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**MİGRATION ACTIVITY AND POPULATION MOVEMENT İN AEGEAN
REGION (2017-2018)**

Ege Bölgesi'nde Göç Etkinliği, Nüfus Hareketi (2017-2018)

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Abstract

Migration is one of the main variables affecting the population. Many studies have been conducted in our country about population from past to present. These studies focused on the places where the population participating in migration migrated and the factors driving migration along with the numerical value of the migrants. As is known, internal migration is one of the main parameters that cause population change. Migrations that occur within the borders of our country for various reasons bring about some changes in the population structures of the settlements. Therefore, it is of great importance to determine the effects of internal migration on population change. For this purpose, various formulas have been developed to measure migration and the most notable of these are net migration and net migration speed. In addition to these methods, internal migration movements in the Aegean region and provinces were studied using the methods of measuring migration activity and population movement. In this context, all of the statistical data used were taken from the Turkish Statistical Institute and the migration activity and population movement values in the Aegean region were determined.

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Keywords: Aegean Region, Internal Migration, Migration Activity, Net Migration, Population Movement.

Öz

Nüfus miktarını etkileyen temel değişkenlerden birini de göçler oluşturmaktadır. Ülkemizde nüfusla ilgili geçmişten günümüze değin birçok çalışma yapılmıştır. Bu çalışmalarda göçe katılan nüfusun göç ettikleri yerler, göç edenlerin rakamsal değeri ile birlikte göçe sürükleyen faktörler üzerinde durulmuştur. Bilindiği üzere nüfus değişimine neden olan temel parametrelerden birini de iç göçler teşkil etmektedir. Ülkemiz sınırları içerisinde çeşitli nedenlerle meydana gelen göçler, yerleşim birimlerinin nüfus yapılarında birtakım değişiklikler meydana getirmektedirler. Bundan dolayı iç göçlerin nüfus değişimi üzerindeki etkilerini tespit etmek büyük önem arz etmektedir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda göçleri ölçebilmek için çeşitli formüller geliştirilmiş olup bunların en dikkat çekenleri de net göç ve net göç hızıdır. Bu çalışmada söz konusu yöntemlerin yanında göç etkinliği ve nüfus devinimini ölçme metotları da kullanılarak hem Ege Bölgesi hem de il bazında iç göç hareketi incelenmeye çalışılmıştır. Bu kapsamda kullanılan istatistikî verilerin tamamı Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu'ndan alınarak Ege Bölgesi'ndeki göç etkinlik ve nüfus devinim değerleri tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ege Bölgesi, İç Göç, Göç Etkinliği, Net Göç, Nüfus Hareketi.

1. Introduction

National and international migrations are also effective with basic parameters such as birth and death in the structure and change of population. Many studies have been conducted and continue to be conducted in order to reveal the effects of these factors on the population. Among them, research on migration has attracted attention both at home and abroad. In this context, many scientific disciplines in our country contribute to this field by conducting Migration Studies with their own methods and techniques (Birinci, 2017: 81-84).

Migration can be a free choice of people or communities of their own free will, as well as a process of coercion as a result of developments beyond their own will. Migration can be an individual process or a mass wave (Ekici ve Tuncel, 2015: 14). Migration is the movement of human communities by settling from one settlement unit to another for the whole or part of their lives for religious, economic, political, social and other reasons. Migration, in other words, is the population movement that changes the social, political, social and political aspects of the process of geographic change (Özer, 2014: 11; Sayın vd., 2016: 2).

A significant part of the studies prepared on migration are aimed at migration movements. Although various formulas have been developed in the studies

carried out on this subject to the present day, the most preferred one is undoubtedly net migration measurement. This criterion is achieved by finding the difference between the migration that a place receives and the migration that it gives. This formula, which is represented by simple symbols and easy to calculate, is the most widely used method in migration studies. However, only the net migration parameter is not sufficient in determining the changes that occur with migrations in the population structure of a place. This criterion is important in that it shows the increase and decrease in the population of a site and helps to understand its causes more easily. In addition, determining the effects of the amount of migration received and given by a geographical area on the population cannot be understood only by looking at the amount of net migration. Therefore, a number of new methods have been discovered in recent years in order to reveal these effects of migrations that cause population change.

