

## **THE IMPACT OF INTERNAL MIGRATION ON FERTILITY CHANGE IN TURKEY**

Migration is one of the three main components of demography. However, generally it does not attract attention that it deserves. Fertility seems to be the own child of many demographers, whereas they behave to migration studies as if it is their step child. This establishment is especially under consideration in developing countries and as a part of it, for Turkey. There are limited studies on migration and consequently on the interrelationship of migration and fertility in Turkey. This study aims to fill up this emptiness.

Migration, especially rural to urban, is an influential factor on fertility and birth rates. Migration has direct effects on the sex and age structure in the places of origin and destination. It also affects fertility indirectly as an indicator of social, economic and associated changes. Migration implies a readiness for change, an attitude that also creates fertility reduction. Migration changes imply other changes, such as occupational changes, that may be associated with fertility decline. In the literature both fertility inhibiting and fertility enhancing effects of migration on fertility has been emphasized. Mostly migration studies have focused on fertility inhibiting effects of migration, primarily by reducing the frequency of sexual intercourse through spousal separation (Brockerhoff and Yang, 1994). On the other hand, although there are limited numbers, some other studies has dealt with short-term, fertility-enhancing effects of rural to urban migration (Bongaarts, Frank and Lesthaeghe, 1984). In accordance with this account, rural to urban migration reduces the duration and intensity of breastfeeding and consequently the length of post-partum amenorrhea. Therefore in the short-term rural to urban migration enhances fertility of migrants.

In the study, using the results of Turkey Demographic and Health Surveys (TDHS) the impact of internal migration on fertility level will be measured. In Demographic and Health Surveys carried out in Turkey, there are questions on place of birth, childhood place of residence and place of previous residence. Using this information it is possible to construct migrant categories. Additionally information on years lived in place of residence and reasons to move were collected in Demographic and Health Surveys.

Some of the questions that will be tried to find answers are listed below:

- Who are migrants? (age, sex, education, occupation, ethnicity, income, origin and destination of residence and region)
- What are the main reasons of migration declared by the respondents?
- What are the fertility inhibiting strategies of migrant and non-migrants? (Using Coale indexes and Bongaarts indexes it is possible to determine which factors (marriage, contraceptive use, breastfeeding, abortion) are influential on the fertility of migrant and non-migrant groups. Median ages at first marriage, SMAM values of the groups, contraceptive methods preferred by those groups, failure and effectiveness rates of contraceptive methods used by the migrants are going to be presented under this topic.)
- How fertility differentiates according to the durations of migration?
- What are the trends of fertility change for migrant and non-migrant groups? (Different surveys which have been done in Turkey since 1978 and techniques of retrospective analyses such as PF ratio are going to be used.)
- What is the effect of migration process on birth intervals and parity progression ratios?

## REFERENCES

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