“Family Formation and Household Types Turkey”

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Some Basic Population and Health Figures in 2000

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population (million)</td>
<td>70.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of Urban Population (%)</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Growth Rate (‰)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doubling Time (year)</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude Birth Rate (‰)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude Death Rate (‰)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality Rate (‰)</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Mortality Rate (‰)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 5 Mortality Rate (‰)</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Expectancy at Birth (year)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Five Geographical Regions:

1. West
2. South
3. Middle
4. North
5. East
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TNSA-1993</th>
<th>TNSA-2003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age at First Marriage (Median)</td>
<td>19,0</td>
<td>20,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age at First Birth (Median)</td>
<td>20,8</td>
<td>21,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19 age (Adolesan Births %)</td>
<td>9,3</td>
<td>7,5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Median First Marriage and Birth Ages in Turkey by Age Groups, TDHS-2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age at First Birth</th>
<th>Age at First Marriage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45-49</td>
<td>21.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>20.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>22.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Marriage Situation, Women 15-49

- **Percent**
  - **Never Married**: 26.0, 27.7, 29.9
  - **Married**: 70.9, 69.0, 66.6
  - **Widowed**: 2.3, 1.7, 1.4
  - **Divorced**: 0.3, 1.1, 1.4
  - **Separated**: 0.5, 0.4, 0.7

Legend:
- **TFS-1978**
- **TDHS-1998**
- **TDHS-2003**

Marital Situation
Childlessness by Age, TDHS-1993 and TDHS-2003

Percent


Age

TDHS-1993
TDHS-2003
Changes in the Distribution of Family Types, 1968-2003

Nuclear  Extended  Dissolved

1968: 8.3  32.0  59.7
1973: 8.6  32.4  59.0
1978: 10.5  31.9  57.6
1983: 10.5  27.9  61.6
1988: 10.6  22.0  67.4
1993: 11.2  21.6  67.2
1998: 12.3  19.5  68.2
2003: 14.7  16.0  69.3
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Type</th>
<th>1978</th>
<th>1998</th>
<th>2003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married couples alone</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married couples with children</td>
<td>54.7</td>
<td>55.9</td>
<td>49.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Parent</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solitaries</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extended</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Family</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• The dominant family type of Turkish society has always been the nuclear family.
• As a result of decreasing fertility levels, the share of husband-wife families within nuclear families slightly increased.
• An important increase was observed for one-person households and the age composition of these households implied that these households are mostly composed of elderly and, therefore, contributing to the erosion of traditional families.
Percentage of Nuclear Family Households by Region, TDHS-98
Percentage of Dissolved Family Households by Region,

TDHS-98

Dissolved Fam. Households ( %)

- 8.7
- 9.2
- 11.0
- 12.8
- 14.3
Proportion of Each Age Group Living in Nuclear and Non-nuclear Families, TDHS-98

The graph shows the percentage of each age group living in nuclear and non-nuclear families. The x-axis represents the age groups ranging from 0-4 to 85+ years, while the y-axis represents the percentage from 0 to 100. The line graph indicates that the proportion of nuclear families increases with age, particularly in older age groups, whereas the proportion of non-nuclear families decreases. The data is from the TDHS-98 survey.
- A person is more likely to live in a nuclear family household in two specific periods of time; while he or she is at school ages and during their fertile period.
- If the person’s age is between 20-24, he or she is also very likely to be living in a non-nuclear family compared to other age groups (except elderly).
- On the other hand, elderly population is much more likely to be living in non-nuclear households.
The nuclear families into two groups and the findings indicate that people are more likely to be living as couples without accompanied by children after age 44. Ages between 25 and 44 denotes the most likely time of couples enjoying the company of their children.

The proportion of couples without children increases rapidly after that age and reaches a peak at age group 70-74. The sharp decline observed afterwards is probably a result of inevitable deaths of one partner.
People are more likely to be living in nuclear households while they are in school ages and between 25 and 44. After age 45, the likelihood of being in a nuclear family decreases quickly and at elderly ages people are much more likely to be living in a non-nuclear family.
The Hacettepe Institute of Population Studies was established in 1966, as a national centre concerned with education and research in population studies.

The activities of the Institute are:

- education
- research
- production and dissemination of demographic data and publications.
The Institute's objectives are:

- to provide education in the field of demography,
- to carry out research on the demographic, social, economic, cultural and medical aspects of population issues,
- to create public awareness on population problems,
- to improve and extend the development of applied population studies,
- to organise and participate in academic and applied studies in the field of demography and population studies.
Research

- The Institute is a unique establishment in Turkey: While most University Institutes in the country function solely on the basis of providing postgraduate education, the Hacettepe Institute of Population Studies is also active in research studies. The Institute carries out national demographic surveys on a regular basis and undertakes other field surveys and research projects, in collaboration with national and international organisations. The wealth of information collected in these surveys maintains the role of the Institute as one of the most important providers of demographic data in Turkey.
Quinquennial Surveys

- **1968** Survey on Family Structure and Population Problems in Turkey (in collaboration with the Ford Foundation)
- **1973** Survey on Population Structure and Population Problems in Turkey (in collaboration with the UNFPA)
- **1978** Turkish Fertility Survey (in collaboration with the UNFPA)
- **1983** Turkish Fertility, Contraceptive Prevalence and Family Health Status Survey (in collaboration with the Westinghouse Health Systems)
- **1988** Turkish Population and Health Survey (in collaboration with USAID/US Centre for Disease Control)
- **1993** Turkish Demographic and Health Survey (in collaboration with USAID/DHS/Macro International Inc.)
- **1998** Turkish Demographic and Health Survey (in collaboration with UNFPA and USAID/DHS/Macro International Inc.)
- **2003** Turkish Demographic and Health Survey (financed by Turkey: State Planning Organization&Ministry of Health)
Getting in Touch

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