

POVERTY ANALYSIS IN TURKEY and LOG-LINEER ANALYSIS APPLICATION

Nur DİLBAZ ALACAHAN

Çanakkale On Sekiz Mart University The School of Economics Department of Economics

Abstract: Poverty is an important problem with which many societies live. Sophisticated problems are seen because of poverty that society and individuals face. Poverty reduces level of social welfare, and disorganizes relations between individuals and even bilateral relation balances. Among the most important problems caused by poverty, there are health and employment. Relations in the country and between societies are damaged because of low level of income per capita and not maintaining minimum life standards. Maintaining social welfare and standard life quality can be only attained when level of income is above average life quality standard. In studies carried out by World Bank, the concept of poverty was designed with individual income level. In this study, the concept of poverty is discussed and a literature study has been carried out, and the dimensions of poverty have been analyzed by using Household budget Interview Survey of TurkStat and in parallel with data between the years of 2005 and 2009, by dealing different criteria and by using “Log Linear” analysis method. According to the obtained result, the poverty rate of married couples has been found higher. Due to the fact that male dominance is experienced within work life, it has been concluded that the employment rate of woman employee has decreased and women experience more poverty than men. It has been also concluded that individuals not having a social security experience and will experience more poverty than the ones with a social security and retirement opportunities.

Key Words: Poverty, Budget, Household, Absolute Poverty, Poverty, Log-Linear

1. INTRODUCTION

Turkish dictionary meaning of poverty is defined as “Squalidty, sordidness and poor-ness”. When we look at the general literature review, poverty is interpreted as “inadequacy, having difficulties, financial impossibility, difficulty of cost of living, not

being self-sufficient” (Turkish Dictionary). “Poverty is a problem caused by the socio-economic conditions of a country, and the clearest notion used in very wide and different ways and open to be politized. The concept of poverty changes as depending on usage.

For example, poverty evokes both scientific and moral terminology just like evolution and health. Therefore, many arguments based on scientific and moral concerns are made in measurement of poverty level” (Ala, 2009: 1). The concept of poverty within the social structure is generally known as inadequacy and impossibility among individuals (Erdugan, 2010: 1-200). Not creating the necessary sources and limitations caused by uncreated sources are among the causes why individuals or societies go through the poverty (Özkul and Kanyılmaz, 2012: 27-61). It isn’t completely true to define the poverty only as material and materiality. It is seen that such definitions as love poverty, spiritual poverty, mental health and physical poverty have been made. Human is a social being. S/he needs to meet some requirements in order to survive physically. Education, clothing, housing, health, culture and nutrition can be counted among these requirements. Requirements are viewed under two main titles as human, material and mental like a very rich person who lives alone and on her/his own... The definition of poverty changes in time and this definition gets a complex state. “There isn’t a certain definition on which it is achieved a consensus about poverty. However, it is possible to express as the situation being deprived of the opportunities life requires.” (Kaymakçı Oğuz, Kaymakçı Hülya, Durak Hüseyin; 4).

1.1. HISTORICAL PROGRESS OF POVERTY CONCEPT

It is possible to hear the general definitions about poverty as of the beginning of 17th century. However, years in which definition of poverty is densely made are between 18th and 19th centuries with the effect of industrialization. Subjects and titles related to poverty come into prominence in socio-cultural field, political areas, union and aid organizations and in the field of literature. First studies about poverty were in the way of development of measurement techniques.

1.2. THE PERIOD BEFORE THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Poverty has existed in every stage of history and in every society. It is useful to go back to beginning of 17th century in order to be able to understand poverty subject. John Locke, Adam Smith, Alexis de Tocqueville defended basic opinions and principles of classical liberalism. Massive poverty creates a big threat for market society. As liberal economists argue for freedom and equality in principle, they suggested that inequalities in income distribution might cause perturbation of society and occurrence of tension. Moreover, liberal economists have advocated that poverty concept isn’t appropriate for the principles they stand up for, poverty concept makes negative effects on individu-

al and the individual will become unhappy. Therefore, besides supporting the right to appropriate private property, liberal economists emphasized that individuals must be supported with public aids and government should stand by poor individuals. Liberal thinkers had some different views from each other. Different views and opinions about poverty results from people's having different views and opinions towards nature. Poverty gradually increased in 18th and 19th centuries. While Western Europe became rich with the capital accumulation they implemented, other world countries began grew poor. Adam Smith pointed out the increase in poverty as countries became rich in his work named "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of Wealth of Nations" in 1776. As England became rich especially with industrialization, poverty gradually increasing in England took the attention. All arguments about poverty before The Second World War originated from The Great Britain (Kaya, 2011; 17). Poverty originated in England became important on the agenda of other world countries due to the Great Depression at the end of 1920s and in the beginning of 1930s (Kaya,2011; 18). First studies about poverty were made in this period (Uğurlu, 2006; 93). With the Second World War, poverty moved towards underdeveloped countries. Establishment of the World Bank and IMF in 1944 were studies together with development economics.

