

Bibliometric Analysis of Refugee Effects to Economic Development ¹

Salih AYGÜN ² - Mehmet Alper AKDEMİR ³ - Cem DURAN ⁴

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Abstract

The global refugee crisis presents significant challenges to economic development, especially in developing countries and regions that host large numbers of refugees. This study provides a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of research conducted on the effects of refugees on economic development over the past three decades. The study utilized the Web of Science (WoS) database to identify and analyze scholarly publications related to the topic of economic impact of refugees. The analysis focused on trends, patterns, and key themes in the literature. The results indicate a growing body of research on the topic, with particular emphasis on the effects of refugees on food aid, market outcomes, labor markets, and macroeconomic performance. The study examines the economic impact of refugees to countries, specifically their effects on labor markets, housing, food prices, and employment sectors. The study employs bibliometric analysis to systematically review and synthesize existing research, providing a comprehensive overview of the current state of knowledge on the subject. The findings enhance comprehension of the economic consequences of refugee movements and can guide policy and practice in the realm of economic development and refugee integration.

Keywords: Refugee, Economic Development, Migration, Population Management, Price

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² Beykent Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Fakültesi, İşletme Yönetimi Bölümü, salih3298@gmail.com, ORCID: 0000-0003-4254-8202

³ Milli Savunma Bakanlığı, maakdemir.ac@gmail.com, ORCID: 0000-0002-3782-034X

⁴ İstinye Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Yönetim Bilişim Sistemleri Bölümü, cduran@istinye.edu.tr, ORCID: 0000-0001-5171-0270

Mültecilerin Ekonomik Kalkınmaya Etkilerinin Bibliyometrik Analizi

Salih AYGÜN⁵ - Mehmet Alper AKDEMİR⁶ - Cem DURAN⁷

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Öz

Küresel mülteci krizi, özellikle gelişmekte olan ülkelerde ve çok sayıda mülteciye ev sahipliği yapan bölgelerde ekonomik kalkınma açısından önemli zorluklar ortaya çıkarmaktadır. Bu çalışma, son otuz yılda mültecilerin ekonomik kalkınma üzerindeki etkileri üzerine yapılan araştırmaların kapsamlı bir bibliyometrik analizini sunmaktadır. Çalışmada, mültecilerin ekonomik etkisi konusyla ilgili bilimsel yayınları belirlemek ve analiz etmek için Web of Science (WoS) veri tabanı kullanılmıştır. Analiz, literatürdeki eğilimlere, kalıplara ve temel temalara odaklanmıştır. Sonuçlar, mültecilerin gıda yardımı, piyasa sonuçları, işgücü piyasaları ve makroekonomik performans üzerindeki etkilerine özellikle vurgu yaparak, konuyla ilgili artan bir araştırma kitlesine işaret etmektedir. Çalışma, mültecilerin ülkeler üzerindeki ekonomik etkilerini, özellikle de işgücü piyasaları, konut, gıda fiyatları ve istihdam sektörleri üzerindeki etkilerini incelemektedir. Çalışma, mevcut araştırmaları sistematik olarak gözden geçirmek ve sentezlemek için bibliyometrik analiz kullanmakta ve konuyla ilgili mevcut bilgi durumuna kapsamlı bir genel bakış sağlamaktadır. Bulgular, mülteci hareketlerinin ekonomik sonuçlarının daha iyi anlaşılmasını sağlayarak ekonomik kalkınma ve mülteci entegrasyonu alanındaki politika ve uygulamalara rehberlik edebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mülteci, Ekonomik Kalkınma, Göç, Nüfus Yönetimi, Fiyat

⁵ Beykent University, Graduate School of Education, Department of Business Management, salih3298@gmail.com, ORCID: 0000-0003-4254-8202

⁶ Turkish Ministry of National Defence, maakdemir.ac@gmail.com, ORCID: 0000-0002-3782-034X

⁷ Istinie University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Management Information Systems, cduran@istinie.edu.tr, ORCID: 0000-0001-5171-0270

Introduction

In recent years, many countries have faced unparalleled levels of population displacement due to civil war, external instability, government repression, and human rights violations (Black, 1994). Current estimates indicate that over thirty million individuals worldwide are presently living as refugees outside of their home countries, and this number continues to grow annually. According to UNHCR's most recent estimate, by mid-2023, the number of people who have been forcibly displaced will exceed 110 million, with over 36.4 million of them being refugees (UNHCR, 2023). Furthermore, 86% of refugee population is hosted in developing countries, and 73% are hosted in neighboring countries (UNHCR, 2017). Due to the persistence of conflict worldwide and resulting refugee crises, it is crucial to have solid empirical analysis available to prepare economies for the potential of absorbing a large influx of refugees. This is a possibility that could impact any region globally at any time (Osman, 2022).

Bibliometric analysis is a research methodology that is gaining popularity among the scientific community. It is motivated by the rapid development of computers and the internet (Bar-Ilan, 2008, pp. 11-23). Bibliometric analysis is used to analyze research and originated from the field of library and information science. Several papers in the literature provide complete bibliometric overviews in various research areas.

