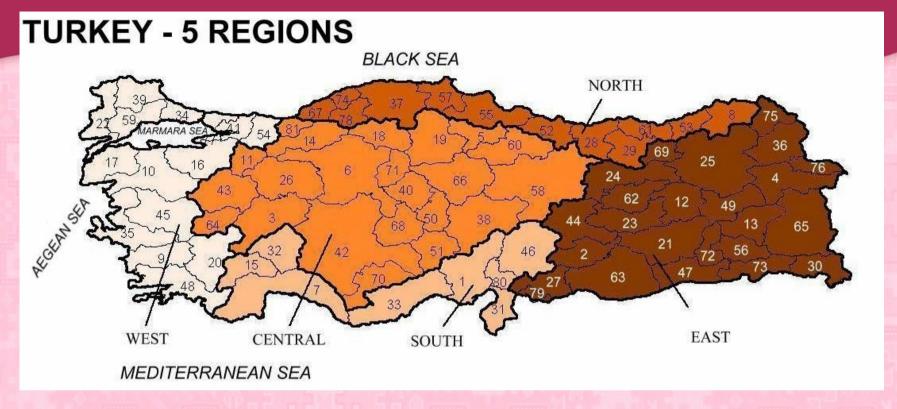


### Some Basic Population and Health Figures in 2000

Total Population (million)	70.8
Proportion of Urban Population (%)	59
Population Growth Rate (%)	15
Doubling Time (year)	45
Crude Birth Rate (%)	21
Crude Death Rate (%)	7
Infant Mortality Rate (%)	29
Child Mortality Rate (%)	9
Under 5 Mortality Rate (%)	37
Life Expectancy at Birth (year)	
Men	66
Women	71





