

# ATTITUDE AND ILLEGAL MIGRATION IN PUNTLAND STATE OF SOMALIA



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**A Social Research For Decision  
Making Purposes By The  
Relevant Stakeholders**

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# 1.1 INTRODUCTION

This scientific paper is based of Introduction, Methods, Results and Discussion (IMRAD) divided in four chapters with a conclusion and the recommendations of the study.

## 1.2 Background of the study

The first Somali immigrants were sailors in the 1920s and settled in different places in Europe and America. In 1960s, Somali students began traveling to the United States and European countries, either supported by government scholarships or by family members living in the country. In the mid1980s, small numbers were admitted as refugees; in the 1990s, the number of refugees increased because of the civil war, Putnam & Noor (1999). The U.S. Office of Refugee Resettlement reports that during 1983–2004, over 55,036 Somali refugees had resettled in the United States. In 2004 alone, nearly 13,000 Somalis entered the country, U.S. Office of Refugee Resettlement (2004). Current estimates of the number of Somali-born persons living in the United States range widely, from 35,760 U.S. Census Bureau, (2000) to 150,000, Lehman & Eno (2003). Majority of Somalis have settled in Minnesota, California, Georgia and Washington, D.C. (U.S. Office of Refugee Resettlement (2004).

Although the government of Somalia's socialist republic had initially a better relationship with the Soviet Union than with the United States, the government still encouraged democratic participation. However, by the late 1960s, the government was widely considered corrupt and inefficient. Shortly after the assassination of Somalia's president in 1969, a coup led by General Mohammed SiadBarre overthrew the civilian government. Barre then ruled Somalia for the next 22 years. Initially, Barre's rule was popular, but nepotism and lack of accountability lead to widespread inequality, which was incompatible with Somali egalitarianism. Under Barre's oppressive, autocratic rule, clan-based opposition militias formed and were manipulated by Barre's regime.

In 1990, a full-scale civil war broke out and ultimately led to Barre's overthrow and exile in 1991, and to the disintegration of the central government (Putnam & Noor, 1999). The civil war and ongoing clan violence have handicapped the country's infrastructure and economy.

Because of continued anarchy, clan warfare and border disputes, civilians have suffered much violence, including torture and rape. Additionally, at least one million Somalis have fled to the neighboring countries of Djibouti, Kenya, Ethiopia, Burundi and Yemen, contributing significantly to the large population of refugees in the Horn of Africa, (Lewis, 1996). Somalia's long-running armed conflict continues to take a heavy toll on civilians in much of south-central Somalia. The warring parties displace, kill and wound civilians. Restrictions on humanitarian access exacerbate the human rights and humanitarian crises. Ongoing insecurity in government-controlled areas, including Mogadishu and political infighting and reshuffles detracted from progress on justice and security sector reform.

While the armed Islamist group Al-Shabaab abandoned several towns following a series of military offensives by the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) and the Somali National Armed Forces (SNAF), Al-Shabaab maintains control of large areas of south-central Puntland State of Somalia where it administers public executions and beatings and severely restricts basic rights. Al-Shabaab carries out deadly attacks in government-controlled areas such as Mogadishu, targeting civilians, including lawmakers and other officials, and civilian objects. Somali government security forces, African Union troops and allied militias are responsible for indiscriminate attacks, sexual violence and arbitrary arrests and detention. Al-Shabaab has also targeted students, teachers and school buildings for attack. They have turned schools into battlegrounds, firing at government forces from school buildings and using the students inside as human shields. The group imposes their interpretation of Islam on the school curriculum, banning English, the sciences and other subjects and threatening and killing teachers who resist. Somalia has one of the lowest rates of school enrolment in the world; more than 80% of primary-aged Somali children are no longer in or have never been to school.

The Somali government has largely failed to provide basic security and protect rights in areas under its control. Displaced women, men and children who fled to Mogadishu during the 2011 famine, continue to live in dire conditions in informal camps

throughout Mogadishu and have been subjected to serious abuses including rape, physical attacks, and restrictions on access to humanitarian assistance and clan-based discrimination. In recent months, forced evictions of displaced communities, including by security forces, have increased in central Mogadishu. Political efforts to establish federal states fuelled inter-clan fighting and fighting between government forces and clan militia in some areas, causing civilian deaths, injuries and massive displacement. In February 2015, fighting between government forces and the AhluSunnaWalJama'a (ASWJ) militia, a Sufi Islamist group, in the central Somali town of Guri'el resulted in a number of civilian casualties and massive displacement.

The study was based on the Social Judgment Theory. Social judgment theory focuses on how people's prior attitudes distort their perceptions of the positions advocated in persuasive messages and how such perceptions mediate persuasion. In general terms, the theory assumes that a person's own attitudes serve as a judgmental standard and anchor that influences where along a continuum a persuader's advocated position is perceived to lie (Sherif & Hovland, 1961). Social judgment theory- is an attempt to apply the principles of judgment to the study of attitude change. According to Sherif, Sherif & Nebergall (1965), an individual's initial attitude serves as an anchor for the judgment of related attitude communications. Opinions are evaluated against this point of reference and are placed on an attitudinal continuum. Opinions that most characterized the individual's own opinion are in the latitude of acceptance. Those opinions found most objectionable are placed in the latitude of rejection.

The social judgment theory predictions for attitude change are largely home out by the research literature and by practice. Recently however, researchers have questioned the basic principles of social judgment theory and how the theory's principles relate to one another. Social judgment theory is important because it demonstrates the importance of people's prior attitudes. Most other approaches only deal marginally with previous attitudes. Newer theories incorporate social judgment principles as covariates and control variables in experimental designs (Wood, 1982).

