

MISSING MIGRANTS

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Abstract

This study examines a dataset on missing immigrants obtained from The International Organization for Migration (IOM). The dataset focuses on immigrants who have lost their lives or disappeared during migration in the first quarter of 2023, encompassing various variables. Key variables include the region where incidents occurred, the year and month of occurrence, the gender of the deceased individuals, the region they were attempting to migrate to, among others. The dataset comprises 220 observations and 23 variables, though only a subset of these will be utilized for analysis in this study. The primary research question to be addressed in the literature review section is “Where and in which regions do the highest numbers of deaths occur during migration, and what are the primary causes of these immigrant fatalities?” This question directly aligns with existing literature and the dataset at hand, and will be explored comprehensively in the literature review section

1 Important Information About Midterm

WRITE YOUR GITHUB REPO LINK ON LINE 37 IN THIS FILE!

Project Proposal submission will be done by uploading a zip file to the ekampus system along with the Github repo link. If you do not upload a zip file to the system and do not provide a Github repo link, you will be deemed not to have entered the midterm and final exams.

You must upload your project folder (YourStudentID.zip file) to *ekampus.ankara.edu.tr* until 9 June 2023, 23:59.

Read the README.md file in the project folder for more information.

2 Introduction

The purpose of my work is to examine the dataset on missing-immigrants. First of all, I accessed this dataset from the website of The International Organization for Migration

*20080503, [Github Repo](#)

(IOM). This dataset includes immigrants who lost their lives or disappeared in the first quarter of 2023, taking into account various variables. Some of these variables are: the region where the incident occurred, the year and month it occurred, the gender of those who lost their lives, the region in which they were trying to migrate, etc. This dataset I found includes 220 observations and 23 variables, but some of these observations and variables will not be included in the analysis in this study. The basic question that I will try to answer in the literature review section is “Where and in which region the most deaths occur during migration and how these immigrants lose their lives?” will be. This question is directly related to the articles I found and my dataset, and I will address this question in detail in the literature review section.

2.1 Literature Review

Due to various reasons such as economic inadequacy, violation of human rights, destruction of the rule of law, severe restriction of individual freedoms, chaos in the country, racism, individuals may decide to immigrate from their country of origin, either on their own or with their families, and may be compelled to do so. . The loss of their lives on the migration route of these individuals who decide to immigrate is called “missing immigrants” in the international arena. Since 2014, when the missing migrants were documented, more than 50 thousand people lost their lives during this migration. 29,126 of these 50 thousand people planned to migrate to Europe. Of these 29,126 people, 25,104 died by drowning in the Mediterranean.(Ahmad-Yar & Bircan (2021),). Autopsies are usually not performed for these immigrants who lost their lives because most of them died by drowning. Identification of the deceased migrant is usually done by their close relatives - if there is a specific mark on their body. Otherwise, it is identified and identified by fingerprint(Robins (2022),). The data currently available indicate that deaths directly related to border control at land borders are higher than at sea. However, for the vast majority, the cause of death is only indirectly related to border control. While most boat migrants die from suffocation, hypothermia and thirst, most stowaways seem to die of suffocation and thirst(Last & Spijkerboer (2014),). This issue of missing immigrants is an issue that the international public does not pay enough attention to. Most deaths occur in the Mediterranean, as immigrants usually plan to migrate to Europe via the Mediterranean. There are certain families that want to attract the attention of the international public on this issue, one of them is a family that mourns and struggles for every common grave in the Mediterranean, and often takes political steps to find the truth about their loved ones and honor their remains (Kovras & Robins (2016),).

3 Data

This dataset is taken from the official site of The International Organization for Migration (IOM) and includes migrants who lost their lives or disappeared in 2023. Certain arrangements were made on this dataset with 220 observations and 23 variables, and 23 variables were reduced to 13 variables and variables that would not be used in this study were discarded. As can be seen in (Table 1), in this study, all the variables that can be obtained

numerical data were examined and certain numerical data were extracted from them. These numerical data are “mean, median, standard deviation, minimum and maximum” values.