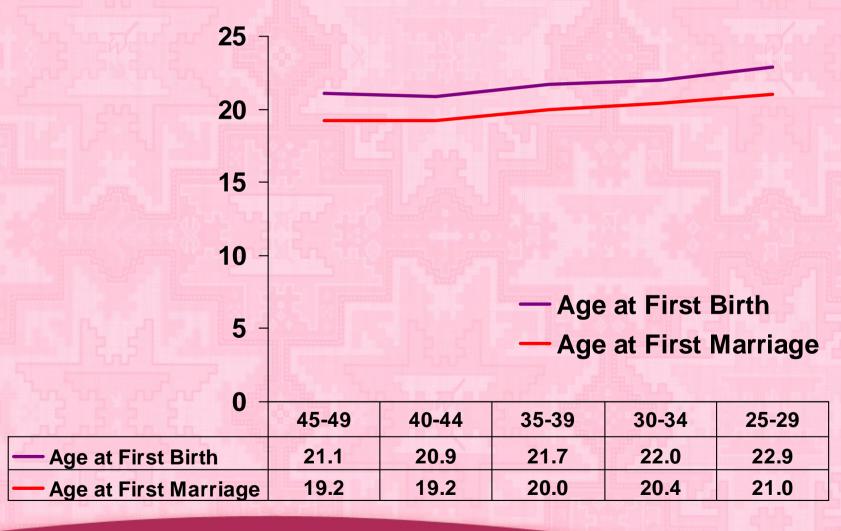
#### **Five Geographical Regions:**

- 1. West
- 2. South
- 3. Middle
- 4. North
- 5. East

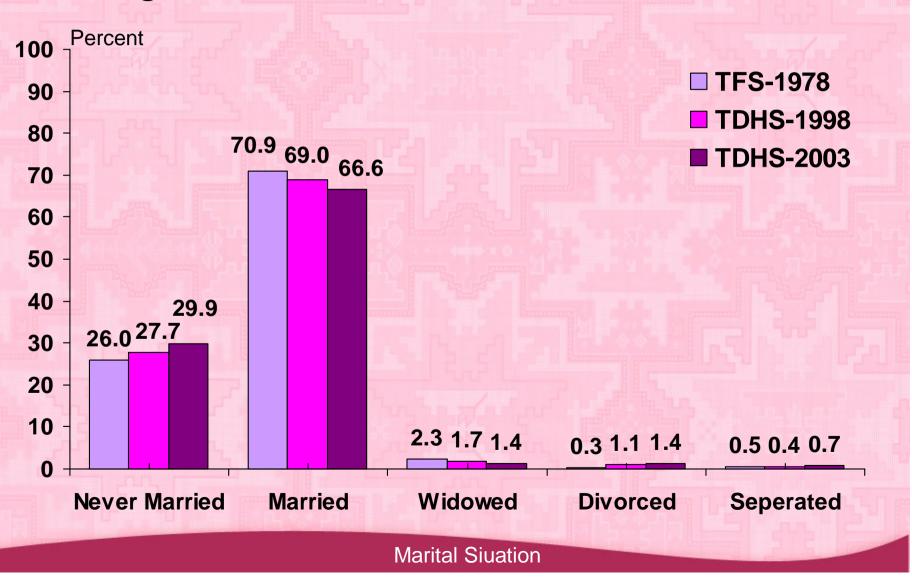
## **TURKEY 2003:**

	TNSA-1993	TNSA-2003
Age at First Marriage (Median)	19,0	20,0
Age at First Birth (Median)	20,8	21,8
15-19 age (Adolesan Births %)	9,3	7,5

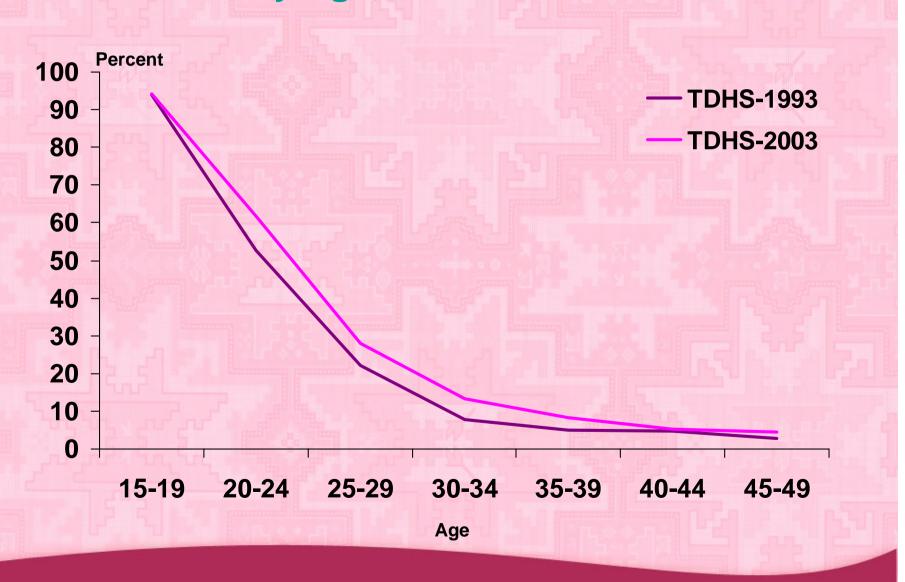
# Median First Marriage and Birth Ages in Turkey by Age Groups, TDHS-2003



