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

International Migration Flows: Immigrants and Transnational Migrants
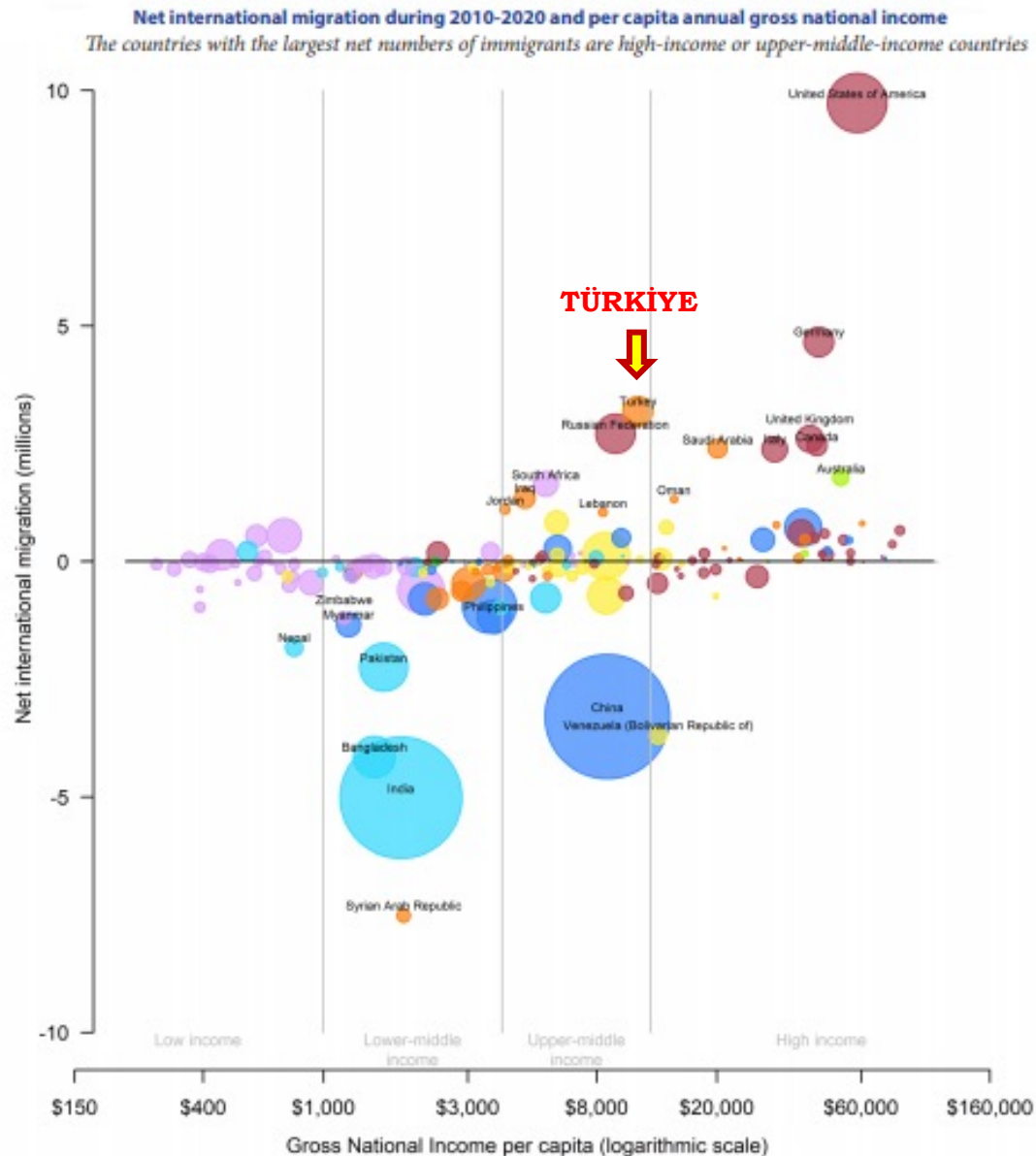
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Ass. Prof. Dr. Ayla Deniz
adeniz@ankara.edu.tr

1. International Migration Outlook

2. Global Migration Trends

3. Global Migration Systems

4. International Migration Theories

5. Highly Skilled Migration

6. International Student Mobility

7. Irregular Migration

8. Lifestyle Migration / Retirement Migration

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- **High-income and upper-middle-income countries have the most net international immigrants.**

Net international migration during 2010-2020 and per capita annual gross national income
The countries with the largest net numbers of immigrants are high-income or upper-middle-income countries

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- **The number of international migrants is increasing and it it a global trend.**

- The total number of international migrants increased from 174 million (in 2000) to 272 million in about 20 years. In 2019, international migrants make up 3.5% of the world's population. The number of immigrants for 2020 is estimated at 281 million.

- If the migrant population continues to increase at the same rate as in the past 20 years, the international migrant stock could rise to 405 million people worldwide by 2050.

International migrants, 1970–2019

Year	Number of migrants	Migrants as a % of the world's population
1970	84,460,125	2.3%
1975	90,368,010	2.2%
1980	101,983,149	2.3%
1985	113,206,691	2.3%
1990	153,011,473	2.9%
1995	161,316,895	2.8%
2000	173,588,441	2.8%
2005	191,615,574	2.9%
2010	220,781,909	3.2%
2015	248,861,296	3.4%
2019	271,642,105	3.5%

- **The magnitude of this increase is accepted as both a result and a factor of the economic globalization process that has spread in recent years (Zetter, 2014).**

- Although the proportion of international migrants is increasing, the vast majority of people continue to live in their countries of birth.

Source: International Organization for Migration _IOM (2019). World Migration Report 2020. IOM: Geneva

- **52% of international migrants are men and 48% are women.**

### Key facts and figures from the World Migration Reports, 2000 and 2020

	2000 report	2020 report
Estimated number of international migrants	150 million	272 million
Estimated proportion of world population who are migrants	2.8%	3.5%
Estimated proportion of female international migrants	47.5%	47.9%
Estimated proportion of international migrants who are children	16.0%	13.9%
Region with the highest proportion of international migrants	Oceania	Oceania
Country with the highest proportion of international migrants	United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates
Number of migrant workers	-	164 million
Global international remittances (USD)	126 billion	689 billion
Number of refugees	14 million	25.9 million
Number of internally displaced persons	21 million	41.3 million
Number of stateless persons	-	3.9 million
Number of IOM Member States*	76	173
Number of IOM field offices*	120	436*

Source: International Organization for Migration-IOM (2019). World Migration Report 2020. IOM: Geneva
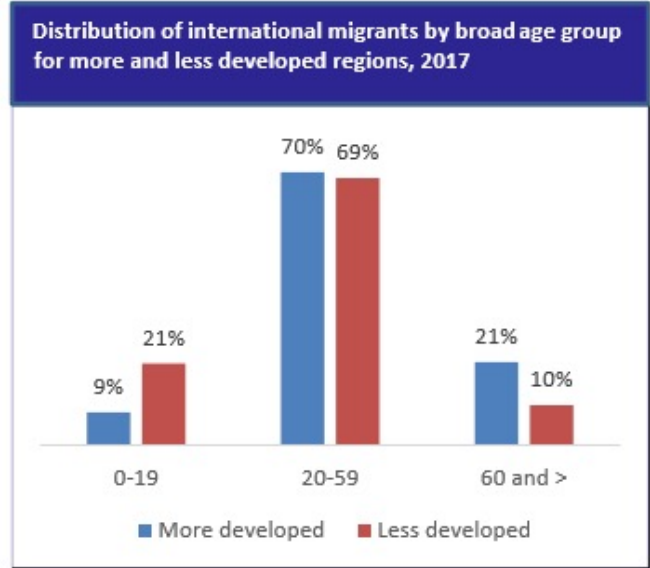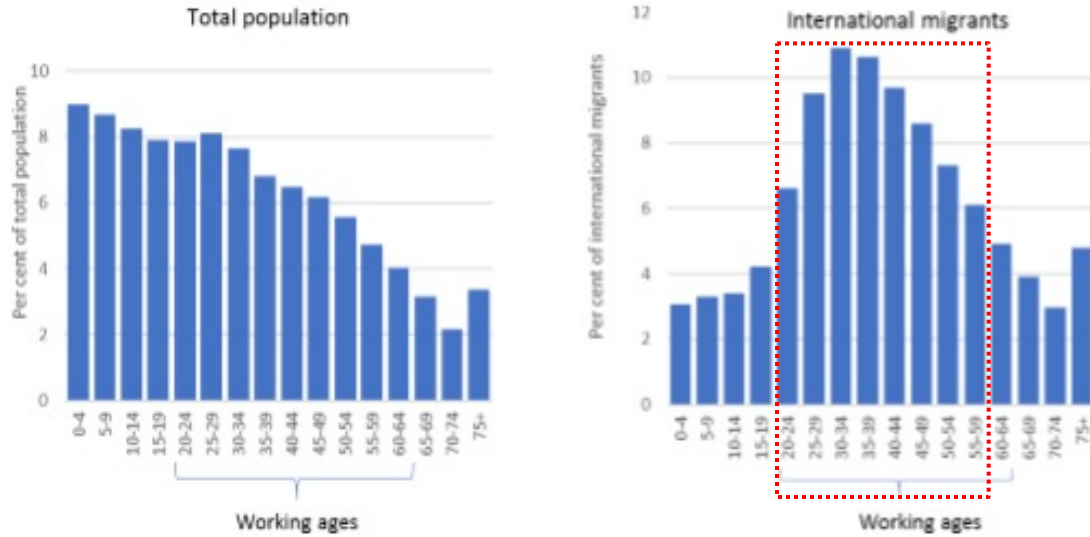
- Almost half of international migrants are women, however, there are significant regional differences in the gender of migrants.

- While the number of female immigrants is higher in the North than the male, the opposite is the case in the South.

- Between 2000 and 2017, the proportion of female migrants increased in all regions except Asia (United Nations, 2017b).

Female migrants as a percentage of all international migrants, 2000 and 2017
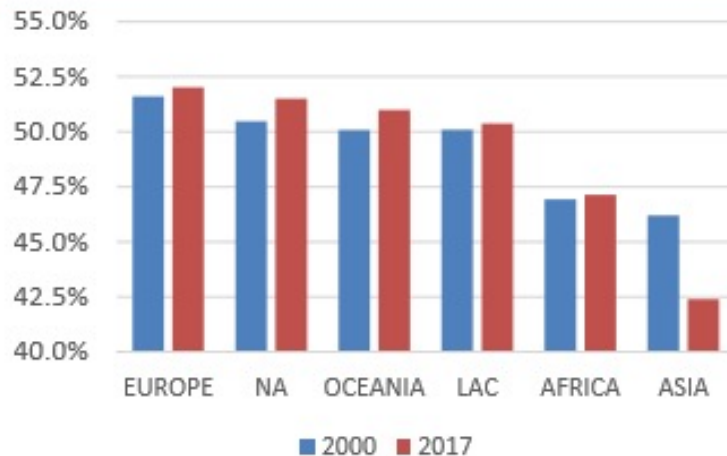
Note: NA = Northern America; LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean

Age distribution of the total population and of international migrants worldwide, 2017

Total population

International migrants

Distribution of international migrants by broad age group for more and less developed regions, 2017

70% 69%

21%

21%

9%

10%

0-19   20-59   60 and >
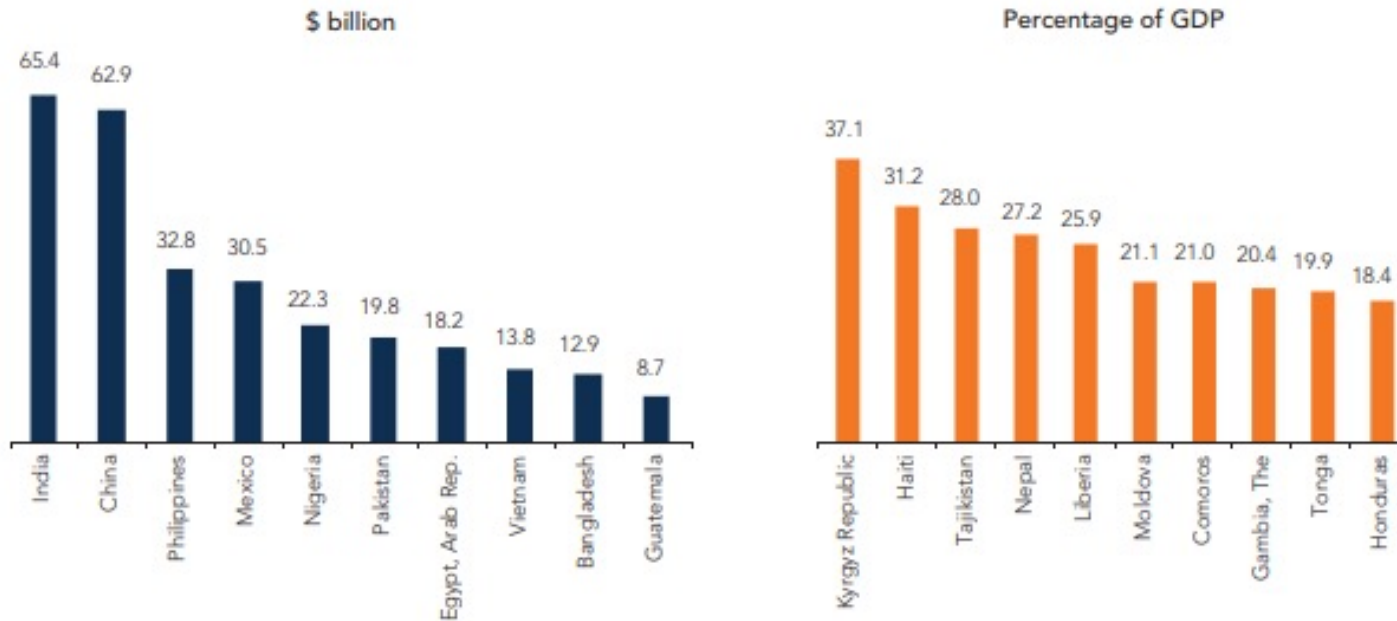
■ More developed   ■ Less developed

Working ages

- The vast majority of immigrants are adults of working age. In both developed and developing regions, about 70 percent of all international migrants are between the ages of 20 and 59.

- Older immigrants outnumber young immigrants in the North, while younger immigrants outnumber older immigrants in the South (United Nations, 2017b).

- **International migration is seen as an important resource for the development of developing countries.**

- **Remittances are increasing exponentially.**

- Remittances to the country of origin increased from approximately $2 billion in 1970 to $126 billion in 2000 and $689 billion in 2020. This figure is thought to be even greater when unrecorded streams are added through formal and informal channels.

- **The amount of registered foreign currency sent to developing countries is approximately 2/3 of foreign direct investment, more than twice the official aid.**

- Remittances from the migrants who are the members of Low and Middle Income country are very effective actors and their remittances are even more important for some countries.

- **It is estimated that immigrants to these countries sent 450 billion dollars in remittances in 2017. This figure corresponds to 75% of the total money transfers sent.**

Top Remittance Receivers in 2017

$ billion — India 65.4, China 62.9, Philippines 32.8, Mexico 30.5, Nigeria 22.3, Pakistan 19.8, Egypt, Arab Rep. 18.2, Vietnam 13.8, Bangladesh 12.9, Guatemala 8.7

Percentage of GDP — Kyrgyz Republic 37.1, Haiti 31.2, Tajikistan 28.0, Nepal 27.2, Liberia 25.9, Moldova 21.1, Comoros 21.0, Gambia, The 20.4, Tonga 19.9, Honduras 18.4

Sources: International Monetary Fund; World Bank's World Development Indicators; staff estimates.
Note: GDP = gross domestic product.

- There are countries where the percentage of remittances of immigrants in their gross domestic product exceeds 20%. From this perspective, the five countries that received the most remittances in 2018 were Tonga (35.2%), followed by Kyrgyzstan (33.6%), Tajikistan (31%), Haiti (30.7%) and Nepal (28%).

