Exploring the Influences of the Political Immigration in Turkey

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Abstract. The refugee and asylum seeker have become one of the most important issues for Turkish policies and the immigration policies for refugees and asylum seekers in EU provides enough room for sovereign states to accept those immigration from the Middle East. At the same time, the social capacity and political stability are questioned toward the large amount of immigration. This research focuses on the impacts of Turkish unemployment and political stability caused by the large amount of refugee and asylum seeker immigration from the Middle East countries in order to test the influence on its social and political capacities. As a result, the meaning of this paper is testing the influences of political immigration and trying to take the political immigration in developing countries to a new stage. The regression model with standardized and unstandardized functions will be used into the data analysis by focusing on the data from UNHCR and SPSS Statistical Analysis Software. In conclusion, the asylum seekers cause negative effects on both unemployment rate and political stability and the refugee immigration did not cause any effect on dependent factors.

Keywords: Turkey policies · Political immigration · Unemployment · Political capacity · Asylum seekers

1 Introduction

The terrorist attacks have influenced the world since the 911 event in 2001and the world order changed through the participation of the terrorism as a political actor. However, refugees and asylum seekers in the Middle East as one of the largest outputs of the terrorist attacks drew a significant attention for European countries. Turkey as a European country which is one of the nearest countries to the Middle East has accepted a large number of refugees and asylum seekers from the Middle East countries since 2001. However, the research about the social and political influence and possibilities of risks caused by refugees and asylum seekers from the Middle East can be limited and there are lots of arguable fields can be explored. This paper will explore the influence of the refugee and asylum seeker immigration for the unemployment and political stability of Turkey in recent 20 years.

Both refugees and asylum seekers can be seen as a form of political immigration which contains political and social risks and it may challenge the social and political capacities in a state. The differences between refugees and asylum seekers are subtle and arguable for years. An asylum seeker, in the wide definition is "a person in transit who is applying for sanctuary in some other place than his native land", and it may be more political than refugees with possibilities of forced migration [1]. Besides, the definition and meanings of refugee can be varied which contained human floods, broaden definition which "take[s] account of multiple menaces to human rights" [1]. As a result, the risky level and the possibility of threat of refugees and asylum seeker can be examined through definition and meanings of persecution as the function given by Whittaker according to UNHCR that "Persecution = the risk of individual serious harm + failure of state protection" and the political stability index can be a good element for researchers to test the value and index of prosecution [1].

What is more, the general social effects for Turkey on the refugee and asylum seeker immigration are reflected into the increasing unemployment rate because the international immigration have high-rated chances to influence the micro and macro economy to a state which has a negative effect on the employment based on the previous research [2]. However, the social capacity needs to be examined in a deeper and further stage so that the relevance of them will be proved by quantitative methods through regression models. Furthermore, the political stability is a good factor to exam the political capacity and the ideology of persecution as the argument mentioned above through the large immigration of refugees and asylum seekers though there are lots of side influences such as potential risks of terrorist, increasing unemployment rate for local, influence of source capacity and so on although sovereign states which received and remained asylum seekers have responsibility to examine those persons in ways [3]. As a result, the changes of political stability can exam which of refugees and asylum seekers can be more political and how many influences they can cause for Turkey.

As a consequence, the general hypophysis can be created due to the relevance between refugees and asylum seekers. The refugee immigration may affect the unemployment rate because of its large amount more than the influence of political stability index because refugees can be another group of citizens in Turkey which have needs of jobs although the refugees from the Middle East and African countries get "a serious threat" after the 911 attack [4]. However, the asylum seeker immigration may affect the political stability more than the unemployment rate based on its political nature such as the ontological security which defined as an ideology of "maintaining the stability of the identity needed for the formation of consistent policy" and it also be "the confidence in people's self-identity as a whole and the continuity of realities that emphasize the sense of faith that the known natural and social worlds are as they appear to be" [5].

