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The migration and social exclusion dimension in Turkey and in the world

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Abstract

The globalisation process has brought with it economic imbalance. The global economy offers employment and applications for employment in labour markets, which is not only limited within international boundaries but even crosses them. This situation is one of the outstanding factors that expedite migration. According to recent developments in labour markets, immigrants work in economically fluctuating sensitive sectors which lead to increase in unemployment, poverty and social exclusion. The rise of unemployment rates, increasing international migration, decline in the phenomenon of a welfare state and the rise in social problems points to the concept of social exclusion. In this study, increase in the migration rate and its relation to social exclusion and policies is discussed. Migration focused social exclusion concept and reasons and results of migration are searched and observations are made related to this.

Keywords: Migration, labour markets, social exclusion.

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1. Introduction

Although wealth and development have emerged with the globalisation process, issues such as inequality, insecurity, injustice, discrimination, social exclusion, poverty and immigration have increasingly deepened. Implemented neoliberal policies have brought about significant changes in the meaning and scope of conventional social policy; in this sense, new concepts have begun to be discussed in the international and multidisciplinary dimensions. Emerging with a wide range of immigration cases, the ‘social exclusion’ concept – a large segment of interest – has been located in the focus of social policy debate in recent years.

Today, increased immigration with different reasons and along with its problems is among the most important agenda in almost every country. Although social exclusion may seem like a new concept, it is a concept that we know in terms of subject content and cover. Because social exclusion covers basic social policies such as poverty, unemployment, social protection, inequality, discrimination and is associated with them, it has become the most important concept of economic, social, political debate and public intervention issues.

In the light of these statements, immigration, its causes and social exclusion will be related and the problems and solutions will be discussed.

2. Concept of social exclusion and migration

Migration is an act of individual and mass displacement of people or of substitution of living places because of economic, social and political reasons. Whether short term or long term, these displacement movements mostly occur as a form of ‘internal migration’ in the same social system. Sometimes, due to their unique circumstances, they emerge among the social systems as a form of ‘external migration (emigration)’ (Tekeli & Erder, 1978, 17).

Migration is not a static phenomenon, it is a process perceived with its causes and consequences. The elements of time and space, cause and result, being a process more than a static phenomenon make complicated defining, measurement, analysis, disclosure, interpretation of the migration in the sense that are both theoretical and empirical (Icduygu & Sirkeci, 1999, 249–250). In order to better understand migration, the socio-economic structure should be well known. Because migration events do not occur independently from the socio-economic structure, they are one of the indicators that reflect the structural changes in the economy in the best possible way (Uner, 1974, p. 9).

In general, if we look at the concepts related to international migration issues with negative perceptions, migration refers to all the movements of the people within a given country (internal migration) or between countries (emigration). Registration of the immigrant population is defined as the floor of the birthplace (foreign nationality) or nationality (foreigners). Legally, the individual who legally abandons his country on request, mostly because of economic reasons and lives in another country (with the permission of the authorities) in the framework of regulations by logging on that country, is called an *immigrant*. Immigrants are classified with freedom of movement, work, family reunification, refugees or under one of the different categories. (<https://data.oecd.org/migration/permanent-immigrant-inflows.htm>).

For illegal immigrants, measures to protect them are not taken in the country where he goes, but for refugees and asylum seekers, they are taken. Also, while only the repatriation process is administratively made for illegal immigrants, for refugees and asylum seekers, one of the administrative procedures such as refoulement, ensuring social harmony or placement in a third country is applied (Deniz, 2014, p. 177). For immigrants going to another country for different reasons other than the countries where they are, a certain amount of time must pass in terms of adapting to the social life in the country they emigrate to. In this process of adaptation, they face social and economic poverty and deprivation and they are exposed to social exclusion.

In the 1960s, the social exclusion concept started to be voiced for the first time in France and was used for expressing disadvantaged groups in society, in the 1980s, it started to be discussed with inequality, poverty and unemployment facts (Del Castillo, 1994, 164).