The purpose of this paper is to present a bibliometric analysis of research conducted on the effects of refugees on economic development over the past three decades. The Web of Science (WoS) database was used to collect information for the research. The aim is to identify the most productive and influential research in this field and to observe its current evolution by considering the most influential papers and authors. The majority of the results align with common knowledge, although there are some specific situations that demonstrate the growth of the 'effect of refugees on economic development' field. Certain topics have become very popular and highly cited, while others have not received an equivalent number of citations.

Refugee Effect

According to Refugee Convention (UNHCR, 1951) 'refugee' as a word defined: 'people forced to leave their country of nationality and cannot protect themselves due to a spread fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion. In this literature review, the term 'refugees' refers to individuals who compelled to leave their hometown due to cruelty or combat. Refugees choose to move to reach safer places.

Early research has shown that targeted food aid, made in India, increased consumption among the intended population without affecting domestic food prices (Ruttan, 1993). However, more recent research by Dercon and Krishnan (2004), suggests that food aid targeting in Ethiopia is imperfect. Abdulai et al. (2005, pp. 1692-1693), found no evidence that households reduce food production when receiving food aid. They also found suggestive evidence that households increase food production.

The literature on refugees mainly consists of reports and descriptive assessments of their suffering and the adverse effects over welcoming nations. It is widely acknowledged that the expenditures of housing refugees surpass any other financial advantages. These expenses include rising food and commodity prices, economic downturns that result in local earnings dropping, financial strains, and rising environmental emissions (Baloch, Shah, Noor, and Lacheheb, 2017, pp. 95-97).

Refugee camps can impact market results at welcoming country, and are influenced by both the policies of the host country and the all geographies of the site (Werker, 2007, pp. 465-466). Connor distinguished between the financial results of defectors and other gamel. The research showed that refugees have reduced financial results in terms of work, career, and gain than other gamel due to factors such as unable to speak the host nation language and learning background, bad health condition, and residing in unfavorable neighborhoods (Connor, 2010, pp. 380-381).

Dahi examined the impact of nations, in accommodating the inflow of Syrian asylum seekers. The paper emphasized the financial gains and difficulties to nations and suggested that investment in economic development could benefit both the host countries and the refugees (Dahi, 2014, pp. 11-13).

The recent influx of refugees into Türkiye has increased due to ongoing wars and conflicts in Middle Eastern countries. As a result, recent study has concentrated on the economic effect of this situation on Türkiye's macroeconomic performance (Baloch et al., 2017, pp. 92-94). Del Carpio (2015) combined information about deployment of Syrian people around Türkiye with the Turkish Labor Force Research to evaluate their impact on the labor market. The research revealed an extremely unofficial labor industry since the influx of Syrian asylum seekers, which push Turkish nationals unofficial work area. Additionally, the research found financial expenses in both the official industry and vocational labor markets, resulting in declining earnings opportunities.

Akgündüz et al. (2015) conducted a recent study analyzing the economic impact of the Syrian refugee crisis on prices, as well as the employment sector in Türkiye. The study found that the influx of refugees significantly affected housing and food prices, but had little impact on the employment sector, particularly in various skill groups. Additionally, the study found no evidence of refugees crowding out natives in local labor markets. However, in another study the impact of foreign policy orientations on immigration and refugee influx into Türkiye was investigated (Aras and Mencütek, 2015, pp. 195-196). The study found significant evidence of the paradox of foreign policy, mass refugee influx, and related consequences. Most existing studies consist of general reports and articles.

Method

Research Model

This study uses bibliometric analysis to investigate the impact of refugees on economic development. The research focuses on identifying and analyzing scholarly publications related to this topic to gain insights into trends, patterns, and key themes in the literature. By systematically reviewing and synthesizing existing research, this study aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of knowledge on the subject. The findings may contribute to a better understanding of the economic implications of refugee movements and inform policy and practice in the context of economic development and refugee integration.

The data was acquired from the Web of Science (WoS) database on 29th February 2024 by searching for the keyword block "refugee" and "economic development" and undergoing a filtering process. The filtering process considered only English-language articles indexed in SSCI and SCI-Exp. Total 450 academic articles met these criteria and taken into to research.

Research Area

The articles obtained in the research cover the years between 1992-2024. The period between 2020 to 2024 total number of 103 articles were accepted for publication and included in the research as they are going through the early access process. The articles were published in early visibility to make the authors' work available without delay, as the assignment of the articles to a specific issue after acceptance for publication in indexed journals can take approximately 2-3 years. All articles in the research are published in 303 journals. There are 25.460 citations to publications in the articles. Table-1 displays basic information on the articles included in the research pool.

