



DETERMINANTS OF YOUTH EMIGRATION IN SOMALIA

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the study was to find out the factors that influence youth emigration in Somalia. Specifically, the objectives of this study were to determine the influence of the variables: employment, education, security and social network on youth emigration in Somalia. In the literature review the migration theories namely, the Pull and Push factors Theory, Neo-classical Theory, the Human Capital Theory, and Migration Networks Theory were discussed. Similarly, empirical review on related literature was done. The study used descriptive research design which was preferred for deeper understanding of the problem. The target population of the study was 15,598, and the sample size was 390 drawn from the study's target population. Purposive sampling was the method used to select the sample. Data was collected using one set of questionnaire divided into two parts. The first was used to record the profile of the respondent while the second part of the questionnaire captured the opinions of the respondent with respect to the study variables. Data was analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics. Averages, correlation, regression analysis and hypothesis testing were done using SPSS software. The study found that the independent variables: education, employment and social network have significant influence on the dependant variable: youth emigration in Somalia. The study finds that education has the most significant influence on youth emigration followed by employment and social network as the second and third factors having most significant influence on youth emigration respectively. The perception of youth on the quality of education at home as well as their perception on the recognition of the academic credentials persuades many of them to leave the country for better education elsewhere. Unemployment and underemployment are also responsible for the emigration of many youths from the country. Therefore, the government, using the national resources and its power as the legitimate authority in the country must come up with strategies, firstly to increase free access to education, and secondly to ensure that appropriate policies and standards are set to improve the quality of education in the country. The government must also put in place programs to reduce unemployment in the country, particularly targeting youth unemployment such as the creation of skill building programs for youth.

Key terms: Emigration, Immigration, Education, Employment, Security, Social network, Youth

INTRODUCTION

According to IOM emigration is defined as the act of departing or exiting from one State with a view to settling in another. The migration process could be said to begin with the impetus for migration (including root causes- the push/pull factors, and whether forced or voluntary), moving through the various stages of travel and entry (either by regular or irregular means, and either facilitated or spontaneous), settlement and/or return, integration and/or reintegration, and ultimately in some cases the acquisition of nationality (IOM, Conceptual Model for Migration Management, p. 3).

From global perspective, youth emigration has been taking place in different regions and countries, and for different reasons. Between 1950 and 2010, the magnitude of the net flow of persons from the developing to the developed regions increased steadily, reaching an average of 3.2 million per year between 2000 and 2010, up from less than 0.3 million per year between 1950 and 1970. After 2010, however, the scale of this migration has declined, falling to 2.2 million per year (net flow) between 2010 and 2015. (UN Population Division, 2017)

“The proportion of young migrants is higher in developing countries than in developed countries, while the proportion of girls and young women who migrate is higher in developed countries than developing countries”, (Global Migration Group, 2017) .Youth make up significant portion of global migration. “Current international migration data shows that youth and adolescents between ages of 15 and 24 make up about 12 per cent of global migrant”; despite the opportunities of migration, migrant youth, particularly those in lower skilled, unskilled and/or irregular situations face risks of abuse, exploitation, discrimination, exclusion and unemployment in many countries, including in the

most developed” (UNICEF, 2014). As indicated by World Employment and Social Outlook Trends and ILO (2016), with some 71 million youth unemployed globally in 2016, the search for work continues to be significant driver of youth migration in both developed and developing countries. According to ILO (2014) 27 million young people leave their countries of birth to seek employment abroad as international migrants.

Key drivers of youth migration (ILO, 2014) include employment, education, marriage, and escape from poverty, violence, conflict and environmental change. ILO (2014) also finds that labor migration push-pull factors are intensifying, and high unemployment and absence of decent work opportunities --among other factors-- push youth to migrate. And it is not only developing countries where youth emigrate. “Currently, exceedingly high youth unemployment in a number of industrialized countries is also prompting significant emigration of young women and men. Large numbers of young people, who are mostly educated and highly skilled, are reported leaving or desiring to leave several countries in Europe, including Greece, Ireland, Italy, Spain and Portugal, that are experiencing youth unemployment rates ranging up to more than forty per cent. Ironically, these and other developed countries are experiencing “brain drain” losses of educated youth similar to those often associated with developing countries (UNICEF, 2014) Migration is not only a coping mechanism to escape unemployment and poverty, but can also represent an opportunity for young people to improve their status, learn new skills, increase their social and financial capital and thus better integrate and contribute to the economies of their communities of destination and origin. In addition, migration can bring a sense of pride and self-respect, helping adolescents make the transition to adulthood. (UNICEF, 2011)

From regional perspective, Tayo (2013) explains that young Africans migrate under the delusion that life is always better in the United States and Europe. Data from OECD countries show that France, UK, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and the Netherlands are the most important European destination countries for West African migrants. However, these figures obscure recent dynamics, in which Italy and Spain have emerged as the most important destinations for new migrants to Europe.(IOM, 2018). As Horwood (2015) suggests the main drivers of youth emigration in the Horn of Africa include diaspora relations, labour demand, education, culture of migration, brain drain (looking for decent work), and social networks.

At the national level, contemporary Somali migration started during the civil war following the fall of the central government in 1991, which caused hundreds of thousands of people to fled and seek refuge in neighborhoods such as Kenya, Yemen and Ethiopia to escape the wars. Some of the refugees extended their migration destination to the western countries, and the Middle East. Since then, emigration particularly to the Western Europe, USA and other countries in Asia continued through smuggling and family reunification.

