



## THE IMPACT OF EDUCATION LEVEL ON THE DESIRE FOR ILLEGAL MIGRATION AMONG FOREIGN IMMIGRATION IN LIBYA

Najat Al-Abeid Al-Kamll Allaq<sup>1</sup>; [Zunirah Md Talib<sup>2</sup>](#), [Ibrahim Al-Jubari<sup>3</sup>](#)

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Business Management and Professional Studies, Management and Science University, Malaysia, [najat1najat1najat@gmail.com](mailto:najat1najat1najat@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Business Management and Professional Studies, Management and Science University, Malaysia,

<sup>3</sup>Faculty of Business Management and Professional Studies, Management and Science University, Malaysia,



Information of Article	ABSTRACT
<p><i>Article history:</i> Received: 1 Dec 2020 Revised: 10 Dec 2020 Accepted: 24 Jan 2021 Available online: 30 Jan 2021</p> <p><i>Keywords:</i> Education Level Factors Desire to Migration</p>	<p><b>Purpose:</b> This study's main objective was to determine the impact of education level factors on the illegal migration among foreign immigration in Libya.</p> <p><b>Design/ Method/ Approach:</b> The descriptive-analytical approach was used in this study. It is one of the most used methods in studying social and human phenomena and fits the phenomenon under study. It also examines an existing phenomenon or issue from which information can be answered to answer study questions without the researcher's intervention.</p> <p><b>Findings:</b> The current study has found out that there is a positive and significant relationship between education level factors and the desire to migrate in the Libyan society</p>

### 1. Introduction

Migration is an old phenomenon and depends mainly on the human race, which played a significant role in supporting social and cultural communication and cultural enrichment among all societies and civilizations. Primarily, it impacts the political, economic, security, psychological, and social aspects of different societies (Tsourapas, 2017). Migration is the movement of individuals and groups from one place to another in search of the best social, economic, psychological, and security. Whereas the emergence of the industrial revolution and the accompanying developments in international and domestic laws, the emergence of passports, borders, as well as entry visas that have dominated the movement of groups and individuals; helped to create a parallel migration known as illegal migration and is known throughout the world (Phillips, Missbach, & Studies, 2017).

(Giuffré, 2017) confirmed that the rates of illegal migration have increased significantly in search of jobs and security. With the emergence of the transportation and communications revolution and globalization, many people seek the best living conditions facilitated. The number of legal immigrants was estimated at more than 200 million. As a result of the expansion of immigration, parallel migration, known as illegal migration, has emerged, with individuals without state citizenship entering without visas or false visas (Pradella & Taghdisi Rad, 2017).

This study aims to find out the impact of education level on illegal migration in Libya. The remaining sections of this research are designed as follows: Section 2 defines the literature review towards the study variables; Section 3 focuses on illustrating the model used in the study as well as the hypotheses development; Section 4 shows the methodology used; Section 5 analysis the collected data; Section 6 discusses the findings and compare them with the findings of previous studies; and finally, Section 7 represents conclusion which includes future research directions.

### 2. Literature Review

#### 2.1 Immigration Overview

The definitions of migration vary due to the complexity and tangle of its manifestations and criteria, referring to the geographical aspect. Free Encyclopedia Wikipedia defines migration as to leave a person or group of people their place of residence to live elsewhere, intending to stay in the new place in search of a better social, economic, religious, or political situation. However, in the political encyclopedia, it is still a word of crossing (Suro, 2015).

The general definition of migration adopted by the United Nations is the permanent shift or the permanent move to a place far from the original home, which is a sufficient distance (the regional report on Arab international migration, 2014). Others have defined it as individuals' movement within one community from one environment to another or moving from

one community to another across political or international borders. Migration is divided into two main types: Type I: Internal migration, which takes place within the state's borders or society as a migration of people from rural to urban areas, considering it as a large source of livelihood or because of working conditions. The second type is external migration, and persons move outside their country's borders for a specific period or a final period for those mentioned above political, economic, or religious reasons (Orrenius & Zavodny, 2017).

In demography, migration means moving, individually or collectively, from one site to another in search of a better social, economic, religious, or political situation. We note that this definition involves migration incentives that are predominantly economic, i.e., for a better life for the migrant. In law, international law scholars define migration as the individual's final departure from his state's territory to another state's territory. If the territory is left with its intention to return after any period, long or short, this is not considered from the standpoint of law immigration. Another definition considers it to be individuals' movement from one state to another to permanent residence, with the new home being permanently located (Salam, 2010). In different ways, the motives of migration vary, either labor, political, population, or both, and the types of migration are as follows (Orrenius & Zavodny, 2017):

- A. Labor Migration: It is economically motivating and called labor migration,
- B. Political Migration: It is politically motivating and security and is called political asylum, and
- C. Population Migration: It is demographically motivated.

Immigration has multiple connotations between clandestine migration, illegitimate, illegal, or irregular migration. The concept of illegal migration is a comprehensive framework for all such situations that result from this phenomenon. This means "the transfer of an individual or group from one place to another by secret means contrary to the immigration law as it is recognized." Illegal migration means that migrants enter the country without visas or prior or subsequent entry permits. Most countries worldwide suffer from illegal migration, especially industrial countries, where job opportunities are available (Kerwin, 2018a). Illegal migration can also be defined as those that illegally take place because of the difficulty of travel and the difficulty of legal migration where travel is complicated and legitimate migration is almost impossible (Musalo & Lee, 2017).

Legal migration is among countries that do not place restrictions or laws that prevent migration do not require entry visas, in countries where their laws allow migrants to come per their regulations, procedures, and needs of migrants. They grant regular entry visas to those who wish to receive them from migrants. Illegal or irregular migration is a global phenomenon that exists in developed countries such as the United States, the European Union, or developing countries in Asia, such as the Gulf countries, the Arab Mashreq countries, and the Arab Maghreb countries.

The trend toward the northern bank of the Mediterranean Sea without official documents through death boats with forged visas, going to tourism without return or achieving personal ambitions, or discovering the other world full of media propaganda (Sabbar, 2016).

Several labels of this term, including irregular migration, are in line with the term illegal migration, both of which refer to this phenomenon. It is contrary to the laws of States on the issue of border crossing, hidden from the eyes of border guards, and clandestine immigration. When considering the status of the clandestine migrant, it includes various types of migrants which could be persons who enter illegally into the receiving states and who do not regularize their legal status or persons who enter the receiving states by legal means. Furthermore, it could also be those who are staying there after the end of the legal residence, such as tourists and students. It could be who do not return home after the expiration of their specified period of residence, persons who work illegally during a permitted stay, or persons holding a position without the employment contract (Young, 2017).