Studies on migration in our country have generally focused on the amount of net migration and the speed of net migration. However, especially in recent years, besides these parameters, studies on migration activity and population movement have started to be carried out (Yakar, 2012; 741-748; Yakar, 2013: 239-244; Birinci, 2017: 82-86). In this study, the effects of migration movements in the Aegean region on the change of population structure were determined by methods and methods that were low in preference.

2. Material and Method

In this study, migration data published by the Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK) according to the address-based Population Registration system was used. Statistical data obtained from the institution in question were applied to various migration formulas and the results obtained were analyzed. Tables and charts have been prepared in order to better understand the numerical values that arise as a result of migration formulas. In this context, the statistical region classification was used when the migration assessment was carried out according to the Aegean Region.

In order to collect, develop and analyze regional statistics, to determine the socio-economic situation of the regions, to determine the frameworks of regional policies and to establish a comparable statistical database in accordance with the European Union regional statistical system, the Turkish Statistical Institute, which has been given the job of obtaining all kinds of statistical data with the socio-economic structure of our country. By the decision of the Council of Ministers on 22 September 2002, the provinces were defined as Level 3 alone in the classification of statistical regional units, which came into force under the name of the European Union regional statistical system. However, in order to be grouped as Level 2 and Level 1 by considering regional development plans and population sizes, the neighboring provinces, which are similar economically, socially and geographi-

cally, were classified as hierarchical statistical units (Özçağlar, 2003: 3-11). In the analysis and evaluation conducted within the scope of this study, the provincial level, in other words, the Level 3 criteria were taken as the basis and the results obtained by calculating the migration activity, population movement and population change rates of the provinces within the borders of the Aegean Region were interpreted.

In this study, which aims to analyze and evaluate internal migrations, which are the main actors that play a role in the change of population structure of the Aegean Region, the methods and methods of migration activity and population movement which have started to be used especially in recent years, have been used. The formula for migration effectiveness is often used in uncovering the effects of internal migration on the structure and change of the population. With this method, the ratio of net migration in a field to total migration is calculated. The formula for Migration effectiveness, which gives more effective and more realistic results than the net migration rate, which is widely used, is used to determine how migration is effective in redistributing the population (Plane and Rogerson, 1994: 1-18; Rogerson, 2001: 2-8; Yakar, 2012: 744-756). The rate of migration activity of a geography space is found by dividing the difference between the migration it receives and gives, rather than the total migration. In studies accepted in the migration literature, this ratio is expressed as migration efficiency rate (Hugo and Harris, 2011: 1-19; Birinci, 2017: 82-83).

$$\text{Migration Effectiveness} = (M1 - M2 (NM)) / (M1 + M2 (TM)) * 100$$

In This Formula; **M1**: The Amount Of Migration Received, **M2**: The Amount Of Migration Given, **NM**: The Amount Of Net Migration, **TM**: The Total Amount Of Migration is Expressed.

It is not a standard formula expressed by showing how the population structure changes with internal migration, based on the ratio between population movement and the migration that only one area receives and gives. According to this calculation method, the rate of population movement of a place occurs when the amount of migration received and given is divided by the total population and the value obtained is multiplied by 1000 (Dennet and Stillwell, 2008: 24-33; Dennet and Stillwell, 2010: 153-164). This method, which is also used in internationally accepted academic studies, is important in terms of showing the effects of migration on population structure and change in a place, and is therefore used in scientific publications on migration.

$$\text{Population Movement} = (M1 + M2) / TP * 1000$$

In this formula; **M1**: The Amount Of Migration Received, **M2**: The Amount Of Migration Given, **TP**: The Total Amount Of Population is Expressed.

