The demise of the Soviet Union (SU) has resulted in numerous social transformations with many unintended consequences. Of them, one was Turkey’s turning into a country of immigration. Following the collapse of the SU, Turkey began to attract migration initially from the formerly socialist countries located to her west. In 2000’s, new migration routes from other similar countries located to the east of Turkey also emerged. In this rapid transformation of about fifteen years, one sector that has specifically attracted migration was domestic work. As a result, the concept “foreign domestic worker” has been identified in Turkey almost exclusively as a post-Soviet phenomenon. This fact, however, is contrary to a trend observed in other migration pulling countries where domestic work has made another migrant community specifically visible, i.e. the Filipinas. What is even more interesting is that the beginning of the Filipina immigration to Turkey predates the post-Soviet one, although however the former has never reached the same extensive scope as the latter. How is this marginalization of a migrant community in Turkey that is elsewhere highly demanded to be explained? Why has the increasing demand for migrant domestic workers not triggered a subsequent demand for other migrant communities from other regions of the world, as it is observed to have happened in other countries, including those in the Middle East as well? What kind of local dynamics does the foreign domestic workers market in Turkey posses that are then reflected on the migration patterns to Turkey, and vice versa? Following up on my dissertation on the emergence of the migrant domestic workers in Turkey, this research aims to map the migration trends that have gone into and shaped the domestic work sector in the last decade by moving beyond the studies on Moldovan domestic workers. It proposes to explore the relationship between migration and domestic work by looking at two overlooked migrant communities; the Filipinas as the oldest but smallest group, and the Turkmens as the newly arriving but fastest growing group in the sector. The research is an important contribution to the migration literature in Turkey

1) for exploring the composing dynamics of the migrant domestic workers market in Turkey as the latter expands.
2) for scrutinizing two communities that have not been yet thoroughly studied, and
3) for testing for major themes such as race that are not commonly observed in the Turkish context.