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## BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS ON ADMINISTRATIVE DETENTION IN THE FOCUS ON MIGRATION AND ITS EVALUATION FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SOCIAL WORK

Bibliometrische Analyse zur Verwaltungshaft im Fokus Migration und ihre Bewertung aus der Perspektive der Sozialarbeit

Göç Odağında İdari Gözetimin Bibliyometrik Analizi ve Sosyal Hizmet Açısından Değerlendirilmesi

Mustafa KARATAŞ\*

M.Mert ÖZDEMİR\*\*

\* Assoc. Prof., Kütahya Health Sciences University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Social Work  
 mustafakaratas83@gmail.com  0000-0002-0998-2552

\*\*Social Worker,  mert\_ozdemir67@outlook.com  0009-0002-2241-3896

### ABSTRACT

In this research, it is aimed to examine the conceptual closeness between the Social Work profession and Immigration Detention and to understand the connection between them. In line with the purpose of the research, bibliometric analysis method and content analysis method, which are among the qualitative research methods, were used. As the primary analysis in the research, "immigration detention" was searched in the Web of Science database. As a result of the search, 372 articles published in the SSCI citation series between 2003-2023 were obtained. These articles were analyzed bibliometrically. The obtained data were mapped with the help of VOSviewer program. In the secondary analysis of the research, content analyzes of 144 concepts obtained as a result of bibliometric analysis were carried out using the Maxqda2020 program, focusing on "Basic Human Needs", "Social Work Client System" and "Social Work Roles and Functions". Thus, it is aimed to understand the relationship between the concepts and the social work profession. As a result of the research, the conceptual relationship between administrative detention and the profession of social work in the field of migration, to which client groups the social workers in this field provide psycho-social support, which roles and functions of the experts should be used more actively in this context and the importance of the profession of social work in this field have been understood.

**Keywords:** Administrative detention, bibliometric analysis, basic human rights and needs, immigration detention, social work.

### ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Ziel dieser Untersuchung ist es, die konzeptionelle Nähe zwischen dem Beruf der Sozialen Arbeit und der Einwanderungshaft zu untersuchen und die Verbindung zwischen beiden zu verstehen. In Übereinstimmung mit dem Forschungsziel wurden die bibliometrische Analyseverfahren und die Methode der Inhaltsanalyse, die zu den qualitativen Forschungsmethoden gehören, verwendet. Für die primäre Analyse wurde in der Datenbank Web of Science nach "Einwanderungshaft" gesucht. Das Ergebnis der Suche waren 372 Artikel, die zwischen 2003 und 2023 in der SSCI-Zitationsreihe veröffentlicht

wurden. Diese Artikel wurden bibliometrisch ausgewertet. Die gewonnenen Daten wurden mit Hilfe des Programms VOSviewer kartiert. In der Sekundäranalyse der Forschung wurden Inhaltsanalysen von 144 Konzepten, die als Ergebnis der bibliometrischen Analyse erhalten wurden, mit Hilfe des Programms Maxqda2020 durchgeführt, wobei der Schwerpunkt auf den "menschlichen Grundbedürfnissen", dem "Klientensystem der Sozialen Arbeit" und den "Rollen und Funktionen der Sozialen Arbeit" lag. Auf diese Weise soll die Beziehung zwischen den Konzepten und dem Beruf der Sozialarbeit verstanden werden. Als Ergebnis der Forschung wurde die konzeptionelle Beziehung zwischen der administrativen Inhaftierung und dem Beruf der Sozialarbeit im Bereich der Migration verstanden, für welche Klientengruppen die Sozialarbeiter in diesem Bereich psychosoziale Unterstützung leisten, welche Rollen und Funktionen der Experten in diesem Kontext aktiver genutzt werden sollten und welche Bedeutung der Beruf der Sozialarbeit in diesem Bereich hat..

**Schlüsselwörter:** Verwaltungshaft, bibliometrische Analyse, Grundrechte und Grundbedürfnisse, Einwanderungshaft, sozialarbeit.

### ÖZET

Araştırmada, sosyal hizmet mesleđi ve göç odađında idari gözetim arasındaki kavramsal yakınlıđın incelenmesi ve aralarındaki bađlantının anlaşılması amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmamın amacı dođrultusunda nitel araştırmaya yöntemlerinden bibliyometrik analiz yöntemi ve içerik analizi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada birincil analiz olarak Web of Science veri tabanında "immigration detention" araması yapılmıştır. Arama sonucunda 2003-2023 yılları arasında SSCI atf dizisinde yayınlanan 372 makale elde edilmiştir. Bu makaleler bibliyometrik açıdan analiz edilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler VOSviewer programı yardımıyla haritalandırılmıştır. Araştırmamın ikincil analizinde ise bibliyometrik analiz sonucunda elde edilen 144 kavramın Maxqda2020 programı kullanılarak "Temel İnsan İhtiyaçları", "Sosyal Hizmet Müracaatçı Sistemi" ve "Sosyal Hizmet Rol ve İşlevleri" odađında içerik analizleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Böylece kavramların sosyal hizmet mesleđi ile ilişkisinin anlaşılması amaçlanmıştır. Yapılan araştırmamın sonucunda göç odađında idari gözetim ve sosyal hizmet mesleđinin kavramsal anlamda ilişkisi, bu alanda bulunan sosyal hizmet uzmanlarının hangi müracaatçı kitlelerine psiko-sosyal destek verdikleri, aynı zamanda uzmanların hangi rol ve işlevlerini daha aktif şekilde kullanmaları gerektiği ve sosyal hizmet mesleđinin bu alandaki önemi anlaşılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İdari gözetim, bibliyometrik analiz, temel insan hakları ve ihtiyaçları, göç odađında idari gözetim, sosyal hizmet.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In particular, due to the civil war in Syria, Turkey has been exposed to the largest mass migration movements globally in recent years. Turkey, due to its geopolitical location, hosts many migrants of various nationalities with various statuses who want to live with dignity by crossing to European countries. Due to the high volume of migration flows, Turkey has been structured at the professional level to ensure effective and efficient migration management and enacted the Law on Foreigners and International Protection (FLIP) in 2012. In addition, for effective and efficient implementation of policies related to migration management, the Directorate General of Migration Management was established. All foreigners' procedures that had been carried out by the General Directorate of Security for years were transferred to the Directorate General of Migration Management. Accordingly, the Directorate General of Migration Management has put in place the necessary organizations to ensure regular and irregular migration management. The Directorate General of Migration Management was renamed as the Directorate of Migration Management by Presidential Decree in 2021 (GİB, 2021).

