

MEASURING INTRA HOUSEHOLD POWER AND DECISION- MAKING FROM FAMILY STRUCTURE SURVEY IN TURKEY

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Introduction

Subject and Purpose;

- Since family is one of the most fundamental unit of society, collecting data about the family has importance in terms of identifying the structural transformation within the social change process and creating social policies.
- Family Structure Survey (FSS) in Turkey which was held third in 2016 - first in 2006 and second in 2011 - and which was included in the Official Statistics Program, aims at figuring out the family structure in Turkey, life style of individuals in the family setting and their value judgments regarding family life.

Introduction

Research Design - Data Collection Tools;



- Data were collected from the households which were selected by defined sampling method.
- Face-to-face interview with the individuals aged 15 and more
- The application was realized by CAPI method.
- All questions in Individual Questionnaire were answered by the individual himself/herself.
- Since Individual Questionnaire consisted social and perceptive questions, the Proxy wasn't applied to individuals.
- Survey was not applied by the telephone.

Introduction

Research Design - Sample;

- The sampling frame is based on administrative registers.
- It was applied to all individuals aged 15 and over in selected households.
- Sample size of the survey was accounted in a way to produce estimations on the basis of total of SR Level 1 (12 regions) and 3 major provinces (İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir).
- Sample size was 20 580 households.
- Substitution for households and individuals were not used.



Results

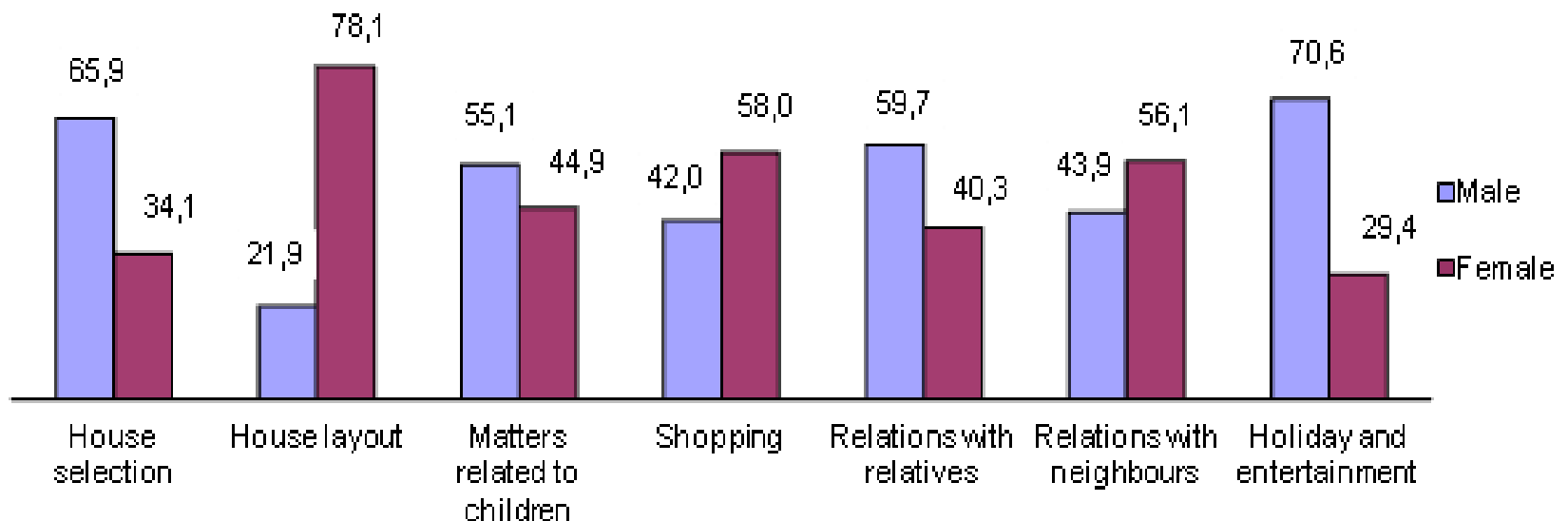
Characteristics of Decision Makers;

- FSS has one question in the “Household Questionnaire” concerning intra-household decision-making in household.
- The related question is “Who gives the decision in your household about the topics of home choice, order of home, children related matters, shopping, relations with relative, relations with neighbours and holidays and entertaining?”. The member of the household who gives the decision is selected as answer. We focused on this question’s results for this study.