- In 2018, India, China, Mexico, Philippines and Egypt are among the countries that received the most recorded remittances (IOM, 2019).

. Top countries receiving/sending remittances (2005–2018) (current USD billions)

Top countries receiving remittances							
2005		2010		2015		2018	
China	23.63	India	53.48	India	68.91	India	78.61
Mexico	22.74	China	52.46	China	63.94	China	67.41
India	22.13	Mexico	22.08	Philippines	29.80	Mexico	35.66
Nigeria	14.64	Philippines	21.56	Mexico	26.23	Philippines	33.83
France	14.21	France	19.90	France	24.06	Egypt	28.92
Philippines	13.73	Nigeria	19.75	Nigeria	21.16	France	26.43
Belgium	6.89	Germany	12.79	Pakistan	19.31	Nigeria	24.31
Germany	6.87	Egypt	12.45	Egypt	18.33	Pakistan	21.01
Spain	6.66	Bangladesh	10.85	Germany	15.81	Germany	17.36
Poland	6.47	Belgium	10.35	Bangladesh	15.30	Viet Nam	15.93

Source: International Organization for Migration _IOM (2019). World Migration Report 2020. IOM: Geneva

- **Rich countries are the main source of remittances.**

- The USA is the country with the most remittances (US$ 68 billion), followed by the United Arab Emirates (US$ 44.4 billion) and Saudi Arabia (US$ 36.1 billion).

| Top countries sending remittances							
2005		**2010**		**2015**		**2017ᵃ**	
United States	47.25	United States	50.78	United States	61.86	United States	67.96
Saudi Arabia	14.30	Saudi Arabia	27.07	United Arab Emirates	40.33	United Arab Emirates	44.37
Germany	12.71	Russian Federation	21.45	Saudi Arabia	38.79	Saudi Arabia	36.12
Switzerland	10.52	Switzerland	17.76	Switzerland	25.40	Switzerland	26.60
United Kingdom	9.64	Germany	14.68	China	20.42	Germany	22.09
France	9.48	Italy	12.89	Russian Federation	19.69	Russian Federation	20.61
Republic of Korea	6.9	France	12.03	Germany	18.03	China	16.18
Russian Federation	6.83	Kuwait	11.86	Kuwait	15.20	Kuwait	13.76
Luxembourg	6.70	Luxembourg	10.65	France	12.79	France	13.50
Malaysia	5.68	United Arab Emirates	10.57	Qatar	12.19	Republic of Korea	12.89

Source: International Organization for Migration _IOM (2019). World Migration Report 2020. IOM: Geneva
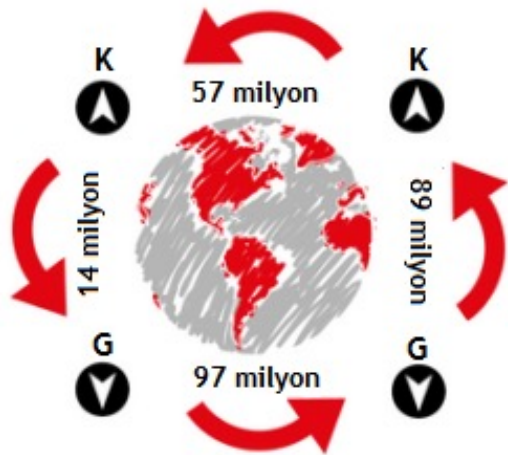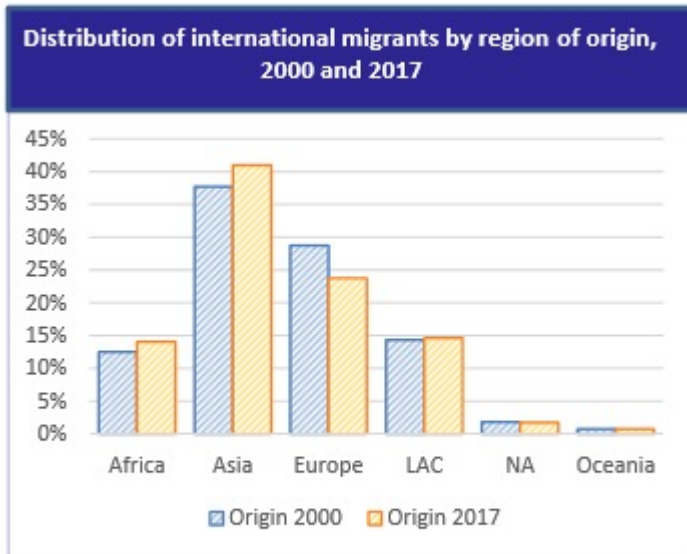
Kaynak: United Nations, 2017

Number of international migrants by region of destination 2000 and 2017 (millions)
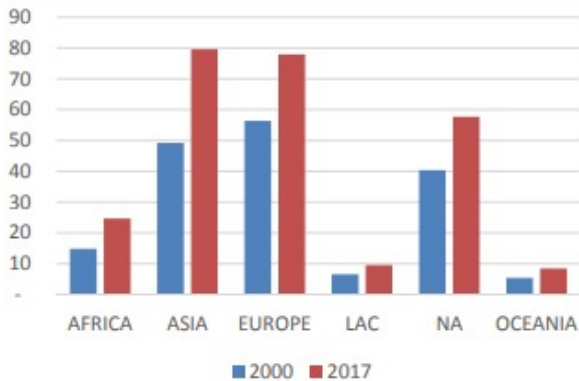
Note: NA = Northern America; LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean

- **The role of developing countries in global migration is increasing. Half of the increase in international migrants was seen in developed countries (North) and the other half in developing countries (South).**

- Africa is the region with the fastest increase in the number of international immigrants. Since 2000, the number of international migrants in Africa has increased by 67%. Asia was the region with the second largest relative increase in the immigrant population (62%).

- **International migrants migrate mostly from the South to the South. Between 2000 and 2017, 38% of international migrants moved from the South to the South, and 35% from the South to the North.**

- Asia and Europe host the largest number of international immigrants. 6 out of 10 international immigrants live in Asia or Europe.

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Distribution of international migrants by region of origin, 2000 and 2017

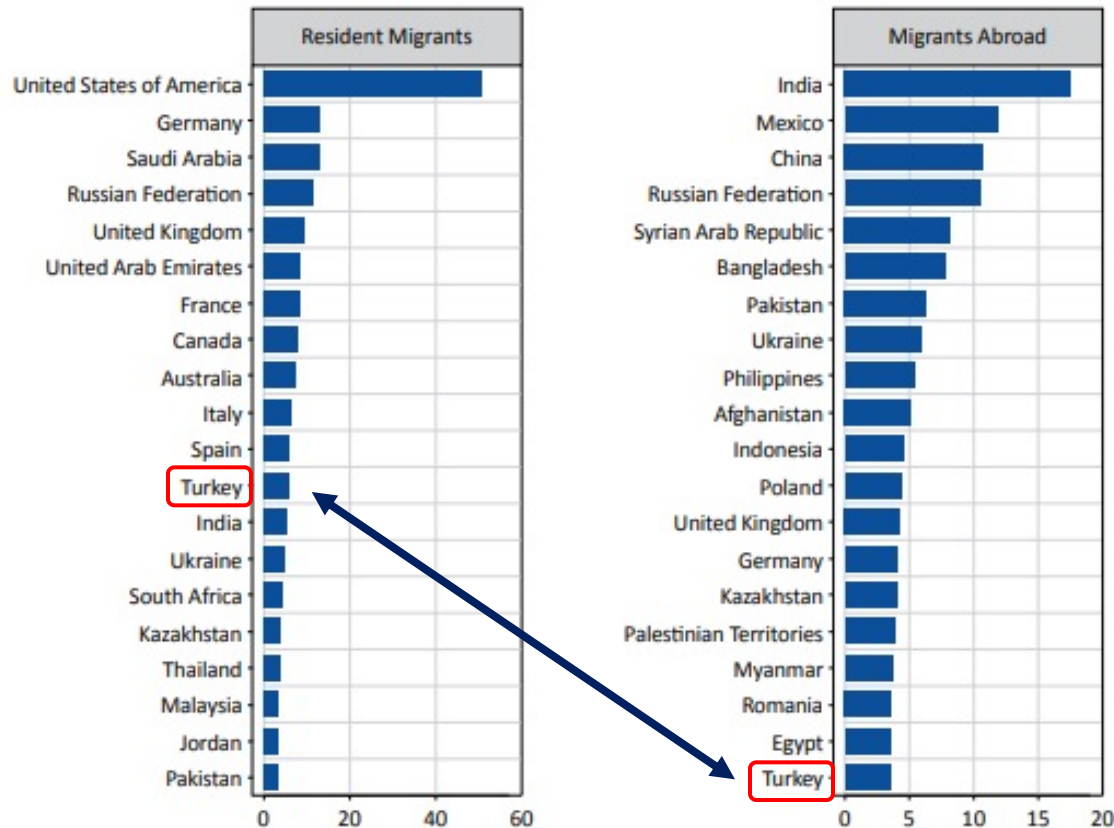Note: NA = Northern America; LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean

- **Asia and Europe are also the most important origins of international migrants (United Nations, 2017b). In 2017, Asia was the region of origin for approximately 106 million international migrants, representing 41% of the global total. Europe ranked second and was a source of 61 million international migrants.**

- Most international migrations take place between countries in the same region.

- 2/3 of all international immigrants of European origin still reside in Europe.

- Asia was the region with the second highest intra-regional mobility (60%), followed by Oceania (58%) and Africa (53%).
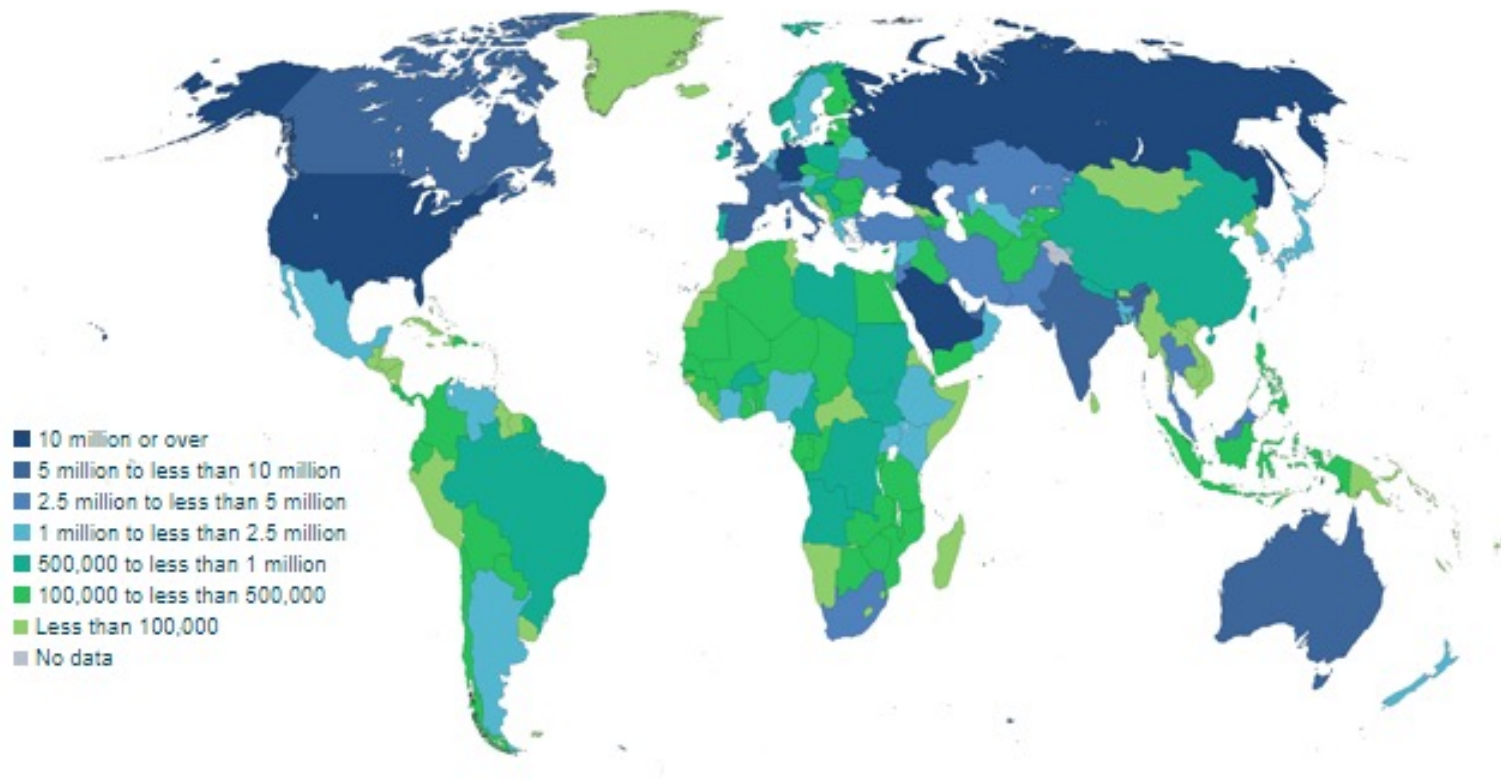
- Although migration is a global phenomenon, most movements are to a limited number of countries. The top 10 countries host half of all international migrants (United Nations, 2017b).

- The United States is the top destination country, hosting 49.8 million international immigrants in 2017, or 19 percent of the world total.

- Saudi Arabia and Germany are the countries with the second and third largest immigrant numbers (12.2 million each).

- They are followed by the Russian Federation (11.7 million), the United Kingdom (8.8 million), the United Arab Emirates (8.3 million), France and Canada (7.9 million each), Australia (7.0 million) and Spain (5.9 million). million) watching.

- Between 2000 and 2017, countries reporting the largest relative increases in the number of international migrants included Spain (260%), the United Arab Emirates (240%) and Saudi Arabia (130%).