Encouraged by the emergence of new migration routes in North Africa, emigration, especially amongst the youth intensified in the recent past with network of smugglers finding it lucrative business. As Abdirahman (2015) reports, many smugglers make unrealistic promises to migrants about the kind of lives that they may be able to have abroad. The country is reported (IOM, 2014) to be among the top ten countries of origin for victims of trafficking. The route is notorious for loss of lives of those who use it. There is no exact figure as to the number of lives lost, but reports of deaths as result of capsized emigrant's boats has been frequent.

Somalia is characterized by a growing youth population, and nearly 70 per cent of the population is under 30. Many do not have access to education opportunities or face challenges entering the labour market because of lack of skills, no linkage to job offers, limited capital for investment, or displacement-related vulnerabilities, (Atlai, 2016). The country is deeply affected by conflict, which has caused extreme poverty, vulnerability and a complex set of political and social grievances that remain a threat to the country.(UNCR, 2016)

Somalis have been leaving their country for the last fifteen years, fleeing civil war; difficult economic conditions, drought and famine, and now constitute one of the largest Diasporas in the world (SFM, 2006). Somalia's emigration issue has been active for the last three decades. The first and most familiar emigration took place in 1970s and 180s and was related to labor migration (IOM, 2002) in Gulf States which were under huge construction and development in the period. The problem frustrated many Somali families not only because they lost children to migration tragedies, but also it takes away their meager assets as they are put on sale in order to pay ransom imposed by ruthless smugglers who take hostage of the emigrants in the process (Abdirahman, 2015).

Somalia has suffered from rampant internal strife since its last permanent authority, the Siad Barre regime, was ousted in 1991 (Country Watch, 2017). The decades of war have cost the lives of thousands and displaced hundreds of thousands more. (BTI, 2016). The years of civil conflict - the aftermath of which continues to foster insecurity in many parts of the country - and poor access to services and infrastructure have only worsened conditions. In addition, famine is a constant threat to the population, half of whom live in extreme poverty (Country Watch, 2017).

As Abdirahman, (2015) reports, the perilous journey made headlines after boats carrying immigrants capsized off the Libyan coast, killing at least 400 people. Up to 500 migrants might have drowned in the Mediterranean last week when human traffickers crammed people onto an already overcrowded ship; the Somali government said on Monday that it believed that some 200 of the dead were from Somalia. (Reuters, 2016).

Almost two-thirds of the young people who have gone on 'tahriib' are under twenty-one years old; about 60 per cent of them left while they were attending educational institutions (Ali, 2016). The majority of young people on 'tahriib' are held for ransom at some point during their journey, often more than once, and demands are then placed on their families in Somalia to release them (Ali, 2016). Government is trying to find strategies to halt tahriib through employment generation. It does seem clear, however, that the number of youth going on 'tahriib' is not declining (Ali, 2016). According to Atlai (2016) economic drivers do not explain youth's irregular migration alone; the relationship between youth, employment and migration is not straightforward, and youth's decision to migrate irregularly needs to be understood as a multi-dimensional process that depends on other factors, such as the perception of life in the West, security conditions, etc.

Furthermore, Horwood (2015).explains that regional government representatives characterize poverty as the single most important driver of migration in the Horn of Africa, and he considers this as an analysis that deserves further scrutiny if the phenomenon is to be better understood.

Although there had been research studies on immigration in Somalia for different purposes, there were no study results to explain significantly the determinants of youth emigration in Somalia. This study is designed to fill that knowledge gap.

Study objectives

- To determine the influence of employment opportunities on youth emigration in Somalia.
- To examine the influence of security on youth emigration in Somalia.
- To establish the influence of education on youth emigration in Somalia.
- To explore the influence of social network on youth emigration in Somalia.

RELATED LITERATURE

Theoretical framework

Push and pull factors Theory

Explanations of why people migrate can be divided into push and pull factors. Push factors can explain the reasons why migrants do not want or cannot stay at one place, thereby pushing the migrant to move. These factors can be poverty, war, unemployment or environmental change. The pull factors explain the processes that attract migrants to the new location (Knox & Marston 2010). Parnwell (1993) explains that a significant pull factor for rural-urban migration is based on economic reasons such as finding a job that generate more money than the individual currently earns. But there are also non-economic factors that pull people towards the cities such as the attraction to the "bright lights" of the city which means that the city is perceived as a more exciting and modern place compared to the rural areas. This can be grounded in, as earlier mentioned, the theories about modernization and development. Another reason could be that the city offers social-welfare facilities that the countryside does not offer, such as health-care, public means and education.

Parnwell (1993) further explains that the reasons why people choose to migrate can be hard to

theorize to a homogenous explanation since the decision in many cases is based on subjective values and can therefore differ between individuals. It is also hard to isolate the different considerable push and pull factors; rather the decision to migrate can be a combination of push and pull factors. There are also often different underlying causes behind what triggers the push and pull factors to become a reason to migrate. Parnwell (1993) takes the example by analyzing the overcrowding in the rural areas, which is an important push-factor for the rural-urban migration.

From a deeper perspective the overcrowding in certain places could instead derive from the fact that the land-areas are too scarce for people to sustain a good livelihood or the quality of the fertile land not enough compared to the demand of food. Parnwell (1993) also believes that in those cases where the households own land, but do not have the capacity to support the whole family, it is more common that household members migrate to the urban areas in search of work, whereas the rest of the family stays behind to work on the farm. He also brings up another example where an important pulling factor to this migration is the employment opportunities where the urban areas usually have a lot more opportunities than the rural areas.

