

EFFECTS OF INTERNAL MIGRATION MOVEMENTS WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF INTERREGIONAL IMBALANCE IN TURKEY ON THE CHANGE OF EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE STRUCTURES IN METROPOLITAN CITIES AND EVALUATION OF EMPLOYMENT SUPPLY – A CASE STUDY OF IZMIR

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ABSTRACT

Since the capitalist system, which has prevailed the world's economic practice thoroughly, was founded on unequal development, it has basically brought interregional imbalance along with it in developing countries. Therefore, the problem of interregional imbalances is faced continuously at global and national scales and this problem of imbalance has a feature having been discussed historically together with being underdeveloped or highly-developed, economic and social investments and political and ethnic processes. When the practice in Turkey, as a developing country, is examined, it is observed that the policies towards the region remain insufficient and that interregional imbalance has begun to get more and more sharp particularly in the current process in the globalizing world and under the effect of neoliberal policies.

One of the most important consequences of the problem of interregional imbalance is the phenomenon of migration. With an increasing momentum since the 1950s, migration has been experienced in Turkey particularly from rural areas to urban areas and with interregional differences (particularly from the east to the west). However, upon the commencement of the free market economy and export-oriented development model in Turkey after 1980, important changes took place in the socio-economic structure of the country, and urbanization and migration accelerated. Migration in Turkey shapes urban structures by concentrating particularly in and around metropolitan cities. The populations, who migrate due to the shortage of employment opportunities in the region where they come from, generally prefer big cities. With a population of approximately 4 million and an urbanization rate of 85 %, the city of Izmir is the largest city in the Aegean Region and the 3rd largest metropolitan city in Turkey and has been one of the principal exportation and importation ports that connect Anatolia with abroad for ages. Izmir has been an essential attraction center in terms of migration depending on the rich agricultural potential and industrial development in its hinterland. In this process, the city has received migration, grown and become a metropolitan city. Together with the migrated population, changes have been observed in the workforce structure and employment structure of the city. Within the scope of this paper, it will be intended to determine how the demographical structure of Izmir and Turkey has changed by migration, the rates of the population having migrated to the city in periods and from which regions they have come. After the statistical data concerning migration are put forth, workforce, employment opportunities and migration speed will be compared. Within this context, how and how much it could meet the employment demands of the incomers to the city after 1980 and therefore the dimensions of the change in the sectoral structure will be put forth. Data of the Turkish Statistical Institute concerning workforce, employment, migration and sectoral structure will be used within the scope of this study.

Key Words: Migration, employment, unemployment, population, Turkey, Izmir

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1. INTRODUCTION

The most important element of development and growth is workforce, which develops and implements technology and ensures use and organization of resources. Unemployment is the greatest problem of all developed or developing countries regardless of economic structure. It is accepted that the social dimension of unemployment is now as important as its economic dimension.

Employment and unemployment are problems that arise depending on the macro-economic policies being implemented besides the economic and social structures of our country. The recent quite rapid population increase in Turkey (although it has fallen below 2%) and experiencing the phenomenon of rapid migration from rural areas to urban areas in this connection make this problem more severe in our country, where the economy is not strong enough.

The dimensions of the problem of employment in Turkey increase with migration due to reasons such as high population increase, insufficiency of capital accumulation, failure to increase public and private sector investments sufficiently, insufficiency of foreign capital, inconvenience of workforce quality for modern industrial needs, disharmony between vocational training and workforce market, and rapid technological changes. Although internal migration, which has increased rapidly since the 1950s, is intended to be dealt with by different measures by considering with five-year development plans, it was failed to prevent it. "Optimum city" was determined with the first development plan whereas studies for creating large cities were made in the second and third plans. Even though studies were made for the elimination of increasing regional imbalance and the formation of intermediate centers in the following plans, it could not be prevented.

Employment and unemployment constitute two different but complementary and integral parts of the same reality. No matter which is considered, it is impossible to examine and conclude the matter without mentioning the other one. Employment constitutes the positive side of this reality and the objective intended to be attained while unemployment constitutes its negative side that is intended to be avoided.

The structure and distribution of workforce that is changing with the phenomenon of internal migration and the unemployment problem that arises upon increased population and migration are intended to be examined in this study by considering them in Turkey in general and particularly in Izmir metropolitan city. While a structural change arises in workforce together with increased population rate and internal migration and besides developing technology, unemployment has begun to reach serious dimensions. In this line, it is possible to state that migration has changed workforce structure and has had an important effect on the increase in unemployment.

2. PROCESS OF POPULATION CHANGE, PHENOMENON OF MIGRATION, THEIR STATISTICAL STRUCTURE AND EFFECTS IN TURKEY

It has been observed that the population of Turkey tended to move from the North to the South and West and from the East to the South and West and that a considerable amount of population was concentrated in the coastal provinces except for Ankara as a result of the increasingly rapid transformation of the Republic of Turkey of transition from agriculture to industry after 1950, the facilitative effect of means of mass communication and political-social development endeavors and decisions. Carried out by people in order to obtain an opportunity of a better life and to live more autonomously, this migration movement increased interregional imbalance while increasing interregional migration from rural areas to urban areas in Turkey and created large cities, the problems of which became more and more

severe, which developed by urban sprawl, and a considerable amount of population of which lived in squat houses and illegal construction. The period beginning in 1989 and having intensive conflicts was the period when migrations from rural areas to urban areas were the highest in Turkey. (Gürbüz, 2005)

Having begun in the midst of the 19th century in Turkey, social disintegration and migration from rural areas to urban areas were also the commencement of an important process in this sense. The static structure, which continued for centuries within the imperial structure, began to be replaced by a dynamic structure as the people turned their faces to the west and particularly to Istanbul. Although a century passed in order for the small movements concerned to be transformed into a massive migration movement, it is undeniable that daily life in Turkey entered into an irreversible change process both in the metropolitan cities and in the province which displays rural characteristics.

On the other hand, it is observed that three levels of massive migration movements, namely from rural areas to urban areas, from rural areas to abroad and from urban areas to abroad, began in Turkey in the 1950s. This might have been a migration movement that created such a comprehensive and multidimensional effect on social life for the first time in the country. The people, who directed themselves from rural sections to metropolitan cities in masses, on the one hand, brought their local cultures to those places and, on the other hand, they began to carry the cultural elements they acquired in the city to the rural sections they had come from. In other words, a mutual interaction process started between both sections. In the following years, the consequences of this interaction were reflected concretely on urban and rural lives. Thus, the provincialism* process of the urban areas took start in response to the urbanization process of the provinces.

However, the migration movement from rural areas to urban areas in Turkey started without necessary planning and programming studies and without developing suitable policies, and almost occurred as a movement towards the unknown. This journey towards the unknown soon brought serious problems along with it. The squat houses spreading in the urban surroundings began to become the symbols of poverty, cultural corruption, irregular social change, modernization and chaos in large cities such as Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir. The effect of negative cases created by this chaos and the problems resulting from eclectic social and cultural structuring still continues today. (Güngör; 2005) Both spatial perceptions and urban constructs and plans differentiated completely upon migration. (Bağlı; 2005)

2.1. PHENOMENON OF MIGRATION IN TURKEY

It is doubtless that the phenomenon of migration is one of the most basic components of the process of rapid change experienced in Turkey. Migrations from rural areas to urban areas, from the east to the west as well as to the country and to the abroad have closely affected both the lives of the masses concerned and of the target regions of migration and the Turkish society. Rapid mechanization in agriculture and soil composing the economic structure in rural areas led to population imbalance and particularly the young workforce, who became out of production, began to migrate to cities so as to find new sources of income. Initially directed towards large cities such as Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir, this movement from rural areas to urban areas, from the east to the west and to abroad affected social structure.

The phenomenon of migration, which accelerated after the 1950s in Turkey, also led to irregular growth of cities, and the failure to follow a planned land and housing policy for the settlement of newcomers brought almost insolvable problems along with them. The inconvenience of social and economic conditions of rural sections resulted in the

* Provincialism is used here in the sense of those characteristics of the country that leave a rural impact on urban areas.

disconnection of the unemployed villagers without any lands, who had financial difficulty due to imbalances of distribution of soil and income, with agriculture and village. Upon the addition of opportunities of transportation and communication to this, migration from villages to cities increased. Therefore, urbanization took place before industrialization although it should have been after industrialization and qualified as a demographic urbanization in the sense of population accumulation.

The process of massive migration from villages to cities, which began in the 1950s and gradually accelerated, was followed by the laborer migration to the Western Europe in the 1960s, migrations due to family combination, later migration of temporary contracted laborers to Arabic countries and recent new labor migration movement to Central and Eastern European and Central Asian countries.

On the other hand, upon unexpected new migration movements to Turkey after the 1990s, temporary and shuttle migrations, transit migration, refugees, asylum-seekers and various types of illegal migration flows changed the position of Turkey within international migration movement. Turkey is now qualified not only as a sending country but also as a receiving country. (<http://goc.bilgi.edu.tr/>; 2009)

There are some “driving” and “attracting” reasons that cause migration movements in Turkey. The factors that drive the population to cities can be expressed as follows: increased population pressure from villages to cities, insufficiently and poorly distributed soil, low productivity, natural disasters, blood feuds, fragmentation of soil by inheritance, migration of unemployed people to cities as a result of agricultural mechanization, terror and security whereas the factors that attract the population to the city are the differences of rural and urban incomes, better education, attractiveness of cities, hope for finding a job, a higher living standard, opportunities of transportation and desire to make use of social and cultural opportunities in cities.

When we classify internal migrations and the phenomenon of urbanization, we come across with two types of urbanization phenomena: the first one is the type of migration from villages to cities, where the destination of migrations in the 1950-1980 period was directed to dominant cities. The second one is the process of the formation of regional dominant centers besides migration from urban areas to urban areas in the process of transition to economic liberalism and of economy’s gaining an international quality and the transformation of dominant cities into large cities. In addition, 2 factors can generally be mentioned in the growth of modern cities. The first one is the migrating population whereas the second and more important one is the increase in, specialization and organization of nonagricultural businesses. (Apan; 2006)

Migration observed in our country is different from the migration observed in industrialized countries. 25 per cent of a population of 20.9 million lived in cities in Turkey in 1950 while 64.9% of a population of 67.8 million lived in cities in 2000. Urbanization in 50 years was also caused by interregional differences of income and terror as much as by industrialization.

The people, who migrated to cities in order to work in factories established in the early years of industrialization and having had a labor-intensive production, could be employed easily. Contrary to early industrialized countries, Turkey’s loss of its qualified workforce during the war as a young country having experienced World War I, its lack of sufficient capital accumulation and the military interventions it had experienced demonstrate that the quality of industrialization experienced was different. The industrial investments in our country, which gained a new dimension in the 1980s, provided considerable employment for unqualified workforce particularly in labor-intensive sectors like textile. Furthermore, the development of sector of services is another important factor that accelerated migration to cities. The failure to support agriculture with a strong industry caused agricultural income to

remain low in proportion to the industrial sector and sector of services whereas it required the low income to be shared by more individuals particularly upon the increasing population in the rural areas. Having had the lowest share from the sectoral distribution of income, agricultural employment had a share of more than 30% in 2004 whereas it receded to 26.8% in 2006. Migration with the hope of a new job against this case, which increased agricultural poverty, made problems such as infrastructure and security in cities more severe and required solution. (<http://www.radikal.com.tr/haber.php?haberno=211826&tarih=02/02/2007>)

The migrants from rural areas to urban areas also have difficulty in how to integrate with the city and the society besides physical infrastructural problems. Briefly, searches for cultural identity, religious identity, ethnic identity and political identity drove the Turkish society to depression. So as to stop internal migration, some projects such as forming satellite cities or transforming into villages again were produced as well. The internal migration movements are not limited to village-city migration, as supposed. On the contrary, another important point is that particularly intercity migration and even inter-village migration have a more considerable effect recently. For instance, current numerical data and the surveys carried out about Istanbul indicate that particularly the recent incomers in Istanbul have not been merely villagers but the urban people from various regions in the country are far more in number. All of these indicators primarily demonstrate that population movements are not solely migration of villagers, as perceived. The areas losing population send not only their village-origin groups but also other groups living in city and districts and, more importantly, their cultural, economic and social accumulations. It can be stated that the selectivity and direction of migration cause erosion both in the villages and in the cities of sending areas. (Apan; 2006)

Besides these, a rapid and unplanned migration has begun from rural areas to urban areas due to the increasing events and the concern about security in the Eastern and Southeastern Regions. According to the recent figures in the Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia, there have been 3.193 villages evacuated by the state due to security and 385.000 village residents forced to migrate. In the surveys conducted on compulsory migration, it is stressed that a significant percent of the compulsory migrants after 1990 migrated since their security of life and property was not ensured in the region. (Dinç; 2008)

Important changes were experienced in the structure of cities due to rapidly developing migration and the urban surroundings were almost invaded and rapid squatting started. The agricultural activities in these regions generally form the basis for regional economy. Geographical climate is one of the basic elements that determine the agricultural structure in the region. In 1984-85, 57 to 58% of the population in Turkey was employed in agriculture whereas 75% of the active population in these two regions was employed in agricultural sector. While the share of regional agriculture in GDP rose to 35% in this period, this rate was at 17% nationwide.

