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INTRA AND INTERREGIONAL MIGRATION PATTAEERNS IN TURKEY

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Several policies based on migration on the national scale came into being to organize spatial structure of the country. Those policies were based mainly on the following assumptions:

.Migration occurs as reaction to the spatial differences in economic opportunities,

.Migration can be explained by the characteristics of the spatial organization,

.There are relationships between migration volume and the size of settlements' sizes,

.Migration receiving and migration giving out capacities are related to the settlements' functions,

.Migrants are selective and have differing behaviour patterns.

Also, there are varying kinds of explanations about the reasons of migration generation in the social systems. Some of those explanations are:

.Migration has been seen as a mechanism to reassure the equilibrium in the distorted social systems. Net migration occurs in a way that it abolishes inequalities between the settlements. So, net migration ceases when the system reaches to equilibrium (Tekeli, I., Erder, L, 1978).

.Migration occurs during the industrialization process from rural areas to urban places, or it is a process occurring during the transition from industrial society to post industrial society,

.Even if there is no deviation from the known equilibrium or a direction of evolutionary development, migration can still exist. In such cases migration can be explained by the heterogeneity in people's characteristics in society. This sort of migration has equal volume in terms of origin and destination, in other words it does not create net migration.

.In every social systems, migration generated by free market may damage the benefits of some political groups. Those who disbenefited from migration put political pressure on to lessen the net migration.

The rapid urbanization and the agglomeration of migration on some metropolitan areas resulted in formation of policies on settlements, such as to reduce regional inequalities, to increase the short distance movements and to intensify those movements

in growth centres in rural areas, to support service centres, etc. Some of these policies find their places in the some of the 5 Year Development Plans of Turkey, and several measures were taken to implement them. For instance, the huge amount of investments gone and still going in to the less developed parts of the country (DPT, 1963, 1968).

In this paper, and in the forthcoming papers, the migration phenomenon will be investigated on intra / interregional and national bases using 1965's and 1980's information (DIE, 1983).

The intra regional analysis may make clear that whether or not there are any migration attraction centres in the sub-regions (which are regarded closed systems). This will show whether the sub-regions are in an equilibrium state or not. In other words, are there any growth centres in the sub-regions?

The interregional analysis thought to be important to see the interactions between sub-regions/regions as migration movements. This kind of analysis indicates to the reader that where are the potential regions/sub-regions, in general, what are their importance to each others. This type of information is important to the policy makers, too. In the above two stages, it is possible to reveal not only the volumes of migration but also the directions of migrants.

The analysis of migration on the national scale shows clearly the centres of attractions and their development trends. This will also exhibits the relative importance of each centres against the others. However, in this paper, it is not intended to go in to detailed analysis of the reasons behind, and the correlates of migration process and the pattern.

GEOGRAPHIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF TURKEY.

Turkey has been divided in to 8 major regions which cover 19 sub-regions as shown in table 1. Each region has varying degree of importance in population potentials, urban and rural settlement units by size and numbers, the area, the rate of growth, urbanization pattern etc.,. Also, each region/sub-region has varying roles in the distribution and generation of value added.

INTRAREGIONAL MIGRATION PATTERNS.

As mentioned above, there are 19 subregions on which all the official studies have been done. The movements in these sub-regions

are studied separately to show the intraregional migration patterns.

In general, migratory movements centered around the sub-regional centres, except some few cases such as Kocaeli and Bursa in Eastern Marmara (EM), Tekirdağ in Thrace (TR), and Rize in Trabzon Sub-region (TRB) (1). This means that most of the sub-regional centres coincide with the centres of gravity. Each sub-region's gravity centre attracts migrants from the provinces within its own sub-region of which mean migration distance varies by size and geometrical form of the sub-region.

The mean migration distances mainly shorter in the Western - south western subregions than the Black Sea, Eastern and South-eastern regions (See table 2). The lowest mean migration distance is in the Thrace Sub-region, and the highest in Van and Erzurum Sub-regions. Also, the mean distance of gravity centres vary in parallel to the mean migration distances as above.

The shares of sub-regions' absolute migrations (net migration gains+losses) in the national migration figures show the prominence of short distance interactions. The more active sub-region in terms of migrational mobility is Ankara Sub-region which is followed by Aegean Region (See table 2).

The rates of migration are higher, in sequence, in the Aegean region (AE) which followed by Diyarbakır (DI), Çukurova (ÇU), and East Marmara (EM) sub-regions. The gravity centres' shares in their sub-regional migrations are almost about 30 pc. to 50 pc. which indicates the importance of the gravity centers for their regions (See table 2).

The directions of migrations in each sub-region are shown in fig. Most of the sub-regions had unidirectional migration oriented towards the gravity centres. Only the Diyarbakır Sub-region (DI) had multidirectional migration pattern. Looking at Fig 1 and 2 it can tentatively be said that multidirectional migration pattern emerge where region is large and has more than one competitive centres. For instance, the Marmara region (MA) exhibits multicentered migration with varying degree of importance. The most important migration gravity centre in this region is Kocaeli, followed by İstanbul, Bursa and Tekirdağ provinces. Same sort of explanations are valid for the other regions.

INTERREGIONAL MIGRATION PATTERNS.

It is assumed that the analysis of interregional migration pattern may put light on the directions, volumes and the rates of migrations to and from the sub-regions.

According to the 1980 population census, in Turkey 2 690 176 people, excluding those who were living in foreign countries and unknowns who totals to 264 140 people, have changed their place of accommodations, crossing their own regional boundaries in the last five years. Four sub-regions out of 19, Eastern Marmara (EM), Ankara (AN), Aegean (AE) and Çukurova (ÇU) gained net migrations totalling to 601631 people, 22.36 pc. of the national migration.

The directions of migrations between the sub-regions are almost westwards of the country. In other words there were dominant sub-regions such as East Marmara (EA), Aegean (AE), Çukurova (ÇU) and Antalya (ANT) which received almost unidirectional migration from the other sub-regions. For simplicity, Fig. 3, 4, 5 are drawn to show those regions' importance separately.

The East Marmara sub-region received migration from other 18 sub-regions with varying degrees. The main sources of migrations were Black Sea, Central, East and South-East Anatolia regions. Migration from the Aegean sub-region to East Marmara was not important compared with migrations from other regions. East Marmara sub-region gained 405022 net migration (15.00 pc. national mig. and 5.63 pc. of the sub-region's pop.). Migrations mainly came from Erzurum (19.19 pc. share in sub-region), Trabzon (15.89 pc), Samsun (13.08 pc), Ankara (10.95), Elazığ (8.35), Diyarbakır (7.68), Sivas (6.42 pc) and Western Black Sea (4.32). The Black Sea Region was the main source of migration to East Marmara. The mean migration distance to the East Marmara from the other 18 sub-regions was 816 km.. 63.73 pc. of the total migration came from the mean migration distance.

The Aegean Sub-region had similar source of migration like East Marmara, but at a lesser degree. Black Sea Region did not played migration sending role to the Aegean Region except some from Samsun (SA) sub-region. The Aegean Region had also unidirectional migration pattern, with 144157 net migration which was 5.36 pc. of the national migration, and 3.13 pc. of the sub-regional population. 21.05 pc. of the sub-regional net migration came from Erzurum sub-region. Diyarbakır came second in the ranking

of sub-regions which gave net migration to the Aegean sub-region with 14.70 pc. share. The other regions were, in hierarchy, Ankara (11.89 pc), Van (7.25 pc), Eskişehir (6.78 pc), Elazığ (6.55 pc), Antalya (4.47 pc), Konya (4.27 pc) and Samsun sub-region (3.74 pc). The Aegean sub-region gave out migration only to the East Marmara sub-region (3.24 pc). The mean migration distance for the Aegean sub-region was 845 km., and 60.22 pc. of the net migration of the Aegean sub-region came from outside the mean migration distance.

Çukurova sub-region was the third highest ranking region in terms of the volume of gaining net migration which had 1.75 pc. migration ratio (5.78 in 1965). Diyarbakır, Gaziantep and Erzurum sub-regions gave migration in to the Çukurova region. The sub-region had also net migration loss at a considerable amount to the other regions such as Antalya, East Marmara, Kayseri, Aegean, and Konya. The migration distance was 657 km.

The rate of net migration of the East Marmara sub-region was 5.63 pc. in 1980 which was 22.02 pc. in 1965. This ratio for the Aegean sub-region was 3.13 pc. in 1980 (3.83 pc. in 1965), for Ankara -0.08 pc. in 1980 (8.91 pc. in 1965), for Çukurova 1.75 pc. in 1980 (5.78 pc. in 1965). However, 1980 ratios increased when the foreign living category was added to these figures (see table 3-4).

Migration losing regions in 1965 such as Thrace, South-East Marmara and Western Black Sea regions almost ceased to give migration, in other words came to equilibrium state. Trabzon, Sivas, Kayseri and Elazığ slowed down their migration sending at a greater degree. Diyarbakır and Van sub-regions increased their rate of migration in this period. The migration profiles well illustrated in fig. 8-9. Central Anatolia, Western Black Sea, South East Marmara and Gaziantep regions seemed to reach equilibrium state.

