CONTENT ANALYSIS OF STUDIES ON DISADVANTAGED GROUPS IN MIGRATION LITERATURE IN TÜRKIYE

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Abstract

Migration is a significant phenomenon that increases the vulnerability of disadvantaged individuals. This study examines research on disadvantaged groups in the migration literature in Türkiye through content analysis, evaluating how these groups are addressed in the literature. Findings reveal the nature and trends of research on disadvantaged individuals in Türkiye's migration literature. The first identified study dates back to 2003. A significant increase has been observed in academic research on migration and disadvantaged groups since 2018, likely linked to the growing number of Syrian migrants and the intensification of discussions on this topic. The study indicates that children (66%) and women (26%) are the most studied disadvantaged groups, highlighting a notable lack of research on disabled, elderly, and addicted migrants. While education and social issues are prominent research topics, family and legal aspects still need to be addressed. The scarcity of quantitative research and the prevalence of small sample sizes in qualitative studies suggest a need to increase quantitative research and focus more on mixed-methods approaches in future studies. In conclusion, diversifying and deepening research on disadvantaged groups in Türkiye's migration literature is expected to enhance the well-being of migrants and contribute to societal welfare.

Key words: Migration, Migrant, Disadvantaged Group, Content Analysis

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TÜRKIYE'DE GÖÇ LİTERATÜRÜNDE DEZAVANTAJLI GRUPLARLA İLİŞKİLİ HAZIRLANAN ÇALIŞMALARIN İÇERİK ANALİZİ

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Öz

Göç, dezavantajlı olarak tanımladığımız grupların kırılganlıklarını arttıran zorlu bir olgudur. Bu çalışma, Türkiye'deki göç literatüründe dezavantajlı gruplara yönelik yapılan araştırmaları içerik analizi yöntemiyle inceleyerek Türkiye'deki göç literatüründe dezavantajlı grupların nasıl ele alındığını değerlendirmektedir. Ulaşılan bulgular Türkiye'deki göç literatüründe dezavantajlı bireylere ilişkin yapılan çalışmaların niteliğini ve eğilimlerini ortaya koymuştur. Bu anlamda ulaşılan ilk çalışma 2003 tarihli iken öncesinde konu ile ilgili çalışmaya rastlanmamıştır. 2018 yılından sonra görülen belirgin artış göç ve dezavantajlı gruplar konusundaki akademik araştırmalara ilginin arttığını göstermektedir. Bu artışın, özellikle Suriyeli göçmenlerin sayısının artması ve bu konuda yapılan tartışmaların yoğunlaşmasıyla ilişkili olduğu tahmin edilmektedir. Çalışmada, dezavantajlı gruplar arasında en çok çocuk (%66) ve kadınların (%26) ele alındığı görülürken engelli, yaşlı ve bağımlı göçmenlere ilişkin belirgin bir eksiklik fark edilmiştir. Araştırma konularında eğitim ve sosyal alanın öne çıktığı, ancak aile ve hukuksal boyutun oldukça sınırlı ele alındığı belirlenmiştir. Nicel araştırmaların azlığı ve sınırlı örneklem büyüklükleri fark edilirken nitel çalışmaların tüm çalışmaların yaklaşık yarısına karşılık gelmektedir. Bu nedenle, gelecekteki araştırmalarda nicel araştırmaların sayısının artırılması ve karma desen araştırmalarına daha fazla odaklanılması önerilmektedir. Sonuç olarak Türkiye'deki göç literatüründe dezavantajlı gruplara yönelik yapılan araştırmaların çeşitlenmesi ve derinleşmesi, göçmenlerin iyilik halinin arttırılmasına ve toplumsal refahın geliştirilmesine katkı sunacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Göç, Göçmenlik, Dezavantajlı Grup, İçerik Analizi

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Introduction

Migration, in its broadest sense, is defined as "all relocations occurring over a significant period that create a meaningful distance and impact" (Erder, 1986). In this respect, it is recognized as an issue that has existed since the beginning of human history. It also corresponds to one of the major problem areas of the modern world (Deniz, 2014). Human mobility occurs globally due to disasters, exiles, hunger, and wars (Adıgüzel, 2016). The individuals who carry out this movement are defined as migrants (Ziya, 2012). Migrants who experience a change of place by moving from where they reside to another location can become subject to various changes and transformations in the place and country to which they migrate (Balcıoğlu, 2007). As a result of this mobility, which occurs voluntarily/compulsorily and temporarily/permanently in the physical environment, migrants can also be seen as the cause of problems in the regions they migrate to (Castles and Miller, 2008). Although it may initially seem like a one-way movement, migration is quite dynamic and multifaceted when considering economic and social capital returns (Weiner and Munz, 1997). From this perspective, regardless of the purpose, it emerges as a phenomenon that changes countries' political, economic, social, and cultural aspects (Kane, 1995; Tortumluoğlu et al., 2014). This phenomenon affects all areas of social life and develops complex dynamics (Castles and Miller, 2008).

