HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF POPULATION STUDIES

INTERNAL MIGRATION AND INITIAL FAMILY TYPE IN TURKEY

Beyza BANİ

Department of Demography
Master's Thesis

Ankara
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ABSTRACT

In this thesis, the relationship between the initial family type and internal migration behavior of ever-married women who are in their reproductive age is investigated based on the 2013 Turkey Demographic and Health Survey data. This relationship has been analyzed by using the logistic regression analysis method—the intergenerational co-residence from the perspective of the younger generation used as the theoretical approach. In theory, it is assumed that intergenerational co-residence is common among agricultural societies, and with the introduction of industrialization and subsequently, through urbanization and migration, this pattern eventually decreases (Ruggles and Heggeness, 2008). The evaluation of the effect of migration on initial family types is based on this theory. The migration pattern in this study is categorized as urban to urban, urban to rural, rural to urban, rural to rural. The reason for migration is constructed in four categories, marriage, personal, family-related, and other. Likewise, the initial family type is the dependent variable and classified into two groups; namely, nuclear and extended family type. Moreover, the analysis conducted within the framework of the main sociodemographic characteristics of the respondents revealed the relational dimension of the subject being studied. This analysis was made by taking into account some characteristics of women in the period until their first marriage. Namely, educational status, participation in the labor force and social security status, as well as age of first marriage, ethnicity and finally marital characteristics (marriage arrangement, consanguinity between spouses and brides money). The results showed that internal migration was an important factor for women establishing a new family. In particular, the migration pattern and reason for the last migration before first marriage affect the couple's family formation type in the first marriage.

Key words: Internal migration, women migration, family types, intergenerational coresidence

ÖZET

Bu tezde üreme çağındaki (15-49 yaş) en az bir kez evlenmiş kadınların, başlangıçtaki aile tipi ile iç göç davranışları arasındaki ilişki 2013-TNSA verileri kullanılarak araştırılmıştır. Bu ilişki, lojistik regresyon yöntemi kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Teorik yaklaşım olarak kuşaklararası birlikte yaşama pratikleri teorisindeki genç kuşak perspektifi kullanılmıştır. Teoride, kuşaklararası birlikte yaşamın tarım toplumları arasında yaygın olduğu varsayılmaktadır. Sanayileşmenin başlamasıyla ve ardından kentleşme ve göç yoluyla, bu örüntünün zamanla azaldığı/azalacağı iddia edilmektedir (Ruggles and Heggeness, 2008). Göçün, başlangıçtaki aile tipleri üzerindeki etkisinin değerlendirilmesinin çıkış noktası bu görüşe dayanmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, göç modeli kentten kente, kentten kıra, kırdan kente, kırdan kıra olarak kategorize edilmektedir. Göç nedeni de dört kategoride oluşturulmuştur: evlilik sebebiyle göç, kişisel nedenlerle göç, aile bağlantılı göç ve diğerleri. Benzer şekilde, başlangıçtaki aile tipi bağımlı değişkendir ve iki gruba ayrılmıştır; çekirdek ve geniş aile tipi. Ayrıca, katılımcıların temel sosyo-demografik özellikleri çerçevesinde yapılan analiz, incelenen konunun ilişkisel boyutunu ortaya koymuştur. Bu analiz, kadınların ilk evliliğine kadar geçen dönemdeki bazı özellikleri dikkate alınarak yapılmıştır. Bu özellikleri ise eğitim seviyesi, işgücüne katılım ve güvenceli çalışma durumu, ilk evlenme yaşı, etnik köken ve evlilik özellikleridir (evliliğin kararlaştırılması, eşler akrabalık ve başlık parası). Sonuçlar, iç göçün yeni bir aile kuran kadınlar için önemli bir faktör olduğunu göstermiştir. Özellikle ilk evlilikten önce yapılan son göçün nedeni ve göç örüntüsü, çiftin ilk evlilikteki aile oluşum tipini etkilemektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: İç göç, kadın göçü, aile tipleri, kuşaklararası birlikte yaşam

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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

Migration is such a phenomenon that is as old as human history. Yet, it has been discussed in different dimensions as a result of the structural transformations in the last centuries. The modern world brought many changes at societal levels, such as the establishment of nation-states, globalization, and demographic shift; which all have profoundly affected the direction and reason why people migrate. In association with these alterations, people migrate in order to flee wars, avoid negative effects of environmental factors or search for better economic opportunities. Specifically, since the last half of the twentieth century, the world has faced an increasing number of migration movements along with these various reasons. Naming this century, "the age of migration" is closely related to the very high numbers of both international and internal migration. Today, all around the world, 272 million people live in a different country other than their country of birth. Since 2010 alone, 51 million more people have migrated internationally (UN DESA, 2019). Moreover, the number of people who live in a different city or region other than they were born is 763 million in the world (UN DESA, 2013). With the increase of migration to the urban areas, the population living in the cities has also increased continuously, and today 55.4% of the world population lives in cities (World Bank, 2019).

Turkey is no different in terms of global trends in migration movements. The rate of migration in our country is striking, which regarding the population living outside of the province of birth, according to the census data. The rate of the population living outside the province of birth in 1950 to the general population is 8.3%. This rate was 11% in 1960, 16.3% in 1970, 21.4% in 1980, and 23.5% in 1990. From 1990 to 2005, this rate has reached 40% of the total population (Sağlam, 2006). In 2013-2014, while 2,681,275 people were subjected to internal migration, this number continued to increase and reached 2,806,123 people in 2019(TURKSTAT, 2019). As a result of internal migration, the country's rural-urban ratio today changed in favour of urbanization and is very different from that of the mid-20th century. Migration is not just about leaving a place of residence and settling elsewhere; migration also has life-changing motives with immediate and challenging implications for the individuals and

families involved. In this respect, it is essential to investigate and discuss this demographic change, depending on how it affects people's lifestyles.

Moreover, population ageing is one of the most important issues to be underlined in the context of demographic change. Along with the drops in fertility and mortality rates and increase in life expectancy at birth as well as survival at older ages, the demographic shift implies that the number and proportion in the population of older people have risen. For the first time in human history, life expectancy at birth is 72.5 in the world (World Bank, 2018). The demographic change and the more human mobility both at internal and international levels have contributed to the emergence of the different forms of living arrangements compared to another half of the century and earlier.

Beyond any doubt, family forms have been affected by the longevity, especially in terms of relationships between different generations and their living arrangements. As Bengtson (2001) argued, the longevity of human lives brings back an increment of intergenerational relationships for the 21st century. In developing countries, especially for the younger generation, demographic transformations increase the likelihood and duration of cohabitation with the parent/s. Decreasing mortality rates, hence prolonged longevity, increase the odds of a living mother or father, as well as drops in fertility rates, mean fewer siblings, and consequently less competition on issues such as inheritance. However, less competition among siblings also means there is more responsibility for parent/s if they are in the need of care (Ruggles and Heggeness, 2008). Therefore, the different family forms became one of the most important subjects to be studied in social sciences related to migration and ageing so that the changes in human society can be traced. The longer human lives might lead to a more tendency for migration to increase the life quality of individuals and families. The primary purpose of this study is to reveal the leading determinants of the initial family types and capture their development through migration from the beginning rather than defining the family forms.

In many Western countries, the rates of intergenerational co-residence have declined rapidly since the late 19th century (Tomassini et al. 2004; United Nations 2005). The same situation was observed in developed East Asian countries such as Japan and Korea (Hirosima, 1997; De Vos and Lee, 1993). One can say that in countries that have reached the final stages of demographic transformation, the practices of living together have decreased compared to developing countries.

In the context of Turkey, it is possible to highlight that the demographic transformations and the change of the family forms are quite similar to those in the world. Turkey has undergone rapid demographic changes. The total fertility rate (TFR) in Turkey continued to decline dramatically for the period from the 1950s to the 1970s. To be specific, TFR was 6.3 in 1963, and it decreased to 4.7 in only ten years, in 1973. A more stabilized decline was experienced since the 1970s; they reached the level of 3.2 in 1980 (Üner, 1984). TFR reached the level of 3.2 in 1980, so it can be said that since the 1970s, a more stabilized decline was experienced. The total fertility rate in 2013 and 2018 are not statistically different and are at the level of 2.3 (TDHS, 2018).[1]

In contrast to the decline in fertility rates, life expectancy at birth increased for both females and males in Turkey. According to TURKSTAT estimations in 2006, the life expectancy at birth is 71 years for males, and it is 75 years for females (TDHS, 2008). The latest estimations reveal that there is an increase in life expectancy at birth, and now it is 75.6 years of males and 81 years for females, respectively. The average life expectancy at birth is 78.3 years. On the other hand, the old-age dependency ratio increased to 13.4% in 2019, from 11.8% in 2014 (TURKSTAT, 2016-2019).

The age at first marriage for both sexes in Turkey had gradually increased throughout time. According to TURSTAT, in 2002, while age at first marriage was 25.9 for males, it was 22.7 for females. In 2016, the age increased to 27.1 for males and 24 for females. This change is associated with the increase in several factors, such as rises in the educational attainment of women, growing urbanization, and the increase in women's participation in labor force.

[1] 2018 TDHS data is not available at the time of this thesis writing. The results are taken from the published report.

As a result of several transformations in socioeconomic and demographic changes in Turkey and along with the age at first marriage, marriage practices such as type of marital ceremony, the decision for marital arrangement, consent of the family, consanguineous marriage have been changing through time. These changes are among the main factors that affect the family type along with the other factors underlined above.

Together with declining fertility rate, the increase in life expectancy at birth was observed, as well as the old-age dependency ratio has been transformed in a short time in Turkey. The underlined features became fundamental factors in terms of affecting the living arrangements of people. It is essential to highlight the differences in family-formation practices of more educated people who marry at a later age and have a longer life span than others. At this point, it is vital to consider the impact of migration on the formation of initial family types. Hence, the examination of the initial family types from the early stage of the family formation is a crucial issue that needs to be studied.

The initial family type has strong relations with changes in marriage practices. As a result of the mentioned several transformations in socioeconomic and demographic changes in Turkey, along with the age at first marriage, marriage practices such as type of marital ceremony, the decision for marital arrangement, consent of the family and the consanguineous marriage have been changing through time. These changes are among one of the main factors that affect the initial family type along with the other factors that underlined above.

From this point on, the research question of the thesis is "How internal migration experience of ever-married women influences initial family type in Turkey?" Following the main question in order to support the argument, the sub-questions are identified as; "Do migration pattern, and reason for the migration of women, whose last migration occurred before first marriage influence their initial family type?" and "Which sociodemographic characteristics of ever-married women that are involved in the sample of this study influence their initial family type?" and

"What are the internal migration patterns (urban-rural context) and the reasons for the last migration before the first marriage of ever-married women in Turkey?"

In the literature of intergenerational co-residence in developing countries, migration is seen as one of the major contributors to the decrease in living with an already existing household when a union is established. The thesis focuses on this part and tries to demonstrate the phenomenon at the individual level based on the migration experience of women.

