

Ankara University
Faculty of Languages, History and Geography
Department of Geography

Population Geography: An Introduction



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The content of this course is exactly compatible with the program in which the same course is taught in Turkish, and the open course materials prepared by Prof. Dr. E. Murat Özgür are used.

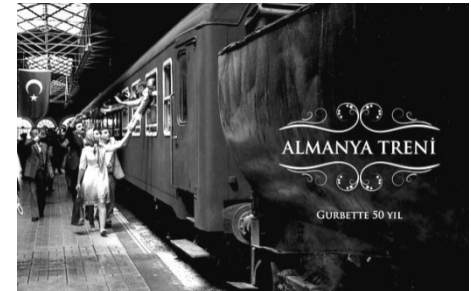
- We are born, we live, and then we die.
- And our lives are always settled somewhere, we always have a place.
- Throughout life, from the cradle to the grave, we live our lives on a space.
- Population Geography is the study of such experiences, and this course aims to reveal some of the key features of the diverse lives in various parts of the world today.
- Humans have evolved so much that the good or bad things we do collectively, whether ordinary or extraordinary, often have global implications. Sometimes these effects are immediate, but are often long-term, as with global warming.
- And of course, there are so many people who will create these effects that the population, whose number is increasing day by day, is a global power.

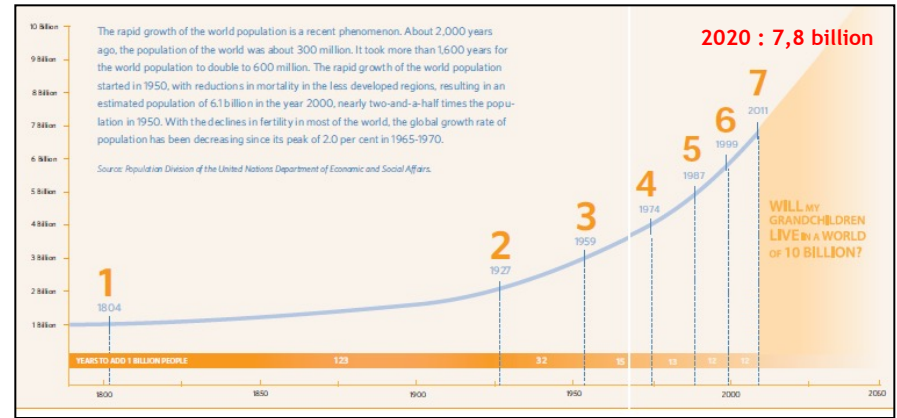
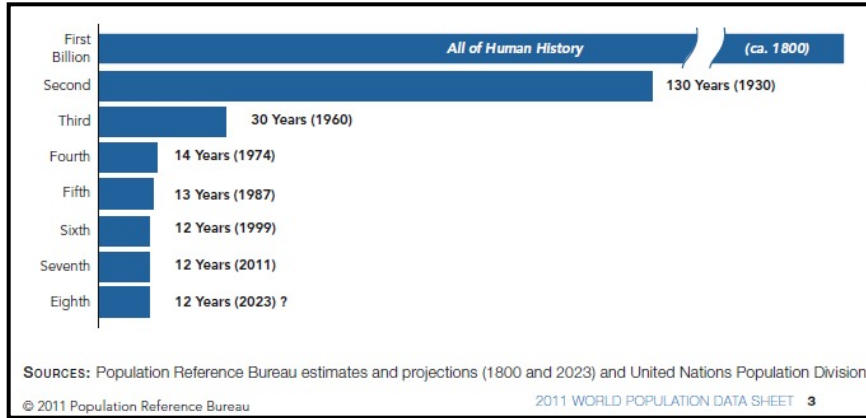
- 1) *Population Geography: An Introduction*
- 2) *Population Data*
- 3) *Population Growth*
- 4) *Theories of Population*
- 5) *Population Distribution and Composition*
- 6) *Fertility*
- 7) *Mortality*
- 8) *Internal Migration*
- 9) *International (Transnational) Migration Flows: Immigrants and Emigrants*
- 10) *Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons*
- 11) *Population Policies*
- 12) *Population and Environment*
- 13) *Linking to Population, Economic Development, Resource Scarcity, and Food Security*
- 14) *Conclusion: Doing Population Geography*

- **Population is an interdisciplinary field?**
- **What is population geography and why we study it?**
- **What is the geographical perspective?**
- **What are the current research topics in population geography?**



Sociology
Political Science
Demography
Human Geography
International relations
Anthropology
Economy
Psychology
History
Medicine

