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MIGRATION, LABOR SUPPLY AND REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT IN LIBYA.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, PH.D., 1979

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THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA
GRADUATE COLLEGE

MIGRATION, LABOR SUPPLY AND REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT IN LIBYA

A DISSERTATION
SUBMITTED TO THE GRADUATE FACULTY
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BY
RAMADAN ARAIBI KHALFALLAH
Norman, Oklahoma
1979

MIGRATION, LABOR SUPPLY AND REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT IN LIBYA

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DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate my dissertation to my
departed daughter Reema.

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MIGRATION, LABOR SUPPLY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN LIBYA

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

The strike of oil and its rapid growth and utilization have had an indelible impact on Libya, both economically and sociologically. However, the economic impact was felt more sharply during the early years of the oil venture, simply because of the fact that the Libyan economy, before oil, relied heavily, if not entirely, on its agricultural sector.

Agriculture, before the discovery of oil, was the upholder of the Libyan economy and, therefore, it was natural that this sector of the economy has felt the impact of oil more keenly than any other sector. Agriculture, in Libya, accounted for about 70% of the active labor force before the oil, but since 1960 this percentage decreased significantly, not due to mechanization processes in agriculture, but mainly because of the new employment opportunities created by the oil industry. In 1960, the percentage of those who got their income from agriculture was 62.3% but in the last few years

intensive migration from rural to urban areas occurred so this percentage has reached 22.9 in 1973.

It is true that despite the negative consequences that might have occurred due to oil development, Libya without oil would have never enjoyed its present prosperity which enabled her to carry out its developmental programs at a much faster rate than would have otherwise been possible. One of the revelations of this development was a significant increase in the level of effective demand for goods and services which lured the attention of the farm population and which, under normal conditions and a healthy agricultural system, could have resulted in more progress in the agricultural sector, but, unfortunately, this was not the case in Libya. It resulted only in deserted farmlands in many parts of the country and crowded urban centers along with the spread of squatters around the big cities such as Tripoli and Benghazi and the movement of capital and labor away from agriculture which have had severe repercussions on agriculture even though the present government is trying very strongly to rectify the situation.

Farley, in his book Planning for Development in Libya: The Exceptional Economy in the Developing Countries (1971), indicated that in 1960 Libya already had one of the most urbanized populations among African countries, being one of 12 countries which had 15 percent or more of the population living in locations of more than 20,000 people. He also

pointed out that the change in political status aggravated the urban situation in Libya. Libyans kept away enforcedly from the towns under Italian rule, were free after independence to migrate into the towns. Libyans who had already migrated to the neighboring North African countries returned in large numbers to Libya, pulled back by independence and by news of development and tended to settle in the big cities. Despite these large movements toward urban areas, many reports and government documents concerning the improvement of Libyan agriculture emphasize that rural to urban migration is the most significant problem caused by the increased prosperity resulting from the discovery of oil and the possibility of greater earnings outside agriculture, and in this context, the phenomenon of migration must not be considered cause for alarm.* It is, in my view, the allocation of the labor migrants which is vitally important, both for the development of agriculture as well as the economy in general.

1.2 Objectives:

A major objective of this study includes the identification of the relationship between interregional (inter-district) migration and regional labor supply in Libya. This will encompass the following:

1. Regional classification: this involves classifying the region (districts) of Libya into two

*See Agriculture in Libya: A Plan for its Development, prepared by Ministry of Planning in Tripoli, 1968.

groups--deficit regions and surplus regions.

2. Characterization of the labor deficit and labor surplus regions in terms of socio-economic criteria.
3. Identification of the relationship between net migration in these regions and the same socio-economic criteria used to characterize the regions.
4. Identification of the relationship between labor supply and migration flows between the regions.

There are four categories of movement which will be investigated in this study and they are illustrated in Figure 1.

		TO	
		SURPLUS	DEFICIT
FROM	SURPLUS	CASE (1)	CASE (3)
	DEFICIT	CASE (2)	CASE (4)

Fig. 1 Migration flows between the regions in Libya.

It is clear that different policies would be suggested by the different cases. For instance, in case three of the diagram, the process probably should be encouraged because it presumably benefits both areas. In case two, the system

operates to the disadvantage of both areas; therefore, the policy ought to be one of altering the conditions that generate the movement. In cases one and four the policy probably needs to be set on a case by case basis, depending on the type of migrants and the reasons behind their migration.

Since such information regarding the migrants' characteristics, and the determinants of migration seem vitally important and highly relevant to planners and policy makers, it is no surprise that the second major objective of this study is concerned with the investigation of this issue.

The third and final major objective of this study deals with the assessment of migration impact not only upon the migrants (such as increasing their income, or upgrading their level of education or securing a job for those unemployed), but also upon the communities they leave and enter, because this is of great importance to public policy makers in Libya.

For instance, migration not only solves the problems of lagging areas by draining away their unemployed, but it also may lower the quality of labor in those areas and, subsequently, handicap them further in any competition for potential employers, especially if a large segment of the migrants was found to be young, skilled and well educated. In this case, the result will definitely be a benefit for the receiving regions and a loss for the regions of origin.

Finally, it should be pointed out that a sample representing migrants from cases three and four in the diagram was selected to help fulfill both the second and third major objectives of this study, by gathering information on migrants' characteristics, their reasons for movement, their attitudes and adjustment, and the impact of their migration. Such information was gathered through the use of survey techniques.

As for the selection of those particular cases for the survey, it is based mainly on the assumption that such cases will represent the overwhelming majority of the volume of migration between the regions in Libya, and also on the fact that time and cost will make it rather difficult to select a sample from every case.

1.3 Significance of the Problem:

The significance of this study stems from the fact that Libya, unlike most of the developing countries, is in very short supply of labor. Subsequently, any movement of labor between the regions in the country should be regarded as extremely important and ought to be examined very carefully to determine the consequences of this movement. This is an unusual contention because in most of the less developed countries, labor is generally considered to be one of the most abundant resources.

Interregional migration and its relationship to the labor supply situation in Libya has not yet been studied,

but it is justified because:

1. It is an important public policy problem in that country;
2. labor scarcity is an unusual situation in a developing country, and it is uncertain whether the available models of migration behavior are valid for such a situation; and
3. it offers an opportunity to relate migration studies and regional development studies in a developing country that has collected relatively detailed migration and labor supply data.

To illustrate how critical is the migration issue to the regional development in Libya, the Second Annual Report of the National Bank of Libya (1961) reported that:

...Our people will be forced to move to our two main cities in greater numbers with a corresponding waste of our small towns and countryside. The economic and social problems associated with mass movement of unskilled and largely illiterate people to our already crowded cities can be devastating both materially and spiritually. The net outcome of such developments as anticipated above would be the destruction of the primary and secondary sectors of our economy and a rapid expansion of the tertiary sector, which could be sustained only by a total dependence on imports.

The results of this study are expected to have implications for migration theory, development theory, and public policy making in Libya. They will affect the process of development in this part of the world.

1.4 Theoretical Background

Most of the research in this field of study has dealt with the developed countries simply because of the difficulty associated with the data gathering in the less developed countries. However, there are a few migration studies which have been undertaken in less developed countries such as India, Egypt, Ghana, Nigeria, Jamaica, Brazil, Colombia, and Taiwan. Most of these studies put their emphasis on the determinants of migration.

A few references will be cited here to help clarify the situation. Greenwood (1969), in his study which dealt with Egyptian migrants, indicated that income, population, and urbanization are among the factors which affect migration, explaining a reasonably large percentage ($R^2=.75$) of the variance in migration between regions in Egypt. In a similar study by Beals, Levy and Moses (1967) on Ghanaian migrants, it was found that variables such as population, urbanization, education and income are explanatory variables for interregional migration in Ghana. Additional support can be found in the work of Sahota (1968), Byerlee (1972) and (1974), Hagerstrand (1957), Todoro (1969), Adams (1969), Greenwood (1971), and Caldwell (1968) and (1970) with regard to less developed countries. However, in the developed countries such a topic has been extensively explored by scholars such as Greenwood (1968a) and (1970), Lowry (1966), McInnis (1969), Okun (1968), Glantz (1975), and Oliver (1964) and (1965) and many others.

The migration issue has been widely investigated by several scholars with different approaches and from different disciplines such as geography, economics, sociology and demography. Yet, only a few attempts have been made to formulate a theory of migration, thus far without very significant and conclusive results. For example, Lee in his study (1966) classifies factors influencing migration as: "push" factors or those associated with the area of origin; "pull" factors or those associated with the destination area; and "intervening obstacles" such as distance, cost, ethnic barriers and personal factors.

Hagerstrand (1957) also classifies migrants into two types: "active" and "passive." The "active" migrants, according to Hagerstrand, seek methodically for a suitable destination guaranteeing future prosperity, whereas the "passive" migrants follow impulses emanating from persons of their acquaintance, perhaps mainly from those who have themselves made "fortunate" moves.

Among the other attempts was that of Stouffer (1940) in his paper on "intervening opportunities," in which he noted that there is no deterministic relation between migration and geographical distance; and the only deciding factor is what he terms "intervening opportunities." Another concept introduced to the literature of migration is that of "place utility." Wolpert (1965), in explaining this concept, indicated that the individual tends to locate himself at a

place whose characteristics possess or even promise a relatively higher level of utility than in other places which are conspicuous to him.

Gleave and Hayes (1977) when commenting on the results of testing the hypotheses relating to the "Push-Pull" theory, pointed out that while in-migration rates are positively related to the variables associated with regional attraction, out-migration rates do not associate with push variables in the manner predicted. This, they say, may have been because of an implicit assumption that unemployment was one of the main push factors although many migrants take the decision to move while employed. They also pointed out that Lansing and Mueller, in their general conclusion in rejecting the inverse relationship between per capita rates of in- and out-migration, was that the pull elements offer potential in explaining in-migration. They see the attraction of migrants as a direct function of a set of economic causal variables but suggest that per capita rates of out-migration are independent of the economic characteristics of the generating region. They imply that per capita rates of out-migration are very similar for all regions and that only random variation occurs in this component.

Only recently few scholars have attempted to assess some of the impact that migrants might have on both the destination and origin places in their studies of migration. Hance, for instance, concluded in his study (1970) which dealt

with Africa, that there can be little doubt that migration does have the effect of draining away from the rural areas, either temporarily or permanently, some of the strongest, most able, most energetic young men and that there is a tendency for those with a better education to leave their indigenous communities or to eschew assignment in government, education, and other services in rural areas. He also added that while it was obvious that much of African development has required the migration of workers to places where they were needed and, hence, that the effect of destination areas weighs heavily in favor of the system, it does not follow that there are not undesirable features associated with it such as increase in unemployment if the level of migration is excessively high.

Lansing and Mueller in their study (1967) found, also, that out-migration from depressed areas gradually deprives areas of some of the most desirable elements of their labor force--the young, the well educated and the skilled. Similar conclusions were arrived at in a detailed study of eastern Kentucky by Bowman and Haynes (1963). However, from a policy point of view, both Lansing and Mueller indicated that their survey findings imply that migration can and does make some contribution toward the solution of the depressed area problem. More support to these conclusions can be found in the work of Hansen (1971), who believes that the selective nature of out-migration from lagging areas means that they

tend to lose their most vital people--the best workers, the young and the better educated. Thus, out-migration may cause cumulative difficulties in a lagging region, and benefits from an increase in local employment opportunities may help return migrants more than the local residents. But, he also believes that the positive multiplier effects of any new activity will indirectly benefit the community as a whole, especially if leakage to other areas are minimal. Gunnar Tornqvist (1970) pointed out that the economic development of a nature is often marked by regional imbalance, in the sense that development favors some areas at the expense of others. This regional imbalance in development, according to him, leads to marked disparities between the expanding areas and other parts of the country in question, in terms of employment, income, and standard of living (see also Richardson, 1973).

According to Perloff (1956), it is not the lack of out-migration from the poorer areas, but the magnitude of out-migration required to achieve income equality that is a basic difficulty facing the poorer regions of the country.

Another prominent scholar in the literature of economic development is Gunnar Myrdal (1957), who indicated that the flows of labor and capital towards, and goods and services from, the expanding regions are associated with the unequal regional distribution of economic growth. These flows, he believes, have detrimental "backwash effects" on

the growth potential of the stagnant regions by draining them of productive resources and pre-empting markets for local secondary and tertiary activity sectors. However, Myrdal also identified "certain centrifugal 'spread effect', of expansionary momentum"; that is, demand by expanding regions for the products of neighboring regions which may eventually stimulate the economic growth of the latter by a kind of diffusion process.

The traditional economic approach to interregional migration, as outlined by Gleave and Hayes in their monograph (1977), is essentially conceptualized as an equilibrating process regulating supply of and demand for labor. They pointed out that the basic precept of this approach is that the decision to move can be related microscopically to the relative scores of causal variables at the initial location and potential destination. In their view, however, high unemployment and low wages will have a push effect at the origin while low unemployment and high wages will have a pull effect at the destination. Such a system, they add, would therefore be characterized by high flows out and low flows into the declining region and low flows out and high flows into the growth region. This equilibrating mechanism between labor supply and demand has been utilized to link the unemployment and demographic sectors of a large number of regional models (Hamilton, 1969; Forrester, 1969; Kadanoff, 1972; Rogers and Walz, 1972) as indicated in the Gleave and

Hayes monograph (1977). Greenwood in another study (1973) has arrived at the same conclusion outlined above by Gleave and Hayes when relating migration flows to economic and social stimuli even though he notes that studies conducted before his own indicate a different relationship between the directional components of migration. The reason that migration behavior is so poorly related to variables such as income and unemployment is, he suggests, due to regression parameters possessing simultaneous equations bias.

According to "traditional" equilibrium theory, Friedman (1966) pointed out that migration should reduce regional per capita income disparities by redistributing the population more equitably with respect to regional resource endowment. Yet, labor is, in fact, a resource endowment of regions, and as the most productive members of the labor force migrate selectively in response to greater factor returns (wages) elsewhere, regional average income disparities may therefore be increased. Traditional models of interregional economic relationships are discussed by Keeble (1967), Sjaastad (1962), Bowles (1970) and Bowman and Myers (1967).

Finally, let us conclude this section with the recent findings from the research conducted by Gleave and Hayes (1977) concerning the interrelationships between migration, labor market turnover and the differential growth of cities. These findings suggest that the hypothesis implicit in the

traditional economic theory of migration which is based on the notion of migration as an equilibrating mechanism between the supply of, and demand for labor, is misleading in a post industrial context. They also argued that migration between urban regions is dominated by movements of individuals from "economic strength to strength" rather than arising from push effects operating on the economically weak in the decline regions. Developing this approach led them to a theory which views migration as a spatial extension of local labor market turnovers, and they conclude that, although this theory is far from complete, it does create the conceptual framework of labor market migration in a way that has important considerations for research and for policy.

Synthesizing from the studies reviewed, it seems obvious that many problems of regional development might be dealt with more effectively if they were treated as problems of human resources development and manpower mobility because, apparently, the real problem of lagging regions is underinvestment in their human resources rather than migration as such which is probably a symptom in most cases rather than a cause.

To put this study into its proper perspective, Chapter Two will discuss the methodology and the data required. Chapter Three examines the results concerning regional classification, regional characteristics, net migration, labor supply and flows of migration as well as regional characteristics

and their relationships to types of migration flows. Chapter Four presents part of the survey results which concerns the migrants' characteristics, their reasons for movement and their employment conditions. Chapter Five presents the other part of the survey results which deals with the impact of migration and the adjustment of the migrant. Chapter Six speculates on the major findings of the study and their policy implications for Libya in particular and other developing countries in general.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY AND DATA

1. The Aggregate Study

1.1:A Regional Classification:

The methodology for this section starts with the classification of the country's ten districts into labor surplus and deficit regions. These districts consists of Derna, Gebel Akhdar, Benghazi, El-Khalij, Misratah, El-Khums, Tripoli, Ezzawiyah, Gherian and Sebha. The criterion used for this classification is percentage of unemployment for 1964.

Based on this criterion, districts with above average unemployment are designated as labor surplus, whereas those with below average unemployment are considered as labor deficit regions.

1.1:B Regional Characteristics and Migration

This section in the methodology encompasses two objectives: (1) the first is concerned with characterization of the labor deficit and surplus regions using 41 socio-economic variables (Table I) for 1973; and (2) the second is concerned

TABLE 1

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Variable #	VARIABLES DESCRIPTIONS	KEY WORD
1	Per capita income	INC
2	Total population	POP
3	% of Libyans economically active employed in Community, Social & Personal Services	LSER
4	% of Libyans economically active employed in financing, insurance, real estate and business services	LFIN
5	% of Libyans economically active employed in transport, storage and communication	LTRA
6	% of Libyans economically active employed in wholesale & retail trade, restaurant & hotels	LRET
7	% of Libyans economically active employed in construction	LCON
8	% of Libyans economically active employed in electricity, gas & water	LELE
9	% of Libyans economically active employed in manufacturing	LMAN
10	% of Libyans economically active employed in mining and quarrying	LMIN
11	% of Libyans economically active employed in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	LAGR
12	The share of non-Libyans in total labor force	NLLAB
13	% of Libyans economically active to total Libyan population	LECO
14	% of Non-Libyans economically active employed in community, social & personal services	NLSER
15	% of non-Libyans economically active employed in financing, insurance, real estate & business services	NLFIN
16	% of Non-Libyans economically active employed in transport, storage and communication	NTRA

TABLE 1, Continued

17	% of non-Libyans economically active employed in wholesale & retail trade, restaurants & hotels	NLRET
18	% of non-Libyans economically active employed in construction	NLCON
19	% of non-Libyans economically active employed in electricity, gas and water	NLELE
20	% of non-Libyans economically active employed in manufacturing	NLMAN
21	% of non-Libyans economically active employed in mining & quarrying	NLMIN
22	% of non-Libyans economically active employed in agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	NLAGR
23	Establish per capita	EST
24	Houses per capita	HOU
25	@ of shanties to total number of living quarters	SHA
26	Male percentage in Libyan economically active population	MAL
27	Female percentage in Libyan economically active population	FEM
28	% of attending school (6-24 yrs) for Libyans	SCH
29	% of illiteracy ten years and over for Libyans	ILL
30	% of Libyan population 65 years and older	SIXTY-FIVE
31	% of Libyan population below ten years	TEN
32	% of urban to total population	URB
33	Number of divorces per 1000 married population	DIV
34	% of unemployment for 1973	UNEMP
35	Average size per holding	HOL
36	% of rented holdings to total agricultural holdings	RENT

TABLE 1, Continued

37	% of owned holdings to total agricultural holdings	OWN
38	% of area irrigated to total agricultural area in Hectars	IRR
39	% of dry farming area to total agricultural area in Hectars	DRY
40	% of wheat & barley cultivated area to total agricultural area	WHE
41	Number of animals to total agricultural area	ANM

with identification of the way in which these variables relate to the level of net migration in the ten districts.

The surplus/deficit regions were defined in terms of 1964 data and subsequent characteristics of regions, and migration was measured for the year 1973, this being the first year after that date in which comprehensive and reliable data were available.

With respect to regional characteristics, the statistical technique used to fulfill this objective is discriminant analysis. Because of the large number of variables employed in this study, and also because of the interrelationships that might exist between those variables, factor analysis is used to group these variables into descriptive categories as well as to reduce them to a few basic independent dimensions or structural components without significant loss of information. These dimensions were used then as discriminating variables in the discriminant model that deals with the two types of regions delineated above, and also as independent variables in the regression model which is used to show the way in which these independent variables relate to the level of net migration in the ten districts.

The discriminant analysis begins here with the aim of statistically distinguishing between the two types of regions in the country; that is, between the labor surplus and deficit regions, using the dimensions obtained through the use of factor analysis as discriminating variables.

Discriminant analysis, as outlined in the SPSS manual (1975) by Klecka, is a powerful classification technique. By classification is meant the process of identifying the likely group membership of a case when the only information known is the case's value on the discriminating variables. By classifying the cases used to derive the functions in the first place and comparing predicted group membership with actual group membership, one can empirically measure the success in discrimination by observing the proportion of correct classification. The purpose of classifying these cases is to see how effective the discriminant variables are. For example, if a large proportion of misclassifications occur, then the variables selected are poor discriminators. The procedure for classification involves the use of separate linear combinations of the discriminating variables for each group. These produce a probability of membership in the respective group, and the case is assigned to the group with the highest probability.

Stepwise multiple regression analysis has been used here because it is the most conventional statistical technique used to investigate trends in relationships between a dependent variable on one hand and a set of independent variables on the other hand. In this case, the dependent variable is net migration and the independent variables are in the form of dimensions instead of single variables as outlined earlier in this chapter.

The stepwise regression procedure, according to Schwind (1971), enables the researcher to compute a sequence of equations, at each step adding an additional explanatory variable. The variable added at each step is the one which can currently make the greatest reduction in the residual sum of squares, has the highest partial correlation coefficient with the dependent variable holding constant other variables already in the equation, and has the highest F value (if removed) and t value, of the remaining explanatory variables. In other words, the variable added at each step is supposed to make the most significant increase in explanation of the dependent variable.

These 41 variables were selected because of the fact that they are the best indicators, for social and economic progress in Libya, available for the researcher to both characterize the regions and to show what relationship that might exist between them and the level of net migration in the ten districts.

1.2:A Labor Supply and Flows of Migration

This section is concerned with the relationship between labor supply characteristics and migration flows. It intends to show whether there is a difference between the flows from labor surplus to surplus regions, from deficit to surplus, from surplus to deficit and from deficit to deficit regions.

When the objective is to compare groups or categories among themselves, the typical statistical model used in such cases, according to Williams (1968), is chi-square. In essence, chi-square is best thought of as discrepancy statistic. In other words, its calculation is based upon the discrepancy between the frequencies observed for a set of categories and some alternate theoretical set of frequencies posed by the researcher.

The researcher's hypothesis is that people will not move independently among the four categories or groups outlined in the two by two matrix; that is, one or two groups will be selected more over the others as being most attractive to migrants. The null hypothesis implies no relationship between outflows of migration and inflows.

The following table (Table 2) contains the actual value of the observed frequencies from which the expected frequencies will be calculated later in Chapter Three using the general computing formula:

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{f_o^2}{f_e} - N$$

TABLE 2

MIGRATION FLOWS BETWEEN REGIONS

FROM \ TO	S	D
S	10,135	50,450
D	17,987	86,569

It is important to note that the figures in each cell are actual frequencies rather than percentages.

1.2:B Types of Flows and Regional Characteristics

This final section in the aggregate study is concerned with the discrimination among the four groups of flows between districts using the 41 variables outlined in the previous sections (Table 1).

The methodology employed here involves a series of discriminant analyses. The general discriminant model is of the same form outlined in Section 1.1:B with only two exceptions: (1) the independent or rather the discriminating variables in the previous model were in form of dimensions rather than single variables as in this case; (2) the previous model was used to discriminate between only two groups of regions, whereas in this case it is used to discriminate

between four groups of flows of migration between districts.

The variables were sorted into thirteen sets (Table 3) as follows: 9 variables describing occupational status for Libyans only were selected for the first set; 2 variables describing primary activity also for Libyans included in the second set; 2 variables characterizing secondary activity for Libyans incorporated in the third set; 5 variables describing tertiary activity for Libyans were chosen for the fourth set; 9 variables describing non-Libyan occupational status were selected for the fifth set; in the sixth set, 2 variables were selected to distinguish primary activity for the non-Libyans; in the seventh set, also, 2 variables were chosen to characterize non-Libyans engaged in secondary activity; in the eighth set, 5 variables were selected to differentiate non-Libyans employed in tertiary activity; the ninth set is an economic set, for which 4 variables were selected to describe economic activity; in the tenth set, 2 variables were chosen to mark educational status for Libyans; in the eleventh set, 5 variables to characterize population were selected; also 5 variables were chosen to describe labor force in the twelfth set; and, finally, 7 variables describing agricultural activity were selected for the thirteenth set. However, it should be clear that every variable will be used twice; that is, it will be used to represent both the origin and the destination areas. Each variable beginning with a capital letter "D" refers to a destination variable.