Results

Characteristics of Decision Makers;

Household decision makers by sex (%)

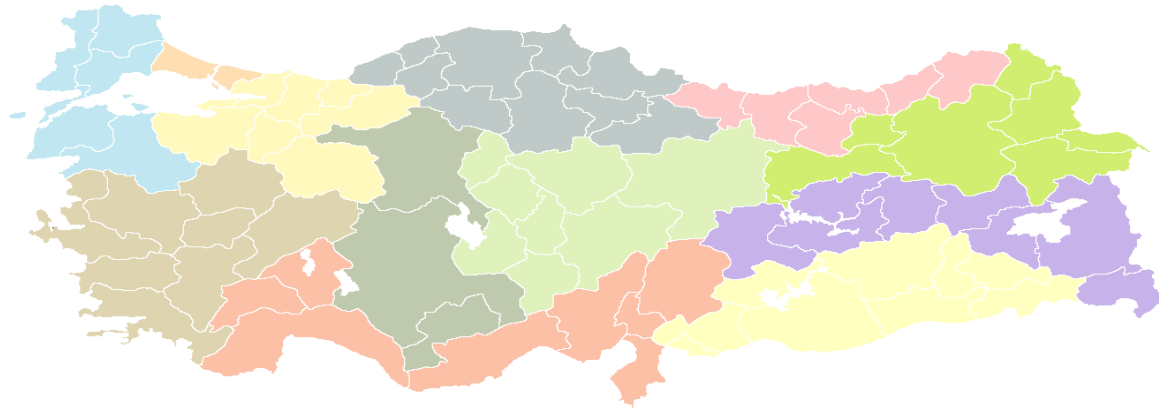


Source: Turkstat-Family Structure Survey-2016

Results

Characteristics of Decision Makers;

➤ When the decision makers on determined issues were analyzed by sex and SR level 1, it was seen that there were significant differences between the regions.



Results

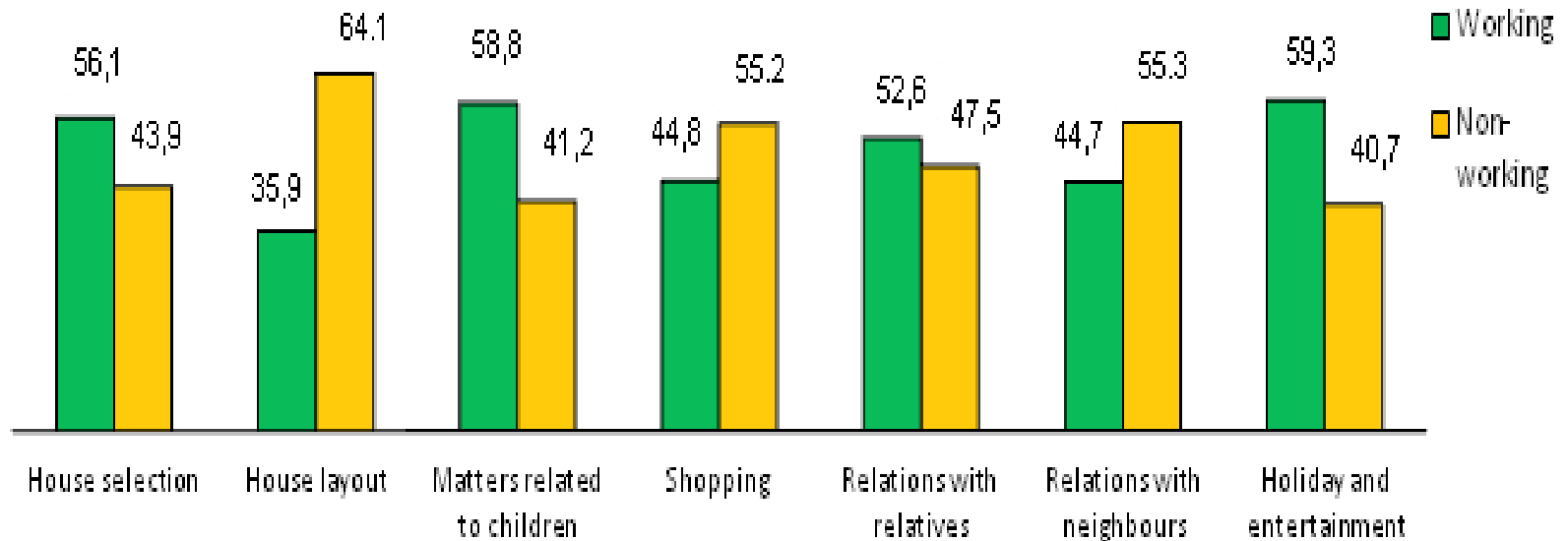
Characteristics of Decision Makers;

