TEZ ÖZETİ

Şebnem CANPOLAT: Population Ageing In Turkey: Current And Prospective Co-Residence Pattern Of Elderly Population. (Unpublished Phd Thesis. Ankara, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, 2008)

Population ageing is a notable demographic phenomenon worldwide led by developed countries in the 21st century due to increased in longevity and continuous decline in the fertility rate. Although Turkey is considered to have a young population, changes in population structure in time shall put Turkey into an ageing stage and it will become a country with an old aged population starting in 2030. The proportion of the old population in total population of Turkey is currently less than that of the young population, but the absolute number of old individuals (65+) as at 2005 (4 090 000) is more than the population of Moldavia and Norway, 10 times greater than that of Luxembourg and close to total population of Denmark and Finland. In 2030 the size of old aged population in Turkey shall be approximately 9.5 million.

This study has four objectives. The main objective of this thesis is to investigate the co-residence pattern of the aged population by using the 1998 and 2003 TDHS data and to determine the change in its structure. Its second main objective is -by starting from the said structure and change pattern- to determine what kind of household composition the old aged individuals shall live in during 2005-2050 period. The secondary objective is to estimate, from a demographic point of view, what would be the economic burden caused by the change in this co¬residence pattern as such changes take place in the age structure of the population . A fourth aim of this thesis is to provide policy suggestions that may be inferred from the content of this thesis.

The ratio of the aged population in Turkey displays a constant increase. The ratio of the population who are 65 or older in Turkey corresponds to 7%. When the size of elderly population is compared with the total rural and urban populations in Turkey, it appears that the ratio of aged population with respect to total population is greater in the rural population. The regions where the elderly population live in greater densities are the Western and the Central Anatolia regions. Four out of ten elderly live in Western Regions.

The education level of the older population is considerably lower when compared with the total population. As for the education difference between the male and female population, it appears that there exists a considerable difference in favor of the male population. About half of the elderly population is not literate. The analysis of 2003 TDHS data shows that one in each five elderly does not have any health insurance. The 31% of 65+ population does not have any income. The ratio of female population who did not have any income is four times higher than that of the male population. According to the results of this study, the most common household type in Turkey is the simple family households. At least one elderly member lives in one of five households in Turkey. When the household types where the elderly population live are reviewed, it appears that the elderly members live mostly within the simple conjugal family households who comprise of only husband and wife. Other common family types are nuclear and single person family households. The elderly will mostly live in simple family households in the future as is the case at present, and there shall be an increase in the elderly population living in the dissolved family household. Half of the single person family households are elderly and a significant part of this population is formed by females. The elderly individuals prefer to reside in a close physical surrounding area to their children even if they do not receive any material support and do not live in the same house with them. These results show that the support of the family for the care giving to

the elderly members is still important.

The serious increases at the amount of the aged population may cause drastic pressures on the health services, social security system and the families that are the greatest supporters of the aged individuals in the emotional and financial sense, under the condition that there will be no programs and policy preparations on that field. Because of all these reasons it is necessary to repeat the social issues and the social security policies concerning the problems that may arise in connection with the ageing of the population and the aged population; and to produce new policies.

TEZ ÖZETİ

Yadigar COŞKUN: Data Quality Assessment Of Birth History Data In TurkeyDemographic And Health Surveys (Unpublished Phd. Thesis. Ankara, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, 2008)

Turkey has a considerably long history of nationwide demographic and health surveys. Starting from 1963 Turkish Demographic Survey to 2003 Turkey Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS-2003) eleven national surveys had been carried out. Eight of these surveys were done by Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies (HUIPS). The last three of the surveys are based on the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) phase-3 program.

Despite the importance of its content and widely used characteristics of the TDHS data, the data quality are not evaluated in a broad sense in terms of the quality of the data having direct effect on fertility and mortality indicators. To evaluate the data quality of TDHSs focusing on special variables effective on mortality and fertility rates is aimed at this study. While discussing the overall quality of the data, the impact of the quality on fertility and mortality rates are also aimed to be evaluated. By using the simulations the effect of the data quality problems on Total Fertility Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, Child Mortality Rate and Under-Five Mortality Rate are evaluated. Assessing the data quality of DHS gives an idea about the common errors faced. The results are discussed to give suggestions for future surveys.