Table 1

Article data

Description	Results
Main Information About Data	
Timespan	1992:2024
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	303
Documents	450
Annual Growth Rate %	7.11
Document Average Age	7.39
Average citations per doc	22.86
References	25460
Document Contents	
Keywords Plus (ID)	1061
Author's Keywords (DE)	1409
Authors	
Authors	2137
Authors of single-authored docs	159
Authors Collaboration	
Single-authored docs	166
Co-Authors per Doc	4.88
International co-authorships %	29.11
Document Types	
article	289
article; book chapter	1
article; early access	92
article; proceedings paper	10
book review	2
chronology	1
editorial material	7
editorial material; early access	2
meeting	1
review	36
review; early access	9

Data Analysis

Since scholarly studies base mostly on information, the convenience and usability of this information have been inevitable items of the academic writing process. Switching from unrefined to beneficial data offers a major effort. Like other fields, bibliometric analysis workflows cover many separate phases. Every phase use different software programs (Aygün, Sağbaş, and Erdoğan, 2023, pp. 451-452).

This breakdown is a fastidious method for discovering and resolving scholarly information. It helps to uncover the initiative nuances of a particular area and sheds light on developing fields. Academics utilize this resolution method for variety of reasons, including exposing evolving leaning in essay and publication achievement, cooperative patterns, and study components, as well as discovering the intellectual setup of a particular area within the available articles (Donthu, Kumar, Mukherjee, Pandey, and Lim, 2021, pp. 287-288). Journals utilizing this data analysis have grown in last decade, among all of them 1021 articles used this method in the last ten years. This growth can be qualified to the expansion of scholarly study. However, the use of huge

datasets has made traditional examine methods impractical and cumbersome (Ramos-Rodríguez and Ruíz-Navarro, 2004, pp. 985-986). The emergence of scientific databases such as Scopus and Web of Science has made acquiring large volumes of bibliometric data relatively easy. Bibliometric software, such as Gephi, Leximancer, and VOS viewer, enables the analysis of such data in a pragmatic way. As a result, scholarly interest in bibliometric analysis has increased in recent times. The bibliometric methodology has been applied in a variety of fields (Ramos-Rodríguez and Ruíz-Navarro, 2004, pp. 992-993).

'R 4.3.1' software package is used to conduct bibliographic analysis for this research. This is a free software for academicians for providing an interface for study and resolution including various plug-ins for further development. To perform the bibliometric analysis, 'bibliometrix' sub-plugin was used within the 'R' program and analyzed the data.

Findings and Results

Researchers have employed various methods in literature reviews to comprehend and structure prior research. Bibliometric analysis, a method reliant on data measurements of academy, academician, or academic events, stands out as a technique with the capacity to implement a well-defined, and reproducible examination operation (Aygün et al., 2023, pp. 454). This analysis ensures unbiased and credible measures, unlike other methods. The wealth of new information and cognitive developments, supported by data, creates an environment where bibliometrics can be useful. It allows for the systematic evaluation of large datasets, making it possible to identify trends that emerge over time, detect changes in disciplinary boundaries, recognize effective academics and organizations, and present in-depth examination (Aria and Cuccurullo, 2017, pp. 960).

Under this scope, a thorough breakdown was conducted with the data of annual ratio of paper publish, highest journals and writers based on essays, quote quantity, keyword utilization, and issuing state, categorized by nations.

The Table 2 shows how many articles were published each year.

Table 2
Breakdown of Articles by Year

Year	Articles	Year	Articles
1992	1	2009	10
1993	1	2010	6
1994	2	2011	5
1995	1	2012	8
1996	4	2013	11
1997	2	2014	14
1998	2	2015	12
1999	4	2016	21
2000	3	2017	25
2001	4	2018	30
2002	11	2019	33
2003	5	2020	39
2004	5	2021	63
2005	6	2022	48
2006	3	2023	54
2007	1	2024	9
2008	7		
Total		450	

The first study on refugee impacts on economic development was published in 1992. Although a number of studies have been conducted in the following years, the most notable increase has been in 2013 and the

following years. Between 2013 and 2023, 245 studies were published. Although the research covers publications over a period of 32 years in total, more than half of the publications included in the research in this 10-year period were published in these years. It is evaluated that the Syrian civil war has a great impact on the increase in publications in these years.

The study analyzed 450 scholarly articles from 303 journals. Table 3 shows the journals with the top quantity of publications.

Table 3
Journals with the Highest Number of Publications

Sources	Articles
International Migration	19
Journal of Refugee Studies	15
Sustainability	14
World Development	8
International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health	7
Plos One	7
Global Health Action	5
Journal of Economic Geography	5
BMJ Open	4
Citizenship Studies	4

The International Migration Journal has published the largest number of articles (19). IM is a scientific, peer-reviewed journal that focuses on migration issues analyzed by social scientists such as demographers, geographers, economists, sociologists, and political scientists from around the world. The journal covers all regions of the world and a breadth of topics related to policy concerns in international migration ("Journal Overview," 2024). Out of all published papers, 88 were submitted by the top ten journals, which accounts for 20% of the total. Bradford's scatter law was used to classify and streamline the data for research purposes. Spread table according to Bradford scattering law is drawn in Table 4.