- **Although Turkey was a country sending more migrants in the past, it is now turning into a country receiving immigrants.**
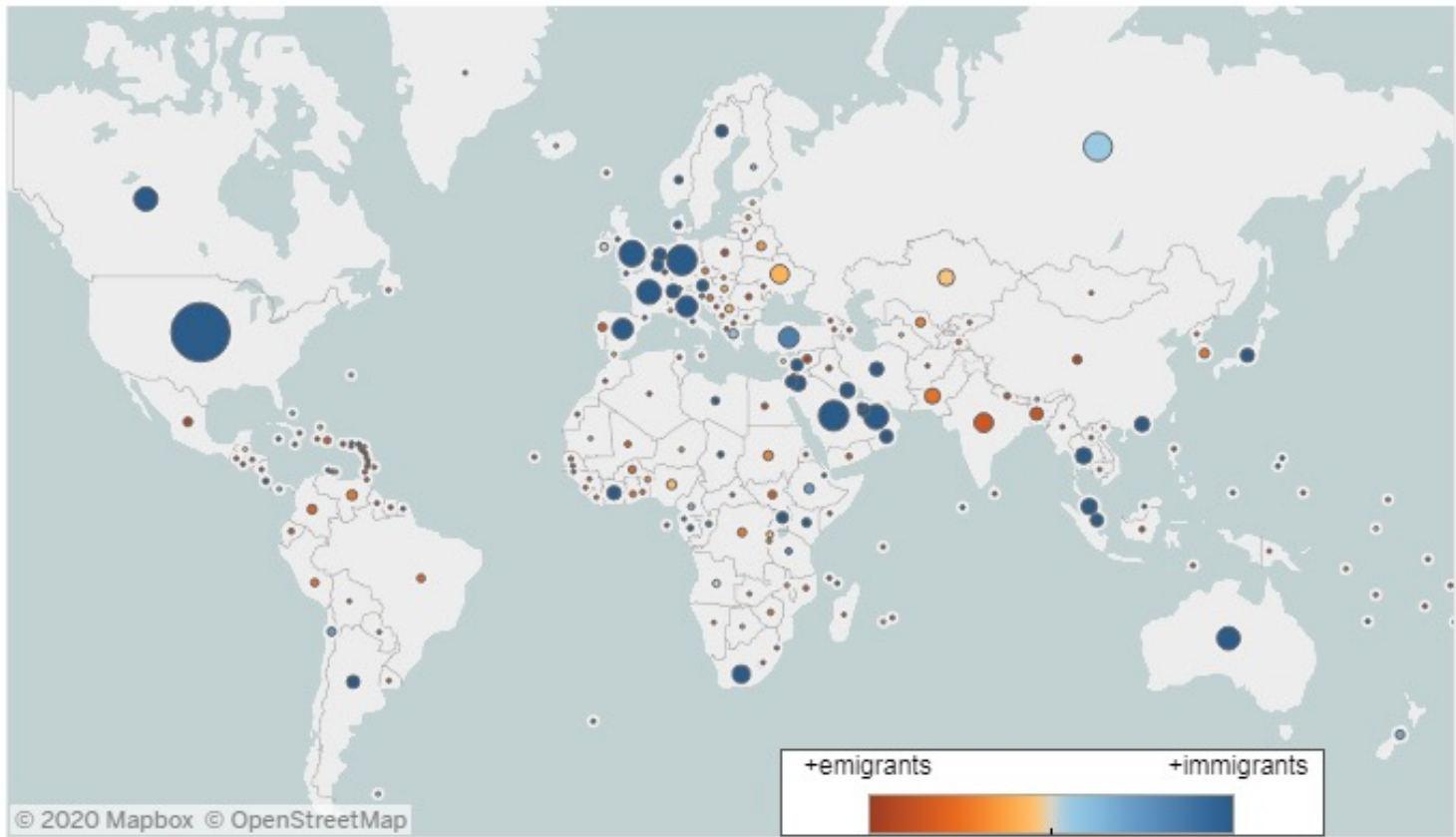
Top 20 destinations (left) and origins (right) of international migrants in 2019 (millions)

International migrant stock 2017

- ■ 10 million or over
- ■ 5 million to less than 10 million
- ■ 2.5 million to less than 5 million
- ■ 1 million to less than 2.5 million
- ■ 500,000 to less than 1 million
- ■ 100,000 to less than 500,000
- ■ Less than 100,000
- ■ No data

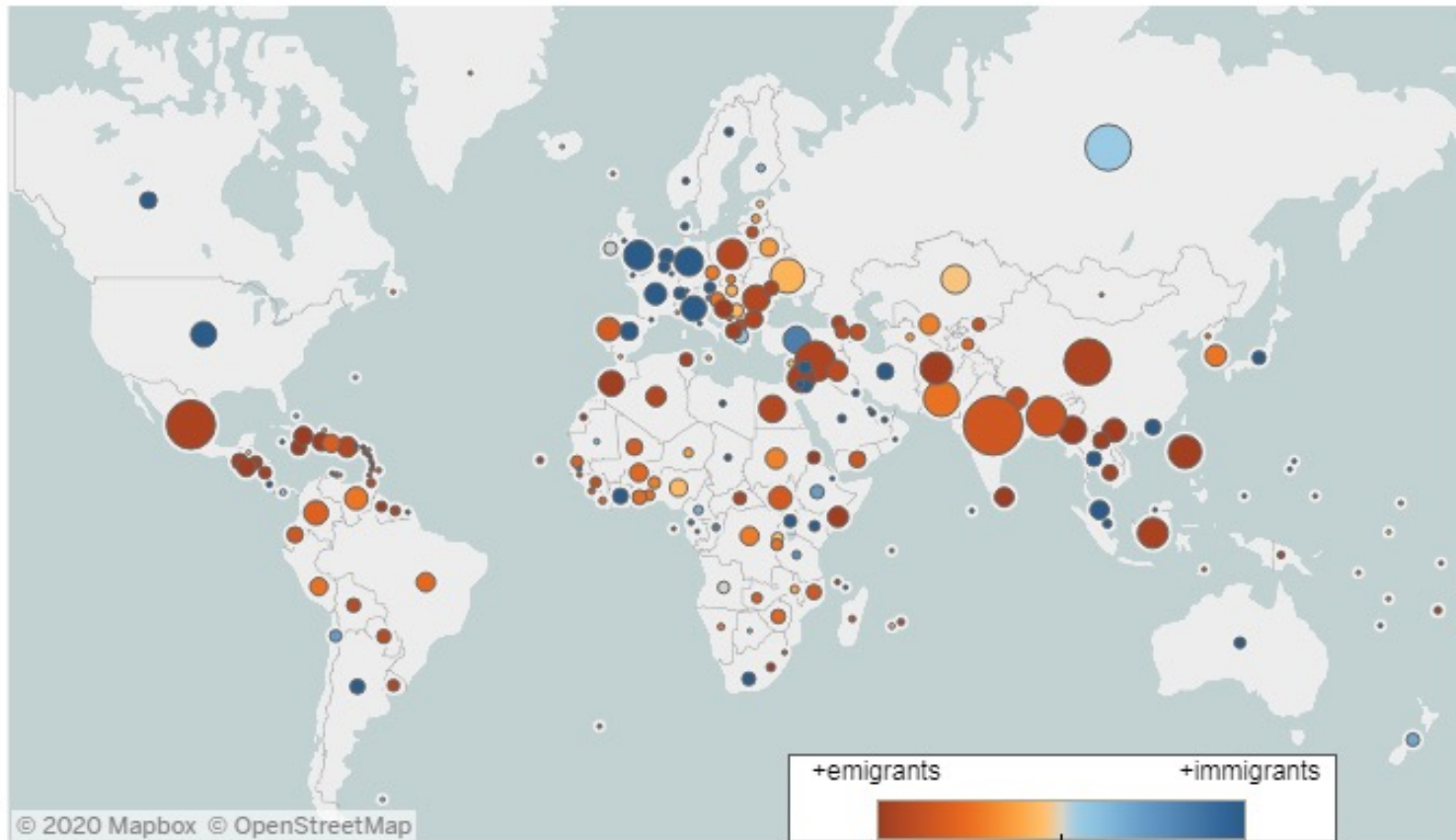Source: http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimatesmaps.shtml?0t0

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Legend: +emigrants — +immigrants

Select population
- ⦿ Migrants in country (immigrants)
- ○ Migrants from country (emigrants)

Migration Policy Institute (MPI) Data Hub
http://migrationpolicy.org/programs/data-hub

© 2020 Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Source: https://www.migrationpolicy.org/programs/data-hub/maps-immigrants-and-emigrants-around-world

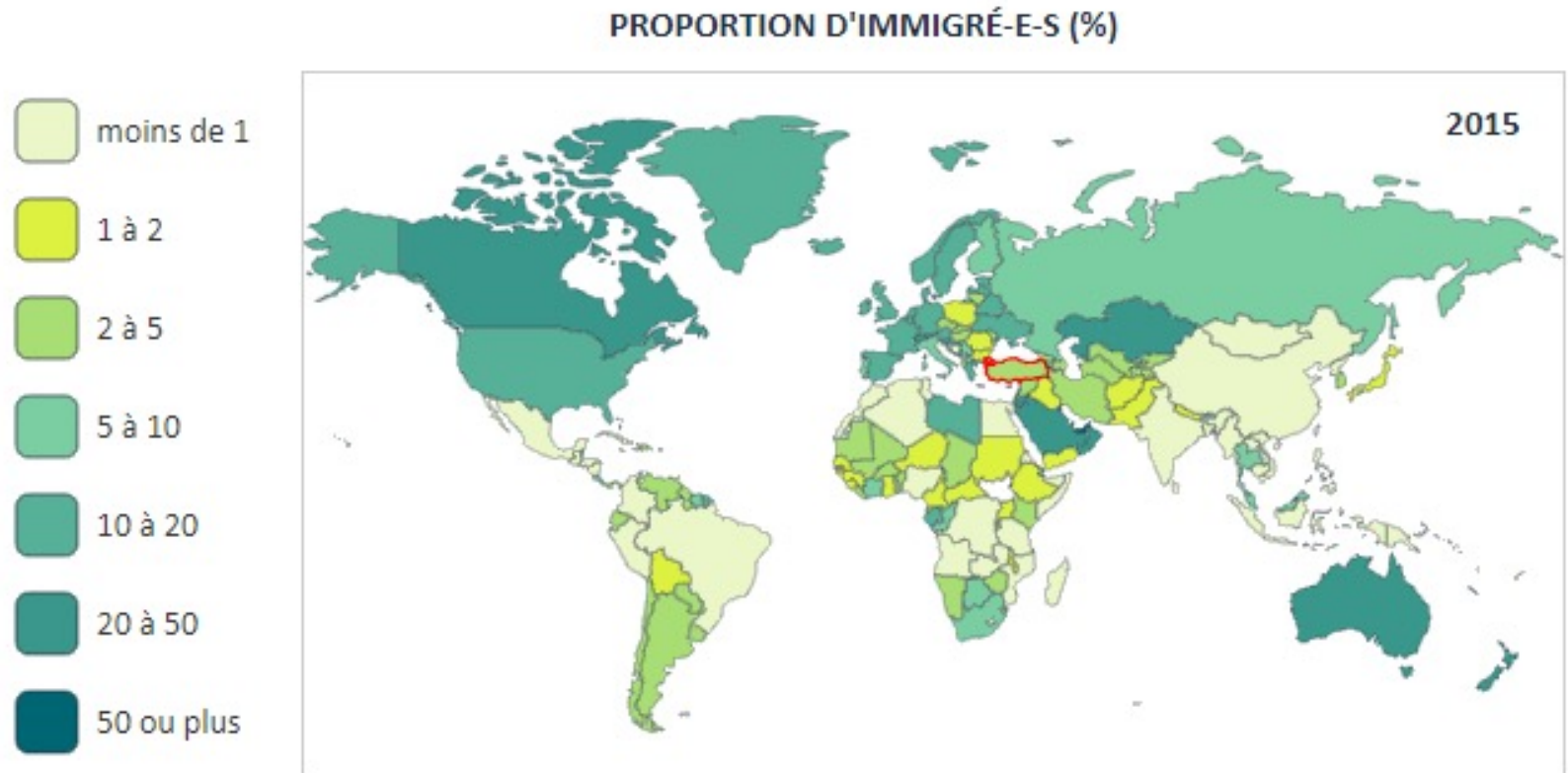+emigrants   +immigrants

Select population
○ Migrants in country (immigrants)
◉ Migrants from country (emigrants)

Migration Policy Institute (MPI) Data Hub
http://migrationpolicy.org/programs/data-hub

Source: https://www.migrationpolicy.org/programs/data-hub/maps-immigrants-and-emigrants-around-world

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Major area, region, country or area of destination	International migrant stock at mid-year (both sexes)						
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017
WORLD	152.542.373	160.700.028	172.604.257	190.531.600	220.019.266	247.585.744	257.715.425
More developed regions	82.391.619	92.331.345	103.417.894	116.295.565	130.683.517	140.250.197	145.983.830
Less developed regions	70.150.754	68.368.683	69.186.363	74.236.035	89.335.749	107.335.547	111.731.595
Least developed countries	11.073.226	11.708.074	10.073.307	9.803.046	9.994.197	13.804.757	14.441.715
Less developed regions, excluding least developed countries	59.116.432	56.701.134	59.155.202	64.483.287	79.393.605	93.572.872	97.330.919
High-income countries	75.239.010	86.645.274	100.404.811	117.786.056	141.789.049	156.816.897	164.846.887
Middle-income countries	68.475.181	64.413.423	64.042.290	64.661.461	70.204.762	79.772.836	81.439.828
Upper-middle-income countries	33.412.332	33.181.319	33.846.189	35.813.417	39.705.036	48.222.417	49.731.791
Lower-middle-income countries	35.062.849	31.232.104	30.196.101	28.848.044	30.499.726	31.550.419	31.708.037
Low-income countries	8.533.974	9.287.911	7.732.730	7.604.325	7.545.206	10.491.456	10.914.651
AFRICA	15.690.623	16.352.814	14.800.306	15.462.306	17.007.249	23.436.088	24.650.223
ASIA	48.108.431	46.422.010	49.198.332	53.243.730	65.921.788	76.558.152	79.586.709
EUROPE	49.232.191	52.867.154	56.314.416	63.201.280	70.747.947	74.501.508	77.895.217
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	7.169.728	6.694.640	6.579.328	7.237.476	8.246.652	9.272.027	9.508.189
NORTHERN AMERICA	27.610.542	33.341.147	40.351.848	45.363.387	50.970.996	55.766.224	57.664.154
OCEANIA	4.730.858	5.022.263	5.360.027	6.023.421	7.124.634	8.051.745	8.410.933

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PROPORTION D'IMMIGRÉ-E-S (%)

2015

- moins de 1
- 1 à 2
- 2 à 5
- 5 à 10
- 10 à 20
- 20 à 50
- 50 ou plus

Source: https://www.ined.fr/fr/tout-savoir-population/graphiques-cartes/migrations-monde/

- **Immigrants have a large proportion within total population of some countries.**

Top 20 countries with the largest proportional population change in Asia, 2009–2019
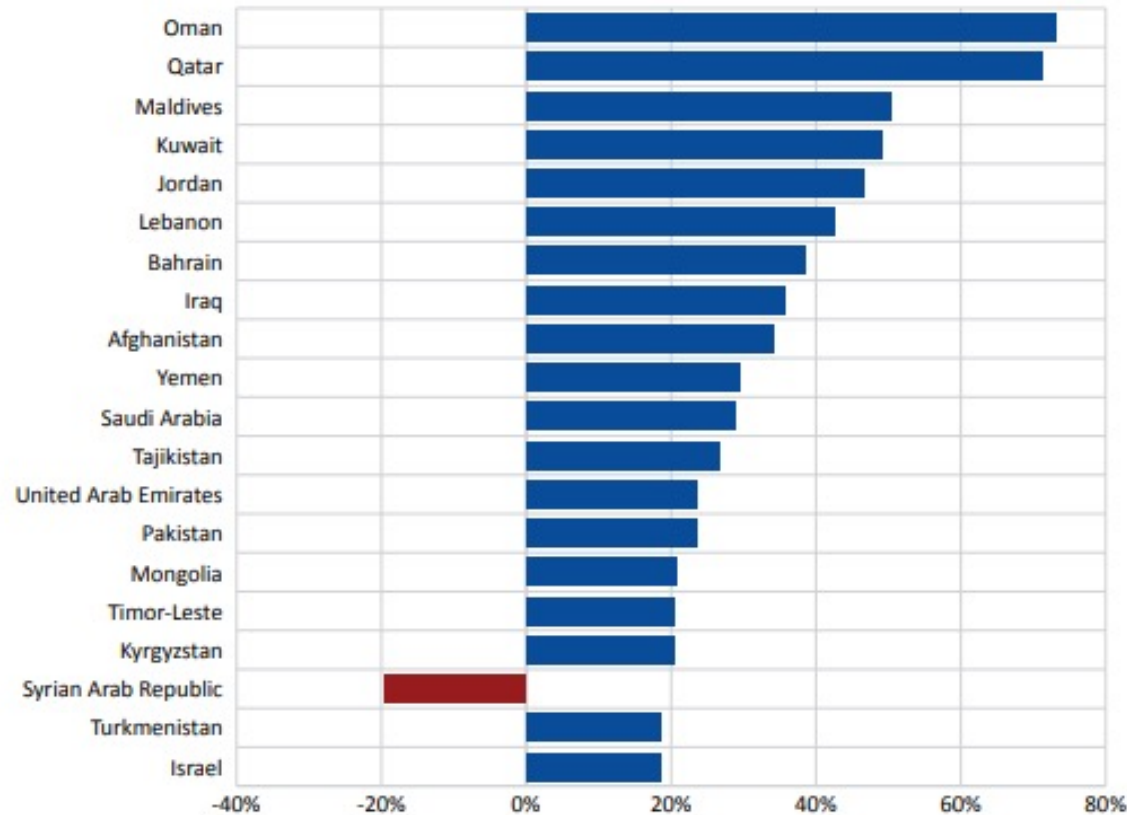
- **Today, the numbers of refugees and other forced migrants are increasing.**

- There were a total of 25.9 million refugees worldwide at the end of 2018, with 20.4 million refugees under UNHCR's auspices and 5.5 million registered in the Middle East by the United Nations Agency for Palestine Refugee Affairs (UNRWA).