R codes for the analysis should start in this section. In this section, you should include the codes that imports the data set into R and the codes that generate summary statistics.

```
library(tidyverse)
library(ggplot2)
library(here)
MissingMigrants_Global_2023_04_08T23_58_41_0800 <- read_csv(here("data/MissingMigrants-G
df1 <- read.csv(here("data/MissingMigrants-Global-2023-04-08T23_58_41+0800.csv"))
df1 <- df1[, -c(1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22,
df1[df1$Region=="Mediterranean" | df1$Region=="Caribbean",]
```

##	Region	Total.Number.of.Dead.and.Missing
## 1	Mediterranean	2
## 2	Mediterranean	1
## 3	Mediterranean	1
## 4	Mediterranean	1
## 6	Mediterranean	1
## 9	Mediterranean	15
## 10	Mediterranean	1
## 11	Mediterranean	2
## 12	Mediterranean	1
## 17	Mediterranean	1
## 18	Mediterranean	1
## 19	Mediterranean	1
## 20	Mediterranean	1
## 24	Mediterranean	1
## 28	Mediterranean	1
## 29	Mediterranean	1
## 30	Mediterranean	1
## 31	Caribbean	2
## 32	Caribbean	25
## 35	Caribbean	10
## 36	Caribbean	4
## 38	Mediterranean	3
## 41	Caribbean	13
## 42	Caribbean	26
## 46	Mediterranean	4
## 47	Caribbean	15
## 48	Mediterranean	13

## 52	Mediterranean	6
## 53	Mediterranean	2
## 54	Mediterranean	2
## 55	Mediterranean	1
## 59	Mediterranean	1
## 63	Mediterranean	8
## 64	Mediterranean	1
## 65	Mediterranean	1
## 66	Mediterranean	5
## 67	Mediterranean	3
## 69	Mediterranean	1
## 70	Mediterranean	15
## 71	Mediterranean	2
## 72	Mediterranean	3
## 74	Mediterranean	1
## 91	Mediterranean	1
## 92	Mediterranean	1
## 93	Mediterranean	1
## 94	Mediterranean	1
## 95	Mediterranean	73
## 96	Mediterranean	2
## 97	Mediterranean	1
## 103	Mediterranean	11
## 109	Mediterranean	1
## 112	Mediterranean	29
## 113	Mediterranean	4
## 115	Mediterranean	34
## 116	Mediterranean	57
## 117	Mediterranean	4
## 118	Mediterranean	2
## 119	Mediterranean	1
## 125	Caribbean	1
## 126	Mediterranean	3
## 127	Mediterranean	1
## 154	Mediterranean	14
## 163	Mediterranean	1
## 164	Mediterranean	7
## 166	Mediterranean	30
## 171	Mediterranean	2
## 176	Mediterranean	2
## 177	Mediterranean	1
## 178	Mediterranean	1
## 181	Caribbean	3
## 191	Mediterranean	29
## 192	Mediterranean	17

```
## 196 Mediterranean 33
## 203 Mediterranean 2
## 204 Mediterranean 8
## 205 Mediterranean 19
## 206 Mediterranean 2
## 212 Caribbean 1
## 214 Caribbean 16
## 215 Mediterranean 1
## 216 Mediterranean 2
```

```
abcd <- invisible(df1[df1$Region=="Mediterranean" | df1$Region=="Caribbean",]);
```

Table 1: Summary Statistics

	Mean	Std.Dev	Min	Median	Max
Minimum Estimated Number of Missing	7.67	10.52	0.00	3.00	53.00
Number Dead	3.61	7.03	1.00	1.00	57.00
Number of Children	2.55	3.60	1.00	1.00	16.00
Number of Females	1.56	1.81	1.00	1.00	13.00
Number of Males	1.87	2.64	1.00	1.00	23.00
Number of Survivors	27.39	30.95	-3.00	17.00	176.00
Total Number of Dead and Missing	4.76	9.32	1.00	1.00	73.00