The Antalya sub-region emerged as migration gaining in 1980, and attracted migrants from Central Anatolia (47.53 pc. of the regional migration gain), and South-East Anatolia (33,19 pc.). The far most migration giving region was Black Sea to Antalya sub-region (4.94 pc.).

The Thrace sub-region was also emerged as migration gaining region in 1980 with 0.37 pc. migration rate, which received migration from South-East Anatolia, Black Sea and Eastern Marmara sub-regions.

Ankara Sub-region had reached to equilibrium stage in 1980 in migration terms which was a migration gaining sub-region in 1965 with 8.91 pc. migration ratio. Migration giving and receiving provinces are shown in Fig.5.

COMPERATIVE EVALUATION OF INTERREGIONAL MIGRATION PATTERNS.

On the interregional base, two different migration profiles produced for 1965-1980 periods (2). Firstly, 1965 migration profile exhibits that the East Marmara, Ankara, and the Çukurova regions were migration gaining regions. The East Marmara sub-region was the highest in the ranking (22.05 pc), followed by Ankara, Çukurova and the Aegean sub-regions. However, 1980 migration profile is rather different from 1965 profile. Although, the East Marmara sub-region is still in first place in the rank, its importance seased at a considerable rate. The rate of migration decreased from 22.05 pc. to 5.63pc (See Fig.6,7,8, 9 and Table 3).

The Ankara sub-region is no longer a migration gaining region. In and out migration to and from the Ankara sub-region is almost equal (about -0.01pc.). The Aegean region became to second place in the rank order in 1980, though its volume of in migration did not change much. The Çukurova region kept its place in the rank, the third, though net migration rate (mig/pop) decreased from 5.78 pc. to 1.75 pc.

Since 1965, two new migration gainin regions/sub-regions, Antalya and Kayseri had emerged. There are some changes in the regions giving net outmigration, too. The Trabzon sub-region was the highest in sending outmigration in 1965. In 1980, however, the Erzurum sub-region ranked the first among the outmigration giving regions. As the loss of subregions of the Northern, Western and central part of Anatolia decreased by 1980, the net outmigration from the subregions of the eastern part of the country increased (Fig.6-7).

However, looking at the ratio between the volume of in and out migration to the subregions, which can be called migration pool of the subregions, and the sub regions' population, it can be observed that the migration pools have lost their importance in all the subregions, exluding Diyarbakır and Van sub-regions (Table 3).

NATIONAL MIGRATION PATTERN.

The 80's migration pattern at the national scale differed from the past migration pattern in 1965. Some new migration attraction centres were emerged, its number increased from 15 to 23 (See table 9, fig. 10, 11). As the volumes of migration to the previous centres had been decreasing or turning to loss in the East, e. i, Halkari-Muş, Diyarbakır, some new attraction centres came out, especially in the Western part of the country, e. i, Antalya, Denizli, Uşak, Bolu, Kütahya, Balıkesir, Kayseri, Gaziantep, Urfa.

Although, the highest migration volume appeared to be in Istanbul, the highest rate of migration increase was reached in Kocaeli. On the other hand, Kars, the far north-east province of the country, was the highest migration giving province in 1980. Out migration generating provinces lay mainly in the east and south east Anatolia, and to lesser extent in the Central Anatolia. This picture is well illustrated in fig. 10, 11. The volume of out migration were small comparatively around Antep, Maraş, Elazığ, Tunceli and Diyarbakır. There were also nearly stable centres such as Burdur, Isparta, Burdur and Muğla in the west and Nevşehir in the central part of the Country.

Whether a province attracted migration from the surrounding provinces or more distant provinces, and what were the volumes of migration in this respect? To answer these, each province examined against to the first highest migration giving/receiving provinces (3). 34 of the 67 provinces which received migration from the highest 10 migration giving provinces accounted for a mean value of 56.2 pc. The mean migration distances varied from province to province, however the general mean distance was about 556 km. Istanbul only received 37.5 pc. of the total inmigration from the highest migration giving provinces of which mean distance to Istanbul was 965 km. The lowest mean migration distance occurred in Samsun with 316 km. mean distance (See tab. 6).

The rate of in and out migration less and beyond the mean migration distances show two important aspects of migratory movement. Each province had two tier migration attraction areas. Most of the migration came from the nearest (less than mean migration distance) provinces.

The reverse is true for out-going migration which went to the nearest centres, except some few centres (See table 6).

ORIGINS OF MIGRATIONS.

It is believed that migration originates/originated from rural areas to urban centres. This was true at least for the sixties. 1980 migration pattern exhibited quite interesting picture in this respect. From table 7, 12 out of 67 provinces received urban originated migrations which accounted to 30.57 pc. of the total migration (4).

At the national level, the ratio of migration city, town and rural origin were, respectively, 34.3 pc, 29.7 pc, 36.0 pc. The ratios for out-going migration, according to destinations, were 45.23 pc. for cities, 20.13 pc. to small towns and 34.62 for rural areas. Looking at the difference between out-going and in-coming migration with different origins, it can be said that in the research period, the major population loss occurred in towns, district seats. Although the national global values showed that rural population increase was much below the growth of urban population in general (urban+town), this study indicated that rural population loss was not as much as the loss of towns.

It should be kept in mind, however, that these ratios reflected only the population movement between 1975-1980. The incomplete publications of 1985 population census, shows the much higher decrease in rural population compare to 1980 (annual growth rates are -1.06 and 1.33 respectively).

CONCLUSIONS.

- . At the intraregional (sub-regional) level, each subregion received short distance migrations.
- . There were no important migratory movement within the Black Sea subregions, e.i, WBS, SA, TRB. Samsun, Amasya, Tokat, and Rize were the migration receiving centres in their subregions,
- . In Thrace subregion Tekirdag became a migration attracting point,
- . Kocaeli and Bursa were prime centres of net migration in East

- Marmara,
- .Eskişehir and Ankara were the centres of gravity in their sub-regions,
 - .Erzurum province received migration mainly from Kars which was one of the most migration giving province in the country,
 - .Elazığ province had been playing an important role in its region (the first biggest dam constructed for production of electric power),
 - .Gaziantep province received migration from surrounding provinces, which is an industrializing centre in the South East Anatolia,
 - .Diyarbakır, Siirt, Mardin received net migration and portrayed multidirectional migration pattern,
 - .İçel and Hatay received migration from their region (İçel has an oil refinery, free trade zone, and is an important horticulture and greenhouses centre of the country),
 - .Antalya province attracted migration from its region which is the centre of tourism industry,
 - .İzmir province was the most important migration receiving centre in the Aegean region. Manisa province has becoming an attraction centre,

The migration pattern differed at the regional level, the migration movement gave different and very meaningful perspectives:

- .The volumes of immigration, so the importance of each region have been decreasing since 1965 to 1980. This was/is consistent with the rate and the pattern of urbanization in the country,
- .The main migration receiving regions were the East Marmara, the Aegean, the Çukurova and to a lesser degree the Antalya and Kayseri,
- .The Ankara sub-region had lost its importance as an immigration area between 1965-80, which seems now a stepping point in to out migration,
- .The regions received high net migration gave migration to shorter distances, or people tended to move in larger volumes over shorter distances. This is considered to be rather common for developing countries (primate cities receive the majority of the migrating populations) (Tümertekin, E, 1977).

Notes.

1. The centres on which migration is centered are called as gravity centers,
2. 1980 figures produced from DİE's Internal Migration figures.
3. This selection is done ^{according} to the median point in both incoming and outgoing migration volumes and 34 provinces selected for investigation.
4. Those 12 provinces had over 50 pc. city originated migration.

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Table 1: Geographic and Administrative Divisions of Turkey
By Regions, Subregions, Provinces, and Districts.

Region	Subregion	Provinces	No. of Districts	Region	Subregion	Provinces	No. of Districts			
Marmara (MAR)	Eastern Marmara (EM)	İstanbul	19	Western Black Sea (WBS)		Zonguldak	9			
		Bilecik	5			Bolu	9			
		Bursa	10			Kastamonu	12			
		Kocaeli	4	Eastern Black Sea (EBS)	Samsun (SA)	Samsun	8			
		Sakarya	6			Amasya	5			
	Sout Eastern Marmara (SEM)	Trace (TR)	Balıkesir	16	Trabzon (TRB)	Ordu	10			
			Çanakkale	11		Sinop	6			
			Edirne	7		Tokat	7			
	Central Anatolia (CEA)	Ankara (AN)	Kırklareli	7	Eastern Anatolia (EA)	Diyarbakır (DI)	Trabzon	10		
			Tekirdağ	7			Giresun	9		
Ankara			24	Rize			7			
Çankırı			9	Artvin			6			
Çorum			8	Gümüşhane			4			
Eskişehir (ES)		Kayseri (KA)	Kırşehir	3			Erzurum (ER)	Diyarbakır	Elazığ	7
			Yozgat	8					Bingöl	4
			Eskişehir	6					Malatya	8
			Afyon Karahisar	10					Tunceli	7
			Kütahya	6					Erzurum	11
Aegean (AE)	Konya (KO)	Kayseri	10	Gaziantep (GA)	Gaziantep	Bitlis	5			
		Nevşehir	6			Mardin	11			
		Niğde	5			Siirt	10			
		Konya	17			Urfa	9			
		Sivas	11			Erzurum	13			
	Antalya (ANT)	Sivas (SI)	İzmir	19	Van (VA)	Van	Erzincan	6		
			Aydın	11			Kars	14		
			Denizli	10			Muş	3		
			Manisa	12			Gaziantep	6		
			Muğla	9			Adıyaman	6		
Çukurova (ÇU)	Antalya (ANT)	Uşak	5	TOTAL	19	Maraş	6			
		Antalya	11			Van	7			
		Burdur	5			Agri	7			
		İsparta	9			Hakkari	5			
		Adana	13							
Hatay	8									
İçel	6									
						67	582			

Table 2: Migration characteristics of the sub-regions and regions.