The United Kingdom and the United States of America have historically been close to Somalia, through its involvement in the British Somaliland protectorate. This link has given rise to a long tradition of Somali migration to the UK. Mobility has played an important part in Somali culture. In recent years, a precedent numbers of people are taking dangerous journeys across the Mediterranean to reach countries of Europe.

Migrants and asylum seekers have been crossing the Mediterranean for decades. The numbers have fluctuated over the years due to a variety of factors, including conditions in countries of origin and transit, geopolitical developments and European Union policies. In 2014, at least 219,000 people made the crossing, up from 60,000 the previous year. According to the UN refugee agency United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 89,500 crossed in the first five months of 2015. The principal route has long been from North Africa across the central Mediterranean, but increasing numbers are now crossing the Aegean Sea (eastern Mediterranean) from Turkey to the Greek islands. The Mediterranean is the world's deadliest migration route. The International Organization for Migration estimates that 22,400 migrants and asylum seekers have died since 2000 in attempts to reach the European Union, many of them at sea. Over 3,500 died at sea in 2014, making it the deadliest year on record. With at least 1,850 estimated deaths in the Mediterranean in the first five months of 2015, a new high factory record may be set this year. Despite a number of efforts by religious leaders, parents, elders and government authorities to warn the youth about the death in the sea in attempts to reach Europe, many youth are disappearing from their homes in Puntland regions especially Nugal and Bari.

The study was guided by the following objectives; the general objective was to establish the role of attitude in rampant illegal migration in Puntland State of Somalia and the specific objectives were; to determine the level of attitude of the youth towards illegal migration, determine the pull and push factors of illegal migration and establish if there is a significant relationship between attitude and illegal migration. It was from these objectives that the research questions were derived. The study was guided by the following null hypotheses; that there is no significant relationship between attitude and illegal migrations that the attitude of the youth is negative towards illegal migration and that migration is not a Somali nomadic culture. It is upon this background, therefore, that the University of Bosaso Research and Development center took the initiative to investigate the motivation for this phenomenon and make recommendations to the relevant stakeholders for action and decision making.

# 2.0 METHODOLOGY

The study used a descriptive research design, qualitative and quantitative which defined the procedure for information gathering from a large number of population by collecting information from a few of them, as guided by Black and Chapman (1976). It was expected that in the end, the relationship between attitude and migration based on the demographic characteristics of the respondents would be revealed as indicated in the study. The research population included mainly the youth, religious leaders, elders, politicians, civil society and the business community in Puntland State of Somalia. Therefore, the sample size of 221 respondents was obtained from the research target population and calculated using Slovenes' formula. The study used purposive sampling technique since it ensured that the only predetermined and chosen respondents were approached, hence getting relevant, correct and adequate information. A sample size is the proportion of the population whose results can be generalized to the active population. A sample was obtained from accessible population and contained elements known as subjects or respondents or interviewees, as per Mugenda & Mugenda (1999).

The researchers used several instruments to collect the required data; questionnaires, interviews and observation guides were used while collecting primary data. Secondary data was gathered from books, reports, articles of different universities and public libraries and the Internet as another source; these were referred to in the reference pages of the study. The selection of a questionnaire as a tool of data collection was guided by the nature of data to be collected, the time available and the level of literacy of the respondents under study. Therefore, such a study deemed the tool as the best to collect the data. The use of questionnaire helped to collect the required data in terms of the size of information which relevant for the study at that time. The interview involved was oral questioning techniques and discussion. This helped the researchers to measure what a person knew about the topic of the study.

Validity is the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences which are based on research results derived from data collected using a valid instrument (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999). Validity of the instrument was ensured through expert judgment and the researchers made sure the coefficient of validity was at least 95%. The researchers consulted senior researchers for expert knowledge on questionnaire construction. After the assessment of the questionnaire, the necessary adjustments were made bearing in mind of the objectives of the study. Reliability is a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials (Mugenda & Mugenda, (2003). Reliability of the instrument was established through a test-retest technique. The researchers conducted a pre-test of the instrument on group of subjects and waited for two weeks then re-administered the same instrument to the same subjects a second time. Reliability being the measure of the degree to which a research instruments yields consistent results or data after repeated tests. The pre-tested questionnaires on purposely selected respondents enabled the researchers to make some adjustments. Kothari, (1990), and Kakos, (1996) observed that instruments are revised for purposes of making them reliable, valid and flexible for respondents to cope with. They point out that pre-testing enables the researchers to resist the value of biasness and inconsistent findings.

Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used to collect and analyze the data. Data collected was continually transcribed and analyzed right from data collection to presentation stage. Data was organized in a more meaningful and interpretive way to attain the study objectives. After data collection from the field, data was entered manually in a computer program known as the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) to allow easy analysis. The study employed descriptive statistical tools to analyze quantitative data obtained from the field study such as frequency counts, means and standard deviations, while qualitative data was analyzed using descriptive words like very good, good and poor. Table of frequency distribution was prepared whenever necessary as well as the percentage occurrences of the response to particular questions. The following mean ranges were used to arrive at the mean interpretation of the individual indicators.

Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation	Decision
3. 01-- 4.00	Strongly Agree	you agree with no doubt at all	Very Satisfactory
2. 51--3.00	Agree	you agree with some doubt	Satisfactory
2.00--2. 50	Strongly Disagree	you disagree with no doubt at all	Poor
1. 51--2.00	Disagree	you disagree with some doubt	
	Fair		

*Source: Mugenda and Mugenda, (1999).*

A correlation coefficient was used to test the null hypothesis (Ho) of no significant relationship between attitude and illegal migration at 0.05 level of significance. The regression analysis R<sup>2</sup> (coefficient of determination) was computed to determine the influence of the independent variable (attitude) on the dependent variable (illegal Migration). Confidentiality of the information provided by the respondents was ensured in trying to adhere to the practice of ethics in this study. In view of the following threats to validity, the researchers claimed an allowable 5% margin of error at 0.05 level of significance, measures were indicated in order to minimize if not to eradicate the threats to the validity of the findings of this study; Extraneous variables which were beyond the researchers' control such as respondents' honesty, personal biases and uncontrolled setting of the study, testing: there were some research assistants being inconsistent in terms of the day and time of questionnaire administration. There was a thorough briefing and orienting of the research assistants in order to address such threats and attrition; there were some respondents who did not return the questionnaires and this would affect the researchers in meeting the minimum sample size. To solve this threat, the researchers gave more questionnaires exceeding the minimum sample size in order to meet the target.

## 3.0 RESULTS

The results in this section were presented in respect to the research objectives. After the data entry stage, the data was entered into the Statistical Package for Social Scientist (SPSS) software. The analysis was presented using frequencies and percentages to analyze the demographic characteristics of respondents, descriptive means and standard deviations to evaluate the level of attitudes and push and pull factors of illegal migration and Pearson Linear Correlation Co efficiency (PLCC) to explore the significant relationship between the variables.

*Table 3.1 showing the demographic characteristics of respondents*

	Gender	Frequency	Percent
Valid	Male	145	65.6
	Female	76	34.4
	Total	221	100.0
Age	below 20 years	137	62.0
	20 to 30 years	84	38.0
	Total	221	100.0
Education	Others	23	10.4
	University	76	34.4
	Secondary	122	55.2
	Total	221	100.0
Region	Bari	87	39.0
	Nugaal	134	61.0
	Total	221	100.0

*Source: primary data, 2016*

Table 3.1 indicates that regarding gender of respondents, majority were males with (65.6%) while the females were the minority with (34.4%). The finding implies that more males have embraced education in secondary and universities than females. The researchers observed that the females needed to be encouraged to take on edu-

cation opportunities and compete for jobs available in the market other than leaving them for the male counterparts.

Concerning age of the respondents, majority were below 20 years with 62% while the least were between the ages of 20 and 30 years with (38%). The finding implies that the study engaged respondents who are young, hardworking and active. Their responses about illegal migration could be trusted because most of those affected were youth.

In respect to education of the respondents, majority of the respondents were secondary holders with (55.2%), university students with (34.4%). The other group had non circular education were very few at 10.4%. The finding also implies that there is need to strengthen the education services and encourage the young people to embrace the education for a better future.

In regard to the region of respondents, majority were from Nugaal region with (61.1%) while those from Bari region were only 38.9%.

**Table 3.2: Descriptive statistics on attitude of respondents towards illegal migration**

Respondents values on illegal migration	Mean	Std. Deviation	Interpretation
You attach importance to family ties in Puntland	1.3439	.47608	Poor
You don't mind to leave your family as long as you have better life	2.7919	.80460	Satisfactory
You can afford to do anything as long as you enjoy better life in the future	2.4480	.67639	Fair
You can risk your life for a better future	2.6471	.98274	Satisfactory
You value national heritage and feel proud to be called Somali	3.7738	.41935	V. Satisfactory
You don't mind to live in diaspora as long as you have good life	3.8371	.37011	V. Satisfactory
You would feel bad to leave as refugee in diaspora	3.4751	.69777	V. Satisfactory
Average mean for what respondents value on illegal migration	2.9024	.26020	V. Satisfactory

Respondents opinions on illegal migration			
In your opinion, life in Puntland State of Somalia is bad and one has to look for alternatives in diaspora	1.8190	.93118	Poor
You support the opinion that better life is only in the diaspora	2.0814	.98750	Fair
You agree with the opinion that better to live as a refugee, asylum seeker than living in Puntland State of Somalia	3.6833	.77994	V. Satisfactory
You support the idea that those living in Puntland State of Somalia are better off than those living in the diaspora	3.1131	1.18738	V. Satisfactory
In your opinion one can reach his or her dream goals without seeking illegal migration	1.3394	.47457	Poor
You have respect for those young people risking their lives to reach the diaspora even if at what cost	2.7692	1.24541	Fair
In your view the Somalis in the diaspora should come back home and develop their country	3.5158	.57680	V. Satisfactory
Average mean for respondents opinions on illegal migration	2.6173	.33450	Fair
Respondents believes on illegal migration			
You believe that asylum seeking is the way to go for a better life	2.6471	1.29417	Poor
You believe that it is better to stay home than in diaspora	1.2308	.42228	Poor
Puntland State of Somalia is home and home is the best place to stay	1.7376	.44096	Poor
Diaspora life is the best and you can do anything it takes to reach there	3.9729	.23196	V. Satisfactory

You cherish Puntland State of Somalia as your motherland	1.5023	.82915	Poor
You subscribe to the view that all Somalis have a role to play for development of their country	1.3348	.47301	Poor
You believe in unity and peace for Puntland State of Somalia	1.0136	.11598	Poor
Average mean for what respondents believes	1.8908	.28955	Poor
Respondents personal orientation on illegal migration			
You believe that you have to work and serve your country	1.6878	.88281	Poor
You love Puntland State of Somalia and feel that you should direct you effort to contribute to its development	1.2036	.40360	Poor
You have no kind words for those living the country for risky illegal migration	2.0136	.11598	Poor
You feel happy to associate with relatives and family members in Puntland State of Somalia	2.0679	.33016	Poor
You would like to work here and develop yourself and country	1.4072	.89277	Poor
You can afford to risk for illegal migration	3.2036	1.19817	V. Satisfactory
Your dream is to live and work in the diaspora	3.0814	.78779	V. Satisfactory
You don't cherish the education here and you would like to leave for a better education in the diaspora	1.4072	.90290	Poor
Average mean for respondents personal orientation	2.0549	.28316	Poor
Grand mean on respondents attitudes on illegal migration	2.0064	.14819	Poor

