Trends of the Population of the City of Baghdad Towards Foreign Labor in it

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Abstract

The issue of employment is an old phenomenon in Iraq, whilst specifically in Baghdad City. But it ended in the modern era with the events of 1990 and the subsequent poor economic conditions, The issue of employment ended after the foreign labor had left which was Egyptian labour as the largest part of it.

The phenomenon of foreign labor returned after the events of 2003 and the recovery of the local market represented by the abundance of restaurants, the increase in demand for domestic maids, and the diversity of services that required a certain type of labor, especially cheap labor compared to local labor, which became away from many professions that do not favor working in them, until it became not free of an area of Baghdad of this employment.

An increasing number of workers in the city of Baghdad generated different trends towards this employment differed between being receptive to it and collaborator with it and between rejecting it and not accepting its existence. In this research paper, we will try to address the trends of the local population in the city of Baghdad towards foreign labor in it and evaluate these trends through a scale developed for this purpose, which consists of eleven paragraphs (questions) to understand these trends.

After conducting the necessary statistical analyzes, four paragraphs (questions) were excluded for their lack of validity in measuring the phenomenon under study, leaving seven paragraphs that showed their success in measuring the phenomenon, to allow the research

to other studies in an attempt to take a broader note of the population's trends towards foreign labor. With clarification of the possibility of foreign labor to change the demographic structure of the city of Baghdad

1. Introduction

In many countries, migration is a crucial factor influencing the structures of the workforce. It is estimated today (2013) that 214 million people – about 3.1 percent of the world's population – live outside their country of origin, more than double their number 25 years ago. About 105 million of this number participate in the activity (Employment and Social Protection in the New Demographic Context, 2013). p. 25. The number of migrants continues to increase over time. 16 Economic.
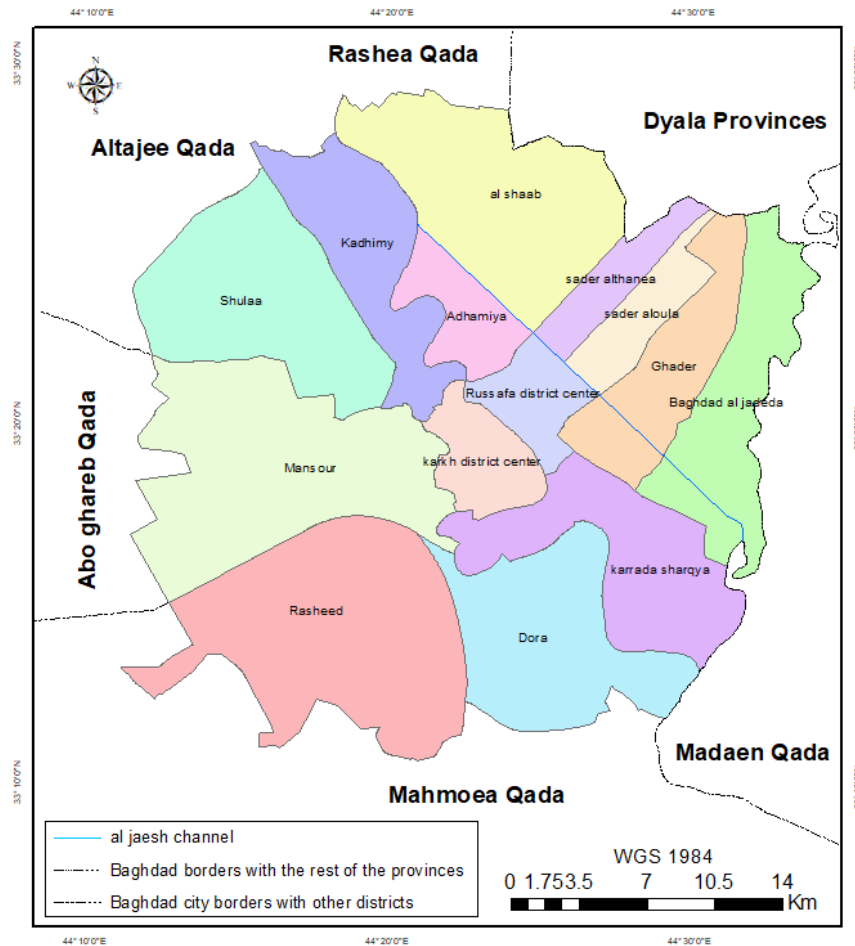
Foreign labor is the phenomenon of temporary immigration or permanent settlement in a country other than the worker's hometown, for the purpose of working in the host country. It is intended to move to work in another country (Ahmed Hashem, 2014). The issue of expatriate labor has become a concern for many researchers, as the presence of expatriate workers in any country entails several different dimensions, whether at the level of society, the family or the expatriate himself, and because of its great importance at several economic, social and political levels... Expatriate workers are often associated with dimensions (social, economic, demographic, political) that affect the country that attracts them (Noor Ali Al-Shammari, 2014: p. 25).

