

EconWorld2015@Torino

Türk Göçü Üzerine Ampirik bir Analiz / An Empirical Study on Turkish Immigration

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ABSTRACT

There are more immigrants in the world than ever before. According to UN data, the total number of immigrants worldwide in 2013 is 3,2% of the world population with 232 million people. The number of immigrants in 1960 was 92 million, the size of the immigrant population raised to 154 million in 1990 and 175 million in 2000. If the same pace continues, the stock of immigrants will be 405 million by 2050. The increase at the migration stock in time leads to study different aspects of migration. Although migration is a dynamic and multi-dimensional issue and studied by different fields of social sciences such as sociology, economics, demography and political science, the studies of migration have generally focused on theoretical debate and policy suggestions. Patterns of migration, determinants of migration and characteristics of migrants are generally omitted in conducted migration studies. The aim of our study is analyzing of determinants of Turkish migration to OECD countries. The determinants of the migration are evaluated on the basis of the past experiences by gravity model. Our study covers the years between 1960 and 2010. It is known that the determinants of the immigration are analyzed under two main factors that are known as pushing and pulling factor. These factors have included geographical condition, economic, demographic, cultural, historical structures. Appropriate variables which are related to these factors are analyzed in our study in order to provide a macro-level perspective of migration study.

KEYWORDS Migration; Pull and Push Factors; Gravity

JEL F22, O15, C23