927-1990 in the Figure V.6.1. At the beginning of the period, percentage of literate was more in Çanakkale than in Gökçeada. But from that period onwards, percentage literate in Gökçeada become higher than percentage literate in Çanakkale. Students of boarding school, and the soldiers are important in such a high level of literacy.



CHAPTER VI

RESULTS OF THE KEY INFORMANT SURVEY

The aim of the first part of the field study can be grouped into two: Understanding the demographic and administrative structure of the island through the interviews with the key informants and obtaining the necessary materials for designing the sampling of the household survey. By the help of the key informant survey (KIS), information on the historical and demographic background of the island and the required sampling materials were obtained to prepare the main questionnaire. The municipality supplied the lists of quarters for the district centre and the directorate of department of population provided the lists for the villages. Else, 2000 General Population Census results registered just after the census by the department of population provided recent data referring to the total population of the island.

During the survey, the governor, the mayor, the director of education, the director of the university, the director of the department of population, the heads of five villages, the shop owners of three villages, the judge and the public prosecutor were interviewed. While a semi-structured questionnaire was employed for the interview with the governor, the mayor, and the representatives of the villages, interviews with the other informants were non-structured conversations with focus on their own topics. All interviews were conducted by both interviewers: One of the interviewer asked the open-ended questions to the informants and the other took notes during the interview. After each interview, notes were checked by two interviews and the missing points were corrected.

Coverage of the interview with the governor and the mayor were on the general issues of Gökçeada such as resident and non-resident population, educational, cultural and economic environment and transportation facilities. However, in the villages, specific questions were directed related with the different structure of each village. Two types of questionnaires were employed for the villages, since the old and the new villages exhibited different demographic structures and different migration histories. Both types of village questionnaires involved similar questions such as the number of resident households, household type, age structure, ethnic structure, main economic activities and transportation facilities to the district centre. The questions related with the process of out-migration and the destination of out-migrants were directed to the representatives of the old villages, while the questions concerning the process of foundation of the villages and the prior residence of the villagers were asked to the representatives of the new villages.

Results of the key informant survey will be presented at first the district level and then at the village level. Transportation to the island is from Çanakkale and Kabatepe/Eceabat harbour by ferryboat twice a day in summer time, once a day in wintertime. Due to unfavourable weather conditions, transportation is interrupted in winter occasionally. Although the island has rich natural resources such as water and land, production is very limited on the island. Decline in the number of resident population in the last 30 years, out-migration of especially young people, nationalisation of the agricultural land for the military battalion and the other institutions, excess transportation cost for items produced on the island, isolation from the trade centres are the main causes of the low production on the island. The open-prison which was founded in 1965 to supply manpower for agriculture has not been

successful, since the prisoners seriously lacked the sufficient skilled human capital and the marketing of the products was not well-organised. In addition to these, prisoners have negatively affected the residents' daily life in such a small and isolated area. Especially the villagers of Uğurlu which is the nearest village to the prison and which was founded in 1984, held campaigns by formal requests to the local and general administrators for the prison to be closed and in 1991 the prison was closed.

Development of the tourism sector and the opening of a custom office are viewed as the main economic opportunities on Gökçeada. Recently, a new textile factory is being constructed in the area of the old open-prison and around 60 young women attend to training courses held by the Public Education Centre (Halk Eğitim Merkezi) to be employed in this factory.

According to tentative results of the 2000 General Population Census, 3307 of the total population 8894 are soldiers on the island. Foundation of the last two new villages in 1999 and 2000 supports the fact that changes in the total population of the island are related to migratory flows rather than the natural increase. Average household size is 3,21 in general, 2,97 in the rural and 3,30 in the urban part of the island. This is in contrast to the situation on the mainland where the average household size in rural areas is higher than those in the urban areas.

Table VI.1. Total Population, Household, and Mean Household Size by Villages and Centre, Census of Population 2000

Villages	Total Population	Household	Mean Household Member Size
Kaleköy	84	21	4,00
Zeytinliköy	94	48	1,96
Bademli	27	13	2,08
Dereköy	384	162	2,37
Tepeköy	44	27	1,63
Uğurlu	374	93	4,02
Yenibademli	352	93	3,78
Şirinköy *			
Eşelek**			
Centre	4228	1283	3,3
Total	5587	1740	3,21

*Data of Şirinköy was registered in Dereköy in Census of Population 2000.

** Data of Eşelek was registered in district centre in Census of Population 2000

This difference is the consequence of the fact that along with the total population, the household size is quite low in the old villages. On the other hand, the average household size in the new villages is around 4 (Table VI.1).

In general, 60% of the total population on the island is between the ages 12-50 and while this percentage is 65% in district centre, it is 51% in rural parts of Gökçeada. The age structure of the resident population of the island presents the ageing of the village population and especially the population of the old villages.

Since place of delivery of women on the island is usually outside Gökçeada, generally in Çanakkale, birth registration on Gökçeada does not reflect the real fertility level of the island. Similar limitation occurs in the registration documents for the deaths. Deaths are registered in the place of family registration, and family

registrations of lots of the migrants are outside Gökçeada, therefore, the death registration on the island underestimates the real mortality level.

Educational opportunities on the island are concentrated in the district centre. Except the 5-years primary schools in Uğurlu and Yeni Bademli, there are no schools in the villages. Besides the primary schools and a general high school, there exist an Anatolian Teacher High School and a Vocational High School on the island. Primary school students attend to the schools in the district centre, and in the last semester, 116 primary school students went to the district centre for education. As seen in the Table VI.2, the number of teachers in the centre is sufficient. Important part of the teachers are the wives of the military officers and it is stated that the teachers do not prefer to work in the villages. The high school which started education in 1999 with two departments -tourism and tourism management- opens its third department -public relations- this academic year. Together with the new department there will be 360 university students on the island. University has an important role on the economic and cultural life on the island. Many islanders rent their houses to the students and to the soldiers. Also, a crucial part of young population living on Gökçeada resides on the island for higher education.

VI.2 Schools by Sex of Students and Number of Teachers, 2000-2001

Name of the Schools	Female	Male	Total	Teacher
Yeni Bademli Primary School	30	30	60	4
Uğurlu Primary School	21	20	41	3
Cumhuriyet Primary School	218	270	488	20
Kenan Evren Primary School	125	114	239	11
Gökçeada High School	57	53	110	16
Anatolian Teacher Vocational School	68	289	357	22
Vocational High School	16	220	236	25
Total	535	996	1531	101

Cultural activities on Gökçeada are concentrated in summer and especially in August. The National Film Festival, concerts of the Turkish and the Greek musicians, summer camps, the Greek's religious feast in August are the main cultural activities on the island. On the other hand, the social life on the island is quite stationary in winter times. It is stated by the key informants that the cultural life of the island was more active before the 1960s. It was reported that there were three movie halls and one theatre hall on Gökçeada. Recently, there is no permanent movie hall on the island, and municipality and the directorate of high school are trying to establish a movie hall.

Village level analyses show the differences in both the general view and the demographic components of the old and the new villages. Period of establishment of the villages and their distance from the district centre are shown in Table VI.3. First of all, their location, architectural characteristics, and settlement structures are different. Old villages (Dereköy, Kaleköy, Tepeköy, Zeytinli) are on the hills, the houses are made of stone, and settlement is in accordance with the geographical characteristics of

the island, while the new villages are located by the main road of the island, houses are uniform and concrete. Government constructed the houses and the public buildings in the new villages before the arrival of the migrants.

Table VI.3 Villages by their distance from centre and period of establishment

Villages	Distance from Centre	Period of Establishment
Kaleköy	4,5 km	3000-2000 BC
Zeytinliköy	3,5 km	2000-800 BC
Bademli	4 km	800-300 BC
Dereköy	14 km	1500-1600
Tepeköy	11 km	500-1500
Uğurlu	25 km	1984
Yenibademli	3 km	1985
Şirinköy	20 km	1999
Eşelek	8 km	2000

Source: METU (2001)

Public transportation on the island is not frequent, especially for the old villages. There is a public bus once a week to Zeytinli, three times a week to Tepeköy, and there is no transportation to Kaleköy and Bademli, which are at walking distance to the centre. The old aged population of the old villages has a very limited relation with the town centre and this is a reason behind the infrequent transportation¹⁶. Since the new villages are by the main road, their transportation is relatively frequent and easier.

Almost all residents of the three of old villages, Bademli, Tepeköy, and Zeytinli are Greeks and a small Greek population lives in Dereköy. Besides these four

¹⁶ Erginsoy (1998) mentioned that some villagers of Bademli have not visited other parts of the island for 25-30 years.

villages, natives of Kaleköy were also Greeks. Loss of population in these old villages has been accelerated in the late 1950s due to the political problems between the Greek and the Turkish government on the issue of Cyprus. Out-migration of the Greek residents of the island peaked in 1974 during the Cyprus Peace Operation. Other factors that accelerated the process of out-migration were the prohibition of education in minorities' language, the foundation of the military battalion and the foundation of the open-prison. One of the old villages –Kaleköy- totally lost its native population in 1974 and during the same period migrants from Eastern Anatolia settled in the village. This was a typical example of a chain migration: The directorate of the General Directorate of Agricultural Production (TİGEM) was from Van and most of the recent residents of Kaleköy are from Van, and Ağrı. A large part of population in Dereköy live in its district, Şahinkaya, which was founded for the migrants from Şahinkaya/Trabzon in 1974 who have lost their houses and land due to water flood. There are a total of 800 houses in Dereköy and today people live in only 60 of them. (35 household in Şahinkaya, and 25 in the old part.) In the last 20 years, 15-20 households from Eastern Anatolia settled in Dereköy. The average household size is relatively high in Şahinkaya since young generation of the village usually move to district centre.

Similar causes led to the foundation of all the new villages and similar procedures were followed during the settlement. Settlement has started in Yeni Bademli in 1985 with the arrival of the migrants who lost their houses and land during the construction of a dam in Sütçüler/Çaldır Isparta. There were 100 households at the beginning and then 25 households from the Black Sea region (Ordu, Trabzon, Giresun, and Samsun) moved to Yeni Bademli in 1987. Those late comers were fishermen and

they were supported by the government with the advise of Kenan Evren (7th president of Turkey) to develop fishing on the island. Uniform and concrete houses with small gardens were built before the arrival of the migrants to the island and all married couples received a house. Moreover, the migrants from Isparta were given 23 hectares of agricultural land, while the fishermen received 10 hectares of agricultural land. Else, government paid a minimum wage to each household for 8 months. The main economic activities of the village are agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery, tourism (villagers usually rent a part of their house as pension), and rent income (since Yeni Bademli is near to the military battalion, villagers rent their houses to soldiers). Yeni Bademli has a relatively young population and agricultural activities are quite developed in the village. In order to prevent out-migration of the young generation, government donates land for building houses to newly married couples. However, due to inadequate job opportunities some of the villagers sell their houses and move from the village and some of them use these buildings for trade.

Uğurlu was founded for the migrants from Eskişehir/Yatağan Muğla who were displaced because of the start of the operation in coal mines and for the other group who lost their houses and land due to the construction of a dam in Kızıllı /Karacaören Burdur. Uğurlu is the farthest village to the centre on the island. Foundation and settlement process of Uğurlu is similar to Yeni Bademli. Government also provided financial support to the migrants in Uğurlu where each household was given a house and an agricultural land with varying size of 40-55 hectares depending on the size of the household. Else, government paid minimum wage to each household for 18 months. Tourism (renting as pension), agriculture, fishery, and animal husbandry are

the main economic activities of the village. Most of the young people are unemployed in Uğurlu. Recently, 10 young women attend training for textile factory in the centre.