The concept of illegal migration is used primarily in a legal sense. It is indicative of its violation of the laws and regulations on immigration, movement, and movement of individuals between states, defined as such illegal migration. Due to travel difficulty and the difficulty of legitimate migration, where travel procedures are complicated, and legal migration is almost impossible. They show that a person enters a State's borders without legal documents indicating this state's consent. This is often done using infiltration through the desert, mountain, sea, and coastal areas, the entry into a State's borders by a person with legal documents for a specified period. The retention thereof beyond the period indicated without similar legal consent; It was his first entry to tourism or visiting relatives and then to stay and settle in the host countries. The person's entry into a State's borders in the context of an organized process by political, social, or economic actors to harm the resident population and threaten the security of the state for political or social purposes often associated with terrorist operations. After reviewing a set of definitions, it is clear that there are two essential criteria in defining the concept of migration are (Gammeltoft-Hansen & Tan, 2017):

1. Spatial Standard: All definitions correspond that migration is affected by changing the place of residence as a country-to-country crossing, i.e., In other words, moving within the country's borders is not considered migration, whatever the distance between the two places.
2. Temporal Standard: The temporal standard is usually associated with the spatial standard, since the movement of people from one place to another is the change of place, but lacks the temporal dimension, which plays a vital

role in distinguishing the type of migration when someone moves for a few days to visit; he is not considered a migrant.

Despite these two criteria for defining the concept of migration, they are not sufficient to determine the phenomenon of migration since other conditions, such as the unique position of the migrant, are necessary. When the migration is targeted for education, tourism, trade, or treatment, it is not considered to be an immigrant. Migration is not just the physical crossing of people from one home to another; it is strongly associated with the same person's mental attitude and psychological orientation. The United Nations has recommended that governments collect and record all data and information concerning all arrivals and departures, as well as recommend that they be divided into the following categories (Gammeltoft-Hansen & Tan, 2017):

1. A Permanent Immigrant: who intends to stay in the state for more than a year and has not yet obtained a residence permit, that is, who has obtained a legal status that entitles him to reside in the state,
2. A Temporary Immigrant: He who has not obtained a residence permit, intends to practice a profession within her, and receives income from within that state for a period of one year or less,
3. Visitor: He is the one who has not obtained a residence permit but intends to stay for one year or less without practicing any profession, and his income is derived from within the state, as well as from his dependents,
4. Returner Resident: National or foreign after staying abroad for a period of not more than a year.

Its causes define the phenomenon of migration in terms of optional desire, coercive conditions such as wars and disasters, differentiated migration between forced movements, and those that occur voluntarily, known as optional or voluntary migration. The United Nations has also decided to consider each of the following movements as a kind of migration: Travel of non-tourists, businessmen, passport holders, travel of non-residents on the border whose work requires constant border crossing, as well as travel of non-refugees; Persons seeking permanent, seasonal or temporary employment and their dependents (Scribner, 2017).

Migrants are different from travelers because it is the immigrant who changes his place of origin from one region to another and differs from those who move from one house to another, even if they are forced to cross their country's borders. This is because in the case of immigration, the person has to move the place of residence and all the living things related to the migrant. In contrast, the persons who move between two houses have everyday lives, and there is a clear difference between migration and social mobility. Migration, as previously explained, must change the country of origin, but social mobility, whether for economic or social reasons, takes place within the country of residence without the need to move to another country to improve the level of social and economic life in his country. There is a close connection between the concepts of displaced persons and migrants, where they agree in many respects and disagree in some respects, since in the phenomenon of displaced persons; it is clear that (Wasem, 2018):

- A. Displaced persons have been forcibly displaced without their will.
- B. In the case of displaced persons, displacement is part of a specific plan, the results of which are borne by those who have carried out it, whether successful or unsuccessful, so that the results are reflected on the displaced, they may suffer the damage or difficulties they face, especially at the beginning of displacement.
- C. Displaced persons are always deprived of their liberty. They are almost non-existent about their right to return or remain in their place of residence and committed to the organization's immigration plan.

- **Illegal Migration**

Many researchers believe that illegal migration is a crime. In contrast, others see it as a violation of the law of states without victims. This migration reflects the weakness of policies in countries in controlling it, which stems from international law to criminalize a specific group of society such as workers and asylum seekers; While international labor markets favor highly skilled workers. Hence political and economic power holders view immigration as a potential threat to sovereignty, national identity, and governments seeking to restrict and limit it (Kerwin, 2015).

## *2.2 Theoretical Framework*

It has become difficult to talk about a theory of migration as long as complex and individual mechanisms contradict it. In addition to distinguishing the existing dimensions according to historical, political, and economic circumstances, academic interest in the migration phenomenon has increased in recent years in the Mediterranean countries to bridge the gap and the theoretical shortage of this phenomenon by reviewing the literature on international migration. The lack of an integrated theory or a single comprehensive model capable of explaining the causes and dynamics of migration is demonstrated by the contributions made in this area that are partial theories and models that approach migration from different perspectives (Galemba, Dingeman, DeVries, & Servin, 2019).

With the same purpose of delimiting different migration subtypes, Üstübcici (2019) adopts other classification criteria: distinguishing four main categories: intra-community migration (Home-community migration), colonization (Colonization), the migration of an entire community (Whole-community migration), and inter-community migration (Cross-community migration) However, in the current context, few non-forced migratory movements involve an entire

collective; therefore, this definition lacks contextual rigor in the study of modern migrations. Regardless of the type of migration, the reasons that motivate such initiatives lie in the search for an improvement in the living conditions of the migrant, her family, or community. This collective perspective of the distribution of the benefits of migration is often explained in the processes and mechanisms for the realization of the migration project, as supported by the New Migration economy's vision. Extrapolated to the case of migrations from rural areas to urban settings, Ulbricht (2019) argues that "the decision to migrate in turn is rarely an individual one; instead, it is usually a family decision. Much rural-urban migration of individuals is part of a family strategy to ensure the rural household's viability. Our attempt to compile some definitions on migration, the central concept of our research, is not exhaustive. Still, it tries to expose the most common ones and, at the same time, expose the disparity of criteria that determine the different definitions.