- Although the annual growth rate has slowed since 2012, the total number of refugees is still at a record level.

Trend of global displacement & proportion displaced | 1997-2016

Source: http://www.unhcr.org/5943e8a34.pdf
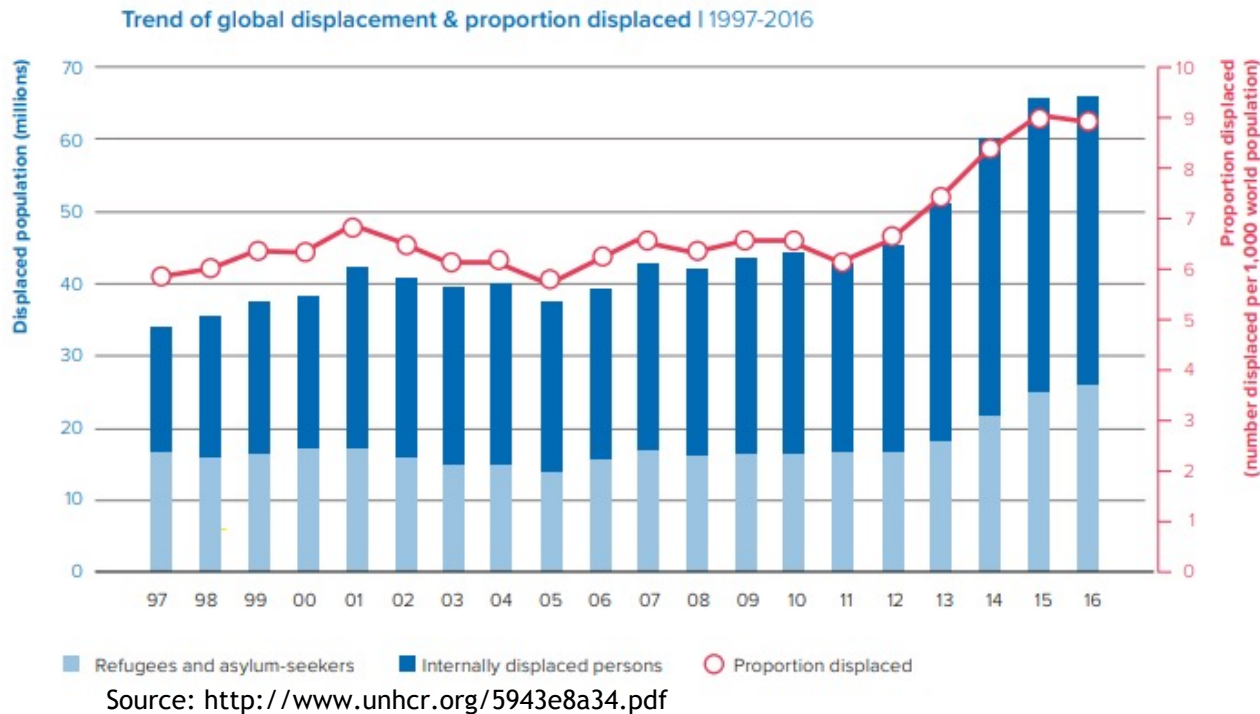
- Between 1997 and 2018, the number of forcibly displaced people globally increased from 33.9 million to 74.8 million.

- Much of this increase was concentrated after 2012, mostly due to the Syrian conflict. However, this increase has resulted from other conflicts in sub-Saharan African regions such as Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan and Sudan, as well as in Iraq and Yemen. It is necessary to add displacements from Venezuela abroad.
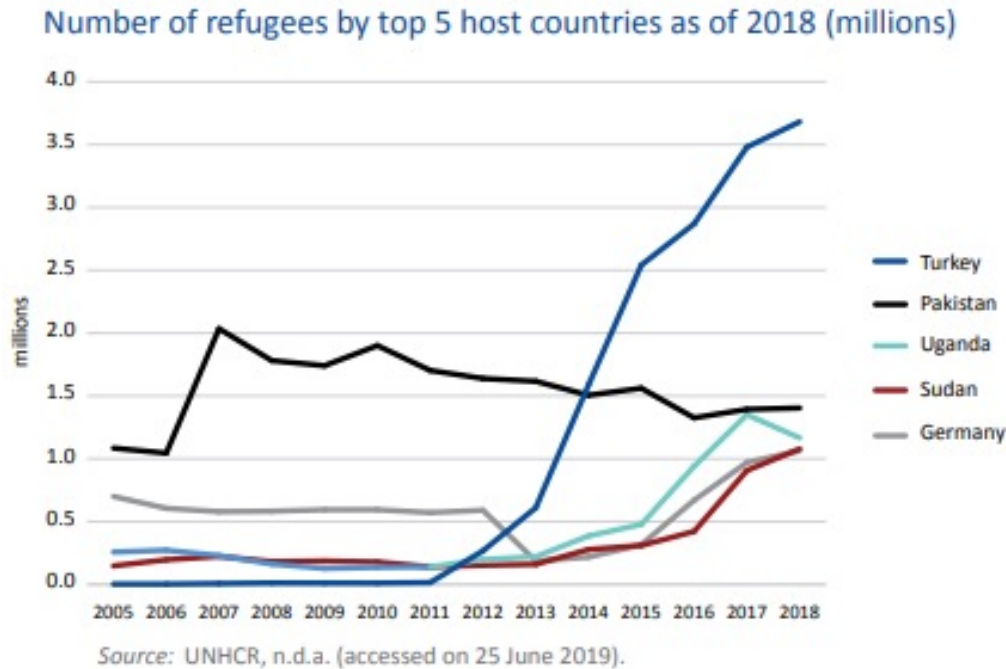
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- **The countries with the highest number of refugees are Syria, Afghanistan and South Sudan.**

Number of refugees by top 5 countries of origin as of 2018 (millions)
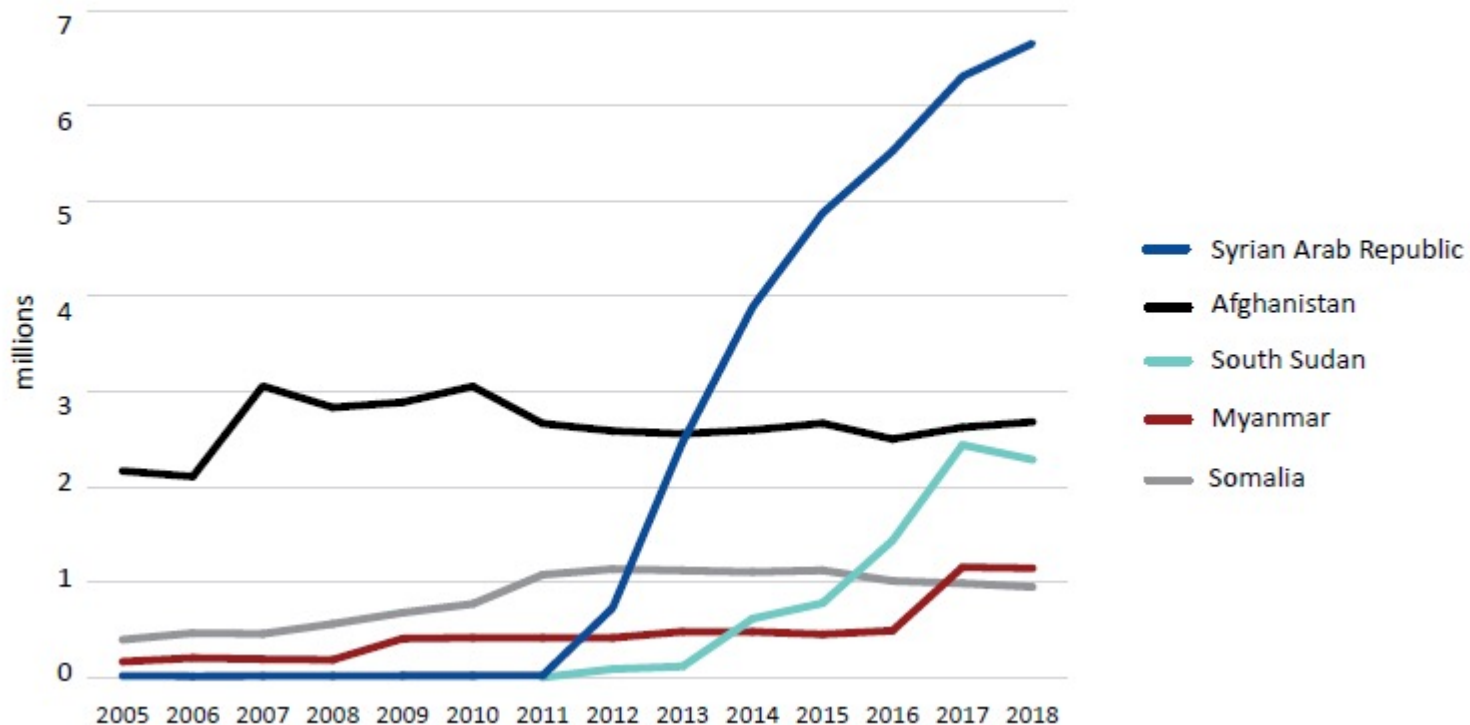

Source: International Organization for Migration _IOM (2019). World Migration Report 2020. IOM: Geneva

- **The countries receiving the most refugees are Turkey, Pakistan and Uganda.**

Number of refugees by top 5 host countries as of 2018 (millions)

Source: UNHCR, n.d.a. (accessed on 25 June 2019).

Source: International Organization for Migration _IOM (2019). World Migration Report 2020. IOM: Geneva
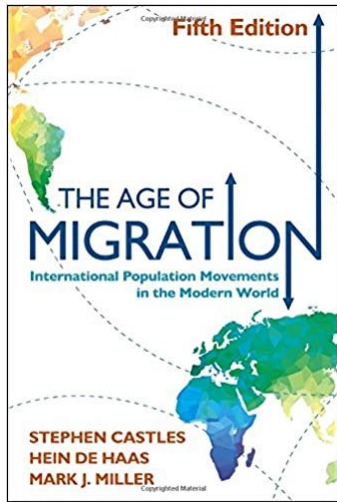
o Castles et al.(2014) identify six key trends in global migration:

1. **Globalization of migration**

2. **Changing direction of migration flows**

3. **Differentiation of migration**

4. **Widespreading migration transition**

5. **Feminization of migration**

6. **Politicization of migration**

Castles, S., de Haas, H., Miller, M.J. (2014). *The Age of Migration: International Population Movements in the Modem World*. Fifth edition. Basingstoke, Hampshire, UK: Palgrave Macmillan.

1. **Globalization of migration**

- **More and more countries are significantly affected by international migration and migration has become a global phenomenon.**

- Receiving countries tend to receive immigrants from increasingly diverse source countries.

- **Most receiving countries have a wide range of economic, social and cultural entrants.**

- **Globalization** is the process of increasing flows of capital, goods, ideas and people; social, cultural, economic and political integration on a global scale or the extension of cultural, economic, political, social and technological interactions across national borders.

- New international division of labor and bilateral labor market
- Increase and cheapening of transportation and communication opportunities
- The loss of meaning of geographical boundaries and the emergence of new connections between cities, regions and governance structures
- The development of transnational social networks
- The collapse of the Soviet system and the domination of the capitalist system
- Increase in political instability and conflict
- Increasing frequency and effectiveness of environmental disasters
- Global poverty and the rise in inequality
- Global tourism mobility

2) Changing direction of migration flows

- This pattern was followed by World War II as over the centuries Europeans moved outwards to conquer, colonize and settle foreign lands elsewhere. It was reversed after World War II.

- Europe has evolved from being a major source of emigration to a major global migration destination. As part of the same pattern, Europeans represent an increase in 'South-North' migration, with a decreasing share of immigrants in classical immigration countries such as the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

- This has also coincided with the emergence of a new global attraction for migrant workers in the Gulf region.

3) Differentiation of migration

- In most countries, one type of migration, such as labor migration, family reunification, or refugee movement, does not dominate, but rather experiences multiple types of migration at the same time.

- New categories of migration have emerged, such as lifestyle migration, retirement migration, student migration, marriage migration, and professional mobility.

- Migrant chains that begin with one type of movement continue in other forms despite (or often) efforts to stop or control the movement.

4) Widespreading migration transition

- Migration transition occurs when countries that traditionally send out immigrants become countries that receive immigrants.

- Growing transit migration is often the beginning of a dominant immigration country. Countries as diverse as Poland, Spain, Morocco, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Turkey, and South Korea are experiencing various stages and forms of a migration transition.

- However, some countries in Latin America have experienced reverse migration transitions, with a change from a receiving country to an emigrant country.

5) Feminization of migration

- In the past, labor migration was male-dominated, and women, even if they were employed, were often included in the family reunification category.

- Since the 1960s, women have not only played an increasing role in labor migration, but there has also been increased awareness of women's role in migration.

- Today, female workers make up the majority in various movements, such as Cape Verde residents going to Italy, Filipinos to the Middle East, and Thais to Japan.

- The 20th century is a turning point in terms of women's migration. Women now make up about half of all migrants globally, and there is talk of the feminization of migration.

- Feminization of migration, in its simplest terms, refers to the increase in the proportion of female immigrants among all immigrants, their becoming more visible, and the increase in their tendency to migrate to work without being passively dependent on someone, especially men.

- The increase in women's labor force participation rates since the 1970s, the change in gender roles and the global economic transformation resulted in the feminization of migration on a global scale (Akalın, 2010; Dedeoğlu, 2011; Ekiz-Gökmen, 2011; Erder, 2010).

Feminization of migration

- **With globalization, neoliberal policies and the shrinkage of the formal labor market, households have become more dependent on women's labor and women's migration has become a part of household struggle strategies.**

- Due to the gender-based division of labor, domestic services are seen as women's work and these jobs are not shared by men. In many developed countries, home and care services, which have turned into a service sector, have turned into jobs that are mostly specific to immigrant women.