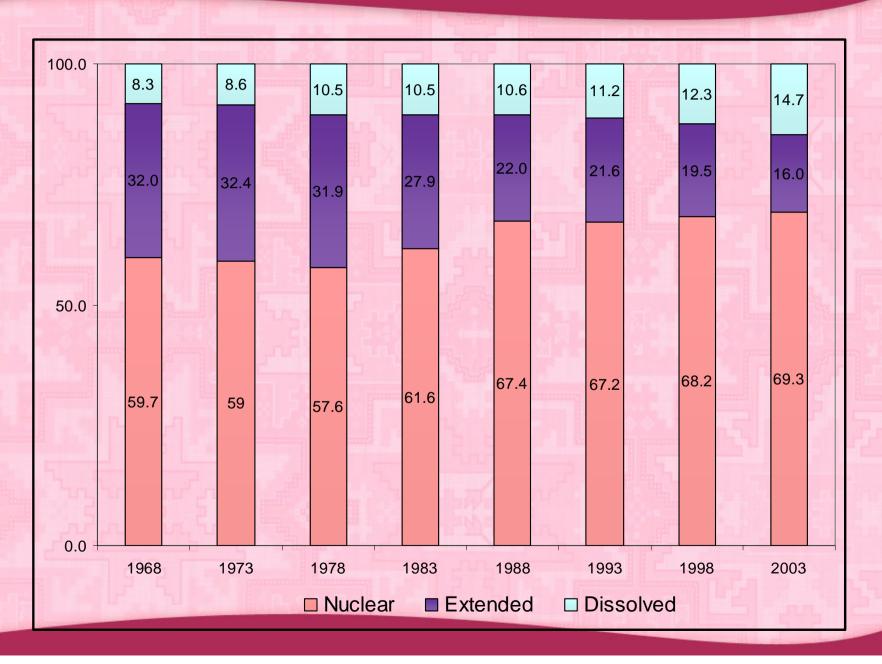
### Marriage Situation, Women 15-49



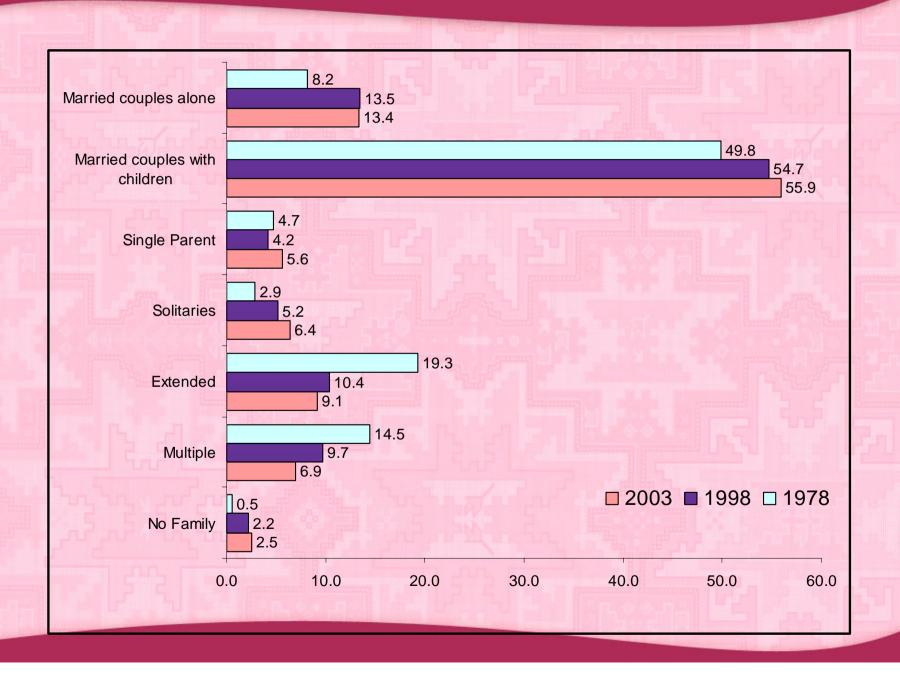
#### Childlessness by Age, TDHS-1993 and TDHS-2003



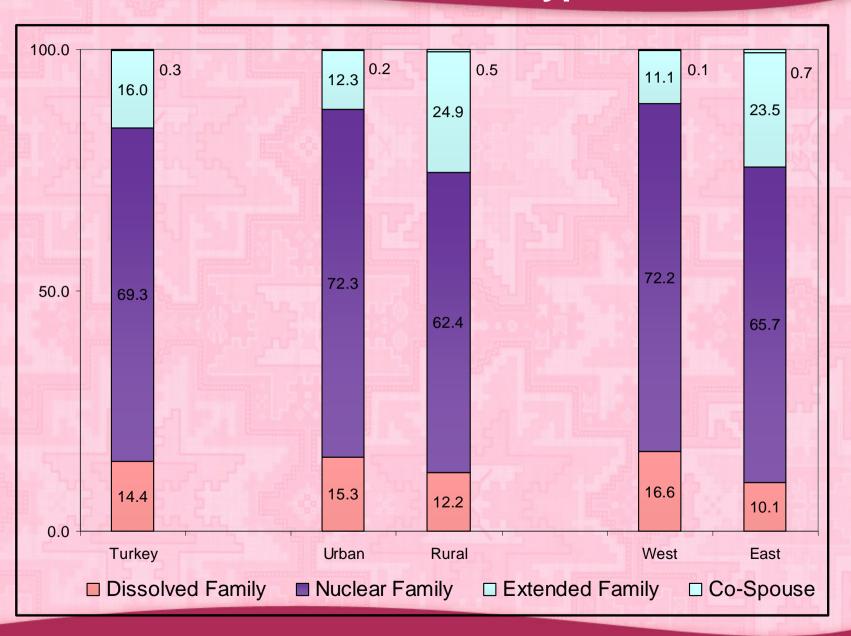
#### **Changes in the Distribution of Family Types, 1968-2003**



