TEZ ÖZETİ

Çiğdem ADEMHAN: The Demographic Consequences of 12th November Earthquake: The Case of Kaynaşlı. (Unpublished Master Thesis. Ankara, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, 2003)

Natural Disasters, especially earthquakes, are subject of various sciences. It is known there are sociologic, psychological, economic and other effects of earthquake on societies. It can not be discussed that earthquakes which are seriously affecting the human life by different ways, are also occurred demographic effects. This study tried to fill the information gap caused by the lack of information on how earthquakes have affected the various demographic variables.

District of Kaynaşlı of Düzce Province is the most effected area from 12th November Earthquake. The primary objective of this study is to put the demographic consequences of 1999 earthquake on Kaynaşlı Population forward.

In this study, 1990 and 2000 population census result and the registrations of health centers in Kaynaşlı have been used.

It has been investigated that the changes on age and sex structure, mortality and fertility levels, migration and marriages and divorces occurred by 1999 earthquake, comparing population records before and after earthquake.

According to the results of the study, 1999 earthquake had been caused increasing mortality and fertility levels in Kaynaşlı. Because of this earthquake, temporary population movements occurred in Kaynaşlı. No significant effects of the earthquake were found on age and sex structure of Kaynaşlı and marriages and divorces in Kaynaşlı according to the results. But earthquake has indirectly affected age and sex structure and marriages and divorces.

TEZ ÖZETİ

Mehmet Ali ERYURT: Fertility–Inhibiting Strategis of Socioeconomic and Cultural Groups in Turkey (Unpublished Master Thesis. Ankara, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, 2003)

The fertility of Turkey has been declining seriously since 1950s. During this process the level of total period fertility, declined from the numbers with 6 or 7 to the numbers with 2. However, fertility decline was not uniform throughout the country. The onset and pace of fertility decline has been different among various socio-economic and cultural groups. The subject of this study is to investigate current fertility levels of those socio-economic and cultural groups and their strategies to decline their fertility to those levels.

Socio-economic and cultural groups being used in the study are determined considering debates in theoretical literature on fertility decline. At the end of the literature survey a structure-culture dichotomy were observed, hence variables are collected under these two topic.

While determining the strategies of socio-economic and cultural groups to decline their fertility, "Proximate Determinants Model" of John Bongaarts was employed. The model explains the difference between maximum, potential level of fertility and observed, actual level of fertility with four proximate determinants, namely contraceptive use, marriage, induced abortion, postpartum infecundability.

At the end of the study socio-economic and cultural groups are categorized into three main groups according to their total fertility rates. First category includes groups that reduced their fertility below replacement level (2,1). Groups having total fertility rates between 2,1 and 3 are collected in the second category and the third category includes groups having total fertility rates higher than 3. The effect of proximate determinants, such marriage, contraceptive use, induced abortion and postpartum infecundability, on fertility decline of these groups are examined at the end of the study.

TEZ ÖZETİ

Osman GÜNAYDIN: **The Relation Between Education Levels of Coupsles and Fertility** (Unpublished Master Thesis. Ankara, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, Ankara, 2003)

In this study, The relation between the educational levels of the parents and fertility behaviour is investigated, compared with other socioeconomic variables and their effects on contraceptive use is controlled, using the data obtained from the 1998 Turkish Demographic and Health Survey.

There is a negative relation between the educational levels of the parents and the number of children ever born. It is seen that the educational level of the mother is more effectful in determining the fertility than the educational level of the father. Besides, there are also differences according to types of residence, women's age at first marriage, marital duration, and socioeconomic characteristics. Fertility rates are higher in rural areas. Region has an effect on fertility, too. Highest fertility rate is in the East region, while the lowest rate is in the West. Father's working in agricultural sector is a factor increasing fertility rates whereas mother's working in nonagricultural sector reduces fertility. Women who have married in younger ages had more live births than women married in elder ages. In addition to these, having a social security also reduces the fertility rate.

Educational levels of the father and the mother is an important factor in contraceptive use. Women's educational level is more significant in effectful contraceptive use.

Educational levels of the father and the mother must be improved in order to reduce the fertility rates. This will make the woman to accept family planning methods more easily and make the using of effectful contraceptives more widespread.