According to data by the Ministry of Interior, a population of around 357.000 moved from 12 provinces in the Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia as of the end of January 2005 due to terror and combating terror. In addition, some international institutions and nongovernmental organizations express that the population concerned amounted to figures ranging from 1 to 3 million. In order to alleviate the negative effects of compulsory migration, remedies were considered such as enacting the Law on Returning to Villages and implementation of Rehabilitation Project. Furthermore, “the Law on Compensation of Damages Arising from Terror and Combating Terror” was accepted in July 2004. Despite all of these, the issue of returning to villages continues to be a troublesome field for Turkey. (Apan; 2006)

2.2. REASONS FOR INTERNAL MIGRATIONS IN TURKEY

One of the most important reasons for the emergence of internal migrations is the interregional differences of development. The imbalances experienced in terms of the distribution of economic, social and natural resources are some of the most important elements that determine the direction of internal migration. Intended to be eliminated by means of development plans, these imbalances are caused by many factors such as geographical conditions and structure, population structure, schooling rate and the ratio of the region in GDP. In other words, the interregional imbalances are both the cause and the result of migration from rural areas to urban areas.

In the study by the SPO in 2003 for detecting the socio-economic development level of provinces, the first five developed provinces were Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Kocaeli and Bursa. A considerable majority of underdeveloped provinces was concentrated in Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia and Eastern Black Sea Regions. Sending provinces not only send but also lose their productive people who are able to work. The remaining dependent population is unable to contribute to regional economy. Furthermore, the migrating population takes its financial assets together. In this way, the problem of underdevelopment in these regions continues.

Table 1: Interprovincially Migrating Population and Rate by Reason for Migration (1995-2000)

Reason for Migration	Population of Migration	%
Searching for-Finding a Job	955 471	19,95
Appointment	633 509	13,23
Migration dependent on one of the Households	1 244 614	25,99
Education	553 509	11,56
Marriage	355 656	7,43
Earthquake	146 636	3,06
Security	31 205	0,65
Other	809 031	16,90
Unknown	58 562	1,22
Total	4 788 193	100,00

Reference: DİE, 2000 GNS, Göç İstatistikleri, Sayı: 52, s. 3., (çevrimiçi) <http://www.die.gov.tr.17.04.2004>., SKPO; 2008

Migration dependent on household was the reason for migration with the highest ratio in the study conducted by SIS between 1995 and 2000. This in fact conflicts with the prejudice that the basic reason for migration in Turkey is of economic origin. When the economic-origin migrations for appointment and searching for-finding a job are taken into consideration, it is observed that the migrants of economic origin constitute the largest group. The ratios in this table reflecting the general condition in Turkey quite vary when metropolitan cities are considered.

The second reason for internal migration in Turkey is the rapid population increase. Policies that encouraged population increase were followed until the 1960s while policies that decreased population increase were followed after this date in our country. The rate of population increase is less in the developed western regions whereas it is still high in the underdeveloped Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia and Eastern Black Sea regions. While developed provinces attract migrations from every direction, underdeveloped regions attract migrations from surrounding provinces, districts and villages.

Table 2: Total Population, Annual Rate of Population Increase and Population Densities of Regions (2000)

Bölge	Total Population			Annual Rate of Population Increase (%)			Population Density
	Total	City	Village	Total	City	Village	
Marmara	17 365 027	13 730 962	3 634 065	26,69	28,26	21,00	241
Aegean	8 938 791	5 495 575	3 443 206	16,29	23,50	5,76	100
Mediterranean	8 706 005	5 204 203	3 501 802	21,43	25,03	16,30	58
Central Anatolia	11.608 868	8 039 036	3 569 832	15,78	22,59	1,96	63
Blacksea	8 439 213	4 137 466	4 301 747	3,65	21,48	-10,94	73
Eastern Anatolia	6 137 414	3 255 896	2 881 518	13,75	35,37	-6,10	42
Southeast Anatolia	6 608 619	4 143 136	2 465 483	24,79	36,57	7,67	88
Total	67 803 927	44 006 274	23 797 653	18,28	26,81	4,21	88

Reference: DİE, 2000 GNS, Ankara, 2004, s. 109., SKPO; 2008

The third reason for internal migrations in our country is the structural changes and mechanization in agricultural sector. Employing a significant rate of workforce in the agricultural sector, Turkey is an agricultural society in this sense. The most important condition for being an industrial society is the transfer of population in the agricultural sector to the industrial sector. Developed countries performed this transformation a very long time ago. Nevertheless, the internal migration in our country, which does not occur depending on industrialization, is not directed to the industrial sector but to marginal and unregistered sector. (Dinç; 2008)

Insufficiency and unproductiveness of soil and mechanization particularly regarding tractor drive people to migrate to cities. Additionally, the commencement of intensive agriculture has also caused many people to become unemployed. It is not possible for the people, who become unemployed as a result of these reasons, to find a job immediately when they migrate to urban areas where the industrial sector and sector of services are intensive. These people are expected to have the qualifications and education level demanded by industry and the sector of services. However, this is not a phenomenon that can occur immediately. Considerable time has to pass in order for this to happen. (Dinç; 2008)

The insufficient and incorrect implementation of economy policies is another reason for internal migrations in Turkey. The insufficient and unnecessary policies implemented and the policies that are not implemented but required to be implemented in underdeveloped regions have an effect of increasing the interregional differences of development.

The final most important reason for internal migration in our country is of political and terror origin. It is always possible that countries, with a very sensitive location like our country, are exposed to domestic- and foreign-origin terror and political pressures. In this sense, shortage and poverty, the most serious triggering factors for terror and political events, are suitable for being used very easily by domestic and foreign foci. Even if there are less developed regions in the developed regions of our country, our Black Sea and Eastern and Southeastern Anatolian Regions have developed below the average in Turkey. This has caused the phenomenon of terror in our Southeastern Anatolian Region under the influence of various factors since the 1980s. These massive migrations have caused many problems in the destinations such as accommodation, health, education, employment and social problems. The people affected most by this have been women and children. We can outline the basic reasons for the phenomenon of migration to cities as follows:

- a.) Technological developments in agriculture;
- b.) Intensive agriculture, soil insufficiency and fragmentation of soil by inheritance;
- c.) The fact that soil has become unproductive as the agricultural fields are insufficient and erosion increases;
- d.) Rapid population increase and constraints of lifestyle;
- e.) Limited number of job opportunities in rural areas;
- f.) Economic instability and social problems;

- g.) Insufficiency of education and health services;
- h.) Willingness to make use of the social and cultural opportunities in cities;
- i.) Attractiveness of cities in terms of jobs upon their industrialization;
- j.) Developments in communication and transportation opportunities;
- k.) Decisions and policies implemented about administration at various levels;
- l.) Terror events;
- m.) Negative effects of climate and geographical formations.

2.3. PERIODS OF INTERNAL MIGRATIONS IN TURKEY

Being the scene of considerably different migrations in various periods, Turkey was introduced with the phenomenon of internal migration, another dimension of migration movements, after the 1950s. It is possible to categorize internal migrations experienced in our country in four periods. Although the quality and direction of internal migrations vary by period, the phenomenon that remains unchanged is that these migrations are performed from underdeveloped regions to developed regions and provinces.

The first period of internal migration was the period between 1923 and 1950. The rate of internal migrations in this period was at an insignificant level. As a result of internal migrations, the migrants from rural areas to urban areas could be absorbed by urban media. The number of participants in internal migration was small and the migrations were seasonal and temporary. Since the number of incomers was small, they could be absorbed by urban labor market. While the rate of urban population was 24.2% in 1927, it became 25% in 1950. In this sense, it is quite clear that internal migrations were very few. As of the end of this period, means of mass transportation and communication began to develop.

The second migration period was the period between 1950 and 1960. As a result of phenomena such as the driving living conditions of rural areas, unproductiveness and insufficiency of soil, Marshall aids and agricultural mechanization, people increasingly began to accumulate in urban areas. The urban population, which was 25% at the beginning of this period, became 30.54% when 1960 arrived. It is possible to state that the internal migrations in our country actually started after the 1950s. Having begun depending on industrialization in developed countries, internal migrations brought urbanization along with them. In our country, however, internal migrations did not occur depending on industrialization. It is even possible to state that industrialization gained momentum through internal migrations. The receiving places in this period were metropolitan areas and provinces. Nevertheless, certain provinces received migrations in the east. Considering in another perspective, this was the period of rapid separation from village and being villager. In addition, as a consequence of the economic policies implemented in this period, the inflow of foreign capital accelerated, agricultural production increased and the number of small- and medium-sized enterprises in cities increased.

The third period of internal migration was the period between 1960 and 1980. This was the period when the respective structures of urban areas and the transformations in these structures left their mark on internal migration. The number of migrants in this period overwhelmingly exceeded the level likely to be absorbed by urban areas. The weight of squatting and secondary labor market became an essential part of urban population. This led to the institutionalization of marginal and unregistered sectors. While rural-urban migration had a considerable weight in the 1960-1970 period, the urban-urban migration began to become important between 1970 and 1980. In this period, metropolitan areas were again the provinces attracting migrations. The previously receiving provinces other than metropolitan areas now began to send. Furthermore, the rate of urbanization reached 45% at the end of this period. Double market was formed in labor market in this period.

The fourth and last period of migration is the period since 1980. The implementation of liberal economy policies caused a significant increase in industrial sector and sector of services in this period whereas it caused a decline in agricultural sector. The concepts such as free market economy, rent economy and privatization were met in this period. The labor market began to be disintegrated in this period. Migrations from rural areas to urban areas continued increasingly; however, the type of migration from urban areas to urban areas also gradually increased. The migrants in this period were more qualified than the previous migrants. Thus, they had bargaining power. They were directly oriented to the primary labor market. This brought vertical mobility among social classes along with it despite the difference in speed. Vertical mobility also supported horizontal mobility in a sense. Moreover, the urban-rural balance of the population in this period turned to be in favor of urban. Being around 45% in the 1980s, the rate of urbanization turned to be completely in favor of urban when 2000 arrived and became 65%. This was influenced by reasons such as the high number of opportunities of education, job and career in urban areas, the attractive structure of social life and the decrease in gradual migrations. In addition, the weight of urban-to-urban migration increased gradually and approached to around 60%. Again in this period, large cities partially lost their characteristics of being the only attraction center. The direction of migrations shifted to the regional centers with a potential for development. Another phenomenon arising in this period was the phenomenon of terror-origin migration occurring in the Southeastern Anatolian Region of our country. In this migration phenomenon that developed suddenly and without the willingness of people, villages were emptied and there occurred a very intensive population flow to urban areas.

When we consider in this context, it is possible to summarize the migration phases in Turkey in the following way:

- The economic and social transformation of rural areas, which began in the 1950s, such as mechanized agriculture, change in the regime of soil ownership and facilitated transportation;
- ‘Difference of urbanization and urbanism’ displaying themselves as the legalized secondary economic sectors between the 1960s and the 1980s;
- Internal migration which was the change of residence under the influence of terror after 1980.

In conclusion, it can be stated that while unemployment was one of the three features of the period also including the 1990s, the second one was a competition-based laborer class particularly caused by the migration of qualified laborers and the last one was the employment of a growing unregistered and marginal sector.

2.4. THE CHANGING POPULATION STRUCTURE OF TURKEY AND MIGRATION STATISTICS

Found out to be approximately 13.6 million in the census carried out in 1927, the population of Turkey reached 71.517.100 million by an increase of 5 times in the census in 2008 according to Address-Based Population Register System (ADNKS). After the foundation of the Republic, a policy that encouraged population increase was followed for the realization of industrialization, the most important objective. However, a completely contrary policy was intended to be implemented after the 1960s. In spite of this, the reasons such as economic crises and World War II caused the rate of population increase to follow a very imbalanced course. That’s why, there was not much increase in the periods when it was intended to implement policies that encouraged population increase, and considerable development was achieved as of the 1950s. (Urban Health Profile in Izmir. (SKPO;2008)

Another important issue is the changes in the numbers of provinces, districts and villages. As a result of the evacuation of villages upon internal migration and urbanization,

the number of provinces, being 63 in 1927, rose to 81 in 2000. Likewise, the number of districts also rose; however, the number of villages decreased despite the population increase. (SKPO;2008)

Table 3: Population, Annual Rate of Population Increase and Population Density According to General Census Population

Year	Population	Annual Rate of Population Increase (%)	Number of Provinces	Number of Districts	Number of Sub-districts and Villages	Population Density
1927	13 648 270	-	63	328	40 600	18
1935	16 158 018	21,10	57	356	34 876	21
1940	17 820 950	19,59	63	370	34 024	23
1945	18 790 174	10,59	63	396	34 063	24
1950	20 947 188	21,73	63	422	34 252	27
1955	24 064 763	27,75	66	493	34 787	31
1960	27 754 820	28,53	67	570	35 441	36
1965	31 391 421	24,62	67	571	35 638	41
1970	35 605 176	25,19	67	572	35 995	46
1975	40 347 719	25,00	67	572	36 115	52
1980	44 736 957	20,65	67	572	36 155	58
1985	50 664 458	24,88	67	580	36 031	65
1990	56 473 035	21,71	73	829	36 233	73
2000	67 803 927	18,28	81	850	37 366	88
2007	70 586 256		81			
2008	71 517 100		81			

Reference: TÜİK, 2000 GNS, 2007-2008 ADNKS, <http://www.tuik.gov.tr>.