Based on the objectives of the thesis, the concepts are re-evaluated and conceptualized. The term "family formation process" has been used as an "initial family type," referring to the family type at the beginning of the first marriage. The term of "initial family type" refers to the extended or nuclear family type of the young couples' newly established family form as a result of the family formation process. Moreover, these two terms are used interchangeably in the other chapters of the thesis. Likewise, the term "family forms" refers to the meaning of the family type. This definition covers ever-married women and their first marriage. The other marriages of women, if any, are disregarded.

Also, internal migration has been described in a format that is specific to the study. The concept refers to the migration experience of ever-married women at the reproductive ages (between 15-49). It is assumed that the last migration before their first marriage would have the most significant impact on their initial family type. The focus point of the analysis of the last migration continues through the migration patterns of ever-married women and their reasons for migration. Migration patterns proceeded over the urban-rural distinction and were discussed in 4 categories, which are urban to urban, urban to rural, rural to urban, and rural to rural. Besides, the reasons for internal migration were formed in 4 categories, which are marriage, personal, family-related, and the other. These categorizations of reasons are taken from the 2013-TDHS questionnaire.

Apart from migration experiences, the other sociodemographic characteristics of women that will likely influence the initial family type have been conceptualized by considering different dynamics. For some factors, the categorization was made

through a timeline, which is “until their first marriage”. The level of educational attainment and participation in the labour force is calculated based on the time frame until their first marriage. Women's age at first marriage, ethnicity, and marital union characteristics are also covered in terms of other sociodemographic characteristics.

From this background, this thesis mainly questions the influence of internal migration experiences of ever-married women along with other sociodemographic characteristics on their initial family type in Turkey. Most of the studies so far focused on contextual measures of traditional aspects in terms of household formation of a young couple. Among the traditional practices in the formation of marriage, the arrangement of a couple’s marriage by parents, the payment of bridesmoney, and consanguinity between spouses have been considered (Hancıoğlu and Ergöçmen, 1992). In another study, Fox (1975) argued that arranged marriage has been used as a mechanism to protect property and patriarchal authority within extended families. Yet, the effect of migration has never been measured in previous studies.

There is a lack of studies about the relations between the timing of migrations and the family formation process, which is the main motivation for this study. Family type in the first marriage and migration are key events that play a role in one's life cycle. Therefore, this study aims to provide insights into the decisive role of migration in the formation of the family type. The study also aims to provide a detailed picture of the dynamics regarding the family types of young couples. As experiences of women's migration along with their sociodemographic characteristics affect their initial family types, it is important to analyze migration and family's first establishment together to understand the history of families and to reveal how families are changing. As Seltzer (2015) argued in the case of US families, the changing pattern of intergenerational co-residence and family types needs to be studied through a new longitudinal survey that aims to collect data to catch the histories of families. There is an emergent need for understanding of intergenerational relationships through new data. Without new data, researchers cannot address such important questions as to whether or not mothers reduce their paid employment to provide childcare when they first become grandmothers, the effect of these decisions on the quality of intergenerational relationships.

Migration is of vital importance in the life course of an individual, and it can be both the onset of certain events and the result of various life events. Migration can affect the family, including family formation processes as well as family types. At this point, the importance of the role of migration in the events of women's life course needs to be underlined. Accordingly, the inclusion of their migration history to this picture will enable us to have an insight into the reasons behind the significant socioeconomic and sociodemographic transformations and, eventually, social change.

The data source comes from the 2013 Turkey Demographic and Health Survey. A binary dependent variable is constructed as the initial family type from the Q719 in Section 7A Marriage History from the 2013-TDHS data. The first family type is defined as the nuclear family if there is no one else but the couple themselves when the union is formed. Second, the extended family type is defined as if anyone else added to this nuclear family vertically or horizontally. Internal Migration status of ever-married women and migration experiences as well as their sociodemographic characteristics until the first marriage are constructed as independent variables. The method of logistic regression analysis is used to evaluate the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable so that this effect can be shown in the best way.

This thesis is composed of five chapters. "Chapter 2: Theoretical and Conceptual Framework" discusses detailed literature about internal migration, family formation processes, and their interrelationship in the context of Turkey. "Chapter 3: Data and Method" outline the data source, the process of constructing dependent and independent variables, and methodology. "Chapter 4: Analysis" shows the descriptive tables and results of logistic regression analysis. Lastly, "Chapter 5: Discussion and Conclusion" discusses the results of the analysis and provides discussions for further studies.

CHAPTER 2. THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL APPROACHES

This chapter firstly discusses the conceptualization of migration in detail, as well as internal migration history in Turkey. Following this, the approach of the intergenerational co-residence is discussed in terms of family type and its features within the context of Turkey. Lastly, the internal migration effect on family types are explained and presented by studies conducted in Turkey.

2.1. Conceptualization of Migration and Internal Migration in Turkey

Migration is *"the movement of persons away from their place of usual residence, either across an international border or within a State"* (IOM Glossary, 2019). As a part of the flow of life events, migration has become the most important term in social sciences. Migration has been at the very center of most debates on social change since the mid-20th century and even earlier. The general definition of migration might refer almost to the same in most of the social science disciplines. However, its scope and sub-definitions, area of interest, and unit of analysis can differ.

In demography, migration refers to residential mobility across a relevant political or administrative boundary —a region, state, or county, for example— distinguishing it from the more local form of mobility within a particular community (Siegel and Swanson, 2004, p.493) Migration, after fertility and mortality, is the third significant component for changes in population size and structure.

The definition of "time", which stands for "duration of stay" for mobility is an important point in order to define the subject as a migrant, whether temporary or permanent. Therefore, in this thesis, migration histories of women were taken as in the definition of 2013-TDHS (HUIPS, 2014), which is ever changed the place of residence at least six months after 12 years old. The place of residences includes province center, district center, subdistrict/village, and abroad.

Today, migration is divided into two categories in terms of boundaries of the changes of the place. Even though there is a general approach as separating and defining migration in terms of a certain level of distance, it is something unique that

occurs within a particular social and historical context (Piché, 2013, p.142). According to IOM's Glossary on migration (2019), it is stated that if the person moves across countries, it is defined as international migration. If the person moves within a state, it is defined as internal migration. This thesis focuses on the term "internal migration" regarding the migration phenomenon.

Unlike birth or death, migration can occur more than once in human life. The number of people who live in a different country other than their country of birth reached 3.5% of the world population, which means 272 million (UN DESA, 2019). On the other hand, 763 million people in the world live in a different city or region other than they were born (UN DESA, 2013). In Turkey, it is nearly that 3 million (2,806,123) people are subject to internal migration (TURKSTAT, 2019). Internal migration is still a phenomenon that causes major changes in human life in the world as well as in Turkey.

Along with the agricultural transformations in rural areas, rapid industrialization in urban areas explains the intense experience of rural to urban migration in Turkey (Şen, 2014). In 1950, 25.0% of the population was living in urban areas, while in 2000, the rate increased up to 64.5%. People's migration directly to the big cities, especially İstanbul, Ankara, and İzmir and the inadequate infrastructures of these cities in terms of housing resulted in massive constructions of "*gecekondu*." Internal migration, in these decades, has been explored within the framework of "urbanization, *gecekondu*, and the informal sector" (Karpat, 1976). It is known that the rural population, who got acquainted with urban life during migration to the cities, faced severe urban poverty. As urbanization grew rapidly, the number of people who demanded to be employed as paid labour also increase; which led to the emergence of the concepts of urban poverty. When we review the characteristics of this period, it is seen that working in the informal sector was one of the main issues and yet it was one of the leading solutions of migrants to cope with urban poverty.

The subject of migration, as mentioned in most of the studies, was mostly men (Özbay, 1999). However, this situation has changed over time, and the migration of women has shown an increasing trend. In the 1985-1990 period, 1,809,679 women and

2,255,494 men, who were above the age of five, migrated internally from one settlement to another. In other words, 80 women migrated as per every hundred men during this period. According to migration statistics the annually published by TURKSTAT (2015), 2,254,607 people migrated internally, and more than half (51%) of the migrants are women (1,375,777 women and 1,305,498 men). Furthermore, in the most recent period, in 2018-2019, the proportion was almost the same between men and women migrants as it was the case in 2013-2014. Among 2,806,123 internal migrants, 1,441,991 are women (51%) and 1,364,132 are men (49%). The increasing numbers of women's migration became an important topic to be considered.

Even though there is a rise in women migration in Turkey, it was not the primary; it was not the primary subject for studies until very recently. It was due to a lack of data and the fact that the dynamics of women's migration may differ from that of male migration (İlkkaracan and İlkkaracan, 1998). While male migration is due to economic reasons, according to Özbay and Yücel (2001), there are three other important reasons for women's migration that require specific studies. First, there is a strong relationship between women's social status and migration movements. The change in the social status of women will bring the change of the whole social system such as family, education and employment. Second, the migration of women is large enough to alter the structure of the population both in the destination and origin areas. Finally, data on migration collected from women are more reliable than men. Because the widespread use of continuous mobility, such as circular migration, is still mostly observed among males.

Since this thesis mainly focuses on internal migration regarding migration phenomenon, international migration experiences of women are excluded. Migration experiences of ever-married women are conceptualized through migration pattern, and reason for migration before their first marriage, and the analysis is constructed through this perspective.

2.2. Conceptualization of Initial Family Type and Intergenerational Coresidence in Turkey

Family as a term is universal, yet its scope and definition can be unique to a culture. Along with its definition, taking family as a unit of analysis can be quite challenging because of its such nature. In a fundamental sense, family refers to people who are related by marriage and blood. The meaning of family changes through the scope of discipline as well. According to the Dictionary of Demography (Pressat, 1985), the conventional definition of family in anthropology and sociology, the family is a unit of kinship. The family should be defined in the kinship structure, not in the context of co-residence. In family demography, the definition of family can be differently in terms of methodological and data gathering principles. People who do not share same dwelling unit, even if they have a blood relation, are not defined as families in demography.

On the other hand, the family formation process is also a broad concept that approaches the issue of family formation from different aspects such as the establishment of marriage or practices in the establishment of marriage or changes in the number of children. The term can also be taken as pointing to the family types. There are also different conceptualizations in terms of definition and classification of family types, as it was in the definition of family. In this thesis, the process of family formation was examined in the context of family type. Initial family type refers to the family formation of young couple's according to living arrangements at the beginning of their marriage and the type of family that they live in in terms of whether it is a nuclear or an extended family type.

The conventional definition of the nuclear family type is a family form consisting of husband and wife and/or unmarried children (Parsons, 1956). Since the focus of the thesis is the family type at the beginning of the family formation process, the expression "unmarried children" was not taken into account in the context of definition. Unless the spouses have had children before their first marriage, which is relatively uncommon in Turkey, it is included in this category. If there is no one else in the household but only the couple when the couple starts to live together, such

cohabitation is also defined as a nuclear family. On the other hand, an extended family type is defined as a family form in which another person or family is added to the nuclear family unit horizontally or vertically. The nuclear family and the extended family have been used as two contrasting concepts.

