



THE EFFECT OF MIGRATION FROM MIDDLE EAST ON TURKEY



Erasmus+

THE EFFECTS OF MIGRATION FROM MIDDLE EAST ON TURKEY

CONTENTS

PART I: Literature Review

1.1. Conceptual Framework.....	6
1.2. The Profile of Migrants on Temporary ProtectedStatus	11
1.3. The Effects of Migration from Middle East on Turkey	18
1.3.1. The Effects of Migration on Politics and Security	37
1.3.2. Social Effects of Migration	42
1.3.3. Economic Effects of Migration	50

PART II: Investigation of Perceptions of Immigrant-Receiving Country on the Effects of Migration: A Qualitative Research in Antalya Province

2.1. Method.....	64
2.2. Results and Discussion.....	65
2.3. Conclusion	77

Preface

Because of its geographical location the mainland of Anatolia has always been the destination of migrants throughout the history of humankind. In recent years, Turkey has been experiencing an intense migration from the Middle East. Due to the war in the region, the migration movement of Syrian people, which started in 2011, exceeded 3.5 million in the beginning of 2018. As the host country, Turkey meets the basic social and economic needs of the people who migrated since 2011.

In Turkey, temporary protection status is granted to the foreigners who have been forced to leave their country, who cannot return to the country they had left, or who have come to our borders or have crossed our borders in order to find emergency and temporary protection in mass or individually in this period of mass influx.

Even though, Turkey's policies in the face of massive Syrian immigration influx, have been discussed according to the concept of hospitality, it is also important to analyze the positive and negative effects of migration on political, security, social and economic aspects. Thus, the development of Turkey's migration policy allowed the research on evaluation of opportunities and threats of migrational movements to various aspects of life in Turkey.

The aim of this study is to determine the effects of migration from the Middle East and Syria. In accordance with this purpose, in the first part of this report, the studies that were conducted in different cities across Turkey were reviewed, and the concepts and findings of these studies in the fields including migrant profile, economic impacts, social-security-political impacts, health and others were summarized.

In the second part of the study, a research is conducted to determine the perceptions of immigrant-receiving society towards the effects of migration. Face-to-face interviews were held with representatives of institutions and organizations in the province of Antalya who interacted with immigrants from the Middle East and Syria. Interview texts were subjected to content analysis and four themes were obtained. These are stated as: attitude (feelings and beliefs); social influences (family, culture and public services); security-related impacts (public order and community response) and economic impacts (employment and threats). In terms of attitudes, emotions such as empathy and sadness stand out with the belief that immigrants will be permanent in our country.

Cultural adaptation in the context of social influences; social responses in the context of security effects; and employment-related issues in the context of economic impacts are seen as important areas where the effects of migration are felt.

As a result of the discussion on the research findings, it can be concluded that if attitude towards migration changes, the comments on the effects of migration may also change. If a positive attitude turns negative, comments on the effects of migration will also be negative. Similarly, negative comments on the effects of migration will lead to negative attitudes towards migrants. According to the research findings, it is understood that providing a cultural harmony between local community and the immigrants from the Middle East and Syria is very important. However, it can be said that taking steps such as language training in ensuring compliance; access to public services; overcoming the problems related to housing, resolving the concerns of resident people on security and economic threats will have positive results. Research findings is expected to shed a light on the efforts towards better understanding the impacts of migration from Middle East on Turkey and the planned management of migration.

This research was conducted within the scope of Erasmus + Strategic Partnerships for Adult Education project and within the framework of ‘‘Open Hearts and Welcoming Communities for Immigrants and Refugees’’project. In this context, I would like to thank to all members of project team who contributed to the preparation of the report, and the research participants, for their hard work and efforts.

Sincerely yours,
Prof. Dr. Beykan ÇİZEL
Project Coordinator

PREPARED BY

- 1 **Beykan ÇİZEL** Prof. Dr. Akdeniz University
- 2 **Bahattin ÖZDEMİR** Prof. Dr. Akdeniz University
- 3 **Mustafa GÜLMEZ** Prof. Dr. Akdeniz University
- 4 **Cem Oktay GÜZELLER** Prof. Dr. Akdeniz University
- 5 **Ebru İÇİGEN** Assoc. Prof. Dr. Akdeniz University
- 6 **Rabia BATO ÇİZEL** Assoc. Prof. Dr. Akdeniz University
- 7 **Beyhan AKSOY** Assoc. Prof. Dr. Akdeniz University
- 8 **Fatma Özlem GÜZEL** Assoc. Prof. Dr. Akdeniz University
- 9 **Mustafa KOÇANCI** Asst. Prof. Akdeniz University
- 10 **Edina AJANOVİC** Lecturer Akdeniz University
- 11 **Dilek Hale AYBAR** Lecturer Akdeniz University
- 12 **Vildan TEMELKURAN** Psychologist Akdeniz University
- 13 **Nesrin DOĞAN** Lawyer Municipality of Antalya Konyaaltı
- 14 **Zürve ALP** Social Services Specialist Municipality of Antalya Konyaaltı
- 15 **Zehra GÜL** Municipality of Antalya Konyaaltı
- 16 **Murat ÖZDEMİR** Specialist Antalya Area Health Authority
- 17 **Tülay ŞAVLI** Dr. Antalya Area Health Authority
- 18 **Mete ÖNDE** Specialist Antalya Area Health Authority
- 19 **Ceren AVANOS İNCE** Dr. Antalya Area Health Authority
- 20 **Nakiye ÇALIŞKAN** Midwife Antalya Area Health Authority
- 21 **Emin Süha SAYRAÇ** Project Specialist Büyük Düşün (Think big) Project Development and Execution Association
- 22 **Soner Utku YÜKSEL** Social Services Specialist Büyük Düşün (Think big) Project Development and Execution Association

LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

Figure 1. Profile of Immigrants under Temporary Protection.....	11
Figure 2. Distribution of Syrians under temporary protection by the top 10 provinces.....	14
Figure 3. Interactions between attitude and interpretation of the effects of migration.....	68
Table 1. Distribution of Syrians Under Temporary Protection by Province	13
Table 2. Distribution of Syrians under temporary protection by age and gender.....	15
Table 3. Distribution to Temporary Accommodation Centers of Syrians under temporary protection.....	16
Table 4. Data of Syrians who left Turkey	17
Table 5: The examined resources in Literature review.....	20
Table 6. Themes,related categories and cocepts.....	70

PART I: LITERATURE REVIEW

1.1. Conceptual Framework

Anatolia, due to its geographical location, is a land that has been host to the population movements that have emerged due to reasons such as commercial and natural disasters, climatic changes and wars throughout the history. Turkish migration, which started with the Turkish conquest of Anatolia, increased the population of Anatolia with the arrival of other ethnic and religious groups in Anatolia in the historical process. On the other hand, war, famine and disease caused its total population to decrease. In the history of registered migration, traces of migration in Anatolia can be observed back to recent past. Within this framework, from the 1850s onwards, when the ethnic groups such as Georgian, Circassian, Dagestani, Chechen, Laz etc. and the Ottomans lost their territory in the Balkans, many Albanians, Bosnians, Pomaks and Balkan Turks living in these regions left their lands and migrated to the lands they saw as “Motherland”, the geography of Anatolia.

The phenomenon of migration as a concept of mobility can be examined under two different topics within the scope of social sciences. Accordingly, Aristotle, one of the first great philosophers to examine the phenomenon of motion, discussed the movement as a phenomenon arising from the subject’s inner dynamics. When we reflect this perspective on the mobility of migrants from social perspective, it can be said that the factor causing migration can be explained by the wishes and expectations of the immigrating subject. Galileo, on the other hand, brings a different view to the act of movement than Aristotle, stating that the cause of the movement is not internal but external (Çelebi, 1997: 292-293).

Therefore, many reasons that can be counted as external factors such as war, natural disasters (earthquakes, famine), diseases, orientation to underground and surface resources, problems created by social environment or the welfare that other social circles provide can be considered as reasons of migration. In this context, if we make the concept of movement the object of a social science work, it can be said that both internal and external reasons, in other words, both wishes and expectations and necessity have led to movement / migration.

Because of the war in the region, the people living in Syrian territory directed a mass migration movement towards Turkey, which started in the beginning of 2011, and as of the beginning of 2018, it has reached 3,5 million. When the studies in the related literature are examined, the migration stories are based on variety of internal and external reasons ranging from people who “managed to save their lives from the bombs”, to the ones who are “turning the crisis into an opportunity” and trying to reach more prosperous countries.

From philosophical point of view, Kant sees all people as “world citizens” and advocates that “one should not treat a foreigner or those who are in a foreign country in a hostile manner”(Cevheri, 2014). Debates about the non-legal position of immigrants in the immigrant-receiving country begin at this point. In this sense, the concept of hospitality reveals a religious, cultural and economic reality. If the Geneva Convention is examined in terms of political philosophy, it is seen that need to protect the lives of migrants is emphasized by leaving all political, social, cultural and economic priorities in the case of life-threatening conditions of immigrants (Derrida, 2005: 6-7). When we look at the profiles of people coming from Syria to Turkey, we can see that current condition is precisely shaped in this context, Turkey is known as a host country since 2011, sheltering a population of more than 3.5 million and meeting their basic social and economic needs.

Turkey’s policy in the face of mass influxes of Syrian immigrants, in fact, has been discussed through the concept of hospitality. Depending on the Republic of Turkey’s open door policy, a number of writers/thinkers/activists have criticized that Syrians immigrant’s status is based upon non-legal definition of hospitality; and stated that they should be given legal status to provide international protection. However, Turkey’s attitude in the case of a mass immigration influx has a much deeper historical context and contains a number of justified reservations.

Initially, Turkey began to keep separating the people coming from the continent of Europe from those of Asia, Africa and the Middle East, by making reservations to Geneva Convention signed in 195 and indicated its hesitation for all international texts signed in 1967 and thereafter. Accordingly, refugee status is granted to people coming from Europe to Turkey, while those who came to Turkey from neighbouring regions and continents outside the European continent has not been granted refugee status. According to Bozbeyoğlu (2015), there are two main reasons for this. The first reason of these reservations comprised of historical development of mass migration flowing to Turkey’s territory. Both before and after the First World War, Turkey has experienced massive population movements coming from the Middle East-Asia and Africa to the present territory of Turkey.

Bureaucrats and managers in the years of reservation have predicted that intense interest in the lands of Turkey would continue, and if the country gave refugee status to those from the counted regions, this movement of migration would increase. The second reason of this action is the problems that will be posed on Turkey by combating the economic, social, managerial and cultural burdens of the current migration movement and the mass migration that will increasingly continue.

Accordingly, in Republic of Turkey’s laws and regulations besides Turkish citizens, people found on its territory are defined as follows:

Foreigner: A person who does not have Turkish citizenship (Subclause “ü” Article 3 of the Law No. 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection and Subclause “II” Article 3 of the Implementation Regulation on the Law on Foreigners and International Protection)

Refugee (Definition I): A refugee is someone who has been forced to flee his or her country because of persecution, war or violence happening in Europe. A refugee has a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group. Most likely, they cannot return home or are afraid to do so.

(The first definition about asylum seekers who emigrate to Turkey or another country, the foreigners who request a permanent residence permit, the foreigners who come to borders of Turkey to seek asylum together and the procedures and principles that apply to population movements were published in the Article 3 of the directive, which was published on 30.11.1994 in the official newspaper no. 22127. Article 3 Subclause “u” of the Implementing Regulation on the Application of the Law on Foreigners and International Protection. This definition is as follows).

Refugee (Definition II): Due to events taking place in European countries; who are outside of his/her country of origin and who do not want to benefit from the protection of this country or who do not wish to benefit from because of the fear of persecution due to race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinions. A foreigner with a certain statute who is outside of the country of his former residence as a result of such events, who cannot return to it or who does not wish to return due to such fear. (Published in the Official Gazette dated 17.03.2016 and numbered 29656 Subclause “u” Article 3 of Implementation of regulation on the Law on Foreigners and International Protection)

Conditional refugee: Due to events occurring outside the European countries; who are outside of his/her country of origin and who do not want to benefit from the protection of this country or who do not wish to benefit from because of the fear of persecution due to race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinions. A foreigner with a certain status who is outside of his former country as a result of such events, who cannot return to it or who does not wish to return due to such fear. (Published in the Official Gazette dated 17.03.2016 and numbered 29656 Subclause “ee” Article 3 of Implementation of regulation on the Law on Foreigners and International Protection)

Asylum seeker: A foreigner, who are outside of his/her country of origin and who do not want to benefit from the protection of this country or who do not wish to benefit from because of the fear of persecution due to race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinions. A foreigner who is outside of his country of origin as a result of such events, who cannot return to it or who does not wish to return due to such fear.

(The third article of the Directive about Asylum Seekers which emigrates to Turkey or another country; the individual foreigners requesting a residence permit in Turkey; the foreigners who come to our borders to seek asylum jointly, which was published on 30.11.1994 in the official newspaper Nr.22127)

Subsidiary Protection: A foreigner or a stateless person, who neither could be qualified as a refugee nor as a conditional refugee, shall nevertheless be granted subsidiary protection upon the status determination because if returned to the country of origin or country of [former] habitual residence would be sentenced to death or face the execution of the death penalty; face torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; face serious threat to himself or herself by reason of indiscriminate violence in situations of international or nationwide armed conflict; and therefore is unable or for the reason of such threat is unwilling, to avail himself or herself of the protection of his country of origin or country of [former] habitual residence.(Article 3 Subclause ‘1’ of the Regulation on the Implementation of the Law on Foreigners and International Protection published in the Official Gazette, dated 17.03.2016 with no 29656)

Temporary protection: Those who came massively or alone, in the time of the mass influx, who were forced to leave their country, cannot return and seek emergency and temporary protection or the status that is taken after the protection granted by our country to foreigners who have crossed our borders and whose application for international protection cannot be assessed individually(Temporary Protection Regulation Article 3 Subclauses “f-g”).

Stateless person: A person who is not a citizen of any state and is considered a foreigner. (The regulation on the implementation of the law on foreigners and international protection Article 3 Subclause “ii”).

Separate foreigner: A single person or family of parents and minors (The third article of the Directive about Asylum Seekers which emigrates to Turkey or another country; the individual foreigners requesting a residence permit in Turkey; the foreigners who come to our borders to seek asylum jointly, which was published on 30.11.1994 in the official newspaper Nr.22127)

Inadmissible passenger : Person, who comes at border crossing to enter into the country or transit through the country but he/she is not allowed to enter the country or transit through country as it does not meet the conditions required by the legislation.(Article 3 Subclause ‘ö’ of the Regulation on the Implementation of the Law on Foreigners and International Protection published in the Official Gazette, dated 17.03.2016 with no 29656)

Migration: Regular migration is that foreigners enter Turkey in legal ways, stay in Turkey and leave Turkey; an irregular migration is that foreigners enter Turkey illegally, stay in Turkey, leave Turkey and work illegally in Turkey and, finally, an international protection.(Article 3 Subclause ‘ı’ of the Regulation on the Implementation of the Law on Foreigners and International Protection published in the Official Gazette, dated 17.03.2016 with no 29656)

Despite all the definitions in the law and the related legislation, in the academic publications, in the media, in the statements of political actors, and in public, the expressions of migrant, refugee, asylum seeker and person under temporary protection are used interchangeably. Therefore, the facts about the legal status of the Syrian migrants cannot be clearly shown. However Turkey, with Law No. 6458 enacted in 2014, has given a legal status for those coming from Syria in accordance with Article 91 of this law and defined these people as individuals “Under Temporary Protection”. Temporary protection starts with the decision of the Council of Ministers and ends with the decision of the Council of Ministers.

But for all that, Temporary Protection regulations are actually discussed by many different organizations in national and international areas(Öztürk, 2017).

Especially after the Kosovo War, in the face of the influx of immigrants from the region to Europe, the current European Union has developed an organization called “European Union Temporary Protection Directive” in order to prevent the crises that will arise from the migration movement within its own structure, to prevent the permanence of migrants due to war and to do studies on the subject. On the other hand, in order to reduce the destructive and disturbing effects of the migration movements that emerged after the ‘Arap Spring’ events. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees published the Guide to Temporary Protection in 2014, which does not yet have legal binding grounds.

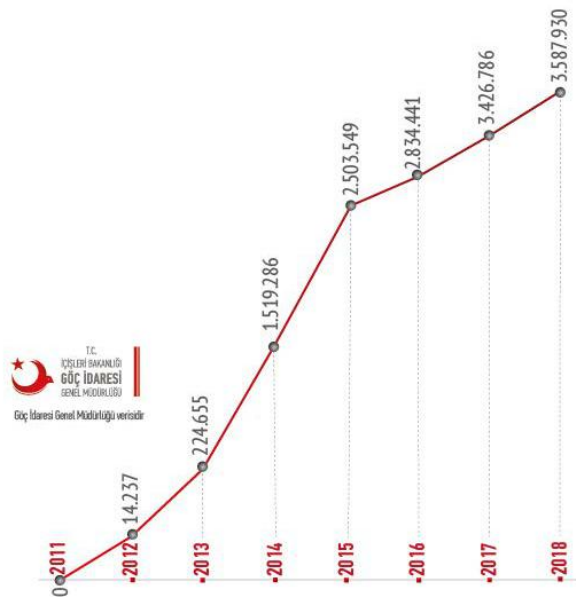
Views from the point that migration has given rise to a movement that focuses on the conditions of the destination and not the reasons for the escape, although the escape unconditionally indicates a vital problem, but the benefits to be achieved in the destination country is seen as the realization of a dream, the temporary protection status is a clever solution to the risk of turning migration into an opportunity (Fitzpatrick, 2000: 279- 280). In the face of massive immigration influx from Syria, Republic of Turkey continues to work with great dedication in parallel with historical and cultural values. In spite of all the promises and commitments that the international community does not fulfil in the face of the largest mass influx after the Second World War, Turkey continues to make humanity proud.