Region	Sub-region	Sub-reg. mig. National mig. %	Mean mig. distance (km)	Centre of gravity	Mean dist. to gravity centre	Sub-reg. mig. Reg. pop %	Gravity centres share in sub reg. mig. %
Marmara (MA)	Eastern Marmara (EM)	3.38	142	Kocaeli	107	0.46	44.06
	Sout East Marmara (SEM)	<0.01	210	Balıkesir	210	<0.01	50.00
	Thrace (TR)	0.31	97	Tekirdag	101	0.05	50.00
Central Anatolia (CA)	Ankara (AN)	5.04	194	Ankara	194	0.18	50.33
	Eskişehir (ES)	0.38	118	Eskişehir	127	0.63	48.02
	Kayseri (KA)	0.08	104	Kayseri	115	0.14	50.00
	Konya (KO)	-	-	Konya	-	-	-
	Sivas (SI)	-	-	Sivas	-	-	-
Aegean (AE)		3.47	192	İzmir	162	1.72	38.62
Antalya (ANT)		1.18	109	Antalya	138	0.34	50.00
Çukurova (CU)		0.59	157	İçel	165	0.50	42.04
Western Black Sea (WBS)		0.03	222	Zonguldak	212	0.05	50.00
Eastern Black Sea (EBS)	Samsun (SA)	0.17	243	Samsun	174	0.02	28.77
	Trabzon (TRB)	0.06	211	Rize	159	0.09	49.82
	Diyarbakir (DI)	0.72	222	Diyarbakir	169	0.78	33.14
	Elazığ (EL)	0.27	168	Elazığ	127	0.51	29.42
Eastern Anatolia (EA)	Erzurum (ER)	0.17	301	Erzurum	222	0.22	37.33
	Gaziantep (GA)	0.22	131	Gaziantep	116	0.31	49.90
	Van (VA)	0.06	495	Van	217	0.18	50.00

Table 3 . Internal Migration Trends In Turkey.

Sub region	Mig/Pop(1)	Mig/Pop(1)	Mig/Pop(2)
	1960	1965	1980
EM	% 21.53	% 22.05	% 5.63
SEM	- 3.37	- 6.88	-0.27
TR	- 8.70	-11.00	0.37
AN	8.63	8.91	-0.08
ES	- 1.37	- 2.36	-0.50
KA	-10.11	- 9.95	0.10
KO	- 4.47	- 3.49	-0.75
SI	-11.73	-15.28	-5.63
AE	4.04	3.83	3.12
ANT	- 5.60	- 4.95	0.87
ÇU	6.78	5.78	1.75
WBS	- 5.73	- 5.37	-0.12
SA	- 5.91	- 5.57	-2.25
TRB	-23.21	-21.31	-3.49
EL	- 9.92	- 9.24	-4.54
DI	- 2.70	- 2.86	-4.13
ER	- 5.65	- 8.27	-6.60
GA	- 6.56	-4.21	-1.07
VA	- 1.26	- 1.51	-3.57

(1) Figures are produced from Şanlı.İ, Ünal.Y, Kılıçaslan.İ (1976)

Table 4: Rates of net migration in Turkey (net migration/population)

Provinces	1965 ¹ %	1985 %	1985 ² %	Provinces	1965 ¹ %	1985 %	1985 ² %
Adana	9.7	0.01	0.05	İzmir	14.0	6.04	6.97
Adıyaman	-5.2	-3.09	-3.05	Kars	-6.9	-10.12	-10.20
Afyon	-7.6	-2.73	-2.41	Kastamonu	-22.1	-2.34	-1.72
Ağrı	-2.9	-6.76	-6.70	Kayseri	-8.6	0.95	1.48
Amasya	-0.3	-2.20	-2.20	Kırklareli	-10.4	-1.12	-0.14
Ankara	26.9	1.83	2.40	Kırşehir	-13.6	-3.46	-2.93
Antalya	-2.3	2.30	2.47	Kocaeli	7.1	9.05	10.02
Artvin	-15.8	-5.27	-5.03	Konya	-3.5	0.69	-0.35
Aydın	3.4	1.70	2.22	Kütahya	-1.9	0.06	0.56
Balıkesir	-6.2	-0.13	0.36	Malatya	-10.8	-3.82	-3.66
Bilecik	-2.1	-0.19	-0.29	Manisa	1.0	0.95	1.27
Bingöl	-3.7	-4.71	-4.82	K.Maraş	-6.2	-1.11	-0.98
Bitlis	-3.2	-6.84	-7.30	Mardin	-7.8	-5.14	-5.05
Bolu	-8.0	-0.10	-0.19	Muğla	-3.4	0.00	0.02
Burdur	-4.7	-0.65	-0.26	Muş	5.5	-5.60	-5.90
Bursa	-1.5	5.11	7.47	Nevşehir	-14.8	-1.34	-0.74
Çanakkale	-8.3	-0.34	-0.02	Niğde	-9.5	-1.42	-1.08
Çankırı	-25.6	-5.34	-5.24	Ordu	-9.7	-2.89	-2.73
Çorum	-8.6	-4.15	-3.97	Rize	-25.2	-2.39	-2.08
Denizli	-7.2	-0.51	-0.12	Sakarya	5.6	0.78	1.52
Diyarbakır	1.9	-2.03	-2.02	Samsun	5.9	-1.10	-0.86
Edirne	-11.4	-0.76	-0.15	Siirt	-0.6	-2.45	-2.35
Elazığ	7.5	-3.94	-3.98	Sinop	-16.3	-2.88	-2.60
Erzincan	-21.2	-3.32	-3.06	Sivas	-15.3	-6.31	-6.05
Erzurum	-8.6	-5.67	-5.59	Tekirdağ	-13.8	1.33	3.33
Eskişehir	3.6	1.44	2.38	Tokat	-4.0	-2.69	-2.53
Gaziantep	-2.0	0.07	0.33	Trabzon	-20.9	-2.35	-1.96
Giresun	-19.3	-3.15	-3.34	Tunceli	-19.6	-8.24	-8.25
Gümüşhane	-22.5	-8.50	-7.72	Ş.Urfa	-4.8	-5.84	-5.77
Hakkari	1.0	-1.32	-1.70	Uşak	-10.5	-0.45	-0.32
Hatay	2.1	1.64	1.90	Van	-1.0	-1.54	-1.56
Isparta	10.2	-0.66	-0.37	Yozgat	-9.3	-4.35	-4.02
İçel	2.4	4.77	4.81	Zonguldak	8.2	0.91	1.31
Istanbul	37.5	5.92	7.15				

1. From Şanlı, İ., Y.Ünal, İ.Kılıçaslan, 1976

2. Includes people who were living in a foreign country.

Table 5: Origin and destination of in-out migration between 1965-80

Provinces	In-migration			Out-migration			Provinces	In-migration			Out-migration		
	City ¹	Town ²	Village	City ¹	Town ²	Village		City ¹	Town ²	Village	City ¹	Town ²	Village
Adana	53	22	25	45	24	31	İzmir	50	13	37	44	27	29
Adıyaman	31	36	33	49	17	34	Kars	22	35	43	42	16	42
Afyon	30	29	41	48	22	30	Kastamonu	19	27	54	52	13	35
Ağrı	36	32	36	40	20	20	Kayseri	58	12	30	56	19	25
Amasya	26	45	29	50	21	29	Kırklareli	17	42	41	41	21	38
Ankara	83	9	8	51	24	25	Kırşehir	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antalya	59	19	22	47	21	32	Kocaeli	29	34	37	42	22	35
Artvin	15	27	58	42	20	38	Konya	38	39	33	48	23	29
Aydın	24	39	37	43	20	37	Kütahya	32	26	42	44	22	34
Balıkesir	28	45	27	39	23	38	Malatya	56	15	29	57	15	28
Bilecik	32	42	35	57	17	26	Manisa	21	46	33	42	21	37
Bingöl	36	26	41	50	14	36	K.Maraş	27	34	39	46	27	27
Bitlis	21	34	45	42	28	30	Mardin	22	43	37	52	23	25
Bolu	21	39	50	43	30	27	Muğla	16	41	43	45	23	36
Burdur	38	24	28	53	19	28	Muş	28	29	43	33	21	46
Bursa	55	16	29	43	24	33	Nevşehir	25	35	40	59	18	23
Çanakkale	24	38	38	43	24	33	Niğde	22	37	40	58	18	24
Çankırı	28	25	47	57	20	23	Ordu	27	31	42	46	17	37
Çorum	30	33	37	64	16	20	Rize	27	22	51	46	14	40
Denizli	42	18	40	33	24	43	Sakarya	36	19	45	41	21	38
Diyarbakır	65	16	19	48	26	26	Samsun	44	21	35	44	21	35
Edirne	40	31	29	41	23	36	Siirt	26	57	18	46	25	29
Elazığ	53	15	32	50	18	32	Sinop	24	29	47	38	13	49
Erzincan	35	27	38	44	18	38	Sivas	32	21	43	51	12	37
Erzurum	43	21	36	44	18	38	Tekirdağ	19	49	32	44	21	35
Eskişehir	76	8	16	51	24	25	Tokat	19	44	38	51	16	33
Gaziantep	67	19	14	47	25	28	Trabzon	34	20	46	42	18	40
Giresun	23	28	48	49	13	38	Tunceli	27	29	43	44	15	41
Gümüşhane	18	27	55	34	17	49	Ş.Urfa	36	27	38	45	20	45
Hakkari	26	26	38	29	16	45	Uşak	52	20	28	39	28	33
Hatay	14	47	39	43	22	35	Van	56	21	23	44	24	32
Isparta	48	29	23	49	22	30	Yozgat	17	32	51	63	17	31
İçel	49	22	29	42	21	37	Zonguldak	19	43	38	39	21	40
Istanbul	52	6	42	37	26	37							

