

IMMIGRANT TURKS AND THEIR SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRUCTURE IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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Abstract

In this study, socio-economic structure and problems of the immigrant Turks in European countries will be evaluated. Initially demographic structure of the Turks population in European Union will be examined in terms of Turks in total foreign population, Turkish population according to age groups, sex, employment of Turkish workers in European Union, skill and education level of Turkish immigration. In addition, problems of the immigrant Turks in the European Union such as adaptation, housing, unemployment, education and free movement will be considered.

Keywords: Immigrant Turks, Population, Unemployment, European Union, Social Problems

Özet

Avrupa Ülkelerindeki Göçmen Türkler Ve Sosyo-Ekonomik Yapıları

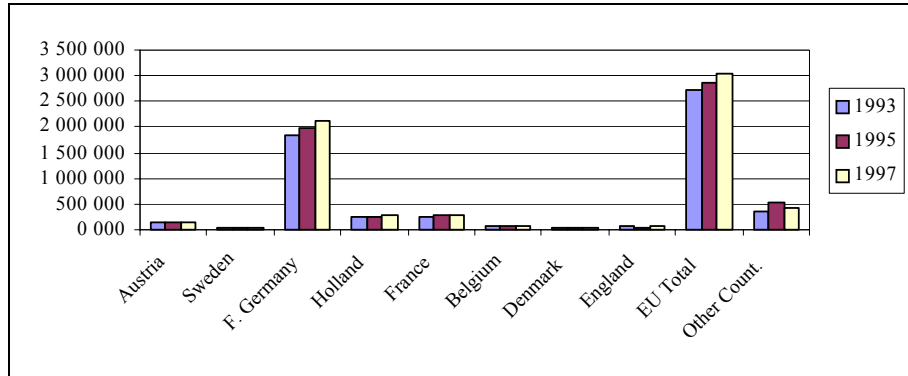
Bu çalışmada AB ülkelerindeki göçmen Türklerin sosyo-ekonomik yapısı ve sorunları ele alınacaktır. Öncelikle, AB ülkelerindeki Türklerin demografik yapısı, AB'de toplam yabancı nüfus içinde Türkler, yaş gruplarına göre Türkler, cinseye göre Türk nüfus, AB'de Türk işçilerinin istihdam, vasıf ve eğitim düzeyi bağlamında incelenecektir. Ayrıca, AB ülkelerindeki göçmen Türklerin sorunları da; adaptasyon, konut, işsizlik ve serbest dolaşım olarak ele alınacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Göçmen Türkler, Nüfus, İşsizlik, Avrupa Birliği, Sosyal Sorunlar

1. Educational, Employment and Demographic Structure of Turk in European Union Countries

a. Turks in Total Foreign Population

As it is seen in Table 1, the two main European Union Countries where Turkish population exist most extensively are Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherland. Though their numbers are not that many in Belgium and Austria, the Turkish population account for the great majority of foreign population living in these two countries.

Graph 1: Total Turkish Population Abroad

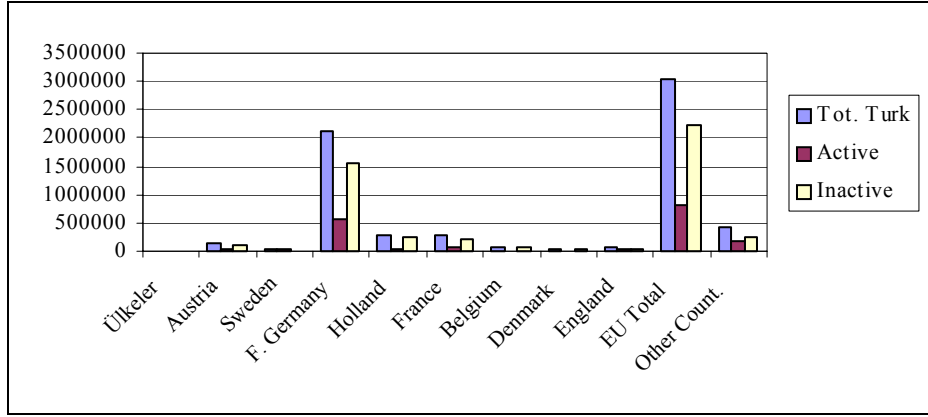
Source: Table 1.

Table 1: Turkish Workers and Citizens in EU Countries

Countries	1993			1995			1997		
	Tot. Turk Population	Active Population	Inactive Population	Tot. Turk Population	Active Population	Inactive Population	Tot. Turk Population	Active Population	Inactive Population
Austria	150 000	55 749	94 251	150 000	51 297	98 703	142 231	46 181	96 050
Sweden	50 000	10 000	40 000	35 948	24 800	11 148	42 331	35 831	6 500
F. Germany	1 854 945	762 775	1 092 170	1 965 577	742 566	1 223 011	2 107 426	559 842	1 547 584
Holland	248 656	83 400	165 256	264 763	84 500	180 263	284 902	33 000	251 902
France	240 000	99 000	141 000	268 000	102 900	165 100	274 747	65 798	208 949
Belgium	84 935	24 000	60 935	85 303	26 764	58 539	78 532	16 645	61 887
Denmark	37 000	12 773	24 227	34 967	14 445	20 522	36 835	7 946	28 889
England	65 000	30 000	35 000	51 390	15 746	35 644	61 300	36 280	25 020
EU Total	2 730 536	1 077 697	1 652 839	2 855 948	1 063 018	1 792 930	3 028 304	801 523	2 226 781
Other Count.	345 898	254 320	91 578	512 727	260 468	252 259	427 098	177 055	250 043
Total	3 076 434	1 332 017	1 744 417	3 368 675	1 323 486	2 045 189	3 455 402	978 578	2 476 824

Source: Republic of Turkey, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Secretariat for the Services for the Workers Working Abroad, 1992 Annual Report, Ankara, 1993, p. 3 and 1997 Annual Report, Ankara, 1998, p. 3. *Not:* Employee numbers include the unemployed.

Graph 2:Active and Inactive Turkish Population in Foreign Countries , 1997



Source: Table 1.

Table 2:Ratio of Turkish Citizens and Workers To Total Population in EU Countries (%)

	1993			1995			1997		
	Tot. Turk	Active	Inactive	Tot. Turk	Active	Inactive	Tot. Turk	Active	Inactive
Countries	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population
Austria	4,88	4,19	5,40	4,45	3,88	4,83	4,45	3,88	4,83
Sweden	1,63	0,75	2,29	1,07	1,87	0,55	1,07	1,87	0,55
F. Germany	60,30	57,26	62,61	58,35	56,11	59,80	58,35	56,11	59,80
Holland	8,08	6,26	9,47	7,86	6,38	8,81	7,86	6,38	8,81
France	7,80	7,43	8,08	7,96	7,77	8,07	7,96	7,77	8,07
Belgium	2,76	1,80	3,49	2,53	2,02	2,86	2,53	2,02	2,86
Denmark	1,20	0,96	1,39	1,04	1,09	1,00	1,04	1,09	1,00
England	2,11	2,25	2,01	1,53	1,19	1,74	1,53	1,19	1,74
EU Total	88,76	80,91	94,75	84,78	80,32	87,67	84,78	80,32	87,67
Other Count.	11,24	19,09	5,25	15,22	19,68	12,33	15,22	19,68	12,33
Total	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00

Source: Table 1.