- **Because the need for migrant labor has increased as a result of the increasing participation of middle-class women in the workforce, the aging of the population, and the withdrawal of the state from health and care services.**
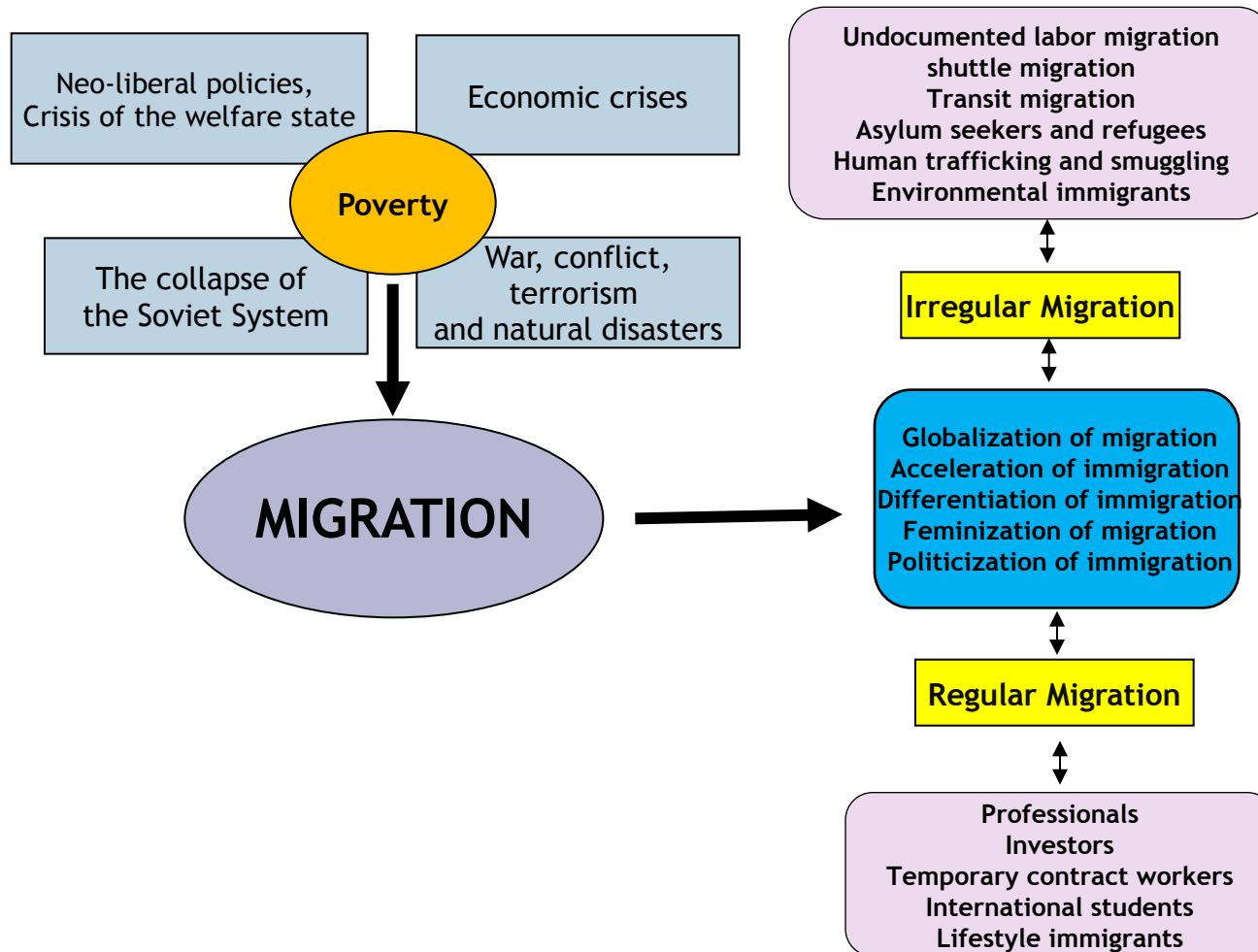
- **Disqualification, not knowing the language of the host country enough, discrimination based on gender and ethnicity have directed migrant women who go to work in European countries to the "lowest jobs", namely domestic services and the prostitution sector.**

- The perception of "millennial" sexuality, which has spread with internet technologies since the 1990s, and the fact that sex has become an easily accessible, instant and absolutely necessary commodity, has led to the expansion of the prostitution sector and the increase in the demand for immigrant women in the sector (Kalfa, 2008).

6) Politicization of migration

- The domestic policies, bilateral and regional relations and national security policies of the states of the world are increasingly affected by international migration.

- The increasing political prominence of this issue is the main reason for claiming that we live in an age of immigration.

Neo-liberal policies, Crisis of the welfare state

Economic crises

Poverty

The collapse of the Soviet System

War, conflict, terrorism and natural disasters

MIGRATION

Undocumented labor migration
shuttle migration
Transit migration
Asylum seekers and refugees
Human trafficking and smuggling
Environmental immigrants

Irregular Migration

Globalization of migration
Acceleration of immigration
Differentiation of immigration
Feminization of migration
Politicization of immigration

Regular Migration

Professionals
Investors
Temporary contract workers
International students
Lifestyle immigrants

Source: Prepared using Rittersberger-Tılıç, 2010.

Global factors
New transportation and communication technologies
Global media reflecting western lifestyles
Migrant networks facilitate mobility
The development of transnational communities

In Sending Countries
Agricultural revolution
- Environmental change
- Rural to urban migration
- Urban unemployment
- Human insecurity
- Violence and human rights violations

In Receiving Countries
Industrial restructuring
- Decline of legacy industries
- New service industries
- Fertility decline
- Population aging
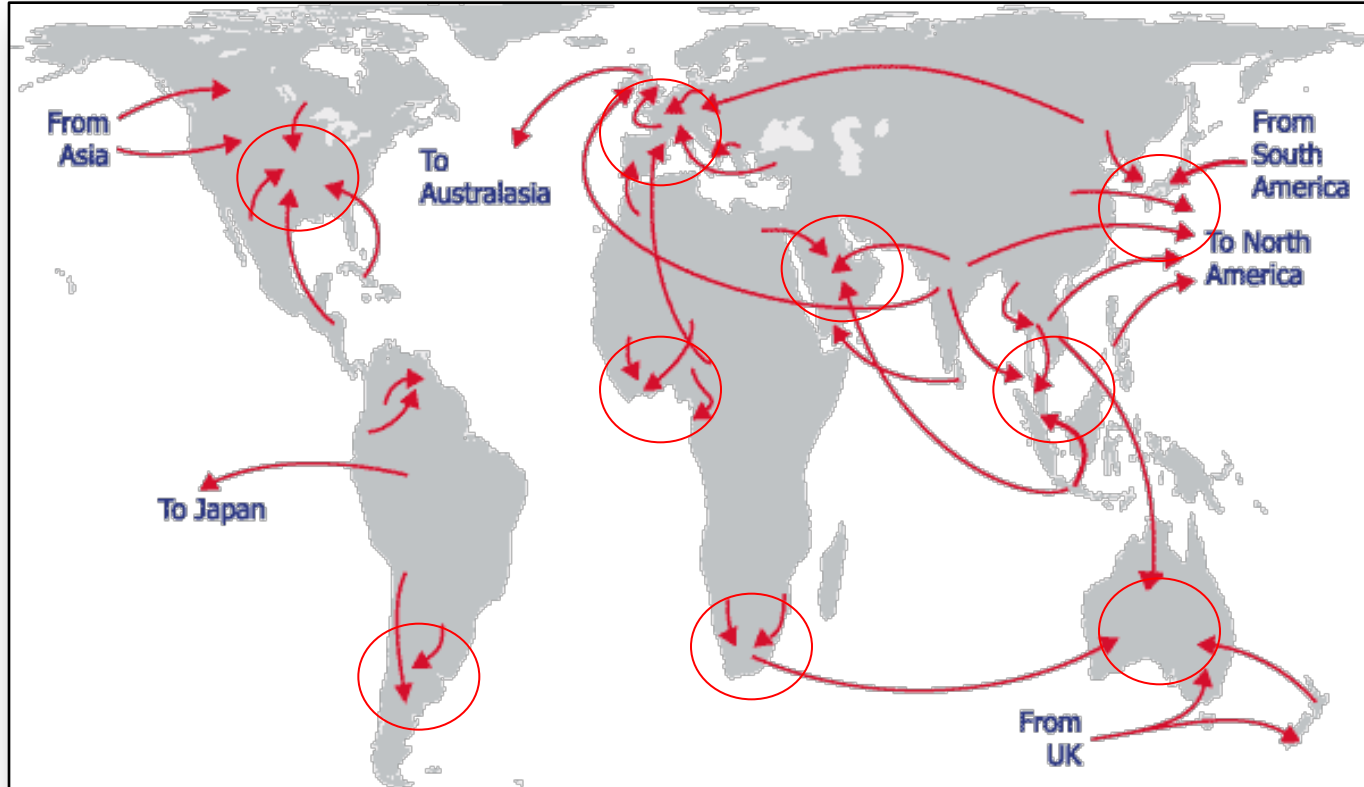- New labor demands (high and low skilled)

- In migration systems, the flows of people are parallel to the flows of goods, capital and information.
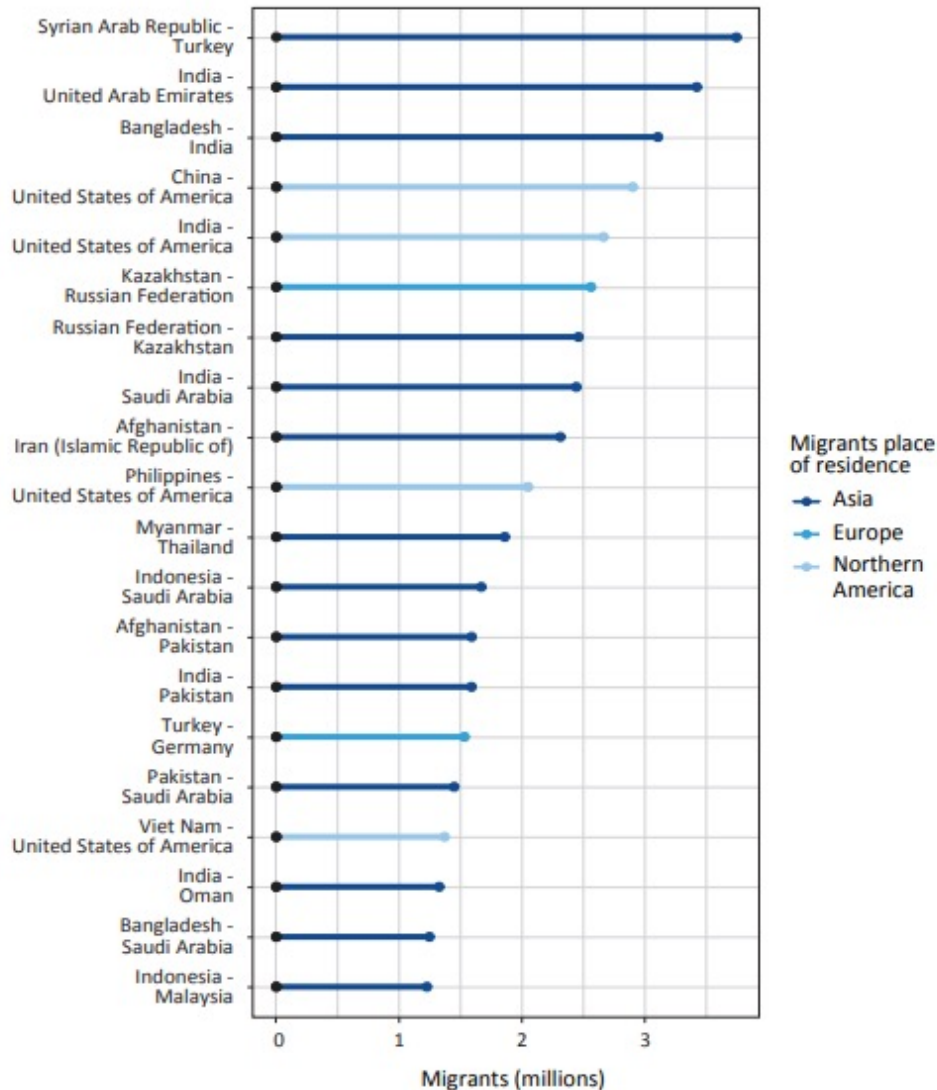- It is partially structured by international policies.

1. North America
2. West Europe
3. Gulf Countries
4. Asia-Pacific Region
5. South American Cone

Başlıca göç sistemleri içinde bölgelerin payı

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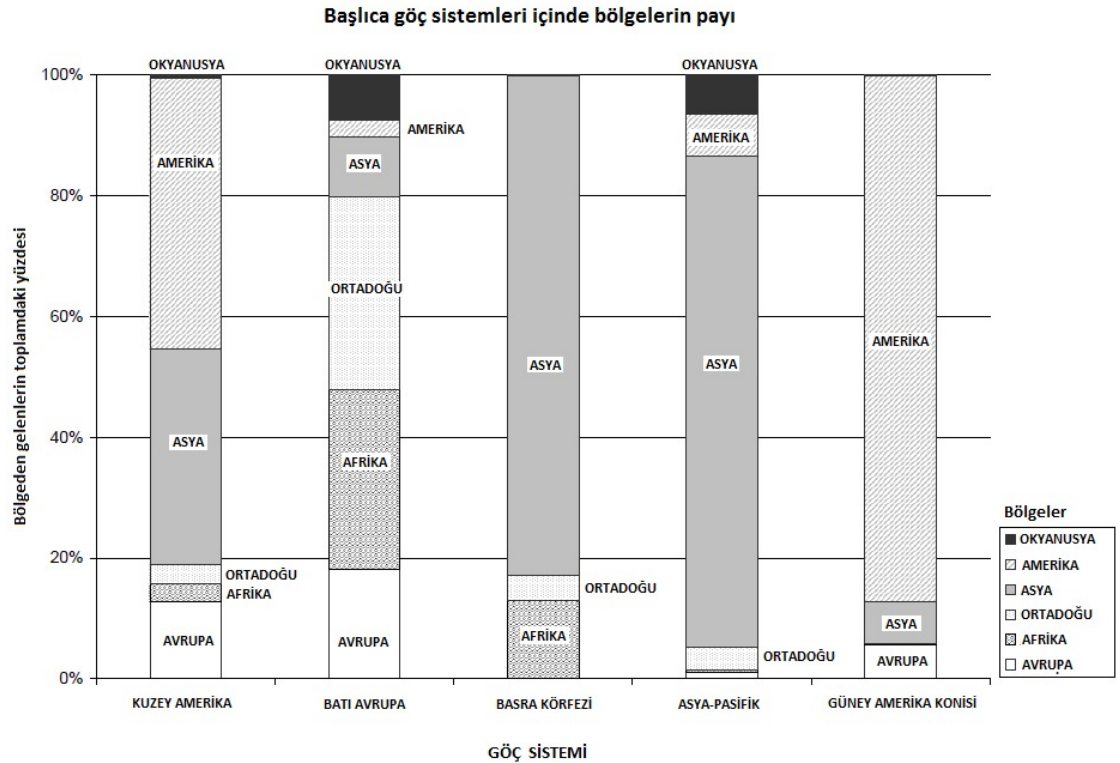
- Corridors have formed between some countries that are likely to evolve into migration systems.

- **China-USA**
- **India-USA**
- **Philippines-USA**
- **Vietnam-USA**
- India-Saudi Arabia
- Indonesia-Saudi Arabia
- Pakistan-Saudi Arabia
- Bangladesh - Saudi Arabia
- **India-Pakistan**
- **India-Oman**
- **India-UAE**
- Afghanistan-Iran
- Afghanistan-Pakistan
- Bangladesh-India
- Syria-Turkey
- **Indonesia Malaysia**
- **Myanmar-Thailand**

Top 20 migration corridors involving European countries, 2019
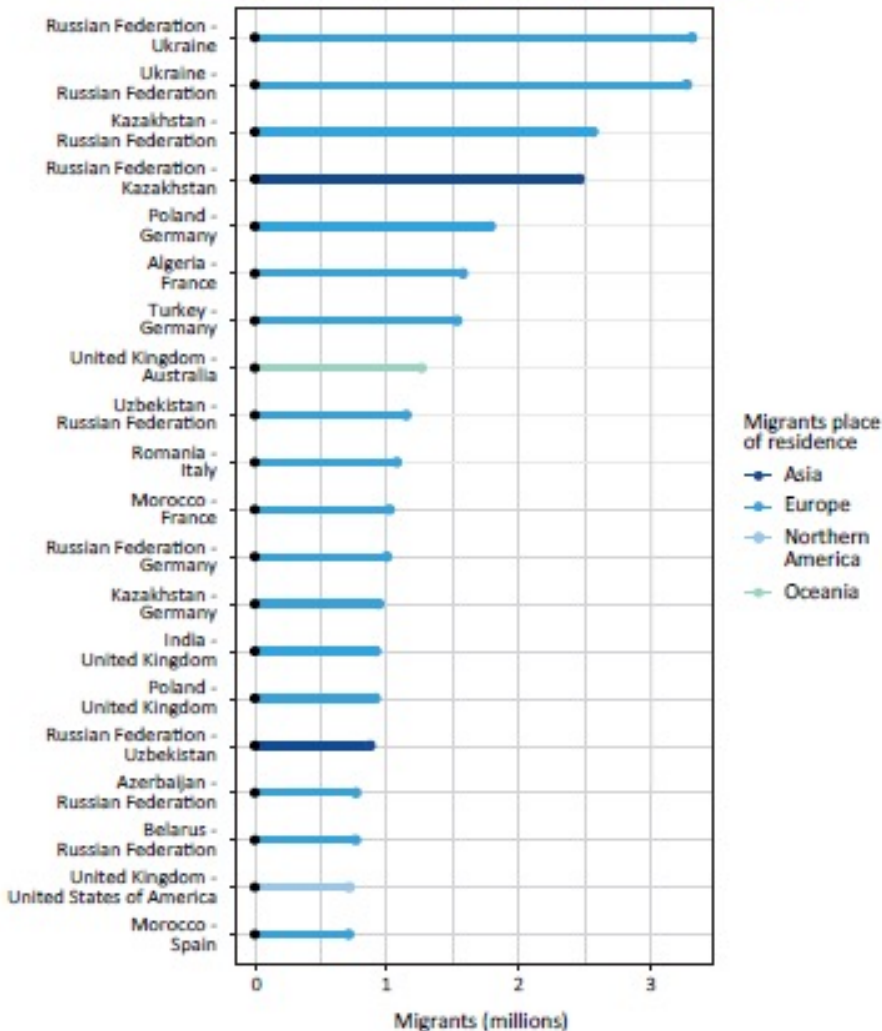
- **Ukraine-Russia**
- **Kazakhstan-Russia**
- **Uzbekistan-Russia**
- **Azerbaijan-Russia**
- **Belarus-Russia**