1.3. DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

Word of development is a Latin word and appeared in 15th century, it was used in 17th and 18th centuries widely, and used in economical terms after the Second World War. "Development economics accepts poverty as a common structural problem, and focuses on poverty in all regions of the country instead of the poverty of a certain place. As countries don't retrench and invest enough in public economics, they become poor and poverty is accepted as both a cause and an effect of underdevelopment" (Kaya,2011;19). Following the Second World War, underdeveloped countries were in parallel with development economics in terms of developing. Revival of capital movements and commercial developments, economical development of countries who just gained their national independence underlie the development economics. Development economics lived its most active period between the years of 1950-1975 depending on the development and change in underdeveloped countries. The importance of foreign capital flows should be emphasized in order to overcome the problem of underdevelopment. Physical capital accumulation forms a basis in carrying the industry a step forward. Therefore, capital is an important subject in development. Public economics should accept the problem of poverty as a common and structural prob-

lem, and should emphasize on poverty of the whole country instead of a poverty of a certain region. As countries don't make the necessary investment and savings, they become poor and this situation is defined as both a cause and an effect of underdevelopment and inability to develop. As countries that gained their independence emphasize on thoughts of national unity instead of poverty and sharing problems, sharing and poverty aren't focused on much in underdeveloped countries. Therefore, the problem of poverty wasn't mentioned for the first twenty years, and it wasn't on the agenda. The opinion that the problem of poverty can only be overcome with fast growth has gained importance gradually. Although the wanted success about the solution of poverty problem in underdeveloped countries and industrialization wasn't achieved, foreign trade and industrialization policies applied in countries like Taiwan and South Korean were successful against poverty. Years in which neoclassical economics gained power were 1980s. In this period, poverty problem went into the study field of World Bank and other international organizations.

1.4. WORLD BANK

It was established with the signature of 44 countries including the USA and England in Bretton Woods in July 1-12, 1944 by taking

into account the free market conditions with the purpose of repairing damages and destructions which occurred after the Second World War, and establishing a new world order. World Bank deals with structural balance and poor countries. World Bank can be studied in three periods as 1970s, 1980s and 1990s. World Bank changed the growth and development model based on industry and capital accumulation in 1970s by suggesting that it caused poverty, played an effective role in world-wide argument of poverty problem and creation of re-distribution strategies in line with the basic needs. While World Bank emphasized on rural poverty at the beginning of 1970s, it dealt with urban poverty subjects at the end of 1970s. It supported the developing countries in the years between 1970s and 1980s, contributed to development of level of welfare. They started to act together with Washington Alliance at the end of 1970s on the merit of neoliberal economy policies. Structural adjustment programs and neoliberal policies put into practice by World Bank were extended (Kaya, 2011; 22). In 1980s, World Bank saw the poverty problem as an internal issue of countries, excluded from its agenda for ten years. Within this period, great changes occurred in principles of World Bank, it wasn't struggled any in order to eliminate poverty. It was seen that per capita income decreased rapidly in South America and South Sahara,

and poverty gradually increased. Markets became flexible in developed countries, study and impact area of non-governmental organizations and trade union activities became narrow and then it couldn't be fought with poverty in 1980s due to acceleration of Union Of Soviet Socialist Republic's fall. A development in such matters as employment, land reform, education and health in addition to poverty couldn't be achieved. The report of World Development Report issued in 1990 has of importance in terms of indicating attitudes and opinions about poverty. This report was accepted as the main element of economic development to finish the poverty notion all over the world. The necessity for the importance of labor, social service approach was emphasized. In the report issued in 2000s, existence of policies about poverty is an indicator of being maintained the concern related to this subject. In this report, some strategies have been developed in order to combat with poverty globally. These strategies are indicated as;

- Increasing opportunities,
- Strengthening opportunities,
- Increasing security,
- Creating employment, credit, road, electric product markets,
- Supporting poor public in matters of school, water, healthcare services,
- Eliminating inequalities and maintain-

ing growth

- Economic shocks,
- Natural disasters,
- Health problems,
- Decreasing negative conditions like health and being subjected to personal violation ,
- Protecting poor people against these risks and improving their resistance,

(Kaya, 2011; 23)

1.5. TYPES OF POVERTY

There are many poverty types in literature. Such types as absolute poverty, relative poverty, mixed poverty, income poverty, human poverty, ultra poverty do exist.