1.2 Profile of Immigrants under Temporary Protection

In the context of responsibilities stemming from International Law, Syrians' temporary protection status, provide them access to basic services in Turkey. According to Figure 1, distributions of registered Syrian foreigners by age as of the end of 2018 is as follows;

Figure 1. Numbers of Syrian Foreigners Protected by Temporary Protection (2018)

NUMBER OF SYRIANS UNDER TEMPORARY PROTECTION BY YEARS



Resource: http://www.goc.gov.tr/icerik3/gecici-koruma_363_378_4713
Date accessed : 27.09.2018

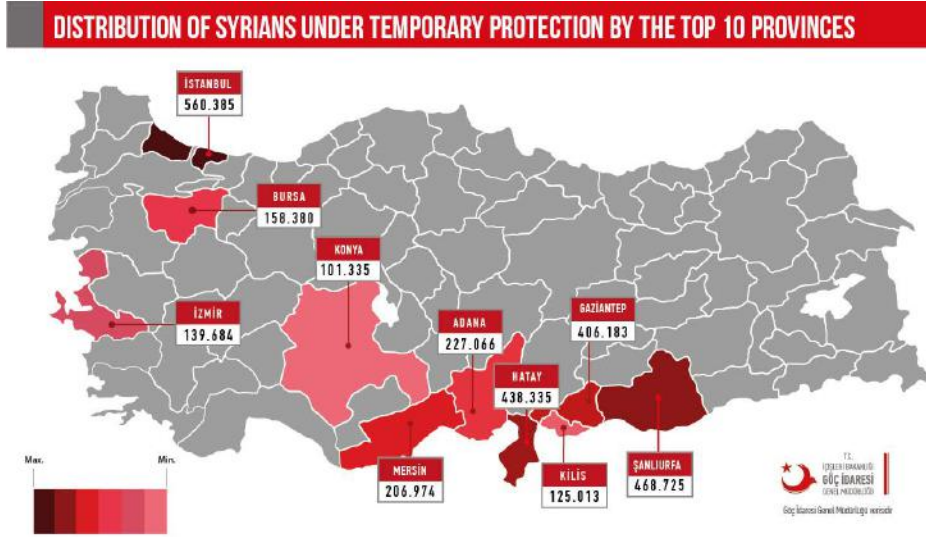
When the distribution of Syrian foreigners registered in 2018 by provinces is examined; First place is Istanbul, second place is Şanlıurfa and third place is Hatay. As shown in Figure 2, the first ten provinces where Syrians were placed under Temporary Protection are Istanbul, Sanliurfa, Hatay, Gaziantep, Adana, Mersin, Kilis, Bursa, Izmir and Mar-
din.

Table 1. Distribution of Syrians under Temporary Protection by Provinces

PROVINCE SERIAL NO	NUMBER OF SYRIANS UNDER TEMPORARY PROTECTION IN TURKEY 21.09.2018 (ALPHABETIC)				PROVINCE SERIAL NO	NUMBER OF SYRIANS UNDER TEMPORARY PROTECTION IN TURKEY 21.09.2018 (ALPHABETIC)			
	PROVINCE	NUMBER OF REGISTERED SYRIANS	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE COMPARISON WITH PROVINCE POPULATION		PROVINCE	NUMBER OF REGISTERED SYRIANS	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE COMPARISON WITH PROVINCE POPULATION
TOTAL	3.587.930	80.810.525	4,44%		TOTAL	3.587.930	80.810.525	4,44%	
1	ADANA	227.066	2.216.475	10,24%	42	KAHRAMANMARAŞ	80.969	1.127.623	7,18%
2	ADIYAMAN	28.341	615.076	4,61%	43	KARABÜK	722	244.453	0,30%
3	AFYONKARAHİSAR	5.175	715.693	0,72%	44	KARAMAN	696	246.672	0,28%
4	AĞRI	966	536.285	0,18%	45	KARS	150	287.654	0,05%
5	AKSARAY	2.654	402.404	0,66%	46	KASTAMONU	1.225	372.373	0,33%
6	AMASYA	597	329.888	0,18%	47	KAYSERİ	76.619	1.376.722	5,57%
7	ANKARA	86.153	5.445.026	1,58%	48	KIRIKKALE	1.399	278.749	0,50%
8	ANTALYA	1.272	2.364.396	0,05%	49	KIRKLARELİ	2.567	356.050	0,72%
9	ARDAHAN	141	97.096	0,15%	50	KIRŞEHİR	1.194	234.529	0,51%
10	ARTVİN	43	166.143	0,03%	51	KİLİS	125.013	136.319	91,71%
11	AYDIN	7.222	1.080.839	0,67%	52	KOCAELİ	51.933	1.883.270	2,76%
12	BALIKESİR	4.106	1.204.824	0,34%	53	KONYA	101.335	2.180.149	4,65%
13	BARTIN	119	193.577	0,06%	54	KÜTAHYA	763	372.256	0,13%
14	BATMAN	21.870	585.252	3,74%	55	MALATYA	27.928	786.676	3,55%
15	BAYBURT	32	80.417	0,04%	56	MANİSA	12.905	1.413.041	0,91%
16	BİLEÇİK	557	221.693	0,25%	57	MARDİN	91.106	809.719	11,25%
17	BİNGÖL	868	273.354	0,32%	58	MERSİN	206.974	1.793.931	11,54%
18	BİTLİS	754	341.474	0,22%	59	MUĞLA	13.694	938.751	1,46%
19	BOLU	1.932	303.184	0,64%	60	MUŞ	1.346	404.544	0,33%
20	BURDUR	8.800	264.779	3,32%	61	NEVŞEHİR	9.288	292.365	3,18%
21	BURSA	158.380	2.936.803	5,39%	62	NİĞDE	4.179	352.727	1,18%
22	ÇANAKKALE	3.827	530.417	0,72%	63	ORDU	666	742.341	0,09%
23	ÇANKIRI	515	186.074	0,28%	64	OSMANİYE	48.162	527.724	9,13%
24	ÇORUM	2.446	528.422	0,46%	65	RİZE	824	331.041	0,25%
25	ÇENİZLİ	12.472	1.018.735	1,22%	66	SAKARYA	14.904	990.214	1,51%
26	DİYARBAKIR	33.172	1.699.901	1,95%	67	SAMSUN	4.992	1.312.990	0,38%
27	DÜZCE	1.529	377.610	0,40%	68	SİİRT	3.756	324.394	1,16%
28	EDİRNE	953	406.855	0,23%	69	SİNOP	122	207.427	0,06%
29	ELAZIĞ	12.272	583.671	2,10%	70	SİVAS	3.811	621.301	0,61%
30	ERZİNCAN	111	231.511	0,05%	71	ŞANLIURFA	468.725	1.985.753	23,60%
31	ERZURUM	1.049	760.476	0,14%	72	ŞİRİNAK	15.186	503.236	3,02%
32	ESKİŞEHİR	4.071	860.620	0,47%	73	TEKİRDAĞ	11.579	1.005.463	1,15%
33	GAZİANTEP	406.183	2.005.515	20,25%	74	TOKAT	1.003	602.086	0,17%
34	GİRESUN	147	437.393	0,03%	75	TRABZON	2.924	786.326	0,37%
35	GÜMÜŞHANE	81	170.173	0,05%	76	TUNCELİ	50	82.498	0,06%
36	HAKKARİ	5.597	275.761	2,03%	77	UŞAK	2.249	364.971	0,62%
37	HATAY	438.335	1.575.226	27,83%	78	VAN	2.051	1.106.891	0,19%
38	İĞDIR	94	194.775	0,05%	79	YALOVA	3.231	251.203	1,29%
39	ISPARTA	7.267	433.830	1,68%	80	YOZGAT	3.969	418.650	0,95%
40	İSTANBUL	560.385	15.029.231	3,73%	81	ZONGULDAK	483	596.892	0,08%
41	İZMİR	139.684	4.279.677	3,26%					

Resource: http://www.goc.gov.tr/icerik3/gecici-koruma_363_378_4713 Date accessed: 27.09.2018

Figure 2. Distribution of Syrians under Temporary Protection by the Top 10 Provinces



Resource:http://www.goc.gov.tr/icerik3/gecici-koruma_363_378_4713Date accessed: 27.09.2018

Table 2 shows distribution of registered Syrians by age and gender by taking biometric data. When the distribution of Syrian foreigners by gender as of 2018 is examined; it is seen that of 3.564.919 Syrian foreigners 1.631.635 are female and 1.933.284 are male. When distribution of Syrian foreigners by age is examined; It is observed that 314,064 is in the age group of 19- 24, 246.607 is in the 5-9 age group and 284.357 is in the 0- 4 age group.

Table 2. Distribution of Syrians under Temporary Protection by Age and Gender

DISTRIBUTION OF SYRIANS UNDER TEMPORARY PROTECTION BY AGE AND GENDER

AGE	MAN	WOMAN	TOTAL
TOPLAM	1.947.056	1.640.874	3.587.930
0-4	290.146	270.788	560.934
5-9	246.812	231.578	478.390
10-14	192.207	176.502	368.709
15-18	160.173	127.978	288.151
19-24	318.602	224.352	542.954
25-29	196.998	141.422	338.420
30-34	162.831	121.043	283.874
35-39	113.852	89.972	203.824
40-44	76.204	69.240	145.444
45-49	57.500	53.932	111.432
50-54	46.493	44.710	91.203
55-59	31.133	31.227	62.360
60-64	22.367	23.126	45.493
65-69	14.530	14.663	29.193
70-74	8.074	8.914	16.988
75-79	4.550	5.518	10.068
80-84	2.563	3.326	5.889
85-89	1.326	1.686	3.012
90+	695	897	1.592

Resource:http://www.goc.gov.tr/icerik3/gecici-koruma_363_378_4713Date accessed: 27.09.2018

Table 3 shows distribution of Syrians under temporary protection by temporary refugee center; It is seen that there are 19 refugee centers in 10 provinces.

As seen in the table, a total of 182,327 people reside in the refugee centers. Refugee centers in Şanlıurfa are the largest refugee centers in the country, with capacity of 65,579. After Şanlıurfa, the biggest camps are in Adana and Kilis.

Table 3. Distribution of Syrians under Temporary Protection by Temporary Refuge Center

DISTRIBUTION OF SYRIANS UNDER TEMPORARY PROTECTION BY TEMPORARY REFUGE CENTER 19 REFUGE CENTRES

PROVINCE	NAME OF TRC	NUMBER OF TRC	TOTAL NUMBER
ŞANLIURFA (4)	Ceylanpınar	17.119	65.579
	Akçakale	22.048	
	Harran	22.048	
	Suruç	16.982	
ADANA (1)	Sarıçam	25.864	25.864
KİLİS (2)	Öncüpınar	10.122	24.974
	Elbeyli	14.852	
KAHRAMANMARAŞ(1)	Merkez	17.326 / 4.072 (IRANIAN)	21.398
HATAY (3)	Altınözü	8.300	17.258
	Yayladağı	4.360	
	Apaydın	4.598	
OSMANİYE (1)	Cevdetiye	14.229	14.229
MALATYA (1)	Beydağı	9.238	9.238
GAZİANTEP (4)	İslahiye	0	3.787
	Karkamış	0	
	Nizip 1	0	
	Nizip 2	3.787	
MARDİN (1)	Midyat	0	0
ADİYAMAN (1)	Merkez	0	0
TOTAL NUMBER		182.327	
SYRIAN		178.255	
IRANIAN T		4.072	

Resource:http://www.goc.gov.tr/icerik3/gecici-koruma_363_378_4713 Date accessed: 27.09.2018

Table 4 shows statistical information relating to the Syrians going out from Turkey under one to one formula. According to the Table, 5,877 of the 16,215 Syrians moved to Germany, 3,142 to the Netherlands, 2,419 to France, 1,159 to Finland, 1,252 to Belgium, 755 to Sweden, 332 to Italy.

Table4. Data of Syrians who left Turkey

STATISTICAL INFORMATIONS RELATING TO THE SYRIANS GOING OUT FROM OUR COUNTRY UNDER ONE TO ONE FORMULA

COUNTRY	TOTAL
GENERAL TOTAL	16.215
GERMANY	5.877
HOLLAND	3.142
FRANCE	2.419
BELGIUM	1.252
FINLAND	1.159
SWEDEN	755
SPAIN	429
ITALIAN	332
AUSTRIA	213
LUXEMBOURG	206
PORTUGAL	123
LITHUANIA	84
CROATIA	81
ESTONIA	59
LATVIA	46
SLOVENIA	21
MALTA	17

As of 21.09.2018

Resource:http://www.goc.gov.tr/icerik3/gecici-koruma_363_378_4713 Date accessed: 27.09.2018

1.3.The Profile of Migrants under Temporary Protected Status

Turkey was a country of migration in every period of its history. Even though migration, defined as the displacement of the population, is seen as a change in the number of people living on a particular geography, this population movement is influenced by many aspects such as economy, social life, culture, security and health to both the abandoned place / country of origin and the location / migration point reached.

The two basic factors that are accepted in the fact of migration are the pusher and puller causes. In terms of the scope and limitations of the study, the effects of mass migration movements performed by the Syrians in Turkey will be discussed, while the pusher reasons were excluded from the research focus. In this context, the puller reasons and the effects of Syrians on social life in Turkey were questioned.

One-seventh of the world's population consists of people with immigrant status (Boz, 2016). According to Castles and Miller (2008: 11- 15), international migration is "part of a supranationalism revolution" in terms of reshaping politics and societies from the four corners of the world. Migration has a number of tendencies. According to this;

First Tendency; Migration has a tendency to globalization because it affects more than one country. Second Tendency; is the tendency of differentiation. The differentiation tendency is developed due to the increase and acceleration of the migration rate compared to the past. It is also seen as a new type of migration besides labor migration and refugee. Third Tendency; is the tendency of feminization due to the increase in the number of women migrants. The fourth tendency is that the migration flows which are experienced for political reasons, give a political meaning to the migration movement.

In this section, the migration from the Middle East to Turkey and its impacts on Turkey have been investigated. The sources examined within the scope of literature review are given in Table 5.

From a methodological perspective, evaluations of political and security effects of migration were being examined on the whole Turkey in general, but also in specific cities such as Batman, Şanlıurfa, Akçakale, Gaziantep, Konya and Hatay. It is evident that different data sources and data collection tools were used in the studies.

In fact, it can be said that the data were collected mainly from two parties, the local population and the asylum seekers. Some studies show that data are collected from both sides at the same time. While collecting data from local people or asylum seekers, techniques such as questionnaires or interviews were used. On the other hand, in the studies in Table 5, it can be said that the findings from previous studies in the related literature have been used as an important data source. In addition, some studies have evaluated secondary data sources.

According to some studies, it is noteworthy that the news texts and visuals which are related to the incidents caused by the migration movement created by the Syrian asylum seekers, are valuable data sources. In a few studies, statistics provided by international organizations, public institutions or research institutions were used. Both qualitative and quantitative research approaches have been adopted in the studies. In studies where data were collected through questionnaires findings were mostly presented as frequency and percentage distributions; while in the studies that used the interview technique or examined the news texts and visuals content analysis was commonly used as data analysis method.

Table 5: Resources Examined in Literature review

Study (writer, year)	Type	Theoretical/ Empirical	Results
Altunç et.al (2017)	Article	Empirical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in the general price level - Migrants and refugees who are not participating in the production takes share from budget - Informal economy
Koçanerı and Namlı (2017)	Article	Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak and strong chances and threats of the state against the strong mass migration from Syria - Security fears that arise because of the refugees - Alienation, discrimination - Ghettoization, formation of rubble neighbourhoods - Loss of family values - Injustice - The weaknesses of the state administration - Potential for disseminating criminal behavior - Putting the number of migrants in the cities under control - Ethnic segregation became part of the social and political separation - Negative effects of partitioning
Sakman (2013)	Article	Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The positive effects of Syrian capital inflows in Turkey - The gradual increase of Syrian employment in this context - Consumption increased by participation in labor force which increased production - It is concluded that the labor force needs are met in areas such as textile-industry and construction
Tuncel (2017)	Article	Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General information about migration to Turkey
Ateş and Bektaş (2016)	Article	Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic vitality - Opening of new establishments, - Increased labor supply due to the young population - Increased prices - Increased number of trades - Inflation increase - Hot money - Unemployment - Tax
Türkiye Göç Raporu (2016)	Report		
Kaypak and Bımay (2016)	Article	Theoretical	
Sevinç et.al(2016)	Article	Empirical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic development - Qualified/unqualified labor migration

Sayın et.al (2016)	Article	Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Costs of living - Low-cost labor - Illegal work (unregistered work) - Closure of the unqualified labor deficit - Unemployment - Economic vitality - Lowering labor costs - Increase in the number of SMEs
Kaynak et.al (2016)	Notification	Empirical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skilled labor - Unemployment - Unskilled labor - Labor market
Canbay and Gülden (2016)	Notification	Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial implications - Financial difficulties - Tax increase - Reduction of tax revenues - Informal economy - Increased funding for social security system - Difficulties in integration into the labor market - Difficulties in financing public services - Capital budget - Capital movement and liquidity increase in the domestic markets
Çetin (2016)	Article	Empirical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work permit obstacle - Unemployment - Day labor - Low wage and wage extortion - Hard work - Creating informal markets - Rack rent - Employment - The negative attitude of the people against helping migrants - Food inflation - Illegal labor supply - Unemployment - Difficulty of municipal services
Kaynak et.al 2016	Proceeding book	Empirical	
Korkmaz (2016)	Article	Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Addiction to help - Child labor - Impact on the budget of the country
Üstün (2016)	Report		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impact on the labor market - Inflationary effect - Employment and wage effect - Informal economy

