

**Araştırma Makalesi / Research Article**

**THE CASE OF IMMIGRATION AND THE ANALYSIS OF THE  
EFFECT OF DEFECTORS ON UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN TURKEY**

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**ABSTRACT**

The political and economic occurrences in Middle-East which has a significant role on world economies has been affecting several countries. After all, Arab Spring is in the lead of these events. In December 2010, the process is referred as Arab Spring, initiating by setting himself into fire of Muhammed Buazizi, seller in a market, who uprose against impounding his stand which turned into mass demonstration later on. Syria, in which the civil war is still in progress, is the country where the situation, affecting almost all Middle-East countries, has been experienced heavily. Having to leave their countries due to the civil war, asylum seekers have migrated several countries, notably Turkey. It is thought that, Syrians, whose population is more than 3 million in Turkey, have both positive and negative effects on Turkey.

Especially, due to international migration movements that occurred in the last decade, the number of foreign people in Turkey are increasing everyday. Fleeing from the civil war in Syria with the presence of Syrian territory made Turkey most containing people under international protection. Increased migration mobility, effected Turkey in social, economic and cultural in the area. One of these impacts of Syrian is on the Turkish labor market. The aim of the study is to evaluate the effects of migration on unemployment in Turkey by the increasing number of immigrants. In this study, in the 2000-2018 period, the number of immigrants who were examined using time series analysis of the relationship between unemployment and living in Turkey. As a result of the analysis of the time series formed from the data of Turkish Statistical Institution (TUIK) and General Directorate of Migration Management, series long-term causal relationship has been identified between the number of immigrants in Turkey it was found to be a cause of unemployment

**Keywords:** Immigration, Labor Market, Number of Immigrants, Unemployment.

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## **GÖÇ OLGUSU VE SIĞINMACILARIN TÜRKİYE'DE İŞSİZLİK ORANINA ETKİLERİNİN ANALİZİ**

### **ÖZ**

*Dünya ekonomisinde önemli bir paya sahip olan Ortadoğu üzerinde meydana gelen siyasi ve ekonomik olaylar birçok ülkeye tesir etmektedir. Nitekim bu olayların başında Arap Baharı gelir. Aralık 2010 tarihinde Tunus'ta tezgâhına el konulmasına isyan eden sebze-meyve satıcısı Muhammed Buazizi'nin kendisini ateşe vermesi ile başlayıp kitle hareketlerine dönüşen süreç Arap Baharı olarak adlandırılır. Neredeyse tüm Ortadoğu'yu etkisi altına alan sürecin en ağır yaşandığı ülke hala iç savaşın devam ettiği Suriye'dir. İç savaş nedeniyle ülkelerini terk etmek zorunda kalan sığınmacılar başta Türkiye olmak üzere birçok ülkeye göç etmiştir. Türkiye'deki sayıları 3 milyonu geçmiş Suriyelilerin, ülkemize hem olumlu hem olumsuz bir takım etkileri olduğu düşünülmektedir.*

*Özellikle son on yıl içerisinde yaşanan uluslararası göç hareketleri sebebiyle Türkiye'de bulunan yabancı kişi sayısı her gün artmaktadır. Suriye'de yaşanan iç savaş ortamından kaçan Suriyelilerin varlığı ile Türkiye, topraklarında en fazla uluslararası koruma sağlayan ülke konumuna gelmiştir. Artan uluslararası göç hareketliliği, Türkiye'yi sosyal, ekonomik ve kültürel alanlarda etkilemektedir. Bu etkilerden birisi de işgücü piyasaları üzerindedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Türkiye'de dışgöç ile artan göçmen sayısının işsizlik üzerindeki etkisinin değerlendirilmesidir. Çalışmada, 2000–2018 dönemlerinde Türkiye'de yaşayan göçmen sayısı ile işsizlik arasındaki ilişki, zaman serisi analiz yöntemleri kullanılarak incelenmiştir. TÜİK ve Göç İdaresi Genel Müdürlüğü verilerinden oluşturulan zaman serilerinin analizi sonucunda; seriler arasında uzun dönemli nedensellik ilişkisi tespit edilmiş olup, Türkiye'de bulunan göçmen sayısının işsizliğin bir nedeni olduğu bulgusuna ulaşılmıştır.*

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Göç, Emek Piyasası, Göçmen Sayısı, İşsizlik.