Disadvantaged groups, in the context of this study, are individuals and communities who encounter barriers to accessing economic, social, and cultural resources for various reasons in society. These individuals experience difficulties or are unable to access opportunities that the general population has in areas such as health, education, social, and cultural sectors (Mayer, 2003). Generally marginalized and discriminated against, these groups stand out more in terms of general risks compared to other members of society (Mechanic, 2002). Examples of such groups include children, women, young people, the long-term unemployed, the disabled, the elderly, and addicts, along with migrants. Furthermore, it can be said that the scope of groups defined as disadvantaged in contemporary societies has expanded (Saraçoğlu and Belanger, 2019). As a matter of fact, discrimination based on factors independent of the individual's behavior, such as religion, language, race, gender, and ethnic origin, can be a reason for becoming disadvantaged in society (Aksoy et al., 2019).

Disadvantaged groups face various challenges during migration processes, and their existing disadvantages can deepen with migration. Therefore, it is always important that migration policies, which are governmental or institutional guidelines and regulations that govern the movement of people across borders, consider the needs of disadvantaged groups and strengthen support mechanisms for these groups (Adıgüzel, 2016). These policies can significantly impact the experiences and outcomes of migrants, including disadvantaged groups. For

instance, policies that prioritize providing affordable housing or language training can help alleviate some of the challenges these groups face. Conversely, policies restricting access to healthcare or employment opportunities can exacerbate their disadvantages. The poverty and economic instability experienced by migrants working in low-skilled jobs is a sign of the vulnerability associated with migration (Castles, 2017).

Furthermore, discrimination and exclusion based on factors such as language, religion, race, and ethnicity make it difficult for disadvantaged individuals to adapt and integrate into the places they migrate to (Berry, 1997). On the other hand, the psychosocial challenges brought about by migration also increase individuals' vulnerability during the process. Psychosocial issues such as loneliness, social isolation, anxiety, stress, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder can emerge with migration (Silove, 1999; Nesterova et al., 2015). These issues increase the impact of migration on vulnerable groups (Lii et al., 2016). Lastly, the legal and political barriers that individuals face as migrants become obstacles in accessing services and resources in the countries they migrate to. These barriers increase the vulnerability of migrants and hinder a healthy adaptation process (Koser, 2007). This research investigates the relationship between migration and disadvantaged groups. It evaluates current research i n the context of disadvantaged groups in migration literature in Türkiye. The present research aims to provide a comprehensive review by detailing commonly studied themes and potential avenues for future research.

Methodology

In this study, national studies addressing disadvantaged groups in the migration literature have been examined. A qualitative research design has been preferred as the research method. According to Malterud (2001, p. 483), qualitative research examines the main problem of the study with an interpretive approach, addressing phenomena and events based on the meanings people attribute to them. The research design consists of a case study design, one of the qualitative research designs. Case study is defined as an in-depth description and examination of a bounded system, which includes an approach used in document analyses as defined by Merriam (2013).

Data Collection

The sample area of the study consists of national articles addressing disadvantaged groups in the migration literature. The criterion sampling method has been used to determine the sample area. According to Yıldırım and Şimşek (2021, p. 120), the criterion sampling method is based on limiting the research group through predetermined criteria. Based on this method, criteria determined during the screening phase have been followed. The TR Index database

has been preferred for screening national articles. The screening was conducted using advanced search, selecting "contain all words" in the title. The concepts to be screened consisted of seven terms: "migration," "migrant," "refugee," "asylum seeker," "Syrian," "unaccompanied," and "temporary protection." The disadvantaged groups that constitute the sample area have been determined as children, women, the elderly, young people, people with disabilities, people with an addiction, and individuals with mental disorders. Additionally, to ensure the sample area fits the article format, filters for document type as "article" and publication type as "research article," "review," and "case report" have been applied. Studies addressing internal migration have yet to be included in the sample as the study aims to examine the effects of situations arising from external migration on disadvantaged groups. Consequently, a total of 373 articles have been included in the study.