The scope of extended family type concerns intergenerational co-residence literature. Although intergenerational co-residence mostly addresses the ties between parents and child(ren), it also points to the adults and their progeny (Fingerman et al., 2020). In this thesis, under the concept of extended family, the focus is on the ties between the young couple and their progeny; including woman's and husband's mother or father, brother(s), children and the other family ties.

As a result of demographic changes both in Turkey and in the world, life expectancy at birth and over the age of 60 has increased. These changes resulted in the rise of the extended family forms even though this form was considered as the feature of, pre-industrial and early industrial form of family. So, in this point, as Bengtson (2001) also pointed out that in the 21st intergenerational co-residence is on the rise again. The vertically extended family, which refers to multiple generations living together, has become more common than the previous century.

The intergenerational co-residence analysis differs depending on whether the perspective takes its basis from the older generation or/and, the younger generation. Mostly in the gerontology studies, the analysis is made through from the older generation perspective. In this thesis, the younger generation perspective is used in terms of intergenerational co-residence and their initial family type as extended family. The younger generation is defined as the newly married couple, who have just established their households due to their marriage practices in Turkey. People, especially women, leave their parental homes once they get married as the reason for marriage. Moreover, cohabitation or other relationship forms before marriage is not common. These features allow analyzing through the marriage date.

Unlike the family formation pattern in Western countries, in where young couples form a new household as nuclear family type, young couples in low- and middle-income countries, form their household incorporating with existing households (Spijker and Esteve, 2011). Parsons and Bales (1956) argued in the researches on changes in the American family structure that as a result of modernization, families would tend to be formed as a nuclear family. As modernization spreads, this pattern will likely to be seen in other countries. However, in terms of nuclearization of families, Spijker and Esteve (2011) analyses the family formation process of young couples in different countries. Data from Africa, Asia and Latin America reveals that level of economic development and mean age of first marriage are the determining factors in the transition rate to the nuclear family.

According to Aykan and Wolf (2000), however, it was argued that co-residence with husband's parents among currently married children is common in Turkey. Through their analysis of the data from the 1993 Turkey Demographic Health Survey. They focused primarily at married couples and controlled their co-habitation pattern with either the husband's or the wife's parent(s). The findings revealed that 54% of the co-resident couples were living with the parents of the husband and 35% with the mother of the husband. In particular, 95% of the co-resident couples lived with either two or more of the parents of the husband.

There are other perspectives in approaching the family formation and migration issue together in the literature. One of the common approaches takes its basis from the changes experienced in rural areas. Reforms in the rural areas in agriculture created families that could not keep subsistence on agriculture. The most apparent consequence of it was mass migration towards city centers. These changes had a direct impact on household form and functioning, including the collapse of the father's role as the sole ruler of economic resources - that is, the land. As a result, their sons decided to leave the father's home sooner, leading them to establish a separate nuclear family. However, this situation created minimal changes in the social structure based on the distinction between the sexes, especially in the status of women (Kandiyoti, 1997).

The issue should actually be examined in more detail. Even though the economic and geographic conditions may affect, it is possible to say that the social structure shows similarities in the overall villages in Turkey. Depending on the economic and geographic conditions, the social structure shows similarities in the overall villages in Turkey. The precise hierarchy within the household is structured by gender and, especially for women, by age and the number of children they give birth. The girls grow up knowing that she will go to *her husband's house* as a *bride*, and as new brides, they are taught to obey the requests and wishes of their mother-in-law. The bride is obliged to give birth to children, especially a son. The bride can establish a separate nuclear family only after her father-in-law dies (Kandiyoti, 1997). The future of a woman depends specifically on the loyalty of her son. This loyalty, which may lose its validity under conditions of social change.

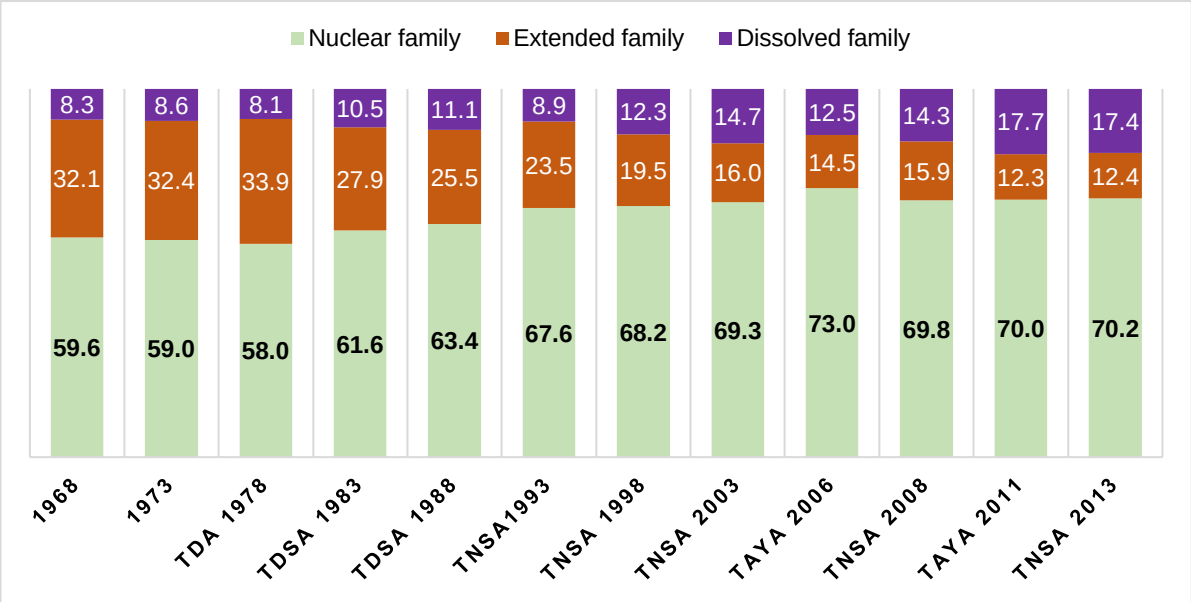
In the case of migration, intergenerational coresidence at the beginning of the family formation is actually a coping mechanism for young couples to handle the cost of migration and the problems related to migration. Kalaycıoğlu and Rittersberger-Tılıç (2000) tried to determine the effects of migration on intergenerational relations by analyzing the forms of intergenerational functional and cultural solidarity of immigrants who emigrated to Ankara as a result of internal migration that began in Turkey in the second half of the twentieth century. As part of the research, in-depth interviews were conducted with 15 migrants living in Ankara and information about all three generations was obtained. The information covers occupation and educational status, migration history, real estate ownership, care of dependent individuals, and parent-child relationships. The results show that the role and importance of the family in ensuring migrants' well-being in the case of migration is great. Family solidarity reduces pressure on corporate welfare services. On the other hand, solidarity within the family leaves individuals with little economic, social and cultural space for decision-making.

It is important to be aware that family formation is a complex and multi-layered process that includes many specific features of spouses, as well as macro-level determinants. Changes in the family structure start with the transformations in this

process of family formation at the beginning once the family was formed. Therefore, the individual and structural levels are both included in the explanation of the picture of changing patterns of family formation.

Figure 2.1 shows the trend of family type in Turkey from various researches that are related to the family. The percentage of the nuclear family is on the rise throughout time. On the other hand, an extended family type decreases compared to dissolved families.

Figure 2. 1. Percent distribution of family types in Turkey (1968-2013)



Source: Timur (1972), TDA (1978), TDSA (1983), TDSA (1988), TNSA (1993), TNSA (1998), TNSA (2003), TNSA (2008), TNSA (2013).

On the individual level, as the sociodemographic characteristics of women differ, the type of family at the beginning of their family formation differs as well. For example, the marriage arrangements change in various ways in accordance with the level of education women have. The difference in the level of education a woman has leads to different kinds of marriage arrangements.

To illustrate, on the individual level, as the sociodemographic characteristics of women differ, the type of family at the beginning of their family formation differs as well. As Sayın (1990) indicated the main differences between nuclear and extended families, the nuclear family starts with the couples' own decision for the mate

selection. That is why the level of education is accepted as a keystone in explaining the variations of family types in terms of whether it is a nuclear or extended since the educational attainment of women, as expected, will affect their choice in mate selection. Along with these characteristics, this thesis underlines the internal migration effect on the initial family type.

2.3. Interrelations of Internal Migration and Family in Turkey

Considering the relationship between internal migration and family type, the studies examining this subject in Turkey needs to be mentioned. Different studies investigated in underlying since these two issues are dynamically influencing each other and, they are among the main subjects for different disciplines such as sociology, demography and economics. This section presents a detailed information on some of the studies are selected in order to enlighten a few details.

In his master's thesis, Neşat Güngör (1993) reveals the lifestyles of the families from Rize, who lives in the village (Rize-Kalkandere Çağlayan village) and who lives in Istanbul (Üsküdar and Ümraniye). The research was conducted through evaluation of the results of surveys applied to 95 rural families in Rize and 89 urban families in Istanbul, together with the results of the Turkish Family Structure Survey" based on the State Planning Organization in 1992.

The results of the study show that, the extended family is replaced by the nuclear family once the migration to the city. The average family size in urban areas (4.21) has a smaller structure than in rural areas (5.65). In terms of marriage practices, arranged marriage is still common among both urban migrants and rural natives. Nevertheless, marriages arranged by families alongside with couples on decision and consent are the most common practices (48.31%) among urban migrants whereas among the rural natives, the marriages arranged by families only have the highest proportion (54.73%).

There are also variations in the types of marriage ceremonies between urban migrants and rural natives. It was found that the likelihood of having only the civil ceremony is higher for urban migrants (13.48) than rural natives (4.21).

Although this study does not consider whether these marriages are the first marriage of respondents or not, it still provides a general picture of Rize families in different settings.

Another study that was carried out to examine how the urbanization process changed today's family structure was conducted through face-to-face survey method with 200 people in Esentepe neighbourhood of Maltepe in İstanbul. It was found in this study that the residents of this rapidly urbanized neighborhood oriented to the city culture in terms of their lifestyles as well as their family structure. According to the results of this study, it is revealed that the urbanized families tend to be in a nuclear family type.

It is also important to approach these issues from a structural point of view. The sociodemographic and economic transformations experienced in Turkey rapidly increased in the 1950s. So, the intense experience of rural to urban migration in Turkey is possible to be explained by the agricultural transformations in rural areas and rapid industrialization in urban settings (Şen, 2014). In the sense of such transformations, rural to urban migration plays a significant role, as well. Güreşçi (2012) argues that the rural to urban migration affected the family structure more than it affected the social and economic structure. He analyzed the secondary data and various family researches' data from TURKSTAT in order to prove the mentioned impact of rural migration on family structure. In general, the causes of rural migration can be explained mainly through economic, social and cultural reasons.