Karasu (2016)	Article	Empirical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labor exploitation - The spread of unemployment - Dividing rent expenditure - Barriers to working life - Failure to reach the manufacturer position - Unregistered work - Increase in rent prices - Increase in the burden of public service - Socio-cultural compliance - Cultural closed areas - Concept of modernization - Concept of compliance - Concept of assimilation - "General Basic Principles for European Union Migratory Cohesion Policies " - The demographic data of the migrants in Şanlıurfa - General situation of Syrians in Şanlıurfa - Socio-cultural compliance - Perspective of the locals in Şanlıurfa - Concept and types of migration - History of migration from Turkey and Syria - Data of AFAD - Data of tent city - Distribution by provinces - Reflection of Gaziantep (AFAD Provincial Directorate Data) - Educational status - Health status - Professional status - Social aid - Concept of migration - Refugee - asylum seeker difference - History of Syrians in Turkey - Concept of child brides - Turkey - world analogy - Syrian child brides in Turkey - Syrian children in the press - "The Arab Spring" - Concept of migrant, refugees, asylum seekers - Concept of temporary protection - Comparison of "in the Kamp" and "out of the Kamp" - Housing problem - Children education and registration problems - Scholarships - Rates of school attendance and participation in courses - Child labor
Karasu (2016)	Article	Empirical	
Sandal et. al (2016)	Article	Theoretical	
Şenol and Dinc (2016)	Article	Theoretical	
Akpınar (2016)	Article	Theoretical	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Psychological support needs - Women problems - Translator problem - Women's self-care challenges - Accompanied woman and child - Prostitution, second wife, early marriage - Migration and spatial compatibility - History of asylum seekers in Turkey - Overview of asylum seekers in Hatay - The migration process of asylum seekers in Hatay - Sense of belonging - Effects on the housing market - Clustering problem - Women abuse (prostitution, second wife) - The attitude of the people in Hatay - Settlement and life characteristics of migrants - How foreign migrants influence the poor on the ground - Depression due to poverty - Expansion of the informal work network
Harunoğulları and Cengiz (2014)	Article	Empirical	
Koçancı et.al (2016)	Article	Empirical	
Tamer (2017)		Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - View of Syrians with temporary protection status - Neighbourhood relationships
Barn (2015)		Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Problems with housing and basic needs - Access to health services and psychosocial situations - Employment problems - Discomfort by men, inclusion in disputeable sectors and multiple marriage allegations
Nurdoğan et.al (2016)		Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Situations of people living in migrant camps - Service standards in the camps - Who lives in camps
Diken and Demirel (2016)	Notification	Theoretical	
Gökçe (2016)	Notification	Empirical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased child labor - Disruption of social peace
Kahraman and Nizam (2016)	Article	Empirical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perception of the increasing women and children trade in the local population - Perception that the struggle, noise, social corruption and immorality in the local population has increased
Karasu (2016)	Article	Empirical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perception of the increase in the crime rate in the local population

Boz (2016)	Article	Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poverty - Unskilled labor - Low wage - Positive impacts on labor market - Competition in the labor market - Increased unemployment - Public spending - Negative attitude towards immigrants - Increase in rental prices - The flow of foreign capital to Turkey - Informal employment - Increased number of Syrian entrepreneurs - Importation and exportation - Concept of migration and identity - Adjustment differences of low and high income group - The effect of migration on the identity concept
Kaypak and Bımay (2016)	Article	Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased social reaction to violence against Syrians - Organizing of Syrians to ensure their safety - People feel threatened by terrorist attacks
Korkmaz (2016)	Article	Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in terrorist organizations - Participation in crime circles - Fights - Inadequate cooperation with the international community (failure to create a secure zone, failure of efforts to end the civil war)
Özdemir and Öner-Özkan (2016)	Article	Empirical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Terms used for refugees in social media: 'disorder organizer, rebel, beggar, lawlessness, brutality, robber, extortionist, terrorist' - Perception in social media that Syrian refugees can cause serious problems in terms of peace and future
Tarakameh (2016)	Notification	Empirical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perception that the country will have security problems
Bahadır and Uçku (2016)	Article	Empirical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Every third Syrian child works - Older people, men and those who speak Turkish are involved in basic education - The work of children impairs their physical, mental and social development

Arslan et.al (2016)	Article	Empirical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The fact that Syrians are not distributed homogeneously into the cities leads to growing economic and social problems - Increased rental and housing prices - Those who employ illegal workers in small businesses are increasing - Illegal labor increases unfair competition - Problems such as education, health and residence affect the adaptation processes to urban life - Polygamy is increasing and this increases the divorce behavior - Child labor is increasing - The ethnic and sectarian polarization is increasing - Shantyhouse structuring is increasing - Problems experienced by Syrian refugees are potential reasons for increasing criminal behaviour - Locals and Syrians are making social brake in spite of the problems - The harmonization process of the Syrians has started - Negative reactions on the marriage with Syrians but,at the same time, it is also perceived as a merger of two communities - Syrian investors carry their companies to Turkey - The young age of the Syrians is a positive factor and they learning Turkish is also a positive development.
Akıncı et.al (2015)	Article	Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Syrians experience a "culture shock" - Self-esteem, life satisfaction and social support play an important role in overcoming this shock - The word "guest" used for Syrians has a two-sided meaning. The first facilitates locals' empathy. The second is a situation that depends on the authority and initiative of the host. - The use of Turkish is the first step towards correct integration. Establishing a healthy relationship between communities depends on this.
TC ASBP (2016)	Report	Mixed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Psycho-social support is effective in normalizing people and relationships - Dissemination of psycho-social support offices - Restoration of social networks of individuals and families - The establishment of childcare centers and rapid adaptation for children who are lonely, working and begging - Prevention of child marriage - Fight against child labor, body exploitation and organ trafficking - Carrying out awareness-raising activities on women's rights
Erdoğan (2016)	Notification	Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Syrians in Turkey have a high potential to become permanent - Young people return to Syria less often - Due to the long duration of the war, it is easier to adapt to Turkey - Start of a rights-based customization process - Increase the approval of the Turks to Syrians

Pinar and Mazman (2016)	Notification	Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low education level of Syrians - The lack of qualified professional equipment - High rents and property prices - Inadequacies in teaching Turkish - Citizens problem of children and marriages, which were caused by the marriage of Turks with Syrians - Formal wedding problems - The spread of polygamy - Perception of asylum seekers as a threat - Security problems - Push pull theory - Attractive opportunities in Turkey or using Turkey as a transition to the EU for a while - Terrorism problem - The problem of having a profession - Growth of unemployment - Xenophobia by the desire for limited resources - Child labor problem - Problem of homogeneity of education - Increased prices - Granting of citizenship for those who are temporarily protected - Change of social and political environment of cities - Homogeneous placement in cities - Formation of Syrian ghettos - Deformation of local trade - The problem of foreign investors - Place people of the same ethnic origin in the same region (Kurds from Syria to the Kurds in Turkey, Arabs from Syria to the Arabs in Turkey...)
Korkmaz (2016)	Article	Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cities caught unprepared for the migration wave - Immigrants do not separate, they live together - Increasing non-industrialization problems - Widespread employment and housing problems - Increased poverty - Shantytown structure
Tümtaş and Ergün (2016)		Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cheap labor supply - Work permits - Women under psychological pressure - Employment conditions
Şeker et.al. (2015)	Proceeding book	Empirical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rising house prices - Burden on social services - Loss of public income
Tunç (2015)	Article	Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Illegal unregistered employment - Labor supply - Positive influence on the labor deficit
Arslan et.al (2015)		Empirical	

ORSAM Raporu (2015)	Report	Empirical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of jobs in the local job market - Decrease of salaries - Risk of the local population losing their jobs - Increase in food prices - Rising in rents - Increased private medical expenses - Lack of productive economic activities - Increased cost of living - Impact on foreign trade - Additional investments - Security problems - Increased polygamy - Increased divorces - Abuse of women and children - Ethnic and sectarian polarizations in some cities - Irregular urbanization - shantytown problem - The prevalence of religious marriage - Rising in rents - Formation of slums - Ghettoization - Drug use and sales - Increased prostitution - Inflation - Cheap work - The spread of the informal sector - Revival of the local economy, manufacturing industry - Opening up new markets in the Middle East - Increase in violent mass reactions - Orientation of the districts inhabited by Syrians - Process complication - Appearance of some diseases such as measles and cartilage - Lack of municipal services such as garbage disposal, drinking water, sewage, transportation and so on - Exceeding the capacity of some cities - Damage to Turkey's economy - Unqualified labor force - Low prices - Informal economy - High unemployment rates - The impact of foreign investments for refugees - Direct and indirect impacts on the national economy - Increase of housing sales and rental prices - Negative impact on trade relations - Syrian entrepreneurship
Sönmez and Mete (2015)	Notification	Empirical	

Boyraz (2015)	Article	Empirical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased unemployment - Low prices - Unregistered employment - Negative impact of opening their own business to regional tradesman - Production-enhancing effect - Positive impacts of qualified labor force
Demir and Soyupek (2015)	Report	Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human trafficking - Perception of the public that refugees lead to problems of security and public order - Perception of the public that refugees increase terrorist incidents - Loss of jobs of locals in labor market
Karataş (2015)	Article	Empirical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The response of local people to asylum seekers in the news in written and visual media is explained by concepts such as neighborhood reaction, grinding, insurrection, attack, fight, protest, social explosion and demonstration. - Offenses related asylum seekers in the news in written and visual media is explained by concepts such as child employment, prostitution, theft, extortion, mendicinity, hate, anxiety and fear.
Atasoy and Demir (2015)	Article	Empirical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asylum seekers worry about being attacked - Local people's fear of going out and that something will happen to their children
Boyraz (2015)	Article	Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in crime rates - Increase in extortion - Negative impact of conflicts (such as cannonball drop, border security) - Terror attacks
Efe (2015)	Report	Empirical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inclusion of concepts in news like border security problems due to border violations during migration, those who die at the borders, human trafficking, threat of terrorism - Inclusion of concepts in news like court proceedings through migration such as bravery, executions, murder, assaults and asylum attacks - Inclusion of concepts in news like turmoil and security problems, no rent, begging, urban pollution, disruption of immigration
Pandir et.al (2015)	Article	Empirical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asylum seekers in the press to be seen as a threat to public services - The appearance of asylum seekers as guilty and illegal in the images in the press - Showing the security issues related to asylum seekers in the press with concepts such as conflicts, explosions, social incidents, criminal offenses, border violation and terrorist threat
Tunç (2015)	Article	Conceptual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consideration of immigrants as a cause of crime by local people - Local people perceive Syrians are threats and raise doubts

Gaziantep Chamber of Commerce Report (2015)	Report	Empirical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Criminal behaviors - Downsizing of foreign trade - No new country to export - Unregistered employment - Child labor - Arrangement of legal procedures for employing Syrians easily - Local inflation - Rising of housing prices
Kaya (2014)	Article	Mix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civil society associations formed by Syrians - Political movement lobbies - Vocational training - Cultural and art activities - Psycho-social support - Labour exploitation of working Syrians - Discrimination-exclusion - Conflict - Being cheated - Marriage and plural marriage - Forceful prostitution - Xenophobia stranger hostility - Syrians social leaders "intellectuals"
Atasoy and Demir (2015)	Article	Mix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low income problem - Increase in rental prices - Multi-digit housing - Non-payment of rents - Public order events
Sezik and Ağır (2015)	Article	Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Causes of civil war/migration in Syrian - Border security - Adaptation issues - Labor exploitation - Housing problem/ rent increase - Polygamy - Increased crime rate - Education problem - Health problem - Illegal migration

Pandır and Paksoy (2015)	Article	Empirical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perception that Syrians are poor and in need of help - The perception that Syrians threaten security - The difficult life conditions of Syrians - Altruism feeling is intensified - Negative impacts on the economy and the labor force - Discrimination between us and them are being strongly manipulated in the media - People who have conflicts of interest between social groups are marginalizing the others - Social exclusion processes began - Increased security concerns due to increased terrorism - Increased border security concerns - Poverty is increasing - Child labor and pedophilic marriage are increasing - Brain drain - Sustainable development - Women and their impacts on economy
Günes (2015)	Article	Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unregistered economy
Aktaş (2014)	Article	Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impoverishment - Positive economic impacts of migrants on their country - Labor force deficits - Rapid circulation of capital - Low prices - Unregistered employment - Unqualified labor - Low price
Kartal and Başçı (2014)	Article	Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The idea that the migration is temporary, unsuccessful and may delay the decisions to be taken - Delayed decisions bring about a distorted integration - Return can be encouraged, but it did not work in Germany - Making the ways of political participation increased is the most important stage of integrations
Deniz (2014)	Article	Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Failure to establish a services network system is an obstacle to a healthy ending of the problems - Asylum-seekers should be granted social rights (this may be possible by changing refugees' status)
Haksever (2014)	Thesis	Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low-cost labor - The emergence of ethnic markets - Microeconomis structures
Reçber (2014)	Article	Empirical	
Güllüpnar (2012)	Article	Theoretical	

Bahar and Bingöl (2010)		Empirical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unfair competition caused by unregistered migrants - Negative impact of refugees on domestic workers - Increase in capital from Syrians - Increase in public spending
Çağlayan (2006)	Article	Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decision based on cost-benefit - Push-pull theory that causes migration - The structure of labor force
Akşit et.al (2005)	Article	Empirical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labor emigration - Unqualified labor force - Qualified labor force - Unregistered employment
Daniş (2004)	Article	Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unemployment - Poverty - Unregistered employment
Buz (2003)	Article	Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disintegration of families of asylum seekers - Loss of role and norm - Keeping habits on daily life, family and marriages - Training opportunities - Nutrition problems - Medical care problems - Empowerment of people on money, work, housing, health, education access - Strengthening the representation of asylum seekers, advocacy

The migration from the Middle East on Turkey was evaluated under three headings, including social and economic, political and security impacts.

1.3.1 The Effects of Migration on Politics and Security

In studies such as articles, reports and announcements, published in 2015 and 2016 focusing on the impacts of migration due to civil wars from Syria to Turkey, political and security implications of this migration were emphasized. Studies that treat these impacts with a conceptual or empirical approach are summarized in Table 5.

Almost all studies presented in Table 5 conclude that the impacts of migration, due to civil wars from Syria to Turkey, are negative in political and security terms. In fact, these studies show that migration has a large number of political and security impacts. To understand these impacts better, these should be grouped as follows:

- * Public order
- * Border security and terrorism
- * International relations

It turns out that there are many factors in the studies that are related to public order. In this context, it is noteworthy to mention some of the commonly used terms such as;

- * Fight, noise, social corruption and immorality; social reactions such as neighbourhood response, grinding, insurrection, attack, fight, protest, social explosion and demonstration;
- * Prostitution and child trafficking; crimes such as child labour, prostitution, theft, extortion, begging, participation in crime rings;
- * Feelings like hate, suffering, fear.

According to the results of the studies in question, it can be assumed that the emergence of issues related to public order can come from two main sources: locals or refugees. In this context, with the results of Kahraman and Nizam's (2016) interviews conducted in Gaziantep with 10 people, it was found that with the migration of Syrians there is a perception of increase in women and children trafficking, fights, noise, social degeneration and immorality in the local population.

Karasu (2016) also derived similar findings on the problems of Syrian migrants in Şanlıurfa in his study. In this study, he received assessments compiling data from migrants and the local population through questionnaires. Results showed that the locals (56.3% of the participants) considered that the crime rate among Syrians increased. According to the evaluations made in the same study, it is stated that the population believes that crimes such as theft, prostitution, extortion and damage to public property are committed by Syrians. The report by Demir and Soypak (2015) reports on the information that % 67.1 of the Turkish population believe that refugees lead to public order and security problems. By making the subject a bit more concrete through the Akçakale example, Boyraz (2015) found that with the arrival of Syrians in the city, public order events such as theft, begging and prostitution increased. Korkmaz (2016) states that participation in crime circles should be considered as an important issue in the problems of public order by refugees.

It is understood that public order events with the migration from Syria emerged as security problems, as it is also reflected in the news. For example, based on the results of content and discourse analysis, Efe (2015) emphasized that the content of the news consisted of judicial cases arising from migration such as fire, kidnapping, murder and wounding, non-payment of rent, begging, pollution of cities and similar. Karataş (2016) also carried out similar research of the news found in written and visual media., stating that crimes committed by refugees are listed as child labor, prostitution, theft, extortion and begging. With the analysis of the content found in press and social media, the idea that the perception of the local population about Syrian asylum seekers is strongly influenced by news is growing. Pandir et. al (2015) researched news, columns and pictures about Syrians between the years 2011 and 2015, reporting that refugees are being portrayed in the press as a threat to community security and prone to participate in demonstrations of crime and leak. Similar results were also obtained from social media analyzes. Özdemir and Öner-Özkan (2016) have done research on 98 entries of the Turkish Social Media websites and found that the Syrian refugees have been described with using terms such as 'disorder organizer, rebel, beggar, lawlessness, brutality, robber, extortionist, terrorist'.

The clarifications made so far make it clear that one of the most important consequences of migration from the Middle East and Syria is that local people in cities where migration takes place have a strong negative impact on security-related perceptions. In other words, according to the results of research in the relevant literature, a significant number of local people consider that there is an increase in public order incidents in their cities and that asylum seekers are the main cause of increasing problems in public order. This perception becomes clear in Tunç's SWOT analysis (2015) on the impact of Syrian refugees.

According to the results of the analysis, migrants are not only regarded by the locals as a cause of crime, but some of the locals even see the Syrians as a threat, therefore increasing perception of insecurity. A similar result was found in the social media analysis by Özdemir and Öner-Özkan (2016).

The analysis showed that the perception that Syrian refugees can lead to serious peace and future problems is very strong. Atasoy and Demir (2015) concretize the theme with the Kirikhan (Hatay) example. They determined that the local people live in fear of going out or they are concerned for the safety of their children.

Boz (2016), in his concept study on the experience of Turkey as an immigration country, emphasizes that there is a negative attitude towards migrants due to the above mentioned concerns and prejudices. From the reviewed studies, it can be seen that this negative attitude is handled with the concept of “social reaction” (Kaypak and Bimay, 2016). In fact, the concept of social response is noteworthy as a concept pointing to public affairs arising from the local people. Through analysis of the news in the written and visual media, Karataş (2015) provides examples of the dimensions of public reaction to asylum situations. According to this study, the reaction of local people to asylum seekers is explained by concepts such as neighborhood response, grinding, insurrection, attack, fight, protest, social explosion and demonstration. In the study by Atasoy and Demir (2015) in which 900 asylum seekers took part, the example of Kirikhan (Hatay) shows that asylum seekers are also anxious about attacks. According to the results of Arslan et. al (2016), who have made face to face interviews with immigrants for their study on the relationship between migration and security in Gaziantep and have looked at the issue from their point of view, it turns out that security expectations are the main causes of migration to Turkey.

