

Received: 28 November 2022 Accepted: 28 March, 2023

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33182/rr.v8i4.215>

Geographical analysis of the labor force in Erbil Governorate for the year 2021

Zinah Mahdi Abdulkahm¹, Wasan Kareem Abdul Rada²

Abstract

The paramount importance of the research is summed up as the size of the economically active population (2021) for the people of the Erbil Governorate, Erbil. There is also a variation in the size of the labor force, according to the administrative units of the Erbil Governorate for the factor of the study area. The size of unemployment also varies according to the economic activities of the governorate. The spatial characteristics of the economically active population also varied.1 Previously, which is bordered by Turkey to the north,1 the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Sulaymaniyah Province to the east, Kirkuk Province to the south, and Nineveh Province to the west. The study area is between longitudes (20, 43-45, 05).) It is Mai Thamer Ragab Abboud 2, Salam Fadel Ali 3, Al-Ustad Journal for Humanities and Social Sciences.

Keywords: labor force - economically active - industry - population - analysis - unemployment.

Introduction

The spread of unemployment is one of the vital human factors that can indicate an important social situation that is subject to spatial and temporal changes that will affect the social, economic, and political environment.⁴

Analysis of unemployment trends is important in examining the effects of changing unemployment on human resource planning and management. And the industry in Erbil Governorate, located in northern Iraq, mainly depends on the precipitation of the expatriate labor force. The spatial distribution of unemployment contributes to the planning of development policy in the study area⁵, by providing the labor force to manage all activities and projects such as agricultural and industrial production. The differences in the temporal and spatial distribution of unemployment In the Erbil Governorate, it is characterized instead by larger negative trends, as mentioned in governmental and international reports on labor force employment, which indicate a high unemployment rate in the study area⁶. Many researchers contributed to the study of this phenomenon⁷.

¹ University of Baghdad / College of Education - Ibn Rushd for Human Sciences Email: gcusihuaman@unsa.edu.pe

² University of Baghdad / College of Education - Ibn Rushd for Human Sciences Email: Wasan.Kareem@ircoedu.uobaghdad.edu.iq

A different study showed that the trend is either an increase Or a decrease for this phenomenon (unemployment), that the high demographic pressure, led to fluctuations in the number of unemployed.⁸ Pearson correlation coefficient analysis and simple regression were used for long-term data in this study⁹. The city of Erbil in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq¹

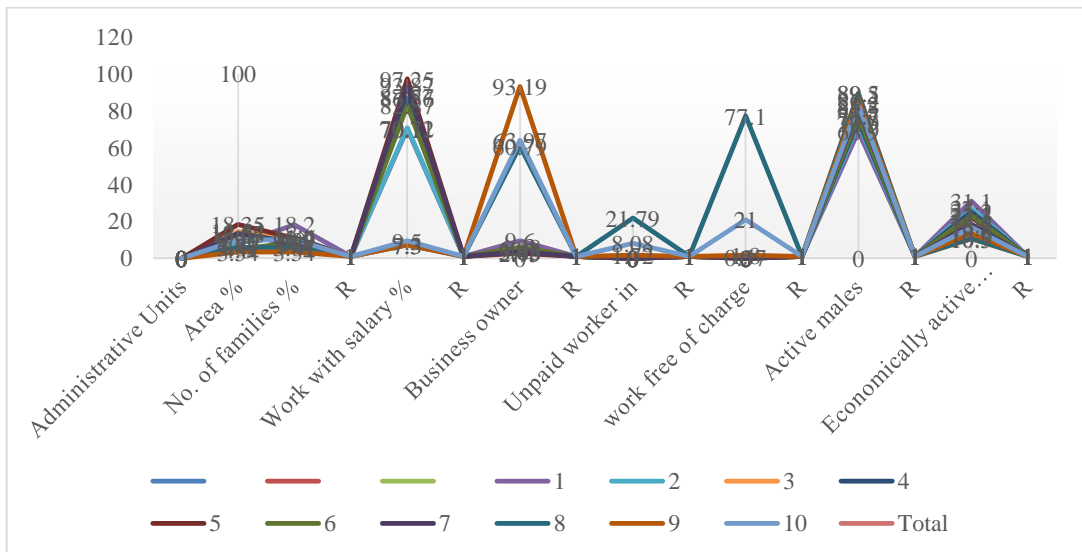
Table 1 Area and Percentage of Administrative Units, Type of Work and Unemployed Persons for the Study Area