TABLE 3

DISCRIMINANT VARIABLE SETS

SET NO.	VARIABLE NO.	VARIABLES DESCRIPTIONS
ONE	1	% of Libyans Economically Active Employed in Community, Social and Personnel Services
	2	% of Libyans Economically Active Employed in Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services
	3	% of Libyans Economically Active Employed in Transportation, Storage and Communication
	4	% of Libyans Economically Active Employed in Wholesale and Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels
	5	% of Libyans Economically Active Employed in Construction
	6	% of Libyans Economically Active Employed in Electricity, Gas and Water
	7	% of Libyans Economically Active Employed in Manufacturing
	8	% of Libyans Economically Active Employed in Mining and Quarrying
	9	% of Libyans Economically Active Employed in Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing
TWO	1	% of Libyans Economically Active Employed in Mining and Quarrying
	2	% of Libyans Economically Active Employed in Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing
THREE	1	% of Libyans Economically Active Employed in Construction
	2	% of Libyans Economically Active Employed in Manufacturing

TABLE 3, Continued

FOUR	1	% of Libyans Economically Active Employed in Community, Social and Personal Services
	2	% of Libyans Economically Active Employed in Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services
	3	% of Libyans Economically Active Employed in Transportation, Storage and Communication
	4	% of Libyans Economically Active Employed in Wholesale and Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels
	5	% of Libyans Economically Active Employed in Electricity, Gas and Water
FIVE	1	% of Non-Libyans Economically Active Employed in Community, Social and Personal Services
	2	% of Non-Libyans Economically Active Employed in Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services
	3	% of Non-Libyans Economically Active Employed in Transportation, Storage and Communication
	4	% of Non-Libyans Economically Active Employed in Wholesale and Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels
	5	% of Non-Libyans Economically Active Employed in Construction
	6	% of Non-Libyans Economically Active Employed in Electricity, Gas and Water
	7	% of Non-Libyans Economically Active Employed in Manufacturing
	8	% of Non-Libyans Economically Active Employed in Mining and Quarrying
	9	% of Non-Libyans Economically Active Employed in Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing

TABLE 3, Continued

SIX	1	% of Non-Libyans Economically Active Employed in Mining and Quarrying
	2	% of Non-Libyans Economically Active Employed in Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing
SEVEN	1	% of Non-Libyans Economically Active Employed in Construction
	2	% of Non-Libyans Economically Active Employed in Manufacturing
EIGHT	1	% of Non-Libyans Economically Active Employed in Community, Social and Personal Services
	2	% of Non-Libyans Economically Active Employed in Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Service
	3	% of Non-Libyans Economically Active Employed in Transportation, Storage and Communication
	4	% of Non-Libyans Economically Active Employed in Wholesale and Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels
	5	% of Non-Libyans Economically Active Employed in Electricity, Gas and Water
NINE	1	Per Capita Income
	2	Establishment Per Capita
	3	Houses Per Capita
	4	% of Shanties to Total Number of Living Quarters
TEN	1	% of Attending School (6-24 Yrs.) for Libyans Only
	2	% of Illiteracy ten years and over for Libyans Only

TABLE 3, Continued

ELEVEN	1	Total Population
	2	% of Libyan Population Sixty-Five Years and Over
	3	% of Libyan Population Below Ten Years
	4	% of Urban to Total Population
	5	Number of Divorces Per 1,000 Married Population
TWELVE	1	The Share of Non-Libyans in Total Labor Force(%)
	2	% of Libyans Economically Active to Total Libyan Population
	3	Male Percentage in Libyan Economically Active Population
	4	Female Percentage in Libyan Economically Active Population
	5	% of Unemployment
THIRTEEN	1	Average Size per Holding
	2	% of Rented Holdings to Total Agricultural Holdings
	3	% of Owned Holdings to Total Agricultural Holdings
	4	% of Area Irrigated to Total Agricultural Area in Hectars
	5	% of Dry Farming Area to Total Agricultural Area in Hectars
	6	% of Wheat & Barley Cultivated Area to Total Agricultural Area in Hectors
	7	Number of Animals to Total Agricultural Area

The reason for performing the thirteen separate analyses is to enable us to ascertain how well each of the thirteen sets discriminated between the four groups and to find out how well each of the discriminating variables performed within each set. The selection of the variables for every set was based mainly on how closely they are interrelated to each other or at least on their presumed connection in each set.

The data for the aggregate study were collected from the following sources: (1) unpublished statistics prepared by the ministry of municipalities through its statistics department; (2) the 1973 Housing and Establishment Census; (3) the 1974 Agricultural Census; and (4) the 1973 Population Census, which is the most important and essential of all sources for it contains almost all the information needed in the aggregate study and, especially, that related to migration, labor force and population characteristics.

2. The Disaggregate Study

The main objective of this part of the study is to obtain information on social, economic and demographic characteristics of the migrants as well as information on their attitudes and motives for movement to Tripoli and Benghazi by means of a survey of heads of household who have migrated to these two cities. The survey started in mid March, 1977, and ended the last week of May the same year.

Collection of Data

1. Selection of the Study Areas: The main criterion used in selecting the study areas was whether the overwhelming majority of the population were born outside the district of Benghazi for those to be selected from Benghazi, and outside the district of Tripoli for those to be selected from Tripoli.

Advice was sought from "professional people" who are more familiar with the population structure of both the city of Tripoli and Benghazi. Such a group of people included experts from the Census and Statistical Department, the former governor of Tripoli, Professor M. Buro, who is currently a professor of geography in the faculty of education at El-Fateh University; Professor M. El-Khikhia, who is quite familiar with the population structure of Benghazi, and also from the General Secretariate of the General People's Congress in Benghazi.

The cities of Tripoli and Benghazi were selected for this study mainly for the following reasons:

- A. Their size; the two cities combined contain about 40 percent of the total population in the country.
- B. These two cities also have the largest positive net migration in Libya; about 47 percent of the inter-district migrants have migrated to Tripoli and Benghazi.

2. Sampling, Questionnaire and Collection of Data

After the areas of study were selected, the researcher decided, in order to attain a fairly good representation of the population in question, to select every tenth household in each block of the selected areas. This was enhanced by the large number of students who expressed their willingness in carrying out the questionnaire and conducting the interviews.

It is important to point out that the students who conducted the interviews and who were mainly from the geography departments in both Tripoli and Benghazi, were offered a money allowance for their participation in the project and that none of them accepted the allowance, not because it was not enough, but simply because of their understanding that the final results of the project will not only benefit the researcher in his academic work, but it will benefit the country in the first place and also help them in their future academic work by gaining more experience in field work. Because of this fact, along with the full cooperation of the respondents, the researcher's confidence in the data can be fairly justified.

A total of 1000 households were interviewed in the two cities; of this 450 households were interviewed in the city of Benghazi and the remainder were interviewed in the city of Tripoli. However, we should point out that the 1000 households who were interviewed included not only the migrants

but also non-migrants, as well as non-Libyan migrants and the intra city migrants. The last three groups of households were later excluded from the analysis, leaving a total of 386 Libyan households who migrated to either Tripoli or Benghazi.

The 386 households were classified then into two groups based on whether their original places belong to labor deficit or labor surplus regions. Each of these two groups was then classified into three categories based on the time of arrival of the migrants. The first category includes those migrants who arrived within the last (0-10 years); the second includes those who arrived within the last (10-20 years); and the third category consists of those migrants who arrived more than twenty years ago.

The questionnaire, a detailed form of which is in Appendix A of this dissertation, sought information on the following:

1. Migrant's characteristics such as age, sex, occupation, educational status, type of settlement, and marital status.
2. Reasons for movement.
3. Channels of information.
4. Employment.
5. Impact of migration.
6. Attitudes and adjustment.

The participants were instructed on how to secure correct information from their respondents. However, it is

perhaps important to point out that cross checks were made wherever and whenever possible. Cross-checks took different forms such as checking on whether the interview was conducted in the first place and checking interviewer behavior, or reconducting some of the interviews to compare the answers given by the interviewees. Other forms of cross-checks include visits as well as attending some of the interviews to see how the participants conduct their interviews.

Method of Analysis

Basically, two analytical approaches are used in this study:

1. The Statistical Approach: This approach encompasses two statistical techniques, namely the chi-square test and the Kolmogorov-Smirnov two sample test (K-S test).

- A. The Chi-Square Test

This test is used mainly to show the significance of the relationship between time of arrival and the other variables used in this study. However, we should point out that any relationship with less than .10 level of significance is considered here statistically insignificant and implying acceptance of the null hypothesis which indicates lack of significant relationship.

B. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

The main objective of using this test (which we shall refer to as the K-S test throughout the remaining of this study) is to compare the migrants coming to Tripoli and Benghazi from labor deficit regions with those coming from labor surplus regions in terms of their characteristics, reasons for movement, channels of information, employment, income, and attitudes and adjustment.

Siegel (1956) indicates that the application of the K-S two sample test requires a cumulative frequency distribution for each sample of observation, using the same intervals for both distributions. For each interval, then, we subtract one step function from the other. The test focuses on the largest of these deviations.

Thus, the K-S two sample test focuses mainly on the maximum difference between the two groups in which

$$Q = \text{maximum } [P_{n_1}(x) - P_{n_2}(x)]$$

where $P_{n_1}(x)$ and $P_{n_2}(x)$ represent the two samples. The general formula as shown by Goodman (1954) is of the following:

$$\chi^2 = 4 Q^2 [(n_1 \cdot n_2) / (n_1 + n_2)]$$

where Q refers to the maximum difference between the two groups, n_1 and n_2 refer to sample one and two, respectively. This formula has a sampling distribution which is approximated by the chi-square distribution with $df=2$.

2. The Descriptive Approach

We resorted to the descriptive approach mainly for two reasons: First, descriptive analysis seems more appropriate when analyzing the impact of migration; second, it was unavoidable when the requirements for conducting chi-square test were not met, due mainly to the large number of cells that have expected frequencies smaller than five.

Finally, it should be pointed out that since both Tripoli and Benghazi belong to the labor deficit regions, we shall use the symbol (D-D) to indicate movement from labor deficit areas to Tripoli or Benghazi; and the symbol (S-D) to indicate movement from labor surplus areas to Tripoli or Benghazi throughout the remainder of this dissertation.

CHAPTER THREE

THE AGGREGATE STUDY

Results and Discussion

3.1 Regional Classification:

Average unemployment was used as a measure for classifying the ten districts in Libya into labor surplus and deficit regions. The average unemployment was calculated for 1964, and the derived figure was 10.3 per cent. Accordingly, districts with above average percentage of unemployment are considered as labor surplus regions and consist of Derna, Gebel-Akhdar, El-Khalij, El-Khums, and Sebha districts. Those districts with below average unemployment are considered as labor deficit regions and they include the districts of Tripoli, Benghazi, Misratah, Ezzawiyah, and Gherian (Figure 2).

It is essential, however, to point out that in 1964 the district of El-Khalij did not exist as a single administrative unit, but instead it was divided between the districts of Benghazi and Misratah and, subsequently, there was no average unemployment available for this district.

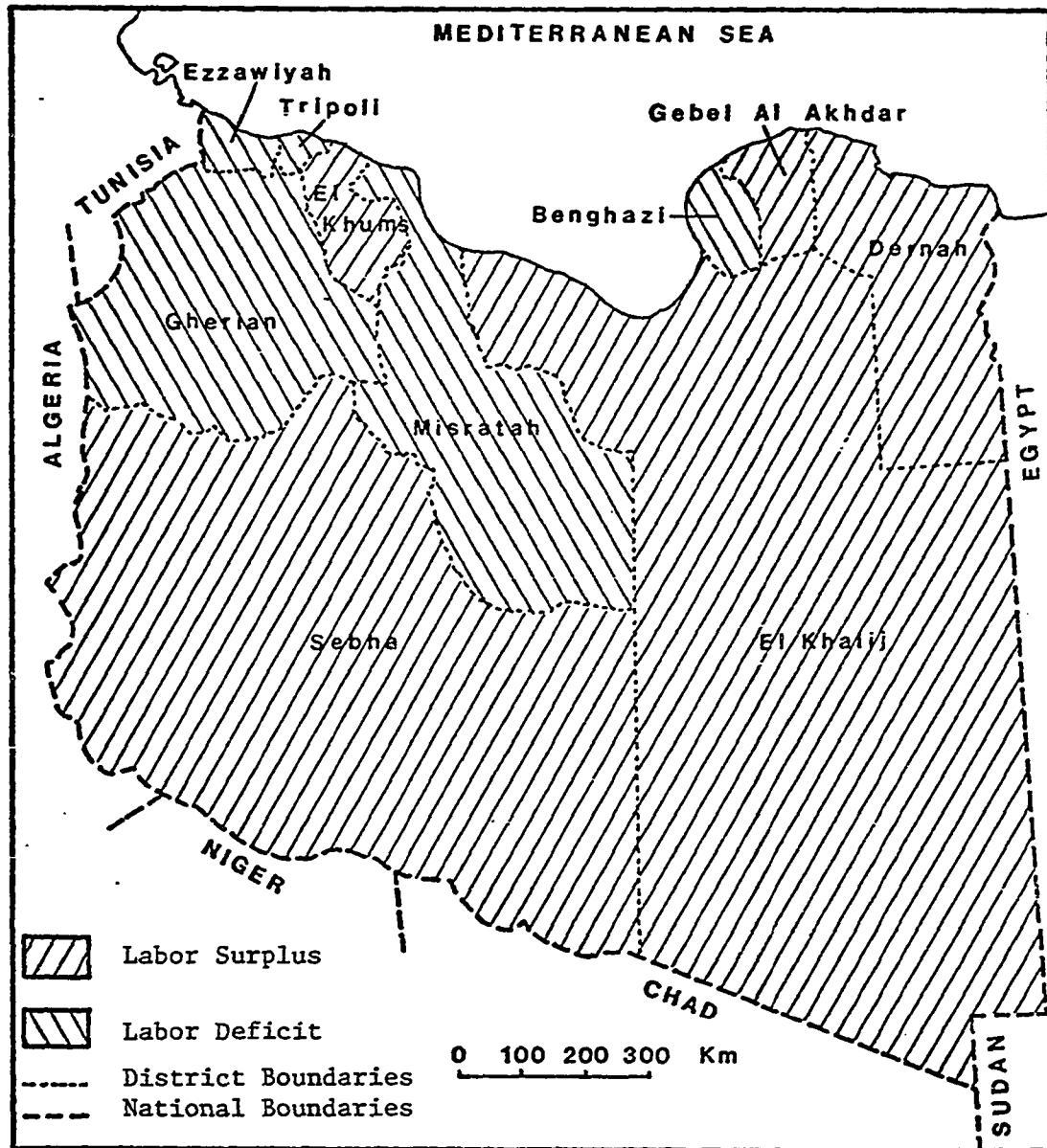


Fig.(2) Regional Classification

However, the researcher was able through his experience, knowledge and familiarity, to confidently classify this district as one belonging to the surplus regions. It is also important to indicate that the unemployment statistic concerns only the Libyan economically active population and it was derived as follows:

$$\text{Unemployment Percentage} = \frac{\# \text{Seeking Work} \times 100}{\# \text{Economically Active}}$$

3.2 Regional Characteristics and Migration

3.2.1 Regional Characteristics:

Factor analysis of the 41 economic, demographic and social variables for the ten districts produced seven orthogonally rotated factors with eigenvalues greater than one accounting for 96.2 percent of the total variance in the data.

The following discussion of results refer to Table 4 in which only loadings of greater than (+ .40) are recorded, and to Table 5 which provides factor scores for each district.

The first and most certainly the largest factor reflects urban versus rural characteristics. Districts scoring highly on this factor include those with a high per capita income, a large population, a high percentage of both, Libyans and non-Libyans employed in financing, insurance, real estate and business services, a high percentage of urban to total population, a high percentage of both Libyans and non-Libyans employed in wholesale and retail trade, restaurants

TABLE 4
FACTOR LOADINGS

ROTATED FACTOR MATRIX		FACTORS						
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
VARIABLE								
1	INC	-.83						
2	POP	-.84	-.41					
3	LSER						-.60	-.46
4	LFIN	-1.00						
5	LTRA	-.68					.52	
6	LRET	-.88						
7	LCON						.94	
8	LELE		.73				-.52	
9	LMAN	-.54					.74	
10	LMIN					-.94		
11	LAGR	.80						
12	NLLAB	-.81						
13	LECO			-.88				
14	NLSER							-.79
15	NLFIN	-.97						
16	NLTRA	-.88						
17	NLRET	-.94						
18	NLCON			.62				
19	NLELE							-.95
20	NLMAN	-.79		-.42				

TABLE 4, Continued

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
21 NLMIN			-.54		-.68		
22 NLAGR			-.44				.72
23 EST	-.44	.74	.40				
24 HOU				.87			
25 SHA	.53			-.60		-.44	
26 MAL			.89				
27 FEM			-.89				
28 SCH	-.66				.42		
29 ILL	.83						
30 SIXTY-FIVE	.57				-.73		
31 TEC	-.41						
32 URE	-.95						
33 DIV		.55				-.52	
34 UNM			.47		-.64		
35 HOL					-.48		
36 REN				.89			
37 OWN				-.85			
38 IRR				.93			
39 DRY				-.93			
40 WHE		.74		-.47			
41 ANM		.91					
CUMULATIVE PROPORTIONS OF TOTAL VARIANCE	.32	.50	.67	.78	.87	.93	.96

TABLE 5
FACTOR SCORES*

CASE	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
1 Derna		2.48934		-0.66127		-0.66840	
2 G.Khdar	.61775			-0.74769	0.95422	-0.89053	1.27090
3 Benghazi	-1.50147				0.59241	0.40665	
4 El-Khelij	.39586		.47023		-2.58954		
5 Misratah	.64720	.41983			0.41247	2.57391	
6 El-Khums	.79219				0.81760		-2.53748
7 Tripoli	-2.06711	-1.05952					
8 Ezzawiyah	.40746	-0.97106	-2.28891	-0.59741			0.48250
9 Gherian	.72242	-0.42431	1.79272	-0.57100			0.66098
10 Sebha				2.66132		-0.88483	

*Any score of (±.4) is recorded.

and hotels, a high share of non-Libyans in total labor force, a high percentage of Libyans and non-Libyans employed in manufacturing and also in transport, storage and communication, a high percentage of Libyans attending schools (6-24 years of age), a high establishment per capita, and a high percentage of Libyan population below ten years of age.

These same districts are those of low percentage of Libyans employed in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, low percentage of illiteracy (for Libyans over nine years of age), low percentage of Libyan population over sixty-four years of age, and low percentage of shanties to total living quarters.

The second factor is defined by indices of agricultural as well as socio-economic activities. The key variables in this factor are the number of animals to total agricultural area, percentage of wheat and barley cultivated area to total agricultural area, establishment per capita, percentage of Libyans employed in electricity, gas and water, and number of divorced per 1000 married population. However, the districts which have high values on these variables are also characterized by not having large populations.

The third factor also appears to be bipolar in form. It is clearly a labor force dimension or perhaps we should name it a male versus female employment since the key variables in this factor are male percentage in Libyan economically active population versus female percentage in Libyan economically active population.

Again, districts scoring highly on this factor were those with a high female percentage employment, a high percentage of Libyans economically active to total population, a high percentage of non-Libyans employed in mining, quarrying, agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing, and manufacturing. These same districts are also characterized by a low male percentage employment, a low percentage of non-Libyans employed in construction, a low percentage of unemployment, and also a low establishment per capita.

The fourth factor is definitely an index of type of farming; in other words, dry versus irrigated farming. The key variables in this factor include percentage of area irrigated to total agricultural area, percentage of rented holdings to total agricultural holdings, and houses per capita on one side, and percentage of dry farming area to total agricultural area, percentage of owned holdings to total agricultural holdings, percentage of shanties to total living quarters, and percentage of wheat and barley cultivated area to total agricultural area on the other side.

Factor five appears to be related to mining activities, since all the variables with the negative signs are the main characteristics of the mining areas in Libya. The key variables here include percentage of both Libyans and non-Libyans employed in mining and quarrying, percentage of Libyan population over sixty-four years of age, percentage of unemployment, and average size per holding.

These areas are characterized not only by having high values on all these variables but also they are characterized by having low percentage of Libyans attending school (6-24 years of age).

The sixth factor can adequately be named as an index for secondary activity versus tertiary activity. The key variables that seem to characterize this factor are percentage of Libyans employed in construction and manufacturing on one side, and the percentage of Libyans employed in community, social, and personal service as well as percentage of Libyans employed in electricity, gas and water on the other side of this factor.

The seventh and final factor seems to differentiate between employment in primary activity versus tertiary activity. The primary activity is identified by the high positive value associated with the percentage of non-Libyans employed in agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing, and the tertiary activity is identified on the other hand by the high negative values associated with the percentage of non-Libyans employed in electricity, gas, and water, and the percentage of both Libyans and non-Libyans employed in community, social and personal services.

3.2.1 Labor Supply and Regional Characteristics

From the results of the factor analysis, seven factors will be used as discriminating variables in a discriminant model designed to predict the unemployment category to which

each district was assigned earlier in section (3.1) of this chapter.

The eigenvalue and canonical correlation associated with the discriminant function for this set of data are 2.777 and 0.857, respectively (Table 6). This clearly shows a high degree of effectiveness in discriminating labor surplus from labor deficit regions. In addition, the classification table corresponding to the discriminant function of this set of data shows an overall degree of correct classification at 90 per cent (Table 8). Only one case was misclassified and predicted to be in the labor deficit (group 1) instead of the labor surplus (group 2). This misclassified case turned out to be Gebel Akhdar district. Because of the many significant socio-economic changes which have occurred in this district since 1963 when the city of El-Beida (the capital of Gebel Akhdar) was declared, although not publicly, the official capital of Libya until the First of September Revolution in 1969, this district shared many features with the labor deficit than with the labor surplus regions. Accordingly, it is expected to be misclassified on the basis of those 41 variables which were reduced, as we noted, to seven factors, and which also represent 1973 statistics.

From Table 7 it is evident that factor six was the most effective discriminator between the two groups of regions with a (-0.64) discriminant coefficient followed by factor one with (0.44) and factor two with (0.43).

TABLE 6

DISCRIMINATING POWER OF DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION
FOR THE REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Discriminant Function	Eigenvalue	Relative Percentage	Canonical Correlation
1	2.77684	100.0	0.857

TABLE 7

STANDARDIZED DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION COEFFICIENTS
FOR THE REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Variable	Function (1)
FC 1	0.44
FC 2	0.43
FC 3	0.09
FC 4	0.21
FC 5	-0.24
FC 6	-0.64
FC 7	-0.33

TABLE 8

PREDICTED RESULTS FOR THE
REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

ACTUAL GROUP	NO. of CASES	PREDICTED GROUP MEMBERSHIP	
		GP (1)	GP (2)
1	5	5 100.0%	0 0.0%
2	5	1 20.0%	4 80.0%

Percent of "Grouped" Cases Correctly Classified: 90.0%

Accordingly, the labor deficit regions (group 1) are, on the average, characterized by having a high percentage of both Libyans and non-Libyans employed in transport, storage, communication, manufacturing, financing, insurance, real estate and business services, wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels, a high percentage of Libyans employed in construction, high per capita income, large population, a high percentage of non-Libyans in total labor force, a high percentage of urban to total population, a high percentage of Libyans attending schools (6-24 years of age), and a high percentage of Libyans under ten years of age. However, the labor surplus regions seem to be characterized mainly by a high percentage of unemployment, a high percentage of Libyans employed in agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing, electricity, gas, water, community, social and personal services, a high percentage of wheat and barley cultivated areas, a high percentage of illiteracy among Libyans over nine years of age, a high percentage of Libyans over sixty-four years of age, a large number of divorced per 1000 married population, a high percentage of shanties to total living quarters, and a large number of establishments per capita.

3.2.2 Net Migration

A regression model designed to estimate net-migration in the ten districts of Libya is evaluated here. The model incorporates seven independent variables in the form of

factors obtained earlier from the results of the factor analysis concerning the 41 socio-economic variables.

The general form of the linear multiple regression equation is

$$M = a + \sum_{i=1}^7 b_i F_i$$

where M refers to net-migration, a is the constant, the b_i are regression coefficients, and the F_i refer to the factors (independent variables).

On the basis of a "t" test at the 5% level, the significant explanatory variables were found to be factor one (F(1)) and factor three (F(3)). Therefore, the formulation of the regression model can be shown in the following equation where standard errors are given in parentheses:

$$M = -3.45 - 6.33F(1) - 4.69F(3)$$

(1.81) (1.81)

The influence of factors one and three appeared to be substantial since both of them combined have accounted for 73% of the total variance.

The regression result indicates that districts with positive net migration are characterized mainly by having high values on per capita income and total population, as well as high percentage of Libyans and non-Libyans employed in financing, insurance, real estate, business services,

transport, storage, communication, wholesale and retail trade, restaurants, hotels, and manufacturing; a high share of non-Libyans in total labor force, a high percentage of urban to total population, a high percentage of Libyans attending schools (6-24 years of age), a high percentage of female employment, a high percentage of Libyans economically active to total population, a high percentage of non-Libyans employed in mining and quarrying as well as in agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing; a high percentage of Libyans below ten years of age, and a high establishment per capita. Whereas, districts with negative net migration are associated with high values on unemployment, male employment, percentage of shanties to total living quarters, percentage of illiteracy among Libyans over nine years of age, percentage of Libyans over sixty-four years of age, percentage of Libyans employed in agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing, and percentage of non-Libyans employed in construction.

In other words, positive net migration tends to be associated with growing, urbanized districts of youthful, high income and concentration of non-agricultural activity, and not with the lagging rural districts of elderly, low income, high unemployment, and concentration of agricultural activity. These findings are supported by those of Adams (1964) and Schwind (1971).

3.3 Labor Supply and Flows of Migration

Table 9 presents information on the flows of migration with reference to labor supply characteristics. In other words, it provides information on the flows from labor surplus to surplus, from deficit to surplus, from surplus to deficit, and from deficit to deficit, in terms of both observed and expected values.

Since the objective was to test whether or not significant differences exist between the four types of flows, a chi-square test was performed on this table.

TABLE 9

Flows of Migration and Labor Supply

TO

		SURPLUS	DEFICIT
FROM	SURPLUS	Observed Value = 10135 Expected Value = 10317 (Group One)	Observed Value = 50450 Expected Value = 50268 (Group Three)
	DEFICIT	Observed Value = 17987 Expected Value = 17804 (Group Two)	Observed Value = 86569 Expected Value = 86751 (Group Four)

$$\chi^2 = 6.112$$

$$df = 1$$

The results of the chi-square test indicated that there are significant differences between the four migration flows, since the calculated chi-square value proved to be significant at the .05 level. This, in fact, enabled us to reject the null hypothesis stated in Chapter Two, in favor of the researcher's hypothesis which implies that people are not moving independently among the four types of flows of migration.

It is evident in Table 9 that group four, which represents movement from labor deficit to labor deficit areas, is the most frequently occurring. It is also evident that movement to labor deficit areas constitutes about 83 percent of the total migration movement in Libya, which can certainly be considered a positive sign from a policy point of view; however, about 36 percent of this movement comes from labor deficit areas which might turn out to be beneficial for the destination and not for the origin as we see later in Chapters Four and Five of this study.

About 11 percent of the migrants were found to be moving in the undesirable direction and that is from labor deficit areas to labor surplus, which certainly calls for special attention. But, in general, the migrants in Libya appear to be moving to the places where they are presumably most needed.