However, it is understood that asylum seekers will be in search of alternative in the case their expectations could not be met. For example, according to Kaypak and Bimay (2016), who examined the economic and socio-cultural impacts of migration on the Batman example, the organization of migrants to ensure their security should be considered as an important security issue. All these problems, as stated by Gökçe (2016), are about the deterioration of social peace.

Although the issue of border security and terrorism seems to have not been addressed as often as public order events, it is emphasized as a very serious effect of migration in terms of security. Previous studies put forward the issues such as border violations, deaths of people crossing the border, human trafficking, increasing terrorist threats and attacks, and participation in terrorist organizations. In this context, Demir and Soyupek (2015) stated in their reports that 56% of the population has a perception that with the refugees increases the number of terrorism incidents.

By giving the example of Batman, Kaypak and Bimay (2016) say that people feel exposed to terror threats and attacks. Korkmaz (2016) remarks to the fear that participation in terrorist organizations may increase with immigration. Boyraz (2015) notes that the conflicts in Syria caused by the terrorist attacks at the border crossings have negative effects such as cannonball or missile crash / loss, and that these could jeopardize border security.

Efe (2015) reports that border security problems caused by immigration are defined by terms such as border violations, dying people, human trafficking and terror threats. This shows that cases such as: people crossing the border without permission, deaths during such transgressions, abductions from the border, and deaths during these abductions should be perceived as seriously negative effects of migration to Turkey.

The impacts of migration on international relations seems inevitable. Although not mentioned much under the security dimension, there may be issues such as image problems due to insufficiency in establishing cooperation with the international community. Consequences of this lack of cooperation lies in the fact that safe zone cannot be established and the civil war cannot be completed (Korkmaz, 2016), as well as the perception that the country will face serious security problems (Tarakameh, 2016).

One of the widespread negative impacts of the Syrian mass immigration is the existence of security problems. Security does not only mean the inviolability of de “Habeas-Corpus”, but also through social relations and identities. It is the subject related to the current situation in Syria and the Middle East (Güneş, 2015) with the problems such as an increase in number of terrorist incidents in Turkey, security problems created by the refugees wishing to illegally cross from Aegean regions to various countries and the deteriorating public security in the various provinces.

Majority of Turkish population see the emergence of the civil war in Syria and the existence of a number of potential dangerous groups and organizations in the region as a threat to their communities. Especially in the terror incidents that occur from time to time in Turkey, and human losses that were suffered, the Syrians are perceived as a party (Korkmaz, 2016). In addition, 50% of the 40,000 militaries that protect the borders of Turkey serve in Syria. Although Turkey is developing border management methods to prevent the possibility of terrorist groups from entering the country (Güneş, 2015), due to the suffered human and economic losses, motivation and desire for coexistence reduces, while bringing together economic challenges. Despite the social problems that the Syrians have experienced and created, the locals and the Syrians are trying to keep the social structure untouched (Arslan vd., 2016). Sakman (2013) listed the situations in which immigrants threaten the city’s security such as: being outsiders, depression and ghettoization, differences between education and culture, poverty, loss of family values, indifference, injustice, poor understanding of the state and the management and fear of crime.

Allowing immigrants time to fit into the local culture for many years considering the number of immigrants can have the opposite effect. For this reason, it is necessary to control the number of immigrants in the cities and to create a settlement that allows migrants to live homogeneously in the city and experience the culture together.

Sezik and Ađır (2015) compiled the security problems of forced migration waves from Syria to Turkey under five points.

These problems are:

1. Border security problems caused by ISIS, PKK, civil war etc.
2. Problems related to the prolongation of residence in the camps, the Syrians living in the camps and the coexistence of different ethnic groups.
3. Security issues as products of mass responses from local communities regarding registration of Syrians and their willingness to work for lower salaries, rise in renting price, or taking Syrian women as a second wife in local families.
4. Security issues associated with increase expectation in long-term crime rates or people, who are inclined to crime, that consciously choose to be unregistered due to the harsh conditions of the Syrians and the difficulties in achieving services such as health, education etc.
5. Security problems occurring on Turkish soil due to illegal access to Europe.

1.3.2. Social Effects of Migration

In its study on the adaptation process of migrants and their impact on the society they migrated to, Boz (2016) was trying to assess thoughts/expectations of both migrants and the local people on this issue. As a result of this migrant-local people interaction, it can be said that problems in adaptation exist (Boz, 2016).

The multidimensional structure of social life, from education to health, from working life to daily life practices, plays an important role in the structure of this chapter. According to the categories of social life, when we divide the social impact into sections, it is thought that these effects will be more systematically transferred when observed in terms of following fields: Women, Child and Family, Cultural Change, Daily Life Practices, Social Networks and Solidarity Groups, Security, Sheltering-Urban Services and Local Governments.

In the analysis of their impact on the migration process in Turkey, it will be useful to examine Syrian asylum seekers in Turkey in 4 groups. The first group is regular and high-income earners who are living in higher standards outside the camp. The second group is trying to make savings for future life in Europe or Turkey by working on low-paid or temporary jobs such as seasonal, daily and informal labor, begging. The third group consists of those who moved from the camps where they are settled to the coastal areas or city centers in order to be able to cross to European countries through illegal means. The fourth group mostly entered Turkey illegally without a passport and this segment consists of low-income asylum seekers (Şenol and Dinç, 2017).

Women, Child and Family

Although the family, which is the smallest economic unit of social life, changes in terms of its population and the networks it has within historical aspect, it is still one of the most powerful organization types in the world. With the economic changes that were brought with proclamation of the Republic of Turkey, family type began to transform from the traditional large family into modern smaller unit. As the woman entered into the public sphere from the private one, there were changes in the marriage types and the principles of marriage.

Among the biggest problems experienced by migrants in the family context are: separation from the family, the loss of relatives, the change of physical and social conditions, the loss or change of previous roles and norms, the loss of community support, difficulties in maintaining the previous traditions of marriage, birth and child raising, education of children, loss of financial competence to meet the family needs in terms of medical care and health problems such as nutrition, weakness and inability to participate in business life and similar (Buz, 2003).

Together with the mass migration from Syria to Turkey, differences in the forms of marriage and starting a family can be seen. Divorce rates have increased and the problem of polygamy has emerged (Arslan et al., 2016). The number of foreign brides in Turkey as of 2017 is 22.583. This figure accounted for 3,8% of those in the country in that year, and in the total number of foreign brides, Syrian ones occupied the first place with a ratio of 28,8%. While the number of Syrian brides was 3.569 in 2015, this figure increased by 82% and reached 6.495 in 2017. Considering the numerical change, the number of Syrian brides has increased significantly. On the other hand, among the foreign grooms, the increase in the number of Syrian ones is observed, but the ratio of these grooms is the second among the foreign grooms with 377 people, with a rate of 10% (TSI, 2017).

Considering that Turkish Statistical Institute data is obtained through official statistics, it is estimated that marriages with Syrians are more common at the social level. The prevalence of religious marriage and marriage tradition is still an important factor, though it shows regional differences. In this context, it can be considered that marriages over religious weddings occurred before the official marriage. Religious marriages in the context of polygamous marriage are unfortunately not reflected in the statistics.

Childhood marriages are common among Syrians and are used as a family's strategy to fight against poverty. In addition, begging in Syrian families and unaccompanied Syrian children makes them open to all kinds of abuse. These children face conditions such as labor exploitation, body exploitation and organ trafficking (ASBP, 2016).

According to Pınar and Mazman (2016), the issue of marriage with Syrians has turned into a commercial sector. In the report prepared by ORSAM, Syrian marriages are discussed and it is stated that under these marriages, girls are paid for bride price, thus Syrians marry their daughters and show a conscious attitude towards saving their daughters' lives and providing income for them (ORSAM, 2015: 16).

The Republic of Turkey, since its establishment, has been pursuing a policy that gives importance / value to women and their social status. In this context, both legal and social struggle with norms such as bride price that ended the status of women in society by closing her in the private sphere took place. Prisons and fines are given against crimes such as bride price, child marriage, and great efforts are being made to destroy these practices which are the remainings of the old society. Therefore, it is thought that the migration from Syria may lead to a negative return in Turkish family structure. There is a possibility that, albeit regionally, social behavior with a tendency of extinction will be revived, for various socio-economic reasons.

Another element that is detected in studies on the migration effects on Turkey, is the number of birth among Syrian families. Although birth-delivery is a biological and cultural activity, the birth rates of Syrians are used as part of a xenophobic propaganda, especially through the media. On the other hand, legal status of the Syrian born babies and families in Turkey is thought to be a topic of an important debate in the near future. In this context, according to the announcement of the Turkish Public Health Agency, 177 thousand Syrians babies were born in Turkey between 2011- 2016. According to Erdoğan (2016), as of the end of 2016, 230 thousand Syrian babies came into the world on the territory of the Republic of Turkey in the last 6 years. Although the statistical contents of the current figure cannot be fully achieved, it can be predicted that various problems may be experienced in the short-, medium- and long-term against the high birth rate. It is expected that in the related context, problems related to health and education services, sheltering, as well as labor problems will occur. On the other hand, according to Kaypak and Bimay (2016), the surplus experienced transcends the situation of Syrians in the eyes of the Turkish people from temporality to permanence and this moves away from the hospitable attitude of local people. High birth rate, which will obviously have a significant effect on the staying process in Turkey, is seen as a source of tension between the Syrian and Turkish people.

Erdoğan (2016) stated that it was not initially foreseen that the war in Syria would last this long and cause such refugee flows. Therefore, policies were based on "temporality".

According to the author, the Syrians are less likely to return. As the reasons for this, he points to significant problems such as the weakness of peace and security in Syria in the short and medium term, and the difficulty of life in post-war Syria.

Because of the differences in the cultural and social life between the Syrian migrants and Turkish people, polygamy, ethnic and sectarian polarizations, and similar social problems are experienced (ORSAM, 2015). Examining the immigration reports of the United Nations, Barın (2015) states that 80% of the migrants are women and children, and that most of the women who are exposed to migration face sexual violence, economic inequality and human rights violations (Barın, 2015). When we look at the previous research studies, it is seen that the most affected groups are women and children. Akpınar (2016) calls these children who are victims of war as "lost generation".

Social isolation, loneliness, language barrier and cultural differences of immigrant women result in more serious problems and abuse than men's experiences (Barın, 2015). According to the study by Akpınar (2016), 52% of women think that they or their relatives need psychological support.

Interrupting the education of children married at an early age, inability to complete their physical, individual and personal development, being forced to become parents without experiencing childhood and youth, insufficiency in child care and education, violent practices and abuse of children, as well as psychosocial problems, such as the abuse of sexual development without completing their physical development, being raped and pregnant, complications of pregnancy and childbirth, exposure to physical, mental, sexual and economic violence as girls are too young to protect themselves and their rights, traumatic events such as depression, tendency to violence, escape from home, insanity, suicide are among the heaviest consequences of early marriage (Şenol and Dinç, 2017).

However, the spread of polygamy among Syrian women and the fact that marriage has become a material element of interest poses a problem. Men who want to marry a Syrian woman apply to intermediaries and pay wages. The fact that there are no official records of immigrants and the lack of official marriage due to minority age causes the increase in religious marriage of Syrian girls. Girls who are married without legal obligation in this way and children born of these marriages will be the source of a larger problems after a while (Şenol and Dinç, 2017).

Cultural Change

Culture as the world of meaning, symbol and values of a society is the most important element of maintaining social life in a harmonic commitment. It is inevitable that each migration movement will affect the lives of both immigrants and local community. One of these domains is culture.

Although Syrian mass migration was defined as “temporary” by the Republic of Turkey and policies against all these migration flows are based on the return of the Syrians, nevertheless, some situations from everyday life may show the opposite. For example during the delivery of some services, from hospitals to restaurants, it is known that signs and directions are made in Arabic language, so that Syrians can benefit from them. However, the use of the “guest” expression frequently can be evaluated in two-way when mentioned in the context of Syrian refugees. From a positive point of view, it can be a sign of empathy for those who experienced drama in their home country. But at the same time, in a negative way, it also means leaving their rights to the host country’s initiative (Erdoğan, 2016: 181-182).

Integration is the notion that emerged in the process of joining the society of individuals with their identities (Akıncı et al., 2015). Language comes first in the material and spiritual characteristics of one society. Language is a tool used by a society to recognize the world commonly in terms of material and spiritual elements. Some important mistakes made in this context are at a level that will undermine the foundations of social existence. Teaching Turkish to Syrians is one of the most important steps, apart from all health and safety ones, whether they will stay in Turkey or not. Keeping the teaching of Turkish language mandatory in this context, will also help Syrians with cultural adaptation and prevent creation of habits and behaviour that can have negative impact on Turkish society, cultural habits and behavior all patterns of Syrians. For person who starts living in a new social environment speaking the language of host country and establishing a healthy relationship with the local community reduces the likelihood for that person to experience crisis (Ekşi, 2002).

Culture shock can be defined as difficulties, bothers, depressions and reactions of individuals who have found themselves in a culture other than their own (Güvenç, 1996: 122). In this context, it is important to give psychological and social support to Syrians who experienced a cultural shock.

Another important issue for integration is political participation. Political participation will make it easier for migrants to become an active and contributing element of host country (Haksever, 2014).

How the refugees are involved in the media is important for the realization of the integration. In their studies, Pandir et al. (2015) emphasized the dilemma of representations in Turkish newspapers. While show Syrians on the one hand as “poor” and “helpless”, they also show them as a “threat” for community’s security. These different representations create a dilemma and cause asylum seekers to be excluded from society.

Sheltering-Urban Services and Local Governments:

One of the most important problems caused by mass migration is sheltering. A number of Syrian migrants who came to Turkey is staying in camps prepared for them by the state, but also a large part of them is scattered in various cities. Migrated cities can be grouped together in different groups. Apart from the big cities where job opportunities are widespread, Syrian migrants settle in different cities on the basis of relatives relations and ethnic origin (Kaypak and Bimay, 2016). It is observed that more Syrian Arabs settled in the Hatay Province, while Syrian Kurds migrated to Şırnak Province. Ethnicity facilitates life in a certain manner, but sheltering inadequacies of cities cause major problems.

It is a common finding of most studies which had mass migration of Syrians in its focus that their presence has negatively affected the rental prices in the cities in terms of increase due to demand intensity (Korkmaz, 2016; Atasoy and Demir, 2015; Pınar and Mazman, 2016). Syrians, who are in a lack of income or income poverty, live as multiple families in a single house due to the limitation of their accommodation potentiality. This situation creates tension between the local low income population and Syrians, especially with the rise of rental prices. It is among the issues that are reflected in the media that the rent payments are disrupted and there are conflicts between landlords and Syrians.

Another issue, other than the housing volume, is the issue of the establishment of ethnic regions and districts, which is a subject that has been extensively covered by the media and which is referred in the literature as “social mixture”. Syrian migrants naturally tend to live side by side on the basis of their ethnicity. In the long term, this issue will greatly increase the ghetto settlements previously unseen in Turkey. The subculture in these areas can be expected to affect cities from a number of different points such as work, family and daily life practices.

The delivery of urban services to Syrians living outside the camps also includes a significant disadvantage for local governments (Tunç, 2015). Working with the limited / restricted financial resources, local governments have difficulties in delivering public services to the migrants population who is not in the position to contribute to the local budget.

The common effect of immigrants in all cities is the increase of rents. This situation creates opportunities for homeowners, but it creates problems for tenants (ORSAM, 2015). The statement about the spatial structure of the segregation of the new society and migrants is the separation of living spaces (Tümtaş and Ergün 2016).

If we look at the other results of the migration, we can summarize the increase in the burden of public service under the headings such as the deterioration of social order and erosion of moral values. Reasons for this may lie in the competition brought by the uneducated workforce (Syrians), the increase in rental prices, the housing deficit, the doubling of sales and the revival of the construction sector (Karasu, 2016).

Gaziantep is the province with the highest number of Syrians with 326,333 people after Şanlıurfa (Sandal, et al. 2016). The majority of these numbers live in settlements and residences outside the camps. There are 5 sheltering centers in Gaziantep, including 4 tent in three districts and 1 container city. There are 6,876 tents and containers in the sheltering centers covering a total area of 980 decares and 35,847 people are accommodated in these centers and the majority of them are women. When the migrants are examined in terms of the shantytowns, it is seen that the average number of people living in the household is 12,2.

Hatay is also one of the cities densely inhabited by Syrians (Harunoğulları and Cengiz, 2014). Asylum-seekers who come to Hatay by contacting their commercial relations or their relatives in Hatay, also want to develop a sense of belonging and try to keep existence by contacting the asylum-seekers who have come and settled here before.

As Hatay is a province with a richness of ethnicity, asylum seekers have chosen a place of residence according to their sense of belonging and are usually settled in 3 different regions. The first is the settlement of families from very low income levels, and asylum-seekers live in very old, small and cheap rented houses as families of 10 to 30 people. These asylum seekers are people who do not have a regular income, live with the help and assistance of the tradesmen or begging. Another group, opens small businesses and tries to maintain their own culture by choosing the names of businesses in Arabic generally (Harunoğulları and Cengiz, 2014)

The second preferred settlement is the region with higher socio-economic status and generally has a regular income and has its own businesses such as supermarket, car rental, car wash, bakery, usually women's hairdresser, patisserie or cafeteria. There are 6 to 10 people living in new and 4-5 roomed-house in this area. The third settlement is the settlement of families at the middle and high socio-economic levels. Asylum-seekers in this group are families who have bought their own homes and made various investments for the future, such as opening a company and buying land. In general, 3-5 people reside under these conditions (Harunoğulları and Cengiz, 2014).