These causes directly or indirectly affect families in both rural areas and migrated areas. The most crucial effect in rural areas is on family size and mean age of the family. In a study conducted by Güreşçi and Yurttaş (2008) in Kırık, a subdistrict in İspir which is the district of the province of Erzurum, it was found that the size of households was 4.39 persons. According to the results of their study, this rate

decreased as a result of migration, and the ratio of families with 1 to 5 people in the study area was 75.82%.

The dynamic nature of the family size and its composition means that a family does not stay as it is throughout the lives of its members. Family size and composition is dynamic, which means that a family does not stay the same throughout the lives of its members. It is important to realize that family is the key unit in which all the demographic events occur. When we think about the family, one can see that all demographic events occur in families. Demographic facts can be traced through the life cycle of families; therefore, it is essential to explain the family structure in the begging of a marriage. This perspective has the potential to enlighten new paths to investigate other related life practices and patterns that are likely to happen in the life cycle of families.

Although many factors that are involved in the change of family structure has been examined, the effect of migration has not been studied in detail. Specifically, the migration experience of women is disregarded. Although the migration experiences of women is a crucial component of their demographic feature and women have also importance in terms of internal migration as well as men, there are not enough studies in the literature that have focused on this issue, especially in the context of family formation processes.

CHAPTER 3. DATA AND METHOD

3. 1. Data Source

In this thesis, data source comes from the 2013 Turkey Demographic and Health Survey (2013-TDHS), the fifth of the Turkish DHS series, and the tenth national demographic study in the country since 1968. The 2013-TDHS was conducted by Hacettepe University, Institute of Population Studies (HUIPS). The nationally representative data is collected based on both individual and household levels. The two types of questionnaires were applied to provide information on levels and trends on fertility, infant and child mortality, family planning, and maternal and child health. The household-level questionnaire designed to gather information on the essential demographic characteristics of households. The individual-level questionnaire designed to gather information about 15-49 aged women, regardless of their marital status, including birth, migration, work, and marriage histories in detail.

In total, 14,490 residence units were selected for 2013- TDHS, and after listing part of the survey, 12,640 households were eligible for the interview. With the 93% response rate, interviews were conducted with 11,794 households. Among these households, 10,840 women were identified as eligible for interview. With the 90% response rate, interviews successfully completed with 9,746 women at reproductive ages (15-49) who were in that household a night before the interview or permanent resident of the household.

Ever-married women are selected for the analysis of the thesis; the unweighted number of women is 7,219, and the weighted number is 7,063. The individual-level questionnaire is used to create variables to analyze migration and family formation patterns. Information about the background characteristics of the women until the first marriage, information about their marriage, and their parents are obtained from the individual questionnaire.

3. 2. Construction of Variables

3.2.1. Dependent Variable

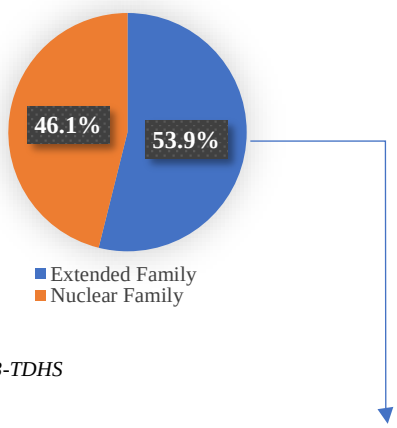
At first, identifying the initial family type when the union has established a binary variable is constructed as the dependent variable. It constructed from Q719 in Section 7A Marriage History; "*When you first started to live with …. was there anyone else living with you at that time? (IF YES) Who were they? Anyone else?"*. If the answer is 'yes,' the answers are divided into two categories. "*Husband's*" and "*Woman's*" *mother or father, brother(s), children,* and *the other* is taken through alphanumeric nature of the answer categories. If the answer 'no,' "No one," has marked.

Following this, the nuclear family is coded as 0; if there is no one else than the couple at the household, extended family is coded 1. The dichotomous nature of the dependent variable enabled the conventional logistic regression analysis, along with the other independent variables. It is possible to define more specific family types. However, the design of the questionnaire allows for binary coding since the couple's mother, or father is not possible to distinguish.

Generally, intergenerational co-residence literature has a great place in the formation of the extended family type variable. The couple's marital union characteristics, educational attainment of women, woman's age at marriage play a significant role in terms of intergenerational co-residence among the younger generation in the case of Turkey (Aykan and Wolf, 2000; Aytaç, 1998). Most of the independent variables derived from this perspective and adapted to younger generation determinants of the intergenerational co-residence pattern. The data shows that 94.2% of women in Turkey are married, and 46% of families start to live as a couple; as a nuclear family. However, 54% of families start to live as a non-nuclear family. Among them, when the union has established, and the couple started to live together, 12% start to live with the husband's mother or father. As the highest proportion, 28.7% of initial families are consist of a woman's husband's mother or father and brother(s). Initial families' 3.6% are consist of the husband's mother/father and brother(s) and the

woman's husband's siblings or siblings' wife or siblings' children. This distribution of co-residing at the beginning of the young couple's household formation enables us to analyze from the younger generation perspective in terms of intergenerational co-residence.

Figure 3. 1. Percent distribution of initial family type in Turkey



Source: *2013-TDHS*

Table 3. 1. Initial Extended Family Type in detail of Family Members

Initial Family Type	Percent
Husband's mother /father	12,0
Husband's mother /father and brother(s)	28,7
Husband's mother/father and brother(s) and the woman's husband's siblings or siblings' wife or siblings' children	3,6
Other	9,6

Source: *2013-TDHS*

On the other hand, considering parent-child co-residence, 50% of the couples start to live with either woman's or husband's mother or father. Furthermore, because of the limitation of the data, it was not possible to distinguish coresident parents' characteristics at the beginning of the young couple's family formation. The conceptualization of extended and nuclear family type is more appropriate in terms of analyzing the patterns that affect the family structure at the beginning.

3.2.2. Independent Variables

Along with the dependent variable, several individual-level independent variables are constructed for the analysis. First, the ever-married women sample distinguished into whether migrants or non-migrants. Control variables are the couple's marital union characteristics, socioeconomic status of women, and ethnic differentiation with the cultural variables.

Migration status of women until the first marriage takes place:

1. Ever migrated
    a. Reason for migration is marriage
    b. Reason for migration is personal
    c. Family-related migration
    d. Other
2. Never migrated
    a. Urban resident
    b. Rural resident

Migration pattern of ever migrated women:

1. Urban-Urban
2. Urban-Rural
3. Rural-Urban
4. Rural-Rural

The last migration before the first marriage of women is categorized through the reason of migration for the ever-migrated women. Women's migration in Turkey is not an actor for migration and has not been at the center of studies. In this thesis, women's migration and their sociodemographic characteristics are the central units of analysis. Therefore, the last migration before their first marriage accepted as the most

influential element migration on their initial family type. These categories are constructed following Özbay and Yücel (2001) 's categorization for women migration in Turkey. The first category categorized as the "*Reason of migration is marriage,*"; in which if women migrated because of marriage or husband related reasons, such as husband's job change or assignment or looking for a job or died/divorced or moved to a place where husband lives. The second category, classified as "*Reason for migration is personal*." This category includes the personal reason for women to migrate, such as education, looking for a job, find a new job, assignment, or returning to hometown. The third category, "*Family-related migration,*" covers the reasons that woman's family-related reasons for migration, such as the move to a place where parents live, parents' job change, assignment, looking for a job, move to a place near children or parents died/divorce.

For the never migrated women, if the woman did not migrate before her first marriage, two categories are constructed through their childhood place of resident. In this, women categorized into two settlement types. First, "*urban resident*" is taken as if women lived in the urban place until 12 years old. For the second category, "*rural resident*," the same criteria taken as in the urban resident but for the rural.

Socioeconomic Status Index

- Age at First Marriage
- Women's educational attainment
    a. No education/Primary incomplete
    b. Primary school
    c. Secondary school
    d. High school and higher
- Labor force participation of women
    1. Never worked
    2. Ever worked
        a. Working with social security
        b. Working without social security

Age at first marriage is an important variable that has been one of the core terms in demography in order to explain the various phenomenon. Among them, the family type can be underlined and as higher age at first, marriage related to living in nuclear families (Carmichael, 2011). For the construction of the socioeconomic status index (SES), if the age at first marriage is less than 18, the SES is taken as lower.

Women's educational attainment classified as in DHS format and has four categories. For the index, lower SES refers to less than five years at school, which is in 2013-TDHS primary school was five years in the education system.

Labour force participation of women categorized as "ever worked" and "never worked" before first marriage. If the woman worked before her first marriage, social security status is considered, and the SES level constructed regarding this status. If the woman ever worked and she had social security while working, her SES level regarded as high.

The Couple's Marital Union Characteristics:

- Marital union characteristics
    1. Arrangement of marriage
        a. By families
        b. By themselves
    2. Bridesmoney
        a. Involved
        b. Not involved
    3. Consanguinity between spouses
        a. No relation
        b. Related

The couple's union characteristics have been analyzed through arrangement type of marriage, bridesmoney involvement, consanguinity between spouses in the literature. The legal standing of union is not considered while constructing this classification purposefully, although it is considered as a part of this classification in the literature (Hancıoğlu and Akadlı-Ergöçmen, 1992). It is because the legal standing of the union does not imply any significant difference since 93,8% of ever-married women have a civil and religious ceremony. For this purpose, these variables are used.