Turkish people constitute the largest group among the foreign population within the borders of European Union. However, it is estimated that this number is about three million with the Turkish refugees and illegal workers who moved to European Union Countries for political and economic reasons. For the year 1990, Turks in Union Countries represented %24,4 of all foreigners. They were followed by Algerians and Moroccans with the rates of %10,3 and %9,7 respectively. It should be borne in mind that these figures were slightly changed in the last two years owing to the immigration to Western Europe after the falling down of Eastern Block, and to the unification of the two Germany (Şen-Koray, 1993:24).

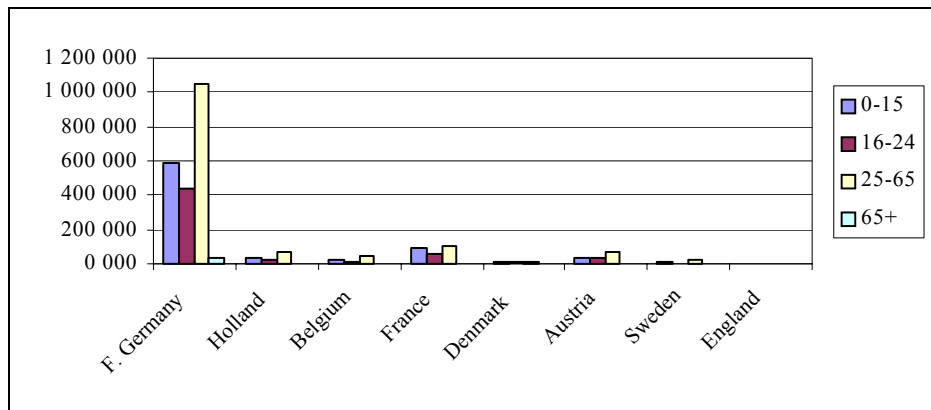
Table 3:Rate of Working and Unemployed Turkish Citizens in EU Countries (%)

Countries	1993			1995			1997		
	Tot. Turk Population	Active Population	Inactive Population	Tot. Turk Population	Active Population	Inactive Population	Tot. Turk Population	Active Population	Inactive Population
Austria	100,00	37,17	62,83	100,00	34,20	65,80	100,00	34,20	65,80
Sweden	100,00	20,00	80,00	100,00	68,99	31,01	100,00	68,99	31,01
F. Germany	100,00	41,12	58,88	100,00	37,78	62,22	100,00	37,78	62,22
Holland	100,00	33,54	66,46	100,00	31,92	68,08	100,00	31,92	68,08
France	100,00	41,25	58,75	100,00	38,40	61,60	100,00	38,40	61,60
Belgium	100,00	28,26	71,74	100,00	31,38	68,62	100,00	31,38	68,62
Denmark	100,00	34,52	65,48	100,00	41,31	58,69	100,00	41,31	58,69
England	100,00	46,15	53,85	100,00	30,64	69,36	100,00	30,64	69,36
EU Total	100,00	39,47	60,53	100,00	37,22	62,78	100,00	37,22	62,78
Other Count.	100,00	73,52	26,48	100,00	50,80	49,20	100,00	50,80	49,20
Total	100,00	43,30	56,70	100,00	39,29	60,71	100,00	39,29	60,71

Source: Table 1.

b. Turkish Population According to Age Groups

As the Table 6 shows, Turkish population, in European Countries, has the characteristic of a young population. Looked at in terms of age groups, children within 0-15 age group constitute one third of the population. If youth between the ages of 16-24 is added to child population, it will be seen that nearly half of our citizens living in EU Countries is children and youth under 24 years of age. This highly different situation comparing to the population structure of European Union Countries brings with it some problems such as language, adaptation and unemployment. On the other hand the rate of the Turks at retirement age is considerably low. Therefore, it is possible to indicate that an important part of Turkish population in European Countries is regarded within the group of potential workforce. In the near future, it is expected that the number of Turks joining both education system and labour market will increase.

Graph 3 Turkish Population Abroad by Age Groups, 1997

Source: Table 4.

Child population between the ages of 0-15 exist most extensively in France and Denmark, with the percentage of %35 and %34,53 respectively. In this respect, Sweden and Austria seem not to have as many Turkish child population as France and Denmark have. The figures are %17,20 for Sweden, and %26,80 for Austria (see Table 6)

Table 4: Turkish Citizens in EU Countries According to Age Groups and Sex

			<i>F. Germ.</i>	<i>Holland</i>	<i>Belgium</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>Total</i>
1992	Total	0-15	488 465	69 870	34 971	70 089	12 436	-	18 157	3 982	697 970
		16-24	429 904	49 517	18 355	47 470	4 158	-	8 286	1 392	559 082
		25-65	850 847	94 530	34 543	87 395	15 176	-	21 926	19 466	1 123 883
		65+	10 370	0 913	0 496	1 633	0 248	-	1 452	1 347	16 459
		Total	1 779 586	214 830	88 365	206 587	32 018	55 749	49 821	26 187	2 453 143
	Men	0-15	263 266	36 152	-	35 432	6 296	-	9 333	2 072	352 551
		16-24	228 797	25 207	-	25 481	1 890	-	3 576	0 705	285 656
		25-65	487 137	55 670	-	52 598	8 320	-	11 169	11 436	626 330
		65+	5 425	0 329	-	0 705	0 125	-	0 444	0 447	7 475
		Total	984 625	117 358	-	114 216	16 631	42 370	24 522	14 660	1 314 382
Women	0-15	225 199	33 718	-	34 657	6 140	-	8 824	1 910	310 448	
	16-24	201 107	24 310	-	21 989	2 268	-	4 710	0 687	255 071	
	25-65	363 710	38 860	-	34 797	6 856	-	10 757	8 030	463 010	
	65+	4 945	0 584	-	0 928	0 123	-	1 008	0 900	8 488	
	Total	794 961	97 472	-	92 371	15 387	13 379	25 299	11 527	1 050 396	
1997	Total	0-15	588 585	34 941	22 251	91 344	12 718	37 251	6 195	-	793 285
		16-24	434 068	25 783	8 777	58 198	7 371	30 028	2 090	-	566 315
		25-65	1 048 484	64 439	46 061	109 091	15 538	70 001	25 176	-	1 378 790
		65+	36 289	1 869	1 443	2 349	1 208	1 724	2 482	-	47 364
		Total	2 107 426	127 032	78 532	260 982	36 835	139 004	35 943	-	2 785 754
	Men	0-15	309 849	18 160	11 367	46 759	6 378	18 874	3 208	-	414 595
		16-24	230 321	11 718	4 296	31 078	3 440	16 334	1 066	-	298 253
		25-65	585 980	36 025	23 443	65 524	8 233	45 802	13 470	-	778 477
		65+	21 028	0 774	0 722	0 987	0 691	0 855	0 989	-	26 046
		Total	1 147 178	66 677	39 828	144 348	18 742	81 865	18 733	-	1 517 371
Women	0-15	278 736	16 781	10 884	44 585	6 340	18 377	2 987	-	378 690	
	16-24	203 747	14 065	4 481	27 120	3 931	13 694	1 024	-	268 062	
	25-65	462 504	28 414	22 618	43 567	7 305	24 199	11 706	-	600 313	
	65+	15 261	1 095	0 721	1 362	0 517	0 869	1 493	-	21 318	
	Total	960 248	60 355	38 704	116 634	18 093	57 139	17 210	-	1 268 383	

