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Mapping and analysis of types of migration from CEE countries

Country report Turkey

Deniz Karıcı Korfalı
Deniz Şenol Sert
Tuğba Acar

Özyeğin University



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1. INTRODUCTION

The first objective of the IMAGINATION Project is mapping what types of Central and Eastern European (CEE) migration can be identified in the selected urban regions in each country under study. Within this general objective, focusing on current trends of CEE migration in Turkey is a novel task, where the literature on international migration is either very much-focused on mobility of specific groups (see for example, Daniş on Iraqi (2007) Parla on Bulgarian (2007) or Eder on Moldovan (2007) migrations), or on general historical trends (see for example, İçduygu and Kirişci, 2009). Thus, this report is an initial attempt that identifies different migration trends from the particular region of CEE. Furthermore, it is also trying to distinguish CEE migration in selected urban regions, in this case, Istanbul and Edirne. Both tasks are rather difficult to grasp due to lack of data. International migration to Turkey has become a policy concern only in late 90s, where collection and distribution of data have not been considered as statistically important. Moreover, a large portion of international migration in Turkey is on irregular basis, where there is not a centralized system of registers.

Accordingly, the data presented in this report are from two main sources, and unfortunately, neither of these sources provided information on the flows, but stocks of CEE migrants in Turkey. The first source was official statistics on the national level, from which information on CEE migration was carefully selected, but information on CEE migration, or in fact any international migration, in specific urban regions is largely missing. The second major source was qualitative interviews conducted with stakeholders in the selected urban regions. While the stakeholders interviewed in Istanbul were representatives of different consulates, and an employment agency; the stakeholders interviewed in Edirne were spokesmen from the office of the mayor and the office of the governor, administrators and researchers in University of Thrace as well as a number of civil society representatives.

2. NATIONAL BACKGROUND ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Until recently, despite the fact that the country had received many immigrants in the initial years of the Republic (see İçduygu and Sert, 2010), migration literature has largely been treating Turkey as a country of emigration. Turkey's position in the international migration system, and thus, in the migration literature, has changed only recently with the acknowledgement of the country as a country of transit and immigration. Policymakers have also followed the trend, and the *Law No. 6458 of Foreigners and International Protection* was endorsed by the parliament on 4 April 2013. The fact that the law is really the first comprehensive legal instrument on managing international migration, and it was only passed in 2013 can illustrate how Turkey is rather different than other countries under study within the IMAGINATION Project; it is a latecomer.

2.1 National Demographic and Migration Data

Based on the State Census of 2012, Turkey's population is 75,627,384 in which the proportion of males and females are 50.2 percent and 49.8 percent respectively. The population growth rate has decreased from 13.5 percent in 2011 to 12 percent in 2012, and the median age has slightly increased from 29.7 in 2011 to 30.1 in 2012. Still, compared to many European Union (EU) countries, Turkey's population is relatively young. Based on data provided by the Turkish Statistical Institute

(TUIK), while 98.7 percent of the population was born within the country's borders, the remaining 1.3 percent was mostly born in European countries with approximately 40 percent of this population born in Bulgaria. Bulgaria is followed by Germany with 25 percent, and Macedonia with 15 percent. Greece, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, Russian Federation, Kazakhstan and the USA constitute smaller percentages of the foreign born population. TUIK data on migration in 2011 demonstrates that an approximate total of three million people migrated in Turkey between provinces, within provinces and *from abroad to Turkey*. These migrants constitute 4.4 percent of Turkey's total population. According to census data, more than half of the migrant population in Turkey is female and the majority is between 15 and 35 years of age. The most common reasons for migration are dependency on a migrant family member, education, and employment in another location. Furthermore, state statistics of immigrants and returned migrants in Turkey reveal the general patterns of international migration where Germany with approximately 500,000 and Bulgaria with 300,000 migrants are the two major countries of immigrants. The two are followed by Saudi Arabia with approximately 80,000 migrants, Northern Cyprus with 70,000 and USA with 60,000 migrants.

While census and TUIK data are important indicators of registered migrants in Turkey, tourism data are also illustrative in terms of understanding the scale of entries and exits. Turkey receives a high number of visitors each year in relation to tourism. Based on statistics provided by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism on the number of foreigners arriving in Turkey, the weight of foreigners are in the provinces of Antalya, Istanbul, and Muğla, indicating the high level of tourism in the summer months. In the year 2010, in a total of close to 29 million foreigners arriving in Turkey, Antalya received approximately nine, Istanbul received seven, and Muğla received three million foreigners. Thus, these three provinces alone received more than half of the foreigners entering into the country, followed by others, such as Edirne.

2.2 Background Information on CEE Migrants in Turkey

Due to the mass migration of ethnic Turks from Bulgaria in 1990s, Bulgarian migration to Turkey is the most studied pattern of CEE migration in Turkey (see Parla, 2003, 2006). However, migration literature categorizes Bulgarian migration under Balkan migrations (see İçduygu and Sert, forthcoming) rather than CEE migration, which is based on ethnic kin. In the current period, this pattern of ethnic kin migration seems to leave its place to irregular migration and more specifically, irregular domestic labour of CEE migrants (see for example, Kaşka, 2006). Until the 2000s, the caretakers in urban households used to be Turkish migrants from the rural sites in Turkey who in the last ten years seem to be replaced mostly by female CEE and other migrants in the domestic care sector. In the high demand for foreign workers, Moldovan and Bulgarian women are estimated to be the most numerous among the CEE migrants (Suter, 2008).

Among the migration trends of the Early Republican Period, the course of CEE migration into Turkey, usually categorized as Balkan migrations, was the widest one and formed of three origin countries of the time: Bulgaria, Romania and Yugoslavia. Republic of Turkey which was in need of human capital for a homogenous nation state and welcomed migrants of Sunni-Islam origin rather than Turkish ethnicity. According to the official data, between 1923 and 1939, more than 800,000 people migrated to Turkey (Kirişçi, 2006; İçduygu and Sert, forthcoming). During the nation-building period, migrants from Greece, Bulgaria, Romania and Yugoslavia formed the largest migrant groups with proportions of 47 percent, 24 percent, 14 percent and 13 percent respectively. The 1935 Census of

Turkey also provides data about the diversity of ethnicities of these CEE migrants. In 1935, out of an approximate total population of 16 million, 110,580 people were of CEE origin, which were Pomaks, Bosnians, Albanians, Bulgarians and Romanians in descending order (Çağatay, 2007). The CEE migration in this period is mostly formed of Muslims, although there was a discussion about letting Christian Gagauz Turks from Moldova to enter Turkey as migrants, this offer was turned down by the Turkish state authorities (Kirişçi, 2006).

After the year 1940, migration towards Turkey still constituted migrants from Bulgaria, Romania and Yugoslavia. In the period of 1940 and 1945, more than 20,000 people migrated to Turkey with Bulgarians, Romanians and Yugoslavians representing 73 percent, 19 percent and eight percent of this migrant community respectively. During the Cold War, when approximately 830,000 migrants entered Turkey, a similar trend was observed. In this period, Bulgarians, with 72 percent, formed the largest group followed by Yugoslavian migrants who constituted 22 percent of the migrant community. The large scale Bulgarian migration during this time was because of Bulgaria's negative policies against its minorities including those of Turkish ethnicity. According to the 1960 Census, Pomaks, Bosnians and Albanians formed 2% of Turkey's population (Dündar, 1999).

Overall, the history of CEE migration to Turkey demonstrates the weight of Bulgarians, Yugoslavians and Romanians of Muslim origin. However, the neo-liberal economic policies of Turkey's governments after 1990 resulted in more diverse migration flows from this region to Turkey. Along with the already existing migration flows from Bulgaria, Romania and ex-Yugoslavian countries, wider migration corridors between Turkey and countries like Ukraine, Moldova and Poland started to become significant. Lastly, although the numbers of migrants from Baltic Countries are relatively smaller, in the last decade migrants from Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia increased four-fold, six-fold and ten-fold respectively. With these new flows, CEE migration to Turkey currently presents a very diverse profile. Based on the available official data, these current trends of CEE migration can best be analyzed in two main categories of regular versus irregular migration.

3 DATA ON REGULAR CEE MIGRATION

The official data on current and regular CEE migration in Turkey is based on three available sources: the data on entries of foreigners into Turkey, residence permits, and citizenship acquisition.

3.1 Entries of Foreigners into Turkey

Between the years 1990 and 2012, Turkey received close to 317 million foreigners, among which approximately 51 million were from CEE countries, constituting approximately 15 percent of the total foreigners in Turkey. The percentage of foreigners from CEE region in all entries constituted 19 percent in 1990, nine percent in 1995, 14 percent in 2000, 16 percent in 2005 and 14 percent in 2010. Bulgarians with 18 million, Romanians with seven million and Ukrainians with six million arrivals were the highest among the CEE entries in Turkey (*See Table 1a*).

The analysis of CEE arrivals into Turkey between the years 1990 and 2010 in five year periods demonstrates a decrease between the years 1990 and 1995 followed by a steady increase until 2010. The examination of origin countries with the highest number of entries to Turkey shows that

Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine, Poland and Czech Republic are the major origin countries (*See Chart 1*). In more detail, first, arrivals from Bulgaria display a high increase in the beginning of 1990s, a steady decrease towards the end of 90s and then a new increase in 2000s, reaching a peak in 2005. Second, while mostly lower than the number of Bulgarian arrivals, arrivals from Romania are higher than Bulgarian arrivals in the years between 1995 and 1999 and Romanian arrivals display a steadier mode compared to the changing patterns of Bulgarian arrivals. Third, arrivals from Ukraine, in spite of being in much smaller numbers compared to Bulgarian and Romanian arrivals until 2005 and display a steady increase until 2010. In 2003, Ukrainian arrivals surpassed the Romanians and remained in second place after Bulgaria and Polish arrivals surpassed Romanians in 2008 and remained in third place until the end of 2011. Finally, the Czech arrivals, while they display a steady increase, remained in the fifth place in the list of origin countries for CEE arrivals between 1990 and 2011 (*See Chart 2*).