Table 4
Distribution Panel Based on Bradford Scattering Law

Rank	Journal	Freq	cumFreq	Zone
1	International Migration	19	19	Zone 1
2	Journal of Refugee Studies	15	34	Zone 1
3	Sustainability	14	48	Zone 1
4	World Development	8	56	Zone 1
5	International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health	7	63	Zone 1
6	Plos One	7	70	Zone 1
7	Global Health Action	5	75	Zone 1
8	Journal of Economic Geography	5	80	Zone 1
9	BMJ Open	4	84	Zone 1
10	Citizenship Studies	4	88	Zone 1

The h index is a measure of how many times a researcher's work is cited by other authors. The g index looks at other things like how many times other research papers are cited. The m index measures how long it has been since a researcher published their first work (Malpica Zapata, Nauzan Ceballos, and Silva Rodríguez, 2022, pp. 305-306).

Table 5 shows the 'h', 'g', 'm' indices of the journals where the essays were issued.

Table 5
h/g/m Indexes of the Journals

Journal	h_index	g_index	m_index	TC	NP	PY_start
International Migration	10	19	0,36	446	19	1997
Journal of Refugee Studies	6	11	0,38	142	15	2009
International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health	5	7	0,71	104	7	2018
Journal of Economic Geography	5	5	0,31	129	5	2009
Sustainability	5	8	0,71	76	14	2018
Conflict and Health	4	4	0,8	60	4	2020
Global Health Action	4	5	0,33	63	5	2013
Plos One	4	7	0,4	152	7	2015
World Development	4	8	0,14	177	8	1996
BMJ Open	3	4	0,38	88	4	2017

+

International Migration has the highest ranking since higher quantity of quotes. The remaining journals are sorted by their h-indices. International Migration is a popular journal among authors worldwide, which has contributed to its top position. The effectiveness of the broadcasting country increases as the blue color on the map darkens. The grey areas on the map indicate no progress. Country distribution of corresponding authors is shown in Figure 1.

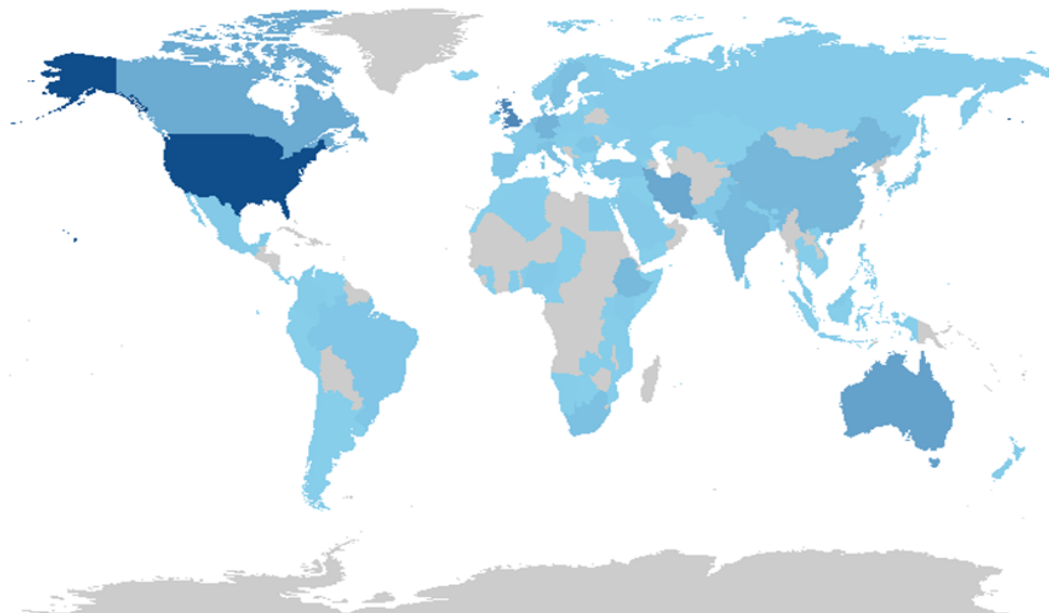


Figure 1. Top Broadcasting Countries

When evaluating author productivity, the primary focus is on the number of coauthors and publications. It can be argued that works with only one author have a top-level essay contribution ratio, although this is a subjective evaluation. Table 6 shows the writer efficiency information.

Table 6
 Writer Efficiency Distribution

Authors	Articles	Articles Fractionalized
Abreek-Zubiedat F.	2	1
Castles S.	2	2
Montazer S.	2	2
Nitzan-Shiftan A.	2	1
Zetter R.	2	1,5
Ab Hamid Z.	1	0,5
Abd Majid R.	1	0,14
Abdulahaleem N.	1	0,14
Abdullah Wo.	1	0,14
Abidin Naz	1	0,33

According to the United Nations Refugee report, it is seen that The Islamic Republic of Iran and Türkiye each hosted 3.4 million refugees, the largest populations worldwide (“Refugee Data Finder,” 2024), in the world according to the United Nations Refugee report, do not have sufficient number of articles on the research topic. Table 7 lists the organizations with the largest quantity of publications based on the organizations of writers.