Neoclassical theory of migration

The neoclassical theory understands migration to be driven by differences in returns to labor across markets. Developed by Hicks (1932), Lewis (1954) and Harris and Todaro (1970), the model highlights that migration results from actual wage differentials across markets or countries that emerge from heterogeneous degrees of labor market tightness. According to this theory, migration is driven by geographic differences in labor supply and demand and the resulting differentials in wages between labor-rich versus capital-rich

countries. The central argument of the neoclassical approach thus concentrates on wages. Under the assumption of full employment, it predicts a linear relationship between wage differentials and migration flows (Bauer and Zimmermann 1999; Massey et al. 1993; Borjas 2008). More than 30% wage differential has been set as necessary for the gains of migration to override its costs (Mansoor and Quillin 2006; Krieger and Maitre 2006).

Most economists who study migration apply a labor-flow model, which posits that migration is a response to spatial differences in the returns to labor supply. At the micro level, this model implies that the migrant's goal is to maximize utility by choosing the location which offers the highest net income. Hence, users of this model implicitly assume that utility maximization is achieved through the maximization of income. These models, therefore, ignore the obvious fact that people migrate for reasons other than income maximization, e.g., family reunification, seeking refuge or political asylum, a more attractive culture, and religious beliefs. Those reasons are compatible with a more complex specification of utility maximization, but not with a simple assumption of income maximization. (Bodversson et al, 2009)

Kurekove (2011) suggests that for new analytical approach to studying migration processes, which needs to incorporate country specific institutional and structural variables, give greater emphasis to sending countries and analyze migration as part of broader global processes and socio-economic changes. Such approach speaks directly to recent works concerned with migration theorizing which also call to study migration as related to and part of social change.

Human Capital Theory of Migration

The neoclassical macro-level elaboration can be transferred to the micro-level

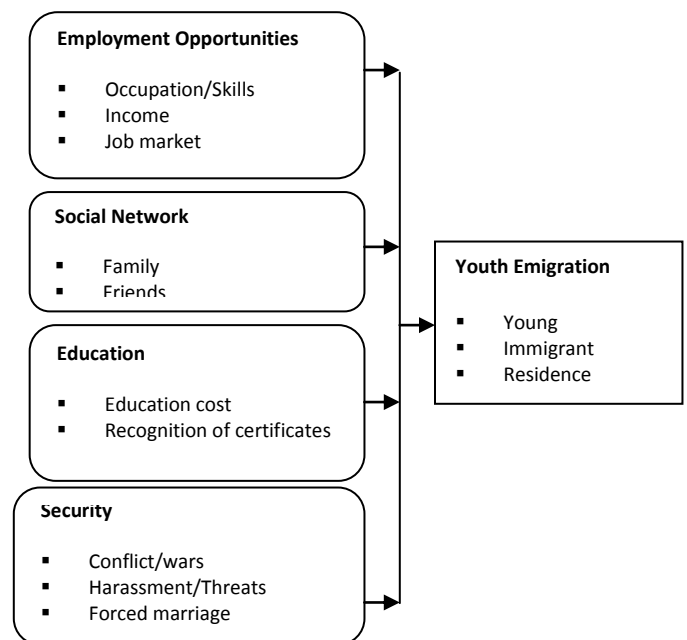
model of individual choice and has been termed the human capital theory of migration (Todaro 1969). Introduced by Sjaadstad (1962), the human capital theory enriches the neoclassical framework by incorporating the socio-demographic characteristics of the individual as an important determinant of migration at the micro-level (Bauer and Zimmermann 1999). At the center of such analyses is a rational individual who migrates with the goal of maximizing his or her benefits and gains. Human capital endowments, skills, age, marital status, gender, occupation, and labor market status as well as preferences and expectations strongly affect who migrates and who does not. Heterogeneity between individuals is an important factor and different individuals in the same sending country demonstrate different propensities to migrate and would also choose different receiving countries (Bonin et al. 2008). It has been shown that the likelihood of migration decreases with age and normally increases with education level (Bauer and Zimmermann 1999). As Bodvarsson and Haas explain in their book (The determinants of International Migration, 2013), the connection between migration and investment in human capital was first made by Sjaadstad (1962). Sjaadstad argued that a prospective migrant calculates the value of the opportunity available in the market at each alternative destination relative to the value of the opportunity available in the market at the point of origin, subtracts away the costs of moving (assumed to be proportional to migration distance), and chooses the destination which maximizes the present value of lifetime earnings.

Migration Networks Theory

The network theory of migration does not look at the determinants which initiate migration but rather at what perpetuates migration

in time and space (Massey et al. 1993). Migrant networks which often evolve into institutional frameworks help to explain why migration continues even when wage differentials or recruitment policies cease to exist. The existence of a diaspora or networks is likely to influence the decisions of migrants when they choose their destinations (Vertovec 2002; Dustmann and Glitz 2005). This theory considers migration as a network process in which migrants help each other by communicating with the close friends and family members. They exchange information, provide financial assistance and even help to find a job for the migrant. It is asserted that such interaction facilitates migration by reducing the costs and risks. However, there are instances of migration through illegal means by friends and relatives that results in hardships and migrants become victims of violence and exploitation (IOM, 2003)

Conceptual Framework



Independent variables Dependent variable

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Employment opportunities and youth emigration