This analysis can be taken further by grouping CEE countries based on their European Union membership status and concerning their position in the CEE migration flows towards Turkey. With this approach, Bulgaria and Romania can be categorized as the EU-2 as two prominent origin countries concerning CEE migration into Turkey. The Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Croatia can be grouped as the EU-9 countries. At the same time, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro can be categorized as Candidate countries and Albania, Bosnia and Kosovo as Potential Candidates. Finally, Moldova, Ukraine and Belarus make up the category of Eastern Partnership. In this light, the highest number of arrivals from CEE to Turkey between the years 1989 and 2012 are by migrants from the EU-2 countries. Accordingly, Bulgaria and Romania constitute approximately half of all entries from the CEE region with more than 26 million entries. Within the same period, the second group with highest number of arrivals is from EU-9 countries which constitutes close to a quarter of all CEE entries with more than 11 million entries. The third highest group is Eastern Partnership states (close to 8.5 million entries), followed by the group of Candidates (close to 3.5 million entries) and the fourth group of Potential Candidates (1.5 million entries) (*see Table 1b*).

3.2 Residence Permits

The data on residence permits provides an analysis revealing possible migration corridors between CEE and Turkey. While Bulgaria always has the steadiest migration corridor towards Turkey, migration corridors between Turkey and Serbia and Montenegro, Ukraine, Romania, Moldova, FYR Macedonia and Albania also seem to have been strongly established. Bulgaria is permanently the origin country with the highest number of migrants who received residence permits in Turkey between 2003 and 2012. The second place belongs to Serbia and Montenegro between 2003 and 2005, to Moldova in 2006 and 2007 and to Ukraine between 2008 and 2012. The third place belongs to Ukraine between 2004 and 2005 and in 2007, to Serbia and Montenegro in 2006 and to Moldova between 2008 and 2012. Another corridor is established through Romania in 2003 and between 2009 and 2012, as the origin country with the fourth highest number of migrants who received residence permits in Turkey. Albania, Poland and FYR Macedonia also step on the stage as the fifth largest migration corridors bridging CEE to Turkey between 2008 and 2012 (*see Table 2*).

Migrants from CEE countries generally have a large weight in the number of total migrants in Turkey. From 2003 to 2007, more than 30 percent of regular migrants in Turkey came from this region. CEE

migration constituted 41 percent in 2003, 39 percent in 2004, 41 percent in 2005, 38 percent in 2006, 38 percent in 2007, 26 percent in 2008, 23 percent in 2009, 23 percent in 2010, 22 percent in 2011 and 22 percent in 2012 (*see Table 3*). In more general terms, the proportion of CEE migrants in the number of total regular migrants who receive residence permits in Turkey declined between 2003 and 2012 except a small increase in 2005. The weight of regular migrants from CEE countries in Turkey is in a steady decline considering that CEE regular migrants constituted more than 40 percent of the total migrant population in 2003 and 22 percent in 2011. In more detail, in the year of accession of Bulgaria and Romania into the EU, which are the two main countries with migration corridors to Turkey, the number of migrants from those countries declined sharply. Despite a small uptrend in 2010 right after the Eurozone Crisis in very same year, the proportion of CEE migration still remained decreasing because of the faster increase in the number of migrants from non-CEE Countries. Overall, the reason for this decline stems from the facts that Turkey has started receiving much higher numbers of migrants in general and the numbers of CEE migrants are declining due to their accession into the EU (*See Table 3*).

Regarding the gender patterns of regular CEE migration, the number of female CEE migrants with residence permits in 2011 was approximately 59 percent of the total regular CEE migrants. Between the years 2002 and 2011, the percentage of female migrants with residence permits sharply decreased only in 2006 and 2007 to below 40 percent of regular CEE migrants due to the increase in the number of men from CEE countries. Following this decrease in the percentage of women, women constituted 55 percent in 2008, 54 percent in 2009, 55 percent in 2010 and 59 percent in 2011. These high percentages of female migrants among the CEE migrants are also higher than the averages of female migrants in total migrants in Turkey. In the same years, female migrants constituted 50 percent (2008), 51 percent (2009), 52 percent (2010) and 54 percent (2011) of total migrants in Turkey, which are below the proportion of women among CEE migrants (*See Table 4*). The gender patterns in regular CEE migration are similar to the gender patterns of the total regular migrant population in Turkey. For example, in line with the overall trends of male migrants with residence permits, the numbers of male CEE migrants and all male migrants in Turkey increase in 2005 and decrease in 2008. Similarly, the number of female CEE migrants demonstrates an increase in 2004, a decrease after 2005 in accordance with the overall female migration trends in Turkey. However, the increasing trend in the overall female migration trend after 2010 does not reflect in the female CEE migration. The sharp increase in the numbers of overall female migrants in Turkey causes the CEE female proportion to remain small. This is also valid for the male CEE migrants after 2010 when their proportion decreases with the sharp increase in the number of overall male migrants in Turkey (*See Chart 3*).

The detailed data on gender distribution of regular CEE migration demonstrates that the widespread belief that CEE migration in Turkey consists mostly of women is not totally correct. The data for the years 2006 and 2007 display that the number of regular CEE male migrants is higher than regular CEE female migrants in these years. Between the years 2003 and 2012, trends in the CEE migration to Turkey display various regimes in terms of gender distribution. Between 2003 and 2005, female CEE migrants are only slightly (2 to 3 percent) lower than male CEE migrants. However, male domination in CEE migration rose up to more than 76 percent of total regular CEE migrants by 2006 and remained close to 73 percent in 2007. In spite of this male domination, in 2008, CEE women became the dominant gender in the regular CEE migration into Turkey with a difference of eight percent. The

dominance of women in the CEE migration flows continued with 54 percent in 2009, 55 percent in 2010, 59 percent in 2011 and 58 percent in 2012. A similar gender trend of female domination is observed in total migration to Turkey in the same period. Still, the highest male migrant rate in total migrants in 2006 and 2007 remained relatively lower compared to the male domination among CEE migrants in these years (*See Table 5*). However, the examination of gender distribution among the 21 CEE countries demonstrates that the general trend that is explained above is inadequate to explain all CEE trends.

Therefore, for a comparative and more in-depth understanding of gender patterns in regular CEE migration into Turkey, the range of gender of Turkey in a given year was taken as a mean and is defined as “Almost Equal (AE)” (*See Table 6*). With this approach, when the number of females exceeds the mean it is defined as “Female Dominant (FD)” and same strategy is applied for males as “Male Dominant (MD)”. Lastly, each country is evaluated within its own population. When examined with this strategy, two critical findings draw attention: Firstly, although the proportion of male migrants is usually higher in the general context, there are more female than male migrants from Belarus, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Romania, Slovakia, Moldova, Ukraine, Slovenia and Czech Republic in most years between 2003 and 2012. While some countries among this group such as Czech Republic, Slovenia, Hungary, Bosnia and Herzegovina display some mixed trends earlier, female migrants dominate the flows from these countries mostly in the half of the 2000s. The second important finding is the dominance of male Bulgarian migrants in most years. Since Bulgarian migrants have the largest share in the migration corridors between Turkey and the CEE, the male dominance of Bulgarian migrants has a balancing effect in term of gender distribution against the female migrants of other CEE Countries. Overall, this analysis demonstrates that there is gender balance in CEE migration flows between 2003 and 2005, male domination in 2006 and 2007 and female domination after the year 2008.

Regarding the age patterns of regular CEE migrants in Turkey, there is no available data; however, the Ministry of Interior provides data on the nationalities of migrants with residence permits based on education. While this data does not include children whose residence permits are based on their parents’ residence permits, it still provides some idea on migrants under the age of 18. Accordingly, among the total of CEE migrants between 2003 and 2012, the highest numbers of migrants under the age 18 are among migrants from Bulgaria, Albania, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, and Bosnia Herzegovina with 34, three, three, three and two percent respectively. Moreover, when we examine residence permits for each country according to their own population of migrants in Turkey, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania, Macedonia and Bulgaria have very high proportions of migrants under age 18 with 13, 12, 12, 11 and four percent in themselves respectively. A comparison between the age patterns of CEE migrants and total migrants in Turkey between 2003 and 2012 highlights similar increasing and decreasing patterns regarding the proportion of those under age 18 with residence permits based on education. An increase in the numbers of residence permits based on education until 2007 is followed by a sharp decrease until 2009 and a slow increase towards 2011 (*See Chart 4*).

3.2.1 Residence Permits based on Education

Students who migrate to Turkey for education are given residence permits in five subcategories:

Primary education, University, Graduate School, TÖMER (Turkish language education), and language and other courses. Between the years 2003 and 2006, the number of students in primary education has always constituted the highest proportion of residence permits based on education. The percentage of CEE migrants with residence permits based on education ranges between approximately 28 and 14 percent in this period. While the data on CEE migrants with residence permits based on education does not demonstrate great shifts over the years, the major increase in the overall number of residence permits based on education in Turkey causes the proportion of CEE to shrink in the statistics concerning this migration type. Between 2003 and 2012, the CEE proportion fluctuates between five and seven thousand in a total number of 21 to 37 thousand residence permits based on education in Turkey (*See Table 7a*).

Overall, residence permits based on education between 2003 and 2012 reveal that CEE students constitute an average of 22 percent of all foreign students in Turkey. In 2003, 2005 and 2007, 27 percent of more than 20,000 foreign students in Turkey were from Central and Eastern Europe. In 2009, the proportion of CEE students dropped to 21 percent in a total of 27,000 students followed by a further decrease to 17 percent in a total of 37,000 students in 2011. However, the drop in the proportion of CEE is essentially caused by the increase in the number of total residence permits based on education which jumped from close to 22,000 to more than 37,000 in a period of eight years in Turkey. Among the CEE students in Turkey, the largest communities are Bulgarian, Albanian, Serbian, Macedonian and Ukrainian students. More specifically, Bulgarians make up nine percent, Albanians approximately three percent, students from Serbia and Montenegro and Macedonia constitute approximately two percent each, and Ukrainian students make up one percent in the pool of all foreign students in Turkey. In another light, EU-2 countries led by Bulgaria constitute the largest migration corridor, followed by the Potential Candidates led by Albania and Kosovo and finally Eastern Partnership States driven by Ukraine and Moldova (*see Table 7b*).

3.2.2 Residence Permits based on Employment

Data on total residence permits based on employment in Turkey displays a steady increase from approximately 19,000 to 33,000 between years 2008 and 2011. Within this increasing trend, the proportion of CEE migrants employed in Turkey has fluctuated around 15 to 19 percent. An analysis of gender distribution of CEE migrants with work permits in the year 2008 shows that female migrants constitute only 37 percent of the CEE community holding employment permits. However, the difference between women and men with employment permits starts closing in 2009 when women constitute almost half of the CEE migrants with work permits. More, in an increasing trend, women's proportion among CEE migrants with employment permits in 2010, 2011 and 2012 becomes 52, 65 and 67 percent respectively (*See Table 8, Chart 5*). Within this context, several migration corridors have been established between Turkey and CEE in terms of residence permits based on employment. The leading source countries of migration towards Turkey are Ukraine, Bulgaria, Romania, Moldova, Poland and Serbia and Montenegro between 2008 and 2012. From a comparative perspective, migration corridors established in terms of employment slightly differ from the migration corridors concerning education that connected Bulgaria, Albania, Serbia, Macedonia and Ukraine with Turkey. The common origin countries in the two types of migration corridors are Bulgaria, Ukraine and Serbia (*See Table 9*).