Social exclusion refers to the dynamic process of being partially or totally deprived from social, economic, political and cultural systems of all, providing the social integration of individuals in society (Walker & Walker, 1997, p. 8). Some segments of society face with social exclusion phenomenon by being deprived of basic processes connecting people to the community and the world such as employment, health and education services, cultural activities, participation in social-institutional decision-making processes. One of the most exposed parts to social exclusion and the risk of social exclusion is primarily workers in the labour market and in the informal sectors and then, in precarious jobs, women at risk of poverty and unemployment, youth, children, the elderly, the disabled and immigrants.

3. Relationship between social exclusion and immigration

Caused by neoliberal policies, the increase in long-term unemployment with new social crises, reducing social protection as a result of the state's withdrawal from the labour market confront large segments of society with the phenomenon of social exclusion (Erdogdu, 2004). In the 1990s, with regard to the solution of problems, especially developed countries focus on excluded and prevention and mitigation policies of exclusion. Immigrants with immigration phenomenon commonly experience social exclusion based on poverty, especially in financial difficulties size. The most common reason for migration constitutes financial difficulties. Therefore, immigrants are also both new and foreign, and are poor. Migrants are labelled as 'immigrants' and hence they are unable to enter into a variety of areas, including labour markets, and they eventually fall into poverty.

Among the groups discussed in social exclusion, immigrants have an important place and for migrants to experience exclusion and inclusion in which they live is carried out with much debate over citizenship issues. These models address the integration of immigrants on the basis of citizenship of the society they live in are not valid for all immigrants with an increase in the number of cyclical and illegal immigrants in course of time. Because of a significant illegal increase, undocumented or so-called irregular migrants and the number of illegally immigrants in a country are revealed in recent years. These old integration models may be applicable to only a particular section of social exclusion of the immigrants (Dedeoglu, 2011, p. 30).

The main feature of the social exclusion experienced by irregular migrants is to drop in illegal situation because of their countries from legislation. Legal status of migrants leads them to live and work in high risky conditions and precarious environments. They agree to work even in the worst conditions presented to them in order to earn their living. In this case, the immigrants become physically open to all kinds of risks coming from their employers. Additionally, irregular migrants are excluded from health and education facilities in many countries (<http://picum.org>). Organized International Convention is limited on the application only to certain countries and they admit *the applicable national legislation for irregular migrants worldwide*. Because this legal system determines the status of immigrants in the country, it creates the most basic mechanism of immigrants' exclusion. The dynamics of social exclusion faced by immigrants is directly connected to migration regime in the country they live. This regime both determines the legal status of immigrants in that country and also forms the framework of their social exclusion.

4. Migration and social exclusion in Turkey

In the 1990s and later, qualitative changes and transformations over the map of Turkey's global migration have begun to emerge. When examining the causes of these changes, the most important one is that Turkey is not an emigration country; it is an immigration country and employs immigrants. After the Second World War, largely immigrant workers were sent to countries such as Germany, and

Turkey became a *transit pass country* status for immigrants who want to go to Europe, especially in the process that began in the late 1980s. After the 1990s, with the collapse of Russia, the number of foreign workers in various sectors in Turkey visibly increased. This situation has made Turkey a country that imports labour from the position of exporting labour (Icduygu, 2004; Lordoglu, 2005; Toksoz, 2006).

Towards the end of the 20th century, the impact of globalisation in almost every area, especially the nation-state, has reshaped international migration. These immigration processes, which are different from each other, their source and destination areas, besides their size, dynamics, migration profiles, causes and consequences, redefines Turkey's international migration regime (Yakar & Temurcin, 2013, p. 218).

On the external dimension of migration, because of recent political developments and continuing civil war since 2011, the large number of asylum seekers from there is known to be in Turkey. It is seen that since November 2014 the number of 1.065 million registered Syrian refugees has reached 2.291 million figures as of 10 December 2015 (UNHCR, 2016).

Recently, Turkey has risen to sixth place among countries hosting the most refugees worldwide with Syria refugee movements. However, Turkey confronts with a significant increase in their individual asylum applications beyond the mass influx of Syrians. According to the UN Refugee High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Turkey in accordance with 45,000 applications in 2013 has risen to the fifth place by increasing by an order of ten, when in 2010 it was in the 15th place among industrialised countries admitting individual asylum applications in the world (UNHCR, 2013).