As reported by Pries (2019) "social scientists do not approach the study of immigration from a shared paradigm but from a variety of competing theoretical viewpoints fragmented across disciplines, regions, and ideologies. As a result, research on the subject tends to be narrow, often inefficient and characterized by duplication, miscommunication, reinvention, and bickering about fundamentals and terminology." The main disciplines that have been interested in the migratory phenomenon are, in addition to demography, sociology, economics, anthropology, geography, political science, and history, each one producing them; a theory of migrations developed from the perspective of its object of study. The aggregation or combination of some elements of these approaches provides us with a global overview of the issue because they examine different dimensions of the problem (context of origin and destination, motivations for migration, labor market, and profiles of migrants, costs, and benefits. Migration, socio-historical repercussions, immigration legislation, transnationalism).

Since this thesis's research object is circumscribed in the scientific field of demography, which, together with migration, is also interested in birth and mortality, we will follow Teitelbaum's perspective. This author establishes a dichotomy between formal demography (which is mainly interested in statistical and mathematical aspects) and social demography (social demography) with a marked eclectic tone. Other social disciplines nourish it due to the need to capture complex realities and their parameters of reproduction. In contrast to birth and mortality, migration has a "disorderly" character that adds more difficulties. Equally relevant in this regard is the reading by Kerwin and Nicholson (2019), who sees the "migration as the perceptible and simultaneous shifts in both Gulmez (2019) emphasizing the need to incorporate the spatial dimension dynamically in the conceptualization of the phenomenon.

These different categorizations of migration, carried out according to an eclectic vision of the issue, have contributed to a better scientific analysis. The difficulty found in the unification of criteria for the definition of migration comes both from the complexity of the phenomenon and from the multidisciplinary perspective that aims to account for it. The proportion that migrations for economic reasons occupy in all the movements of people has been historically outstanding. This finding, reinforced by the human being's omnipresent concern to improve his living conditions, constitutes the classical theory of migrations' primary hypothesis. According to their dual perspective, the contrast of push and pull factors determines the decision to migrate. That is the unpublished thesis that Kerwin (2015) developed in a document presented on March 17, 1885, at the Royal Statistical Society. The theory that would be expanded later in 1889, considering the individual as a rational and fundamentally economic subject. On this basis, the initiative to migrate is motivated by a series of factors such as the lack of opportunities, the level of income, demographic pressure, or land scarcity (expulsion factors).

The decision to migrate and the choice of destination are determined, in this sense, by the expectation of having sufficient resources to counteract the conditions that motivated the migratory movement (factors of attraction). Although Kerwin (2015) framed his theory in the 19th century, emphasizing the profile of the migrant in the context of the rural-urban spatial binomial, the foundations of his proposition are still valid in the current context. According to him, in the realization of these migratory movements, a cast of determining factors such as the relationship between migration and distance intervenes. Zuberi (2015) defines migration as "a permanent or semipermanent change of residence," immediately remarking that "no restriction is placed upon the distance of the move or upon the voluntary or involuntary nature of the act and no distinction is made between external and internal migration." The discrepancy between the two theories lies in the role of what Magner (2016) calls intervening factors translated into intervening obstacles in Everett's conception. If it is true that both propositions are valid if we circumscribe them within their corresponding contexts, the provision of more information thanks to the different multidisciplinary contributions on the migration phenomenon reinforces. Our idea of considering that both the intervening opportunities and the intervening obstacles (supervening circumstances that complicate or facilitate the migratory process) participate in the migratory movement. The rational nature of the decision-making process continues to be the foundation of the classic migration model.

### *2.3 Causes and Consequences of Illegal Migration*

Illegal or clandestine migration is a global phenomenon in the world's most developed countries. Still, migration to Europe has become one of the most problematic issues, which has received considerable attention in recent years. This is illustrated by the large difference in the economic level between migrant-exporting countries, which often experience a lack of development processes, lack of employment opportunities, low wages, and living standards-the corresponding higher standard of living, the need for labor in migrant-receiving states, and the economic disparities between developed



and developing countries. The deterioration of security and economic conditions in many regions of the South after development projects have stumbled, misery increased, dictatorial regimes, minority issues and regional conflicts, poverty and unemployment spread, and many natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, and drought (Sampaio & Carvalhais, 2019).

Scientific study and correct understanding of migration generally require accurate knowledge of its motives so that the phenomenon can be addressed scientifically. It is a multifaceted and multidimensional phenomenon, and knowledge of the motives for migration may shed much light on the possible negative or positive effects, whether they are in the migrant, crossing, or migrant community, as well as on migrants themselves. While there is a range of interrelated and overlapping factors, including the political, economic, social, psychological, geographical, and demographic that governs them, most studies have confirmed that the motivation for migration is caused by the factors of expulsion from the origin country and the attractions of the destination country (Badalić, 2019).

Among the essential factors and motives affecting migration in general and illegal in particular, are psychological motives. Whenever the passion for attachment to the homeland and attachment to the family becomes more difficult, it is difficult to decide to migrate, even though the family may deliberately drive its children to migrate to improve the standard of life. Indeed, especially after the predominance of economic motives, lack of job opportunities, ongoing wars, higher prices, lack of decent life opportunities, and security. On the contrary, some young people may retreat in making the migration decision when they feel that it may lead to family damages or disadvantages, despite the economic gains. The psychological motivation of an individual who works with a lack of motivation or motivation for progress in the field of work is also highlighted if he works, especially if he is exerting his energy and abilities without achieving any material or moral progress, and among the reasons for migration are (Estevens, 2018):

- A. There is a disparity in the economic level between African and European countries.
- B. Individuals move from one region to another where income, employment and social conditions, and education, from low-cost areas to high-income areas, raise their living standards.
- C. Migration is a reaction to economic underdevelopment, and the more significant the difference in employment and income levels, the more motivated individuals migrate.

