TEZ ÖZETİ

Sevgi BANDIRMA: Multivariate Analysis on the Determinants of Living Arrangement Patterns of Older People in Turkey. (Unpublished Master Thesis. Ankara, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, 2006)

Population ageing has been an important concept throughout the world in the last decades. Due to ongoing fertility and mortality levels decline, older populations are expanding not only in developed countries but in developing countries as well.

Turkey is a developing country and with rapidly decreasing fertility and mortality levels, the proportion of older people is expected to rise from 5.6 percent in 2000 to 9.0 percent in 2025. As a result of growing numbers and proportions of older people, living arrangement patterns of older people has become an important issue in Turkey like in the other countries. Hence, this thesis aims to analyze the determinants of living arrangement patterns of older people in Turkey. Living arrangement pattern of older people are handled under two headings as co-residence of older people with their children and living alone.

The data of this study have been taken from the "Turkey Demographic and Health Survey 2003" carried out by Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies every five years nationwide.

According to the findings of this study, in Turkey, almost half of the elderly people co-reside with their children while most of the other half lives nearby their children. Moreover, only ten percent of older people living in Turkey live alone in the households they reside. Although, females are more likely to live alone and co-reside with their children compared to males, they are less likely to live with a spouse or to head a household. Moreover, sex, marital status, total number of children, educational and income are the main determinants of living arrangement patterns of older people. Urban-rural and regional differentiation also show clear association with living arrangement patterns of older people in Turkey.

TEZ ÖZETİ

Pelin ÇAĞATAY: The Analyses of Fertility Trends in Turkey: An Application of Own-Children Method to 1993, 1998 and 2003 Turkey Demographic and Health Survey. (Unpublished Master Thesis. Ankara, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, 2006)

Information related to fertility is obtained from vital registrations, censuses and demographic researches. Due to the fact that vital registration system in Turkey does not work well and they are not very reliable, censuses and demographic surveys are mostly utilised for fertility estimations. By using one of these two sources, the level and trend of fertility can also be determined by means of indirect methods. Own-children method is one of the indirect methods of fertility estimation that uses the current information about the age-structure of women and children as well as their mortality pattern in order to provide the estimations of fertility rates for the 15-year period preceding a census or survey.

The prior objective of this study is to apply the own-children method to the household data sets of 1993, 1998 and 2003 Turkey Demographic and Health Survey carried out by Hacettepe Institute of Population Studies every five years nationwide. When employing the method, mortality is assumed to have remained constant during the 15-year time period and East model among Coale-Demeny model life tables has been preferred. The findings of the own-children method have also been presented concerning urban-rural and five regions in addition to the countrywide results. If each of the three surveys are thought to produce a 15-year estimation period for fertility with this method, own-children provides the opportunity to do more definitive analyses related to the level and trend of fertility in Turkey as of 1978 without any age restrictions.

At the end of this study, fertility estimates of own-children method have been compared with those of TDHS-type in order to check the validity and reliability of the own-children. Overlapping estimates of overall fertility rates derived from the two approaches and resembling findings for fertility attained from either TDHS itself or own-children regarding both urban-rural breakdown and five regions have been apparently observed despite some slight differences.

TEZ ÖZETİ

Betül Selcen DÖNGEL: Content Analysis of Family Planning News in Turkish Dailies, 2001-2005. (Unpublished Master Thesis. Ankara, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, 2006)

Media is one of the most important instruments that influence the masses, provide information, and form the public opinion. The messages conveyed to people through the media concerning "Family Planning" will surely play a significant role in the decision making processes of individuals. It is a noteworthy point of analysis who convey opinion-information to the media on the issue and how these news reports are presented in the media. The main objective of this study is to describe the approach of the Turkish print media towards family planning issues by making comprehensive analyses among different newspapers and to determine the ideological viewpoints of different newspapers, their arguments and efforts towards family planning issue by making qualitative and quantitative analyses of the news/articles in the media through a comparison of the periods of time. The newspapers of Posta, Hürriyet, Sabah, Ortadoğu, Özgür Gündem, Cumhuriyet and Zaman have been selected for this study. These seven newspapers, selected on the basis of circulation figures as well as their ideological view and nationalist and ethnic perspective, constitute the sample of the study. Adopting the content analysis method, the family planning related news/columns that appeared in these newspapers between the years of 2001-2005 have been analyzed one by one, and evaluated in qualitative and quantitative terms. It has been observed as a result of this study and evaluations that all these analyses reveal that different perspectives dominate the ways newspapers present family planning and related issues.