1. In this study the term city mean is the province centre, the seat of province, of which population vary from 10 thousand to 5 million.
2. The term town is used to refer to district sead, sub-province centre, of which population differs between about 2500 to over 100 thousand.

Table 6 : Mean migration distances and some indices of migration

Selected provinces having immigration*						Selected provinces giving outmigration*					
Province	no.of immigration	Mean immig. distance				Province	no.of out-migration	Mean outmig distance			
			1	2	3				4	5	6
İstanbul	618280	965	37.5	21.6	57.7	İstanbul	271390	461	41.0	9.9	66.0
Ankara	271115	422	45.5	9.14	68.9	Ankara	205535	332	49.6	7.5	32.1
İzmir	223044	681	46.1	7.52	77.8	Kars	91724	1120	76.8	3.3	24.5
Bursa	123408	710	40.3	4.16	56.8	İzmir	83640	311	56.5	3.1	47.0
Kocaeli	93079	656	53.4	3.13	68.3	Erzurum	77250	1030	65.9	2.8	27.3
Adana	80690	383	55.8	2.9	66.7	Sivas	75260	559	80.9	2.7	32.3
İçel	76417	491	56.1	2.57	71.3	Adana	73901	447	64.3	2.7	57.4
Konya	58761	490	46.3	1.98	48.3	Konya	63545	421	64.8	2.3	47.5
Kayseri	52769	506	59.7	1.78	64.5	Balıkesir	53022	475	54.9	1.93	76.6
Manisa	51700	704	93.5	1.74	78.2	Ş.Urfa	51470	616	78.9	1.87	71.4
Balıkesir	51221	462	53.9	1.72	89.5	Trabzon	50833	760	72.7	1.85	13.2
Zonguldak	50183	590	55.5	1.69	69.6	Diyarbakır	49050	726	65.7	1.79	43.2
Eskişehir	49266	320	53.3	1.66	69.3	Malatya	48471	512	70.0	1.76	28.3
Hatay	48578	485	58.3	1.63	70.7	Samsun	46429	475	70.5	1.69	36.2
Aydın	42096	717	54.1	1.41	82.1	Mardin	41812	746	76.9	1.52	54.6
Antalya	41615	486	55.3	1.40	47.1	Yozgat	41008	367	80.8	1.49	77.1
Samsun	37609	316	61.6	1.26	35.4	Elazığ	40326	707	69.8	1.47	39.9
Sakarya	36723	690	49.6	1.23	64.5	Ordu	40123	584	76.7	1.46	31.0
Trabzon	36549	724	54.0	1.23	32.0	Manisa	39636	296	74.8	1.44	83.5
Tekirdağ	35914	581	52.4	1.21	80.0	Çorum	39465	406	80.8	1.44	70.7
Gaziantep	35415	380	67.8	1.19	79.0	Kayseri	37876	356	65.6	1.38	59.6
Diyarbakır	33488	616	66.6	1.12	69.0	Zonguldak	37811	484	66.7	1.38	83.2
Erzurum	31793	768	64.6	1.07	38.7	Bursa	37592	244	63.0	1.37	35.5
Denizli	31331	512	51.5	1.05	79.5	Eskişehir	36864	250	66.3	1.34	58.4
Bolu	28772	513	59.3	0.97	83.2	İçel	35774	567	55.7	1.30	63.9
Sivas	26880	479	59.7	0.90	49.9	Giresun	35665	585	82.9	1.30	11.9
Malatya	26225	538	61.9	0.88	54.4	Tokat	35174	458	54.6	1.28	30.8
Kütahya	25695	405	50.3	0.86	80.8	Agri	34807	1138	52.9	1.27	33.3
Erzincan	25352	567	71.9	0.85	34.6	Kastamonu	34297	360	83.9	1.25	21.4
Kastamonu	24252	370	73.5	0.81	-	Gaziantep	34256	502	72.3	1.25	57.4
Rize	24087	655	70.0	0.81	35.5	Erzincan	33918	837	76.7	1.23	16.8
Edirne	23940	706	53.1	0.80	85.9	Kocaeli	33664	282	65.7	1.22	77.4
K.Maraş	23151	406	62.8	0.78	79.6	Hatay	32356	634	70.4	1.18	52.7
Elazığ	22816	528	65.5	0.76	67.5	Afyon K.H.	32252	258	75.1	1.17	59.3
Afyon K.H.	22691					Gümüşhane	31638				
Averages		556	56.2	36.8		Averages		538	68.2	39.3	

- * It covers only the provinces having/giving migration over median national in/out migration.
1. The volume of in-migration from max. migration given 10 provinces/the volume of national in-migration.
 2. The volume of in-migration within mean migration distance/the volume of total in-migration.
 3. The volume of in-migration within mean migration distance/the volume of total regional in-migration.
 4. The volume of out-migration to max. migration receiving 10 provinces/the volume of national out-mig.
 5. The volume of out-migration within mean migration distance/the volume of total out-migration.
 6. The volume of out-migration within mean migration distance/the volume of total regional out-migration.