Şirinköy administratively belongs to Dereköy and was founded in 1999 for the Bulgarian Turks who were forced to move to Turkey in 1993 and who were living in different parts of the country -Bursa, Hatay, İstanbul, Trabzon- before they settled in Gökçeada. 150 houses were built in the area of the old open-prison, and today 120 of total 150 houses are being occupied by the residents. The villagers received a house, 25 hectares of land, and 25 million Turkish Liras payment for 18 months per household. The main reason of migration to the island for the inhabitants of Şirinköy is reported as having their own house and unemployment is stated as the main problem of the village. Villagers also state that they had difficulties in getting used to agricultural work as they lived previously in big cities. Since lots of young women in Şirinköy had been working in the textile industry before they came to the island and the new textile factory is very close to the village, they are viewed as the main human resource of the factory.

Eşelek is the lastly established village on the island. It was founded in 2000 as a sub-district of district centre and it does not own a village status yet. Inhabitants of the village are displaced from Eşelek/Biga Çanakkale during the construction of a dam. People only live in 45 of the total 100 houses now and migration to the village is still continuing. Besides the houses, each household will be given 22 hectares of olive grove. However, no payment is being made by the government to the new comers. Houses are again uniform and concrete in Eşelek. Most of the young people were left in Biga with the remaining relatives to let them continue their education. During the summer time young population has increased in the village.

Unemployment is the major problem on the island. New comers did not choose Gökçeada to live, however, they had to settle in Gökçeada with their families for the reasons mentioned above. Opportunity to own a house is the most important cause of migration to the island, however, migrants face problems related with getting used to living on an island. The island is an isolated place, where there is no cultural and social homogeneity and the geographical and economical conditions of the island are very different than that of their native land. Old residents of the island are also not pleased with the current conditions on Gökçeada. Almost all of the old residents are old people whose children have moved out of Gökçeada and in many cases to abroad. There are no means of distribution of newspaper in the villages.

Along with the low employment opportunities, access to education is the second reason to leave the island for young people. Civil and military officers do not view the island as a place of permanent residence and they are not integrated into the daily life on the island. They prefer to spend their time with the other officers, and they live in separate residential areas together with other government officers.

Not only between the Turks and the Greeks, but also between all groups there is a strong definition of “the other”. There is no shared production or consumption area on the island. Although the inhabitants have been living in Gökçeada together for many years, there is no cultural and demographic integration between the different groups. Migration history of the district centre is not as clear as the villages, but most of the migrants came to the island from the close cities and Black Sea Region.

CHAPTER VII

RESULTS OF HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Household survey on Gökçeada aimed to gather information about usual residents of the households. Both the current residents and the members who are temporarily out of households during the interviews were listed in the household list. Therefore, all the tabulations in this chapter are based on *de jure* population of the selected households. Data was collected from 276 households and a total of 958 individuals, 473 males and 485 females. The reference person declared the relationship among the household members.

VII.1. Age Distribution

Age distribution of the *de jure* household members by age five-year groups and sex are shown in Table VII.1. Single-year age distribution of the household population is also presented in Appendix 7. Young age population on the island is relatively low when compared with the mainland: Percentage of population aged under 15 is 20% on Gökçeada, while this figure is 33% in Turkey according to Turkish Demographic and Health Survey 1998 (TDHS-98) (HIPS, 1999). In contrast, percentages of adult and late age populations are higher on Gökçeada than the mainland. In Gökçeada, the largest cohorts are 15-19, 20-24, and 25-29. On the other hand, in general Turkey, first four age groups are the largest groups and percentages of age groups in total population gradually decline after the age group 20-24. Age distribution of the island, just like the other characteristics of the population was very much affected by migration.

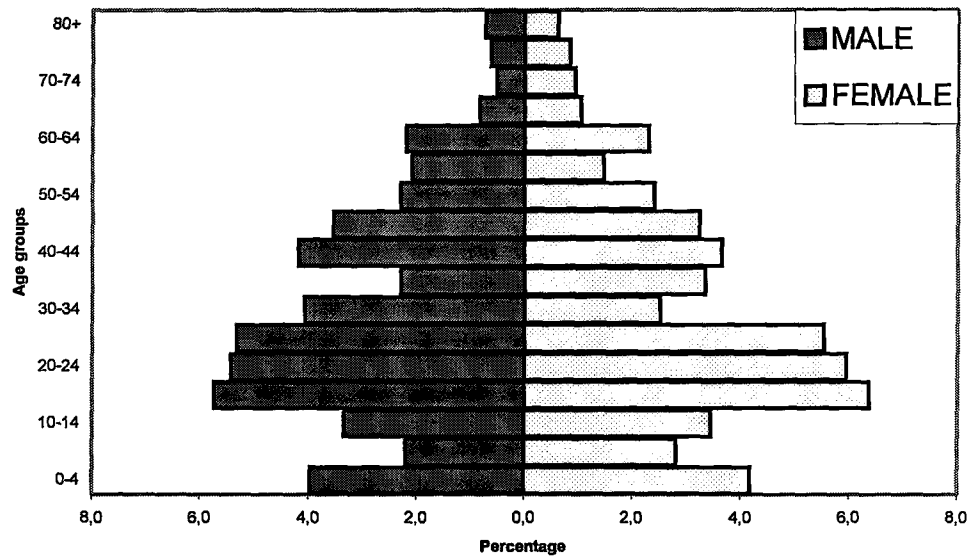
An important share of the in-migrants of Gökçeada are young governmental officers (both military and civil officers). 27% of total migrants of the island has moved to Gökçeada

Table VII. 1.1 Population by Age and Sex

Percent distribution of *de jure* household population by five-year age groups according to sex, 2001

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	8,0	8,2	8,1
5-9	4,4	5,6	5,0
10-14	6,8	6,8	6,8
15-19	11,6	12,6	12,1
20-24	11,0	11,8	11,4
25-29	10,8	10,9	10,9
30-34	8,2	4,9	6,6
35-39	4,7	6,6	5,6
40-44	8,5	7,2	7,8
45-49	7,2	6,4	6,8
50-54	4,7	4,7	4,7
55-59	4,2	2,9	3,5
60-64	4,4	4,5	4,5
65-69	1,7	2,1	1,9
70-74	1,1	1,9	1,5
75-79	1,3	1,6	1,5
80+	1,5	1,2	1,4
Total	100	100	100
Number	473	485	958

Figure VII.1.1 Age Pyramid for Gökçeada,2001



because of official appointment (her/his own appointment or appointment of her/his spouse or parents). This group plays a significant role in the high percentage of population of those ages. As clearly observed in the population pyramid in Figure VI.1.1, base of the pyramid is narrower when compared with the part of the age group 15-29. Percentage of the population at the beginning of the reproductive life is high, however, people do not complete their reproductive life on the island. This fact causes the relatively low population aged 5-9 when compared with population age 0-4 on Gökçeada.

Table VII.1.2 presents the shares of productive and non-productive groups in the total population of the island. Non-productive groups, that is, who are below age 15 and who are at age 65 and over depend on population at productive ages (population between ages 15 and 64).

Table VII.1.2 Population by Age from Selected Sources

Percent distribution of population by age group, selected sources, 1990-2001.

Age group	Survey, 2001	Population Census, 1990	TDHS-98, Turkey
Less than 15	19,9	18,0	31,4
15-64	73,9	80,2	64,6
65+	6,2	1,8	4,0
Median age	27	22	-
Early-age dependency ratio	27,0	22,5	-
Late-age dependency ratio	8,3	2,3	-
General dependency ratio	35,3	24,7	59,7
Number	958	6070	

Sources: 2001 Gökçeada Household Survey

1990 Population Census, SIS, 1993.

Early and late age dependency ratios are also calculated for the island. General dependency ratio for Gökçeada is quite lower than the value for Turkey¹⁷. General dependency ratio implies that every 100 persons at the productive ages support 35 persons in terms of food, clothing, shelter, education, and health care in Gökçeada. The difference is explained by the very low early age dependency (due to low percentage of young population) on the island. Remarkable difference in percent distribution of population by age between survey results and census results is due to the fact that institutional population included in census result while it is excluded from the survey.

¹⁷ General dependency ratio of Turkey was 64,7 according to Census of Population 1990, and 59,7 according to TDHS 1998.

VII.2. Household Composition

Average household size in Gökçeada is lower than the mainland¹⁸. Average household size is 3.5 on the island, 3,6 among Turks and 1,8 among Greeks. The share of households with 2, 3 or 4 members are almost equal. Percentage of households consisting of 2 or 3 members constitute a much higher percentage on the island than in mainland Turkey¹⁹.

On the island, 8% of all the households are single member households. The percentage of single member households is quite high among the Greek, 35% of Greek households consist of only one member. Generally, Greek household consists of 2 members, typically an old couple.

7.3% of the total households are Greek in Gökçeada. The Greek population on the island is estimated as 192 within the total population of 5098. Since household composition among Greeks changes simply as the result of mortality, it is expected that the total number of Greek households will be declining quickly.

¹⁸ The size of the household was 4,3 in Turkey according to TDHS 1998 (HIPS, 1999).

¹⁹ 14% of households has 2 usual members while 15,5% of them has 3 members in Turkey (HIPS, 1999).

Table VII.2.1 Household Composition
Percent distribution of households by sex, household size, and ethnicity, 2001.

Characteristic	Total	Turk	Greek
Household member			
Male	49,4	-	-
Female	50,6	-	-
Number of usual members			
1	8,0	5,9	(35,0)
2	23,6	21,1	(55,0)
3	21,4	22,7	(5,0)
4	24,3	25,8	(5,0)
5	12,3	13,3	-
6	6,5	7,0	-
7	2,2	2,3	-
8+	1,4	2,0	-
Mean size	3,5	3,6	1,8
Standard Errors	0,096	0,098	0,170
Number of households	276	256	20
De jure Member	958	922	36
Total population	5098*	4906**	192**

* General Population Census, 2000.

** Estimated from mean household size and total population,

VII.3. Marriage Pattern

Table VII.3.1 shows current marital status of the respondents aged over 12 at the time of the field survey. As it has been clearly defined in the interviewers' guide in Appendix 6, the term currently married in this study refers to all kinds of unions regardless of official marriage. During the survey, 34 percent of respondents are found to be never married, 58 percent currently married, 6 percent widowed, 1 percent divorced and remaining 1 percent separated.

Marriage is universal among both the males and females. Only 2,8 percent of males and 2,9 percent of females have been found to be never married among people aged 30 and over on the island.

Table VII.3.1 Marital Status of Respondents

Percent distribution of population age 12 and over by marital status.

Marital status	Percentage Male	Percentage Female	Total
Never-married	37,2	31,5	34,3
Currently-married	58,6	58,5	58,1
Widowed	2,5	2,4	5,5
Divorced	1,5	1,2	1,3
Separated	0,2	0,2	0,7
Population 12+	406	410	816

The question concerning the age at first marriage is directed to ever-married women between ages 15 and 49 during the survey and the median age at first marriage is calculated as 19 for this group. The value is 20 when women between ages 25-49 are considered. As it is clearly seen in the Table VII.3.2, median age at first marriage steadily increases across cohorts, ranging from 18 for the 45-49 age group to 22 for the 25-29 age group.