From the theoretical perspective, most of the literature reviewed tended to describe employment as the major determinant of migration. Neo-classical Theory Migration holds that migration is driven by geographic differences in labor supply and demand and the resulting differentials in wages between labor-rich versus capital-rich countries. This theory's basic conceptualizations look at the economic factors – wages, income differentials and probability of employment – as the main predictors of the behavior of migrants (Bauer and Zimmermann 1999; Dustmann et al. 2003; Boeri and Bruecker 2001). On the empirical context UNICEF, (2011) explains that young workers and professionals are preferred, and attracted across borders because they are generally perceived to be mobile, adaptable and flexible, more so than older cohorts, and that high unemployment and absence of decent work opportunities --among other factors-- push youth to migrate. The pull of demand for labour and skills mobility is permanent, structural and growing, driven by technological changes, evolving markets and spreading demographic transitions. "Through the end of May this year, IOM missions in Greece and Italy have tallied nearly 6,000 Somali nationals arriving as irregular migrants by sea. Most are young men who were unable to find employment in their home communities (IOM, 2015). The high rate of unemployment in Somaliland is considered the main factor that encourages youths to undertake illegal migration, (IRIN, 2012)..Intra-regional mobility is the most common among youth in the context of Africa's regional economic communities, where migration is key to integration and development.

Security and youth emigration

The issue of security as one of the major determinants of youth emigration has not been covered by existing theories. Number of empirical

studies, however, reached the conclusion that insecurity is one of the drivers of emigration. According to UNDESA (2016), many youth also choose or are forced to migrate to escape poverty, violence, conflict, or are displaced due to the effects of war or climate change. As such, youth are heavily represented in migration for humanitarian reasons, including as refugees, asylum-seekers and as unaccompanied minors. Most (emigrants) were singly, relatively educated and left Somalia due to the general insecurity (IOM, 2014). For people residing in fragile and conflict-affected states, the primary driver for migrating is to improve their physical safety and security (Devictor, 2016). Whatever the time of departure, the reasons that pushed Somalis to leave their country are all related to the civil war and its consequences: physical threats, extreme violence, persecution, general lawlessness, and anarchy. Many interviewees experienced attacks, rapes or kidnapping, and most of them had had members of their families killed or wounded in the anarchy. (UNCR, 2005). Most (emigrants) were singly, relatively educated and left Somalia due to the general insecurity (IOM, 2014).

Many youth also choose or are forced to migrate to escape poverty, violence, conflict, or are displaced due to the effects of war or climate change. As such, youth are heavily represented in migration for humanitarian reasons, including as refugees, asylum-seekers and as unaccompanied minors (UNDESA, 2016).

Education and youth emigration

According to Ali (2007) the expectation of studying in a developed country has become a key part of some societies, and signals a transition to adulthood along with qualifications., Youth migrate internationally also to re-unite with their family and to study, especially at tertiary level. (UNICEF, 2011). But emigrating in the pretext of education can, sometimes involve a different motive. "For some

middle-class young people, study is the easiest route to getting a visa. Higher education institutes in the UK, Australia and the USA, among others, actively encourage international students to apply, making the application and travel process relatively easy' (Rutten & Verstappen, 2014). Therefore literature reveals that educational attainment is another driver of youth emigration internationally and nationally. Every year hundreds of young Somalis graduate from high schools and universities in Somalia. Young Somalis who are facing the prospect of long-term unemployment in a Diaspora-fuelled local economy contemplate immigration to Europe or eastern or southern Africa. (Abdirahman, 2015).

The number of youth studying abroad is growing rapidly, creating a need for international cooperation and regulatory agreements to oversee quality control of higher education and accreditation frameworks.(UNICEF, 2014). "This study describes the relative salience of educational and employment prospects in immigrant parents' motivations for coming to the United States, and links these types of parental migration motivations to newcomer immigrant youth's school performance. Families came from Central America, China, Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Mexico. Overall, educational opportunities were less salient than work and employment prospects in the migration motivations of this culturally diverse sample of immigrant parents, regardless of national origins. This finding is important given that much research on immigrant families argues that educational opportunities are often a primary motivator for family migration" (Hagelskamp et al, 2010)

Social Networks and youth emigration

Some theories speak about the family relations to be among the reasons for emigration.

The networks theory posits that migration is perpetuated by networks of former emigrants (Diaspora); the push-pull-factors theory also considers migration as a network process in which migrants help each other by communicating with the close friends and family members.

Among the findings of empirical literature is the influence of diaspora achievements on emigration "Even though the return of the Diaspora inspires optimism for the future of the country, it can also push young people to migrate because it provides an example of what one can achieve by spending some time abroad" (Atlai, 2016). As Horwood (2015) suggests the main drivers of youth emigration in the Horn of Africa include diaspora relations, labour demand, education, culture of migration, brain drain (looking for decent work), and social networks.

Many of them (Somali youth emigrants) ponder over how at one time in their lifetime they will set eyes on the tall buildings of Europe and Asia. Somalis' perception of travel and geography has been shaped by the 24-hour Somali TV stations, the Internet and telecommunications. (Abdirahman, 2015). Many smugglers make unrealistic promises to migrants about the kind of lives that they may be able to have abroad. For migrants who do decide to hire the services of a smuggler, the road to Italy is a perilous one, and migrants are especially vulnerable to mistreatment and abuse throughout many points along their journey. If caught and arrested, they may be detained for months, and unless they can afford a ticket home, have little hope of release. (Abdirahman, 2015).

Measuring emigration

Emigration is defined as the act of departing or exiting from one State with a view to settling in another (IOM). Based on this definition, emigration,

in respect of the objectives of this research, is measured on basis of the following indicators:

Indicator: Non-refugee Somali National in the age between 15 and 35 (the definition of the African Youth Charter), who has left the country with the intention to live abroad temporarily or permanently, and with a period of absence of at least one year from Somalia.