Source: Republic of Turkey, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Secretariat for the Services for the Workers Working Abroad, 1992 Annual Report, Ankara, 1993, prepared from the data on page 11, 37, 55, 67, 79, 113 and 1997 Annual Report, Ankara, 1998, prepared from the data on page 9, 39, 66, 83, 108, 132, 172 and 179. **Note:** Data represent 1989 and 1997 for Germany; 1989 and 1996 for Holland; 1981 and 1991 for Belgium; 1983 for France; 1988 and 1997 for Austria and 1991 and 1997 for Sweden.

Table 5:Rate of Turkish Citizens in EU Countries According to Age Groups and Sex (%)

			<i>F. Germ.</i>	<i>Holland</i>	<i>Belgium</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>Total</i>
1992	Total	0-15	69,98	10,01	5,01	10,04	1,78	-	2,60	0,57	100,00
		16-24	76,89	8,86	3,28	8,49	0,74	-	1,48	0,25	100,00
		25-65	75,71	8,41	3,07	7,78	1,35	-	1,95	1,73	100,00
		65+	63,01	5,55	3,01	9,92	1,51	-	8,82	8,18	100,00
		Total	72,54	8,76	3,60	8,42	1,31	2,27	2,03	1,07	100,00
	Men	0-15	74,67	10,25	-	10,05	1,79	-	2,65	0,59	100,00
		16-24	80,10	8,82	-	8,92	0,66	-	1,25	0,25	100,00
		25-65	77,78	8,89	-	8,40	1,33	-	1,78	1,83	100,00
		65+	72,58	4,40	-	9,43	1,67	-	5,94	5,98	100,00
		Total	74,91	8,93	-	8,69	1,27	3,22	1,87	1,12	100,00
	Women	0-15	72,54	10,86	-	11,16	1,98	-	2,84	0,62	100,00
		16-24	78,84	9,53	-	8,62	0,89	-	1,85	0,27	100,00
		25-65	78,55	8,39	-	7,52	1,48	-	2,32	1,73	100,00
		65+	58,26	6,88	-	10,93	1,45	-	11,88	10,60	100,00
		Total	75,68	9,28	-	8,79	1,46	1,27	2,41	1,10	100,00
	1997	Total	0-15	74,20	4,40	2,80	11,51	1,60	4,70	0,78	-
16-24			76,65	4,55	1,55	10,28	1,30	5,30	0,37	-	100,00
25-65			76,04	4,67	3,34	7,91	1,13	5,08	1,83	-	100,00
65+			76,62	3,95	3,05	4,96	2,55	3,64	5,24	-	100,00
Total			75,65	4,56	2,82	9,37	1,32	4,99	1,29	-	100,00
Men		0-15	74,74	4,38	2,74	11,28	1,54	4,55	0,77	-	100,00
		16-24	77,22	3,93	1,44	10,42	1,15	5,48	0,36	-	100,00
		25-65	75,27	4,63	3,01	8,42	1,06	5,88	1,73	-	100,00
		65+	80,73	2,97	2,77	3,79	2,65	3,28	3,80	-	100,00
		Total	75,60	4,39	2,62	9,51	1,24	5,40	1,23	-	100,00
Women		0-15	73,61	4,43	2,87	11,77	1,67	4,85	0,79	-	100,00
		16-24	76,01	5,25	1,67	10,12	1,47	5,11	0,38	-	100,00
		25-65	77,04	4,73	3,77	7,26	1,22	4,03	1,95	-	100,00
		65+	71,59	5,14	3,38	6,39	2,43	4,08	7,00	-	100,00
		Total	75,71	4,76	3,05	9,20	1,43	4,50	1,36	-	100,00

Source: Table 4.

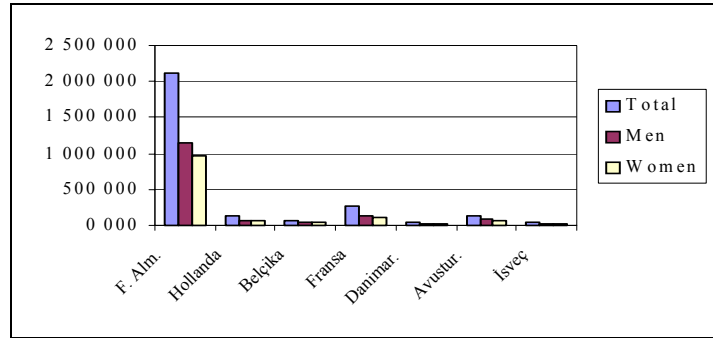
Table 6: Distribution of Turkish Citizens According to Age Groups and Sex in EU Countries (%)

			<i>F. Germ.</i>	<i>Holland</i>	<i>Belgium</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>Total</i>
1992	Total	0-15	27,45	32,52	39,58	33,93	38,84	-	36,44	15,21	28,45
		16-24	24,16	23,05	20,77	22,98	12,99	-	16,63	5,32	22,79
		25-65	47,81	44,00	39,09	42,30	47,40	-	44,01	74,33	45,81
		65+	0,58	0,42	0,56	0,79	0,77	-	2,91	5,14	0,67
		Total	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00
Men		0-15	26,74	30,80	-	31,02	37,86	-	38,06	14,13	26,82
		16-24	23,24	21,48	-	22,31	11,36	-	14,58	4,81	21,73
		25-65	49,47	47,44	-	46,05	50,03	-	45,55	78,01	47,65
		65+	0,55	0,28	-	0,62	0,75	-	1,81	3,05	0,57
		Total	100,00	100,00	-	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00
Women		0-15	28,33	34,59	-	37,52	39,90	-	34,88	16,57	29,56
		16-24	25,30	24,94	-	23,81	14,74	-	18,62	5,96	24,28
		25-65	45,75	39,87	-	37,67	44,56	-	42,52	69,66	44,08
		65+	0,62	0,60	-	1,00	0,80	-	3,98	7,81	0,81
		Total	100,00	100,00	-	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00
1997	Total	0-15	27,93	27,51	28,33	35,00	34,53	26,80	17,24	-	28,48
		16-24	20,60	20,30	11,18	22,30	20,01	21,60	5,81	-	20,33
		25-65	49,75	50,73	58,65	41,80	42,18	50,36	70,04	-	49,49
		65+	1,72	1,47	1,84	0,90	3,28	1,24	6,91	-	1,70
		Total	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	-
Men		0-15	27,01	27,24	28,54	32,39	34,03	23,06	17,12	-	27,32
		16-24	20,08	17,57	10,79	21,53	18,35	19,95	5,69	-	19,66
		25-65	51,08	54,03	58,86	45,39	43,93	55,95	71,91	-	51,30
		65+	1,83	1,16	1,81	0,68	3,69	1,04	5,28	-	1,72
		Total	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	-
Women		0-15	29,03	27,80	28,12	38,23	35,04	32,16	17,36	-	29,86
		16-24	21,22	23,30	11,58	23,25	21,73	23,97	5,95	-	21,13
		25-65	48,17	47,08	58,44	37,35	40,37	42,35	68,02	-	47,33
		65+	1,59	1,81	1,86	1,17	2,86	1,52	8,68	-	1,68
		Total	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	-

