TEZ ÖZETİ

Ceren TOPGÜL: Employment And Schooling Of Children In Turkey. (Unpublished Master Thesis. Ankara, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, 2005)

This thesis attempts to find out the socio-economic factors that affect employment and schooling of children in Turkey by using Turkey Demographic and Health Survey 2003 data. The theoretical framework of this study, Household Production Model, defines household as a single decision making unit whose aim is to maximize a common utility function subject to full income constraint. As a result of this decision making process, time allocation activity of each member is determined. This theoretical framework results in four alternatives in this study: work only, school only, both work and school, neither work nor school.

Through descriptive analyses, employment and schooling of children in Turkey is described according to some background characteristics by the help of some indicators. According to the findings, age and sex of the children are two important factors affecting employment and schooling. 80.2 percent of children in 6-17 age group (83.9 male and 76.4 percent female children) are found to be attending school. Labor force participation rate of children aged 12-17 is found to be 24.1 (12.7 percent for 12-14 age group and 35.2 percent for 15-17 age group). Labor force participation rate for rural is 33.8 percent while it is 18.9 for urban. 43.8 percent of working children is working in agriculture and 71.9 percent of these children are unpaid family workers.

According to studies in the literature, child employment and schooling are expected to be influenced by supply side factors such as poverty and wealth status of household, education and work status of parents and household size. In the light of literature and descriptive analyses, impact of these factors on children's employment and schooling are tested through multivariate analysis (logistic regression). It is found that as the educational level of mother and father and wealth status of household increase, children's probability of working decreases and schooling increases. Parents' working has an increasing effect on the probability of children's schooling while mothers' working increases the probability of children's working. A further analysis for each sex will probably support the argument that employment of mother and girl are complementary.

TEZ ÖZETİ

Kazım TUĞ: Socio-DemographicAnalysis of Early Age Mortality in the Southeast Anatolia Region. (Unpublished Master Thesis. Ankara, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, 2005)

Turkey has experienced important improvements in terms of early age mortality for about 30 years, however early age mortality rates are still observed over the country's development level. One of the important factors of high level of early age mortality might be seen as regional effects. The Southeast and East Anatolia, two forehead regions of Turkey, influence the whole country negatively in terms of socio-economic indicators, particularly about early age mortality level.

Within this respect, this thesis focuses on the level and pattern of early age mortality in Turkey and East region with a special emphasis on the Southeast Anatolia Region (SEAR). Actually, a recent survey 'Turkey Demographic and Health Survey 2003' (TDHS-2003) enabled the realization of this study since Southeast Anatolia was determined as a separate region.

Data from this survey is used to describe some demographic and socio-economic aspects of early age mortality in the mentioned regions and Turkey. By following a theoretical framework, additional statistical analyses were done in order to describe the possible effects of some proximate and socio-economic determinants on early age mortality. Two different ways were followed for analyzing the data. First, descriptive analysis aimed to give the conditions of selected variables. Second, multiple regression analysis were applied with Child Mortality Index (CMI) and independent variables.

The empirical tests indicated that, although proximate variables cause variation in CMI according to descriptive statistics, multivariate analysis results do not provide significant results. However, it is seen that proximate determinants become meaningful only in the existence of socio-economic and cultural variables. Another important point is the changing effects of similar variables in the Southeast Anatolia and Turkey.