Another method that shows the effects of migration on population structure and change is the population change formula. Although this formula is mostly used by researchers in countries such as the United States and the United Kingdom to calculate the effects of migration on the population, researchers in other countries who are interested in migration and who shape the field of study within this topic also benefit from this formula (Dennet and Stillwell, 2008: 25-30; Dennet and Stillwell, 2010: 155-163). In this formula, the value of migrations received and given within the total population is determined and this ratio is expressed as %. This formula is more realistic in that it reveals the effects of internal migration on population structure change. Therefore, it is more preferred than other calculation methods and methods. However, the relatively difficult detection of migrations within a given area limits the use of this formula. More clearly, because of the metropolitan law, displacement within the same province or displacement movements between villages within the same district are not considered as migration and therefore the absence of statistical data on them narrows the application area of this formula. The migration data of the settlements within this scope metropolitan status was obtained in accordance with the demand made to the Turkish Statistical Institute.

3. Net Migration To Provinces

Net migration is one of the most widely used forms of migration in our country, as in many parts of the world. With this, migration amounts of both regions and provinces are determined. However, this most preferred method is insufficient to reveal what changes a site receives and migrations cause on its population structure. In spite of this, it is accepted as a method which is used most in the migration studies in our country and which will continue to be used.

Table 1. Net Migration And Net Migration Rates By The Amount Of Migration Received and Given By The Provinces In The Aegean Region (2017-2018).

Provinces	Total Population	Received Immigration	Given Migration	Net Migration	Net Migration Rate (%)
İzmir	4 320 519	130 092	117 113	12 979	3,0
Manisa	1 429 643	41 189	39 056	2 133	1,5
Aydın	1 097 746	47 005	36 462	10 543	9,7
Muğla	967 487	52 642	34 302	18 340	19,1
Denizli	1 027 782	28 047	28 906	- 859	-0,8
Uşak	367 514	13 691	13 011	680	1,9
Afyonkarahisar	725 568	26 976	25 049	1 927	2,7
Kütahya	577 941	22 582	20 392	2 190	3,8

Resources: The Data Of The Turkish Statistical Institute Has Been Used.

