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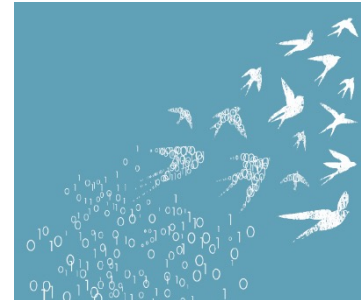**Faculty of Languages, History and Geography**
Department of Geography

Internal Migration and Residential Mobility

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1) Definition of Migration

2) Measuring Migration

3) Explaining Internal Migration and Residence Mobility

a) Ravenstein's Laws of Immigration

b) Lee's Push-Pull Model

c) Macro Editing: Factor Mobility Model

d) Micro Behavioral Models

Human Capital Model
Space Utility
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- **One of the distinguishing features of people is the tendency to move to another place, to migrate.**

- Mobility enables populations to mix linguistically, socially and ethnically.

- **Although the human population is always mobile; Today, mobility has accelerated with economic and technological advances, especially developments in communication and transportation.**

- Researchers try to quantify and measure the movement of a population.

- **However, the statistical representation of migration is somewhat more problematic than for the other two population components.**

- **Mortality and fertility are given and measurable events. Population mobility, however, is a little more deceptive. "When does a person or family migrate?" Sometimes it can be difficult to answer the question.**

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- Migration differs from fertility and mortality in some ways.

1) **The biological processes of birth and death are monotonous, singular and one-off events for all who are particular. Since migration is not a biological event, it is not a uniform process, it can happen more than once.**

2) Migration involves leaving one place and entering another, so it requires consideration by populations in source and target areas. While varying fertility and mortality affect one area in a relatively simple way, migration always affects two areas simultaneously.

3) **Births and deaths are universal. Societies need to control living as long as possible in order to proliferate and survive. However, migration is not a universal phenomenon: although more people are mobile in modern societies, not everyone migrates. In addition, migration is a selective, reproducible and reversible process that can vary from society to society.**

- Simply defined, **migration** involves a person, family or household changing their usual place of residence. However, this definition does not take into account spatial scale (i.e. the distance of movement). The type of movement can be distinguished according to geographical scale, residential mobility, internal migration, international migration.

- **Residence mobility** generally refers to short-distance changes of residence within the same city. These movements are generally related to the changing housing preferences and needs of the individual/household and do not necessarily require a job change.

- **Internal migration** generally describes a permanent relocation where the migrant moves beyond a political/administrative border, such as a province, state, region, within the country that causes him to change the labor market.

- Today, with the transition to globalization and information society, the relationship of people with space has changed and human fluidity has increased. With the increase in human mobility, the place of places in the industrial society turns into the space of flows in the information society (Castells, 2013).

- **This indicates that the places where people are born, grow up, study, work and retire will become different from each other and turn into a lifestyle where mobility is essential.**

- The fact that people who have increased mobility and level of mobility act as an event that adds meaning to their lives and change their places in various stages of their own life path, has led to the use of the concept of life route instead of migration (Tekeli, 2008).

- **Timing and duration are also an integral part of the definition of migration.**

- It is important how long it takes for a movement to be considered a migration.

- **For example, temporary or temporary migrations are short-term displacements, such as those by students or seasonal workers, but in many countries censuses identify as emigrants only those who have changed their usual permanent place of residence.**

- The time limit for a person to be considered a migrant varies from country to country, but across the OECD it is considered to be one year.

- **TurkStat, in the censuses made in 5-year periods; Migrant population is defined as people whose place of permanent residence on the day of the census was different from the place of permanent residence five years before the census.**

- By this definition, the migrating population can be the population aged 5 and over.

- **According to ABPRS in Turkey, permanent residence address changes in certain areas (region, province, district, etc.) within the borders of the country within the last year are considered as internal migration.**

- According to TURKSTAT's 2011 Population and Housing Survey; Migrant population is defined as the people whose place of residence on the day of the survey was different from the place of residence 1 year before the survey date.

- The source (or origin) is where a migrant leaves, while the destination is where the migrant arrives.

- **Every migration event includes two actions: leaving one place, reaching another place. Leaving the origin refers to outward migration, while reaching the target refers to inward migration.**

- Out-migration is the number of people who migrate from one area to another during a certain period(**O**)

- *Out Migration Rate (OMR)*

  OMR = (O : P) x k

- In-migration is the number of people who migrate to an area from another area during a given period.(**I**).

- *In-Migration Rate (IMR)*

  IMR = (I : P) x k

  I = Number of visitors to a particular area

  O = Number of people leaving an area

  P = Mid-year population of the area

  k = Fixed number, usually 1000 or 100

- Gross migration is the sum of people entering and leaving an area and measures the total amount of the population moving in a community.

- **GM = (I+O)**

- *Gross Migration Rate(GMR)*

  GMR = [(I+O) : P] x k

- Net migration is the difference between those who come to an area from another area during a certain period and those who leave from that area. Net migration is important in population growth.

- **NM = (I – O)**

- *Net Migration Rate(NMR)*

  NMR = [(I - O) : P] x k

  I = Number of visitors to a particular area

  O = Number of people leaving an area

  P = Mid-year population of the area

  k = Fixed number, usually 1000 or 100

- The reasons why people migrate are different, and various theories have been developed to help explain migration patterns.
- The first attempt at immigration theories was made by Ravenstein in 1880, and his work has been called the Laws of Immigration.
- Ravenstein made important generalizations in Great Britain with limited records, some of which are still valid today.
- Some of these are those:

1. The vast majority of migrations are short-distance.
2. Migration movements are gradual.
3. The main reason for migration is economic.
4. Every migratory flow creates a counterflow.
5. Urban people migrate less than people in rural areas.
6. Within the region where women were born, men are more likely to migrate out of the region.
7. Adults rather than families participate more in migration.
8. Big cities become crowded through immigration rather than natural increase.
9. Large industrial and commercial centers are often targets for long-distance migrants.

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- The Push-Pull Model proposed by Everet Lee (1966) provides an important conceptual framework for explaining migration.
- According to this model, migration is affected by four factors:

1. **Push factors** (related to the source area of immigration; demographic growth, low living standards, lack of economic opportunity, political pressures, etc.)

2. **Attractive factors** (related to the target area of the immigration; labor demand of the receiving country, good economic opportunities, political freedoms, etc.)

3. **Intervening obstacles** (migration costs, possible risks at the destination, etc.)

4. **Personal factors** (immigrants' age, health, marital status, number of children, etc.)

Lee's Push-Pull Theory

1

2

3

Intervening obstacles

ORIGIN

4

DESTINATION
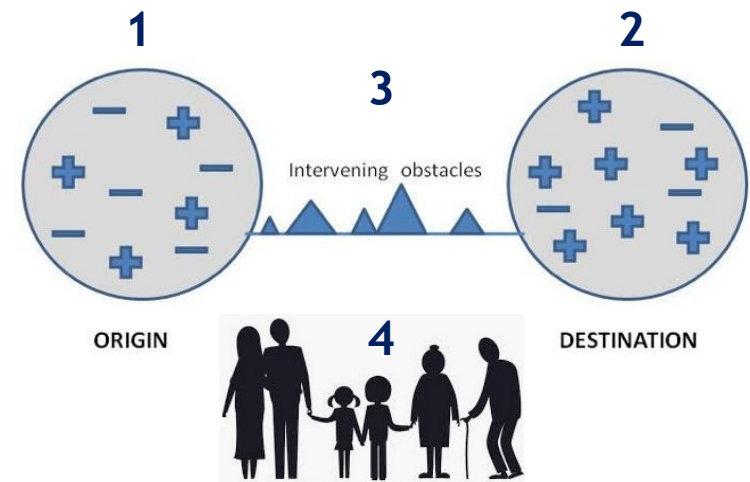
- **Researchers need more theory to understand migration flows. Although different theories of migration have been developed, most researchers agree that individuals or households migrate to improve their situation; Various theories of migration emphasize different economic, social and environmental aspects of this reconciliation.**

- In this context, macro-regulation theories and micro-behavioral theories can be mentioned:

- **Macro-regulation theories are generally concerned with the analysis and explanation of migration flows and focus on the relationship between migrations and objective macroeconomic variables such as wages and employment.**

- General topics including approaches such as micro-behavioral theories, human capital, residential mobility, forward and backward flows; evaluate the factors that cause migration and the choice of destination.