## INTRODUCTION

The Arab Spring; It is the whole of the anti-regime movements of the people who started in Tunisia in 2010 and demanded changes in democracy, freedom and human rights in Algeria, Libya, Jordan, Egypt, Yemen and Syria. This mobility, which can be regarded as simultaneous in many Middle Eastern countries, is based on increasing unemployment rates, high inflation, economic decline and corruption, the deterioration of living conditions, the restriction of freedom of expression through political pressure and the unfair electoral system. It may also be insufficient to link the process to economic and political reasons. Because the historical background of the region and the increasing use of social media as a result of globalization are other reasons that trigger this case (Tekek, 2012). The similarity in the causes of the Arab Spring was also reflected in the results. Civil war and political changes took place in the countries. In Tunisia, Zeynel Abidin bin Ali left the country and Ennahda Party became the authority. In Egypt, Hosni Mubarak resigned and the Liberation and Justice Party took the lead. After the civil war in Libya, Muammar Gaddafi's administration has changed. Ali Abdullah Saleh resigned in Yemen. The first parliamentary government in Jordan established. In Algerian elections, a liberal party was led. In Syria, there is a civil war that is still going on (Şahin and Şahin, 2014: 175-176).

Therefore, countries have initiated various humanitarian aid campaigns to Syria. According to the Global Humanitarian Assistance Report of 2016, \$ 6.4 billion, while the country with the most helping the USA and Turkey ranks second with \$ 3.2 billion in aid. According to Humanitarian Assistance Report of 2019 Turkey is the largest donor with 8,399 billion USD.

However, despite these aids, the people living in Syria have left their countries because of this war and emigrated to various countries, and countries that opened their doors to asylum seekers had to afford their social and economic burdens. Turkey stands at the beginning of the preferred country because of its geographical location.

Turkey's location has geopolitical, social, cultural, economic attractiveness for the refugee who pursued an open door policy to Syrians for reasons of asylum seeker under the name of temporary protection. However, the presence of Syrian



refugees in Turkey has become a permanent taking from the temporary location and guests every day.

In this context, Turkey's Syrian population in the total population and employment rate of increase in unemployment in the country especially, is preparing the base for the problems in the labor market, including the informal employment. However there is no complete consensus about the unemployment rate and the number of migrants. The change of the unemployment rates are declared in the analysis part.

## 1. MIGRATION CASE AND MIGRATION THEORIES

Migration is defined as; political, social and economic reasons for individuals or communities to move from place of settlement to another settlement (Dural and Zeyrekli, 2006). Migrations throughout history have shaped the population distribution, socioeconomic structure and cultural development of the today's world. Migration is defined as the act of individual or mass displacement too (Şahin, 2001 p.59). In the last half century, migration movements continue to be a process involving five continents, based on different factors, continuing to question the concept of nation, and covering millions of people demographically. It has been handled by social scientists from almost all developed countries in the last fifty years. Migration is defined as the movement of an individual or a group of people by crossing an international border or moving from one place to another within a state and includes population movements that result in the displacement of persons regardless of their time, nature and reason ([http://www.goc.gov.tr/files/\\_dokuman19.pdf](http://www.goc.gov.tr/files/_dokuman19.pdf)). Migration is the population movements that change the social, economic, cultural and political dimensions of the geographical displacement process (Sağlam, 2006: 34). Migration is a phenomenon that affects all societies and communities and has positive and negative sides (Özdemir, 2008: 7). Migration can be defined as opening a door to new living spaces by moving away from or away from many elements of social life, from the lands inhabited by individuals, from the social structures they are used to, and from the economic opportunities they currently have (Akıncı, Nergiz and Gedik, 2015: 61). In the most general sense, migration is expressed as settlement changes between well-defined geographical regions or administrative areas (İnan, 2016: 14).