2 Method

In this article, the general approaches of this research are using regression model with standardized and unstandardized functions to figure out the relationship between independent factors which are refugee immigration and asylum seeker immigration in Turkey and dependent factors which are unemployment rate and political stability index in

Table 1. The relationship between refugee immigration and unemployment rate from 2001 to 2021

		Refugees
Unemployment rate	coef	− 0.311
	p -value	0.183

* $p < 0.05$ ** $p < 0.01$

Table 2. The relationship between asylum seeker immigration and unemployment rate from 2001 to 2021

		asylum-seekers
Unemployment rate	coef	0.655**
	p -value	0.002

* $p < 0.05$ ** $p < 0.01$

Turkey from 2001 to 2021. The use of regression model and standardized and unstandardized formulas has advantages of quantitative methods with fewer errors and low possibilities of experimental failure. Also, the reasons of exploring the relationship between the independent factors and dependent factors are mainly divided into three aims. The first aim may focus on testing the social capacity of Turkey because the unemployment rate may influence the social sustainability and the large amount of refugee and asylum seeker immigration may be a challenge for that. Secondly, social sustainability can influence the political stability, as a result, the political stability index can be another factor to be examined. What is more, the data of refugee immigration and asylum seeker immigration from 2001 to 2021 is offered by the UNHCR and the one of dependent factors is from the Global Economy which collected large amount of data for years. Furthermore, all the data processing and graphs are made by SPSS Statistical Analysis Software and based on the data, the immigration of refugees from the Middle East world can be far more than the asylum seekers which linked the large scape of unemployment.

3   Result

First of all, the relationship between independent factors and unemployment rate can be expressed according to Pearson correlation (Tables 1 and 2) and linear graphs (Figs. 1 and 2 in Appendix) [9, 10]. At the same time the regression model can be presented in statistical way.

The regression model between independent factors and unemployment rate can be presented by charts based on the Pearson correlation and the linear graphs at the same time the standardized and unstandardized formulas can be created.

According to the graphs and charts, the refugee and asylum seekers immigration are two separated independent factors and the unemployment rate in Turkey can be the

dependent factor. Consequently, the functions can be presented as (based on Table 3):

$$\text{Ustandardized Function}: \text{UR} = 16.169 - 0.000 * (\text{RFI}) + 0.000 * (\text{ASI})$$

$$\text{Standardized Function}: \text{UR} = -0.473 * (\text{RFI}) + 0.757 * (\text{ASI})$$

(UR = unemployment rate, RFI = refugee immigration, ASI = asylum seekers immigration)

Because the R^2 is 0.642, the unemployment rate can be explained by refugee immigration and asylum seekers immigration with the reasons of changing as 64.2%. Through the F test of the model above found that the model passed the F test (F = 15.269, p = 0.000 < 0.05) which indicating that at least one of the refugees and asylum-seekers had an influence on Unemployment rate. However, the non-standardized regression coefficient value of Refugee immigration was -0.000 (t = -3.188, p = 0.005 < 0.01), so that the refugee immigration had a significant negative impact on unemployment rate. Furthermore, the non-standardized regression coefficient of asylum-seekers immigration was 0.000 (t = 5.094, p = 0.000 < 0.01) which is suggesting that asylum-seekers immigration had a significant positive influence on unemployment rate. To be concluded, the asylum-seekers immigration has a significant positive influence on unemployment rate at the same time the refugee immigration has a significant negative impact on it.

The other dependent factor also needs to be analyzed and the results are kindly different from the ones in unemployment factor. The results between refugee immigration and political stability index can be seen in Table 4 and Fig. 3 as well and the relationship can be seen from them [9, 11].

Besides, the relationship between asylum seeker immigration and political stability index is presented below as the form of Pearson correlation chart (Table 5) and linear graph (Fig. 4 in appendix) [9, 11].

As a result, the relations between the independent factors and political stability index can be found as a regression model into the Table 6.