### Source: primary data, 2016

Results in Table 3.2 reveals that the level of respondents attitude towards illegal migration was rated as poor with a grand mean of (Grand mean = 2.00). This means that the respondents had strongly disagreed and/or disagreed with most of the constructs which measured attitude as the independent variable grouped into four as constructs as; values, opinions, believes and personal orientation. The findings means that the respondents attitudes towards illegal migration was poor to hand them an opportunity to do anything within their means other than to risk and leave the country for what they referred to as good life in the diaspora. The attitudes of the Somali youth demonstrated affective feelings of disliking toward an object (which can be basically anything) that has an influence on behavior. As Don Forsyth describes in his text book (Our Social World), an attitude is not a feeling, cognition, or a form of behavior; instead, attitudes combine all three components in an "integrated affect-cognition-behavior system." What this all means is that attitudes are made of three components that all influence each other. If one component changes, then it influences the entire attitude structure. In addition, each component not only have an influence on the attitude structure as a whole, but also on each other component. Although many people think attitudes are pretty simple (you like something or you don't), you can see that attitudes are actually quite complex and dynamic. The battle to change the attitude of the Somali youth towards illegal migration is a collective responsibility and needs quite some time to unlock their potential to embrace their motherland and work for its development.

On the respondents values, there responses were rated with as satisfactory with (average mean = 2.90), they were asked if they would feel bad to leave as refugee in diaspora, would risk your life for a better future, valued national heritage and feel proud to be called Somali, if they would mind to live in diaspora in good life and their responses were amazing that they did not mind to risk their lives for good life. This means that the respondents had not seen any future and hope for their country other than to leave for a better life in dare need to any unknown destiny to search for alternative life.

On the respondents opinions towards illegal migration, it was rated as satisfactory with (average mean = 2.61), the respondents were asked if they supported the opinion that better life is only in the diaspora, if they agreed with the opinion that better

to live as a refugee, asylum seeker than living in Puntland State of Somalia , if they supported the idea that those living in Puntland State of Somalia are better off than those living in the diaspora, if they supported the idea that those living in Puntland State of Somalia are better off than those living in the diaspora, and in their view if the Somalis in the diaspora should come back home and develop their country. The responses indicated that the respondents' opinion was switched to move out of their country and that their views are brain washed to believe that there was nothing good for young people in Puntland State of Somalia other than leaving in search for better lives outside their country.

On the respondents believes the responses were rated as poor with an average mean (average mean = 1.89), the respondents were asked if they believed that asylum seeking was the way to go for a better life, if they believed that it was better to stay home than to live in diaspora, if Puntland State of Somalia was their home and home was the best place to stay, if diaspora life was the best and could do anything it took to reach their dreams of living outside and if they subscribed to the view that all Somalis have a role to play for development of their country. It was not amazing that their believes were rated as poor. The results means that the youth believes were poorly build on the wrong foundations that only those who make it to the diaspora could have good life.

On the respondents personal orientation towards illegal migration, the responses were rated as fair with an average mean (average mean = 2.05), this indicates that the respondents personal orientation was to leave the country, the respondents were asked if they loved Puntland State of Somalia and felt that they should direct their effort to contribute to its development, if they had kind words for those youth living the country for risky illegal migration, if they felt happy to associate with relatives and family members in Puntland State of Somalia, if they cherished the education in the country and if they would like to leave for a better education in the diaspora. Their respondents were not convincing enough to work for their country and did not feel proud of their country. They lacked composure, love and nationalism for their country.

**Table 3.3: showing the descriptive statistics on level of illegal migration**

Descriptive Statistics			
Push factors for illegal migration	Mean	Std. Deviation	Interpretation
Poor living standards	1.9819	.84188	Poor
Cultural believes	3.7738	.41935	V. Satisfactory
Nomadic way of life	3.8371	.37011	V. Satisfactory
Continued fighting, uncertainty, killings, raids, political unrest, attacks, shootings, scares, drive people away	3.4751	.69777	V. Satisfactory
Lack of a formidable government	1.8190	.93118	Poor
Continued cases of unemployment	2.0814	.98750	Fair
Well-coordinated, networked recruitment of the youth	3.0000	1.23583	V. Satisfactory
Poor attitude of the youth	3.5611	.84860	V. Satisfactory
Lack of patriotism, nationalism, love for Puntland State of Somalia	2.2398	1.16831	Fair
Success stories of the Somali diaspora returnees ie dual citizenship, money,	2.3575	1.25546	Fair
Marginalization and hopelessness	2.9910	.90449	V. Satisfactory
Respect given to the Somali diaspora returnees e.g holding big political jobs and working for the agencies	3.3122	1.14308	V. Satisfactory
Average mean for push factors for illegal migration	2.8072	.23682	V. Satisfactory
Pull factors for illegal migration			
Remittance sent back home by the Somali diaspora	2.0633	1.30578	Fair
Investment, infrastructural development of the diaspora and the returnees	1.6833	.46626	poor
Social media and its attractions	3.4208	1.03543	V. Satisfactory
Weak local and international policies on immigration	3.2443	.51701	V. Satisfactory
Grating asylum to those seeking easily	1.7104	.98964	Poor
Having many relatives in the diaspora	2.4389	1.37911	Fair