Absolute Poverty : The concept of absolute poverty is the oldest one as an origin. The first poverty definition at the end of 19th century was developed by Seebohm Rowente. Rowentree defined poverty as "Total income's being not sufficient enough to meet minimum physical requirements such as food, clothes etc. necessary for maintenance of biologic existence" (İbrişim, 2008; 8). Absolute poverty is the minimum income and expenditure level required for households to be able to maintain themselves biologically. Counting the minimum food components demanded in

definition as the basis gives it the characteristic of absoluteness. Income and expenditures of household are based in definition of absolute poverty. Person or people who can't reach the required consumption levels and being under the determined income are called as poor. The research used as a basis in poverty criterion is measured with money income. This condition makes poverty situation to be turned into numerical data easily. While the absolute poverty limit is accepted as 1\$ for underdeveloped countries, this limit was ascertained as 2\$ for Latin America and Caribbean, 4\$ for the group including Turkey and Eastern Europe countries, and 14.40\$ for developed industrial countries (DPT,2001,104).

Relative Poverty : Different from absolute poverty, relative poverty is a concept emphasizing on what the necessary consumption and life quality of the individual should be not biologically but socially as depending on individual's feature of social being. Relative poverty is the type of poverty which occurs as a result of individual's being out of society standards in case individual's requirements that are socially and socio-culturally compulsory to meet in order to lead a more ordered and clear life in addition to minimum calorie requirement. Income level of society is based in relative poverty concept, even if there is an increase in society's income, there won't be any change in rela-

tively poor people's life and they will keep being poor. According to relative poverty notion; there will always be a poor crowd of people in each society (Bildirici, 2011; 7). It is the type of poverty which occurs by grounding on socio-economic development level. According to this situation, an individual or each one of households who have a life above the starvation line but below the average life quality standards are defined as relatively poor (Güneş, 2009; 18).

Mixed Poverty : Bourguignon and Atkinson's absolute and relative poverty concepts were seen to be inadequate to explain the poverty concept in international comparisons. This approach suggests combining relative poverty and absolute poverty in a common ground and using one poverty indicator all over the world. It has the aim of making a global explanation instead of making an international comparison. The ones below the absolute and relative poverty limits in definition of poverty fall within the first group. The second group involves the ones below the absolute poverty limit in definition of poverty and above the relative poverty limit of their own countries. The ones despite being above the absolute poverty limit, being below the relative poverty limit in their own countries fall within the third group.

Subjective Poverty : Approaches, stating that poor people's own perceptions should

be based on when answering the question of whether the minimum basic requirements are met or not, are called as “Subjective Poverty Approaches” (TÜSİAD, 2000; Coşkun, Tireli, 2008: 25). Subjective poverty cares the preference approaches of individuals. According to people supporting this opinion, individuals don’t have the ability to know what is best for them all the time. For example, individuals make different evaluations about the amount and diversity of foods. While some of them buy and consume the basic foods, some others may consume unimportant foods. Consequently, this approach that leaves it to the preference of individuals may cause great problems and confusions in determining and measuring poverty.

Objective Poverty : Objective poverty approach is an evaluation way that the rules are predetermined (normative). It is an approach of evaluating the question of why and for which reasons poverty has occurred within the framework of these questions. Economists adopt the objective approach due to the difficulties experienced in evaluation of current information of individuals (Kaya, 2011;)

Income Poverty : An individual of household should have enough income in order to meet her/his basic requirements. When the necessary amount isn’t acquired, income poverty occurs. The income necessary to

achieve the minimum standard of living has been defined as poverty line. An individual or household living below the poverty line is called poor. However, global poverty line isn’t beneficial for poverty line analysis in the country. For this purpose, a poverty line reflecting the socio-economic values in which country exists can be created. If there are changes in prices of goods and services in different regions within the country, poverty lines can be detected. Poor people lack of financial possibilities in addition to lacking of some opportunities. As poor people can’t reach to the required education level, they are confronted with some difficulties such as unemployment, malnutrition, not benefiting from healthcare services. These difficulties prevent reaching to employment opportunities. It removes individual’s opportunity to protect her/his mental and physical health.

Human Poverty : This approach commonly accepted in poverty measurements is a condition stating that poverty concept can’t be measured with one concept and so education, health and other socio-economic indicators are used in addition to financial matters. A long and healthy life in human development index is composed of such indicators as high life standard and education. Some options are constituted in current level of development and welfare and defined as total of values in life that can be extended

and increased. A long and healthy life, access to the required information to reach a good life quality and being included in social life become prominent (Tireli, 2009; 37). According to the definition of UNDP United Nations Development Program, “human poverty” is a condition being deprived of the opportunities and options required for an acceptable life.

Poverty According To Consumption Expenditure: While only food factor is based in absolute poverty concept and average per capita income is based in relative poverty concept, expenditures an individual makes for all consumption factors s/he is included are based in poverty determined according to consumption. Therefore, more real and comprehensive results about poverty are achieved. In this approach, it is all of the expenditures the individual makes in determined poverty lin. Such expenditures as house, household goods, communication, transportation can be given as examples.

Ultra Poverty : In arguments recently made, it is emphasized that poverty can't be fought by only defining poverty, “deepness”, “intensity” and “time” of poverty should be measured in order to be able to discuss poverty comprehensively. It is understanding the people who can meet 80% of daily calorie amount in case of spending the whole income by basing on absolute poverty criterion.