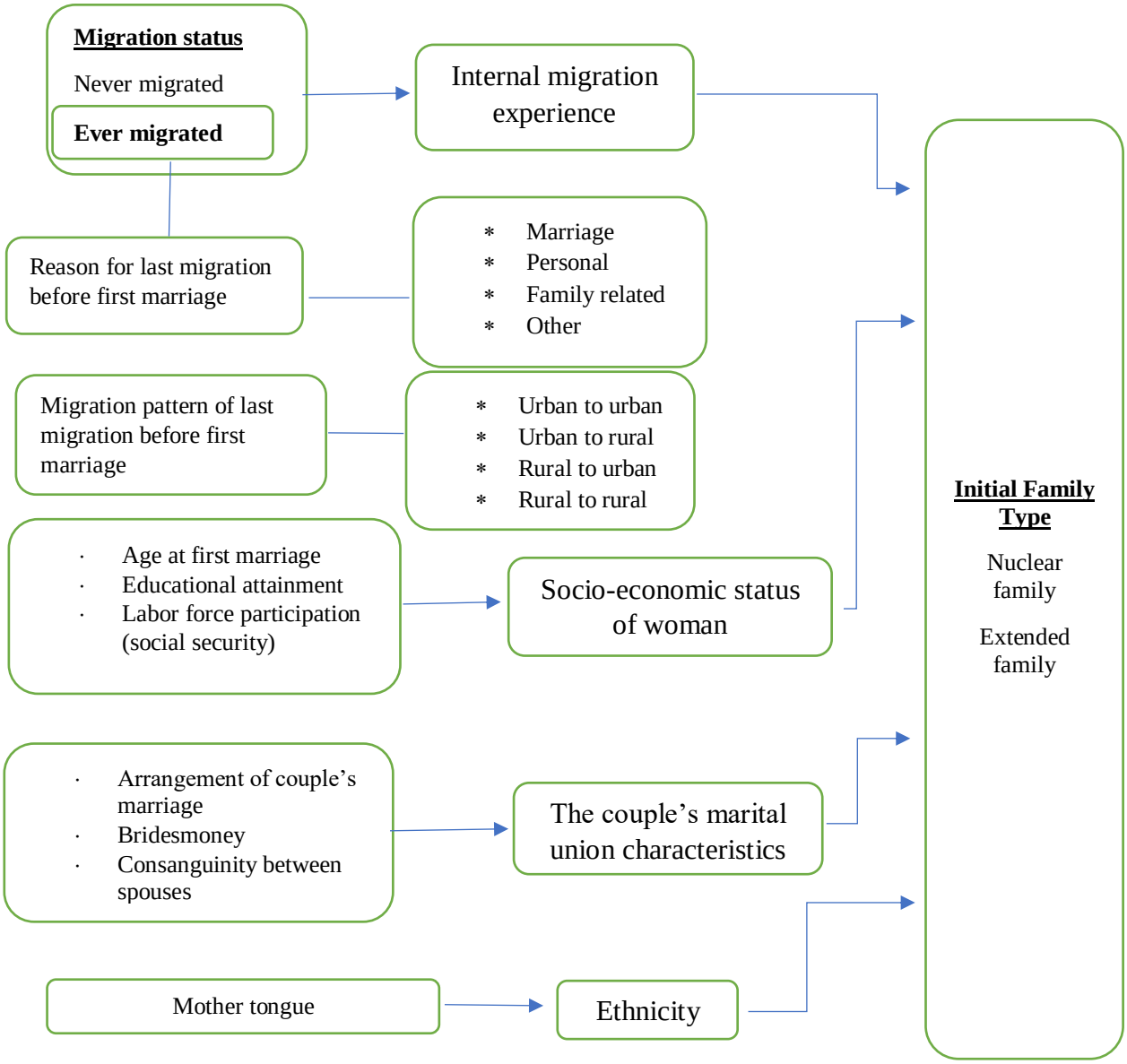
Yet, traditionality defined in terms of the arrangement of marriage and consanguinity between spouses. If the marriage is not arranged by couples themselves and spouses are related, this marriage accepted as traditional.

Ethnicity

- The ethnicity of women-by mother tongue
  a. Turkish
  b. Kurdish
  c. Other

Turkey is an ethnically rich country, and ethnic origin affects various cultural practices, including marriage. Therefore, this variable aims to demonstrate differences in initial family type through mother tongue, which is taken as the ethnic origin. The ethnicity of women is classified into three categories as Turkish, Kurdish and other. Other category covers the Arabic language as well.

Figure 3. 2. Factors affecting the initial family type



3.3. Method

To investigate the relationship between migration and initial family type of women under the control of other sociodemographic variables is the main aim of this thesis. The study employs the quantitative methodology to have descriptive results, using the 2013-TDHS data as the primary data source.

The quantitative method allows generalizing the data for a more comprehensive analysis. Since the 2013-TDHS is a sample survey, it demonstrates representative figures at the country level. Further, utilizing the 2013 TDHS data based on the quantitative methodology renders it possible to suggest generalizable and explanatory arguments. In line with that, the following sections include descriptive analysis for each independent variable as well as the regression analysis that indicates the effect of these variables.

To explain this relationality, initial family type, as the dependent variable constructed from the "Women's Questionnaire" of 2013-TDHS. The code of the question is Q719 in the Section 7A Marriage History.

"*When you first started to live with …. was there anyone else living with you at that time? (IF YES) Who were they? Anyone else?"*. The responses to Q719 are divided into two categories. If the answer is 'yes', alphanumerical categories are marked according to responses. The categories are "*Husband's*" and "*Woman's*" "*mother/father*", "*brother(s)*", "*children*", and "*other*". If the answer 'no' "No one" has marked. A dichotomous variable consisting "extended family" and "nuclear family" classification is derived from the categorization of the responses.

Both the dependent variable and independent variables are categorical variables. The dichotomous dependent variable enabled to apply logistic regression analysis to demonstrate correlations between other independent variables through their categorical structure.

CHAPTER 4. RESULTS

This chapter composed of two main parts. Descriptive analysis and logistic regression analysis of the relationship between internal migration of women and initial family type under the control of sociodemographic characteristics of women.

4.1. Descriptive Analysis

This section consists of two main parts. First, it is given that the picture of the relationship between sociodemographic characteristics of women until their first marriage and initial family type by excluding migration effect. Second, an overview of the internal migration experiences of women in Turkey in the data, regardless of their initial family type. Internal migration experiences of women include internal migration patterns, which is the axis of urban to rural migration, and it has four categories (urban to urban, urban to rural, rural to urban, and rural to rural) as it is mentioned in the features of variables. There is a descriptive table that shows the relationship between sociodemographic characteristics of women until their first marriage. Also, the reason for migration is analyzed through the sociodemographic characteristics of women until their first marriage.

4.1.1. The relationship between Initial Family Type and Sociodemographic Characteristics of Women

Ever-married women in Turkey, among 7063 women, 54% of women start to live in an extended family, and 46% of women start to live in a nuclear family when they form their family (Table 4.1). Focusing on their sociodemographic characteristics until their first marriage, the given table below demonstrates different sociodemographic characteristics of women with certain initial family types. The total number of women decreased to 7049 because of 14 missing cases in the initial family type variable. Therefore, the total weighted number of women calculated through 7049 rather than in 7063.

Table 4. 1. Initial Family Type by Total Number of Ever-Married Women

Initial Family Type	Frequency (Weighted)	Percent
Nuclear family	3,252	46.1
Extended family	3,797	53.9
Missing	14	-
Total	7,063	100.0

Source: *2013-TDHS*

Table 4.2 shows the percentage distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 by selected sociodemographic characteristics until the first marriage with initial family type. According to their age at the time of the interview, there is a reverse U shape trend in terms of starting to live in a nuclear family type.

On the other hand, as the age at first marriage increases, the percentage to start to live in a nuclear family increases. While the percentage of initial family type as a nuclear family at the youngest age at first marriage (10-14 years old) is the lowest (18.5%), 40 years or older is the highest percentage (83.4%).

The educational attainment of women is a differentiating factor in the initial family type. The higher level of educational attainment increases the percentage to start in a nuclear family. The highest proportion of living in the nuclear family at the beginning of the formation (77.2%) is in women with high school and higher education levels. At the level of primary incomplete or no education leads women to live in an extended family type at the beginning (85.1%). In comparison, women who have a high school or higher levels of education have the lowest level of extended initial family type (22.8%).

Women's labor force participation goes hand in hand with educational attainment that affects the initial family type. There is a significant difference between women who are not working (never worked) and working (ever worked). Working with or without social security is affecting the possibility of starting to live in a nuclear or extended family type. Women who are working with social security until their first marriage have the highest percentage of nuclear family type at the beginning (75.1%)

and women who are working without social security has the lowest possibility of living in a nuclear family type (34.2%)

The ethnicity of women is constructed through the mother tongue variable, and it is grouped into three categories as Turkish, Kurdish, and the other. For this variable, Gündüz-Hoşgör and Smits (2002) are followed, who used mother tongue for grouping the respondents' ethnic group. There is a significant difference between the different ethnic backgrounds of women. Among the women who have Turkish ethnic background, there is a slight difference in beginning a nuclear or extended family type (52.3% for nuclear family type, 47.7% for extended family). The highest discrepancy between the initial family type as a nuclear and extended is among women who have Kurdish ethnic backgrounds. In this group, 17 percent of women start to live in a nuclear family, and 83 percent of them in an extended family type, which is the highest proportion among the other two ethnic backgrounds. The third category - the other - ethnic background that involves women with Arabic and the other backgrounds, more likely to start in an extended family type (66.3%).

Married couple's marital union characteristics are also an important indicator in terms of continuity of patriarchy; therefore; extended family at the beginning. The marital union characteristics of couples consist of three categories, which are the arrangement of marriage, whether by themselves or their family, bridesmoney involvement, and consanguinity between spouses. If the family arranges the marriage, couples tend to live in an extended family at the beginning of the formation (68.5%). On the other hand, if the couple arranges their marriage, they are more likely to start their family as a nuclear family at the beginning.

In marriages where the bridesmoney is not involved, there is not much difference in the initial type of family being the nuclear or extended family. Percentage of nuclear family type at the beginning (50.8%) is slightly higher than the percentage of extended family type (49.2%) when the bridesmoney is not involved in the marriage. If the bridesmoney is involved, marriages are more likely to start to live in an extended family type (87.5%).

Consanguinity between spouses is categorized as to whether the spouses are related or not. If the spouses are related, the couples are more likely to start to live in an extended family type (87.5%). It does not necessarily mean that if there is no relation between, spouses will likely to start to live in a nuclear family. Yet, the results show that percentage of non-kin couples who has initial family type as a nuclear family (51.5%) is slightly higher than the percentage of non-kin couples who has initial family type as an extended family (48.5%).

Table 4. 2.Initial Family Type and Sociodemographic Characteristics of Ever-married Women until the First Marriage

Sociodemographic characteristics	Nuclear Family (%)	Extended Family (%)	Weighted number
Age			
15-19	30.7	69.3	113
20-24	42.4	57.6	631
25-29	51.7	48.3	1,206
30-34	50.8	49.2	1,452
35-39	48.7	51.3	1,441
40-44	42.1	57.9	1,209
45-49	38.0	62.0	997
Age at first marriage			
10-14	18.5	81.5	272
15-19	31.0	69.0	3,019
20-24	55.4	44.6	2,642
25-29	71.8	28.2	910
30-34	73.2	26.8	164
35-39	64.1	35.9	32
40+	83.4	16.6	10
Education			
No education/Primary incomplete	14.9	85.1	1,054
First level primary	37.3	62.7	3,130
Second level primary	48.0	52.0	967
High school and higher	77.2	22.8	1,896
Labour Force Participation			
Not Working	40.0	60.0	4,090
Working without social security	34.2	65.8	1,479
Working with social security	75.1	24.9	1,480
Ethnicity			
Turkish	52.3	47.7	5,719
Kurdish	16.7	83.3	1,104
Other	33.7	66.3	225
Marital Union Characteristics			
Arrangement of marriage by family	31.5	68.5	3,709
Arrangement of marriage by spouses themselves	62.4	37.6	3,340
Bridesmoney involved	12.5	87.5	855
Bridesmoney not involved	50.8	49.2	6,194
Related spouses	28.3	71.7	855
No relation between spouses	51.5	48.5	5,429
Total	46.1	53.9	7,049

Source: *2013-TDHS*

4.1.2. Internal migration of women in Turkey

Internal migration is a phenomenon that has persisted for a long time in Turkey. The internal migration of women is an essential part of this phenomenon. Half of the 15-49 aged women are lifelong migrants in Turkey, which means women in Turkey live in a different place than where they were born. Among these lifelong migrant women, ever-married women are two times more migrated than never-married women.