Scholarships for education given to refugees	3.0588	.92499	V. Satisfactory
Minimum living wages and free money given to asylum seekers per month	3.4887	.90760	V. Satisfactory
Petty jobs and other employment opportunities in the diaspora	2.3756	.92890	Fair
Desire to avoid working and just sitting to enjoy free money	3.6833	.70009	V. Satisfactory
American policy of Green Card Lottery	3.7647	.67341	V. Satisfactory
European football clubs	3.6833	.70009	V. Satisfactory
Average mean for pull factors for illegal migration	2.9593	.28211	V. Satisfactory
Grand mean of factors for illegal migration	2.8832	.17685	V. Satisfactory

### Source: primary data, 2016

Results in Table 3.3 reveal that the level of respondents on illegal migration was rated as very satisfactory with a grand mean of (Grand mean = 2.88). This means that the respondents strongly agreed and/or agreed with most of the question on illegal migration grouped into two as push and pull factors. The study observed that illegal migration was dangerous for the people involved, created incentives for illegal activities and impacts negatively upon public opinion, damaging perceptions of legal migrants in almost equal measure. The study notes that breaking this cycle requires that stakeholders to use opportunities available to handle the phenomenon carefully. This provides a legitimate route of entry for some asylum seekers or irregular migrants, who would prefer to enter as legal or regular migrants. For such an expansion of migration opportunities to be beneficial and politically feasible, careful selection of new and existing migrants is necessary on the basis of employability and illegal employment needs to be reduced as well. The results indicated that illegal migration is a serious crime and a grave violation of human rights. Every year, thousands of men, women and children fall into the hands of traffickers, in their own countries and abroad. Almost every country in the world is affected by illegal migration, whether as a country of origin, transit or destination for victims.

The study noted that this phenomenon involved recruitment, transportation, trans-

fer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation includes, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of human organs for sell.

### Push and Pull factors for illegal migration in Puntland State of Somalia

The basic factors which motivate illegal migration of the youth were classified as 'Push Factors' and 'Pull Factors'. The important factors which motivated the youth to move were classified into five categories as; economic factors, demographic, socio-cultural and political and adventurous factors.

#### i. Economic Factors

Most of the respondents indicated that illegal migration was primarily motivated by economic factors like low income, unemployment and underemployment were considered basic factors pushing the migrants towards developed area with greater job opportunities. Thus, almost all respondents concurred that most of illegal migrants had moved in search of better economic opportunities.

The findings further added that low productivity, underdevelopment, poor economic conditions, lack of opportunities for advancement, exhaustion of natural resources and natural calamities. Introduction of capital intensive methods of production into agricultural and business sectors, and mechanization of certain processes reduce labour requirement in rural areas. The non-availability of alternative sources of income in rural area was important factors for illegal migration.

#### ii. Demographic Factor

The findings indicated that hopelessness of the youth was responsible for their actions to move. They did not find alternatives in life in Puntland and opted to leave. The differences in the population growth rates of the different regions of Puntland was found to be a determinant in the internal illegal migration. Fertility and the natural increase in population are generally higher in rural areas which drift the population

towards the cities. Other important demographic factor in internal illegal migration was marriage because females were used to follow their spouses in the diasporas.

**iii. Socio-cultural Factors**

The results indicated that social and cultural factors also an important role in illegal migration. Sometimes family conflicts, the quest for economic independence, also caused illegal migration especially, of those in the younger generation. Improved communication facilities, such as, transportation, impact of television, good network communication, the cinema, the urban oriented education and resultant change in attitudes and values also promote illegal migration. The increase use of the social media like Facebook and Twitter had negatively impacted on the lives of the youth to think west most of the time.

**iv. Political Factors**

The results noted that political factors in Puntland encourage illegal migration. The political background of Somalia as a whole, attitudes and individual viewpoint of the young people influenced on the illegal migration of the youth.

**v. Adventurous Factors**

The results indicated that the Somali nomadic culture motivated the migration from place to place. Other factors such as the presence of relatives and friends in diaspora, desire to receive better education which was available in developed countries were factors responsible for illegal migration. Closeness of cultural contacts, cultural diversity, great vitality, individual attitudes were also associated with illegal migration.

**3.4 Significant relationship between attitude and illegal migration**

The Pearson Linear Correlation Coefficient was used to determine if there was a significant relationship between attitude and illegal migration at 0.05 level of significance to help the researchers accept or reject the null hypothesis. The results are presented in table 3.4;

**Table 3.4: Relationship between attitude and illegal migration**

	Mean	Std. Deviation	r- value	Sig	Interpretation	Decision on Ho
Attitude	2.3664	.14819	0.527**		Significantly correlated	Null Hypothesis Rejected
Illegal migration	2.8832	.17685				

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

**Source: primary data, 2016**

Results in table 3.4 indicate that there existed a relationship between the attitude and illegal migration (r value = 0.527, sig= 0.000). The r value was big enough and the sig. (0.000) was small enough and below 0.05 level of significance. Further, the findings indicate that attitude positively and significantly correlated with all constructs used to measure illegal migration. Based on these findings, the null hypothesis was rejected while the alternative was accepted and a conclusion was made that there was a significant relationship between attitude and illegal migration in Puntland State of Somalia. The study further concluded that the attitude of the youth was positive towards illegal migration and that migration was a Somali nomadic culture. All these null hypotheses were rejected at a significance level of 0.05 and their alternatives accepted.