The overall data quality at TDHS seems in good condition. Although age heaping and digit preference problems are seen at the data, they are at tolerable levels. On the other hand, the results of the simulations and estimations indicate that the problems at data quality have no clear impact on the fertility and mortality rates. The results indicate that regional and residential differences are seen in terms of the quality of the data. The quality of data seems better at urban areas than rural. As the overall data quality of the studied variables are high; among three surveys TDHS-1993 and TDHS-2003 have higher data quality as compared to TDHS-1998.

TEZ ÖZETİ

Mehtap DEMİRCİ, (2008), Demographic and Socioeconomic Profile of Households in İstanbul Metropolitan Area According to the Un-Habitat Slum Criteria (Unpublished Master Thesis. Ankara, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, 2008)

One of the most important problems in the world is urbanization. With the rapid and unplanned urbanization, the phenomenon of poverty has come forward and the housing problems of the urban poor have resulted in the need of new concepts. The concept of slum is one of them. The phenomenon of slum differs from country to country in terms of conceptual and qualitative aspects. UN-Habitat has formed a general definition to find a solution to the problem which can be observed at a global scale, and using this definition has made a study at a global scale.

One of the megacities handled in UN-HABITAT's International Slum Survey, is İstanbul. In İstanbul metropolitan area, the slum survey was made according to UN-HABITAT's definition by adding Household of İstanbul Metropolitan Area Module and questionnaire İstanbul Households Observation Fieldwork to the questionnaire of TDHS-2003. The fundamental data used in this study is the data acquired by the TDHS-2003 and of Households Observation Fieldwork.

In this thesis, the households living in the İstanbul metropolitan area has been categorized as slum or non-slum according to the criteria stated in the UN-HABITAT's definition by using the data provided by TDHS-2003 and it has been attempted to put the demographic and socio-economic aspects of the households and the data about the buildings where the households live forward by using the difference of slum and non-slum. Moreover, in this dissertation the phenomenon of "gecekondu"s in Turkey, the definition of slum made by the UN-HABITAT and the criteria used in the UN-HABITAT's definition has been discussed.

This thesis is the first one about slums at the scale of İstanbul and/or Turkey. It has been thought that this study will be guiding for the further studies on related topics.

TEZ ÖZETİ

Sutay YAVUZ: Fertility Decline In Turkey From The 1980s Onwards: Patterns By Main Language Groups (Unpublished Phd Thesis. Ankara, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, 2008)

Turkey entered into the last phase of its demographic transition since the 1980s, with a wide regional disparity ranging from east to west. The purpose of this thesis is to examine recent fertility decline and differentials by main language groups in Turkey from a birth order perspective. The study aims to identify different groups in the fertility decline process: the pioneers and the laggards. The empirical part of the study is based on recent approaches and methods of causal analysis and has exploited information provided by the latest 'Turkey Demographic and Health Survey-2003 (TDHS-2003)'.

The analysis has shown that the propensity for first time motherhood has been declining since the 1980s. However, the duration between first marriage and first birth did not notably change. The period effects in the quantum and tempo of fertility are clearly visible at the second and higher birth orders. There has already been a substantial decline in the transition to third and fourth births and the postponement has begun to emerge in the transition from first to second birth as well. Parity progression intensities of Turkish speaking mothers are lower than Kurdish speaking mothers which implies that the fertility decline started much later for the latter group. The study points out important distinctions according to different groups of women in the contemporary fertility decline. Highly educated Turkish speaking women appear to be pioneers of very low fertility behavior, whereas Kurdish speaking women who don't know Turkish constitutes the laggards in the fertility transition.

A combination of individual socioeconomic and socio-cultural factors is necessary but not sufficient to explain the fertility decline process and differential fertility behavior between the two mother tongue groups in Turkey. The study suggests that the fertility transition in Turkey can be attributed to both structural changes in society and a diffusion process of modern parity-specific fertility limitation, via the Turkish language.