One of the first theories to try to explain the phenomenon of migration is George Ravenstein's work Law The Laws of Migration 18 in 1885 and 1889. Ravenstein's first five laws on immigration are mainly based on two basic models. The first of these; migration takes place in short distant places, developed industrial and commercial centers, and is carried out in a highly chained manner. The second migration model is made directly towards long-distance, developed industrial and commercial centers (Çağlayan, 2006, p.70). As a result, Ravenstein, although geographic and political reasons among the reasons of international migration, has mainly centered on economic conditions. According to him, the main reason for the migration of an individual comes from the effort to improve an individual's economic situation. This migration will continue as industry and trade develop (Yalçın, 2004, p.26). Although Ravenstein's explanations about migration are focused on economic reasons, they also make an important contribution to explaining the migration to Syria. The efforts of Western European countries with high levels of prosperity that migrants want to go to prevent migration of Syrians by making migration a security problem, even bringing bargaining and physical distance have been the determining factor in the migration of Syrian migrants to close regions. Another issue that should be mentioned about migration is the migration of migrants to industrial and commercial centers, as Ravenstein states. Other factors in their lives continue to be physical distance with the first extension of the time even though an important element of immigration Syria for Syrian refugees in Turkey is becoming important. In this context, Syrian refugees in Turkey intensified next target of İstanbul, Bursa, big cities like İzmir and Konya been and border regions from continuing migration towards the city. For example, while there were almost no Syrian migrants in these cities during the first period of migration, according to the General Directorate of Migration Management; As of 02.05.2019, there are 546,384 Syrian migrants in İstanbul, 169,621 in Bursa, 142,513 in İzmir.

### **1.1. Migrant**

The term men immigrant refers to the person who moves within a suitable period of time to settle from one country to another (Tunç, 2013). Anyone who has settled abroad for more than three months is a migrant; these are first migrants - those who have migrated for the first time - returning returnees or circular



and repetitive migrants. The most fundamental distinction in defining immigrants is based on volunteering and obligation (Fairchild, 1925). Petersen distinguishes between forced and immigrant immigration, where migrants still have some power to decide whether or not to leave their place of residence.

### **1.2. Refugee**

1951 In accordance with the Geneva Convention on the Legal Status of Refugees (1951 Convention) — for events taking place in European countries; race, religion, nationality, belonging to a particular social group or political thoughts that will be persecuted for fear of justification for reasons that are outside the country of citizenship and can not benefit from the protection of this country or do not want to benefit because of the fear of such a country or a residence abroad as a result of such events is a stateless person who cannot return, or does not want to return because of the fear in question (Law on Aliens and International Protection, Art. 61). Refugees; persecution, assault, conflict or other circumstances that severely disturb the well-being of the population, who are outside the countries of origin, and as a result, demand for ‘international protection’ according to United Refugee Agency report belongs to 1951.

### **1.3. Defector**

A distinction is made between the concepts of refugees and asylum-seekers: The right to asylum and the right to be a refugee is to acquire a legal status; The right to asylum and being an asylum seeker are more of a de facto and short-term housing rather than a legal status. Refugee refers to a immigrant whose refugee status ‘is legally recognized; asylum-seeker refers to the person whose refugee status has been examined and therefore provided with temporary protection. According to another theory, the asylum seeker is the person who demands international protection both individually and on a group basis. An asylum-seeker is a person whose protection request has not yet been finally decided by the authorities of the country concerned. Therefore, each asylum seeker may not be considered as a refugee at the end, but each refugee is initially an asylum seeker (Reçber, 2014: 251). Since 2011, Turkey from Syria following the temporary protection of the open door policy adopted by the Syrian immigrants under the name of ‘serve in status. In addition to these, it is useful to include the main theories developed about international migration.

#### **1.4. Push-Pull Theory**

According to Everett Lee's 1966 article, A Theory of Migration, the factors that cause migration are classified under four headings. These; factors related to the place of residence, factors related to the place to be considered, obstacles intervening and individual factors. According to push and pull theory, there are driving and attractive factors both at the place of residence and at the destination. The unity of both repulsive and attractive factors creates an integrity (Çağlayan, 2006: 7). According to this theory, it is accepted that industrialized and high income countries are attractive to migrant workers and this phenomenon is aimed at improving their economic situation (Şahin, 2001: 59). In push and pull theory, industrial countries with high welfare levels while It is accepted that it is attractive to workers who cannot find jobs in their own countries or who work with very low wages as they lack social security. In terms of labor migration, the driving conditions of the country of residence are the driving factors and the working conditions promised by the country to be migrated are the attractive factors (Aksoy, 2012: 295).

#### **1.5. Center-Environment Theory**

The advocates of the theory, based on Immanuel Wallerstein's The Modern World System of 1974, link the origin of international migration to the structure of the world market that has developed and expanded since the 16th century (Aksoy, 2012: 295). According to the theory, the world is divided into two; as the center and the environment, and this dual world can exist in an interdependent way. In parallel with the development of capitalism along with the modern economy, the economic basis of dependence has turned into capitalist relations. From a historical perspective, however, colonialism and colonial ties formed the basis of the interdependence between the central and neighboring countries. In this context, if there is a clear emphasis, the central mechanism of the center-periphery theory is based on capitalism and nation-state (Çağlayan, 2006: 12).