Migration and migration directly affect population growth rates, as well as labor force growth rates and the occupational and scientific composition of workers, age distribution and gender ratio in receiving societies, fertility rates, and labor force participation rates (Arab Labor Conference, 2003: p. 25).

The research relied on its data on the field study and the adoption of the degree of accuracy of 0.05% and the value of an allowable error of 0.5 and a confidence level of 95%, which corresponds to a standard score of 1.96 gives a sample size of 384, which is the minimum sample according to the data that have been mentioned, depending on the method of estimated probability in calculating the sample size, the forms were distributed in uniform numbers in all municipalities of the city of Baghdad, the number of forms was 420 forms distributed by 30 forms in each municipality, Distribution of forms Local residents continued for two months starting from 1/11/2022 until 30/12/2022.

The research area was represented in the city of Baghdad, which was divided according to municipalities into fourteen municipalities (Map 1)

and the descriptive analytical approach was adopted using the research tool (scale).

Source: Republic of Iraq, General Authority for Survey, map of Iraq, scale 1/1000000

2. Treatment and analysis of the results (trends towards foreign labor in the city of Baghdad)

This paragraph includes a set of steps for the purpose of obtaining the interpretation of objective results and using some statistical tools and tests, where the scale of trends and attitudes towards foreign labor in Iraq has been prepared through a scale that includes eleven items on the Likert scale and below the necessary steps.

Collecting, emptying, and tabulating the collected data and coding them using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSSv.26) program and then analyzing them through a set of statistical methods that are

compatible with the data to achieve the objectives of the research and test the results, the following statistical methods and tests have been used:

Conducting a reliability test for the questionnaire questions

This test is used to verify that the phrases that were used to measure a particular concept actually measure this concept and do not measure other dimensions, this analysis is characterized by its ability to provide a set of measures that determine the applicability of the data to the model that was detected and exclude any other alternative models that can explain the relationship between the scale phrases based on the response of the respondents in the research sample.

- Cronbach's Alpha coefficient:

This procedure was used to measure the internal consistency of search terms to verify the authenticity of the tool and metric.

 Descriptive Statistics Methods:

A number of statistical indicators were used to describe the characteristics of the vocabulary of the research sample, namely:

- The frequency distribution of the sample vocabulary for each variable separately and the relative importance.
- The arithmetic mean, through which the average answers of the sample members in each paragraph are identified and compared to the hypothetical mean of (3) on the triple Likert scale.
- Standard deviation: It was calculated to determine the amount of dispersion in the respondents' answers for each paragraph from the arithmetic mean.
- Normal distribution test: It is a test of the shape of the vocabulary and calculates the values of twisting and excretion of the shape of each item within the limits of the normal distribution and illustrates them in the drawing.