No.	Administrative Units	Area %	No. of families %	R	Work with salary %	R	Business owner %	R	Unpaid worker in A family business or farm holding %	R	work free of charge Volunteer %	R	Active males %	R	Economically active females %
1	Ds Erbil	7.61	18.2	1	70.11	1	9.60	1	0	1	68.9	1	31.1	1	
2	Ds. Plain Erbil	8.76	11.4	1	70.72	1	4.50	1	0	1	72.9	1	27.1	1	
3	Ds. Soran	14.54	10.0	1	87.57	1	3.85	1	0	1	89.5	1	10.5	1	
4	DsKoysanjak	13.57	8.6	1	86.86	1	3.43	1	0	1	74.8	1	25.2	1	
5	Ds.Makhmor.	18.35	10.9	1	97.25	1	2.75	1	0	1	77.7	1	22.3	1	
6	Ds.khabat	4.80	8.6	1	82.87	1	6.08	1	0	1	76.7	1	23.3	1	
7	BCMercosur	13.03	7.7	1	93.87	1	3.68	1	0	1	81.5	1	18.5	1	
8	Ds.Gumann	5.81	5.81	1	7.3	1	60.79	1	21.79	1	77.1	1	89.3	1	10.7
9	Ds.Rawanduz	3.54	3.54	1	7.3	1	93.19	1	1.72	1	1.8	1	86.4	1	13.6
10	Ds.Shaklawa	9.99	9.99	1	9.5	1	63.97	1	8.08	1	21.0	1	83.2	1	16.8
Total		100													

Source: Kurdistan Region, Ministry of Planning, Central Statistical Organization, Division of Geographic Information Systems GIS Unpublished data, 2021.

Figure No. -1-

Area and percentage of administrative units, type of work and the unemployed in the study area



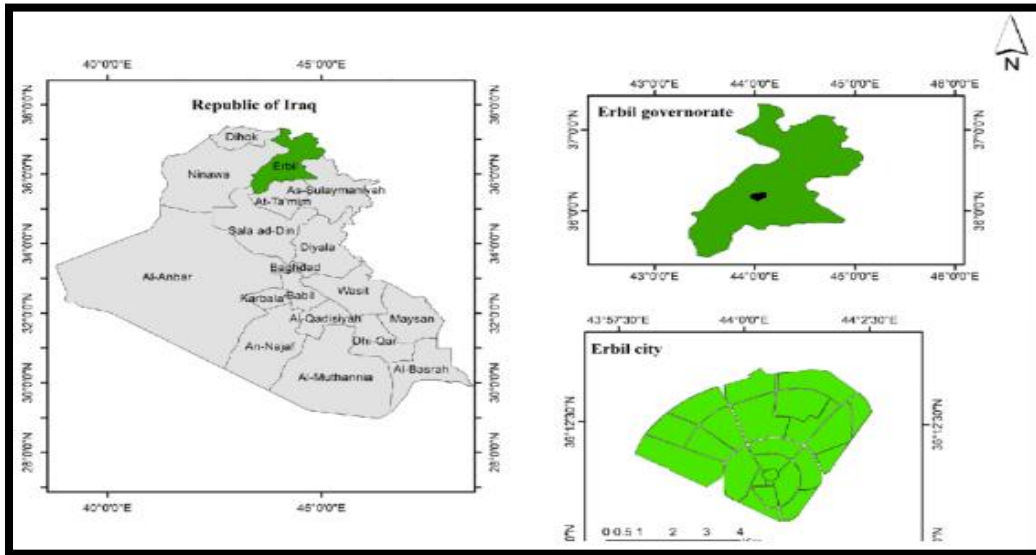
Source: From the researcher's work based on the data of Table No. -1-

To prove the scientific truth, there must be a logical language (statistics) by finding links between the independent variable, land area (X), and the independent variables represented (number of households and type of work), which is like the symbol (Y), and when applying the simple correlation and regression equation, it appeared from During the visual observation of Table No. -2- and the summary (number of households), the relationship between the area of m.sq. Erbil, sq. Erbil Plain, Q. Joman, Q. Rawanduz, Q. Shaqlawa, a strong direct relationship, that is, the greater the area of the district, the number of families increases, while the relationship was in an inverse direction between each of the districts (Q. Saran, Q. Koysanjak, Q. Makhmour, Q. Mercosur, and this indicates that as the area increases, the number of families decreases, and as the number of families increases, the area decreases.