3.3 Citizenship Acquisition

Between the years 1989 and 2012, approximately 300,000 migrants received citizenship in Turkey. Migrants from CEE countries constituted 43 percent of this group with 118,910 migrants. Among the citizenship acquisitions of CEE migrants, Bulgaria constitutes the biggest share with approximately 88 percent with 104,737 citizens, followed by Romanian and Moldovan migrants with around 3000 citizenship acquisitions for each. The fourth and fifth origin country with most citizenship acquisitions from Turkey are Macedonia and Ukraine with more than 2,500 migrants each. On average, citizenship acquisitions through marriage represent 11 percent of CEE migrants. Data on marriages with Turkish citizens demonstrates that, on the one hand, despite Bulgaria's high proportion in citizenship acquisition, only five percent among Bulgarian migrants acquired their citizenship through marriage. On the other hand, for migrants from Moldova, the third highest origin country in the list, marriage was the most common route for acquisition of citizenship as 79 percent of Moldovans received their citizenship through marriage with Turkish citizens. Similarly, 60 percent of migrants from Romania, the second highest origin country and 68 percent of migrants from Ukraine, the fourth highest origin country, received their citizenship through marriage. Overall, marriage is recorded as the most common route for acquisition of citizenship in all CEE countries except Bulgaria and Macedonia. The reason for Bulgaria and Macedonia to have low numbers of citizenship through marriage can be due to the Turkish ethnicity of the migrants from these two countries as Turkish ethnicity already facilitates acquisition of Turkish citizenship (*See Table 10, Chart 6 and Chart 7*).

4 DATA ON IRREGULAR CEE MIGRATION

4.1 Irregular Migration and Apprehensions

According to the statistics on apprehension of irregular migrants between 1995 and 2010, the number of total apprehensions in this period was approximately 393,000 and the yearly apprehensions fluctuate between 7,000 (1995) and more than 42,000 (2008). Provinces of Edirne, Van, Izmir, Ağrı and Şırnak have the highest number of apprehensions in Turkey due to their geographical position on the borders. Among these five provinces, Edirne is the top province with more than 155,000 apprehensions amounting to almost half of total apprehensions in Turkey between 1995 and 2010. Still, apprehensions in Edirne have displayed a decreasing trend since 2007 and fallen to almost a third in 2010. Following a sharp peak in 2007 and 2008, the total numbers of apprehensions in Turkey also have fallen to a quarter in 2010 (*See Table 11*).

Irregular migrants from Moldova, Romania, Ukraine and Bulgaria have the highest numbers among the CEE irregular migrants apprehended by the state between 1995 and 2010. Moldovans with 43 percent, Romanians with 19 percent, Ukrainians with 16 percent and Bulgarians with 10 percent, constitute 88 percent of all CEE apprehensions in this period (*See Chart 8*). In more detail, Moldovans remained the first place in the list of irregular migrant apprehensions between 2000 and 2006. In the following years, Bulgarian migrants constituted the first place until 2010, except in 2009 when Ukraine surpassed both Moldova and Bulgaria. Irregular migrants from these countries constituted one percent to 14 percent of all irregular migrant apprehensions in Turkey between 2000 and 2010 (*See Table 12*).

4.2 Human Trafficking and Crime

Statistics on human trafficking based on the data of Ministry of Internal Affairs demonstrate that a total of 1,145 victims of human trafficking came to be known by the Turkish state authorities between the years 2004 and 2010. With a steady decrease, the numbers of trafficked people fell from more than 200 in 2004 to below 50 persons in 2010. The proportion of CEE migrants in this category was 43 percent in 2004, 63 percent in 2005, 46 percent in 2006, 47 percent in 2007, 29 percent in 2008, 13 percent in 2009 and 20 percent in 2010. Furthermore, the highest numbers of trafficking victims from the CEE countries were from Moldova, Ukraine, Romania, Belarus and Bulgaria. Human trafficking victims from Moldova constituted more than half of all trafficking cases from CEE countries (*See Table 13*).

Statistics of crime rates based on the leaders of organized crime in Turkey between 1998 and 2010 show that out of the 11,117 crime leaders, the percentage of organized crime leaders from CEE is 0.8 percent of the total number. Out of 90 crime leaders, more than two-thirds are from Ukraine and the remaining were from Bulgaria, Albania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, and Serbia and Montenegro.

5 URBAN REGIONS OF EDIRNE AND ISTANBUL

Based on data of the TUIK, Istanbul's population increased from approximately 18 percent of Turkey's total population with close to 13 million residents in 2007 to 19 percent in 2013 with approximately 14 million residents. Edirne's population decreased from 0.6 percent in 2007 with 400,000 residents to 0.5 percent of Turkey's total population in 2013 with 401,625 residents. In other words, unlike Istanbul where both the total number of residents and weight in Turkey's population increased, Edirne's population increased in terms of residents' numbers, but its weight in Turkey's total population decreased.

Statistical estimations by the Turkish Statistical Institute demonstrate that in the year 2012, Istanbul's population will be close to 17 million and will represent 20 percent of Turkey's population and Edirne's population will be 416,000 representing the 0.5 percent of Turkey's population, which will increase from 76 million to more than 84 million people. The median years of age for Istanbul, is 30.1 years, and for Edirne is 37.1 years, which are both above the median years of age in Turkey, which is 29 years of age. In the year 2023, it is estimated that Turkey's median age will increase to 34 and the median years of age in Edirne and Istanbul will be 34.8 and 40.7 respectively.

Labour force indicators of 2012 demonstrate that participation in the labour force rates are 51 percent of Istanbul's population and 55 percent of Edirne's population. The unemployment rate is 11 percent in Istanbul and 7.5 percent in Edirne. Compared to 2011, the unemployment rate in Istanbul decreased 0.5 percent and increased 1.5 percent in Edirne.

Rates of provincial in-migration and out migration highlight the different migration patterns of these urban areas. Istanbul's population, approximately four million in the year 1975 increased three times in 2012, mostly due to the high in-migration and low out-migration rates. In-migration to Istanbul peaked between the year 1985 and 1990 where close to one million people migrated to Istanbul.

Since then, the yearly number of migrants never fell below 380,000. At the same time, the peak of out-migration was between the years 2008 and 2009 with close to 349,000 migrants leaving the province. In Edirne, the population increased only 90,000 people as opposed to approximately an increase of ten million in Istanbul between 1975 and 2012. The peak years of in-migration are between 1995 and 2000 where close to 36,000 residents moved to Edirne. However, the same year was the peak of out-migration, with more than 40,000 people leaving Edirne. Numbers related to in-migration and out-migration are very close to each other in Edirne, with net migration being negative except the year 2011, which had positive net migration of 1,138 migrants.

In Istanbul, three percent of the population was born outside of Turkey of which 0.08 percent of this population was born in the EU member countries. In Edirne, close to five percent of the population was born outside of Turkey and 0.07 percent of this population was born in countries that are member to the EU. Furthermore, in the case of Istanbul, those Turkish citizens who were born outside of Turkey mostly choose to live in the city center. However, when we look at the population density of foreign born in Edirne, they choose to live in the countryside (*See Table 14*).

5.1 Border Entries in Edirne and Istanbul

Both Edirne and Istanbul are major points of entry in Turkey which received approximately 29 million people in 2010. In the same year, more than 2.5 million people entered Turkey from Edirne through five border points by land and train, Hamzabeyli, Ipsala, Kapıkule, Pazarkule and Uzunköprü. These entries from Edirne constituted approximately nine percent of all entries into Turkey (*See Table 14*). In the year 2010, of the 2.5 million foreign entries to Turkey through Edirne, the number of those from CEE countries was 1.5 million. Among these CEE entries, Bulgarians were the majority with more than one million entries. Bulgarian entries from Edirne were followed by Romanians with 155,000 entries and Macedonian entries with 89,000 entries (*See Table 16*). In 2010, entries through Istanbul's two airports and two seaports reached seven million people, constituting 24 percent of all foreign entries to Turkey (*See Table 15*). In 2010, CEE entries amounted to 600,000 in a total of almost seven million people. Among the CEE entries, the largest group was Ukrainians with 137,000 arrivals, followed by Romanians with 53,000 arrivals and Bulgarians with almost 50,000 arrivals. A comparison between the CEE entries in these provinces demonstrates that the numbers of CEE passengers who use Edirne as an entry point are approximately three times higher than in Istanbul. Finally, approximately four million CEE passengers have entered Turkey through Edirne and Istanbul in 2010 in a total of 28 million entries (*See Table 16*).

5.2 Background of CEE Migrants in Urban Regions

In the urban regions under focus in this study, we observe a very diverse range of migrant profiles. This section will touch upon the various backgrounds of CEE migrants in Edirne and Istanbul with information gathered from non-governmental organizations, employment agencies, state authorities and consulate officials.

The first urban region, **Edirne** has always been a migrant-receiving province where most of the migrant population today is of Bulgarian-Turkish origin. *Binevler* in Edirne is a migrant area, which constitutes of *Şükrüpaşa* neighborhood built in 1970s and *Fatih* neighborhood built in 1980s for the migrant population coming from Bulgaria. In time, as Bulgaria's accession into the EU became evident, most of these migrants chose to be dual citizens. Thus, while this community represents a permanent type of migration, in fact, as dual citizens, they have continuing connections to Bulgaria. Accordingly, they are really representing a transnational life style. This group is known to be socially well-integrated, and believed to be benefiting from the advantages of dual citizenship (Interview, Union and Solidarity Association). Furthermore, Bulgarian migrants have the reputation to be above the general socio-economic level in Edirne.

Apart from the settled migrant group from Bulgaria, University of Thrace in Edirne receives a large scale of student migration from Kosovo, Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia and Macedonia, especially to the Balkan Research Center and Balkan Languages Translation Department. The university has the target of becoming a center for foreign students in the region, which reflects on the migration patterns in the province (Interview, University of Thrace). For example, CEE students in Trakya University in 2013 are approximately 47 percent of the total foreign student population. The largest student communities are from Kosovo with 287 students, Bulgaria with 215 students, Macedonia with 103 students and Albania with 33 students. In other words, the proportion of Kosovans is 19 percent, Bulgarians 14 percent, Macedonians seven percent, Albanians two percent in all foreign students. The gender distribution in each group is very similar, female CEE students in this university are 318 in comparison to 384 male CEE students (See Table 17).