Factor Analysis

 Factor analysis is a statistical method aimed at interpreting positive correlation coefficients that have statistical significance between different variables. Or it is a mathematical process aimed at simplifying the correlations between the various variables involved in the analysis to reach the common factors that describe the relationship between these variables and their interpretation, so factor analysis is a statistical approach to analyzing multiple data that have been associated with different degrees of correlation in the form of independent classifications based on qualitative foundations of classification.

- Likert scale: a scale prepared to classify the answer scores on the scale

Table 1: Weights of the Likert Triple Scale

Degree of approval	Weight
Ok	5
Neutral	4
Disagree	3

Source: Prepared by the researcher according to the Likert triple scale.

First: Scale stability test:

There were about 70 questionnaires (survey sample) were distributed for the purpose of calculating the stability of the questionnaire, and after collecting the questionnaire, the forms were unloaded for the purpose of testing the stability of the scale in the questionnaire of Iraqis (the 11 questions that show the attitude of Iraqis towards foreign labor) Reliability Analysis by Cronbach's Alpha coefficient, which showed a result of 0.841 (Table 2), which is a highly acceptable result as shown in Table (3) and This paragraph includes ensuring the stability of the axis of analyzing trends towards foreign labor in the city of Baghdad, to calculate the stability and internal consistency of the paragraphs, which is preferable to have a value greater than (0.70) so that the current scale enjoys stability as a necessary step before starting to analyze the axis, this result reflects the high stability of the measuring tool of this axis.

Table 2: Judging the intervals of Cronbach's Alpha scale results.

Cronbach's Alpha	Internal Consistency
$\alpha \geq 0.9$	Excellent
$0.9 > \alpha \geq 0.8$	Good
$0.8 > \alpha \geq 0.7$	Acceptable
$0.7 > \alpha \geq 0.6$	Questionable
$0.6 > \alpha \geq 0.5$	Poor
$0.5 > \alpha$	Unacceptable

Source/researcher based on: Sharma, B (2016). A focus on reliability in developmental research through Cronbach s Alpha among medical dental and paramedical professionals, Asian Pac. Health Sci.,3(4):271-278.

Table 3: Stability test results

Variable	Number of paragraphs	The value of the Cronbach alpha coefficient
Analysis of Trends (attitudes) towards foreign workers in Iraq	**11**	**0.841**

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the results of (Spss. V. 26)

Second: Normal Distribution Test:

This paragraph includes identifying the nature of the distribution of paragraphs on the normal moderate distribution in the answers and their absence of outliers and missing values through the use of flattening coefficient (Kurtosis) and torsion (Skewness), whose values must be between (±1.96) to be the paragraph distributed normally and ready for subsequent statistical analyzes and tests. Below is the results table of the normal distribution test, where we find that all paragraphs are distributed naturally and free of abnormal and missing values, which gives a clear indication and flexibility in the answers of the sample members on the axis of trends and attitudes towards foreign labor in Iraq, as it shows the limits of the answers were within the disagreement, neutrality, and approval with the questions of the axis.

Table 4: Normal Distribution of Trends and Attitudes towards Foreign Labor in Iraq

	Missing values	Least answer	Top Answer	flattening	Convolution
1	0	1	3	-1.426	0.559
2	0	1	3	-1.206	0.662
3	0	1	3	-1.509	0.443
4	0	1	3	-0.327	1.040
5	0	1	3	-1.352	0.469
6	0	1	3	-0.552	0.950
7	0	1	3	-1.267	0.417
8	0	1	3	-1.678	0.051
9	0	1	3	-1.397	0.420
10	0	1	3	-1.542	0.256
11	0	1	3	-1.786	0.209

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the results of (Spss. V. 26)

Third: Factor Analysis Procedures:

In this paragraph, the factor analysis of the paragraphs of the axis (analysis of trends and attitudes towards foreign labor in Iraq) will be calculated in order to ensure the extent of saturation of the paragraphs, which must be greater than (0.50) to be a saturated paragraph and saturation is meant by the value of the variation explained in the answers, otherwise delete the paragraph that achieved a level of saturation less than the mentioned value, as well as the confirmatory factor analysis through the AMOS V.26 program. And test the validity of the model and

the extent of the significance of values and ramifications, it will be done to test the paragraphs of the axis through the T-test at a level of moral hypothesis 0.05 as shown in Table (44) below, where we find that the paragraphs of the axis were mostly saturated on the axis and their value is statistically significant except for 4 paragraphs (fourth, sixth, eighth and ninth), which means the validity of building the questions of the axis except for the four paragraphs were practically and the results of the questionnaire are statistically significant in the impact and the table below shows that.