#### **1.6. Migration Systems Theory**

The theory of migration systems argues that migration movements are generally based on pre-existing links between colonialism, political interaction, investment, trade or cultural ties between the receiving and receiving countries



(Deniz, 2012: 43). It attaches importance to political economy, international relations, collective action and institutional factors. This system is established between two or more countries with migrant exchange among themselves and the theory is used in the analysis of regional migration movements (Tokatlı, 2011: 39).

### **1.7. Network Theory**

The network of immigrant relations is the interpersonal connections between the countries of origin and new immigrants, new immigrants and non-immigrant individuals, which consist of common origin, companionship and friendship ties. The existence of these networks of relations are factors that promote international migration. Such ties are a kind of social capital that people can apply for help and employment when needed. Over time, these networks have spread to other strata of the sending country. According to Abadan-Unat (2002: 18-19), immigrants who go to a foreign country for the first time have to bear high costs, especially if they go illegally, when there is no network of relations they can get help from. However, as every new immigrant who follows them can be supported on the basis of kinship and friendship, the migration costs are decreasing. Thus, the migration movement continues unlimitedly. Migrant relations network is an important social mechanism that increases the sustainability of international migration. With the globalization process, the developments in the mass communication and transportation tools have strengthened the network of relations between the first migrants and potential migrants in the motherland, which has increased the speed and continuity of migration (Yaman, 2014: 283).

When these theories are evaluated on the side of Syrian immigration, as the report prepared by AFAD (2014) assessed; the most important pushing factor of Syrian migration is the aim of reaching a safe region for security or and the second pulling factor is the opportunity of getting job or economical needs.

## **2. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION DIMENSION IN TURKEY**

Turkey's attitude for migration described as a mass arrival of individuals has changed the position of Turkey in the international migration regime, previously only given by Migrants a single location known as a country Migrants area. In this new position, especially in the bordering countries. Cross-border This migration is very much associated with the geographical location of Turkey. Formed



in neighboring countries, economic, and political problems. The addition of Turkey in Asia is a transit area of Europe and Africa. In addition, especially when experienced post-1980 globalization and the result of liberal economic developments, if they find in the country (Insight, et al, 2014: 222).

### ***2.1. The Situation of Syrian Asylum Seekers in Turkey***

Turkey, open door policy to Syrian citizens' watch, and have determined the status of citizens who take refuge in temporary protection. This is in line with the principles of international law, in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 1951 Geneva Convention. This situation, which was initially accepted as a temporary situation, has become more permanent.

Ministers unless terminated in whole or in part by the Council by the Law on Foreigners and International Protection numbered 6458 (a.11) or -Temporary is canceled status of (Article 8), -Temporary status given Syrians in the regulatory framework, they have the right to stay in Turkey (a .25). International law also means that Turkey is a party to the contract was given some refugees and asylum seekers.

According to Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, every individual has the right to safe asylum. However, protection given to persons is not limited to life safety. Refugees are granted equal social and economic rights, at least to those granted to other immigrants residing legitimately in the country. As with any individual, the basic needs of refugees such as accommodation, nutrition, health and education services and the opportunity to work should be answered. These rights are considered for the purpose of providing protection, taking into consideration that asylum seekers and refugees will have basic human rights as well as additional problems associated with the asylum situation. In addition to feeding and shelter (m.38), regulations health services (m.27), — education services (m.28), access to labor market m (m.29), social assistance and services (m.30) and —interpretation services (m.31). In addition to these services and facilities, it is foreseen that similar services may be provided separately by public institutions and organizations within the scope of the facilities (m.26). In addition, all kinds of assistance and support such as psychosocial support and rehabilitation will be provided to Syrians with special needs both free of charge



and primarily within the scope of opportunities (m.48) take place at the Law mentioned above (Uzun, 2015: 113).

80.742 children were educated in AFAD (Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency) housing centers. At the same time, as a result of the steps taken in cooperation with the Ministry of National Education, a total of 508,846 children from kindergarten to the last year of high school were taken from the streets to attend school. 225 thousand Syrian refugees attended training courses in various certificate programs such as foreign language, carpet weaving and computer literacy in AFAD accommodation centers. 197.948 Syrians baby also opened the eyes of Turkey. Health services and drugs to all registered Syrian refugees in Turkey is offered as a free cooperation with the Ministry of Health. In addition, the Ministry of Health has established a large number of Immigrant Health Centers for Syrian refugees. Turkey, Syrian refugees and has spent healing the wounds of a resource than 25 billion US dollars in the grip of UN standards in order to relive (AFAD).