Irregular migration movements are particularly intense in Turkey, which serves as a link with European countries (İçduygu and Aksel, 2012). Despite the high-level border security measures taken to protect the country's borders, it can be seen that illegal residence or similar illegal migration movements continue to increase every year. According to the statistics of the Directorate of Migration Management on the number of irregular migrants apprehended by years, it is seen that the highest number of irregular migrants was apprehended in 2022 (285,027) after 2018 (268,003 people) and 2019 (454,662 people) between 2005 and 2022 (GİB, 2023a). It can be seen from these statistics that the phenomenon of irregular migration still maintains its seriousness.

As in all countries of the world, Turkey carries out the necessary field work within its own structure to prevent irregular migration movements and carries out the necessary work and procedures regarding migrants who illegally enter the country. Foreigners who have entered illegally may be deported to the country of origin, the country of transit or a third country (FLIP, 2013). At this point, an "Administrative Detention" decision is taken regarding the foreigner against whom a deportation decision is taken (Aktaş, 2019). Administrative detention is a measure applied to carry out deportation procedures and to turn back foreigners who enter the country illegally, but it can also be realized by keeping foreigners in the transit zone at airports who cannot enter the country (Ekşi, 2014). Foreigners are kept in removal centers for the implementation of the administrative detention decision and deportation procedures (LFIP, 2013, Art.58).

In the literature that can be seen that many academic evaluations have been made on administrative detention. However, it is understood that bibliometric analyses have not been conducted on administrative detention. At the same time, it has been observed that there is no evaluation of psychosocial support and social work dimension within the scope of administrative detention.

The aim of this study is to determine the general profile of the researches conducted in the academic field by conducting a bibliometric analysis on administrative supervision, to evaluate the factors obtained as a result of the analysis within the scope of basic human needs, and to examine the psycho-social support needs provided in the centers in line with administrative detention and regulations from a social work perspective.

## **2. ADMINISTRATIVE DETENTION**

It can be seen that there is no clear definition of administrative detention in the literature. However, it is understood that administrative detention measures are applied in many areas (criminality, etc.) (Hamilton et al., 2011), and it can be seen that administrative detention measures for migrants are realized within the scope of migration practices. Administrative detention, which exists in the immigration practices of many countries, is defined as a measure applied during the process of admission to or deportation from the country (Ekşi, 2014). Recently, the number of people displaced due to internal unrest, etc. in their countries has been increasing. Administrative detention practices, which are seen as a part of ensuring migration management in this context, have been frequently practiced recently (Broeders, 2010).

In general, administrative detention measures are implemented in removal centers. Removal centers are established at country borders, in areas where migrants are concentrated and in transit zones at airports (Flynn, 2012). For that reason, it is important to have information about removal centers as an important implementation site of administrative detention.

## **3. REMOVAL CENTERS**

Among the foreign nationals for whom a deportation decision has been taken, administrative detention decisions may be taken by the competent authorities for those who are at risk of getting lost or fleeing, who are in violation of the entry and exit regulations, who declare false or invalid documents, who do not leave the country within the allotted time, who pose a threat to public security, public health and public order. Foreigners against whom an administrative detention decision is taken are taken to the Removal Center by the relevant law enforcement officers and administrative detention measures are applied there (GİB, 2013).

There are examples of removal centers, which are a part of irregular migration management, in many countries around the world. According to the official website of the Migration Detention Project (2023), there are 1336 removal centers in the world. According to the same website, although there are permanent, temporary, crime-focused and unknown status types of removal centers, it can be seen that the centers are generally located in the border regions of countries. The reason for this is considered to be the implementation of administrative detention measures by border security in relation to the illegal crossing of migrants and the rapid realization of deportation procedures.

Removal centers have often become controversial due to their current number and the problems faced by migrants detained there. Every year, news about removal centers, where thousands of migrants are temporarily residing under administrative detention, can be found in the press. At the same time, international and national reports and some European Court of Human Rights decisions provide information on removal centers (Aktaş, 2019).

In Turkey, there are a total of 30 removal centers, two of which are temporary. In some provinces, there are two removal centers depending on the density of migrants (GiB, 2023b). These centers provide services such as shelter, nutrition, security, emergency and basic healthcare services, psychological and social support activities, provision of appropriate areas for those with special needs and protection of valuables of refugees.

### **3.1. Need for Psychosocial Support in Removal Centers**

Migrants under administrative detention may need psychosocial support due to anxiety disorders stemming from the conditions of the removal centers where they stay, as well as deportation and uncertainty of their situation (Eonomopoulou et al., 2017). Independent audits in many countries have found serious problems of human rights violations in removal centers. It has been assessed that women and children may be at risk in these centers. Vulnerable groups, especially those in administrative detention, are in need of basic needs assessments and psychosocial support mechanisms (Silove, Steel and Mollica, 2001).

The existence of psychosocial support services in removal centers in Turkey can be mentioned. According to the official website of the Directorate of Migration Management in 2018, a Workshop on Strengthening Psychosocial Support Activities in Removal Centers was held, where basic trainings were provided to center managers and staff working in the center and information on secondary trauma was provided (GiB, 2018). Also, in another postdated 2020, various activities were carried out within the scope of the "Project to Support the General Directorate of Migration Management in the Management, Reception and Accommodation of Irregular Migrants". In this context, it was observed that 53 psychologists and social workers were provided with trainings on crisis intervention, country of origin information and communication with migrant children (GiB, 2020).