- Poland-Germany
- Turkey-Germany
- Russia-Germany
- Kazakhstan-Germany

- **India-United Kingdom**
- **Poland-United-Kingdom**
- **United-Kingdom-USA**
- **United Kingdom-Australia**

- Algeria-France
- Morocco-France

Top 10 migration corridors involving Latin America and Caribbean countries, 2019
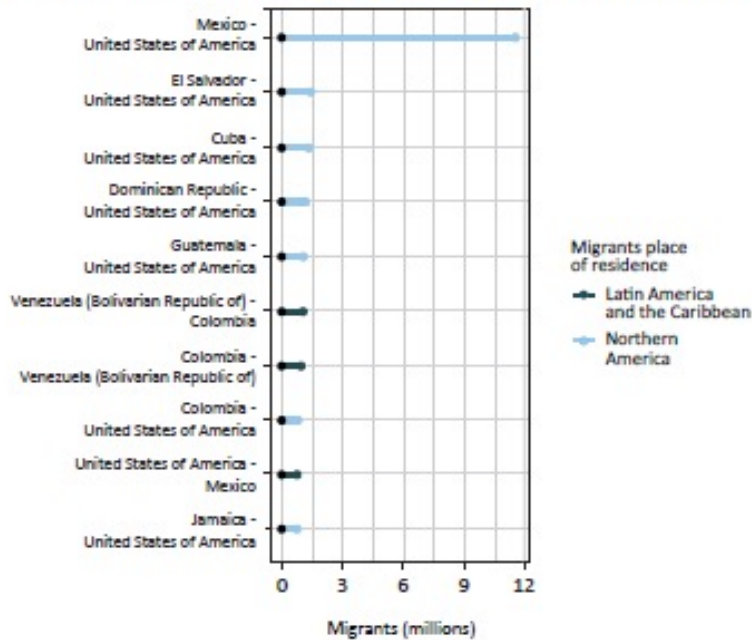
- **Mexico-USA**
- **El Salvador-USA**
- **Cuba-USA**
- **Dominican Rep.-USA**
- **Guatemala-USA**
- **Colombia-USA**
- **Jamaica-USA**

- **Neoclassical Economics-Macro Theory:** According to this theory, people migrate if the high wages they hope to earn in the country they are going to migrate are higher than the price they will pay during the move.

- **Neoclassical Economics-Micro Theory:** Individual rational actors migrate in anticipation of positive net returns by calculating cost-benefits. People want to move to where they will be more productive with the skills they have, to earn higher wages, and to consider the costs of going or staying to work.

- **The New Economy of Labor Migration:** The decision to migrate is taken by the collective decision of the group of people involved (families or households) and not only to maximize expected income, but also to minimize risks and resolve the constraints of disturbances in markets other than labor markets.

- **Divided Labor Market Theory:** International labor migration is largely demand driven and initiated by employers in developed societies or by governments on their behalf. According to this theory, migration arises from the inevitable and chronic need for a low-paid workforce in the receiving country.

- **World Systems Theory:** Migration is a natural consequence of the irregularities and disruptions that emerged in the capitalist development process. International migration follows the political and economic organizations of the ever-expanding global market. The penetration of capitalist economic relations into peripheral countries creates a mobile population prone to emigration in non-capitalist societies.

- **Network Theory:** Migrant networks are an interpersonal community that connects new and former immigrants and non-immigrants in source and target areas through kinship, friendship and communal ties of common origin. Networks reduce the cost and risks of movement and possibly increase migration by increasing the expectation of net returns.

- **Migration Systems Theory:** Migration movements emerge through pre-existing links between the donor and recipient country, based on colonialism, social interaction, trade, investment, or cultural ties.

- Migration is seen as the result of the interaction of macro (interstate relations and legislation and practices regulated by immigration/receiving countries to control immigrant settlement), micro (informal social networks developed by the immigrants themselves) and meso/intermediary (laboratories, lawyers, agencies, smugglers) structures.

- **Transnationalism is defined as processes that connect immigrants' origins and communities of origin and shape and maintain multi-layered social relations (Basch et al., 1994).**

- The concept has been used to emphasize that many immigrants build social spaces that transcend geographical, cultural and political boundaries.

- **Transnational migration has been expressed as the simultaneous involvement of immigrants in fluid social spaces embedded in more than one society and constantly reworking (Levitt and Glick-Schiller, 2004).**

- These spaces are multi-layered and very local; it includes not only sending and receiving countries, but also other parts of the world that connect immigrants to people of the same nationality and religion (Levitt and Jaworsky, 2007).

- Researchers have long viewed immigrants as individuals who have uprooted themselves, left their homes and countries behind, and faced a painful process of incorporation into another society and culture (Glick-Schiller et al., 1995). They considered migration as the process of leaving the homeland of individuals for certain generations and re-adapting to a new society/culture (Markley, 2011).

- However, the most basic point emphasized by the studies conducted today is that international migration is not limited to a process that starts with the movement of immigrants from one country to another and ends with their settlement in the receiving country (Glick Schiller et al., 1992; Portes et al., 1999; Kearney, 1995; Olwig, 2003; Şenay, 2010; Vertovec, 1999).

- According to the new perspective, the relations of contemporary immigrants with their homeland are not so simple. Migration has become not only a geographical mobility, but also a comprehensive mobility that connects both sending and receiving countries, as well as immigrants, with people, institutions and processes in these two national areas (Şenay, 2010).

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- Most scientists now accept that many contemporary immigrants and even refugees have established various ties with their countries of origin, continue to be active in their own countries, and also become a part of the countries they go to and join the new countries they settled in (Al-Ali et al., 2001; Levitt et al. Jaworsky, 2007).

- Immigrants of the 21st century, who simultaneously belong to two communities and mingle with the daily life institutions and patterns of the country they migrated to, also establish connections with their countries of origin, build institutions, carry out activities, and even influence local and national events.

- Therefore, a transnational perspective emphasizes the simultaneous affiliation with the country of origin and the country of residence, and the interdependence of different locations as a result of cross-border social spaces (Levitt and Glick-Schiller, 2004; Vertovec, 2009).
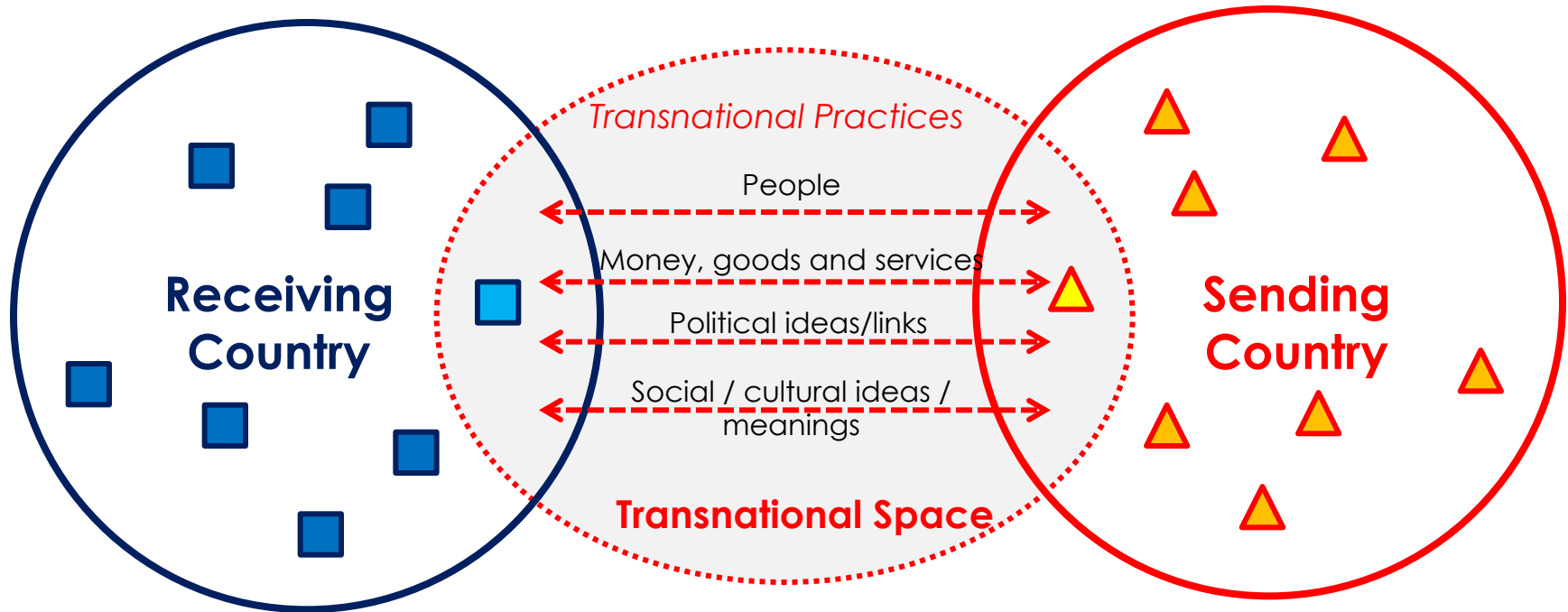
- In this context, migration is not a one-way movement from one point to another, but turns into a continuous and dynamic process in which a wide variety of actors participate between these two points.

- It is emphasized that with transnational migration, groups create a continuous and active social network between origin and destination countries (Yükseker, 2003).

- Transnational migration differs from short-term labor movements and international migration, where individuals/groups quickly integrate into the country of destination and break social ties with their home country.

- Transnational immigrants become people who establish, develop and maintain economic, political and socio-cultural ties between their country of residence and their homeland or between other countries.

- Immigrants are now building transnational venues because of their multiple connections.

- Transnational spaces are accepted as the socio-spatial context in which many people's daily lives take place and social meaning is produced (Dahinden et al., 2012).

- It is argued that transnational spaces have the power to build invisible bridges between different places around the world, thanks to the daily social, economic and cultural exchanges that take place between groups and individuals.

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o Transnational spaces generally develop in two phases:

1. In the first stage, international migration of first generation immigrants creates migration networks over time. It reproduces this migration and eventually turns into a chain migration and becomes massive.

2. In the second stage, transnational social spaces go beyond the migration chains of first-generation immigrants and develop their own lives.

o Instead of sending foreign currency to their countries over time, immigrants establish companies that trade between countries that send and receive immigration.

o The second and subsequent generations maintain transnational networks and develop new types of cross-border connections.

o Although transnational social spaces have existed in the past, what is new is the size and nature of transnational opportunities for immigrants.

o Long-distance transportation and communication facilities provide the necessary prerequisite for transnationalization.

o Thanks to structural and technological developments, communities are freed from spatial limitation.

Transnational Practices

Receiving Country

Sending Country

People

Money, goods and services

Political ideas/links

Social / cultural ideas / meanings

Transnational Space

Flows

Transnational Migrants

Immigrants outside the transnational space

Non-immigrants embedded in transnational space

Non-immigrants outside the transnational space

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Mesut Özil
Almanya Futbol Milli Takımı

- One of the important dimensions in the formation of transnational spaces is economic internationalization, and this takes place in a number of stages:

1. **Free economic activity and investing in the housing sector in the target country (such as opening markets, travel agencies, restaurants, doner shops, etc.)**

2. **Engaging in investment ventures competing with host country entrepreneurs (in areas such as textile and software development).**

3. **While the production is done in the country of origin to reduce the cost; sale and distribution takes place in the target country.**

- The second dimension is a political transnationalization and the elements of this dimension include (Şenay, 2010):

1. Networks established by political parties or politicians in the sending country with the diaspora (Jacobson, 1995)

2. Lobbying activities of immigrants to defend the interests of the country of immigration (Vertovec, 1999)

3. Immigrants enjoy dual citizenship and social, economic and political rights

4. Policies and practices of the sending country that support the return of immigrants (Skrbis, 1999)

5. Election campaigns and joint projects of immigrants with non-governmental organizations in the country of origin (Østergaard-Nielsen, 2003).

- The third dimension of the formation of transnational spaces is cultural transnationalization. In this regard, the identity of the transnational immigrant gains importance.

- Because in transnational spaces, immigrants exhibit syncretic (adaptive, dual) and hybrid collective identity elements.

- Due to the cultural exclusion and discrimination of immigrants by the citizens of the destination country, neither the identity of this country can be fully acquired nor the identity of the country of origin can be carried.

- For example, Turks/Kurds in Germany have both German and Turkish/Kurdish collective identity elements (Faist 2003).

- Hyphenated Identities

- Turkish-German
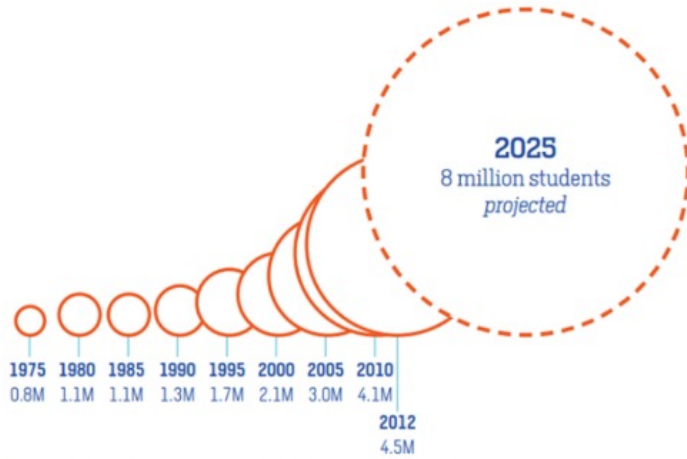
- Moroccan-French

- Indo-British

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- Collective identity development can take different forms at various stages of transnationalization:

- With the intention of returning to the originally dominant country of origin, immigrants keep their cultural practices closed in private areas.

- Then, the immigrant culture in its various aspects gains visibility in the target country. Like Turks building mosques in Germany and establishing socio-cultural organizations (associations).

- (a) Migrants use the political structure that recognizes cultural and ethnic differences and multiculturalism in the target country to counter discrimination.

- (b) Additionally, they participate in events in the country of origin. Participation in political party activities in Turkey and Germany, recognition of religious organizations, etc.

- **Brain drain is the movement of qualified and educated individuals from one country to another for a better job, more advanced career and ultimately better living conditions.**

- The lack of suitable job and career opportunities in the origin country, the worsening of democratic conditions and the existence of developed opportunities in the target country encourage brain drain.

- This often affects qualified and educated young citizens of a country.

- Two factors determine the migration of the highly skilled:

- **Regional shortage of skilled labor:** The contraction of labor supply in labor markets for various reasons, including demographic changes such as aging of countries, increases the demand for skilled workers in some developed countries.

- **Capital flow and fragmented labor market:** Capital flows, outsourcing, and fragmented labor markets in global cities increase international migration.