3.4 Types of Flows and Regional Characteristics

As indicated in Chapter Two of this study, the methodology employed in this section was a series of discriminant analysis performed on four types of flows of migration. In fact, thirteen separate analyses were carried out, using the discriminating variables from each set to find out how well each of these sets differentiated between the four types of flows and also to point out how effective the individual discriminant variables were within each set in terms of their relative contributions to the discriminating power of the discriminant functions. Only in those cases where the discriminant functions were significant at the .10% level will the results be discussed. Those which exceed this level are considered to be statistically insignificant.

Set One: Libyan Occupational Status

This set contains originally nine variables: LSER, LFIN, LTRA, LRET, LCON, LELE, LMAN, LMIN, and LAGR. However, because of the fact that these same variables were used twice in this set to describe both the origin and the destination areas, the total number of variables has been doubled accordingly, and this will be the case for all the remaining twelve sets in this section.

The destination variables will be distinguished from the origin variables by adding the letter "D" to the original

name of the variables in all of the thirteen sets. For example, LMAN describes the origin while DLMAN describes the destination.

Based on the eigenvalues and the canonical correlations, the first two discriminant functions appear to be very effective in separating the four groups of flows (Table 10).

The contributions of the discriminating variables employed in this set to the discriminant functions can be seen in Table 11, and clearly the effective discriminating variables in the first discriminant function include LRET, LFIN, DLRET, DLFIN, LCON and LMAN; and, in the second function, the most effective discriminating variables turned out to be, in most cases, the same discriminating variables that were found effective in the first function, although mostly with either a reversed sign or different value.

It is also quite evident that these significant variables in both discriminant functions are very closely interrelated, since all of them refer to employment in such fields as financing, insurance, wholesale and retail trade or manufacturing activities for both the origin and destination areas.

The classification table (Table 12) does show how successful the discriminating variables are in perfectly and correctly classifying all the cases within each of the four groups which resulted in an overall degree of correct classification at 100 percent.

TABLE 10

DISCRIMINATING POWER OF DISCRIMINANT FUNCTIONS FOR SET ONE

Discriminant Function	Eigen-Value	Relative Percentage	Canonical Correlation	Chi-Square	DF	Significance
1	2.98024	50.28	0.865	218.141	48	0.00
2	2.93690	49.55	0.864	109.015	30	0.00

TABLE 11

STANDARDIZED DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION COEFFICIENTS FOR SET ONE

VARIABLE	FUNC (1)	FUNC (2)
LSER	-0.43	0.33
LFIN	-4.15	3.23
LTRA	-1.64	1.29
LRET	5.02	-3.92
LCON	-2.40	1.87
LELE	-0.28	0.23
LMAN	1.82	-1.42
LMIN	-0.46	0.36
DLSER	0.29	0.45
DLFIN	2.82	4.37
DLTRA	1.12	1.74
DLRET	-3.42	-5.31
DLCON	1.63	2.52
DLELE	0.19	0.31
DLMAN	-1.24	-1.92
DLMIN	0.31	0.50

TABLE 12

PREDICTED RESULTS FOR SET ONE

ACTUAL GROUP	NO. of CASES	PREDICTED GROUP MEMBERSHIP			
		GP (1)	GP (2)	GP (3)	GP (4)
GROUP 1 (SS)	20	20 100.00%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
GROUP 2 (DS)	25	0 0.0%	25 100.00%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
GROUP 3 (SD)	25	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	25 100.00%	0 0.0%
GROUP 4 (DD)	20	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	20 100.00%
Percent of "Grouped" cases correctly classified: 100.00%					

Set Two: Libyan Employment in Primary Activity

The discriminating variables included in this set are LMIN and LAGR for both the origin and destination areas as we pointed out earlier. However, all the functions for this set proved to be insignificant. Therefore, we conclude that the primary activity variables do not statistically discriminate between the four types of movement.

Set Three: Libyan Employment in Secondary Activity

This set contains two variables: one describes Libyan employment in construction (LCON) and the other describes Libyan employment in manufacturing (LMAN). The eigenvalues and the canonical correlations associated with the first and second discriminant functions for this secondary activity set (Table 13) point to a higher degree of effectiveness in separating the four types of flows than that obtained for the previous primary activity set.

An examination of Table 14 revealed that only Libyan employment in manufacturing (LMAN) and (DLMAN) was a good discriminator between the four types of flows; and both LMAN and DLMAN have contributed negatively to the first discriminant function. But, although these same variables also came up significant in terms of their relative contributions to the second discriminant function, variable LMAN came up with a reversed sign and a lower discriminant coefficient value than that obtained in the first function, and variable DLMAN

TABLE 13

DISCRIMINATING POWER OF DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION FOR SET THREE

Disci- minant Function	Eigen- Value	Relative Percentage	Canonical Correlation	Chi- Square	DF	Signifi- cance
1	1.07319	49.99	0.719	123.985	12	0.000
2	1.07310	49.99	0.719	62.012	6	0.000

TABLE 14

STANDARDIZED DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION COEFFICIENTS FOR SET THREE

VARIABLE	FUNCTION (1)	FUNCTION (2)
LCON	-0.05	0.03
LMAN	-0.80	0.56
DLCON	-0.04	-0.05
DLMAN	-0.64	-0.73

came up with the same sign but with a relatively higher discriminant coefficient value. What this in fact means is that the four groups appear to be fairly different from each other on the variable related to Libyan employment in manufacturing for both origin and destination. However, they seem to be relatively similar on the other variable, which is related to employment of Libyans in construction.

The classification table pertaining to this set shows an overall degree of correct classification at 62.2 percent (Table 15). It also shows that Libyan employment in manufacturing has succeeded in perfectly discriminating group one from the others with 100 percent correct classification, followed by groups two and three with 60 percent correct classification for each, but only 30 percent of the cases in group four were correctly classified.

Set Four: Libyan Employment in Tertiary Activity

The ability of the discriminant function derived for this set is slightly lower than that of third set according to the eigenvalues and the canonical correlations associated with this set (Table 16). One two variables in the first discriminant function appear to be relatively good discriminators between the four types of migration flows; namely, LELE and LFIN. Both of these variables characterize origin places and point to opposite directions in their relative contributions to the first function. The same outcome is obtained in the second discriminant function with the

TABLE 15

PREDICTED RESULTS FOR SET THREE

ACTUAL GROUP	No. of CASES	PREDICTED GROUP MEMBERSHIP			
		GP (1)	GP (2)	GP (3)	GP (4)
GROUP 1	20	20 100.00%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
GROUP 2	25	10 40.0%	15 60.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
GROUP 3	25	10 40.0%	0 0.0%	15 60.0%	0 0.0%
GROUP 4	20	2 10.0%	6 30.0%	6 30.0%	6 30.0%

Percent of "Grouped" cases correctly classified: 62.22%

TABLE 16

DISCRIMINATING POWER OF DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION FOR SET FOUR

Discriminant Function	Eigenvalue	Relative Percentage	Canonical Correlation	Chi-Square	DF	Significance
1	0.84367	49.99	0.676	101.040	27	0.000
2	0.84175	49.88	0.676	50.570	16	0.000

TABLE 17

STANDARDIZED DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION COEFFICIENTS FOR SET FOUR

VARIABLE	FUNCTION (1)	FUNCTION (2)
LSER	-0.09	0.01
LFIN	-0.56	-0.04
LTRA	-0.41	-0.02
LRET	0.07	0.01
LELE	0.77	0.04
DLFIN	-0.03	-0.61
DLTRA	-0.02	-0.39
DLRET	0.00	0.08
DLELE	0.04	0.71

exception being that this time the discriminating variables characterize the destination places but also with different signs of association (Table 17). In other words, the four types of flows in the second discriminant function appear to be separated mainly on DELE and DLFIN. The overall degree of correct classification in this set was at 40 percent (Table 18).

Set Five: Non-Libyan Occupational Status

This set contains the same type of discriminating variables employed in the first set, but refer instead to non-Libyans. Judging from the eigenvalues and the canonical correlations associated with the non-Libyan occupational status data discriminant functions, it is clearly evident, as was the case with the first set, that both discriminant functions derived here are very highly effective in separating the four types of flows (Table 19).

The selection of the variables in this set turned out to be highly successful, since only variables NRET, DNRET, NMIN and DNMIN proved to be of little consequence in discriminating between the four groups while the remaining twelve variables were very effective and strong discriminators between the groups in both discriminant functions. The only difference between the first and the second functions is that of the signs. For example, while each of the variables representing the origin and the destination has the same sign in the first discriminant function, such as NSER (+)

TABLE 18

PREDICTED RESULTS FOR SET FOUR

ACTUAL GROUP	No. of CASES	PREDICTED GROUP MEMBERSHIP			
		GP (1)	GP (2)	GP (3)	GP (4)
GROUP 1 (SS)	20	10 100.0%	4 20.0%	4 20.0%	2 10.0%
GROUP 2 (DS)	25	6 24.0%	9 36.0%	4 16.0%	6 24.0%
GROUP 3 (SD)	25	6 24.0%	4 16.0%	9 36.0%	6 24.0%
GROUP 4 (DD)	20	2 10.0%	5 25.0%	5 25.0%	8 40.0%

Percent of "Grouped" cases correctly classified: 40.0%

TABLE 19

DISCRIMINATING POWER OF DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION FOR SET FIVE

Discri- minant Function	Eigen- value	Relative Percentage	Canonical Correlation	Chi- Square	DF	Signifi- cance
1	2092.789	95.63	1.000	977.637	48	0.000
2	95.408	4.36	0.995	373.545	30	0.000

TABLE 20

STANDARDIZED DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION COEFFICIENTS FOR SET FIVE

VARIABLE	FUNCTION (1)	FUNCTION (2)
NSER	2.28	-1.92
NFIN	-3.33	2.84
NTRA	2.40	-2.06
NRET	-0.25	0.19
NCON	1.47	-1.20
NELE	-2.22	1.88
NMAN	1.86	-1.52
NMIN	0.62	-0.50
DN SER	2.19	2.02
DN FIN	-3.20	-2.99
DN TRA	2.30	2.16
DN RET	-0.24	-0.20
DN CON	1.42	1.27
DN ELE	-2.13	-1.97
DN MAN	1.79	1.60
DN MIN	0.60	0.52

and DNSER (+), in the second function the signs are reversed as far as origin and destination variables are concerned, such as in variables NSER (-) and DNSER (+).

Because of the high degree of effectiveness shown by the two discriminant functions, the overall degree of correct classification was at 100 percent (Table 21). What these results indicate is that the four groups of flows tend to differ significantly on all of the variables shown in Table 20 with the exclusion of variables NRET, DNRET, NMIN and DNMIN on which all the groups appear to be fairly similar.

Set Six: Non-Libyan Employment in Primary Activity

Both the eigenvalues and the canonical correlations associated with the non-Libyan data discriminant functions are very low as was the case in set two. Furthermore, the functions are statistically insignificant.

Sex Seven: Non-Libyan Employment in Secondary Activity

The eigenvalues and the canonical correlations associated with the discriminant functions of this set appear to be lower than those associated with thrid set which dealt with the Libyan employment in secondary activity, and thus resulted also in a lower degree of effectiveness for the two discriminant functions derived for this non-Libyan set (Table 22).

TABLE 21

PREDICTED RESULTS FOR SET FIVE

ACTUAL GROUP	No. of CASES	PREDICTED GROUP MEMBERSHIP			
		GP (1)	GP (2)	GP (3)	GP (4)
GROUP 1 (SS)	20	20 100.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
GROUP 2 (DS)	25	0 0.0%	25 100.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
GROUP 3 (SD)	25	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	25 100.0%	0 0.0%
GROUP 4 (DD)	20	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	20 100.0%

Percent of "Grouped" cases correctly classified: 100.0%

TABLE 22

DISCRIMINATING POWER OF DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION FOR SET SEVEN

Discri- minant Function	Eigen- value	Relative Percentage	Canonical Correlation	Chi- Square	DF	Signifi- cance
1	0.41	49.51	0.537	58.451	12	0.000
2	0.40	49.44	0.536	29.572	6	0.000

TABLE 23

STANDARDIZED DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION COEFFICIENT FOR SET SEVEN

VARIABLE	FUNCTION (1)	FUNCTION (2)
NCCN	-0.38	0.33
NMAN	0.44	-0.40
DNCON	-0.38	-0.34
DNMAN	0.44	0.40

In contrast to the third set, all of the discriminating variables in this set appear to have contributed relatively the same to both discriminant functions, but with different directions of association in both functions. For example, in the first discriminant function, both NCON and DNCON variables came up with negative signs; whereas NMAN and DNMAN both have positive signs. However, in the second discriminant function, the signs were in a reverse order between origin and destination variables (Table 23), and while NCON has a positive sign, DNCON has a negative one, and, similarly, for NMAN and DNMAN. These results clearly indicate that none of the discriminating variables in both of the discriminant functions has emerged as a good discriminator between the four groups and, accordingly, all the groups appear to be relatively similar on these characteristics. This is apparent from the relatively high number of cases which were incorrectly classified in all groups and which resulted in an overall degree of correct classification of only 46.7 percent as indicated in Table 24.

Set Eight: Non-Libyan Employment in Tertiary Activity

Unlike Libyan employment in tertiary activity, the non-Libyan employment in this particular activity of the economy turned out to be a perfect discriminator between the four types of migration flows.

All the discriminating variables employed in this set (Table 25) have contributed significantly to both

TABLE 24

PREDICTED RESULTS FOR SET SEVEN

ACTUAL GROUP	No. of CASES	PREDICTED GROUP MEMBERSHIP			
		GP (1)	GP (2)	GP (3)	GP (4)
GROUP 1	20	6 30.0%	6 30.0%	6 30.0%	2 10.0%
GROUP 2	25	3 12.0%	12 48.0%	2 8.0%	8 32.0%
GROUP 3	25	3 12.0%	2 8.0%	12 48.0%	8 32.0%
GROUP 4	20	0 0.0%	4 20.0%	4 20.0%	12 60.0%

Percent of "Grouped" cases correctly classified: 46.67%

TABLE 25

DISCRIMINATING POWER OF DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION FOR SET EIGHT

Discriminant Function	Eigenvalue	Relative Percentage	Canonical Correlation	Chi Square	DF	Significance
1	4.66560	50.09	0.907	284.249	30	0.000
2	4.64903	49.91	0.907	142.028	18	0.000

TABLE 26

STANDARDIZED DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION COEFFICIENTS FOR SET EIGHT

VARIABLE	FUNCTION (1)	FUNCTION (2)
NSER	-1.23	-1.22
NFIN	2.40	2.39
NTRA	-1.70	-1.69
NRET	-0.49	-0.49
NELE	1.27	1.26
DNSER	1.08	-1.35
DNFIN	-2.11	2.65
DNTRA	1.49	-1.88
DNRET	0.43	-0.54
DNELE	-1.12	1.40

discriminant functions with the exception of only NRET and DNRET in both functions, where the discriminant coefficients associated with these variables are comparatively very low (Table 26). This, in fact, means, also, that the four groups of flows appear to be relatively similar only on these NRET and DNRET variables.

It is evident from Table 26 that in the first discriminant function, the signs associated with the discriminating variables are in opposite direction from each other as far as origin and destination variables are concerned. For example, the variable NSER which represents the origin has a discriminant coefficient of (-1.23), where DNSER which obviously represents the destination has a discriminant coefficient of (1.08). However, and in contrast to the first discriminant function, the variables in the second discriminant function appear to be in a reverse order from that obtained in the first function.

Because of the high degree of effectiveness the discriminating variables in this set seem to have, the overall degree of correct classification between the four groups was at 100 percent as Table 27 indicates.

Set Nine: The Socio-Economic Set:

This set contains variables related to per capita income, establishment per capita, houses per capita, and percentage of shanties to total living quarters in Libya.

TABLE 27

PREDICTED RESULTS FOR SET EIGHT

ACTUAL GROUP	NO. of CASES	PREDICTED GROUP MEMBERSHIP			
		GP (1)	GP (2)	GP (3)	GP (4)
GROUP 1	20	20 100.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
GROUP 2	25	0 0.0%	25 100.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
GROUP 3	25	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	25 100.0%	0 0.0%
GROUP 4	20	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	20 100.0%

Percent of "Grouped" cases correctly classified: 100.00%

Again, on the basis of the eigenvalues and the canonical correlations associated with the economical data discriminant functions outlined in Table 28, the discriminant ability of these functions in separating the four groups from each other is relatively high.

The only discriminating variables which appear to have contributed significantly to the discriminating power of both discriminant functions are SHA, DSHA, HOU, DHOU, although the first two variables seem relatively more important than HOU and DHOU in both functions (Table 29).

The classification table clearly shows how effective these discriminant functions are in separating group one from the others with all the cases in this group being correctly classified, and how ineffective they are in separating group four from the other three since only 60 percent of the cases in this group were correctly classified; but for groups two and three, the degree of effectiveness was relatively moderate since 80 percent of the cases in each of the two groups were correctly classified and thus reaching an overall degree of correct classification at 80 percent as shown in Table 30.

Set Ten: The Educational Set:

In this set only variables related to percentage of Libyans attending schools (SCH) and percentage of illiteracy among Libyans (ILL) were used as discriminators. The eigenvalues

TABLE 28

DISCRIMINATING POWER OF DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION FOR SET NINE

Discri- minant Function	Eigen- value	Relative Percentage	Canonical Correlation	Chi- Square	DF	Signifi- cance
1	0.90663	50.16	0.690	106.902	24	0.000
2	0.90039	49.81	0.688	53.339	14	0.000

TABLE 29

STANDARDIZED DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION COEFFICIENTS FOR SET NINE

VARIABLE	FUNCTION (1)	FUNCTION (2)
INC	0.20	-0.18
EST	0.23	-0.20
HOU	0.94	-0.82
SHA	1.31	-1.14
DINC	0.20	0.18
DEST	0.23	0.21
DHOU	0.92	0.84
DSHA	1.28	1.17

TABLE 30

PREDICTED RESULTS FOR SET NINE

ACTUAL GROUP	NO. of CASES	PREDICTED GROUP MEMBERSHIP			
		GP (1)	GP (2)	GP (3)	GP (4)
GROUP 1	20	20 100.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
GROUP 2	25	5 20.0%	20 80.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
GROUP 3	25	5 20.0%	0 0.0%	20 80.0%	0 0.0%
GROUP 4	20	0 0.0%	4 20.0%	4 20.0%	12 60.0%

Percent of "Grouped" cases correctly classified: 80.0%

and the canonical correlations obtained in Table 31 indicate a low degree of effectiveness in separating the four types of flows from each other.

Table 32 indicates that only SCH and DSCH have contributed significantly to both discriminant functions, with their greatest contribution appears to be to the first discriminant function; but both ILL and DILL variables seem to have contributed very little to either function.

In other words, percentage of Libyans attending schools has emerged as a relatively stronger discriminating variable (for both origin and destination) between the four types of flows than percentage of illiteracy. It is evident from the classification table (Table 33) that these discriminating variables have succeeded in identifying 60 percent of the cases in group four, 48 percent of the cases in group three and two, and only 30 percent of the cases in group one, reaching an overall degree of correct classification of only 47.7 percent.

Set Eleven: The Population Set

Clearly, the eigenvalues and the canonical correlations associated with the population data discriminant functions indicate a relatively high degree of effectiveness in separating the four types of flows of migration (Table 34).

Of all the discriminating variables employed in this set, only POP, DPOP, DIV, and DDIV are effective discriminators

TABLE 31

DISCRIMINATING POWER OF DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION FOR SET TEN

Discri- minant Function	Eigen- value	Relative Percentager	Canonical Correlation	Chi- Square	DF	Signifi- cance
1	0.26968	49.08	0.461	41.552	12	0.000
2	0.26316	47.90	0.456	21.257	6	0.002

TABLE 32

STANDARDIZED DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION COEFFICIENTS FOR SET TEN

VARIABLE	FUNCTION (1)	FUNCTION (2)
SCH	1.02	0.86
ILL	0.33	0.25
DSCH	1.01	-0.88
DILL	0.33	-0.25

TABLE 33

PREDICTED RESULTS FOR SET TEN

ACTUAL GROUP	No. of CASES	PREDICTED GROUP MEMBERSHIP			
		GP (1)	GP (2)	GP (3)	GP (4)
GROUP 1	20	6 30.0%	6 30.0%	6 30.0%	2 10.0%
GROUP 2	25	3 12.0%	12 48.0%	2 8.0%	8 32.0%
GROUP 3	25	3 12.0%	2 8.0%	12 48.0%	8 32.0%
GROUP 4	20	0 0.0%	4 20.0%	4 20.0%	12 60.0%

Percent of "Grouped" cases correctly classified: 46.67%

TABLE 34

DISCRIMINATING POWER OF DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION FOR SET ELEVEN

Discriminant Function	Eigenvalue	Relative Percentage	Canonical Correlation	Chi-Square	DF	Significance
1	1.37131	49.89	0.760	142.155	30	0.000
2	1.36975	49.84	0.760	71.352	18	0.000

TABLE 35

STANDARDIZED DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION COEFFICIENTS FOR SET ELEVEN

VARIABLE	FUNCTION (1)	FUNCTION (2)
POP	0.37	-0.37
SIXTY-FIVE	-0.23	0.23
TEN	-0.10	0.10
URB	-0.12	0.12
DIV	-0.38	0.39
DPOP	0.41	0.33
DSIXTY-FIVE	-0.26	-0.20
DTEN	-0.11	-0.09
DURB	-0.13	-0.10
DDIV	-0.42	-0.34

based on their discriminant coefficient values for both discriminant functions (Table 35). This also shows how similar the four groups are on the remaining variables.

Those significant variables have succeeded in perfectly classifying all the cases in group four, and 80 percent of the cases in both groups three and two; whereas, they appear to be less successful in identifying the cases in group one since only 60 percent of the cases in this group were correctly classified (Table 36), giving an overall degree of correct classification at 80 percent.

Set Twelve: The Labor Force Set

The eigenvalue and the canonical correlation of the dominant labor force discriminant function are 28.065 and 0.983, respectively (Table 37). This indicates a relatively high degree of effectiveness in separating the four types of flows from each other.

In Table 38 we see that MAL and FEM are the major variables which have contributed to the discriminating power of the discriminant function in this set; whereas all of the remaining variables in this table appear to have contributed very little to this function.

It is evident, also, from the classification table that both MAL and FEM variables have perfectly identified all the cases in group four and 76 percent of the cases in groups three and two, but only 60 percent of the cases in

TABLE 36

PREDICTED RESULTS FOR SET ELEVEN

ACTUAL GROUP	NO. of CASES	PREDICTED GROUP MEMBERSHIP			
		GP (1)	GP (2)	GP (3)	GP (4)
GROUP 1	20	12 60.0%	4 20.0%	4 20.0%	0 0.0%
GROUP 2	25	0 0.0%	20 80.0%	0 0.0%	5 20.0%
GROUP 3	25	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	20 80.0%	5 20.0%
GROUP 4	20	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	20 100.0%

Percent of "Grouped" cases correctly classified: 80.0%

TABLE 37

DISCRIMINATING POWER OF DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION FOR SET TWELVE

Discriminant Function	Eigen- value	Relative Percentage	Canonical Correlation	Chi- Square	DF	Signifi- cance
1	28.06551	94.30	0.983	379.349	27	0.000

TABLE 38

STANDARDIZED DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION COEFFICIENTS FOR SET TWELVE

VARIABLE	FUNCTION (1)
NLLAB	0.02
LECO	-0.07
MAL	-10.51
FEM	-10.42
UNM	-0.01
DNLLAB	0.03
DLECO	-0.11
DMAL	-0.09
DUNM	0.00

group one (Table 39), and thus resulting in an overall degree of correct classification of 77.8 percent.

Set Thirteen: The Agricultural Set

The eigenvalues and the canonical correlations associated with the agricultural discriminant functions point out the low degree of effectiveness these discriminant functions have in separating the four groups. Furthermore, the functions are all statistically insignificant.

Retrospect

The labor deficit regions were found to be more progressive, more developed and economically growing more than the labor surplus regions which are characterized mainly by having a subsistence economy, and appear to be lagging far behind in almost every aspect of development. This is due, perhaps, to underinvestment in human resources as well as lack of investment in the infrastructure and economic activities of these regions which, in turn, could account for the high illiteracy, high unemployment and high percentage of Libyans over 64 years of age.

The regression results indicate that positive net-migration appeared to be associated with growing urbanized districts of youthful, high income, and concentrations of non-agricultural activities, and not with the lagging rural districts of elderly, low income, high unemployment, and concentration of agricultural activity. It was found, also,

TABLE 39

PREDICTED RESULTS FOR SET TWELVE

ACTUAL GROUP	NO. of CASES	PREDICTED GROUP MEMBERSHIP			
		GP (1)	GP (2)	GP (3)	GP (4)
GROUP 1	20	12 60.0%	4 20.0%	4 20.0%	0 0.0%
GROUP 2	25	1 4.0%	19 76.0%	0 0.0%	5 20.0%
GROUP 3	25	1 4.0%	0 0.0%	19 76.0%	5 20.0%
GROUP 4	20	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	20 100.00%

Percent of "Grouped" cases correctly classified: 77.78%

TABLE 40

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF FLOW-TYPE DISCRIMINANT ANALYSES

SET		PERCENT OF "GROUPED" CASES CORRECTLY CLASSIFIED
NUMBER	NAME	
One	Libyan Occupational Status	100.00
Two	Libyan Employment in Primary Activity	Insignificant
Three	Libyan Employment in Secondary Activity	62.22
Four	Libyan Employment in Tertiary Activity	40.00
Five	Non-Libyan Occupational Status	100.00
Six	Non-Libyan Employment in Primary Activity	Insignificant
Seven	Non-Libyan Employment in Secondary Activity	46.67
Eight	Non-Libyan Employment in Tertiary Activity	100.00
Nine	The Socio-Economic Set	80.00
Ten	The Educational Set	47.67
Eleven	The Population Set	80.00
Twelve	The Labor Force Set	77.78
Thirteen	The Agricultural Set	Insignificant

that about 83% of the migrants in Libya were moving to labor deficit areas, and 17% of them were moving to labor surplus areas. Although this latter group is comparatively small, it certainly calls for special consideration because of its apparent irrationality.