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- The factor mobility model, one of the macro-regulation theories, states that labor migration (labor flows) is a result of interregional wage differentials; argues that migration from low-wage areas to high-wage areas.

- As a result of a move according to the model, labor supply decreases in low-wage areas due to out-migration, which will lead to an increase in wages there.

- On the other hand, in the high-wage area that migrated, it will cause the wages to fall until they are equalized in the two areas, thanks to the increased labor force.

- This approach has been the subject of criticism, as some people may not act depending on wage differences, as assumed in theory, due to the deficiencies of the market mechanism.

- People from some regions may not migrate despite low wages and high unemployment. This may be related to people's strong attachment to the areas they live in and their ignorance of opportunities elsewhere.

- Market conditions, such as job entry requirements, unions, and unemployment insurance schemes, can also hinder migration.

- The human capital model put forward by **Sjaastad (1962)** assumes that the incomes to be obtained in the future place of emigration will be balanced with the costs of migration, and that if the possible gains exceed the costs, the individual will migrate to the place where he will gain the most.

- Migration occurs when individuals and households seeking to increase their income decide that the benefits of a move outweigh the costs.

- This approach views migration as a result of rational decision making and the process of maximizing utility.

- People with potential to migrate calculate the benefit and cost of future life in another geographic area, including where they currently live.

- If leaving a certain area is advantageous enough in terms of cost, displacement outweighs and those who have the potential to migrate will relocate by moving to another place.

- According to this point of view, it is argued that the decisions taken are based on the perceived results at the individual or household level, and mobility is explained by three basic conceptual elements. These:

1. **Mobility to maximize work and income**
2. **Mobility to maximize access to services**
3. **It is the mobility of matching housing and household structure and life cycle stage.**

- The benefits and costs associated with migration can be monetary (the financial cost of the move) or spiritual (the psychological cost of moving away from family and friends).

- The human capital model does not see migration as a purely economic decision. He claims that factors other than economic and income opportunities are also influential in decision making.

- The concept of place utility was introduced by **Julian Wolpert (1965)** to explain mobility.

- This concept refers to the "net combination of benefits derived from the integration of the individual with the location within the space". Dissatisfaction with one's place is an important stimulus to start looking for another place.

- The concept of place usefulness essentially means measuring one's level of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with a particular location.

- According to this approach, if the household thinks that the current place of residence does not meet their needs, they start looking for a new place.

- **In a study on residential mobility, Wolpert revealed the stress threshold of the person who will be able to relocate with the pressure elements in the current place of residence.**

- Accordingly, the decision to act was seen as depending on the capacity of the person to reach alternatives at a certain time and to cope with the pressure.

- Brown and Moore (1970), inspired by Wolpert's migration decision work, developed the concept of place utility and transformed it into a two-stage, urban place of residence decision process model.

- The first stage of the model includes the decision to search for a new residence based on the understanding of space utility, and the second stage includes the decision to move and resettle.

- In the study of Brown and Moore (1970), first the main factors that led to the decision to search for a new home were examined, and then a discussion was made about which methods should be used in the search to identify and evaluate a new home.

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- Rossi (1955) focused on the importance of family life cycle stages in mobility.

- According to this approach, residence mobility is a regulation process that is parallel to the life cycle of the family and is carried out to meet the housing needs that arise with changes in family composition.

- In this context, mobility corresponds to the displacements that occur to meet the new housing needs of people and, more generally, to eliminate the mismatch between the demographic structure of the household and the housing situation.

- The main idea in the life cycle model is that there is an increase and then a decrease in the number of individuals in the household throughout the life course, and a decision on housing should be made at each stage.

- For a typical family in Western societies, mobility tends to be greatest during family formation, childbearing, and when the child leaves home. On the other hand, the tendency for mobility decreases during the child-rearing period, especially if there are school-age children.

- The direction of the family life cycle may also change due to the fact that couples are childless, people have never been married, or because of death, divorce or living apart.

- The concept of life cycle, which Rossi used as a framework to explain social and economic events, was later replaced by the more flexible and versatile life course concept.

- The life course argues that it is unacceptable to propose a sequence of stages for all individuals and therefore reflects the diversity that individuals experience in their life paths.

- Individuals can have different life trajectories.

- Changes in someone's housing needs and aspirations are likely the result of transitions in their life.
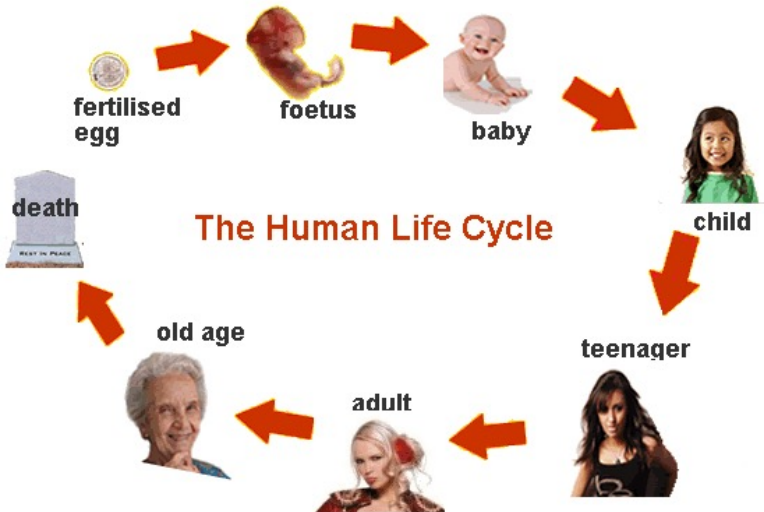
- **Life Stages**

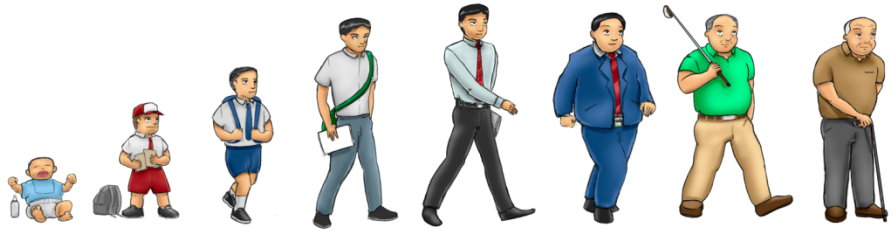- Childhood

- Youth

- Young Adulthood

- Maturity

- Old Age (Senile)

- **Transitions in the Path of Life**
- Education
- Job (enter, exit, change)
- Living alone
- Marriage
- Cohabitation
- Divorce
- Living apart
- Illnesses and accidents
- Growth of the household (having children)
- Child-rearing phase
- Downsizing of the household (children leaving home)
- Pension
- Senile
- Being widowed

Life cycle

Life course

- The residence satisfaction approach is one of the behavioral models developed to solve the complex relationships between the desire to move and mobility behavior.

- Residence satisfaction is the state of being satisfied with the dwelling and the dwelling environment (residence bundle) as a whole by the individual or household.

- According to this approach, residential mobility is a result of dissatisfaction with the residence and its surroundings.

- The residential environment is in interaction with the stress or dissatisfaction produced by the household.

- When dissatisfaction reaches a certain threshold, the household enters a search process that may result in a change of residence.

- This unity includes the following features that the household seeks and tries to bring together as a place of living:

1. **Housing features**
2. **Characteristics of the residential area (neighbourhood/town)**
3. **Accessibility to services and facilities**
4. **Business and economic opportunities**
5. **Social networks**

- Residence mobility is the process of resettlement by moving households from one residential address to another for permanent residence in an urban area.

- It is a different and more common type of mobility than migration:

1. It takes place within the urban area.

2. It is relatively short distance.

3. Post-mobility household members can maintain social ties and connections.

4. Working members of the household stay within the same labor market.

5. Reasons for displacement are influenced by individual characteristics and are often socio-spatial based.

- **Migration is a selective process.**

- **Age.**

- The most universally accepted and probably the most important selective feature in migration is age.