According to the regression model (Table 6), the standardized and unstandardized functions can be created with the refugee immigration and asylum seeker immigration as independent factors and the political stability index as the dependent factor.

$$\text{Unstandardized function}: \text{PSI} = -0.392 - 0.000 * (\text{RFI}) - 0.000 * (\text{ASI})$$

$$\text{Standardized function}: \text{PSI} = -0.127 * (\text{RFI}) - 0.689 * (\text{ASI})$$

(Political Stability Index = PSI, RFI = refugee immigration, ASI = asylum seekers immigration)

The R^2 value of the regression model is 0.522, which means that the political stability index can be explained by the refugee and asylum-seeker immigration with the reasons of changing as 52.2%. Besides, by conducting the F test on the regression model, it was found that the model passed it (F = 8.725, p = 0.003 < 0.05), which pointed that at least one of the refugees and asylum-seekers would exert influence on the political stability index.

Table 3. Regression Model of Unemployment Rate and Independent Factors

	Unstandardized regression coef		Standardized regression coef	t	p	VIF	R2	Adj R2	F
	B	S. E	Beta						
Cons.	16.169	2.13	–	7.592	0.000**	–	0.642	0.6	F (2,17) = 15.269, p = 0.000
refugees	0	0	– 0.473	– 3.188	0.005**	1.049			
asylum-seekers	0	0	0.757	5.094	0.000**	1.049			

DV: Unemployment rate

D-W value: 1.549

*p < 0.05 **p < 0.01

Table 4. The relationship between refugee immigration and political stability index

		refugees
Political stability index	coef	− 0.250
	P-value	0.303

* $p < 0.05$ ** $p < 0.01$

Table 5. The relationship between the asylum seeker immigration and political stability index

		asylum-seekers
Political stability index	coef	− 0.711**
	p -value	0.001

* $p < 0.05$ ** $p < 0.01$

Furthermore, the value of the non-standardized regression coefficient of refugee immigration is $− 0.000$ (t $= − 0.724$, p $= 0.479 > 0.05$), which means that the refugee immigration does not have an influence on the political stability index. Last but not least, the value of the non-standardized regression coefficient of asylum-seeker immigration is -0.000 (t $= − 3.920$, p $= 0.001 < 0.01$), which indicated that asylum seeker immigration will have a significant negative influence on the political stability index. General analysis shows that the asylum seeker immigration has a significant negative on the political stability index at the same time the refugee immigration does not have an influence on it.

4 Discussion

As the regression model analysis presented, the asylum seeker immigration may increase the rate of unemployment and the refugee immigration may decrease the unemployment rate which is different from the hypophysis. However, the guess of this result may be based on the social effect and social status of refugees and asylum seekers which means the asylum seekers gain more political and social attention because of its political nature so that the social status of the asylum seekers may mostly higher than the one of refugees. As a result, asylum seekers may have more competition rights and power for gaining jobs and cause more unemployment issues to local. Also, politically, asylum seekers may have more political protection than refugees due to its nature and approaches of immigration so that the job opportunities may be offered more to asylum seekers by policies instead of refugees. What is more, from the data analysis, the refugee immigration does not cause influence on the political stability from 2001 to 2021. Though it may be shockable based on theories and predictions, it can be arguable in the reality aspect and the research of Şükrü Apaydin on the unemployment and refugee and Entrepreneurship effects in Turkey are also pointed there is no influence relationship between refugee effects and unemployment [6]. Refugee immigration contains a large amount of immigration from

Table 6. Regression mode of political stability index and the independent factors