METHODOLOGY

The study adopted descriptive research design to collect data from the target population in order to determine their motivation with respect to one or more variables. As Creswell (2013) suggests descriptive research is important for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. The study's target population consisted of youth immigrants aged between 15 and 35 in Nairobi. This is based on the definition by the African Youth Charter (2006). Nairobi was selected for its host of the biggest number of Somali immigrants with the exception of refugee camps, which were not in the scope of this study. Target population is, therefore, 15,598.

With the desired confidence level being 5%, the sample size is 390 obtained by using Slovin's formula: $n = N / (1 + N(e)^2)$. Therefore,

$$n = \frac{15,598}{1 + 15,598(0.0025)} = \frac{15,598}{39.995} = 389.998 \text{ or } 390$$

Purposive sampling was used to identify the respondents of the study. Nairobi city was selected for its host of large number of Somali immigrants.

The regression model used for the data analysis was, therefore, as follows: $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + e$

Where::

Y= dependent variable: Youth emigration

$\beta_1 \dots \beta_4$ = Regression Coefficients

X_1 = Education

X_2 = Employment opportunities

X_3 = Security

X_4 = Social network

e = Stochastic or random term

Hypothesis testing was done by using t-test method. According to Gregory (2012) t-statistic is an inferential statistic used to determine the number of standard deviations in a t-distribution that a sample deviates from the mean value or mean difference stated in the null hypothesis. SPSS package was employed to perform the t-test using following formula:

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{s/\sqrt{n}}$$

Where

$$s/\sqrt{n}$$

Where

μ = Proposed constant for the population mean

\bar{x} = Sample mean

n = Sample size (i.e., number of observations)

s = Sample standard deviation

s/\sqrt{n} = Estimated standard error of the mean (s/sqrt(n))

RESEARCH FINDINGS

The respondents were asked to rate the extent to which they agree with the statements based on the scale options of; 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). The questions were randomly arranged and were aimed at analysing the influence of education, employment, security and social network on youth emigration youth. The results were summarized

using mean scores, where the mean score represents the overall rating on the extent to which they agree with the statements. A mean score above 3 indicates extent of agreement with the statement in that given aspect, whereas a mean score below 3 indicates an extent of disagreement with the statement.

Influence of education on youth emigration

From analysis, results reveal that respondents disagreed that education their country of origin is

expensive and as such they could not afford. A mean of 2.16 and standard deviation of 1.271 depict this. On the statement whether they prefer an education abroad to one in their country of origin, respondent agreed as indicated with a mean of 3.60 and standard deviation of 1.353. Respondents were in partial agreement with statement that education certificate in their country of origin is not recognized as shown by a mean of 3.14 and standard deviation of 1.442.

Table 1: Education - Descriptive statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Education in my country of origin is so expensive that I could not afford	221	2.16	1.271
I prefer an education abroad to one in my country of origin	221	3.60	1.353
Education certificate in my country of origin is not recognized	221	3.14	1.442
Valid N (listwise)	221		
Total mean average		2.96	

Influence of employment on youth emigration

The study sought to establish to the effect of employment on youth emigration in Somalia. From analysis, results indicate that respondents were partially in agreement that emigration of youth is due to poor local job prospects. This is affirmed by a mean score 3.38 and standard deviation of 1.528, and in agreement with (Bauer et al., 1999; Dustmann et al. 2003; Boeri and Bruecker 2001) argument that economic factors such as wages,

income differentials and probability of employment are the main predictors of the behavior of migrants. On the statement as to whether their occupation matches local job market, respondents replied with a mean score 3.29 and standard deviation of 1.213, which implies that they were in agreement. Respondents were, however, uncommitted as to whether local wages generates enough income for good living standard for them. This was indicated by a mean score of 3.01 and standard deviation of 1.365.

Table 2: Employment - Descriptive statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Poor local job prospects was my primary reason for emigration	221	3.38	1.528
My occupation could match local job market	221	3.29	1.213
Local wages could generate income for good standard of living	221	3.01	1.365

Valid N (listwise)

221

Total mean average

3.23

Influence of security on youth emigration

Study also sought to investigate the influence of security on youth emigration in Somalia. Respondents were required to respond to set of questions related to security to give their opinions. From the analysis, it was revealed that respondents agreed that youth emigration to other countries was due to sustained conflict in Somalia. This is in line with UNDESA, (2016), report and several empirical study's findings that insecurity was the main drivers of youth emigration. Many choose or are forced to migrate so as to escape poverty,

violence, conflict, or are displaced due to the effects of war and search for physical safety and security (Devictor, 2016). This was indicated by a mean score of 3.79 and standard deviation of 1.387, but on whether they were threatened due to frequent harassment on youth, respondents were in partial agreement as indicated with a mean score of 3.22 and standard deviation of 1.430. However, respondents strongly disagreed that forced marriage was the cause of youth emigration. Respondents mean score of 1.82 and standard deviation of 1.105 depicts this.

Table 3: Security - Descriptive statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
I left the country because of the sustained conflict	221	3.79	1.387
I was feeling threatened due to frequent harassment on youth	221	3.22	1.430
I left the country to escape forced marriage	221	1.82	1.105
Valid N (listwise)	221		
Total mean average		2.94	

Influence of social network on youth emigration.