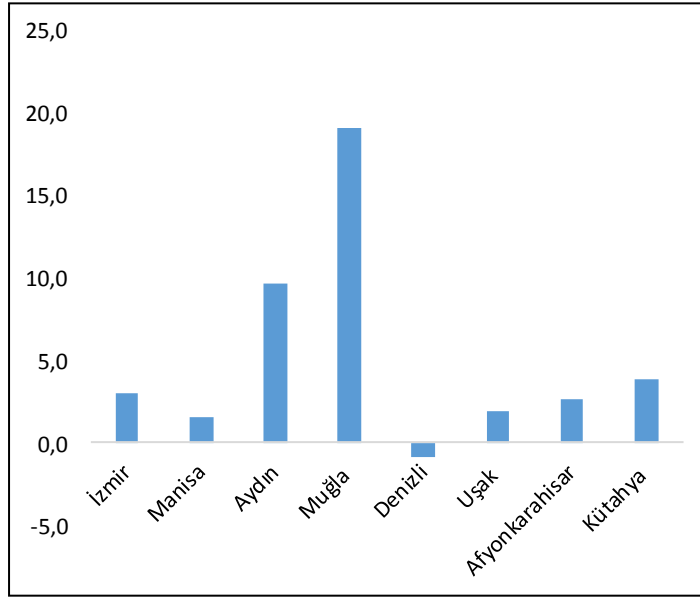
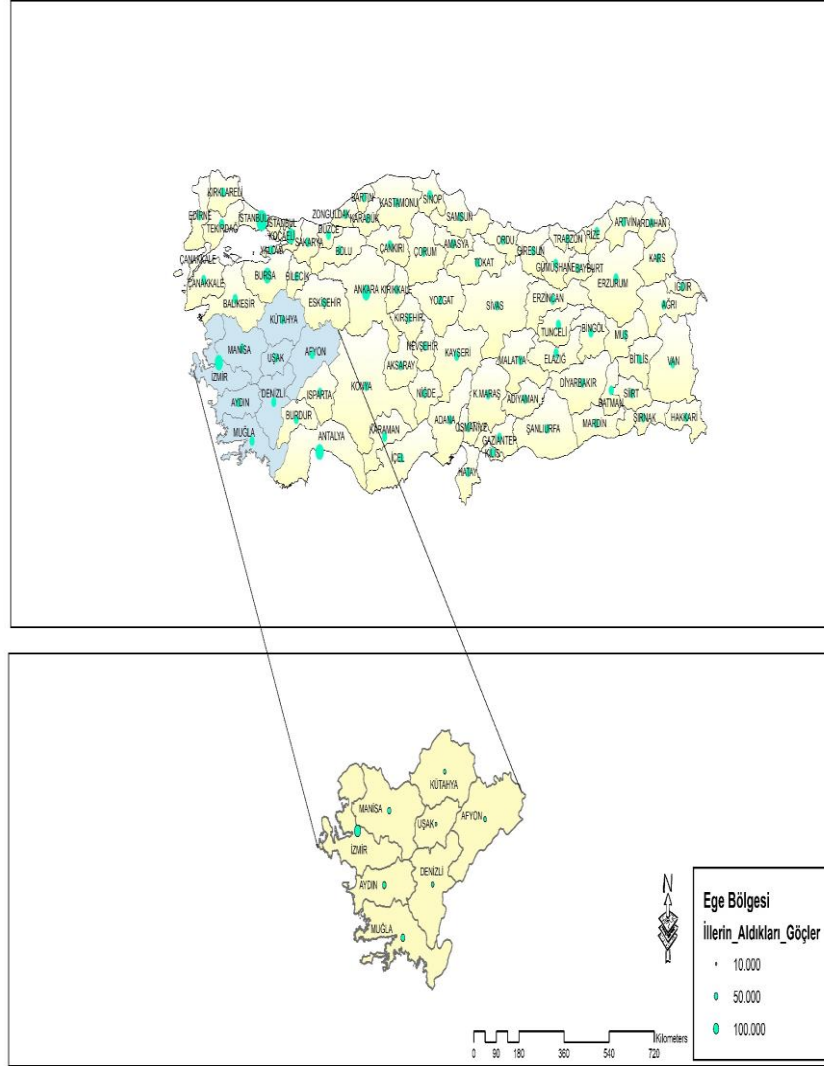
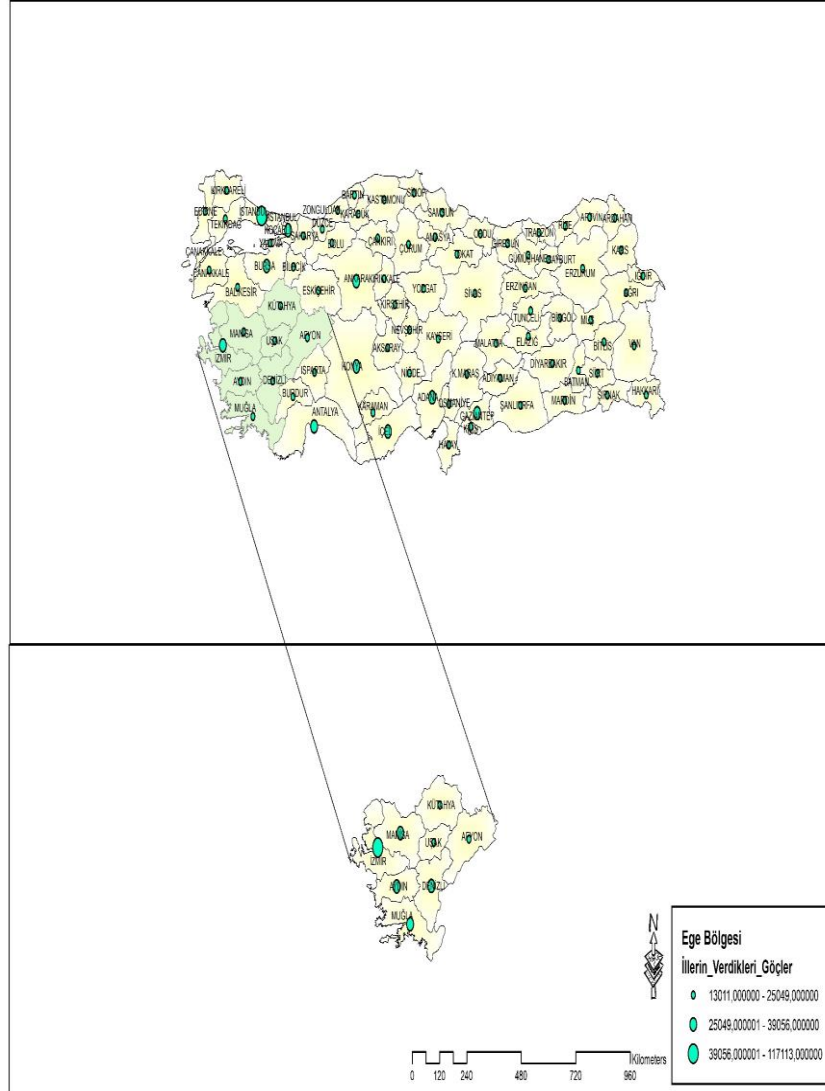