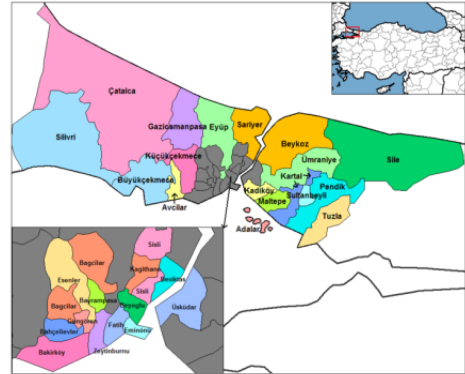


Students from these regions have established student solidarity organizations based on nationality and are well integrated with the student community in Edirne. While this movement is a more temporary form of migration, students seem mostly to have the intention of staying after their graduation. However, there is no specific data on the number and backgrounds of the students who continue their residence in Turkey after their graduation.

While these two migrant profiles seem to be well integrated and do not constitute a major topic of discussion, irregular migration in Edirne is a part of the public discourse. Many irregular migrants who try to pass through Evros River with the hope of reaching Greece, i.e., the EU, are either apprehended by the Turkish authorities or lose their lives in the dangerous journey –either in the fields close to the river or in the river, which has a high flow rate in winters (Interview, Edirne Search and Rescue Association). A comparison of Edirne and Istanbul on statistics of apprehensions of irregular migrants between the years 1995 and 2010 demonstrates that the number of apprehended irregular migrants in Edirne is approximately 13 times the number of migrants apprehended in Istanbul. Among the 392,000 irregular migrants apprehended in Turkey in these ten years, approximately 156,000 were apprehended in Edirne and almost 12,000 were apprehended in Istanbul. According to the statistics on the general patterns in Turkey, apprehension of irregular migrants increase between 1995 and 2000, start decreasing after 2000, increase sharply in 2005, and

start decreasing in 2008. While Edirne conforms to this pattern, the only similarity of Istanbul to the general pattern is the peak of apprehension of irregular migrants in 2008 (*See Chart 9, See Table 18*).

Furthermore, gender distributions of these apprehensions are dissimilar in two provinces. In the year 2006, apprehended female migrants from CEE in Edirne are only six people while 377 male migrants were apprehended. In Istanbul, apprehended CEE female migrants were more than twice the apprehended male migrants. More, the numbers of apprehended CEE irregular migrants in Istanbul were approximately five times more than the numbers apprehended in Edirne. In the year 2009, in Edirne, the number of apprehended CEE male migrants is approximately eight times more than female irregular migrants apprehended by the state. In Istanbul, the numbers of CEE female migrants are four times more than CEE males, while İstanbul had 13 times more than the CEE apprehensions in Edirne (*See Table 19*).



The second urban region, **Istanbul**, is known to be the migration hub in Turkey, and therefore, includes a wide range of migrant backgrounds. The first profile among the CEE migrants is the caretaker/domestic worker. With recent amendments to the laws regarding domestic labour, the rules are eased for foreign workers to get residence and work permits. However, as a result of lack of will on the side of the employers, or due to lack of documents on the side of the employees, irregularity among domestic workers in Istanbul is still common. In addition to the known risks coupling the irregular status, female migrants working as caretakers are surrounded with the common prejudice that they engage in prostitution, and enter Turkey with this intention. While Moldovans usually face such a prejudice, Bulgarians with Turkish ethnicity, who are considered as Turks, do not (Interview, Employment Agency). The line between temporary and permanent migration is blurred, as some irregular female migrants are known to spend many years in Turkey despite their irregular status.

Another type of movement in Istanbul seems to be family unification and marriage migration. For example, a great majority of Hungarian migrants in Istanbul are women who are married to Turkish citizens (Interview, Consulate General of Hungary). The change in the Hungarian citizenship laws facilitated granting of dual citizenship for those married to citizens of Hungary as well as their children. Thus, the number of Hungary/Turkey dual citizens is increasing. Similarly, most of the Czech migrants also reside in Turkey due to family unification and marriage. Among the Czech migrants, however, dual citizenship is rare (Interview, Consulate General of Czech Republic). In both cases, while short-term migratory movements do not demonstrate a gendered pattern, we observe that a majority of permanent stays is female migrants married to Turkish citizens and their children.

Another CEE migrant profile in Istanbul is the high skilled migrants who choose to work and reside in the city. An example is the Hungarian professionals who find Istanbul an attractive destination to live and work due to the historic ties between the two countries, proximity, and advantages such as direct flights (Interview, Consulate General of Hungary). There are several small-scale Hungarian enterprises in Istanbul, with Turkish partners –as Turkish laws on foreign businesses in Turkey

require. In the case of the Czech migrants, it is a common pattern that these highly skilled migrants are later joined by their families in Turkey (Interview, Consulate General of Czech Republic).

Like Edirne, another form of migration in Istanbul is student migration. However, this has a more temporary character as many students are coming as exchange students. Erasmus and other EU scheme exchange programs are definitely facilitating this type of mobility. Moreover, in some cases, like Hungary, there exists a bilateral agreement of student exchange with Turkey outside of Erasmus and other EU schemes.

6 TYPES OF MIGRATION

	Temporality		Socio-Economic Status	
	<i>Permanent</i>	<i>Temporary</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>
Edirne	Bulgarian/Turkish Dual Citizens (With transnational ties)	Foreign Students	Bulgarian/Turkish Dual Citizens (With transnational ties)	---
Istanbul	Marriage Migration (In some cases dual citizens)	Foreign Exchange Students; Professionals; Irregular Domestic Workers; Trafficked Persons	Marriage Migration; Professionals	Irregular Domestic Workers; Trafficked Persons

6.1 Temporality (permanent/temporary)

CEE migration into Turkey is really a case to discuss the utility of categorizing mobility/migration based on temporality. On the one hand, it can be argued that CEE migration into Turkey is transformed into a more temporary than permanent type of migration. This observation can be based on three observations: First, Bulgarians who are considered as the most settled group of CEE migrants have recently developed the tendency to become dual citizens and spend considerable time in Bulgaria. Thus, their permanent stays in Turkey are becoming more and more temporary. Second, student migration in general, and from CEE, which is usually considered as temporary migration, is becoming both more visible and encouraged by the state authorities of higher education in Turkey, increasing the volume of mobility from CEE. Third, qualitative findings demonstrate that professional migrants mostly regard residing and working in Turkey as a temporary life-plan. Given the interconnectedness of business in the world, and the high skills of these professionals, they have the flexibility of mobility at any time if a better option arises.

On the other hand, it can be argued that there is an emerging trend of permanent migration, especially when one considers those migration patterns based on family unification and marriage migration. Also, many irregular migrants seem to spend more than three-four years residing in Istanbul and working in the domestic sector, which makes their stays more permanent than temporary. The same can also be true for the professionals. Moreover, in some cases, students who manage to find jobs in Turkey after graduation can extend their stays. Thus, the distinction between temporary and permanent migration can be very blurred.

6.2 Socio-economic Status (high/low)

The socio-economic status of CEE migrants in Turkey is very diverse as a result of the different nature of their migration. In **Edirne**, Bulgarians are known to be a well-off community, integrated with the general population in the province. They seem to benefit from their dual citizenship and the fact that Edirne is a border province, both leading to a transnational lifestyle. In the case of students from CEE, they seem to be in the same socio-economic category with the general university student profile in Edirne. While the distinction between high/low socio-economic statuses is hard to make, it can be said that migrants in Edirne have either higher or similar socio-economic status compared to the general population of the province.

In terms of skills, while we cannot consider the earlier migration patterns from Bulgaria as high skilled migration, many of them brought with them a certain level of social capital and artisanship. Thus, many came with higher skills compared to the population in Turkey. In time, known stereotypically as hardworking people, they acquired socio-economically higher status.

In **Istanbul**, the socio-economic status of CEE migrants is more diverse compared to Edirne. On the one hand, we observe low skilled migration in the case of both those irregular and regular migrants employed in the domestic sector. Working either as nannies, or caretakers, these migrants earn less compared to the Turks working in the same sector. Trafficked persons in the informal sector also belong to the low-skilled profile. On the other hand, our interviews pointed out a high skilled profile among Hungarians and Czechs, who are residing in Istanbul either as spouses, or professionals. Like in Edirne, students from CEE in Istanbul do not show a great variance from the general university student profile in terms of socio-economic status.

7 CONCLUSION

Compared to the migration patterns of the past, when CEE migrants were coming to Turkey to find a safe haven and escape from their repressive communist regimes, the current migration patterns from CEE are more varied in their nature. Today, we observe five main movements of CEE migration into Turkey: (1) high skilled migration of professionals, (2) low skilled migration of domestic workers –with both regular and irregular status, (3) marriage migration, (4) increasing numbers of student migration, (5) trafficked persons –albeit the numbers from CEE seems to be decreasing. While these different types of migration are studied as single case studies (for example, domestic workers from Moldova), this report is really the first attempt of mapping out the migration patterns from CEE.

To overview the main findings of this report on CEE migration into Turkey, firstly, Bulgaria has the steadiest migration corridor towards Turkey followed by Serbia and Montenegro, Ukraine, Romania and Moldova. Second, while CEE migrants have had a large weight in the number of total migrants in Turkey, the proportion of CEE migration is decreasing because of the faster increase of number of migrants from non-CEE Countries and due to CEE countries' accession into the EU. Third, despite the common belief that CEE migrants in Turkey are mostly women, existing data demonstrates that both male and female CEE migrants reside in Turkey. Fourth, regarding citizenship, migrants from CEE countries constitute almost half of the migrants who acquired Turkish Citizenship in the period of 1989 and 2012 where Bulgaria constitutes the biggest share. The last point to be highlighted is that irregular migrants from Moldova, Bulgaria, Ukraine and Romania have the highest numbers of among

the CEE irregular migrants apprehended by the state and overall, there is a decrease in the apprehension of irregular migrants from the CEE, and also in total apprehensions. Edirne and Istanbul have dissimilar profiles of CEE migrants- while Edirne has student migration from the CEE origin and Bulgarian- Turkish dual citizens, Istanbul has a wide range of diverse profiles ranging from foreign exchange students, professionals, irregular domestic workers to trafficked persons.