Persons who participate in mixed migration movements, whether refugees or migrants, whether or not they are trafficked, are exposed to the same risks and human rights violations because they are on their journey. Including detention in unacceptable conditions, physical abuse, and harassment on ethnic grounds, theft, extortion, and property looting. Those traveling on the boats are at risk of blocking their way, getting rid of them, and throwing them at sea (Massey, 2020). While those who travel by road, being returned to remote and dangerous places. Passengers who lose or pass their identity documents may be unable to prove their nationality and become stateless. Their repatriation becomes extremely difficult, as these migratory movements raise a wide range of concerns about human rights and various humanitarian issues. The phenomenon of illegal immigration from the southern Mediterranean is also viewed as a severe humanitarian challenge. The higher number of victims among immigrants seeking to reach Europe by all roads and broken boats and the higher number of frequent accidents. All this is not only because these migrants are transported in unsafe and overcrowded boats or ships, but also because of the lack of concern of human smugglers and trafficking networks for the safety of these migrants (Rhoden, 2019).

Illegal immigration rates have increased from developing countries to rich countries due to social and economic imbalance, unemployment, lack of real job opportunities, low wages, and higher prices. Additionally, a higher standard of living, corruption, tyranny, political instability, armed conflicts, and wars, all of which are reasons for migration. The number of illegal immigrants arriving on Italian shores is more than 160 thousand illegal immigrants, which is a large figure. In their journey through death boats, illegal immigrants face many dangers for their lives, as the number of those who lost their lives through these flights reached four thousand persons, including 3200 Across the Mediterranean Sea. Studies and research also confirmed that illegal immigrants face obstacles in the new society they came to, namely discrimination in labor, housing, and wages, in addition to the fact that they face a real problem of integration into the new society, direct contact with its children. It is difficult for some to achieve social harmony and adapt to the new reality, which is a matter that generates psychological problems for some (Natter, 2018).

The studies refer to the crisis of illegal migration and its consequences on emigrants' psychological aspects, which are apparent through social and psychological isolation, psychological pressures, identity problem, weakness of some, alcohol and drug consumption. In addition to anxiety, tension, and depression in others, some suffer from old experiences. Migration in the field of psychology is viewed as a shock, whether legitimate or illegal. As an optional exile in situations and forced exile in other cases, so it has negative consequences for the immigrant's personality. In contrast, others see it as the best alternative to problems and offer a solution to those who have lost security. The psychological or they felt cognitive stimulation between their current situation and their future.

### 3. Research Model and Hypotheses

The phenomenon of migration is an ancient throughout history. There is evidence that the spread of various sciences among countries is based on migrations that took place. Many countries suffer from this phenomenon, which is called illegal immigration, especially among developing countries, and specifically in Arab countries. According to the United Nations, in 2000, for every ten talented migrants living in the EU, 6 of them were from the developing countries (Waiganjo, 2018). Migrations are considered a significant problem, as they negatively affect Arab development and stand in the way of these countries benefiting from the competencies and experiences of these migrants to their countries (Natter, 2018).

Human capital is the essential component of development and civilization, and that the real source of wealth is the possession of a workforce empowered scientifically and technologically. Countries are measured by their success and development using these human competencies and harnessing their cognitive skills and scientific creativity in their societies' service. Economic strength has become measured by the quality, efficiency, and proper use of these human resources (Macías-Rojas, 2018).

According to (Klein et al., 2018), human capital is the most important economic development component. Many societies were extinguished because of their success and the investment of their human resources well. In contrast, natural resources have often failed to transform people into productive groups. It has become evident today that the real source of wealth no longer lies in possessing raw materials, labor power, or machinery, but rather in possessing a technologically talented human base.

Therefore, the developing countries, with the successive crisis and scarcity of their resources, are targeting their scientific competencies and creative capabilities by the developed countries to ensure scientific-technological progress in exchange for the developing countries remaining in the areas of underdevelopment and dependency. For the Arab countries, higher educational level migration is considered a major problem as it stands in the way of the Arab development by draining these brains, as it causes these countries to be deprived of competencies and experiences, which negatively affects the development of the national economy of these countries (Kerwin et al., 2018).

It is difficult to estimate the migration phenomenon's scale and to identify it accurately for many reasons. First weak exchange of information among countries or for political or administrative reasons. Second, because the problem population censuses, as it only allows residents or those who have a family relationship with residents to know. Third, the presence of unregistered or illegal migrations in countries, as all of these have led to a narrow this phenomenon accurately (Kerwin, 2018b).

Although the lack of accurate statistics, there are some studies carried out by the League of Arab States, UNESCO, and the Arab Labor Organization on the phenomenon of Arab talent migration as follows (Estevens, 2018):

1. A third of migrations from developing countries to developed countries were from the Arab world.
2. 50% of doctors, 23% of engineers migrate to Europe, the United States, and Canada in particular
3. The percentage of Arab doctors working in Britain is 34% of the total doctors working in it
4. 750 thousand Arab scientists immigrated to the United States of America during the period (1976-2006).

One of the most critical sectors affected by this phenomenon is the workforce's emigration working in the health and highly educated sectors. This is due to the severe labor shortage experienced by these western industrialized countries, their countries' ability to provide quality and appropriate health care (Dollah & Abdullah, 2018).

*H1: Educational Level factor has a relationship with the desire for illegal migration.*

There are many attempts to reach a scientific explanation for the phenomenon of university immigration, as three trends emerged that attempt to explain this phenomenon (Angeloni & Spano, 2018):

First: the individual perspective:

In other words, the immigration of highly educated people is explained based on the personal demands of distinguished individuals. These demands are primarily financial or intellectual, such as going to areas that provide more personal freedom. The causes of migration from developing countries are identified as follows:

1. Low income and low standard of living
2. The lack of capabilities for scientific research and the low quality of the scientific research system
3. Lack of freedom of opinion
4. Weak loyalty and belonging to the country of origin.

The researcher believes that this trend has linked migration to individual personal purposes, the low level of income is considered as the main driver reason for migration, as in cases that have occurred, the income in the hosted country is less than the same origin country, there are also cases where migration occurs from high-income countries to low-income countries, it took on this individual perspective (the individual trend) that even questioned the loyalty and affiliation of the origin country

Second: The Global Trend or the Political Economy Approach:

The main reason for higher educated migrants is the dependence of the third world countries on the status of the global capitalist system, as these capitalist countries provide better job offers for competencies. The background of distorted individual competition in their origin countries, where they seek private financial profit, besides graduates of third world countries possess appropriate education for highly educated formats. In the industrialized capitalist countries, provide the competencies required for the international market. Hence, the third world countries come out with competencies that are compatible with the requirements of capital markets; these countries consider exploiting the dependence of developing countries, as they are the aspiration for their graduates (Andreß & Careja, 2018).