As of 2019 July, a biometric record of 3.622.284 Syrian refugees was made and Temporary Protection Identity Certificates were issued.<sup>1</sup> Mainly related to the work of immigrants in Turkey are regulated by Law No. 4817 and the Implementing Regulation on Work Permits for Immigrants. With the amendment made to the Law on Immigrants and International Protection No. 6458, the Work Permit Exemption Confirmation Document is considered as residence permit. Work permit applications of immigrants can be obtained from abroad. Applications for permission to study abroad, they are foreign nationals or permanent residents of the country they are received from the Republic of Turkey representations. In domestic applications, except for the residence permits granted for education, applications for immigrants who have a residence permit for at least six months are taken (General Directorate of Migration Management).

It is stated that the services provided in refugee camps are generally good. Syrian citizens in Turkey in a survey about the fit and forecast, the Syrians they were far from satisfied and happy in Turkey, they want to return to their possible countries, but that this probability decreases with each passing day, they want the right to work and so they want to go to their own needs, to the Geneva Conventions Turkey 's put it and the Syrians they demanded the removal

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.goc.gov.tr/gecici-korumaya-ait-kayit-islemleri> accessed on 08.06.2020

of geographic restrictions that prevent them from being thus refugees, they are extremely uncomfortable not receive the education of children, to stay with each passing day Turkey is seen that look warmer (Erdoğan, 2014: 7).

Turkey, Syrian refugees for religion, language, race discrimination without the “Open Door Policy” applies. All physical, social and psychological needs of asylum seekers are met in the accommodation centers established in the Mediterranean and Southeastern Anatolia Regions by AFAD. Geographical proximity and cultural similarity are the reasons why these regions are preferred. In the study in 2017, Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep and Kilis were the centers of the busiest bar, and now Istanbul, Gaziantep and Şanlıurfa.

**Table 1: Distribution of Syrians under Temporary Protection by Temporary Accommodation Centers (2017)**

Cities	Number of People
Şanlıurfa	114.190
Gaziantep	39.048
Kilis	36.470
Kahramanmaraş	17.968
Mardin	4.124
Hatay	19.450
Adana	341
Adıyaman	9.632
Osmaniye	7.250
Malatya	10.293

**Source:** General Directorate of Migration Management of Ministry of Interior, (Access Date: 10.01.2019)

**Table 2: Distribution of Syrians under Temporary Protection by Provinces (2019)**

Cities	Number of People
İstanbul	547.535
Gaziantep	441.978
Şanlıurfa	430.497
Hatay	428.680
Adana	240.484
Mersin	201.288
Bursa	173.302
İzmir	144.024
Kilis	116.062
Konya	107.549

**Source:** General Directorate of Migration Management of Ministry of Interior, (Access Date:08.05.2019)

Syrian migrants in concentration in Turkey, especially as it is determinative of the open door policy that migrated to Turkey in having every Syrian refugees in Turkey or Western individual factors have in the context of owned capital forms of migration to the European countries also play a role (İnce, 2018). In other words, attractive factors include the characteristics of the target region, but also the economic and social capital of the individual and cultural competence.

### ***2.2. Migration and Unemployment Relation***

Studies examining the relationship between unemployment and migration have been examined and the findings are as follows.

Harris and Todaro (1970) stated that immigration decreases the income level of local people by increasing the unemployment level.

Badinger and Url (2002) In their analysis of the Austrian region for 199, found that migration was an important determinant of the unemployment rate.

Issah, Khan, and Sasaki (2003) found a positive relationship between unemployment and migration in their study to develop an extended model of the

Harris-Todaro rural-urban migration model.

Feridun (2004), using the Granger causality test, concluded that immigration in Sweden between 1980 and 2004 did not cause unemployment. Bonin (2005), in his study examining the effect of international migration on wages and employment between 1975 and 1997, concluded that the increase in the number of migrant workers reduced wages but did not increase the level of unemployment.

Jean and Jimenez (2007), using the data of the OECD member countries between 1984 and 2003, stated that migration would temporarily increase unemployment. Heid and Larch (2011) reported that migration has negative effects on unemployment in their studies conducted with the data of 1997-2007 from twenty-four OECD countries.

Boubtane, Coulibaly and Rault (2011) examined the causal relationship between migration, unemployment and the economic growth of the host country by using annual data for the twenty-two OECD countries in the period of 1980-2005, noting that unemployment in Portugal negatively affected migration. They concluded that migration in a country does not cause unemployment.