Given the changing nature of migration systems, where both structural factors such as changes in state policies, or individual factors such as agency and skills of a migrant, are playing large roles, the established patterns are also constantly evolving. Even in the case of earlier migrations, where CEE migrants have established lives, and yet considered as permanent migrants, the permanency of their stay becomes questionable. Bulgarian migration is illustrative. With the accession of Bulgaria into the EU, many ethnically Turkish Bulgarians applied for Bulgarian citizenship, becoming dual citizens. With this new reality, they have begun to have more transnational lives, spending more and more time in Bulgaria. Thus, their permanent migration becomes more transnational. As the old patterns are evolving, and new patterns are emerging, the task of mapping out CEE migration and categorizing on temporality and socio-economic status is becoming harder. Thus, as an initial attempt to map out CEE migration in Turkey, the most crucial outcome of this report is to question those categories that we are so used to define and study international migration.

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Appendix

Entries to Turkey

Table 1a. Distribution of CEE entries in Turkey by nationality (1990-2012)

Chart 1. Five CEE Countries with highest number of entries in Turkey in five year periods (1990-2010)

Chart 2. Five CEE Countries with highest number of entries to Turkey (1998-2012)

Table 1b. Distribution of CEE entries into Turkey by country groupings (1989-2012)

Regular Migration

Table 2. Regular migration corridors between Turkey and CEE Countries (2003-2012)

Table 3. Regular CEE migrants in Turkey (2003- 2012)

Regular Migration and Gender

Table 4. Regular CEE migrants and gender patterns in Turkey (2003-2012)

Chart 3. Regular CEE migrants and gender patterns in comparison to all regular migrants in Turkey (2003-2012)

Table 5. Gender distribution of regular CEE migrants in Turkey (2003-2012)

Table 6. Gender distribution of regular CEE migrants in Turkey by nationality (2003-2012)

Regular Migration based on Education

Chart 4. CEE migrants with residence permits based on education (2003-2012)

Table 7a. Categories of CEE migrants' residence permits based on education (2003-2012)

Table 7b. Distribution of CEE students in Turkey (2003-2012)

Regular Migration based on Employment

Table 8. CEE migrants' residence permits based on employment in Turkey (2008-2012)

Chart 5. Gender distribution of CEE residence permits based on employment in Turkey (2008-2012)

Table 9. Top five migration corridors of residence permits based on employment in Turkey (2008-2012)

Turkish Citizenship

Table 10. Acquisition of Turkish citizenship by nationality (1989-2012)

Chart 6-7. Acquisition of Turkish citizenship by CEE migrants (1989-2012)

Irregular Migration

Table 11. Top five provinces with highest number of apprehension of irregular migrants in Turkey (1995-2010)

Chart 8. Distribution of irregular CEE migrants in Turkey by nationality (1995-2010)

Table 12. Three CEE countries with highest number of irregular migrants apprehended by state authorities in Turkey (2000-2010)

Table 13. Victims of human trafficking in Turkey (2004-2010)

Urban specific data

Table 14. Population born abroad in Istanbul and Edirne (2000)

Table 15. Provinces of entry to Turkey and means of transport (2010)

Table 16. Distribution of foreign entries in Istanbul and Edirne by nationality (2010)

Table 17. Distribution of CEE students in Trakya University according to nationality (2013)

Chart 9. Irregular migrants apprehended in Istanbul, Edirne and in Turkey (1995-2010)

Table 18. Irregular migrants apprehended in Istanbul and Edirne (1995-2010)

Table 19. Comparison of CEE apprehensions in Edirne and Istanbul (2006 and 2009)

APPENDIX

Table 1a. Distribution of CEE entries in Turkey by nationality (1990-2012), *Ministry of Culture and Tourism*

Table 1a. Distribution of CEE entries in Turkey by nationality (1990-2012), <i>Ministry of Culture and Tourism</i>							
Sort	Nationality	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	Total
	Turkey Total	4,712,483	6,111,178	10,316,035	20,940,113	28,296,598	340,038,491
	CEE Total	895,279	546,837	1,445,096	3,285,711	3,993,917	51,212,935
	% of CEE in Turkey	19.00%	8.95%	14.01%	15.69%	14.11%	15.06%
1	Bulgaria	72,741	161,145	381,697	1,621,918	1,433,970	18,605,485
2	Romania	377,275	283,015	265,175	202,860	355,144	7,753,793
3	Ukraine	0	0	174,034	380,397	568,227	5,940,438
4	Poland	206,682	33,951	118,174	181,021	428,275	4,530,077
5	Czech Rep.	66,224	37,985	49,421	88,739	174,426	2,288,014
6	Hungary	172,357	16,194	36,762	78,115	90,944	1,855,731
7	Macedonia	0	0	108,904	119,150	115,541	1,507,797
8	Serbia and Montenegro	0	0	128,409	175,387	0	1,467,483
9	Moldova	0	0	64,686	91,178	96,196	1,333,466
10	Belarus			9,614	77,183	152,421	1,163,466
11	Slovakia	0	0	21,972	35,448	91,765	755,780
12	Albania	0	14,547	29,739	51,296	49,954	749,437
13	Lithuania	0	0	3,781	50,481	71,992	655,739
14	Bosnia Herzegovina	0	0	28,620	44,701	47,361	578,202
15	Latvia	0	0	2,194	24,467	39,102	415,315
16	Serbia	0	0	0	0	113,465	408,967
17	Slovenia	0	0	8,029	23,737	38,597	347,121
18	Croatia	0	0	11,968	22,923	33,563	335,837
19	Estonia	0	0	1,917	16,710	35,136	266,022
20	Kosovo	0	0	0	0	46,228	200,966
21	Montenegro	0	0	0	0	11,610	53,799

Chart 1. Five CEE Countries with highest number of entries in Turkey in five year periods (1990-2010), Ministry of Culture and Tourism

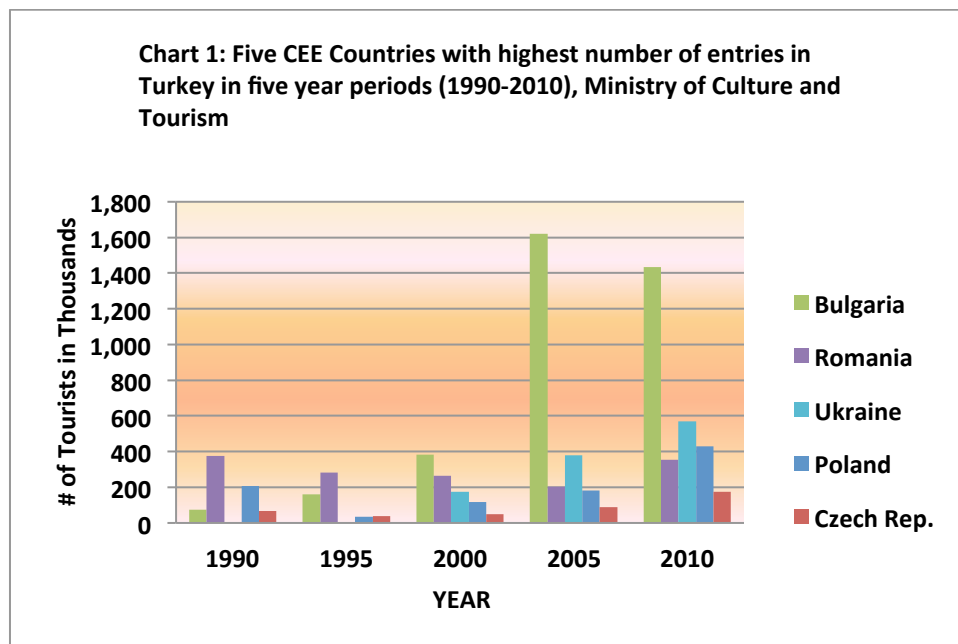


Chart 2. Five CEE Countries with highest number of entries to Turkey (1998-2012), Ministry of Culture and Tourism

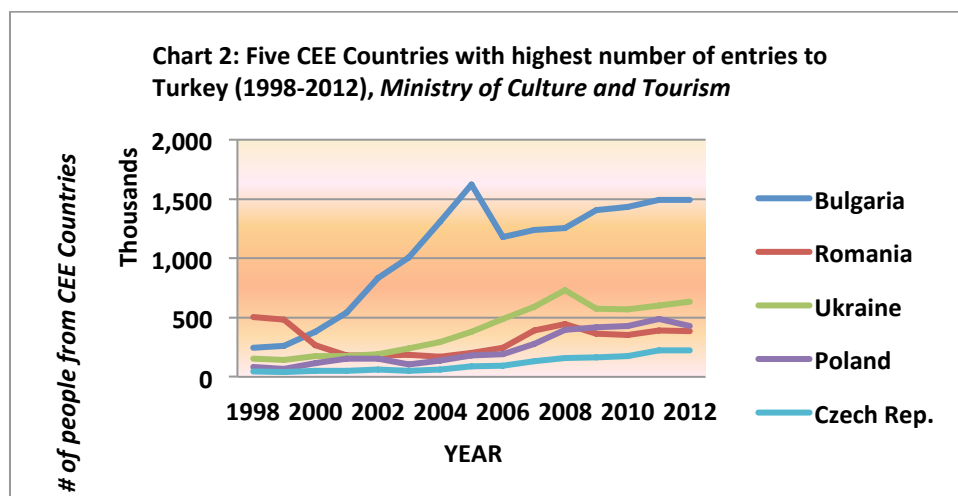


Table 1b. Distribution of CEE entries into Turkey by country groupings (1989-2012), Ministry of Culture and Tourism

**Table 1b. Distribution of CEE entries into Turkey by country groupings (1989-2012),
Ministry of Culture and Tourism**

Nationality	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	Total (1989-2012)
EU-2	450,016	444,160	646,872	1,824,778	1,789,114	26,359,278
EU-9	445,263	88,130	254,218	521,641	1,003,800	11,449,636
Candidate	0	0	237,313	294,537	240,616	3,438,046
Potential Candidate	0	14,547	58,359	95,997	143,543	1,528,605
Eastern Partnership States	0	0	248,334	548,758	816,844	8,437,370
CEE Total	895,279	546,837	1,445,096	3,285,711	3,993,917	51,212,935
% of CEE in Turkey	19.00%	8.95%	15.66%	17.08%	17.51%	15.06%
Turkey Total	4,712,483	6,111,178	10,316,035	20,940,113	28,296,598	340,038,491

EU-2: Bulgaria, Romania

EU-9: Czech, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Croatia

Candidate: Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro

Potential Candidate: Albania, Bosnia, Kosovo

Eastern Partnership: Moldova, Ukraine, Belarus

Table 2. Regular migration corridors between Turkey and CEE Countries (2003-2012), Ministry of Interior