Although the residents of Gökçeada are from different places of origin, the practise of marriage between different groups is not common. For example, there is no observation of marriage between Turks and Greeks in the sample. Of all currently married couples, 65 percent were born in the same city. The first choice for marriage among Turks is spouses from their hometowns. There are very few Greek people at the reproductive ages living on the island now. But as they reported, even the Greek

islanders who live outside Gökçeada at the moment prefer to marry someone from the island.²⁰

Table VII.3.2 Median Age of Women at First Marriage

Median age of women at first marriage, according to current age, Gökçeada 2001

Age Group	Number of Women	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Percentage who had never married
15-19	1	*	19	19	98,4
20-24	28	*	16	22	50,9
25-29	42	22	14	29	20,8
30-34	23	21	15	28	4,2
35-39	32	20	13	37	0,0
40-44	35	19	13	37	0,0
45-49	30	18	14	24	3,2
25-49	162	20	13	37	7,4
Total	191	19	13	37	

* Median age at first marriage is not calculated for these age groups since less than 50 percent of women in these age groups were first married at the beginning of the period.

Among ever-married women in the age group 15-49, the prevalence of consanguinity is 13 percent (Table VII.3.3). 64 percent of the consanguineous marriages are first degree consanguineous marriages²¹. Most frequently observed relation to husband is son of brother of father with 24 percent. In the category of other refers second degree consanguineous marriages (Table VII.3.4).

²⁰ One of the Greek respondents who is 40 years old, just married with a woman who left the island when she was 4 and who is 37 now. She returned back to the island after marriage.

²¹ Marriages between cousins

Table VII.3.3 Consanguinity

Prevalence of consanguinity among ever-married women aged 15-49

	Percent
Consanguineous	13,1
Non-consanguineous	86,9
Total Women	191

Table VII.3.4 Relationship to the Husband

	Percent
Son of Brother of Father	24
Son of Sister of Father	12
Son of Sister of Mother	20
Son of Brother of Mother	8
Other	36
Total	191

VII.4 Fertility and Migration Rates

Table VII.4.1 presents the current fertility level on Gökçeada. Although the number of cases is low, values provide a general view about the reproductive behaviour on the island. ASFRs and TFR are calculated from births both one-year preceding and two-years preceding the survey. TFR for one-year period is slightly higher than TFR for two years period. Nonetheless, both values are below the replacement level. Number of women in each age group refers the number of women at the end of the period. In the calculations of smoothed ASFRs, births are distributed to the age groups by making an adjustment for the average date of births which was one-half year before the date of survey (UN, 1983). Share of the 35-39 age group in

the distribution of births is slightly higher in the smoothed case. Total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate on the island is lower than the same values in Turkey²². Since most of the women have not spent all their reproductive period on the island, the level of fertility is very much influenced by migration. All calculations in the Table VII.4.1 display the fertility level of a synthetic cohort. The low level of fertility observed might be the result of postponement of fertility to the later phases of reproductive life and these later phases women may be out of the island. On the other hand child/women ratio is also lower than the ratio for the mainland: It is 27 per 100 women on the island, while it is 37 per 100 women in Turkey in 1998 (HIPS, 1999).

As it was mentioned before in-and-out migratory flow are remarkable in the change of the size of population on the island. Finding of the survey show that share of the in-migrants is 57 per 1000 people, while it is 12 per 1000 people. Net migration on the island is 45 per 1000 residents²³.

²² TFR 15-49 was 2,61, GFR was 94 per 1000 women, and CBR was 23,4 per 1000 population in Turkey according to TDHS-98 (HIPS, 1999).

²³ Actually, migration rates are calculated by number of migrants in an area in a given period and population of area at the beginning of the period (Table VII.4.2). Since the calculations are based on survey date and it is not available to estimate population of the island at the beginning of the period, number of migrants refer the number of migrant in one-year period while population refer the population at the end of the period.

Table VII.4.1 Current Fertility²⁴

Number of births, age-specific fertility rates, total fertility rate, general fertility rate, and crude birth rate, for the year preceding the survey-* 2001

Age Group	Number of Women	Smoothed ASFR*	ASFR**	Percent Distribution of Births by Age Group*	Percent Distribution of Births by Age Group from Smoothed ASFR*
15-19	61	0.000	0.003	0,022	0,0
20-24	57	0.088	0.091	0,066	27,3
25-29	53	0.057	0.057	0,102	17,6
30-34	24	0.083	0.085	0,057	26,0
35-39	32	0.094	0.085	0,018	29,2
40-44	35	0.000	0.000	0,015	0,0
45-49	31	0.000	0.000	0,000	0,0
15-49	293				100,0
TFR*	1,6				
TFR**	1,4				
GFR	44				
CBR	13,6				

*ASRFs and TFR were calculated for the births one-year preceding the survey.

** ASRFs and TFR were calculated for the births two-years preceding the survey.

Table VII.4.2 Migration Rate

Number of migrants per 1000 current residents

	Rate
In-migration Rate	57
Out-migration Rate	12
Net-migration Rate	45

²⁴ Crude death rate is not calculated due to inadequate number of observations.

VII.5. Background Characteristics of the Migrants on Gökçeada

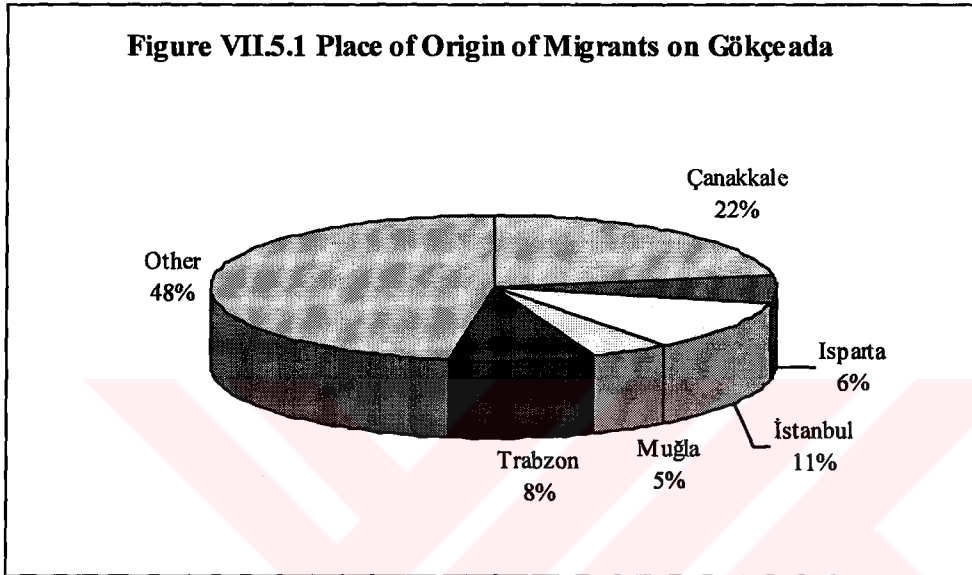
In this study, the term *native* refers to the islanders who were born in Gökçeada, and the term *migrant* refers to the islanders who were born outside the island. According to this terminology, 74 percent of the total population of the island are migrants, while only 26 percent are native. There are no migrants among Greeks on the island.

Table VII.5.1 Place of Birth of Household Population

Place of birth	Percent
Gökçeada	25,6
Out of Gökçeada	74,4
Number	958

During the interviews, reference persons answered the questions on the migration history of all migrants in their households. The first question about the migration history of the household is concerned with the place that the migrants lived before they came to Gökçeada. Responses to the question show that there are people from almost all cities of Turkey in Gökçeada. Detailed list of place of origin of the migrants is given in Appendix 8. Figure VII.5.1 displays that the biggest share of the migrants has come to the island from Çanakkale. Geographical proximity is the most important reason for this high percentage. Else, a village from Çanakkale-Biga was displaced on the island in 1999. 28 percent of the migrants from Çanakkale has moved to Gökçeada due to displacement. The second sending city is İstanbul and the most frequent response of the migrants from İstanbul to the question concerning the motivation to migrate is the desire to live on the island after the initial visits as tourists.

The other cities, Trabzon, Isparta, and Muğla are the three cities where the government displaced people to the island for several reasons. Trabzon has the highest share of migrants within these three cities, as it was the place of origin of the first comers. First arrivals from Trabzon have pulled latter migrants from the city. Migration from Trabzon may be viewed as a typical example of chain migration in Gökçeada.

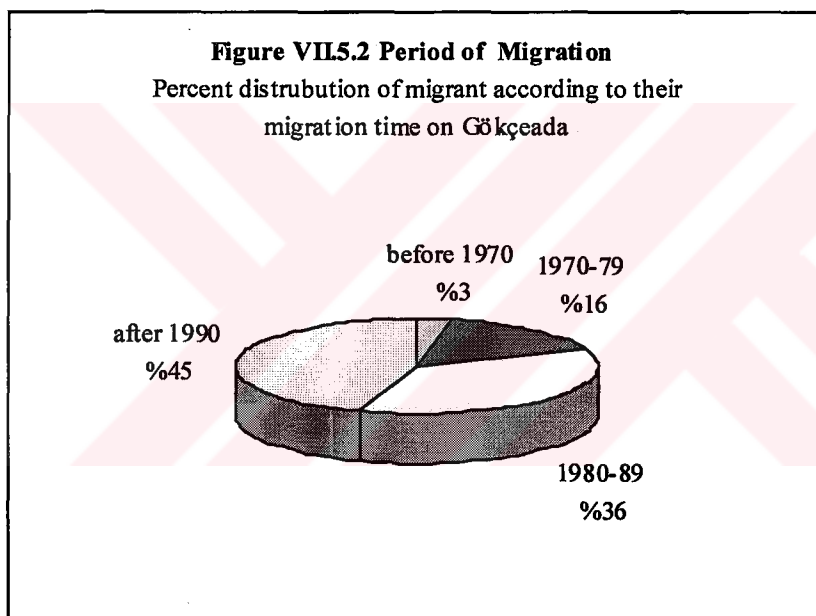


Second question about migration history is the causes of movement onto Gökçeada. More than one quarter of the migrants have moved to island due to official appointments and this percentage refers to the 20 percent of total population of Gökçeada ²⁵. The second reason of in-migration to the island is displacement by government. Since the year 1974, four villages and a sub-district were established for displaced people. On the other hand, 26 percent of the migrants declared that their decision to live on the island was related with their jobs and one fourth of this group stated that they found jobs by the help of family networks. Since people prefer to marry with people from their place of origin, marriage is also a significant reason for

²⁵ Appointment of herself/himself or appointment of her/his spouse or parents.