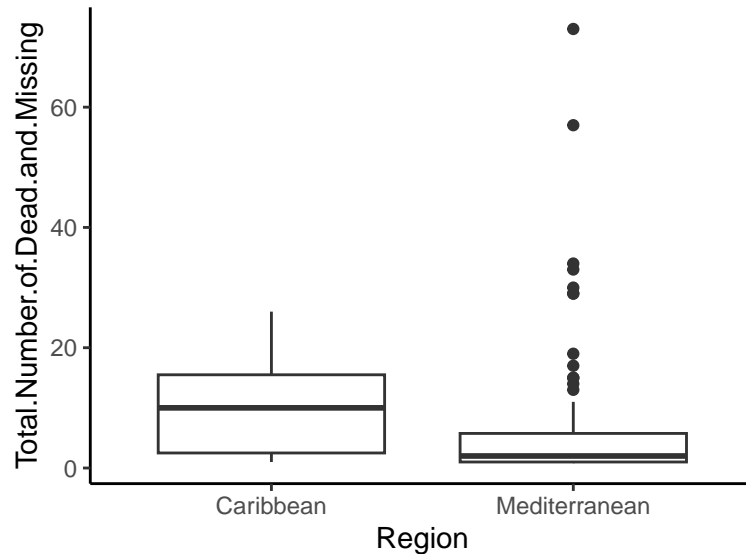
4 Methods and Data Analysis

The aim of this study was to determine the region where the highest number of cases and deaths occurred and how these immigrants lost their lives. First of all, using some codes, it was shown with graphics how many lives lost and rescued by region. (2) shows us the number of people rescued by region, and (3) shows us the number of casualties by region. Then, the question was asked in which ways these immigrants lost their lives the most, and this was plotted with codes. (1) gave us the answer to the question of what are the most common ways these immigrants lose their lives. Finally, a confidence interval for the accuracy of the data was found by performing the t-test. Null Hypothesis (H0) in the T-test: There is no difference between the number of immigrants who died in the Mediterranean and the number of immigrants who died in the Caribbean. Alternative Hypothesis (H1): There is a difference between the number of immigrants who died in the Mediterranean and the number of immigrants who died in the Caribbean. Some of the values obtained as a result of the t-test are as follows; $t = 0.81902$, $df = 79$, $p\text{-value} = 0.4152$, alternative hypothesis: The actual difference between the Caribbean and the Mediterranean is not equal to zero. At the 95 percent confidence interval Caribbean: -4.805374 Mediterranean: 11.524855. The mean value of the Caribbean group is 10.545455, and the mean value of the Mediterranean group

is 7.185714. As a result of these data, our null hypothesis was falsified and our alternative hypothesis was correct.

```
MissingMigrants_Global_2023_04_08T23_58_41_0800 <- read.csv("/Users/enest/Desktop/Final11
library(ggplot2)

ggplot(abcd, aes(x = Region, y = Total.Number.of.Dead.and.Missing )) + geom_boxplot() +
```



```
t.test(Total.Number.of.Dead.and.Missing ~ Region, data = abcd, var.equal = TRUE, paired
```

```
##
## Two Sample t-test
##
## data: Total.Number.of.Dead.and.Missing by Region
## t = 0.81902, df = 79, p-value = 0.4152
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group Caribbean and group Me
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -4.805374 11.524855
## sample estimates:
## mean in group Caribbean mean in group Mediterranean
## 10.545455 7.185714
```

```
yz <- data.frame(
  name=c("Drowning", "Harsh Conditions") ,
  value=c(sum(df[df$Cause.of.Death=="Drowning" & df$Cause.of.Death=="Drowning",]$Total.N
)
ggplot(yz, aes(x=name, y=value)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity")
```

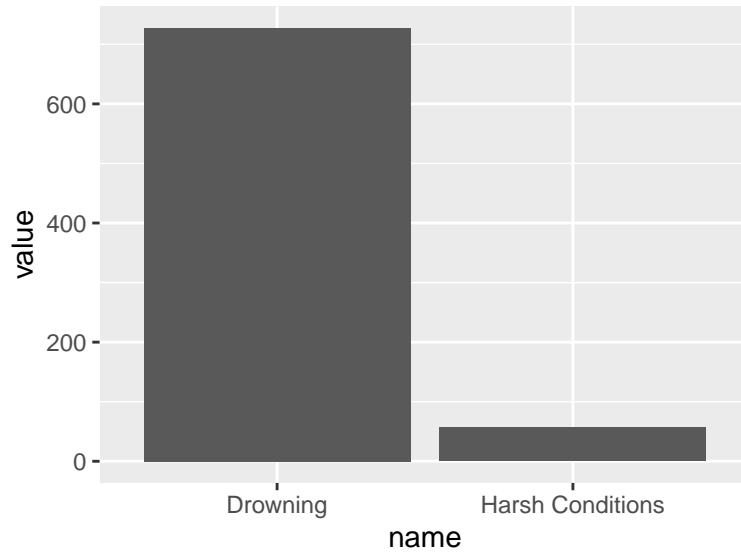


Figure 1: In what way did they die?

```
xy <- data.frame(
  name=c("Mediterranean", "Caribbean", "Europe") ,
  value=c(sum(df[df$Region=="Mediterranean",]$Number.of.Survivors, na.rm=TRUE), sum(df[df$
  )
  ggplot(xy, aes(x=name, y=value))+
  geom_bar(stat = "identity")
```