The provinces with the highest population in the last census in 2008 were Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir, respectively. On the other hand, Tunceli, Bayburt and Ardahan were the provinces with the lowest population. The policies for reducing the rate of population increase implemented after the 1960s and the positive developments in living standards led to a reduction in the rate of population increase starting from our western regions. In terms of the rate of population increase, Antalya is the province with the highest increase which both has its own natural rate of population increase and is a very intensively receiving country. The rates of population increase in our provinces in the Eastern and Southeastern Anatolian Regions are above the average in Turkey. In addition, they intensively receive migration from the surrounding villages and provinces. There occurs a very intensive migration from the provinces with a negative rate of population increase, primarily Tunceli, Bayburt and Kilis, to other provinces. (SKPO; 2008)

Table 4: Migration Received-Migration Sent by the Regions, Net Migration and Rate of Net Migration (1995-2000)

Bölge	Population of Permanent Residence in 2000	Migration Received	Migration Sent	Net Migration	Rate of Net Migration (%)
Western Marmara	2 629 917	240 535	172 741	67 794	26,1
Aegean	8 121 705	518 674	334 671	184 003	22,9
Eastern Marmara	5 201 135	432 921	351 093	81 828	15,9
Western Anatolia	5 775 357	469 610	378 710	90 900	15,9
Mediterranean	7 726 685	413 044	410 316	2 728	0,4
Central Anatolia	3 770 845	205 108	300 113	-95 005	-24,9
Western Black Sea z	4 496 776	219 008	450 799	-231 791	-50,3
Eastern Black Sea	2 866 236	151 193	227 013	-75 820	-26,1
Northeastern Anatolia	2 202 957	144 315	256 922	-112 607	-49,8
Central Eastern Anatolia	3 228 793	170 568	280 156	-109 588	-33,4
Southeastern Anatolia	5 687 740	212 425	422 315	-209 890	-36,2
Total	60 752 995	4 098 356	4 098 356	0	0,0

Reference: TÜİK, 2000 GNS, Göç İstatistikleri, Sayı: 24, s. 45.

Like in many less developed and developing countries, the direction of internal migrations in Turkey is from underdeveloped regions to developed and industrialized regions and to coastal regions. Industrialization is also the greatest reason for urbanization in Turkey. That's why, developed and industrialized western and coastal regions are the regions with the highest urbanization in Turkey. The continuously sending regions in Turkey are the Eastern, Southeastern and Black Sea Regions, respectively whereas the continuously receiving regions are Mediterranean, Marmara and Western Anatolia. The urbanization rate, being around 25% in 1927, almost completely reversed in 2000 and reached 65%. (SKPO; 2008)

According to the report entitled "Internal Migrations and Qualities of Migrants in Turkey in the 1965-2000 period" and issued by the State Planning Organization (SPO), a total of 21 million 105 thousand and 965 people migrated interprovincially in 1965-2000 period. In 1995-2000 period, 6.692.263 people migrated between settlements. 3 million 244 thousand and 724 people in 1965-1970 period, 3 million 421 thousand and 25 people in 1970-1975 period, 2 million 700 thousand and 977 people in 1975-1980 period and 2 million 885 thousand and 873 people in 1980-1985 period migrated to another province. The number of interprovincial migrants accelerated and reached 4.065.173 in 1985-1990 period and 4 million 788 thousand and 193 in 1995-2000 period. In this way, the number of citizens that migrated interprovincially in 35 years reached 21 million 105 thousand and 965. The mean population was calculated as around 48 million people in 35 years where the population of Turkey was stated to have increased by 5-6 million and exceeded 67.8 million in the periods concerned. Accordingly, the citizens, amounting to almost half of the mean population in the period concerned, migrated interprovincially. In other words, 11 per a hundred people in 1995-2000 period migrated among settlements while 8 per a hundred people migrated interprovincially. When the time slot of 25 years between 1975 and 2000 is considered, it is observed that the rate of migrating population in 1995-2000 period was higher than in the other periods.

Table 5: Population Migrating among Settlements and its Rate

Settlements	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1995-2000
City-to-City	1 752 817	2 146 110	3 359 357	3 867 979
%	48,90	56,18	62,18	57,80
City-to-Village	610 067	860 438	969 871	1 168 285
%	17,02	22,53	17,95	17,46
Village-to-City	692 828	490 653	680 527	1 342 518
%	19,33	12,84	12,60	20,06
Village-to-Village	528 709	322 709	392 935	313 481
%	14,75	8,45	7,27	4,68
Total	3 584 421	3 819 910	5 402 690	6 692 263
%	100	100	100	100

Reference: TÜİK 2000 GNS, Göç İstatistikleri, <http://www.tuik.gov.tr>. 19.03.2009.

Another important issue is the direction of internal migrations among settlements. The directions of internal migrations in our country can basically be categorized into four groups as from city to city, from city to village, from village to city and from village to village. Having largely been from village to city previously, the migrations gradually occurred from city to city after the 1980s under the influence of factors such as transition to liberal economy and the development of means of mass communication and transportation. Such migrations have a rate of almost 58% according to 2000 data by the SIS. The most important change in migration mobility by settlement in 1995-2000 period occurred in migrations from city to village and the size displayed a twice increase in comparison to the previous period. There is a continuous fall in the rate of migration from village to village.

Another matter on the direction of migrations is related to the types of internal migrations. Having been gradual at the commencement period of internal migrations, in other words, having initially been to another settlement or settlements and later to the intended

target, these migrations were directly to the intended target as a result of the developments in technology, the improvement of means of mass communication and transportation and the developments in the socio-economic and cultural structures of people. (Öztürk; 2008)

Particularly as a consequence of migrations that accelerated from rural areas to urban areas in the 1970s, the urban population grew rapidly. Having constituted 33 per cent of the total population with 13.3 million people in 1975, the urban population rose to 38.7 million in 2000 and approached to 60 per cent of the total population. In the 35 years concerned, the urban population almost tripled. The first three highest receiving provinces in 1975 – 2000 period were Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir, respectively. Approximately one fifth of the migrating population in this period migrated to Istanbul. When the numerical size of the migrating population is taken into consideration, it is observed that the highest sending provinces were again Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir, respectively. In other words, the provinces with the most intensive population mobility were the places with the highest population. When the net migrations in 1975-2000 period are considered, it is observed that the population of 23 provinces increased while the population of 58 provinces decreased due to migration. While the first three highest receiving provinces were Tekirdağ, Muğla and Antalya, the first three highest sending provinces were Ardahan, Bartın and Sinop. (TurkStat) In the pre-1980 period, the provinces were not concentrated in certain regions in terms of the high rates of population increase, in 1980-2000 period, the provinces with high rate of population increase except for Antalya were concentrated in the Marmara and Eastern Regions. While the share of migrants among intraprovincial settlements increased in the total migrations, the share of interprovincial migrants fell. Even though there is a dominant opinion that migrations from rural areas to urban areas are higher, more than half of the migrations occurred from city to city whereas nearly one sixth of them occurred from village to city. The annual mean rate of population increase, which was 2.5 per cent in 1970-1975 period, fell to 1.8% in 1990-2000 period. The annual mean increase in the urban population in the periods concerned, however, receded from 5.22% to 2.9%. In parallel to the decline in the rate of total population increase in Turkey, the rate of urbanization decreased in time. Having been 5.22% in 1975-1980 period, the rate of urbanization receded to 2.89% in 2000 and 38.7 million people, who constituted 57% of the total population, began to live in cities.

Table 6: Distribution of 10 Provinces with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Net Migration According to the Sizes of their Rates of Net Migration (1965-2000)

1965-1970		1970-1975		1975-1980		1980-1985		1985-1990		1995-2000	
Provinces	Rate of Net Migration	Provinces	Rate of Net Migration	Provinces	Rate of Net Migration	Provinces	Rate of Net Migration	Provinces	Rate of Net Migration	Provinces	Rate of Net Migration
10 Provinces with the Highest Rates of Net Migration											
İSTANBUL	207,1	İSTANBUL	127,46	İSTANBUL	100,28	İSTANBUL	61,71	İSTANBUL	99,86	İSTANBUL	96,81
ANKARA	122,43	ANKARA	88,68	ANKARA	60,27	ANKARA	56,53	ANKARA	99,22	ANKARA	70,21
İZMİR	83,13	İZMİR	70,16	İZMİR	65,95	İZMİR	52,92	İZMİR	81,78	İZMİR	64,31
EDİRNE	76,74	EDİRNE	57,89	EDİRNE	55,89	EDİRNE	38,48	EDİRNE	64,94	EDİRNE	57,91
KOCAELİ	55,08	KOCAELİ	34,43	KOCAELİ	51,94	KOCAELİ	38,39	KOCAELİ	58,34	KOCAELİ	46,09
KONYA	27,28	KONYA	31,08	KONYA	24,22	KONYA	30,92	KONYA	57,15	KONYA	45,12
BURSA	23,72	BURSA	29,44	BURSA	18,52	BURSA	15,05	BURSA	41,09	BURSA	39,88
ELAZIĞ	18,57	ELAZIĞ	28,08	ELAZIĞ	17,8	ELAZIĞ	15,04	ELAZIĞ	30,51	ELAZIĞ	30,72
AYDIN	17,13	AYDIN	24,44	AYDIN	15,05	AYDIN	13,43	AYDIN	24,33	AYDIN	27,39
ESKİŞEHİR	15,66	ESKİŞEHİR	13,29	ESKİŞEHİR	15,03	ESKİŞEHİR	12,28	ESKİŞEHİR	22,62	ESKİŞEHİR	25,59
10 Provinces with the Lowest Rates of Net Migration											
TUNCELİ	-79,9	TUNCELİ	-57,24	TUNCELİ	-55,42	TUNCELİ	-39,78	TUNCELİ	-86,95	TUNCELİ	-59,82
AMASYA	-81,25	AMASYA	-66,51	AMASYA	-58,55	AMASYA	-40,61	AMASYA	-92,77	AMASYA	-61,15
ÇANKIRI	-83,96	ÇANKIRI	-69,03	ÇANKIRI	-59,34	ÇANKIRI	-44,64	ÇANKIRI	-94,49	ÇANKIRI	-63,56

SAMSUN	-84,25	SAMSUN	-78,27	SAMSUN	59,46	SAMSUN	-47,67	SAMSUN	-99,31	SAMSUN	-67,58
NİĞDE	-87,33	NİĞDE	-79,65	NİĞDE	-67,37	NİĞDE	-48,1	NİĞDE	-103,61	NİĞDE	-70,23
SİNOP	-94,28	SİNOP	-86,61	SİNOP	-71,49	SİNOP	-49,49	SİNOP	-127,5	SİNOP	-73,82
KIRŞEHİR	-96,31	KIRŞEHİR	-95,4	KIRŞEHİR	-73,66	KIRŞEHİR	-50,28	KIRŞEHİR	-128,85	KIRŞEHİR	-75,06
BİLECİK	-118	BİLECİK	-96,7	BİLECİK	-76,44	BİLECİK	-58,79	BİLECİK	-132,64	BİLECİK	-75,67
NEVŞEHİR	-134,4	NEVŞEHİR	101,05	NEVŞEHİR	-81,88	NEVŞEHİR	-70,87	NEVŞEHİR	-143,55	NEVŞEHİR	-86,78
HAKKARİ	-158,7	HAKKARİ	109,18	HAKKARİ	100,52	HAKKARİ	-114,8	HAKKARİ	-151,71	HAKKARİ	-106,72

Reference: Kocaman, T. (2008), "Internal Migrations and Qualities of Internal Migrations in Turkey"

The population movements in Turkey are rather directed to large cities where social and economic opportunities are intensive, and the number of provinces with a high population increased rapidly in time. There were 5 provinces with a population of over 1 million in 1970 whereas the number of provinces with a population of over 1 million rose to 18 in 2000. While the population of provinces with a population of over 1 million constituted 24.73 per cent of the total population in 1970, this rate rose to 57.66 per cent in 2000. 23 out of 81 provinces received more migration than they sent. Istanbul, Izmir, Bursa, Kocaeli, Ankara and Antalya were at the top ranks among these provinces. Out of 81 provinces, 58 sent more migration than they received. Among these provinces were Samsun, Şanlıurfa and Diyarbakır.

The majority of males migrated for searching for/finding a job and appointment whereas the majority of females migrated due to marriage and education. In 2000, 72.2 per cent of the population had to reside in the province of birth while 27.8 per cent had to reside outside the province of birth.

When we examine the distribution of migrating population in 1995-2000 period by branches of economic activity, out of 3.095.975 people aged 12 and over, who migrated in 1995-2000 period, 61.06% are observed to have performed economic activity in the sector of services (construction, commerce, transportation, communication, financial institution, insurance and social services), 14.79% performed economic activity in industry and 24.15% performed economic activity in the fields related to agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. Among the migrants, the share of economically active males (72%) was far more than the share of females (28%).

When the economically active migrants are subjected to evaluation on the basis of settlements, an overwhelming majority of males and females, who migrated to cities (migrations from city to city and from village to city), performed activities in the sector of services; however, the majority of males and females, who migrated to villages (migrations from city to village and from village to village), performed activities in the fields related to agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.