# 4.0 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

## Attitude of the respondents towards illegal migration in Puntland State of Somalia

Results in Table 3.1 revealed that attitude towards illegal migration was generally poor with an average mean of (average mean = 2.00). This means that the youth attitudes were biased and hopelessness had made them think that illegal migration was the only option in their hands. Their attitudes were desperate to leave for what they describe as better life in the diaspora. This implies that the attitude towards illegal migration was poor with no hope at all in Puntland State of Somalia. The study revealed that attitudes have a major impact upon behavior and upon one's ability to manage and adapt to change while also influencing the behavior of those around oneself. This research provided a compact but comprehensive, research-oriented treatment of attitudes and related psychosocial constructs (values, opinions, beliefs and personal orientations). It focused on the meaning, measurement and utility of attitudes in various applied settings, such as education. The results revealed that a considerable body of behavior has dealt with the attitude-behavior relationship. Almost invariably, attitude has been treated as a function of beliefs and their associated values. The findings agreed with Hansen (1969), Bass & Talarzyk (1972); Kraft, Granbois & Summers (1973); Lutz (1975), who observed that attitudes were related to behavioral criteria with mixed but frequently disappointing results. It points out that some of the weaker results may have been due to the use of improper measurement procedures (i.e., Cohen, Fishbein & Ahtola, (1972); Cohen (1972) or to a lack of correspondence between attitudinal predictors and behavioral criteria i.e., Ajzen & Fishbein (1977). The more recent use of attitude towards an act to predict specific intentions or behaviors reflects this concern for correspondence between attitude and behavior i.e., Ryan & Bonfield (1975; Wilson, Mathews & Harvey (1975; Lutz (1977). It is the researchers' contention, however, that the basic issue of attitude and its consistency with attitude measurement procedures has been largely ignored in this study. Two major distinguishable conceptualizations of attitude have flourished

in the psychology. The study implied that those who hold a multi-component view of attitude that this attitude-behavior relationship would be stronger when the components are consistent than when they are inconsistent (Rosenberg & Hovland 1960); Rosenberg (1968). The multi-component view suggests that cognitive, affective and conative evaluations of objects are distinguishable aspects of attitude and that simultaneous consideration of all three components should be most predictive of overt behavior, (Greenwald, 1968). Failure to find a consistent direct relationship between attitude and behavior may be due to a failure to measure people's standing on all three components of attitude and to employ these as simultaneous and/or independent predictors of behavior.

The results agreed with Katz & Stotland (1959) and Rosenberg (1968), pointing out that all true attitudes must have both cognitive and affective content, although they need not include a conative component. Similarly, Rosenberg (1968), stresses that, with the exception of cognitive dissonance, most of the consistency theories give only token recognition to the definition of attitude as an internally consistent structure of affective, cognitive and behavioral components; but, in practice, the behavioral component is usually treated as a dependent variable. The two component attitude position taken here recognizes and is consistent with the fact that self-reported behaviors and stated intentions to respond have frequently been treated as dependent effects of affective and/or cognitive variables (e.g., Tittle & Hill, 1967); Warner & De-Fleur, 1969), Rogers & Thistlethwaite 1970). Intentions appear to be at a lower level of abstraction (i.e., closer to observable behavior) than the cognitions and affective feelings on which they are based. We, therefore, propose that attitude be viewed as a two component construct comprised of a cognitive and an affective component. These two attitudinal dimensions are believed to simultaneously account for behavioral predispositions, although they may have a differential impact on them. Behavioral predispositions, in turn, lead to overt behaviors. The purpose of this study was partly to test and contrast this two component view to the single component model.

The results also agreed with Osgood, Suci & Tannenbaum, (1957), who defined attitude as the projection of a concept on the evaluative dimension of semantic space. This dimensional definition identifies attitude as the single dimension of semantic space which accounts for the concept's goodness or badness. Katz & Stotland (1959) identified the affective component with attributions of good or bad qualities. Similar-

ly, McGuire (1969), argued that the evaluative dimension of semantic space is a measure of affect. Norman (1975) recently treated the evaluative dimension of semantic space as an operationalization of the affective component of attitude. Hainmueller & Hiscox (2007) confirmed these results and findings that negative sentiments are powerfully associated with a cultural threat and perceptions about identity; it is differences in cultural values and beliefs rather than fear of labor market competition and economic well-being that provide the link between education and attitudes towards illegal migration.

### Illegal migration in Puntland State of Somalia

In recent decades, immigration has transformed the demographics of many developed democracies. Today, illegal migration is a lucrative industry. It is like a business, where thousands of foreign-born populations in the United States and other countries including Canada, Italy and the United Kingdom, the growth has been even larger. These inflows have the potential to reshape the political arena, as democratic electorates and governments consider policies to manage immigration and incorporate immigrants. But whether and how immigration affects democratic politics depends to an important extent on the immigration attitudes.

The results were consistent with recent research findings showing that immigration-related attitudes are driven by concerns about the nation as a whole, including symbolic or cultural threats as well as perceived economic threats. Such findings make it critical for future research to identify the symbols and frames that are associated with immigration at particular times and places. Still, the cultural and symbolic approaches which are typically vindicated by empirical testing, lack the theoretical precision of the self-interest approach. Moreover, many of the empirical tests suffer from measurement and endogeneity concerns, facts which might explain the persistence of the self-interest based approach despite repeated empirical challenges.