Figure 1. Net Migration Rates of Provinces in Aegean Region (2017-2018).



Map 1. Migrations to Aegean Region



Map 2. Migration from the Aegean Region

When Table 1 is examined according to the data of the Turkish Statistical Institute, it is revealed that the provinces within the borders of the Aegean region have positive net migration in all of the provinces except Denizli. The province with the highest amount of Net migration is Muğla. This is followed by İzmir and Aydın provinces respectively. Uşak is ranked second in lowest net migration value (Table 1, Figure 1). When the net migration rates in the table above are examined,

Aydın (% 9,7) and Kütahya (% 3,8) follow Muğla (% 19,1) province in the first place. The lowest proportion in this group belongs to Denizli province again. Manisa and Uşak are at the bottom with their proportional values close to each other. Net migration rates have been effective in having a negative value of the Denizli migrations more than they received.

When total population values are taken into consideration, it is seen that İzmir, which is accepted as the pearl of Aegean Region, takes the first place. This is followed by Manisa, Aydın and Denizli respectively. In the provinces located within the boundaries of the region, the highest immigration is again taken from İzmir, while Muğla, Aydın and Manisa are above forty thousand. When the region is analyzed in terms of immigration values, it is noteworthy that İzmir has more than twice the value of other provinces. İzmir is followed by Manisa, Aydın and Muğla respectively (Table 1, Figure 1, Map 1).

Considering the amount of migration to the forehead, it is revealed that the provinces in the main Aegean region are luckier than those in Inner West Anatolia. This also applies to the given migration category. Table 1 when analyzed, it is observed that the migration amounts received and given by the provinces in the inner Aegean are close to each other. However, the difference between the two groups is starting to increase as the coastal Aegean section is headed towards (Table 1, Figure 1, Map 2).

In summary, table 1 provinces with favorable conditions for elements such as climate, morphological structure, transportation, agriculture, trade and industry attract the masses participating in migration, while cities whose conditions have not reached the required level are distancing the population from themselves. When this situation is evaluated in the Aegean region, which constitutes the research area, it is revealed that provinces such as İzmir, Manisa, Aydın and Muğla are the center of attraction for the population participating in migration, while other provinces in the region are not yet the center of attraction at the desired level. The numeric values already in Table 1 also confirm this.

4. Migration Activity by Provinces

Migration activity, defined as the ratio of Net migration to the total population, enables the determination of the distribution order and amount of the population in a place. By applying the migration activity formula to the statistical data obtained from the Turkish Statistical Institute, the migration activity rate of the Aegean region, which constitutes the research area, was determined. When the rates of migration activity are examined by applying the migration activity formula to the received and given migration values, it is understood that only Denizli province in the Aegean region has negative value. This ratio also represents the lowest value in

the region. Muğla (% 21,1) is the first place in the provinces with positive value, followed by Aydın (12,6) and İzmir (% 5,3) provinces (Table 2, Figure 2).

Table 2. Migration Activity Rates of the Provinces in The Aegean Region (2017-2018).

Provinces	Received Immigration	Given Migration	Migration Activity (%)
İzmir	130 092	117 113	5,3
Manisa	41 189	39 056	2,7
Aydın	47 005	36 462	12,6
Muğla	52 642	34 302	21,1
Denizli	28 047	28 906	-1,5
Uşak	13 691	13 011	2,5
Afyonkarahisar	26 976	25 049	3,7
Kütahya	22 582	20 392	5,1

Resources: The Data Of The Turkish Statistical Institute Has Been Used.