Finally, in a statistical sense, it appears from the summary of results in Table 40 that the best discriminating sets between the four types of migration flows include both the Libyans and non-Libyans' occupational status sets as well as the non-Libyans employment in tertiary activity set. Each of these three sets served as a perfect discriminator between the four groups with 100.0% correct classification. However, there are also other sets which turned out to be good discriminators between the four types of flows, and these include mainly the population set with 80.0% correct classification, the socio-economic set with 80.0%, the labor force set with 77.8%, and, to some extent, the Libyan employment in secondary activity set with 62.2% correct classification. It is obvious from the table that the remaining sets turned out to be ineffective discriminators between the four groups of flows.

CHAPTER FOUR

THE DISAGGREGATE STUDY :

CHARACTERISTICS, REASONS AND EMPLOYMENT

In this chapter, three main issues related to migration have been addressed. The first deals with migrants' characteristics, which include variables related to age, sex, occupation, education, settlement, and marital status. The second concerns the reasons behind migration, classified into mainly push and pull factors. The third deals with the employment status of migrants and includes variables related to length of unemployment, means of obtaining job, and previous unemployment and its frequency. In addition to these three main issues, a discussion of channels of information utilized by the migrants in their search for information about their potential destination was also included in this chapter.

Two types of comparisons are performed in this chapter. The first is a time comparison, and the second is a group comparison. In the first case, the objective is to see whether a relationship between time of arrival and each of the variables mentioned exists using both the chi-square test and visual comparison. In the second, the objective is to

determine, through the Kolmogorove-Smirnov (K-S) test, the difference between the D-D and S-D groups on each of these variables.

I. Characteristics

1.1 Age:

The analysis of Table 41 reveals that there is a strong relationship between the age of the migrants and the time of their arrival to either Tripoli or Benghazi, where the calculated chi-square value for the D-D group has been found significant at the .001 level. This was also true for the S-D group where the calculated chi-square value was significant at the .001 level, as indicated in Table 42.

The strength of the relationship was relatively higher for the S-D group. What these findings indicate is the fact that time of arrival is a very significant factor when discussion age characteristics of the migrants for both groups. It is quite evident from both Tables 41 and 42, for example, that over 60% of the migrants in both groups who arrived over twenty years ago were in the age bracket of 0 to 25 years. It is also evident from these tables that over 60% of the migrants who arrived within the last 20 years were at least 26 years of age. In other words, there is a tendency for the recent migrants to be older than those who arrived over 20 years ago, or before the oil discoveries and its economic impacts in the country since 1960.

TABLE 41

AGE CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE D-D GROUP

AGE GROUP	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		Over 20		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
0-15	5	4.27	8	12.50	23	35.94	14.69
16-25	24	20.51	13	20.31	22	34.38	24.08
26-35	38	32.48	25	39.06	12	18.75	30.61
36-45	22	18.80	9	14.06	6	9.38	15.10
Over 45	28	23.93	9	14.06	1	1.56	15.51
TOTAL	117	100.00	64	100.00	64	100.00	100.00

$$\chi^2 = 55.380$$

$$df = 8$$

$$\text{Degree of Association} = .47$$

TABLE 42

AGE CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE S-D GROUP

AGE GROUP	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
0-15	1	1.7	4	11.11	16	34.78	14.89
16-25	15	25.42	5	13.89	15	32.61	24.82
26-35	17	28.81	16	44.44	7	15.22	28.37
36-45	7	11.86	6	16.67	6	13.04	13.48
Over 45	19	32.2	5	13.89	2	4.35	18.44
TOTAL	59	100.00	36	100.00	46	100.00	100.00

$$\chi^2 = 39.710$$

$$df = 8$$

$$\text{Degree of Association} = .53$$

The results of the K-S test indicate that as far as age characteristics of the migrants are concerned, the groups seem to be very similar, since the maximum difference reported in Table 43 between the two groups was only 4% giving a chi-square value that proved to be insignificant.

What these results imply is that migrants in Libya appear to be very similar in their age characteristics regardless of their origin places. Over 60% of the migrants, in both groups, are in the age group of 16-45 years. The only apparent difference between these groups is in the age category of 26 to 45 years, where 46% of the migrants in the D-D group are in this age bracket and only 42% of them are in the S-D Group and this, obviously, can not be considered a significant difference.

TABLE 43
CUMULATIVE FREQUENCIES OF AGE GROUPS

	AGE GROUPS				
	0-15	16-25	26-35	36-45	Over 45
D-D (P(x)) 245	.15	.39	.70	.85	1.00
S-D (P(x)) 141	.15	.41	.68	.81	1.00
P(x) - P(x) 245 141	.00	.01	.02	.04	0.00
$\chi^2 = .5728$					

1.2. Sex

Since there are more than 20% of the total cells with expected frequencies of less than five, a chi-square test was not performed in this case. The visual analysis of both Tables 44 and 45 does point out the lack of any strong relationship as far as time and the sex of the migrants are concerned regardless of the origin places. In other words, for both groups, the ratio of males to females migrants remains virtually unchanged throughout the three time periods with males being dominant.

This lack of relationship between time and the sex of the migrants could be attributed to both the religious and cultural factors that are still very important in Libya, even at the present time, where female migration is viewed as undesirable and unacceptable act both socially and from a religious point of view.

It is the view of the overwhelming majority of the people that women should not migrate alone unless it is absolutely necessary, as in the case of seeking higher education where colleges and similar institutions could be found mainly in Tripoli and Benghazi.

These findings seem to disagree with the findings of George in his demographic study (1970) on Canada, where historical data on interprovincial migration in Canada reveal a tendency for sex differentials to narrow among migrants over time, as well as the findings of Tarver (1961) and

Hutchinson's (1963) study where they found sex differentials to be insignificant. However, our findings also find support in the studies of Thomas (1958), Arias (1961), Shryock (1964), Caldwell (1968-1970) and Jansen (1970).

TABLE 44

SEX CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE D-D GROUP

SEX	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Male	112	95.73	59	92.19	61	95.31	94.69
Female	5	4.27	5	7.81	3	4.69	5.31
TOTAL	117	100.0	64	100.00	64	100.00	100.00

*Chi-square test could not be performed, but there is no apparent relationship.

TABLE 45

SEX CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE S-D GROUP

SEX	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Male	53	89.83	32	88.89	44	95.65	91.49
Female	6	10.17	4	11.11	2	4.35	8.51
TOTAL	59	100.00	36	100.00	46	100.00	100.00

*Chi-square test could not be performed, but there is no apparent relationship.

The following table provides us with the summary of the K-S test:

TABLE 46

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCIES OF SEX

	SEX	
	MALE	FEMALE
D-D (P(x)) 245	.95	1.00
S-D (P(x)) 141	.91	1.00
P(x) - P(x) 245 141	.04	0.00
$\chi^2 = .5728$		

The results of this test show no significant difference between the two groups as far as the sex of the migrants is concerned, since the maximum difference between the two groups here was also 4%. However, this similarity between the D-D and S-D groups is an expected one since, as we pointed out earlier, that migration in Libya was and still is dominated by males.

1.3 Occupation

The relationship between time of arrival and the occupation of the migrant appears to be very significant for both groups. The calculated chi-square value for the D-D group was found to be significant at .05 level, with a standardized relationship of 31% as indicated in Table 47. However, for the S-D group the determination of such a relationship was rather difficult since a chi-square test could not be conducted because of the fact that over 20% of the cells have expected frequencies of less than five. Though visual comparison of Table 48, we can fairly state that the relationship between time of arrival and type of occupation is at least as significant as that obtained for the D-D group. Such a relationship can be easily recognized from Table 48 in the occupational categories of government employee, student, and the unemployed category. Therefore, time of arrival seems to be significantly related to the type of occupation of the migrants. This conclusion is reasonable in light of the various economic changes witnessed in Libya since the oil discoveries and its enormous impacts on the economy and subsequently the occupational activities of the people.

On the basis of the K-S results it is evident that the two groups are fairly similar with regard to the occupational characteristics of the migrants. The largest difference reported between the two groups, as indicated in Table 49, was

TABLE 47

OCCUPATION FOR THE D-D GROUP

OCCUPATION	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		Over 20		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Farmer or Grazer	35	29.92	28	43.75	36	56.25	40.41
Government Employee	14	11.97	7	10.94	1	1.56	8.98
Unskilled Worker	21	17.95	8	12.50	6	9.38	14.29
Skilled or Simi-Skilled	9	7.69	2	3.13	1	1.56	4.90
Private Business	7	5.98	5	7.81	3	4.69	6.12
Student	17	14.53	4	6.25	5	7.81	10.61
Unemployed	14	11.97	10	15.63	12	18.75	14.69
TOTAL	117	100.00	64	100.00	64	100.00	100.00

$$\chi^2 = 23.510$$

$$df = 12$$

$$\text{Degree of Association} = .31$$

TABLE 48

OCCUPATION FOR THE S-D GROUP

OCCUPATION	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Farmer or Grazer	23	38.33	15	22.86	19	41.30	40.43
Government Employee	10	16.67	4	11.43	2	3.35	11.35
Unskilled Worker	12	20.0	6	17.14	8	17.39	18.44
Skilled or Semi-Skilled	1	1.67	1	2.86	0	0.0	1.42
Private Business	4	6.67	3	8.57	3	6.52	7.09
Student	7	11.67	3	8.57	0	0.0	7.09
Unemployed	3	5.0	3	8.57	14	30.44	14.18
TOTAL	60	100.00	35	100.00	46	100.00	100.00

*Chi-square test is not performed, but there is an apparent relationship.

8%. It resulted in a chi-square value that proved to be statistically insignificant. The similarity between these two groups stems largely from the fact that the largest proportion of the migrants in both groups, about 40% each, are in the same occupational category, namely, farming or grazing activities.

TABLE 49

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCIES OF OCCUPATION

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES							
	Farmer	G. Employee	Un- skilled	Skilled Workers	Private Business	Student	Unemployed
D-D (P(x)) 245	.40	.49	.63	.68	.74	.85	1.00
S-D (P(x)) 141	.41	.52	.71	.72	.79	.86	1.00
P(x) - P(x) 245 141	.01	.03	.08	.04	.05	.01	0.00

$$\chi^2 = 2.291$$

1.4 Educational Status

As expected, the relationship between time of arrival and the educational status of the migrants in both groups is statistically significant.

The calculated chi-square value for the D-D group, as indicated in Table 50, proved to be significant at the .01 level; whereas for the S-D group the chi-square value proved significant at .02 level as shown in Table 51. But despite the large χ^2 value for the D-D group, the degree of association between time and educational status of the migrants seems to be relatively higher for the S-D group with 29% and only 26% for the D-D group.

A closer look at Tables 50 and 51 reveals that the proportion of those migrants who can read and write, in both groups, tends to increase in more recent years simply because of the fact that illiteracy was a predominant characteristic of the whole population until the late 1960's when immense efforts were concentrated on upgrading the educational status of the people. A significant relationship between time of arrival and educational status of the migrants, therefore, seems reasonable.

Although, in general, the majority of the migrants in both groups are illiterate (about 59%), the fact that the whole country is characterized by high illiteracy makes the proportion of 31% who can read and write a very important one. We can conclude on that basis that migrants in Libya appear

TABLE 50

EDUCATIONAL STATUS FOR THE D-D GROUP

EDUCATIONAL STATUS	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Illiterate	54	46.15	45	70.31	45	70.31	58.78
Read Only	11	9.4	2	3.13	6	9.38	7.76
Read & Write	52	44.44	17	26.56	13	20.31	33.47
TOTAL	117	100.00	64	100.00	64	100.00	100.00

$$\chi^2 = 16.420$$

$$df = 4$$

$$\text{Degree of Association} = .26$$

TABLE 51

EDUCATIONAL STATUS FOR THE S-D GROUP

EDUCATIONAL STATUS	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Illiterate	29	49.15	25	69.44	31	67.39	60.28
Read Only	5	8.48	2	5.56	8	17.39	10.64
Read & Write	25	42.37	9	25.0	7	15.22	29.08
TOTAL	59	100.00	36	100.00	46	100.00	100.00

$$\chi^2 = 11.700$$

$$df = 4$$

$$\text{Degree of Association} = .29$$

to be relatively more educated than those who were left behind.

The comparison of the two groups reveals no significant differences concerning the educational status of the migrants. The K-S test in this case shows a maximum difference of only 4% as indicated in Table 52, which is insignificant.

Apparently, the main difference between the two groups is in those who can read and write. The proportion of this category tends to be relatively higher for the D-D group with about 34% compared to 29% for the S-D group.

The similarity between the two groups on this issue confirms what has already been found in Chapter Three of this dissertation. That is that there are districts with high illiteracy and others with low in both the labor deficit and surplus regions. This resulted in no clear cut distinction between the two groups.

TABLE 52
CUMULATIVE FREQUENCIES OF EDUCATIONAL STATUS

	EDUCATIONAL STATUS		
	Illiterate	Read Only	Read and Write
D-D (P(x)) 245	.59	.67	1.00
S-D (P(x)) 141	.60	.71	1.00
P(x) - P(x) 245 141	.01	.04	0.00

$$\chi^2 = 0.5728$$

1.5 Type of Settlement

The relationship between time of arrival and the type of settlement where migrants lived before migration took place, is statistically significant for the D-D group. The calculated chi-square value for this group, as shown in Table 53, is considered significant at the .001 level.

On the other hand, this relationship was insignificant at the .10 level for the S-D group, as indicated in Table 54. The degree of association between the time of arrival and the type of settlement is relatively greater for the D-D group with 28% and only 22% for the S-D group. These results indicate that the proportion of the migrants coming either from city, town or village is changing through time for the D-D group, whereas no such trend exists for the S-D group. A close examination of Table 53 reveals that the largest proportion of the migrants coming from a city arrived over 20 years ago with 59.38%, followed by those who arrived within the last ten to twenty years with 31.25%, and the smallest proportion with 29.06% for those who arrived within the last ten years. The table reveals also that the converse is true with regard to those who are coming from a town, with the largest proportion representing those who arrived in the last ten years (34.19%), followed by those who arrived ten to twenty years ago (26.56%), and, lastly, those who came over 20 years ago (18.75%). With regard to those coming from village or farm, the largest proportion appears to have arrived

TABLE 53

TYPE OF SETTLEMENT FOR THE D-D GROUP

TYPE OF SETTLEMENT	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		Over 20		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
City (over 20,000)	34	29.06	20	31.25	38	59.38	37.55
Town (500-20,000)	40	34.19	17	26.56	12	18.75	28.16
Village or Farm	43	36.75	27	42.19	14	21.88	34.29
TOTAL	117	100.00	64	100.00	64	100.00	100.00

$$\chi^2 = 18,940$$

$$df = 4$$

$$\text{Degree of Association} = .28$$

TABLE 54

TYPE OF SETTLEMENT FOR THE S-D GROUP

TYPE OF SETTLEMENT	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
City (over 20,000)	24	40.68	12	33.33	22	47.83	41.14
Town (500-20,000)	15	25.42	12	33.33	18	39.13	31.92
Village or Farm	20	33.90	12	33.33	6	13.04	26.95
TOTAL	59	100.00	36	100.00	46	100.00	100.00

$$\chi^2 = 7.000$$

$$df = 4$$

$$\text{Degree of Association} = .22$$

within the last ten to twenty years (42.19%), followed by those who arrived within the last ten years (36.75%), and the smallest proportion appear to have come over 20 years ago.

It is important to point out that the two tables appear to share one common finding, concerning those coming from a village or a farm. It appears that the proportion of these migrants has increased considerably within the last twenty years for both groups.

The K-S test reveals no significant differences between the two groups in terms of settlement. The maximum difference as it appeared in Table 55 was 7%, which resulted in a chi-square value that proved to be statistically insignificant at the .10 level. These groups seem to differ slightly in the proportion of those who are coming from village type of settlement, with the D-D group having the larger proportion of 34%, as opposed to 27% for the S-D group.

Somewhat surprisingly, however, migration in Libya seems to be largely urban to urban and not rural to urban as might have been expected. Over 66 percent of the migrants in each of the two groups came either from a city or a town.

TABLE 55

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCIES OF TYPE OF SETTLEMENT

	TYPE OF SETTLEMENT		
	City	Town	Village
D-D (P(x) 245	.35	.66	1.00
S-D (P(x) 141	.41	.73	1.00
P(x) - P(x) 245 141	.04	.07	0.00

$$\chi^2 = 1.754$$

1.6 Marital Status

A visual analysis of Tables 56 and 57 suggests that a strong relationship exists between time of arrival and the marital status of the migrants in each of the two groups. However, the level of significance of this relationship is difficult to determine precisely since the chi-square test could not be performed.

TABLE 56

MARITAL STATUS FOR THE D-D GROUP

MARITAL STATUS	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		Over 20		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Single	40	34.19	23	31.25	37	57.81	40.82
Married	74	63.25	36	26.56	23	35.94	54.29
Divorced	3	2.56	5	42.19	4	6.25	4.90
TOTAL	117	100.00	64	100.00	64	100.00	100.00

*Chi-square test could not be performed, but there is an apparent relationship.

TABLE 57

MARITAL STATUS FOR THE S-D GROUP

MARITAL STATUS	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Single	17	28.81	12	33.33	23	50.0	36.88
Married	33	55.93	22	61.11	21	45.65	53.90
Divorced	9	15.25	2	5.56	2	4.35	9.22
TOTAL	59	100.00	36	100.00	46	100.00	100.00

*Chi-square test could not be performed, but there is an apparent relationship.

Both Tables 56 and 57 show that the proportion of those migrants whose marital status was single when they first arrived in Tripoli or Benghazi has decreased in recent years, whereas the converse is the case for the married group.

In comparing the two groups, the K-S test reveals that there is no significant difference. The maximum difference reported in Table 58 was only 4% which resulted in a chi-square value that proved to be very insignificant.

TABLE 58

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCIES OF MARITAL STATUS

	MARITAL STATUS		
	SINGLE	MARRIED	DIVORCED
D-D (P(x)) 245	.41	.94	1.00
S-D (P(x)) 141	.37	.91	1.00
P(x) - P(x) 245 141	.04	.03	0.00

$$\chi^2 = 0.5728$$

2. Reasons for Movement

2.1 Push Factors

A chi-square test could not be performed for these data, but an examination of Tables 59 and 60 clearly indicate the lack of a strong relationship between time of arrival and push factors, although there are certain interesting differences and similarities. Surprisingly, we found in Table 59 the proportion of those migrants who cited unemployment as a main reason for leaving almost was unchanged through the three time periods. Forty-seven percent of the migrants who moved within the last ten years cited unemployment as a main push factor, 52 percent of those who moved within the last ten to twenty years and 51 percent of those migrants who moved over 20 years ago. This is the case despite the fact that the migrants came from labor deficit areas. The only apparent and consistent relationship between time of arrival and reasons for movement for the D-D group can be found in the categories of "housing" and "bad living conditions." It is evident from Table 59 that the proportion of those migrants who cited housing and bad living conditions has changed through time. For example, 7.3 percent of the migrants who arrived within the last ten years have cited housing as a push factor, compared to 4.12 percent for those who arrived within the last ten to twenty years and 3.26 percent for those who arrived over 20 years

TABLE 59

PUSH FACTORS FOR THE D-D GROUP

PUSH FACTORS	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Study	14	7.87	1	1.03	2	2.17	4.63
Unemployment	84	47.19	50	51.55	47	51.09	49.32
Housing Problems	13	7.30	4	4.12	3	3.26	5.45
Transferred	8	4.49	5	5.16	1	1.09	3.82
Family Reasons	18	10.11	12	12.37	10	10.87	10.90
Bad Living Conditions	41	23.03	25	25.77	29	31.52	25.88
TOTAL	178	100.00	97	100.00	92	100.00	100.00

*Chi-square test could not be performed, but there is no apparent relationship.

ago. Concerning bad living conditions, the table shows 23.03 percent of those migrants arriving in the last ten years, 25.77 percent of those arriving within the last twenty years and 31.52 percent of those migrants arriving over twenty years ago, cited it as a push factor.

As for the S-D group, the only apparent relationship that can be detected from Table 60 between time of arrival and push factors is found in the categories of "unemployment," "transferred," and "family reasons."

Clearly the table shows that the proportion of the migrants in those categories has changed through time. Both unemployment and family reasons have been cited relatively more frequently by those migrants arriving over twenty years ago, followed by those arriving within the last ten to twenty years, which appears to be consistent with the recent economic progress occurring in the country. This is reflected at least in the reduction of unemployment.

With regard to job transfer, however, the table points out that 19.51 percent of the migrants who arrived in the last ten years, 6.98 percent of those arriving within the last ten to twenty years and 1.64 percent of those migrants arriving over 20 years ago, have moved because of this factor.

The K-S test indicates that there is no significant difference between the two groups as far as the push factors are concerned. The maximum difference reported in Table 61 was 9%. This figure enables us to obtain a chi-square value, which proved to be insignificant.

TABLE 60

PUSH FACTORS FOR THE S-D GROUP

PUSH FACTORS	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%
Study	3	3.66	2	4.65	2	3.28	3.76
Unemployment	37	45.12	21	48.84	31	50.82	47.85
Housing Problems	4	4.88	3	6.98	3	4.92	5.38
Transferred	16	19.51	3	6.98	1	1.64	10.75
Family Reasons	9	10.98	6	13.95	13	21.31	15.05
Bad Living Conditions	13	15.85	8	18.61	11	18.03	17.20
TOTAL	82	100.00	43	100.00	61	100.00	100.00

*Chi-square test could not be performed, but there is no apparent relationship.

TABLE 61

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCIES OF PUSH FACTORS

	PUSH FACTORS					
	Study	Un- employment	Housing	Trans- ferred	Family Reasons	Bad Living Conditions
D-D (P(x)) 367	.05	.54	.59	.63	.74	1.00
S-D (P(x)) 186	.04	.52	.57	.68	.83	1.00
P(x) - P(x) 367 186	.01	.02	.02	.05	.09	0.00

$$\chi^2 = 3.999$$

Migrants to Tripoli or Benghazi, regardless of their origin places, appear to move because of similar reasons. The similarity between the two groups came as a surprise, especially if one examines the factors on which the two groups appear to be very similar. For example, it might have been expected that the S-D group would have unemployment as the main push factor, whereas it should be less important for the D-D group. In fact, the proportion of those migrants who cited unemployment as a reason for leaving is relatively larger for the D-D group with 49.32 percent, as opposed to 47.85 percent of the S-D group. The fact that the D-D group has 49.32 percent of its migrants who cited unemployment as a reason for moving does not necessarily mean that job vacancies are not available, but it could mean that the migrants in this group are actually looking for better jobs or better wages that might be available in such places as Tripoli and Benghazi.

2.2 Pull Factors

A chi-square test could not be used on these data, but a visual inspection of Tables 62 and 63 shows that a relationship does not exist between time of arrival and pull factors for migration for either the D-D or S-D groups.

The response for each of the seven pull factors seem not to vary systematically between the three time periods, and this may simply be due to the fact that both Tripoli and

TABLE 62

PULL FACTORS FOR THE D-D GROUP

PULL FACTORS	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Came along with parents	57	30.98	22	24.18	24	26.37	28.14
Job Opportunities	84	45.65	55	60.44	53	58.24	52.46
For starting business	7	3.8	2	2.2	6	6.59	4.10
Transferred	8	4.35	5	5.5	1	1.1	3.83
Had business elsewhere & want to start one here	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	0.27
For higher education	10	5.44	1	1.1	3	3.3	3.83
Offered free housing	18	9.78	5	5.5	4	4.4	7.38
TOTAL	184	100.00	91	100.00	91	100.00	100.00

*Chi-square could not be performed but there is no apparent relationship.

TABLE 63

PULL FACTORS FOR THE S-D GROUP

PULL FACTORS	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Came along with parents	27	29.03	14	28.0	22	32.84	30.00
Job Opportunities	39	41.94	26	52.0	32	47.76	46.19
For starting business	1	1.08	1	2.01	5	7.46	3.33
Transferred	16	17.2	3	6.0	1	1.49	9.52
Had business elsewhere & wanted to start one here	0	0.0	1	2.0	1	1.49	0.95
For higher education	5	5.38	0	0.0	0	0.0	2.38
Offered free housing	5	5.38	5	10.0	6	8.96	7.62
TOTAL	93	100.00	50	100.00	67	100.00	100.00

*Chi-square could not be performed, but there is no apparent relationship.

Benghazi have long been considered the most attractive places in the country.

Based on the results of the K-S test, there are no significant differences between the two groups as far as the pull factors are concerned. The maximum difference between these two groups shown in Table 64 was only 6% which gave a chi-square value that proved to be insignificant. The two groups appear to be very similar in their selection of pull factors. This similarity is, perhaps, due to the fact that the migrants in Libya, regardless of their origins, seem to share similar cognitive maps of Tripoli and Benghazi. These places are, after all, the two largest urban centers, the most cosmopolitan, the most prosperous, well known, and developed places in the country, and have the best employment opportunities. In general, these migrants appear to be more similar in their response to the pull factors than to the push factors.

2.3 Channels of Information

A chi-square test shows that for the D-D group the relationship between time of arrival and channels of information is statistically insignificant (Table 65). This means that through time the channels of information used by the migrants have remained relatively unchanged.