At the same time, a Directive on psychosocial support services to be provided in removal centers was published, but its full text could not be accessed due to its confidential nature. As it can be understood from this, it can be seen that the necessary legislative work has been carried out in relation to psychosocial support services in removal centers in Turkey and that the employment of professional staff to provide services in removal centers has been ensured.

#### 4. ADMINISTRATIVE DETENTION AND SOCIAL WORK

The social work profession has many roles and duties in cultural and legal dimensions at the point of sustaining migration policies. Practices related to migration policies fall under the responsibility of the social work discipline in terms of the social status of migrants and the social rights they have access to. Based on this, it can be said that the social work profession advocates for the continuity of services that migrants can access within the framework of fundamental rights. Social workers also have basic functions in the field of migration such as ensuring family integrity and facilitating access to basic needs of disadvantaged groups (Leerkes and Broeders, 2012).

Social workers provide support to migrants under administrative detention in removal centers, especially within the scope of mental health. At this point, it is important for social workers to provide psychosocial support to migrants on issues such as coping with depression (Gallagher et al., 2006). Ensuring justice for migrants under administrative detention and defending their rights is within the responsibility of the social work profession. Social workers should advocate for the rights of migrants in administrative detention and provide legal assistance. In addition, social workers, especially those in contact with disadvantaged groups, have the responsibility to identify basic human needs and to inform the competent authorities in cases of undue delay (Ricciardelli et al., 2019). In light of this information, it is seen that the social work profession and social workers have specific roles and duties regarding migrants under administrative detention.

#### 5. METHOD

##### Design of the Study

In the research, Bibliometric Analysis Method, one of the qualitative research models, was used. Bibliometric analysis is an approach that enables the understanding and evaluation of progress and developments in that discipline by analyzing the citations, relationships between authors, keywords, methods discussed in the study, theoretical and practical issues with various statistical techniques (McBurney and Novak, 2002). In this research, it is aimed to examine the conceptual closeness between the social work profession and immigration detention and to understand the connection between them. In line with the aim of the research, the Common Concept Analysis Method and Scientific Mapping Method, which are among the bibliometric analysis methods, were used to observe the frequently used concepts in the studies conducted in the field of administrative detention in the focus of immigration, the dates of inclusion of these concepts in the literature and the density of concepts. In common concept analysis, the links between important concepts or keywords of documents are analyzed to examine the conceptual structure of a research area. (Cobo et al., 2011). The scientific mapping method reveals the method of connecting scientific studies, disciplines and subjects with the help of maps (Zupic and Čater, 2015).

Within the scope of the research, the following questions were tried to be answered;

- i. What is the conceptual relationship between administrative detention and the social work profession in the focus on migration?
- ii. Through which concepts are administrative detention and social work profession's engagement in the focus on migration formed?
- iii. For which client groups can social workers with administrative detention in the migration focus provide psycho-social support?
- iv. Which roles and functions of social workers, who also have administrative detention in the migration focus, come to the fore?
- v. To what extent is the Social Work profession important in the field of administrative detention with a focus on migration?
- vi. In which areas has research been conducted on administrative detention with a focus on migration?

### **Data Collection Tools**

Databases form the basis of bibliometric analysis (Thompson, 2018) commonly used databases are: Web of Science, Google Scholar and Scopus (Jacso, 2005; Mongeon and Paul-Hus, 2016; Karagöz and Şeref, 2019). It was deemed appropriate to use the Web of Science database in this study since it has proven its reliability in previous systematic review studies (Zupic and Čater, 2015; Thompson Reuters, 2011). In the bibliometric analysis phase of the study, the articles in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) indexes between 2003 and 2023 in the "Web of Science" database were taken into consideration. In addition, another reason for choosing the Web of Science database in the study is that it provides the researcher with prestigious publications related to the research field by scanning more than 12,000 journals and 148,000 conference proceedings (Norris and Oppenheim, 2007; Demir and Gedik 2022), including many scientific disciplines.

### **Data Collection**

As mentioned above, "administrative detention in the focus of immigration," has been conceptually considered "immigration detention" in research. Therefore in the scope of the research, the information of the publications containing the key concept of "immigration detention" until April 2023 was accessed from the Web of Science database. First of all, the concept of "Immigration Detention" was searched and 883 academic publications containing this concept were found. For the purpose of historical limitation and holistic interpretation, publications between 2003 and 2023 were included in the study. When the search was made between the specified words and dates, it was seen that

the number of publications was intense. Finally, the total number was reduced to 372 by limiting the articles in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) citation index.

## Analysis of Data

As the primary analysis in the study, 372 articles obtained as a result of the search for "Immigration Detention" and published in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) citation index between 2003 and 2023 were analyzed bibliometrically. After the bibliometric analysis, the total number of key concepts is 814 and the total number of categories is 59. The same concepts were merged with the help of Microsoft Excel, while irrelevant concepts (country names) were excluded from the list. Finally, the data obtained were visualized in the VOSviewer program, with at least 2 keywords linked to each other to strengthen the conceptual network.

The VOSviewer program is a software used to create link maps between subjects (Van Eck and Waltman, 2018). In this context, 4 scientific data maps were created with the VOSviewer program in the study. These are listed as Interconcept Relationship Network Map, Cluster Network Map of Concepts, Distribution Network Map of Concepts by Years and Density Map of Concepts.