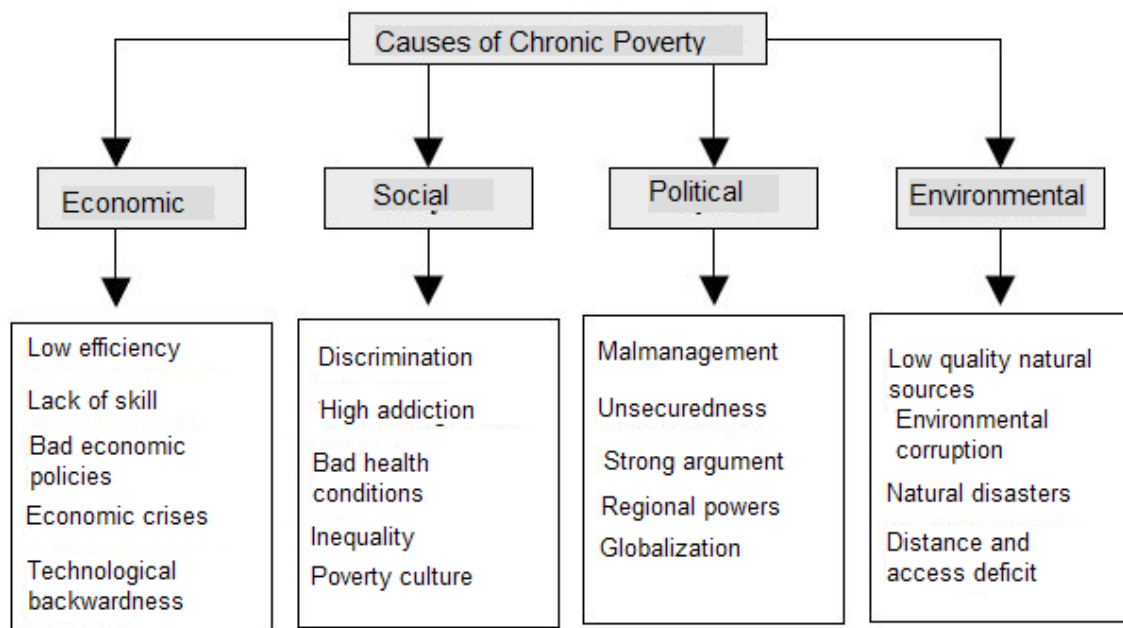
In case ultra poverty condition lasts for more than 5 years, this is also defined as chronic poverty (Uğurlu, 2006; 93). According to the definition of World Health Organization; synonymous of ultra poverty definition is made as extraordinary poverty. In regard to the stated definition; individuals having an income level below 270 \$ of annual per capita income according to purchasing power in 1995 are described as ultra poor (T.B.M.M. B:31 5.12.2001 0: 3-1)

Temporary and Chronic Poverty According To Poverty Time: Concept of chronic poverty (long term) has been tried to be explained by many different approaches. In this context, poverty is a general definition caused by the deficiency of basic needs required to maintain individual's life. Chronic poverty means not only a condition from generation to generation and having a low income, but also means imbalanced nutrition, not reaching to clean drinking water and being deprived of education and healthcare services. Chronic poverty is also defined as some deficiencies such as equipments and property required for natural life. With its most basic meaning, it is a poverty from generation to generation, lasting long and hard. The main difference between chronic poverty and temporary poverty is that individuals have minimum opportunities to get rid of the poverty or don't have any (Temiz, 2008; 63). Causes of chronic

poverty have a complex structure. Although it bears similar characteristics with reasons of temporary poverty, chronic poverty is permanent, more intense and more comprehensive. Chronic poverty isn't a situation

that suddenly happens to the individual. It is necessary to analyze social, political, economic and environmental factors well that make individuals poor and cause them to be in this poverty (Saray, Yıl; 10)

Chart 2: Causes of Chronic Poverty



It was prepared by being inspired from explanations in report of 2004-05 CPRC, The Chronic Poverty Report

(Saray;11)

“McCulloch and Calandrino defined three chronic poverty types: a) Average consumption is below the poverty line within a time slice b) Poverty exits in one time slice very often (or possibility of poverty is high) c) Poverty condition resists” (Kabaş, 2009; 36). Temporary poverty is a result of fluctuation in welfare as a result of individual’s decreases below poverty line for once. They are the fluctuations in level of welfare as a result of various decreases in life standards. External shocks, natural disasters may put the individual into temporary poverty.