Source: Table 4.

c. Turkish Population in Terms of Sex

Nearly in all European Union Countries, the majority of Turkish citizens are made up of men. Despite the fact that the ratio of men to women are usually close to each other in European Union Countries, the figures for men are comparatively higher in Austria (%58,89) and Germany (%54,44) (see Table 7)

Graph 4: Turkish Population Abroad in Terms of Sex, 1997

Source: Table 2.

Table 7: Ratio of Turkish Citizens Total Population in Terms of Age Groups and Sex in EU Countries (%)

			<i>F. Germ.</i>	<i>Holland</i>	<i>Belgium</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>Total</i>
1992	Total	0-15	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	-	100,00	100,00	100,00
		16-24	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	-	100,00	100,00	100,00
		25-65	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	-	100,00	100,00	100,00
		65+	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	-	100,00	100,00	100,00
		Total	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00
	Men	0-15	53,90	51,74	-	50,55	50,63	-	51,40	52,03	50,51
		16-24	53,22	50,91	-	53,68	45,45	-	43,16	50,65	51,09
		25-65	57,25	58,89	-	60,18	54,82	-	50,94	58,75	55,73
		65+	52,31	36,04	-	43,17	50,40	-	30,58	33,18	45,42
		Total	55,33	54,63	-	55,29	51,94	76,00	49,22	55,98	53,58
Women	0-15	46,10	48,26	-	49,45	49,37	-	48,60	47,97	44,48	
	16-24	46,78	49,09	-	46,32	54,55	-	56,84	49,35	45,62	
	25-65	42,75	41,11	-	39,82	45,18	-	49,06	41,25	41,20	
	65+	47,69	63,96	-	56,83	49,60	-	69,42	66,82	51,57	
	Total	44,67	45,37	-	44,71	48,06	24,00	50,78	44,02	42,82	
1997	Total	0-15	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	-	100,00
		16-24	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	-	100,00
		25-65	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	-	100,00
		65+	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	-	100,00
		Total	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	-	100,00
	Men	0-15	52,64	51,97	51,09	51,19	50,15	50,67	51,78	-	52,26
		16-24	53,06	45,45	48,95	53,40	46,67	54,40	51,00	-	52,67
		25-65	55,89	55,91	50,90	60,06	52,99	65,43	53,50	-	56,46
		65+	57,95	41,41	50,03	42,02	57,20	49,59	39,85	-	54,99
		Total	54,44	52,49	50,72	55,31	50,88	58,89	52,12	-	54,47
Women	0-15	47,36	48,03	48,91	48,81	49,85	49,33	48,22	-	47,74	
	16-24	46,94	54,55	51,05	46,60	53,33	45,60	49,00	-	47,33	
	25-65	44,11	44,09	49,10	39,94	47,01	34,57	46,50	-	43,54	
	65+	42,05	58,59	49,97	57,98	42,80	50,41	60,15	-	45,01	
	Total	45,56	47,51	49,28	44,69	49,12	41,11	47,88	-	45,53	

Source: Table 4.

d. Employment of Turkish Workers in European Union Countries

In European Union Countries, 41,46 percent of Turkish citizens is economically active. Sweden with the rate of 84,64 percent has the highest economically active Turkish population. It is followed by England with a rate of 59,18 percent, Holland, however, has the lowest proportion, which is 11,58 percent (see Table 8)

Table 8: Economically Active Turkish Population in EU Countries (%)

	1993			1995			1997		
	Tot. Turk	Active	Inactive	Tot. Turk	Active	Inactive	Tot. Turk	Active	Inactive
Countries	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population
Austria	100,00	37,17	62,83	100,00	34,20	65,80	100,00	32,47	67,53
Sweden	100,00	20,00	80,00	100,00	68,99	31,01	100,00	84,64	15,36
F. Germany	100,00	41,12	58,88	100,00	37,78	62,22	100,00	26,57	73,43
Holland	100,00	33,54	66,46	100,00	31,92	68,08	100,00	11,58	88,42
France	100,00	41,25	58,75	100,00	38,40	61,60	100,00	23,95	76,05
Belgium	100,00	28,26	71,74	100,00	31,38	68,62	100,00	21,20	78,80
Denmark	100,00	34,52	65,48	100,00	41,31	58,69	100,00	21,57	78,43
England	100,00	46,15	53,85	100,00	30,64	69,36	100,00	59,18	40,82
EU Total	100,00	39,47	60,53	100,00	37,22	62,78	100,00	26,47	73,53
Other Count.	100,00	73,52	26,48	100,00	50,80	49,20	100,00	41,46	58,54
Total	100,00	43,30	56,70	100,00	39,29	60,71	100,00	28,32	71,68

Source: Table 1.

On the other hand, if the ratio of Turkish workers to total foreign labour force in European Countries is analysed, it will be seen that Turks constitute 34 percent of the total foreign workforce in Germany in 1991. As for Holland, the figure is 13,2 percent in 1990, which includes, workers coming from European Countries. For the same year. Turkish workforce was equal to 1 percent of total workforce in Holland. 3 percent of total foreign workforce in 1991 was made up of by Turkish workers. Belgium had 8,5 percent Turkish workforce in its total foreign workforce in 1998. The rate of Turks stood at 18,6 percent in Denmark's total foreign workforce in 1989 (Şen-Koray, 1993:29).