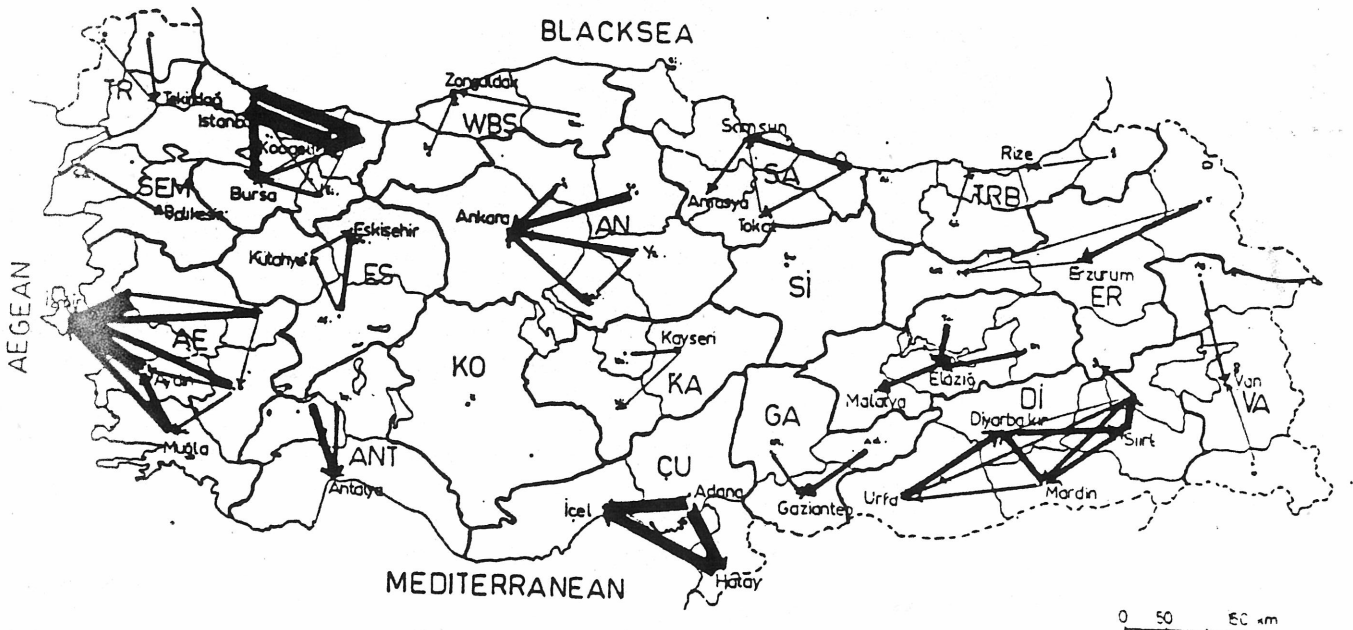


Figure 1. Intraregional Net Migration Flows Between Provinces In Each Sub-region

0 50 100 km

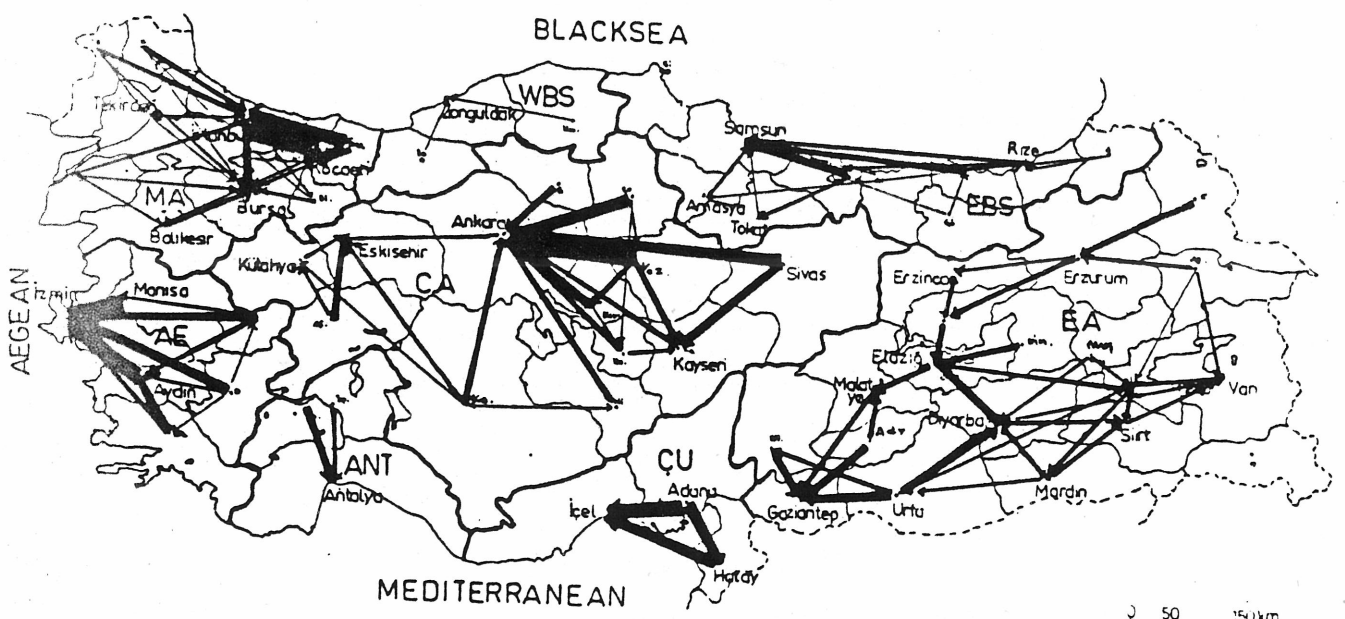


Figure 2. Net Migration Flows Between Provinces In Each Regions

0 50 100 km



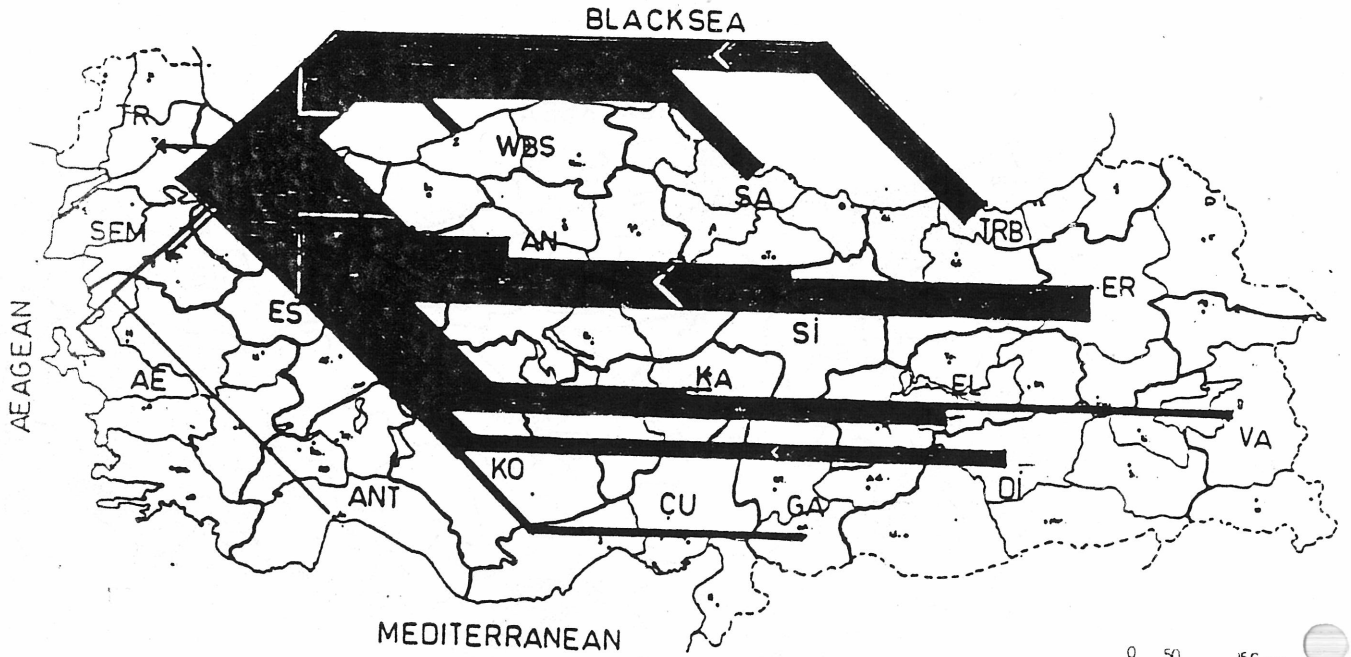


Figure 3. Inter Sub-regional Net Migration Flows To Eastern Marmara Sub-region.

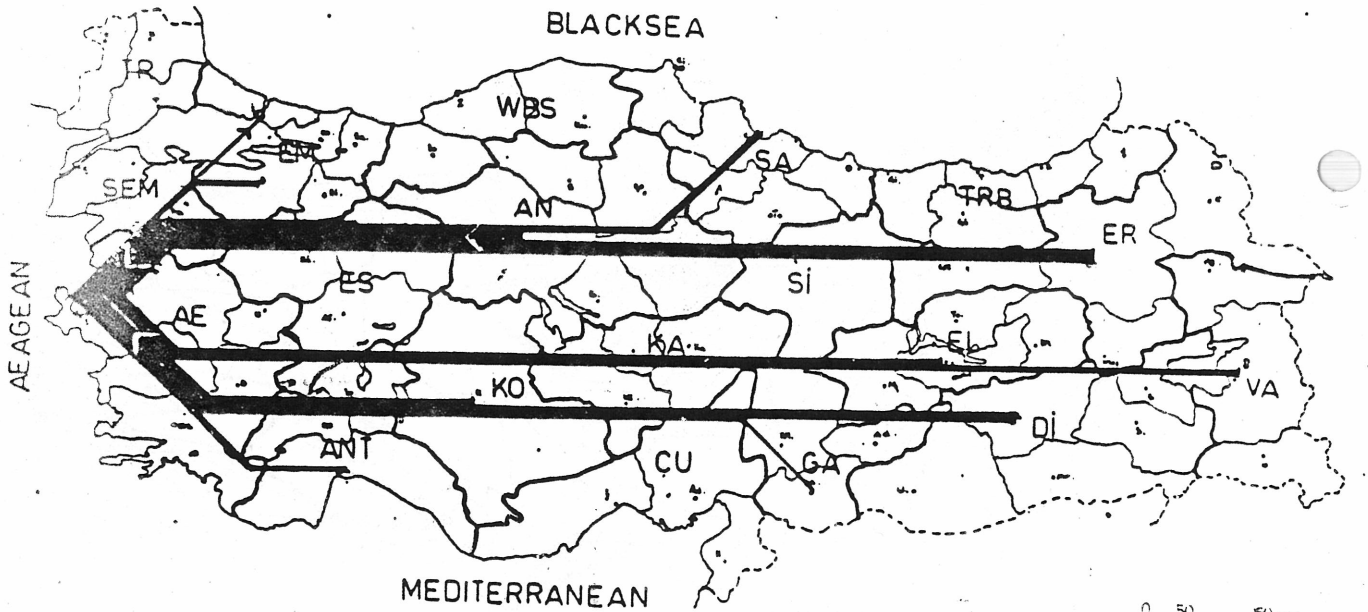


Figure 4. Inter Sub-regional Migration Flows To Aegean Sub-region.

