Research Article

Impact of Factors Immigration from Southern and Capital of Iraq to Erbil City on Local Economic Geographic

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Article Info	Abstract
	People generally seek a better life, so most of them migrate to countries and places that help them improve their standard of living or escape from political turmoil and wars. Still, migration may constitute a set of effects on migrants and the countries to which they go. Migration affects some individuals by making it difficult for them to adapt to the nature of life in the new region, especially with the emergence of cultural and social differences, and also many immigrants do not find anything but difficult jobs that take long working hours and low wages complex migration affects countries with high population density, which leads to an increase in the unemployment rate poverty and the emergence of many political and economic consequence. This study seeks many factors and reasons that lead to immigration from the southern and capital of Iraq to Erbil city. The researchers built his information by ddistributing200 questioner and obtained 186 Usable with ignoring 14 nonusable. The result observed that there is no significant correlation between the independent variable (internal migration) and the dependent variable (economic geography), depending on the value of the statistical significance (0.05), whose value was more significant than the level of significance (0.05), and this indicates that internal migration has nothing to do with the changes taking place in economic geography.

1. Introduction

Every year many people and the lands they live on leave for other countries, usually from their own countries. They differ in the culture, customs, and social traditions of their country, so they express adaptation so that they can, in the event of their permanent residence in it, after they participate in living in a long journey to travel from their country to a new government in which they will live. This journey, which leads to the permanent settlement of individuals in a country, is called "migration." Migration is derived initially from abandonment, which is cutting and leaving [1]. It is the spatial or geographical movement of an individual or a group and does not link. The term refers to any internal values or feelings of Fair. The most important reason for immigration is to join a position to get closer to livelihood communication. Still, it is merely a description of the external appearance [2]. A set of reasons lead to immigration, namely from

previous work, and is mostly the primary target and reason for migration. Looking for a better job. Mother countries to other countries. Escape from war situations in countries that are permanently suffering from wars. Political or affiliate asylum when suffering from intellectual, religious, or social persecution Escape from natural disasters such as earthquakes, volcanoes, floods, etc. Migration has several consequences, namely [3].

1.1. Political Results

It is a set of results that affect the independent countries of immigrants directly if they contribute to changing the general political reality and impose the inclusion of immigrants into society by granting them many privileges for ordinary citizens, which leads to influencing the political thought returning in the countries [4] and making them more able to accept the integration of immigrants [5].

1.2. Economic Results

It is one of the most influential consequences for countries that host immigrants if the economy is significantly affected by the increase in the number of immigrants [6]. The results of which are evident in the high percentage of demand for essential resources, which ultimately leads to an increase in the need for countries to provide economic support by adopting foreign aid from other countries that contribute [7] In supporting the economy of the countries hosting immigrants if the population has limited income in those countries. It will bear the expenses of receiving them, especially the economic changes that accompany migration. They are negatively affected [8].

2. Types of Migration:

Immigration is divided into several types [9], including :

2.1. Internal Migration

It is the migration of the population from one region to another in the same homeland, meaning that it is within the state's borders [9, 10].

2.2. External Migration

It is the migration of individuals from their homeland to other countries, that is, outside the state's borders. Either the condition is near, or the country is far from their country of origin[11].

2.3. Clandestine Immigration

It is one of the most dangerous types of immigration. It relies on secret escape from one country to another without identification documents or any official papers and results in many negative things such as their imminent death or arrest and endangering their lives [12].

2.3.1. The problematic research

Through what we mentioned previously, we can raise the following problem:

1. The number of young and qualified immigrants from Iraq to European countries has increased recently.

2. The increase in the number of immigrants from central and southern Iraq and their settlement in Iraqi Kurdistan, even with the transfer of their companies and businesses

2.3.2. Research Questions

To answer the above questions, the following hypotheses can be formulated:

1. The increase in the number of immigrants to Kurdistan region depends on the reasons for immigration.

2. Has the migration of businessmen and workers to the Kurdistan region raised the economic efficiency of the region?

3. Search Limits

- Thematic Framework: The study dealt with migration from central and southern Iraq to the Kurdistan region in raising economic efficiency and geo-economic impact on the area, as applied to migrant workers and business people.