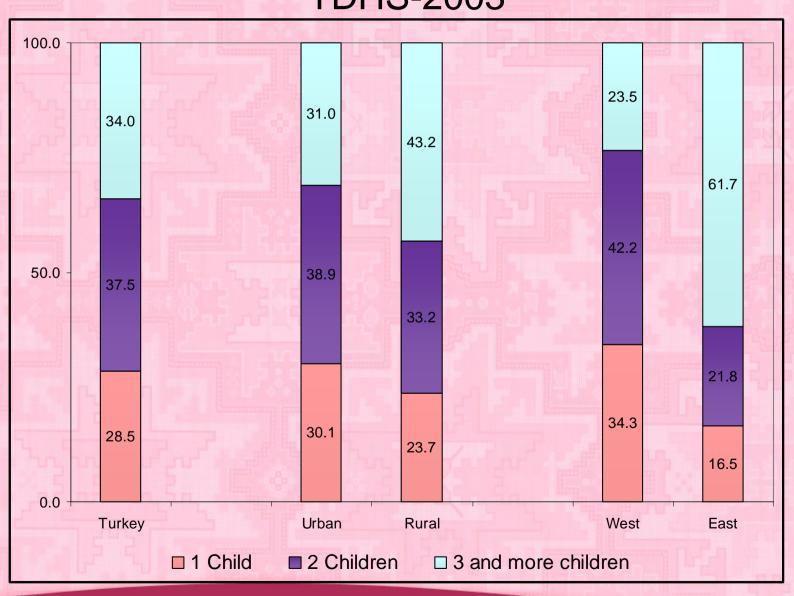
#### **Changes in the Distribution of Family Types, 1978-2003**



#### Distribution of Households Types, TDHS-2003



## H&W+Child(ren) Nuclear Family Households, TDHS-2003

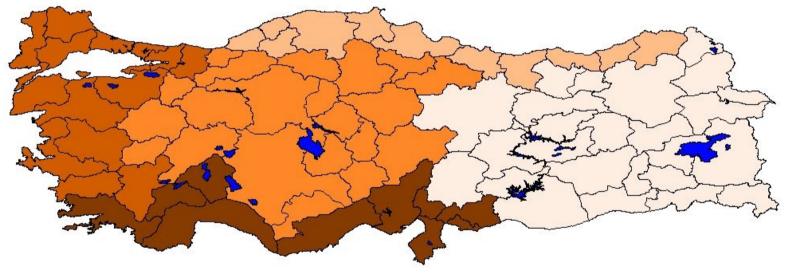


- The dominant family type of Turkish society has always been the nuclear family.
- As a result of decreasing fertility levels, the share of husband-wife families within nuclear families slightly increased.
- An important increase was observed for oneperson households and the age composition of these households implied that these households are mostly composed of elderly and, therefore, contributing to the erosion of traditional families.