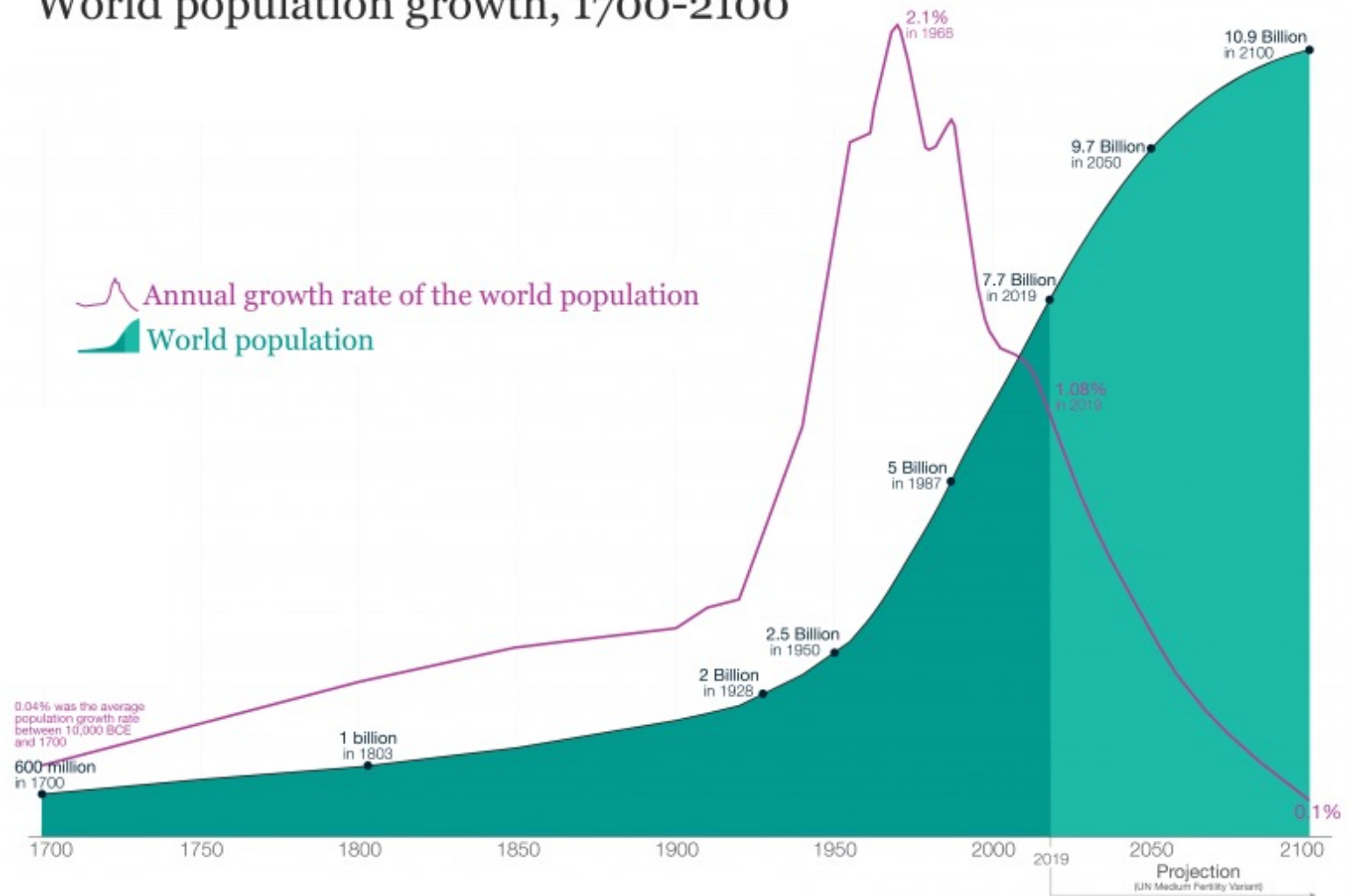




Kaynak: UNFPA, State of world population 2011: 2-3

- Throughout human history, the global population has increased slightly and slowly. It is estimated that at the beginning of the 17th century, the population was 500 million people.
- Since then, advances in medicine and pharmacy, public health and nutrition have allowed the world's population to increase at a faster rate. The world population reached one billion in 1800, 2 billion in the 1930s, and 7 billion in 2011. It is predicted to reach 8 billion in 2023.
- The greatest increase occurred in the developing world (Africa, Asia, South and Central America).
- Moreover, future increases in the world's population are expected to occur in the developing world, related with high birth and falling death rates and a young population.

World population growth, 1700-2100



Source: <https://ourworldindata.org/future-population-growth>

- Understanding and explaining the geographies of births, deaths and population movements requires considering a wide variety of economic, social, cultural, political and environmental processes.
- These are reflected, for example, in resource conflict, daily life environments, differences in health and well-being, environmental changes and deterioration, levels of poverty and inequality, and the relationships that occur both within and between nations and countries.
- These processes both shape and are shaped by the population characteristics of a society and its individual members.
- Societies are shaped and characterized by population processes and characteristics: **Populations and regions; characterized by differences in mortality and fertility processes.**
- Therefore, a Population Geography study requires not considering basic demographic facts such as births, deaths and migrations alone, but examining the various intertwined processes that make up daily life as a whole.

POPULATION, HEALTH, AND ENVIRONMENT DATA AND ESTIMATES FOR THE COUNTRIES AND REGIONS OF THE WORLD

	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)			Percent Urban	Percent of Population With HIV/AIDS 15-49		Percent of Married Women 15-49 Using Contraception		GNI PPP per Capita (US\$) 2009	Population per Square Kilometer	Percent of Population Below \$US2/Day PPP 2000/2009	Percent of Population With Improved Water Supply (2008)	
	Both Sexes	Males	Females		2001	2009	All Methods	Modern Methods				Urban	Rural
	WORLD	70	68		72	51	0.8	0.8				61	55
MORE DEVELOPED	78	74	81	75	0.3	0.4	72	62	32,470	27	—	100	97
LESS DEVELOPED	68	66	70	46	—	0.9	59	54	5,440	69	51	94	76
LESS DEVELOPED (Excl. China)	66	64	68	44	1.4	1.2	51	44	5,000	60	56	93	74
LEAST DEVELOPED	59	57	60	28	2.7	2.5	29	25	1,220	41	77	80	54
AFRICA	58	56	59	39	4.8	4.3	29	25	2,720	35	63	85	52
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	55	53	56	37	5.9	5.0	23	19	2,000	36	72	82	47
NORTHERN AFRICA	71	69	73	51	0.1	0.3	49	43	5,540	25	18	90	78

POPULATION, HEALTH, AND ENVIRONMENT DATA AND ESTIMATES FOR THE COUNTRIES AND REGIONS OF THE WORLD

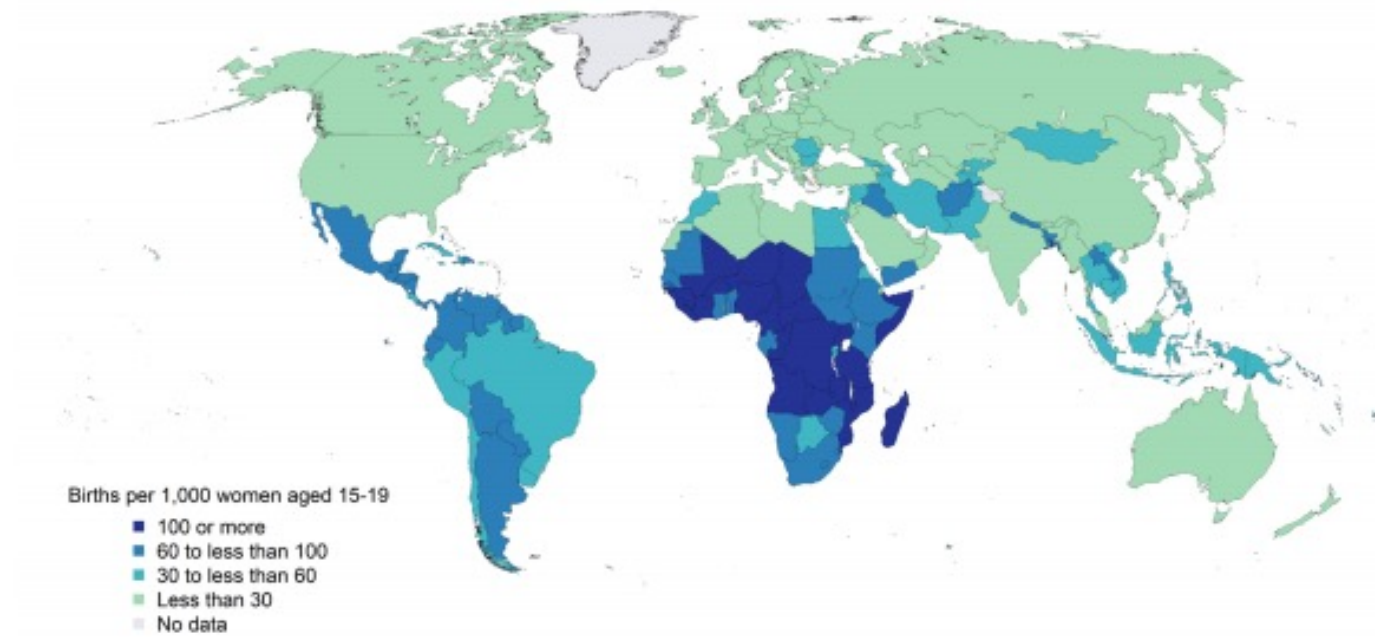
	Population mid-2011 (millions)	Births per 1,000 Population	Deaths per 1,000 Population	Rate of Natural Increase %	Net Migration Rate per 1,000	Projected Population (millions)		2050 Population as a Multiple of 2011	Infant Mortality Rate*	Total Fertility Rate*	Percent of Population Ages	
						mid-2025	mid-2050				<15	65+
						WORLD	6,987				20	8
MORE DEVELOPED	1,242	11	10	0.2	2	1,290	1,333	1.1	5	1.7	16	16
LESS DEVELOPED	5,745	22	8	1.4	-1	6,794	8,254	1.4	48	2.6	29	6
LESS DEVELOPED (Excl. China)	4,400	25	8	1.7	-1	5,390	6,942	1.6	52	3.0	33	5
LEAST DEVELOPED	861	35	11	2.4	-1	1,176	1,826	2.1	76	4.5	41	3