PURPOSE, SCOPE AND METHOD

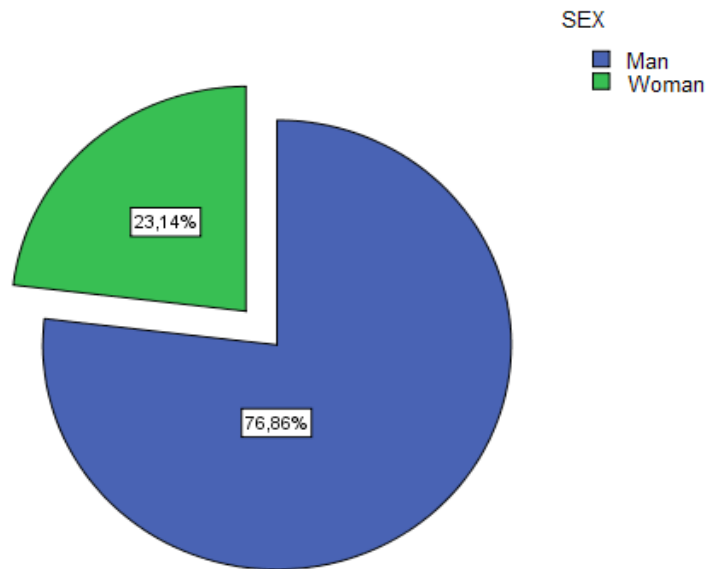
Data used in this study have been acquired as a result of application of Household Budget Survey on individuals carried out by Turkish Statistical Institute. In this study, 1024 sample were chosen randomly. The main purpose in this study is to determine the factors about poverty level of individuals and to make probabilistic inferences by being benefited from these factors. In the

analysis part of the study, it was benefited from log-linear analysis method and odds ratio predictions.

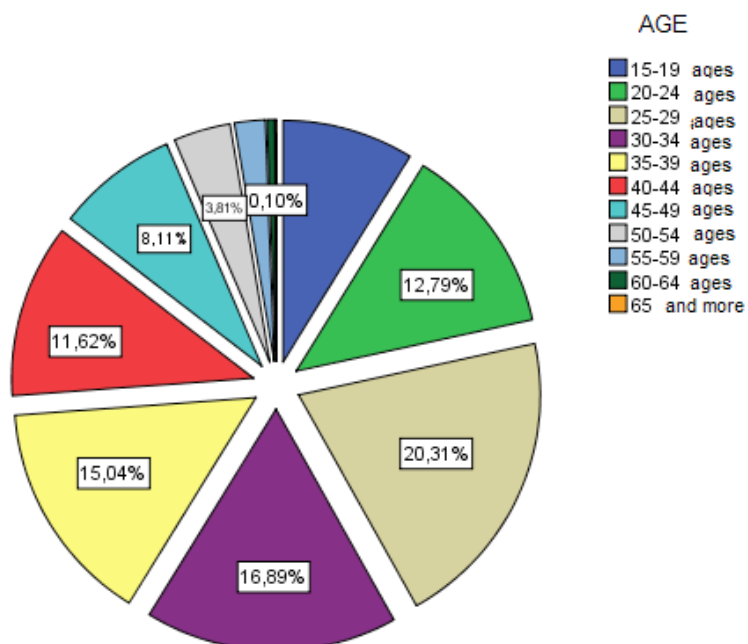
Log-linear analysis is a heuristic statistical analysis method applied due to the fact that nested crosstabs of more than two qualitative variables aren’t analyzed with chi-square analysis. The first thing to be comprehended while analyzing the crosstab in Log-linear analysis method is that a special dependent variable doesn’t exist (Özdamar, 2002: 590). General model states the logarithm of each cell frequency existing in crosstab as the linear combination of each possible interaction between current variables in the table (Knoke and Burke, 1980:11). Poverty factor and variables involved in interaction were ascertained with log linear analysis method, probabilistic predictions were made by being used odd ratios.

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

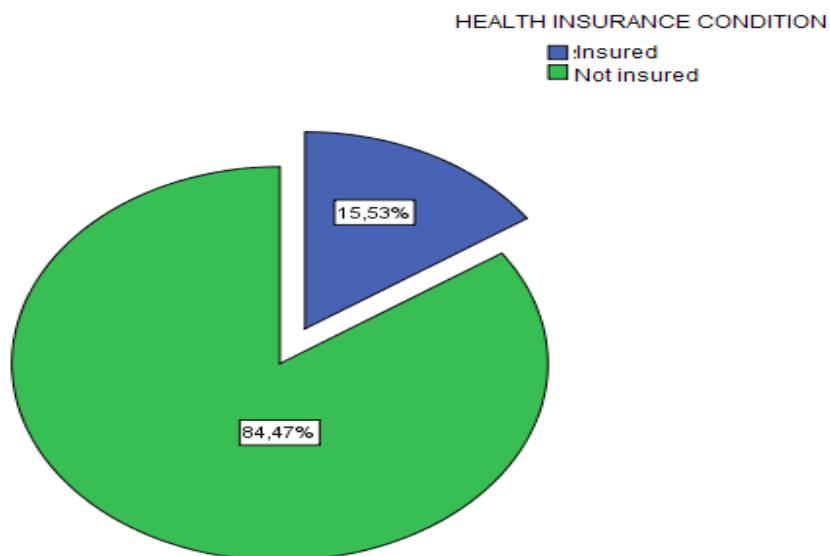
When looked at the graphic below, it is seen that 23% of participants is woman and 77% of them is man.