Bahçekapılı and Çetin (2015), in their studies examining the effects of unemployment, prices, internal migration and regional foreign trade on the Southeastern Anatolia region where the people who fled the civil war in Syria and who came to Turkey intensively, found an increase in the unemployment rate of Syrians.

Ceritoğlu, Yüncüler, Torun and Tuman (2015), the Syrians in Turkey in temporary protected status in their study to estimate the impact on the labor market in Turkey; exporting, and employment with the unemployment rate increased roof of the Syrian Syrian refugees in Turkey and the domestic and the negative impact on the employment of disadvantaged groups of women, young people and MIS did not reach the conclusion that uneducated people are more affected.

Bronze (2015), in which she examines the migration CA- Study design in terms of social behavior, social structure to the impact of Turkey's Syrian immigrants, was viewed as opportunities and threats. As a result of the SWOT analyzes,

he pointed out that the increase in unemployment rate due to Syrian employment has the power to adversely affect the labor market in the coming years.

Özpinar, Çilingir and Taşözdüşündere (2016), in their studies evaluating the effects of Syrian refugees on employment; It is stated that the number of unemployed people increased by 30% despite the 5.3% increase in total labor force in Gaziantep, Adıyaman and Kilis provinces where the number of immigrants in temporary protection status is high.

Türkcan (2017), Turkey towards international migration of regional economies in a study examining the effects Have you cross-table analysis level with the population in the two regions, the unemployment rate has found a significant relationship between price inflation and housing.

Günay, Atılgan and Serin (2017), in their studies examining the positive and negative aspects of migration phenomenon by using different methods; they found that population growth and distorted urbanization in the countries receiving immigration resulted in an increase in the unemployment rate due to the informal employment of migrants.

Turkey is a bridge between Asia and Europe, North Africa, the Middle East and nearby Asian countries has been an essential stop for those wishing to immigrate illegally to EU countries. However, it has become a country where immigrants settled. Since the mid-20th century migration of citizens of other countries and that Turkey now has become a country of work (Deniz, 2014: 184).

Turkey has quite an important transit country in Europe in terms of refugee flows. According to Kaya 2016, the number of people forced to emigrate from Syria increases as the violence of the war rises. In its reflection, the impact of the current situation of Syrian refugees in Turkey, labor markets and employment is increasing steadily.

When we look at the data in Tables 3 since 2011, a significant increase in inflows to Turkey is observed. The most important factor in this is the Arab Spring change movement that took place in Syria in 2011. In addition, we look at the figures from the input and output of 5 million people in Turkey is seen that evaporates. Many of them work illegally in the labor market.

**Table 3. The Outlook of International Migration orienting to Turkey (2000-2018)  
(Turkey Immigration Administration General Directorate, 2019)**

Year	Irregular Immigration	International Protection	Temporary Protection	Residence Permit	Total	Unemployment Ratio
2018	268.003	114.537	3.623.192	856.470	4.862.202	11,0
2017	175.752	112.415	3.426.786	593.151	4.308.104	10,9
2016	174.466	66.167	2.834.441	461.217	3.536.291	10,9
2015	146.485	64.232	2.503.549	422.895	3.137.161	10,3
2014	58.647	34.112	1.159.286	379.804	1.631.849	9,9
2013	39.890	30.311	224.655	313.692	608.548	9,7
2012	47.510	29.678	14.237	321.548	412.973	9,2
2011	44.415	17.925		234.268	296.608	9,8
2010	32.667	8.932		182.301	223.900	11,9
2009	34.349	6.792		163.326	204.467	14,0
2008	65.737	12.002		174.926	252.665	11,0
2007	64.290	5.882		225.208	295.380	10,3
2006	51.983	3.550		200.058	255.591	10,2
2005	57.428	2.935		178.964	239.327	10,6
2004	61.228	3.908		155.500	220.636	10,8
2003	56.219	3.966		152.203	212.388	10,5
2002	82.825	3.794		157.670	244.289	10,3
2001	92.365	5.200		161.254	258.819	8,4
2000	94.514	5.700		168.100	268.314	6,5

Source: Directorate General of Migration Management

### 3. DATA AND METHOD

In this study, the effect of immigrants residing in Turkey between years 2000-2018 on unemployment is examined. Data regarding the number of unemployed people (used as the dependent variable in the research) was received from TÜİK and figures about the number of immigrants were received from the Directorate General of Migration Management. The number of immigrants in Turkey consisted of the total number of people who were staying in Turkey within the framework of irregular migration, international protection, temporary protection and residential permit. First of all, unit roots tests were performed for analysis in



order to determine the stability of variables. Co-integration was performed with stable series and it was concluded that the number of immigrants and the number of unemployed were in equilibrium in the long-term.