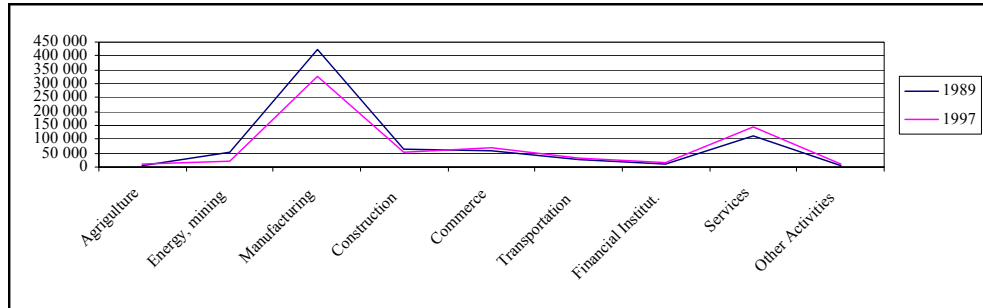
Table 9: Distribution of Turkish Workers by Industrial Activities in EU Countries

		<i>F. Germ.</i>	<i>Holland</i>	<i>Belgium</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Total</i>
1989	Agriculture	4 057	1 000	66	-	159	176	999	6 457
	Energy, mining	22 120	17 000	4 504	2 148	-	-	6 626	52 398
	Manufacturing	362 518	-	2 935	50 694	3 157	2 095	-	421 399
	Construction	37 373	2 000	1 392	19 091	93	-	2 058	62 007
	Commerce	32 868	4 000	1 150	14 277	1 005	-	4 267	57 567
	Transportion	18 973	2 000	245	549	334	70	2 671	24 842
	Financial Institut.	10 905	1 000	115	-	87	-	30	12 137
	Services	88 241	-	1 464	4 301	2 228	472	13 154	109 860
	Other Activities	118	6 000	828	-	40	1	-	6 987
	Total	577 173	33 000	12 699	91 060	7 103	2 814	29 805	753 654
1997	Agriculture	5 693	2 000	115	-	132	416	53	8 409
	Energy, mining	11 954	-	10 250	-	2	124	-	22 330
	Manufacturing	281 249	16 000	6 180	-	2 388	18 743	1 022	325 582
	Construction	38 991	1 000	2 933	-	57	8 995	72	52 048
	Commerce	51 816	-	2 421	-	2 821	12 632	792	70 482
	Transportion	28 954	1 000	516	-	426	2 184	-	33 080
	Financial Institut.	13 864	1 000	242	-	721	127	672	16 626
	Services	127 287	6 000	3 085	-	1 271	7 353	2 189	147 185
	Other Activities	34	6 000	1 017	-	128	1 162	-	8 341
	Total	559 842	33 000	26 759	-	7 946	51 736	4 800	684 083

Source: Republic of Turkey, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Secretariat for the Services for the Workers Working Abroad, 1992 Annual Report, Ankara, 1993, prepared from the data on page 17, 40, 60, 69, 83, 94, 118 and 1997 Annual Report, Ankara, 1998, prepared from the data on page 15, 44, 69, 88, 113, 136 and 174. **Note:** Data represent 1992 and 1997 for Germany; 1990 and 1996 for Holland; 1981 and 1991 for Belgium; 1983 for France; 1992 and 1997 for Austria and 1991 and 1997 for Switzerland.

As it is seen in Table 11, the majority of the Turks in EU Countries is employed in manufacturing industry. This sector is followed by service, trade and construction sectors. The half of the Turkish workers in Germany work in manufacturing industry. Service sector comes the second in Germany for the Turkish workforce. A similar trend is also observed in Holland. Approximately, the half of the Turkish workers in Holland engaged in manufacturing industry. However, while 30,05 percent of the Turkish workers is employed in manufacturing, 35,50 percent is employed in services in Denmark. (see Table 9 and 11)

Graph 5: Economically Active Turkish Population by Economic Sectors in EU Countries (%)



Source: Table 9.

Table 10: Ratio of Turkish Workers to Total in EU by Economic Sectors (%)

		<i>F. Germ.</i>	<i>Holland</i>	<i>Belgium</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Total</i>
1989	Agriculture	62,83	15,49	1,02	-	2,46	2,73	15,47	100,00
	Energy, mining	42,22	32,44	8,60	4,10	-	-	12,65	100,00
	Manufacturing	86,03	-	0,70	12,03	0,75	0,50	-	100,00
	Construction	60,27	3,23	2,24	30,79	0,15	-	3,32	100,00
	Commerce	57,10	6,95	2,00	24,80	1,75	-	7,41	100,00
	Transportation	76,37	8,05	0,99	2,21	1,34	0,28	10,75	100,00
	Financial Institut.	89,85	8,24	0,95	-	0,72	-	0,25	100,00
	Services	80,32	-	1,33	3,91	2,03	0,43	11,97	100,00
	Other Activities	1,69	85,87	11,85	-	0,57	0,01	-	100,00
	Total	76,58	4,38	1,68	12,08	0,94	0,37	3,95	100,00
1997	Agriculture	67,70	23,78	1,37	-	1,57	4,95	0,63	100,00
	Energy, mining	53,53	-	45,90	-	0,01	0,56	-	100,00
	Manufacturing	86,38	4,91	1,90	-	0,73	5,76	0,31	100,00
	Construction	74,91	1,92	5,64	-	0,11	17,28	0,14	100,00
	Commerce	73,52	-	3,43	-	4,00	17,92	1,12	100,00
	Transportation	87,53	3,02	1,56	-	1,29	6,60	-	100,00
	Financial Institut.	83,39	6,01	1,46	-	4,34	0,76	4,04	100,00
	Services	86,48	4,08	2,10	-	0,86	5,00	1,49	100,00
	Other Activities	0,41	71,93	12,19	-	1,53	13,93	-	100,00
	Total	81,84	4,82	3,91	-	1,16	7,56	0,70	100,00

Source: Table 9.

The proportion of women in the first wave migration to the West was considerably low. For example the proportion of women among the Turkish migrant workers in the West between 1961 and 1967 was only 10 percent. These women joined the immigration movement for various reasons. One of these was that there was no men in their families who can go abroad for work. The second reason was that their husbands were not suited to the requirements of the work in the Western Countries in the first years of immigration movement. The Turkish

women workers going abroad could be said to have possessed higher qualities(Şen-Koray, 1993:32).

Table 11:Ratio of Turkish Workers to Total by Branches of Industry in EU Countries (%)

		<i>F. Germ.</i>	<i>Holland</i>	<i>Belgium</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Total</i>
1989	Agrigulture	0,70	3,03	0,52	-	2,24	6,25	3,35	0,86
	Energy, mining	3,83	51,52	35,47	2,36	-	-	22,23	6,95
	Manufacturing	62,81	-	23,11	55,67	44,45	74,45	-	55,91
	Construction	6,48	6,06	10,96	20,97	1,31	-	6,90	8,23
	Commerce	5,69	12,12	9,06	15,68	14,15	-	14,32	7,64
	Transportion	3,29	6,06	1,93	0,60	4,70	2,49	8,96	3,30
	Financial Institu	1,89	3,03	0,91	-	1,22	-	0,10	1,61
	Services	15,29	-	11,53	4,72	31,37	16,77	44,13	14,58
	Other Activities	0,02	18,18	6,52	-	0,56	0,04	-	0,93
	Total	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00
1997	Agrigulture	1,02	6,06	0,43	-	1,66	0,80	1,10	1,23
	Energy, mining	2,14	-	38,30	-	0,03	0,24	-	3,26
	Manufacturing	50,24	48,48	23,10	-	30,05	36,23	21,29	47,59
	Construction	6,96	3,03	10,96	-	0,72	17,39	1,50	7,61
	Commerce	9,26	-	9,05	-	35,50	24,42	16,50	10,30
	Transportion	5,17	3,03	1,93	-	5,36	4,22	-	4,84
	Financial Institu	2,48	3,03	0,90	-	9,07	0,25	14,00	2,43
	Services	22,74	18,18	11,53	-	16,00	14,21	45,60	21,52
	Other Activities	0,01	18,18	3,80	-	1,61	2,25	-	1,22
	Total	100,00	100,00	100,00	-	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00

Source: Table 9.