Health and Education

In public schools, only those who enter the country with a passport or those with a residence permit can receive education. Approximately 10% of the Syrians living in cities are getting educated. The lack of education of asylum-seekers poses a risk in terms of the long-term social impacts (ORSAM, 2015). The events in Syria began in March 2011 when schools in Syria began to close. Considering how long the war is the going on, problem of uneducated generation of Syrians in Turkey is easily visible and calls for action. Considering the fact that the number of asylum seekers exceeded the critical limits and the prolonged migration period, the need for education also increased (Akpınar, 2016).

86% of those living outside the camps from Syrian migrant children aged 6-11 do not attend school, and only 14% attend school. 83% of those living in camps attend school while 17% do not attend school. If we look at the situation in terms of adult education; 40% of male migrants and 27% of female migrants attended a Qur'an course. In Turkish literacy courses, a total of 27% of male and female participants were involved (Akpınar, 2016).

It is seen that migration causes some problems in terms of health. Polio epidemics and psychological support to the migrant group are important. Even some unseen diseases or which vaccines are not in use in Turkey, such as polio disease, has become visible in the border provinces. In addition, the diseases of measles and oriental sore group have also appeared again (ORSAM, 2015). In the context of rights possessed by these groups against migrants in Turkey, a holistic application network systems and services must be created. In this context, it is important to establish legal arrangements and administrative activity (Reçber, 2014).

In order to ensure that the Syrian women do not suffer, the empowered social work should be carried out. Training should be provided in order to help Syrian women to help them realize and reveal their own forces, assist in adaptation with immigration process and help in coping with the problems they face (Barın, 2015).

Opening up mutual communication channels, such as those in Alanya and Bursa City Councils, are measures that will help in solving problems that Syrians have in adaptation process. Some of these problems are children participating in education, preventing the exploitation of Syrian labor and making them a producer, creating new job opportunities with the determination of qualified labor force.

As a result, it should be kept in mind that migrants are real persons with an identity and human needs. It should not be expected of them to remain stationary, considering that even settled people can be in a process of constant change and have reconstructive identity. Therefore, it should not be forgotten that they lived a war existence and they should not be expected to react normally to what they experienced.

1.3.3. Economic Impact of Migration

In this section, the impact of Middle East and Syrian immigration to Turkey's economy were examined through some basic macro and micro economic variables. With the literature review made, it was determined that migration had positive and negative economic effects. Some of these effects: the effects on employment, increase in the general level of prices (inflation), the public budget (increase in public expenditures, economic growth, revival and development) are explained in detail in the continuation.

Impacts on Employment

Examining impact of Syrians' mass migration on working life in Turkey is very important. There are two basic perspectives. First one, is labor participation process which emerges as a result of socio-economic existence of the Syrians. The other is capital investments, which are realized with the Syrians in Turkey (Arslan et al., 2016).

Bahadır and Uçku (2016) reported in their study that approximately one in every three Syrian children (aged 6-17) worked or was seeking employment. In addition, older people, males, middle school or higher level students and Turkish speakers were more involved in employment. According to Koçancı (2016), Syrian migration affected especially the members of the lower social class. "Poverty collapse" is the phenomena that occurs with the arrival of poor population with economic indicator that are worse than those of poor population in the host community resulting in even further decrease of economical activity and worse position of already low-income population.

"Poverty collapse" has already taken place in Turkey in the areas with dense settlement of Syrian migrants. In this context, the bargaining power of the local poor in the market has decreased and the temporary jobs carried out by the local poor before the Syrians, started to be paid with lower wages. For this reason, while there was a significant decrease in the economic income of the local poor, this process created an alternative labor force that was preferred among those who are in need of temporary and casual workers.

It is possible for Syrians to obtain work permits by fulfilling certain procedures. However, there is no obstacle for agricultural / seasonal work. For this reason, the actors of the mass immigration of the Syrian population have concentrated in agricultural areas, participating in seasonal works. In a similar situation, the wages and social relations were changed as employers were preferring Syrian workers due to their low-paid labour. Unregistered workers are becoming widespread, especially in small-scale enterprises, and unfair competition is emerging among those firms that employ and those that do not employ illegal Syrian workers (Arslan et al., 2016).

In a field study conducted by Gaziantep Chamber of Commerce in 2015, the unregistered involvement of Syrians in working life was seen as an important problem. Accordingly, unregistered employment in the border cities where these people live, causes real inflation rates to be much higher than the national average (Gaziantep Chamber of Commerce, 2015). Increasing prices, from food to housing, are growing considerably throughout the society. Whereas the Republic of Turkey has been struggling with unregistered employment for many years. In this context, the notification and new supervision mechanisms established in 2008 were effective in decreasing this number and the rate of informal employment decreased from 52% in 2002 to 37.6% in 2013 (Tokol, 2013: 453). This number was 33,6% in 2017 (TSI, 2017) but it is not known whether Syrians were included or not in this number. On the other hand, field studies indicate that Syrians are not included in these numbers. In the study conducted by Gaziantep Chamber of Commerce (2015), it is stated that the unregistered working conditions cause the employment of Syrian refugees in low and precarious jobs while increasing child labor. In the report, where the employers are charged with the penalties imposed on the uninsured Syrians; it is noteworthy result that employers are not seen as responsible for this situation. In this sense, the rationality of employers to use Syrians as an economic surplus is mentioned.

In the study of Tunç (2015), although it is mentioned that Syrians do not have the right to open work places, this right is given for the Syrians who fulfill the legal procedures. According to a study made by the Economists Platform, Syrian investors in Turkey invested over \$ 360 million in the years between 2011- 2017 which allowed them to make active role in labor market. In these years, the number of enterprises opened by Syrians with Turkish companies, which is 14% among total foreign investors, is 6322. The financial investment of these businesses is of 57 thousand dollars on average (Economistler Platformu, 2017).

According to Kaypak and Bimay (2016), Syrians are hesitant to obtain a work permit because of the language barrier and long procedures of getting the permit. Therefore they decide to work informally without registration. This study draws attention to the informal employment and illegal labour force.

The fact that the Syrians open a shop in every place they find is leaving the locals in a difficult situation. Syrian enterprises, which are not affected by tax, license and other processes, have a negative impact on the competition conditions. In addition, in these enterprises, Syrians are employed unregistered and this increases the informality by negatively affecting the competition. This situation turns the view of Syrians into negative direction especially in the region where the research is conducted and makes it impossible for locals and migrants to live together.

The majority of the Syrian population earns for their living by working in informal sectors, for the reasons mentioned above. It is observed that Syrians are now mostly employed in the works carried out by the local poors, such as garbage collecting and construction work. This means that some professions, some ethnic groups, are “closed down”. Therefore, it is envisaged that some non-legal monopolies will be formed within a short period of time.

The fact that Syrians are willing to work with lower wages cause the region to become unemployed, resulting in the exclusion and marginalization of Syrians (Nurdoğan et al., 2017). On the other hand, the Syrian entrepreneurs carry their capital and contribute to the development of the city and the country. This situation is understood both from the significant increase in the production amount of the cities receiving immigration and from the number of companies opened (Ateş and Bektaş, 2016).

The fact that Syrian adults cannot find work is forcing children to work. Children work with adult workers in unfavorable conditions, work last for 12-14 hours per day and they are being paid half the price (Akpınar, 2016). The stress of unemployment, financial concerns and the language problem make the adaptation effort of the Syrians difficult. The attitude of Hatay people towards asylum seekers, Syrians’ desire for homeland and the sense of alienity to the space are among the factors determining adaptation. As a result of this, asylum seekers created a social and spatial aggregation in Hatay (Harunoğulları and Cengiz, 2014).

Most of the Syrians are occupational groups such as tradesmen, shoemakers, tailors and teachers. However, weakening neighborly relations and the sense of exclusion and economic hardship of asylum seekers can lead to illegal activities such as diesel and human trafficking (Harunoğulları and Cengiz, 2014).

Low-income immigrants report that they are satisfied with their life in Turkey and they adapt more easily; however, it is observed that those with high income and education have difficulties in adaptation (Boz, 2016). Although they search different alternatives and they are aware of a higher standards in European countries, they do not wish to move to the Western countries due to the fear that they will be treated with more prejudice especially because of their religious and cultural differences.

When we evaluate the impact of migration on employment, the impact on short-term growth is driven by financial spending shocks, such as high consumption and transfers from the government, while growth in the medium term is considered a shock in the supply of labor, resulting from increased supply of emissions (EUC Economic and Financial Affairs, 2016). The economic impacts of migration in the medium term are mostly addressed in the EU and in the USA. However, research by the IMF and OECD focuses on the impacts of refugee flows in other countries. According to these studies, the migrants’ impact on medium and long-term growth depends on how immigrants will be integrated into labor markets in the host country; while they have a small positive effect on the growth in the short term. Successful and timely integration with the host country labor market in the medium term may reduce the unemployment rate.

When examining effects of migration between the migrating and host country, it can be concluded that migration of relatively skilled labor force means weakening of the human capital in the country that is being left (Sayın, et al., 2016). Qualified brain drain is a disadvantage in developing countries, and is an advantage for developed countries. According to the results of the analyzes, statistically significant negative relationship between economic growth and migration are available in Turkey (Joy et al., 2016). Turkey is already experiencing difficulties in labor force quality, which is proven by its 46th position on the International Institute for Management Development (IMD) ranking list, for the year 2015. It is foreseen and emphasized that the labor force in Turkey will weaken even further with the participation of Syrians (Diken and Demirel, 2016).

When the impact of the Syrians on employment is evaluated, it is seen that unfair competition is formed especially among the unregistered and non-Syrian enterprises (Sayın, et al., 2016; Canbay and Gülten, 2016). In the sense of employment contraction, it creates anxiety in the local population. For employers it can be advantageous because they can create jobs with low wages. It has a positive effect on the investment environment in the region (Gaziantep) as it contributes to the labor deficit (Arslan, et al., 2015).

In their study in Batman, Kaypak and Bimay (2016) emphasized negative effect of Syrian migrants working in the unskilled labor market with low wages as illegal workers. It creates a situation that causes dissatisfaction for local workers and also increases employment problems in one country. In Batman, which is experiencing serious problems related to unemployment, they emphasize that the unemployment caused by the labor supply with the participation of the Syrians has negative effects on the local population and the local people have negative reactions towards this group (Boyras, 2015; Boz, 2016). Another finding that emerged in the study is that the group of Syrian workers is not satisfied with this situation: they think that they can not get their money for their labor and that they are being exploited (Karasu, 2016).

According to the results of research conducted by Sayın et al. (2016), Syrians are working as uninsured, cheap labor force in illegal ways in industry, agriculture and small enterprises. Therefore, people who lost their jobs in the border provinces are attributed to the employment of Syrians working more cheaply in their own places (ORSAM, 2015; Kaynak, et al., 2016; Karasu, 2016). Employers explain that it is more appropriate to employ two Syrian workers instead of employing a domestic worker (Lordoğlu, 2015). The local people react to the Syrians because they think that job opportunities are taken away by them. 77% of the population in Turkey think that the Syrians damage economy, the 66,8% of the population think that they took away the jobs from their hands (Demir and Soyupek, 2015). While this situation is seen as a negative effect of migration, it can be seen as positive that it closes the gap in the business lines that require unskilled labor (agriculture, construction, service). According to another view, the work of Syrians in unskilled and lower income groups paved the way for local people to be employed at upper income level (Diken and Demirel, 2016). Although a significant portion of the Syrians constitute rural and lower income levels, mainly from Halep, it is seen that part of investors and traders settled in are also Turkey. The Syrians in the upper income group prefer Mersin province because it has a port and they can use its commercial connections. Again, with good links to the merchant from Halep with Middle Eastern countries carrying out commercial activities in Turkey, it is considered positive for Turkey. With the small shops they opened, the Syrian asylum seekers have started to participate in production in Turkey. However, these enterprises being informal of (not paying taxes) causes the reaction of local tradesmen and many controversies, especially in the border provinces (Üstün, 2016).

In order to improve the working conditions of Syrian migrants and to prevent unregistered work, with the Prime Ministerial Circular of January 2016, which regulates work permits, efforts were being made to eliminate the negativities (Aktaş and Gülçür, 2016). However, the delayed passing of this law caused the qualified labor force from Syria to go to other countries (Diken and Demirel, 2016). It is determined that Syrian refugees coming to the region are the source of the rapidly increasing unemployment for Gaziantep, Adıyaman and Kilis (TR C1), which are the Level 2 Regions. These findings show that the unemployment rate in Turkey is further increasing (Sönmez and Mete, 2015). Another important problem is the increase of child labor. Due to necessity, families send their children to work in various jobs and in unsuitable conditions.

Akşit et al. (2015) conducted their research on the Syrians settled in Nevşehir Hisar Village, revealing that a workers' transformation took place in the fruit storage market as seasonal workers working cheaper than Kurdish immigrants who came to the village in the 1990s. They emphasize that Kurdish workers have been replaced by Syrian workers and the peasants are unemployed because Syrians work as cheap labor.

Although the high percentage of working age population (42,3%) in the Syrian population is understood as the potential to contribute to the workforce, the majority of women have primary and lower education (64%) and the illiteracy levels are high (21%). In addition, it can be said that considering the low income level, the contribution of Syrians to social recovery and economic development in the long term may be limited (Aktaş and Gülçür, 2016).

Although the vast majority of Syrians coming to Turkey are low-skilled and of rural origin, while there is no the exact number, it is believed that there are 35 thousand of Syrians with city's origin, qualified and with university diploma. If those who are qualified can be utilized, it is considered as a positive result that will contribute to the economy and growth; while additional resources should be spent to increase employment among less skillful individuals coming from Syria (Üstün, 2016). However, it is welcomed by the business world that Syrians are demanded in areas where there is no interest and no workers can be found in Turkey. Because they work cheaper, they also cause domestic workers to lose their jobs. In addition, working economics and occupational safety experts emphasize that Syrians will be the lowest part of the working class and they will be defenseless to work accidents, due to language insufficiency.

One of the important research question is the financial impact that immigrants have on countries that they left behind as well as to countries they migrated to. Migration can sometimes be a blessing for both migrant and emigrant countries, but sometimes it can be a burden. Therefore, it is still a controversial issue whether financial migration movements make a net contribution to countries or bring a financial burden. However, in studies conducted, it is said that this effect does not exceed 0.5% of GDP and has a little positive or negative effect (OECD, 2013). The research reveals that there is a high level of social acceptance for the Syrians in Turkey, while in some areas serious sensitivity is shown. The most important of these are work and revenue loss (Tunç, 2015).

After 2010, forced migration from Middle East have affected both supply and demand side in Turkey's labor market. It has been suggested that this effect occurred against the Turkish citizen workers (in terms of wages and overtime); however, occurred in favor of workers working in unregistered foreign employment (in terms of finding a job) and the owners of the company which demand labor. Although this situation makes the company owners happy at micro level, they can negatively affect macroeconomic indicators. Migrants are willing to work and accepted lower wages, as there is no country where they can return they are willing to accept any amount of money that will be enough for them, to survive (Şahin, 2015: 1-13). This situation may aggravate the appetite of some companies and push firms to informality. A decrease in tax revenues, variability in the costs of firms, complete competition deterioration, a general decline in prices, a loss of income for domestic laborers, an increase in unemployment data, and a congestion in the socio-economy become inevitable (Altunç et al., 2017).

Finally, in 2011 and after, the relative effects of migrants from the Middle East were observed in Turkey. For example, a local worker dealing with textile work in the south-east does not receive a wage less than 40 TL, while it is seen that this wage is reduced to 9.50 TL per day by working 10 hours with unregistered migrants (Altunç et al., 2017). Again in Istanbul, while a shoe is sewn to 6.00 TL, with the arrival of migrants this fee felt to 2.50 TL. Due to this situation, it can be seen that about 200 workers in Izmir said that the cheap and unregistered labor force disrupts the labor market in shoe production and their perspective on migrants has changed. According to ISKUR data, after 2009, there has been a decrease in unemployment benefits after the global economic crisis until 2011. But after 2011, with the arrival of Syrians it has been observed an increase until July 2015 (Altunç et al., 2017). At the same time, the share of Middle Eastern compulsory migrants from the output without participation in production, has caused an imbalance in the supply-demand balance. The existence of a one-way causality relationship from economic growth to inflation, from inflation to unemployment and from unemployment to growth has been identified (Altunç et al., 2017)

Migration is an important factor that leads to a reduction in tax revenues by increasing the informal economy, and although this creates additional costs for the state, many employers see these migrants as cheap labor (Canbay and Gülden, 2016). Kartal and Başçı (2014), on their research conducted on the Africa Middle-Saharan origins who live in Istanbul, have identified that migrants prefer to work in low-wage, uninsured jobs in Turkey rather than going to Western Europe illegally through dangerous paths. It is foreseen that a similar situation will emerge among Syrian migrants in the long term.

Asylum seekers who do not/ can not receive work permit legally have to work unregisteredly (Üstün, 2016). This situation, which was seen as manageable until the Syrian asylum seekers' crisis, exceeded the manageability limit by an estimated half a million Syrian asylum seekers benefiting from temporary protection, and the government had to make arrangements regarding this field (Sönmez and Mete, 2015). According to the Investment Statistics, the number of Syrian companies, which was 2827 as of June 2015, increased to 3679 as of December 31 2015. (Ministry of Economy, 2016).

Increase in General Level of Prices (Inflation)

Inflation comes at the head of the negative economic impacts created by migration. Similar findings were found in many studies conducted worldwide. In many studies conducted on the effects of migration in the European Union countries, it can be noticed that increase in inflation is the most important problem in countries and cities exposed to migration. In research studies conducted in different cities in Turkey, similar findings were obtained. In addition to macro threats, such as the burden on refugees and tax loss due to illegal enterprises, the increase in rental prices in the border provinces, the cost of living, and the unfair competition against the local population are seen as micro-level threats.

The perception created by these threats on the society constitutes the perceived level of risks to the Syrians. In the field surveys, it was found that 70,8% of the population had a perception that the Turkish economy was damaged by Syrians (Tunç, 2015).

In the border provinces where Syrians have settled, there has been a significant increase in basic food and household prices. In provinces such as Gaziantep and Kilis, inflation rate is well above the average of Turkey. Syrians are working as poor labor force through illegal ways in industry, agriculture and small enterprises. This situation causes a reaction between the local people in the form of being taken away the job opportunities from their hands (Barn, 2015).

