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Yasadışı Göç Olgusunun Çok Değişkenli Analiz Teknikleri ile İncelenmesi/ Investigating Illegal Immigration Case Via Multivariate Analysis Techniques

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ABSTRACT

Illegal entry into a country, which is not a country of his or her own nationality and also entry by violating national law, is called irregular migration. Irregular migration is defined under undocumented or illegal migration headings as people who entered into a country illegally. The number of illegal immigrants caught attacked in our country between 1995 and 2012 was found to be considerably high. Beginning from 1990s, we can say that Turkey has been held as a target country for immigrants who want to enter EU countries through illegal ways. Also we can say that Turkey has been an important transit country for them. The goals of the study are to specify homogenous subgroups consisting of immigrants who share several characteristics in common and to analyse relational structure based on category for variables with dependence among themselves. A survey conducted on people who want to enter the EU countries and use Turkey's western borders to reach their aim but failed and finally caught. These 500 people were kept at the guesthouse for foreigners in Edirne between in 2011-2012. The survey data was examined via multivariate analysis techniques: two step cluster analysis and correspondence analysis. According to two step cluster analysis results it was found that there are 4 homogenous subgroups. Clusters were described and the evaluated comparatively. According to correspondence analysis results immigrants, whose nationality are Palestine, prefer mostly Scandinavian countries. It was found that findings from correspondence and two step clustering produced similar results supporting each other consistently.