In the secondary analysis of the research, the 144 concepts obtained as a result of bibliometric analysis were coded in the focus of "Basic Human Needs", "Social Work Client System" and "Social Work Roles and Functions" using the Maxqda2020 program and the relationship between the concepts and the social work profession was tried to be revealed. In this context, Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs was taken as a basis in order to categorize the bibliometric analysis results obtained in the research according to human needs. Maslow classifies human needs as Physiological Needs, Safety Needs, Belonging/Love Needs, Respect Needs and Self-Actualization Needs (McLeod, 2017). At the same time, the table of Duyan (2003) "Social Work Functions and Roles Corresponding to These Functions" was taken as a basis in the focus of Social Work Roles and Functions of the concepts. On the other hand, "disadvantaged groups" were taken into consideration in the evaluation of the concepts from the focus of Social Work Client System. Among the disadvantaged groups are children, youth, the elderly, the disabled, immigrants, minorities, convicts, women, single-parent families, LGBTQ+'s and poverty (Karataş and Barut, 2021; Duyan and Duru, 2017; Daniş 2009)

For the purpose of ensuring the internal reliability of the research, Maxqda qualitative data analysis was conducted by two different coders. The codes created by the coders show 90% similarity according to Miles and Huberman's internal consistency formula. This rate is evidence of the reliability of the codes used in the study. This similarity, which is called internal consistency in the Miles and Huberman model and conceptualized as the consensus between the coders: " $\Delta = C \div (C + a) \times 100$ ". In the formula,  $\Delta$ : Reliability coefficient, C: The number of topics/terms on which there is consensus, a: The number of topics/terms on which there is no consensus. According to the coding audit that provides internal consistency, it is expected that the consensus among coders should be at least 80% (Miles and Huberman, 1994; Patton, 2002).

Since publicly available data in the Web of Science database were used in the study, ethical responsibility was not neglected. On the other hand, the researchers analyzed the data obtained in accordance with ethical principles. Another important ethical dimension of the research is the confidentiality of some sources (guidelines and similar). The full texts of such sources were not used in the study and ethical and confidentiality principles were adhered to. This situation also constitutes an important limitation of the research.

## 6. FINDINGS

### 6.1. "Immigration Detention" Bibliometric Analysis Results

As a primary analysis in this part of the research, the concept of "Immigration Detention" is analyzed with the Common Concept Method and Scientific Mapping method, which are among the bibliometric analysis methods.

**Table 1. Distribution of Published Works by Genre**

| Document Types     | S          | %          |
|--------------------|------------|------------|
| Article            | 598        | 75,5       |
| Editorial Material | 74         | 9,34       |
| Book Chapters      | 64         | 8,08       |
| Book Review        | 34         | 4,29       |
| Review Article     | 26         | 3,28       |
| Early Access       | 25         | 3,15       |
| Letter             | 22         | 2,77       |
| Meeting Abstract   | 18         | 2,27       |
| Book               | 7          | 0,88       |
| Proceeding Paper   | 7          | 0,88       |
| News Item          | 5          | 0,63       |
| Correction         | 2          | 0,25       |
| Editing, Creative  | 1          | 0,12       |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>883</b> | <b>100</b> |

*Source: Created by the Web of Science database.*

As a result of the search with the words "Immigration Detention" in the Web of Science database, 13 types of documents, including Article, Editorial Material, Book Chapters, Book Review, Review Article, Early Access, Letter, Meeting Abstract, Book, Proceeding Paper, News Item, Correction and Editing, Creative, and a total of 883 data were reached. It is possible to see the most relevant data in the "Article" category (598 publications) according to the table above. Article, which is one of the research boundaries, constitutes 75.50% of the total documents. In the research conducted, 372 results were reached based only on those in the SSCI index out of 598 articles on the subject.

**Table 2. Distribution of Articles According to Years of Publication**

| <i>Publication Years</i> | <b>S</b>   | <b>%</b>   |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|
| 2023                     | 10         | 1,26       |
| 2022                     | 78         | 9,84       |
| 2021                     | 95         | 11,99      |
| 2020                     | 97         | 12,24      |
| 2019                     | 85         | 10,73      |
| 2018                     | 63         | 7,95       |
| 2017                     | 59         | 7,44       |
| 2016                     | 62         | 7,82       |
| 2015                     | 59         | 7,44       |
| 2014                     | 34         | 4,29       |
| 2013                     | 38         | 4,79       |
| 2012                     | 25         | 3,15       |
| 2011                     | 23         | 2,90       |
| 2010                     | 18         | 2,27       |
| 2009                     | 16         | 2,02       |
| 2008                     | 10         | 1,26       |
| 2007                     | 1          | 0,12       |
| 2006                     | 5          | 0,63       |
| 2005                     | 5          | 0,63       |
| 2004                     | 6          | 0,75       |
| 2003                     | 2          | 2,25       |
| 1997                     | 1          | 0,12       |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>792</b> | <b>100</b> |

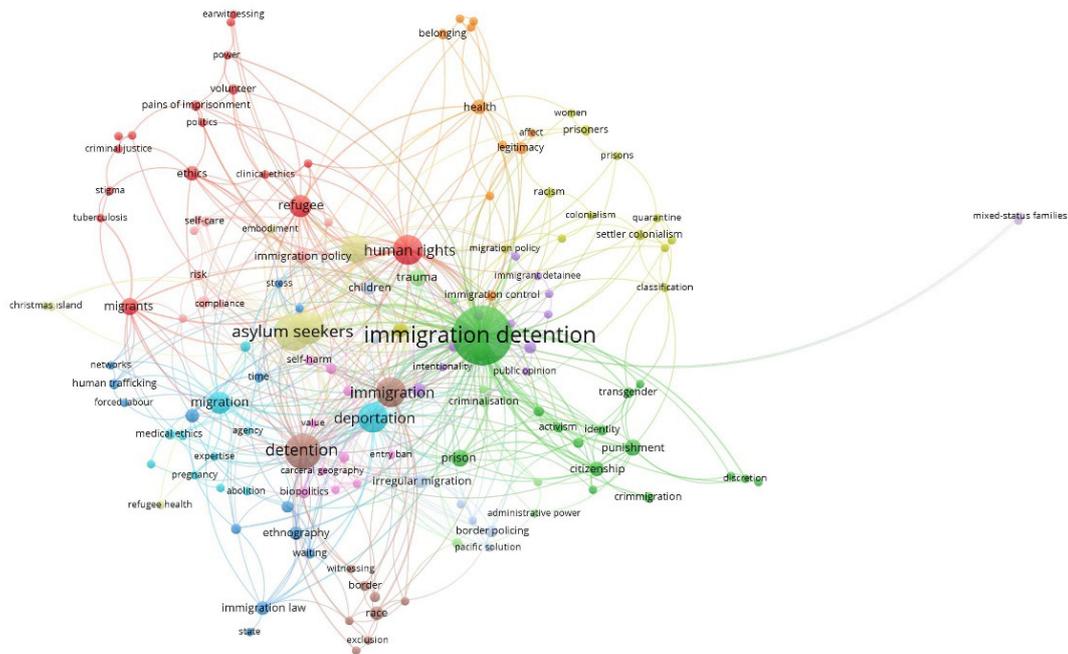
*Source: Created by Web of Science database.*