- Spatial framework for research: The spatial framework for analysis in hotels and tourist resorts is also for companies from central and southern Iraq in the cities of the Kurdistan region as a field of field study.

- Research timeframe: The researcher was selected from March 2021 until June 2021, taking into account the active labor in construction and companies.

Where it is considered the most appropriate and recent period as well, as it witnessed house and hotel rents in the region and achieved record numbers in the number of arrivals at the local level to Iraq based on the latest statistics, and also among the reasons for that. The researcher's choice of this period to coexist with this period with knowledge and follow-up by the nature of his work. The steps were taken by the researcher in preparing and distributing 200 questionnaires (expert questionnaire). The right of return number was 186 figures, and 14 were discarded because it was not well populated.

3.1. Selection of the Research Sample

The research sample was selected from the residents of hotels, rented houses, and offices of companies operating in the region. It is one of the non-probability samples chosen by the researcher to obtain certain opinions or information that can only be obtained from that category.

The t-test and the correlation coefficient between the hypotheses were used, and the descriptive statistical method was used: the best way to describe the characteristics of the units of analysis between the arithmetic mean and standard deviation. The order of the units according to the degree of the arithmetic mean, and then to compare them. With hypothetical arithmetic mean resulting from the sum of 5 divided by the number 5, and then the mean (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 degrees of the five-stage ladder), the hypothetical arithmetic score, which is equivalent to (3) degrees.

The contents of the questionnaire: There were five open questions in the form related to providing an evaluation and opinions on the topic of the research, and the questionnaire consisted of (15) questions comprised as follows: Part one: Personal data, including gender, age, educational attainment, and marital status. The second part or axis of data on geographic, economic migration.

3.1.1. The Questionnaire Included the Following Axes

- The questionnaire started with personality information such as (Gender, Scientific Qualification, Age, and Marital Status)
- The second axis (on the geo-economics).
- The scope of achieving or not raising the economic efficiency of the Kurdistan region in light of the pressure and the increase in the number of immigrants to the area. The leading roles of hotels and rented houses for the workforce in the region

3.2. Measuring Instrument Calendar:

The following was taken into account in building the questionnaire:

1. The wording should be precise, and the words legible be easy, and the sound of the language
2. The logical sequence of questions not to duplicate goals in one statement.

To contain several axes form arbitration: The researcher presented the form in its initial form to several faculty members and some experts and specialists for arbitration.

3.3. Test the Validity and Reliability of the Form

Truthfulness means the ability of performance to implement the objectives for which it was designed. The researcher relied on the extent of the validity of the form on the apparent reality, and what is meant by the evident fact is the extent of the relevance of the form's decision to the objectives for which it was designed, which indicates the general state of the state and the importance of clarity and relevance of the

language for the sample, the clarity of the instructions and the correctness of the arrangement of the basic steps, the apparent validity of the form was verified to present its report to the arbitrators, as we have explained, in order to provide their opinions on the state and confirm its validity distributable.

3.4. Validate scale:

The validity test was performed with the expressions of the questionnaire by computing the square root of the A. Cronbach factor as follows table:

Table 1. Cronbach factor

Var.	Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
The first axis (tourism services).	0.750	6
The second axis (deal with tourists)	0.742	9
Total	0.746	15

Through the above table, which represents the estimation of the reliability coefficient, where the stability of the scale was tested for the questionnaire questions for the two variables with its paragraphs, as well as the reliability coefficient was calculated for the questionnaire questions as a whole and it was found that the value of the reliability coefficient was 74.6% and this indicates the stability of the questionnaire questions and that the importance of the parameter used for the variables containing the paragraphs was acceptable.

The respondents' answers were coded to facilitate their entry into the computer for statistical analysis according to the following standard weights:

Table 2. Likert scale

Strongly agree	Weight	5
Agree	Weight	4
Neutral	Weight	3
Disagree	Weight	2
Never agree	Weight	1

To express the hypothetical mean, the respondents disagree with the statement, but if the arithmetic mean increases, this shows the respondents 'agreement with the report.