	Unstandardized regression coef		Standardized regression coef	t	p	VIF	R^2	Adj R^2	F
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countries in the Middle East and the social capacity of Turkey is examined by that. However, the risks of crime and terrorist attacks may be filtered by current policies and the most of refugees are educated by local so that the thoughts of terrorism and religious conflicts may be decreased. For example, during the refugee crisis in Syria from 2011, Turkey accepted millions of refugees and the educational issues appeared in that kind of situation. However, the institutions like Temporary Education Centers (TECs) offered opportunities for refugees to get education and instead of teaching violence skills, "education opportunities for refugee children in protracted situations is vital because schools can give social and emotional support" which can let refugees felt safe and educational [7]. As a result, the refugee immigration may have more chance to test the level of persecution in Turkey which can be reflected as "a government into redressing human rights violations when an escaped refugee provides full and impartial evidence of ill treatment" and the level of risks for local security and political stability may not high so that the political stability may not gain a negative effect [1]. Oppositely, asylum seeker immigration gains negative effects on political stability and the ideology of "persecution" may not be connected. Different from refugees, most of asylum seekers have their own thoughts which is fixed by previous education and living experiences so that they will not be re-educated, and the multiple thoughts and the importance of their identities can be two main elements to cause the instability of local politics. The multiple thoughts contain dangerous ones like terrorist thoughts religious conflict thoughts or other kinds of thought have possibility to violate local security as Al Ajlan's review that the asylum seekers especially young adults from the countries like Syria may create more violence to local although most of asylum seekers escape from their countries have possibilities to keep from persecution of themselves [1, 8]. Furthermore, the importance of their identities orders the local security in both social and political aspects stronger, and the political stability is challenged in that process. As a consequence, the multiple thoughts provide the possibilities of risks for national security and the importance of their identities makes security level and policies mattered which cause a situation of political instability. Reviewing back to the whole process of this research, the error may happen in the accuracy of data because different International Organizations and data basis have different way and sources to do the statistics but the main tendencies between independent factors and dependent ones can be generally accuracy although some results are different from hypothesis.

5   Conclusion

This research examined the relations and influences between two independent factors and two dependent ones which have four different data analysis. From those results, refugee immigration may not gain a possible influence on political stability and the ideology of persecution can be not linked with it. Different from hypothesis, refugee immigration may also not increase the unemployment rate in local so that the social status and their life qualities such as refugees' employment rate, life costs and their educational situation especially for children can be further research in the future. Instead, asylum seekers cause negative effects on both unemployment rate and political stability. The main reasons for asylum seekers to increase the unemployment rate can be their political nature and social
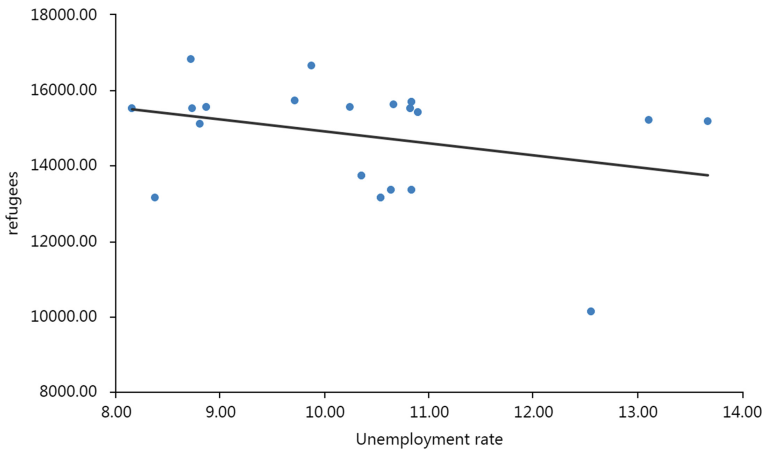
Fig. 1. Unemployment Rate and Refugee Immigration Liner Graph [9, 10]
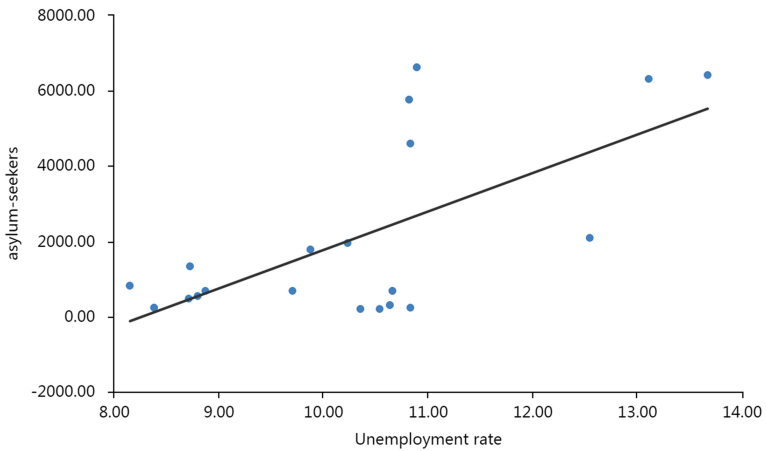