Table 5: Results of factor analysis and saturation and moral values of paragraphs

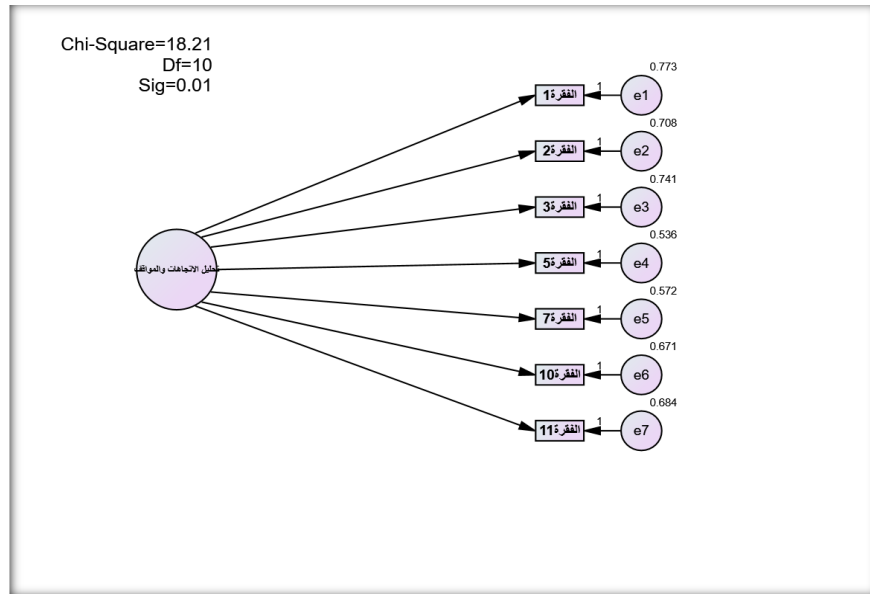| Paragraph sequence	Paragraph	Saturation ratio	Calculated T-value	Moral P-Value	Highlight paragraphs
1	To what extent do you agree that the presence of foreign workers in Iraq is a threat to economic security?	0.773	Greater than 1.96	Less than 0.05	D statistically
2	what extent do you agree that foreign labor should be dispensed with as they constitute an economic burden on the country through remittances to their countries?	0.708	Greater than 1.96	Less than 0.05	D statistically
3	One of the most important reasons for recruiting foreign labor in Iraq is that Iraqi youth refuse to work in most of the jobs required due to lack of wages.	0.741	Greater than 1.96	Less than 0.05	D statistically
4	To what extent do you agree to limit all jobs to Iraqis only?	0.411	Less than 1.96	Greater than 0.05	Not statistically significant
5	Expatriate foreign workers pose a threat to social identity (the fabric of Iraqi society has changed as young people are affected	0.536	Greater than 1.96	Less than 0.05	D statistically

	by the customs and traditions of foreign workers)			
6	I prefer to deal with foreign workers and employees more than Iraqis	0.447	Less than 1.96	Greater than 0.05	Not statistically significant
7	The presence of foreign workers in Iraq could help spread crime	0.572	Greater than 1.96	Less than 0.05	D statistically
8	I am ready to work in all jobs held by foreigners in Iraq	0.374	Less than 1.96	Greater than 0.05	Not statistically significant
9	I prefer not to make the place of offices and residences of foreign workers between residential areas	0.440	Less than 1.96	Greater than 0.05	Not statistically significant
10	Presence of foreign workers in large numbers can provide them with the opportunity to marry Iraqi women.	0.671	Greater than 1.96	Less than 0.05	D statistically
11	I do not oppose the idea of Iraqi marriage to a foreigner if she sees in it the required specifications	0.684	Greater than 1.96	Less than 0.05	D statistically