- When the decision makers on determined issues were analyzed by education, it was seen that on house layout, shopping, relations with neighbours subjects where females were decision makers mostly, the decision makers' educational status was lower.
- On the other hand, when the working status of decision makers was analyzed with respect to these subjects, it was seen that proportion of non-working people was higher.

Results

Characteristics of Decision Makers;

Household decision makers by working status (%)



Results

Characteristics of Decision Makers;

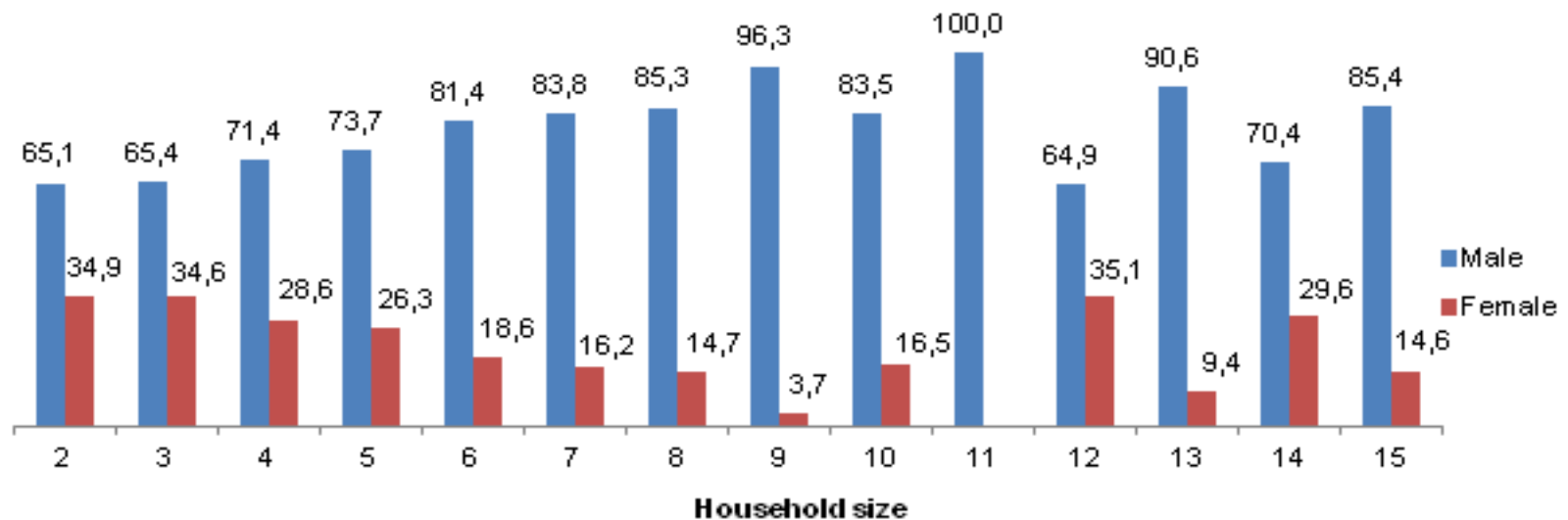
- For all the subjects the marital status of the decision makers were married mostly.
- The level of education of the decision makers on house layout is lower than the level of education of decision makers on the other subjects.