Demographic indicators

	POPULATION			FERTILITY			LIFE EXPECTANCY			POPULATION CHANGE	POPULATION COMPOSITION (BY AGE)			
	Total population in millions			Total fertility rate, per woman			Life expectancy at birth, years			Average annual rate per cent	0-14 per cent	10-24 per cent	15-64 per cent	65 and over per cent
	1969	1994	2019	1969	1994	2019	1969	1994	2019	2010-2019	2019	2019	2019	2019
WORLD AND REGIONAL AREAS														
WORLD	3626	5670	7715	4.8	2.9	2.5	56	65	72	1.1	26	24	65	9
More developed regions	1001	1167	1266	2.3	1.6	1.7	71	74	80	0.3	16	17	65	19
Less developed regions	2625	4503	6448	5.9	3.2	2.6	53	63	71	1.3	27	25	65	7
Least developed countries	301	570	1050	6.8	5.6	3.9	44	52	65	2.4	39	32	57	4
REGIONAL DATA														
Arab States	112	223	373	6.9	4.5	3.3	52	64	70	2.0	34	28	61	5
Asia and the Pacific	1818	3027	4030	5.9	2.8	2.1 ^a	53	64	72 ^a	1.0	24 ^a	23 ^a	68 ^a	8 ^a
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	154	211	247	3.6	2.4	2.0	61	67	73	0.9	23	21	67	10
Latin America and the Caribbean	278	474	653	5.4	3.0	2.0 ^b	59	69	76 ^b	1.1	24 ^b	25 ^b	67 ^b	9 ^b
East and Southern Africa	154	312	613	6.8	5.9	4.3	46	49	64	2.7	41	32	55	3
West and Central Africa	118	229	447	6.6	6.3	5.1	41	49	58	2.7	43	32	54	3

Adolescent birth rate (live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years), 2015-2020

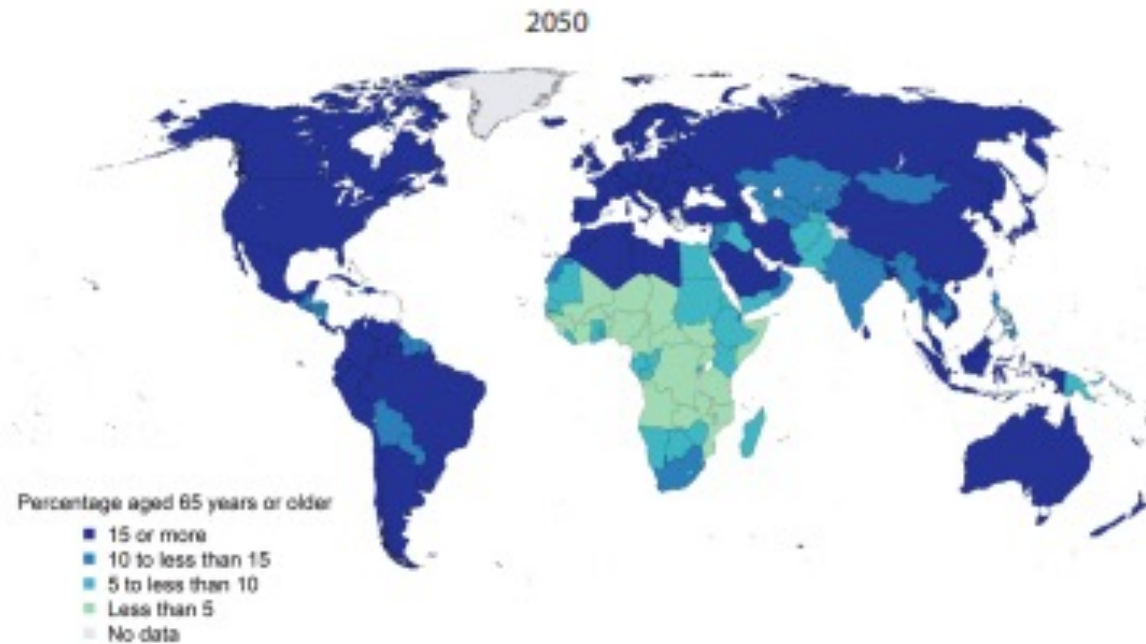
Some countries, including several in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America, continue to experience high levels of adolescent fertility



Data source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). *World Population Prospects 2019*.

Percentage of population aged 65 years or over in 1990, 2019 and 2050, according to the medium-variant projection

Virtually all countries and areas are experiencing population ageing



Data source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). *World Population Prospects 2019*.



- Countries or regions are affected by migration.
- Migrations, changes in local residence due to changes in housing requirement; It covers internal or international migration driven by job opportunities and attractions. Although residential mobility and internal migration are rarely controlled; Many countries strictly control international migration and prevent the migration of unskilled people, which brings with it undocumented migration.
- Undocumented migration becomes a dangerous option for a better life. In some regions, current events make refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs visible.
- On the other hand, in the cities of the developed world, migrants have started to form transnational communities in a remarkable way and have reached dimensions that can affect the demographic structure and even the future of the lineages.
- The main motivation of this course is to understand and evaluate the population processes, which are the cause of the problems that the world is facing, in a local and global context.

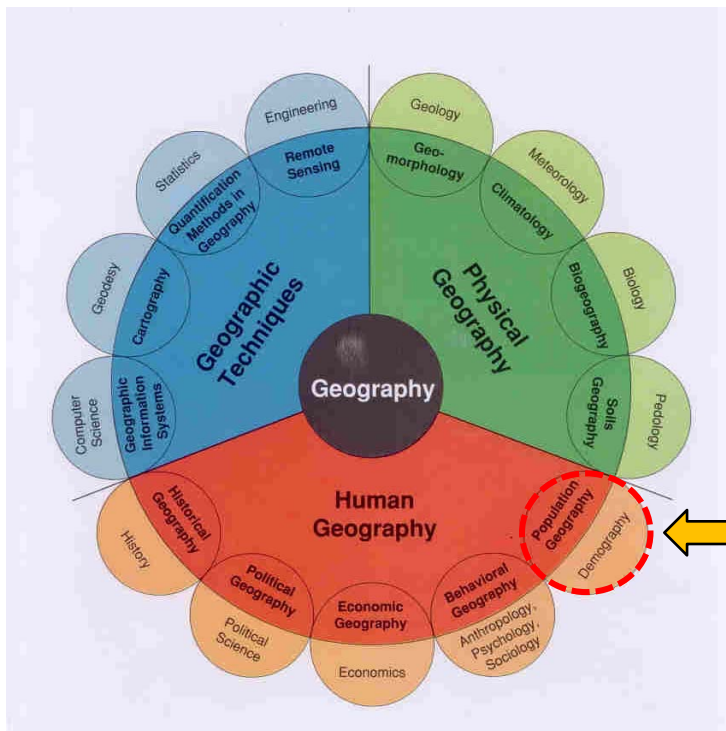
- Residential Mobility
- Internal migration
- International / Transnational Migration

- Population studies draws on a multidisciplinary approach from many disciplines and research traditions, reflected under various headings.
- Economists, geographers, demographers, sociologists, psychologists, anthropologists, political scientists, lawyers, and planners contribute constantly to population studies.
- **Some disciplines that deal closely with the population:**
- Human Geography
- Demography
- Economy
- Sociology
- Political Science
- Law
- Anthropology
- Social Psychology
- Public Health (Medicine)
- History
- City and region planning
- Art

- Demo= demos (*population*) + graphia (*write*)
- Donald Bogue defines demography as “...empirical, statistical and mathematical population research”, and William Peterson defines it as “...the systematic analysis of population phenomena” such as mortality and fertility.
- Demography, which analyzes the population of societies from a socio-economic and biological point of view, functions as a bridge between biology and social sciences.
- Demography, just like economics, is a discipline that is predictive and considers each population phenomenon in its own context.