Kaypak and Bimay (2016), in their study in the province of Batman, said that the refugees who migrated had increased sales with the hot money they brought and that they stimulated the market. However, they found that the prices of goods and services in the province increased in the same way. There were increases in house sales and rent prices due to the fact that most of the arriving refugees stayed in rented or bought houses in city center. This situation caused the low-income local people to be in a difficult position. Authors have emphasized that Syrians are willing to pay a price that a family belonging to the middle income group in Turkey cannot afford. While refugee's problem of housing has disappeared, on the other hand, the problem of housing of the local citizens has emerged. Following the migration from the Middle East to Turkey a food supply demand incompatibility in the economy has begun to appear. It is seen that migrants take a share from agricultural outputs without contributing to agricultural production (Altunç et al., 2017). When Turkey opened its doors to migrants, it began to make expenditures for migrants and this has led to the increase in the relative budget deficit. Therefore, the increase in inflation has become inevitable.

The common economic impact of asylum-seekers in all cities is often related to the increase in housing rents. Another economic impact observed in the border provinces emerges as the cost of living. As demand increases, the general level of prices, especially the staple food, tends to increase. This situation has the potential to raise the risk of social conflict (Sayın et al., 2016).

The Middle East Strategic Research Center (ORSAM), conducted a comprehensive study in nine cities of Turkey in 2015, with significant findings on the effects of Syrian refugees to Turkish economy. Despite the differentiation in perception of price increase rate in four cities; approximately two thirds of respondents hold refugees responsible for the rise in food prices.

In this report, it has been identified that the rent increase in Gaziantep is above 2 or 3 times than average of Turkey. Similar findings were obtained in another study. There is a complete consensus on the inflationary impact of migration. Regional CPI index is above the average of Turkey in areas with refugee density such as Gaziantep, Adana. As of December 2015, consumer inflation throughout the country was 9.6 percent and the increase in Adana and Gaziantep regions was 10.8 percent.

Generally it can be said that inflation difference largely occurs due to high rent increases and partly due to increase in food prices (Üstün, 2016; Karasu, 2016; Sönmez and Mete, 2015)

Public Budget (Increase in Public Expenditures)

The increase in the migrant population in the country brings some new financial problems in the field of tax, public spending and public services. Elimination of the inadequacies in service supply (sewage water, roads, education etc.) together with population growth makes the increase of public expenditures inevitable. In their report, Dadush and Niebuhr (2016) emphasized that migrants in the European Union put a substantial burden on the public budget because of the services that the public, especially education, health and municipal services, have to give. In Jordan, the neighbor of Syria and one of the countries affected by the migration, the report prepared in 2016 addresses similar results.

Meeting the demand of increased population for semi-public goods due to migration, may pose a significant burden on the state budget. Education expenditures, for example, are closely related to the population. The rapid increase in population will lead to an increase in the resources allocated to education, while reducing its quality. If the contributions of migrants to the state budget through tax are insufficient, the state may seek to finance these expenditures by receiving more taxes from their own citizens. Population growth as a result of migration, increases the cost of public services by causing problems such as inadequate public services for the increased population, rise of investment costs due to inadequate urbanization or inefficient use of infrastructure and so on. The countries that are receiving migration have to create policies that will provide more widespread and intensive service provision in the fight against poverty, social services, housing, health and education, which leads to an increase in the burden on the state budget (Canbay and Gülден, 2016). An increase in the public spending is taking place with the increasing population in terms of the country receiving migration. In their research, Canbay and Gülден (2016) stated that the difficulties experienced in the financing of semi-public goods, such as health and education, in the country receiving migrants create significant pressure on the public budget. It is concluded that although the population increases in terms of the immigrant country contributes to the insurance pool, it may lead to problems such as increased informal economy, irregular urbanization and inadequate public expenditures.

Economic Growth, Revival, Development

Economic growth, revival and development have been positively affected by the economic impacts of the migration, and these positive economic impacts have been studied in many theoretical and empirical studies. In these studies, the effects of migration on economic growth, revival and development are considered as foreign capital, gross domestic product, financial effects (income, tax, hot money, fund entry into the social security system), increase in the number of enterprises, increase in foreign trade and increase in production.

One of the positive economic effects of migration is the increase in foreign capital. Foreign capital increase is realized as a result of migrants, bringing their business to the migrants country with them and establishing connections with the country they come from. While the size of the relationship between economic growth and migration is dependent on the quantity and quality of the migrations received by the countries, the general opinion is that the economic growth of the countries with qualified capital migration will increase and the countries that receive unqualified capital migration will be adversely affected by the economic growth process (Sevinç et al., 2016).

The fact that Turkey is seen as a safe haven plays a part as one of the most important reasons of the foreign capital flow which started with migration. On the other hand, there has been an increase in the number of Syrian partner companies in the cities near the Syrian border since 2011. As the investments of the Syrians increased unreasonably, the amount of foreign capital coming to the country also increased (Boz, 2016). Syrians make significant contributions to production and trade through businesses they have established such as SMEs.

Another positive economic impact of migration in the studies is the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It is argued that migration increases workforce and thus economic output and GDP. However, it was stated that these positive effects could be realized if most of the migrants can feel the benefits and some of the high income would be accrued to the local people (Orrenius and Zavadny, 2012). The participation of migrants in the labor market leads to an increase in labor productivity and thus positively affects the per capita GDP of the state (Georgiev, 2011). In the report titled “Economic Outlook on the Refugee Crisis: A Macroeconomic Assessment for the EU 2016” prepared by the European Commission, the report states that the direct additional financial impacts of the migration will be between 0.1-0.6% of GDP, cumulatively between the years 2015-2016. These estimates are low, depending on how the situation develops, and, although more evident for some countries, the short-term effects of additional expenditure on growth are modest. It has been emphasized that the economic impact on GDP may vary depending on whether the migration is transit, the granting or not of protection status, the person’s profile, the economic structure of the host country and the integration capacity.

In their report, Dadush and Niebuhr (2016) were examining the effect of migration in 24 out of 86 OECD countries on per capita income by using dual migration flows from 1998-2007. It was found that the skill levels of migrants is very important in terms that when migrants have high skill levels per capita income is increasing and the economy would tend to cause a long-term increase in the capital-labor rate. Although low-skilled migrants reduce the average income in the country they migrate in the short term, it is pointed out that in the long term, the integration of their children will help increase the per capita income.

In Greece, irregular migrants, which account for 3,2% of the workforce, are estimated to increase annual GDP by 1,5%, total private investment by 0,9% and total private consumption by 0,13%. While this effect was 6% in Germany in 1992, it varied between 10% in the UK in the early 2000s. In the Netherlands, 5% increase in the labor force due to migration is expected to increase the GDP by 2,4% to 3,4% in the case of low-skilled migration. The situation in Europe, the concentration of irregular migrants in the informal economy, and the extent to which the outcomes in the informal economy capture official estimates of economic activity is complex. In the study of the financial implications of migration among OECD countries, it was concluded that increasing the rate of employment of immigrants to the proportion of natives would have a budget effect of more than 0,5% of GDP in Belgium, France and Sweden (Orrenius and Zavodny, 2012). It is expected that EU GDP will increase by 0,2% by 2017 and by 0,1% by 2020, while an additional increase and the appearance of employment will increase by 0.2%. It is stated that if appropriate integration policies are implemented, the positive effect on growth can be realized.

The financial impacts created by migration have been the subject of studies, whether it makes a contribution or a financial burden. In the country reached as a result of migration, tax and public expenditures are increasing due to the increase in population growth and population growth rate. Some of the positive financial impacts can be listed as follows: increasing tax revenues of migrants, increasing fund inflow into the social security system, increasing sales as a result of the revival of the markets with getting in the circulation of hot money brought by the migrants, etc. In determining the financial impacts of the migration, migrants profile plays an important role, where it is emphasized that young-age migrant's contributions should be taken into consideration (Canbay and Gülden, 2016 Kaypak and Bimay, 2016)

When financial effects are taken as a whole, the study shows that skilled migrants tend to contribute positively, while the elderly are less skilled and tend to contribute negatively as immigrants.

In the establishment of trade relations with respect to foreign trade growth, the connections of the migrants throughout the borders play an important role and it is said to facilitate international trade, primarily by offering market information and matching. Many authors emphasize that this personal connection can increase trade by merging on a large scale and therefore it may be beneficial to the host country and thus, the increase in production can be achieved (Shellito, 2016; Boyraz,2015).

II. EXAMINING PERCEPTIONS OF IMMIGRANT- RECEIVING COUNTRY ON THE EFFECTS OF MIGRATION: A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH IN ANTALYA PROVINCE

2.1. Method

Within the scope of this research, qualitative research approach was used to obtain in-depth data on the effects of migration from the Middle East and Syria in the province of Antalya. In this respect, semi-structured interview was used as data collection method and content analysis was used as the analysis method.

In this research, purposive sampling method was used. According to this, representatives of the institutions and organizations interacting with the phenomenon of immigration from the Middle East and Syria were included in the sampling. In this context, this sample included persons who have duties or titles such as president, board member, faculty member, teachers, doctors, psychologists from Institutions such as Antalya Commercial Exchange, Antalya Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Chamber of Craftsman, Antalya Bar Association, Provincial Directorate of National Education, Akdeniz University, Immigration Authority, Provincial Security Directorate, Konyaalti Municipality and Provincial Health Directorate.

For the purpose of data collection, face to face interviews were conducted with the representatives of the above mentioned institutions. Participation in interviews was completely on voluntary basis. 17 people were interviewed in this manner through the use of a semi-structured questionnaire form. Interviews were recorded with a voice recorder, provided that permission was obtained from the participants.

The data collected through interviews were transcribed and translated into written texts. Benefiting from the results of previous studies which were done on effects of Syrian and the Middle East immigrants in Turkey, coding scheme was developed and content analysis was performed by two different researchers according to this scheme. Thus, the researchers were analyzing the content from obtained data set and classified it into relevant codes.

Then, the results of the two researchers who made the coding were compared and it was understood that they were compatible. According to the results obtained; themes, categories and concepts have been created. In order to contribute to the reliability of the research results, direct quotations from the analyzed texts were given.

2.2. Results and Discussion

As a result of the content analysis of the texts consisting of the statements of the participants, four themes have been obtained describing the thoughts, experiences and feelings of the participants about the effects of immigration from Syria and the Middle East. These themes are presented in Table 6, with related categories and concepts. Table 6 also includes direct quotations which were derived from the texts of the interviews with the participants, showing the source and rationale for creation of certain theme. According to the results, it is understood that the participants developed attitudes which are primarily feelings and cognitive beliefs about the effects of migration from Syria and the Middle East. However, according to the participants, migration has important effects in three areas: social, security and economic. As can be seen in Table 6, it is possible to say that the effects of migration vary according to each area when the categories and concepts that are under these fields are considered. Social influences, for instance, are felt in the categories of family, culture and public services. Security and public reaction are seen as important categories. While economic impacts are felt intensively in the employment category, it is also understood that threat perception occurs in some subjects.

Considering the attitude theme, it is observed that participants made a comprehensive cognitive assessment of the causes of migration and the status of migrants. Especially it is thought that the immigration from Syria is a necessity, immigrants are defeated and suffered and they need help. As a result of these evaluations, it is understood that participants developed a number of emotions, particularly empathy and sadness about migrants. However, in the other cognitive evaluations with regard to immigrants, it is observed that the participants consider the possibility of immigrants returning or being permanently settled in Turkey. According to this, it can be said that the participants think that migrants should return to their own countries when the conditions become appropriate. However, despite this normative belief, it is observed that the belief that immigrants will be permanent in Turkey is dominant. According to these results, the attitudes of the participants consisted of some feelings and beliefs. It can be said that their beliefs based on cognitive evaluations can affect their feelings.

Although there are important concepts under the categories of family and public services as part of the theme of social influences, it is not misleading to say that especially the concepts related to culture are prominent in this theme. It is understood that marriages made by immigrants (especially women) may have negative effects on family life due to differences between families. More specifically, it is stated that the relationship between family members are negatively affected by such marriages with the influence of the idea that immigrant girls have been married with the purpose of staying in Turkey. If we look from the viewpoint of public services, it is understood that a number of supports such as language training, social assistance and legal aid are provided by the institutions such as educational institutions, municipalities and the Bar Association.

Despite the aforementioned supports, there are some problems in the field of education and health. Some of the main problems are lack of basic education among young migrants, problems with access to education and health services due to lack of necessary documents, some diseases that are said to have come with migrants and these threatening the local population and similar. On the other hand, with the increase in the number of migrants, increase in workload is present as well. It can be said that the inhabitants may have problems in utilizing public services from time to time, which negatively affects the quality perception of the services provided.

Adaptation in the cultural context stands out as an important social impact. In this context, language, sheltering and media are also important concepts that can be seen related to adaptation. It is said that both the migrants and the inhabitants experienced a cultural shock due to the almost sudden migration; in particular, there has been a certain time since the first wave of migration in the Syrian context and some services have been provided to migrants. Yet there has been no cultural adaptation due to migrants' persistence of maintaining their own cultural habits which deepened this maladaptation. On the other hand, according to the participants, language is still a serious problem in both education and other areas of daily life. When added to this, it is difficult to achieve cultural adaptation when migrants have a relatively closed experience in their settlements and even their preferences for sheltering, such as ghettos. On the other hand, participants do not ignore the effect of the media. It is stated that the negative news about migrants in the media affects adversely the perception of the inhabitants. When all of these issues are considered together, it can be said that there is a problem about adaptation and this problem can be deepened with the influence of language, shelter and media.

It is understood that migration from the Middle East and Syria inevitably has a significant effect on security-related perceptions. In this context, it is seen that robbery, prostitution, violence against women, abuse of children, organized crime, harassment, begging, fighting etc. events are associated with immigrants. However, in the context of Antalya, there is also a perception that public order incidents associated with migrants are quite low compared to provinces where migration is more intense. This idea is also based on an assessment that immigrants stay in Antalya because they depend on strict conditions and try to avoid such events. A significant impact of migration in the field of security is the response at the social level. Although positive emotions such as empathy are developed at the individual level, negative feelings such as hate, anxiety and prejudice can be mentioned at the social level due to security concerns. This theme also emphasizes that a negative perception of security is associated with immigrants in the long term due to the effects of these emotions and the uneasiness created by past terrorist events.

It would not be wrong to say that research participants' assessments of the economic impacts of migration are particularly concentrated on employment. When considered from this point of view, evaluations of participants in regard to negative impact of migration on employment are: problems with obtaining work permit when migrants are requested to work, especially Syrian migrants who work in the agricultural and construction sectors, but unregistered, increased child labor, creating unfair competition environment against the people in the labor market due to their employment as cheap labor force and although there are those who open workplaces (restaurant, barbershop etc.) among immigrants, their informal activities are the evaluations of the participants about the negative effects of migration on employment. On the other hand, the fact that the need for labor which cannot be met by the resident people in the agricultural sector is met with migrants is considered as a positive effect of migration on employment. Participants also expressed their opinion that a number of economic threats of migration should not be overlooked. In this context, the following issues are: there may be a threat to settled trades due to unfair competition of the workplaces opened by migrants, the presence of migrants in the tourism sector may be a threat to the destination image, a negative perception that there will be an increase in taxes and rents.

It can be said that the results of this study, which is carried out in Antalya province, has a great similarity with the researches in the provinces which are known to have more Middle Eastern and Syrian migrants such as Gaziantep, Hatay and Batman. In this study, it is revealed that the effects of immigration from the Middle East and Syria are mostly felt in the social, security and economic areas. However, it should be said that there are differences in some details between the results of the research handled in two areas, especially security and economic. For instance, it is understood that the participants have not made any evaluations concerning terrorist attacks in the security area (such as participation in terrorist organization, increased terrorist attacks, terrorist threat), border security (such as border violations, loss of life as a border crossing and human trafficking), and international relations (image problems; problems of transition to other countries and problem of creating safe zones). Similarly, the possible effects of economic recovery on the economic impacts of migration (foreign capital, gross domestic product, increase in the number of enterprises, increase in foreign trade and increase in production) are not included among the issues expressed by the participants of this research. The fact that the context presented by the provinces where the research is conducted is different can be seen as a reason for the differences observed in these results, such as the number of migrants, the presence of camps and the geographical location (taking place at the border).

On the other hand, differences in study samples (representatives study, participation of residents or immigrants in previous research) may be taken into account in explaining the small differences between the results.

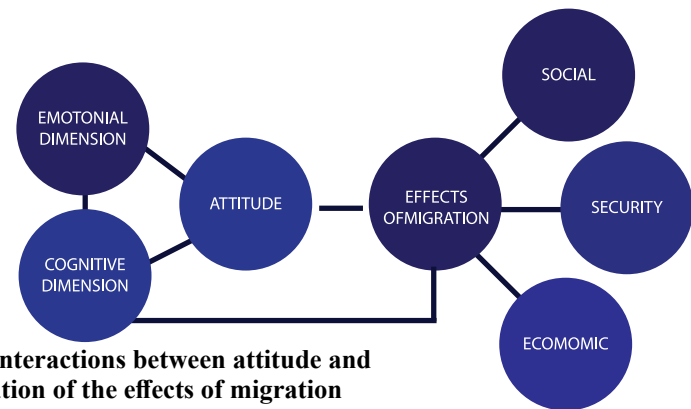


Figure 4. Interactions between attitude and interpretation of the effects of migration

The most important point of this study, which was carried out in Antalya, unlike the findings of previous studies, is the emphasis on attitude. With this study, it is understood that the local participants developed an attitude composed of emotions (such as empathy and sadness) and cognitive evaluations (such as immigration being forced, immigrants being victims, immigrants being permanent). The relationship between the effects of migration and this attitude should be discussed. As shown in Figure 4, the interpretation of the effects migration and attitude is in interaction. As the research results show, there are effects of migration in the areas such as on social life change (family, marriage, public services, adaptation); employment (competition); security (anxiety) etc. According to the degree of interaction with immigration s, individuals will inevitably, more or less, feel the effects of migration. However, how these effects are interpreted (becoming unavoidable; should be tolerated for a period of time, etc.) that will be largely related to the developed attitude. Considering the people who think and empathize with the difficulties and sufferings of the Syrians, who believe that they must eventually return to their homelands, but that they should be able to benefit from host country until the conditions in their countries become better, it is acceptable that the migration has a negative impact, but that at least for a limited time you have to endure this impact. For certain, if a negative attitude develops, these evaluations can be quite opposite. At this point, it should be stated that the perceptions of the effects of migration may have an impact on the attitude. For instance, in the long term, the negative impacts of migration on social, security and economic areas do not show a decrease and even if these adverse conditions are associated with migrants, the cognitive assessments of migrants (such as seeing them as a source of negativity in the social sphere, security and economic sectors) may occur negatively. These evaluations can also lead to the formation of negative emotions (anxiety, hate, etc.) and will ultimately be able to cause the development of a negative attitude towards migrants. As these comments show, there may be a balance between attitudes and how the effects of migration are interpreted. A positive or negative attitude can lead to interpretation of the effects of migration similarly. On the other hand, a possible negative perception that the negative effects of migration were exacerbated may cause a negative attitude towards immigrants to develop or strengthen.