Among 15-49 aged ever married 7063 women, 61.2 percent of women is changed their childhood place of residence at least once. As in table 4.3, 38.8 percent of women are never changed their childhood place of residence.

Table 4. 3. Migration Status of Ever Married Women

Migration Status	Frequency (Weighted)	Percent
Never migrated	2,741	38.8
Migrated	4,322	61.2
Total	7,063	100.0

Source: *2013-TDHS*

The initial family type characteristics analyzed through their migration status, which is shown in table 4.4. among ever-married women who have ever changed their childhood place of residence since the age of 12, the extended family type has 56.8 percent, which is the highest percent of extended initial family type compared to never migrated women. Initial family type as nuclear is highest among never migrated ever-married women (50.7%).

Table 4. 4.Migration Status and Initial Family Type of Ever Married Women

Migration status	Nuclear Family (%)	Extended Family (%)	Weighted number
Never migrated	50.7	49.3	2,737
Migrated	43.2	56.8	4,312
Total	46.1	53.9	7,049

Source: *2013-TDHS*

Migration pattern

This section presents findings on the direction of migration, which is an important dimension of migration patterns. The migration patterns are analyzed through the ever-married women who have ever changed childhood place of residence since the age of 12 and their last migration before the first marriage.

The total number of decreases to 4,255 from 4,322 migrated women because of the 67 system missing cases of places of residence. In table 4.5, as it is shown, 22.7 percent of women migrate from rural to urban before their first marriage which is the highest percentage among migrated women. Moreover, 43.1 percent of women did not migrate before their first marriage.

Table 4. 5. Migration Pattern of Last Migration Before First Marriage of Ever Married Women

Migration pattern	Percentage	Weighted number
No migration	43.1	1,863
Urban to urban	8.6	370
Urban to rural	5.3	231
Rural to urban	22.7	982
Rural to rural	18.7	809
Total	100.0	4,255

Source: *2013-TDHS*

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 by selected sociodemographic characteristics until first marriage in relation to migration pattern of last migration before first marriage, table 4.6 shows that according to their age at the time of the interview, rural to urban and rural to rural migration has decreasing trend as the age of woman grows. Women are more likely to migrate before first marriage at younger ages. While 57 percent of women aged 45-49 did not migrate before their first marriage, only 16 percent of women aged 15-19 did not migrate before their first marriage.

According to their age at first marriage, younger women are less likely to migrate before their first marriage. As the age at first marriage grows, women are more likely to migrate. Nineteen percent of women who had their first marriage at age 30 or more did not migrate. On the other hand, 67 percent of women who had their first

marriage at age 10-14 did not migrate before their first marriage. Only in the rural to urban migration percentage distribution, there is a constant growth as the age at first marriage grows.

Educational attainment of women demonstrates that highly educated women are more likely to have urban to urban migration pattern (20.1%) before their first marriage. Rural to urban migration pattern of last migration before their first marriage is rising until second level primary education level of women. Women who have primary incomplete or no level of education and high school or higher level of education has the lowest percentage of rural to urban migration (16.8% and 18.6). In comparison, women who have a first-level primary and second level primary level of education have the highest percent of rural to urban migration pattern (26.6% and 27.1%). Rural to rural migration drops as the level of education rises.

Women who worked with social security before their first marriage are more likely to migrate as it has the lowest percentage (36.8%). Almost half of the women who did not work before their first marriage did not migrate (48.4%) and had rural to urban migration pattern with the highest percentage (23.7%).

There are no significant differences in the relationship between ethnicity and the last migration before the first marriage pattern. Women who have Turkish ethnic background more likely have urban to urban migration (19.3%) compared to Kurdish ethnic background (10.9%) and the other ethnic background (15.0%). Especially among Kurdish and Turkish ethnic backgrounds of women have no significant differences in terms of migration patterns.

The relationship between the migration pattern of last migration before the first marriage and couple's marital union characteristics is also weak, as the relationship between the ethnicity of women. If the marriage is arranged spouses themselves, women are more likely to have rural to urban migration (22.2%) and less likely to have rural to rural migration pattern (15.9%) than the family arranged marriages (21.6%).

In the bridesmoney involved marriages, 24.8 percent of women have rural to rural migration pattern. In comparison, in the bridesmoney not involved marriages, 24.1 percent of women have rural to urban migration pattern before their first marriage.

Table 4. 6. Migration Pattern of Last Migration Before First Marriage of Ever Married Women and Their Sociodemographic Characteristics until the First Marriage

Sociodemographic characteristic	Migration pattern: No migration	Urban to urban	Urban to rural	Rural to urban	Rural to rural	Weighted number	Total
Age							
15-19	16.5	5.1	9.9	39.9	28.7	69	100.0
20-24	26.1	11.5	10.2	26.5	25.7	356	100.0
25-29	31.3	14.3	8.0	25.6	20.7	658	100.0
30-34	41.2	10.9	6.0	23.8	18.2	899	100.0
35-39	48.2	7.4	4.4	23.1	16.9	915	100.0
40-44	52.8	4.2	3.9	21.7	17.4	743	100.0
45-49	56.7	5.7	2.0	16.9	18.7	616	100.0
Age at first marriage							
10-14	67.5	4.7	0.8	11.8	15.2	177	100.0
15-19	50.3	5.4	4.0	20.4	19.8	1,826	100.0
20-24	41.2	9.1	5.4	25.1	19.2	1,528	100.0
25-29	29.0	18.3	10.1	27.2	15.3	589	100.0
30+	18.7	11.9	9.6	32.6	27.2	135	100.0
Education							
No education/Primary incomplete	49.2	4.2	3.4	16.8	26.4	695	100.0
First level primary	44.7	3.3	3.4	26.6	22.0	1,938	100.0
Second level primary	35.6	11.3	6.0	27.1	20.0	552	100.0
High school and higher	42.8	20.1	10.1	18.6	8.4	1,069	100.0
Labour Force Participation							
Not Working	48.4	6.4	4.4	23.7	17.1	2,504	100.0
Working without social security	37.5	5.5	4.7	21.0	31.3	914	100.0
Working with social security	36.8	19.0	9.3	23.4	11.5	838	100.0
Ethnicity							
Turkish	42.7	19.3	12.4	38.8	29.5	3,308	100.0
Kurdish	45.4	10.9	11.4	39.3	38.4	762	100.0
Other	62.1	15.0	9.6	33.1	42.3	85	100.0
Marital Union Characteristics							
Arrangement of marriage by family	45.2	5.3	4.1	23.9	21.6	132	45.2
Arrangement of marriage by spouses themselves	41.9	12.9	7.1	22.2	15.9	1,909	41.9
Bridesmoney involved	51.4	3.9	3.5	16.5	24.8	596	51.4
Bridesmoney not involved	42.6	9.5	5.7	24.1	18.1	3,659	42.6
Related spouses	45.9	5.6	4.7	25.4	18.4	1,036	45.9
No relation between spouses	43.0	9.7	5.7	22.4	19.2	3,211	43.0
Total	43.1	8.6	5.3	22.7	18.7	4,255	100.0

Source: *2013-TDHS*

Reason for migration

Reason for migration, in this thesis, grouped in 3 categories, as in 2013-TDHS, which are marriage, personal and family-related. Marriage is the most common reason for all migrations of women from the age of 12. As in 2013-TDHS Further Analysis Report (2014), the total number of migrations (7,749) marriage (35,9%) is the highest percentage among all other reasons for migration. For the analysis of last migration before the first marriage in this thesis as well, the reason for migration is marriage has the highest percentage (46.6%). The second most common reason for migration before the first marriage is personal, as shown in table 5.6.

Table 4. 7.Migration Reason for Last Migration Before the First Marriage Of Ever-Married Women

Reason for migration	Percentage	Weighted number
No migration	40.4	1,717
Marriage	46.6	1,979
Personal	7.4	314
Family-related	4.1	174
Other	1.4	62
Missing		76
Total	100.0	4,322

Source: *2013-TDHS*

Sociodemographic characteristics of women until their first marriage and their reason for last migration before first marriage relationship is analyzed in table 4.7, with the same variables as it is analyzed for migration pattern table above.

Percent distribution of ever-married women aged 15-49 by selected sociodemographic characteristics until first marriage concerning the reason for the migration of the last migration before first marriage, table 4.7 shows that according to their age at the time of the interview, as the age of woman grows percent of ever migration decreases. Women are internally on the move in younger ages, and internal migration of women is in a growing trend. More than half of the women who are oldest in the sample, aged 45-49, did not migrate before their first marriage while women who are aged 15-19, only 16.3% did not migrate before their first marriage. Also, the reason for migration is marriage, decreases as the age at the time of the interview

increases. The highest percentage of the reason for migration is that marriage belongs to women who are aged 15-19 (75.4%).

The percent of women who do not migrate before their first marriage increases as the age at first marriage decreases. Women whose age at first marriage is 25-29 have the highest percent of the personal reasons for migration (23.1%). The second group who follows this high percentage of the personal reasons for migration is the women who had their first marriage over 30.

There is a significant relationship between the educational attainment of women and the reason for migration before the first marriage. Educated women are prone to migrate before their first marriage. Only 32.8 percent of highly educated women did not migrate before their first marriage, while 48.7 percent of women who have no education or primary incomplete did not migrate. The reason for last migration before first marriage is marriage has the highest percent among women who have second level primary education (55.6%) and following the second-highest percent belongs to women who have first-level primary education (48.2%). For the highly educated women and no education or primary incomplete group, the percent of the reason for migration is marriage has the lowest percentage (respectively 40.3% and 45.0%). Women who migrate before their first marriage for personal reasons have high school or higher education level (19.9%).

Women who did not work before their first marriage has the highest percent among never migrated as 46.2%. On the contrary, women who worked with social security have the lowest percentage for immobility at 28.5%, among the migrated women before their first marriage women who worked without social security prone to migrate as a reason for marriage (55.4%). Working with social security before their first marriage women are more likely to migrate as a reason for personal reasons (25.2%). The relationship between ethnicity and the last migration before first marriage is indifferent as in the migration pattern.