According to the table above, when 792 articles with the key concept of “Immigration detention” are analyzed, it is seen that the first article was published in 1997 and no article on a similar topic was published until 2003 (for 5 years). Even though the number of articles published on the subject between 2008-2021 has decreased from time to time, it has continued to increase when we look at the general picture. Such that, when we look at 2020, it is possible to see that the highest number of articles on the subject was published (97) and constituted 12.24% of the total number of articles. However, after 2021, a serious decline is observed in the number of published articles on the subject. In 2022, 78 articles were published with a decrease of 2.1% compared to the previous year.

In order to perform the bibliometric analysis of “Immigration Detention”, 372 articles obtained from Web of Science were analyzed by key concept method using VOSviewer software. At the end of the analysis, 144 items, 14 clusters and a total of 811 links were reached. The network structure forming

the relationship between the concepts was visualized with the scientific mapping method and is presented in Figure 1.

**Figure 1. Relationship Network Map between Key Concepts**



*Source: Created by the authors using the VOSviewer program.*

Common concept analysis, commonly known as Semantic Maps, shows that if certain concepts are used frequently in the analyzed document, these concepts are closely related. The maps resulting from co-concept analysis reveal the cognitive space of a concept (Glänzel, 2003; Börner, Chen and Boyack, 2003; Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017). That is, in co-concept analysis, the most important concepts or key concepts of documents are used to examine the conceptual structure of a research area (Cobo et al., 2011).

According to Figure 1, it is understood that the most repeated concept among the items is Immigration Detention (122). This is primarily due to the fact that the concept of “immigration detention” constitutes the search paradigm of the research. After that, the concepts of Asylum Seekers (57), Detention (33), Refugees (27), Human Rights (23), Deportation (23), Immigration (23) and Mental Health (20) have a high frequency of repetition and common usage.



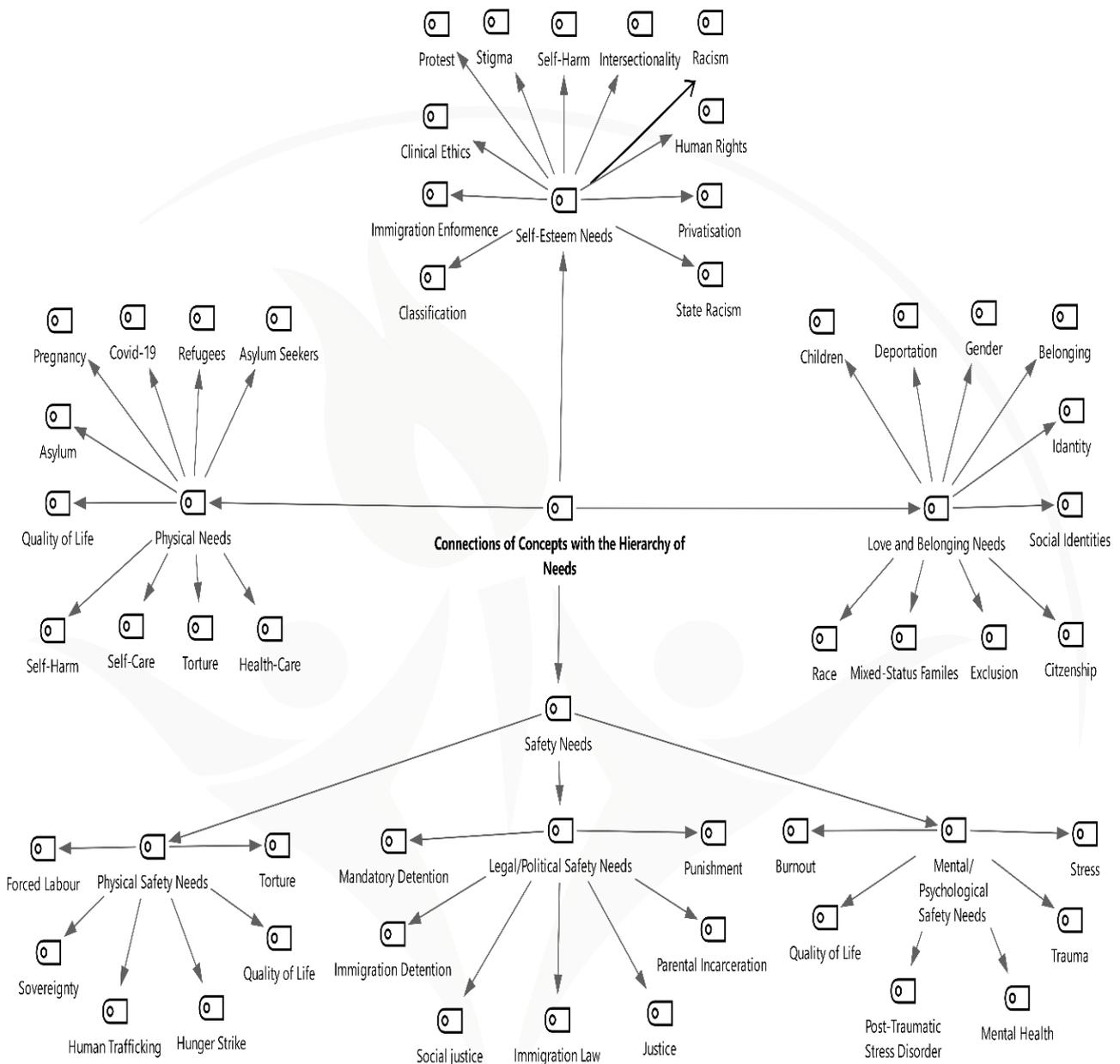
migration Detainee, Intentionality, Offshore Detention, Privatization, Privatization, Public Opinion, Quality Of Life and Resistance are frequently used together. The sixth cluster (Light Blue) consists of Abolition, Agency, Bio-Politics, Deportation, Expertise, Medical Ethics, Migration, Pregnancy, Qualitative Research, Reproductive Justice and Social Justice. When looking at the seventh cluster (Orange), it is possible to see that Affect, Belonging, Health, Immigration Control, Justice, Legitimacy, Lived Experiences, Migration-Related Detention, Social Identities and Undocumented Migrants are frequently used together. The eighth cluster (Brown) shows that the concepts of Border, Detention, Exclusion, Immigration, Neoliberalism, Political Agency, Race, Spatiality, Temporality and Witnessing form a unity. The ninth cluster (Pink) is composed of the concepts of Biopolitics, Carceral Geography, Covid-19, Entry Ban, Hunger Strike, Legal Geography, Value, Self-Harm, Torture and Vulnerable Populations. When the tenth cluster (Fuchsia) is analyzed, it is seen that the concepts of Burnout, Compliance, Immigration Enforcement, Immigration Policy, Mandatory Detention, Resilience, Risk, Self-Care and Vulnerability are widely used. The eleventh cluster (Light Green) shows that Administrative Power, Immigration, Border Criminology, Child Psychiatry, Criminalization, Racialization and Sovereignty and Trauma are frequently used together. When looking at the twelfth cluster (Turquoise), it is possible to say that the concepts of Border Policing, Children, Comparative Law, Irregular Migration, Offshore Processing, Pacific Solution and Transit form a unity and are used together in research. When the thirteenth cluster (Dark Yellow) is analyzed, it is understood that the concepts of Asylum Seekers, Christmas Island, Embodiment, Mental Health, Protest, Refugee Health and Refugees are mostly used together. Finally, the thirteenth cluster (White) consists of Mixed-Status Families and Parental Incarceration.

