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EDUCATION

Ph.D.

Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey
Department of Economics

2024 (Expected)
Integrated Program

Exchange Student

Delft University of Technology, Netherlands
Faculty of Technology, Policy and Management

Spring 2015
Master-Level Courses

Bachelor of Science

Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey
Department of Industrial Engineering

2011 - 2016

RESEARCH & TEACHING ASSISTANTSHIP

Bogazici University, Department of International Trade

2019 - Present

- INTT 527 Research Methods (M.A.)
- INTT 322 Operations and Supply Chain Management (B.A.)
- INTT 321 Quantitative Analysis and Applications (B.A.)
- INTT 227-228 Applied Statistics I & II (B.A.)
- INTT 125 Information Systems For Trade (B.A.)

Bogazici University, Department of Economics

2017 - 2018

- EC 101 Introduction to Microeconomics (B.A.)
- CMPE 150 Introduction to Computing for Economics (B.A.)

FIELDS OF INTEREST

Applied Microeconomics, Labor and Demographic Economics, Migration, Gender and Violence

COMPUTER SKILLS

STATA, R, Python, Matlab, SPSS, ArcGIS, L^AT_EX, Microsoft Office

WORKING PAPERS

Intergenerational Power Shift and the Rise of Non-arranged Marriages Among Refugees
with Andrew D. Foster and Murat G. Kirdar [[Paper Link](#)] (Revision Requested from **Demography**)

The experience of war and refugee status can alter intra-family dynamics and therefore have implications for family formation, including marriage. This study investigates marriage patterns among Syrian refugees in Turkey. Utilizing the nationally representative 2018 Turkey Demographic Health Survey (TDHS), we conduct a duration analysis of marriage outcomes among Syrian refugees in Turkey tracking women throughout their residence in prewar Syria, postwar Syria, and Turkey. We find that early marriage is more prominent among refugees who were unmarried at the time of migration than those

married before migration; the mean marriage age drops from 19.6 in prewar Syria to 19.1 in postwar Syria and 18.1 in Turkey. Using the TDHS and prewar Syrian surveys, we show that this finding aligns with the observed declines in household income and young women's opportunity cost of marriage. Our duration analysis also reveals a notable shift from traditional arranged marriages to more modern forms among refugees in Turkey. An intergenerational power shift may drive the shift toward non-arranged marriages. After arrival in Turkey, parental wealth and employment decline. In contrast, Syrian youth have higher age-adjusted employment rates than in prewar Syria. Moreover, for demographic groups with stronger intergenerational power shifts, non-arranged marriages increase more.

WORKS IN PROGRESS

The Effects of Civil War and Forced Migration on Intimate Partner Violence among Syrian Refugee Women in Jordan with Murat G. Kirdar [[Paper Link](#)]

This study investigates the impact of the Syrian civil war and refugee status on the risk of physical intimate partner violence (IPV) among Syrian women in Jordan, a country hosting a significant refugee population. We analyze data from the 2017-18 Jordan Population and Family Health Survey, which includes a nationally representative sample of Syrian refugees. Using the information on the timing of first violence after marriage within a discrete-time duration analysis, we examine the hazard rates of IPV exposure across different periods: prewar Syria, postwar Syria, and refugee status. Our findings demonstrate that war and refugee status increase the risk of IPV, with the most substantial impact observed in the initial years after marriage. Furthermore, the rise in IPV after the refugees' arrival in Jordan diminishes over time. The study identifies the economic strain resulting from lower household wealth and refugee husbands' employment losses as a driver of the rise in IPV. Moreover, our innovative approach utilizing GPS locations of refugee households to calculate refugee density reveals that greater social isolation, indicated by reduced proximity to other refugees, significantly exacerbates the risk of IPV among these women. In addition, we explore whether the civil war and refugee status alter marriage patterns, which could contribute to the observed effects on IPV. Both the civil war and forced migration lower the marriage age and increase the incidence of non-cousin marriages at the expense of cousin marriages, both of which are associated with a higher risk of IPV. However, we observe no changes in age and education gaps between spouses or in polygamous marriages, which could also contribute to the observed increase in IPV.

The Effect of Increasing Rental Prices on Student Mobility Patterns in Turkish Higher Education

In an era where economic factors increasingly influence educational choices, this study offers a critical examination of how rental price variations impact student mobility in Turkish universities. This issue is particularly pertinent given the annual decision faced by nearly a million students in Turkey, whether to stay local or relocate for university education. Utilizing comprehensive datasets crawled from the Higher Education Council's Atlas, I have compiled seven-year panel data, capturing nearly 9,000 university departments each year. It evaluates the openness ratio of undergraduate programs to students from other provinces, considering student origins, inflation-adjusted rental indices from real estate databases, and statistics on dormitory capacities and student aid. The study isolates the potential impacts of rental prices on student mobility patterns by introducing fixed effects for department, university, province, and year-specific factors. This study paves the way for comparative analyses and policy formulations in other locales grappling with the intersection of economic factors and educational migration.

Location Decisions of Refugees: Evidence from the Country that Hosts the Most Refugees

This paper examines the location decisions of Syrian refugees in Turkey, the largest refugee group in a single country, using the annual variation in the distribution of Syrian refugees across 81 provinces of Turkey in the 2013-20 period. We examine the effects of host regions' economic conditions such

as income and employment opportunities, amenities such as educational and health infrastructure, geographical conditions such as distance to refugees origin regions as well as distance to the EU border, ethnic networks, as well as the political orientation of the host regions. We find that while economic and geographical factors play a key role, once these factors are controlled for, no evidence exists that amenities, ethnic networks, or political orientation of the host regions are important in refugees location decisions.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS & WORKSHOPS/SUMMER SCHOOLS

- Turkish Economic Association, The 30th Conference on Economics, Antalya-Turkey, November 2023
- CSS Summer School, "Recent Advances in Computational Social Sciences Methods", ISI Foundation, Turin-Italy, July 2023
- European Commission, MSCA-IF-2020 Global Fellowship Project, Workshop on the Economics of the Refugee Migration, Bogazici University, June 2023
- Social ComQuant Workshops, "Conflict and Forced Migration: Social Media as Event Data", Koc University, March 2023
- European Commission, MSCA-IF-2020 Global Fellowship Project Meeting, An Analysis of Educational, Labor Market, Demographic and Health Outcomes of Syrian Refugees in Turkey, Hacettepe University, January 2023
- International Istanbul Economics Research Conference, Istanbul University, November 2022

AWARDS & SCHOLARSHIPS

The Council of Higher Education 100/2000 Doctoral Scholarship	2017 - 2019
· Support for doctoral research in thematic priority fields in Turkey	
Honor Degree	2016
· For the students whose GPA is 3.00 or above in undergraduate in Bogazici University	
Achievement Scholarship of Turkish Prime Ministry	2011 - 2016
· For top 100 students in University Entrance Exam	

PERSONAL

Date of Birth: 22.01.1994

Citizenship: Turkish

Languages: Turkish (Native), English (Advanced, TOEFL iBT: 103/120)

REFERENCES

Murat G. Kirdar, Department of Economics, Bogazici University, murat.kirdar@boun.edu.tr

Arhan S. Ertan, Department of International Trade, Bogazici University, arhan.ertan@boun.edu.tr

Selcen Cakir, Department of Economics, Bogazici University, selcen.cakir@boun.edu.tr