To test the frequency of the respondent's answers, and whether they are in the positive or negative direction, the researcher used a square test (Chi-Square or x^2) for the quality of unity, the next hypothesis test, to what extent the frequency obtained from the answers respondents are distributed in equal (regular) proportions of expressions (strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, and disagree or never agree).

3.5. Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis and proof of result analysis analyze the data on the expert questionnaire, the researcher used the statistical analysis program (SPSS). The researcher reviewed the presentation of each statement in a table showing the number of repetitions and the percentage of each response. The researcher used the figures the explanatory notes to clarify the rates, and then commented on the result of each statement of the questionnaire, and to know the direction of the views of the research sample regarding all the expressions of the questionnaire, then the calculation of the arithmetic means and the standard deviation and chi-square test, measuring degrees of freedom and probability value.

3.5.1. Presentation and Interpretation of Data

Table 3. Frequencies and percentages for the axis (personal data)

Personal data information		Frequency	Percentage %
Gender	Male	152	81.7
	Female	34	18.3
	Total	186	100.0
Age/year	Less than25	46	24.7
	26-34	67	36.0
	35-44	40	21.5
	45-54	24	12.9
	More than 55	9	4.8
	Total	186	100.0
Level	Primary School	106	57.0
	Diploma	41	22.0
	Bachelors	36	19.4
	High Education	3	1.6
	Total	186	100.0
Family state	Single	68	36.6
	Married	118	63.4
	Total	186	100.0
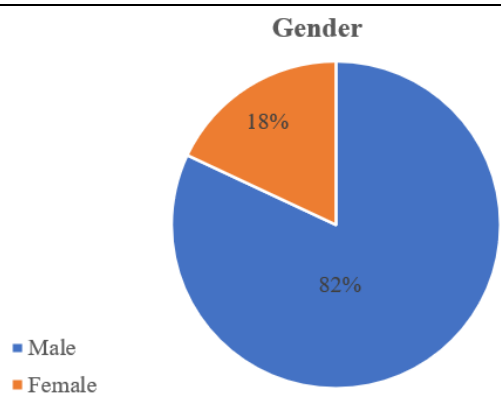
Figure 1. Percentage of gender

Age/Year
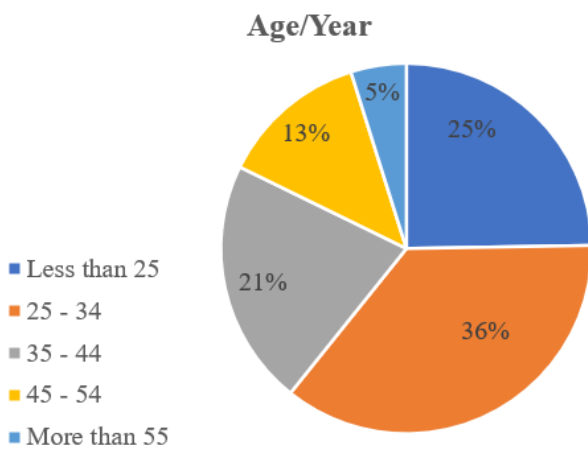
Figure 2. Percentage of Age
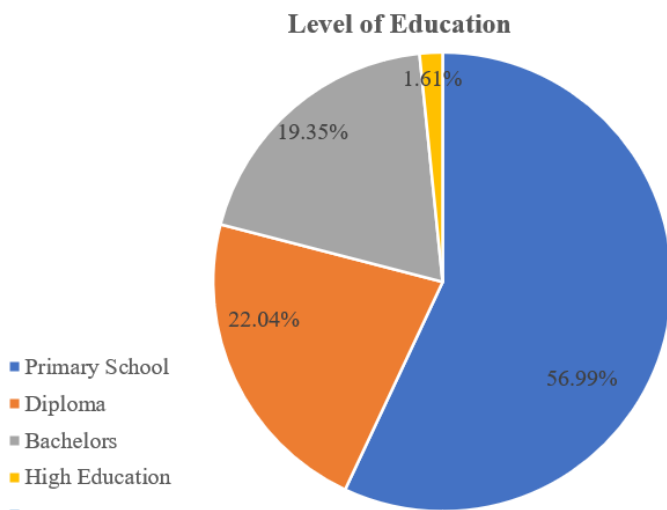
Level of Education