Table 2. Regular migration corridors between Turkey and CEE Countries (2003-2012), Ministry of Interior					
YEAR	1	2	3	4	5
2003	Bulgaria	Serbia and Montenegro	Ukraine	Romania	Moldova
2004	Bulgaria	Serbia and Montenegro	Ukraine	Moldova	Romania
2005	Bulgaria	Serbia and Montenegro	Ukraine	Moldova	Romania
2006	Bulgaria	Moldova	Serbia and Montenegro	Ukraine	Romania
2007	Bulgaria	Moldova	Ukraine	Serbia and Montenegro	Romania
2008	Bulgaria	Ukraine	Moldova	Serbia and Montenegro	Albania
2009	Bulgaria	Ukraine	Moldova	Romania	Albania
2010	Bulgaria	Ukraine	Moldova	Romania	Poland
2011	Bulgaria	Ukraine	Moldova	Romania	FYR Macedonia
2012	Bulgaria	Ukraine	Moldova	Romania	FYR Macedonia

Table 3. Regular CEE migrants in Turkey (2003- 2012), Ministry of Interior

Table 3. Regular CEE migrants in Turkey (2003-2012), Ministry of Interior			
YEAR	CEE Total	% of CEE	Turkey Total
2003	62,215	41.29%	152,086
2004	59,280	38.50%	156,446
2005	71,802	40.83%	178,964
2006	73,178	38.20%	195,564
2007	81,535	38.25%	218,784
2008	39,657	25.66%	160,418
2009	36,709	23.38%	162,883
2010	37,959	22.81%	172,429
2011	44,139	22.09%	207,085
2012	42,027	21.73%	267,299

Table 4. Regular CEE migrants and gender patterns in Turkey (2003-2012), Ministry of Interior

Table 4. Regular CEE migrants and gender patterns in Turkey (2003-2012), Ministry of Interior										
YEAR	CEE Countries					All Turkey				
	Female		Male		Total	Female		Male		Total
	#	Proportion	#	Proportion	#	#	Proportion	#	Proportion	#
2003	30,448	48.94%	31,767	51.06%	62,215	72,338	47.56%	79,748	52.44%	152,086
2004	28,810	48.60%	30,470	51.40%	59,280	72,531	46.36%	83,916	53.64%	156,446
2005	34,355	47.85%	37,447	52.15%	71,802	83,927	46.90%	95,037	53.10%	178,964
2006	17,139	23.42%	56,039	76.58%	73,178	64,108	32.78%	131,456	67.22%	195,564
2007	22,138	27.15%	59,397	72.85%	81,535	76,576	35.00%	142,208	65.00%	218,784
2008	21,628	54.54%	18,029	45.46%	39,657	79,396	49.49%	81,022	50.51%	160,418
2009	19,948	54.34%	16,761	45.66%	36,709	83,280	51.13%	79,603	48.87%	162,883
2010	20,994	55.31%	16,965	44.69%	37,959	88,935	51.58%	83,494	48.42%	172,429
2011	26,133	59.21%	18,006	40.79%	44,139	111,546	53.86%	95,539	46.14%	207,085
2012	24,422	58.11%	17,605	41.89%	42,027	140,030	52.39%	127,269	47.61%	267,299

Chart 3. Regular CEE migrants and gender patterns in comparison to all regular migrants in Turkey (2003-2012), *Ministry of Interior*

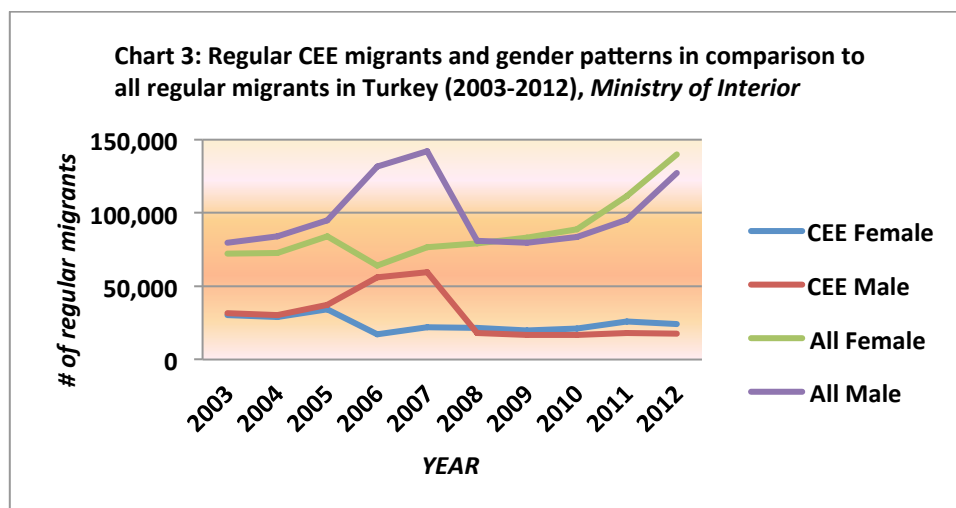


Table 5. Gender distribution of regular CEE migrants in Turkey (2003-2012), *Ministry of Interior*

	CEE Total		Turkey Total	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
2003	48.94%	51.06%	47.56%	52.44%
2004	48.60%	51.40%	46.36%	53.64%
2005	47.85%	52.15%	46.90%	53.10%
2006	23.42%	76.58%	32.78%	67.22%
2007	27.15%	72.85%	35.00%	65.00%
2008	54.54%	45.46%	49.49%	50.51%
2009	54.34%	45.66%	51.13%	48.87%
2010	55.31%	44.69%	51.58%	48.42%
2011	59.21%	40.79%	53.86%	46.14%
2012	58.11%	41.89%	52.39%	47.61%

**Table 6. Gender distribution of regular CEE migrants in Turkey by nationality (2003-2012),
Ministry of Interior**

TABLE 6: Gender distribution of regular CEE migrants in Turkey by nationality (2003-2012), Ministry of Interior											
NO	Nationality	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	Belarus	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD
2	Latvia	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD
3	Lithuania	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD
4	Estonia	FD	FD	FD	AE	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD
5	Bulgaria (Turkish Ethnicity)						FD	FD	FD	FD	FD
6	Romania	AE	AE	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD
7	Slovakia	AE	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD	AE	FD	FD
8	Moldova	FD	FD	FD	MD	MD	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD
9	Ukraine	FD	FD	FD	MD	MD	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD
10	Hungary	AE	MD	FD	FD	AE	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD
11	Slovenia	FD	AE	MD	FD	AE	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD
12	Poland	AE	AE	MD	AE	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD
13	Czech Republic	FD	AE	AE	AE	AE	FD	FD	FD	FD	AE
14	Bosnia Herzegovina	MD	MD	MD	AE	FD	AE	AE	FD	FD	FD
15	Serbia and Montenegro	AE	AE	AE	MD	MD	MD	FD	AE	AE	MD
16	Albania	MD	AE	MD	AE	AE	MD	MD	MD	AE	AE
17	Macedonia	MD	MD	MD	AE	AE	MD	MD	AE	AE	AE
18	Montenegro							MD	AE	AE	MD
19	Kosovo							AE	MD	MD	MD
20	Bulgaria	AE	AE	MD	MD	MD	AE	MD	MD	MD	MD
21	Croatia	MD	AE	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD
	CEE Total	AE	AE	AE	MD	MD	FD	FD	FD	FD	FD
	Turkey Total	AE	AE	AE	AE	AE	AE	AE	AE	AE	AE

FD: Female Dominated

MD: Male Dominated

AE: Almost Equal

Chart 4. CEE migrants with residence permits based on education (2003-2012), Ministry of Interior

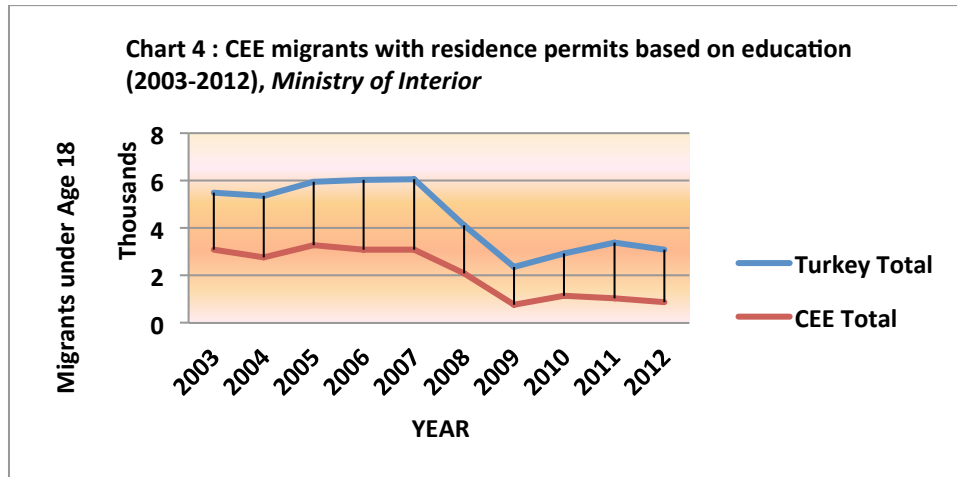


Table 7a. Categories of CEE migrants' residence permits based on education (2003-2012), Ministry of Interior

YEAR	Primary Education	University	Graduate	TÖMER	Language & Other Courses	CEE Total	% of CEE	Turkey Total
2003	3,091	2,194	228	344	231	6,088	27.91%	21,810
2004	2,772	2,370	253	255	252	5,902	26.70%	22,107
2005	3,282	2,668	255	385	386	6,976	27.64%	25,242
2006	3,081	2,900	263	413	393	7,050	27.01%	26,100
2007	3,102	3,122	302	394	488	7,408	26.03%	28,455
2008	2,096	3,882	414	368	180	6,940	24.27%	28,597
2009	769	4,341	186	204	187	5,687	21.01%	27,063
2010	1,152	3,902	268	123	242	5,687	19.43%	29,266
2011	1,041	4,335	277	416	265	6,334	17.00%	37,260
2012	872	3,015	245	222	332	4,686	13.53%	34,643

Table 7b. Distribution of CEE students in Turkey (2003-2012), *Ministry of Interior*