Results

Characteristics of Decision Makers;

Household decision makers by household size on holiday and entertainment subject (%)



Results

Results of the Analysis by Decision List Method;

- The selected variables which can have an affect on the decision makers in the household were analysed by Decision List Model method using SPSS Modeller with a confidence level of 95%. The individual factors were taken into account for the study.

Results

Results of the Analysis by Decision List Method;

- The selected variables used in SPSS modeler were determined as household size, household type and household monthly average income from the household variables.
- The selected variables were sex, age, relationship to the household responsible, education status, working status, marital status and SR level 1 from the individual variables.
- Significant differences were observed between the selected variables for decision makers.

Results

Results of the Analysis by Decision List Method;

- In house selection subject, it was seen that the individuals having the most probability (76%) for being decision maker had the following characteristics:
 - They are household responsible.
 - Their age is greater than 29.
- The households in which these individuals live have following:
 - The household size is 2 and the average household monthly income is less than or equal to 3100 TL (1058\$).

Results

Results of the Analysis by Decision List Method;

- In house layout subject, it was seen that the individuals having the most probability (82.4%) for being decision maker had the following characteristics:
 - They are spouse of household responsible.
 - Their age is smaller than or equal to 66.
 - Their sex is female.
- The households in which these individuals live have following:
 - The household size is 3 and the average household monthly income is greater than 1200 TL (410\$).

Results

Results of the Analysis by Decision List Method;

- In shopping subject, it was seen that the individuals having the most probability (65.4%) for being decision maker had the following characteristics:
 - They are spouse of household responsible.
 - Their sex is female.
- The households in which these individuals live have following:
 - The average household monthly income is greater than 4500 TL (1536\$).

Results

Results of the Analysis by Decision List Method;

- In relations with relatives subject, it was seen that the individuals having the most probability (69.4%) for being decision maker had the following characteristics:
 - They are household responsible.
 - Their age is greater than 44.
- The households in which these individuals live have following:
 - The household size is 2.

Results

Results of the Analysis by Decision List Method;

- In relations with neighbours subject, it was seen that the individuals having the most probability (60.8%) for being decision maker had the following characteristics:
 - Their sex is female.
 - They are at 25-66 age group.
 - The households in which these individuals live have following:
 - The household size is 2.

Results

Results of the Analysis by Decision List Method;

- In holiday and entertainment subject, it was seen that the individuals having the most probability (83%) for being decision maker had the following characteristics:
 - They are household responsible.
 - Their sex is male.
 - They are at 25-66 age group and married.
- The households in which these individuals live have following:
 - The average household monthly income was less than or equal to 1500 TL (512\$).

Results

Results of the Analysis by Decision List Method;

- In matters related to children subject, it was seen that the individuals having the most probability (54.5%) for being decision maker had the following characteristics:
 - They are household responsible.
 - They are at 35-44 age group and married.
- The households in which these individuals live have following:
 - The average household monthly income was less than or equal to 3100 TL (1058\$).

Conclusion

- The ability to participate in decision making is an important indicator of power in household and also in the society.
- In the results of FSS, it was seen that the characteristics of decision makers were consistent with the results of the Analysis by Decision List Method.
- In domestic subjects like house layout and shopping the decision is made mostly by females and spouse of household responsible.
- In non-domestic subjects like house selection, holiday and entertainment the decision is made mostly by males and household responsible.



Conclusion

- The subject of matters related to children draws attention for reflecting the power of males in the society, since the decision related to children is made mostly by males.
- While decision on relations with neighbours is made mostly by females, decision on relations with relatives is made mostly by males.
- This can be the result of women having relations with close environment.



Conclusion

- It was seen that there were significant differences between the regions.
- In east regions, males were the decision makers in a higher proportion than the rest of Turkey.
- On the other hand, the higher the household size, the more the percentage of male decision makers especially in the subjects where males make decisions mostly. (house selection, matters related to children, relations with relatives, holiday and entertainment subjects)
- It shows that different family types and traditional structures affect the intra-household power.

Thank you

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