In Figure 3, the historical relationship of the key concepts within the subject of the research is presented. With the VOSviewer program, the dates of first use of the key concepts, their popularity according to years, their dominance, their current status and similar features were transformed into a network map with the scientific mapping method. The cold colors (purple and blue tones) on the map characterize the past dates, while the vivid colors (yellow) characterize the dates closer to the present. In addition, the size of the node lengths of the concepts provides information about whether they are still in use or not; the larger the node size, the higher the frequency of use. In other words, the larger the knot size, the higher the frequency of use.





Figure 5. Connections of Concepts with the Hierarchy of Needs

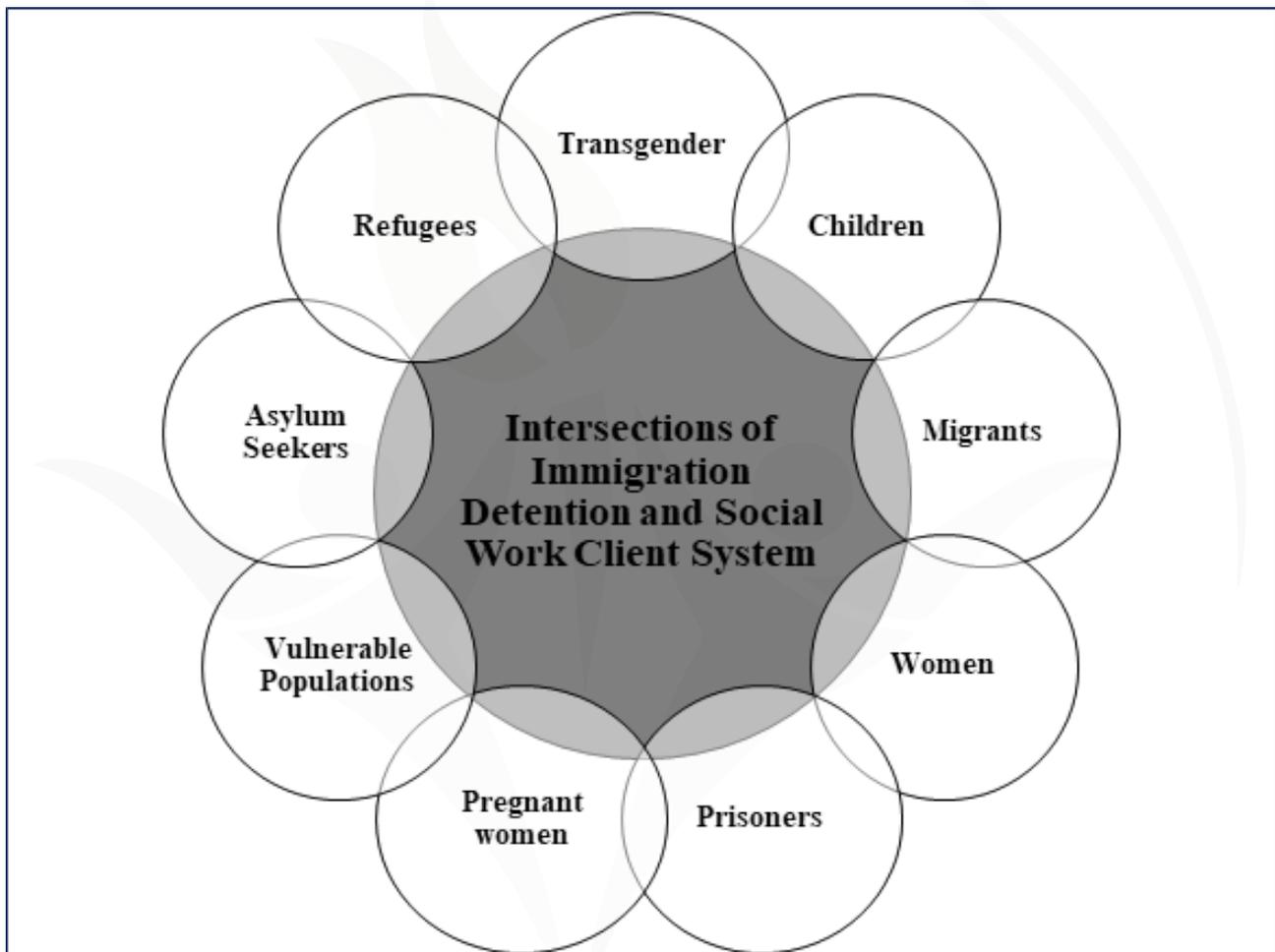


The secondary analysis revealed that the **Physical Needs** category includes the concepts of Asylum, Asylum Seekers, Covid-19, Healthcare, Pregnancy, Quality of life, Refugees, Self-Care, Self-Harm, Torture and Vulnerable Populations. In the **Safety Needs** category, the concepts are categorized under 3 sub-headings as Physical Safety Needs, Legal/Political Safety Needs and Mental/Psychological Safety Needs due to their frequency. Accordingly, the physical safety