Table 7b. Distribution of CEE students in Turkey (2003-2012), <i>Ministry of Interior</i>						
Nationality	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	% in Turkey
EU-2	3,470	3,668	3,252	1,935	1,917	9.48%
Bulgaria	97.12%	95.99%	94.93%	93.44%	93.38%	9.01%
EU-9	125	235	655	672	894	1.84%
Poland	30.40%	44.68%	45.34%	47.02%	46.31%	0.82%
Candidate	961	1,242	1,386	925	868	3.83%
FYR Macedonia	40.17%	38.33%	40.55%	53.95%	59.79%	1.73%
Serbia& Montenegro	59.83%	61.67%	59.45%	46.05%	40.21%	2.10%
Potential Candidate	956	1,166	1,302	1,297	1,689	4.46%
Albania	67.05%	69.47%	77.73%	57.90%	44.46%	2.77%
Kosovo	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	23.21%	43.69%	0.77%
Eastern Partnership States	819	1,003	1,585	1,344	1,372	4.36%
Ukraine	64.76%	61.35%	57.69%	48.69%	52.68%	1.44%
Moldova	30.03%	34.74%	38.01%	48.04%	42.44%	1.04%
CEE Total	6,331	7,314	8,180	6,265	6,886	24.15%
% of CEE in Turkey	29.03%	28.98%	28.75%	23.15%	18.48%	
Turkey Total	21,810	25,242	28,455	27,063	37,260	

Table 8. CEE migrants' residence permits based on employment in Turkey (2008-2012), *Ministry of Interior*

Table 8. CEE migrants' residence permits based on employment in Turkey (2008-2012), <i>Ministry of Interior</i>							
YEAR	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	CEE Total	% of CEE	Turkey Total
2008	1,075	36.88%	1,840	63.12%	2,915	15.87%	18,900
2009	1,426	49.60%	1,449	50.40%	2,875	16.44%	17,483
2010	1,771	52.41%	1,608	47.59%	3,379	17.46%	19,351
2011	2,888	64.78%	1,570	35.22%	4,458	19.36%	23,027
2012	3,562	66.68%	1,780	33.32%	5,342	16.26%	32,850

Chart 5. Gender distribution of CEE residence permits based on employment in Turkey (2008-2012), Ministry of Interior

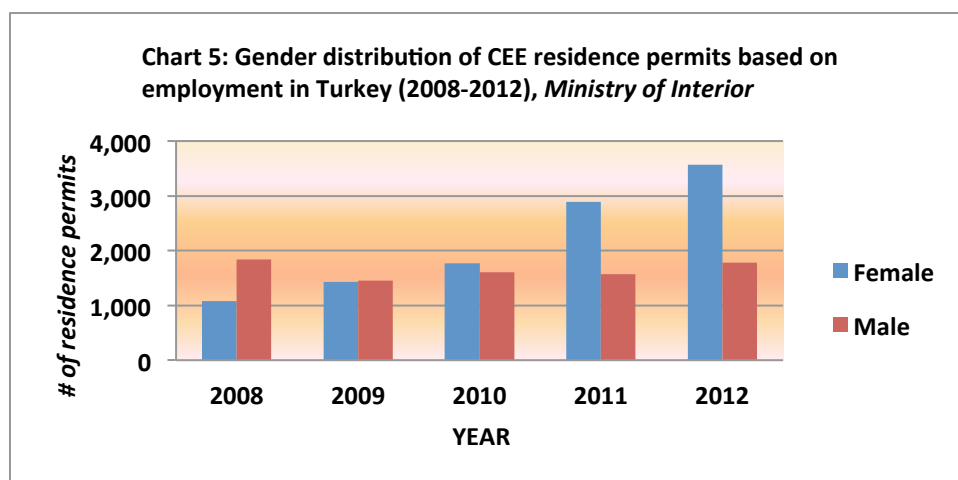


Table 9. Top five migration corridors of residence permits based on employment in Turkey (2008-2012), Ministry of Interior

Table 9. Top five migration corridors of residence permits based on employment in Turkey (2008-2012), Ministry of Interior					
YEAR	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
2008	Ukraine	Bulgaria	Moldova	Romania	Serbia and Montenegro
2009	Ukraine	Bulgaria	Moldova	Romania	Poland
2010	Ukraine	Bulgaria	Moldova	Romania	Poland
2011	Ukraine	Bulgaria	Moldova	Romania	Poland
2012	Ukraine	Moldova	Bulgaria	Poland	Romania

Table 10. Acquisition of Turkish citizenship by nationality (1989-2012), *Ministry of Interior*

Table 10. Acquisition of Turkish citizenship by nationality (1989-2012), <i>Ministry of Interior</i>			
Country Name	Total	By Marriage	% of Marriage
Bulgaria	104,737	5,303	5.06%
Romania	3,083	1,848	59.94%
Moldova	3,023	2,399	79.36%
F.Y.R. Macedonia	2,653	598	22.54%
Ukraine	2,511	1,710	68.10%
Serbia & Montenegro (Until 2006)	801	140	17.48%
Albania	417	235	56.35%
Belarus	366	301	82.24%
Bosnia Herzegovina	320	157	49.06%
Poland	312	237	75.96%
Serbia	179	101	56.42%
Kosovo	169	87	51.48%
Lithuania	153	0	0.00%
Hungary	133	91	68.42%
Slovakia	53	0	0.00%
CEE Total	118,910	13,207	11.11%
% of CEE	43.45%	34.71%	
Turkey Total	273,661	38,050	13.90%

Chart 6-7. Acquisition of Turkish citizenship by CEE migrants (1989-2012), *Ministry of Interior*

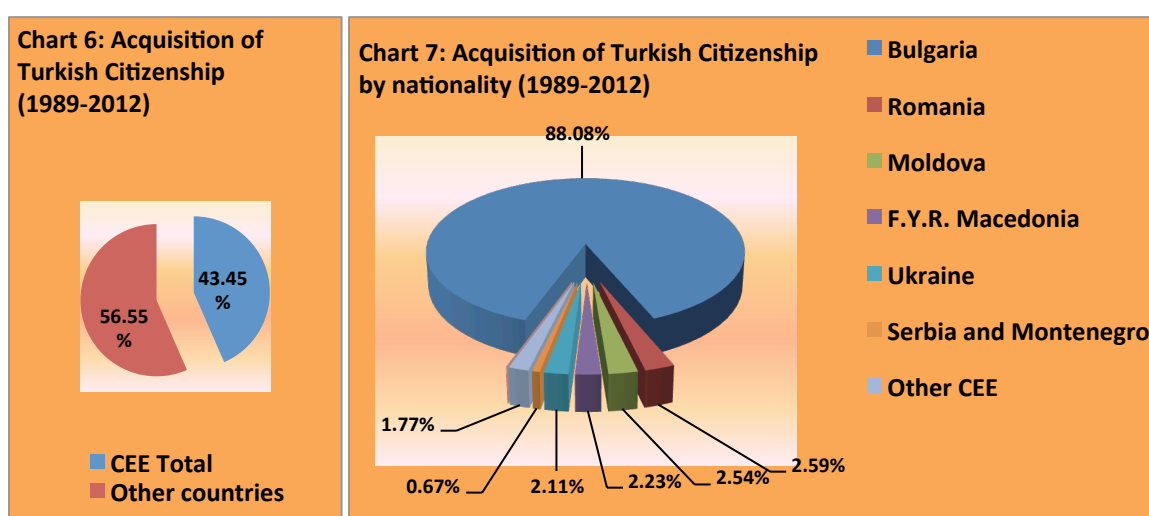


Table 11. Top five provinces with highest number of apprehension of irregular migrants in Turkey (1995-2010), Ministry of Interior

Table 11. Top five provinces with highest number of apprehension of irregular migrants in Turkey (1995- 2010), Ministry of Interior							
	1	2	3	4	5	Other Cities	Turkey Total
Year	Edirne	Van	Izmir	Ağrı	Şırnak		
1995	5,769	485	5	8	166	538	6,971
1996	6,258	506	37	111	389	1,294	8,595
1997	11,906	909	287	311	515	2,732	16,660
1998	12,225	1,554	305	968	781	3,507	19,340
1999	17,399	4,489	1,648	2,244	1,456	2,910	30,146
2000	13,694	3,020	1,310	1,960	1,740	8,118	29,842
2001	6,169	6,824	2,603	3,011	1,306	12,735	32,648
2002	7,282	9,924	1,441	3,058	1,181	11,729	34,615
2003	5,974	3,518	2,057	1,308	214	6,605	19,676
2004	8,845	4,457	1,874	1,626	270	7,797	24,869
2005	11,033	4,859	2,860	1,077	280	7,684	27,793
2006	11,507	1,549	2,469	1,042	2,048	10,825	29,440
2007	15,527	4,227	3,378	474	1,122	15,435	40,163
2008	11,303	6,291	2,029	1,144	292	21,189	42,248
2009	6,044	2,185	989	447	225	9,311	19,201
2010	4,693	743	286	355	183	4,078	10,338
Total	155,628	55,540	23,578	19,144	12,168	126,487	392,545

Chart 8. Distribution of irregular CEE migrants in Turkey by nationality (1995-2010), Ministry of Interior

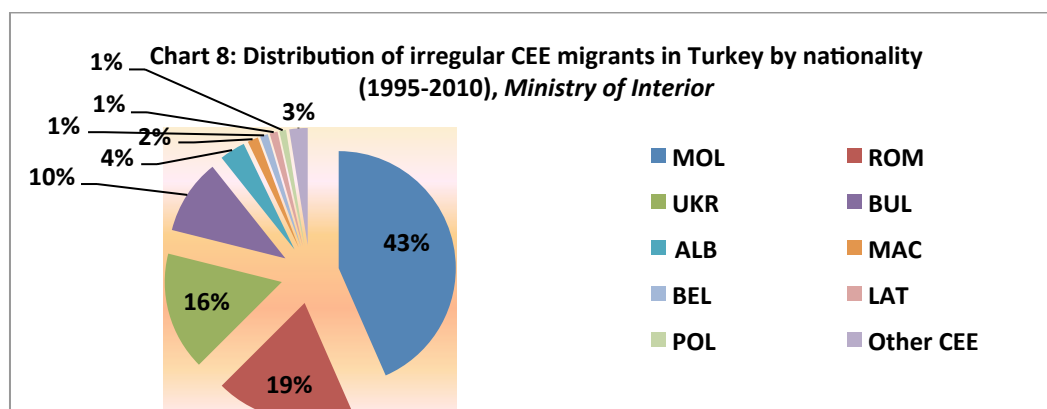


Table 12. Three CEE countries with highest number of irregular migrants apprehended by state authorities in Turkey (2000-2010), *Ministry of Interior*