- Late adolescents and young adults (20-34 years old) are more involved in movements within and also between countries.

- Young people often adapt and move more easily because they are new to the workforce and change jobs more easily.

- **Marital status.**

- Marriage status is among the selectivity of immigration.

- Migration in developing countries is carried out by young, single/single adults.

- In developed countries, married people are as active as singles.

- **Gender.**

- Another facet of the selectivity of migration is gender. Male or female dominance of migration flows depends on several factors.

- While migration took place from rural to urban in 19th century Europe, young girls were more likely to join the migration to work in domestic services. On the other hand, migration is a male-dominated process in border towns and societies where patriarchal family structure is dominant.

- **Profession and Education.**

- Two other variables that show the selectivity of migration are occupation and education. Unskilled workers are likely to migrate less than skilled and semi-skilled ones. Professionals are generally the most active group of occupations.

- People with a higher education level also migrate more (especially over long distances) than those with a low education level.

- The difference in migration rates between the well-educated and the poorly educated increases with the distance.

Wish/ Decision		Intent/ Place Selection		Behaviour/ Move
Consideration of moving		Searching for a location to move		Identifying and moving to a new location

- According to Rossi (1955), the mobility process begins with the desire phase in which leaving a place is considered. It continues with the intention phase, where the destination is sought. After the destination is determined, it ends with the behavior phase in which the movement takes place.

- Stages of the process can sometimes occur simultaneously. For people with a job, only looking for a place to move may be important in relocation.

Wish/ Decision — Consideration of moving

Intent/ Place Selection — Searching for a location to move

Behaviour/ Move — Identifying and moving to a new location

- According to the model, mobility usually takes place in three steps:

- **(1)** Depending on these motivations, the individual or household considers moving to another place, reviews the possible benefits and costs of moving, and makes a decision to move (depending on the pressure created by the reason for relocation to exceed a certain threshold or the expected benefit) as a result of the evaluation. .

- This is the first stage of mobility or migration (Wish-decision).

(2) After the decision is taken, the process continues with the stage of searching for a place where the expected benefit from the relocation will be met at the highest level, in response to the motivations of the relocation.

This stage is the search for the most suitable location (place) that will respond to the matching of the current situation of the households in the residential mobility with the expectations of the new residential cluster and the motivation that leads to the displacement in the internal migration.

All movements involve identifying a local scale or neighborhood in which the household will eventually settle.

(3) The final stage is the actual relocation decision and its implementation. It includes moving to a designated location, either individually or as a household.

- **Except in an existing and life-threatening situation, the decision to migrate is usually taken in a different context of push-pull factors and rarely on a single cause.**

- **While there are other factors, such as demographic factors, migration is a response to perceived or existing differences and inequalities between regions or countries, and the level of poverty plays a key role in migration.**

- Reasons for the origin of migration:

1. **Economic factors** (poverty and unemployment)

2. **Social factors** (poor welfare indicators or education)

3. **Deteriorated security conditions** (human rights violations, oppression/persecution of minority groups, armed conflicts, etc.)

4. **Presence of migrant networks**

5. **Environmental factors** (ecosystem degradation, environmental disasters)

Reasons for Residence Mobility		
Optional		**Obligatory**
Organized	*Encouraged*	*Forced*
House	*Work*	*House*
Size	Job change	Evacuation
Quality	Pension	Accidents
Price	*Life Cycle*	Disasters
Ownership	Household formation	*Neighborhood*
Neighbourhood	Disintegration of the household	Urban renewal projects
Quality	Change in household size	Major infrastructure works
Psyhical Area	Bad events experienced by the household	Environmental hazards and disasters
Social composition		
Government policy		
Accesibility		
to workplace		
to shopping maills		
to public services		
to family and friends		

Türkiye'de nedenine ve cinsiyete göre göç eden nüfus, 1995-2000

Göç nedeni	Erkek	%	Kadın	%	Toplam
(1)İş arama/bulma	753.333	78	206.639	22	959.972
(2)Tayin/atama	439.040	68	203.317	32	642.357
(3)Bağımlı göç*	456.775	37	772.314	63	1.229.089
(4)Eğitim	339.862	61	213.648	39	553.510
(5)Evlilik	21.100	6	334.612	94	355.712
(6)Deprem	73.374	50	73.184	50	146.558
(7)Güvenlik	20.301	65	10.898	35	31.199
(8)Diğer	543.879	67	264.420	33	808.299
(9)Bilinmeyen	37.371	61	24.126	39	61.497
TOPLAM	2.685.035	56	2.103.158	44	4.788.193

Kaynak: TÜİK, 2005'den yararlanılarak hesaplanmıştır.
*Hane halkı fertlerinden birine bağımlı göç

Source: Özgür and Aydın, 2011: 32

ABD'de yaşa göre taşınma nedenleri (%): 2006-2007

Taşınma nedeni	Toplam	20–24	30–44	65 +
Yeni veya daha iyi ev/apartman isteme	36.6	31.9	40.1	22.9
Daha iyi semt ve düşük suç oranı isteme	12.8	10.3	14.0	9.8
Ucuz konut isteme	18.5	18.9	18.1	13.2
Diğer konut nedenleri	15.8	12.2	16.3	22.3
Üniversiteye gitme veya ayrılma	4.5	16.9	1.4	—
İklim değişikliği	0.9	0.5	0.6	4.2
Sağlık nedenleri	3.2	1.2	2.4	21.8
Doğal afetler	1.1	0.3	1.3	2.7
Diğer nedenler	6.8	7.7	5.8	3.1

Source: Data derived from US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), Geographical Mobility, 2006–2007.

Source: Newbold, 2010: 129

The Changing Structure of Internal Migration in Turkey

- Turkey's population has been structured by the people who came and went to Anatolia since the middle of the 19th century, and those who moved within these lands.

- **Mass migration movements are explained by mostly political reasons until the 1950s, and mostly by economic reasons until the 1980s, and since the 1980s, migration has been associated with global dynamics.**

- Since the 1980s, the reasons for migration have diversified and become more complex in Turkey as in the world.

- **Tekeli (2008) distinguishes different categories regarding Turkey's migration history.**

- The first of these is the Balkanization migrations, which can be considered as a kind of internal migration.

- **In general, they are migrations that emerged for political reasons during the division of the Ottoman Empire, which spread over a wide area between 1860-1927, into nation-states.**

- The ethnic composition, agricultural technology and product pattern of Turkey have also been shaped by these movements, which include the refuge of people who could not find shelter in the lost lands of the shrinking empire (Tekeli, 2008).

- **When the Ottoman Empire lost great territory due to the newly born nation-states and its defeats in wars, the Muslim population living in these lands left their places and took shelter in the shrinking lands of the Empire.**

- The shrinking of the empire and migration gradually repeated.

- In some cases, those who migrated in the first stage of the downsizing had to migrate again in the second stage.

- Thus, there was a kind of gradual retreat (Tekeli, 2008).

- Crimean Tatars: They came between 1860-1922 and their number exceeded one million. They were settled in villages around Istanbul, Izmir, Izmit, Eskisehir.

- Crimean and Caucasian Circassians: It is estimated that the number of this group, who came between 1859-1914, was around 2.5 million, but half a million of them died during migration.