TEZ ÖZETİ

Ece KOYUNCU: Causes of Emigration From Turkey to Europe in 1990's. (Unpublished Master Thesis. Ankara, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, Ankara, 2003)

International migration is currently a global phenomenon that affects a lot of countries in the world. It has been an important phenomenon for Turkey as well, particularly, for the last forty years. Turkish emigration began as labor migration to Europe in 1960's and family unification, family formation and political migration followed labor migration. Turkish population in Europe now has reached over 3 millions.

The goal of this thesis is twofold. First it aims at analyzing the causes of the emigration from Turkey to Europe and the factors that have led and accelerated the migration movement to Europe in the 1990's. Second, it attempts to examine the role of the family networks in Turkish migration in the 1990's.

The findings of the survey demonstrate that the main reasons for deciding to leave Turkey are strongly related with the economic motives of migrants. Economic motives are predominant for males and family reasons appear to be predominant for females. When the reasons for choosing a particular country of destination are examined, motives turn to family reasons from economic reasons for all migrants. Majority of Turkish migrants had some sort of information on the last country of destination before emigrated. Migrants had obtained the information through networks. Results underline the importance of networks in the transfer information and the continuity of migration from Turkey. In sum, the findings of the study confirmed the existence and effectiveness of networks in Turkish emigration to Europe in 1990's.

TEZ ÖZETİ

Işıl ONAN:An Assesement on the Current State of Gender-Related Deprivation in Turkey. (Unpublished Master Thesis. Ankara, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, Ankara, 2002)

The last few decades -especially the 1990s- have witnessed intense debates around the issue of poverty. Meanwhile, the renewed interest on the issue have brought significant contributions to the methodologies and definitions associated with the concept. Today, it has largely been convinced that the state of deprivation poverty generates can not solely be explained through lack of material resources. Within this framework, poverty studies of the recent decades have moved beyond the domain of economics where socio-economic and demographic indicators have become core to the analysis of poverty, well-being and inequality.

In recent years, a large pile of academic studies and work of aid agencies appeared under the title of gender and poverty. This thesis aims to contribute to the relatively weak literature in Turkey on gender and poverty through a multivariate analysis of relative well-being of men and women based on large set socio-economic and demographic indicators proposed by the capabilities perspective developed by Sen (1980). The multivariate analysis provided a profile of well-being displaying both the geographic dispersion of the issue and its distribution among genders. For all the 14 regions covered in the analyses, the figures obtained from the main components analysis application point to lower levels of well-being experienced by women. Along with the variations in the extent of gender-based disparity in each region, the findings from the multivariate analysis support the widely acknowledged view that the processes leading to well-being or deprivation has a strong gendered nature. Moreover, the findings of the study confirm the well-known statement that Turkey is a country with high levels of regional disparity.

The analysis presented the primary determinants of the state of deprivation, ill-being and exclusion. The study put forth that education generates the greatest contribution to overall well-being. In other words, the findings of the analysis presented that the risk of falling into the state of deprivation is most densely correlated with having no access to education. The findings of the multivariate analysis draws attention to the fact that indicators accepted as proxies for well-being or deprivation should be chosen with great caution. Despite the efforts paid to select the economic participation indicators that are most sensitive to individual's well-being, the indicators–paid employment and employment under social security- turned out to generate the lowest contributions to men's and women's well-being than all the other indicators covered in the analysis. Along with the empirical results the study presents, the ongoing discussions over female employment calls for further analysis of the relation between women's status and economic participation.

In spite of the fact that the capabilities framework defined poverty in the most extensive manner, the operationalisation of the approach results in exclusion of essential dimensions of deprivation which are difficult or impossible to quantify. Actually, the analysis fails to capture essential components of well-being such as being free from social or political exclusion or leading lives free from violence. In a study that aims to clarify the gendered aspects of deprivation like the current thesis, excluding the dimension of violence, for example, results in the ignorance of women's greater susceptibility to the problem. Nonetheless, the study attempts to cover the greatest possible range of well-being or deprivation indicators sensible to gender disparities. The indicators employed in the analysis managed to a large extent to move beyond the coverage of the basic needs.