After wives of the Turkish workers joined their husbands. important changes took place in the demographic structure of the Turkish population. On the one hand, the ratio of Turkish women population to men population got closer. On the other hand, the proportion of skilled women workforce decreased.

It is quite difficult for the unskilled Turkish women workers to find jobs in skilled workforce market in Europe. At the present, many Turkish women work in houses and offices, deprived of any social security, to contribute to their family budget. Therefore, the exact number of Turkish women in European labour markets is not known. This is because Turkish women workers usually work in small family business and cleaning sector, and they are not counted as workers in labour markets.

e. Skill and Education Level of Turkish Immigrants

There are important differences among the Turkish immigrant workforce in terms of background, social and cultural structure, state of skill and education. As for skill, it could be seen that in the 1960's when Europe demanded workforce from

abroad, the Turkish workers had higher skill levels from those coming from other mediterranean countries. One reason for this phenomenon was that the Turkish government supplied suitable skilled workforce, demanded by European Countries in the first years of immigration. To give just an idea, for example the ratio of skilled workers coming from mediterranean countries was %29,9 in 1965. The figure for the Turkish workers was %34,8.

Though changes occurred in time, it can be pointed out that The Turkish immigration to Europe was regarded as qualified with respect to skill, training and age. As the demand of young and healthy workers of western European Countries was met by the Turkish governments, many Turkish workers at their most productive age left Turkey for Western Europe. However, the Turkish governments took measures to prevent skilled workforce from going abroad in later years.

For example, while 78 percent of the Turks going abroad in 1968 was between the ages of 25 and 39, the percentage for the year of 1978 for the same age group was 76 percent. In the same period, only 18 percent of the Turkish population was in this age group. According to the 1970 Population Census, while 35,9 percent of the 20-30 age group was the graduate of elementary school, 63,1 percent those immigrated to Western Europe had elementary school certificate (Şen ve Koray; s.128-132) (Martin, 1991:40,76, 80; Gerholm, Lithman and Yngue, 1988:78-86). In later years, as a result of family unification, education and skill levels of Turkish immigrants decreased.

2. Problems of Turkish Immigrants in EU Countries

Turkish citizens have such problems as adaptation, housing, education and unemployment. "xenophobia" especially towards the Turks can be added to those problems.

a. Difficulty of Adaptation

One of the chief problems the Turkish citizens faced in Western European countries was adaptation. It proved quite difficult for the Turkish immigrants, the majority of whom were from rural areas, to adapt to the socio-economic and cultural environment of European Countries.

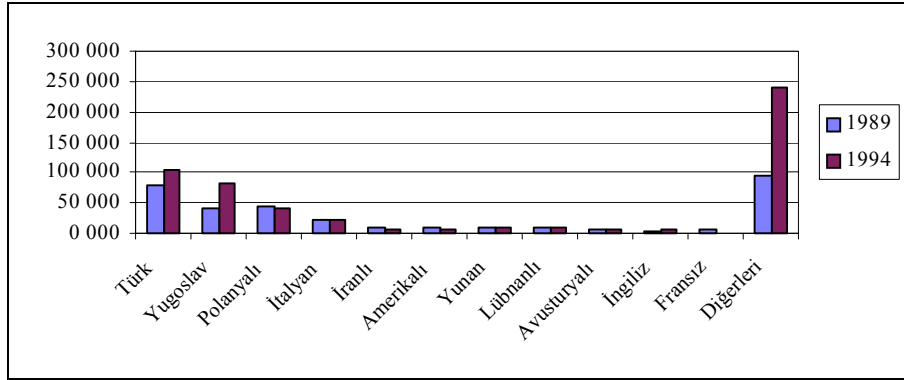
The issue of language made this problem even more difficult. It was in fact considerably difficult for the Turkish citizens to get used to, and communicate with in an environment where different languages were spoken.

The second and the third generations who had language advantage over the first generation, experienced different problems. While the new generations learned the languages of the countries where they lived, they were unable to speak their mother language, which resulted in dialogue difficulty and which made them alienated to their family and environment The level of cultural and social erosion got even worse. In the face of such a situation, immigrant Turkish citizens

established religious social and cultural associations to prevent further erosions of those values.

If statistical data related to ordinary crimes examined in F. Rep. of Germany, the proportion of The Turkish citizens who committed crimes is the highest among the foreigners. (see Table 12 and 13)

Graph 6: Ordinary Crimes Concerning Foreigners in Germany



Source: Table 12.

Table 12: Ordinary Crimes Concerning Foreigners in Fed. Rep. Of Germany

Nationality	1989	1990	1991	1993	1994
Turkish	80 251	82 243	84 319	96 148	102 824
Yugoslavian	42 038	46 528	52 358	97 909	83 559
Polish	44 831	53 817	35 824	41 874	42 307
Italian	20 820	20 927	21 666	21 920	22 353
Persian	8 916	8 644	8 037	7 055	7 294
American	10 072	9 468	8 589	6 230	5 865
Greek	8 454	8 577	8 781	9 503	9 465
Lebanese	9 410	13 097	11 192	8 794	8 111
Austrian	7 038	6 310	5 385	5 791	5 415
English	4 373	4 564	4 792	5 174	5 296
French	4 750	4 952	4 919	-	-
Others	95 063	86 930	79 254	307 978	238 859
Total	336 016	346 057	325 116	608 376	531 348

Source: Republic of Turkey, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Secretariat for the Services for the Workers Working Abroad, 1992 Annual Report, Ankara, 1993, p. 14 and 1997 Annual Report, Ankara, 1998, p. 15.

Table 13:Ratio of Ordinary Crimes to Total Crimes Concerning Foreigners in F. Germany (%)

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>
Turkish	23,88	23,77	25,94	15,80	19,35
Yugoslavian	12,51	13,45	16,10	16,09	15,73
Polish	13,34	15,55	11,02	6,88	7,96
Italian	6,20	6,05	6,66	3,60	4,21
Persian	2,65	2,50	2,47	1,16	1,37
American	3,00	2,74	2,64	1,02	1,10
Greek	2,52	2,48	2,70	1,56	1,78
Lebanese	2,80	3,78	3,44	1,45	1,53
Austrian	2,09	1,82	1,66	0,95	1,02
English	1,30	1,32	1,47	0,85	1,00
French	1,41	1,43	1,51	-	-
Others	28,29	25,12	24,38	50,62	44,95
Total	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00

Source: Table 12.