- Rumelian immigrants: It has been reported that the Rumelian immigrants who came to Anatolia after the 1877-78 Ottoman-Russian War from the Balkans, which were mobilized after the establishment of the Romanian and Bulgarian nation states, were 1.5 million people and 300 thousand of them died during the migration.
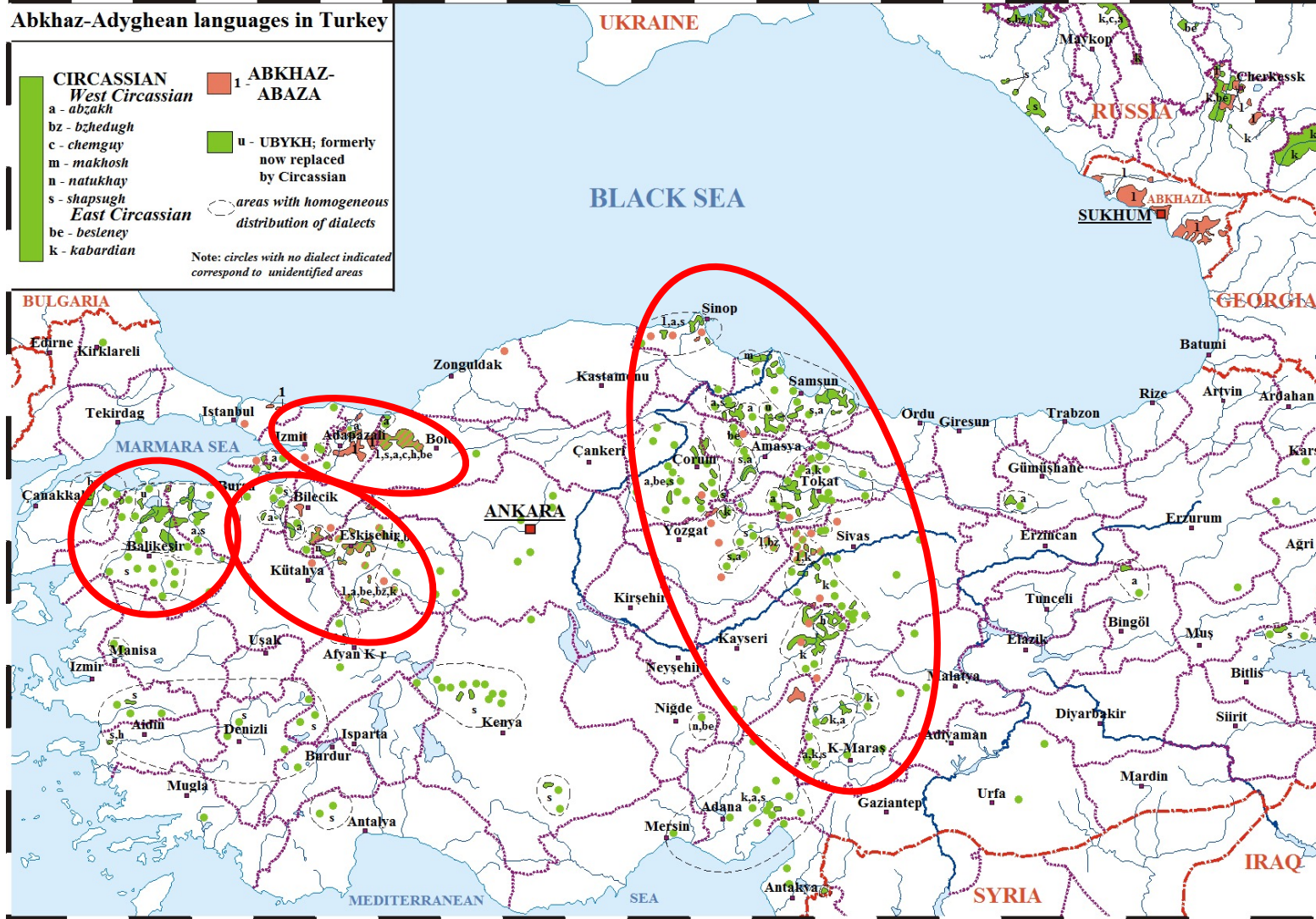
Source: https://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/T%C3%BCrkiye_%C3%87erkesleri#/media/Dosya:CircassianinTu.png

- **Forced Kurdish Migration:** It is a migration movement experienced in the first years of the Republic.

- The state forces, which suppressed the rebellion movements that emerged in the eastern regions of Turkey, carried out this migration by exiling the tribal chiefs and notables to various regions of Anatolia as two or three families.

- After 1915, middle-class urban families, who first made the Greek, Armenian and Rumelian immigrant girls work in homes for adoption, took the Kurdish girls who were left in the middle of the conflict with the Kurdish tribes in the East in the 1930s to their homes for the same purpose, and this created the invisible face of the rural-urban labor migration. Özbay and Yücel, 2001).

- **Assignment of public personnel to Anatolia for provincial restructuring and modernization for the nation-state**

- Assignments for the completion of transportation services to the central state's provincial organizations, education and health institutions, and civilian cadres, which are called compulsory eastern (orient) service in the army.

- **Those who were displaced by appointment and assignments served for the structuring of the necessary provincial organization, social development and modernization, which the nation state envisaged in order to maintain its power.**

- Immigration caused by the capital change

- **In the first years of the Republic, especially those who came to the capital from Istanbul were quite high.**

- Ankara's first population growth started with the migration of middle class, educated people. On the one hand, this selective migration seriously disrupted the belittlement of the locals and the dominance of the gentry in the city, on the other hand, the concept of being a "capitalist" developed in the newcomers.

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- ***Rural to urban migration (Urbanization migration)***

- The period when the migration from villages to cities begins, reaches its peak and then slows down covers the years from the early 1950s to the mid-1980s (Akşit, 2001).

- Migration from rural to urban areas, which gained momentum in the 1950s, when liberal thought began to dominate (but the leading role of the public sector continued) instead of national developmental policy, maintained its importance until the 1980s (Peker, 1999).

- The main importance of this movement stems from the fact that it expresses a structural change that describes people's migration from rural areas and starting to earn their living in cities.

- The urbanization process and emerging urban problems in Turkey, which took place in such a short time as to fit in a human lifetime, correspond to this period of internal migration (Tekeli, 2008).

- ***Migration has been a spontaneous movement from the bottom up for a country trying to modernize from the top down.***

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- In this period, driving factors such as the dynamics of rural transformation, the negative living conditions created by the pressure of rapid population growth and the inadequacy of livelihoods, partial agricultural mechanization, the smallness of agricultural enterprises and the existence of landless families are in question. On the other hand, improvements in transportation infrastructure, economic and social opportunities arising from industrialization and urbanization in cities have kept internal migration alive in Turkey.

- Capitalization in agriculture in rural areas (transformation) contributed to the understanding of rural-urban migration in the 1950s (Akşit, 1998; Tekeli, 2008).

1) Transformation of feudal landlord villages into capitalist villages (or consolidation of the lands of an evenly distributed village in a few hands, polarization of the village into land and modern agricultural technology owners and landless people) (partially out-migration)

2) Transformation of a village into a wealthy modern farmer's village, where 600-800 decares of holdings emerged, using tractors and modern inputs, through purchase, rental or sharecropping.

3) Transformation by diversifying jobs and incomes in villages (at least initially, there is little out-migration)