TABLE 64

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCIES OF PULL FACTORS

	PULL FACTORS						
	With Parents	Jobs	Start Business	Trans- ferred	Had Business and Want to Start Another	Higher Education	Free Housing
D-D (P(x)) 366	.28	.81	.85	.89	.89	.93	1.00
S-D (P(x)) 210	.30	.76	.79	.89	.90	.92	1.00
P(x) 366							
- P(x) 210	.02	.05	.06	.00	.01	.01	0.00

$$\chi^2 = 1.9215$$

TABLE 65

CHANNELS OF INFORMATION FOR THE D-D GROUP

CHANNELS OF INFORMATION	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Visited before	52	23.96	30	25.0	16	15.53	22.27
Lived in before	14	6.45	6	5.0	4	3.88	5.46
Relatives living here	69	31.8	43	35.83	40	38.83	34.55
Friends living here	37	17.05	21	17.5	15	14.56	16.59
Neighbors (who know a lot about places)	13	5.99	8	6.67	8	7.77	6.59
Neighbors (who know about this place)	9	4.15	6	5.0	12	11.65	6.14
Through newspapers	9	4.15	1	0.83	2	1.94	2.73
Government agencies & other mass media	14	6.45	5	4.17	6	5.83	5.68
TOTAL	217	100.00	12.0	100.00	103	100.00	100.00

$$\chi^2 = 16.360$$

$$df = 14$$

$$\text{Degree of Association} = .20$$

As for the S-D group, a chi-square analysis could not be performed but a visual inspection of Table 66 shows that the relationship between time of arrival and channels of information is not strong. This is somewhat of a surprise, especially if one looks at the response of those migrants to newspaper and mass media channels of information. Migrants in Libya still rely very heavily on their relatives and friends when seeking information about a place to move to, and on their own travel experiences.

However, it seems that the importance of relatives as a source of information is changing through time for both groups, but with different trends. That is, while the proportion of migrants in the D-D group who cited relatives as a source of information seems to decrease with time, the converse is the case for the S-D group migrants. Table 65, for instance, shows the proportion of those who cited relatives as a source of information to be 31.8% for the migrants arriving within the last ten years, 35.83% for those arriving within the last ten to twenty years, and 38.83% for the migrants who arrived over twenty years ago. Whereas, for the S-D group, the proportion was found to be 30.3% for those migrants who arrived within the last ten years, 27.42% for those arriving within the last ten to twenty years, and 22.22% for the migrants arriving over 20 years ago.

TABLE 66

CHANNELS OF INFORMATION FOR THE S-D GROUP

CHANNELS OF INFORMATION	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Visited before	26	26.26	13	20.97	16	22.22	23.61
Lived in before	7	7.07	6	9.68	5	6.94	7.73
Relatives living here	30	30.3	17	27.42	16	22.22	27.04
Friends living here	14	14.14	13	20.97	16	22.22	18.46
Neighbors (who know a lot about places)	5	5.05	3	4.84	11	15.28	8.16
Neighbors (who know about this place)	4	4.04	3	4.84	5	6.94	5.15
Through newspapers	4	4.04	4	6.45	0	0.0	3.43
Government agencies & other mass media	9	9.09	3	4.84	3	4.17	6.44
TOTAL	99	100.00	62	100.00	72	100.00	100.00

*Chi-square could not be performed, but there is no apparent relationship.

The result of the K-S test shows no significant difference between the two groups. Table 67 indicates a maximum difference of 5% between these two groups, which resulted in a chi-square value that turned out to be insignificant. Examination of Tables 65 and 66 reveals that the two groups of migrants differ mainly on the information coming through relatives living in the destination areas, where 35% of the migrants coming from the labor deficit areas selected this channel as their main source of information as opposed to 27% for those migrants coming from labor surplus areas. The similarity between the two groups is based, perhaps, mainly on the strong cultural and social ties that characterize the general population. Migrants in Libya, regardless of their origin places, still rely mainly on kinship and friends as a source for advice and information, as well as their own personal visits, when looking for new places to move to rather than on newspapers and other mass media. This situation is contrary to that found in developed countries.

TABLE 67

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCIES OF CHANNELS OF INFORMATION

	CHANNELS OF INFORMATION							
	Visits	Lived In	Relatives	Friends	Neighbors (Cosm)	Neighbor (Local)	News-papers	G. Agencies
D-D (P(x) 440	.22	.27	.62	.79	.86	.92	.95	1.00
S-D (P(x)) 233	.24	.32	.59	.77	.85	.90	.93	1.00
P(x)-P(x) 440 233	.02	.05	.03	.02	.01	.02	.02	0.00

$$\chi^2 = 1.5233$$

3. Employment3.1 Length of Unemployment

The relationship between time of arrival and length of unemployment for the D-D group, as it appears in Table 68, is not significant. Although a chi-square test could not be performed on the data, the relationship for the S-D group appears to be much stronger. Clearly, Table 69 indicates that the proportion of those migrants who stayed unemployed for a

TABLE 68

LENGTH OF UNEMPLOYMENT FOR THE D-D GROUP

TIME PERIOD	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
One Week	34	29.06	12	18.75	19	29.69	26.53
1 - 4 Weeks	13	11.11	6	9.38	9	14.06	11.43
1 - 3 Months	22	18.8	13	20.31	14	21.88	20.00
3 - 6 Months	5	4.27	4	6.25	3	4.69	4.90
6 - 12 Months	10	8.55	13	20.31	5	7.81	11.43
More than a year	7	5.98	8	12.5	8	12.5	9.39
Study or transferred	26	22.22	8	12.5	6	9.38	16.33
TOTAL	117	100.00	64	100.00	64	100.00	100.00

$$\chi^2 = 16.880$$

$$df = 12$$

$$\text{Degree of Association} = .27$$

TABLE 69

LENGTH OF UNEMPLOYMENT FOR THE S-D GROUP

TIME PERIOD	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
One Week	19	32.2	15	40.54	13	28.89	33.33
1 - 4 Weeks	8	13.56	5	13.51	4	8.89	12.06
1 - 3 Months	8	13.56	1	2.7	3	6.67	8.51
3 - 6 Months	3	5.09	1	2.7	4	8.89	5.67
6 - 12 Months	2	3.39	3	8.11	2	4.44	4.97
More than a Year	1	1.7	9	24.32	17	37.78	19.15
Study or Transferred	18	30.51	3	8.11	2	4.44	16.31
TOTAL	59	100.00	37	100.00	45	100.00	100.00

*Chi-square test could not be performed, but there is an apparent relationship.

period of more than a year has decreased dramatically from 37.78% for the migrants who arrived over twenty years ago, to 24.32% for those arriving within the last ten to twenty years, and to only 1.7% for those who arrived within the last ten years. However, the converse is the case for those migrants who were either transferred or came to study. That is, the proportion of the migrants who obtained their jobs immediately appears to have increased with time from 4.44 percent for those migrants arriving over twenty years ago, to 8.11 percent for those arriving within the last ten to twenty years, and to 30.51 percent for the migrants who arrived within the last ten years. The lack of a strong relationship between time of arrival and length of unemployment for both groups was unexpected, however, because of the changes in the unemployment rate that have taken place, especially after the oil discoveries in 1960. It could be that migrants over ten or fifteen years ago were ready to accept any kind of jobs that secured an income for their families.

The results of the K-S test reveal, surprisingly, no significant difference between the two groups. The maximum difference reported in Table 70 was 9 percent, which yielded a chi-square value that proved to be insignificant. However, a visual comparison of Tables 68 and 69 does reveal some interesting small discrepancies between these groups. Among the unexpected discrepancies is the fact that the migrants from labor surplus areas had a relatively easier time getting jobs than those coming from labor deficit areas. For example,

TABLE 70

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCIES OF LENGTH OF UNEMPLOYMENT

	LENGTH OF UNEMPLOYMENT						
	One Week	1-4 Weeks	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	More Than a Year	Study or Transfer
D-D (P(x)) 245	.27	.38	.58	.63	.74	.84	1.00
S-D (P(x)) 141	.33	.45	.54	.56	.65	.84	1.00
P(x) - P(x) 245 141	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.09	0.00	0.00

$$\chi^2 = 2.900$$

33.34% of those coming from labor surplus areas stayed only for a period of one week without a job as opposed to 26.53% for the D-D group. But as the length of unemployment increases, the trend in the discrepancy between the two groups seems to change along with it. That is, while the S-D group seems to have a larger proportion of the migrants having stayed only for one week without a job, this group seems also to have a larger proportion (19.15%) who stayed unemployed for more than a year compared to only 9.38% for the D-D group. The similarity between the two groups on the length of unemployment might have been affected by the fact that some migrants might be willing to accept any kind of job while others tend to be more selective. This latter kind is more likely to be of the D-D group, simply because the chances of being unemployed in the origin places are much less for the D-D group migrants than for the S-D group.

--- Migrants from that group will be less inclined to accept any kind of job than those of the S-D group.

3.2 Means of Obtaining a Job

The means through which migrants found their jobs did not change with time. The chi-square test for the D-D group resulted in a value that turned out to be insignificant as indicated in Table 71. A similar result was found for the S-D group (Table 72). The strength of the relationship seems to be relatively stronger for the S-D group, with 23% degree of

TABLE 71

MEANS OF OBTAINING A JOB FOR THE D-D GROUP

MEANS	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Through newspapers	15	12.3	8	10.67	1	1.52	9.13
Friends	20	16.39	16	21.33	14	21.21	19.01
Relatives	23	18.85	19	25.33	18	27.27	22.81
Personal effort	64	52.46	32	42.67	33	50.00	49.05
TOTAL	122	100.00	75	100.00	66	100.00	100.00

$$\chi^2 = 9.100$$

$$df = 6$$

$$\text{Degree of Association} = .20$$

TABLE 72

MEANS OF OBTAINING A JOB FOR THE S-D GROUP

MEANS	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Through newspapers	8	13.12	5	15.63	4	8.33	11.97
Friends	7	11.48	9	28.13	12	25.0	19.72
Relatives	12	19.67	7	21.88	8	16.67	19.01
Personal effort	34	55.54	11	34.38	24	50.0	48.94
TOTAL	61	100.00	32	100.00	48	100.00	100.00

$$\chi^2 = 7.110; \quad df = 6; \quad \text{Degree of Association} = .23$$

association as opposed to only 20% for the D-D group.

It is clear from Table 73 that the K-S test indicates a lack of significant difference between the two groups concerning the means by which their members found their first job. This result is not totally unexpected, since the role of advertisement through newspapers or other mass media is still unimportant. A visual inspection of Tables 71 and 72 indicates that about 49% of the migrants in each group have actually obtained their job through personal efforts compared to only 9.13% of them in the D-D group and 11.97% of the S-D group who indicated that newspapers were their means of obtaining a job. With respect to friends and relatives, it is evident from the tables that these two means are about equally utilized by the migrants, despite the fact that relatives appear to be more important for the D-D group with about 23 percent, as opposed to 19 percent for the S-D group.

TABLE 73

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCIES OF MEANS OF OBTAINING A JOB

MEANS OF OBTAINING A JOB				
	Newspapers	Relatives	Friends	Personal Effort
D-D (P(x)) 263	.09	.28	.51	1.00
S-D (P(x)) 142	.12	.32	.51	1.00
P(x) - P(x) 263 142	.03	0.04	0.00	0.00

$$\chi^2 = 0.590$$

3.3 Previous Unemployment

The relationship between time of arrival and previous employment for the D-D group is statistically significant at the .02 level (Table 74). This means that the proportion of the migrants in this group who had previous unemployment has changed through time. On the other hand, such a relationship does not seem to exist for the S-D group, where the calculated chi-square value in Table 75 was only a fraction of one percent. In addition, the strength of the relationship is higher for the D-D group with 18% degree of association as opposed to only 10% for the S-D group.

As expected, the results of the K-S test show a significant difference between the two groups. The maximum difference reported between these two groups in Table 76 was 13%, which resulted in a chi-square value that proved to be significant at the .05 level. There is a tendency for those migrants coming from labor surplus areas to have higher previous unemployment records than those coming from the labor deficit areas. These findings are of great importance because they give additional support to our regional classification in Chapter Three of this dissertation.

TABLE 74

PREVIOUS UNEMPLOYMENT FOR THE D-D GROUP

UNEMPLOYED BEFORE	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Yes	27	23.08	25	39.06	26	40.63	31.84
No.	90	76.92	39	60.94	38	59.38	68.16
TOTAL	117	100.00	64	100.00	64	100.00	100.00

$$\chi^2 = 7.960$$

$$df = 2$$

$$\text{Degree of Association} = .18$$

TABLE 75

PREVIOUS UNEMPLOYMENT FOR THE S-D GROUP

UNEMPLOYED BEFORE	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Yes	26	44.83	15	40.54	23	50.0	45.39
No	32	55.17	22	59.46	23	50.0	54.61
TOTAL	58	100.00	37	100.00	46	100.00	100.00

$$\chi^2 = 0.750$$

$$df = 2$$

$$\text{Degree of Association} = .10$$

TABLE 76

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCIES OF PREVIOUS UNEMPLOYMENT

	PREVIOUS UNEMPLOYMENT	
	YES	NO
D-D (P(x)) 245	.32	1.00
S-D (P(x)) 141	.45	1.00
P(x) - P(x) 245 141	.13	0.00

$$\chi^2 = 6.050$$

3.4 Frequency of Previous Unemployments

A chi-square test could not be performed for either group. A close examination of Tables 77 and 78 reveals that no obvious relationship exists between time of arrival and frequency of previous unemployment.

TABLE 77

FREQUENCY OF PREVIOUS UNEMPLOYMENT FOR THE D-D GROUP

Frequency of Previous Unemployment	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Once	14	51.85	5	20.0	8	28.57	33.75
Twice	4	14.82	2	8.0	3	10.71	11.25
Three Times	1	3.7	1	4.0	0	0.0	2.50
More than Three	8	29.62	17	68.0	17	60.71	52.50
TOTAL	27	100.00	25	100.00	28	100.00	100.00

*A chi-square test could not be performed, but there is no apparent relationship.

TABLE 78

FREQUENCY OF PREVIOUS UNEMPLOYMENT FOR THE S-D GROUP

Frequency of Previous Unemployment	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Once	6	23.08	1	6.25	8	34.78	23.08
Twice	0	0.0	1	6.25	5	21.74	9.23
Three Times	2	7.69	2	12.5	0	0.0	6.15
More than Three	18	69.23	12	75.0	10	43.48	61.54
TOTAL	26	100.00	16	100.00	23	100.00	100.00

*A chi-square test could not be performed, but there is no apparent relationship.

Table 77, however, indicates that the proportion of those migrants who previously have been employed only once is 51.85 percent for those migrants arriving within the last ten years, 20 percent for those who arrived within the last ten to twenty years, and 28.57 percent for those arriving over twenty years ago. The table also shows that the proportion of those migrants who previously were unemployed more than three times is 29.63 percent for the migrants arriving within the last ten years, 68 percent for those who arrived within the last ten to twenty years, and 60.71 percent for those who arrived over twenty years ago. However, and by contrast, the proportion of those migrants who previously were employed more than three times in the S-D group, is 69.23 percent for those migrants who arrived in the last ten years, 75 percent for those who arrived in the last ten to twenty years, and 43.48 percent for those arriving over twenty years ago.

The results of the K-S test show that there is no significant difference between the two groups in terms of frequency of previous unemployment. The maximum difference between these groups reported in Table 79 was 13%, which gave a chi-square value that proved to be statistically insignificant. It is important to point out the fact that time of arrival might have created a somewhat misleading result. It is clear from comparing the two groups, especially on the first and last categories of Tables 77 and 78, that differences

do exist between them. For example, the proportion of the migrants who previously were unemployed only once is 33.75% for the D-D group as opposed to only 23.08 percent for the S-D group. Whereas, the proportion of those who previously were unemployed more than three times is 61.54 percent for the S-D group as opposed to only 52.5 percent for the D-D group.

TABLE 79

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCIES OF FREQUENCY OF PREVIOUS UNEMPLOYMENT

	FREQUENCY OF PREVIOUS UNEMPLOYMENT			
	Once	Twice	Three Times	More Than Three Times
D-D (P(x)) 85	.34	.45	.47	1.00
S-D (P(x)) 65	.23	.32	.38	1.00
P(x) - P(x) 80 65	.11	.13	.09	0.00

$$\chi^2 = 2.424$$

4. Conclusion

Summary Table 80 points out the fact that there is a strong relationship between time of arrival and the migrants' age, occupation, educational status, settlement, marital status, and previous unemployment. However, such a relationship does not appear to exist with regard to sex of the migrants, reasons for movement, channels of information, length of unemployment, means of obtaining a job, and frequency of previous unemployment.

The table also reveals that no statistical or qualitative differences appear to exist between the D-D and the S-D groups on almost all the variables discussed in this chapter except on the issue of previous unemployment, where the findings indicate that a significant statistical difference appear to exist between the two groups.

As far as migrants' characteristics are concerned, the findings seem to agree with findings obtained from studies conducted both in developed as well as developing countries. The findings generally support the proposition that persons in their late teens, twenties, and early thirties are more migratory than their counterparts; perhaps, because the young tend to be more adaptive to new ideas and environment and more ready to take advantage of the new opportunities resulting from migration than the old, who must have developed strong ties with their place of residence. About 69 percent of the migrants in our survey are under 36 years of age, and

TABLE 80

SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR CHAPTER FOUR

	VARIABLES		STATISTICAL DIFFERENCE	QUANTITATIVE DIFFERENCE
CHARACTERISTICS	Age	Time D-D/S-D	Yes No	--- ---
	Sex	Time D-D/S-D	--- No	No ---
	Occupation	Time D-D/S-D	Yes No	--- ---
	Educational Status	Time D-D/S-D	Yes No	--- ---
	Settlement	Time D-D/S-D	Yes No	--- ---
	Marital Status	Time D-D/S-D	--- No	Yes ---
REASONS	Push Factors	Time D-D/S-D	--- No	No ---
	Pull Factors	Time D-D/S-D	--- No	No ---
	Channels of Information	Time D-D/S-D	No No	--- ---
EMPLOYMENT	Length of Unemployment	Time D-D/S-D	No No	--- ---
	Means of Obtaining a Job	Time D-D/S-D	No No	--- ---
	Previous Unemployment	Time D-D/S-D	Yes Yes	--- ---
	Frequency of Previous Unemployment	Time D-D/S-D	--- No	No ---

only 16 to 18 percent of them are over 46 years of age. Strong support for these findings can be found in the studies of Thomas (1958), Beshar (1961), Tarver (1963), Herrick (1965), and Caldwell (1968). Despite the fact that current research indicates that not only is sex less selective than age, but that it is less uniform over time and place, our findings strongly corroborate the premise that males are more migratory than females. About 95 percent of the migrants in our survey are males regardless of time of arrival and this could be attributed to the socio-cultural settings of Libya. These conclusions are strongly supported by the findings of Thomas (1958), Arias (1961), George (1970), and Caldwell's (1968, 1970). Concerning occupation, several migration studies conducted in developed countries have revealed that migration tends to be selective with regard to higher occupational status, such as Beshar's (1961) study of Indiana migration and Tarver's (1964) study of intercounty migration. However, in contrast to the above, our survey findings indicate that over 55 percent of the migrants, in both the D-D and S-D groups, used to be engaged either in agricultural activities or unskilled work. Up to the mid 1960's over 70 percent of the population in Libya were engaged in agricultural activities.

With respect to the educational status of the migrants, our survey results indicate that the majority of the migrants (67 to 71%) are illiterate (these percentages include those who can read only also) and only 29 to 33 percent of them can read and write.

Regarding the type of settlement from which the migrants came, it is generally understood that migration flows within developing countries are mainly from rural to urban areas, an idea strongly held also by many Libyan officials. However, our survey findings indicate that regardless of time of arrival, the largest proportion of the migrants in the survey (over 66%) came either from a city or a town.

The last of the migrants' characteristics discussed in this chapter was marital status. Our survey results reveal that there is a relatively higher proportion of married persons among movers than single and divorced (about 54%) which seems to be in agreement with other findings obtained by Taeuber et al. (1968) and also by George (1970).

As for the reasons for migration, a number of studies, including the present one, indicate that work-related or economic reasons are among the most frequently cited reasons for migration by migrant family or household heads in both developed as well as developing countries. Over 70% of the responses in our survey cited these as main push factors behind their movement, and of this about 48% refers to unemployment alone. These results find a strong support in a study by Adams (1969), in which high levels of unemployment were found to be significant push factors, and also in the studies of Beals et al (1967) of interregional migration in Ghana, and Masnick's (1968) study.

With regard to pull factors, our survey findings indicate that over 50% of the migrants in this survey came because of "job opportunities" and to start a new business, and about 7% of the migrants moved because they were offered free housing. These results seem to have strong corroboration in Caldwell's (1970) Ghana study, in which 82% of those in urban areas who had migrated already from rural villages and 88% of the rural villages who were planning a first migration gave as their principal reason, "to obtain a job, more money, or marital goods." Additional support can be found in the studies of Fielding (1966), and Elizaga (1966).

As to the channels of information, our findings reveal that the most common channels of information utilized by the migrants to obtain information concerning their potential destinations were found to be friends and relatives, as well as personal visits. These three channels, combined, accounted for more than 70% of the migrants' responses. However, friends and relatives alone accounted for 46 to 52 percent of the total response, which appears to be in agreement with the findings of several studies such as those of Rogers (1968), McInnis (1969), and Rodgers (1970).

Finally, regarding the employment issue, the findings of this study reveal that over 60 percent of the migrants in our survey have to wait for a period ranging from one week to six months before actually obtaining a job, and about 38

to 45 percent of them have to wait only for a period of one to four weeks. The results also point out that only 9 to 19 percent of the respondents have indicated that they actually waited for more than a year before they have secured a job. Our findings also show that the largest proportion of the migrants in the survey (about 49%) have relied mainly on their personal efforts in obtaining a job, and about 40 percent of them have relied on their friends and relatives. About 32 to 45 percent of the migrants in our sample have pointed out that they have been unemployed before. Furthermore, our findings indicate that from 53 to 61 percent of those who were previously unemployed had been unemployed at least three times before moving. Thus, in these terms, migration had a positive effect on the people concerned.

CHAPTER FIVE

IMPACT AND ADJUSTMENT

Two main topics are discussed in this chapter. The first is concerned with the impact of migration on the educational status of the migrants, their school level, marital status, family income, occupation, family employment and present employment status. The second deals with the adjustment of the migrants, which includes intended period of stay, frequency of visits to origin places, degree of satisfaction with present living, reasons for satisfaction or dissatisfaction with present living, willingness to return, date of possible return, and problems faced by migrants.

As was the case in Chapter Four, two types of comparisons are made here to determine--first, whether or not a relationship exists between time of arrival and each of the variables mentioned above; and, secondly, to compare the S-D and D-D group on each of these same variables. It should be noted that it was not possible to compare these impacts with a control group of non-migrants. To some extent, therefore, the following results should be treated with a little caution.

1. Impact

1.1 Educational Status

The impact of migration on the educational status of the migrants is quite evident through time. It tends to

improve, and is quite visible for the S-D group. It is clear from Table 81 that the proportion of those migrants who improved their educational status from "illiterate" to "read and write" has increased through time. For example, 32.3% of the migrants who arrived over twenty years ago and who were illiterate before migration took place are now able to read and write, as opposed to 17.4% for those arriving within the last ten to twenty years, and only 3.4% for the most recent migrants. This relationship stems from the fact that the illiteracy rate started to decline rapidly in the late 1960's due to the compulsory education imposed by the government, and especially those immense efforts directed toward adult education.

However, such a relationship between time of arrival and educational status for the D-D group was not as significant as that of the S-D group. But, overall, it appears from Table 82 that through time migration has in general resulted in an improvement of the educational status of the people concerned. For example, the proportion of those migrants who improved their educational status from illiterate to read and write within this group is 5.7% for the most recent migrants, 27.3% for those arriving within the last ten to twenty years, and 14.9% for those arriving over twenty years ago.

Concerning the group comparison, Tables 83 and 84 reveal that the two groups are broadly similar with respect to the impact of migration on the educational status of the migrants. The similarity between the two groups apparently resulted from the fact that the illiteracy level was very high in

TABLE 81

EDUCATIONAL STATUS FOR THE S-D GROUP BEFORE AND AFTER
MIGRATION BY TIME OF ARRIVAL

		AFTER					
		(0-10 Years)					
		Illiterate		Read Only		Read & Write	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
BEFORE	Illiterate	25	86.2	3	10.4	1	3.4
	Read Only	0	0.0	4	80.0	1	20.0
	Read & Write	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	100.00

		AFTER					
		(10-20 Years)					
		Illiterate		Read Only		Read & Write	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
BEFORE	Illiterate	18	78.3	1	4.4	4	17.4
	Read Only	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0
	Read & Write	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	100.0

		AFTER					
		(Over 20 Years)					
		Illiterate		Read Only		Read & Write	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
BEFORE	Illiterate	21	67.7	0	0.0	10	32.3
	Read Only	1	12.5	4	50.0	3	37.5
	Read & Write	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	100.0

TABLE 82

EDUCATIONAL STATUS FOR THE D-D GROUP BEFORE AND AFTER
MIGRATION BY TIME OF ARRIVAL

		AFTER					
		(0-10 Years)					
		Illiterate		Read Only		Read & Write	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
BEFORE	Illiterate	48	90.6	2	3.8	3	5.7
	Read Only	0	0.0	9	81.8	2	18.2
	Read & Write	0	0.0	0	0.0	53	100.0
		AFTER					
		(10-20 Years)					
		Illiterate		Read Only		Read & Write	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
BEFORE	Illiterate	31	70.6	1	2.3	12	27.3
	Read Only	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0
	Read & Write	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	100.0
		AFTER					
		(Over 20 Years)					
		Illiterate		Read Only		Read & Write	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
BEFORE	Illiterate	40	85.1	0	0.0	7	14.9
	Read Only	0	0.0	2	40.0	3	60.0
	Read & Write	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	100.0

TABLE 83

EDUCATIONAL STATUS BEFORE AND AFTER MIGRATION
FOR THE D-D GROUP

		AFTER		
		Illiterate	Read Only	Read & Write
BEFORE	Illiterate	0.83	0.02	0.15
	Read Only	0.00	0.72	0.28
	Read & Write	0.00	0.00	1.00

TABLE 84

EDUCATIONAL STATUS BEFORE AND AFTER MIGRATION
FOR THE S-D GROUP

		AFTER		
		Illiterate	Read Only	Read & Write
BEFORE	Illiterate	0.77	0.05	0.18
	Read Only	0.07	0.67	0.27
	Read & Write	0.00	0.00	1.00

every part of the country, and when the government launched its massive programs to iradicate illiteracy throughout Libya the response was especially great in the two largest cities (Tripoli and Benghazi) where the effect of those efforts touched almost everybody regardless of their origin places.