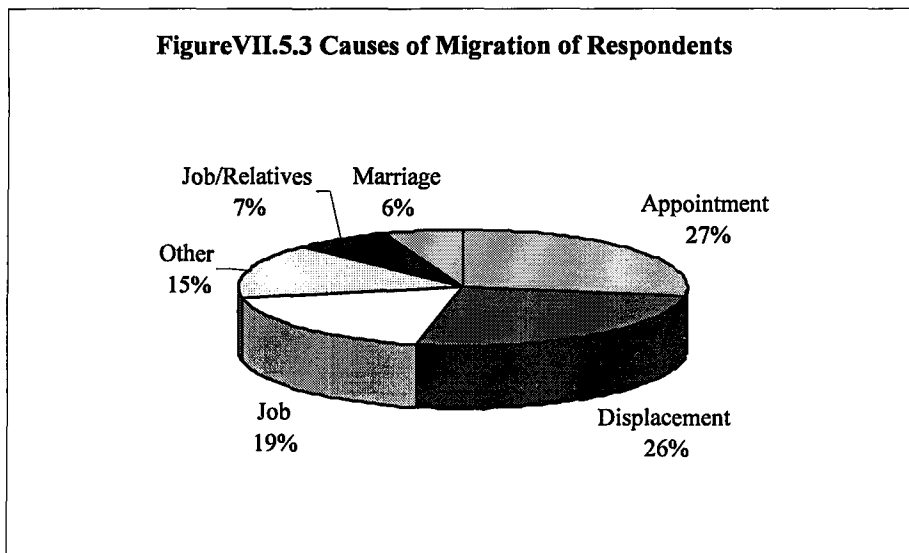
migration among islanders. 6 percent of the migrants reported that they moved to Gökçeada because of marriage. The causes of in-migration are listed in Appendix 9 in detail.

Figure VII.5.2 presents the distribution of the migrants according to four periods of migration to Gökçeada. Migration flows to the island has started after 1970 and only 3 percent of the total migrants have moved to Gökçeada before 1970s. The second period refers to the first phase of governmentally supported migration to the island. Şahinkaya district close to Dereköy was established in 1974.



In the period, isolation of the island has decreased relatively by the foundation of some institutions such as the boarding school, the open-prison and TİGEM. Although in-migration has started more than 40 years ago, almost half of the migrants - referring to 33 percent of total population- have been living on the island only for a decade. It should be kept in mind that non-residents who have come to the island due to official

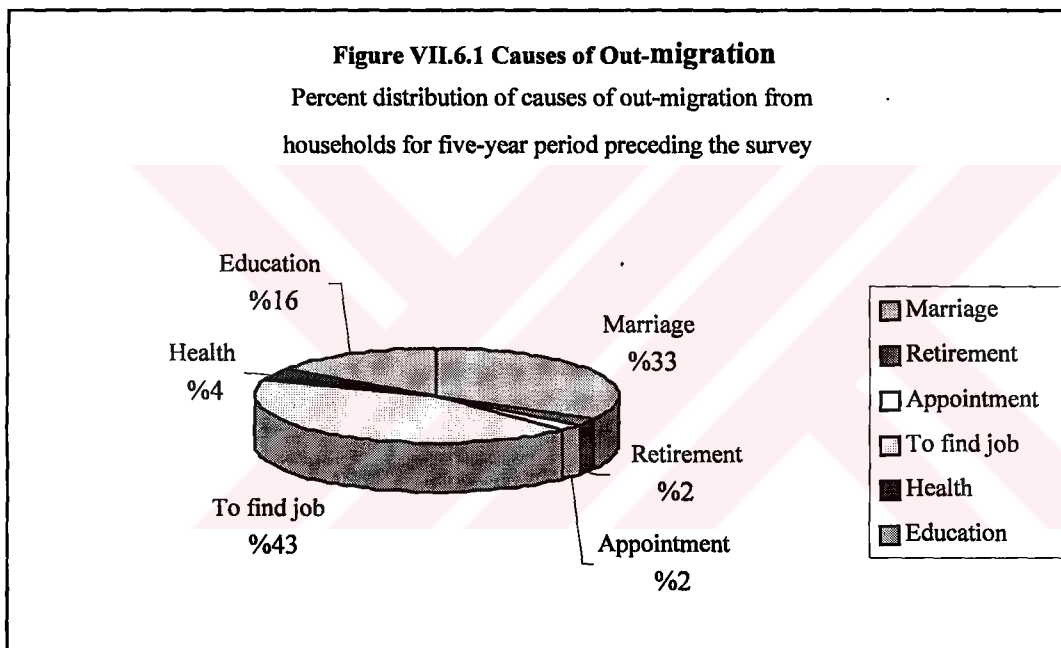
appointments and who plan to leave the island after a prescribed period are in the last period of migration.



VII.6 Out-Migration in Last Five Years

During the survey, questions that aimed to gather information on the size and direction and the reasons of out-migration from the island were directed to the respondents. For this purpose, a question is asked to the reference person to learn whether any member of the household had left the island in last five years. Responses to the question, however, only provide information on individual migration and no information was obtained for the households who left the island all together since the data was collected from the current resident households. In the 14 percent (46 people) of total 276 households, it is found that at least one member moved outside the island in the five-year period preceding the survey. Of all 46 out-migrants, 44 percent was female and 56 percent was male. Most of the out-migrants were at their young ages, half of them were under 25, and 85 percent of all were under 30.

Related with the poor job opportunities on Gökçeada, the highest share of the out-migrants left the island to find jobs. The second cause of migration was reported as marriage: 33 percent of out-migrants -almost all female- left the island because of marriage. As a result of the tendency to marry with people from similar places of origin, marriage highly contributes to in-and-out migration in the case of Gökçeada. The fourth cause of migration from the island was related with education. Rest of the migrants left the island due to appointments, retirements and health problems (Figure VII.6.1)



The first choice of destination of the out-migrants was İstanbul and 26 percent of the migrants moved to the city. İstanbul is the most attractive city for migrants all around the country due to its rich potential for economic, social and educational opportunities. Therefore, people who left the island to find jobs and to continue to their education preferred to move to İstanbul. Their second choice was Çanakkale because

of its geographical proximity to the island. Others settled in the different cities of Turkey (Appendix 9).

VII.7. Future Migration Trends of the Islanders

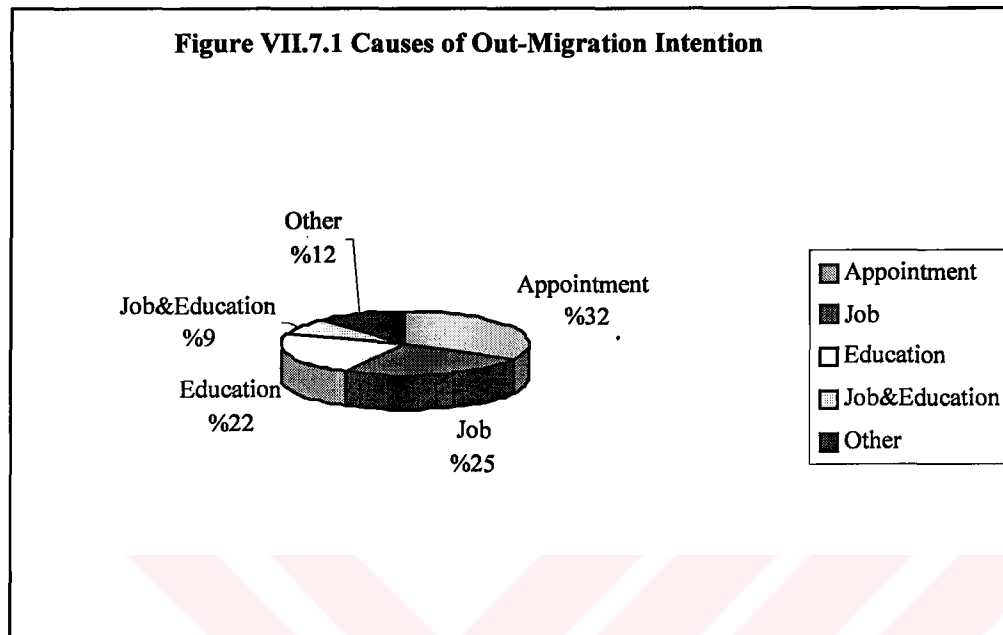
As it is mentioned before, the population of Gökçeada -both the total population and the components of population- changes due to migration rather than births and deaths. This brings about a great difficulty in building any kind of projection for population. In order to develop a more realistic prospect, attention should be paid to the migration tendencies of the inhabitants of the island.

During the survey, data was collected on both the out-migration plans of the households as a whole and the out-migration plans of the individuals. Motivations behind the migration intention were also examined at both levels.

At the individual level, it is observed that 26 percent of total population plans to leave the island. This means that 1504 of islanders -of total 5089- are estimated to move outside Gökçeada. Furthermore, 20 percent of all households on the island have plans to move from the island.

The primary causes of the out-migration plans among the islanders are official appointments, gaining access to education and job opportunities. Appendix 10 presents the other causes of out-migration. Inadequate employment opportunities and low quality of education are the main complaints of the islanders. Therefore, these issues play a significant role for continuing migration movements. 9 percent of all people

who like to leave the island motivated due to both job of a member in their household and education of another member (Figure VII.7.1).



There is a strong relation between being migrants or natives of the island and the migration intention. While 13 percent of natives have some kind of out-migration intention, the value is 30 percent for the migrants (Table VII.7.1). Further, no Greek people in the sample plans to leave the island. Making individual plans for migration is more common among young people, while middle aged people generally plan to move with the members of their household.

Table VII.7.2 represents the relation between migration intention and house ownership. In the analysis, house ownership is not considered as a proxy for economic status of the household, but as an indicator of permanent residence on the island. As it is expected, future migration tendency of the households that have their own house is less than the ones that do not have their own house. In spite of this outcome, it should

be mentioned that 7 percent of total households plan to leave the island although they are house owners. Most of these households declare their preference for visiting the island during summer holidays. Of all houses on the island, summerhouses have an important share: 16 percent of houses in the district centre are used as summerhouses. The non-permanent residents of these houses have, of course, important implications on the economic and social life of the island, but they do not have any impact on the demographic components.

Among the islanders aged 15 and over, no gender difference is observed in terms of migration intention. 24 percent of both sexes states that they want to leave the island. The age groups with the highest share of potential migrants are 20-24 and 25-29.

Table VII.7.1 Intention for Migration by Place of Birth
Percentage distribution of migration intention by place of birth.

Place of birth	Want to migrate	Do not want to migrate	Total
Gökçeada	12,9	87,1	100
Out of Gökçeada	29,8	70,2	100
Total	25,6	74,4	100
Estimation for future migration	1304	3794	5098*
χ^2	23,171		
P**	0,000		
ϕ	0,16		

*Total resident population of Gökçeada, 2000

** P is less than 0,05, so there is significant relation between migration intention and place of birth.

Table VII.7.2 Intention of Household Migration by House Ownership
 Percent distribution of households by migration intention and house ownership.

Intention	Own house	Not own house	Total
Want to migrate	11,1	37,9	19,6
Do not want to migrate	88,9	62,1	80,4
Number of household			
Total	65,5	31,5	100,0
χ^2	27,231		
P*	0,000		
ϕ	0,31		

*P is less than 0,05, so there is significant relation between migration intention and house ownership.

CHAPTER VIII

CONCLUSION

The outcomes of a series of population censuses held since 1927 reveal that the total population of Gökçeada has not changed significantly in the last 80 years. Although the total population of the island has moved from 6792 in 1927 to 8894 in 2000, this increase does not seem to be a remarkable one when the growth rates of population for the same period for Çanakkale –the province that Gökçeada administratively belongs- or Turkey is taken into consideration. Unlike Turkey, whose population increased steadily with varying rates from year to year, the population of Gökçeada exhibited a fluctuating pattern with positive and negative population growth rates throughout the period (Figure V.1.1). The population of Gökçeada declined slightly until the year 1960, and then entered into a period of increase with accelerated migration flows. Today, the population is still on a trend of increase. Changes in the total population of the island are much more likely to be explained by migratory flows rather than the outcome of natural increase. Due to both in-and-out migratory flows throughout the period, the annual growth rates of population varied significantly from –19 to 48 per 1000.