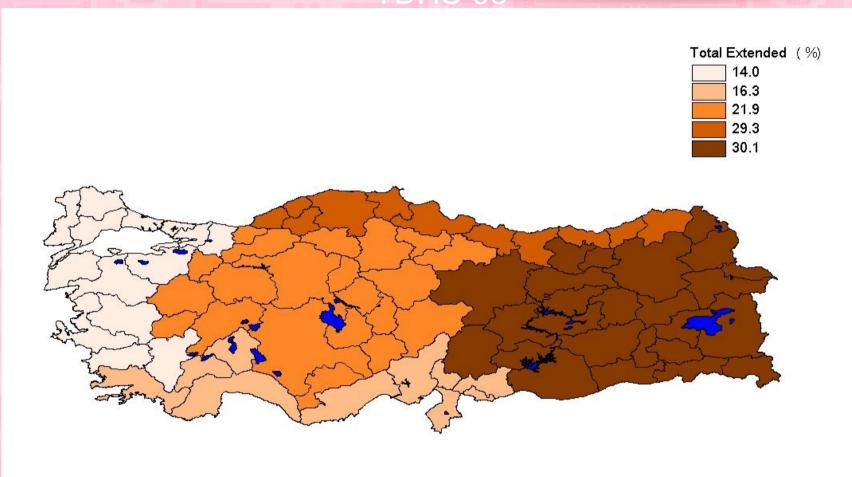
#### Percentage of Nuclear Family Households by Region,







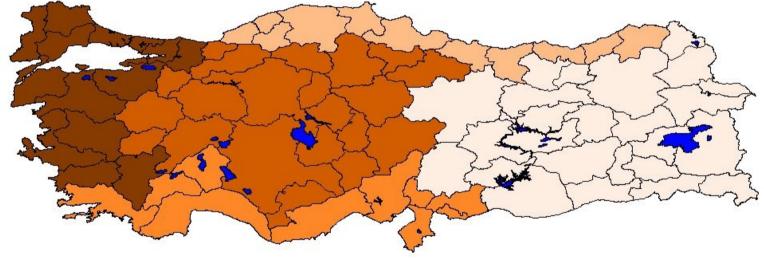
## Percentage of Extended Family Households by Region,