Table 4. 8. Reason for Last Migration Before the First Marriage of Ever-Married Women and Their Sociodemographic Characteristics

Sociodemographic characteristic	Reason for migration: No migration	Marriage	Personal	Family-related	Other	Weighted number	Total
Age							
15-19	16.3	75.4	4.5	2.8	1.1	69	100.0
20-24	23.4	64.9	6.0	3.5	2.3	364	100.0
25-29	28.0	58.2	8.3	4.4	1.2	655	100.0
30-34	36.5	47.2	9.6	5.1	1.5	903	100.0
35-39	44.2	41.3	8.7	4.0	1.8	900	100.0
40-44	51.3	39.3	4.4	3.9	1.1	732	100.0
45-49	53.5	36.0	5.8	3.3	1.3	624	100.0
Age at first marriage							
10-14	66.5	30.7	0.3	2.4	0.1	180	100.0
15-19	49.4	44.9	2.5	2.5	0.6	1,810	100.0
20-24	36.5	50.8	6.7	4.1	1.8	1,524	100.0
25-29	21.0	43.7	23.1	9.2	3.1	593	100.0
30+	15.9	55.6	20.2	5.1	3.3	139	100.0
Education							
No education/Primary incomplete	48.7	45.0	1.5	2.8	2.0	682	100.0
First level primary	44.0	48.2	3.2	3.3	1.3	1,915	100.0
Second level primary	33.1	55.6	4.2	6.2	0.9	555	100.0
High school and higher	32.8	40.3	19.9	5.3	1.7	1,092	100.0
Labour Force Participation							
Not Working	46.2	46.9	2.6	3.2	1.1	2,495	100.0
Working without social security	35.5	55.4	4.0	3.7	1.4	906	100.0
Working with social security	28.5	36.4	25.2	7.3	2.7	845	100.0
Ethnicity							
Turkish	39.1	46.8	8.7	4.2	1.2	3,342	100.0
Kurdish	43.6	47.8	2.0	3.9	2.7	756	100.0
Other	53.7	37.1	4.4	3.1	1.6	148	100.0
Marital Union Characteristics							
Arrangement of marriage by family	43.8	48.7	2.8	3.8	0.9	2,319	100.0
Arrangement of marriage by spouses themselves	36.2	44.2	13.0	4.5	2.2	1,920	100.0
Bridesmoney involved	50.6	43.6	2.2	1.6	2.0	594	100.0
Bridesmoney not involved	38.8	47.1	8.2	4.5	1.4	3,652	100.0
Related spouses	44.0	50.5	1.9	2.7	0.9	1,024	100.0
No relation between spouses	39.2	45.4	9.1	4.6	1.6	3,213	100.0
Total	40.4	46.6	7.4	4.1	1.5	4,246	100.0

Source: *2013-TDHS*

4.2.1. Logistic Regression Results for Migration and Initial Family Type

For the significance of the model, chi-square test results showed that migration pattern and reason for migration before first marriage concerning initial family type statistically significant as shown in table 4.9 (X^2= 209.041; p<0.05).

Table 4. 9. Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients and Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

		Chi-square	df	Sig.	Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
	Step	209.041	7	0.000	1	0.998	5	0.963
Step 1	Block	209.041	7	0.000				
	Model	209.041	7	0.000				

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test show that the model fits the data, and data consistency is statistically significant, as shown in table 4.9 (X^2= 0.998; p>0.05).

Table 4. 10.Logistic Regression of Initial Family Type and Migration Reason for Last Migration Before the First Marriage of Women under the Control of Sociodemographic Characteristics

					95% CI for Odds Ratio	
	B	SE.	P-Value	Odds Ratio	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Migration experience						
Migration pattern						
Urban to urban (reference category)						
No migration	-0.115	0.219	0.000*	0.891	0.580	1.369
Urban to rural	0.425	0.177	0.598	1.530	1.082	2.165
Rural to urban	0.545	0.131	0.016*	1.725	1.335	2.228
Rural to rural	1.140	0.137	0.000*	3.125	2.391	4.085
Reason of migration						
Personal (reference category)						
Marriage	1.167	0.146	0.000*	3.211	2.411	4.278
Family related	1.005	0.209	0.000*	2.732	1.815	4.112
Other	1.040	0.314	0.001*	2.829	1.527	5.239
Constant	-1.507	0.168	0.000*	0.221		
Nagelkerke R^2: 0.109						
Overall Classification Ratio: 62.6%						

*p<0.05

Last migration pattern and reason for migration before first marriage have a statistically significant impact on the initial family type, except for the urban to rural migration pattern. Urban to rural migration pattern is not found statistically significant ($p>0.05$).

According to urban to urban migration as the reference category for the migration pattern, women who did not migrate before first marriage 0.109 times less likely to have initial family type as extended (B= -0.115; OR= 0.891). On the other hand, women who migrate before their first marriage from rural to rural 3.125 times more likely to have initial family type as extended (B= 1.140; OR= 3.125).

Reason for migration is personal as the reference category effects the initial family type. The risk of living in an extended initial family type for women who migrate for the reason of marriage 3.211 times higher than women who migrate for personal reasons (B= 1.167; OR= 3.211)

4.1.3. Logistic Regression Results for Migration and Socioeconomic Status

This section aims to demonstrate the effect of the socioeconomic status of women on the initial family type along with the migration pattern and reason for migration characteristics. For the significance of the model, chi-square test results showed that socioeconomic status of women with the migration pattern and reason for migration before first marriage concerning initial family type statistically significant as shown in table 4.11 (X^2= 431.220; $p<0.05$).

Table 4. 11.Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients and Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

		Chi-square	df	Sig.	Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	431.220	9	0.000	1	4.983	7	0.662
	Block	431.220	9	0.000				
	Model	431.220	9	0.000				

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test show that the model fits the data, and data consistency is statistically significant, as shown in table 4.11 (X^2= 4.983; p>0.05).

Table 4. 12.Logistic Regression of Initial family type and sociodemographic characteristics of women

					95% CI for Odds Ratio	
	B	**SE.**	**P-Value**	**Odds Ratio**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**
Migration pattern						
Urban to urban (ref)						
No migration	-0.004	0.234	0. 986	1.004	0.634	1.589
Urban to rural	0.243	0.248	0.328	1.274	0.784	2.073
Rural to urban	0.186	0.215	0.387	1.204	0.790	1.835
Rural to rural	0.720	0.219	0.001*	2.055	1.338	3.157
Reason for migration						
Personal (reference category)						
Marriage	-0.572	0.162	0.000*	0.564	0.411	0.776
Family related	0.133	0.174	0.444	1.143	0.812	1.607
Other	0.049	0.303	0.872	1.050	0.579	1.904
Socio-economic Status						
Highest (reference category)						
Middle	1.478	0.145	0.000*	4.384	3.297	5.830
Lowest	2.644	0.194	0.000*	14.076	9.626	20.583
Constant	-1.546	0.230	0.000*	0.213		
Nagelkerke R^2: 0.215						
Overall Classification Ratio: 65.7%						

*p<0.05

Table 4.12 shows that socioeconomic status is statistically significant in the effect of initial family type (p<0.05). Women who are in the lowest socioeconomic status living in an extended family type is 14.076 times higher than women who are in the highest socioeconomic status as the reference category (B= 2.644; OR= 14.076). In contrast, women who are in the middle socioeconomic status are 4.384 times more likely to live in an extended initial family type than the highest socioeconomic status (B= 1.478; OR= 4.384).

Most of the migration pattern of last migration before first marriage is found to be statistically not significant, except than rural to rural migration. Women who migrate from rural to rural effect on living in an extended initial family type 2.055

times higher than women who migrate urban to urban (B= 0.720; OR= 2.055). While women who did not migrate (B= -0.004; OR=1.004), women who migrate urban to rural (B=0.243; OR=1.274) and women who migrate rural to urban (B=0.186; OR=1.204) are found to statistically insignificant.

Table 4. 13. Logistic Regression of Initial family type and socioeconomic index of women in detail

					95% CI for Odds Ratio	
	B	**SE.**	**P-Value**	**Odds Ratio**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**
Migration pattern						
Urban to urban (ref)						
No migration	-0.250	0.248	0.315	0.779	0.479	1.268
Urban to rural	0.339	0.205	0.098	1.404	0.940	2.097
Rural to urban	-0.006	0.164	0.973	0.995	0.721	1.373
Rural to rural	0.730	0.166	0.012*	1.521	1.098	2.106
Reason for migration						
Personal (ref)						
Marriage	-0.510	0.171	0.003*	0.600	0.430	0.839
Family related	0.030	0.188	0.873	1.030	0.713	1.489
Other	0.070	0.339	0.836	1.073	0.552	2.083
Age at first marriage						
Older than 18 (ref)						
Younger than 18	0.730	0.094	0.000*	2.075	1.726	2.496
Educational attainment						
High school and higher (ref)						
No education/Primary incomplete	2.428	0.143	0.000*	11.333	8.560	15.003
First level primary	1.391	0.100	0.000*	4.020	3.305	4.890
Second level primary	0.955	0.123	0.000*	2.599	2.044	3.306
Labour force participation						
Working with social security(ref)						
Not working	0.651	0.108	0.000*	1.917	1.551	2.370
Working without social security	0.865	0.124	0.000*	2.374	1.862	3.027
Constant	-1.587	0.166	0.000*	0.204		
Nagelkerke R^2: 0.309						
Overall Classification Ratio: 61.4%						

*p<0.05

Table 4.13 shows the impact of the variables that constructed the socioeconomic status index in detail. Age at first marriage, educational attainment and labour force participation before the first marriage are found statistically significant in terms of the effect of the initial family type ($p<0.05$). Women who are married younger than 18 years old tendency to live in an extended family type is 2.075 times higher than women who are married older than 18 years old as the reference category (B= 0.730; OR= 2.075).

Educational attainment before first marriage and initial family type found statistically significant ($p<0.05$). The higher the education level, the less likely that the initial family type of women is to be an extended family. No education or primary incomplete women are 11.333 times more likely to live in extended families initially than women with high school or higher education (B= 2.428; OR= 11.333). this ratio decreases as the education level increases.

Participation in the labor force before the first marriage was found statistically significant ($p <0.05$). Working with social security is a particularly determining factor. Women working without social security 2.374 times more likely to live in the initial extended family type than women working with social security (B= 0.865; OR= 2.374).

4.1.4. Logistic Regression Results for Migration and Ethnicity

In this section, the effect of women's ethnicity on the initial family type along with the migration pattern and reason for migration characteristics are analyzed. For the significance of the model, chi-square test results showed that ethnicity of women with the migration pattern and reason for migration before first marriage in relation to initial family type statistically significant as shown in table 4.14 (X^2= 329.987; $p<0.05$).

Table 4. 14.Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients and Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

		Chi-square	df	Sig.	Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
	Step	329.987	9	0.000	1	1.519	6	0.958
Step 1	Block	329.987	9	0.000				
	Model	329.987	9	0.000				

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test show that the model fits the data, and data consistency is statistically significant, as shown in table 4.14 (X^2= 1.519; p>0.05).