Table 7
 Organization that Issues the Highest Amount of Essays

Organization	Articles
University of Oxford	14
University of Ottawa	7
University of Sydney	6
University of Szeged	6
Amer University Beirut	5
Hiroshima University	5
University Notre Dame	5
Colorado State University	4
Centre for Development Research	4
International Islamic University Malaysia	4

As can be seen in Table 7, each of the universities comes from a different country. The dispersion of essays based on the countries of origin of the writers is shown in Table 8. The two countries that produce the most publications are the USA and the United Kingdom.

Table 8
 Spread of Essays by Countries of Corresponding Authors

Country	Articles	SCP	MCP	Freq	MCP_Ratio
USA	109	84	25	0,24	0,23
United Kingdom	66	43	23	0,15	0,35
Australia	26	21	5	0,06	0,19
Canada	24	20	4	0,05	0,17
Germany	18	11	7	0,04	0,39
Netherlands	18	12	6	0,04	0,33
China	17	11	6	0,04	0,35
Belgium	13	7	6	0,03	0,46
Sweden	13	8	5	0,03	0,38
Lebanon	10	3	7	0,02	0,70

The importance of a country's production to literature is multifaceted, depending not only on the number of essays produced but also about articles' quotes ratio. This dual measure provides a nuanced understanding of a country's impact, reflecting both the breadth and depth of its scholarly output. Table 9 displays the quantity of quotes received by every state, offering a quantitative glimpse into the influence and reach of their contributions in the global academic landscape.

The quality and impact of a scientific article can be assessed by the number of citations it receives. A big amount of quotes indicate greater reputation within the scholarly community. In the United States, 109 articles were issued and have obtained the highest number of quotes, suggesting that the United States is a leading country in this field.

Table 9
Total Amount of Quotations by Countries

Country	TC	Average Article Citations
USA	570	13,3
Netherlands	461	92,2
United Kingdom	360	17,1
Australia	270	54
Denmark	170	85
Norway	168	84
New Zealand	153	153
Hungary	134	33,5
Canada	90	18
Lebanon	72	18

Among the 1061 terms analyzed, 11 were classified as "impact," 10 as "Economic-Development," and 9 as "Migration." Technical vocabulary plays a crucial role in literature, often being visually represented through word clouds to captivate readers' attention. This visual representation, as seen in Figure 2, can enhance comprehension and is argued to be more beneficial due to its impactful visual nature.



Figure 2. Word Cloud for Keywords

Keyword analyses play a critical role in identifying significant themes in research. By pinpointing gaps in the literature and revealing relationships between variables, this approach helps researchers gain a comprehensive understanding of their field. Table 10 provides a reference list of frequently used keywords, aiding in the exploration and synthesis of existing knowledge.

Table 10
Most Repeated Keywords

Words	Occurrences
Impact	11
Economic-Development	10
Migration	9
Refugees	8
Syrian Refugees	7
Climate-Change	6
Policy	6
Determinants	5
Displacement	5
Growth	5

The bibliometric analysis of Cumulative Change of Keywords by Years indicates how the frequency or importance of specific keywords evolves over time. This analysis helps researchers understand the shifting trends, emerging topics, or enduring themes in a particular field of study. By tracking the cumulative changes of keywords, researchers can identify patterns, innovations, and areas of increasing or decreasing interest. This provides valuable insights into the development and direction of research within a given discipline. The chart indicating the difference in statement in the vocabulary frequency through the years is outlined in Figure 3.