Majority of the respondents strongly disagreed with a mean of 2.72 and standard deviation of 1.365, that emigration of youths was necessitated by need to join their families abroad. However, they agreed departure was based on personal decision. This was indicated with a mean score of 3.55 and standard deviation of 1.288. This is in disagreement with Horwood (2015) suggestion that the main drivers of youth emigration in the Horn of Africa could be in relation to labour demand, decent work, and social

networks; and due to access to internet and telecommunications by RBC Radio (2015). With a mean score of 2.68 and standard deviation of 1.317, respondents disagreed with the statement that their departure was influenced by friends in their country of origin and neither were they influenced by friends in diaspora. This was confirmed by a mean score of 2.86 and standard deviation of 1.389. Finally, on the statement that youth left the country on family consent, respondents were in agreement as indicated with a mean score of 3.46 and standard deviation of 1.380.

Table 4: Social Network - Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
I left the country to join my family abroad	221	2.72	1.365
My departure was my personal decision	221	3.55	1.288
My departure was influenced by friends in my country of origin	221	2.68	1.317
My departure was influenced by friends in diaspora	221	2.86	1.389
I left the country on my family's consent	221	3.46	1.380
Valid N (listwise)	221		
Total mean average		3.05	

Youth Emigration

From analysis, results showed that respondents disagreed that being young influenced their decision to emigrate as indicated by a mean score of 2.73 and standard deviation of 1.420. On whether they would prefer to apply for residence in a foreign country, respondents agreed with a mean score of 3.43 and standard deviation of 1.301. According to UNICEF (2011) report points out that

youth migrate internationally to re-unite with their families for various reasons. Search for educational opportunities was the main motivator for family migration was also one of the drivers of youth emigration both internationally and nationally (Hagelskamp et al., 2010). This point to the fact why majority respondents unanimously agreed that they spend more than a year outside their country of origin as it was depicted with a mean score of 3.84 and standard deviation of 1.135.

Table 5: Youth Emigration - Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Being young influenced my decision to emigrate	221	2.73	1.420
I would consider applying for residence in a foreign country	221	3.43	1.301
I spend more than a year outside my country of origin	221	3.84	1.135
Valid N (listwise)	221		
Total mean average		3.33	

Correlation results

The researcher conducted correlation analysis, which involved coefficient of correlation and coefficient of determination in order to establish

the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables in the study.

To establish the relationship between the independent variables and dependent variable, the study conducted correlation analysis and as indicated in the Table 5 below, education and

emigration had a positive correlation of 0.361 values; employment was found to be positively correlated with youth emigration with a correlation value of 0.283; security had also a positive correlation of 0.135 whereas social network and youth emigration showed a correlation figure of 0.272. This showed that education had a higher correlation than employment, security and social network with p-value of less than the threshold of 0.05, implying that education was significant in determining youth emigration in Somalia. This attests to pull and push factors theory that explains why people migrate. In this case youth are motivated by the desire to pursue further education

in developed and developing countries so that they can secure better employment in future. Employment is the variable showing the second highest relationship with the dependent variable with coefficient of 0.283 and p-value of 0.00. This means that there is a relationship between employment and youth emigration. This is in agreement with Knox & Marston (2010) argument that factors such as poverty, war, unemployment or environmental change pushes people to relocate. In their findings, ILO (2014) eluded to the fact that as push-pull factors intensify, unemployment and absence of decent work opportunities among other factors push youth to migrate.

Table 5: Correlation Analysis

	Emigration	Education	Employment	Security	Social
Emigration P/Correlation	1				
Sig. (2-tailed)					
N	221				
Education P/Correlation	.361**	1			
Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000			
N	221	221			
Employment P/Correlation	.283**	.318**	1		
Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.881		
N	221	221	221		
Security P/Correlation	.135*	.186**	-.010	1	
Sig. (2-tailed)	.045	.005	.881		
N	221	221	221	221	
Social Network P/Correlation	.272**	.161*	.145*	.090	1
Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.017	.031	.181	
N	221	221	221	221	221

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Regression Analysis

Coefficient of Determination

As shown in Table 6 below regression model calculated at 95% level of significance. Coefficient of determination explains the extent to which changes in the dependent variable (youth emigration) can be explained by the change in the independent

variables. From the findings, this meant that 20.7% of variance is attributed to combination of the four independent factors investigated in this study, which are: education, employment, security and social network while the 79.3% is explained by other factors on youth emigration not studied in this research.

Table 6: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.455a	.207	.192	2.301

a Predictors: (Constant), Social_Network, Security, Employment, Education

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

The study used ANOVA to establish the significance of the regression model, and the .statistical significance of the findings. The model is considered significant if the p-value was less or equal to 0.05. The significance of the regression model had a p-value of 0.00, which was less than 0.05. This

indicated that the regression model is statistically significant in predicting factors that influences youth emigration in Somalia. The ANOVA results indicated that the model was significant at $F = 14.096$, with $p < .05$. At 95%, confidence level, the analysis indicate high reliability of the results obtained thus indicating that the study was statistically determined

Table 7: ANOVA Results

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	298.489	4	74.622	14.096	.000b
	Residual	1143.511	216	5.294		
	Total	1442.000	220			

a Dependent Variable: Emigration

b Predictors: (Constant), Social_Network, Security, Employment, Education

Multiple Regression Analysis

The researcher engaged the use of multiple regression analysis as shown in table 8 below to

check and determine the main objective of the research: To investigate the factors influencing

youth emigration in Somalia. This section presented a summary of regression analysis between the independent variables: education, employment,

security and social network and the dependent variable youth emigration.

