RESEARCH PROPOSAL -Nur Şirin Büyükcoşkun Atsızelti

LITERATURE

The literature on immigrant integration identifies various indicators for assessing integration at both individual and community levels. A systematic review reveals that these indicators often span economic, social, cultural, and political dimensions, providing a multidimensional framework for analysis. Indicators of immigrant integration are individual level and community level. Individual indicators of integration are economic participation, educational attainment, health, social inclusion and community indicators are social cohesion, civic engagement, economic contributions, cultural Exchange. The local societies perception of immigrants are economic concerns, cultural distance, social trust and capital, perceived security and health threats, policy and governance, media influence.

PURPOSE

My research aims to examine the relationship between Turkey's integration policy between 2014-2019 (MIPEX scores), negative attitudes towards migrants in the Turkish Twittersphere (negative tweet rates determined by the Stance classification), and a mediator variable, the purchasing power parity of TUIK.

VARIABLES and HYPOTHESIS

Independent Variable (X): MIPEX integration policy scores (annual).

Dependent Variable (Y): Annual rate of negative tweets against migrants.

Mediator Variable (M): TURKSTAT purchasing power parity (annual).

H1: There is a significant relationship between MIPEX scores and the rate of negative tweets against immigrants.

H2: Purchasing power parity mediates the relationship between MIPEX scores and negative tweet rate.

METHOD

Regression-based mediator analysis will be used to test the research hypotheses. For this

Bootstrapped Mediation Analysis method will be used.

DATA

For X data, MIPEX ready-made research data will be used, for M data, TurkStat ready-made statistical data will be used, and for the Y variable, a dataset consisting of annual values expressing the ratio of negative category tweets to all categories will be produced with the help of the BERT-based stance model to be generated using the pool of tweets on Twitter. The following steps will be followed to build on this dataset:

1.Identify keywords to narrow the pool of tweets,

2. Marking 1000 tweets to be selected from the narrowed pool by random selection method according to stance (negative-positive-notr) type

3.Fine-tuning the BERT pre-tarined model using marked tweets

4.Using the final model, stance categorization of tweets on migrant perception between 2014-2019.

5.Producing the ratio of the negative category among all categories on an annual basis.