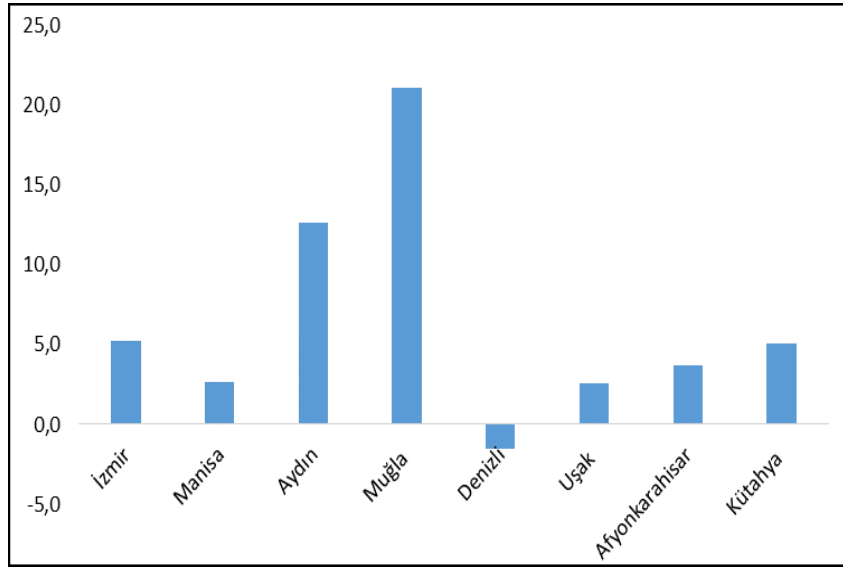


Figure 2. Migration Activity Rates of the Provinces in The Aegean Region (2017-2018).

The nearest values to Denizli province, which has a negative ratio, belong to Uşak and Manisa provinces. It is noted that the areas within the borders of the coastal Aegean region have high values and those in the inner Aegean region have lower rates when the whole migration activity rates are analyzed according to the provinces. The biggest factor in having a negative rate of Denizli province is that the migration it receives is less than it yields. In other words, migration efficiency

is greater than the migration value that all of the provinces in the positive sector receive in the formula. As is the case, the rate of migration activity remains on the positive side. However, the situation in Denizli province has developed in the opposite way. The fact that the migration of the province received more than 859 people led to negative migration activity index.

5. Population Movement by Provinces

The impact of migration on the population is only expressed by net migration or net migration rate, which prevents the correct results from being obtained. Because the population movement occurring in a field can be measured by taking into account both received and given migrations. In this context, by dividing the amount of migration that a place receives and gives into the total population of that place, the positive or negative effects of migration on the population are revealed. Although the population movement formula is not used much by researchers working on migration in our country, the effect of migration on the population is analyzed by making use of this method more frequently, especially in countries such as the United States and the United Kingdom. In this respect, with the application of the formula referred to as population movement rate to population movements in our country, the structure of the current population and the changes that occur will be discovered.

Table 3. Population Movement Rates Of Provinces In The Aegean Region (2017-2018).

Provinces	Total Population	Received Immigration	Given Migration	Total Migration	Population Movement (%)
İzmir	4 320 519	130 092	117 113	247 205	57,2
Manisa	1 429 643	41 189	39 056	80 245	56,1
Aydın	1 097 746	47 005	36 462	83 467	76,0
Muğla	967 487	52 642	34 302	86 944	89,9
Denizli	1 027 782	28 047	28 906	56 953	55,4
Uşak	367 514	13 691	13 011	26 702	72,7
Afyonkarahisar	725 568	26 976	25 049	52 025	71,7
Kütahya	577 941	22 582	20 392	42 974	74,4

Resources: The Data Of The Turkish Statistical Institute Has Been Used.