4) Loss of land and inability to diversify income within the market mechanism (rapid out-migration)
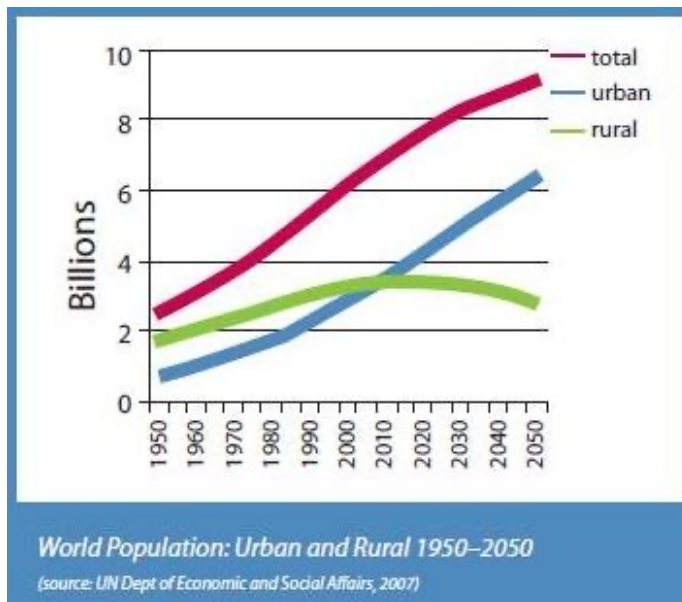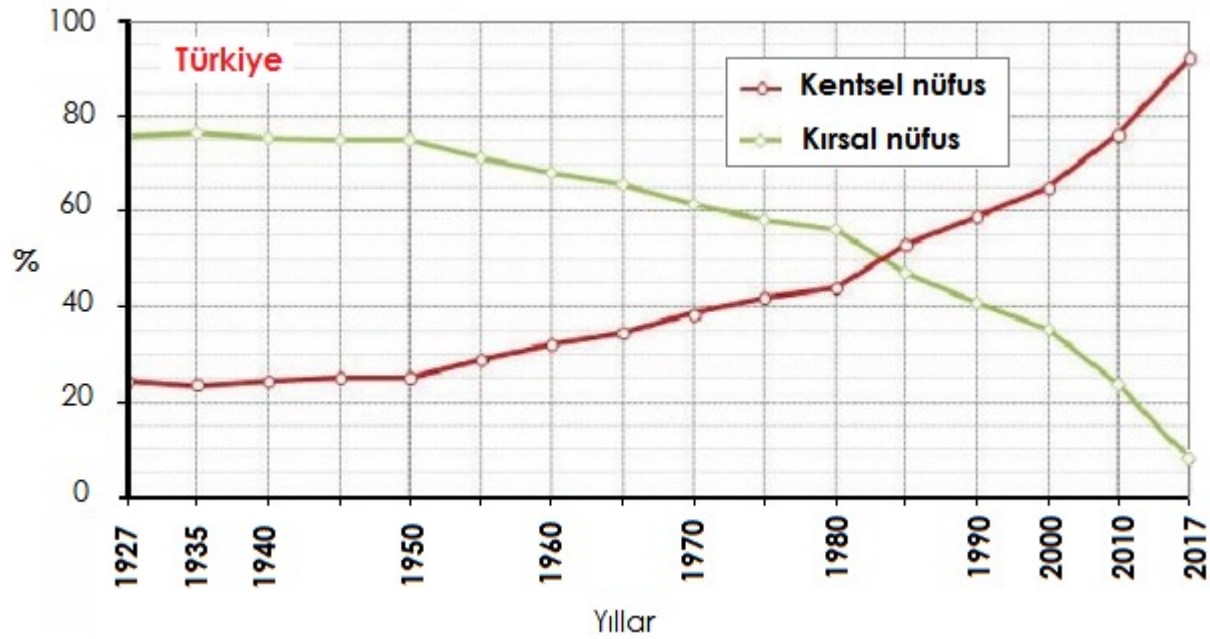
- According to Akşit (1998), out-migration from the village takes place when the middle level of development is reached, that is, when modern technology enters the village, the limits of arable land are reached, the danger of soil fragmentation and better job or service opportunities in the city are perceived through urban relations.

- **During this period, three jumps in internal migration can be mentioned:**

1) The first big leap in the 1950-55 period can be explained by the fact that the land-scarce villages reached their growth limits, and the youth of the village tended to the promising cities. These villages are in the regions where big cities such as Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir are located, and they are the first villages to be influenced by the capitalist market and cities.

2) The second leap in the 1965-1970 period may be an indication that the villages with plenty of land have become the same after 15 years. These villages are the villages of the Central Anatolian and Black Sea Regions, and they have come under the influence of both the nearby cities and the big cities, and the number of people who migrated from the village to the city has increased.

3) The third leap in 1980-85, on the other hand, can be associated with the fact that the Eastern and Southeastern Anatolian villages came under the influence of the big cities in the region and in the Western and Southern Anatolia, modern technology came to the villages and the borders of the arable land were reached (Akşit, 1998).

- **The internal migration movements of this period revealed slums and neighborhoods where people from certain regions or ethno-cultural groups clustered as an element of the urban housing market spatially**.

- In terms of workforce, urban-based industry (laboration phenomenon is higher than in the next period), but mostly informal/marginal sector (derived jobs) left its mark on the period.

- In every aspect of social life, the institution of family and religion has come to the fore in the new urbanites' search for identity. The person has experienced an identity construction process based on the values, reference persons, myths and discourse put forward by these institutions.

- Migration has brought up urban groupings that attach more value to the sacred.

- **The values and ideology of traditional institutions have distanced people from urban institutions and harmony and resulted in the institutions of modern urban society not being established.**

World Population: Urban and Rural 1950–2050
(source: UN Dept of Economic and Social Affairs, 2007)

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- *Migration between provinces*

- **It is the phase of migration from the city to the city, which is experienced during the transition to economic liberalism (neoliberalism) and the opening of the economy in a period dominated by thoughts such as giving up production and downsizing with privatizations (Peker, 1999).**

- Globalization and localization, which gained momentum in the 1980s and accelerated in the 1990s, began to rapidly eliminate the village-urban separation (Akşit, 1998).

- **With the human movements that occurred, some cities tended to become metropolitan and regional centers of attraction.**

- Liberal policies/market economy, which started after 1980 and expanded gradually, made it difficult for the rural population to stay in place.

- **Especially the migrations made after 2000 are mostly due to the need for educated and qualified workforce. The socio-economic level of the people in this group is higher than the previous immigrants. Migration due to poverty and unemployment in previous years decreased in this period (Koyuncu, 2015: 49).**

The Hypothesis of the Mobility Transition

Author(s): Wilbur Zelinsky
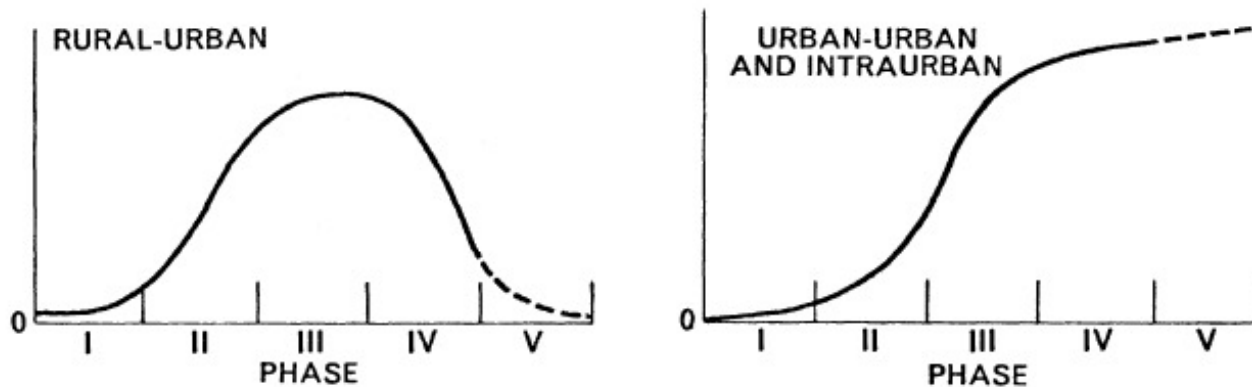
1. Pre-modern traditional society: Very limited immigration, only local movements related to eg marriage or marketing of agricultural products.

2. Early transition society: Mass rural to urban migration, migration to foreign places attractive for settlement and colonization.

3. Late transition society: Both rural-urban migration and slowdown in migration, increase in various types of circulation, eg. commutes to work.

4. Developed society: Inter-urban migration from rural to urban, mass migration of low-skilled workers from underdeveloped countries, international movement of highly skilled migrants and professionals, intense internal circulation, both economic and pleasure.

5. Future super-advanced society: Better communication and distribution systems could lead to a decline in some forms of human circulation. Internal migration is intra-urban or inter-urban. Continuing low-skilled labor migration from underdeveloped countries, the possibility of tighter control over international migration.

- **Reasons for internal migration to transform from city to city**

1. Expanding educational organization in cities and facilitating access; increase in the education demands of the population in villages and towns

2. Universities that liberalized, increased in number and expanded in distribution

3. The rural character of urban settlements in migrant regions

4. Changing economy and investment policies: Industry and tourism incentives, industrial focus, decentralization of industry

5. Shifting their investments from rural areas of origin to big cities

6. Capital owners in less populated cities move to big cities to increase their profitability

7. Changes in the labor market: flexible labor market, outsourcing, precarious work, contract work, disorganization, etc.

8. The increase in the material and psychological costs of urban life

9. Globalization dynamics, maritimization, formation of urban regions

- *Forced internal displacement.*

- The physical insecurity and material deprivation conditions created by the conflict environment in the southeast of Turkey, which started in the mid-1980s, intensified in the 1990s, and continued at a certain level in the 2000s, caused the forced relocation of the population living in these areas to other parts of the country.