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the results of (Spss. V. 26)

The four non-statistically significant paragraphs are:

- Fourth paragraph: To what extent do you agree that all jobs should be limited to Iraqis only?
- Sixth paragraph: I prefer to deal with foreign workers and employees more than Iraqis.
- Eighth paragraph: I am ready to work in all jobs occupied by foreigners in Iraq.
- Ninth paragraph: It is preferable not to place the places of offices and residences of foreign workers between residential areas.

Fig.2, Confirmative factor analysis in Amos v.26.

Statistical measures and frequency distribution of answers:

In this step, the statistical measures will be calculated for the paragraphs of the axis in order to ensure the extent of interaction and response of the opinions of the respondents, and it will be inferred through the use of the weighted arithmetic mean, standard deviation, relative importance of the research paragraphs and recorded frequencies, which is as shown in the table below according to the Likert scale, where we find that the general arithmetic mean reached (1.848) and the standard deviation amounted to (0.819) and relative importance amounted to (62%), as these results statistically indicate the average acceptability of interpretation on the one hand. The importance of each paragraph permeated trends and attitudes, as it was primarily the sixth paragraph by 82% from the respondents' point of view.

Table 6: Descriptive Statistics Results

Paragraphs	Agree	Neutral	I do not agree	Weighted mean	Standard deviation	Materiality
1	114	77	229	1.72	0.862	57%
2	96	92	232	1.67	0.823	56%
3	119	89	212	1.77	0.860	59%
4	56	103	261	1.511	0.719	50%
5	102	115	203	1.725	0.818	58%
6	253	104	63	2.45	0.740	82%
7	93	140	187	1.776	0.786	59%

8	153	103	164	1.97	0.869	66%
9	106	117	197	1.78	0.822	59%
10	124	116	180	1.866	0.841	62%
11	201	62	157	2.10	0.918	70%
The axis (analysis of trends and attitudes towards employment)			1.848	0.819	62%

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the results of (Spss. V. 26).

3. The possibility of foreign labor changes the demographic structure of the city of Baghdad.

The issue of changing the demographic structure is the result of the different trends of the local population towards foreign labor, so this issue had to be addressed.

It is difficult to talk about policies for social and cultural inclusion that go beyond the economic role of foreign workers, which do not coincide with comprehensive social policies. If the question of the successful integration of migrant workers in Western societies raises more than one question, and indeed the cases of rebellion and turmoil that sometimes prevail in migrant neighborhoods and gatherings in the West, may reflect the failure or delay of the integration processes officially announced by German Chancellor Angela Merkel, at the expense of the paths of isolation and isolation, how can that It takes place in our political, social, and perhaps religious, contexts, some of which may not fit into the modernist or postmodern institutional situation in Western societies. (Alisdair Rogers and Jean Tillie. 2001).

The integration of migrants has always been an important part of the migration phenomenon, but it is currently an overly complex issue. In an increasingly globalized world, the absolute growth of the number of migrants over the past fifty years and the diversity of migrant origins.

Their socio-economic backgrounds and the reasons why they migrate to increase social, cultural, and religious diversity in receiving societies. (Appave, G. and I. David, 2017: p. 159-167).

The issue of the impact of employment on diversity and social cohesion has been and still is a source of concern for receiving countries, and the indicator of this is evident in Arab societies that fear the melting of their identity by marrying other nationalities and to achieve this end multiple measures, in the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, given the demographic imbalance that these countries suffer from, which enables us to say that the indigenous population of the state has become a minority when compared to foreign workers, the survival of the worker is based on the sponsorship that determines the survival of The worker is sponsored by a person inside the country.