Table 8: Multiple Regression Analysis

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.929	1.044		2.806	.005
	Education	.262	.066	.262	3.991	.000
	Employment	.166	.062	.172	2.668	.008
	Security	.069	.061	.070	1.130	.260
	Social_Network	.165	.051	.199	3.218	.001

a Dependent Variable: Youth Emigration

From the table above, regression equation can be established as follows;

The general regression Model arrived at was $Y = 2.929 + 0.262X_1 + 0.166X_2 + 0.165X_4$

Where,

Y= Youth emigration, X_1 = Education, X_2 = Employment, X_3 = Security and X_4 = Social network. Hence:

Youth emigration (Y) = $2.929 + 0.262$ Education + 0.166 Employment + 0.165 Social network.

The following section seeks to interpret the regression coefficients of independent variables in terms of their effect on the dependent variable.

From analysis in Table 8, education had coefficient of 0.262 with p-value of 0.00. This showed that education had a positive linear effect on youth emigration in Somalia. The coefficient of education 0.262 indicates that youth emigration would increase by 26.2% for a unit increase in education. Since the p-value of education is less than 0.05, the

influence of education was significant. This is partly consistent with the findings of Ali (2016) who found that factors such as the perceptions about the low quality education, difficulties of the use of the Somali passport were also among the drivers of irregular immigration amongst the youth.

As indicated in Table 8, employment had a coefficient of 0.166 showing a linear relationship with youth emigration, with p-value 0.008. This implies that employment had a positive effect on youth emigration in Somalia. The coefficient of employment 0.166 indicates that youth emigration in Somalia would increase for a unit increase in employment. Since the p-value of employment is less than 0.05, it can be concluded that employment had significant influence on youth emigration in Somalia. This underlines the central argument of neoclassical approach on wages that predicts a linear relationship between wage differentials and migration flows as suggested by (Bauer and Zimmermann 1999; Massey et al. 1993; Borjas 2008) that more than 30% wage differential gains is enough for one to override its costs and

migrate (Mansoor and Quillin 2006; Krieger and Maitre 2006).

This is also in support of neoclassical theory developed by (Hicks, 1932; Lewis, 1954; Harris and Todaro, 1970) that migration is driven by geographic differences in labor supply and demand and the resulting differentials in wages between labor-rich versus capital-rich countries. The neoclassical theory understands migration to be driven by differences in returns to labor across markets.) , the model highlights that migration results from actual wage differentials across markets or countries that emerge from heterogeneous degrees of labor market tightness. According to this theory, migration is driven by geographic differences in labor supply and demand and the resulting differentials in wages between labor-rich versus capital-rich countries. Bodvarsson and Van den Berg in their book (The determinants of International Migration, 2013), explains further the relationship between migration and investment in human capital in support of by Sjaastad (1962) that a prospective migrant calculates the value of the opportunity available in the market at each alternative destination relative to the value of the opportunity available in the market at the point of origin, weighs the cost and makes a decision.

The regression analysis result in Table 8 showed that security had coefficient of 0.069 with p-value of .260. This showed that security had also a linear positive relationship on youth emigration in Somalia. The coefficient of security 0.069 indicates that youth emigration in Somalia would increase by 6.9% for a unit increase in security; however, since the p-value of security is more than 0.05, security was determined not significant in influencing youth emigration in Somalia. According to Atlai (2016) economic drivers do not explain youth's irregular migration alone; the relationship between youth,

employment and migration is not straightforward, and youth's decision to migrate irregularly needs to be understood as a multi-dimensional process that depends on other factors, such as the perception of life in the West, security conditions, etc..

Table 8 showed that social network had coefficient of 0.165 with p-value of .001. This showed that social network had a positive influence on youth emigration in Somalia. The coefficient of 0.165 suggested that youth emigration would increase by 16.5% for a unit increase in social network. Its effect on youth emigration is significant since p-value is less than 0.05. This concurs with (Vertovec, 2002; Dustmann and Glitz, 2005) observations that, the existence of a diaspora or networks (access internet, telecommunication and other social networks on youth migration) influences decisions of migrants and what perpetuates migration in time and space(Massey et al. 1993).

As indicated in Table 8, Beta Coefficients in the regression model shows that all of the tested variables had positive leaner relationship with youth emigration with all the variables tested being statistically significant with p-values less than 0.05 except security.

Hypothesis 1

H₀1: There is no influence of employment on youth emigration in Somalia.

$\beta = 0,$

H₁1: There is influence of employment on youth emigration in Somalia

$\beta \neq 0,$

In relation to the variable employment, the results in Table 8 above indicated that employment had influence on youth emigration. This was supported by regression analysis t-value of 2.668 which is greater than the critical value 2.0 and a p-value of 0.00 at 95% level of significance which is less than 0.05.

After testing the hypothesis by comparing the scores of calculated t-value and critical t calculated t-value was 2.668 for employment, which is greater than the critical $t_{36-1} (0.05) = 2.0$, the study rejected the null hypothesis that there is no influence of employment on youth emigration in Somalia.

Therefore, the study accepted the alternative hypothesis that there is influence of employment on youth emigration in Somalia.

Hypothesis 2

H_0 2: There is no influence of security on youth emigration in Somalia.

$\beta = 0$,

H_1 2: There is influence of security on youth emigration in Somalia.

$\beta \neq 0$,

In relation to the variable security, the results in table 8 above indicated that security has no effect on youth emigration. This is supported by regression analysis t-value of 1.130 which is less than the critical value 2.0 and a p-value of 0.26 at 95% level of significance which is greater than 0.05.