- The attacks of the separatist armed groups in Turkey that forced the villagers to leave their places, and the actions of the Turkish security forces to evacuate the villages in order to ensure area dominance, created psycho-social (physical insecurity) and socio-economic (material deprivation) distress/pressure on civilians (Yüceşahin and Özgür , 2006).

o **The conflict environment in the southeast of Turkey, which has lasted for nearly 20 years, has also been a determinant of material deprivation. In addition to the inability to provide physical security due to conflicts, the further limitation of livelihoods in the region is the main factor in this deprivation.**

o While the depletion of the people's livelihoods causes impoverishment, the deterioration of education and health opportunities has led to the almost complete disappearance of social welfare.

o **During the period of 1985-2000, a population of around 780 thousand migrated from the provinces of the OHAL region to other provinces, and approximately 218 thousand people migrated within the province in the region.**

o Total Displaced Population (IDP) amount has been estimated as 998 thousand (approximately 1 million) people.
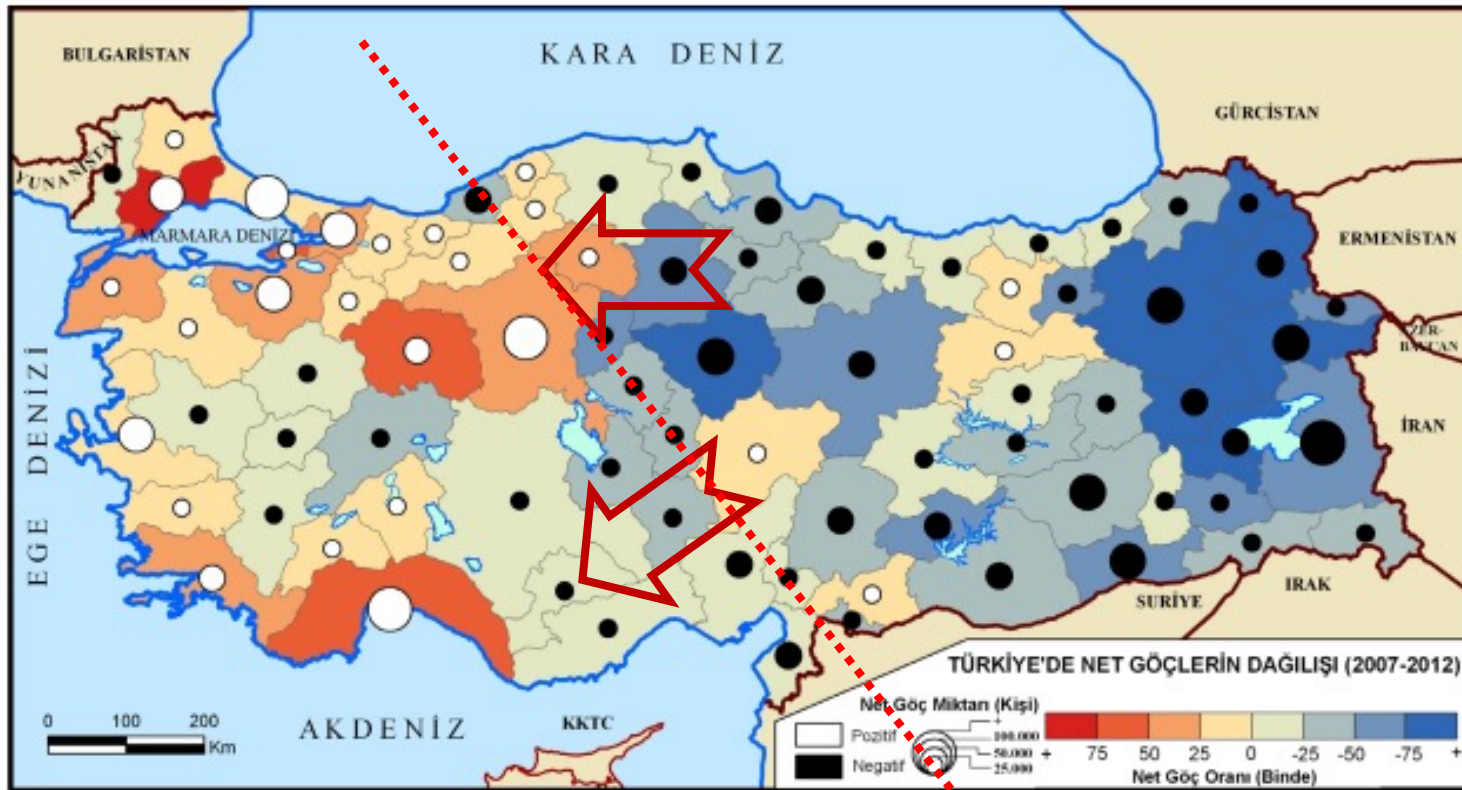
Source: Yakar, 2013: 34

- The general direction of internal migration in Turkey is from the northern and eastern regions to the western and southern regions.

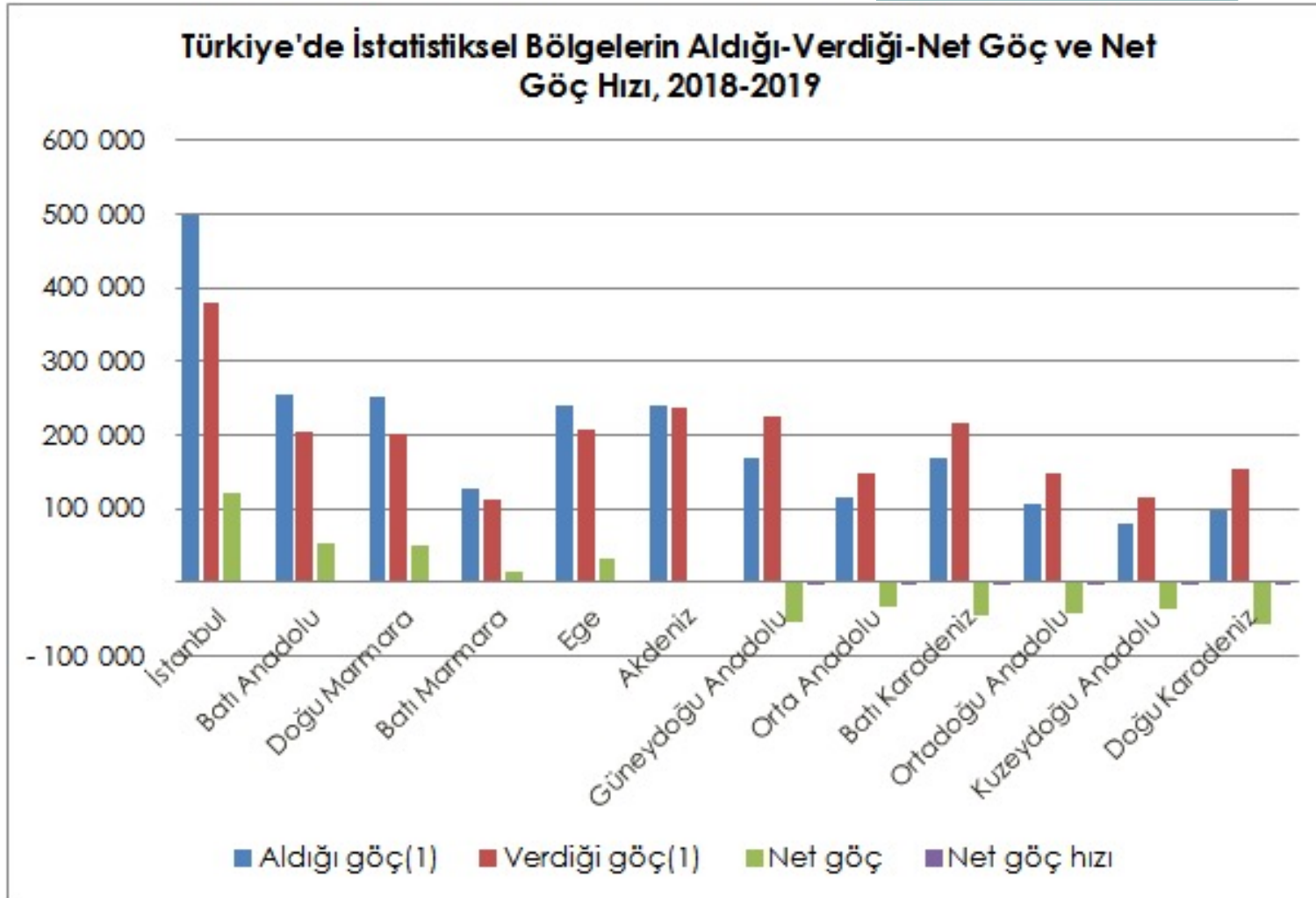## Türkiye'de İstatistiksel Bölgelerin Aldığı-Verdiği-Net Göç ve Net Göç Hızı, 2018-2019

