The internal migrations which started in Turkey in the middle of the 20th century have gained permanency with the migration networks that were established at the time and reached dimensions which have the potential to change the rural-urban distribution of the population within the country. The study aims to analyze the magnitude of the incoming and outgoing migration flow at the provincial scale based on the population data for place of birth according to place of residence by using directional networks. Place of residence according to place of birth at the provincial scale data for 2015 published by TÜİK was used in the study. A single mode, directional and weighted migration network created with NodeXL to examine the migration flows between the source and target has a statistically complete network structure. The network graphs and statistics show that the migrations have taken place from east to west and Istanbul has a view as dominant of the country. It can be argued that internal network structure of Turkish population has a very complex view because of internal migration in the history of the republic. The established networks have enabled the continuation of migration and have manifested as the emergence of more heterogeneous population structures in centers where migration had been directed.