*H2: The negative effects of higher educated migrants' immigration*

Higher educated migrants' immigration is considered one of the most severe problems facing developing countries. After obtaining scientific expertise and technical skills from their origin countries, these talented people are settled in developed countries. They do not return to their countries, where they are deprived of their experiences, which could have accelerated the wheel of economic development for them. Although there are also migrations from developed countries, such as Canada and Australia, to the United States of America, the disadvantages to developing countries are much greater than for developed countries, among the most important of these effects (Young, 2017):

1. Wasting money on students with advanced competencies as their countries bear it, as Arab financial losses due to the continued emigration of these migrants were estimated to be about 1.57 billion dollars annually.
2. Widening the gap between rich and developing countries due to higher educated migrants' immigration, as all the creations and inventions of these talented people are registered to benefit the countries that hosted them.
3. Lack of qualified workforce in developing countries due to the migration of these people abroad.
4. The lack of qualified educational staff in universities, as Arab countries need about 200,000 university professors to meet the needs of global universities standards.
5. The low productivity of the competencies that remain in their homeland, which is due to their sense of injustice compared to those who migrated, leads to bad economic effects.
6. Affecting Western culture and transferring it to their origin countries
7. Decreased quality of health services and education in origin countries.

Despite the preceding, educated immigrants take legal ways to migrate if they use illegal methods in small proportions. Still, it finds that the people who resort to illegal immigration more often are uneducated individuals. Their recourse to this illegal immigration is due to their lack of knowledge of what it is; they fall into the traps of regulators for these illegal immigration types.

An immigrant with a tremendous cultural and cognitive level is more rational than an uneducated, enlightened immigrant as uneducated migrants are driven to sexual and pleasurable lives to vent the repercussions inherited by the indigenous community. Still, the educated migrant controls his repression (Al-Aishi, 2019).

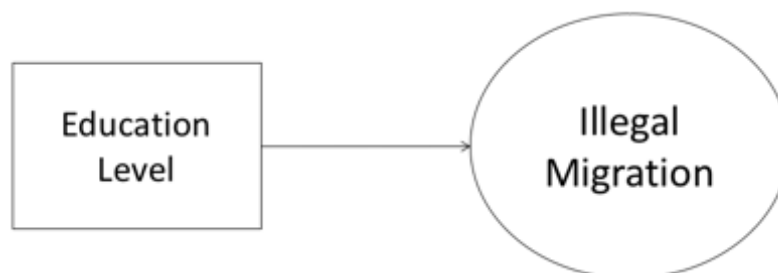


Fig. 1. Research conceptual model.

#### 4. Methodology

The quantitative approach is used by this study, as it is one of the most used methods in the study of social and human phenomena; this approach fits the phenomenon under study. It also examines an existing phenomenon or issue from which information can be obtained to answer the study questions without the researcher's intervention.

##### 4.1 Sampling

The study population consists of all illegal immigrants in the Office of Refugee Affairs. First of all, it is essential to highlight that a topic that has been little explored and treated by the literature has been chosen. There is research on the phenomenon of migration but mainly focused on other immigrant communities.

The first difficulty, which was not clear at the beginning of the research, was the few antecedents in this population. The subsequent difficulties in relating the discourses of the fieldwork with others already collected in other studies, which serve to contrast, complement, or even refute the research results. Secondly, the migrant community's approach was not

straightforward since most of the participants, when confronted for this investigation, were very fearful due to their illegality with which they live in the country and the language barrier. They were confronted by not mastering Arabic, so they were reluctant to be interviewed and give up their lived experiences. However, the population of the study is 75,000 refugees, while the sample size was 382.

#### *4.2 Measurement*

Quantitative research is defined as research that is concerned with collecting data through quantitative measurement tools that are being developed to provide honesty and consistency and are applied to a sample of individuals representing the indigenous community (Abu Qahf, 1995). Quantitative research is also characterized by using mathematical methods and statistical analysis methods to analyze the data collected. In the social sciences, its use relates to empirical methods, which prototype positivist philosophy and history of statistics that are modeled on qualitative research (MIT, 2010). The quantitative research method is directed to a certain number of questions to the study sample and then analyzed computationally and statistically (Hunter and Leahey, 2008).

This study's theoretical and practical design contains possible courses of action and provides a preferred methodology for the current study. The theoretical side includes access to the literature and previous studies, periodicals, and research related to the subject of the study, which addressed the phenomenon of illegal immigration and Libyan-European relations and their impact, where the researcher draws the theoretical conclusions to support the conclusions of the practical side in this study. While in the practical side of the study concerns visiting the study's site and distributing the study questionnaire to the study sample, followed by the application of statistical analyses to provide the desired results and conclusions.

This study has used the questionnaire to collect the data from the research sample. The demographic variables (or demographics of the study sample) are characteristics related to each member of the study sample's personality, including gender, age, nationality, and place of residence. These are typical examples of the demographic structure used in surveys, in which the researcher applies the survey to a specific sample of respondents. At the same time, the previous studies are based on the composition of the questionnaire paragraphs.

The researcher assesses the validity of information about each individual and makes sure that each respondent's personal and demographic qualifications before analyzing the data. It measures the response of all questionnaires and each of the assessments based on demographic considerations. In the questionnaire that the demographic information helps the researcher in the verification. It is possible to participate in the study by answering the study's questions as far as it relates to the place and subject of the study. It also helps describe the study sample in a large way, which helps analyze the results more accurately and understand the participants' profile.

The Likert Scale is used for quantitative analysis and measurement of responses to the study themes, which contains five categories designed to obtain preliminary information from respondents. One of the most common quantitative research methods and studies is the Likert scale, which measures the study variables in questionnaires-based statistical tests, proposed by psychologist Francis Likert (Trochim, 2009). The measure contains responses indicating the degree of approval or objection to the statement. Which scaled as following: (1) Strongly Disagree (2) Disagree (3) Neutral (4) Agree (5) Strongly Agree.

### **5. Data Analysis and Results**

The current study aims to determine the impact of education level factors on people being illegal immigrants. For that purpose, this section is developed to explain, show, and discuss the results obtained from the performed tests. The tests that are discussed here are the profiles of respondents, missing data analysis, assessment of outliers, discriminant validity, descriptive analysis, and direct effect analysis (hypotheses testing).