1.2 School Level

There is an apparent relationship between time of arrival and school level of the migrants in the S-D group. An inspection of Table 85 reveals that migration through time tends to have a favorable impact on the school level of the migrants. For example, it seems from the table that the proportion of those migrants who have never been to school before migration occurred has declined after moving to either Tripoli or Benghazi, especially for the earliest arrivals. In other words, about 35% of the migrants who arrived over twenty years ago and who previously had never been to school, are now with at least primary school level, as opposed to 20% for those who arrived within the last ten to twenty years, and 16% for those who arrived within the last ten years. Such a relationship for the D-D group does not appear to be as strong and evident as that of the S-D group, although Table 86 seems to indicate that in general migration's impact appears to be more favorable for the earliest arrivals than the latest.

The analysis of both Tables 87 and 88 points out strong differences between the D-D and S-D groups with respect to the

TABLE 85

SCHOOL LEVEL BEFORE AND AFTER MIGRATION FOR THE S-D GROUP
BY TIME OF ARRIVAL

		AFTER											
TIME OF ARRIVAL	SCHOOL LEVEL	NEVER BEEN		PRIMARY		PREPARATORY		SECONDARY		UNIVERSITY		PROF. TRAINING	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 - 10 YEARS	Never been to School	27	84.4	4	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.1
	Primary	0	0.0	20	95.2	1	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Preparatory	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	1	33.3	1	33.3
	Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0
	University	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Professional Training	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10 - 20 YEARS	Never been to School	20	80.0	3	12.0	2	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Primary	0	0.0	8	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Preparatory	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
	University	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
	Professional Training	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
OVER 20 YEARS	Never been to School	22	64.7	11	32.4	0	0.0	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Primary	0	0.0	12	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Preparatory	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	University	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Professional Training	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

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TABLE 86

SCHOOL LEVEL BEFORE AND AFTER MIGRATION FOR THE D-D GROUP
BY TIME OF ARRIVAL

		AFTER											
TIME OF ARRIVAL	SCHOOL LEVEL	NEVER BEEN		PRIMARY		PREPARATORY		SECONDARY		UNIVERSITY		PROF. TRAINING	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 - 10 YEARS	Never been to												
	School	51	89.5	6	10.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Primary	0	0.0	26	78.8	7	21.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Preparatory	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	80.0	2	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	57.1	6	42.9	0	0.0
	University	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	0	0.0
	Professional Training	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
10 - 20 YEARS	Never been to												
	School	32	68.1	13	27.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.3	0	0.0
	Primary	0	0.0	8	61.5	4	30.8	0	0.0	1	7.7	0	0.0
	Preparatory	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	University	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Professional Training	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
OVER 20 YEARS	Never been to												
	School	41	80.4	9	17.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0
	Primary	0	0.0	10	83.3	1	8.3	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Preparatory	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
	Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	University	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Professional Training	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

TABLE 87

SCHOOL LEVEL BEFORE AND AFTER MIGRATION FOR THE D-D GROUP

		A F T E R					
		Never Been	Primary	Preparatory	Secondary	University	Prof. Training
	Never Been	.80	.18	.00	.00	.02	.00
W	Primary	.00	.75	.21	.02	.02	.00
R	Preparatory	.00	.00	.72	.21	.07	.00
O	Secondary	.00	.00	.00	.60	.40	.00
F	University	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	.00
E	Prof. Training	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	.00
E							
M							

TABLE 88

SCHOOL LEVEL BEFORE AND AFTER MIGRATION FOR THE S-D GROUP

		A F T E R					
		Never Been	Primary	Preparatory	Secondary	University	Prof. Training
B E F O R E	Never Been	.76	.20	.02	.01	.00	.01
	Primary	.00	.98	.02	.00	.00	.00
	Preparatory	.00	.00	.50	.00	.25	.25
	Secondary	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	.00
	University	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	.00
	Prof. Training	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

impact of migration on each school level, despite the fact that the impact appears to be favorable for both groups. The two tables reveal that of all the migrants in the D-D group, who have never been to school, 80% of them remained in this status despite migration, 18% of them went to primary school and the remaining 2% went up to university level. However, for the S-D group the proportion of those who previously have never been to school has dropped to 76% as a result of migration and the remaining 24% have entered schools after moving to Tripoli or Benghazi. About 20% of them have reached primary level, 2% reached preparatory level, 1% in secondary level, and the remaining 1% went to professional schools.

Evidently as the school level increases the impact of migration seems to change along with it. For example, in the primary level of those who previously have a primary school level in the D-D group 75% of them remained in this level despite moving to Tripoli and Benghazi and the remaining 25% have reached higher school levels. Whereas for the S-D group the impact of migration on those with primary school level is negligible, since 98% of them remained in this primary level in spite of migration. In the preparatory and secondary levels the improvement appears to be in favor of the S-D group than the D-D group, perhaps because of the fact that those migrants coming from labor surplus areas are more likely to face more competition in their new destination places than those coming from labor deficit areas and, therefore, the

only alternative left for them, apparently, is to improve their school levels in order to compete more effectively and to secure better jobs.

1.3 Marital Status

The analysis of Table 89 reveals that there is a strong relationship between time of arrival and changes in marital status for the D-D group migrants. The table indicates that the proportion of those migrants whose marital status was single before moving to Tripoli or Benghazi has declined as a result of migration. Of all the migrants who came as single, 35.7% of the latest arrivals are still in this status, as opposed to 9.1% for those who arrived within the last ten to twenty years, and 5.4% for those arriving over 20 years ago. This can be accounted for by the fact that about 70% of the migrants who arrived over 20 years ago were under 25 years of age, compared to 33% for those arriving within the last ten to twenty years, and 25% for those arriving within the last ten years. It is expected that because of the time length the chances for getting married will definitely be greater for the earliest arrivals than for the latest.

The relationship between time of arrival and changes in impact of migration on marital status for the S-D group is unnoteworthy. The only consistent relationship between time and changes in marital status indicated in Table 90 for this group which is worth noting is related to the proportion of

TABLE 89

MARITAL STATUS BEFORE AND AFTER MIGRATION FOR THE D-D GROUP
BY TIME OF ARRIVAL

	TIME OF ARRIVAL	MARITAL STATUS	A F T E R		MARRIED		DIVORCED	
			SINGLE		No.	%	No.	%
			No.	%				
B E F O R E	(0-10 YEARS)	Single	15	35.7	27	64.3	0	0.0
		Married	0	0.0	72	98.6	1	1.4
		Divorced	0	0.0	6	100.0	0	0.0
	(10-20 YEARS)	Single	2	9.1	19	84.4	1	4.6
		Married	1	2.7	36	97.3	0	0.0
		Divorced	0	0.0	5	100.0	0	0.0
	(OVER 20 YEARS)	Single	2	5.4	35	94.6	0	0.0
		Married	0	0.0	10	100.0	0	0.0
		Divorced	0	0.0	3	75.0	1	25.0

TABLE 90

MARITAL STATE BEFORE AND AFTER MIGRATION FOR THE S-D GROUP
BY TIME OF ARRIVAL

		A F T E R						
TIME OF ARRIVAL	MARITAL STATUS	SINGLE		MARRIED		DIVORCED		
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
B E F O R E	(0-10 YEARS)	Single	5	29.4	12	70.6	0	0.0
		Married	0	0.0	33	100.0	0	0.0
		Divorced	0	0.0	9	100.0	0	0.0
	(10-20 YEARS)	Single	4	30.8	9	69.2	0	0.0
		Married	1	4.6	21	95.4	0	0.0
		Divorced	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
	(Over 20 YEARS)	Single	1	4.4	22	95.6	0	0.0
		Married	1	5.6	17	94.4	0	0.0
		Divorced	0	0.0	5	100.0	0	0.0

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those migrants who changed from a married to a single status as a result of migration. The table shows 5.6% of the married migrants who arrived over twenty years ago are now in a single status, as opposed to 4.6% for those arriving within the last ten to twenty years, and 0.0% for the more recent migrant. This indicates an adverse impact, even though it is inconsiderable. However, it should be pointed out that this change in marital status may have resulted because of death to either the wife or the husband, and because such persons were included under the single status category.

The groups appear to be similar in almost every aspect concerning the impact of migration on the migrants' marital status. There is an exception which seems to differentiate the two groups as outlined in Tables 91 and 92. This exception seems to be manifested in the proportion of those migrants who were divorced before migration occurred. The maximum difference reported between the two groups did not exceed 7%. What this means, perhaps, is that the effect of migration on the marital status seems to be similar for both groups regardless of their origin places.

In other words, migration does not appear to disrupt the family structure as one might have expected, but instead it resulted in more stability as far as marital status is concerned. Both tables indicate that the vast majority of those migrants who came as either single or divorced got married later, and about 98 percent of the married migrants have remained in this status after migration and thus no

disruption occurred as a result of this migration process for both groups.

TABLE 91

MARITAL STATUS BEFORE AND AFTER MIGRATION FOR THE D-D GROUP

		A F T E R		
		Single	Married	Divorced
BEFORE	Single	.19	.80	.01
	Married	.01	.98	.01
	Divorced	.00	.93	.07

TABLE 92

MARITAL STATUS BEFORE AND AFTER MIGRATION FOR THE S-D GROUP

		A F T E R		
		Single	Married	Divorced
BEFORE	Single	.19	.81	.00
	Married	.03	.97	.00
	Divorced	.00	1.00	.00

1.4 Family Income

The analysis of Table 93 reveals an apparent relationship between time of arrival and the amount of increase in family income after migration occurred. For instance, it appears from this table that the proportion of those migrants who reported substantial increases in their family income has increased from 55% for those migrants who arrived within the last ten years, to 67% for those arriving within the last ten to twenty years, and to 77% for those migrants who arrived over twenty years ago.

However, the relationship between time of arrival and the amount of increase in family income appears to take a different trend as we examine the next categories. The proportion of those who reported either a slight increase or remained about the same or even a decrease in family income seems to decline for earlier migrants. But this last trend is not totally unexpected simply because of the oil discoveries and the huge revenues they created for the country's economy and treasury.

As for the S-D group, it appears that such a relationship between time of arrival and the amount of increase in family income was not as apparent as that of the D-D group (Table 94). This is, perhaps, because of the fact the migrants in this group are more likely to accept any type of job even if it pays less, and also because of higher unemployment within this group regardless of time of arrival.

TABLE 93

AMOUNT OF CHANGE OCCURRED ON FAMILY INCOME AFTER MOVING FOR THE D-D GROUP

AMOUNT OF CHANGE IN FAMILY INCOME	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Increased Significantly	64	54.70	43	67.19	49	76.56	63.70
Increased Slightly	27	23.08	13	20.31	9	14.06	20.00
About the Same	22	18.80	7	10.94	6	9.39	14.30
Decreased	4	3.42	1	1.56	0	0.00	2.04
TOTAL	117	100.00	64	100.00	64	100.00	100.00

*Chi-square test could not be performed, but there is a strong relationship.

TABLE 94

AMOUNT OF CHANGE OCCURRED ON FAMILY INCOME AFTER MOVING FOR THE S-D GROUP

AMOUNT OF CHANGE IN FAMILY INCOME	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Increased Significantly	29	49.15	23	63.89	29	63.04	57.5
Increased Slightly	16	27.12	9	25.0	11	23.91	25.5
About the Same	13	22.03	3	8.33	5	10.87	14.9
Decreased	1	1.7	1	2.78	1	2.17	2.1
TOTAL	59	100.00	36	100.00	46	100.00	100.00

*Chi-square test could not be performed, but there is no apparent relationship between time of arrival and family income.

The results of the K-S test indicate that the two groups appear to be broadly similar, since the maximum difference recorded in Table 95 between them was 7% and which resulted in a chi-square value that proved to be statistically insignificant. The similarity between the two groups is due to the fact that in the late 1960's, after the oil discoveries and after the First of September Revolution, family income has increased considerably everywhere in the country. This is especially so in Tripoli and Benghazi, where per capita income is the highest. Since both of these cities represent the destination places for the migrants in both groups, it is expected that increases in family income of the migrants will be the dominant feature for both groups.

TABLE 95

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCIES FOR INCREASE IN FAMILY INCOME

	INCOME INCREASE			
	Significantly	Slightly	About the Same	Decreased
D-D (P(x)) 245	.64	.84	.98	1.00
S-D (P(x)) 141	.57	.83	.98	1.00
P(x) - P(x) 245 141	.07	.01	.00	0.00
$\chi^2 = 1.754$				

1.5 Occupation

The analysis of Table 96 shows no apparent strong relationship between time of arrival and change in occupation for the D-D group migrants. In other words, the three time periods are broadly similar with some exceptions which are worth noting. For example, the proportion of those migrants who changed their occupation, as a result of migration, from agricultural activities to private business engagements in Tripoli and Benghazi, has changed through time from 10.5% for those who arrived over twenty years ago, to 3.7% for those arriving within the last ten to twenty years, and to 0.0% for the most recent arrivals. Another exception that is worth noting is related to the proportion of those who changed from skilled or semi-skilled workers to private business category after moving to Tripoli or Benghazi, which appears to be changing also with time from 100.0% for the earliest arrivals, to 50% for those arriving ten to twenty years ago, and to 0.0% for the latest arrivals.

Table 96 reveals, also, that there is a tendency for the unskilled migrants who moved more recently to Tripoli or Benghazi to acquire new skills more than those who arrived long before them. For instance, about 14% of the unskilled migrants who arrived within the last ten years are now classified as skilled or semi-skilled workers compared to 7% for those arriving within the last ten to twenty years, and 0.0% for those who arrived over twenty years ago. However, this could be accounted for by the recent economic progress and the intensive

TABLE 96

OCCUPATION FOR THE D-D GROUP BEFORE AND AFTER MIGRATION BY TIME OF ARRIVAL

		A F T E R													
TIME OF ARRIVAL	OCCUPATION	Farmer		G. Employee		Unskilled Worker		Skilled Worker		Private Business		Student		Unemployed	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-10 YEARS	Farmer	0	0.0	2	5.9	27	79.4	3	8.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.9
	G. Employee	0	0.0	12	85.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Unskilled Worker	0	0.0	3	13.6	12	54.6	3	13.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	18.2
	Skilled Worker	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	11	91.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Private Bus.	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	6	85.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Student	0	0.0	11	68.8	0	0.0	1	6.3	0	0.0	4	25.0	0	0.0
	Unemployed	0	0.0	1	7.1	8	57.1	2	14.3	1	7.1	0	0.0	2	14.3
10-20 YEARS	Farmer	0	0.0	5	18.5	15	55.6	6	22.2	1	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
	G. Employee	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Unskilled Worker	1	6.7	7	46.7	5	33.3	1	6.7	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Skilled Worker	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Private Bus.	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	80.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Student	0	0.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Unemployed	0	0.0	3	30.0	4	40.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	1	10.0	0	0.0
Over 20 YEARS	Farmer	1	2.6	3	7.9	21	55.3	4	10.5	4	10.5	0	0.0	5	13.2
	G. Employee	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Unskilled Worker	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	50.0
	Skilled Worker	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Private Bus.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Student	0	0.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Unemployed	0	0.0	3	30.0	3	30.0	2	20.0	1	10.0	1	10.0	0	0.0

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training programs for the unskilled workers in general in Libya. Taking the time factor into consideration, it is more likely that the most recent migrants are now younger and thus tend to be more adaptive to new ideas and skills.

The relationship between time of arrival and changes in migrants' occupation as a result of migration seems to be no different for the S-D group. The only difference that is perhaps worth mentioning is the fact that the proportion of those who changed from agricultural occupation to skilled or semi-skilled type of occupation has increased from 14% for the migrants arriving within the last ten years, to 19% for those who arrived within the last ten to twenty years, and to 20% for those arriving over twenty years ago. This means that migration to Tripoli or Benghazi appears to have helped the migrants to acquire new skills through time (Table 97).

A very interesting relationship between time of arrival and change in occupation within this group is found in the category of government employees, where the proportion of those who changed from a government occupation to another occupation appears to be larger for the most recent arrivals than for the earlier arrivals. Only 70% of latest arrivals have kept their governmental job after moving to Tripoli or Benghazi, as opposed to 80% and 100% for the earliest arrivals (Table 97).

Tables 98 and 99 reveal what appears to be very important differences between the two groups concerning the

TABLE 97

OCCUPATION FOR THE S-D GROUP BEFORE AND AFTER MIGRATION BY TIME OF ARRIVAL

TIME OF ARRIVAL	OCCUPATION	A F T E R													
		Farmer		G. Employee		Unskilled Worker		Skilled Worker		Private Business		Student		Unemployed	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-10 YEARS	Farmer	0	0.0	3	13.6	13	59.1	3	13.6	1	4.6	0	0.0	2	9.1
	G. Employee	0	0.0	7	70.0	0	0.0	3	30.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Unskilled Worker	0	0.0	1	8.3	8	66.7	1	8.3	2	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Skilled Worker	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Private Bus.	2	33.3	0	0.0	2	33.3	0	0.0	2	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Student	0	0.0	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	57.1	1	14.3
	Unemployed	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0
10-20 YEARS	Farmer	0	0.0	1	6.3	8	50.0	3	18.8	1	6.3	0	0.0	3	18.8
	G. Employee	0	0.0	4	80.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Unskilled Worker	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	66.7	1	16.7	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Skilled Worker	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Private Bus.	0	0.0	1	33.3	1	33.3	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Student	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	1	33.3
	Unemployed	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	66.7
OVER 20 YEARS	Farmer	0	0.0	1	5.0	11	55.0	4	20.0	4	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	G. Employee	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Unskilled Worker	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	42.9	0	0.0	3	42.9	0	0.0	1	14.3
	Skilled Worker	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Private Bus.	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	1	25.0
	Student	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Unemployed	0	0.0	2	18.18	5	45.5	0	0.0	1	9.09	0	0.0	3	27.27

TABLE 98

OCCUPATION BEFORE AND AFTER MIGRATION FOR THE D-D GROUP

		A F T E R					
		Farmer	G. Employee	Unskilled Worker	Skilled Worker	Private Business	Student Unemployed
B E F O R E	Farmer	.01	.10	.64	.13	.05	.00 .07
	G. Employee	.00	.88	.00	.00	.12	.00 .00
	Unskilled Worker	.02	.23	.47	.09	.02	.00 .16
	Skilled Worker	.00	.00	.07	.80	.03	.00 .00
	Private Business	.00	.07	.07	.00	.86	.00 .00
	Student	.00	.62	.00	.17	.04	.17 .00
	Unemployed	.00	.22	.47	.13	.09	.06 .06

TABLE 99

OCCUPATION BEFORE AND AFTER MIGRATION FOR THE S-D GROUP

		A F T E R						
		Farmer	G.Employee	Unskilled Worker	Skilled Worker	Private Business	Student	Unemployed
B E F O R E	Farmer	.00	.09	.55	.17	.10	.00	.09
	G. Employee	.00	.76	.06	.18	.00	.00	.00
	Unskilled Worker	.00	.04	.60	.08	.24	.00	.04
	Skilled Worker	.00	.00	.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00
	Private Business	.15	.15	.23	.00	.39	.00	.08
	Student	.00	.30	.00	.00	1.00	.40	.20
	Unemployed	.00	.19	.36	.00	.06	.00	.38

change in occupation as a result of migration. One of these difficulties lies in the proportion of those who changed from private business to agricultural activities, where 15% of those who used to be engaged in private business activities are now engaged in agricultural type of activities in the S-D group compared to 0.0% in the D-D group. The significance of this change lies not in its magnitude but rather in its implications, because it reflects the recent governmental efforts to attract more people back to agriculture. However, the overall comparison seems to indicate that after migration occurred, the proportions of those who became either governmental employees or private businessmen are relatively higher for the D-D group than for the S-D group. The proportions of those who became either farmers, skilled and unskilled workers, students, or unemployed, tend to be higher for the S-D group than for the D-D group. Among the reasons for this is the high percentage of unemployment for the S-D group migrants in their origin places which forced them, apparently, to accept even undesirable jobs in order to secure income for their families. This situation for the S-D group migrant appears to have served as an incentive for acquiring new skills and enrolling in schools.

1.6 Family Employment

The analysis of Tables 100 and 101 reveals no strong relationship between time of arrival and change in family employment for both male and female members as far as the migrants in the D-D and S-D groups are concerned. These results are surprising because of the socio-economic as well as the political changes that occurred in the country in the 1960's, and which, presumably, must have resulted in more employment opportunities, especially for those earlier migrants. But again this could be attributed to the fact that some of the children who used to be considered part of the workforce on the farm before migration are now in the schools, and the same inference can be applied to the elderly who presently are retired.

Each group shows gains in some categories and losses in others and thus it is rather difficult to point out precisely to what degree the two groups appear to be similar or dissimilar from each other. However, on the average it appears that migration has resulted in relatively more gains for the D-D group than for the S-D group, although not substantial ones. An inspection of both Tables 102 and 103 reveals that of all those families that have one male and one female member being employed before moving to Tripoli or Benghazi in the D-D group, 76% of them reported the same family male employed, 12% reported an increase of up to three male members being employed, 12% indicated a loss of that male member. Twenty percent of those families have also reported increases in their

TABLE 100

NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS BEING EMPLOYED FOR THE D-D GROUP BEFORE AND AFTER MIGRATION
BY TIME OF ARRIVAL

		A F T E R										F E M A L E									
		M A L E																			
Time of Arrival	# of employ- ed	One No. %	Two No. %	Three No. %	Four No. %	None No. %	One No. %	Two No. %	Three No. %	Four No. %	None No. %	One No. %	Two No. %	Three No. %	Four No. %	None No. %	One No. %	Two No. %	Three No. %	Four No. %	None No. %
0-10 Years	One	8	88.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	75.0
	Two	2	25.0	3	37.5	1	12.5	0	0.0	2	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Three	1	20.0	0	0.0	3	60.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Four	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0
	None	4	4.2	4	4.2	1	1.0	0	0.0	86	90.5	2	1.8	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	107	97.3
10-20 Years	One	1	33.3	0	0.0	2	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
	Two	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
	Three	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Four	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	None	3	5.2	1	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	54	93.1	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	61	98.4
Over 20 Years	One	4	80.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Two	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Three	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Four	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	None	5	8.5	4	6.8	2	3.4	2	3.4	46	78.0	0	0.0	2	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	62	96.9

TABLE 101

NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS BEING EMPLOYED FOR THE S-D GROUP BEFORE AND AFTER MIGRATION
BY TIME OF ARRIVAL

		A F T E R																			
		MALE										FEMALE									
Time of Arrival	# of employ- ed	One No.	%	Two No.	%	Three No.	%	Four No.	%	None No.	%	One No.	%	Two No.	%	Three No.	%	Four No.	%	None No.	%
0-10 YEARS	One	2	50.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Two	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Three	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Four	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
	None	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	53	100.0	1	1.7	1	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	56	96.6
10-20 YEARS	One	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Two	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Three	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Four	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
	None	6	18.2	3	9.1	1	3.0	0	0.0	23	69.7	2	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	33	94.3
OVER 20 YEARS	One	1	33.3	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Two	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
	Three	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
	Four	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	None	1	2.4	2	4.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	38	92.7	1	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	43	97.7

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TABLE 102

NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS EMPLOYED BEFORE AND AFTER MITRATION FOR THE D-D GROUP

		A F T E R									
# EMPLOYED		(MALE)					(FEMALE)				
		One	Two	Three	Four	None	One	Two	Three	Four	None
BEFORE	One	.76	0.00	.12	0.0	.12	0.0	.20	0.0	0.0	.80
	Two	.36	.36	.09	0.0	.18	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.00	0.0
	Three	.20	0.0	.60	0.0	.20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Four	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.00
	None	.07	.04	.01	.01	.87	.01	.01	0.0	0.0	.98

TABLE 103

NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS EMPLOYED BEFORE AND AFTER MIGRATION FOR THE S-D GROUP

		A F T E R									
# EMPLOYED		(MALE)					(FEMALE)				
		One	Two	Three	Four	None	One	Two	Three	Four	None
BEFORE	One	.44	0.33	0.0	0.0	0.22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Two	0.0	0.67	0.0	0.0	0.33	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.00
	Three	0.50	0.0	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.00
	Four	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.00
	None	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.0	.90	0.03	.01	0.0	0.0	0.96

family female employment of up to two members being employed and 80% of them indicated that they lost the employment of that female member. As for the S-D group, Table 103 shows that 44% of the families who used to have one male member being employed before migration reported no change in family employment, 33% of such families have reported increases of up to two males being employed, and 22% have indicated a loss of that member. The favorable impact of migration on family employment for both groups can be seen in the last category of both tables where no decline in family employment can be found simply because these families use to have none of their male family members being employed. For instance, in the D-D group 7% of those families have reported employment of one male members, 4% reported employment of two, 1% reported employment of three, and 1% reported employment of four male members after moving to Tripoli or Benghazi. However, for the S-D group the proportion was 5% for those who reported employment of one male, 4% for those who reported employment of two, and 1% for those who reported employment of three.