İstatistiki Bölge Birimi	Düzey 1	Toplam nüfus	Aldığı göç[1]	Verdiği göç[1]	Net göç	Net göç hızı
TR1	İstanbul	15 519 267	498 676	378 305	120 371	7,8
TR5	Batı Anadolu	8 124 729	255 357	203 172	52 185	6,4
TR4	Doğu Marmara	8 124 975	251 226	201 545	49 681	6,1
TR2	Batı Marmara	3 601 928	126 488	113 258	13 230	3,7
TR3	Ege	10 618 433	238 962	206 347	32 615	3,1
TR6	Akdeniz	10 627 530	240 130	237 263	2 867	0,3
TR	Türkiye	83 154 997	2 345 336	2 345 336	0	0,0
TRC	Güneydoğu Anadolu	8 975 618	168 902	224 293	- 55 391	-6,2
TR7	Orta Anadolu	4 075 758	114 039	148 692	- 34 653	-8,5
TR8	Batı Karadeniz	4 666 150	169 437	215 608	- 46 171	-9,8
TRB	Ortadoğu Anadolu	3 930 407	106 742	148 670	- 41 928	-10,6
TRA	Kuzeydoğu Anadolu	2 200 022	79 418	114 906	- 35 488	-16,0
TR9	Doğu Karadeniz	2 690 180	95 959	153 277	- 57 318	-21,1

(1) Bölge içindeki illerin birbirleri arasındaki göçü kapsamaz.

+
Net migration rate
**-**

Source: TurkStat ADNKS Migration Statistics

- While Istanbul, Western Anatolia, Eastern and Western Marmara, Aegean and Mediterranean are regions of Turkey with positive net migration rates, the Southeast, Middle East, Northeast, Central Anatolia regions and Western and Eastern Black Sea regions have long exhibited negative net migration rates.

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Türkiye'de İstatistiksel Bölgelerin Aldığı-Verdiği-Net Göç ve Net Göç Hızı, 2018-2019

(1) *It does not cover the migration between the provinces within the region.*

Source: TurkStat ADNKS Migration Statistics

Türkiye'de İller Arası Net Göç Hızlarının Dağılımı, 2007-2012
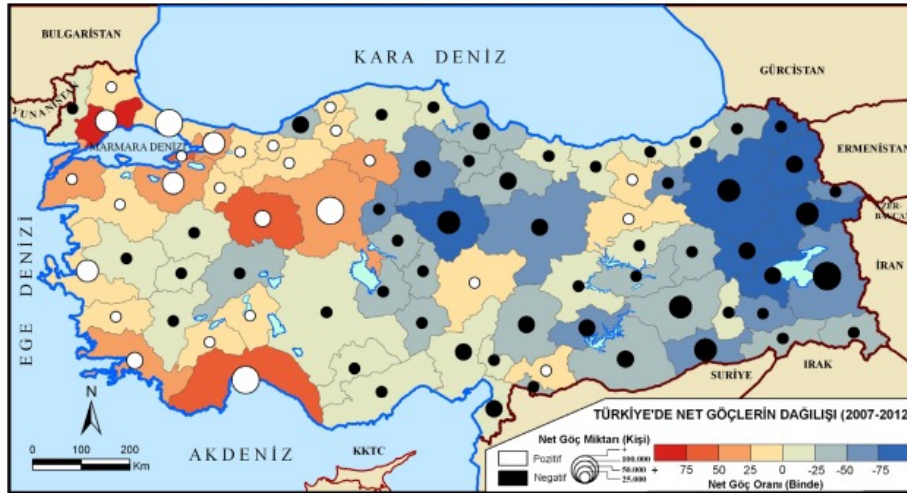
Türkiye'de İllere Göre Sosyo-Ekonomik Gelişmişlik Düzeyi, 2010

- There is a high positive correlation between the net migration rates between the provinces and the Socio-Economic Development-SEDI values of the provinces.

- SEDI values are more effective for provinces to receive net immigration rather than net immigration (Yakar, 2013b).

GWR Analizine Göre İllerin Lokal R² Değerlerinin Dağılımı

Geographically Weighted Regression'a (GWR) Göre Regresyon Tahmin Katsayılarının Dağılımı
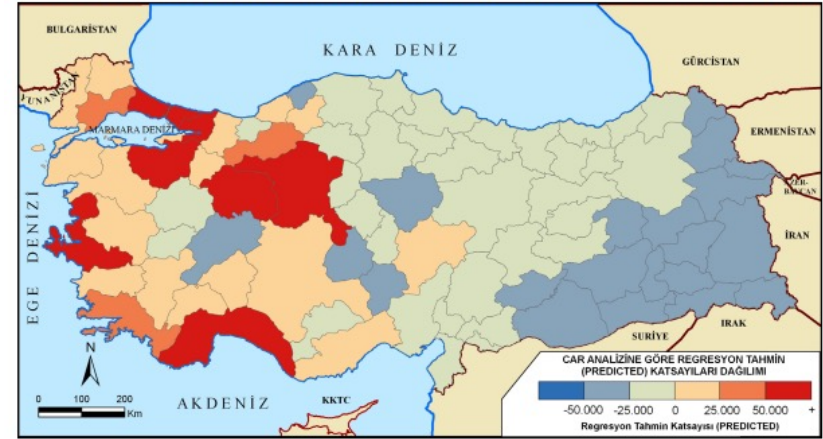
- The distribution of the GWR estimation coefficients, which will provide predictions about the distribution of net migration in the future, indicates that, as in the distribution of the current net migration rates, the east and southeast of Turkey will show net migration, whereas the Marmara region, Aegean and West Mediterranean coasts and metropolitan areas will continue to receive net migration.

- This means that socio-economic development differences between provinces will continue to shape net migration within the country.

Doğduğu il dışında ikamet eden nüfusun oransal dağılımı

- The ratio of those living outside the city of birth to the population of the city reveals the dimensions of the migration. In 13 provinces, more population than the total population of the province resides outside the province where they were born. The number of people living outside the city of birth in 39 cities is more than half of the current city population.

- The distribution of people other than the province they were born in according to the provinces, is the first preferred province as the target area of out-migration and, is also the area where most of the migration is directed.

İstanbul, Ankara ve İzmir'de il dışında kayıt nüfus bakımından önde gelen iller (2013)

Leading provinces for population registered in provinces other than Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir (2013)

Sıra	İstanbul			Ankara			İzmir		
	İli	*Kişi*	%	*İli*	*Kişi*	%	*İli*	*Kişi*	%
1	Sivas	736.542	6,22	Çorum	378.451	11,04	Manisa	195.605	8,37
2	Kastamonu	548.546	4,63	Yozgat	332.198	9,69	Mardin	139.727	5,98
3	Ordu	499.782	4,22	Çankırı	236.406	6,90	Erzurum	133.777	5,72
4	Giresun	487.115	4,11	Kırşehir	196.296	5,73	Konya	122.978	5,26
5	Tokat	455.817	3,85	Kırıkkale	184.061	5,37	Aydın	87.936	3,76
6	Samsun	417.120	3,52	Sivas	151.386	4,42	Afyonkarahisar	86.187	3,69
7	Trabzon	395.474	3,34	Erzurum	103.319	3,01	Kars	75.573	3,23
8	Malatya	392.435	3,31	Kayseri	96.601	2,82	Balıkesir	73.652	3,15
9	Erzurum	382.519	3,23	Kars	83.616	2,44	Ağrı	70.022	3,00
10	Sinop	366.681	3,10	Bolu	82.305	2,40	Sivas	69.863	2,99

Kaynak: Yakar, 2015: 34

- Population data registered outside the province of residence provides important information in terms of giving an idea about the distribution of immigration between provinces, as well as showing the source areas of the registered population outside the province within the total population of the provinces, and thus the ties to the homeland.