need consists of Forced Labor, Sovereignty, Human Trafficking, Hunger Strike, Quality of Life and Torture. Legal/Political safety needs include Mandatory Detention, Immigration Detention, Social justice, Immigration Law, Justice, Parental Incarceration and Punishment. Mental/Psychological safety needs consist of Burnout, Quality of Life, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, Mental Health, Trauma and Stress. **Love and Belonging**

**Needs** category consists of Belonging, Children, Citizenship, Deportation, Exclusion, Gender, Identity, Mixed Status Families, Race, Social Identities and concepts. Another category, **Self-Esteem Needs**, consists of Classification, Clinical Ethics, Human Rights, Immigration Enforcement, Intersectionality, Privatization, Protest, Racism, Self-Harm, State Racism and Stigma.

### 6.2.2. Analyzing the Concepts in the Focus of Social Work Client System

Figure 6. Connections of Concepts with Social Work Client System

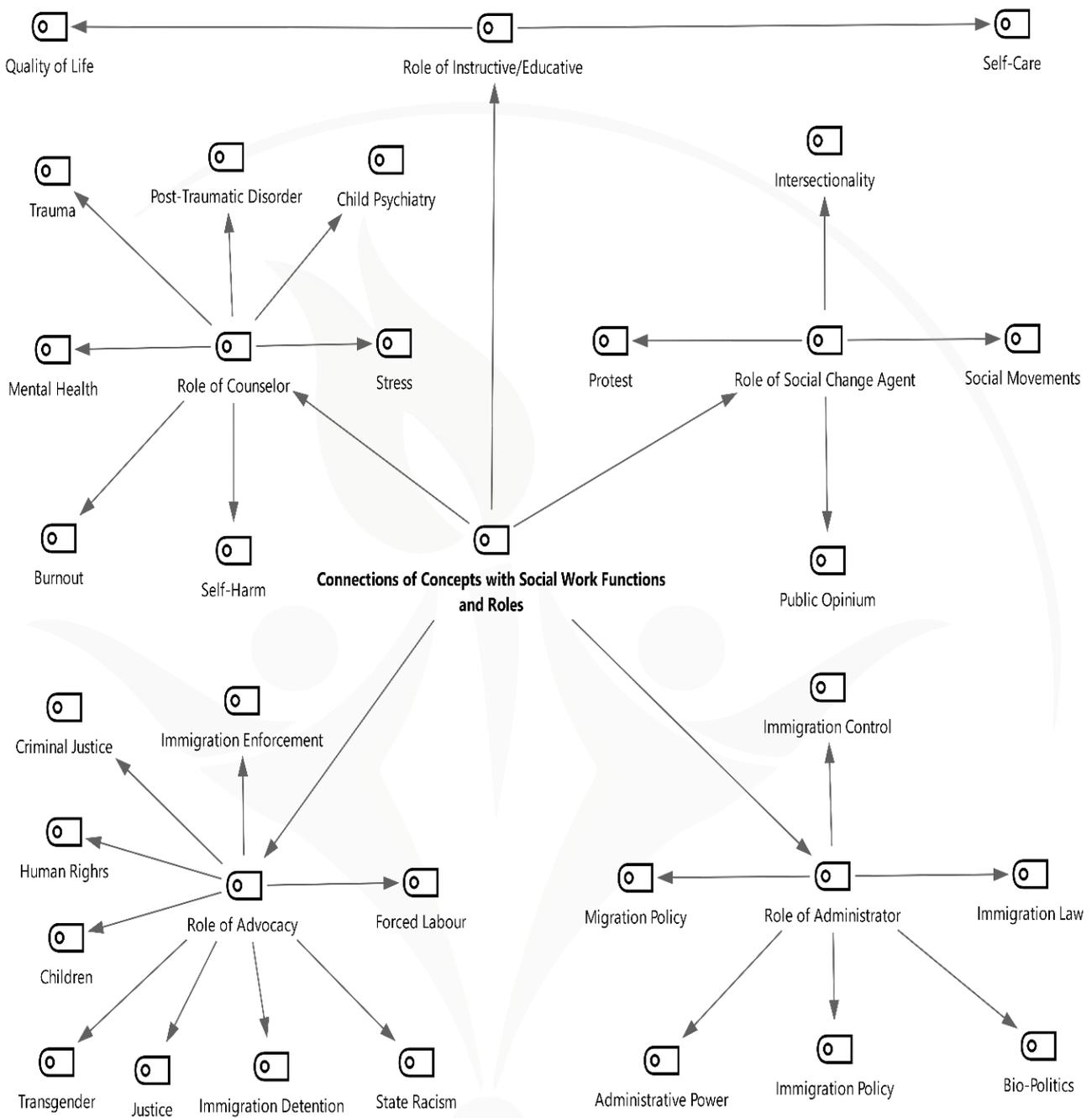


Nine common concepts were found in the secondary analysis of the concepts that emerged as a result of the bibliometric analysis of “Immigration Detention” focusing on the Social Work Client System. These are Women, Prisoners, Pregnancy, Vulnerable Populations, Transgender, Children, Migrants, Refugees and Asylum Seekers.