Figure 3. Level of Education
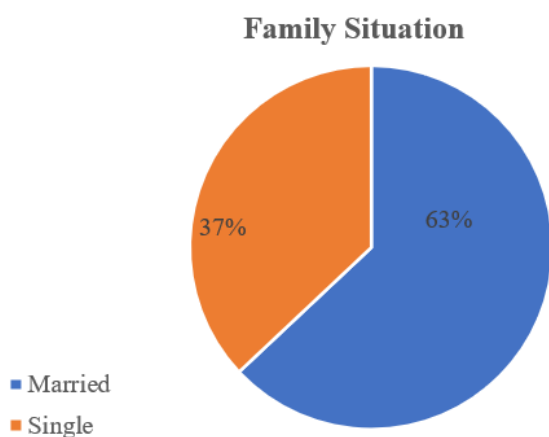
Family Situation

Figure 4. Family Situation

From Table 3. It is clear that:

1. The percentage of males among the respondents is greater than that of females, reaching (81.7%) and (18.3%), respectively, and this indicates that the majority of the respondents were males, as shown in Figure 1.

2. While the ages of the respondents ranged between (25-34) and (less than 25) with a percentage of (36%) and (24.7%), respectively, which indicates that the majority of respondents are young people, as shown in Figure 2.

3. As for the educational level, the most significant percentage of the respondents belongs to the holders of the minimum certificates (primary), whose percentage was (57%). This is an alarming indication that the majority of the sample members were holders of the minimum certificates. As shown in Figure 3.

4. The percentage of married people among the respondents is greater than the percentage of singles, as it reached (63.4%) and (36.6%), respectively. This indicates that the majority of respondents were married, as shown in Figure 4.

Table 4. Descriptive statistics for the axis (internal migration)

Variable		Strongly disagree	Not agree	To some extend	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean	Standard deviation
X1	Frequency	21	4	3	7	151	4.41	1.33
	Percentage %	11.29	2.15	1.61	3.76	81.18		
X2	Frequency	0	0	6	9	171	4.89	0.41
	Percentage %	0.00	0.00	3.23	4.84	91.94		
X3	Frequency	10	6	15	27	128	4.38	1.11
	Percentage %	5.38	3.23	8.06	14.52	68.82		
X4	Frequency	2	0	0	4	180	4.94	0.44
	Percentage %	1.08	0.00	0.00	2.15	96.77		
X5	Frequency	172	10	2	2	0	1.11	0.43
	Percentage %	92.47	5.38	1.08	1.08	0.00		
X6	Frequency	39	8	28	13	98	3.66	1.62
	Percentage %	20.97	4.30	15.05	6.99	52.69		
%		21.86	2.51	4.84	5.56	65.23		
Total mean						**3.90**		
Total Standard Deviation						**0.44**		

Table 5. Descriptive statistics for the axis (geo-economic)

Variable		Strongly disagree	Not agree	To some extend	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean	Standard deviation
Y1	Frequency	36	5	31	12	102	3.747	1.586
	Percentage %	19.35	2.69	16.67	6.45	54.84		
Y2	Frequency	21	8	65	18	74	3.624	1.343
	Percentage %	11.29	4.30	34.95	9.68	39.78		
Y3	Frequency	4	8	22	21	131	4.435	1.002
	Percentage %	2.15	4.30	11.83	11.29	70.43		
Y4	Frequency	139	22	11	6	8	1.505	1.041
	Percentage %	74.73	11.83	5.91	3.23	4.30		
Y5	Frequency	5	5	21	3	152	4.570	0.980
	Percentage %	2.69	2.69	11.29	1.61	81.72		
Y6	Frequency	8	2	19	17	140	4.500	1.020
	Percentage %	4.30	1.08	10.22	9.14	75.27		
Y7	Frequency	6	10	16	23	131	4.414	1.063
	Percentage %	3.23	5.38	8.60	12.37	70.43		
Y8	Frequency	2	6	18	13	147	4.597	0.872
	Percentage %	1.08	3.23	9.68	6.99	79.03		
Y9	Frequency	5	4	26	13	138	4.478	0.993
	Percentage %	2.69	2.15	13.98	6.99	74.19		
%		13.50	4.18	13.68	7.53	61.11		
Total mean							**3.986**	
Total stander deviation							**0.468**	