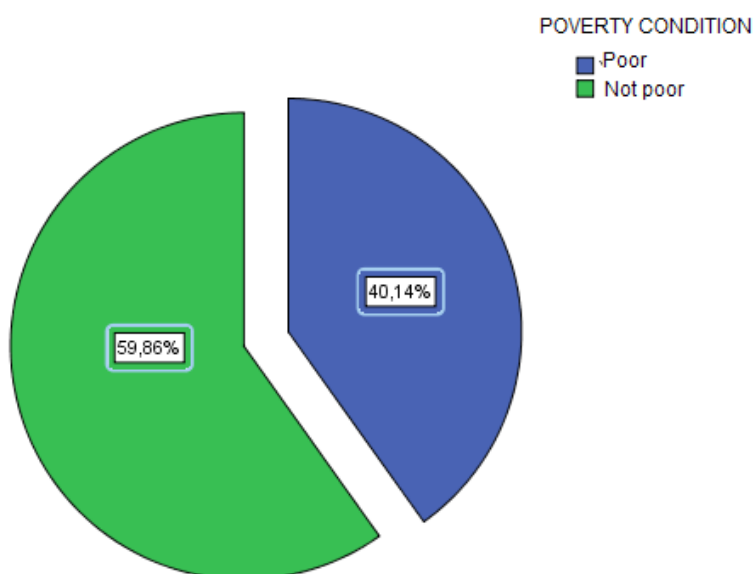
When looked at the graphic below, age groups of participants are seen.



When looked at the graphic below, insurance condition of participants is seen. Accordingly, 15% of individuals are insured and 85% of them are not approximately.



When looked at the graphic below, poverty conditions of participants are seen. According to this, 40% of individuals is poor and 60% of them isn't approximately.



ANALYSIS AND APPLICATION

Log linear analysis method has been applied

in order to analyze the relations between sex, education and poverty variables.

SEX * CIVIL * POOR Cross tabulation					
Count					
POOR			CIVIL		Total
			Married	Single	
Poor	SEX	Man	130	147	277
		Woman	68	66	134
	Total		198	213	411
Not poor	SEX	Man	78	432	510
		Woman	43	60	103
	Total		121	492	613

Crosstab for variables of sex, education and poverty has been shown in the table above.

Maximum Likelihood Analysis of Variance			
Source	DF	Chi-Square	Pr > ChiSq
Poverty	1	0.00	0.9657
Sex	1	162.43	<.0001
Poverty/Sex	1	12.64	0.0004
Marital Status	1	45.98	<.0001
Poverty/Marital Status	1	38.32	<.0001
Sex/Marital Status	1	23.59	<.0001
Poverty/Sex/Marital Status	1	15.12	0.0001

Log-linear analysis results are shown in the table above. According to model results, as significance values for sex, poverty and sex interaction, marital status, poverty and marital status interaction, sex and marital status interaction and poverty, sex and marital status triple interaction is $p < 0,05$, all these relations are statistically meaningful at 5% importance level. In other words, there is a

meaningful relation between poverty and sex, poverty and marital status. Besides, there is also a meaningful relation for poverty, sex and marital status interactions.

Log-linear analysis method has been applied to analyze the relations between the variables of physical handicap, insurance status and poverty.

**Whether there is physical or mental handicap hindering working *
HEALTH CATEGORY * POOR Cross tabulation**

Count		H E A L T H CATEGORY		Total
		Insured	Not insured	
POOR	Whether there is physical or mental handicap hindering working Yes	2	3	5
	No	108	312	420
	Total	110	315	425
Not poor	Whether there is physical or mental handicap hindering working Yes	1	6	7
	No	56	572	628
	Total		578	635

Crosstab for variables of physical handicap, insurance status and poverty is shown in the table above.

Maximum Likelihood Analysis of Variance			
Source	DF	Chi-Square	Pr > ChiSq
Poverty	1	0.00	0.9717
Physical Handicap	1	145.85	<.0001
Poverty/Physical handicap	1	0.00	0.9717
Insurance	1	15.33	<.0001
Poverty/Insurance	1	3.45	0.00631
Physical Handicap/Insurance	1	0.69	0.4049
Poverty/Physical handicap/Insurance	1	0.01	0.9310

Log-linear analysis results are shown in the table above. According to model results, as significance values for the interaction between physical handicap, insurance status, insurance status and poverty are $p < 0,05$, these variables are statistically meaningful at 5% importance level within the log-linear model. We can say that the relation between poverty and insurance status is meaningful,

and all other double and triple interactions are meaningless.

According to these results, probabilistic inferences for poverty will be made with the odds ratio analysis method by starting from the relations found meaningful.

Crosstab between poverty and marital status is shown in the table below.