Table 1. UNHCR planning figures for Turkey in 2015

UNHCR planning figures for Turkey in 2015 *					
Type of population	Origin	January 2015		December 2015	
		In country Total	Aided whom UNHCR	In country Total	Aided whom UNHCR
Total		1,633,560	1,632,930	1,889,780	1,888,930
Refugees	Afghanistan	3,930	3,930	3,930	3,930
	Iraq	25,470	25,470	37,470	37,470
	Syrian Arab Rep.	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
	Various	12,070	12,070	17,070	17,070
Asylum seekers	Afghanistan	32,330	32,330	42,330	42,330
	Islamic Rep. Iranian	10,250	10,250	14,250	14,250
	Iraq	43,070	43,070	67,070	67,070
	Various	5,820	5,820	6,820	6,820
Stateless	Stateless	330	-	550	-
Others	Russian Federation	310	-	310	-

* PoC planning figures in this table are Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq in developing state of the light is based on the tendency and record data in early 2014, updated projections for Syria to be presented any upcoming appeal for additional requirements in 2015 and 2015 and regional refugee and resistance Plan (including 3RP) Iraq situation.

<http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/page?page=49e48e0fa7f&submit=GO>

Finding such a high number of asylum seekers, especially in a region with very limited possibilities in terms of housing and employment as the south-eastern Anatolia in Turkey, occurring especially in the labour market housing, health and negative consequences for the social structure seem inevitable. The average unemployment rate in the provinces of the region is 13.5% according to TSI data (TSI 2012). The number of Syrian people with work permits is 1,659 (Erdem, 2014, p. 48). In this sense, in order to support to UNHCR protection measures and to facilitate access of urban and public services

and assistance to Syrian refugees, it has announced that it will be continued to work in close cooperation with the Government of Turkey (UNHCR, 2016).

The foreigners who have entered the country legally and have residence or work permits: If the time exceeds one year of legal residence in Turkey in case of being not insured in their territory, from this date they are counted the insured by General Public Health Insurance (GPHI) and have started to benefit from health services. GPHI premiums for foreigners with permission to work in Turkey regardless of the one-year period as of the date they start to work are paid as indistinguishable from Turkish citizens and they benefit from health system.

The foreigners who have logged into Turkey but have lived or worked without residing or work permit: utilisation of health services on their own account can be possible only in the event of payment of fee. In particular, there are data about these expenses are met by themselves of foreign workers in the country or their employers (Etiler& Lordoglu, 2010, p. 96).

Finally, *refugees and the stateless* can benefit from health services, but together with the adoption of this status SSI is reported to be universal health insurance by Ministry of Interior (Gazete, 2006).

Immigrants who are thought to increase the problems of unemployment and employment of Turkey should be directed to work quickly with compatible professions. *Illegal immigrant status* will make these people open to all kinds of exploitation, oppression and without social security work. This also will lead to an increase in informal employment and social exclusion.

5. Migration and social exclusion in the world

Although there were many different reasons at each time and in the history of immigration, an important reason can come forward for immigrants to request to leave their country in order to ensure a better quality of life for themselves and their families. The nature of the increase in immigration and mobility are often closely related to the changes occurring in the labour markets of developed countries.

As it is known, labour migration to Western Europe is regular and often formal structure and has begun after the Second World War and also has increasingly taken on a regular basis until the mid-1970s. In this way, meeting the workforce needs of the country after war can be achieved by importing immigrants. After this period, trend of the labour migration has entirely continued in four different ways, including through legal means. The first of these is to work with family reunification way, others are to leave work of workers with high-level qualifications, work in the time investigated the demands of asylum seekers and refugees and finally *Some Reflections on Irregular Migration and Labor Market* occurred because of immigrant students' education.