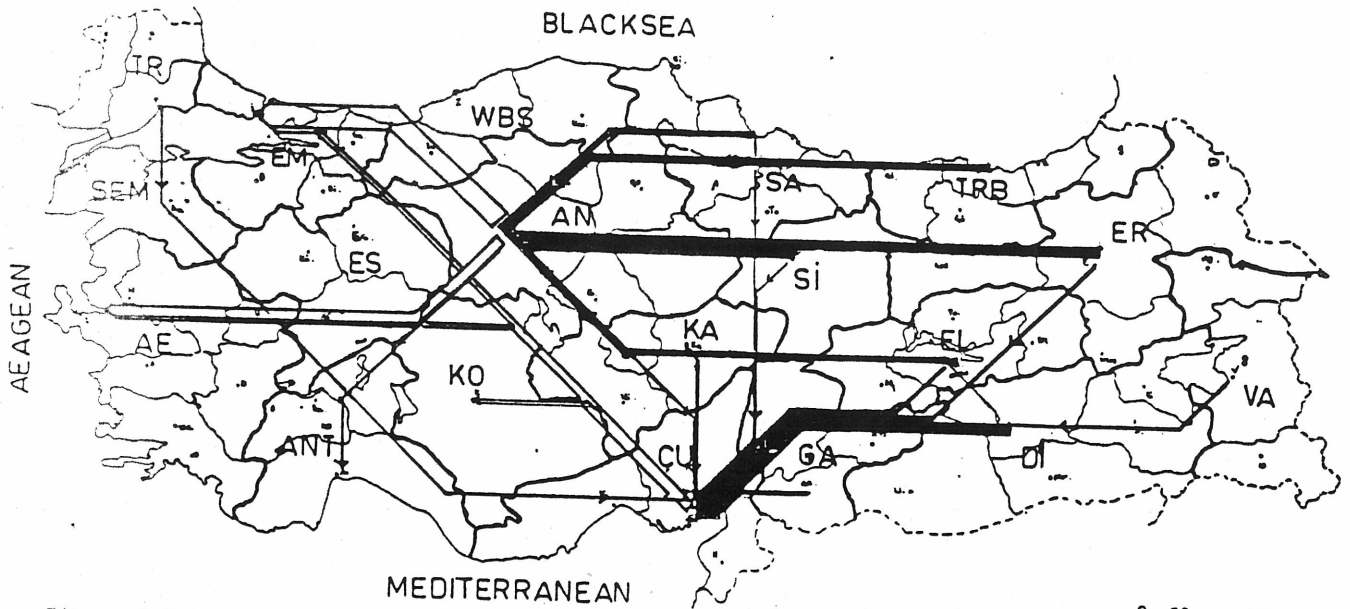





Figure 5. Inter Sub-regional Migration Flows To Ankara and Çukurova Sub-regions.

0 50 150 km

gains(incoming) 
loss(outgoing) 

 +50000
20-50000
10-20000
5-10000
- 5000

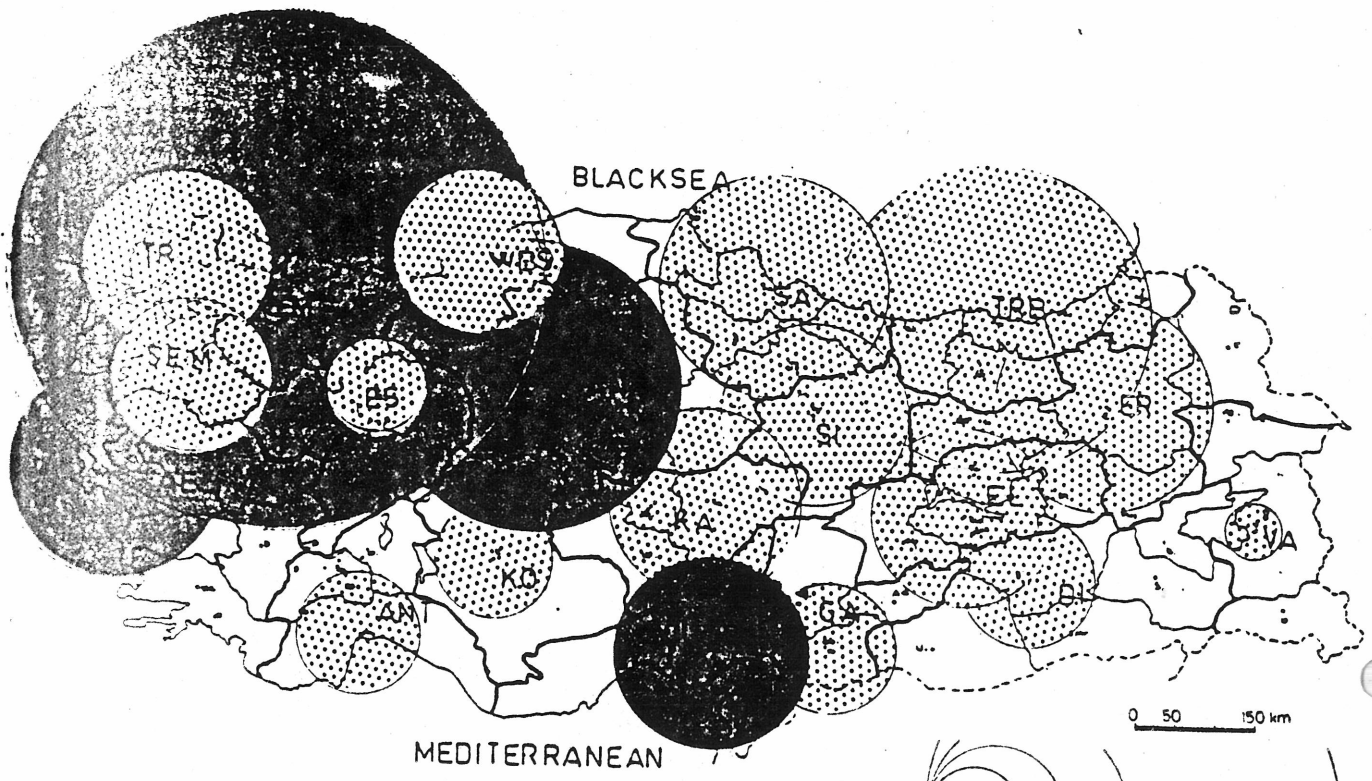


Figure 6. Inter Sub-regional Net Migration Volumes, 1965.
 Reproduced from Şanlı, İ. (1976), table 14.

● gain
 ●●● loss

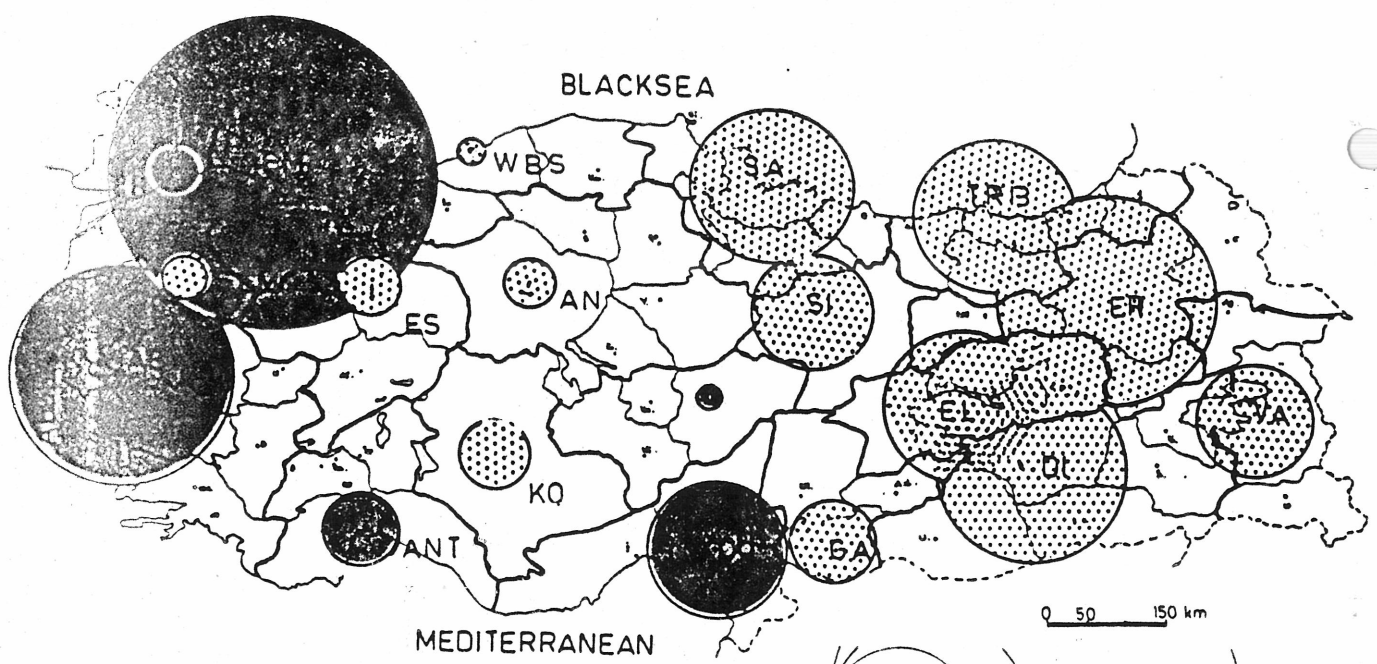
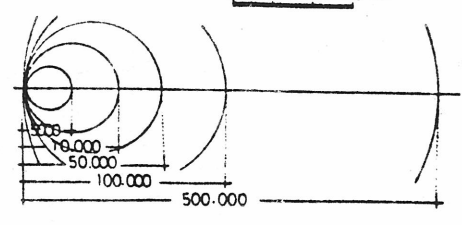
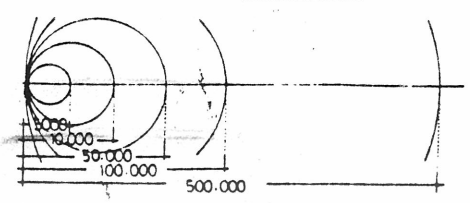


Figure 7. Inter Sub-regional Net Migration Volumes, 1980.