TEZ ÖZETİ

Erdem KIRKBEŞOĞLU: Construction of Mortality Tables for Life Insurance Sector From the 2003 Turkey Demographic and Health Survey. (Unpublished Master Thesis. Ankara, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, 2006)

This thesis aims at generating mortality and commutation tables for the life insurance companies by using 1998 and 2003 TDHS data sets with two different methods and comparing these tables with the Swiss (SM 1948 – 1953), German (ADST 1949 – 1951) and American mortality tables (CSO 1953 – 1958 and 1980) that are being used in Turkey currently. One of these methods has been formed by calculating the adult mortality basing the western model from the model life tables of Coale and Demeny from the infant mortality rate calculated for the last 5 years in TDHS. The second table, on the other hand, has been formed by calculating the adult mortality for Turkey by using the synthetic orphanhood method designed by Zlotnik and Hill (1981).

By adding the technical interest rate to the mortality tables formed, the commutation tables were prepared. These tables are the ones that enable the calculation of the premiums in insurance policies. Thanks to commutation tables, the comparison of the premiums that the insured people must pay in life insurances could be made according to types of life insurance.

At the end of the study, comparisons were made upon exact and only premium that must be paid by the insured people for all kinds of life insurances. At the end of the calculations made, the exact premiums differentiate for each type of life insurances. When the mortality tables of Turkey were used the life insurance for the probability of death and the endowment life insurances show profitable results.

These results prove that the mortality tables of foreign origin aren't in favour of insured people in Turkey. Moreover; considering these tables which show the death possibilities of 1950s, it can be clearly understood that a reliable mortality table, which is prepared by the Turkish data and can be modified, should be used. Hence, this study is thought to be an example for the Turkish Treasury, which is the only responsible entity in preparing the mortality tables in insurance sector in Turkey.

TEZ ÖZETİ

Gülşah OĞUZ: The Influence of Health Insurance Coverage on Infant Mortality in Turkey. (Unpublished Master Thesis. Ankara, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, 2006)

Unlike the general mortality level, Turkey has moderately high infant mortality rate. The mortality in the first year of life, therefore, is still one of the most significant problems in Turkey.

Many earlier studies have explored the infant mortality decline in Turkey, but there has been little explicit focus on the role of health insurance. Therefore, this study questions two propositions that whether (1) existence of health insurance coverage can lead to large improvements in infant mortality level in Turkey, and (2) expansion of health insurance to the poor population in Turkey can narrow socio-economic differentials in infant mortality.

With this motivation, as a preliminary step, the descriptive analyses were made. And then, multiple logistic regression analysis was applied. For the first proposition of the study, 4 multiple logistic regression models; and for the second proposition of the study 3 multiple logistic regression models were constructed.

The data of this study have been taken from the "Turkey Demographic and Health Survey 2003" carried out by Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies every five years nationwide. The analyses in this study is limited to the last five years before the survey, i.e. 1999-2003.

It is crucial that according to both the results of descriptive and multiple logistic regression analyses, health insurance coverage status does not show clear association with infant survival for the five years period preceding the survey in Turkey. Additionally, the results of the descriptive and regression analyses demonstrate that expansion of the health insurance coverage to the poor population in Turkey cannot narrow the socio-economic differentials in infant mortality.

TEZ ÖZETİ

Tuğba ADALI: The Analysis Of Tempo And Quantum Components Of Period Fertility In Turkey. (Unpublished Master Thesis. Ankara, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, 2007)

The widely used period fertility indicator Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is a measure that has certain disadvantages. One of them is that it is subject to tempo distortions caused by the changes in the timing of childbearing. Bongaarts and Feeney (1998) have proposed an adjustment procedure to correct TFR for such distortions using changes in the mean ages at childbearing by birth order, to calculate an adjusted TFR that reflects the level of fertility that would have been observed in the absence of changes in timing.

Studies regarding tempo effects are widely focused on developed countries in literature, very few studies are available for developing ones. Turkey has been experiencing fertility decline since the 1960s, many changes have accompanied this decline, including increasing mean ages at childbearing. This fact suggests that studies regarding tempo effects are also necessary for developing countries.