Table 4. 15.Logistic Regression of Initial Family Type and the Migration Pattern of Last Migration Before the First Marriage of Women under the Control of Ethnicity

					95% CI for Odds Ratio	
	B	**SE.**	**P-Value**	**Odds Ratio**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**
Migration pattern						
Urban to urban (reference category)						
No migration	-0.157	0.225	0.486	0.855	0.550	1.329
Urban to rural	0.335	0.182	0.066	1.398	0.979	1.997
Rural to urban	0.530	0.134	0.000*	1.699	1.308	2.208
Rural to rural	1.056	0.140	0.000*	2.875	2.186	3.781
Reason of migration						
Personal (reference category)						
Marriage	1.045	0.148	0.000*	2.844	2.126	3.803
Family related	0.879	0.214	0.000*	2.409	1.585	3.662
Other	0.651	0.332	0.050*	1.918	1.001	3.675
Ethnicity						
Turkish (reference category)						
Kurdish	1.324	0.132	0.000*	3.758	2.902	4.866
Other	0.878	0.318	0.006*	2.405	1.289	4.489
Constant	-1.569	0.170	0.000*	0.208		
Nagelkerke R^2: 0.168						
Overall Classification Ratio: 63.5%						

*p<0.05

4.1.5. Logistic Regression Results for Migration and Marital Union Characteristics

Table 4. 16.Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients and Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

		Chi-square	df	Sig.	Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
	Step	414.875	9	0.000	1	13.157	7	0.068
Step 1	Block	414.875	9	0.000				
	Model	414.875	9	0.000				

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test show that the model fits the data, and data consistency is statistically significant, as shown in table 4.16 (X^2= 0.068; p>0.05).

Table 4. 17.Logistic Regression of Initial Family Type and the Migration Pattern of Last Migration Before the First Marriage of Women under the Control of Marital Union Characteristics

	B	SE.	P-Value	Odds Ratio	95% CI for Odds Ratio	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Migration pattern						
Urban to urban (reference category)						
No migration	-0.055	0.229	0.810	0.947	0.604	1.482
Urban to rural	0.330	0.186	0.076	1.391	0.966	2.001
Rural to urban	0.313	0.138	0.023*	1.368	1.044	1.792
Rural to rural	0.932	0.143	0.000*	2.539	1.917	3.363
Reason of migration						
Personal (reference category)						
Marriage	0.735	0.156	0.000*	2.086	1.538	2.830
Family related	0.704	0.220	0.001*	2.022	1.315	3.110
Other	0.813	0.334	0.015*	2.255	1.173	4.337
Marital union characteristics						
Least traditional						
Middle	1.263	0.095	0.000*	3.534	2.932	4.261
Most traditional	2.366	0.363	0.000*	10.653	5.233	21.687
Constant	-1.801	0.179	0.000*	0.165		
Nagelkerke R2: 0.207						
Overall Classification Ratio: 67.4%						

*p<0.05

Table 4. 18.Logistic Regression of Initial Family Type and Migration Experience and Sociodemographic Characteristics of Women

	P-Value	Odds Ratio
Migration pattern		
Urban to urban (ref)		
No migration	0.255	0.750
Urban to rural	0.292	1.248
Rural to urban	0.780	0.954
Rural to rural	0.032*	1.440
Reason of migration		
Personal (ref)		
Marriage	0.022*	1.490
Family-related	0.058	1.590
Other	0.294	1.507
Age at first marriage		
Older than 18 (ref)		
Younger than 18	0.000*	1.839
Educational attainment		
High school and higher (ref)		
First level primary	0.000*	4.584
Second level primary	0.000*	2.892
No education/Primary incomplete	0.000*	2.112
Labor force participation		
Working with social security(ref)		
Not working	0.000*	1.586
Working without social security	0.000*	2.063
Ethnicity		
Turkish (ref)		
Kurdish	0.000*	2.028
Other	0.182	1.324
Marital union characteristics		
Arrangement of marriage by spouses themselves (ref)		
Arrangement of marriage by families	0.000*	1.927
Bridesmoney not involved (ref)		
Bridesmoney involved	0.000*	2.134
No relation between spouses (ref)		
Related spouses	0.002*	1.327
Constant	0.000	0.121
Nagelkerke R^2: 0.352		
Overall Classification Ratio: 74.5%		

*p<0.05

CHAPTER 5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The migration experience differs according to gender, both in the context of internal migration and international migration. There are significant differences between women and men in terms of reasons for migration, participation in the migration process, and effects of migration during this process, attitudes and reactions of migrants. The difference is mainly due to the social roles of men and women, which is defined by the social norms and values. In particular, there are limited studies on experiences of internal migration and its impact on women's lives in Turkey. This thesis, which focuses on women's experiences of internal migration and the impact of these experiences on initial family type, along with other sociodemographic characteristics, contributes to the research on women's concrete experiences related to internal migration.

The thesis investigated the relationship between the internal migration experience of ever-married women and their initial family type. 2013-TDHS data is analyzed by using logistic regression analysis in SPSS. The results showed that the migration pattern and reason for the migration of last migration before first marriage are statistically significant in terms of affecting the establishment of the initial family type.

Internally migrated, ever-married women are more likely to have extended family type than non-migrant ever-married women before their first marriage. As İlkkaracan and İlkkaracan (1998) mentioned, women's experiences differ depending on the interaction with the place of migration and the position of the woman in the family. Similarly, in this thesis, the tendency of migrant women to live in a nuclear family, which can be more idealized, may have been observed lower due to the possible negativities that migration may cause. As Kalaycıoğlu and Rittersberger-Tılıç (2000) claim, family solidarity plays a vital role as a mechanism to cope with migration. Therefore, it is meaningful to see the pattern of living in extended families, especially in-migration, from rural to rural and from rural to urban. As an example of this situation, another finding of the thesis is that women who migrated from rural to

rural areas are three times more likely to start with an extended initial family type compared to women who migrated from urban to urban areas.

Moreover, the tendency to live in initial extended family can be interpreted as a part of the "bargaining with patriarchy". Especially for women who are in lower socioeconomic status and migrating from rural to rural/rural to urban, is the most important strategy for dealing with migration-related struggles through family solidarity. Kandiyoti (1997) adopts the term "bargaining with patriarchy" to explain the logic of the defence mechanism of women in the patriarchal system. As with all sovereignty systems, male sovereignty systems have both protective and oppressive elements. There is no doubt that in a male-dominated system, all women face this situation in different ways.

In the literature (Doğan, 1993), it is argued that rural to urban migrant families tend to have a nuclear family type. The relatively opposite pattern is found in the rural to urban migrant ever-married women for their initial family type. Although there could be many reasons behind this pattern, it is not possible to discuss in detail within the scope of this thesis due to the limitation of data. More specific researches and a fortiori analyzes are needed to address the possible reasons underlying the extended initial family type of rural to urban migrated women in more detail.

In the context of the position of women in the family and being the subject of migration, the reason for migration also influences the initial family type, for women who have migrated before their first marriage. Women who migrated for personal reasons (education, looking for a job, find a new job, assignment, or returning to hometown) tend to have a nuclear initial family type. Migrating due to marriage-related reasons is the most affecting factor to have extended initial family type. Following this, the reason for migration is family-related (move to a place where parents live, parents' job change, assignment, looking for a job, move to a place near children or parents died/divorce) and other (security reasons, health-related reasons and other) have a similar degree of effect on living in a nuclear initial family type.

Marriage migration is usually specific to women, which is also found in the findings as to the highest percentage compared to the other reasons. It has been found that these two intertwined dynamic processes, migration and marriage, affect each other. The sociodemographic characteristics of women are a determining factor in the extended initial family type.

Also, other sociodemographic characteristics of women increase their tendency to live in extended families in case of migration. The dynamics of intergenerational coresidence practices have been considered at this point. The dynamics of intergenerational coresidence practices are women with lower educational attainment, younger age at first marriage, other than Turkish ethnicity, and more traditional marital union characteristics. Findings are proved that women who have such characteristics tend to live in extended families at a higher percentage.

Along with the internal migration experiences of ever-married women, socioeconomic status is also statistically significant. For the women who migrated from rural to rural areas and whose reason for migration is marriage and have the lowest socioeconomic status (less than five years educational attainment, age at first marriage is less than eighteen and worked without social security or never worked until first marriage) have the highest possibility to have extended initial family type.

The ethnicity of women, which is constructed through the mother tongue, affects the initial family type in addition to the migration pattern and reason for migration. Women who have migrated from rural to rural or from rural to urban areas for marriage and have Kurdish ethnic backgrounds have the highest tendency to live in an extended initial family type.

According to their marital union characteristics, which is constructed by categorizing arrangement of marriage, bridesmoney involvement and consanguinity between spouses have an impact on the initial family type. Women who have migrated from rural to urban and from rural to rural and have the highest traditional features of marital union characteristics (arrangement of the marriage by families, bridesmoney involved and related with the spouse) are more likely to start living in an extended

initial family type. The effect of the reason for migration is not significant in this part of the analysis results.

In summary, the tendency to have extended initial family type is the highest for ever-married women who migrated from rural to rural areas as the reason for marriage and have the lowest socioeconomic status with the most traditional marital union characteristics and have Kurdish ethnic background.

The thesis process, analysis, and results showed that Turkey Demographic and Health Survey data is a tremendous source for detecting such relationalities. The retrospective nature of the data makes it possible to dig the critical life events of women such as migration, work, educational attainment, and family type history. This rich data enabled the analysis of the various sociodemographic characteristics of women. However, in the case of initial family types, the answer categories are limited. For instance, with the existing nature of the data, it is not possible to see whether it was the mother or father or both were in the household at the formation of the initial family types. Therefore, there is a need for differentiating the answer categories. It would allow differentiating detailed initial family types at the beginning of family formation, more than extended and nuclear family types.

Another limitation of the data is that it is impossible to follow the family life cycle as a whole. The data only allows the family types at the beginning of the formation and at the time of the interview through questions. By adding a few more detailed questions to capture the missing part of the family cycle, which is the experiences of families in between the initial and current family types, will be helpful and it would increase the exclusivity of the data.

Also, to give a more detailed picture, there was a need for characteristics of spouses and their parents when the union has established. For future works, this can be solved by doing qualitative research or adding detailed questions about the history of family formation.

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APPENDIX A. HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY ETHICS COMMITTEE APPROVAL

T.C.
HACETTEPE ÜNİVERSİTESİ
Rektörlük

Sayı : 35853172-010.99
Konu : Beyza BANİ (Etik Komisyon İzni)

NÜFUS ETÜTLERİ ENSTİTÜSÜ MÜDÜRLÜĞÜNE

İlgi : 09.03.2020 tarihli ve 85844849-010.99/00001042045 sayılı yazı.

Enstitünüz Nüfusbilim Anabilim Dalı tezli yüksek lisans programı öğrencilerinden **Beyza BANİ**'nin **Prof. Dr. A.Banu ERGÖÇMEN** danışmanlığında yürüttüğü "**Interrelation of Family Formation Process and Migration in Turkey**" başlıklı tez çalışması Üniversitemiz Senatosu Etik Komisyonunun **10 Mart 2020** tarihinde yapmış olduğu toplantıda incelenmiş olup, etik açıdan uygun bulunmuştur.

Bilgilerinizi ve gereğini saygılarımla rica ederim.

e-imzalıdır
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