When the distribution of migrants in 1995-2000 period by settlement is examined, the majority of migrants to cities was employed in nonagricultural activities while the considerable majority of migrants to villages was employed in agricultural activities. The group with the lowest share among the migrants, however, was entrepreneurs, directors and high-ranking managers. That's to say, 37.45% of the migrants from city to city and 50.69% of the migrants from village to city were employed in nonagricultural production activities and used transportation machinery. 55.78% of the migrants from city to village and 62.85% of the migrants from village to village were employed in agricultural, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing and hunting works. Only 2.18% of the migrants from city to city were entrepreneurs, directors and high-ranking managers whereas only 1.08% of the migrants from city to village were entrepreneurs, directors and high-ranking managers. (Kocaman; 2008)

2.5. CONSEQUENCES OF INTERNAL MIGRATION IN TURKEY

The people, who are disconnected with and come from rural areas or small settlements, mostly lack the characteristics demanded by urban areas. At the same time, the people, who migrate to urban areas, are generally young people. They have arrived with the hope of finding a good and permanent job. Nevertheless, the young migrants to cities were unable to have an opportunity of income in modern sectors immediately. The jobs they could have when they arrived in the city prevented them from being assimilated. Firstly, they had to live in squatter districts and were engaged in jobs bringing income in the unregistered sector in these places. These jobs were rather commercial and service activities that did not require much capital and skill. A considerable majority had to accept jobs where wages were rather low and job security and social security were poor. These negative conditions in cities also increase youth crimes.

Migration caused not only the male individuals of the nuclear family having migrated to the city but also its other individuals to enter into working life. Migration causes high rate of unemployment, increasing poverty, and injustice of distribution of income and the fair reduction in the financial gains of education and the fact that child labor becomes widespread. Child labor is particularly common in practices of assigning work at home and in the unregistered sector. The effect of migrations on female labor is the withdrawal of female labor, generally used as an unpaid family laborer in rural areas, from working life.

The people, who arrive in urban areas by means of their friends, acquaintances and relatives or by themselves, become unemployed since they are unable to find a suitable job for themselves and shift to marginal and unregistered sectors. This cheap workforce without a bargaining power is qualified as a "spare workforce" for employers. It is a suitable type of labor for the employers who want to weaken the power of organized labor or at least to break the bargaining power. (Öztürk; 2008)

Another essential consequence of migration is the movement of the active population and capital in a place to another place upon migration. Furthermore, besides these, both the problems in the places concerned are brought to the destinations and new problems occur. Therefore, the actual important effect arises in the receiving places. This creates many problems ranging from rapid urban sprawl to housing problem and squatting and from the effects on workforce and employment to the inability to become urbanized.

The first effect of internal migrations that may be striking in a settlement is rapid urban sprawl. Having not occurred depending on industrialization in our country, the phenomenon of urbanization and internal migration displayed themselves as the accumulation of population in urban areas and caused the multiplication of the problems already existing in cities. Urbanization in Turkey is similar to the urbanization process of less developed countries in many aspects. Not developing by being planned and controlled, this urbanization leads to many problems particularly such as business life, environmental damage and environmental pollution.

Another problem caused by internal migration in Turkey is housing problem and squatting. It is not possible in the short term to construct houses that will accommodate the population accumulating in urban areas. The houses constructed are unable to catch up with the natural population increase. Squatting, which can be constructed in private-registered lands belonging to the public or private individuals in a short term and which is a type of housing with an insufficient infrastructure, assumes the role of a buffer mechanism that will alleviate this pressure in this medium where there is a housing problem. Besides its negative effects such as environmental pollution and damage, unconscious use of natural resources, its sabotaging tourism and becoming a means of rent, squat houses also have an aspect that facilitates the adaptation of the excluded people living in the place concerned and feeling

themselves as strangers in the city to the urban medium. According to 2002 data, the number of squat houses reached 2.2 million and the number of residents in squat houses reached 11 million.

The problem of inability to become urbanized is another problem caused by internal migrations in Turkey. Having experienced a rapid and sudden accumulation process as a result of internal migrations, our cities have been unable to absorb these very intensive migration waves with the same speed. These crowded people, who particularly come from the rural areas, who are helpless and uneducated without any knowledge other than agricultural production, feel themselves as strangers in the cities they arrive in and either they are unable to adapt to the society or a long period of time has to pass to this end.

Another phenomenon created by internal migrations is the changes in social structure. Significant changes are experienced in family structure as well upon internal migration. Traditional extended family is fragmented and traditional citizen and relative solidarity and institutions are replaced by formal structures and institutions. In addition, sending places lose their male-intensive populations that are able to work. So, imbalances occur in gender ratios.

2.6. EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE, WORKFORCE STATE AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN TURKEY

2.6.1 EMPLOYMENT POLICIES IMPLEMENTED IN TURKEY

It can be stated that the conscious and widespread employment policy in Turkey commenced in the Planned Development Period. When the employment policies implemented in Turkey in time are examined, the state saw the solution of the employment problem dependent on the development of industrial sector in the early years of planned period. When it was understood that the problem of employment could not be solved upon the development of industry and service sector in the 1970s, the state tended to pursue active policies.

The economy policy implemented by Turkey for a long time before 1980 had been about import substitution. It is possible to evaluate the pre-1980 economy as an inward-oriented structure with serious interventions in factor markets. In this period, industrialization was continuously intended to be kept outstanding in the objective of economic development and the investments for the manufacturing industry had a significant share within total investments as a consequence of this policy. The first stage of import substitution was completed in the 1970s while its second stage, the production structure for intermediate and investment goods, was tried to be matured until the 1980s.

When the 1980s arrived, the national economy entered into a great bottleneck due to the pressure on costs created by the reduction in the ability of absorbing the production capacity due to the insufficiency of domestic market and the inward-oriented economy in order to make use of scale economies, increase in intermediate and input of investment goods and need of foreign exchange, errors in the borrowing strategies followed and serious and multidimensional shocks encountered by world economies after 1973, and the process of openness was initiated by the macroeconomic policies called “the 24th of January Decisions”.

These new policies were basically pertaining to the liberalization of importation, realistic rate of exchange and interest policy, the reduction of state subsidies and reduction of real wages. The commencement of openness also by the liberalization of financial market as of 1986 and subjection of foreign capital to the same initiative policy with domestic capital were the practices of policies for further increasing investments and, therefore, employment in comparison to the pre-1980 period.

When the development of employment in time is examined, it is observed that the 1950s constituted the period with the highest increase in total employment. The most important reasons for this are the intention of departing agricultural society and the increase in

investments in comparison to previous periods. The rates of increase in both total employment and the employment in the manufacturing industry between 1960 and 1980 were higher than those of the 1980s. The policies for increasing the purchasing power by increasing real wages in the 1960s played an important role in the increase in employment.

In the last 20 years, Turkey considered all policies with respect to employment although it was able to put only some of them into practice. Nevertheless, in spite of these measures, the problem of unemployment did not reduce but increased and turned into a structural unemployment that was difficult to solve. In time, the policies of the state also began to change. For instance, the employment policy in the SEEs (State Economic Enterprises) was departed. The reasons why the unemployment problem could not be solved can be listed as the failure to ensure stability and continuation of the policies put into practice, the failure to realize workforce planning in such a way that could meet the realities of the country and the failure by the industry and sector of services to ensure the capacity to absorb supply of labor. (Gediz; 2008)

Upon rapid population increase and the event of migration from rural areas to urban areas in our country, the urban workforce potential is growing continuously; however, no increases in employment to meet this workforce can be created in nonagricultural sectors and the rate of participation in workforce falls continuously.

The rapid increase in workforce and, in return, having a limited opportunity for employment in industrial and service sectors both reduce the rate of participation in workforce and lead to the creation of different workforce markets. There are primary, secondary and tertiary workforce markets in our country. Besides organized employees with quite protective legal regulations, there are a number of wage earners employed with minimum wage and under insecure conditions. In other words, unorganized and unpaid employment in the country is still as important as the dimension of unregistered economy in the country today. (Gediz; 2008)

Although the population at working age increased by 23 million in Turkey between 1980 and 2004, employment could be created for only 6 million people in this period. According to the report by [ISMMMO](#) (Istanbul Chamber of Independent Accountants and Financial Advisors), depending on data of TurkStat, the Turkish Institute of Population Studies at Hacettepe University and the World Bank dated 2006, the employment amounting to 15.7 million in 1980 only rose to 21.7 million people in 24 years and, as a result of this, the employment rate in the country remained at 44%. This rate is among the lowest employment levels in the world. This rate is around 65% on average in the European Union countries.

Having provided employment for 3 million and 677 thousand people in 2006, Istanbul became “an attraction center” for the unemployed people in many cities of the country. The workforce of 3 million and 784 thousand people in the city in 2004 rose to 4 million and 143 thousand also under the influence of migration in 2006. There were 359 thousand new participations in workforce. Meanwhile, the number of unemployed people amounting to 467 thousand in 2004 could only recede to 466 thousand when 2006 arrived. In other words, employment was created only as many as the number of the new participants in workforce. The number of unemployed people in the city remained unchanged. The unemployment rate of Istanbul continued to be at around 11%.

The workforce of 1 million and 639 thousand people in the Southeastern Anatolia in 2004 receded to 1 million and 452 thousand in 2006. Likewise, the employment of around 1.4 million fell to 1.2 million people. In three years, workforce decreased by 187 thousand people and employment decreased by 208 thousand people. Therefore, in the same period, the sum of unemployed people in the region increased as much as the difference between workforce and employment, in other words, by 21 thousand people, and rose from 183 thousand to 204 thousand. A serious recession was experienced in the employment particularly in the

agricultural sector in the region. While 572 thousand people were employed in the agricultural sector in the Southeastern Anatolian Region in 2004, this figure fell to 408 thousand people in 2005 and 299 thousand people in 2006. In other words, 273 thousand people were excluded from employment in agriculture. Despite this, the employment in the industrial sector rose by 45 thousand people in the same period whereas the employment in the sector of services rose by 19 thousand people. In other words, the industrial sector and sector of services were able to create employment for only 64 thousand people in spite of the employment deficit amounting to 273 thousand people in agriculture.

According to the report of ISMMMO, the mean participation in workforce was 69% in the EU while it was 49% in Turkey; the female employment was 55% in the EU while it was 25% in Turkey; the share of agriculture in employment was 4% in the EU while it was 34% in Turkey; the share of services in employment was 60 to 70% in the EU while it was 43% in Turkey; and the share of only the wage earners in the total employment was 83% in the EU while it was 49% in Turkey. On the other hand, the total rate of employment in Turkey receded to around 43% as of April 2007.

The number of the employed in December 2008 increased by 293 thousand people in comparison to the same period of the previous year and rose to 20 million and 736 thousand people. In this period, the number of employees in the agricultural sector increased by 202 thousand people whereas the number of employees in nonagricultural sectors increased by 91 thousand people.

According to the report of TurkStat for December 2008, the structure of the employed was as follows:

- 73.9% constituted the male population.
- 59.8% had education below high school.
- 59.3% were wage earners, salary earners and jobbers; 28.3% worked for themselves and were employers; and 12.4% were unpaid family laborers.
- 59.5% worked at businesses with “1 to 9” employees.
- 3% had an additional job.
- 4.3% wanted to change their current job or looked for an additional job for their current job.
- 89.4% of the waged employees had a permanent job.

Table 7: Workforce state (December)

	TÜRKİYE		KENT		KIR	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Uninstitutional civil population (000)	69 246	70 005	43 892	44 805	25 353	25 199
population aged 15 and over (000)	49 575	50 339	31 856	32 628	17 719	17 711
Workforce (000)	22 879	24 009	14 157	15 000	8 722	9 009
Employment (000)	20 443	20 736	12 431	12 694	8 012	8 042
Unemployed (000)	2 436	3 274	1 726	2 306	710	967
Rate of Participation in Workforce (%)	46,2	47,7	44,4	46,0	49,2	50,9
Employment Rate (%)	41,2	41,2	39,0	38,9	45,2	45,4
Unemployment Rate (%)	10,6	13,6	12,2	15,4	8,1	10,7
<i>Nonagricultural Unemployment Rate (%)</i>	13,0	17,3	12,4	16,0	15,2	21,5
<i>Unemployment Rate in Young Population⁽¹⁾(%)</i>	20,6	25,7	21,3	27,1	19,3	23,3
People Not included in Workforce (000)	26 696	26 330	17 699	17 628	8 997	8 702

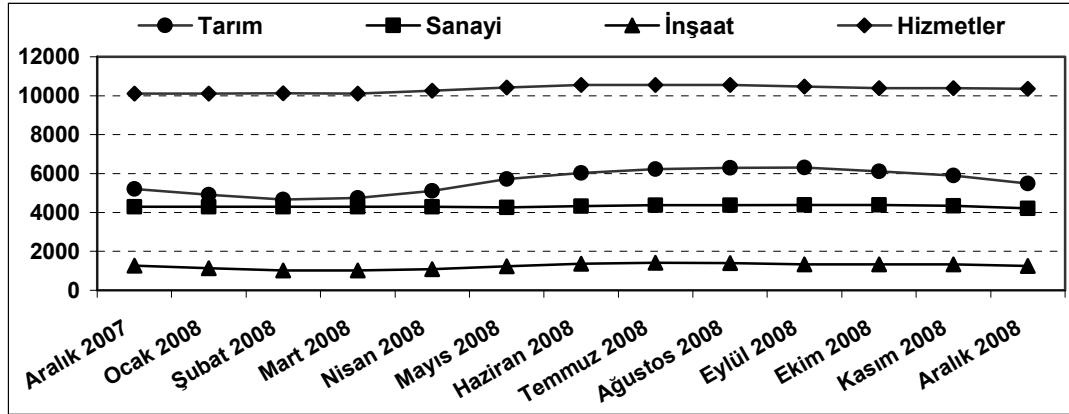
(1) Population in the age group of 15-24

Reference: TÜİK 2009 rapor

While the unemployment rate rose to 15.4% in cities, it reached 10.1% in rural areas. No significant changes were observed in employment rate and this rate decreased by 0.1% in cities in comparison to the previous year whereas it rose by 0.2% in rural areas. On the other

hand, it remained unchanged in general in Turkey. There was an increase by 4.3% in total in the nonagricultural unemployment rate.