Table 2. OECD countries and inflows of asylum seekers to the Russian federation

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Australia	4300	3200	3200	3520	3,980	4,770	6,210	8,250	11,510	15,790	11,740	8,960
Austria	32,360	24,630	22,460	13,350	11,920	12,840	15,820	11,010	14,420	17,410	17,500	28,060
Belgium	16,940	15,360	15,960	11,590	11,120	12,250	17,190	21,760	26,000	18,530	12,500	13,870
Canada	31,940	25,750	20,790	22,870	28,340	34,800	33,970	22,540	24,990	20,220	10,360	13,450
Chile	90	200	380	570	760	870	-	260	310	170	250	-
Czech Republic	11,400	5,460	4,160	3,020	1,880	1,710	1,360	0,980	0,760	0,750	0 500	0 920
Denmark	4,590	3,240	2,260	1,920	1,850	2,360	3,820	4,970	3,810	6,190	7,560	14,820
Estonia	10	10	10	10	10	10	40	30	70	80	0100	0150
Finland	3,220	3,860	3,570	2,330	1,430	4,020	5,910	4,020	3,090	2,920	3,020	3,520
France	59,770	58,550	49,730	30,750	29,390	35,400	42,120	48,070	52,150	55,070	60,230	59,030
Germany	50,560	35,610	28,910	21,030	19,160	22,090	27,650	41,330	45,740	64,540	109,580	173,070
Greece	8,180	4,470	9,050	12,270	25,110	19,880	15,930	10,270	9,310	9,580	8,220	9,450
Hungary	2,400	1,600	1,610	2,120	3,430	3,120	4,670	2,100	1,690	2,160	18,570	41,370
Iceland	080	080	090	040	040	080	040	050	080	0110	0170	0160
Ireland	7,900	4,770	4,320	4,310	3,990	3,870	2,690	1,940	1,420	1,100	950	1,440
Israel	-	920	910	1,350	5,380	7,740	810	1,450	5,750	2,000	-	-
Italy	13,460	9,720	9,550	10,350	14,050	30,320	17,600	10,050	34,120	17,350	25,720	63,660
Japan	340	430	380	950	820	1,600	1,390	1,200	1,870	2,550	3,260	5,000
Korea	90	150	410	280	720	360	320	430	1,010	1,140	1,570	2,900
Luxembourg	1,550	1,580	800	520	0,430	460	480	740	2,080	2,000	990	970
Mexico	280	400	690	480	370	320	680	1040	750	810	1300	-
Netherlands	13,400	9,780	12,350	14,470	7,100	13,400	14,910	13,330	11,590	9,660	14,400	23,850
NewZealand	840	580	350	280	250	250	340	340	310	320	290	290
Norway	15,960	7,950	5,400	5,320	6,530	14,430	17,230	10,060	9,050	9,790	11,470	12,640
Poland	6,910	8,080	6,860	4,430	7,210	7,200	1,0590	6,530	5,090	9,170	13,760	6,810
Portugal	90	110	110	130	220	160	140	160	280	300	510	440
RussianFederation	740	910	960	1,170	3,370	5,420	5,700	2,180	1,270	1,240	1,960	-
SlovakRepublic	10360	11400	3550	2870	2640	0910	0820	0540	0490	0730	0280	0230
Slovenia	1100	1170	1600	0520	0430	0240	0180	0250	0370	0310	0240	0360
Spain	5,920	5,540	5,250	5,300	7,660	4,520	3,010	2,740	3,410	2,580	4,510	5,900
Sweden	31,350	23,160	17,530	24,320	36,370	24,350	24,190	31,820	29,650	43,880	54,260	75,090
Switzerland	20,810	14,250	10,060	10,540	10,390	16,610	16,010	13,520	19,440	25,950	19,440	22,110
Turkey	3,950	3,910	3,920	4,550	7,650	12,980	7,830	9,230	16,020	26,470	44,810	87,820
UnitedKingdom	60,050	40,630	30,840	28,320	28,300	31,320	30,680	22,640	25,900	27,980	29,400	31,260
UnitedStates	43,340	44,970	39,240	41,100	40,450	39,360	38,080	42,970	60,590	66,100	68,240	121,160

Irregular migrants, outside from this group show willingness to participate in the most intense job markets, try to remain in the country using means that can be considered contrary to the laws of the country from which they come. This situation clearly shows that immigrants are exposed to social exclusion in all fields. After the 1980s, especially in developed countries, the quality of migration changed and the migration phenomenon had immigrants searching for different and newer ways of entering a country.