In spite of the slight change in the size of population, the structure of population in Gökçeada altered remarkably. The main differentiation has been observed in the distribution of urban/rural population, age and sex structure, and ethnic composition. From the 1920s to the early 1960s, the 70 percent of the islands' inhabitants lived in rural areas, whereas the 30 percent resided in the district centre. With the rapid depopulation of the villages especially after the year 1965, and the rapid increase of the urban population, the balanced urban/rural distribution of population till

the 1960s underwent a crucial change. This process of rapid urbanisation may seem to be parallel with the urbanisation process on the mainland, yet it is interesting to note that those who left the villages were not those who migrated to the district centre.

It is possible to make two categories out of in-migrants: Those who come to the island for a prescribed period for official reasons and return back whenever the period is over, and those who leave their place of residence entirely and become permanent residents. The first group consist mostly of young people (soldiers, civil officers and students) whereas the second group has a mixed age structure (with more young people than old). The abandonment of the population at working age and the arrival of a group of consumers rather than producers worsened the real dependency ratios on the island. A similar imbalance is observed with respect to the sex ratios. Those who left the island were both men and women whereas those who came to the island were generally men. This resulted in distorted sex ratios especially for young age groups.

The most striking change on the island's demographic structure, however, is related with its ethnic composition. According to 1927 Population Census, the Turkish population was only 157, and it reached to a figure around 8000 by 2000 Population Census. In contrast, the Greek population declined from 6555 in 1927 to around 192 in the same period. Within this trend, the Greek population will soon be disappearing. Recent population of Greeks consists of mostly by old people and three villages (Bademli, Tepeköy, and Zeytinli) where are main habitation of them are under the threat of depopulation. Due to the distance from the mainland and poor transportation, health facilities on the island are critical especially for increasing old age population on Gökçeada.

When the migration history of Gökçeada is further analysed, it is observed that the population movements on the island –both in-and-out migration- are mostly community movements rather than individual. Being an island with lack of integration with the mainland since the Ottoman rule and lacking economic success, the island is far from being attractive for migrants. However, with its low population density, geopolitical importance, and large Greek population, the migration to Gökçeada was governmentally encouraged in different periods. The migration of landless peasants from different parts of Turkey was first realised in 1945. Till 2000, government formed four villages and one sub-district for people whose residential and agricultural land were destroyed due to natural disasters or construction of power plants. With the establishment of state institutions (a military battalion, an open-prison, a boarding school, a national farm) and displacements, Gökçeada was formed where Turkish people constitute the majority not only in terms of institutional but also of resident population.

With limited social and economic opportunities and with changing minority policies and changing structure of the island, the Greek people, unable to preserve their past social and cultural life, increasingly chose to leave their land. The Greeks of Gökçeada who did not participate in the large-scale Greek-Turkish migration (population exchange) just after the Turkish Independence War started to leave the island after 1960. With the enactment of the law that prohibits education in Greek (1964), the establishment of the military battalion (1964) and the open prison (1965), accelerated the migration of Greek people from Gökçeada where was no longer an ordinary residential area.

In order to make projections for the future population of the island; the island's population structure should be analysed carefully. State Institute of Statistics' projections based on 1997 Population Census, do not pay special attention to the institutional population of the island and assumes "zero" net migration. (2001) These assumptions, however, result in projections, which are far away from reflecting Gökçeada's future population size of Gökçeada. Although the projection for the year 2000, 8809, is very close to the total population of the island for the same year, 8894, the distribution of the urban/rural population in the projection includes errors. The rural population, which SIS projected to decline over time, increased with the establishment of two more villages, while the urban population did not increase as much as expected. In the population projection of urban Gökçeada, the non-reproductivity of the institutional population should be taken into consideration to prevent the problem of over-estimation.

In order to make assumptions on the future migration flows from the island, it is necessary to analyse the degree of integration of the residents with the island and to determine especially young people's tendency to keep living on the island or to leave the island. A part of the island's population (soldiers and governmental officers) shift itself periodically. As another group with similar size and demographic background takes the place of the previous continuously, people do not integrate to the island and they do not spend all their reproductive and economically active period on the island. On Gökçeada, one of every four people expresses her/his preference for leaving the island. Especially, the recent migrants are concerned about the unsatisfactory economic and social life on the island. Young islanders do not see any job and education opportunity on Gökçeada.

The island's population exhibits a tendency to decline with its fertility under the replacement level. On the other hand, it seems that with its low population density and low percentage of population at productive ages, the island will be considered as a place as a place of displacements in the future. This non-institutional migration flows to the island, in condition that it continues in line with the expectations, new employment opportunities may be generated and fertility problem may be overcome. To prevent the rapid out-migration flow of the young population and to balance the fertility, which is recently under replacement level, island should be a space more than forced residential area for governmental officers and displaced people or a resting-place for retired people.

But, in order for the island to be a self-sufficient territory, economic relations with the mainland should be strengthened and more egalitarian trade relations should take place. A young and productive population is necessary but not sufficient to overcome the problems of the island. New employment opportunities should be generated and surplus production should be transferred outside the island.

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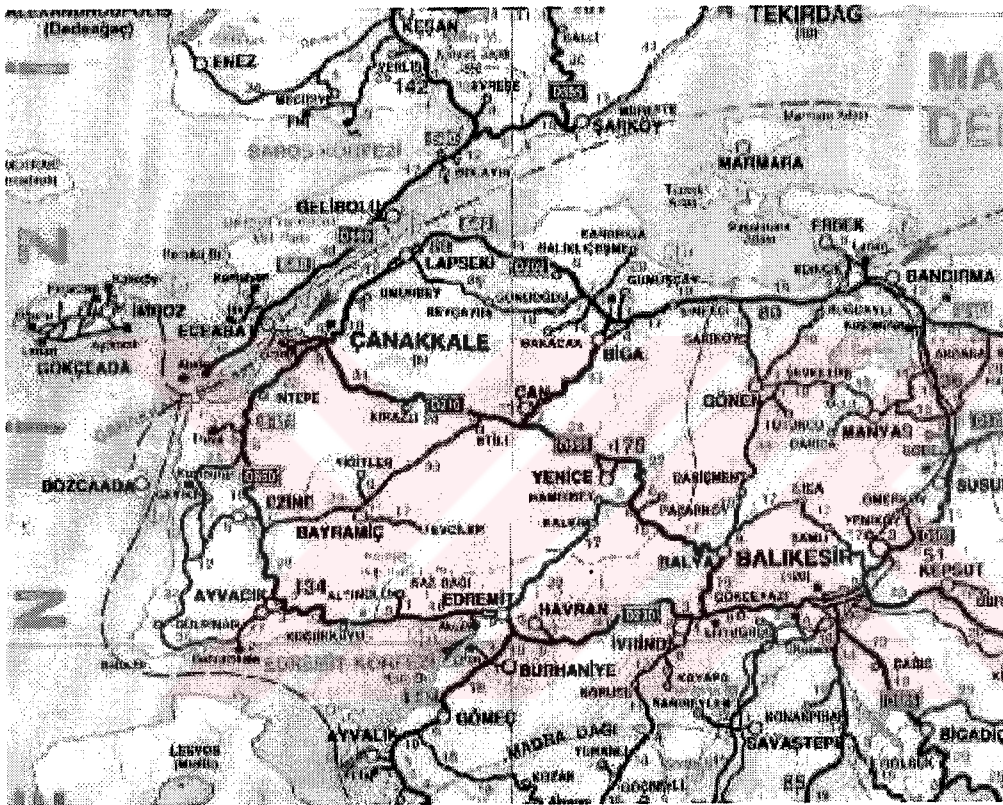
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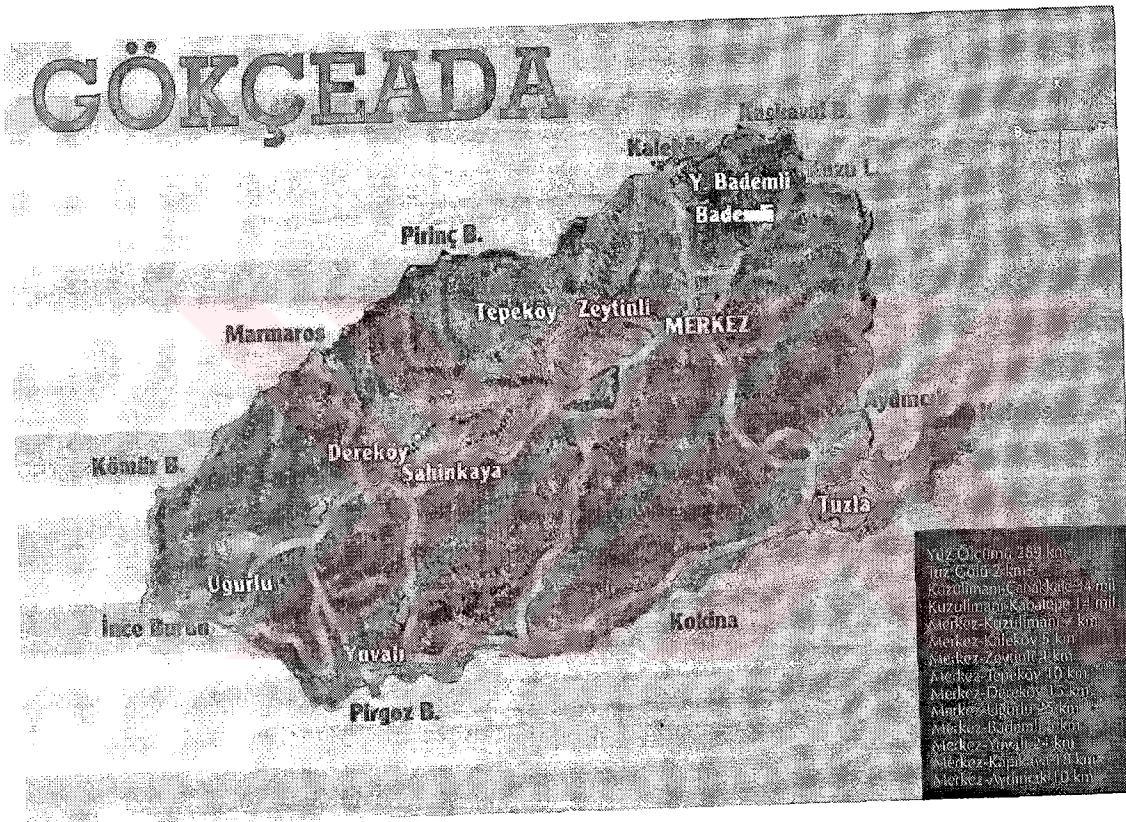
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1
MAP OF GÖKÇEADA AND SURROUNDING AREA



APPENDIX 2
MAP OF GÖKÇEADA



APPENDIX 3
QUESTIONNAIRES OF KEY INFORMANT SURVEY



3.A) QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE MAYOR**DIFFERENTIATION IN THE DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF
GÖKÇEADA:
1923-2001****KEY INFORMANT SURVEY
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE MAYOR**

PROVINCE: ÇANAKKALE
DISTRICT: GÖKÇEADA

POPULATION 1997: 8571

RURAL POPULATION 1997: 1563

URBAN POPULATION 1997: 7008

POPULATION 2000: 8894

RURAL POPULATION 2000: 1616
7278

URBAN POPULATION 2000:

1. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS DO USUALLY LIVE IN THE TOWN CENTRE?
2. WHICH BANKS HAVE BRANCH OFFICE ON GÖKÇEADA?
3. HOW MANY DOCTORS, AND OTHER STAFFS WORK IN THE TOWN HOSPITAL?
4. IS THERE ANY HEALTH CENTRE ON GÖKÇEADA? HOW MANY AND WHERE ARE THEY?
5. QUALITY OF INFRASTRUCTURE ON THE ISLAND
6. WHAT ARE THE MAIN CULTURAL ACTIVITIES ON THE ISLAND?