In general, it should be pointed out that although a decline in family employment has been reported the fact remains that migration to Tripoli and Benghazi has resulted in real increases as far as family employment is concerned for both groups, due largely to the underemployment which was caused by employment of children, women and the elderly while in their origin places, especially in view of the fact that a large proportion of the migrants in our survey used to be engaged in agricultural activities.

1.7 Present Employment Status

A chi-square test could not be performed on these data. Table 104 seems to indicate, however, that the employment status of migrants in the D-D group has changed through time, but not substantially.

No such relationship appears to exist for the S-D group (Table 105). For example, the proportion of those migrants who are employed full time in the S-D group is 83.05% for those who moved within the last ten years, 83.33% for those who moved ten to twenty years ago, and 84.78% for those migrants who arrived over twenty years ago (Table 105). A similar comparison can be found also in the category of "unemployed" of this table.

Based on the results of the K-S test in Table 106, there is not a significant difference between the two groups in terms of present employment status of the migrants. The maximum difference recorded between them was 8% which resulted in a chi-square value that proved to be statistically insignificant. One small difference between the two groups which seems especially interesting is the "unemployed" category. The D-D group has only a proportion of 8.57% who presently are unemployed as opposed to 15.6% for the S-D group. This is expected, because the migrants from labor deficit areas will usually have a better chance of being employed than those coming from labor surplus areas.

TABLE 104

PRESENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE D-D GROUP

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Full-Time	108	91.53	61	95.31	51	80.95	89.8
Part-Time	3	1.7	0	0.0	2	3.18	1.63
Unemployed	8	6.78	3	4.69	10	15.87	8.57
TOTAL	118	100.00	64	100.00	63	100.00	100.00

*Chi-square test could not be performed, but there is an apparent relationship.

TABLE 105

PRESENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE S-D GROUP

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Full Time	49	83.05	30	83.33	39	84.78	83.69
Part Time	1	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.71
Unemployed	9	15.25	6	16.67	7	15.22	15.60
TOTAL	59	100.00	36	100.00	46	100.00	100.00

*Chi-square test could not be performed, but there is no relationship.

TABLE 106

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCIES OF PRESENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS

	PRESENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
	Full Time	Part Time	Unemployed
D-D (P(x)) 245	.90	.92	1.00
S-D (P(x)) 141	.84	.84	1.00
P(x) - P(x) 245 141	.06	.08	0.00

$$\chi^2 = 2.291$$

2. Adjustment

2.1 Intended Period of Stay

An inspection of both Tables 107 and 108 reveals that there is no strong relationship between time of arrival and intended period of stay for both groups, due perhaps to the religious and political factors that seem to affect the people's attitudes regardless of time of arrival. This can be clearly seen from the overwhelming response in the "do not know" category. For example, of all the responses given by the migrants in the D-D group concerning this issue, 83% were in the "do not know" category for those arriving in the last ten years, as opposed to 77% for those arriving ten to twenty years ago, and 92% for those who arrived over twenty years ago. In general, then, the attitudes of the migrants toward how long they intend to stay have not changed very much through time in both groups.

According to the K-S test results the two groups are very similar on the above issue. The maximum difference reported in Table 109 between these two groups was only 3% which, as expected, gave a very insignificant chi-square value.

These results were not surprising since over 84% of the migrants in both groups have responded with "do not know" and the remaining proportion was almost evenly divided between the other categories. The reasons behind this similarity in the author's view are not only the political and economic

TABLE 107

PERIOD INTENDED TO STAY FOR THE D-D GROUP

PERIOD INTENDED TO STAY	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Less than Six Months	2	1.71	1	1.58	1	1.56	1.6
Less than a Year	0	0.00	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
One to Two Years	2	1.71	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.9
Two to Five Years	4	3.42	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.6
Five to Ten Years	1	0.86	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.4
More Than Ten Years	11	9.40	14	21.88	4	6.25	11.8
Do Not Know	97	82.91	49	76.56	59	92.19	83.7
TOTAL	117	100.0	64	100.00	64	100.00	100.00

*Chi-square test could not be performed, but there is no apparent relationship.

TABLE 108

PERIOD INTENDED TO STAY FOR THE S-D GROUP

PERIOD INTENDED TO STAY	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Less than Six Months	1	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.7
Less than a Year	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
One to Two Years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Two to Five Years	1	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.7
Five to Ten Years	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.17	0.7
More Than Ten Years	4	6.78	6	16.67	7	15.22	12.1
Do Not Know	53	89.83	30	83.33	38	82.61	85.8
TOTAL	59	100.0	36	100.0	46	100.0	

*Chi-square test could not be performed, but there is no apparent relationship.

factors, but also the fact that these people share a common belief which is that only "Allah" knows precisely how long they might stay. In other words, it is religion that dominates over anything else and the overwhelming majority of our respondents preferred to leave it up to "Allah" and not to themselves.

TABLE 109

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCIES OF INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY

	INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY						Do Not Know
	Less than 6 Mo.	Less than 1 Yr.	1-2 Years	2-5 Years	5-10 Years	Over 10 Years	
D-D (P(x)) 245	.02	.02	.03	.04	.04	.16	1.00
S-D (P(x)) 141	.00	.00	.00	.01	.02	.14	1.00
P(x) - P(x) 245 141	.02	.02	.03	.03	.02	.02	0.00

$$\chi^2 = 0.3222$$

2.2 Frequency of Visits to Origin Places

Based on the chi-square test for the D-D group, the relationship between time of arrival and the frequency of visits to origin place proved to be statistically significant at the .01 level as indicated in Table 110. As for the S-D group, such a relationship was not determined through chi-square test for the obvious reasons of not meeting its requirements. Instead, we were able through visual analysis of Table 111 to determine that this relationship appears to be also strong, which means that the frequency of visits to origin places is changing through time. In general the response in both groups seems to indicate that as with time, the migrants have a tendency to lose contacts with their origin places. Recent migrants tend to have stronger ties with their origin places than those who arrived long before them, simply because of the fact that the longer the migrants stay away from their original homes, the more likely they will adjust to their new places and, consequently, develop new friends, neighbors, and associates.

The migrants in both groups appear to be broadly similar in their response to the question concerning the frequency of visits to origin places according to the results obtained from the K-S test, since the maximum difference between these two groups of migrants did not exceed 6% and this resulted in a chi-square value that proved statistically insignificant (Table 112). The comparison of these groups

TABLE 110

FREQUENCY OF VISITS TO ORIGIN PLACES FOR THE D-D GROUP

FREQUENCY OF VISITS	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Once A Week	15	12.82	3	4.69	4	6.25	9.0
Once a Month	19	16.24	10	15.63	3	4.69	13.1
Twice a Year	22	18.80	5	7.81	9	14.06	14.7
Once a Year	41	35.04	29	45.31	20	31.25	36.74
Once in More Than a Year	10	8.55	9	14.06	19	29.69	15.5
No Visits	10	8.55	5	12.50	9	14.06	11.0
TOTAL	117	100.00	64	100.00	64	100.00	100.00

$$\chi^2 = 27.120$$

$$df = 10$$

$$\text{Degree of Association} = .33$$

TABLE 111

FREQUENCY OF VISITS TO ORIGIN PLACES FOR THE S-D GROUP

FREQUENCIES OF VISITS	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Once a Week	5	8.62	0	0.0	1	2.17	4.3
Once a Month	14	24.14	4	10.81	4	8.7	15.6
Twice a Year	13	22.41	5	13.51	5	10.87	16.3
Once a Year	14	24.14	13	35.14	18	39.13	31.92
Once in More than a Year	10	17.24	10	27.03	12	26.09	22.7
No Visits	2	3.45	5	13.51	6	13.04	9.2
TOTAL	58	100.00	37	100.00	46	100.00	100.00

*Chi-square test could not be performed, but the relationship appears to be strong.

TABLE 112

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCIES OF VISITS TO ORIGIN PLACES

FREQUENCY OF VISITS TO ORIGIN PLACES						
	Once a Week	Once a Month	Twice a Year	Once a Year	Once in More than a Year	No Visits
D-D (P(x)) 245	.09	.22	.37	.74	.89	1.00
S-D (P(x)) 141	.04	.20	.36	.68	.91	1.00
P(x) - P(x) 245 141	.05	.02	.01	.06	.02	0.00

$$\chi^2 = 1.2887$$

reveals that 74% of the migrants in the D-D group visit their origin places at least one a year as opposed to 68% for those in the S-D group. This difference could have some adverse impacts with regard to family ties and the economic well-being of the origin places. Labor surplus areas, for example, tend to gain less in return because of migration, since the migrants coming out of those areas have a tendency not to return to their origin places as often as those of the D-D group and, accordingly, they will spend less money in those areas, even though they might have reduced unemployment. Those small differences are enhanced by the fact that 23% of the migrants in the S-D group have reported visiting their origin places only once in more than a year, as compared to only 15% for the D-D group.

2.3 Degree of Satisfaction with Present Living

A visual analysis of Table 113 reveals no strong relationship between time of arrival and degree of satisfaction with living in Tripoli and Benghazi for the D-D group. However, this visual analysis indicates that in Table 114, such a relationship between time and degree of satisfaction with present living conditions appears to be stronger for the S-D group. For example, the proportion of those who "like very much" their present conditions seems to decrease with time from 58.7% the earliest arrivals, to 41.67% for those arriving ten to twenty years ago, and 40.68% for the latest arrivals. However, in the "like" and "in-different" categories, the proportions seem to increase through time. That is, recent migrants are not as satisfied with their present living conditions as the early migrants, especially those who migrated in the 1950's and early sixties when the economic conditions and the whole future of the country appeared very bleak and hopeless. This is, perhaps, why the people witnessing that era have expressed more satisfaction with their present living conditions than the more recent migrants who evidently came after the oil discoveries and the subsequent improvement occurred in the living standards of the people in general.

Based on the results obtained through the K-S test, the two groups again appear to be similar in their response to the question "do you like living here?" The maximum difference

TABLE 113

DEGREE OF SATISFACTION WITH PRESENT LIVING CONDITIONS
FOR THE D-D GROUP

DEGREE OF SATISFACTION	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Like Very Much	52	44.44	24	37.5	33	51.56	44.5
Like	40	34.19	26	40.63	22	34.38	35.92
Indifferent	15	12.82	6	9.38	6	9.38	11.0
Dislike	8	6.84	6	9.38	6	3.13	6.5
Dislike a Lot	2	1.71	2	3.13	1	1.56	2.0
TOTAL	117	100.00	64	100.00	64	100.00	100.00

*Chi-square could not be performed, but there is no apparent relationship.

TABLE 114

DEGREE OF SATISFACTION WITH PRESENT LIVING CONDITIONS
FOR THE S-D GROUP

DEGREE OF SATISFACTION	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Like Very Much	24	40.68	15	41.67	27	58.7	46.8
Like	18	30.51	9	25.0	10	21.74	26.2
Indifferent	12	20.34	6	16.67	6	13.04	17.0
Dislike	4	6.78	4	11.11	3	6.52	7.8
Dislike a Lot	1	1.7	2	5.56	0	0.00	2.1
TOTAL	59	100.00	36	100.00	46	100.00	100.00

*Chi-square test could not be performed, but there is an apparent relationship.

reported in Table 115 was 8% which resulted in a chi-square value that proved to be statistically insignificant.

This similarity between the two groups could be related to the fact that migrants were moving from "bad" to the relatively "better" living conditions of Tripoli and Benghazi. Accordingly, it is rather expected that most of the migrants, regardless of their origin places, will be more satisfied with their present living conditions. This turned out to be true, since less than 10% of the migrants in each group have expressed dissatisfaction with living in Tripoli and Genghazi.

It is important to point out that despite the fact that both groups appeared to be very similar, the proportions of those migrants who responded with "like" and "like very much" tend to be larger in the D-D group (81%) than in the S-D group (73%). This difference must have been expected because of the fact that the migrants in the S-D group are more likely to be unemployed, earn less money, and face relatively more competition in their new environment than those of the D-D group who presumably would not have moved had not been more assured of upgrading their living conditions in general.

TABLE 115

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCIES OF DEGREE OF SATISFACTION
WITH PRESENT LIVING

	Live Very Much	Like	Indifferent	Dislike	Dislike a Lot
D-D (P(x)) 245	.44	.81	.92	.98	1.00
S-D (P(x)) 141	.47	.73	.90	.98	1.00
P(x) - P(x) 245 141	.03	.08	.02	.00	0.00

$$\chi^2 = 2.291$$

2.4 Reasons for Satisfaction with Present Living

Time of arrival appears to have very little effect on the selection of reasons for satisfaction with the present living in Tripoli and Benghazi, since the calculated chi-square values obtained from both Tables 116 and 117 are statistically insignificant. What these results seem to indicate is that through time there has been no significant difference as far as the reasons why the migrants in both groups like living in their new destination areas. This, perhaps, is due in part to the way the question was constructed. That is, the migrants were provided with a list of factors which were thought to cover all the reasons that they might come up with; then they were instructed to select from the list those factors that best reflected their reasons for satisfaction with the present living conditions. These results were therefore not totally unexpected.

The results of the K-S test in Table 118 point out that the two groups of migrants do not seem to differ significantly in terms of their reasons for satisfaction. The maximum difference between these groups was only 5%, which resulted in a chi-square value that turned out to be statistically insignificant. The most frequently selected reasons for satisfaction by the migrants in both groups turned out to be related to availability of medical facilities, better living conditions, good transportation, employment opportunities, sufficient income, and family and friends (Tables 116 & 117).

TABLE 116

REASONS FOR SATISFACTION WITH PRESENT LIVING CONDITIONS
FOR THE D-D GROUP

REASONS FOR SATISFACTION	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Housing is Available	78	13.64	43	14.93	53	13.73	13.97
Rent of Housing is Relatively Low	26	4.55	11	3.82	20	5.18	4.7
Regular Income is Secured	51	8.92	23	7.99	34	8.81	8.8
Income is Sufficient	48	8.39	26	9.03	33	8.55	8.7
Good Transportation Facilities	59	10.32	34	11.81	35	9.07	10.4
Medical Facilities are Available	57	9.97	31	10.76	45	11.66	10.9
Better Living Conditions	78	13.64	40	13.89	46	11.92	13.4
Better Amenities	27	4.72	14	4.86	18	4.66	4.8
Better Employment Opportunities	56	9.79	21	7.29	36	9.33	9.07
Family and Friends	57	9.97	25	8.68	38	9.85	9.8
Better for Children	32	5.59	6	5.56	26	6.74	6.0
Other Reasons	3	0.52	4	1.39	2	0.52	0.72
TOTAL	572	100.00	288	100.00	386	100.00	100.00

$$\chi^2 = 8.360$$

$$df = 22$$

$$\text{Degree of Association} = .08$$

TABLE 117

REASONS FOR SATISFACTION WITH PRESENT LIVING CONDITIONS
FOR THE S-D GROUP

REASONS FOR SATISFACTION	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Housing is Available	43	13.83	21	13.13	38	17.12	14.7
Rent of Housing is Relatively Low	18	5.79	10	6.25	11	4.96	5.6
Regular Income is Secured	29	9.33	16	10.0	21	9.46	9.5
Income is Sufficient	26	8.36	15	9.38	19	8.56	8.7
Good Transportation Facilities	31	9.97	14	8.75	21	9.46	9.5
Medical Facilities are Available	36	11.58	16	10.0	20	9.01	10.4
Better Living Conditions	37	11.9	18	11.25	25	11.26	11.5
Better Amenities	11	3.54	2	1.25	12	5.41	3.6
Better Employment Opportunities	31	9.97	15	9.38	23	10.36	10.0
Family and Friends	27	8.68	16	10.0	15	6.76	8.4
Better for Children	17	5.47	12	7.5	13	5.86	6.1
Other Reasons	5	1.61	5	3.13	4	1.8	2.0
TOTAL	311	100.00	160	100.00	222	100.00	100.0

$$\chi^2 = 10.680$$

$$df = 22$$

$$\text{Degree of Association} = .14$$

TABLE 118

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCIES OF REASONS FOR SATISFACTION
WITH PRESENT LIVING

	REASONS FOR SATISFACTION										
	Housing Available	Low Rent	Secured Income	Sufficient Income	Good Transportation	Medical Facilities	Better Living Conditions	Better Amenities	Better Employment Opportunities	Family and Friends	Better for Children
D-D (P(x)) 1226	.14	.19	.28	.37	.47	.58	.71	.76	.85	.95	.99
										1.00	
S-D (P(x)) 693	.15	.20	.29	.38	.47	.57	.69	.72	.82	.90	.96
										1.00	
P(x)-P(x) 1226 693	.01	.01	.01	.01	.00	.01	.02	.04	.03	.05	.03
										0.00	

$$\chi^2 = 4.4274$$

2.5 Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Living

Table 119 seems to indicate that the relationship between time of arrival and reasons for dissatisfaction is not strong. In only four out of the fifteen categories in the D-D group was there a consistent time relationship. The four categories are related to high rent of housing, irregularity in income, bad transportation, and bad medical facilities (Table 119). As for the S-D group, such a relationship appears to be relatively stronger, as indicated in Table 120. There is a consistent time relationship in six out of the fifteen categories, and those include unavailability and high rent of housing, irregularity and insufficiency of income, lack of electricity, and other reasons. With the exception of insufficiency of income, the trend of the relationship in the other five categories seem to increase with time. In other words, such problems are more frequent for the recent migrants than for the earlier ones. This could be attributed to the length of residency during which the early migrants must have had enough time to solve most of those problems and certainly more than the most recent migrants. However, the converse is true with regard to insufficiency of income which seems more of a problem for the earlier arrivals than for the latest.

TABLE 119
REASONS FOR DISSATISFACTION WITH PRESENT LIVING CONDITIONS
FOR THE D-D GROUP

REASONS FOR DISSATISFACTION	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Housing is not Available	9	18.0	1	2.27	3	10.71	10.7
High Rent of Housing	3	6.0	2	4.55	0	0.0	4.1
Income is Irregular	3	6.0	4	9.09	3	10.71	8.2
Income is Insufficient	7	14.0	3	6.82	3	10.71	10.7
Bad Transportation	6	12.0	7	15.91	6	21.43	15.6
Overcrowding	7	14.0	9	20.46	3	10.71	15.6
Air Pollution	3	6.0	4	9.09	2	7.14	7.4
Bad Medical Facilities	5	10.0	3	6.82	1	3.57	4.4
Good Schools are not Available	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.8
Lack of Water Supplies	1	2.0	1	2.27	0	0.0	1.6
Too Remote for Social Life	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	7.14	1.6
Lack of Electricity	2	4.0	0	0.0	1	3.57	2.5
Personal Reasons	2	4.0	2	4.55	1	3.57	4.1
Offered a Job Elsewhere	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	3.57	1.6
Other Reasons	0	0.0	8	18.18	2	7.14	8.2
TOTAL	50	100.00	44	100.00	28	100.00	100.00

*Chi-square test could not be performed, but there is no apparent relationship.

TABLE 120

REASONS FOR DISSATISFACTION WITH PRESENT LIVING CONDITIONS
FOR THE S-D GROUP

REASONS FOR DISSATISFACTION	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Housing is not Available	2	4.35	1	3.85	0	0.0	3.4
High Rent of Housing	3	6.52	1	3.85	0	0.0	4.5
Income is Irregular	2	4.35	1	3.85	0	0.0	3.4
Income is Insufficient	8	17.39	6	23.08	4	23.53	20.2
Bad Transportation	11	23.91	4	15.39	4	23.53	21.4
Overcrowding	4	8.7	2	7.69	2	11.77	9.0
Air Pollution	2	4.35	3	11.54	1	5.88	6.7
Bad Medical Facilities	7	15.22	3	11.54	4	23.53	15.7
Good Schools are not Available	1	2.17	2	7.69	0	0.0	3.4
Lack of Water Supplies	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	11.77	2.3
Too Remote from Social Life	0	0.0	1	3.85	0	0.0	1.2
Lack of Electricity	3	6.52	1	3.85	0	0.0	4.5
Personal Reasons	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Offered a Job Elsewhere	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Other Reasons	3	6.52	1	3.85	0	0.0	4.5
TOTAL	46	100.00	26	100.00	17	100.00	100.00

*Chi-square test could not be performed, but there is an apparent relationship.

According to the results obtained through the K-S test, the two groups tend to be very similar on the issue concerning the reasons why the migrants are dissatisfied with living in Tripoli and Benghazi, despite the fact that the maximum difference between these two groups was relatively higher with 12% as we see in Table 121. This figure resulted in a chi-square value that proved to be insignificant. One of the interesting differences between these two groups and which seems to be in agreement with our previous findings is that related to the insufficiency of income. The proportion of those migrants who reported insufficiency in income as one of the reasons for their dissatisfaction with the living in the present areas was found to be higher in the S-D group, with 20.2%, than in the D-D group, with only 10.7%. Another significant difference between the two groups is related to medical facilities, where 15.7% of the migrants in the S-D group have cited "bad medical facilities" as a reason for the dissatisfaction with their present living as opposed to only 4.4% for the D-D group.

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCIES OF REASONS FOR DISSATISFACTION

$$\chi^2 = 2.9641$$

2.6 Willingness to Return

The relationship between time of arrival and willingness to return was found to be statistically significant for both the D-D and the S-D groups. The calculated chi-square value for the D-D group as indicated in Table 122 was found to be significant at the .10 level. The calculated value of chi-square for the S-D group proved to be significant at the .01 level. In addition, the relationship between time of arrival and willingness to return is relatively stronger for the S-D group with 31% degree of association as opposed to 20% for the D-D group. One of the important findings of this section that seems to confirm our previous conclusion regarding frequency of visits to origin places, is the fact that in both Tables 122 and 123 the migrants who have been here the longest are less inclined to return. This could be explained by the fact that during this lengthy period of time, those migrants are more likely to have been adjusted to the new environment and, accordingly, have reduced their ties with their origin places than the more recent arrivals.

According to the K-S test, the findings in this section point out that the groups appear to be surprisingly very similar in their response to the following question: "If you could get in your home district the same type of job or business engagement that you are doing here, would you go back?" The maximum difference between these two groups, as reported in Table 124, was only 3%, which gave a chi-square

value that proved to be insignificant. These findings seem to conflict with the previous conclusions drawn in Chapter Four concerning the reasons for movement, when the largest proportion of the migrants, especially those of the S-D group, cited job opportunities and unemployment as the major reasons behind their decision to migrate. What should have been expected is that a larger proportion of the migrants in the S-D group would have responded positively toward going back than that from the D-D group. Other factors need to be considered, therefore, when considering the decision whether or not to go back for each group. Such factors include, most likely, children at school age, friends, neighbors, and the existence of other social as well as recreational facilities.

TABLE 122

WILLINGNESS TO RETURN BACK TO ORIGIN PLACES
FOR THE D-D GROUP

WILLINGNESS TO RETURN	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Yes	37	31.62	24	37.5	16	10.87	31.4
No	54	46.15	30	46.88	42	69.57	51.4
Undecided	26	22.22	10	15.63	6	19.57	16.7
TOTAL	117	100.00	64	100.00	64	100.00	100.00

$$\chi^2 = 9.090$$

df = 4

Degree of Association = .20

TABLE 123

WILLINGNESS TO RETURN BACK TO ORIGIN PLACE
FOR THE S-D GROUP

WILLINGNESS TO RETURN	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Yes	21	38.18	14	35.0	5	10.87	28.4
No	23	41.82	23	57.5	32	69.57	55.3
Undecided	11	20.00	3	7.5	9	19.57	16.3
TOTAL	55	100.00	40	100.00	46	100.00	100.00

$$\chi^2 = 13.660$$

$$df = 4$$

$$\text{Degree of Association} = .31$$

TABLE 124

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCIES OF WILLINGNESS TO RETURN

	WILLINGNESS TO RETURN		
	Yes	No	Undecided
D-D (P(x)) 245	.31	.83	1.00
S-D (P(x)) 141	.28	.84	1.00
P(x) - P(x) 245 141	.03	.01	.00

$$\chi^2 = 0.3222$$

2.7 Date of Possible Return

The analysis of both Tables 125 and 126 points out the fact that there is no apparent relationship between time of arrival and the date of possible return. Table 125 shows that the proportion of those who are ready to return immediately ranges from 86.84% for the most recent migrants, to 70.83% for those migrants who arrived within the last ten to twenty years, and to 75% for those who arrived over twenty years ago. However, the proportion of those who expressed their willingness to return within one year takes on a different trend from the first one, because in this case the migrants who arrived within the last ten to twenty years represent the largest proportion with 20.83%, followed by those who arrived over twenty years ago with 18.75% and, lastly, those who arrived more recently with 7.9% (Table 125).

For the S-D group, the trend is different. Table 126 indicates that the largest proportion of those who are ready to return right away belong to those migrants who arrived over 20 years ago with 100.0%, followed by the most recent arrivals with 85.71% and, lastly, those who arrived ten to twenty years ago with 64.29%. But these latter migrants represent the largest proportion of those who are ready to return within one year with 35.71%.

The overall lack of relationship between time of arrival and date of possible return could be

attributed to several factors such as type of present job, family obligations, and school related factors. All these factors must have some effect on the migrant's decision of when to return, regardless of time of arrival. The two groups seem to agree on the date of possible return, since about 80% of the migrants in each group have indicated that they are willing to go immediately to their origin places provided they were given their present job on their return. The similarity in response to the above issue is enhanced by the K-S test results, where the maximum difference between the groups was equal to only 4% (Table 127) which, in turn, resulted in a chi-square value that proved insignificant. The findings in this section have considerable relevance to those interested in population redistribution in Libya.

TABLE 125

DATE OF POSSIBLE RETURN TO ORIGIN PLACES
FOR THE D-D GROUP

WHEN TO RETURN	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Right Away	33	86.84	17	70.83	12	75.0	79.5
Within One Year	3	7.9	5	20.83	3	18.75	14.1
Within Two Years	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.25	1.3
Within Five Years	2	5.26	1	4.17	0	0.0	3.9
More Than Five Years	0	0.0	1	4.17	0	0.0	1.3
TOTAL	38	100.00	24	100.00	16	100.00	100.00

*Chi-square test could not be performed, but there is no apparent relationship.