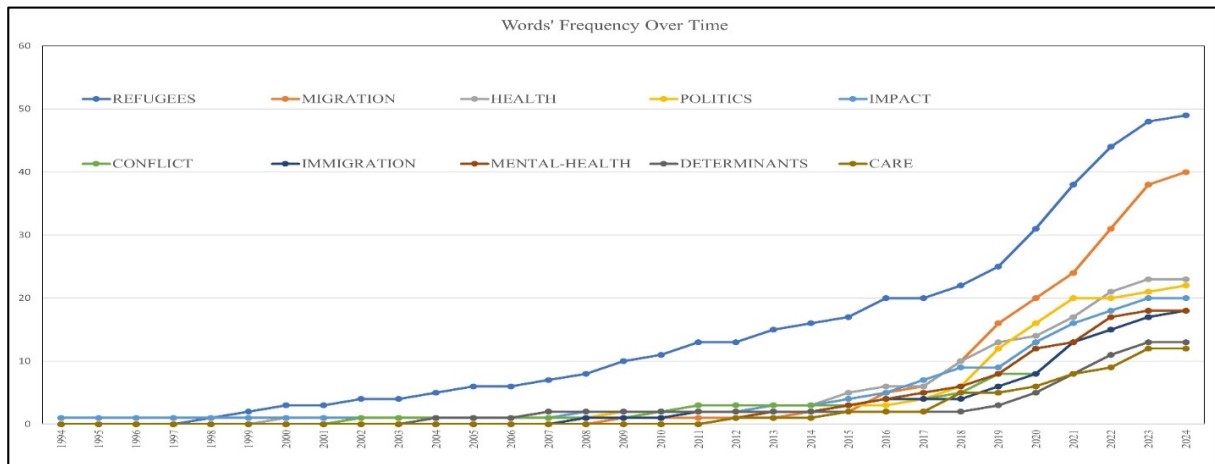


Figure 3. Change of Keywords by Years

Conclusion

The study highlights the significant and complex economic effects that refugees have on host countries, particularly in developing regions and neighboring nations of conflict zones. Refugees exert an influence on a diverse array of economic outcomes, including labor markets, housing, and food prices. This underscores the necessity for comprehensive and empirical analyses to prepare economies for absorbing significant influxes of refugees. The findings underscore the necessity for policymakers to adopt a long-term, evidence-based approach to refugee integration, with the aim of mitigating adverse effects and enhancing positive contributions to host economies.

One of the major conclusions of this study is the critical need for targeted interventions that address both immediate humanitarian needs and long-term economic integration. It is imperative that key challenges, such as refugees' limited access to employment, education, and social services, be addressed through the implementation of inclusive policies. Such policies should seek to enhance labor market participation, access

to formal education, and the capacity of refugees to contribute productively to their new communities. By prioritizing economic inclusion and integration, host countries can leverage the potential of refugees to contribute to economic growth, rather than perceiving them as a burden.

A notable finding of this research is the dearth of studies from countries such as Iran and Turkey, which host some of the largest refugee populations globally. This gap underscores the necessity of intensifying academic endeavors in these regions, not only to comprehend the distinctive economic ramifications but also to inform policy formulation. Researchers in these countries could offer invaluable insights into the intricate challenges and prospects associated with refugee integration, contributing to the global comprehension of the issue.

It is imperative that future research be conducted in order to fill existing knowledge gaps and to provide guidance for the development of effective policy interventions. Various studies are indispensable for monitoring the long-term economic influence of refugees on host communities, particularly with respect to employment patterns, income disparities, and social integration. A comparative analysis of integration strategies across different regions and countries would facilitate the identification of successful approaches, enabling policymakers to gain insights from diverse experiences. A focus on sector-specific research, encompassing areas such as agriculture, healthcare, and education, could facilitate a more nuanced understanding of the ways in which refugees influence various aspects of the economy.

Furthermore, an examination of the environmental and health impacts of refugee movements could yield significant insights, particularly in light of mounting concerns about sustainability and resource scarcity in numerous host regions. It is also recommended that future studies evaluate the effectiveness of current policy interventions, with the objective of refining strategies for refugee integration that benefit both refugees and host communities.

In conclusion, this research calls for a more comprehensive and collaborative approach to refugee integration, involving not only national governments but also international organizations, academic institutions, and civil society. By developing evidence-based policies and fostering partnerships among stakeholders, host countries can transform the economic challenges posed by refugees into opportunities for growth and development.

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Genişletilmiş Özet

Amaç

Bu çalışmanın amacı, mültecilerin ekonomik kalkınma üzerindeki etkilerini inceleyen araştırmaların kapsamlı bir bibliyometrik analizini sunmaktır. Küresel mülteci krizi, özellikle gelişmekte olan ülkelerde önemli ekonomik zorluklar yaratmaktadır. Mültecilerin ev sahibi ülkelerdeki ekonomik etkileri, gıda yardımları, işgücü piyasaları, konut fiyatları ve makroekonomik performans gibi çeşitli alanlarda incelenmektedir. Bu çalışma, Web of Science (WoS) veri tabanını kullanarak son otuz yılda bu konudaki yayınları analiz ederek, literatürdeki eğilimleri, kalıpları ve anahtar temaları belirlemeyi hedeflemektedir. Elde edilen bulgular, mülteci hareketlerinin ekonomik sonuçlarını daha iyi anlamaya yardımcı olacak ve politika geliştirme süreçlerine rehberlik edecektir.

Tasarım ve Yöntem

Bu araştırma, bibliyometrik analiz yöntemini kullanarak mültecilerin ekonomik kalkınma üzerindeki etkilerini incelemektedir. Bibliyometrik analiz, belirli bir alandaki yayınların sistematik bir şekilde incelenmesiyle elde edilen verileri kullanarak eğilimleri ve kalıpları belirlemeyi amaçlar. Çalışmada, 1992-2024 yılları arasında yayımlanan 450 akademik makale analiz edilmiştir. Bu makaleler, "mülteci" ve "ekonomik kalkınma" anahtar kelimeleri ile Web of Science veri tabanında taranarak elde edilmiştir. Analiz sürecinde yalnızca İngilizce dilinde yayımlanan SSCI ve SCI-Exp indeksli makaleler dikkate alınmıştır.