Graphic 1: Sectoral distribution of the employed (a Thousand people)



Referance: TÜİK 2009 rapor

In December 2008, 24.7% of the employed were in the agricultural sector, 19.7% were in industrial sector, 5.4% were in construction sector and 50.2% were in the sector of services. When compared with the same period of the previous year, it is observed that the share of agricultural sector among the employed rose by 0.7 point and the share of sector of services rose by 0.7 point but the share of industrial sector decreased by 1.3 points and the share of construction sector decreased by 0.1 point.

The problem of unemployment in our country bears a *structural* nature due to reaching the desired level in industrialization, maintaining the weight of the quality of agricultural society within certain scales and the failure to make sufficient level of investments to ensure the employment of young population increasing rapidly.

One of the significant differences between industrialized countries and our country is that the education level is high in the unemployed while the education level is low in the underemployed. Sudden declines in production do not change the unemployment rate much and increase the underemployed. Contrary to the developed countries, unemployment rate in Turkey is higher among educated people. The real cause of unemployment in Turkey is that *job is sought for the first time* and *jobs are far from being satisfactory*. Unemployment is rather common among the people who are not the chief of the households.

Besides open unemployment, underemployment has also reached serious dimensions in our country. In addition, the percentage of female workforce and Urban and Rural rates in unemployment should definitely be taken into account in workforce and employment.

While the unemployment rate is 13.6%, the nonagricultural unemployment rate is 17.3%. The number of the unemployed in general in Turkey increased by 838 thousand people in comparison to the same period of the previous year and rose to 3 million and 274 thousand people. On the other hand, the unemployment rate was 13.6% with a 3-point increase. The unemployment rate became 15.4% with a 3.2-point increase in urban areas while it became 10.7% with a 2.6-point increase in rural areas.

The nonagricultural unemployment rate in Turkey was 17.3% with a 4.3-point increase in comparison to the same period of the previous year. This rate was 16.3% in males with a 4.2-point increase in the same period of the previous year whereas it was 20.9% in females with a 4.1-point increase. Out of the unemployed in this period,

- 74.2% constitute the male population.
- 61.3% have education below high school.
- 24.3% have been looking for a job for a year and longer.

- The unemployed people frequently (31.6%) look for a job by means of “acquaintances”.
- 88.6% (2 million and 901 thousand people) have worked before.
- 44.1% of the unemployed people, who have worked before, worked in the sector of "services", 25% worked in “industrial” sector, 19.3% worked in “construction” sector and 9.7% worked in “agricultural” sector. 2%, however, left their job earlier than 8 years ago.
- Out of the unemployed, 31.2% constitute the people, who have a temporary job and the job of whom ended; 19.3% have been dismissed, 14.1% have resigned; 8.5% have closed their business/have gone bankrupt, 8.3% are engaged in house work; 7.1% continue their education or have recently graduated; and 11.5% constitute the other reasons. (2009; report by TurkStat)

In December 2008, the rate of participation in workforce was 47.7% with a 1.5-point increase in comparison to the same period of the previous year in general in Turkey. The rate of participation in workforce was 71.3% in males with a 1.1-point increase in comparison to the same period of the previous year whereas it was 24.6% in females with a 2-point increase. The rate of participation in workforce in urban areas was 46% with a 1.6-point increase while it was 50.9% in rural areas with a 1.7-point increase. According to the distribution of workforce by education and age:

- The people in the age group of 15-24 constituted 17.6% of the total workforce.
- The rate of participation in workforce was 45.7% in people having education below high school whereas this rate was 79.3% in graduates of higher education.
- The rate of participation in workforce was 70% in males having education below high school while this rate was 20.6% in females.
- The rate of participation in workforce was 74.6% in the male graduates of high school and equivalent schools whereas this rate was 33.5% in females.
- Among the graduates of higher education, the rate of participation in workforce was 84.4% in males while this rate was 71.9% in females.
- Out of the people who had worked before but were excluded from workforce in December 2008, 24.5% worked in “agricultural” sector, 12% in “industrial” sector, 4.1% in “construction” sector and 20.2% in the sector of “services”. On the other hand, 39.2% left their job earlier than 8 years ago.
- Out of the people who had worked before but were excluded from workforce in the period concerned (11 million and 790 thousand people) 10.7% left their last job due to retirement, 13% due to season, 8.9% for health reasons, 4.9% due to desire of their spouse and marriage, 4.4% due to dismissal/closure of their working places, 3.4% due to dissatisfaction with their job and 15.5% for other reasons. On the other hand, 39.2% left their job earlier than 8 years ago. (2009; report by TurkStat)

In December 2008, 1 million and 124 thousand people just started working or changed their job and the rate of this within total employment was 5.4%. 30.5% of the people, who just started working or changed their job, were in the age group of 25-34. Out of the people, who just started working or changed their job in this period, 17.5% started working in “industrial” sector, 40.2% started working in the sector of "services", 23.4% started working in “construction” sector and 18.8% started working in “agricultural” sector. The people, who left their job in this period, constituted 16.3% (533 thousand people) of the current unemployed people.

In our country, where the traditional extended family structure is still efficient and intra-family solidarity and helping continue, unemployment displays itself as impoverishment and

does not lead to serious social booms. Nevertheless, it is not possible to know what kind of a picture will be formed by this quite resistance in the future.

In conclusion, in parallel to the economic and social developments that initiated in the midst of the twentieth century and increased in the 1960s and that have continued so far, noteworthy changes have taken place in the demographic structure and the spatial distribution of population. The rate of population increase slowed down as of the 1960s and the population of Turkey displayed an annual average increase of 1.83% in 1990-2000 period and rose to 67.8 million and the rate of population increase fell below 2% for the first time after 1945. In parallel to the fall in the rate of the total population increase in Turkey, the rate of urbanization fell in time. The rate of urbanization, which was 5.22% in 1975-1980 period, receded to 2.89% in 2000 and 38.7 million people constituting 57% of the total population began to live in cities. The provinces of Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir never left the top three ranks to other provinces in the 1970-2000 period among the provinces with the highest population and the provinces of Konya, Adana, Bursa and Antalya followed these three provinces in terms of population size. (Kocaman; 2008)

In general in Turkey, an increasing trend was observed in the share of migrating population within the total population. 3.6 million people constituting 9.3% of the total population migrated in 1975-1980 period whereas 6.7 million people constituting 11% of the population migrated in 1995-2000 period. It was observed that the share of interprovincial migrants among the total migrations decreased and that the share of migrants among intraprovincial settlements rose. In the 1975-2000 period, the share of interprovincial migrants in the total migrations receded from 75.3% to 71.5% whereas the share of migrants among intraprovincial settlements rose to 28.5% from 24.7%. In the 1965- 2000 period, annually 2.7 to 4.8 million people, a total of 21.1 million people changed their residence interprovincially in this period. Although there is a dominant opinion that migrations from rural areas to urban areas are more, more than half of the migrations in 1975-2000 period were migrations from city to city. The male migrants in general in Turkey and among settlements had a higher share than females. In other words, males migrated more than females did. (Kocaman; 2008)

In the process of 35 years, almost all of the provinces with a positive rate of net interprovincial migration were located in the west of Turkey. On the other hand, the considerable majority of the provinces with a negative rate of net interprovincial migration in the process of 35 years was located in the central and eastern regions of Turkey. In the twenty-five-year period, Istanbul and Izmir ranked in the top ranks among the provinces that received more migration than they sent. In this period, Bursa, Kocaeli, Ankara and Antalya were among the provinces with the highest net migrating population, although their ranks varied. (Kocaman; 2008)

The considerable majority of the migrants aged 12 and over dealt with economic activities concerning services in 1995-2000 period. Out of all migrants, 61.06% dealt with activities in services while 14.79% dealt with activities in industrial field and 24.15% in the fields of agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.

Yalova ranks the first among the provinces with the highest share of people born in other provinces in the total population of the province and, therefore, where the residents in the province of birth are the least in number. Following Yalova, Istanbul, Kocaeli, Izmir, Ankara, Tekirdağ, Bursa, Antalya, Bilecik and İçel are the provinces with the highest number of people born in a different province. Tunceli ranks the first among the provinces with the highest number of people residing in a different province than their province of birth. (Kocaman; 2008)

3. DISCUSSING THE CHANGES IN THE POPULATION STRUCTURE OF IZMIR WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF MIGRATION AND THEIR EFFECTS ON WORKFORCE AND EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE

Izmir is located in the west of the Anatolian Peninsula and at the very heart of our Aegean coasts. It is surrounded by Balıkesir in the north, Manisa in the east and Aydın in the south. The province is approximately 200 km long in the north-south direction and 180 km wide in the east-west direction. Its surface area is 12.012 km².

Having hosted many civilizations since the early periods of history, Izmir maintains to be one of the most important metropolitan cities in Turkey today in economic and social fields. The historical past of Izmir, the third largest city in Turkey, dates back to 3000 B.C. according to historical information and results of archeological excavations. Izmir, where many civilizations prevailed in the past, has begun to have an essential place in the Mediterranean and world trade since the 16th century. Having been one of the most important commercial centers not only of the region but also of the Mediterranean and Europe for centuries, Izmir exhibited an uneven graphic in history. Izmir-Aydın and Izmir-Turgutlu railway lines, which began to be used between 1856 and 1863, in Turkey, which was one of the countries where the railway transportation was first implemented in the world, and Izmir Port with excellent opportunities for maritime trade turned the city into an essential commercial center. Developed on an arc of 30 km surrounding the gulf bearing its own name and established on a plain and the low hills on this coast, Izmir bears all the characteristics of the Mediterranean climate.

With a population of 3.739.353, Izmir is the third highest populated city of Turkey. Its urban population is 3.450.537 whereas its rural population is 345.441. 2.232.265 people live in 9 metropolitan districts. There are 281 people per square kilometer at provincial level. Izmir is composed of 28 districts (19 districts are located within the Metropolitan borders), 628 villages and 60 sub-districts. Together with the Metropolitan Municipality, there are 89 municipalities. 28 of them are district municipalities while 60 of them are sub-district municipalities. Izmir gradually increases its importance in the Turkish economy with its developed land, maritime and airline network; advanced communication opportunities; its organized industrial sites with modern infrastructural opportunities; and its free zones with the largest surface area in Turkey, with the highest production, which provides the highest input of foreign exchange and where there are foreign firms. 11.7% of the added value created in urban industry is created in Izmir. The share of industrial products in foreign trade is increasing day by day in Izmir where approximately 20% of the total exportation of Turkey and 12% of the total importation of Turkey take place.
<http://www.izto.org.tr/IZTO/TC/IZTO+Bilgi/izmir/>

3.1. POPULATION STRUCTURE

After the formation of the Metropolitan Municipality by the Law on the Management of Metropolitan Municipalities No. 3030, which entered into force in 1984, the population of IMM–9 districts was detected to be 1.780.476 in 1990 and 2.232.265 in 2000 according to the General Census (GC) by TurkStat. With the Metropolitan Municipality Law No. 5216, which entered into force in July 2004, the borders of IMM enlarged and the number of districts increased to 19 and their population was determined as 3.256.536 according to 2007 data of Address-Based Population Register System (ADNKS) by TurkStat. It was found out to be 3.795.978 in 2008. The population within the borders of IMM constituted 66.07% of the population of Izmir in 1990 whereas it constituted 87.09% of the population in 2007 due to changes in borders. (SKPO; 2008)

According to 2007 ADNKS data by TurkStat, 50.13% of the population of IMM-19 districts were male while 49.87% were female. The female population aged 15–49 constituted 28.18% and the population aged over 65 constituted 7.68% of the total population. Provided that the share of the population aged 65 and over in a society within total population is between 4.00% and 7.99%, the expression of *mature society* is used; provided that it is between 8.00% and 10.00%, the expression of *old society* is used and provided that it is over 10%, the expression of *very old society* is used. According to this classification, IMM–19 districts are qualified as “mature society”, Izmir as “old society” (8.16%) and Turkey as “mature society” (7.08%). In the Socio-Economic Development Ranking of Provinces and Regions by the State Planning Organization, the first five first-degree developed provinces were Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Kocaeli and Bursa, respectively in 2003. According to 2007 ADNKS data, Izmir is the only province qualified as old society among these provinces. (SKPO; 2008)

Table 8: Distribution of population by year, settlement, age group and rate of dependent population (%)

Settlement	Population by age group (%)*						Rate of dependent population (%)					
	0-14 yaş		15-64 yaş		65 yaş ve üzeri		Young		Old		Total	
	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007
IMM-19 districts	23,84	20,58	69,81	71,74	6,35	7,68	34,15	28,69	9,09	10,7	43,25	39,39
non-IMM-9 districts	22,74	20,1	67,82	68,43	9,44	11,47	33,53	29,37	13,92	16,77	47,45	46,14
Izmir	23,68	20,52	69,51	71,31	6,81	8,17	34,06	28,77	9,8	11,45	43,86	40,23
Aegean Region	25,14	21,68	67,68	69,56	7,18	8,75	37,15	31,17	10,61	12,58	47,76	43,76
Turkey	29,83	26,41	64,47	66,51	5,69	7,08	46,27	39,71	8,83	10,65	55,1	50,36

Reference: SKPO; 2008

When the distribution of the population within the borders of IMM by three basic age groups is examined, it is observed that the share of population in the age group of 0-14 decreased by 14.38% in IMM-9 districts and by 13.67% in IMM-19 districts between 2000 and 2007 and that the share of the economically active age group of 15-64 in the population remained unchanged. Between 2000 and 2007, the share of the age group of 65 and over within the total population increased by 23.15% in IMM-9 districts and by 20.92% in IMM-19 districts. The total rate of dependent population within the borders of IMM was low in comparison to Turkey and the Aegean Region. Nevertheless, when compared with those of Turkey, it is observed that the rate of dependent old people was higher in Izmir and within the borders of IMM and that the rate of dependent young people was obviously low.