TABLE 126

DATE OF POSSIBLE RETURN TO ORIGIN PLACES
FOR THE S-D GROUP

WHEN TO RETURN	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Right Away	18	85.71	9	64.29	5	100.00	80.0
Within One Year	2	9.52	5	35.71	0	0.0	17.5
Within Two Years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Within Five Years	1	4.76	0	0.0	0	0.0	2.5
More Than Five Years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

*Chi-square test could not be performed, but there is no apparent relationship.

TABLE 127

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCIES OF DATE OF POSSIBLE RETURN

	DATE OF POSSIBLE RETURN				
	Right Away	One Years	Two Years	Five Years	Over Five Years
D-D (P(x)) 78	.80	.94	.95	.99	1.00
D-D (P(x)) 40	.80	.98	.98	1.00	1.00
P(x) - P(x) 78 40	.00	.04	.03	.01	0.00

$$\chi^2 = 0.1692$$

2.8 Problems Faced by Migrants

The results in both Tables 128 and 129 point out the fact that there is no significant relationship between time of arrival and whether or not the migrants in both groups have encountered some problems upon their arrival to Tripoli or Benghazi. These results appear contrary to our expectations, because of the various economic and political developments that occurred in the country within the last thirty years. These developments were expected to have different effects on the magnitude of the problems within each of the three time periods, but it turned out this was not the case. For example, Table 128 shows the proportion of those who faced problems upon their arrival ranged from 44.83% for the most recent migrants, to 54.69% for those who arrived within the last ten to twenty years, and to 40.0% for those who arrived over 20 years ago.

However, Table 129 appears to indicate some relationship between time of arrival and problems faced by the migrants of the S-D group. The proportion of those who faced problems upon their arrival is 44.44% for those migrants arriving in the last ten years, 46.34% for those arriving ten to twenty years ago, and 50.5% for those who arrived 20 years ago.

Contrary to expectations, the two groups appear to be similar in their response to the above issue. The K-S test

TABLE 128

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE MIGRANTS FOR THE D-D GROUP

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE MIGRANTS	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Yes	52	44.83	35	54.69	26	40.0	45.7
No	64	55.17	29	45.31	39	60.0	53.9
TOTAL	116	100.00	64	100.00	65	100.00	100.00

$$\chi^2 = 2.950$$

$$df = 2$$

$$\text{Degree of Association} = .11$$

TABLE 129

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE MIGRANTS FOR THE S-D GROUP

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE MIGRANTS	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Yes	24	44.44	19	46.34	23	50.0	46.8
No	30	55.56	22	53.66	23	50.0	53.2
TOTAL	54	100.00	41	100.00	46	100.00	100.00

$$\chi^2 = 0.320$$

$$df = 2$$

$$\text{Degree of Association} = .00$$

shows that the maximum difference between the two groups is 1% which resulted in a chi-square value that proved insignificant (Table 130). These results are surprising, because we were expecting the S-D group migrants to face proportionately more problems than those of the D-D group, especially with regard to work, housing and living conditions. This might have been altered by other factors such as friends and relatives living in Tripoli and Benghazi.

TABLE 130

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCIES OF PROBLEMS FACED BY MIGRANTS

	PROBLEMS FACED BY MIGRANTS	
	Yes	No
D-D (P(x)) 245	.46	1.00
S-D (P(x)) 141	.47	1.00
P(x) - P(x) 245 141	.01	0.00

$$\chi^2 = 0.0358$$

2.9 Types of Problems

It appears that no significant relationship exists between time of arrival and types of problems encountered by the migrants in the D-D group (Table 131). However, for the S-D group such a relationship seems to be relatively strong. For instance, in three out of the five categories in Table 132 the proportion changes consistently with time. The data indicate that the proportion of those migrants who faced housing related problems, for example, tends to increase from 22.03% for the earliest arrivals, to 26.83% for the migrants arriving ten to twenty years ago, and to 32.69% for the latest arrivals. The same trend appears in the category of "social integration problems," where it is clear that it is more of a problem for recent migrants. As for problems related to living conditions, Table 132 shows, as expected, the inverse of the above.

Surprisingly, the results of the K-S test reveal no significant difference between the two groups concerning the types of problems faced by the migrants upon their arrival to Tripoli and Benghazi. The two groups were expected to differ largely on the "work related problems," but this was not to be the case. Instead, the maximum difference between the two groups were found in the category of "social integration related problems", perhaps because of the willingness of the S-D group migrants to accept any type of work

TABLE 131

TYPES OF PROBLEMS FOR THE D-D GROUP

TYPES OF PROBLEMS	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL %
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Work Related Problems	34	30.91	30	31.25	21	30.44	30.9
Housing Related Problems	37	33.64	26	27.08	19	27.54	29.8
Social Integration Problem	17	15.46	13	13.54	13	18.84	15.6
Living Conditions	20	18.18	25	26.04	15	21.74	21.8
Family Problems	2	1.82	2	2.08	1	1.45	1.8
TOTAL	110	100.00	96	100.00	69	100.00	100.00

$$\chi^2 = 3.170$$

$$df = 8$$

$$\text{Degree of Association} = .11$$

TABLE 132

TYPES OF PROBLEMS FOR THE S-D GROUP

TYPES OF PROBLEMS	TIME OF ARRIVAL						TOTAL
	(0-10)		(10-20)		(Over 20)		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Work Related Problems	15	28.85	16	39.02	21	35.59	34.2
Housing Related Problems	17	32.69	11	26.83	13	22.03	27.0
Social Integration Problems	9	17.31	5	12.20	4	6.78	11.8
Living Conditions	10	19.23	9	21.95	17	28.81	23.7
Family Problems	1	1.92	0	0.00	4	6.78	3.3
TOTAL	52	100.00	41	100.00	59	100.00	100.00

*Chi-square test could not be performed, but there is an apparent relationship.

in order to secure income, in addition to the help provided by friends and relatives living in Tripoli and Benghazi (Table 133).

TABLE 133

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCIES OF TYPES OF PROBLEMS

	TYPES OF PROBLEMS				
	Work Related	Housing	Social Integration	Living Conditions	Family
D-D (P(x)) 275	.31	.61	.77	.99	1.00
S-D (P(x)) 152	.34	.61	.75	.97	1.00
P(x) 275 - P(x) 152	.03	.00	.04	.02	0.00

$$\chi^2 = 0.626$$

3. Conclusions

In summarizing the results, Table 134 reveals a strong relationship between time of arrival and the impact of migration on educational status, school level, marital status, and family income. The table also shows that such a strong relationship was found with regard to frequency of visits to origin places, degree of satisfaction with living, reasons for dissatisfaction, willingness to return, and types of problems faced by the migrants upon their arrival. Concerning the group comparison, it is revealed that on almost all issues the two groups appear to be similar, with the exception of migration's impact on school level, occupation, and family employment.

Generally, our survey results seem to indicate that the impact of migration on the educational status of the migrants was not very substantial, especially for illiterate migrants. The findings show that of all the illiterate migrants in the sample, about 80% of them have remained illiterate despite migration. The impact of migration was relatively more substantial and more noticeable with regard to improvement in school level, particularly for those migrants with at least preparatory school. In this case the impact was more favorable.

With regard to marital status, the findings of this study point out the fact that migration did not disrupt the

TABLE 134

SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR CHAPTER FIVE

	VARIABLES		Statistical Difference	Qualitative Difference
I M P A C T	Education Status	Time D-D/S-D	--- ---	Yes No
	School Level	Time D-D/S-D	--- ---	Yes Yes
	Marital Status	Time D-D/S-D	--- ---	Yes No
	Family Income	Time D-D/S-D	--- No	Yes ---
	Occupation	Time D-D/S-D	--- ---	No Yes
	Family Employment	Time D-D/S-D	--- ---	No Yes
	Present Employment Status	Time D-D/S-D	--- No	No ---
A D J U S T M E N T	Intended Period of Stay	Time D-D/S-D	--- No	No ---
	Frequency of Visits to Origin Places	Time D-D/S-D	Yes No	--- ---
	Degree of Satisfac- tion with Living	Time D-D/S-D	--- No	No ---
	Reasons for Satisfaction	Time D-D/S-D	No No	--- ---
	Reasons for Dissat- isfaction	Time D-D/S-D	--- No	No. ---
	Willingness to Return	Time D-D/S-D	Yes No	--- ---
	Date of Possible Return	Time D-D/S-D	--- No	No ---
	Problems Faced by Migrants	Time D-D/S-D	No No	--- ---
	Types of Problems	Time D-D/S-D	No No	--- ---

family unity as we might have expected. Instead it added more cohesiveness to the society. About 96% of those who were divorced before moving are now remarried, and about 98% of those who came as married migrants still have this status today, while 80% of those who moved as single migrants have now become married. According to our results, 70 to 80 percent of the migrants in this survey have reported higher earnings in total family income than they used to have before they moved. Similar findings were indicated in the Lansing and Morgan (1967) study in which they found that heads of families who grew up on a farm but moved to an urban area earned an average of \$1,151 a year more than those who remained in rural areas. Also, Wertheimer (1970) has indicated that migration out of the southern United States yielded an average \$800 a year more to migrants in general and \$3,100 a year more to college students. Additional support for these findings can be found also in Gallaway's (1970) study of migration of professional, technical and kindred workers across U.S. regional boundaries, where he estimated that an earnings differential of between \$600-\$800 a year was associated with migration.

With respect to occupation, the results of this survey reveal that the majority of the migrants have changed occupations with the exception of those employed by the government, where 80% of them have kept their governmental occupations despite migration.

However, on family employment the impact of migration can not be easily recognized since migration has resulted both in an increase as well as a decrease in the total number of family members who became employed as a result of migration. The decrease in family employment can be attributed, in part, to the number of children who entered schools upon their arrival and who presumably were employed on the farm by their families, in addition to the older people who are now in the retired.

As for the adjustment of the migrants, our survey results indicate that about 84% of the migrants in our sample have expressed uncertainty regarding the length of the period they intend to stay and only 12% have pointed out that they are planning to stay for more than ten years. These results have special significance for the public policy makers. It is also of utmost importance to point out the fact that a little over 70% of the migrants in our sample are still visiting their origin places at least once a year, which reflects the strong attachment and ties the migrants have with their old homes, and means greater economic returns to those places which come in forms of expenditures and other capital investment that seem to be vitally important for the development of those places.

On the other hand, a little over 76% of the migrants have expressed their satisfaction with the living conditions in their present location. This was due mainly to the

availability of such factors as housing, sufficient and regular income, good transportation facilities, medical services, employment opportunities, recreational facilities, and family and friends. For the small proportion who apparently are not satisfied with living in Tripoli and Benghazi, the main reasons for their negative attitudes surprisingly include insufficient as well as irregular income, bad transportation, bad medical facilities, overcrowding, air pollution, and housing related factors.

Another interesting, and important finding, that deserves considerable attention is related to the issue of whether these people would return to their origin places, provided that they would be given the same type of job they presently occupy. The survey results reveal that about 30% of the migrants in the sample have expressed willingness to return as opposed to 53% who apparently are not willing to trade places in spite of keeping the same job, and the rest of the migrants were undecided on this issue. About 95% of those who are willing to go back are ready to leave in not more than a year.

Finally, our findings indicated also that about 54% of the migrants in this sample did not encounter any problems upon their arrival in Tripoli and Benghazi, whereas 46% of them have encountered some problems, and these seem to be mainly related to work, housing and living conditions.

CHAPTER SIX

THE MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY AND THEIR POLICY IMPLICATIONS

This chapter points out only the major findings that seem to have relevance to policy makers in their efforts to influence the spatial distribution of population and the socio-economic activity in Libya.

Among the major findings of this study is the fact that labor deficit areas in Libya are characterized mainly by being relatively more progressive, more developed and economically growing than the labor surplus areas, which are lagging far behind in almost every aspect of development. This is due to under-investment in human resources and lack of industrialization, and accounts for the high illiteracy, high unemployment, low income and high percentage of elderly that seem to characterize these areas. In addition, the regression results in Chapter Three indicate that labor deficit areas are also characterized by positive net-migration, whereas labor surplus areas are characterized by negative net-migration. Although this may seem beneficial for the lagging areas (labor surplus areas) due to their high

unemployment, it probably is not the case since migration proved to be highly selective; this is true with respect to at least age, education, and occupation as we have found in Chapter Four of this dissertation.

Since the Libyan Revolutionary Government has indicated that these variations are no longer acceptable and should be narrowed as early as possible, regional policy has been primarily concerned with promoting economic development in lagging areas to oppose the tendency of unlimited concentration of investment in a few privileged metropolitan areas such as Tripoli and Benghazi. But although to attempt to give top priority to the least promising areas may be justified in welfare terms according to Hansen (1973), it would not necessarily bear any relationship to serious efforts to promote regional economic development. Therefore, this study suggests a more interventionist planning approach which stresses the need for a more decentralized industrial strategy and location of specialized social, commercial, and administrative facilities, particularly to intermediate sized cities such as those of Ezzawiyah, Gherian, Derna, Misratah and Sebha, where the potential for economic growth is feasible and promising. Promotion of growth in such cities will certainly not only reduce the wide gaps between the various areas in the country, but will definitely relieve some of the pressure on the already congested cities of Tripoli and Benghazi.

Another finding of this study relates to migration between labor deficit and surplus regions. The results indicate that significant differences exist between movement from labor surplus to surplus areas, from labor deficit to surplus, from labor surplus to deficit, and from labor deficit to deficit areas. About 6.1% of the migrants in Libya were found to be moving from labor surplus to surplus areas, 10.9% of them were moving from deficit to surplus, 30.5% were moving from surplus to deficit, and 52.4% of them were moving from labor deficit to labor deficit areas. About 83% of the migrants in the country therefore appear to be moving in the right direction and to the right places, although not necessarily from the right places (as in the case of deficit to deficit movement). About 17% of the migration movement in Libya appear to be heading in the wrong direction and to the wrong places. This calls for immediate concern and investigation.

Under normal circumstances policy makers will be more inclined to encourage the movement from labor surplus to the labor deficit areas and, perhaps, will not be alarmed about the other types of movements, but it could have some adverse impacts on the origin areas (as in the deficit to deficit movement) and on the receiving areas (as in the case of surplus to surplus movement) due to the selective nature of migration. But what seems to be abnormal and, perhaps, misleading about this in the Libyan case is the fact that about

47% of the interdistrict migrants in the country were found to be moving to Tripoli and Benghazi alone.

Because of this uneven distribution of migrant among the labor deficit areas, the development of new intermediate sized cities as growth centers in the country is highly desirable, economically affordable, will certainly attract more migrants, and rechannel the migration streams away from the big cities. Early evidence is beginning to point out the validity of this strategy. It is evident that the city of Ezzawiyah, for example, is becoming an intermediate sized city and has in fact attracted many migrants from Tripoli. Although these migrants might represent return migration, the fact remains that Tripoli has started losing more than gaining some of its population to Ezzawiyah. Hansen indicated in his book Location Preferences, Migration, and Regional Growth (1973), that it is inefficient and ineffective to try to promote the industrialization of many lagging rural areas and small towns, and that it is often equally wasteful in both human and economic terms for persons from these areas to migrate to large metropolitan areas. However, migration to growing intermediate cities does represent a viable alternative for many of these persons.

The description of characteristics of those who migrate has been proved potentially very important for policy makers in understanding the socio-economic implication of migration on both the origin and destination areas. The

findings of this study indicate that the migrants appear to be young, overwhelmingly male, unskilled or previously engaged in agricultural activities, illiterate, largely of urban origin, and largely married. It appears that the impact of migration is more likely to be favorably for the receiving areas despite the fact that the majority of the migrants are illiterate and unskilled, because being young, male, urban oriented and married, these migrants are more likely to be adaptive and more ambitious. Through vocational training and effective similar programs, these kinds of migrant will almost certainly improve their skills, educational status, productivity, and work performance.

Regarding the sending areas, it is clear that the impact of migration is certainly unfavorably for the most part, since the people left behind are more likely to be older, female, and young. According to a manpower report prepared by the Ministry of Planning in Tripoli (1975), the exodus of young male workers from rural areas has resulted in an increase in the burden of agricultural and allied operations on the women and elderly who were left behind. Nearly 40% of the workers in agriculture, according to this report, are more than 50 years of age. This flight of young persons, if continued, will adversely affect agricultural production. However, the adverse impact of migration can be slowed down, at least in my view, through more use of labor saving technology and training women in modern agricultural methods and the use of modern equipment.

The reasons for migration are even more relevant to public policy makers in Libya in their efforts to rechannel the migration streams away from the traditional paths. The survey findings of this study reveal that over 70% of the migrants have cited work-related or economic reasons as main push factors; and of this about 48% refers to unemployment alone. These findings point out, also, that over 50% of the migrants in the survey came because of "job opportunities" and to start a new business. Since the main goals of the Libyan Government at the present time concentrate on curbing the current streams of migration away from the congested cities of Tripoli and Benghazi, our findings suggest that strong considerations should be given to the creation of new jobs by promoting the growth of intermediate sized cities in various parts of the country.

In the ITALCONSULT study (1975) it was indicated that the tide of migration in Libya from villages and pasture lands into towns and, particularly, to the two large cities is a reflection of rapidly changing economic conditions. This study pointed out that subsistence agriculture and nomadism as ways of life have been abandoned for service jobs in town and, particularly, for public service employment, which has swollen to incorporate a third of the Libyan national work force. Therefore, it is not only the availability of jobs that is important, but also the types of jobs that seem more desirable to the migrants, especially when considering relocation programs.

It might be worth noting to policy makers in Libya, that the present study has revealed that the most common channels of information utilized by the migrants in order to obtain information regarding their potential destinations were friends, relatives, and personal visits. It also revealed the low degree of utilization of newspapers and other mass media communication as a source of information by the migrants. It is the task of those policy makers to utilize these channels in providing the potential migrants with the necessary information about various alternative locations and the job opportunities available in those locations. This will certainly not only give the migrants a broader view of other places, but it will also reduce the uncertainty about securing jobs. In addition, it will help reduce the length of the period the migrants have to wait before obtaining a job. Our survey findings point out that over 60% of the migrants in the survey have to wait for a period ranging from one week to six months before actually obtaining a job. Our findings also pointed out the small role of mass media in helping the migrants obtain jobs, and thus special emphasis should be given to this channel in order to make it more effective.

Another important finding of this study that needs considerable attention by development decision makers is related to total family income. According to the survey results, the overwhelming majority of the migrants in our

sample (70 to 80%) have reported higher earnings in total family income than they use to have before they moved. Therefore, in the formulation of policies, attempts should be made to narrow the income gaps between the origin and destination areas. Evidence from the ITALCONSULT (1975) study indicates that the average income in both agriculture and manufacturing remained the lowest among all branches of economy. This appears to be, according to the study, one of the main reasons why the Libyan worker is leaving for comparatively easy and higher paying administrative jobs both with the government and the oil companies, especially in Tripoli and Benghazi. Efforts should, therefore, be made to alter this unacceptable situation.

The final and, perhaps, the most important findings of this study that have considerable policy implications are those related to the length of the period the migrants intend to stay in their new destination areas, and to the issue concerning willingness to return. These seem very important for the present government because of their significance to relocation programs. With regard to the first issue, our survey reveals that about 84% of the migrants in our sample have expressed uncertainty concerning the length of the period they intend to stay in Tripoli and Benghazi. This obviously shows a lack of commitment on the part of the migrants toward permanent residency, which could mean that, with various kinds of incentives and careful planning, these

migrants might change their attitudes and accept relocation in other areas where they are most needed.

With respect to the second issue, which concerns the willingness to return back, our survey results indicate that about 30% of the migrants in our sample have expressed such a willingness to return provided that they will be given the same type of job they currently occupy. This percentage has a special significance because 95% of those who are willing to trade places and keep the same job are ready to do so in not more than a year from the time of the interview. The results also indicate that there is about 17% of the migrants who are undecided on this issue. But, as we have pointed out earlier, these undecided migrants could change their decision with an effective incentive program. It is not an easy task to give up the various kinds of advantages they presently enjoy by living in such places as Tripoli and Benghazi in return for only the same type of job. This is particularly true in light of the fact that the majority of the migrants (about 76%) have expressed their satisfaction with the living conditions in their new destination areas.

According to Hansen's (1973) study, any serious worker relocation effort needs considerable prior planning. A target population, for example, must be identified and defined, and careful attention must be paid to the kinds of problems they are encountering at present, as well as those

they are likely to encounter if they undertake relocation. Our findings indicate that among the common problems the migrants faced when they moved to Tripoli and Benghazi are those related mainly to work, housing, and living conditions. Therefore, eliminating such problems in the origin places will certainly increase the chances of successful relocations.

Finally, despite some limitations in this study, such as the inability to account for or investigate those irrational movements from the labor deficit to labor surplus areas and the lack of information on why about 53% of the migrants are not willing to go back despite keeping the same job, the author anticipates that this kind of project will create a very good base for the formulation of regional policy regarding human resource allocation, utilization, and development, not only in Libya, which is the main target of this study, but in other parts of the developing socialist countries as well.

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APPENDIX A

THE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

THE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Name of the municipality _____.
2. Sampling number _____.
3. (a) Sex _____. (b) Nationality _____. (c) Age at the time of Arrival _____.
4. For how long have you stayed in this municipality?
 - a) Since birth.
 - b) For the last _____ years.
5. If you were not born in this municipality, please give the following information:
 - a) Place of birth _____.
 - b) Date of arrival here _____.
6. What type of settlement was your birthplace?
 - a) City (more than 20,000)
 - b) Town (500-20,000)
 - c) Village or Farm
7. What is your occupation before moving here? _____
8. What is your present occupation? _____
9. What is your educational status before moving here?
 - a) Illiterate
 - b) Can Read
 - c) Read and Write
10. What is your educational status now?
 - a) _____.
 - b) _____.
 - c) _____.

11. What is your schooling level before moving?

- a) Never been to school.
- b) Have been to primary school.
- c) " " " preparatory school.
- d) " " " secondary school.
- e) " " " university.
- f) Professional training.

11a. What is your schooling level now?

- a) _____. b) _____. c) _____. d) _____. e) _____. f) _____.

12. What is your marital status before moving?

- a) Single _____. b) Married _____. c) Divorced _____.

13. What is your marital status now?

- a) _____ b) _____ c) _____

14. Reasons for leaving last place. (Push factors) _____.

15. Reasons for moving to this place. (Pull factors) _____.

16. How did you hear about this place?

- a) Visited here before.
- b) Lived here before.
- c) Relatives living here.
- d) Friends living here.
- e) From neighbors who know lot about outside world.
- f) From neighbors who know a lot about this place in particular.

17. How long did it take you to find a job when you first arrived here?
- a) One week.
 - b) One to four weeks.
 - c) One to three months.
 - d) Three to six months.
 - e) Six to twelve months.
 - f) More than one year.
 - g) Study or transferred (no time).
18. How did you get your present job?
- a) Through newspaper
 - b) " relatives.
 - c) " friends
 - d) Personal effort.
19. What is your employment status at the present time?
- a) Employed full time.
 - b) Employed part time.
 - c) Unemployed.
20. Have you been unemployed before?
- a) Yes
 - b) No
21. If yes, how many time?
- a) Once.
 - b) Twice.
 - c) Three times.
 - d) More than three times.

22. Did your family income increase after moving here?
- a) Yes, significantly.
 - b) Yes, but slightly.
 - c) About the same.
 - d) No, decreased.
23. How many of your family members, other than yourself, were employed before moving here?
- a) # _____
 - b) Their sex _____
24. How many of them are employed now?
- a) # _____
 - b) Their sex _____
25. How long do you intend to stay here?
- a) Less than six months.
 - b) " " a year.
 - c) One to two years.
 - d) Two to five years.
 - e) Five to ten years.
 - f) More than ten years.
 - g) Do not know.
26. How frequently do you visit your place of origin?
- a) Once a week.
 - b) Once a month.
 - c) Twice a year.
 - d) Once a year.
 - e) Once in more than a year.
 - f) No visits.

27. Do you like living here?

- a) Life very much.
- b) Like.
- c) Indifferent.
- d) Dislike.
- e) Dislike a lot.

28. If the answer to question #27 is "positive," then ask why? (This should be non-directive.)

- 1) Housing is available
- 2) Rent of housing is relatively low here.
- 3) Regular income is secured here.
- 4) Income is sufficient.
- 5) Good transportation facilities.
- 6) Medical facilities are available.
- 7) Better living conditions.
- 8) Better amenities.
- 9) Better employment opportunities.
- 10) Family and friends.
- 11) Better for children.
- 12) Other reasons.

29. If the answer to question #27 is "negative," then also ask why? (This also should be non-directive.)

- 1) Housing is not available.
- 2) High rent of housing.
- 3) Income is irregular here.
- 4) Income is insufficient here.
- 5) Bad transportation.

- 6) Over crowding.
 - 7) Air pollution.
 - 8) Bad medical facilities.
 - 9) Good schools are not available.
 - 10) Lack of water supplies.
 - 11) Too remote from social life.
 - 12) Lack of electricity
 - 13) Personal reasons.
 - 14) Offered a job elsewhere.
 - 15) Other reasons.
30. If you could get in your home district the same type of job or business engagement that you are doing here, will you go back?
- a) Yes.
 - b) No.
 - c) Undecided.
31. If yes, when?
- a) Right a way.
 - b) Within one year.
 - c) Within two years.
 - d) Within five years.
 - e) More than five years.
32. Did you face any problems when you first came here?
- a) Yes,
 - b) No.

33. If yes, please name at least three.

- 1) _____.
- 2) _____.
- 3) _____.
- 4) _____.
- 5) _____.