Table 6. Themes and related categories and notions

Theme	Category	Concept	Quotation
Attitude	Emotions	Empathy, sadness	<p>"They had to leave the land they were born in and probably wanted to live in. They came to our land as the nearest country. There are those who lost their families, there are those who are victims of physical violence. Therefore, they suffered from trauma, they are depressed, this is what I see and observe."</p> <p>"We think these people need help. We think they have rights. We accept them as brothers/sisters, not our guests."</p> <p>"...I am basically against these people being seen as unwanted people in our country. So these people did not come to our country voluntarily, they have come because they had to."</p> <p>"My attitude towards the Syrians was negative before I started this work. But when we got involved, and got into contact with them, I strongly disagree that they are as bad as they appear in the news."</p> <p>"On the positive side, I recognize humanitarian assistance needs and consider accepting immigrants for human rights necessary. At this point I think empathically, one day we can be immigrants, too."</p> <p>"I see everybody as humans. I'm not interested in being Middle Eastern or Syrian. I feel so upset. My dominant feeling is sadness. Because they were not reason, but the victims of the games of imperialism in the Middle East."</p>

	Beliefs	Returning; Being permanent	<p>"...according to me, to be realistic, Syria's infrastructure is now completely destroyed. And unfortunately, even if the war stops, which is not possible, so I do not think that these people can return to their country."</p> <p>"I think that 70% of the Syrian students will stay in Turkey now."</p> <p>"It is important to ensure a return to normalization in their country of immigrants forced by war to leave their country and who generally have a moderate or low socioeconomic level. I think that Middle Eastern and Syrians living in their own countries, in their own sociocultural environments, in their own culture and geography, is a very important fact for themselves and my country as well."</p>
--	---------	----------------------------	--

Social influences	Category	Concept	Quotation
	Family	Differences; marriages	<p>"...I have close personal contact with Syrians. For example, the girl my wife's brother married and her family are from Syria. I can really say that we have cultural difficulties and that our family relations are negatively affected."</p> <p>"For example, there are the troubles in places such as Antep, Kilis and even Istanbul, Bursa where there is a lot of refugee population. We know that young Syrian girls and children married informally with Turkish citizens.</p> <p>The reason for this is that the Syrians at least want to keep their daughters alive, stay in the country and save their lives. ..."</p>
	Culture	Adaptation;	"I think that both the Syrians and the citizens of our country have a culture shock in their social

	language; shelter; media	lives.” “I have cultural incompatibility with Middle Easterners and Syrians. Although we have similar social norms, I think we have a conflict under social rights and beliefs.” “...I do not think that they accept their responsibilities and make an effort for adaptation. In my opinion, Syrians think that the society in which they came has to accept them here and adapt to them. I don't find it realistic to have such demands such as direction signs, shop signs, schools etc. in their own language.” “...The effort to bring them to a certain point, to teach them in the same class, due to the language problem of our students does not give us very effective results. It's fourth grade right now. Yes, of course, in his/her own language and with his/her own alphabet learned (reading and writing). Here, of course, we still gather students who are not even at the first grade level, into different classes. We are trying to teach with that level of students.” “...especially the shortage of translators , because when a refugee would like to contact bar association, he/she probably doesn't know our language, can not tell us his/her name, surname, country of origin in the simplest terms.” “They (Syrian children) have hard times when they are playing with Turkish children... They do not know the rules of the game nor can they understand Turkish children because they come from different cultures and have different perspectives. Therefore they quickly give up playing and they have difficulties in making friends with Turkish children. All because they do not know the language ...” “In rural areas and in the lower socio-cultural and economic settlements of the city, they are
--	-----------------------------	--

		reserved in communities.” “At the same time, the continuation of the open door policy causes unregistered entry across country borders/ This situation causes the problem of distorted urbanization, clustering / ghettoization and it also complicates the integration inside Turkey.” “Last year, news about Syrians on the coast of Konyaalti and the news in the social media did not cause too much reaction for me. I think this is not related to the nation, it is related to getting used to it.” “There is a picture that has been shared for years, a tourist woman on the beach and a man wrapped around her. It was also before the Syrians” “Especially, the increase in crime rates related to the Syrians that we see from the media makes our people feel insecure.” “Middle Easterns and Syrians demand social assistance from our municipality, Turkish and foreign language courses and participation in various cultural events.” “...The Syrian refugee is directly commissioned by the Bar Association after applying to legal assistance office of the Antalya Bar Association and provided with legal aid service. But the main problem is that these refugees are not aware of such rights...” “The Republic of Turkey has formed a group under the name Turkish language teaching to foreign students. We are the people who teach Turkish. There are classroom head teachers, Turkish and literature teachers. We have also guidance teachers in new private tent cities or temporary education centers.” “ ... Although the number is not exactly known, unplanned immigration reduces the quality of
Public Services	Supports; quality; education; health	

		<p>services of our country's citizens such as municipal, health care, etc.”</p> <p>“In any case, there is a workload. All public institutions began to work on their capacities. The workload of the staff has increased. Especially the burden they bring to the public is very high. ...”</p> <p>“Workload and obligations in our department increased. There is the announcement on the police radio that you have to go, but you are already busy on another place. They when you finally manage to go to the announced place the suspect is already on the run...”</p> <p>“...but unfortunately because we have received a very large mass migration, according to statistics, most of this young population does not even have basic education. As far as I know, these youngsters are on their own and if it continues in this way, of course, we may face great difficulties in the future.”</p> <p>“...probably The Ministry of National Education agreed with the Directorate General of Migration Management in October. Thereafter, it was agreed that all refugee and immigrant children would have access to basic education, regardless of whether they were under temporary protection or not or whether they have any valid IDs or not. However, we are experiencing a lot of trouble in schools. When we tell this to the school administrators they say we can not accept them because they do not have an official document. We cannot register them.”</p> <p>“In particular, we talked with the hospital owners and management friends about the problems they experienced in contacting Syrians with no registration. There are no registrations as if they didn't live in Turkey, the biggest problem is this, and we need to ensure the integration”.</p> <p>“We know that because there is no temporary protection coverage in Antalya, the Syrian migrants or refugees are turned back when they go to the hospital. It is said that you don't have your</p>
--	--	--

		<p>temporary protection coverage here, so you can not get any health care.”</p> <p>“I have two children. A disease called hand-foot-mouth disease spread in the last 5 years and it is said that this is unfortunately transmitted by refugees.”</p> <p>“When we look at the health services in particular, some infectious diseases, eradicated in our country, caused the emergence of new cases in the society with infected children that they brought with them from their country. Non-hygienic and collective living conditions; pneumonia, influenza infections, URI, etc. caused many infectious diseases to develop and spread in society.”</p>
Theme	Category	Quotation
	Public order	<p>“...in Adana, Mersin, and other Southeastern Anatolia, we see some public security events on television. But when people come here, they know it's hard to live and stay here. Therefore, they avoid public order events.”</p> <p>“However, the cases of robbery have increased too. Recently, they are especially removing copper air conditioner pipes, outdoor units of air conditioners, telephone cables and similar.”</p> <p>“We know that after marriage, they were pandered, were abandoned and were subjected to violence, unfortunately, such things are happening a lot.”</p> <p>“In the field, we see that Syrian children are employed in an organized way. In the morning they bring these children to the city center and take them in the evening... Now the same children have developed a little more in their work, they are collecting garbages.”</p> <p>“...I observed that especially the Syrian women were left unprotected against the threat of harassment and rape and they were subjected to harassment in the places where they live and work.”</p> <p>“There are Kurdish mafia, Turkish mafia and Laz mafia... The Syrian Mafia will soon appear.</p>
	Increase in crimes; woman and child abuse; criminal syndicates; disorder	

		<p>They are increasingly organized in crime...”</p> <p>“For example, one of the Syrians is disturbing someone else with speeches, etc. or we face issues such as begging.”</p> <p>“... They are constantly involved in a fight.”</p> <p>“Syrians also largely hold the sector of garbage and paper collectors in Antalya and cause street clashes with local collectors.”</p>
Community reaction	Emotional reactions; trust perception	<p>“I think they have been subjected to discrimination and hate.”</p> <p>“As a father, I am concerned that the Syrians stay for a long time in our country where unemployment is high.”</p> <p>“The government is supporting but the citizens have serious discomfort in case they bribe their taxes and earnings to the Syrians.”</p> <p>“It is getting more and more difficult that Turkish citizens accept migrants, as municipalities and health services have also started to intensify due to the intensity of unregistered migration.”</p> <p>“...I see negative stereotypes against Syrians in society. Both sides are thinking about it and I have concerns that there will be serious prejudices over time.”</p> <p>“If it is not possible to integrate refugees into society, as necessary, large masses will enter such criminal environments in the future and for me, the major problem can be about security, if no adaptation occurs in the future...”</p> <p>“Especially at the time of the bomb attacks, I felt that the Syrian or Arabic-speaking people were feeling uneasy in crowded places due to security”.</p> <p>“... I think that they have problems of harmony with our inhabitants in the regions where they</p>

		settled unregistered, and the citizen feel uneasy in social life in general.”
--	--	---

Theme	Category	Concept	Quotation
Economic impacts	Employment	Work permit; informality; child labor; market competition; start a business; meet the manpower deficit	<p>“I have employed one worker from Syria, just for a trial. It was a technical job, and the boy was a technician since he graduated from the technical vocational school. I sent them to the police headquarter so they could get a work permit. But they had to bring the document that they finished this school. However they couldn't bring it, because of the very serious war environment in their home country, so this was a problem...”</p> <p>“The most important problem created by Syrians working in agriculture or other fields is informality.”</p> <p>“Children are begging or employed as informal workers for cheap labor.”</p> <p>“Antalya is a closed region, so the situation is not so bad but labor costs cut down on illegal work. Instead of 80 TL you get 20 TL, that is, this price is only a quarter.”</p> <p>“Everyone observes that there is such a group of garbage collectors, usually almost all Syrian refugees”</p> <p>“I suspect that 9 out of 10 garbage collectors in Antalya are Syrians.”</p> <p>“So chairs of chamber have a complaint. The reason of the complaints is that the Syrians who make repairs, do it for half the price. Installer and electrician are in competition.”</p> <p>“Syrians engaged in agriculture are allowed to work unregistered throughout Antalya, especially in the districts such as Serik, Kumluca, Finike, Aksu, Manavgat, where there are many greenhouses. This situation results in the Turkish farmers being unemployed and the uninsured, low paid workers</p>

		<p>giving an unqualified service.” “Wages are too low. They work for less than half of the wages of the inland people.”</p> <p>“For example, people from some cities have complaints like “I can not find work” .”</p> <p>“People who opened the restaurant are in Hatay, Mersin, Adana. They are addressing their citizens because they live there too. At the moment they don't have a chance like that in Antalya” .</p> <p>“We know from the Chamber that barbers, especially in Kepez, open shops and work there without tax and registration”</p> <p>“What they are doing, if they have 3-5 thousand savings money, they begin to sell onions and potatoes, start a teashop and then continue with a kiosk. ...”</p> <p>“If we think about the positive effects, it can be considered that it is beneficial in agricultural production and because it takes place as a labor force with the sectors where we cannot find workers.”</p> <p>“We usually see Syrian immigrants in construction. They are mostly employed in the interior sector through sub-contractors. Sometimes they work as a worker for agriculture, but unregistered. Because we see that the need for agricultural labor is not covered by local workers.”</p> <p>“I think there are shortcomings in certain areas of agriculture that we have just mentioned. To complete these shortcomings, perhaps in some areas, especially in the professional sense, you might be able to teach them a profession and thus revive these sectors. This could be a benefit.”</p>
Threats	Craftsmen; tourism sector; taxes; rents	<p>“No matter how much we wish to help these people, consider the situation in which they are (Syrians), we still have to protect our own local craftsman and associations because they are putting hard work into earning their money and they are paying taxes. We except from the government to</p>

		<p>find a way to incorporate them into our system. We do not have anything against them opening their own shops but we advocate that they have to do it under the same conditions as we are doing.”</p> <p>“Especially in terms of the tourism sector, the presence of Syrians causes a sensitive situation” .</p> <p>“The increased taxes in many areas, due to the regular payments to the refugees' credit cards that the state has provided for them to fulfil their needs, such as food and so on, is causing anxiety among local people.”</p> <p>“In terms of housing, I observe that they (Syrians) caused increase in rents.”</p>
--	--	---

2.3.CONCLUSION

The aim of the study was to determine the impacts of migration from Middle East and Syria. For this purpose, conceptual and empirical studies that have been performed in different cities in Turkey about the effects of migration were reviewed in the first part of the study. Concepts and findings of these studies are presented by summarizing these in tables as impacts in areas such as economic impacts, social-security-political effects, health etc.

In the second part of the study, face-to-face interviews were conducted with representatives of institutions and organizations in the province of Antalya, who interacted with migrants from the Middle East and Syria. Interview transcripts were subject of content analysis and four themes were obtained. These are arranged as attitude (feelings and beliefs); social influences (family, culture and public services); security-related impacts (public order and community response) and economic impacts (employment and threats). In terms of attitudes, feelings such as empathy and sadness and beliefs that immigrants will be permanent in Turkey stood out; cultural adaptation in the context of social influences; social reactions in the context of security effects while in the context of economic impacts, employment-related issues are seen as important areas where the effects of migration are perceived.

The results of the study and the comments developed within the scope of the study have also been guidance in the terms of providing some suggestions. First of all, the relationship between the effects of the attitude and the migration will be greatly appreciated by almost everyone who is a party in the context of Middle East and Syria migration. As a result of the discussion on the results of the research, if the attitude changes according to the outcome obtained, the comments on the effects of migration will also be able to change. If a positive attitude turns into negative one, evaluations on the effects of migration will also be negative. Similarly, negative comments about the effects of migration may cause displaying negative attitudes towards migrants. Therefore it would be very useful to continuously measure and study attitudes and perceptions of migrations' effect among local population, as this will allow detection of certain changes according to which the potential social responses on the migration could be foreseen. It is of great importance for these types of research to be supported through project calls, for experiences of similar research in different regions to be shared at scientific conferences as well as to publish results of these studies so that it can be available to the broader audience of readers.

According to the research findings, it is understood that it is very important to provide a cultural adaptation between immigrants from the Middle East and Syria. In fact, adaptation still remains as a significant problematic area. The problems in language, family relations, sheltering problems and access to public services are visible in this context.

However, as can be understood from the expressions of the participants in this study, it can be said that there is a favorable infrastructure for the local population in order to achieve cultural adaptation, considering that positive emotions such as empathy can be developed. Nevertheless, it should be considered that if immigrants develop as a closed society, insisting on maintaining their cultural habits, adaptation will also get difficult. However, it can be said that taking certain steps, such as language training, providing access to public services, eliminating problems related to sheltering, and addressing concerns about security and economic threats, will have positive results on adaptation process.

This study has some limitations. The first of these is that primarily qualitative research approach was used. It would not be correct to generalize the results to the whole sample of migration in Turkey, according to the research objectives, qualitative approach and purposive sampling methods used. As in this study interview texts were subject to content analysis it is necessary to emphasize, that each of it be interpreted by should be interpreted by more than one person and their analysis may also be affected by the research abilities and previous experience of researchers. This can be seen as a limitation of the qualitative research approach. Taking this limitation into consideration, two different researchers conducted the content analysis in this study and they were in search of a consensus on common themes and categories. On the other hand, using a coding scheme developed based on the findings of previous studies was also effective in alleviating this limitation.. One of the important limitations of the study is that the themes obtained may not reflect all possible categories and concepts related to the effects of migration. Representatives of institutions and organizations that interact with the phenomenon of immigration were included in the study. Therefore, the research results reflect the views, feelings and experiences of the individuals in the sample. When the research sample is included in different segments (other individuals from the local population or the immigrants themselves), the results are expected to vary.