In the evaluation via IMM land data of TurkStat 2000 GC and 2007 ADNKS, the distributions of population and population density within the borders of IMM-19 districts by district are presented in the following table.

Table 9: Distribution of Population by Year, Settlement, Age group and rate of dependent population (%)

Settlement	2000				2007				
	Area (km2)	Population		Population Density (per/km2)	Area (km2)	Population		Population Density (per/km2)	
		Number	%			Number	%		
IMM-19 districts	Balçova	21,22	66.877	2,33	3151,6	22,37	74.837	2,33	3345,42
	Bornova	224,15	396.770	13,85	1770,11	219,97	476.153	14,84	2164,63
	Buca	133,9	315.136	11	2353,52	174,1	400.930	12,5	2302,87
	Çiğli	96,93	113.543	3,96	1171,39	116,54	144.251	4,5	1237,78
	Gaziemir	62,84	87.692	3,06	1395,48	44,64	109.291	3,41	2448,28
	Güzelbahçe	116,91	18.190	0,63	155,59	69,58	19.255	0,6	276,73
	Karşıyaka	65,7	438.764	15,31	6678,3	77,14	515.184	16,06	6678,56

	Konak	69,4	782.309	27,3	11272,46	121,59	848.226	26,44	6976,12
	Narlıdere	64,03	54.107	1,89	845,03	44,66	61.455	1,92	1376,06
	Toplam	855,08	2.273.388	79,35	2658,68	890,59	2.649.582	82,57	2975,09
non-IMM-9 districts	Aliağa	274,22	57.192	2	208,56	317,97	60.043	1,87	188,83
	Bayındır	540,22	47.214	1,65	87,4	317,79	42.152	1,31	132,64
	Foça	204,49	36.107	1,26	176,57	244,2	30.549	0,95	125,1
	Karaburun	484,33	13.446	0,47	27,76	428,36	8.040	0,25	18,77
	Kemalpaşa	655,06	73.114	2,55	111,61	700,06	81.777	2,55	116,81
	Menderes	775,17	73.002	2,55	94,18	800,09	64.065	2	80,07
	Menemen	694,49	114.457	3,99	164,81	590,07	126.934	3,96	215,12
	Seferihisar	385,83	34.761	1,21	90,09	365,77	25.830	0,8	70,62
	Torbali	565,28	93.216	3,25	164,9	550,12	119.506	3,72	217,24
	Urla	703,65	49.269	1,72	70,02	462,99	48.058	1,5	103,8
	Toplam	5282,74	591.778	20,65	112,02	4777,42	606.954	18,92	127,05
IMM-19 districts	6137,82	2.865.166	100	466,81	5668,01	3.256.536	100	574,55	

Reference: SKPO; 2008

When the population and population densities in 2000 and 2007 are evaluated, Konak, Karşıyaka and Balçova rank the top three. The comparative evaluation concerned shows that the highly populated districts are located at the center and that population and population density are particularly far higher in Konak and Karşıyaka. When the variation of population density at district level is assessed, it is seen that population densities decreased in Konak, Buca, Karaburun, Foça, Seferihisar, Menderes, Aliağa and Buca, respectively in years but increased in all other districts. According to 1990 GC, the share of urban population in IMM-9 districts within IMM population was 98.78% whereas it was 89.41% for IMM-19 districts in 2007 according to TurkStat ADNKS data. While the rural population in IMM-9 districts within IMM population had a share of 1.22% (21.696 people) in 1990, it was 10.59% (344.923 people) for IMM-19 districts in 2007. The fact that the share of rural population of IMM within total population seemed to have risen but the share of urban population seemed to have decreased is associated with the enlargement of borders in 2004.

Observed to have been high in IMM-9 districts in comparison to Turkey between 1990 and 2000 and been 24.44‰, the annual rate of population increase was detected to be 18.29‰ in IMM-19 districts between 2000 and 2007. It is observed that the total annual rate of population increase decreased between the 1990-2000 period and the 2000-2007 period in IMM-19 districts. It was found out that this rate decreased more in rural areas than in urban areas.

Table 10: Yıl ve yerleşim yerine göre kentsel nüfus (%) ve yıllık nüfus artış hızı (‰)

Places of Residence	Urban Population				Rate of Population Increase (%)						
	2000		2007		1990-2000			2000-2007			
	Sayı	%	Sayı	%	Kent	Kır	Toplam	Kent	Kır	Toplam	
IMM-19 districts	Balçova	66.877	100	74.837	100	11,14	-	11,14	16,07	-	16,07
	Bornova	391.128	98,58	470.211	98,75	35,5	32,55	35,46	26,31	7,40	26,05
	Buca	308.661	97,95	393.934	98,26	43,82	42,02	43,78	34,85	11,06	34,4
	Çiğli	106.740	94,01	141.769	98,28	37,49	28,84	36,95	40,54	-144,04	34,2
	Gazimir	70.035	79,86	86.111	78,79	56,23	143,95	68,74	29,52	38,88	31,45
	Güzelbahçe	14.924	82,05	15651	81,28	24,98	21,08	24,27	6,79	14,07	8,13
	Karşıyaka	438.430	99,92	92.514.917	99,95	23,85	-11,31	23,82	22,97	-31,98	22,94
	Konak	781.363	99,88	88.847.409	99,9	8,11	-12,13	8,08	11,59	-20,94	11,56
	Narlıdere	54.107	100,00	61.455	100	44,01	-	44,01	18,19	-	18,19
	Toplam	2.232.265	98,19	2.606.294	98,37	23,84	63,94	24,44	22,13	7,33	21,88
IMM-9 districts	37537	65,63	43.822	72,98	38,85	16,29	30,51	22,12	-27,43	6,95	

Bayındır	15.870	33,61	14.857	35,25	13,52	-5,94	0,19	-9,42	-19,76	-16,2
Foça	14.604	40,45	13.257	43,4	19,16	49,05	35,87	-13,82	-31,14	-23,88
Karaburun	2.932	21,81	2.489	30,96	22,63	45,32	39,91	-23,4	-91,25	-73,46
Kemalpaşa	25.448	34,81	37.126	45,4	44,2	18,23	26,53	53,95	-9,33	16
Menderes	16.792	23,00	20.576	32,12	57,95	25,56	32,14	29,03	-36,66	-18,66
Menemen	46.079	40,26	53.940	42,49	46,27	37,40	40,88	22,5	9,33	14,78
Seferihisar	17.526	50,42	16.114	62,38	49,14	47,79	48,47	-12	-81,88	-42,42
Torbali	38.099	40,87	62,08	51,95	58,76	8,85	26,35	69,75	5,86	35,49
Urla	36.579	74,24	41.058	85,43	35,49	25,64	32,86	16,5	-84,99	-3,56
Toplam	251.466	42,49	305.319	50,3	41,53	22,75	30,31	27,72	-17,24	3,62
IMM-19 districts	2.483.731	86,69	2.911.613	89,41	25,49	26,46	25,62	22,71	-14,37	18,29
non-IMM-9 districts	248.938	49,23	263.520	54,58	15,62	-2,89	5,79	8,13	-22,53	-6,62
Izmir	2.732.669	81,07	3.175.133	84,91	24,55	13,60	22,38	21,44	-17,6	14,82
Aegean Region	5.495.575	61,48	6.246.819	67,17	23,5	5,76	16,29	18,3	-17,21	5,65
Turkey	44.006.274	64,90	49.747.859	70,48	26,81	4,21	18,28	17,52	-18,97	5,75

Reference: SKPO; 2008

When the population variations of IMM-19 districts between 2000 and 2007 are compared in terms of urban-rural ratios, it is seen that, like in Turkey, the urban population increased but the rural population decreased. The fall in rural population was particularly obvious in IMM-10 districts. The migrations to the city and outside the city had important effects on such a development. On the other hand, when evaluation is made at district level, the first four districts with the highest rate of population increase between 2000 and 2007 according to General Census were Torbalı, Buca, Çiğli and Gaziemir, respectively.

Table 11: Participation in the population of Izmir by Year and Place of Birth (%)

Place of Birth	1990 (%)	2000 (%)*
Izmir	87,42	43,88
Aegean Region	2,16	11,95
Central Anatolia Region	2,08	7,95
Western Anatolia Region	2,03	11,71
Marmara Region	1,85	4,76
Blak Sea Region	1,22	5,5
Mediterranean Region	0,84	2,62
Southeast Anatolia Region	0,77	7,08
Abroad	1,63	4,54
Total	100	100

* TÜİK 2000 GC The data are estimated as based on 5% sampling. Reference: SKPO; 2008

The 2000 GC data by TurkStat demonstrate that the difference between whether or not being born in Izmir among the residents in Izmir in terms of birth places ranks after Istanbul in Turkey. The rate of people born in Izmir, which decreased in the process, reached 51.71% in 2000 while the rate of people born outside the province, which increased, reached 48.29%. This clearly indicates that migration is an essential determinant in terms of population.

According to the database obtained by interrogating the place of residence five years ago in the sampling of 5% of 2000 GC in Izmir, the distribution of migrants from other regions to within the borders of IMM-19 districts by district is presented in the following table. This distribution puts forth that the 10 districts within the borders of IMM gained population by migration.

Table 12: Distribution of residents within the borders of IMM-19 districts and the migrants to within the borders of IMM-19 districts from various regions by district (%)

Places of Residence	Migrants to IMM-19 districts									
	Residents in IMM-19 districts	Mediterranean Region	Southeast Anatolia Region	Aegeane Region	Eastern Anatolia Region	Black Sea Region	Central Anatolia Region	Marmara Region	Abroad	
IMM-9 districts	Balçova	80,93	1,37	1,52	1,96	1,87	0,68	2,56	2,71	6,40
	Bornova	76,34	1,47	1,11	4,00	1,93	1,48	2,42	3,25	7,99
	Buca	79,40	1,29	1,37	2,23	1,97	1,11	1,84	2,18	8,61
	Çiğli	81,18	0,87	1,18	2,13	1,86	1,08	1,65	2,84	7,22
	Gazimir	68,33	1,73	3,62	3,21	2,80	2,82	4,50	4,62	8,39
	Güzelbahçe	74,45	1,20	1,64	2,73	1,75	1,75	5,24	6,22	5,02
	Karşıyaka	82,31	0,58	1,16	2,26	1,39	0,99	1,78	2,15	7,37
	Konak	83,21	0,73	1,25	1,88	1,27	0,72	1,68	1,59	7,67
	Narlıdere	66,95	2,15	4,27	2,04	3,34	2,82	4,16	7,43	6,83
non-IMM-10 districts	Aliğa	52,41	2,70	7,52	7,65	9,46	4,71	7,91	5,14	2,51
	Bayındır	84,58	0,52	7,95	2,12	1,73	1,12	0,82	0,73	0,43
	Foça	35,90	4,93	8,42	8,53	7,20	9,53	10,86	11,80	2,83
	Karaburun	63,83	1,87	3,46	8,93	4,32	4,76	5,04	3,75	4,04
	Kemalpaşa	60,89	1,55	2,26	7,76	13,71	6,43	5,23	1,13	1,03
	Menderes	56,10	1,52	5,76	8,96	5,54	4,87	4,88	1,90	10,48
	Menemen	1,22	4,34	3,39	3,15	20,03	5,29	10,58	2,29	49,70
	Seferihisar	49,16	5,49	6,93	9,97	6,76	7,32	9,33	3,14	1,90
	Torbali	57,20	1,57	13,28	7,76	7,01	2,45	6,17	1,70	2,88
	Urla	59,28	1,33	4,46	7,54	6,20	8,27	5,24	3,83	3,86

Reference: SKPO; 2008

When the qualities of migrating population to Izmir between 1985 and 2000 are considered, it is understood that more young population arrived in the city and that the weighted reason for migration depended on the desire to find a job. It is observed that the male population among the migrants to the city was higher than the female population.