While the type of correlation between the dependent variable and the independent variable (workers who work for wages) was represented at the level of the districts of the study area, where it represented the correlation towards the exponential direction of each of the districts (S. Clingwrap, S. Koysanjak, S. Makhmur, S. Khabat, Q. Mercosur, Q. Human, Q. Rawanduz (meaning that here every increase in area corresponds to an increase in the number of families), while we find that the Shaqlawa district had a perfect relationship in the opposite direction, that is, as the area increases, the number of families decreases, and the opposite is true.

Map (1-1)

The location of the study area in Iraq according to the administrative units in Erbil Governorate



Source: Iraqi Ministry of Water Resources, General Authority for Survey, Map Production Department, Administrative Map of Iraq, scale 1: 100000, 2021, using Arc GIS 10.8.4 .

As for the variable (employer), the complete relationship was represented by the direction of my parcel in each of the districts (M.S. Erbil, S K.Khabat, Makhmour, Shaqlawa, Joman, Rawanduz), and here we find every increase in the number of those who have a corresponding increase in the area, in When we find that each of the districts (Erbil Plain, Soran, Kosengak, and Merskor) the relationship appeared complete in the opposite direction, that is, the greater the number of workers, the greater the area, and vice versa. As for the variable of workers who work without pay in family companies or farms, they did not appear to be represented except in Three districts (Juman, Rawanduz, and Shaqlawa), where the Juman district is represented by a complete relationship in the opposite direction, that is, the greater the area, the less the number of workers within this variable (unpaid work in a family company or farm), and vice versa.

Whereas we find that the variable (works without volunteer compensation), was only represented in four districts, which are (Kusinjak, Choman, Rawanduz, and Shaqlawa), where the districts of Kosanjak and Choman are represented, with a strong correlation in the opposite direction, that is, the more the area increases, the less work without compensation or Volunteer work.

As for its relationship with the number of economically active males, we find that the relationship is strong in a direct direction, represented in each of the districts (Erbil, Erbil Plain, Kosinjak, Khabat, Mercosur, Choman, Rawanduz, Shaqlawa), that is, as the number of economically active males increases, it needs more space and vice versa It is correct, while the correlation coefficient was complete in the opposite direction, represented in two districts (Soran and Makhmur). As the area increases, the number of economically active persons decreases, and as the number of

economically active persons increases, the area decreases.

As for the variable of economically active females, they all appeared in a complete relationship and in a direct direction, that is, as the area increases, the number of economically active females increases, and as the number of economically active females increases, you need a large area.

Conclusion

The most important indicators of the labor force and unemployment can be summarized in the form of points as follows:

-1-The number of families is closely related to the land area and the type of geography, as well as to the number of those who work. The factor of ease of access has a great role in the type and nature of work, in addition to knowing that most of these districts practice agricultural activity, and this is what makes them affected by the area.

-2-The more the area increases, the less the number of those who have work in the private or public sector, and this gives an indication of the development aspect in each district and the amount of development in it, just as the work that is offered free of charge (without pay), or a symbolic fee, is in the districts in which the area decreases, Where the tribal character prevails, and these areas are characterized by a large population density.

-1-As for the economically active, we find that it is low in the districts with a large area, where the population density decreases due to poor social relations and the number of families.

2- -While we find that the economically active females had a positive relationship with the independent variable (area), this is an indication that female unemployment is almost non-existent, due to the fact that women in the study area are characterized by great freedom of work.

Here we can say that unemployment is low in areas where the area is high, it is high in areas where the area is less and social relations (tribal) are high and that unemployment among males is more than unemployment among females.

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