While some of the researchers claim that migration negatively affects unemployment, some claim that there are partial positive effects. Camarota examined the impact of migration on low-skilled workers. The study showed that migration did not have an impact on high-skilled professions but decreased employment levels in low-skilled professions (Camarota, 1997, p. 429). Research findings confirmed, by way of econometric analysis, the theoretical literature which reported that the recent wave of migration had some negative impacts on Turkey's labor force market such as increase in unemployment, decrease in wages and increase in informal employment. This causality relationship between the increase in the number of immigrants and unemployment could be arising from the structure of unemployment in Turkish labor market and/or from the qualities of the migrant labor force. In Turkish labor force market where informal employment is common, domestic labor force can be more easily substituted by irregular migrant labor force. Although this may be considered to be supporting economic growth, unequal growth based on cheap or informal employment does not seem to be sustainable. The study, in the 2000-2018 period, the number of immigrants who were examined using time series analysis of the relationship between unemployment and living in Turkey. As a result of the analysis of the time series formed from the data of TÜİK and General Directorate of Migration Management, series long-term causal relationship has been identified between the number of immigrants in Turkey it was found to be a cause of unemployment

#### **4. MODEL**

The aim of this study is to examine the effect of number immigrants to the number of unemployment between 2000-2018. The number of unemployed (UN) used as dependent variable in the study is obtained from TÜİK and the number of immigrants (IM), which is an independent variable, is obtained from the General Directorate of Migration Management. Number of immigrants in Turkey, irregular migration in the country, international protection was created by the sum of the number of people who have temporary protection and residence permit. Eviews 7.0 econometric software was used in the analysis.



In order to investigate the stationarity of the variables whose logarithms were taken before starting the analysis, Extended-Dickey Fuller (ADF) test was used to determine the stationary degrees of the series. Since there was a long-term relationship between Engle Granger Cointegration test and Granger causality test, the causality relationship between the series subject to analysis was investigated.

Since econometric estimates made with non-stationary series can cause false regression problems, the study was first performed with Extended Dickey Fuller (Augmented Dickey Fuller 1979, 1981) unit root tests in order to check whether the number of strangers and the number of unemployed were stationary.

In econometric analysis, before proceeding to regression analysis, the degrees of stability of the series should be determined. Because the test methods to be used in the later stages of the analysis are determined according to the degree of stability of the series. If the series are not stationary in their level values, a false regression problem can be encountered in the analysis with the level values of these series (Engle & Granger, 1987: 258).

Dickey-Fuller unit root test is the most accepted stationary determination in the literature and it has been accepted as the most valid test in determining stationarity in time series (Enders, 1995).

Dickey-Fuller unit root test is modeled as follows:

$$Y_t = Y_{(t-1)} + u_t$$

In the equation above, let  $Y$  be a time series data that is the subject of study. So the term is the error term that indicates the difference between  $Y$  and the previous period. This error term is hypothetically mean zero, comoskdastic and non-consecutive white noise. An error term with white noise is by nature an example of stochastic or random walk model.

**Table 4. Unit Root Test Results**

AT LEVEL VALUE			AT FIRST DIFFERENCE VALUE			
Series	ADF Value	Probability Value	Critical Value 5% Level	ADF Value	Probability Value	Critical Value 5% Level
UN	-0,783	0,805	-2,991	-3,584	0,016	-3,021
IM	-0,124	0,935	-2,991	-5,571	0,0001	-2,998

According to the Augmented Dickey-Fuller test (ADF) statistic, UN and IM series were not stationary at the level. The null hypothesis, which states that the series is the unit root for the first difference values, was rejected. Stability level of all variables used in the study is I (1).

**Table 5. Engle Granger Co Integration Test Results**

	t-Statistic	Prob.
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistics	-3.7803	0.017
Test Critical Value	%1 level	-3.809
	%5 level	-3.021
	%10 level	-2.650

Engle Granger Cointegration Test was used to determine whether there is a cointegration between the number of immigrants and the number of unemployed.