Veri toplama süreci 29 Şubat 2024 tarihinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler, yıllık yayın sayısı, en çok atıf alan dergiler ve yazarlar gibi çeşitli kriterlere göre kategorize edilmiştir. Çalışmada kullanılan bibliyometrik yazılım olarak 'R 4.3.1' programı tercih edilmiştir. Bu yazılım, akademik araştırmalar için kullanıcı dostu bir arayüz sunmakta ve bibliyometrik analiz için gerekli olan çeşitli eklentileri içermektedir.

Bulgular

Analiz sonuçları, mültecilerin ekonomik kalkınma üzerindeki etkileri konusunda artan bir araştırma kitlesine işaret etmektedir. İlk çalışma 1992 yılında yayımlanmış olsa da, en dikkat çekici artış 2013 yılından itibaren gözlemlenmiştir. Bu dönemde Suriye iç savaşı gibi olayların etkisiyle 2013-2023 yılları arasında toplam 245 çalışma yayımlanmıştır. Çalışmaların çoğu, mültecilerin işgücü piyasaları, konut fiyatları ve gıda fiyatları üzerindeki etkilerini incelemekte ve bu durumun ev sahibi ülkelerdeki ekonomik sonuçlarını vurgulamaktadır.

Mültecilerin ev sahibi ülkelerdeki ekonomilere olan etkileri çok yönlüdür:

İşgücü Piyasaları: Mülteciler genellikle düşük ücretli işlerde çalışmakta ve yerel işgücü ile rekabet etmekte zorlanmaktadır. Ancak bazı çalışmalar, mültecilerin yerel işgücü piyasalarına olumlu katkılarda bulunduğunu göstermektedir.

Konut Piyasaları: Mülteci akını, konut talebini artırarak fiyatların yükselmesine neden olabilmektedir. Bu durum, yerel halk için konut bulmayı zorlaştırabilir.

Gıda Fiyatları: Mültecilerin gıda tüketimi, yerel gıda fiyatlarını etkileyebilir; bu da ev sahibi ülkelerdeki haneler üzerinde ek mali yük oluşturabilir.

Çalışmada ayrıca Türkiye örneği üzerinden yapılan araştırmalar da ele alınmıştır. Türkiye, Suriye iç savaşının ardından büyük bir mülteci akınına uğramış ve bu durumun ekonomik etkileri üzerine çeşitli çalışmalar yapılmıştır. Örneğin, mülteci akınının Türkiye'deki gıda ve konut fiyatlarını önemli ölçüde artırdığı bulunmuştur.

Sınırlılıklar

Bu çalışmanın bazı sınırlılıkları bulunmaktadır. Öncelikle, yalnızca İngilizce dilinde yayımlanan makalelerin incelenmesi, diğer dillerdeki önemli araştırmaların göz ardı edilmesine neden olmuştur. Ayrıca, bibliyometrik analiz yalnızca yayınların sayısını ve atıf sayılarını dikkate almakta; bu nedenle içerik kalitesi veya metodolojik çeşitlilik gibi unsurlar yeterince değerlendirilememiştir. Bununla birlikte, mülteci hareketlerinin ekonomik etkileri üzerine yapılan çalışmaların çoğu genel raporlar ve tanımlayıcı değerlendirmelerden oluşmaktadır; bu durum da derinlemesine analizin eksikliğine yol açmaktadır.

Mültecilerle ilgili literatür genellikle raporlar ve tanımlayıcı değerlendirmelerden oluşmaktadır. Çalışmaların çoğu, mültecilerin ev sahibi ülkelerdeki olumsuz etkilerini vurgularken, bazıları da bu durumun ekonomik fırsatlar yaratabileceğine dair bulgular sunmaktadır. Örneğin Dahi (2014), Suriye'den gelen mülteci akınının ev sahibi ülkeler için hem zorluklar hem de fırsatlar sunduğunu belirtmektedir.

Öneriler

Mülteci hareketlerinin karmaşık doğası nedeniyle gelecekte yapılacak araştırmalar aşağıdaki alanlara odaklanmalıdır. Gelecek araştırmalar için birkaç öneri bulunmaktadır:

Disiplinlerarası Yaklaşım: Mültecilerin ekonomik etkileri üzerine daha kapsamlı bir anlayış geliştirmek için sosyoloji, ekonomi ve uluslararası ilişkiler gibi farklı disiplinlerden yararlanılmalıdır.

Uzun Vadeli Etkilerin İncelenmesi: Mültecilerin ev sahibi ülkelerdeki uzun vadeli ekonomik etkilerinin incelenmesi önemlidir; bu bağlamda longitudinal çalışmalar yapılması önerilmektedir.

Politika Geliştirme: Elde edilen bulgular doğrultusunda mülteci entegrasyonunu destekleyen politikaların geliştirilmesi gerekmektedir.