After testing the hypothesis by comparing the scores of calculated t-value and critical t calculated t-value was 1.130 for security, which is less than the critical $t_{36-1} (0.05) = 2.0$, the study accepts the null hypothesis that there is no influence of security on youth emigration in Somalia.

Therefore the study accepted the null hypothesis that there is no influence of security on youth emigration in Somalia.

Hypothesis 3

H_0 3: There is no influence of education on youth emigration in Somalia

$\beta = 0$,

H_1 3: There is influence of education on youth emigration in Somalia.

$\beta \neq 0$,

In relation to the variable education, the results in table 8 above indicated that education had influence on youth emigration. This was supported by regression analysis t-value of 3.991 which is greater than the critical value 2.0 and a p-value of 0.00 at 95% level of significance which is less than 0.05.

After testing the hypothesis by comparing the scores of calculated t-value and education, t calculated t-value was 3.990 for education, which is greater than the critical $t_{36-1} (0.05) = 2.0$, the study rejected the null hypothesis that there is no influence of education on youth emigration from Somalia.

Therefore the study accepted the alternative hypothesis that there is influence of education on youth emigration in Somalia.

Hypothesis 4

H_0 4: There is no influence of Social network on youth emigration in Somalia.

$\beta = 0$,

H_1 4: There is influence of Social network on youth emigration in Somalia.

$\beta \neq 0$,

In relation to the variable social network, the results in table 8 above indicated that social network has influence on youth emigration. This is supported by regression analysis t-value of 3.218 which is greater than the critical value 2.0 and a p-value of 0.00 at 95% level of significance which is less than 0.05.

After testing the hypothesis by comparing the scores of calculated t-value and critical t calculated t-value was 3.218 for social network, which is greater than the critical $t_{36-1} (0.05) = 2.0$, the study rejects the null hypothesis that there is no influence of social network on youth emigration in Somalia. Therefore the study accepted the alternative hypothesis that there is influence of social network on youth emigration in Somalia.

CONCLUSIONS

As it was established by the study, education was the single most important factor that explains youth's decisions to emigrate from their country of origin - Somalia. Somalia was characterized by a growing youth population, and nearly 70 per cent of the population is under 30. Many of these youths are in dire need of education, but access to education has been hampered by persistent war which has posed a challenge for youths, hence prompting youth to migrate in pursue of quality of education and recognized certificates.

The second factor that significantly influenced youth emigration was the employment opportunities. Despite the limited job opportunities, the few available jobs could not generate enough revenues for a better living standard for the young persons and this had forced youths to migrate and participate in the decent work markets in developed and developing countries. It was important to realize that unemployment was one of the main drivers of youth emigration in Somalia. Both the quantity and quality of jobs available to youth in Somalia were highly inadequate, and this was partly what triggered continued emigration of the youth population in the country.

Human security encompasses human rights, good governance, access to education and health care, and ensuring that each individual has opportunities and choices to fulfill his or her own potential. Although security had been shown to have positive relationship with youth emigration, its influence on youth emigration was insignificant compared to other three factors, security is not considered as a major determinant of youth emigration in Somalia as much as the other variables under study. Despite the research findings, the researcher, based on positive linear relation with youth emigration, believes that security plays a significant role in migration of youths in Somalia in that security

stability in Somalia will effectively reduce youth emigration and attract new investments and trade in the country. That is why the government of Somalia is trying to come up with plans to incorporate security as part of its development policies. The youth and people in general might have the potential and willing to work, yet this potential may be cut off due to high level of insecurity. Such insecurity includes the possibility of economic vicissitudes, health crises, and injury or death as a result of criminal or political violence. Persistent political violence may also lead to the break-up of communities and families, forced migration and the need to re-establish lives in strange and alien environments. This has a serious negative impact on people's lives, and therefore adversely affects the achievement of development.

Social networks were also a major driver of youth emigration in Somalia. Youth were persuaded by information, advices and calls received from family members and friends both inside and outside Somalia. Some youth departed the country to join family members living outside the country; some emigrate with the support of their families in the country, while others were encouraged by opportunities and life standards in the Diaspora resulting from communication with friends. Social network is therefore, a significant factor that impacts on youth decisions to emigrate. In the overall, education, employment and social network are the top drivers of youth emigration in Somalia. In addition to security, these factors explain partly (20.7 percent) why youth are emigrating in the country even sometimes involving life threatening journeys. The rest (79.3%) of reasons why youth are emigrating are not empirically established yet.

RECOMMENDATION

As education is very important for the development of a country, and particularly the youth workforce, there is strong need to reform the education sector.

In particular, the government must set standards to not only quantify the education service but also improve the education quality to compete with education systems and standards in the region. Similarly, the government should increase access to free education for all.

The government should create employment programs to reduce the level of unemployment in the country. Particular attention should be given to youth in national and sub-national employment programs. The training of youth to be able to enter job markets where opportunities for employment are relatively higher and more decent must be considered.

The government should create awareness raising initiatives to sensitize youth on the opportunities in their own country, the risks entailed in irregular

migration. Above all, there should be civic education programs targeting youth in particular to educate and divert their attention to their country and its potentialities that must be exploited.

Suggested areas for further research

The variables under study were found to explain almost 21% of the reason why Somali youth emigrated. This means other factors were partly influencing the decision of youth in leaving the country. Youth's perception to life in the western countries, for example, could potentially be a more significant driver of youth emigration, which is a variable that was outside the scope of this study. In the education sector, the factors that influence education is another area that needs research so that Somalia's education policy making is better informed.

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