Uluslararası öğrenci sayılarının yıllara göre artışı ve gelecek tahmini

2025
8 million students
projected

1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010
0.8M 1.1M 1.1M 1.3M 1.7M 2.1M 3.0M 4.1M

2012
4.5M

Kaynak: Atlas Project Infographic, 2015:1

Student mobility is the mobility that usually takes place in order to study at universities in developed countries. These mobility are realized by the scholarships provided by the governments of the country of origin or the universities attended, or by meeting the individual's own expenses. Some of the students join the workforce in the host country.

- The number of international students in the world is increasing rapidly.

- Although there were 800,000 international students in the world in 1975, this number reached 4.9 million according to 2016 data.

- According to the estimates of UNESCO, this number is expected to reach 8 million in 2025.

Top Host Destinations Worldwide, 2009 and 2010

Destination	2009 Total Int'l Students	2010 Total Int'l Students
U.S.	690,923	723,277
UK	415,585	455,600
France	266,448	283,621
China	238,184	265,090
Australia	253,717	258,827
Germany	244,776	252,032
Canada	161,679	174,760
Japan	132,720	141,774

Source: Atlas of Student Mobility

- The USA, UK, France and China are among the countries with the highest number of international students in the world.

- The number of international students is also increasing in Turkey.
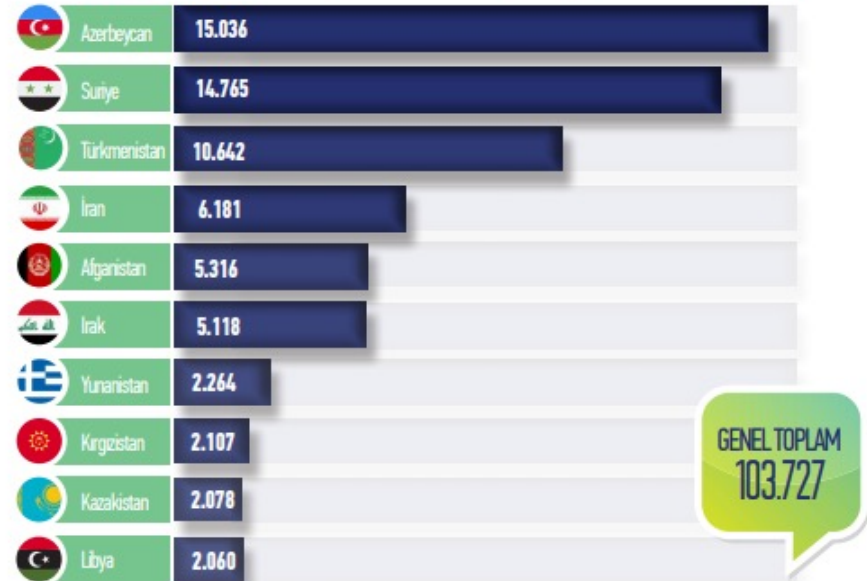
Türkiye'de Eğitim Gören Uluslararası Öğrenci Sayıları
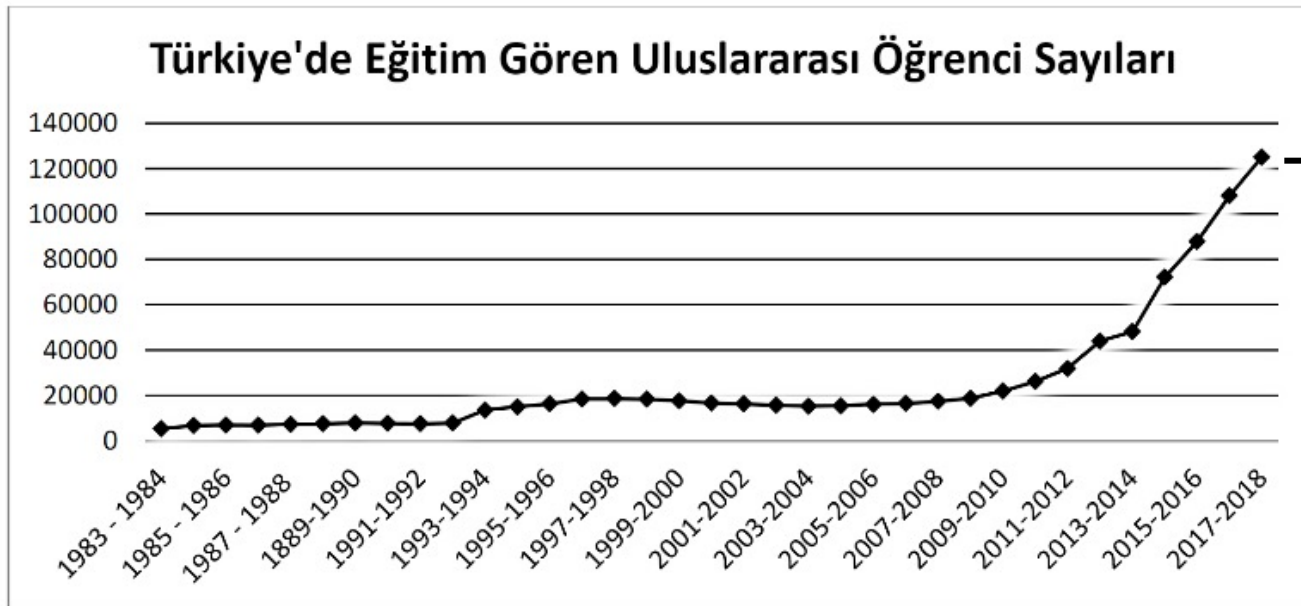
125.138

Source: Ayberk, 2019

International Student Mobility

2016 Yılında Öğrenci İkamet İzni İle Bulunan Yabancılar (İlk 10 Ülke)

Ülke	Sayı
Azerbeycan	10.528
Türkmenistan	6.600
Afganistan	3.803
Irak	3.438
Suriye	3.367
İran	3.333
Yunanistan	1.647
Kazakistan	1.428
Pakistan	1.367
Kırgızistan	1.360

GENEL TOPLAM 61.116

2016–2017 Eğitim Öğretim Yılı Ülkemizde Eğitim Gören Yabancı Öğrenci Sayısı (YÖK)*

Ülke	Sayı
Azerbeycan	15.036
Suriye	14.765
Türkmenistan	10.642
İran	6.181
Afganistan	5.316
Irak	5.118
Yunanistan	2.264
Kırgızistan	2.107
Kazakistan	2.078
Libya	2.060

GENEL TOPLAM 103.727

*YÖK veri kaynaklarında 17.02.2017 tarihi itibarıyla üniversitelerde eğitim gören yabancıların sayılarını ifade etmektedir.

2016 TÜRKİYE GÖÇ RAPORU

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US-Mexico Border (Castles, 2008)   - the Great Wall of China

- When new trends in international migration are combined with restrictive migration policies, migration movements in the 21st century emerge in the context of irregular migration, unlike the previous ones.

- Strict policies against unskilled labor in developed countries cannot prevent migration in the short and medium term. On the contrary, inequalities in international income distribution increase irregular migration.

- Irregular migration and the resulting migration industry are considered to be one of the important security problems in developed countries.

- "Irregular migration" refers to flows of people outside the regulated migration process.

- Irregular immigration is defined as the undocumented entry of a person into a state where he is not a national or a permanent resident in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, monetary or other material benefits (EGM, 2001).

- While irregular migration narrowly includes illegal worker migration, human trafficking and smuggling, it is an inclusive concept that broadly includes refugee and asylum seeker movements.

- Irregular migration may result from people's search for a better life for themselves and their families, from armed conflict, from human rights violations, from environmental problems or from necessity due to severe economic conditions.

- Human trafficking emerges for reasons such as the global new economic order, the collapse of the Soviet System, conflicts and wars, and natural disasters. People who are impoverished and disadvantaged by these developments are deceived by the promises of finding a job. Human trafficking is the situation in which these people are taken to developed countries illegally and forced to work in other jobs with a high level of exploitation, unrelated to what was promised in the destination countries, or even forced into slavery (Kalfa, 2008).

- Human trafficking involves taking people who want to immigrate to another country and forcing people to work such as begging and sex work. At the same time, involuntary employment in various sectors such as tourism, apparel or domestic services is also included in human trafficking. Finally, exploiting immigrants in the context of making pornography material, forced marriage, and organ trade is also human trafficking.
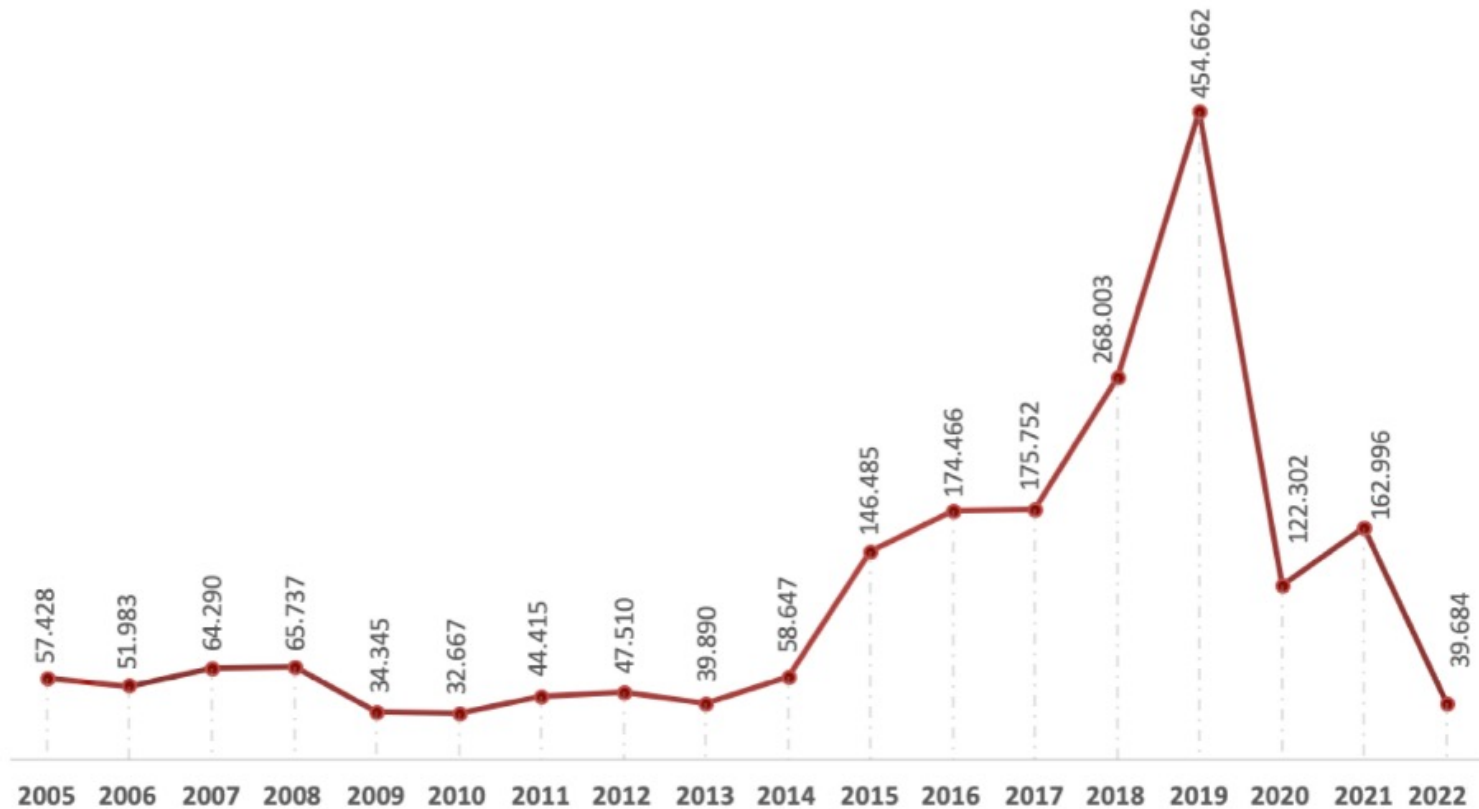
HUMAN TRAFFICKING IS MODERN-DAY SLAVERY

- Poverty
- Corruption among Government Officials
- Sexual Discrimination against Women
- Violence against Women
- Differences in Defining and Perceiving Crime
- Fear of Sexually Transmitted Disease
- Strict Migration Policies of Receiving Countries
- War and Natural Disasters
- Victims' Unawareness of the Consequences of the Situation
- High Profit Low Risk
- Demand for Sex Workers in the World Market

- Increasing poverty, corruption among state officials, sexual discrimination, violence against women, strict immigration policies, victims' unawareness of the outcome of the incident, high profitability for the underground world, and the demand in the world have an increasing effect on human trafficking.

- **Human smuggling** means that intermediary persons, who use the desire and obligation of people to migrate due to reasons such as living in better conditions, finding a job or political, economic and social instability in the country where they live, take these people from their country to other countries in order to gain income through illegal means.

- The monetary dimension of human trafficking is estimated to reach $32 billion annually.

- **A large number of irregular migrants live in Turkey.**

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
57.428	51.983	64.290	65.737	34.345	32.667	44.415	47.510	39.890	58.647	146.485	174.466	175.752	268.003	454.662	122.302	162.996	39.684

17.03.2022

Source: https://www.goc.gov.tr/duzensiz-goc-istatistikler

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- Lifestyle migration is a common type of mobility among the elderly and retired population. For this reason, it was first mentioned in the literature as international retirement migration and international elderly migration, but later these and similar concepts were gathered under the umbrella of lifestyle migration.

- Lifestyle migration is linked to tourism. Mostly middle-aged and above wealthy populations who seek a milder and more livable climate and do not have economic expectations participate in this migration.

- Lifestyle immigrants are individuals with relatively high levels of wealth who move collectively, temporarily or permanently, to countries where living expenses and/or property prices are generally cheaper, where something defined as "quality of life" plays a decisive role for various reasons (Südaş, 2012).

- International retirement immigration (UEG) has its origins in the 19th and early 20th centuries: Italian and French Riviera

- UEG became important in the 1960s.

- There are four main reasons for the development of UEG:

1. **Extension of human lifespan**

2. **Extension of post-work time**

"Third Age" or "Retirement Age»

3. **Prosperity savings and increased lifetime earnings**

Adequate funding for retirement plans, including international migration

4. **Change in lifetime mobility patterns**

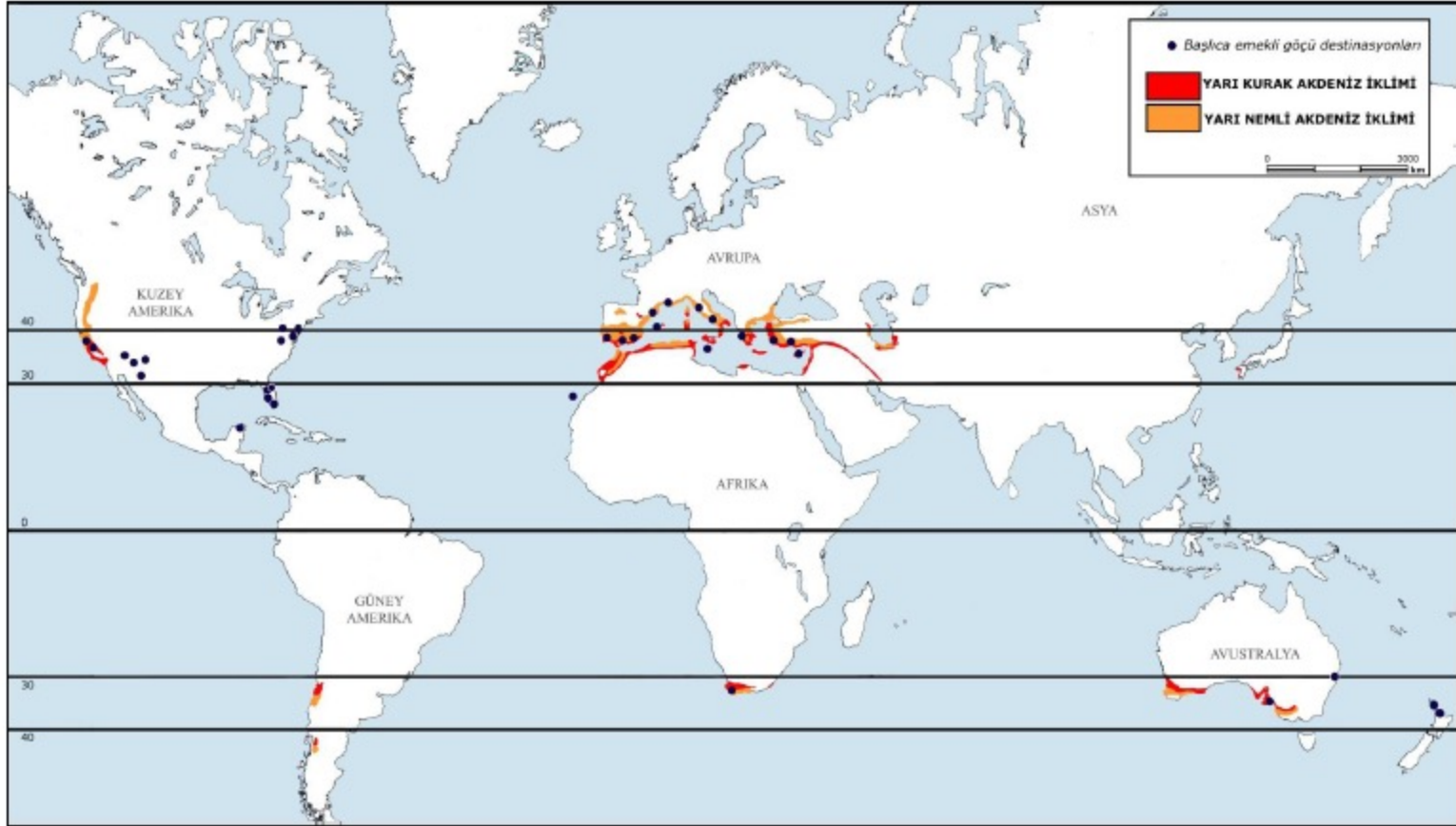*Increase in the knowledge of places to go abroad and life experiences*

The existence of international labor migration since 1945

Rapid increase in international tourism movements since the 1950s

Increase in knowledge and experience about other countries

Lifestyle (retired) migration has to do with climate zones.