The higher rate of crimes of the Turkish citizens in Germany can be explained through their failure to adapt to German society which is, in turn, derived from language barrier and cultural problems.

b. Housing Problem

A part from Belgium, the fact that the rest of EU Countries lacks enough houses makes the situation worse for the Turkish workers to bring their families with them. Not only Turkish workers face this difficulty but the EU countries experience it as well. However, there are enough lodgings in Belgium. Employers in this country encourages the Turkish workers to bring their families with them. The reason for this is that as Turkish workers are usually employed in mine sector, which has considerably heavy working conditions, family life enables the Turkish workers to stay longer in this sector. Contrary to the case of Belgium, in the other EU countries housing problem for their citizens has not been solved, which results in failing to meet the house demand as lodging or for rent by married foreign workers.

c. Education Problem

Data in Table 6 point out to the fact that roughly half of the Turkish population in EU Countries is under 25 years old. This young population has needs and problems peculiar to it. Chief of these is, without any doubt, education (training). In fact education needs of immigrants even became more urgent in the following years of the family unification. Nevertheless, quite similar to immigrant

workers and their offspring, the authorities in EU countries was caught unprepared in the face of increasing needs.

The main problem concerning education of Turkish children has been related to the pre-school for years. As the pre-elementary schools are run by churches in Fed Rep Of Germany, Turkish families have been hesitant to enroll their children in these schools.

In 1982, only 39 percent of the Turkish children was in pre-elementary schools, the proportion for the German children in the same year was 80 percent. 75 percent of Portuguese and %68 percent of Yugoslavian children were attending pre-elementary schools. Since the second half of the 1980's pre-elementary school education of the Turkish children has relatively been improved. For example, the ratio of Turkish children joining the German pre-elementary schools has reached from up to %68 percent (Şen-Koray, 1993:35).

The total number of students in pre-elementary, elementary, secondary, high and vocational schools in Germany stood at 426.392 in 1991. Elementary schools with their 132.390 students were at the top of the list. These schools were followed by basic education schools with 118.789 students. 442.800 people had apprenticeship training in the same period. Moreover the number of students attending higher education for the same period was 12.902 (MLSS, 1993:26-28).

In the education year of 1996 and 1992, in Germany, there was 491.484 student in total. The distribution of this number was as follows; 3.567 in pre-elementary schools. 5.439 preparatory schools for elementary education; 166.990 in elementary schools; 101.882 in basic education schools; 1038 in school giving education in different fields; 30098 in secondary schools; 22.488 in high school; 30.825 in mixed schools; 2.825 in mixed and adult education schools; 24.493 in special education schools and 98839 in vocational schools (MLSS, 1998, p.18).

Taking into account the fact that the need for skilled workforce goes parallel with the economic growth and the current shortage of skilled workers in German economy. This coupled with the decreasing birth rate since 1960's, it is possible to argue that a need will make itself felt stronger in the future. To avoid unemployment possibility Turkish citizens should benefit from vocational training schools. With respect to Holland, 55.364 youngsters out of a total of 91.286 at 5-24 age group attended education institutions for the year of 1992. 66 percent of Turkish students were in elementary schools. The figures for private and general secondary education were %4,5 and %12 respectively. %12 of them was in vocational secondary education and %3 in vocational high school. Only %1 enrolled in universities.

Besides the vocational and technical education centres directed towards adults, there are quite a number of courses organized by various associations and foundations. However, the precise statistical data on the number of Turkish citizens

attending courses is not available. Be that as it may, it is the case that interest among the Turkish citizens for these courses is far from desired level. The main reasons for this are the inadequacy in language and the low education level.

In the school year of 1991-92 a total of 36.938 Turkish students attended to the Belgium education institutions. 22 percent of this was in pre-elementary schools; 43 percent in elementary schools; 31 percent in secondary education programmes and 1,5 percent in university education.

In Belgium, statistical data concerning to the distribution of students according to their nationality, who attend vocational schools and those vocational schools are regarded in secondary education programme is not available.

As for France, more than half the Turkish students (%54) is in elementary schools %33 and %9 of them are in secondary and technical and vocational high schools respectively.

It is estimated that in Denmark the number of Turkish children a part from those at universities, is about 8000. But no detailed information is available about the schools to which those students attend.

As the above data shows, the proportion of the Turkish students in vocational education is considerably low. However, in the face of increasing unemployment in EU Countries, it might be of great use for the Turkish youth to attend education institutions which would develop their skills.

d. Unemployment Problem

It is currently estimated that, there are approximately 15 million unemployed and the same number of immigrants in EU Countries. Therefore, it is not sensible to see those immigrants as the source of this phenomenon by looking at this number. The reason for this argument is that while labour force in the EU Countries is not willing to work in heavy, dirty, dangerous and low-paid jobs, the Turkish immigrants, generally, prefer the same work for most of the time.

Though the EU Countries have taken measures in recent years to prevent migration from the third world countries, unemployment is still widespread among existent immigrants.

Table 14 presents the rates of unemployment for foreigners and Turks in some of the EU Countries. Those figures point without any doubt, to the conclusion that unemployment is widespread among the Turks. For example, the rate of general unemployment in Germany is 7,2 percent. Among the Turks same figure goes up to %16. Rate of unemployment among foreigners is %12. Unemployment rates among the Turks living in Holland, France, Belgium and Denmark are even higher. They are %22 in Holland,%9,2 in France and %29,7 in

Denmark. General unemployment rate for those countries are %4,9,%9 and %11,2 respectively.

Table 14 Unemployment Ratios in EU Countries as Total and Among Foreigners and the Turks (%), 1992

	<i>Total Unemployment Rates (%)</i>	<i>Unemploy. Rate of Foreigners (%)</i>	<i>Unemploy. Rate of Turkish People (%)</i>
<i>F. Germany</i>	7,20	12,00	16,00
<i>Holland</i>	4,90	22,00	28,00
<i>Belgium</i>	9,70	-	40,00
<i>France</i>	9,00	9,20	23,00
<i>Denmark</i>	11,20	29,70	50,50
<i>Austria</i>	5,90	7,40	12,30
<i>EU</i>	7,98	13,38	28,30

Source: EUROMONITOR; European Marketing Data and Statistics 1993, London, p. 210 and Republic of Turkey, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Secretariat for the Services for the Workers Working Abroad, 1992 Annual Report, Ankara, 1993, p. 19, 41, 58, 59, 70 and 84

An important group affected by unemployment is immigrants children. Despite the fact that those are an disadvantageous group insufficiency in language, education problem, adaptation difficulty to their environment and identity crises make their situation even worse.