- Population geography as a sub-research field of human geography; researches the human population in terms of size, composition, spatial distribution, and changes in population over time (Newbold, 2014: 3).
- At the beginning of the new millennium, geographical problems related to population have become much more important both in the world and in Turkey.
- Therefore, in recent years, the consequences of global environmental processes on population, the effects of globalization-related social and economic forces on population, demographic processes responsible for producing significant changes in population structures on a global scale, and the effects of global political forces on population have become the focus of research topics of population geographers (Findlay and Hoy, 2000).

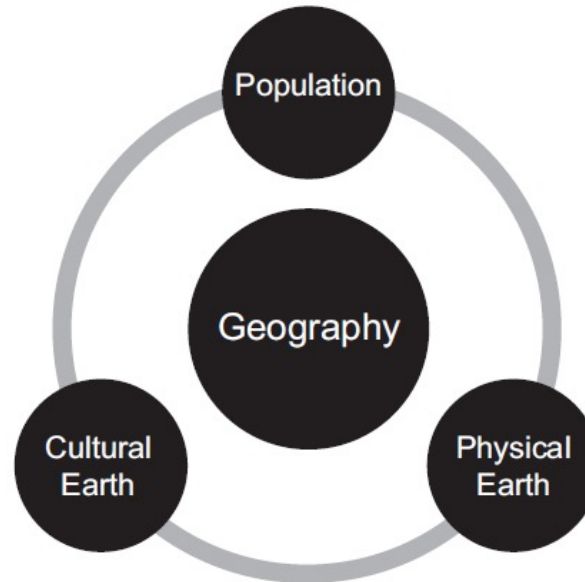
- Perhaps because of the serious increase in population-related problems in spatial units of different scales, from local to global, the field of population geography has never faced such an intellectually important and socially relevant research agenda at any time in history (Gober and Tyner, 2004).
- Building on the strong tradition of spatial demography and incorporating an increasingly diverse range of quantitative and qualitative methodologies, population geography today seeks to develop a more holistic understanding of human movements, regional demographic variability, and the social context in which these population processes occur; in addition, population geographers are increasingly addressing issues of political importance (Gober and Tyner, 2004).



- The foundations of population geography as a subfield of human geography were laid by Pierre George (1950, 1951) and Glenn Trewartha (1953).
- Trewartha, who played an important role in the emergence of population geography as a sub-field, saw geography as anthropocentric and thought that population numbers, densities and qualities provided a necessary background for the whole of geography (Weeks, 2004).

- Trewartha considered population geography as a separate sub-discipline along with physical and cultural geography. However, since then, geography has been referred to as a dual division as physical and human geography, and population geography has been accepted as a component of human geography.

Central place of population in geography for Trewartha



Source: Trewartha 1953: 81.

- Trewartha summarizes the geography's view of population as "an analysis of population, alone or as a whole, should be to understand the regional differences of people dispersed around the world".
- Trewartha's gaze is focused on **spatial distribution and composition**.

- Population geography at first; focused on the geographical character of places, the determination of the location of the population, the characteristics of the population and its spatial groupings.
- The work of Zelinsky (1966) and Beaujeu-Garnier (1956, 1966) contributed to the strengthening of population geography.
- Zelinsky (1966), emphasizing the spatial differences in population, says, "...Population geographers study the spatial appearance of population in the context of the general structure of the place".
- According to Zelinsky, population geography is concerned with three aspects:
 - Description of the location of the quantity and characteristics of the population,
 - Explaining their spatial grouping,
 - Geographical analysis of the population phenomenon.
- Beaujeu-Garnier (1966), "The task of the demographer is the measurement and analysis of demographic phenomena. The historian should study the remnants of evolution and the sociologist do investigate human populations by observing their causes and repercussions. The geographer's task is to examine population events in the context of today's environmental conditions, with their causes, specific characteristics and possible consequences" (Peters & Larkin, 2005).

- Many population geographers reflecting the close relationship of population geography to demography; logical positivism that combined mathematical and scientific inquiry with empirical research during the 1970s and 1980s; to numerical methods; turned to the analysis of large data sets (Newbold, 2010).
- Advances in computer and statistical software programs have allowed population geographers working in this way to test their hypotheses with predictive technical methods and to use complex multivariate statistical analysis methods.
- According to Demko, Rose and Schnell (1970), influenced by spatial analysis, positivism and quantitative methods; “Population geography is in a certain spatial unit and in the common interaction of certain conditions; It is a science that examines the spatial changes of the demographic and non-demographic characteristics of human populations and their economic and social consequences” (Peters and Larkin, 2005).

- According to Clarke (1972), population geography is “concerned with showing spatial changes in population distribution, composition, migration and increase of population”.
- Demographer Courgeau (1976) states that demography and population geography are related to the study of human population and both disciplines benefit from statistical data, quantitative and qualitative research approaches.
- According to Courgeau, the main difference between the two disciplines is that the demographer mostly focus on time, and the geographer emphasis on space.
- From this perspective, population geography is the geographical study of population with an emphasis on location and spatial processes.

- Demography is the scientific study of the size, composition and distribution of human populations and their changes in fertility, mortality and migration (Poston and Bouvier, 2010: 3).
- Births, deaths and human migrations to locations around the world certainly require measurement, presentation and discussion, and predicted future trends.
- But while demography deals with the causes [factors influencing these components] of the patterns, trends, and magnitudes it describes, a more specific emphasis on their contextualized spatial expression has become the focus of Population Geography.

- Since Trewartha, there have been developments in the scope and importance of population geography, and many geographers have made a significant contribution to the development of this field by using a variety of methods and theoretical approaches (Newbold, 2010).
- In addition, qualitative approaches, Geographic Information Systems-GIS, and spatial analysis techniques have helped develop new insights in the study of population processes. Most researchers now put populations in a broader context; realizes the importance of place/space; uses insights developed by geography and other social sciences.
- Today, population geography explores demographic dynamics with their multidimensional spatial relationships and focuses more on international studies, especially on migration and mobility.
- Ethnicity, social context, and public policies are the subjects that population geographers work on the most, and gender, racism, ageism, and class conflicts are increasingly being given importance by geographers (Gaile and Willmott, 2004).

- Population geography has a variety of conceptual approaches, thanks to the geographical perspective that shows how to look at a complex phenomenon.
- By its very nature, elements of geography such as space, regional differentiations, sprawl, location and their role in human and natural processes offer a unique unifying framework for dealing with population issues. The geographic perspective thus makes invaluable contributions to other disciplines in population studies.
- Economic and cultural geography provides insight into fertility choices that may reflect a family's economic needs, including the tradeoff between the workforce and retirement plans and the child, and the cultural expectations of society or educational qualifications.
- Political, social and cultural geography; by bringing different subjects side by side; it allows to determine the interaction between environment, resources and policy.
- For these reasons, population geographies are mentioned more frequently now.