In Iraq, the issue is somewhat complicated, although the Iraqi (civil) law has been legislated, which specified the marriage laws in Iraq that the marriage of foreigners in Iraq is subject to the provisions of the Personal Status Law, which allows interreligious marriage, with the exception of the marriage of a Muslim woman to a non-Muslim man. However, the issue of marrying foreigners remains an issue that has strong reservations among some residents, while the issue of stability (foreign workers in Iraq) is an issue that Iraqis do not mind at all, but this matter depends on the desire of foreign workers.

Table (7) shows us the questions related to the possibility of changing the demographic structure in Iraq by foreign workers.

Table 7: Percentage Distribution of Foreign and Local Research Sample Members According to the Possibility of Changing the Demographic Structure in Baghdad City According to the Results of the Field Study for 2022

Municipality	The desire of foreign workers to settle in Iraq		The desire of foreign workers to marry an Iraqi woman		Locals agree with the idea of marrying a foreigner to an Iraqi woman	
	Yes	All of it	Yes	All of it	Yes	All of it
Rusafa District Center	10.0	90.0	13.3	86.7	30.4	69.6
New Baghdad	26.7	73.3	33.3	66.7	39.3	60.7
Rill	66.7	33.3	66.7	33.3	31.8	68.2
Eastern Karrada	3.3	96.7	0	100.0	45.0	55.0
Adhamiya	43.3	56.7	40.0	60.0	64.3	35.7
People	16.7	83.3	23.3	76.7	43.5	56.5
First chest	13.3	86.7	50.0	50.0	36.0	64.0
Second chest	37	63.3	40	60.0	32.1	67.9
Karkh District Center	3.3	96.7	96.7	3.3	39.3	60.7
Kadhimiya	16.7	83.3	33.3	66.7	48.1	51.9
Torch	10.0	90.0	36.7	63.3	55.2	44.8
Al, Mansour	20.0	80.0	16.7	83.3	44.0	56.0
Cycle	6.7	93.3	10.0	90.0	53.8	46.2
Good	23.3	76.7	36.7	63.3	46.2	53.8

| Total | 21.2 | 78.8 | 35.5 | 64.5 | 43.9 | 56.1 |

Source/researcher based on: - A field study.

4. Conclusions:

The research found the following results: -

The research scale was able to reach a measurement of population trends in the city of Baghdad towards foreign labor well, out of 11 paragraphs included in the scale, there were 7 paragraphs which are valid and 4 invalid and therefore the field is still open for researchers to reach other paragraphs describing the trends of the population in the city of Baghdad towards foreign labor. The possibility of changing the demographic structure of the population of the city of Baghdad by foreign workers remains possible, as this matter is determined in two directions:

First trend: Local population (residents of the city of Baghdad), 56.1% of the local population does not support and reject the idea of marrying a foreign worker to an Iraqi or an Iraqi woman, compared to 43.9% who support this idea. The approval rate (43.9%) is a significant percentage, although it is less than the percentage of disapproval, it remains large in Eastern Arab society, and the highest percentage of supporters appeared in Adhamiya, then Dora and Torch.

Second trend: It is related to foreign labor in two important aspects:

➢ The first aspect: - is the desire of the foreign worker to settle permanently in Iraq, in this regard 78.8% of foreign workers have no intentions to settle in Iraq compared to 21.2% of them who have this desire, and the highest percentage of those wishing to settle in Iraq appeared in Al-Ghadir and then Adhamiya and the second chest.

➢ The second aspect: - is the desire of the foreign worker to marry an Iraqi woman, the research showed that 35.5% of foreign workers are willing to marry an Iraqi woman compared to 64.5% who are unwilling. Perhaps this is related to the strength of their affiliations with their roots in their home countries. The highest percentage of foreign workers and those wishing to marry an Iraqi woman appeared in the center of the Karkh district, then Al-Ghadeer and the first chest.

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