It is observed in the following table that the net rate of migration of Izmir fell between 1975 and 2000. The net migration population of Izmir was 146.208 people in the 1985-1990 period and 120.375 people in the 1995-2000 period. Annually 29.242 people joined Izmir in the 1985-1990 period also under the influence of compulsory migrations and this figure fell to 24.075 in the 1995-2000 period. The 2000 GC data by TurkStat are also concerning the fact that the most important variation in migration mobility in Turkey by settlement in the 1995-2000 period is the doubling of migrations from urban areas to rural areas in comparison to the 1985-1990 period. When the net migration rate is evaluated depending on 2000 General Census data, Izmir ranks the 7th after Tekirdağ, Muğla, Antalya, Bilecik, Istanbul and Bursa.

Table 13: Migration to Izmir by period and gender (number) and net migration rate (‰)

Gender	Year	Perminant Residential Population (Number)	Arrivals By Migration (Number)	Departures By Migration (Number)	Net Migration (Number)	Net Migration Rate (%)
Female	1975-1980	827.344	92.017 3	3.470	58.547	73,36
	1980-1985	982.615	86.819	44.859	41.960	43,63
	1985-1990	1.168.786	128.861	54.303	74.558	65,89
	1995-2000	1.539.380	144.274	81.605	62.669	41,56
Male	1975-1980	858.381	111.760	50.411	61.349	74,12
	1980-1985	1.018.118	107.426	67.213	40.213	40,29
	1985-1990	1.197.557	147.517	75.867	71.650	61,68

	1995-2000	1.539.601	162.113	104.407	57.706	38,2
Total	1975-1980	1.685.725	203.777	83.881	119.896	73,7
	1980-1985	2.000.733	194.245	112.072	82.173	41,9
	1985-1990	2.366.343	276.378	130.170	146.208	63,8
	1995-2000	3.078.981	306.387	186.012	120.375	39,9

Reference: SKPO; 2008

Table 14: Net Migration and Rate in Izmir in the 1975-2000 period

Period	Net Migration	Net Migration Rate
1975-1980	119 896	73,7
1980-1985	82 173	41,9
1985-1990	146 208	63,8
1995-2000	120 375	39,9

Reference: www.tuik.gov.tr

When the data in the table are considered, it is observed that the net migration rate decreased. When compared with the receiving provinces, Izmir ranked the seventh. However, when considered in terms of net amount of migration, Izmir ranked the second after Istanbul. Istanbul, Ankara, Kocaeli and Izmir are included in different clusters in the clustering analysis by Koç (2001) according to socioeconomic characteristics at provincial level. Therefore, the followings are roughly the characteristics of Izmir that both enable Izmir to be included in a separate cluster and turn it into an attraction center: Izmir is the third largest province in Turkey with a population of 2.3 million at the city center according to 2000 census. It ranked the sixth in 2001 in terms of national income per capita. 9.3% of the tax incomes of Turkey were collected from Izmir in 2005. 17.4% of the total exportation and 12.5% of total importation of Turkey were performed by Izmir in 2005. All types of transportation can be made from Izmir. This makes Izmir the center of the Aegean Region. There are 18 organized industrial sites that are active or at establishment stage. Izmir ranks the second with 47 firms after Istanbul in the questionnaire by ISO about 500 large industrial institutions. According to the data of 2000 census, the rate of people, who desired to work and were employed, was 89.1% whereas the rate of the unemployed was 10.9%. According to 2003 data, there are 125 specialist physicians, 126 practitioner physicians and 46 dentists for a hundred thousand people. Moreover, there are two state and three private universities in Izmir (Pazarlıoğlu;2007).

Due to the net amount of migration received by Izmir, Izmir experiences basic problems. These problems are in parallel to the consequences of migration in Turkey. Pazarlıoğlu (2007) listed them as follows:

- The housing demand cannot be met. This has caused the emergence of squatting regions. It is estimated that approximately 50 to 55% of the houses in Izmir are squat houses and illegal.
- Inconvenient development changes were made in the current urban fabric due to increasing population pressure. Errors were made in choice of location, for instance, the landslide zone is a settlement in Kadifekale and the agricultural field in Bornova is wasted by houses.
- The presence of unplanned settlements in the conservation basins could not be prevented.
- The infrastructure in Izmir failed to meet the needs of increasing population.
- Problems such as parks, grounds for children, parking lots, pavements and etc. are always on the agenda.
- The environmental problems in the example of Gulf maintain their currency. As a result of environmental problems, disruptions were observed in the unique climate of Izmir.
- Upon rapid migration, health and education facilities began to become insufficient. The failure to form fields of employment for the incoming migrant population caused an increase in public security events in the city. Recently an increase has been observed in public security

crimes in Izmir such as seizure by violence, theft, snatching, organized gang, robbery and selling contraband goods.

3.2. EMPLOYMENT

3.2.1. WORKFORCE

The share of population aged 15 and over (77.60%), who can participate in workforce in Izmir, the fertility rate of which is decreasing, the population of which is aging and which receives migration, is higher than in Turkey (71.16%). However, participation in workforce in Izmir is lower than in the Aegean Region and in Turkey. The rate of participation in workforce and employment rate in Izmir are demonstrated in the table by year at the level of Izmir, Aegean Region and Turkey.

Table 15: Rate of participation in workforce and employment rate by settlement, gender and year (%)

	Gender	2004			2005			2006		
		İzmir (%)	Aegean Region (%)	Turkey (%)	İzmir (%)	Aegean Region (%)	Turkey (%)	İzmir (%)	Aegean Region (%)	Turkey (%)
Participation in Workforce	Male	72,1	73,1	72,3	70,3	71,3	72,2	70,3	71,2	71,5
	Female	25,4	30,7	25,4	23,2	26,8	24,8	23,6	26,5	24,9
	Total	48,8	51,8	48,7	47,1	49,1	48,3	47,2	48,8	48,0
Employment	Male	62,3	66,0	64,7	61,8	64,5	64,8	62,7	65,1	64,5
	Female	21,2	27,5	22,9	19,4	24,2	22,3	20,7	24,0	22,3
	Total	41,8	46,7	43,7	40,9	44,4	43,4	41,9	44,6	43,2

Reference: SKPO; 2008

When the rate of participation in workforce is considered, it is seen that almost half of the total population aged 15+ is included in workforce in Turkey, Aegean Region and Izmir. Within this participation rate, the rate of male participation is approximately 70% while the rate of female participation varies between 20 to 30%. The rate of female participation in workforce in Izmir displays a similar structure with the general condition in Turkey whereas it is observed that this rate is higher in the Aegean Region. The rate of female participation in workforce was 23.6% in Izmir in 2006. Moreover, although the female employment rate was almost half of that of the males, their unemployment rate was higher than that of males. Depending on this, it can be concluded that women lack confidence and/or are unwilling about participation in workforce even at younger ages. The reasons for not being included in workforce in Izmir by year are indicated in the following table.

Table 16: Reasons for not being included in workforce in Izmir, 2006 (a thousand people)

Reason for not being included in Workforce	İzmir (Number)	Turkey
No hope for finding a job	3	706
The people ready for working without looking for a job	40	1381
Seasonal workers	15	411
Engaged in house work	798	12780
Student (education-instruction),	222	3591
Retired	273	3031
Disabled, elderly or ill	121	3292
Familial and personal reasons	15	1034

Other	29	666
Total	1516	26892

Reference: SKPO; 2008

In 2006, 73.41% of females in Izmir did not participate in workforce for the reason of being a housewife. In Izmir, where the shares of schooling rate and of the elderly population are higher than those of Turkey, the shares of the reasons of being a retiree and student are also higher among the reasons for not participating in workforce in Izmir in comparison to Turkey. Nevertheless, the share of the reason for not participating in workforce due to retirement is nearly 8 times more and the share of the reason of being a student is 3 times more in males than in females.

3.2.2. EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS AND EMPLOYMENT RATE

In 2006, 1.201.000 people were employed in Izmir whereas 152.000 people were unemployed. 75.53% of the employed were males while 24.47% were females. Out of total workforce, 28% of the unemployed were females and 72% were males. It is observed that out of 64.000 people employed (who started to work) between 2004 and 2006, 7.000 people (10.93%) were females. Accordingly, the fact that females were employed at the rate of 24.47% in Izmir while this rate was far less than that of males with 73.53% provokes one think that women are gradually withdrawing from working life. On the other hand, when we consider the employment rate, this rate fell over years in Turkey and in the Aegean Region while it rose in Izmir. The female employment rate fell in Izmir whereas an increase was observed in the male employment rate. It is seen that a decrease in rate was experienced in employment in general in 2005. The fact that the employment rate between 2004 and 2006 remained almost the same in comparison to the general condition in Turkey may have been due to the decline in the rate of participation in workforce in Izmir. The fall in the rate of participation in workforce despite the population increase is striking. One of the possible reasons can be regarded as that long term unemployment is increasing since employment fields are shrinking and that the unemployed lose their hope. The workforce state of the uninstitutional civil population aged 15 and over in Izmir by age group and gender is presented in the following table.

Table 17: The workforce state of the uninstitutional civil population in Izmir by age group and gender (figure, %), 2006

Workforce State		Age Group					Total
		15-19	20-24	25-34	34-54	55 years of age and over	
Male	Population aged total 15 and over (1000)	170	153	349	520	253	1445
	Workforce (1000)	61	112	333	439	71	1016
	Employment (1000)	49	91	296	402	68	906
	Rate of Participation in Workforce (%)	36,6	73,1	95,5	84,5	28,3	70,3
	Unemployed (000)	11	21	37	37	4	110
	Employment Rate (%)	18,7	18,9	11,1	8,4	5,1	10,8
	People Not included in Workforce (1000)	109	41	16	81	181	428
Female	Population aged total 15 and over (1000)	141	153	317	519	294	1424
	Workforce (1000)	23	57	103	135	18	336
	Employment (1000)	18	45	88	126	18	294*
	Rate of Participation in Workforce (%)	16,1	37,5	32,5	26,0	6,1	23,6
	Unemployed (000)	5	12	16	9	0**	42
	Employment Rate (%)	20,3	21,7	15,1	6,7	1,2	12,5
	People Not included in Workforce (1000)	118	96	214	383	276	1087
Total	Population aged total 15 and over (1000)	311	306	666	1038	547	2868

Workforce (1000)	83	169	436	574	89	1353
Employment (1000)	67	136	384	528	86	1201
Rate of Participation in Workforce (%)	26,8	55,3	65,5	55,3	16,3	47,2
Unemployed (000)	16	34	52	46	4	152
Employment Rate (%)	19,2	19,9	12,0	8,0	4,3	11,2
People Not included in Workforce (1000)	228	137	230	464	457	1516

*The figures may not give the sum due to rounding since calculation is made depending on a thousand people

**It is shown as 0 since it has a value of less than 500 people.

Reference: SKPO; 2008

As the education level of females increases, the employment rate increases obviously. In females, the employment rate of graduates of higher education or faculty within the female population is 21.09% while this rate is 11.26% in males. In spite of this, when the female unemployment rate (12.67%) of graduates of higher education or faculty is compared with that of males (7.21%), it is higher and this can be attributed to the fact that educated females are more hopeful and willing to participate in workforce than uneducated females.