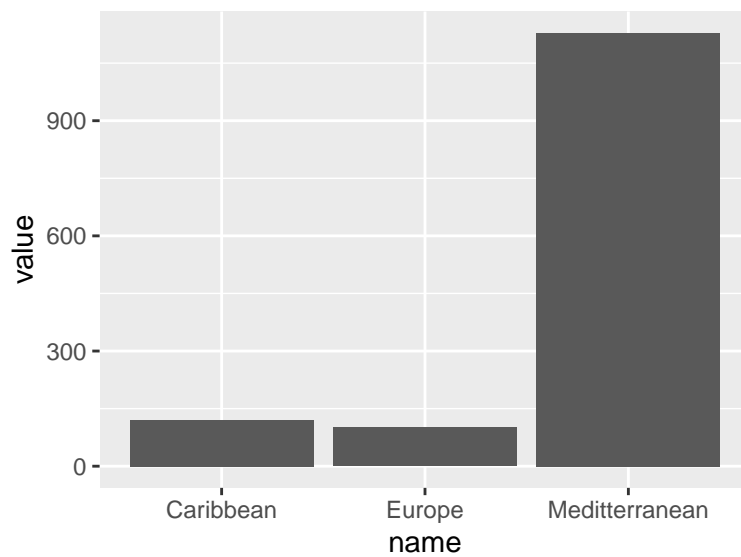


Figure 2: Number of Survivors by Region

```
ab <- data.frame(
  name=c("Mediterranean","Caribbean","Europe") ,
  value=c(sum(df[df$Region=="Mediterranean",]$Total.Number.of.Dead.and.Missing),sum(df[d
  )
ggplot(ab, aes(x=name, y=value)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity")
```

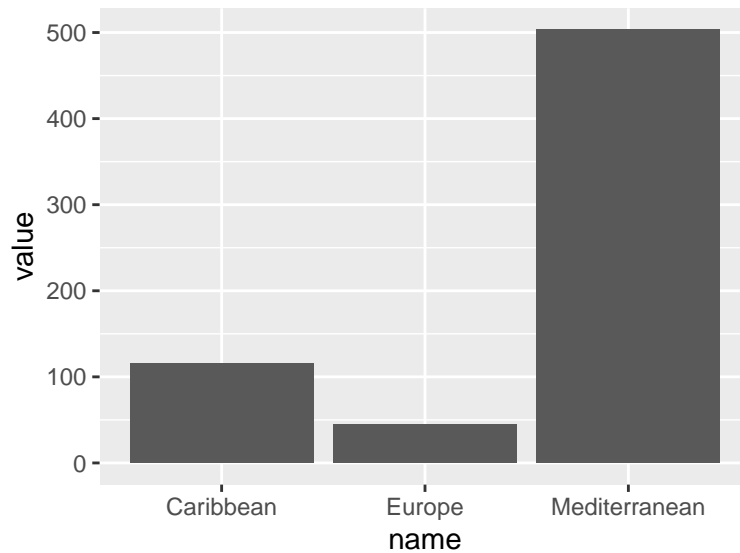


Figure 3: Total Number of Dead and Missing by Region

```
sum(df[df$Region=="Mediterranean",]$Total.Number.of.Dead.and.Missing)
```

```
## [1] 503
```

```
sum(df[df$Region=="Mediterranean",]$Number.of.Survivors, na.rm=TRUE)
```

```
## [1] 1128
```

```
sum(df[df$Cause.of.Death=="Drowning" & df$Cause.of.Death=="Drowning",]$Total.Number.of.D
```

```
## [1] 727
```


5 Conclusion

Before starting the study, there were two basic questions asked, the first of which is the case of missing immigrants and in which region is the loss of life most common? Another is, in what ways did these immigrants lose their lives? As a result of the data found and the t-test, we see that the most cases and loss of life are experienced in the Mediterranean region. We conclude that most of the people who lost their lives lost their lives by drowning.

References section is created automatically by Rmarkdown. There is no need to change the references section in the draft file.

You shouldn't delete the last 3 lines. Those lines are required for References section.

6 References

- Ahmad-Yar, A. W., & Bircan, T. (2021). Anatomy of a misfit: International migration statistics. *Sustainability*, 13(7), 4032.
- Kovras, I., & Robins, S. (2016). Death as the border: Managing missing migrants and unidentified bodies at the EU's mediterranean frontier. *Political Geography*, 55, 40–49.
- Last, T., & Spijkerboer, T. (2014). Tracking deaths in the mediterranean. *Fatal Journeys. Tracking Lives Lost During Migration*, International Organization for Migration, Geneva, 85–106.
- Robins, S. (2022). The affective border: Missing migrants and the governance of migrant bodies at the EU's southern frontier. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 35(2), 948–967.