#### *5.1 Profiles of Respondents*

This test aims to identify the backgrounds of the respondents that participated in the research. This test's secondary aim is to ensure that the random sampling method was implemented in the distribution of questionnaires. This test makes sure that all the population of the study had an equal chance to be respondents. This test contained several criteria such as gender, age, marital status, educational level, nationality, place of living, and religion. The following tables and explanations discuss the findings.

The following table 1 shows the gender test results. The gender criteria had two main categories, which are male and females. Respondents from the male category were 251 with 90.0%, while the female category respondents were 28 with 10.0%. This result ensures that most of the immigrants are males.



The following table 1 shows the age test results. The age criteria had five main categories, which are 20 - 25 years, 26 - 30 years, 31 - 35 years, 36 – 40 years, and 41 – 45 years. Respondents from the 20 - 25 years category were 14 with a 5.0%, while the respondents from the 26 - 30 years category were 28 with a 10.0%. Respondents from the 31 - 35 years category were 84 with a 30.1%. Also, the respondents from the 36 – 40 years category were 139, with 49.8%. Finally, the respondents from the 41 – 45 years category were 14 with 5.0%. These results mean that the majority of immigrants are between the age of 31 and 40 years.

The following table 1 shows the marital status test results. The marital status criteria had two main categories, which are single and married. Respondents from the male category were 251 with 90.0%, while the female category respondents were 28 with 10.0%. These results show that most of the immigrants are from the married category.

The following table 1 shows the educational level test results. The educational level criteria had four primary categories: general secondary & less, diploma, bachelor, and postgraduate. Respondents from the general secondary & less category were 119 with 42.7%, while the diploma category respondents were 63 with 22.6%. Also, respondents from the bachelor category were 83 with 29.7%, and the respondents from the postgraduate category were 14 with 5.0%. These results show that most immigrants are from the low educated level, while only a small number of them are from a higher level of education.

The following table 1 shows the nationality test results. The nationality criteria had two main categories, which are Libyan and Non-Libyan. Respondents from the Libyan category were 237 with 84.9%, while the Non-Libyan category respondents were 42 with 15.1%. These results show that most of the immigrants are from Libya.

The following table 1 shows the place of living test results. The place of living criteria had two main categories, which are city and village. Respondents from the city category were 244 with 87.5%, while the respondents from the village category were 35 with 12.5%. These results show that civilized people are immigrating more.

The following table 1 shows the religion test results. The religion criteria had two main categories, which are Muslim and Non-Muslim. Respondents from the Muslim category were 272 with 97.5%, while the respondents from the Non-Muslim category were 7 with 2.5%. It was evident that almost all immigrants are Muslims.

Table 1: Profiles of Respondents

	Frequency	%		Frequency	%
Gender			Educational Level		
Male	251	90.0	General secondary and less	119	42.7
Female	28	10.0	Diploma	63	22.6
			Bachelor	83	29.7
Age			Postgraduate	14	5.0
20 - 25 years	14	5.0	Nationality		
26 - 30 years	28	10.0	Libyan	237	84.9
31 - 35 years	84	30.1	Non-Libyan	42	15.1
36 – 40years	139	49.8	Place of living		
41 – 45years	14	5.0	City	244	87.5
Marital Status			Village	35	12.5
Single	28	10.0	90.0		
Married	251	90.0	Religion		
			Muslim	272	97.5
			Non-Muslim	7	2.5

## 5.2 Missing Data Analysis

There are many reasons for missing values, which are mainly divided into mechanical and human causes. The mechanical cause is the lack of data caused by data collection or storage failure due to mechanical reasons, such as data storage failure, memory corruption, a mechanical failure caused by a period of data not collected (for timing data collection). The human reason is the lack of data caused by subjective mistakes, historical limitations, or intentional concealment. For example, in the market survey, the respondent refused to disclose the relevant questions' answers. The questions answered were invalid, and the data entry personnel mistakes were missed data.

Based on table 2, the variable's education level factor had three missing values, while the desire to migrate didn't have any missing values. This result is tolerated and doesn't affect the data negatively.

Table 2: Missing Values

Variable	Number of Missing Values
Education Level	3
Desire to migration	0
Total	3

### 5.3 Assessment of Outliers

Outliers, also known as escape values, refer to one or several large numerical differences compared with other data values. Change predetermined criteria if a deviation from the mean value of the observed values of probabilities is less than or equal to  $1 / (2n)$ . The data should be discarded (where n is the number of observed cases, it may be distributed according to probability estimating data).

When there is an outlier, it must be handled with care. To combine professional knowledge with statistical methods, the researcher should first carefully check the original data to see if it can be reasonably explained professionally. If the data is logically wrong, the original record is If this is the case, and the observer cannot be found for verification, the observation can only be deleted.

The following table 3 shows the results of the assessment of the outliers of the current study. It is seen in the mean scores that all the outliers are good and reliable because there was no higher leverage and no higher residual found.

Table 3: Examining the Existence of Significant Outliers

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Predicted Value	2.503	3.743	3.197	0.392
Std. Predicted Value	(1.771)	1.394	(0.000)	1.000
Standard Error of Predicted Value	0.073	0.196	0.107	0.026
Adjusted Predicted Value	2.511	3.737	3.197	0.393
Residual	(1.855)	1.388	0.000	0.696
Std. Residual	(2.637)	1.973	0.000	0.990
Stud. Residual	(2.663)	1.996	(0.000)	1.002
Deleted Residual	(1.892)	1.420	(0.000)	0.714
Stud. Deleted Residual	(2.698)	2.008	(0.002)	1.009
Mahal. Distance	1.634	17.840	4.980	3.225
Cook's Distance	0.000	0.045	0.004	0.009
Centered Leverage Value	0.007	0.073	0.020	0.013

a. Dependent Variable: DM

### 5.4 Discriminant Validity

In determining the discriminant validity, the study followed the recommendation by Joseph F. Hair, Hult, Ringle, and Sarstedt (2017). According to the author, the outer model loading of 0.50 and above reflected an acceptable and valid model.

Table 4 shows that the latent constructs' correlations are compared with the square root of AVE (in boldface). The AVEs are all more significant than the correlations among latent constructs, indicating sufficient discriminant validity (Fornell & Larcker, 1981).

Table 4: Results of discriminant validity by Fornell-Larcker criterion

Factors		I		2	
		DM	EL	DM	EL
1	DM	<b>0.864</b>			
2	EL		<b>0.725</b>	<b>0.939</b>	

Note: Diagonals are representative of the square root of the average variance, which is extracted, whereas the other entries represent the correlations.