3.B) QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE GOVERNOR**DIFFERENTIATION IN THE DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF
GÖKÇEADA:
1923-2001 .****KEY INFORMANT SURVEY**

PROVINCE: ÇANAKKALE
DISTRICT: GÖKÇEADA

POPULATION 1997: 8571

RURAL POPULATION 1997: 1563

URBAN POPULATION 1997: 7008

POPULATION 2000: 8894

RURAL POPULATION 2000: 1616
7278

URBAN POPULATION 2000:

1. FREQUENCY OF THE TRANSPORTATION FROM ÇANAKKALE
2. POPULATION OF THE ISLAND DURING THE SUMMERTIME
3. WHERE ARE THE MAIN REGIONS OF THE TOURIST ON THE ISLAND?
4. WHAT IS THE TOURISM CAPACITY OF THE ISLAND?
5. WHAT ARE THE MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF THE TOWN CENTRE?
6. IS THERE ANY SEASONAL MIGRATION ON THE ISLAND?
7. HOW MANY SOLDIERS ARE THERE ON GÖKÇEADA?

8. WHEN WAS THE OPEN-PRISON CLOSED? WHY?
9. RECENT SIGNIFICANCE OF GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (TİGEM) IN THE ECONOMY OF THE ISLAND



3.C) QUESTIONNAIRE FOR OLD VILLAGES

DIFFERENTIATION IN THE DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF GÖKÇEADA: 1923-2001

KEY INFORMANT SURVEY VILLAGE HEAD QUESTIONNAIRE

VILLAGE IDENTIFICATION

PROVINCE: ÇANAKKALE
DISTRICT: GÖKÇEADA
VILLAGE:

LOCATION AND SETTLEMENT STRUCTURE OF VILLAGE:

DISTANCE FROM CENTRE:

QUALITY OF THE ROAD:

IS THERE ANY HEALTH FACILITY IN THE VILLAGE?

NAME OF RESPONDENT AND HER/HIS POSITION:

POPULATION 1997:

POPULATION 2000:

1. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS DO USUALLY LIVE IN THE VILLAGE?
2. AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND SIZE IN THE VILLAGE?
3. HOW MANY PARTS (QUARTERS) ARE THERE IN THE VILLAGE?
4. WHEN DID THE VILLAGE ESTABLISH?
5. WHEN DID NEW PARTS OF THE VILLAGE ESTABLISH?

WHERE DID THE FIRST RESIDENTS COME FROM?

6. WHAT IS COMMON MATERIAL AND TYPE OF HOUSES IN THE VILLAGE?
7. HOW LONG ELECTRICITY IS AVAILABLE IN THE VILLAGE?
8. IS THERE ANY PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION FROM CENTRE TO VILLAGE? IF THERE IS, HOW MANY TIMES A WEEK/A DAY?
9. WHAT ARE THE MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF THE VILLAGERS?
10. HOW MANY STUDENT DO GO TO THE CENTRE FOR EDUCATION?
(HOW MANY GIRLS? HOW MANY BOYS?)
11. IS NEWSPAPER SOLD IN THE VILLAGE? HOW MANY?
12. IS THERE ANY PLACE FOR SHOPPING IN THE VILLAGE?
13. WHAT IS THE ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF THE VILLAGE?
14. WHEN DID OUT-MIGRATION START FROM THE VILLAGE?
15. MAIN ARRIVAL POINT OF THE OUT-MIGRANTS?

16. DO OUT-MIGRANTS HAVE RELATION WITH THE VILLAGE? HOW IS THEIR RELATION?

15. IS THERE ANY IN-MIGRANT IN THE VILLAGE? IF THERE IS, WHEN DID THEY COME, WHERE DID THEY COME FROM?

16. HOW IS AGE STRUCTURE OF THE VILLAGE?



3.D) QUESTIONNAIRE FOR NEW VILLAGES**DIFFERENTIATION IN THE DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF****GÖKÇEADA:****1923-2001****KEY INFORMANT SURVEY
VILLAGE HEAD QUESTIONNAIRE****VILLAGE IDENTIFICATION****PROVINCE:** ÇANAKKALE**DISTRICT:** GÖKÇEADA**VILLAGE:**

LOCATION AND SETTLEMENT STRUCTURE OF VILLAGE:

DISTANCE FROM CENTRE:

QUALITY OF THE ROAD:

IS THERE ANY HEALTH FACILITY IN THE VILLAGE?

NAME OF RESPONDENT AND HER/HIS POSITION:

POPULATION 1997:

POPULATION 2000:

1. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLD DOES USUALLY LIVE IN THE VILLAGE?
2. AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND SIZE IN THE VILLAGE?
3. HOW MANY PARTS (QUARTERS) ARE THERE IN THE VILLAGE?
4. WHEN DID THE VILLAGE ESTABLISH?
5. WHERE DID THE RESIDENTS OF THE VILLAGE COME FROM?

6. WHY DID THE RESIDENT LEAVE THEIR HOMETOWN?

7. DID THE RECEIVED ANY GOVERNMENTAL SUPPORT DURING THE DISPLACEMENT? WHAT KIND OF SUPPORTS?

8. IS THERE ANY NEW PART OF THE VILLAGE?
WHEN DID NEW PARTS OF THE VILLAGE ESTABLISH? WHERE DID THE FIRST RESIDENTS COME FROM?

9. WHAT ARE THE MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF THE VILLAGERS?

10. WHAT WERE THE MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF THE VILLAGERS IN THEIR HOMETOWN?

11. WHAT IS COMMON MATERIAL AND TYPE OF HOUSES IN THE VILLAGE?

12. HOW LONG ELECTRICITY IS AVAILABLE IN THE VILLAGE?

13. IS THERE ANY PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION FROM CENTRE TO VILLAGE? IF THERE IS, HOW MANY TIMES A WEEK/A DAY?

14. IS THERE ANY SCHOOL IN THE VILLAGE?

15. IF THERE IS, HOW MANY STUDENT ATTEND THIS SCHOOL ? (HOW MANY GIRLS? HOW MANY BOYS?)

16. HOW MANY STUDENT DO GO TO THE CENTRE FOR EDUCATION?
(HOW MANY GIRLS? HOW MANY BOYS?)

17. IS NEWSPAPER SOLD IN THE VILLAGE? HOW MANY?

18. IS THERE ANY PLACE FOR SHOPPING IN THE VILLAGE?

19. WHAT IS THE ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF THE VILLAGE?

20. IS THERE ANY OUT-MIGRATION FROM THE VILLAGE?

21. IF THERE IS, WHAT ARE THE MAIN ARRIVAL POINTS OF THE OUT-MIGRANTS?

22. HOW IS AGE STRUCTURE OF THE VILLAGE?

APPENDIX 4
QUESTIONNAIRES OF HOUSEHOLD SURVEY



**DIFFERENTIATION IN THE DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF GÖKÇEADA
HOUSEHOLD SURVEY**

HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION	
CLUSTER NO.....	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> </div> ÇANAKKALE / GÖKÇEADA
HOUSEHOLD NO.....	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> </div> VILLAGE _____ <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-left: 10px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>
URBAN(1) / RURAL (2)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-left: 10px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> QUARTER _____
	STREET _____ DOOR NO _____

INTERVIEWER VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE (DAY&MONTH)	____	____	____	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> </div>
INTERVIEWER'S NAME AND SURNAME	_____	_____	_____	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-left: 10px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>
RESULT (*)	____	____	____	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-left: 10px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>
NEXT VISIT	DAY-MONTH _____ HOUR _____	DAY-MONTH _____ HOUR _____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-left: 10px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>

<p>(*) RESULT CODES:</p> <p>1 → COMPLETED</p> <p>2 → HOUSEHOLD PRESENT BUT NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME</p> <p>3 → HOUSEHOLD ABSENT</p> <p>4 → POSTPONED</p> <p>5 → REFUSED</p> <p>6 → DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING</p> <p>7 → DWELLING DESTROYED</p> <p>8 → DWELLING NOT FOUND</p> <p>9 → OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)</p>	TOTAL IN HOUSEHOLD <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-left: 10px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>
	NUMBER OF USUAL MEMBER WHO TEMPORARILY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-left: 10px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> OUTSIDE OF HOUSEHOLD

FIELD SUPERVISOR _____ <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-left: 10px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	EDITOR _____ <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-left: 10px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	KEYED BY _____ <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-left: 10px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>
DAY-MONTH <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> </div>	DAY-MONTH <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> </div>	DAY-MONTH <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> </div>

PART 1. I would like some information about people in this household, such as age and sex.

LINE NO	HOUSEHOLD LIST ADD BY ASKING QUESTION A-B		RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON	SEX	AGE	DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH
	ASK FOR THE ONES WHO ARE TEMPORARILY OUTSIDE OF HOUSEHOLD	What is the relationship of ... to you? What is ... to you?					
(01)	A. Could you please tell me the name of the household members starting from you? B. Is there any one who is usually live in this household but temporarily outside of the household? (such as due to military service, education, job, ...)		What is the relationship of ... to you? What is ... to you? USE CODE LIST (*) PROVIDED	Is ... male or female? MALE: ... 1 FEMALE: 2	How old is ...? IN COMPLETED YEARS	When was ... born? COMPARE RESPONSES TO 06 AND 07. CORRECT IF INFORMATION IS INCONSISTANT. FOR UNKNOWN MONTH "98" FOR UNKNOWN YEAR "9998"	Where was ... born? In which province and district?
	PLEASE CHECK THE BOX FOR ONES WHO IS TEMPORARILY OUTSIDE OF HOUSEHOLD (02)		(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)
01	<input type="checkbox"/>		01	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PROVINCE: _____ DISTRICT: _____
02	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PROVINCE: _____ DISTRICT: _____
03	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IL: _____ ILCE: _____
04	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PROVINCE: _____ DISTRICT: _____
05	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PROVINCE: _____ DISTRICT: _____
06	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PROVINCE: _____ DISTRICT: _____

I want to be sure that I have completed the full list of those in this household:

1. Are there any other persons such as small children, infant, persons who are not members of your family but live here? YES → ADD TO THE LIST
YOK

BE SURE THAT YOU HAVE EXCLUDED THE GUESTS

if the household list comprises more than 6 persons, tick here and continue listing the household on a separate form, proceed with the rest of the interview on the additional form.