In the data collection phase, document analysis, one of the qualitative data collection methods, has been used. Document analysis involves accessing and analyzing relationships and data through written and visual materials in cases where techniques such as direct observation, experiments, and interviews are not used (Merriam, 2013; Yıldırım and Şimşek, 2021). The screening process was conducted using the TR Index database, Türkiye's first journal and article portal, to access national sources. The screening has been performed based on seven key concepts and applied criteria, yielding a specific number of results for each key concept. The screening process took place between October 2023 and December 2023.

Data Analysis

Content analysis has been used as the data analysis method in the study. Content analysis is a research technique that makes replicable and significant inferences from data within the message (Krippendorff, 2004). A computer-assisted analysis process has been conducted for the research, utilizing the MAXQDA 2022 program, frequently preferred in qualitative research. First, the data obtained from the research were saved in an MS Excel file, and bibliographic information was entered into the file. Then, the data in the file were transferred to the MAXQDA 2022 program, where coding and theming processes continued. The data in the study have been analyzed in two areas: method and content. The methodologically examined data included publication year, research method, and sample size. The research methods comprised qualitative, quantitative, mixed, review, and other categories. The other category included studies with different methods that did not involve fieldwork or review nature. In terms of content, the topics of the studies related to disadvantaged groups were subjected to coding. Additionally, key concepts were addressed through frequency analysis. Disadvantaged groups were determined as children, women, the elderly, young people, people with disabilities, people with an addiction, and individuals with mental disorders. These

groups were considered individuals from different groups who might experience disadvantaged outcomes during migration. Within the groups, the child area was grouped to include individuals aged 0-18, and the young area included individuals aged 18-30. The defined areas were subjected to descriptive and relational analyses, examining them in detail methodologically and content-wise.

Findings

In this section, a detailed analysis of the data obtained from the migration literature is presented in terms of methodology and content. The areas analyzed methodologically include publication year, research method, and sample size. In terms of content, key concepts, study groups, and topic areas have been categorized.

Firstly, the publication year of the articles was examined. The publication years of the studies show that there has been a significant increase in studies in this field since 2018. Indeed, the number of articles produced after 2018 is approximately seven times that of the studies before 2018, indicating this trend. The years with the fewest publications were 2003 and 2010, each with two articles.
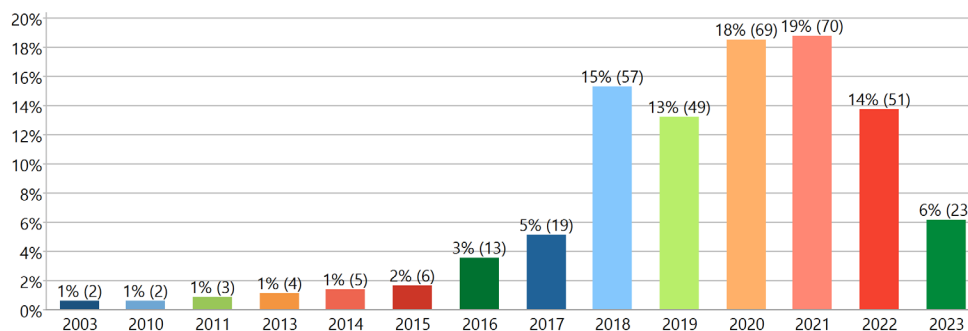

Figure 1: Distribution of articles by year

Another analysis categorized the articles according to the disadvantaged groups in the migration literature. Accordingly, the study groups were classified in Figure 2. The group, stands out the most in this area is children, with 248 articles. This is followed by the field of women, with 97 articles. There are a limited number of studies on groups such as people with an addiction, the elderly, people with disabilities, and individuals with mental disorders. The findings related to the topic distribution of the articles are shown in Figure 3. The articles are distributed across seven themes: education, health, social area, employment, family, legal area, and others. The "other" theme includes articles that encompass multiple themes or cannot be classified into the other themes. Looking at the distribution, it is understood that the