- In their book **An Introduction to Population Geographies: Lives Across Space, Barcus and Halfacree (2018)** talk about the concept of a population that transcends the fixed individual (population) and the fixed group (population crowd).
- With this view of the new population, they highlight both the socio-economic and biological-environmental context in shaping life, as well as the specific personal character and unstable roles for the agency.
- They argue that post-modernism's emphasis on diversity and the critical sensitivity of post-structuralism to the importance of categorization of population should be centered.
- Postmodernism supports ongoing research on existing Population Geography issues, but examines the complexities of **Sameness** and **Otherness** it entails more closely and with keen sensitivity (Philo, 1992).
- While post-structuralism breaks the stagnation or constancy of any category, it tries to understand people as beings who move frequently between categories throughout their lives (Barcus and Halfacree, 2018).

- This dual emphasis calls for a new imagination that includes both understanding people co-existing within the category of the Same and simultaneously seeing people dispersed in an uncertain diversity of the Other (Barcus and Halfacree, 2018). This call is for a purely **Relational Population Geography**.
- Relational Population Geography represents who and what people relate to, the places where they mix and mingle, and the times in which they live.
- These spaces and times are seen not as fixed but as relational, they are always produced and reproduced, [re]written.
- People are always individuals and always grouped, but circumstances are not **fixed or static**. People and what we do, how we do it, and why we do it can always be understood in context, and the context itself is not entirely fixed.
- Population Geography thus moves **from the fixed, Same, population** (or crowd) point focus **to the fluid, Other, populations** ground.

- Accurately and fully understanding the fundamental relationality of Population Geography requires understanding the wide variety of issues potentially involved in the eventual production of any population phenomenon.
- Births, deaths, and migrations may seem, at least initially, as relatively simple demographic facts, but beyond this first impression, and especially given causation, cultural and physical dimensions easily come into play and the facts become complex.

- Gober and Tyner (2004) identified six current research areas in population geography:
 1. Internal migration and residence mobility
 2. International migration and transnationalism (or transnationalism)
 3. Immigrant assimilation, integration and ethnic regions (enclaves)
 4. Regional demographic change
 5. Social theory and population processes
 6. Public Policy

Although the development of population geography was different in different countries and scientific research centres, we can clearly define four stages.

- **First stage** lasted until **1960s** and was characterised by works of G.Trewarta, H. Doerres Ju.G. Sauškin, D.N. Anučin, J. Beaujeu-Gariner. G. Trewarta argued that the population is the point of reference from which all other elements are observed, and from which all derive significance and meaning.
- **Second stage** lasted from **1960s till 1970s** and the most significant authors dealing with population problems were W. Zelinsky, W. Bunge; H.Bobek, W. Hartke, K.Ruppert, F.Schaffer; D.I. Valentej, K.Korčak. This phase was characterized by the application of quantitative methods and efforts for understanding the spatial structure of the population.

Although the development of population geography was different in different countries and scientific research centres, we can clearly define four stages.

- **Third phase lasted from 1970s to 1980s** was characterized by close relations between population geography and formal demography. Development and application of GIS and computer data, have made population studies more complex and applicable in practice, through population policy and population projections. The most significant authors in this period were L. Kosinski, A. Jagelski, Hägerstrand.
- **And at last, fourth stage started in 1980s and in many countries lastes until present days.** In population geography appeared new tendencies associated with the critique of positivism, the establishment of humanistic approaches and modifications of general geographic concepts. In this period, spatial analysis and quantitative scientific methods were reaffirmed, and because of that some population studies were redefined in spatial demography, a time dimension advocated in historical demography. In this context, we emphasize the work of D. Plane and P. Rogerson.

The main concern of population geography revolves round the following three aspects of human population

1. Size and distribution, including the rural-urban distribution of population.
2. Population dynamics - past and present trends in growth and its spatial manifestation; components of population change, viz., fertility, mortality and migration.
3. Population composition and structure. They include a set of demographic characteristics (such as age-sex structure, marital status and average age at marriage etc.), social characteristics (such as caste, racial/ethnic, religious and linguistic composition of population; literacy and levels of educational attainment etc.), and economic characteristics (such as workforce participation rate and workforce structure etc.).



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 A guide to population information on UN system web sites
 United Nations Population Division - Department of Economic and Social Affairs

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Major Recurring Population Publications

World Population Prospects (Population Division)

- [Home](#) Official UN estimates (1950-2004) and projections (2004-2050) for every country in the world, including estimates and projections of 28 demographic indicators, including birth rates, deaths rates, infant mortality rates and life expectancy. Published by the UN Population Division.

The State of World Population (UNFPA)

- [Home](#) Report on population and development issues published annually by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Full or partial text available online in English, French and Spanish.
- [Order](#)

World Urbanization Prospects (Population Division)

- [Home](#) *World Urbanization Prospects: the 2007 Revision*, prepared by the United Nations Population Division, presents estimates and projections of the number of people living in the urban and rural areas of the countries of the world for the period 1950-2030.
- [Highlights](#)
- [Online database](#)

Demographic Yearbook (Statistics Division)

- [Home](#) The latest, fifty-third edition of this publication (2001) is a unique international sources of population information for over 230 countries or area of the world. It provides population information for the year 2001, reported by national statistical offices and covering such areas as population size, composition, fertility, mortality, nuptiality and divorce. ([Home](#))

World Contraceptive Use (Population Division)

Major Recurring Population-Related Publications

The World's Women Reports (Statistics Division)

- [Home](#) Looks at the status of women through the lens of statistical data and analysis. A statistical source-book showing how women fare in different parts of the world.

HIV/AIDS Epidemic Update (UNAIDS)

- [Home](#) *The 2007 AIDS epidemic update reports on the latest developments in the global AIDS epidemic. The 2007 edition provides the most recent estimates of the AIDS epidemic and explores new findings and trends in the epidemic's evolution.*

Human Development Report (UNDP)

Global Environment Outlook (UNEP)

- [Home](#) "A comprehensive integrated assessment of the global environment at the turn of the millennium." ([Foreword](#))

State of the World's Children (UNICEF)

- [Home](#) "Reports on the progress that has been made in improving the lives of children and families since the 1990 World Summit for Children."

The State of Food and Agriculture (FAO)

- [Home](#) Annual report on current developments and issues in world agriculture. Monitors the global agricultural situation as well as the overall economic environment surrounding world agriculture.

Yearbook of Labour Statistics (ILO)

- [Home](#) Trilingual English, French and Spanish.