LINE NO	HOUSEHOLD LIST	FOR PERSONS WHO BORN OUTSIDE OF GÖKÇEADA			EDUCATION ASK IF AGED 6 AND OVER			ASK IF AGED LESS THAN 25	
		PLEASE COPY THE HOUSEHOLD LIST FROM PREVIOUS PAGE.	Where did ... come from to island? USE PROVINCE CODE	When did ... move to island?	What was the main reason of her/his migration?	Has ... ever been to school?	What is the highest school level ... attended?	Did ... graduate from this school?	Is ... still attending school?
		(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
1		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1 2→16 8→16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	1 2 8	
2		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1 2→16 8→16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	1 2 8	
3		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1 2→16 8→16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	1 2 8	
4		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1 2→16 8→16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	1 2 8	
5		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1 2→16 8→16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	1 2 8	
6		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1 2→16 8→16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8	1 2 8	

SCHOOL CODES:	COMPLETED LEVEL:
1 PRIMARY SCHOOL	0 LESS THAN ONE YEAR/PREP
2 SECONDARY SCH.	8 DK
3 HIGH SCHOOL	
8 UNIVERSITY	
DK	

(*) CODES FOR RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON:	
01 REFERENCE PERSON	07 MOTHER/FATHER IN LAW
02 WIFE/HUSBAND	08 SISTER/BROTHER
03 DAUGHTER/SON	09 SISTER/BROTHER IN LAW
04 DAUGHTER/SON IN LAW	10 FATHERS SIBLING
05 GRANDCHILD	11 MOTHERS SIBLING
06 MOTHER/FATHER	12 STEP CHILD
13 COUSIN	
14 GRANDMOTHER/GRANDFATHER	
15 NEPHEW/NIECE	
16 OTHER RELATIVE	
17 NOT RELATED	
98 DK	

**PART II. WORK AND INCOME
ASK IF THEY AGED 12 AND OVER**

**MARITAL STATUS
ASK IF AGED 12 AND OVER**

HOUSEHOLD LIST

LINE NO

PLEASE COPY THE HOUSEHOLD LIST FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

Has ... ever married?
YES.....1
NO.....2
DK.....8

What is ...'s marital status?
MARRIED.....1
WIDOWED.....2
DIVORCED.....3
SEPARATED.....4
DK...8

IF CURRENTLY MARRIED, RECORD LINE NUMBER OF SPOUSE.

Does ... work for a paid or unpaid job? IF NO: EXAMINE WHETHER PRODUCE SOMETHING AT HOME AND SELL, WORK UNPAID.
YES.....1
NO.....2
DK.....8

What job does ...do?

PLEASE MENTION NOT HER/HIS PROFESSION BUT CURRENT JOB AS DETAILED AS POSSIBLE

What is ...'s position at her/his work?

EMPLOYER.....1
FOR HER/HIS OWN.....2
EMPLOYEE.....3
UNPAID.....4

Does ...pay social security when doing this job? PASS Q. 25

NO.....1
SSK.....2
EMEKLİ.....3
SANDIĞI BAĞKUR.....4
PRIVATE.....5

Why ...does not work?

UNEMPLOYED.....1
RETIRED.....2
STUDENT.....3
HOUSEWIFE.....4
HEALTH PROBLEM.....5
OTHER.....6

LINE NO	HOUSEHOLD LIST	MARITAL STATUS ASK IF AGED 12 AND OVER	MARITAL STATUS ASK IF AGED 12 AND OVER	MARITAL STATUS ASK IF AGED 12 AND OVER	Does ... work for a paid or unpaid job? IF NO: EXAMINE WHETHER PRODUCE SOMETHING AT HOME AND SELL, WORK UNPAID.	What job does ...do?	What is ...'s position at her/his work?	Does ...pay social security when doing this job? PASS Q. 25	Why ...does not work?
		Has ... ever married? YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	What is ...'s marital status? MARRIED.....1 WIDOWED.....2 DIVORCED.....3 SEPARATED.....4 DK...8	IF CURRENTLY MARRIED, RECORD LINE NUMBER OF SPOUSE.	Does ... work for a paid or unpaid job? IF NO: EXAMINE WHETHER PRODUCE SOMETHING AT HOME AND SELL, WORK UNPAID. YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	PLEASE MENTION NOT HER/HIS PROFESSION BUT CURRENT JOB AS DETAILED AS POSSIBLE	EMPLOYER.....1 FOR HER/HIS OWN.....2 EMPLOYEE.....3 UNPAID.....4	NO.....1 SSK.....2 EMEKLİ.....3 SANDIĞI BAĞKUR.....4 PRIVATE.....5	UNEMPLOYED.....1 RETIRED.....2 STUDENT.....3 HOUSEWIFE.....4 HEALTH PROBLEM.....5 OTHER.....6
		(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
01		1 2 →19 8→1 9	1 2→19 3→19 8→19 4→19 8→19	<input type="text"/>	1 2→23 8→25		1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6
02		1 2 →19 8→1 9	1 2→19 3→19 8→19 4→19 8→19	<input type="text"/>	1 2→23 8→25		1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6
03		1 2 →19 8→1 9	1 2→19 3→19 8→19 4→19 8→19	<input type="text"/>	1 2→23 8→25		1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6
04		1 2 →19 8→1 9	1 2→19 3→19 8→19 4→19 8→19	<input type="text"/>	1 2→23 8→25		1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
05		1 2 →19 8→1 9	1 2→19 3→19 8→19 4→19 8→19	<input type="text"/>	1 2→23 8→25		1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
06		1 2 →19 8→1 9	1 2→19 3→19 8→19 4→19 8→19	<input type="text"/>	1 2→23 8→25		1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5

LINE NO	HOUSEHOLD LIST	Has ... any income?	Does ... has health insurance?	24. SORUYA HAYIR YANITINI VERENLERE SORMAYIN What is the share of ...'s income in the total household revenue?
	PLEASE COPY THE HOUSEHOLD LIST FROM PREVIOUS PAGE.	YES.....1 NO.....2	NO.....1 SSK.....2 EMEKLİ SANDIĞI.....3 BAĞKUR.....4 PRIVATE.....5	ALL.....1 MORE THAN HALF.....2 HALF.....3 LESS THAN HALF.....4 IS NOT USED FOR HH.....5
		(24)	(25)	(26)
01		1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
02		1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
03		1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
04		1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
05		1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
06		2 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5

PART III. FERTILITY

PLEASE WRITE THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGED BETWEEN 15-49 AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

LINE NO	NAME	(27) How old was ... when she got first married?	(28) Is (Was) she blood relatives with her (last) husband? YES...1 NO...2 1 → Q.29 2 → Q.30	(29) What (was) is this relationship to her? FATHER'S BROTHER'S SON.....1 FATHER'S SISTER'S SON.....1 MOTHER'S BROTHER'S SON.....1 MOTHER'S SISTER'S SON.....1 OTHER.....	(30) How many birth has she had during her life?		(31) Has she ever given birth who was born alive but later died?		(32) She has recently ... daughter and ...son. Is that correct?	
					DAUGHTER	SON	DAUGHTER	SON	DAUGHTER	SON
(33)			YES.....1 NO.....2 → 37							
(34)										
01		1 2								
02		1 2								

(36)
In what month and year was... born?

CHAPTER IV. MORTALITY													
(37)	Has anyone die in your household in last 2 years?	Yes.....1 No.....2 → 42											
(38)	How many deaths in last two years? IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 DEATHS, CONTINUE LISTING AND ASKING ON A SEPARATE FORM.	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">1</td></tr></table>	1										
1													
	Was ... female or male? MALE...1 FEMALE...2	How old was ... when she/he died? (IF LESS THAN AGE OF 1) In what month ...died? IF OVER THAN AGE OF 1 WRITE 00 IN PART MONTH IF LESS THAN AGE OF 1 WRITE 00 IN PART YEAR	When did ...died?										
	(39)	(40)	(41)										
01	1 2	MONTH: <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table> YEAR: <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table>					<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table>						
02	1 2	MONTH: <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table> YEAR: <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table>					<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table>						
03	1 2	MONTH: <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table> YEAR: <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table>					<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"><tr><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table>						

PART V. MIGRATION

(43)	From date 01/01/1996 onwards (in last 5 years) Did anyone move to outside island from your family?	YES1 NO.....2 → 50				
(44)	How many member did move?					
	What is relationship of ... to you? IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 MIGRANTS, CONTINUE LISTING AND ASKING ON A SEPARATE FORM	Is ... female of male? MALE.....1 FEMALE.....2	How old is ... now? (Completed age)	When did ... move?	Why did ... move?	Where did ... move? USE PROVINCE CODE
	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(46)
01		1 2				
02		1 2				
03		1 2				

50)	Is anyone like to move outside island?	YES 1 NO 2 → 53 DK 3 → 53	
51)	How many people like to move outside island?	a) <input type="text"/>	b) WHOLE HOUSEHOLD → 52
51)	Who like to move? WRITE LINE NUMBER IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 MEMBERS LIKE TO MOVE, CONTINUE LISTING AND ASKING ON A SEPARATE FORM	01	<input type="text"/>
		02	<input type="text"/>
		03	<input type="text"/>
52)	Why ... like to move outside island?	01	
		02	
		03	
53)	Does this house belong to a household member, is it rented from someone else, is it lodging, or do you just live here without having to pay anything?	OWNED BY A HOUSEHOLD MEMBER 1 RENTED 2 LODGING 3 NO RENT PAID 4 OTHER 7 (SPECIFY)	
54)	How many rooms in your household are normally used for sleeping?	ROOM USED FOR SLEEPING <input type="text"/>	
55)	Do you have the following in the household?	YES NO	
		REFRIGERATOR	1 2
		OVEN	1 2
		DISHWASHER	1 2
		WASHING MACHINE.....	1 2
		VACUUM CLEANER.....	1 2
		TELEVISION.....	1 2
		VIDEO RECORDER.....	1 2
		CAMERA.....	1 2
		CD PLAYER.....	1 2
		TELEPHONE.....	1 2
		CELL PHONE.....	1 2
		A CAR.....	1 2
COMPUTER.....	1 2 → FINISH		
INTERNET.....	1 2		

PROVINCE CODES:

01 ADANA	21 DIYARBAKIR	41 KOCAELI	61 TRABZON
02 ADIYAMAN	22 EDİRNE	42 KONYA	62 TUNCELI
03 AFYON	23 ELAZIĞ	43 KÜTAHYA	63 ŞANLIURFA
04 AĞRI	24 ERZINCAN	44 MALATYA	64 UŞAK
05 AMASYA	25 ERZURUM	45 MANISA	65 VAN
06 ANKARA	26 ESKİŞEHİR	46 K.MARAŞ	66 YOZGAT
07 ANTALYA	27 GAZİANTEP	47 MARDİN	67 ZONGULDAK
08 ARTVIN	28 GİRESUN	48 MUĞLA	68 AKSARAY
09 AYDIN	29 GÜMÜŞHANE	49 MUŞ	69 BAYBURT
10 BALIKESİR	30 HAKKARI	50 NEVŞEHİR	70 KARAMAN
11 BİLECİK	31 HATAY	51 NİĞDE	71 KIRIKKALE
12 BİNGÖL	32 İSPARTA	52 ORDU	72 BATMAN
13 BİTLİS	33 İÇEL	53 RİZE	73 ŞİRNAK
14 BOLU	34 İSTANBUL	54 SAKARYA	74 BARTIN
15 BURDUR	35 İZMİR	55 SAMSUN	75 ARDAHAN
16 BURSA	36 KARS	56 SİRT	76 İĞDIR
17 ÇANAKKALE	37 KASTAMONU	57 SİNOP	77 YALOVA
18 ÇANKIRI	38 KAYSERİ	58 SİVAS	78 KARABÜK
19 ÇORUM	39 KIRKLARELİ	59 TEKİRDAĞ	79 KİLİS
20 DENİZLİ	40 KIRŞEHİR	60 TOKAT	80 OSMANIYE
90 FOREIGN COUNTRY			

CONVERSION OF YEARS OF BIRTH FROM RUMI
CALENDAR TO MILADI CALENDAR YEARS
RUMI YEAR + 584 = MILADI YEAR

APPENDIX 5
INTERVIEWERS' GUIDE



INTERVIEWERS' GUIDE

The information of a household is given on the cover page of the questionnaire. The address of the household is to be written prior to an interview. Second part of the cover page includes the date of the interview, the number of visits to the household and the result drawn from interviews. Target is to finalise interviews visiting a household three times maximum. Unless the following is encountered 1 (questionnaire filled), 5 (rejected), 6 (deserted houses or address does not belong to a house/house does not exist at all), 7 (houses knocked down), 8 (houses cannot be found), the visit should be repeated at interviewees' convenience.