### 6.2.3. Analyzing the Concepts in the Focus of Social Work Professional Functions and Roles

Within the scope of social work functions and roles, there are 5 categories: Advocate Role, Counselor Role, Social Change Agent Role, Administrator Role and Instructor/Educator Role.

Figure 7. Connections of Concepts with Social Work Functions and Roles



The **role of advocacy** category, created by the secondary analysis, consists of the concepts of Criminal Justice, Forced Labor, Immigration Detention, Justice, State Racism, Transgender, Children, Immigration Enforcement and Human Rights. The **role of counselor**, which is another category, consists of the concepts of Burnout, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, Child Psychiatry, Mental Health, Self-Harm, Stress and Trauma. Another category, the **role of social change agent**, includes the concepts of Protest, Intersectionality, Public Opinion, Protest and Social Movements. Another category, the **role of administrator**, consists of Administrative Power, Immigration Policy, Migration Policy, Bio-politics,

Immigration Law and Immigration Control. The last category, *the instructive/educative role*, consists of Self-Care and Quality of Life.

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The study attempted to examine the links between the key concepts obtained through the bibliometric analysis of the concept of “administrative supervision in the focus of migration” and the social work profession. In this context, the concepts obtained as a result of the bibliometric analysis were analyzed in terms of social work functions and roles, Maslow’s Hierarchy of Human Needs and the social work client system.

The research shows that there are academic studies on the disadvantaged groups of transgender, children, migrants, women, criminals, pregnant women, asylum seekers and refugees in removal centers. Karataş (2021) analyzed the IOM reports published annually and concluded that in addition to these groups, disabled, elderly and those with special needs can also be kept under administrative detention in these centers. Among disadvantaged groups, it has been assessed that some groups may be at higher risk of neglect and abuse. For example, children, due to their developmental needs and age, cannot effectively defend themselves while in administrative detention (Linton et al., 2017; Terrio, 2015; Ryo, 2019), women are more likely to be subjected to sexual violence and stigmatization (Rabin, 2008), and transgender people are more likely to be subjected to various forms of discrimination and bullying by facility staff and other detainees than other groups (Tabak and Levitana, 2014). In light of the aforementioned information, it is important for professionals working in removal centers to consider these disadvantaged groups when planning interventions and providing psychosocial support.

In the bibliometric analysis, it is understood that fundamental human rights are violated in some dimensions in removal centers. It is also recognized that the administrative detention and deportation of foreigners is an exception to the principle of personal inviolability and security guaranteed by Article 19 of the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey (Aybay, 2003). The research and reports on the experiences of migrants held under administrative detention in different parts of the world with a focus on migration, also reveal that similar situations of neglect and abuse of human rights and needs are experienced (Ryo, 2019). For example, the Minnesota Lawyers’ International Human Rights Committee of 1987 reported on “beatings, illegal and unlawful searches, inadequate medical care, confiscation of personal documents, and verbal abuse of detainees” (Minn. Lawyers Int. Hum. Rights Comm. 1987, p.22).

In the Information Received from the Detainees in the Istanbul Removal Center Report published by the Human Rights Institution of Turkey, it is noted that there are many insects in the center, there is no fumigation, they cannot visit a doctor or nurse, they cannot leave the center even to meet with their children, and visitors are not allowed to meet with them unless they have the same family

name (TİHK, 2014). In order to prevent all these negative situations, attempts have been made to develop alternatives to administrative detention (Estévez, 2022). Alternative measures developed to date include notification obligations, confiscation of travel documents, the obligation to stay in places designated by the state, open and semi-open centers or removal centers, residence restrictions, case management, return counseling and return assistance, guarantees, guarantors/supporters, and monitoring with electronic handcuffs, audio and satellite technologies (Missbach, 2017; Heeren, 2010; Marouf, 2016). However, in line with this information and the findings of this research, it is understood that the measure of administrative detention has continued to be used, and no matter how many alternative solutions have been developed, the issue of neglect and abuse of human rights and needs in removal centers has not been fully resolved since 1987 to date.

Disadvantaged groups in removal centers are exposed to psychological and physiological wear and tear as a result of traumatic events and life difficulties (Steel et al., 2006). In their research, Green and Eagar (2010) found that detainees held under administrative detention for more than a year in immigration focus centers often experienced mental health, social and physiological problems. Professionals working in this field try to provide psychosocial support to vulnerable groups with different roles and functions in response to the negative situations they have experienced or may experience. It is also known that psychosocial support activities have a positive impact on the quality of life of the refugees (Von Werthern et al., 2018). The main purpose of psychosocial support in this area is to assess the situation of the refugees in the center, to identify and meet their needs, to prevent psychological problems that may arise, to increase their ability to cope with possible stressors, to take precautions by identifying risk situations, and to support the center staff. The study assessed that, in line with the above-mentioned purposes, social workers in the removal centers mostly assume the roles of counselor, instructor/educator, social change agent, advocate and administrator.

One of the key conclusions of the research is that the social work profession has an important role in understanding the fundamental rights and needs of people and ensuring functionality with professional intervention in the area of administrative detention in the field of migration. In particular, it is considered that many disadvantaged groups have social work needs at many levels of intervention. The fact that social work is a profession that respects human rights and needs, advocates equal treatment and dignity for every human being, and aims to empower disadvantaged groups (Duyan, 2010) shows that the field in question and social work are interrelated. The main tasks of the social worker in this field are to meet the basic human needs of migrants under administrative detention in the center, to provide psychosocial support services to disadvantaged groups, to advocate for the fundamental rights and freedoms of refugees, and to ensure that the needs of people with specific needs are met.

As a result of the research, the conceptual relationship between administrative detention and the profession of social work in the field of migration, to which client groups the social workers in this

field provide psycho-social support, which roles and functions of the experts should be used more actively in this context and the importance of the profession of social work in this field have been understood. In this direction, it is recommended that social workers should be employed in removal centers, social workers working in the centers should be equipped with more in-service training activities in terms of providing psychosocial support to migrants, and researchers should contribute to the literature by conducting more research on administrative detention, removal centers and discipline of social work.

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