According to the research done in Fed. Rep. of Germany, although the language barrier is one of the main problem, it is not in fact as important as it can be regarded in terms of unemployment problem, to a great extent, derives from the fact that immigrant workers benefit less in vocational education chances. This can, in turn be accounted for by inadequate German level of immigrant youth (Franz, 1982:184).

Though Turkish women are increasingly joining labour force in Europe, their unemployment rates are still considerably high. Unemployment rate among Turkish women reached to 42,5 percent in Fed. Rep. of Germany in 1985. Unemployment rate in Holland is %37(Şen-Koray, 1993:33).

It is estimated that the number of unemployed in the EU Countries will reach 20 million in the year 2.000. However, it is expected that Germany and other the EU Countries will have to import additional labour force due to structural, frictional and voluntary unemployment. Nevertheless, by comparing the current immigrant need of F. Germany and the EU with the needs in the future, we can reach to the conclusion that in the next ten years Western Europe will not need any labour force from Turkey. Because of the immigration from Eastern Europe, an immigration (movement) from Turkey to Western Europe is expected to take place only in the years between 2010 and 2020 thanks to the expected decrease in

potential labour force in the EU Countries. Nevertheless, it should be born in mind that the need of labour markets might not be met by the qualifications of Turkish workers.

In short and middle run, it is obvious that an immigration pressure toward the EU Countries from Turkey will be the case. However, one should not forget that potential immigration is not quite the same thing as real immigration. When the results of negative population increase are become known in the EU Countries, free movement of Turkish workers in the EU Countries will get as place on the agenda. At the same time, a decrease in potential labour force thanks to the slowing down of population growth in Turkey could be expected. In the case of granting the right of free movement to the Turks, an immigration movement to Europe will occur; but this trend will be levelled at a slower rate in later years. If labour markets in Europe can develop as expected, the need for skilled workforce will make itself felt in the years to come. Therefore, it will be practically difficult for the Turkish workers most of whom are unskilled to find a job in union in go days time. (Şen-Koray, 1993:125).

e. Free Movement.

The situation of foreign citizens are uncertain in the clauses of Maastricht Treaty and European Single Charter. Nevertheless, Turks has a special status derived from some rights given to them trough close relations between Turkey and EU Countries. According to Ankara Treaty signed in 1963, the and additional protocol of 1970, Turkish workers would get the right to free movement from first of December 1986. Nevertheless, this obligation has not been full filled by EU Countries since then (Karauçak, 1990:92).

Supplementary protocol signed in 1973 foresaw the gradual reduction of trade barriers between Turkey and EU Countries in a certain period of time. Turkey made it clear that it would not abolish trade barriers on which there was an agreement reached between EU and Turkey through Supplementary protocol in December 1976.

Although Turkey in 1980 demanded reconfirmation of the clause of free movement by EU and the payment of foreign aids at once in accordance with Ankara Treaty and the Supplementary protocol. It had to be content with improved right for the Turkish workers and with a contraband assistance package. According to this arrangement, Turkish workers were allowed to extend their work permits on the condition that they were employed by an European employer for at least a year. Those working for 3 years could be employed by another employer subjected to the condition that they stayed in the same industry. Moreover, those Turkish workers who worked at least for four years in one of the EU Countries would have the right to free movement.

This made Turkish workers advantageous over the other foreign workers in the EU Countries. Nevertheless, the number of Turkish workers benefiting from these rights has not increased much after 1980 (Şen-Koray, 1993:143).

As Turkey was not satisfied with the improvements concerning Turkish workers, a real discussion was started on the issue in the late 1986's with a ten year delay. At the end of 1986, it was argued that Turkey made a mistake to abandon the right to free movement for a full membership of the EU. According to this critical view, the right to free movement was tied to agreements and therefore could not be bargained on it. They even further stressed the point that Turkey could benefit from the right to free movement until the realisation of its full membership.

Some views had the point that after 1 December 1986, the right to free movement came in to existence. The fact that though it was not decided how this right could be used does not damage the essence of this right. In case of the free movement of Turkish citizens is prevented in any one of the EU Country. The concerned person would have the right to go to the court, and even to the council of justice.

Nevertheless, the European Union Council of justice with its decision taken in Luxembourg in September 1987 interpreted the articles 12 and 36 of the free movement agreement and the additional protocol, and concluded that those articles were placed in the agreement as target and that the issue of putting them into effect were uncertain.

Besides, it is further claimed that application methods of free movement should be decided upon by the council of cooperation and in fact there was no such a decision taken by the Council. It is obvious that this decision concerning free movement will have negative effect on the discussions related to the subject. The result is that this right recognized by academicians and lawyers was doomed to uncertainty (TISK, 1989:47; Ekin, 1988:51-52; Ekin, 1981:127).

As a response to the tendency group up free movement temporarily, and with the aim of providing legal clarification, we came across different initiatives. For example, a group of workers working in Holland demanded to get to Germany while a Turkish citizen went to the Court both in Germany and Turkey.

Furthermore, a Turkish woman in Germany went to the court concerning the right to free movement to stay with her immigrant husband. Upon this, German court asked the view of Council of Justice. As a result, these issues started to be examined at higher courts.

The European Union sent a letter to Turkey, regarding to the practice of free movement on 1 December 1986. Upon this letter, Turkey immediately started preparing its counterinterviews, the Counter proposal arranged by the related ministry is

organized according to the principles in the statues, which have been in force since 1968 (TİSK,1989:48).

It should be pointed out that the problem of free movement can only be fully solved through the full EU membership of Turkey. Nevertheless, the application of visa to the Turkish people, by EU Countries, chiefly by Germany after 1980 and the promulgation laws aimed at encouraging the Turks to go to back clearly show the Prejudice of the Western Countries towards the Turks (Ekin, 1981:134; Ekin, 1985:283-293).

3. Turks And Their Future in EU

The structure and views of the 2,5 millions strong Turks in EU, first immigrated to European countries 32 years ago, have been changed considerably in time. They are now minority rather than quest workers. The nature of problems and they be came everyday life problems. Hospitabilty towards the Turks disappeared and hostility is now the case. Immigrant workers has now become ethnic minority in EU Countries (Ekin, 1985:286-293). Parallel to the change in the status of the Turks in EU, Turkish people are increasingly participating in economic, social, political and cultural fields in EU. All these point the fact that Turks who moved to EU Countries to work for a while do not intent go back. In short they are there permanently.

According to the results of the research conducted by the Centre of Turkish Studies in 1985 on the tendency of the Turks to go back to Turkey; %39,4 of the Turks living in German did not consider going back to Turkey (Şen-Koray, 1993: 119). Another %21 percent of them would only back in ten years time at the earliest.

It in fact means that %60,4 of the Turkey Community in Germany either went to stay there permanently or for a long period. Such factors as settling down there, education of children, bad economic and employment conditions and disappointment experienced by those who already returned to Turkey would contribute to delaying their return planning.

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