● gain
 ●●● loss



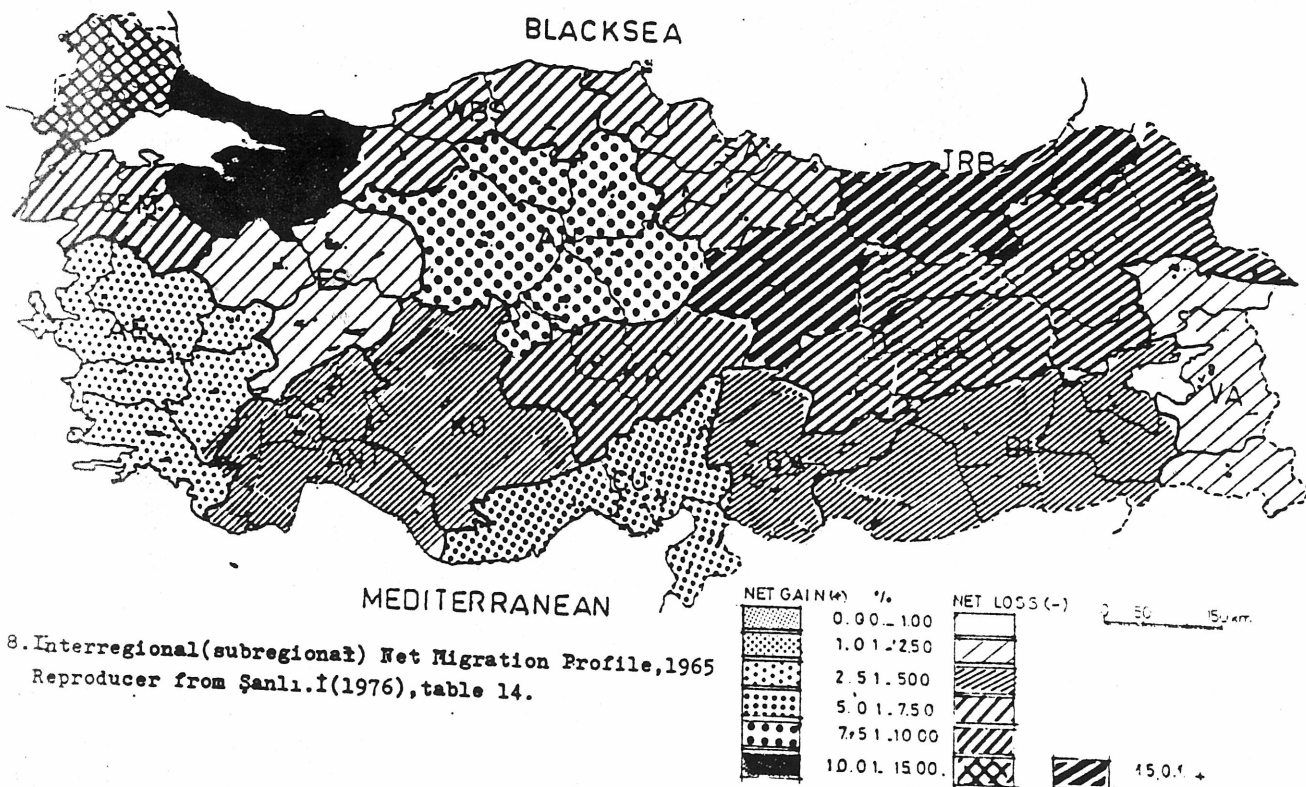


Figure 8. Interregional (subregional) Net Migration Profile, 1965
 Reproducer from Şanlı.İ (1976), table 14.