most studied topic in this area is education, with 151 articles. This is followed by the social area and health topics, with 78 and 55 articles, respectively. The least studied topic is the legal area, with 14 articles.
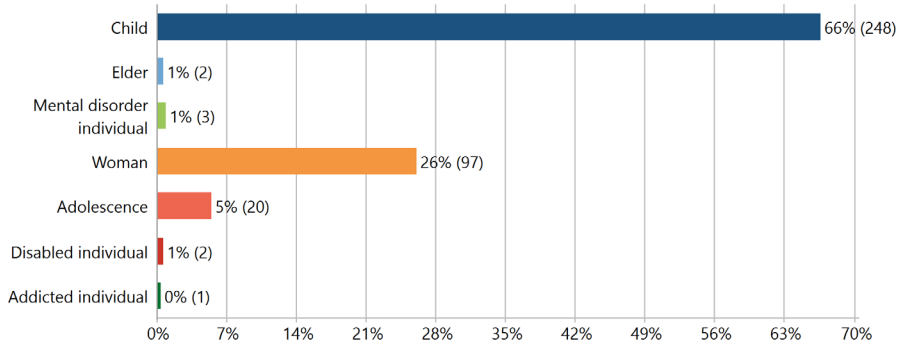

Figure 2: Distribution of articles by topic

The findings regarding the distribution of topics in the articles are shown in Figure 3. The articles are distributed among seven themes: education, health, social field, employment, family, legal field, and others. The "other" theme includes articles encompassing more than one theme or cannot be classified into other themes. According to the distribution, the most studied topic in this field is the education sector, with 151 articles. This is followed by 78 articles in the social field and 55 articles in the health sector respectively. The least studied topic is the legal field, with 14 articles.
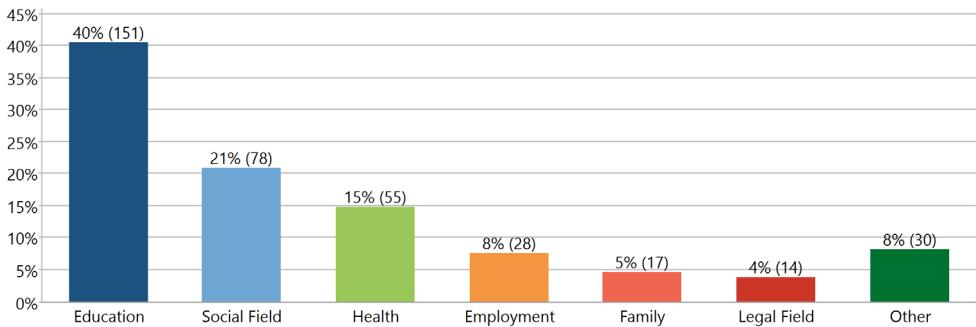
Figure 3: Distribution of articles by subject areas

When looking at the distribution of articles according to research methods, it is observed that the prominent research method is the qualitative method, with 190 publications. The fact that more than half of the articles produced in this field are based on qualitative methods constitutes an important finding. Another noteworthy finding is the density of review studies in the field. Review studies constitute 19% of the total studies in this field, with 71 articles. On the

other hand, quantitative studies remained quite limited, with a rate of 12%. The least used method in the field is mixed method with two articles.

Figure 4: Distribution of articles according to research methods

The study sample sizes were classified separately as qualitative and quantitative. Qualitative studies were categorized in groups of 10, while quantitative studies were categorized in groups of 100. Accordingly, the most frequently used sample size in qualitative studies is the sample group between 21 and 30, with 27 studies. The prominent sample size in quantitative studies is the sample group between 101 and 200, with 15 studies.
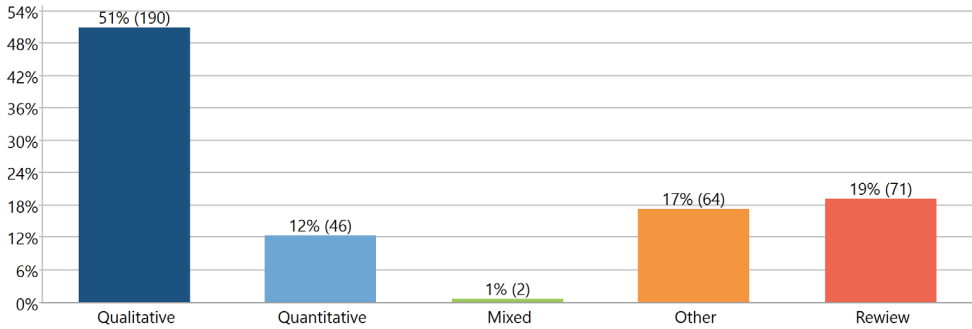
Qualiative		Quantitative	
1 ve 10 between	34	1 ve 100 between	7
11 ve 20 between	72	101 ve 200 between	15
21 ve 30 between	27	201 ve 300 between	10
31 ve 40 between	21	301 ve 400 between	4
41 ve 50 between	11	401 ve 500 between	1

Table 1: Distribution of Sample Size of Articles

It is important to note that the articles also contain the main subjects of the migration literature and the study sample sizes. In this respect, Table 2 examines the proportion of sample groups in the articles comprising disadvantaged groups. Accordingly, out of the total 240 studies with qualitative, quantitative, or mixed field studies, 167 (%69.58) included these groups. The total of disadvantaged sample groups in all field studies constitutes 17039, with a rate of 70%.