Key: EL: Education Level; DM: The Desire to Migration.

### 5.5 Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive analysis is the first step in the statistical analysis of social surveys. The preliminary analysis and summarization of a large amount of data obtained from the survey are carried out to determine these data's inherent laws.

The concentration trend and decentralization trend. Univariate analysis is performed mainly using statistics represented by various data, such as mean, percentage, and the like.

It turns out that the percentage or average difference alone cannot fully reflect the nature of objective things. It is not enough to analyze only one sample. Whether this sample reflects its overall characteristics requires an inferential analysis.

According to table 5, the minimum values for all variables were 1.00, and the maximum values for all variables were 5.00. The mean score for the variable's education level factors and Desire for migration are 3.2654 and 3.2279. These results mean that most of the respondents agree with the items stated in the questionnaire. This reflects the role of education level factors for increasing and influencing the Desire for migration. Furthermore, the standard deviations for the variable's education level factors and Desire to migrate are 0.9262 and 0.784.

Table 5: Descriptive Statistics for Study Variables

Constructs	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
EL	279	1.00	5.00	3.2654	.9262
DM	279	1.00	5.00	3.2279	.7840

Key: EL: Education Level; DM: Desire to Migration

### 5.6 Direct Effect Analysis (Hypotheses Testing)

The current study's path analysis is used to identify the type of relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. According to table 6, this test has come up with the following conclusion:

- There is a positive and significant relationship between education level factors and the desire to migrate in the Libyan society with Std Beta = 0.265 and a p-value = 0.000.

Table 6: Summary of the path analysis – the direct effect

Hypothesis	Relationship	Std Beta	Std Error	t-value	p-value	Decision
H1	EL -> DM	0.265	0.079	9.069	0.000	Supported

Key: EL: Education Level; DM: Desire to Migration

## 6. Discussion and Implications

The current study has found out that there is a positive and significant relationship between education level factors and the desire to migrate in the Libyan society with Std Beta = 0.265 and a p-value = 0.000.

Among countries is based on migrations, where many countries suffer from this phenomenon, which is called the phenomenon of illegal immigration, especially among developing countries, and specifically in Arab countries. According to the United Nations, in 2000, for every ten talented migrants living in the EU, 6 of them were from the developing countries (Waiganjo, 2018). Migrations are considered a significant problem, as they negatively affect Arab development and stand in the way of these countries benefiting from the competencies and experiences of these migrants to their countries (Natter, 2018).

Human capital is the essential component of development and civilization, and that the real source of wealth is the possession of a workforce empowered scientifically and technologically. Countries are measured by their success and development using these human competencies and harnessing their cognitive skills and scientific creativity in their societies' service. Economic strength has become measured by the quality, efficiency, and proper use of these human resources (Macías-Rojas, 2018).

According to (Klein et al., 2018), human capital is the most important economic development component. Many societies were extinguished because of their success and the investment of their human resources well. In contrast, natural resources have often failed to transform people into productive groups. It has become evident today that the trustworthy source of wealth no longer lies in possessing raw materials, labor power, or machinery but instead in possessing a technologically talented human base.

Therefore, the developing countries, with the successive crisis and scarcity of their resources, are targeting their scientific competencies and creative capabilities by the developed countries to ensure scientific-technological progress in exchange for the developing countries remaining in the areas of underdevelopment and dependency. For the Arab countries, a higher educational level of migration is considered a significant problem as it stands in developing Arab development by draining these brains. It causes these countries to be deprived of competencies and experiences, which negatively affects these countries' national economies (Kerwin et al., 2018)

## 7. Conclusion

This study's main objective was to determine the impact of education level factors on the illegal migration among foreign immigration in Libya. The descriptive-analytical approach was used in this study; it is one of the most used methods in the study of social and human phenomena and because it fits the phenomenon under study. It also examines an existing phenomenon or issue from which information can be answered to answer study questions without the researcher's intervention.

The questionnaire was adopted as a systematic data collection tool to obtain necessary data that serve the study's objectives and answer its questions. While the questionnaire was designed specifically for the current study; It was also distributed to a selected sample of the study population to obtain more information on the impact of illegal immigration on the Libyan-European relations to know their views on the questions of the study.

SPSS version 21 has been used to conduct statistical analysis from the primary data. SPSS version 21 is defined as a set of programs used in statistical analysis.

Several tests have been conducted for the collected data. The main results found a positive and significant relationship between education level factors and the desire to migrate in the Libyan society with Std Beta = 0.265 and a p-value = 0.000. It is recommended to provide suitable positions for educated immigrants to increase their desire to migrate legally. This step will also increase immigrants' awareness to be well educated to achieve better positions, which will help and assist both the host country and the immigrants.