Dünya'da belli başlı emeklilik bölgeleri: Dağılışta, enleme ve Akdeniz iklim kuşağına bağlılık açıkça gözlenmektedir.

Source: Südaş, 2012: 57

- The emergence and development of mass tourism, which can be described as a "preparatory factor" in the migration of elderly people to tourism regions, has been one of the main factors that formed the basis of the migration movement to Turkey.

- International tourism movements have played an important role in the orientation of elderly Europeans to the Turkish coasts.

- Mass tourism in Turkey has shown itself since the 1990s.

- Number of foreign visitors entering Turkey: It was 5 million in 1990, 10 million in 2000 (SIS tourism statistics), 20.3 million in 2005, 26.6 million in 2010, and 34.6 million in 2015 (Migration statistics of the General Directorate of Migration Management). The arrivals from abroad to the country, which decreased to 24.7 million people with a decrease of 10 million in 2016, started to rise again in 2017 and reached 32 million in 2018 and 39.5 million in 2018.

- As the mass tourists repeat their holiday experiences and get to know the country more closely, they have begun to see Turkey as a country to which they can migrate in their future lives, and today they have settled in large numbers of holiday resorts.

- While the fact that European lifestyle immigrants are settling in the developed areas of Turkey in terms of coastal tourism points to a clear relationship between international tourism movements and retirement migrations, the years in which the immigrants settled do not go back much before 1990.
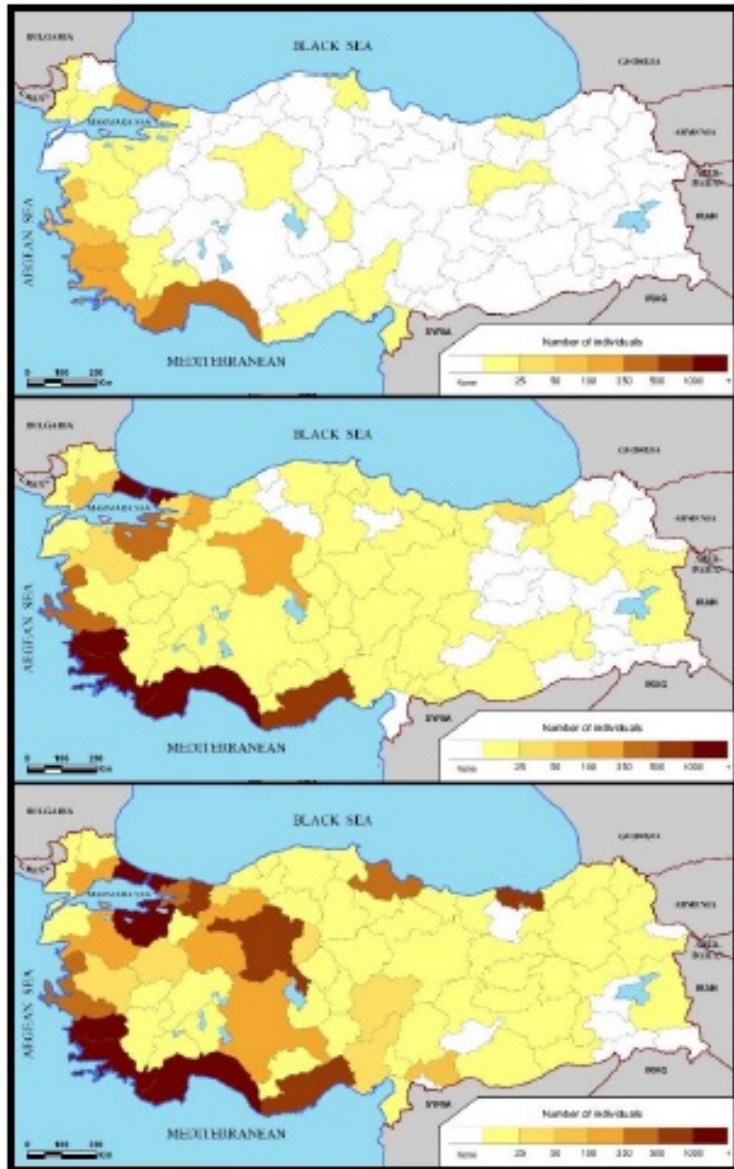
Türkiye'de emekli göçleri için başlıca hedef bölgeler, aynı zamanda kıyı turizmi açısından gelişmiş ve Akdeniz iklimine sahip kıyı yerleşmeleridir.

Source: Südaş, 2012

- As a political factor, the importance of the legal changes made in Turkey in the process of harmonization with the European Union cannot be overlooked. In this context, it should be noted that after the regulation that facilitated the acquisition of property by foreigners in Turkey in 2003, the interest of foreigners in Turkey increased.

- It is also known that the acquisition of real estate is considered an important indicator when researching migration movements towards holiday destinations (King et al., 2000) and that the acquisition of property by foreigners in Turkey has increased in terms of Scandinavian countries, England and the Netherlands, which are the main source countries for retirement migration (Mutluer and Südaş 2005).

- By immigrating to Turkey, Western immigrants can have the opportunity to lead a new lifestyle in a country that cannot be considered "Western" without having to abandon their Western values.

2002

2013

2016

Source: Südaş and Yakar, 2020: 219

Number of Syrians Under Temporary Protection in Turkey: 3.751.889
17.03.2022
Number of Syrians Acquiring Citizenship of the Republic of Turkey : 193.293
31.12.2021

Data points:
- 2011: 0
- 2012: 14.237
- 2013: 224.655
- 2014: 1.519.286
- 2015: 2.503.549
- 2016: 2.834.441
- 2017: 3.426.786
- 2018: 3.623.192
- 2019: 3.576.370
- 2020: 3.641.370
- 2021: 3.737.369
- 17.03.2022: 3.751.889

Source: https://www.goc.gov.tr/gecici-koruma5638
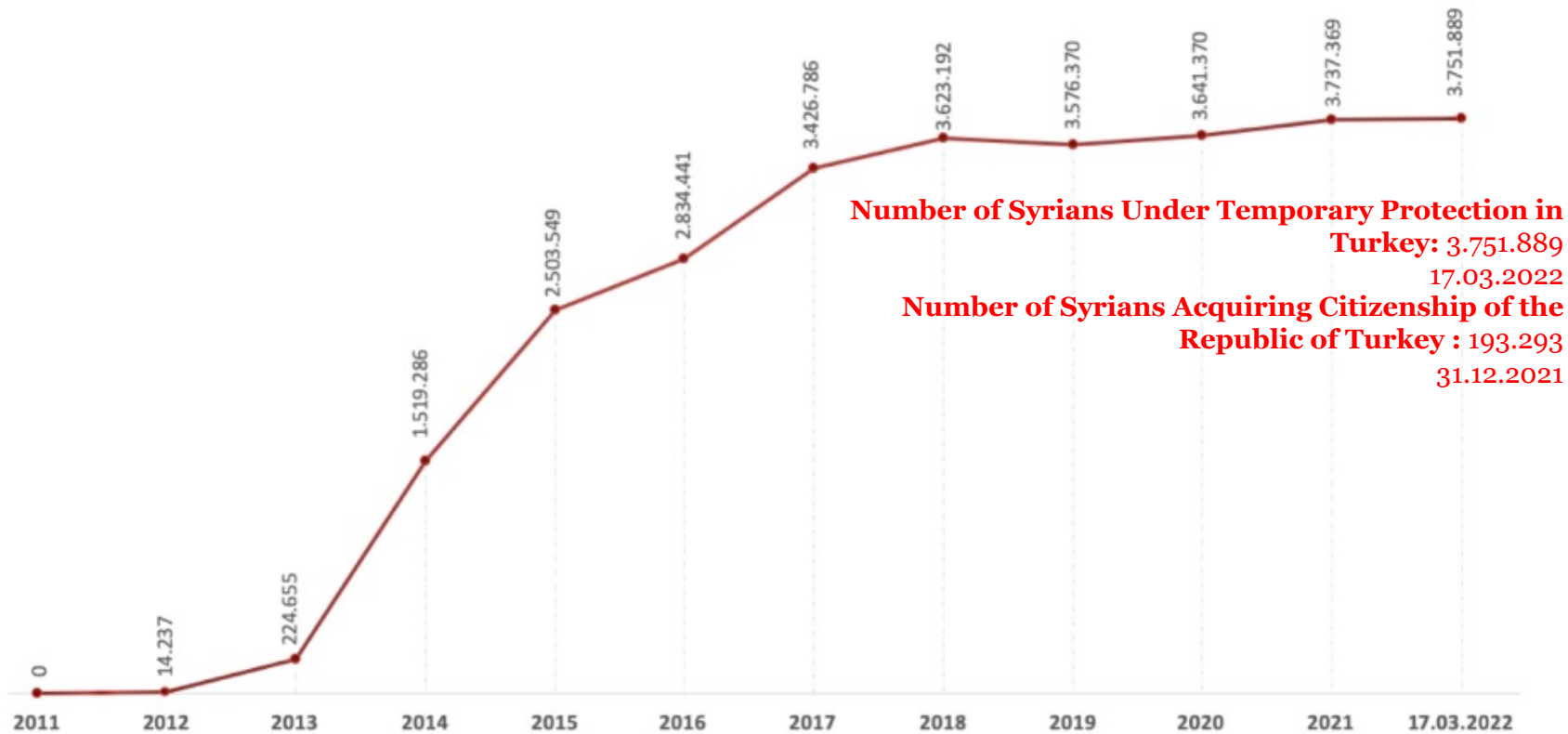
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Number of Foreigners with Residence Permit:
1.396.660
17.03.2022

Source: https://www.goc.gov.tr/ikamet-izinleri
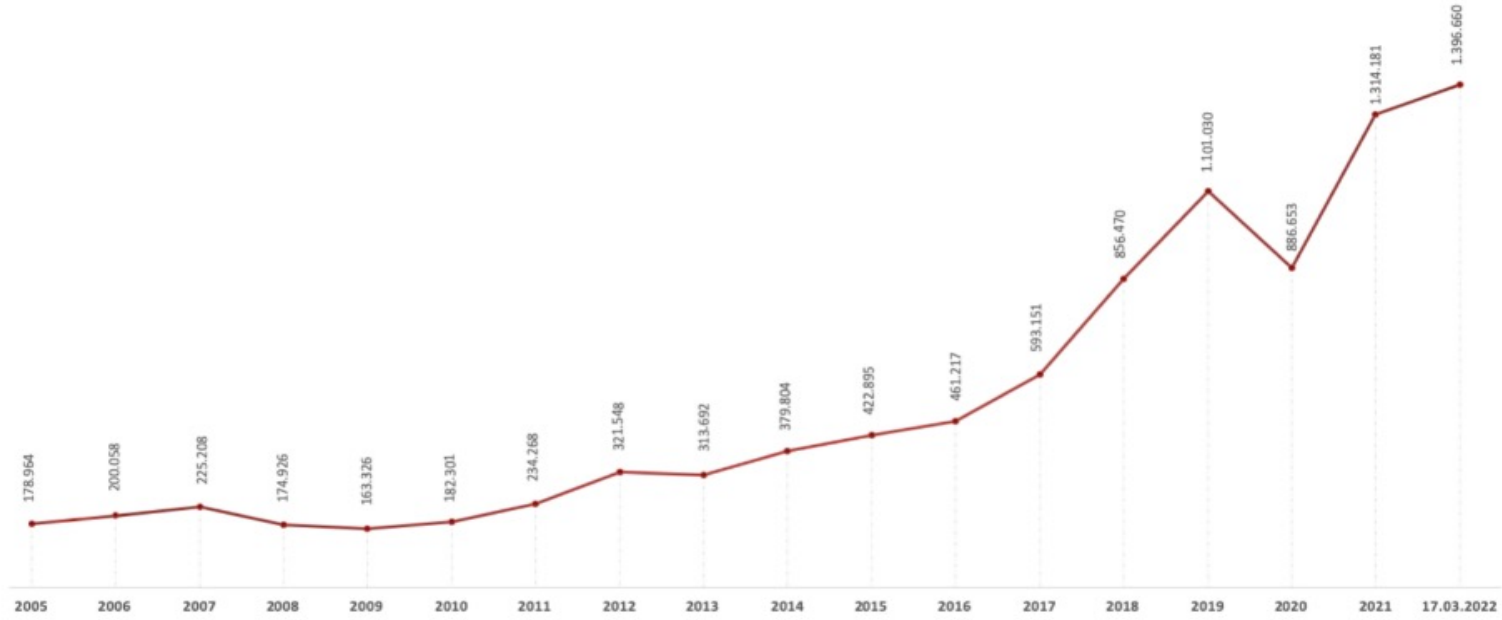
	Status	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021
1	Temporary protection	2.834.441	3.426.786	3.578.246	3.576.370	**3.737.369**
2	International Protection	66.167	112.415	114.537	56.417	**29.256**
3	Immigrant with Residence Permit	461.217	593.151	856.470	1.101.030	**1.314.181**
4	Irregular Immigrant	174.466	175.752	268.003	454.662	**162.996**
5	**Total**	3.536.291	4.308.104	4.316.424	5.188.479	**5.243.802**

Source: Presidency of Migration Management Statistics

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	Provinces	Number of Foreigners with Residence Permit	%
1	İstanbul	561.843	51,5
2	Ankara	102.092	9,4
3	Antalya	98.065	9,0
4	Bursa	41.836	3,8
5	Mersin	27.098	2,5
6	İzmir	23.404	2,1
7	Muğla	17.909	1,7
8	Yalova	17.463	1,6
9	Sakarya	13.916	1,3
10	Gaziantep	13.534	1,2
	Total of 10 Provinces	917.160	84,1
	Other Provinces	173.892	15,9
	Totat	1.091.052	100.0

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Source: Yakar, 2013: 515

Distribution of Foreign Population in Turkey, 2008 and 2018

2008

2018

Source: Yakar and Südaş, 2019: 152

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