Table 12. Three CEE countries with highest number of irregular migrants apprehended by state authorities in Turkey (2000-2010), <i>Ministry of Interior</i>											
YEAR	CEE Total	All Total	1. Country	percent among CEE	percent among all	2. Country	percent among CEE	percent among all	3. Country	percent among CEE	percent among all
2000	21,575	94,514	Moldova	38.53%	8.79%	Ukraine	20.98%	4.79%	Romania	20.86%	4.76%
2001	24,130	92,365	Moldova	47.47%	12.40%	Romania	20.24%	5.29%	Ukraine	14.30%	3.74%
2002	19,903	82,825	Moldova	48.29%	11.60%	Bulgaria	15.74%	3.78%	Romania	13.44%	3.23%
2003	14,720	56,219	Moldova	52.50%	13.75%	Romania	18.92%	4.95%	Ukraine	13.23%	3.46%
2004	10,308	61,228	Moldova	55.57%	9.36%	Romania	17.32%	2.92%	Ukraine	13.01%	2.19%
2005	7,240	57,428	Moldova	47.82%	6.03%	Ukraine	18.44%	2.32%	Romania	17.60%	2.22%
2006	4,352	51,983	Moldova	36.19%	3.03%	Romania	23.28%	1.95%	Ukraine	23.07%	1.93%
2007	4,199	64,290	Bulgaria	29.15%	1.90%	Moldova	26.08%	1.70%	Romania	19.12%	1.25%
2008	3,010	65,737	Bulgaria	29.40%	1.35%	Ukraine	24.49%	1.12%	Moldova	19.93%	0.91%
2009	2,162	34,345	Ukraine	37.14%	2.34%	Bulgaria	23.13%	1.46%	Romania	15.63%	0.98%
2010	1,031	15,397	Bulgaria	37.63%	2.52%	Ukraine	24.73%	1.66%	Moldova	16.78%	1.12%

Table 13. Victims of human trafficking in Turkey (2004-2010), *Ministry of Interior*

Table 13. Victims of human trafficking in Turkey (2004-2010), <i>Ministry of Interior</i>								
YEAR	COUNTRY							
	Bulgaria	Belarus	Moldova	Romania	Ukraine	CEE Total	Total	% of CEE in Total
2004		3	62	11	26	102	239	42.68%
2005	1	6	66	11	78	162	256	63.28%
2006	2	1	75		35	113	246	45.93%
2007	6		53	1	9	69	148	46.62%
2008	2	1	22	3	7	35	120	29.17%
2009			7	1	5	13	102	12.75%
2010		2	3		2	7	35	20.00%
Total	11	13	288	27	162	501	1,145	43.76%

Table 14. Population born abroad in Istanbul and Edirne (2000), *TUIK*

Table 14. Population born abroad in Istanbul and Edirne (2000), <i>TUIK</i>					
Year	Location	Province	Percentage of EU citizens in total population	Percentage of non-EU citizens in total population	Percentage of foreign born residents in total population
2000	Center	Edirne	0.05	0.26	4.29
2000	Total	Edirne	0.07	0.40	4.59
2000	Center	Istanbul	0.08	0.43	2.82
2000	Total	Istanbul	0.08	0.41	2.77

Table 15. Provinces of entry to Turkey and means of transport (2010) *Ministry of Culture and Tourism*

Table 15. Provinces of entry to Turkey and means of transport (2010) <i>Ministry of Culture and Tourism</i>			
EDİRNE	Hamzabeyli	Land	297,758
	Ipsala	Land	666,156
	Kapıkule	Land	1,482,590
	Kapıkule	Train	19,713
	Pazarkule	Land	146,387
	Uzunköprü	Train	9,864
	Total entries in Edirne		2,622,468
	Percentage in total		9.16%
ISTANBUL	A.H.L.	Air	5,346,268
	EM-5	Sea	476,422
	Pendik	Sea	3,239
	S. Gökçen	Air	1,102,938
	Total entries in Istanbul		6,928,867
	Percentage in total		24.20%
TOTAL	Total entries in Turkey		28,632,204

Table 16. Distribution of foreign entries in Istanbul and Edirne by nationality (2010), *Ministry of Culture and Tourism*

Table 16. Distribution of foreign entries in Istanbul and Edirne by nationality (2010), <i>Ministry of Culture and Tourism</i>				
Sort	Countries	Edirne	Istanbul	Total
	All Total	2,539,021	6,835,090	28,394,191
	CEE Total	1,536,123	568,079	3,960,197
1	Bulgaria	1,149,145	49,498	1,433,921
2	Ukraine	0	137,040	547,768
3	Poland	19,753	39,689	428,206
4	Romania	155,901	53,299	355,073
5	Czech Republic	6,034	25,276	174,406
6	Belarus	0	21,101	151,278
7	FRY Macedonia	89,041	13,840	115,540
8	Serbia	53,619	26,288	113,443
9	Slovakia	3,892	9,110	91,760
10	Hungary	11,575	23,980	90,940
11	Moldova	0	39,526	84,514
12	Lithuania	2,224	9,950	71,981
13	Albania	4,362	26,662	49,884
14	Bosnia Herzegovina	12,090	20,554	47,358
15	Kosovo	14,362	18,737	46,228
16	Latvia	646	11,523	39,100
17	Slovenia	1,631	14,116	38,595
18	Estonia	337	5,207	35,132
19	Croatia	5,984	18,641	33,463
20	Montenegro	5,527	4,042	11,607

Table 17. Distribution of CEE students in Trakya University according to nationality (2013, excluding Erasmus students), *University of Trakya*

Table 17. Distribution of CEE students in Trakya University according to nationality (2013, excluding Erasmus students), <i>University of Trakya</i>						
Country	# of Female	percent of Female	# of Male	percent of Male	Total	percent in Total
Kosovo	135	47,04%	152	52,96%	287	19.15%
Bulgaria	102	47,44%	113	52,56%	215	14.34%
FYR Macedonia	39	37,86%	64	62,14%	103	6.87%
Albania	15	45,45%	18	54,55%	33	2.20%
Montenegro	10	45,45%	12	54,55%	22	1.47%
Moldova	5	33,33%	10	66,67%	15	1.00%
Serbia	7	50,00%	7	50,00%	14	0.93%
Ukraine	3	60,00%	2	40,00%	5	0.33%
Yugoslavia	0	0,00%	4	100,00%	4	0.27%
Bosnia Herzegovina	1	33,33%	2	66,67%	3	0.20%
Romania	1	100,00%	0	0,00%	1	0.07%
CEE TOTAL	318	45,30%	384	54,70%	702	46.83%
TOTAL	703	46,90%	796	53,10%	1499	100.00%

Chart 9. Irregular migrants apprehended in Istanbul, Edirne and in Turkey (1995-2010), *Ministry of Interior*

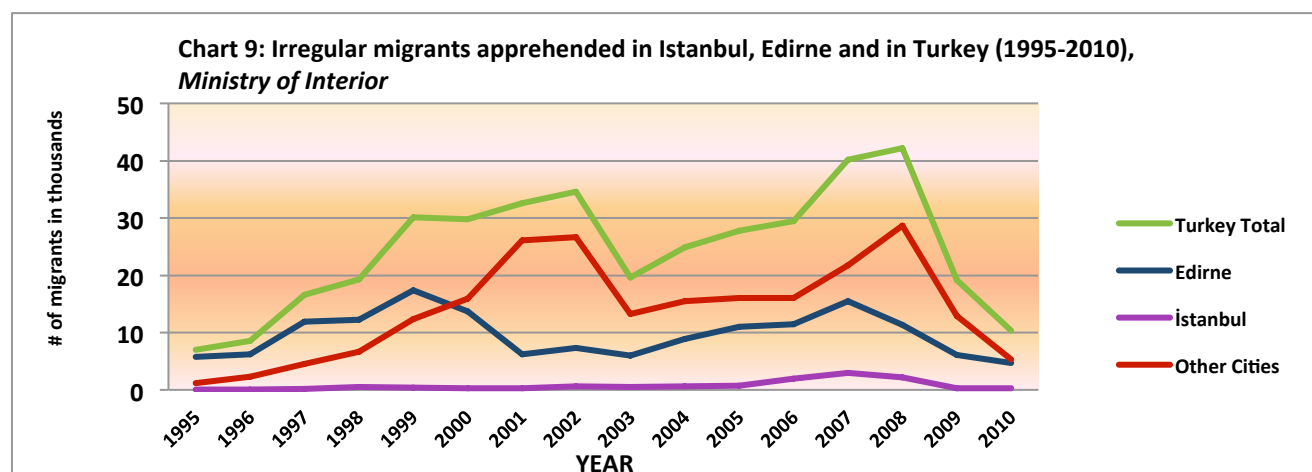


Table 18. Irregular migrants apprehended in Istanbul and Edirne (1995-2010), Ministry of Interior

Table 18. Irregular migrants apprehended in Istanbul and Edirne (1995-2010), Ministry of Interior				
YEAR	Edirne	Istanbul	Other Provinces	Turkey Total
1995	5,769	20	1,182	6,971
1996	6,258	29	2,308	8,595
1997	11,906	222	4,532	16,660
1998	12,225	454	6,661	19,340
1999	17,399	437	12,310	30,146
2000	13,694	247	15,901	29,842
2001	6,169	325	26,154	32,648
2002	7,282	647	26,686	34,615
2003	5,974	483	13,219	19,676
2004	8,845	578	15,446	24,869
2005	11,033	683	16,077	27,793
2006	11,507	1,915	16,018	29,440
2007	15,527	2,911	21,725	40,163
2008	11,303	2,223	28,722	42,248
2009	6,044	294	12,863	19,201
2010	4,693	275	5,370	10,338
Total	155,628	11,743	225,174	392,545

Table 19. Comparison of CEE apprehensions in Edirne and Istanbul (2006 and 2009), Ministry of Interior

Table 19: Comparison of CEE apprehensions in Edirne and Istanbul (2006 and 2009), Ministry of Interior							
Place	Gender	2006			2009		
		CEE	All	% of CEE	CEE	All	% of CEE
Edirne	Female	6	109	5.50%	9	187	4.81%
	Male	377	8,174	4.61%	76	1,575	4.83%
	Total	383	8,283	4.62%	85	1,762	4.82%
Istanbul	Female	1698	3,872	43.85%	895	3,725	24.03%
	Male	831	5,946	13.98%	236	3,786	6.23%
	Total	2529	9,818	25.76%	1,131	7,511	15.06%
Turkey	Female	3068	9,199	33.35%	1,515	8,970	33.15%
	Male	1549	28,355	5.46%	496	15,008	14.39%
	Total	4617	37,554	12.29%	2,011	23,978	21.41%