REFERENCES

- Akıncı, B., Nergiz, A. & Gedik, E. (2015). Uyum Süreci Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme: Göç Ve Toplumsal Kabul. *Göç Araştırmaları Dergisi*, 1 (2), 58-83.
- Akpınar, P. (2016). The Limits of Mediation in The Arab Spring: The Case of Syria. *Third World Quarterly*, 37 (12), 2288-2303.
- Akşit, G., Bozok, M., & Bozok, N. (2015). Zorunlu Göç, Sorunlu Karşılaşmalar: Hırsaköyü, Nevşehir'deki Suriyeli Göçmenler Örneği. T.C. Maltepe Üniversitesi Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi Dergisi, 1(2), 92-116.
- Aktaş, M.T. (2014). Göç Olgusu Ekonomik Kalkınmada İtici Güç Olabilir Mi?.*Aksaray Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Dergisi*, 7 (1), 37-48.
- Aktaş, E. & Gülçür, İ. (2016). Suriyelilere Yönelik Toplumsal Kabulü Uyumu Etkileyen Sosyo Ekonomik Faktörler: Mersin İli Mezitli İlçesi Örneği.2. Uluslararası Uygulamalı Bilimler Kongresi "Göç, Yoksulluk ve İstihdam" Bildiriler Kitabı, 208-216.
- Altunç, Ö.F., Uçan, O., & Akyıldız, A. (2017). Dış Göçlerin Türkiye Ekonomisinde İşsizlik Enflasyon ve Ekonomik Büyüme Üzerine Etkileri: Ekonometrik Bir Analiz (1985-2015). *Researcher: SocialScienceStudies*, 5 (8), 197-212.
- Arslan, İ., Bayraktutan, Y., & Eren, M. V. (2015). Suriye'den Gelen Göçün Yerel Ekonomiye Etkileri: Gaziantep İli Örneği. *Disiplinler Arası Göç ve Göç Politikaları Sempozyumu 2015 Bildiri Kitabı*, 231-255.
- Arslan, İ., Bozgeyik, Y., & Alancıoğlu, E. (2016). Göçün Ekonomik ve Toplumsal Yansımaları: Gaziantep'teki Suriyeli Göçmenler Örneği. *İlahiyat Akademi Dergisi*, 3 (4), 129-148.
- Atasoy, A. & Demir, H. (2015). Suriyeli Sığınmacıların Kırıkhan'a (Hatay) Etkileri. *Uluslararası Sosyal Araştırmalar Dergisi*, 8 (38), 457-470.
- Ateş H. & Bektaş M. (2016), Suriyelilerin Toplumsal, Kültürel Ve Ekonomik Entegrasyonu. TESAM Uluslararası Sosyal Bilimler Sempozyumu. https://www.academia.edu/31147666/SUR%C4%B0YEL%C4%B0LER%C4%B0N_T_OPLUM-SAL_K%C3%9CLT%C3%9CREL_VE_EKONOM%C4%B0K_ENTEGRA_SYONU accessed on 12.11.2017.
- Bahar, O. & Korkmaz Bingöl, F. (2010). Türkiye'de İç Göç Hareketlerinin İstihdam ve İşgücü Piyasalarına Etkileri. *Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Dergisi*, 15 (2), 43-61.
- Bahadır, H. & Uçku, R. (2016). İzmir'in Bir Mahallesinde Yaşayan 6-17 Yaş Arasındaki Suriyeli Çocukların Çalışma Durumları ve Çalışma Durumlarını Etkileyen Etmenler. *DEÜ Tıp Fakültesi Dergisi*, 1(30) 3, 117-124.
- Barın, H. (2015). Türkiye'deki Suriyeli Kadınların Toplumsal Bağlamda Yaşadıkları Sorunlar ve Çözüm Önerileri. *Göç Araştırmaları Dergisi*, 1 (2), 10-56.
- Boyras, Z. (2015). Türkiye'de Göçmen Sorununa Örnek Suriyeli Mülteciler / Syrian-Refugees in Turkey as an Example of Migrant Problem. *ZfWT / Journal of World of Turks*, 7 (2), 35-58.
- Boz, D. (2016). Dış Göçler Olgusu ve Etkisi: Türkiye-Suriye Üzerine Bir İnceleme. *Sosyoekonomi*, 24 (30), 147-153.
- Bozbeyoğlu, E. (2015). Mülteciler ve İnsan Hakları. *Moment Dergi*, 2 (1), 60-80.
- Buz, S. (2003). "Yoksulluk ve Göç", *Yoksulluk Sempozyumu, Deniz Feneri Yardımlaşma ve Dayanışma Derneği Yayınları*, 2, 150-163.
- Canbay, T. & Gülden, O. (2016). Göçün Mali Etkileri. *Türk Göçü 2016 Seçilmiş Bildiriler I*, 95-101, *TransnationalPress, Londra*.
- Castles, S., Miller, M. J., Bal, B. U., & Akbulut, İ. (2008). Göçler çağı: Modern dünyada uluslararası göç hareketleri. *İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi*.
- Cevheri, S. G. A. (2014). Mültecilik Kavramının ve Mültecilerin Hukuki Durumuna Dair Sözleşmede Yer Alan Hakların Koşullu Misafirperverlik Üzerinden Değerlendirilmesi. III. Türkiye Lisansüstü Çalışmalar Kongresi Bildiriler Kitabı – III, 97-108.
- Çağlayan, S. (2006). Göç Kuramları, Göç ve Göçmen İlişkisi. *Muğla Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi (İLKE)*, 17, 67-91.
- Çelebi, N. (1997). Göç ve Hareket. *Toplum ve Göç içinde, Devlet İstatistik Enstitüsü Matbaası, Ankara*.

Çetin, İ. (2016). Suriyeli Mültecilerin İşgücüne Katılımları ve Entegrasyon: Adana-Mersin Örneği / Labor Force Participation of Syrian Refugees and Integration: Case of Adana and Mersin Cities. Gaziantep University Journal of Social Sciences, 15 (4), 1001-1016.

Dadush, U. & Niebuhr, M. (2016). The Economic Impact of Forced Migration. OCP Policy Center.

Danış, A.D. (2004). Yeni Göç Hareketleri ve Türkiye. Birikim, No.184-185, 216-224.

Demir, O.Ö. & Soyupek, Y. (2015). Mülteci Krizi Denkleminde AB ve Türkiye: İlkeler, Çıkarlar ve Kaygılar. Global Politika ve Strateji Analiz 6.

Deniz, T. (2014). Uluslararası Göç Sorunu Perspektifinde Türkiye. Türkiye Sosyal Araştırmalar Dergisi, 18 (1), 175-204.

Derrida, J. (2005) Politics of Friendship, London: Verso.

Diken, A. & Demirel, E. (2016). İşletmelerimizde Nitelikli İşgücü İhtiyacı ve Suriyeli Göçmen İşgörenlerin İşgücü Piyasasına Etkisi Üzerine Bir Araştırma. 2. Uluslararası Uygulamalı Bilimler Kongresi "Göç, Yoksulluk ve İstihdam" Bildiriler Kitabı, 51-60.

Efe, İ. (2015). Türk Basımında Suriyeli Sığınmacılar (Rapor), Siyaset, Ekonomi ve Toplum Araştırmaları Vakfı (SETA), İstanbul.

Ekşi, A. (2002). Sığınmacı ve göçmenlerde psikopatoloji. Türk Psikiyatri Dergisi, 13(3), 215-221.

Erdoğan, M. (2016), "Türkiye'deki Suriyeli Mülteciler ile Birlikte Yaşamın Çerçevesi", Türkiye'de Geçici Koruma Altındaki Suriyeliler: Tespitler ve Öneriler, WALD Yayınları: İstanbul

EUC Economic and Financial Affairs, (2016). An Economic Take on the Refugee Crisis – A Macroeconomic Assessment for the EU. European Economy Institutional Papers, (33), European Union, Luxembourg.

Fitzpatrick, S. (2000) Young Homeless People. Basingstoke: MacMillan Press.

Gaziantep Chamber of Commerce Report (2015). <http://www.gto.org.tr/upload/download/Faaliyet-Raporu-2015-609399.pdf> accessed on 23.11.2017.

Georgiev, N. (2011). Positive and Negative Effects of Mass Non-European Immigration into selected EU Member-States (Doctoral Dissertation). Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic.

Gökçe, M. K. (2016). GÖÇ (Doctoral dissertation, TED Ankara Koleji).

Güllüpinar, F. (2012). Göç Olgusunun Ekonomi-Politiki ve Uluslararası Göç Kuramları Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme. Yalova Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi, (4), 53-85.

Gün, Z., & Bayraktar, F. (2008). Türkiye'de İç Göçün Ergenlerin Uyumundaki Rolü. Türk Psikiyatri Dergisi, 19(2), 167-176.

Güneş, M. (2015). Kamu yönetiminde geçici koruma rejimi ve yakın gelecekte Türk kamu güvenliğinde potansiyel bir sorun olarak : Suriyeli mülteciler. XIII. Kamu Yönetimi Forumu, 762-786

Güvenç, B. (1996). İnsan ve Kültür, Remzi Kitabevi: İstanbul.

Haksever, A. (2014). Federal Almanya'da Göç ve Entegrasyon Politikaları. Yayınlanmamış Uzmanlık Tezi, TC Çalışma Ve Sosyal Güvenlik Bakanlığı, Dış İlişkiler ve Yurtdışı İşçi Hizmetleri Genel Müdürlüğü, Ankara.

Harunoğulları, M., & Cengiz, D. (2014). Suriyeli Göçmenlerin Mekânsal Analizi: Hatay (Antakya) Örneği. TÜCAUM-VIII. Coğrafya Sempozyumu, 23-24.

Kahraman, F. & Kahya Nizam, Ö. (2016). Mültecilik Hallerini Mekan Üzerinden Okumak: Gaziantep Örneğinde Türkiyelilerin Gözünden Suriyeli Kent Mültecileri. Uluslararası Sosyal Araştırmalar Dergisi, 44 (9), 808-825.

Karataş, M. (2015). Türk Yazılı Basımında Suriyeli Sığınmacılar ile Halk Arasındaki İlişkinin İncelenmesi. Göç Araştırmaları Dergisi, 1 (2), 112-151.

Karasu, M. A. (2016). Şanlıurfa'da Yaşayan Suriyeli Sığınmacıların Kentle Uyum Sorunu. Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Dergisi, 21 (3), 995-1014.

Kartal, B. & Başçı, E. (2014). Türkiye'ye Yönelik Mülteci ve Sığınmacı Hareketleri. Celal Bayar Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi, 12(2), 275-299.

Kaya, A. (2014). Türkiye’de Göç ve Uyum Tartışmaları: Geçmişe Dönük Bir Bakış, *İdeal Kent Dergisi Göç I*, 11-28.

Kaynak, S., Arslan, İ., Alancıoğlu, E. & Koçakoğlu, M.A. (2016). Göçün Sosyo-Ekonomik Sonuçları: Suriyeli Göçmenler. 2. Uluslararası Uygulamalı Bilimler Kongresi “Göç, Yoksulluk ve İstihdam” Bildiriler Kitabı, 11-18.

Kaypak, Ş. & Bimay, M. (2016). Suriye Savaşı Nedeniyle Yaşanan Göçün Ekonomik ve Sosyo-Kültürel Etkileri: Batman Örneği. *Batman Üniversitesi Yaşam Bilimleri Dergisi*, 6 (1), 84-110.

Koçancı, (2016). Bir Kavramsallaştırma Denemesi Olarak Yoksulluk Çökmesi. *Manas Journal of Social Studies*, Vol: 5, N: 1, 176- 202.

Koçancı, M., & Namal, M. K. (2017). Kitlesele Göç Hareketleri Ve Türkiye. *Eğitim, Bilim, Sanat ve Felsefede Farkındalık*, 163.

Korkmaz, A. (2016). Suriyeli Sığınmacılardan Kaynaklanan Sorunlar ve Çözüm Önerileri. *Akademik Hassasiyetler*, 3 (6).

Lordoğlu, K. (2015). Türkiye’ye Yönelen Düzensiz Göç ve İşgücü Piyasalarına Bazı Yansımalar. *Çalışma ve Toplum*, 44(1), 29-45.

Nurdoğan, A. K., Dur, A. İ. B., & Öztürk, M. (2016). Türkiye’nin Mülteci Sorunu ve Suriye Krizinin Mülteci Sorununa Etkileri. *İş ve Hayat Dergisi Ekonomi Hukuk ve Sosyal Politika*, 2(4), 217-238. OECD, 2013. *Economic, Environmental And Social Statistics*. <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/factbook-2013-en.pdf?expires=1537728725&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=A291AA03FF4BABACEF-D32276103EF33F> accessed on 22.10.2017

Orrenius, P. M., & Zavodny, M. (2012). The economic consequences of amnesty for unauthorized immigrants. *Cato J.*, 32, 85.

Öztürkler, H. & Göksel, T. (2015). Suriyeli Mültecilerin Türkiye’ye Ekonomik Etkileri: Sentetik Bir Modelleme, *ORSAM*, Ankara.

Öztürk, N. Ö. (2017). Geçici

Öztürk, N. Ö. (2017). Geçici Korumanın Uluslararası Koruma Rejimine Uyumu Üzerine Bir İnceleme. *Ankara Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi Dergisi*, 66 (1), 201-216.

Özdemir, F. & Öner-Özkan, B. (2016). Türkiye’de Sosyal Medya Kullanıcılarının Suriyeli Mültecilere İlişkin Sosyal Temsilleri. *Nesne Psikoloji Dergisi (NPD)*, 4 (8), 227-244.

Pandır, M., Efe, İ. & Paksoy, A.F. (2015). Türk Basımında Suriyeli Sığınmacı Temsili Üzerine Bir İçerik Analizi. *Marmara İletişim Dergisi*, (24), 1-26.

Pınar, Ş. & Mazman, İ., (2016). Ortadoğu’da Göç Hareketleri ve Türkiye’ye Etkisi. *Ortadoğu Sempozyumu*. <http://ods2016.org/index.php/doc-dr-ibrahim-mazman-sahsenempinar-ortadogudagoc-hareketleri-ve-turkiyeye-etkisi/> accessed on 12.11.2017.

Reçber, S. (2014). Hayatın Yok Yerindekiler: Mülteciler ve Sığınmacılar. VI. Sosyal İnsan Hakları Ulusal Sempozyumu Bildiriler Kitabı, Eskişehir.

Sakman, T. (2013). Göç ve Güvenlik: Avrupa Birliği’nde Göçün Güvenlik Perspektifinden Yorumlanması. *Uluslararası International Güvenlik Security Kongresi Congress 8-9 Ekim* Bildiri Kitabı, 564-574.

Sandal, E.K., Hançerkıran, M. & Tıraş, M. (2016). Türkiye’deki Suriyeli Mülteciler ve Gaziantep İlindeki Yansımaları. *Gaziantep University Journal of Social Sciences*, 15 (2), 461-483.

Sayın, Y., Usanmaz, A. & Aslangiri, F. (2016). Uluslararası Göç Olgusu ve Yol Açtığı Etkiler: Suriye Göçü Örneği. *KMÜ Sosyal ve Ekonomik Araştırmalar Dergisi*, 18 (31), 1-13.

Sevinç, H., Bozkurt, E., Künü, S. & Eroğlu Sevinç, D. (2016). Ekonomik Büyüme ve Göç İlişkisi: Gelişmekte Olan Ülkelere Dayalı Bir Analiz. *International Conference on Eurasian Economies 2016, Kaposvar, MACARISTAN*, 398-403.

Sezik, M. & Ağır, O. (2015). Suriye’den Türkiye’ye Yaşanan Göç Dalgasından Kaynaklanan Güvenlik Sorunları. *Birey ve Toplum Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi*, 5 (1), 95-124.

Shellito, K. (2016). *The Economic Effect of Refugee Crises on Host Countries and Implications for the Lebanese Case (Doctoral dissertation)*. Joseph Whart on Research Scholars, University of Pennsylvania.

Sönmez, M.E. & Mete, M. (2015). Türkiye'deki Suriyeli Göçmenlerin Profili ile İnsan Kaynağının Belirlenmesi ve Türkiye Ekonomisine Olası Etkileri. Coğrafyacılar Derneği Uluslararası Kongresi Bildiriler Kitabı, 234-241.

Şahin, Ç. (2015). " Türkiye'de Göçmen İşçiler Sorunu" (Toprak İşveren Sendikası, 2015). <http://www.toprakisveren.org.tr/2015-104-cigdemshahin.pdf> accessed on 20.11.2017.

Şeker, G., Sirkeci, I., Tilbe, A., Ökmen, M., Yazgan, P. & Eroğlu, D. (2015) Turkish Migration Conference 2015 Selected Proceedings, Lulu. Com.

Şenol, D. & Dinç, A. (2017). Türkiye'nin Suriyeli Çocuk Gelinleri: Sosyolojik Bir Değerlendirme. International Migration And Children-Uluslararası Göç Ve Çocuklar, 231.

Tamer, M. G. (2017). Geçici koruma kapsamındaki Suriyeli çocukların Trabzon devlet okullarındaki durumu. Göç Dergisi, 4(2), 119-152.

Tarakameh, H. E. (2016). Savaş Sığınmacı Göçmenleri: Konya Kentinde Yaşayan Gençlerin Göz Açısından Nitel Araştırma. 2nd International Congress on Applied Sciences: Migration, Poverty and Employment - UUBK'2016, 97-104.

T.C. Aile ve Sosyal Politikalar Bakanlığı, (2016). Türkiye'de Geçici Koruma Statüsündeki Suriye Vatandaşlarına Yönelik Sosyal Uyum ve Psikososyal Destek Çalışmaları Koordinasyon ve Planlama Çalıştayı Raporu. <https://ailetoplum.aile.gov.tr/uploads/pages/yurtici-calisma-raporlari/calistay-raporu.pdf> accessed on 13.09.2017.

Tuncel, Z. (2017). Avrupa Birliği'nin Dış İlişkilerinde Göç ve Değişen Kimlik Anlayışı. Ataturk University Journal of Economics & Administrative Sciences, 31(4).

Tunç, A. Ş. (2015). Mülteci Davranışı ve Toplumsal Etkileri: Türkiye'deki Suriyelilere İlişkin Bir Değerlendirme. Tesam Akademi Dergisi, 2 (2), 29-63.

Tümtaş, M. S., & Ergün, C. (2016). Göçün Toplumsal Ve Mekânsal Yapı Üzerindeki Etkileri. Suleyman Demirel University Journal of Faculty of Economics & Administrative Sciences, 21(4).

Türkiye göç raporu. (2016). Göç İdaresi Genel Müdürlüğü Yayınları, Yayın, (40).

Üstün, N. (2016). Suriyelilerin Türk İşgücü Piyasasına Entegrasyonu Sorunlar – Öneriler. Konya Ticaret Odası Araştırma Raporu.

Yılmaz, A. (2014). Uluslararası Göç: Çeşitleri, Nedenleri ve Etkileri. Turkish Studies – International Periodical For The Languages, Literature and History of Turkish or Turkey, 9 (2), 1685-1704. http://www.goc.gov.tr/icerik6/gecici-koruma_363_378_4713_icerik accessed on 13.09.2017.