Description of the research axes (internal migration and economic geography):

1. The data in Table 4. of the frequency distributions, percentages, arithmetic means, and standard deviations of the variables (X1-X6), which represent the expressions for the axis (internal migration), indicate that (70.79 percent of the sample members agree with this dimension. The neutral rate is (4.84%). In contrast, the rate of those who disagreed was (26.70%), with an arithmetic mean and standard deviation of (3.90), (0.44) respectively, which means that the sample members agreed with this dimension, as the arithmetic mean exceeded the hypothetical mean (3) on the approved Likert five-scale in search.

2. The data in Table 5. related to the frequency distributions, percentages, arithmetic means, and standard deviations of the variables (Y1-Y9), which represent the expressions for the axis (internal migration) dictate that (68.64%) of the sample members agree with this dimension. The neutral rate was (13.68%). In contrast, the rate of those who disagreed was (17.68%), with an arithmetic mean and standard deviation of (3.986), (0.468), respectively, which means that the sample members agreed with this dimension, as the arithmetic mean exceeded the hypothetical mean (3) on the approved Likert five-scale in search.

Table 6. Analysis of the correlation coefficient between the research variables

Dependent variable / Independent variable	Internal migration
Economic geography	.049
Sig.	.505
N	186

Through the above table, we notice that there is no significant correlation between the independent variable (internal migration) and the dependent variable (economic geography), depending on the value of the statistical significance sig (0.505), whose value was more significant than the level of significance (0.05), and this indicates that internal migration has no Any relation to changes in economic geography.

Table 7. Table of Analysis of Variance

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sigma
Regression	.098	1	.098	.447	.505[b]
Residual	40.481	184	.220		
Total	40.579	185			

Table 8. T-test for model parameters

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sigma
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
X	.053	.079	.049	.669	.505

Tables 7. show that there is a significant effect of the independent variable represented by (internal migration) on the dependent variable defined by (economic geography), depending on the value of the statistical significance sig (0.05) in tables 7. and 8. whose value was more significant from the level of

significance (0.05), and this indicates that internal migration does not contribute to the change in economic geography.

4. Conclusion

Depending on the actual result obtained from answers to the questioner and statistical analysis, we can conclude

- There is no effect of immigrating people internal on geographic of Erbil city; this can be attributed to most of these people their company places in their origin city and most of probability money transfer to the town.

- Some areas in Erbil benefit from rental hotel and their homes, but at the same time, these people returned their money by working in Erbil with different types of professions.

- People who are that old live in Erbil were meager percentage have an employer in Erbil and these we can say as the original people.

- On the one hand, proper Erbil benefits from rental houses and hotels and improving market but on another hand, the Kurdistan government opened its doors for many people who escaped from war and ISIS [13] .and gave them housing complexes called housing for the displaced, and allocated a particular budget for them from the petty state cash to provide water, electricity, food distribution, in addition to health care.

5. Recommendation

Attempting to benefit from foreign expertise, such as European countries, in how to receive refugees and provide job opportunities to be mutually beneficial, because in the Kurdistan region only burdens the budget and the government. Trying to benefit from refugees' experiences and convince them to invest their money in Erbil, not support it abroad. Setting conditions for owners of money and companies if they do not invest their money inside the region, he must pay the tax on exploiting the geographical location because of the abundance of safety. Giving some incentives to refugees and those who buy real estate in Erbil, such as administrative and tax facilities, the state can benefit from them with their money and practical experience.

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Declaration of Competing Interest: The author declares no conflict of interest.

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