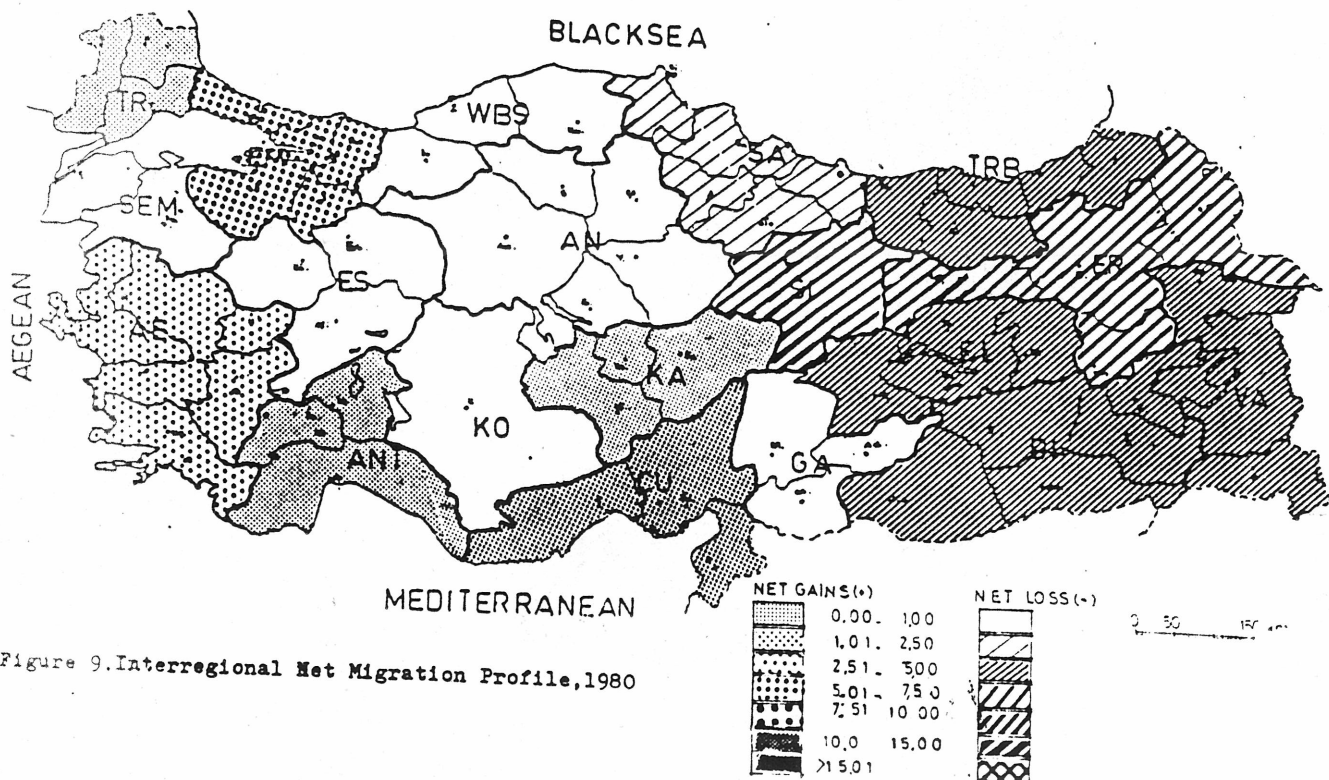


Figure 9. Interregional Net Migration Profile, 1980

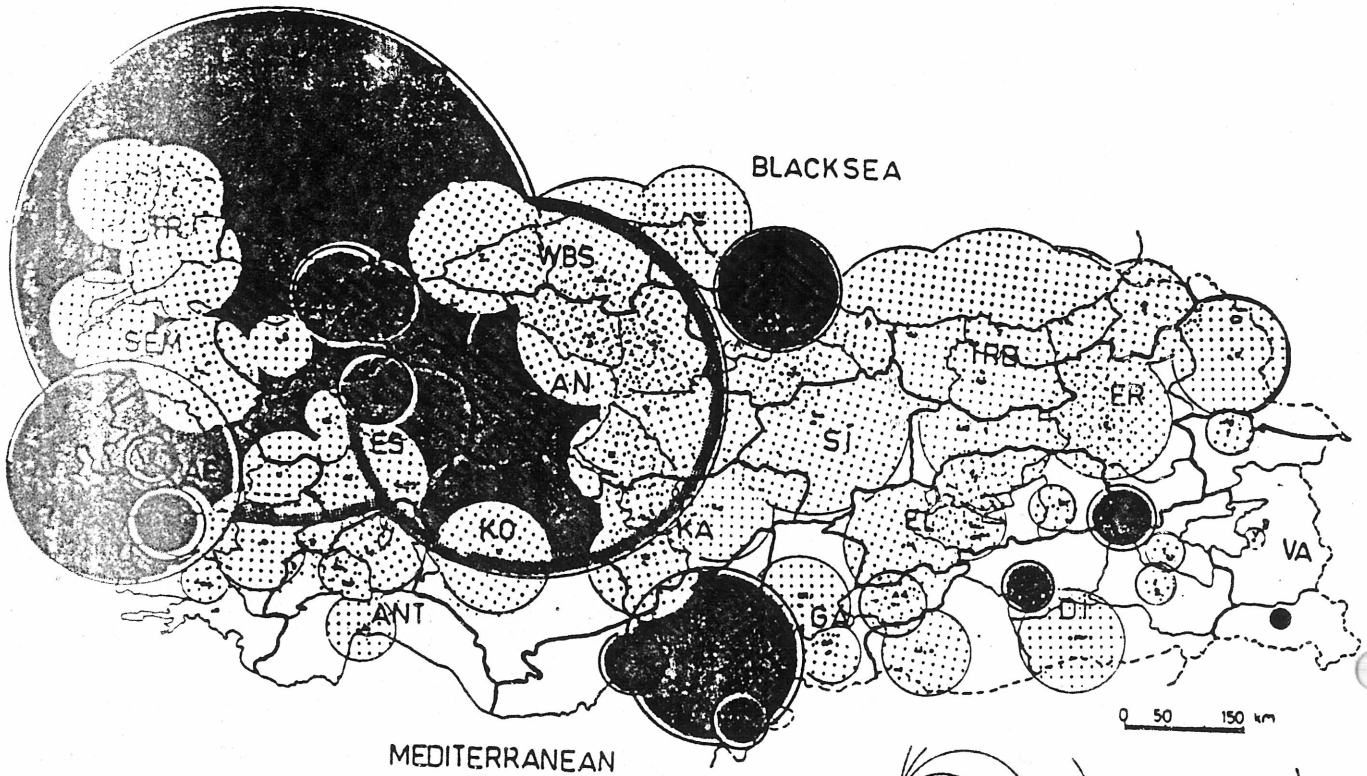


Figure 10. National Net Migration Volume, 1965

● gain
● loss

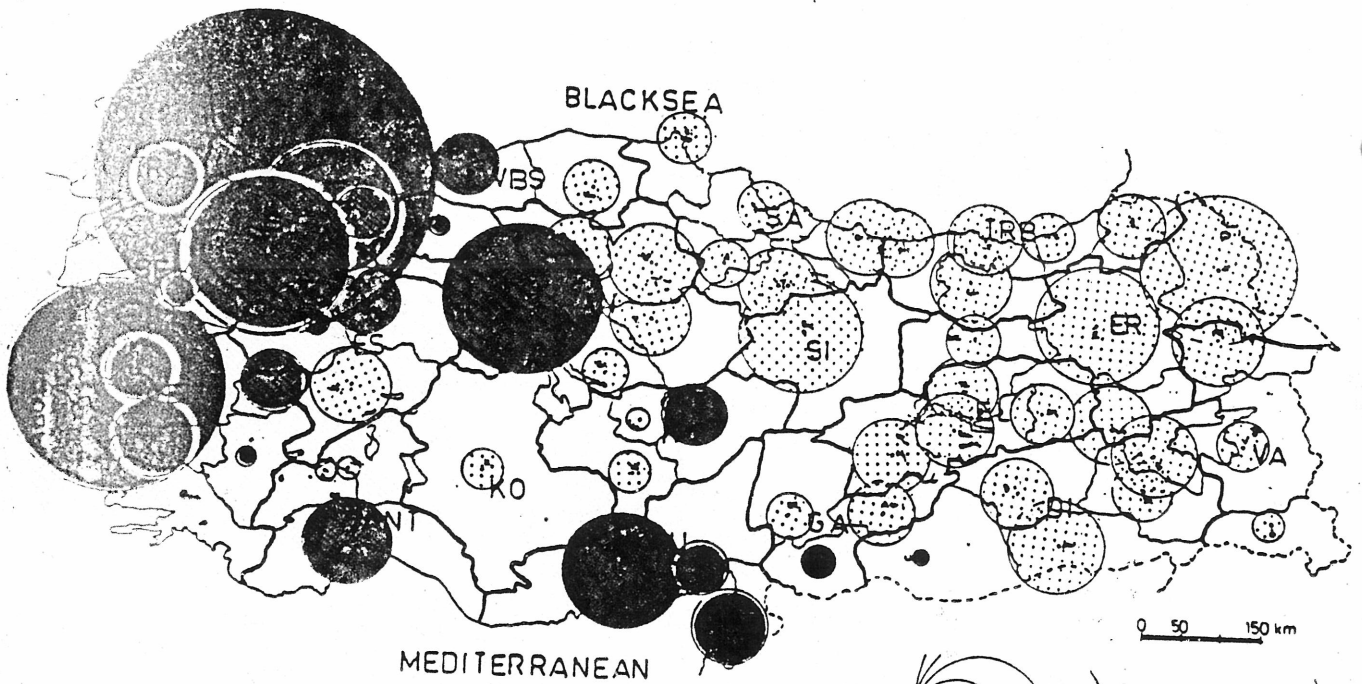
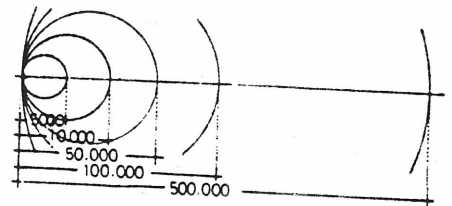
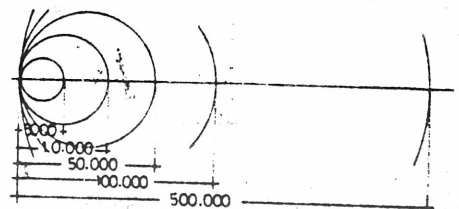


Figure 11. National Net Migration Volume, 1980

● gain
● loss



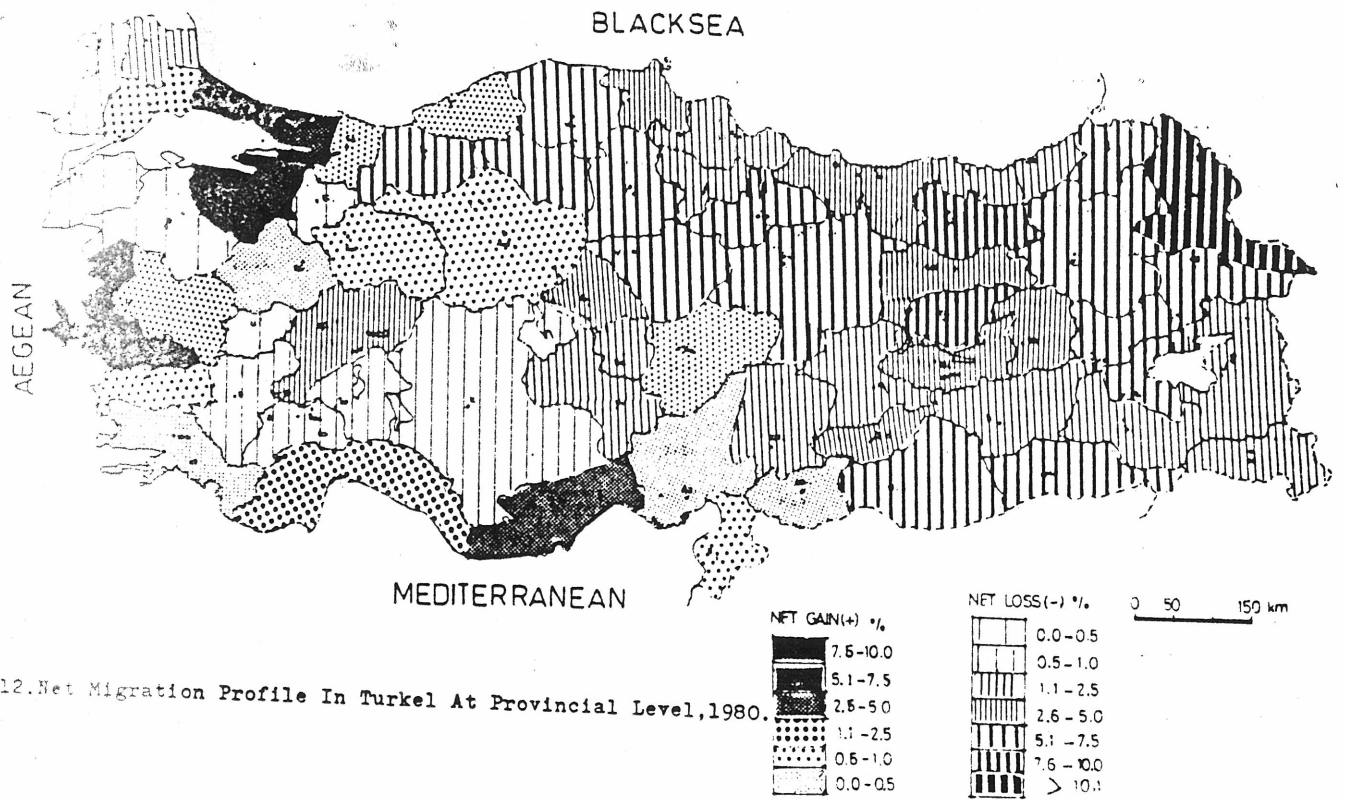


Figure 2. Net Migration Profile In Turkey At Provincial Level, 1980.

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