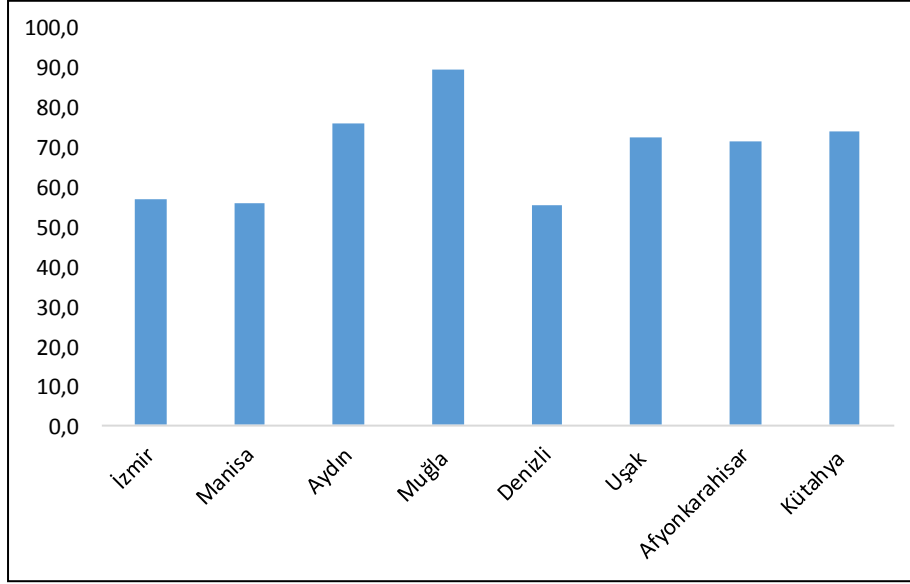


Figure 3. Population Movement Rates Of Provinces In The Aegean Region (2017-2018).

When the population movement rates of the research area are examined, the population movement values vary between ‰ 55.4 and ‰ 89.9. The provinces with the highest rates are Muğla (‰ 89,9) and Aydın (‰ 76,0) respectively, while Kütahya (‰ 74,4), Uşak (‰ 72,7) and Afyonkarahisar (‰ 71,7) provinces, which have close rates, follow them. The province with the lowest rates of movement is Denizli (‰ 55,4), followed by the provinces of Manisa (‰ 56,1) and İzmir (‰ 57,2) (Table 3, Figure 3).

When the movement rates are analyzed in detail, it is understood that net migration, net migration rate and total migration values have no direct effect on the low or high rise of the movement rates. The most important situation in this regard is the relationship between the amounts of migration received and given by a place and the total population of that place. Therefore, where the difference between the migration values it receives and gives is not much, the net rate is low and this does not affect the population movement rate very much. In particular, migration amounts in two different settlements close to each other, the population change occurring in the small population is more than the total population in the large population of the migration has little to no effect on the population change. The population movement values of the settlements, which are less than the total population amount, are higher because of this situation.

6. Conclusion and Discussion

In this study, which examined the migration activity and population movements of the provinces in the Aegean region, the results obtained using the migration activity and population movement formulas, which are not used much in the migration studies in our country, were tried to be interpreted.

The methods and methods used in the study determined the migration values taken and given in addition to the amount of population participating in migration at the provincial level. As a result of the evaluations made in this context, it has been revealed that those outside Denizli from the provinces in the Aegean region have positive character. This is related to the fact that the migrations received by the provinces outnumbered the ones given. The migration movement formula has been used to reveal the effects of the migratory population on the population in the migratory areas and migratory settlements. As a result, it was understood that there was no direct relationship between net migration and the population movement. The most important point here is not the amount of net migration but the total migration value that the area receives. Because the total amount of migration in a settlement shows which way the population is moving. Another important consideration in this context is the total population amount of the site where the migration takes place. In this respect, places with less population are more affected by migrations. Many studies have been carried out and plans and projects have been prepared by researchers, public institutions and organizations and private sector members, academics and non-governmental organizations from many professional branches related to migrations taking place within the borders of our country. In addition to these, the limited and insufficient statistical data on migration in our country restrict the studies that address this issue to a certain extent. In this context, the permanent and temporary displacement movements between districts in the provinces subject to Metropolitan law are not accepted within the scope of migration, the central location of statistical data in our country, the Turkish Statistical Institute does not provide or publish this data, leaving people who want to work on the issue of migration in a difficult situation. In spite of all this, new methods and methods have been discovered and started to be used in relation to the analysis and evaluation of migrations, which constitute one of the most fundamental problems of our country.

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