Globally, migration movements caused by internal conflicts and political changes put some of the immigrants participating in this case effort into continuing to search with refugee or asylum position outside their own countries with vital reasons. OECD data shows a 13% reduction in the number of immigrants in the Member States between 2011 and 2007. Despite this, the number of refugees and asylum seekers has increased only in Turkey and Greece between the years 2001 and 2011. <http://stats.oecd.org/viewhtml.aspx?datasetcode=MIG&lang=en>

The second important element carried by the irregular labour migration in terms of Western European countries is the changes occurring in the country which has immigration and emigration. A part of the countries (Italy, Greece, Spain and Portugal) exporting formal labour migration in an era have come to the position countries importing labour as a result of changes occurring in their labour market since the 1990s. Moreover, considering that the free movement of labour in EU members of these countries and between them, the size of the change arises. The most intense sectors of foreign employment in these countries are the services sector and these sectors are common in terms of the most formal economy.

<http://www.npdata.be/BuG/165-NV-A-migratie/OECD-Migration-Outlook-2012.pdf>

6. Conclusion

As in developing countries, fundamental changes in the labour market and labour relations lead to issues relating to the scope of social protection in terms of population and the risks in developed countries, too. Reduction of social policy arrangements for the labour market and instead, starting to giving importance of their business priorities, increase in informal employment, being considered as a competitive advantage to limit labour costs depending on the increased employment in small and medium sized enterprises fulfilling the labour-intensive production process, increase unregistered employment.

When conditions in the labour market and inappropriate social protection programs lead to exclusion more than social protection, between areas located in certain social groups especially immigrants are negatively affected by exclusion. The acquisition of economic, social and political benefits expected from the social protection is directly connected with covering all society and providing the appropriate level of protection.

The countries signing United Nations International Convention for the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and their Families admit guaranteeing immigrants' certain rights regardless of they are legal or illegal provided having lived or worked in that country in a period of time (Kofman, Phizacklea & Sales, 2000). However, these contracts are of a very symbolic than real. This contract was signed by 32 countries including Turkey in 2007, but the countries signing it are countries that immigrate in general, there is no country from Western European countries signing the convention (Dedeoglu, 2011, p. 31).

Although it is known that a proper system of social protection is indispensable element of social justice, that a social protection system which is inadequate in terms of scope and level of protection *is clear that fosters social injustice instead of providing social justice*. When insufficiencies related to coverage meet with change in experiencing of social protection systems, lead to the violation of social justice. On the other hand, broadening the scope of the social protect on system cannot be seen as only increasing the number of people benefitting from social protection. As expanding the scope in terms of people, the diversity of the risks

covered are also important. The main aim is to provide a sufficient and appropriate level of protection against all risks revealing income insecurity to all members of the society (Kapar, 2006, p. 230).

In developing countries, political and legal guarantees may not be enough to provide all the promises of citizenship. In either context, when a new group comes from outside in a community assumed to be built into there, this segment of the population cannot be taken up to community at the desired level and exclusion problems come to the surface. So, the experience of migration, immigration and financial difficulties mentioned emerge as the most common phenomenon showcasing the exclusion spiral. The most common reason for migration poses to financial difficulties. Therefore, immigrants are both new and foreign, and also they are poor. The people migrating are excluded for being 'immigrant' (Sapançali, 2003/2005, p. 52) and hence they are unable to enter into a variety of areas including labour markets and they eventually fall into poverty, they have to live a different dimension of social exclusion because of their poverties.

In conditions of increased insecurity, requirements for developing the scope of social security have become more important than ever. Social protection deficit, deficit in the protection of human with more realistic expression, is one of the world's most tangible measures of instability. World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization has mentioned that the current globalisation model is morally unacceptable and politically unsustainable. Dissemination of social security is the main factor in making the globalisation process fairer and redresses the imbalances that occur in this process.

Thus, reduction of social exclusion by ensuring solidarity and social justice can be achieved. As a result, today the most important concepts in the field of social policy, social exclusion is used for defining individuals who cannot integrate into society and is a broad concept more than the poverty and also the fight against social exclusion aims to be part of a community of individuals again.

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His document and any map included heath out prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name Table: Inflows of asylum seekers into OECD Countries and the Russian Federation have been organized in August 6, 2015.

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