The t-statistic value obtained as a result of the test is -3.7803, 19 observations with 5% significance level and Engle-Granger table value for two variables is smaller than -3.021, so the series of co-integration error terms is stable. According to this result, it can be said that the two series are co-integrated series and act together in the long run.

Granger causality test was applied to determine the direction of the relationship between the number of unemployed and the number of immigrants.

**Table 6. Lag Length**

Lag	LogL	LR	FPE	AIC	SC	HQ
0	-19.222	NA	0.04164	2.496747	2.594773	2.506491
1	13.273	53.522	0.00146	-0.855723	-0.561648	-0.826492
2	20.490	10.188	0.001034	-1.234152	-0.744027	-1.185433
3	21.612	1.320	0.001553	-0.895606	-0.209430	-0.827399
4	26.326	4.4365	0.001636	-0.979581	-0.097355	-0.891886
5	37.368	7.794	0.000920	-1.808027	-0.729750	-1.700844
6	46.040	4.080	0.000857	-2.357684	-1.083358	-2.231014
7	108.668	14.736	2.46e-06*	-9.255138	-7.784762	-9.108980
8	798.247	0.000	NA	-89.91136*	-88.24493*	-8974571*

When Table 6 is examined, the optimal lag length is determined as 8 according to all information criteria in the model.

**Table 7. Granger Causality Test Results**

	Chi-square	df	Probability(%5)
<b>un</b>	20.48699	2	0.0000
<b>IM</b>	2.621703	2	0.2696

According to the results of Granger causality test, it is seen that there is a causality from IM variable to un variable at 5% significance level. However, there is no causality from UN variable to IM variable. According to these findings affect the number of unemployed people said that the number of immigrants in Turkey. In other words, when the increased number of immigrants in Turkey is an increase in the number of unemployed.

## CONCLUSION

This study, try to explain the relationship between international migration and unemployment in line with the institutional data on migration and unemployment between 2000 and 2018. Stability of the variables was determined by unit root tests. Firstly, cointegration analysis was carried out with stationary series and it was concluded that the number of immigrants and the number of unemployed were in balance in the long run and acted together with another statement. The analysis is the result of a right to unemployment than foreign causal relationship found in Turkey, the increase in the number of immigrants that may directly or indirectly increase the unemployment.



The findings of the study indicate that the recent migration wave in the Turkish labor market; econometric analysis confirms the theoretical literature where negative effects such as increase in unemployment, decrease in wages and increase in informal employment are mentioned. This causality between unemployment and the increase in the number of immigrants, unemployment in Turkey's labor market structure and / or migrant labor may be due to the qualitative nature.

The participation of Syrians in working life has a negative impact on the overall unemployment rate. In the informal sector, the preference of Syrians over domestic labor resulted in the withdrawal of some of the domestic labor from the labor market, especially for women. The unfair competition environment in terms of wage workers in the labor market has reduced the wage levels and lowered the earnings of the unskilled domestic labor force. At the local and regional level, although the unemployment rate differs according to the development level of cities and the characteristics of labor markets, the increase in food and rent prices both increases inflation and decreases the purchasing power of especially low and middle income levels. According to the findings of the field surveys examining the effects of Syrians on unemployment and general wage level; It is seen that the problems experienced by local people and local labor force have similarities at regional and local level. The increase in the unemployment rate and especially the decrease in the wages of unskilled workers is one of the economic threats posed by Syrians in the labor market in the long term. Labor Syrians meets the demands of unskilled labor-intensive sectors, thanks to the width of the informal labor market in Turkey can have their jobs. Unregistered Syrians who work at low wages are replacing the local labor force working in the informal area. Some of the domestic labor force is withdrawn from working life and the other part continues to work as registered. Thus, there is a decrease in the informal employment rate of the domestic labor force. Considering the Syrian participation in working life with the local labor force, the rate of informal work increases, the other problem caused by unregistered work is that unfair competition is created in the market and the risk of market balances deteriorates in the long term. Firms employing unregistered workers reduce production and labor costs and cause unfair competition. Another problem is that Syrian entrepreneurs provide economic advantages over tradesmen in the region because they do not pay tax and social

security premiums.

As a result; as mentioned above, while some of the researchers claim that migration negatively affects unemployment, some claim that there are partial positive effects. Research findings confirmed, by way of econometric analysis, the theoretical literature which reported that the recent wave of migration had some negative impacts on Turkey's labor force market such as increase in unemployment. This causality relationship between the increase in the number of foreigners and unemployment could be arising from the structure of unemployment in Turkish labor market and/or from the qualities of the migrant labor force.

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