Field	Documents	Percent	Field	Documents	Percent
Total Field Studies	240	%100	Total Number of Samples	24275	%100
Studies with Disadvantaged Groups	167	%69,58	Number of Disadvantaged Groups	17039	%70,19

Table 2: Rate of presence of disadvantaged group in articles

Figure 5 presents the word cloud of the key concepts in the articles in Turkish. Accordingly, the prominent concepts are included in the field literature, such as migration, refugee, immigrant, child, children, Syrian, women, and education in the study.

Figure 5: Frequency analysis of key concepts in articles

When examining the relationship between the subject areas and study groups of articles on migration literature, it is seen that some prominent regions are involved. The dark areas in the table indicate the intensity of the relationship. According to the table, there is a relationship between education and child fields. In this context, the child field is generally preferred in studies on the education topic. In the social field, it is seen that the child and women groups stand out. Finally, when looking at the health field, it is understood that the child field is prominent.

Themes	Child	Adolescence	Woman	Elder	Mental Disorder Individual	Addicted Individual	Disable Individual	Total
Education	139	11	0	0	0	0	1	151
Social Field	33	6	37	0	0	0		78
Health	32	0	18	0	3	1	1	55
Employment	8	1	19	0	0	0		28
Family	9	0	8	0	0	0		17
Legal Field	11	0	3	0	0	0		14
Other	16	2	12	0	0	0		30
Total	248	20	97	2	3	1	2	373

Table 3: Relationship between subject areas and study groups

When examining the relationship between subject areas and research methods, it is understood that education is predominantly used in qualitative studies. Another prominent relational point in qualitative studies is social fields. In this respect, it is possible to say that qualitative studies in migration literature are focused on education and social fields.

Themes	Qualitative	Quantitative	Review	Other	Mixed
Education	105	19	1	15	140
Social Field	43	3	1	18	65
Health	8	16	0	20	44
Employment	14	4	0	0	18
Family	6	4	0	4	14
Legal Field	0	0	0	0	0
Other	14	0	0	7	21
Total	190	46	2	64	302

Table 4: Relationship between subject areas and research methods

he comparative analysis of research methods and study groups is provided in Table 5. When examining the table, it is noteworthy that qualitative studies are predominant in the child field. In the women's field, it is understood that qualitative and review studies constitute the majority. Similarly, in the youth field, qualitative studies are a prominent area.

Research Methods	Adolescence	Woman	Child	Elder	Disabled Individual	Addicted Individual	Mental Disorder Individual
Qualitative	13	40	132	2	2	0	1
Quantitative	2	7	35	0	0	1	1
Review	2	31	37	0	0	0	1
Other	1	19	44	0	0	0	0
Mixed	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	(5,4%) 20	(26,0%) 97	(66,5%) 248	(0.5%) 2	(0.5%) 2	(%0.3) 1	(%0.8) 3

Table 5: Comparison of research methods and study groups

Finally, a comparative analysis of the publication years of the articles and the study groups is presented in Table 6. As understood from the table, there has been a significant increase in studies in the child field since 2018. Another noticeable increase has been observed in studies on women's groups since 2017. In this context, the migration literature has significantly focused on women and children since 2017.

Year of Publication	Adolescence	Woman	Child	Elder	Disabled Individual	Addicted Individual	Mental Disorder Individual
2003	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
2011	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
2013	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
2014	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
2015	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
2016	2	6	5	0	0	0	0
2017	0	12	7	0	0	0	0
2018	3	11	43	0	0	0	0
2019	2	11	34	1	0	0	2
2020	6	14	46	0	0	1	1
2021	5	12	51	0	2	0	0
2022	1	11	39	0	0	0	0
2023	1	4	17	1	0	0	0
Total	(5,4%) 20	(26%) 97	248 (%66,5)	2 (%0,5)	2 (%0,5)	(0,3%) 1	(0,8%) 3

Table 6: Comparison of publication years and study groups

Conlusion

This study aims to examine the literature on disadvantaged groups in migration studies in Türkiye through content analysis. The findings reveal the nature of studies on disadvantaged individuals within the migration literature in Türkiye. While there is a noticeable trend in research topics and methodologies in this field, some areas still need to be explored, indicating the need for further studies in future research.