- One of the factors that form the basis of socio-spatial clustering/segregation in big cities is the population that migrated from different origins (provinces) and settled in these cities.

- **The distribution of non-provincial-borns residing by provinces (except for Istanbul) shows that each province has more population originating from nearby/neighboring provinces.**

- Provinces receive immigration from close distances.

- **The share of those born outside the province of residence in the total population is higher in Turkey's western, coastal and metropolitan areas; on the other hand, it gradually regresses towards the interior and east.**

- In provinces such as Yalova (61.8%), Kocaeli (53.3%) and Istanbul (50.9%), more than half of the population was born outside these provinces.

- **In the provinces of Şanlıurfa (8.1%), Kahramanmaraş (8.9%) and Adıyaman (9.6%), this rate is not even one out of every 10 people.**
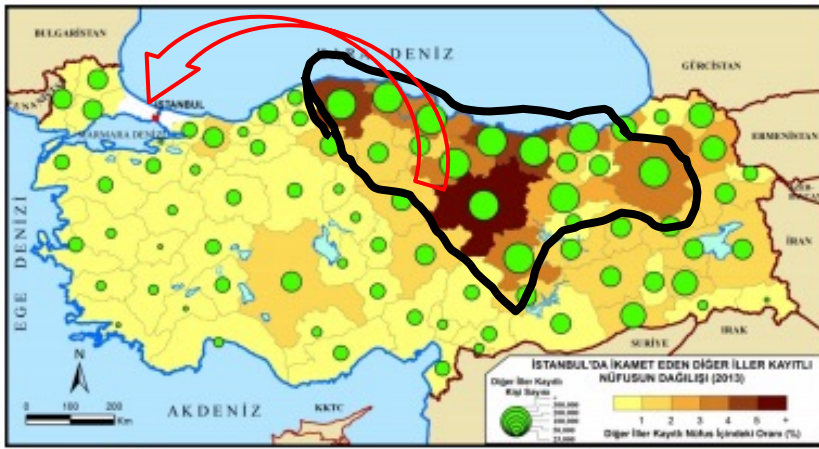
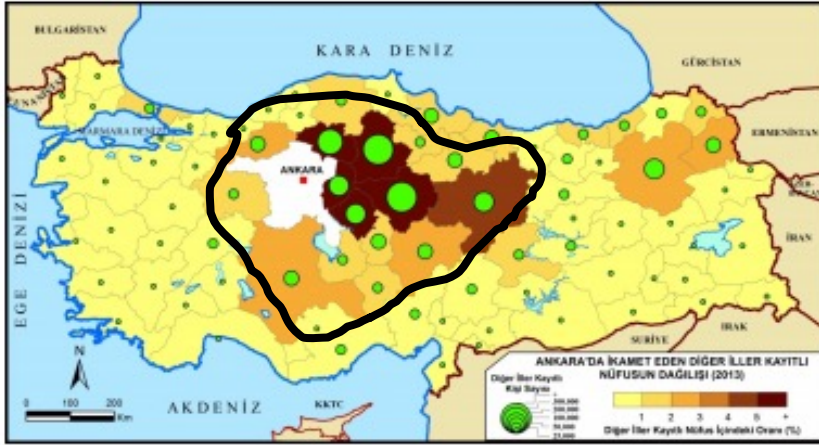İkamet edilen il dışı doğumlu nüfusun oransal dağılımı.

Source: Yakar and Sert-Eteman, 2017: 92

- **In the west of the country, the population is more heterogeneous, consisting of people from different origins, whereas this trend towards the east weakens.**
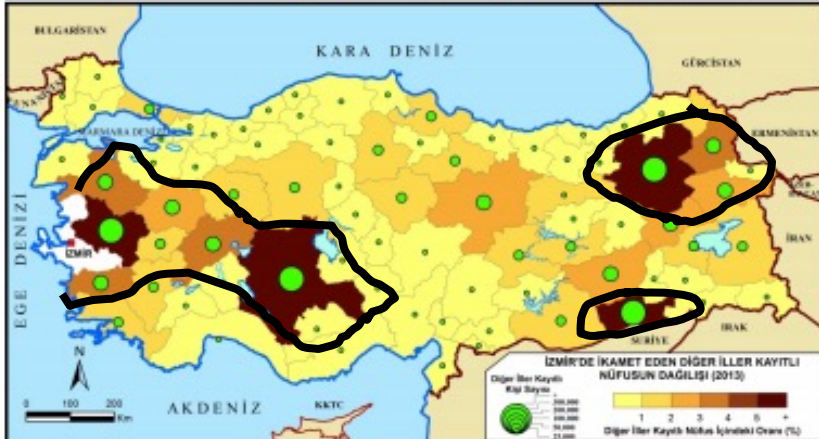
İstanbul

Ankara

İzmir

- Relatively homogeneous neighbourhoods formed by people coming from the same province in metropolises indicate the effect of compatriot networks established on the continuity of internal migration in Turkey.

- **Immigrants of the same origin have a role in the socio-spatial processes in the city, from the forms of adaptation and solidarity to the city (citizens' associations, etc.) to dominate certain economic activities and even to political elections.**

- Through immigrants, urban areas as a whole both have heterogeneous social structures and homogeneous groups that tend to be socio-spatially differentiated from other groups according to their origins emerge in urban parts.

- **Buffer mechanisms are defined as newly emerging institutions, connections, values and functions that enable social change to be experienced without crisis, prevent dissolution and do not belong to both social structures (regarding the origin and target region).**

- **Citizenship is a buffering mechanism.**

- A fellow countryman is a person whose hometown is the same place, and those who define each other as fellow countrymen are outside the country.

- **In short, the homeland is an imagined geography; a compatriot is a member of the imaginary community from that imagined area.**

- While mass migration carries different social layers from the same region to the city, chain migration ensures the continuation of intense relations between those in the same social layer.

- **The massive and chained migration paves the way for the emergence of informal networks of relations that include people from the same region and are based on mutual trust.**

- **Mutual trust, born without belonging to the same geographical location, is the basis of citizenship relations.**

- Trust in fellow citizens is not unconditional.

- **The assurance of felt trust is the reciprocal exchange or exchange relationship itself.**

- In the logic of exchange from like to like, the person who is on the 'receiving' side assumes the responsibility of 'giving' at a future time.

- **The responsibility to give is moral, and the person who does not fulfill is pushed out of trusting relationships.**

- Citizenship-based networks are not run through one-on-one relationships. Semi or fully structured organizations focused on getting together also contribute to the continuity of relationship networks.

- **Citizen coffee houses are examples of semi-structured social spaces, and associations or foundations established by a group of countrymen for structured (formal) organizations.**

Consequences of Internal Migration: Target Destination

- **Spatial results:**
- Increase in urban structuring: Unplanned/irregular urbanization, slums, rapid urban area expansion
- Urban infrastructure demand growth: Water, sewage, transportation, energy (for lighting, heating and other uses)
- Change in urban social geography: Residence segregation / socio-spatial clustering
- **Social-cultural consequences:**
- Social cohesion, urbanization or non-urbanization, heterogeneous society, increase in conflict and crime, cultural diversification and hybridization
- Public service demand growth: Education, health, security, municipal services, etc.
- **Economic results:**
- Reserve army of employment/unemployment, informal employment, poverty, accumulation of material and human capital, growing local market, economic vitality/opportunities, high rate of development
- **Demographic results:**
- Increasing population size and positive growth, age and gender structure
- **Environmental consequences:**
- Waste, pollution, rural occupation, ecological degradation

- **Spatial results:**
- Urban shrinkage, spatial obsolescence and wear, idle structures/facilities and social facilities

- **Economic results:**
- Underemployment, material and human capital flight, shrinking local market, economic stagnation/recession, low growth rate

- **Social-cultural consequences:**
- Homogeneous society, introversion, conservatism, inadequacy of social services

- **Demographic results:**
- Decreasing population size and negative growth, age and gender structure, low education level

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