Another focus of the thesis is to calculate tempo effects for basic selected variables, namely, type of place of residence, region, migration status, mother tongue and educational attainment, to find out whether groups of women differ in their participations to fertility postponement. In other words, the thesis examines whether the total fertility rates of women of different characteristics are more influenced by tempo effects or not.

The adjustment proposed by Bongaarts and Feeney (1998) is applied on the data sets of the three successive demographic surveys, the Turkish Demographic and Health Surveys of 1993, 1998 and 2003. The findings suggest that there exists increases in mean ages at childbearing, thus such an approach may actually be necessary for Turkey. Additionally, findings show that there are differences in tempo effects with respect to categories of women for different variables, although some differences are small.

TEZ ÖZETİ

Alanur ÇAVLİN BOZBEYOĞLU: Re-Placing Induced Abortion and Contraception:A Special Focus on Ethno-Cultural Differences in the Cases of Turkey and Selected Central Asian States (Unpublished PhD Thesis. Ankara, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, 2007)

Contraception and induced abortion have always persisted as the basic means of fertility regulation all through the modern history. Although both contraception and abortion are used for limiting or spacing fertility, individual, public and institutional attitude towards contraception and abortion is conflicting. In spite of the common acceptance of induced abortion as a reproductive right in most part of the world, the general intention is to decrease practice of abortion while increasing contraceptive use.

This dissertation aims a critical approach to the idea of replacement of abortion with contraception with a cross-cultural perspective. Turkey and three Central Asian State, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan are the selected countries for the discussion of the hypothesis of this study. In this dissertation relation between contraceptive use and abortion practice is discussed within the general view of reproductive behavior with a particular emphasis on control over fertility behavior. Abortion and contraception are not assumed to replace with each other but should be re-placed in overall understanding of fertility control.

Kazakhstan DHS 1999, Kyrgyzstan DHS 1997, Uzbekistan HES 2002, Turkey DHS 2003 are the primary data source for the analyses. Cross-cultural perspective is handled into two ways in this study; the first one is to examine fertility regulation concerning abortion and contraception for different ethno-cultural groups within same country and the second one is to examine ethno-cultural variation for selected different countries.

Considering the mother tongue, language used for communication, religion, and ethnicity three different groups are formed for studied countries. These groups are (1) Kazaks, (2) Russian speaking Kazaks, (3) Russians in Kazakhstan; (1) Kyrgyz, (2) Russian speaking Kyrgyz, (3) Russians in Kyrgyzstan; (1) Uzbeks, (2) Russian speaking Uzbeks, (3) Russians in Uzbekistan; and (1) Turks, (2) Turkish speaking Kurds, (3) Kurds in Turkey.

Analysis of this dissertation involves the following stages: Descriptive analysis, logistic regression analysis and structural equation modelling (causal modelling). While descriptive and logistic regression analyses cover the four countries understudy, structural equation modelling (causal analysis) is generated for Turkey. When summary indicators of abortion and contraception is determined in general country level, Turkey receives attention with its higher contraceptive use and lower abortion practice as compare to Central Asian countries. On the other hand when these crude results are furthered with other descriptive and logistic analyses for different sub-groups, it is seen that consumers of both contraception and abortion are among the same groups of women in all four countries. Considering the emphasis of this dissertation, Turks in Turkey and Russians in Central Asia appeared with their high level of contraceptive use and abortion practice. Differentiation among ethno-cultural groups is clearer for abortion practice. Turkish speaking Kurds and Russian speaking Central Asian are transitional groups regarding all analyses. Further analyses are employed in order to find out whether consumers of abortion and contraception are the same group of women or not. Results show that almost all women who experienced abortion also used modern contraception. Among women who ever practiced abortion, women who never used

any contraception or modern contraception are very rare.

The parallel relation between abortion practice and contraceptive use is confirmed by logistic regression analysis of ever-use of abortion and current use of contraception. Results of logistic regression are evidence for statistically significant relations between ever-use of abortion and ever-use of contraception and current use of contraception and ever-use of abortion.

In the last stage, structural model of contraception and abortion is generated to examine these relations within a holistic perspective with a specific emphasis on ethno-cultural background for Turkey. Model involves variables “pregnancy intention”, “contraception before pregnancy” and “result of pregnancy (abortion/live birth)”, “number of living children”, and “education”. In the structural model with ethno-cultural background as moderator, it is seen that ethno-cultural variation affects contraception and abortion both directly and indirectly through “number of living children”, and “education”.