Table 18: Number (a thousand people) and distribution (%) of employment by year, settlement, branch of economic activity and gender (a thousand people)

Year	Gender	Places of Residence	Branch of Economic Activity							
			Agriculture		Industry		Service		Total	
			Sayı*	(%)	Sayı*	(%)	Sayı*	(%)	Sayı*	(%)
2004	Male	Izmir	94	32,8	73	25,4	121	42,2	287	25,2
		Turkey	3299	57,2	811	14,1	1658	28,7	5768	26,5
	Female	Izmir	133	15,6	305	35,9	412	48,5	850	74,8
		Turkey	4101	25,6	4206	26,2	7717	48,2	16023	73,5
	Total	Izmir	227	20,0	378	33,2	533	46,9	1137	100
		Turkey	7400	34,0	5017	23	9375	43	21791	100
2006	Male	Izmir	84	28,6	63	21,4	147	50	294	24,5
		Turkey	2816	48,5	872	15	2122	36,5	5810	26
	Female	Izmir	125	13,8	312	34,4	468	51,7	906*	75,4
		Turkey	3272	19,8	4802	29,1	8446	51,1	16520	74
	Total	Izmir	210*	17,5	375	31,2	616*	51,3	1201*	100
		Turkey	6088	27,3	5674	25,4	10568	47,3	22330	100

*The figures may not give the sum due to rounding since calculation is made depending on a thousand people

** It also includes the construction sector

*** It is the column percentage; Reference: SKPO; 2008

The share of industry in Izmir within total employment was 33.2% in 2004 whereas it receded to 31.2% in 2006. In general in Turkey, however, the share of the industrial sector rose from 23.0% to 25.4%. These results provoke one think of shrinkage in industrial fields such as labor-intensive food and textile sectors in Izmir due to increasing competition and price pressure or orientation to unregistered employment higher than estimated. It is observed that approximately 51.3% of the total employments in Izmir in 2006 were employed in service sector while 31.2% were employed in industrial sector and 17.5% in agricultural sector. As observed in the table above, the employment in agricultural sector decreased between 2004 and 2006 in Turkey whereas employment in services and industry is observed to have risen. In Izmir, however, the employment in the sector of services rose while a fall is observed in the employment in agricultural and industrial sectors. When the female workforce and male workforce are considered, it is seen that both were employed most in the service sector. While the female employment rate was higher in agriculture, the male employment rate was higher in industry. (SKPO; 2008)

In Izmir, females are employed most (32.75%) in works that do not require any qualifications and least (2.78%) as lawmakers, high-ranking directors and managers. It is observed that males are employed most (23.06%) in artisanship and related works and least (4.11%) in office and service works in Izmir. Depending on these results, it is observed that the employment structure in Izmir differs particularly in the vocational group of females in comparison to the general condition in Turkey. Like in Turkey, the fact that few number of females works in jobs requiring management in Izmir while a number of females works in jobs that do not require any qualifications demonstrates that females are employed with low wages. The employees in Izmir are employed most in artisanship and related works (223.000 people-19.6%) and unqualified works (217.000-19.09%). On the other hand, in general in Turkey, the employees in qualified agricultural works differ from Izmir (11.52%) with a rate of 29.60%. (SKPO; 2008)

When the distribution of laborers in Turkey by the selected provinces are considered depending on the Statistics of Working Life, Izmir ranks the second after Istanbul (35%) with a rate of 8%. The number of businesses with less than 10 laborers constitutes 86.33% of the total number of businesses and the number of employees in the number of businesses with less than 10 laborers constitutes 28.36% of all employees. The mean number of laborers is 2.46 people / business. The ratio of businesses with less than 100 laborers to total businesses is 99.08% and 79.00% of the laborers are employed in these businesses. In addition, the total number of laborers per business is 7.49 people. This value is 24.59 in the public sector while it is 7.06 in the private sector. It is observed that a great majority of the businesses in Izmir on the basis of private sector are small-sized family companies and this indicates that these Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMSEs) have a great effect on working life. (SKPO; 2008)

In 2005, the registered nonagricultural employees in Izmir (active insured) were 938.000 people, and 750.000 people out of this figure were male employees while 188.000 people were female employees. In 2006, this figure was 992.000 people in total and it was observed that, out of this figure, 781.000 were male employees while 211.000 were female employees. The fact that a considerable majority of employees in agricultural sector was unpaid family laborers and that registration in this sector was very low require a detailed examination of registration state in agricultural employment. In 2007, the number of businesses employing union laborer was 5.479 and it is striking that the number of union laborers employed in these businesses constituted 55.04% of total number of laborers. Real wages have protected themselves against inflation in a period of 28 years since 1979. In spite of this, when the growth rate in GDP is considered, it is observed that real wages have not been able to make use of the increase in income. The national income has risen by 2.86 times (3.8 times when considered on the basis of dollars) whereas no welfare share was provided from this growth to the wage earners. It is observed that wages have remained unchanged and imbalances have occurred in the distribution of income despite the increasing workforce. (SKPO; 2008)

Table 19: Employment in Izmir by sector, gender and registration state (a thousand people), 2006

	Agriculture		Industry**		Commercial		Service		Total		
	Registered	Un-registered	Registered	Un-registered	Registered	Un-registered	Registered	Un-registered	Registered	Un-registered	Total
Male	1	83	43	20	28	23	76	21	148	147	294
Female	40	85	210	103	139	107	172	50	561	345	906
Total	42	168	253	123	166	131	248	70	709	497	1201

*The figures may not give the sum due to rounding since calculation is made depending on a thousand people

It also includes the construction sector **Referance: SKPO; 2008

The rate of state of being unregistered is higher in female employees (50.00%) than in male employees (38.08%). When considered by sector, almost all female employees are unregistered in agricultural sector. In industrial and service sectors, however, the number of unregistered male employees is higher than the number of unregistered female employees.

3.2.3. UNEMPLOYMENT

It is observed that the unemployment rate among the people aged 25 and over was 67.76% in Izmir in 2006. According to 2000 data by TurkStat, the number of the unemployed in Izmir was detected to be 155.177 while the unemployment rate was detected as 10.80%. Unemployment is particularly common among the young population. According to 2006 data, the share of people aged below 35 within workforce was 50.85% while its share within the unemployed was 67.10%. Unemployment was high among the graduates of high school and higher education institutions and they constituted 37.00% of the total number of the unemployed.

Table 20: Unemployment rate by settlement, year and gender (%)

Gender	2004			2005			2006		
	Izmir (%)	Aegean Region (%)	Turkey (%)	Izmir (%)	Aegean Region (%)	Turkey (%)	Izmir (%)	Aegean Region (%)	Turkey (%)
Male	13,5	9,6	10,5	12,1	9,6	10,3	10,8	8,6	9,7
Female	16,8	10,5	9,7	16,3	9,6	10,3	12,5	9,4	10,3
Total	14,3	10,5	10,3	13,1	9,6	10,3	11,2	8,8	9,9

Reference: SKPO; 2008

Table 21: Number of unemployed people by settlement, year and gender (a thousand people)

Gender	2004			2005			2006		
	Izmir (Number)	Aegean Region (Number)	Turkey (Number)	Izmir (Number)	Aegean Region (Number)	Turkey (Number)	Izmir (Number)	Aegean Region (Number)	Turkey (Number)
Male	132	248	1878	121	246	1867	110	221	1777
Female	58	115	620	52	92	652	42	91	670
Total	190	363	2498	173	338	2520	152	312	2446

Reference: SKPO; 2008

Between 2004 and 2006, unemployment in Izmir decreased although at a small rate. While there occurred an increase in the number of male employees between years, a fall was observed in the number of female employees. When the general condition in Turkey is considered, unemployment decreased for male employees but increased for females.

Table 22: Workforce by settlement, year and gender (a thousand people)

Gender	2004			2005			2006		
	Izmir (Number)	Aegean Region (Number)	Turkey (Number)	Izmir (Number)	Aegean Region (Number)	Turkey (Number)	Izmir (Number)	Aegean Region (Number)	Turkey (Number)
Male	983	2579	17902	999	2568	18213	1016	2578	18297
Female	345	1088	6388	320	959	6352	336	964	6480
Total	1328	3667	24289	1319	3528	24565	1353	3542	24776

Reference: SKPO; 2008

In 2007, 32.47% of females and 67.52% of males applied for a job to the Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR). These rates do not comply with other employment tables and it is considered that the female unemployment rate is particularly higher than these data.

Table 23: Number (a thousand people) and distribution of employment by year, settlement, branch of economic activity and gender

Year	Places of Residence	Branch of Economic Activity							
		Agriculture		Industry		Service		Total	
		Sayı	(%)	Sayı	(%)	Sayı	(%)	Sayı	(%)
2004	İzmir	227000	20,0	378000	33,2	533000	46,9	1137000	100
	Türkiye	7400000	34,0	5017000	23	9375000	43	21791000	100
	İzmir/Türkiye	-	3,1	-	7,5	-	5,7	-	5,2
2005	İzmir	207000	18,1	390000	34	548000	47,8	1146000	100
	Türkiye	6493000	29,5	5456000	24,7	10097000	45,8	22046000	100
	İzmir/Türkiye	-	3,2	-	7,1	-	5,4	-	5,2
2006	İzmir	210000	17,5	375000	31,2	616000	51,3	1201000	100
	Türkiye	6088000	27,3	5674000	25,4	10568000	47,3	22330000	100
	İzmir/Türkiye	-	3,4	-	6,6	-	5,8	-	5,4

Reference: SKPO; 2008

It is observed that the most important factor in migration to Izmir is the economic reasons. Individuals primarily arrive in Izmir for looking for a job. However, more than half of the migrants have been unable to realize their hope for improving their quality of life. The greatest reason for this is the fact that approximately three fourths of migrating individuals have secondary school and less education. Thus, the workforce to be characterized as qualified among the migrants remains as the minority. It has been observed that age and education have not been important in the migration from other provinces. Nevertheless, the employees in manufacturing and service sectors have preferred Izmir for migration. In addition, Izmir is considered as an attraction center for the retirees. It is observed that age and important variables are effective in migration from rural areas to Izmir. This shows that rural areas are unable to accommodate young and educated individuals. It has been observed that the vocational group preferring to migrate from rural areas to Izmir is the agricultural sector. This can be interpreted as an indication of the fact that the income provided from agriculture has decreased in rural areas.

In Izmir, neither public administrations nor local governments are able to prevent the urban sprawl and unplanned growth in the province. Hence, it is required to prepare macro plans for the elimination of the imbalance of driving and attracting factors in the province.

4. CONCLUSION

Lagging behind population increase, one of the most important problems of developing countries, and industrialization, rapid urbanization led to a significant change in the settlement models of our country after the 1950s. Rapidly increasing population also enhanced social and geographical mobility and created a visible change in the Turkish society. While $\frac{1}{4}$ of the population lived in urban areas and $\frac{3}{4}$ lived in rural areas during the foundation of the Republic, this rate is increasingly gaining momentum for reversal.

Since the second half of the 1970s, internal migration has transformed into family migrations from small- and medium-sized cities to large cities and was concentrated in 3 metropolitan cities in the West (Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir). The compulsory migration both from the Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia to other regions and within the region was included in the elements that affected population movements in the 1990s. In the surveys on compulsory migration, it is stressed that a significant percent of the compulsory migrants migrated after 1990 due to the failure to provide security of life and property in the region. Even some metropolitan mayors began to demand the implementation of “visa” to the migrants to their cities from the Eastern and Southeastern provinces.

The phenomenon of internal migration experienced in the last half a century in Turkey has left considerably various and deep effects on both sending and receiving places and on migrants. Not occurred depending on industrialization, internal migration and urbanization developed under the influence of conveying factors as much as the driving factors of rural areas and the attracting factors of urban areas. The internal migration movements, which were few previously, could be absorbed by cities whereas, later, it became impossible to find any solutions to the problems as this figure snowballed. Having occurred as a result of rapid population increase, agricultural mechanization, soil insufficiency and unproductiveness, terror and political pressures as well as incorrect implementation of economic policies, the phenomenon of internal migration left considerably various and deep effects in the destinations such as rapid urban sprawl, housing problem and squatting, inability to become urbanized and unemployment.

It is observed in many indicators pertaining to the development of regions and provinces that certain regions and provinces developed below the standards in Turkey. When we consider for the long term, the basic objective should be to eliminate the causes that force for migration. Within this context, medium- and large-scale enterprises that will be able to solve the unemployment problem in the short and long term should be established. Priority should be attached to socio-economic investments suitable for regional conditions for the Black Sea, Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia. Unemployment, shown as the cause of migration from sending regions, should be terminated and an employment policy specific to the region should be realized. Primarily for attracting the investments to ensure the development of these regions, implementations such as tax deduction, tax exemption, investment incentive and facilities to be provided in the payment of social security premiums are very important. This will lead to the formation of new employment fields besides alleviating the migration pressure. In addition, the agricultural practices convenient for those localities will both enhance productivity and employment and reduce unemployment and be conducive of gaining inactive resources to economy. This will contribute to the development of our country. Supporting agriculture with a strong industry will reduce migration as well as unemployment. Also being the significant pillar of rural development, this will remove the obstacles in front of conveying public services to the ends of the country. It is seen that the establishment of agricultural industry will contribute to the settlement of other problems as much as to combating migration.

Besides this, another important thing to be done is to create population policies, to eliminate regional differences and to create regional attraction centers by encouraging medium-sized cities for reducing migration to large cities. Priority should be attached in the places concerned to the development of the infrastructure of human resources. It should be kept in mind that local resources have capacities for creating employment and consciousness should be given to local governments and they should be supported to this end. Furthermore, economic conditions should be improved in the sending regions; the private sector should be supported; educational, cultural and health investments to sending regions should be carried on; village type industry should be developed in the sending regions; the private entrepreneurs to invest in the sending regions should be encouraged; the contract manufacturing to be carried out in houses should be revived; cooperatives should be motivated; and migration should be motivated to the surrounding urban areas instead of large cities.

Another dimension of internal migrations in our country is the adaptation of migrants to urban life and urban labor market. It is accepted by many people that considerable time is required for people to adapt to urban life. Courses, symposia and conferences on subjects such as literacy, provision of vocation and maternal and child health are of great importance for the integration of migrants with the society. The most important means for the integration of people with the society, the phenomenon of education is an issue required to be studied more

seriously. (Öztürk; 2008) Institutions should be opened urgently for enhancing the socio-economic and cultural levels of compulsory or voluntary migrants and the migrants, who do not consider returning again, in the places where they are located. When it is taken into consideration that forms of internal migration cannot be prevented despite any measures taken, it appears that it is required to attach importance to regular urbanization and to eliminate infrastructural requirements such as roads, water and sewer system in order to minimize the negative effects to be caused by migration.

It is obvious that it will not be easy to solve any events and problems having human being on their basis. Thus, even if it is impossible to solve the problems accumulated over years in a short period of time, it is at least required to minimize their effects.

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