The results agree with Spiderman et al. (2004) and Spiderman & Hagendorn (2007), who applied similar methods, including experiments administered during a nationally representative telephone survey, to examine the antecedents of immigration attitudes in the Netherlands. In one experiment, Spiderman et al. (2004), conducted a direct test of the relative influence of economic and cultural threats. The results showed that culturally threatening cues like immigrants who do not speak Dutch and

are not expected to fit in well with Dutch culture, are more influential than economic cues. Spiderman et al. (2004), thus provides experimental evidence for the claim that opposition to immigration is rooted primarily in cultural concerns. Although the study underpinning Spiderman et al. (2004) and Spiderman & Hagendorn (2007) was conducted in 1997-1998, its results help illuminate the politics of immigration and incorporation that would become internationally prominent after the 2004 murder of Theo van Gogh. For instance, Spiderman et al. (2004) showed that the effects of cultural cues are not especially pronounced among those respondents who were concerned that Dutch culture was threatened. Such findings suggest that salient immigration-related threats have the potential to mobilize broad swaths of the electorate. Immigration is thus an issue with the “flash potential” to destabilize existing political alignments, a point also emphasized in Messina’s (1989) study of British immigration politics. Such results suggest that in understanding a country’s immigration politics, the political salience of the issue is likely to be critical. When salient, immigration has the potential to mobilize otherwise left-leaning voters in a right-leaning direction.

The researchers observed that it was not easy to determine and fix illegal immigration’s causes in simply one or two aspects; rather a combination of factors in many domains which influences and gives rise to this phenomenon. The first causes, called “push factors”, are pressures encouraging emigration in countries of origin: professional, political, security and economic factors. The second causes, called “pull factors”, include the need for immigrants in destination countries in order to address a fertility smallness replacement level and the ageing population, and/or to ensure a sufficient number of skilled workers.

Looking first to the “push causes,” consider the political aspect. Authoritarian regimes in the source countries are considered as the primary reason for illegal immigration. In this context, the policies implemented by those countries against opponents and sometimes against a large part of their domestic population, perhaps resulting in ethnic cleansing and genocide, contribute significantly in the expansion of immigration. For example, more than 30,000 Somalis seeking political freedom and a democratic form of government tried in the summer of 2004 to enter the United States and or Europe illegally. Another example which demonstrates the link between political dictatorship and illegal immigration is the movement of about two to three million Iraqi Kurds who escaped tyranny and persecution in the neighboring countries.

The findings noted that regime instability whether as a result of the military coup d'état, political struggles within ethnic movements, or other violent removals from power combined with interstate conflict in many large parts of the world gives a significant impetus to illegal immigration. The deterioration of stability and security generates a massive displacement of population of which a large proportion try somewhat to get in the neighboring countries illegally, despite reform and enforcement of the immigration policies in most destination countries which have developed selective immigration and set new rules for any kind of stay. According to the United Nations Refugees Agency, more than 42 million people are outside the country of their nationality escaping persecution on account of race, religion, political opinion and civil war.

The results indicated that illegal immigration has known an incredible growth in some areas in which the disparities are flagrant. Workers in South Mediterranean countries try at all costs to emigrate to the other side of the sea because employers hire them at wages significantly higher than they could earn in their native countries. In this context: "The disparities that exist between rich and poor countries in both wages and employment opportunities have caused a mass influx of the poorer country's residents into the wealthier countries, which have recently tended to restrict this inflow of foreign migrants." In a parallel way, the ineffectiveness of employer sanctions for illegal immigrants hiring, as a result of the absence of political will due to labor needs in destination countries, is another important point which give a rise to this process. This means that economic collapses of some countries under the pressure of globalization and the lack of competitiveness, especially for the source countries' agribusiness industry which employs the large percentage of lower skill workers, causes an inflow of illegal immigrants to the developed countries. Furthermore, most source countries' economies are very satisfactorily dependent to fluctuations in international prices and weather conditions. As just one example, because of the lack of competitiveness with the other.

The study findings noted that international migration includes a "youth exodus" from Puntland with an estimated 400 to 700 Puntland youth joining irregular flows to Libya through Ethiopia and Sudan every month – as reported by the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS) in its October 2014 very satisfactory lights. Puntland, as the place of departure for Gulf countries, presents even starker numbers: in November

2014, where 7,175 migrants/refugees crossed the Arabian Sea from Bosaso and other Puntland ports. According to UNDP, more than 60% of Puntland's youth indicated willingness to migrate due to economic reasons and political and cultural exclusion. What made evaluating the desire to migrate challenging was that many youth are reluctant to share migration plans, even with their close family members. Nonetheless, the research findings made it clear that many youth have migrated, many wished to migrate, and that unemployment and the potential for better job opportunities are the primary motivating factors of their perceptions.

The findings observed that the role of the youth organizations in funding start-up medium and small enterprises and in the management of business enterprises in Puntland State of Somalia was very satisfactorily lighted by the participants of the business group. This group feels it was important for the international community to support business diversity and focus on enhancing local production. The group very satisfactorily lighted the importance of social corporate responsibility and gender mainstreaming in the interventions and emphasized on how the United Nations and the international community could come together with the youth to promote this culture. The group also identified areas – infrastructure, legal frameworks and local institutional capacity – where the two parties could mobilize efforts to overcome business constraints to create a conducive environment that complies with global regulations.