Fig. 2. Unemployment Rate and Asylum Seeker Immigration Liner Graph [9, 10]

status however their fixed thoughts and identities make them be difficult to control and manage by existed policies and special identities challenged the security issues on social and political sides in Turkey so that the political stability is decreased by that. The further research on asylum seekers in Turkey can be focused on its potential risks and how the policies will react the changeable risks brought by asylum seekers.

Appendix
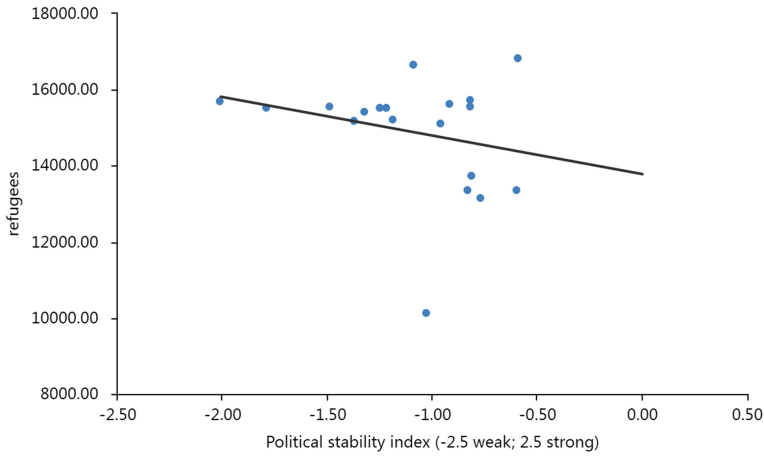
Fig. 3. Political Stability Index and Refugee Immigration Liner Graph [9, 11]
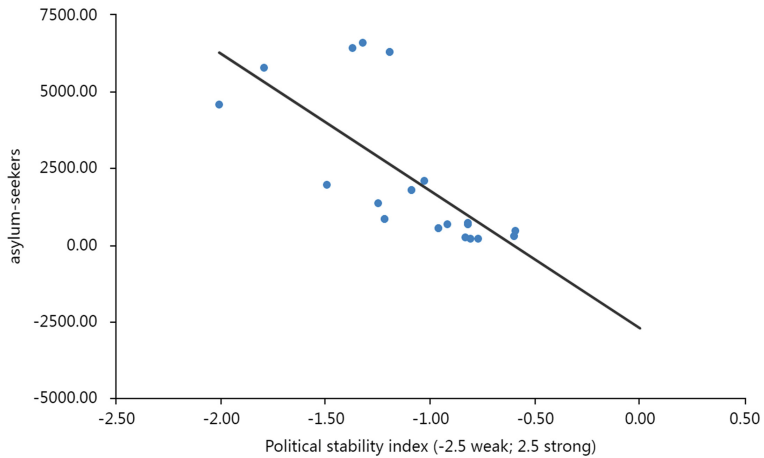
Fig. 4. Political Stability Index and Asylum Seeker Immigration Liner Graph [9, 11]

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