Firstly, it is observed that studies focusing on disadvantaged groups in the migration literature have increased over time. The first study identified in the last 20 years was conducted in 2003, followed by a second study seven years later in 2010. Therefore, academic interest in this topic was quite limited before 2010. However, from 2020 onwards, a significant increase in interest, particularly in 2018, indicates a severe upsurge. This situation demonstrates that migration and disadvantaged groups have increasingly attracted academic attention. The significant shift observed in 2018 has also been noted in Çorlu›s (2023) article. According to Çorlu (2023), this increase is related to the Syrian population under temporary protection reaching 3.6 million and the ensuing discussions. The growing visibility of the societal and economic impacts of the Syrian migration wave since 2011 could explain the increased academic interest in this field.

The study shows that children (66%) and women (26%) are the most frequently addressed subjects among disadvantaged groups. This finding indicates that migration processes have significant impacts on these most vulnerable groups, and this issue is more frequently reflected in academic studies. It is known that migrant children face significant challenges in education, health, and social integration (Karaca and Altıntaş, 2019). Women, on the other hand, have to deal with more disadvantages in family, economic, and social life due to both their gender and migrant status (Ekmekçi, 2017). Indeed, the high concentration of children and women among migrants in migration movements explains the disadvantage at this point (UN World Migration Report, 2020). In addition, accessibility criteria in conducted research may also be a determinant. The developed legal and institutional infrastructure for the protection of children and women in our country compared to other areas can be considered a factor zexplaining the high concentration of studies on children and women.

When looking at research topics, it is seen that issues in education and social areas are more prominently addressed. These topics are closely related to integration in migration. Integration develops around language, employment, education, access to services, and social and cultural adaptation (Hoesch, 2018). The prevalence of education-based studies can be attributed to data accessibility in academic research. Mainly, since migrant children are associated with educational institutions as part of the integration process, their accessibility levels are higher

compared to other specific groups. Undoubtedly, for researchers, engaging with migrants in other areas is a more challenging process in practical terms. This situation could be an explanatory factor for the dominance of education themes in research topics.

On the other hand, the fact that family and law are the least studied topics is also significant. Family fragmentation is often an issue for individuals who come to our country through external migration (Adıgüzel, 2016). In this sense, evaluating migrants as a family unit is more complex than assessing them individually. This is reflected in the research. Additionally, the scarcity of studies on legal aspects can be seen as an expression of the legal problems migrants face. The intensity of Syrian migrants in our country has paved the way for the development of Temporary Protection Status legislation (Topal, 2015). Although not a permanent arrangement, this legal status was created to manage the acute period and has been developed over time. Therefore, it is not very possible to say that especially Syrian migrants in our country have achieved a final legal status. The limited number of legal studies in the research indicates that the importance and need for this issue continue.

Qualitative research methods were the most used in the analysis of research types at 51%. On the other side, quantitative methods remained relatively limited at 12%. This situation can be read as a natural tendency by researching migration. For researchers, reaching migrant groups and including them in higher numbers in studies is challenging. Therefore, it is understandable that qualitative methods are predominant in this field due to the smaller number of participants. However, the scarcity of quantitative studies and the fact that existing studies are conducted with groups of 101-200 people at most indicate a limitation in generating statistical data on migrants. Using the generalizability attribute of quantitative research in migration-related social policies will be necessary. Therefore, it is essential to develop quantitative studies in this field. Increasing quantitative studies will also allow for mixed-method research, which has gained increasing academic interest in recent years.

In conclusion, this study provides an essential analysis of research on disadvantaged groups in the migration literature in Türkiye. The dominance of children and women as subjects indicates that these groups face specific disadvantages along with their migration experiences. However, there is a noticeable need to increase studies on addicted, elderly, and disabled migrant groups. On the other hand, the inadequate consideration of topics such as family structure and legal status indicates the need for more research in these areas. While the predominance of qualitative research is essential for understanding migration and related experiences, the limitation of quantitative research creates a gap in identifying general trends and needs. With the increase in quantitative and mixed-method research, more comprehensive and generalizable results can be achieved on migration and disadvantaged groups. The diversification and deepening of future academic studies in this direction will help develop policies and practices that contribute to the social integration of migrants.

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