World Health Report (WHO)



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2017 World Population Data Sheet

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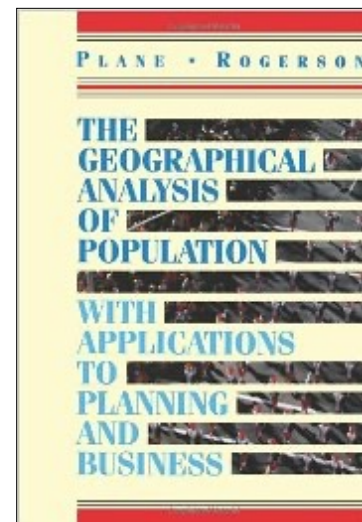
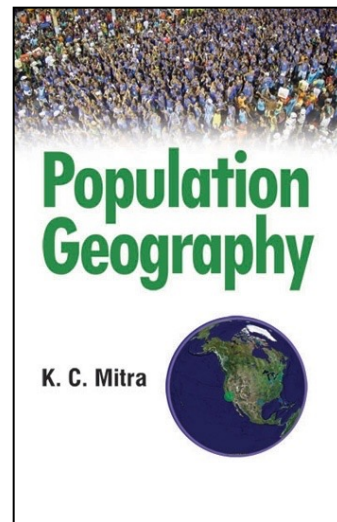
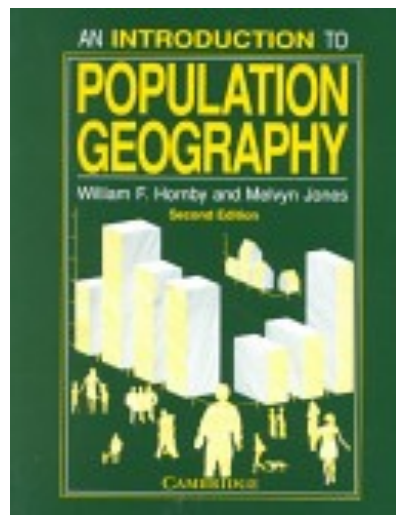
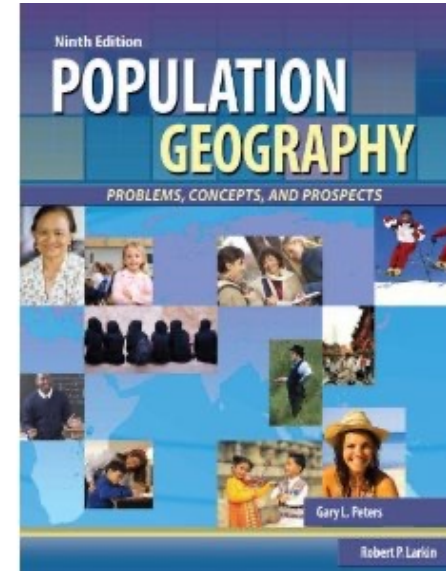
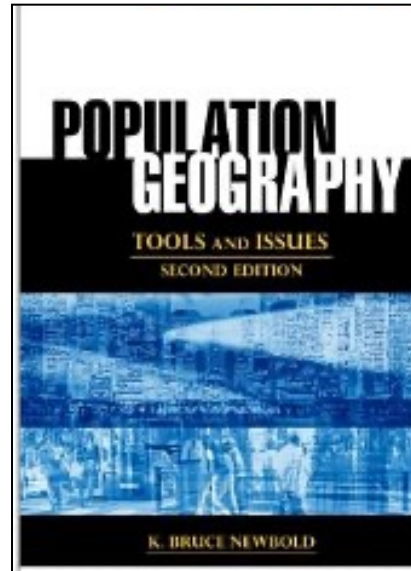
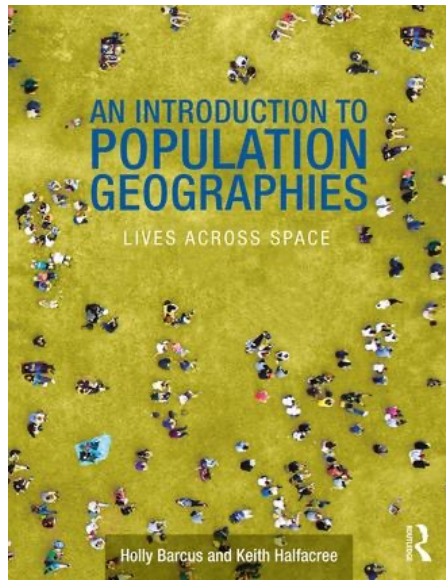
- 7.5 BILLION
The world population in 2017
- 107
Millions of 20-24-year-olds in 2017
- 1.2 BILLION
The world's youth population in 2017