The information about the total number of a household and members of a household permanently living away from the house is to be found out at the end of the interview. The information in the last part of the coverage will be checked and filled during the fieldwork by Alanur Çavlin Bozbeyođlu to avoid possible mistakes.

Before starting interviews, it would be nice to introduce us, and explain briefly that an academic study is being conducted in Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies on Gökçeada.

Names on the household list are important just to ease interviews. Surnames are not of importance. If interviewees are unwilling to reveal their name, interview can still be carried out. If this is the case, they will be names as "the first/second person in the household".

It is also important to ask direct questions avoiding terms like "can you tell .../ please", to order to get clear, straightforward answers. Those to open-ended questions should be written in as much as interviewee's own words and will facilitate grouping to be done afterwards.

First part of the questionnaire aims to find out the number of members in a house and their relationships with each other. A reference person should be above 18 and able to give answers related to the members living in that house permanently. In exceptional cases like elder members being away from the island during the reference person aged between 16-18 can be involved in the study. Age is not only the criterion in our study, as being above 18 may not guarantee satisfactory answers. In such cases interview should be postponed to a later date when a more convenient person is available.

Only permanent members of household will be included in interviews not guests. Codes on the second page will be used to determine relationship between the members and the reference person will be accepted as reference while doing this.

Education part in the questionnaire will focus on people above 6, marriage part above 12, fertility part ever-married women who are between 15-49. In general, if a person describes her/his relationship as marriage, it will be accepted as such. In other words, official or religious marriages or cohabitation will be described as “marriage” if a person refers that term.

While collecting data on their education level, it is crucial to stick to original question wordings in the questionnaire to eliminate misunderstandings. Keep in mind that people are usually neglect the incomplete part of their education therefore avoid to ask question in the form “what is educational status of ...?” In the part of level of education, MA and PhD will have same code (4) with university, and maximum number of class attended will be limited at 7.

In the fertility part, live birth means infant shows any life sign after being delivered. Even if an infant lives very short time after birth, this will be considered as live birth. This case should not be confused with abortion, miscarriage or stillbirth. Total number of live births means infant delivered alive regardless of their being alive or not. In the case of multiple birth total number of infants will be taken into consideration.

Questions related to age mean the completed age to births and deaths in last two years mean cases after August 1999. In the case of infant death before the age of 1, exact age in months should be asked.

To reveal a tendency to migrate questions 50-53 (Is any body planning to migrate out of Gökçeada) will be asked and any particular plans on migration will be considered as “migration plan” but answers like “if circumstances were different/convenient, we would migrate” will be considered as “not planning to migrate”

APPENDIX 6
SINGLE -YEAR AGE DISTRIBUTION



Table I Age Distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de jure household population by sex, Gökçeada 2001

Age	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Age	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
0	7	1,5	8	1,6	41	10	2,1	6	1,2
1	7	1,5	7	1,4	42	10	2,1	3	0,6
2	6	1,3	7	1,4	43	7	1,5	7	1,4
3	10	2,1	13	2,7	44	6	1,3	11	2,3
4	8	1,7	5	1,0	45	8	1,7	8	1,6
5	4	0,8	5	1,0	46	10	2,1	5	1,0
6	7	1,5	2	0,4	47	3	0,6	9	1,9
7	5	1,1	4	0,8	48	9	1,9	7	1,4
8	2	0,4	8	1,6	49	4	0,8	6	1,2
9	3	0,6	7	1,4	50	6	1,3	4	0,8
10	4	0,8	5	1,0	51	1	0,2	4	0,8
11	7	1,5	5	1,0	52	8	1,7	8	1,6
12	7	1,5	10	2,1	53	4	0,8	3	0,6
13	8	1,7	6	1,2	54	3	0,6	6	1,2
14	6	1,3	7	1,4	55	2	0,4	2	0,4
15	9	1,9	9	1,9	56	6	1,3	1	0,2
16	12	2,5	11	2,3	57	6	1,3	4	0,8
17	13	2,7	11	2,3	58	3	0,6	4	0,8
18	12	2,5	15	3,1	59	3	0,6	5	1,0
19	8	1,7	15	3,1	60	5	1,1	8	1,6
20	8	1,7	16	3,3	62	5	1,1	3	0,6
21	11	2,3	14	2,9	63	5	1,1	3	0,6
22	8	1,7	6	1,2	64	6	1,3	6	1,2
23	13	2,7	15	3,1	65	2	0,4	3	0,6
24	12	2,5	6	1,2	66	1	0,2	5	1,0
25	8	1,7	12	2,5	67	2	0,4	3	0,6
26	13	2,7	12	2,5	68	2	0,4	2	0,4
27	12	2,5	11	2,3	69	1	0,2	4	0,8
28	7	1,5	7	1,4	70	2	0,4	2	0,4
29	11	2,3	11	2,3	71	1	0,2	1	0,2
30	14	3,0	8	1,6	73	1	0,2	2	0,4
31	12	2,5	4	0,8	74	1	0,2	2	0,4
32	6	1,3	3	0,6	76	3	0,6	4	0,8
33	4	0,8	3	0,6	78	1	0,2	2	0,4
34	3	0,6	6	1,2	79	2	0,4	2	0,4
35	10	2,1	10	2,1	80	3	0,6	1	0,2
36	8	1,7	5	1,0	82	1	0,2	1	0,2
37	4	0,8	6	1,2	84	1	0,2	1	0,2
39	1	0,2	6	1,2	86	1	0,2	1	0,2
40	7	1,5	5	1,0	87	1	0,2		
Total						473	100,0	485	100,0

APPENDIX 7
PLACE OF ORIGIN OF THE MIGRANTS



Table I Place of Origin of Migrants on Gökçeada

Province	Frequency	Percent	Province	Frequency	Percent
Adana	2	0,3	Kayseri	7	1,0
Afyon	3	0,4	Kocaeli	1	0,1
Ağrı	3	0,4	Konya	11	1,6
Amasya	8	1,1	Malatya	1	0,1
Ankara	22	3,2	Manisa	3	0,4
Antalya	1	0,1	K.Maraş	1	0,1
Artvin	1	0,1	Mardin	5	0,7
Aydın	1	0,1	Muğla	32	4,6
Balıkesir	14	2,0	Muş	12	1,7
Bingöl	6	0,9	Niğde	3	0,4
Bitlis	4	0,6	Ordu	8	1,1
Burdur	18	2,6	Rize	7	1,0
Bursa	7	1,0	Samsun	24	3,4
Çanakkale	156	22,3	Siirt	11	1,6
Çankırı	11	1,6	Tekirdağ	16	2,3
Çorum	10	1,4	Tokat	5	0,7
Denizli	3	0,4	Trabzon	57	8,2
Diyarbakır	3	0,4	Ş.Urfa	4	0,6
Edirne	3	0,4	Van	21	3,0
Elazığ	1	0,1	Yozgat	3	0,4
Erzincan	2	0,3	Bayburt	2	0,3
Erzurum	13	1,9	Şırnak	1	0,1
Eskişehir	7	1,0	Bartın	3	0,4
Hakkari	4	0,6	Iğdır	16	2,3
Isparta	42	6,0	Yalova	4	0,6
İstanbul	79	11,3	Karabük	2	0,3
İzmir	8	1,2	Foreing Country	5	0,7
Kars	1	0,1			
			Total	698	100,0

APPENDIX 8
CAUSES OF MIGRATION



Table I Causes of Migration to Gökçeada

Causes of Migration	Frequency	Percent
Displacement	181	25,9
Marriage	39	5,6
Completed military service	2	0,3
In military service	1	0,1
Quite and silence place	8	1,1
Advantageous condition due to nationalisation process	2	0,3
Appointment	75	10,7
Appointment of her/his spouse	53	7,6
Appointment of her/his parents	63	9,0
Moved to one of her/his relatives	15	2,1
Her/his family is islander	1	0,1
Her/his relative has found job	24	3,4
Her/his relative has found job for her husband	8	1,1
Her/his relative has found job her/his parent	19	2,7
He was prisoner on the island	2	0,3
Her husband was prisoner	3	0,4
Her/his father was prisoner	7	1,0
Used to come for holiday, then settled	16	2,3
Used to come for holiday, then her/his spouse settled	1	0,1
Used to come for holiday, then her/his parents settled	7	1,0
Found a job	43	6,2
Her husband found a job	35	5,0
Her/his father found a job	52	7,4
Health	2	0,3
Health of her/his spouse	1	0,1
Health of her/his parent	3	0,4
For education of her/his children	3	0,4
For own education	2	0,3
For development of fishery on the island	5	0,7
For development of fishery on the island with her husband	4	0,6
For development of fishery on the island with her/his family	11	1,6
Widowed	1	0,1
Her/his mother is widowed	4	0,6
Unclear	6	0,9
Total	713	100,0

APPENDIX 9
DESTINATION OF OUT-MIGRANTS



**Table I Destination of Out-migrants for
Five-year Period Preceding the Survey,
Gökçeada 2001**

Province	Frequency	Percent
Ağrı	1	2,2
Ankara	2	4,3
Burdur	3	6,5
Bursa	2	4,3
Çanakkale	9	19,6
Edirne	1	2,2
Eskişehir	1	2,2
Gaziantep	1	2,2
Isparta	1	2,2
İstanbul	12	26,1
İzmir	3	6,5
Muğla	2	4,3
Tekirdağ	3	6,5
Uşak	2	4,3
Foreign Country	3	6,5
Total	46	100,0

APPENDIX 10
CAUSES OF FUTURE OUT-MIGRATION INTENTION



Table 1 Causes of Out-migration Intention

Causes	Frequency	Percent
Marriage	3	1,2
Retirement	6	2,5
Like to live a cheaper place	3	1,2
For carrier	1	0,4
To live with her/his family	10	4,1
Complete military service	1	0,4
Appointment	31	12,9
Appointment of her/his spouse	21	8,7
Appointment of her/his parent	26	10,8
For job	32	13,3
For job of her husband	9	3,7
For job of her/his family	20	8,3
For health	4	1,7
For education	31	12,9
For education	22	9,1
For education and job	21	8,7
Total	241	100

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