TEZ ÖZETİ

İlknur YÜKSEL: Quantitative and Qualitative Analsis of Cultural Factors Affecting Early Age Mortality in Turkey. (Unpublished Phd Thesis. Ankara, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, 2008)

The early age mortality rates, especially the infant mortality rates, have been used as one of the indicators for the development status of the countries. The reasons of high infant mortality rate have not been explained by the conventional demographic studies and it is defined as 'Turkish puzzle', because of not being able to expose the reasons behind it, and due to the conflict it has with other development indicators of the country. As the registration system in Turkey is not well established, most of the estimations regarding this issue are based on the demographic studies conducted in the country.

This dissertation should be considered as a challenge to the conventional demographic studies which aim to give a general idea about the subject, but not sufficient to explain the reasons behind the high infant mortality rates of the country. Therefore, qualitative and quantitative methods are used together. In the quantitative part of the study, linear and logistic regression methods are used in order to analyse the factors, which determine the level and trends of the infant mortality rates in the country. To be able to go beyond defining infant deaths only as "numbers", in-depth interviews were conducted with the mothers who have experienced infant deaths in their lives. In this study, which also used the qualitative demographic method, besides the mother's perceptions, attitudes and experiences about the infant death, their relations with their husbands, family members and their environment are also taken into consideration.

The results of TDHSs and the quantitative data analysis, which used the macro level variables, show that, the most important factor, which affects the infant deaths, is the number of patients per doctor. On the other hand, the qualitative data analysis revealed that the folk culture and gender relations are important factors, which affect the mothers' behaviour to receive treatment from health facilities. Of course, these factors should not be taken as certain obstacles for mothers to receive treatment from health facilities and the tendency of mothers or their families to traditional or religious treatments during or after their pregnancy period should be considered as ways of seeking alternatives.

TEZ ÖZETİ

Mehmet Doğu KARAKAYA: Provincial and Regional Population Projections For The Centenary of the Republic of Turkey. (Unpublished Master Thesis. Ankara, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, 2009)

Projection is an estimation process about the future that is due to some various assumptions in view of the fact that conditions of the past time. Population projections have been made for preparation of development plans since the beginning of planned development perspective, and are used by governments, scientists and organizations for monitoring the demographic changes relative to the time for public or private planning about the future. Some national institutions of the states and some international institutions have studies on population projections.

Population projections can be described as estimations of fertility, mortality and migration actions about progression of the population in future which is based on some definite assumptions. Cohort-component method is the most usual projection method in the world. Some new software programs were designed for making population projection.

TurkStat has used cohort-component method for population projections, since 1994. Forward and backward population projections have been implemented by TurkStat, for all of the last de-facto population censuses, and finally for the ABPRS 2008 database, which is a de-jure approach. These projections are assumed for Turkey total as a whole, and don't include regional or provincial estimations. Provincial estimations of TurkStat projections are made by mathematical methods.

The scope of this study is to make new provincial and regional urban/rural population projections for the centenary of the Republic of Turkey by a different software program, base on Address Based Population Registration System 2008 database, with contributions of Turkey Demographic and Health surveys (TDHS-1993, TDHS-1998, TDHS-2003, TDHS-2008), United Nations World Population Prospects, 1990 and 2000 General Population Censuses. Evaluation of the population projection results of TurkStat is another purpose .

This is the first trial-study for provincial based cohort-component population projection with regional and provincial assumptions. This study is also the first one of ABPRS based projections, except the national estimation based projections of TurkStat.

The results of this study are not too different from the official projections of TurkStat. The main problem is insufficiency of reliable internal migration statistics. Fertility and mortality are more predictable than migration. Annual population sizes of provincial totals, regional totals and a few national-level Turkey projections are closely near each other. These comparison results are better than expected. However existence of many troubles for provincial assumptions, it is not impossible to make such a study. Provincial and regional projections can be generated by consistent approaches, although the insufficient demographic data issues of Turkey.

Regional different patterns will be followed in Turkey. Population ageing will be occurred in western localities. Percentage of urban population will usually rise in some provinces and regions although the decreasing population sizes due to negative net migration or low fertility levels.