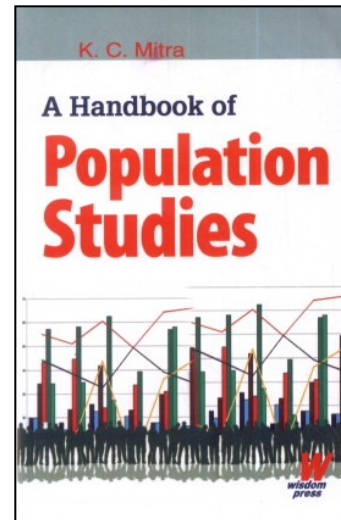
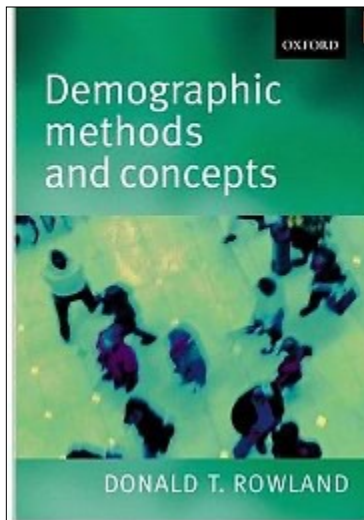
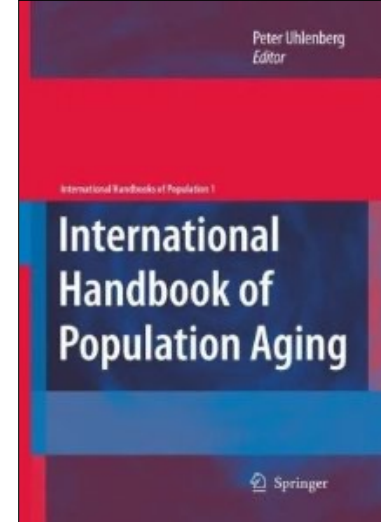
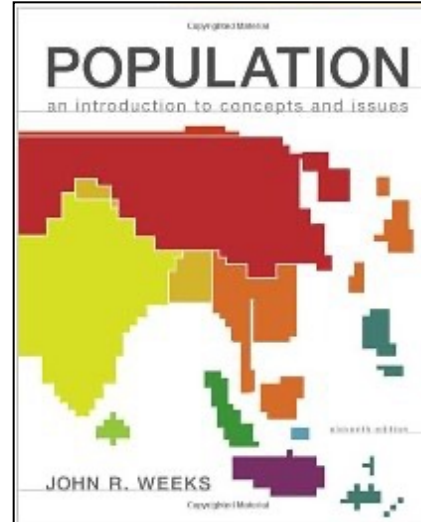
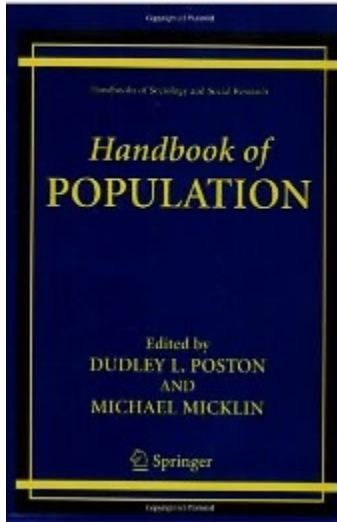
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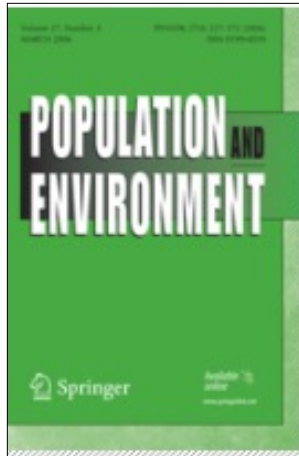
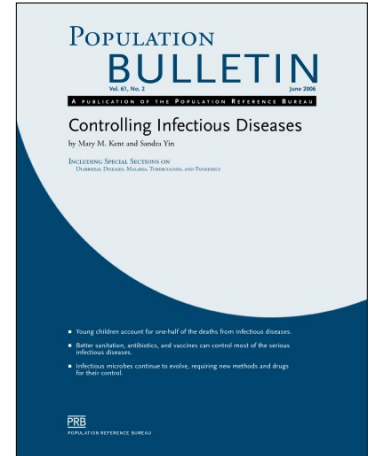
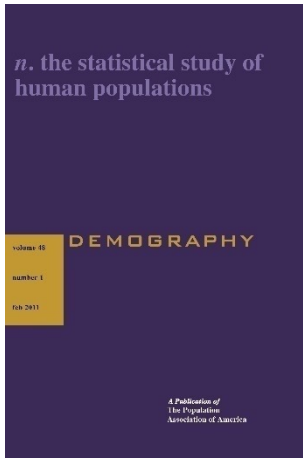
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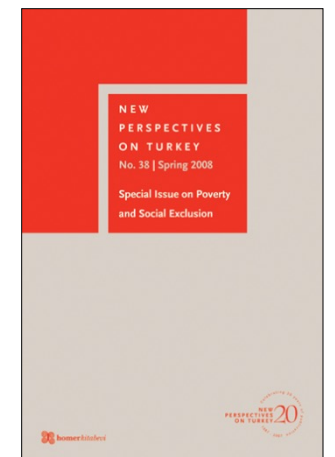
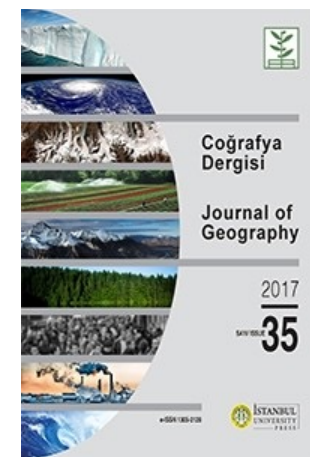
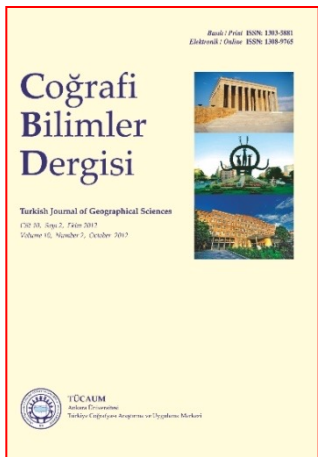
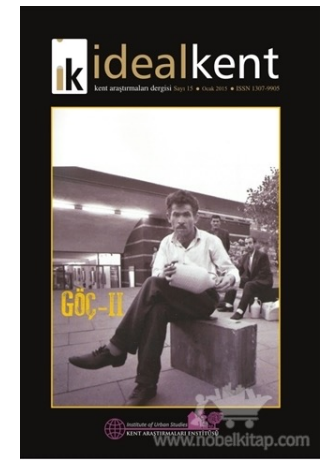
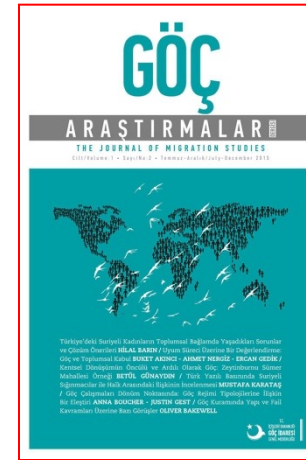
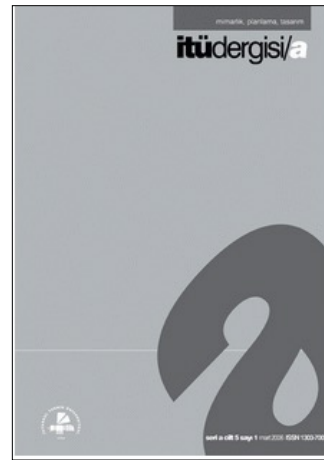
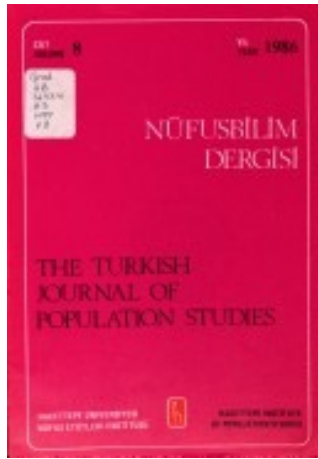
2017 World Population Data Sheet

