

## TEZ ÖZETİ

**Mehmet Ali ERYURT: Internal Migration and Fertility in Turkey: An Event History Analysis.** (Unpublished Master Thesis. Ankara, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, 2010)

Starting from the mid-twentieth century remarkable changes in fertility behavior has been observed in Turkey. Total period fertility declined from the level of 6 or 7 children per woman to the replacement level by 2003. Similar to the changes in fertility, from the 1950s onwards internal migration gathered speed and became one the most important factor influencing population dynamics of Turkey. Turkey has transformed from a predominantly rural country to a mainly urban one in less than half a century. Changes in fertility and migration occurred simultaneously, they were mutually reinforcing processes in Turkey.

Considering this relationship, the thesis aims to investigate the impact of internal migration on fertility using a birth order perspective. As reproductive decisions and behaviours are essentially parity-dependent; the thesis analyzes main determinants of first, second, third and fourth child separately. Event-history analysis is the main multivariate method of the thesis. Event history models combine the basic ideas underlying life table analysis and regression analysis, thus takes both the timing and the quantum of event into consideration.

Four hypotheses (socialization, adaptation, selection and disruption) have been proposed to explain and predict the impact of migration on fertility. The study intends to explore which of these hypotheses are explanatory in Turkey.

Data source of the study is 2003 Turkey Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS-2003). The results of the analysis revealed that transition to first birth does not differentiate according to women's migration status and other individual characteristics. However, analyses of second and subsequent birth events exhibited differential fertility patterns by migration status and other covariates. The study suggests that migrants are a selective group, distinguished especially by their socioeconomic attributes. In the final model, migrants, independent from their origin, exhibited the level of risk similar to the non-migrants at destination. In the case of Turkey we found evidence for selection and adaptation hypothesis.

## TEZ ÖZETİ

**Barış UÇAR: The Relationship Between Household Welfare And Early-Age Mortality In Turkey: The Evidence From TDHS-2008.** (Unpublished Master Thesis. Ankara, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, 2011)

This study tries to understand whether there is a relationship between early age mortality and household welfare in Turkey. Data from TDHS-2008 was used in this study. Wealth index was used to measure household welfare. Besides descriptive analyses logistic regression method was realized to understand the determinants of infant mortality for the 1998-2008 birth cohort.

Although wealth index has an effect on infant mortality when no other determinant is included in the model, the results of the logistic regression showed that wealth index is not a determinant of infant mortality when other factors are controlled. This implies that when other factors are equalized wealth index does not have an effect on infant mortality.

Besides smoking in the house, some of the maternal factors such as preceeding and succeding birth intervals, and age of mother at birth were found to be effective on infant mortality in the final model.

Analyses on the determinants of infant mortality in poorer hoseholds put forward that besides the determinants of infant mortality in the general model for poorer households sex of the child, health insurance status and family type were found to be significant. The explanatory power of the model for poorer households was lower than that of the general model.

## TEZ ÖZETİ

**Dilek YILDIZ: Sampling Error Estimation By Using Different Methods And Software In Complex Samples.** (Unpublished Master Thesis. Ankara, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, 2011)

The aim of this thesis is to estimate the sampling errors of selected variables of Turkey Demographic and Health Survey-2008 (TDHS-2008) data by using different methods and software. TDHS-2008 sample was selected by using a weighted, multistage, stratified cluster sampling. Sampling designs that differentiate from simple random sampling are called complex sampling designs and require specific treatments. Therefore, sampling errors as well as other statistics from the TDHS-2008 data should be computed by taking its sample design into account. Taylor series linearization, balanced repeated replication and jackknife repeated replication techniques are used to estimate variances of selected variables of TDHS-2008 in the thesis.

Not all statistical software are capable of dealing with complex sample survey data. The variances of selected variables given in TDHS-2008 main report are estimated by using ISSA Sampling Error Module (SAMPERR). Additionally, five statistical software were selected to compute sampling error estimates of selected variables in the thesis. These software are; PASW Statistics 18 (formerly known as SPSS), Stata 11, WesVar 5.1, SAS/STAT and IVEware. By using the available variance estimation methods in these software, sampling errors of variables are calculated with eleven different approaches. The estimations of proportion, standard error, design effect, coefficient of variation, lower and upper bounds are tabulated for eight domains; Turkey, urban, rural, West, South, Central, North and East regions. The design effect values computed with different software and methods within software are different from each other and from ISSA-SAMPERR. Considering all approaches, jackknife n repeated replication technique is found the most eligible technique for sampling error estimations of TDHS-2008 variables.