Uzun Dönem Etkileri: Mülteci entegrasyonunun uzun vadeli ekonomik sonuçları üzerine daha fazla longitudinal çalışma yapılmalıdır.

Politika Analizi: Farklı ülkelerde uygulanan entegrasyon politikalarının etkinliği üzerine karşılaştırmalı çalışmalar yapılmalıdır.

Sosyal Dinamikler: Mültecilerin sosyal entegrasyonu ile ekonomik kalkınma arasındaki ilişkiyi inceleyen çalışmalar önem kazanmaktadır.

Bu çalışma ile elde edilen bulgular ışığında politika yapımcıların daha bilinçli kararlar alması sağlanabilirken aynı zamanda akademik alanda da yeni araştırmalara kapı aralayacaktır.

Özgün Değer

Bu çalışma, mültecilerin ekonomik kalkınma üzerindeki etkilerini sistematik bir şekilde inceleyen ilk kapsamlı bibliyometrik analizdir. Elde edilen bulgular, mülteci hareketlerinin ekonomik sonuçlarının daha iyi anlaşılmasına katkıda bulunacak ve bu alanda yapılacak gelecekteki araştırmalara yön verecektir. Ayrıca, politika yapıcılar için önemli bilgiler sunarak mülteci entegrasyonu ve ekonomik kalkınma konularında daha bilinçli kararlar alınmasına yardımcı olacaktır.

Sonuç olarak, bu çalışma mülteci hareketlerinin ekonomik kalkınma üzerindeki etkilerini anlamak için önemli bir kaynak sağlamaktadır ve bu alanda daha fazla araştırma yapılması gerektiğini vurgulamaktadır. Mültecilerin ev sahibi ülkelerdeki sosyal ve ekonomik dinamikleri üzerindeki etkileri karmaşık bir yapıdadır; dolayısıyla bu konuda disiplinlerarası çalışmaların artırılması gerekmektedir.

Mülteci hareketlerinin ekonomik kalkınma üzerindeki etkileri karmaşık bir yapıya sahiptir ve bu etkilere dair yapılan araştırmalar giderek artmaktadır. Bibliyometrik analiz yöntemi ile gerçekleştirilen bu çalışma mevcut literatürü sistematik bir şekilde inceleyerek önemli bulgular sunmaktadır. Elde edilen veriler doğrultusunda mültecilerin ev sahibi ülkeler üzerindeki ekonomik etkileri daha iyi anlaşılakta; bu da politika yapıcıların daha bilinçli kararlar almasına olanak tanımaktadır.

Gelecek araştırmalarda kullanılacak yöntemlerin çeşitlendirilmesi ve disiplinlerarası yaklaşımların benimsenmesiyle birlikte mültecilerin ekonomik kalkınmaya olan katkıları daha net bir şekilde ortaya konulabilir. Bu bağlamda yapılacak çalışmaların sadece akademik alanda değil; aynı zamanda pratikte de önemli sonuçlar doğurması beklenmektedir.

Sonuç olarak, mülteci hareketleri sadece bireylerin yaşamlarını değil; aynı zamanda ev sahibi ülkelerin ekonomik yapısını da derinden etkilemektedir. Bu nedenle bu alanda yapılacak her türlü araştırma büyük önem taşımaktadır.

Mülteci krizinin ekonomik kalkınmaya olan etkilerini anlamak için yapılan çalışmalarda genellikle birkaç ana tema öne çıkmaktadır:

1. İşgücü Piyasası Üzerindeki Etkiler Mülteciler genellikle düşük ücretli işlerde çalışmakta olup yerel iş gücü ile rekabet etmektedirler. Ancak bazı araştırmalar gösteriyor ki mülteciler yerel ekonomilere yeni beceriler kazandırmakta ve bazı sektörlerde iş gücü açığını kapatmaktadır.
2. Konut Piyasası Dinamikleri:** Mülteci akınının konut talebini artırmasıyla birlikte fiyatların yükselmesi durumu ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu durum yerel halk için konut bulmayı zorlaştırmakta ancak aynı zamanda inşaat sektöründe yeni fırsatlar yaratabilmektedir.
3. Gıda Güvenliği Üzerindeki Etkiler Mülteci akını gıda talebini artırırken yerel gıda fiyatlarının yükselmesine neden olabilmektedir. Bu durum özellikle düşük gelirli haneler üzerinde ek mali yükler oluşturmaktadır.
4. Makroekonomik Performans: Mülteci hareketlerinin genel makroekonomik performansa olan etkileri de dikkat çekicidir; bazı çalışmalar mültecilerin ekonomiye katkı sağladığını belirtirken bazıları olumsuz etkilere dikkat çekmektedir.

Bu bağlamda yapılan çalışmaların sonuçları genellikle karışıktır; dolayısıyla her ülkenin kendine özgü koşulları göz önüne alınmalıdır.

Araştırmacı Katkısı: Salih AYGÜN (%80), Mehmet Alper AKDEMİR (%10), Cem DURAN (%10).