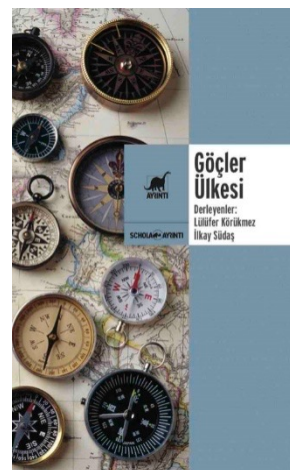
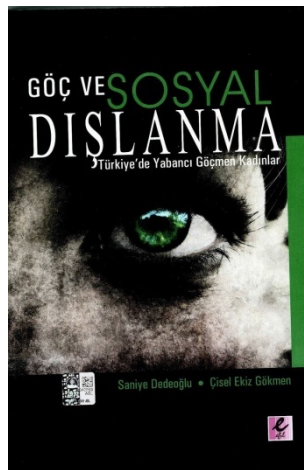
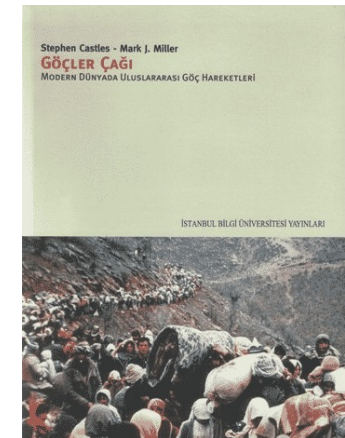
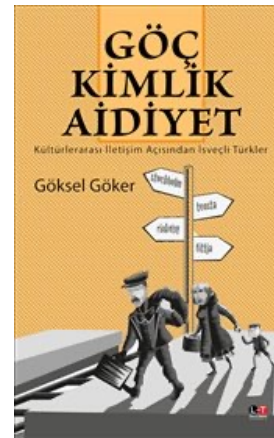
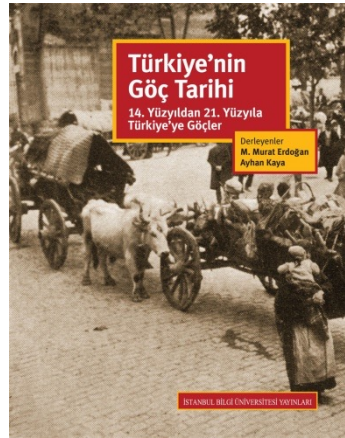
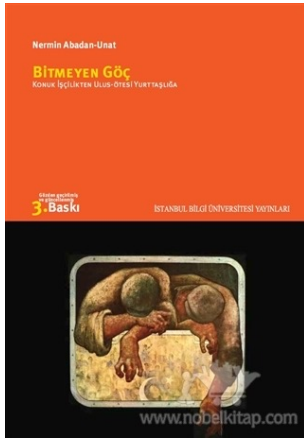
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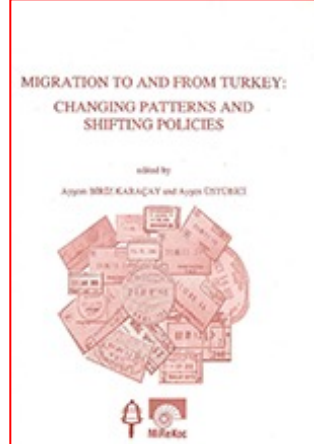
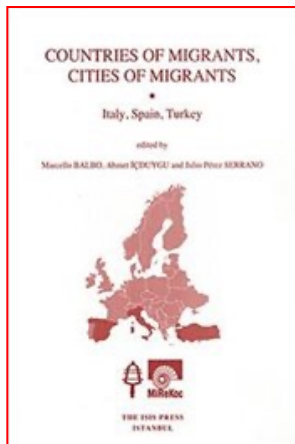
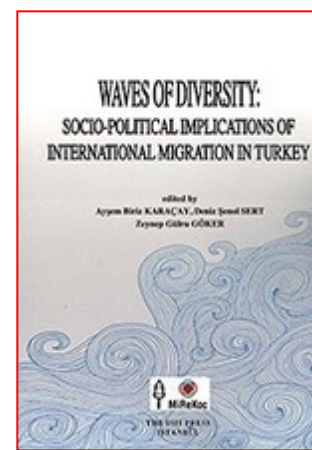
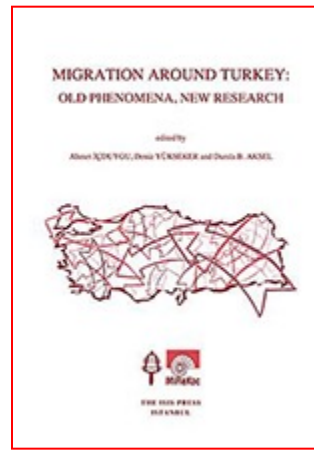
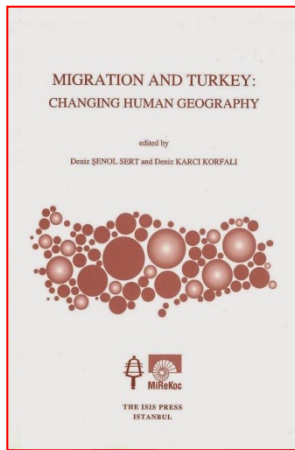














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- Regarding the duties of the Migration Policies Board and the General Directorate of Migration Management, which will carry out the work of determining Turkey's migration policies and strategies, monitoring their implementation, preparing strategy documents, program and implementation documents in the field of migration; To be able to carry out all kinds of political, legal, economic, historical, strategic and current national and international studies, research, scientific studies, projects, training and consultancy activities, to follow new developments in the literature and practice, to obtain continuous and sufficient information and equipment on the subject. was established under the Department of Education in order to contribute to the formation of scientific works in Turkish and foreign languages, to create alternative decision options and objective suggestions by conducting studies on strategy and practice, to organize national and international seminars.



- YTB, which still serves as a public institution affiliated to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, was established on 6 April 2010. The Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities has undertaken the task of coordinating the work for Turkish citizens abroad, sister communities and international scholarship students studying in Turkey, and developing the services and activities in these areas.
- With the work of the Presidency, relations with both citizens living abroad and sister communities are strengthened, and closer economic, social and cultural relations are established. Turkey Scholarship students; Volunteer ambassadors around the world are welcome.



- **Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies**
- The Institute of Population Studies was established in 1967 to provide education in the field of demography and to conduct research examining the demographic, social, economic, cultural and health dimensions of population-related issues.

- **Hacettepe University Migration and Politics Research Center (HUGO)**

- The center was established on December 15, 2011. The aim of the center; to conduct research, examinations, evaluations, training programs and other studies on domestic and international migration, immigrants and related historical, political, economic, legal and international relations, sociological and strategic fields.

<http://www.hugo.hacettepe.edu.tr/>

 **HACETTEPE ÜNİVERSİTESİ**
Göç ve Siyaset Araştırmaları Merkezi (HÜGO)



- **Bilgi University Centre for Migration Research**
- As the first migration research center in Turkey, which was established to conduct comprehensive and versatile scientific research, it started its activities in 2002 as a unit affiliated to the Society, Economy and Politics Research Center (TESAR), and completed its establishment process with the publication of its charter on 10.5.2005.



- **The Migration Research Center at Koç University (MiReKoc)**
- MiReKoc was established in August 2004 as a grant program in cooperation with Koç University (Istanbul) and the Population, Migration and Environment Foundation (Zurich) to fund research on migration issues in Turkey. In 2010, it officially became a fully functional research center aiming to strengthen research capacity on migration issues in Turkey.



- **Turkish Social Sciences Association**
- Turkish Social Sciences Association is a scientific organization formed by those working in the field of social sciences in Turkey and was established in Ankara in 1967. In its charter, the main purpose of the Association is stated as "to serve the development of social sciences in Turkey, to carry out studies in this direction or to support the studies carried out, to encourage the proliferation of empirical research in the field of social sciences, to contribute to the intellectual life of Turkey through research and publication".



- **Population Association**
- It aims to carry out studies in the field of demography, to take part in studies conducted by different disciplines in this field, to contribute to the dissemination of the information produced in these studies, to provide professional solidarity, communication, cooperation and interaction among those working on demographic and population-related issues.

Göç ve Uyum Araştırmaları ve
Uygulamaları Merkezi - TAGU

taü TÜRK-ALMAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ
TÜRKISCH-DEUTSCHE UNIVERSITÄT

- **Migration and Integration Research Center (TAGU)**
- Under the main heading of migration and integration; public research by bringing together immigrant, refugee and asylum issues with important fields and themes such as harmony, media, identity, culture, rights, image, politics, civil society, economic activities, security, discrimination, religion, language, demographic developments, diplomacy, It aims to organize projects, reports, panels-symposiums-congresses and to take part in different activities.

Research centers on migration in Turkey can be accessed from the following link:
<https://goc.bilgi.edu.tr/tr/baglantilar/4/universite-arastirma-merkezleri/>

Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS)



<http://www.compas.ox.ac.uk/>

- **Migration Research Centres in some countries**
- Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS) University of Oxford, İngiltere
- The Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford, İngiltere
- Centre for Migration Studies, University of Essex, İngiltere
- **Migration and Mobility Studies, University of Bristol, İngiltere**
- UCLA Center for the Study of International Migration, A.B.D.
- Interdisciplinary Migration Initiative, Berkeley University of California, A.B.D.
- Centre de Recherche en Immigration, Ethnicité et Citoyenneté (CRIEC), Université du Québec à Montréal, Kanada
- Centre for Migration and Intercultural Studies (CeMIS), University of Antwerp, Belçika

The International Migration Institute (IMI)



<http://www.imi.ox.ac.uk/>

The Refugee Studies Centre (RSC)



<http://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/about>

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