TEZ ÖZETİ

Erhan ÖZDEMİR : The Effect of Rural to Urban Migration on the Status of Women in Turkey. (Unpublished Master Thesis. Ankara, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, 2003, Ankara, 2003)

Migration is one of the main fields of study for demography. Although the factors that affect the emergence of migration and its effects on the size and structure of the population is different from other demographic events like fertility and mortality, it is also inter-related with other demographic events and processes such as nuptiality and high population growth as a result of natural increase. In addition to this, migration is not a process that persons experience individually, which is related to its sensitivity to cultural and socio-economic structure of the population. Moreover, the effects of migration are diversified according to the age and sex.

The status of women, on the other hand, is a recently emerging field of work for the discipline of demography in terms of understanding the demographic changes and the factors of those changes with a gender(ed) approach. The reason is that the gender-related issues like power relations within the household members and the ability of access and control of women both on their bodies and in their public affairs are important determinants for the demographic processes of fertility behaviour, child mortality and morbidity, nuptiality and migration.

The aim of this study is to examine the rural-to-urban migration of the female population (age 15-49), which were interviewed during Turkey Demographic and Health Survey 1998 (TDHS 1998) conducted by Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies on the one hand and to attempt to find out a method to measure the status of women with available quantitative data and compare the convergences and divergences for status of women according to women's rural-to-urban migration status on the other hand. In this respect, TDHS 1998 women's data set is used in the analyses.

The results are significant in terms of establishment of the migration status of women and the migration flows (rural-to-urban, urban-to-urban, rural-to-rural and urban-to-rural). Furthermore, using Factor Analysis has allowed construction of a Status of Women Index (SWI) with its variables based on socio-economic and demographic characteristics of respondent women. In addition to this, migration information and SWI, produced from the data are used to compare different categories of sample female population of TDHS 1998 and meaningful results were reached. These findings were also tested by linear regression analyses and similar results were observed.

According to the results of descriptive and multivariate analyses, the rural-to-urban migration is one of the important factors that affect the status of women, not only in shaping the new socio-economic conditions in the destination of the migrants, but also by affecting the fertility behavior of the rural-to-urban migrants. Finally, the study argues that such studies of migration and quantitative measurement of the status of women in demographic and health surveys are possible and comparable with other studies.

TEZ ÖZETİ

A. Sinan TÜRKYILMAZ :Estimation of Selected Demographic and Health Indicators for Provinces of Turkey From Census and Survey Data by Using Small Area Estimation Techniques (Unpublished Phd. Thesis. Ankara, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, Ankara, 2003)

As a developing country, Turkey does not have a complete and reliable registration system on statistical, demographic and health data. Turkey has been taking censuses since the beginning of the establishment of the Republic. As well known, censuses provide demographic information on as detailed as district level but this information is very limited and has some deficiencies. Sample surveys provide accurate and detailed demographic information and some basic health information. However, this information is limited for to nation totals, urban/rural levels and at most to regions due to the nature of sample surveys. The need for demographic and health information is always a current issue and especially policy makers or decision makers, researchers and local governors wish to know them not only for nation-wide or regional base, but also for their own area. Statistics for subdivisions, commonly referred to as small area statistics and there are several techniques proposed for small area estimation. These techniques can be classified as traditional and model based techniques.

In this study, it is aimed to use small area estimation techniques in order to produce provincial estimates of some selected demographic and health indicators. The 1990 population census and 1998 Turkish Demographic and Health Survey were used as data sources. Three small area estimation techniques were used. Synthetic estimation techniques were used as an example of traditional methods. This technique produces results that are very similar to regional direct estimates and standard errors are not available. A technique was developed as an adaptation of "multiple imputation technique". The main idea is to impute the estimates of districts where the census variables assumed the fully observed variables and survey variables assumed to be variables with missing in an aggregated district level data set. Some systematically selected demographic and health indicators were estimated by combining the observed and imputed district level estimates for provincial level. It is possible to calculate standard errors with multiple imputation. A third series of estimates, called composite estimates, were also calculated. This estimate is a combination of direct and estimates of multiple imputations whose variances minimized.

Results of direct, synthetic, multiple estimation and composite estimation methods were computed. Selected indicators, which are proportions, had both high and low prevalence. Direct estimates are generally not reliable due to small sample sizes. Synthetic estimates produced results that are very similar to regional estimates. The estimations for high prevalence indicators produced reliable estimates of multiple imputations and composite estimates, while the estimations for low prevalence indicators produced unreliable estimates of multiple imputations and composite estimates.