## References

- Tsourapas, G. (2017). Migration diplomacy in the Global South: cooperation, coercion and issue linkage in Gaddafi's Libya. *Third World Quarterly*, 38(10), 2367-2385. doi:10.1080/01436597.2017.1350102
- Phillips, M., Missbach, A. J. I. J. o. M., & Studies, B. (2017). Economies of transit: exploiting migrants and refugees in Indonesia and Libya. 3(2-3), 139-157.
- Pradella, L., & Taghdisi Rad, S. (2017). Libya and Europe: imperialism, crisis and migration. *Third World Quarterly*, 38(11), 2411-2427. doi:10.1080/01436597.2017.1350819
- Suro, R. (2015). California Dreaming: The New Dynamism in Immigration Federalism and Opportunities for Inclusion on a Variegated Landscape. *Journal on Migration and Human Security*, 3(1), 1-25. doi:10.1177/233150241500300101
- Orrenius, P. M., & Zavodny, M. (2017). Creating Cohesive, Coherent Immigration Policy. *Journal on Migration and Human Security*, 5(1), 180-193. doi:10.1177/233150241700500109
- Salam, Ahmad Rashad (2010) The apparent and inherent dangers to national security for illegal immigration. Paper presented at the scientific symposium entitled (Combating illegal immigration).
- Musalo, K., & Lee, E. (2017). Seeking a Rational Approach to a Regional Refugee Crisis: Lessons from the Summer 2014 "Surge" of Central American Women and Children at the US-Mexico Border. *Journal on Migration and Human Security*, 5(1), 137-179. doi:10.1177/233150241700500108
- Young, J. G. (2017). Making America 1920 Again? Nativism and US Immigration, past and Present. *Journal on Migration and Human Security*, 5(1), 217-235. doi:10.1177/233150241700500111
- Gammeltoft-Hansen, T., & Tan, N. F. (2017). The End of the Deterrence Paradigm? Future Directions for Global Refugee Policy. *Journal on Migration and Human Security*, 5(1), 28-56. doi:10.1177/233150241700500103
- Scribner, T. (2017). You are Not Welcome Here Anymore: Restoring Support for Refugee Resettlement in the Age of Trump. *Journal on Migration and Human Security*, 5(2), 263-284. doi:10.1177/233150241700500203
- Wasem, R. E. (2018). Immigration Governance for the Twenty-First Century. *Journal on Migration and Human Security*, 6(1), 97-120. doi:10.1177/233150241800600105
- Kerwin, D. (2015). The US Refugee Protection System on the 35th Anniversary of the Refugee Act of 1980. *Journal on Migration and Human Security*, 3(2), 205-254. doi:10.1177/233150241500300204
- Galemba, R., Dingeman, K., DeVries, K., & Servin, Y. (2019). Paradoxes of Protection: Compassionate Repression at the Mexico-Guatemala Border. *Journal on Migration and Human Security*, 7(3), 62-78. doi:10.1177/2331502419862239
- Üstübcü, A. (2019). The impact of externalized migration governance on Turkey: technocratic migration governance and the production of differentiated legal status. *Comparative Migration Studies*, 7(1), 46. doi:10.1186/s40878-019-0159-x
- Pries, L. (2019). The momentum of transnational social spaces in Mexico-US-migration. *Comparative Migration Studies*, 7(1), 34. doi:10.1186/s40878-019-0135-5
- Kerwin, D., & Nicholson, M. (2019). The Effects of Immigration Enforcement on Faith-Based Organizations: An Analysis of the FEER Survey. *Journal on Migration and Human Security*, 7(2), 42-51. doi:10.1177/2331502419854103
- Gulmez, R. (2019). The Securitization of the Syrian Refugee Crisis Through Political Party Discourses. *Journal of International Migration and Integration*, 20(3), 887-906. doi:10.1007/s12134-018-0637-2
- Harris, H. P., & Zuberi, D. (2015). Harming Refugee and Canadian Health: the Negative Consequences of Recent Reforms to Canada's Interim Federal Health Program. *Journal of International Migration and Integration*, 16(4), 1041-1055. doi:10.1007/s12134-014-0385-x
- Sampaio, P. C., & Carvalhais, I. E. (2019). The Meaning of Detention on Life Trajectories and Self-Identities: the Perspectives of Detained Migrants in a Removal Centre in Portugal. *Journal of International Migration and Integration*, 20(4), 1137-1159. doi:10.1007/s12134-018-00650-z
- Badalič, V. (2019). Tunisia's Role in the EU External Migration Policy: Crimmigration Law, Illegal Practices, and Their Impact on Human Rights. *Journal of International Migration and Integration*, 20(1), 85-100. doi:10.1007/s12134-018-0596-7
- Estevens, J. (2018). Migration crisis in the EU: developing a framework for analysis of national security and defence strategies. *Comparative Migration Studies*, 6(1), 28. doi:10.1186/s40878-018-0093-3
- Massey, D. S. (2020). Immigration policy mismatches and counterproductive outcomes: unauthorized migration to the U.S. in two eras. *Comparative Migration Studies*, 8(1), 21. doi:10.1186/s40878-020-00181-6
- Rhoden, T. F. (2019). Beyond the Refugee-Migrant Binary? Refugee Camp Residency Along the Myanmar-Thailand Border. *Journal of International Migration and Integration*, 20(1), 49-65. doi:10.1007/s12134-018-0595-8
- Natter, K. (2018). Rethinking immigration policy theory beyond 'Western liberal democracies'. *Comparative Migration Studies*, 6(1), 4. doi:10.1186/s40878-018-0071-9

- Al-Kamil Allaq, Talib and Al-Jubari (2021). The Impact of Education Level on the Desire for Illegal Migration among Foreign Immigration in Libya. International Journal of Business Society, 5 (1), 257-269*
- Macías-Rojas, P. (2018). Immigration and the War on Crime: Law and Order Politics and the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996. *Journal on Migration and Human Security, 6*(1), 1-25. doi:10.1177/233150241800600101
- Klein, A. Z., Junior, J. C. d. S. F., Barbosa, J. L. V., & Baldasso, L. J. I. J. o. D. E. T. (2018). The Educational Affordances of Mobile Instant Messaging (MIM): Results of Whatsapp® Used in Higher Education. *16*(2), 51-64.
- Kerwin, D., Alulema, D., & Nicholson, M. (2018). Communities in Crisis: Interior Removals and Their Human Consequences. *Journal on Migration and Human Security, 6*(4), 226-242. doi:10.1177/2331502418820066
- Kerwin, D. (2018b). The US Refugee Resettlement Program — A Return to First Principles: How Refugees Help to Define, Strengthen, and Revitalize the United States. *Journal on Migration and Human Security, 6*(3), 205-225. doi:10.1177/2331502418787787
- Dollah, R., & Abdullah, K. (2018). The Securitization of Migrant Workers in Sabah, Malaysia. *Journal of International Migration and Integration, 19*(3), 717-735. doi:10.1007/s12134-018-0566-0
- Angeloni, S., & Spano, F. M. (2018). Asylum Seekers in Europe: Issues and Solutions. *Journal of International Migration and Integration, 19*(2), 473-495. doi:10.1007/s12134-018-0556-2
- Andreß, H.-J., & Careja, R. (2018). Sampling migrants in six European countries: how to develop a comparative design? *Comparative Migration Studies, 6*(1), 33. doi:10.1186/s40878-018-0099-x
- Trochim, William M. 2006. "Likert Scaling". *Research Methods Knowledge Base*. 2nd Edition. Retrieved April 30, 2009.
- Waiganjo, A. G. (2018). Coping Mechanisms in Navigating Xenophobia-Afrophobia-Related Challenges Within the Transnational Space: Case of Somali Refugee Women in Gauteng, South Africa. *Journal of International Migration and Integration, 19*(3), 649-666. doi:10.1007/s12134-018-0537-5