**Crosstab
Count**

		POOR		Total
		Poor	Not poor	
MARITAL	Married	198	121	319
	Single	213	492	705
Total		411	613	1024

In the table below, a table for odds ratio between marital status and poverty is shown. When looked at this table, it is seen that the possibility of married people to be poor in

comparison to single people is 3,780 times more. This value takes place between 2,864-4,989 at 5% importance level.

Risk Estimate

	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for MARITAL (Married / Single)	3,780	2,864	4,989
For cohort POOR = Poor	2,054	1,784	2,366
For cohort POOR = Not poor	,544	,468	,631
N of Valid Cases	1024		

In the table below, the crosstab between poverty and sex is shown.

Crosstab Count

		POOR		Total
		Poor	Not poor	
SEX	Man	277	510	787
	Woman	134	103	237
Total		411	613	1024

Odds ratios table between poverty and sex is shown in the table below. When looked at this table, it is seen that the possibility of not being poor for men in comparison to women is $1/0,417=2,398$ times more. This value takes place between 0,311-0,561 at 5% importance level.

Risk Estimate

	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for SEX (Man / Woman)	,417	,311	,561
For cohort POOR = Poor	,623	,538	,721
For cohort POOR = Not poor	1,491	1,278	1,739
N of Valid Cases	1024		

Crosstab between poverty and insurance status is shown in the table below.

**Crosstab
Count**

		POOR		Total
		Poor	Not poor	
HEALTH	Not insured	104	55	159
CATEGORY	Insured	307	558	865
Total		411	613	1024

Odds ratios table between poverty and insurance status is shown in the table below. When looked at this table, it is seen that the possibility of being poor for not insured in-

dividuals in comparison to insured ones is 3,437 times more. This value takes place between 2,409-4,903 at 5% importance level.

Risk Estimate

	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower	Upper
Odds Ratio for HEALTH CATEGORY (Not insured/Insured)	3,437	2,409	4,903
For cohort POOR = Poor	1,843	1,595	2,129
For cohort POOR = Not poor	,536	,431	,668
N of Valid Cases	1024		

RESULT AND EVALUATION

In this study, log-linear analysis method was used in order to ascertain relational status of factors that analyze poverty level of individuals. Following the results, odds ratios were measured for crosstabs and probabilistic inferences were made. According to log-linear analysis results, the interaction between poverty and sex, interaction between poverty and marital status, triple interaction of poverty, sex and marital status, interaction between insurance status and poverty were found statistically meaningful at 5% importance level. By benefiting from these interactions, it was found that sex, marital status and insurance status were related to poverty.

Following the application of log-linear analysis, odds ratios for double crosstabs were measured and probabilistic predictions were made. The results below have been achieved accordingly:

The possibility of being poor for married people in comparison to single ones is 3,780 times more.

The possibility of being poor for men in comparison to women is 2,398 times more.

The possibility of being poor for not insured people in comparison to insured ones is 3,437 times more.

According to the results, it can be said that the condition of being poor for married people in comparison to the single ones is more possible. At this point, women's not working for married couples and expenditures made for children can be said to be the reasons why married people are poorer than the single ones. Due to the fact that male individuals are more dominant in working life and the rate of working woman in our country and their participation in business life is low, it can be said that women are probably poorer than men. Due to not insured people's financial impossibilities or being

unemployed, their financial capabilities are expected to be lower than the insured individuals. In that case, it can be concluded that it is more possible for not insured people to be poorer than the insured ones.

REFERENCES

- ARPACIOĞLU, Ö., YILDIRIM, M., (2001).** “Analysis of Poverty in the World and in Turkey”, Niğde University Magazine, Volume: 4, Issue: 2, Niğde.
- ALADA, A., USTA. B., SAYITA, S., TEMELLİ, S., (2002).** “Street Children within the context of Globalization, Poverty and Violence”, Yasemin Özdek (Ed.), TODAİE Edition Number: 311, Human Rights Research and Documentation Center Edition Number: 19, Ankara.
- BİLDİRİCİ, Z., (2011).** “Struggle Against Poverty in European Union and New Applications in the Adaptation Process of Turkey”, İstanbul University Institute of Social Sciences E.U. U.S.A. Published Post Graduate Thesis, İstanbul.
- ERDOĞAN, G., (2002).** “Assessments about Poverty Measures in Turkey and in the World”, C. C. Aktan (Ed.), Strategies of Struggle against Poverty, Hak-İş Confederation Publishing, Ankara.
- GÜLER, B.K., (2011).** “Social Entrepreneurship in Struggle against Poverty: Social Innovative Model Applications from Ashoka Members”, Dokuz Eylül University Social Sciences Magazine, Volume:13, Issue: 3, İzmir.
- GÜNEŞ, F., (2009).** “Assessment of Poverty of Women in terms of Different Labour Categories”, International Multidisciplinary Women Congress, October, İzmir.
- KAYA, Z., (2011).** “Analysis of Poverty in Turkey: A Probit Model Application”, Atatürk University Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences Department of Economic Published Post Graduate Thesis, Erzincan.
- ÖZDAMAR, G., (2005).** “Propagandist Manner of Documentary Photography: Analysis of Photographs of Workers in Afsad Photography Magazine (1978- 1979)”, Anadolu University Institute of Social Sciences, Unpublished Post Graduate Thesis, Eskişehir.
- ÖZKUL, M., KANYILMAZ, G., (2012).** “A New Life Style Rised out of Poverty and Informalization: Barrowman”, Süleyman Demirel University Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences Magazine, Volume: 17, Issue: 1, Isparta.