#### Percentage of Dissolved Family Households by Region,

TDHS-98



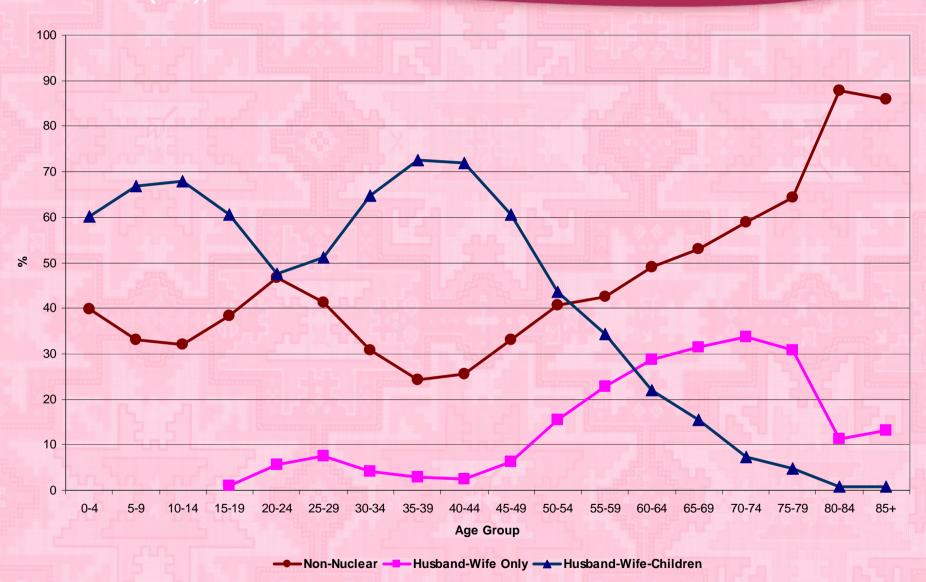


## Proportion of Each Age Group Living in Nuclear and Non-nuclear



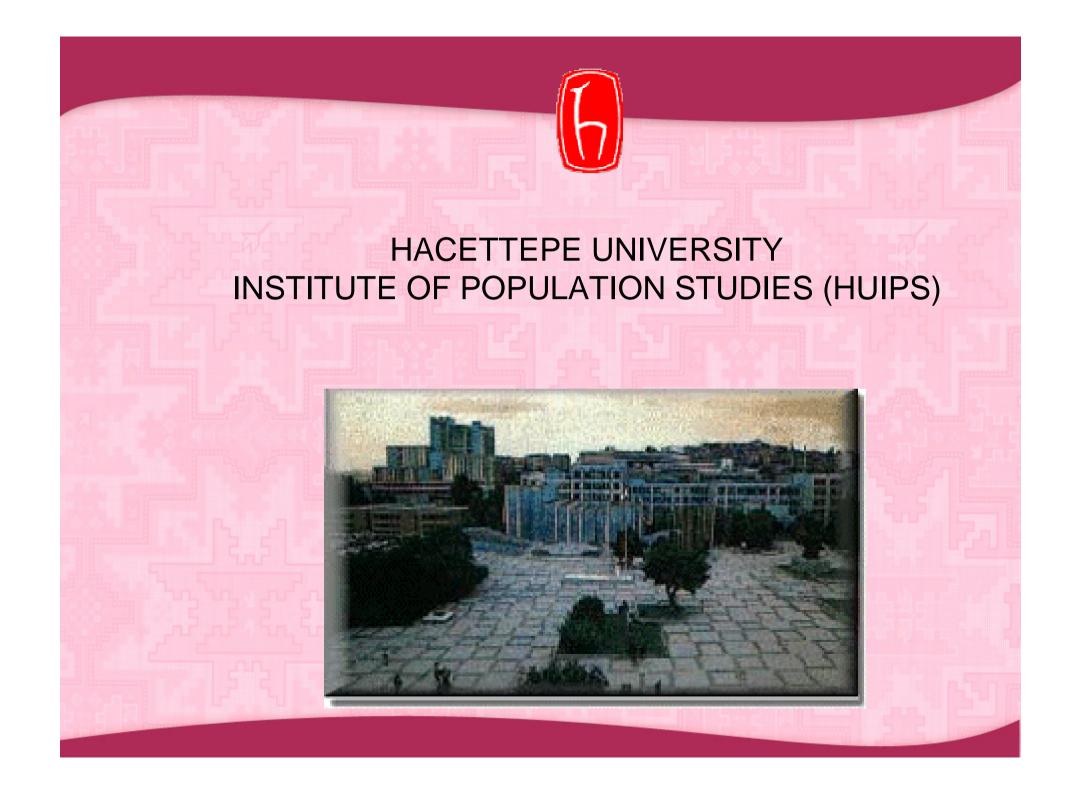
- a person is more likely to live in a nuclear family household in two specific periods of time; while he or she is at school ages and during their fertile period.
- If the person's age is between 20-24, he or she is also very likely to be living in a non-nuclear family compared to other age groups (except elderly).
- On the other hand, elderly population is much more likely to be living in non-nuclear households.

## Proportion of Each Age Group Living in Non-nuclear, H&W, H&W+Child(ren), TDHS-1998



- 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 <u>Family Structure and Population Problems in Turkey</u>
   (in collaboration with the Ford Foundation)
- 1973 Survey on <u>Population Structure and Population Problems in Turkey</u>
   (in collaboration with the UNFPA)
- 1978 <u>Turkish Fertility Survey</u> (in collaboration with the UNFPA)
- 1983 Turkish Fertility, Contraceptive Prevalence and Family Health Status Survey (in collaboration with the Westinghouse Health Systems)
- 1988 <u>Turkish Population and Health Survey</u>
  (in collaboration with USAID/US Centre for Disease Control)
- 1993 <u>Turkish Demographic and Health Survey</u> (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 <u>Turkish Demographic and Health Survey</u> (financed by Turkey: State Planning Organization&Ministry of Health)



Full address: Hacettepe University

Institute of Population Studies

06100 Sihhiye / Ankara

Turkey

• Telephones: +90 (312) 310 79 06

+90 (312) 310 15 93 +90 (312) 310 11 15

• Fax: +90 (312) 311 81 41

e-mail: hips@hacettepe.edu.tr

Web page: www.hips.hacettepe.edu.tr

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