Then the validity of the same structural model for three ethno-cultural groups is tested by multiple group analysis. Results of the multiple group analysis show that the final model for general Turkey is also valid for Turks but invalid for Turkish speaking Kurds and Kurds. These results prove that the necessity of examining relations between contraception and abortion within a holistic perspective of fertility regulation. Moreover these results show that their relation with other components of the fertility regulation mechanism significantly vary for different ethno-cultural groups in Turkey. In concordance with the assumption of this thesis, a unique fertility regulation model is not valid for different ethno-cultural groups.

TEZ ÖZETİ

F. Hande TUNÇKANAT : An Anpplication of Structural Equational Modelling on Fertility in Metropolitan Areas of Turkey (Unpublished Master Thesis. Ankara, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, 2007)

In this thesis fertility has been considered as a phenomenon revealed as a result of a decision process. Therefore this thesis mainly focuses on the fertility-related decision process of a woman which is modeled as one's perception affects her attitudes which in turn affects her fertility behavior. Moreover, it is hypothesized that a woman's daily-life activities play an important role in this process. Because a woman can not be isolated from the social environment that she is living in, her decision process has an effect on others' decision processes and is also affected by them. In other words, it is assumed that the social environment a woman surrounded by has an indirect effect on her fertility-related decision process.

The unit of analysis of the thesis is selected as ever-married women aged 15-49 living in metropolitan areas. Ever-married women aged 15-49 living in rural areas of Turkey are used as a control group. To carry out the analysis, Turkey Demographic and Health Survey-2003 (TNSA-2003) data set is used. In addition to descriptive analysis, multi-varied analysis are also applied by using Structural Equational Modeling (SEM) that enables the examination of casual and indirect relations and to work with variables that do not directly exist in the data set (latent variables). This method provides multivariate and multi-group analysis as well as descriptive analysis.

Fertility rates for metropolitan areas are estimated and it is found that metropolitan areas have fairly low levels of fertility in contrast to urban and rural areas. Descriptive analysis addresses the basic social and demographical differences between women living in metropolitan areas and in rural areas. Moreover, it shows the differences of women's daily-life activities, attitudes towards family planning, gender related issues and knowledge on sexually transmitted infections. SEM analyses reveals that the perception of a woman has a significant effect on her attitudes and her attitudes have a significant effect on her fertility behavior as suggested by the model. Multi-group analyze, which is performed in order control affect of the environment has revealed that an environment that surrounds a woman has an affect on her fertility-related decision process.

TEZ ÖZETİ

Bengi UĞUZ: An Analysis Of A Multiple Imputation Model For The Missing Values In Selected Variables Of TDHS_2003 Data: The Case Of Anthropometric Measures (Unpublished Master Thesis. Ankara, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, 2007)

Sample surveys are one of the three main sources of social and demographic data together with the population censuses and vital registrations. They are also the most important source for the countries that are lacking well-established registration systems, such as Turkey. The issue of missing data is a common problem in social surveys and cause biased estimations if not dealt properly. However, the number of theoretical and practical studies on techniques for handling missing data is very limited in Turkey.

Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), on the other hand, use some well-established editing and imputation techniques for only dates for several key events. Being one of the most widespread surveys of the world, many variables are exposed to missing data and inconsistency problems in DHS, although its complex design and questionnaire structure aims at minimizing these problems. In addition, existing imputation techniques of DHS have their own shortcomings.

The overall objective of this study is to apply the multiple imputation model to the anthropometric measurements of children under age five, in the 2003 Turkey Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS–2003) data, which is implemented by the Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies. More specifically, sequential regression multiple imputation technique is used for creating 20 completed data sets, which are imputed conditional on the fully observed variables. The completed data sets are then analyzed and the results are compared with the observed data set, particularly for the anthropometric indexes height for age, weight for height and weight for age.

According to the results of the study, multiply imputed data well imitated the observed data in terms of distribution for both of the study variables, weight and height. The percentages below certain levels of anthropometric indexes slightly decreased after the imputation application, which indicate a possible bias among the children who were measured and not measured. Moreover, several analyses showed that the percentage of missing data differentiate substantially among some background characteristic categories of the respondent. As a result, multiple imputation corrected for the bias due to nonresponse in weight and height variables and increased reliability in parallel with the increase in number of observed cases.