TİRELİ, M., (2009). “Globalization and Poverty: An Analysis in the light of indicators of United Nations (UNDP) and the World Bank”, Prime Ministry General Directorate of Social Assistance and Solidarity, Unpublished Dissertation, Ankara.

TEMİZ, H. E. (2008). “Chronic Poverty in the World and Preventing Strategies”, Labour and Community Magazine, 17 (2): İstanbul.

<http://web.sakarya.edu.tr/~kaymakci/makale/yoksullukperspektifi.pdf> (Access: 02.02.2012).

TÜRKİYEDE YOKSULLUK ANALİZİ ve LOG-LINEER ANALİZ UYGULAMASI

Özet: Yoksulluk birçok toplumun içinde yaşadığı önemli bir sorundur. Toplum ve toplum bireylerinin karşı karşıya kaldığı yoksulluk nedeni ile ortaya çok yönlü sorunlar çıkmaktadır. Yoksulluk toplumsal refah düzeyi düşürmekte, bireyler arası ilişkiler hatta ikili ilişki dengelerini alt üst etmektedir. Yoksulluğun neden olduğu en önemli sorunlar arasında ise sağlık ve istihdam gelmektedir. Kişi başına gelir düzeyinin düşük olması, asgari yaşam standartlarının sağlanamaması nedeniyle ülke içi ve toplumlar arası ilişkiler zarar görmektedir. Toplumsal refah ve standart yaşam kalitesinin yakalanması ancak gelir seviyesinin ortalama yaşam kalite standardının üzerinde olması ile sağlanabilir. Dünya Bankasının yaptığı çalışmalarda yoksulluk kavramı bireysel gelir seviyesi ile ölçülmüştür. Bu çalışmada yoksulluk kavramı ele alınarak literatür çalışması gerçekleştirilmiş ve TÜİK'in Hane Halkı Bütçe Anketi Kullanılarak 2005 ve 2009 Yılları arasındaki veriler doğrultusunda çeşitli kriterler ele alınarak "Log_Lineer" analiz yönetimi kullanılarak yoksulluğun boyutları incelenmiştir. Elde edilen sonuca göre evli çiftlerin yoksulluk oranı daha yüksek olarak bulunmuştur. Türkiye'de erkek egemenliğinin iş hayatı içerisinde yaşanıyor olması nedeniyle kadın çalışan istihdam oranının düşmesi; kadınların erkeklere göre daha fazla yoksulluk yaşadığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Sosyal güvencesi olmayan bireylerin sosyal güvencesi olan ve emeklilik imkan ve olanaklarına sahip olan bireylerden daha fazla yoksulluk yaşadığı ya da yaşayacağı sonucu elde edilmiştir. Bu çalışmada kullanılan veriler Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu tarafından gerçekleştirilen Hane halkı Bütçe Anketinin bireyler üzerinde uygulanması sonucunda elde edilmiştir. Bu çalışmada 1024 örneklem rastgele örnekleme yöntemiyle seçilmiştir. Bu çalışmada esas amaç bireylerin yoksulluk düzeyi ile ilişki olan faktörleri saptamak ve bu faktörlerden yararlanılarak olasılıksal çıkarsamalarda bulunmaktır. Çalışmanın analiz bölümünde log-lineer analiz yönteminden ve odds oranları tahminlerinden yararlanılmıştır. Log-lineer analiz, ikiden fazla nitel değişkenlerin iç içe çapraz tablolarının ki-kare analizi ile incelemediğinden dolayı uygulanan keşifsel bir istatistiksel analiz tekniğidir. Log-lineer analiz yöntemindeki çapraz tablo incelenirken ilk kavranacak nokta, özel olarak bir bağımlı değişkeninin bulunmayışıdır. (Özdamar, 2002: 590) Genel model çapraz tablo içinde bulunan her hücre frekansının logaritmasını; tabloda mevcut olan değişkenler arasındaki mümkün her etkileşimin bir doğrusal birleşimi olarak ifade eder. (Knoke ve Burke, 1980:11) Log lineer analiz yöntemi ile yoksulluk faktörü ile etkileşim halinde olan değişkenler tespit edilmiş, odd oranları kullanılarak olasılıksal tahminlerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Yoksulluk, Bütçe, Hane Halkı, Mutlak Yoksulluk, Log-Lineer