### Relationship between attitude and illegal migration in Puntland State of Somalia.

The results of this study partly replicate and also extends to previous work exploring social factors influencing youth opinion concerning immigration policy in the developed world. The findings indicated that other variables that affect immigrations are political ideology, economic outlook, age and sex. The effects of race, income and fear of crime appear to be negligible. Although there are many different motivations to immigrate to Europe, Somalis natural search for a job that holds out the prospect of better life is uppermost. Even the pressure for family reunion has labor migration as a related cause, albeit indirectly. The public perception was that migration was by and large a supply driven phenomenon. The evidence shows that the reality was much more nuanced. The demand for labor that migrants can meet was often the source of people's decision to migrate and of their choice of destination. As long as there

are jobs for migrants, they will try to come, one way or the other. This phenomenon explains a substantial portion of migration to Europe in the past, it explains the presence of Mexicans in the U.S. today and explains migration pressures on Europe in the future. Many migrants may be poor and low skilled relative to the host society, but they are mostly not in relation to their country of origin since sellable skills and substantial amounts of money are needed to emigrate. Migration is potentially beneficial for receiving countries and societies, as well as for countries of origin and migrants themselves. Immigrants can make valuable contributions by relieving labor shortages, increasing labor market efficiency and acting as catalysts for job creation, innovation and growth. Immigrants can enhance cultural diversity and stimulate interest in other cultures and regions of the world among native populations. Immigrants have played such roles for Europe in the past. In addition, they can make important contributions to economic development in their countries of origin through remittances. Reaping the benefits from migration was however far from automatic. The speed at which migration takes place requires careful management. In absence of such careful management, migration can accentuate existing problems on social housing, schools, labor markets and feelings of insecurity. Some of these problems are already visible today, but none of these problems is linked to migration per se. However, failing to act today could imply these problems will expand with serious consequences for European societies.

Integration is the key to beneficial immigration. Labor market integration is especially important as it encompasses other aspects of integration (e.g. language, culture). Integration is a two-way responsibility. Migrants need to make more serious efforts to integrate, while receiving countries need to continue to promote integration. The latter involves labor market reforms that yield equal opportunities to all, while public perceptions of migrants as 'welfare scroungers' or 'job thieves' need to be opposed.

Illegal migration is dangerous for the people involved, creates incentives for illegal activities and impacts negatively upon public opinion, damaging perceptions of legal migrants in almost equal measure. Breaking this cycle requires that Europe uses opportunities for legal migration beyond the strict conditions attached to family reunion. This provides a legitimate route of entry for some asylum seekers or irregular migrants, who would prefer to enter as legal or regular migrants. For such an expansion of migration opportunities to be beneficial and politically feasible, careful selec-

tion of new and existing migrants was necessary on the basis of employability, and illegal employment needs to be reduced as well.

The asylum crisis of the 1990s had its roots in the geo-political changes taking place outside of the EU. This resulted in unprecedented migratory pressure for the EU as thousands sought to escape from economic collapse or conflict and find a better life. The asylum channel was used increasingly as a means to do so, also by many who did not require international protection. This caused serious handling problems resulting in administrative backlogs, long decision procedures, rises in legal costs and overloading of domestic court systems. The administrative failings made asylum a favorite subject of media critics and the result was a general and growing malaise in public opinion towards migrants in general.

# CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, in recent years, a precedent numbers of people are taking dangerous journeys across the Mediterranean to reach countries of Europe. Migrants and asylum seekers have been crossing the Mediterranean for decades. The numbers have fluctuated over the years due to a variety of factors, including conditions in countries of origin and transit, geopolitical developments and European Union policies. In 2014, at least 219,000 people made the crossing, up from 60,000 the previous year, despite a number of efforts by religious leaders, parents, elders and government authorities to warn the youth about the death in the sea in attempts to reach Europe, many youth are disappearing from their homes in Puntland regions especially Nugal, and Bari. The study had four main messages. First, the most immediate concern is to break the negative cycle of attitude of youth towards migration. Breaking the cycle requires a sufficient quantity of legal action beyond family reunion. Secondly, a number of critical conditions must be met for such an expansion to be rewarding and politically feasible, including selectivity, improved integration efforts and a reduction of unemployment. Thirdly, none of these policies will be effective unless issues relating to public perception and attitude are explicitly addressed. Justified concerns have to be tackled and misperceptions and poor youth attitudes addressed, without presenting an overly optimistic view of the illegal migration as a challenge. Finally, the need to put illegal migration in a broader context implies that all stakeholders should work together to tackle the phenomenon.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Puntland State of Somalia should ensure that all legislation, policies, administrative and marginalization affecting the young migrants are addressed. All labor policies should be transparent, reflect concretely consultation with the social partners and recognize and respect human rights, regardless of their affiliations.

Governments of Puntland State of Somali and destination countries in cooperation and consultation with the social partners and civil society including youth-led organizations—should mainstream components of national youth development strategies and national plans while addressing gender-specific issues, youth hopelessness, unemployment and marginalization.

In general the study strongly recommends:

### 1. Economic development and national building

- The Puntland ministry of Commerce and Economic Development and relevant stake ministries should be empowered to improve business, economic and communication sector to provide the jobs to the youth in order to curb the push factors for migration.
- Develop mechanisms to streamline Somali youth projects/prioritize according to need/ support on basis of merit/effectiveness. Partner with Somali youth organizations for service delivery.
- Enhance Development organizational capacity to work on equal basis with donor community/advocate for participation of youth on an equal basis/enable youth to become more effective while retaining their identity.
- Develop community-based needs assessment and channel assistance through these assessments.
- Improve infrastructural structure and building like schools, hospitals and roads. The internet should also be improved.
- Develop a strategic plan for prioritizing service delivery while involving of all stakeholders.
- Integrate rural development into all development projects.

### 2. Business and entrepreneurship

- Encourage capacity building of youth in self-employment and job creation.
- Encourage more production and service industry to provide alternative jobs to the youth.
- Encourage business diversity to create more meaningful jobs.
- Find ways to build up and support remittances, transport, and telecommunications businesses.
- Develop mechanisms to encourage Somali business groups to work together, developing their capacity and facilitating their engagement with counterparts in

other countries.

- Assist in the formation of Chambers of Commerce to coordinate business councils and local government.
- Develop strategies to promote research on Somali businesses (in and outside of Puntland State of Somalia).

### **3. Humanitarian services**

- Build a strong humanitarian network and improve the humanitarian situation of the country especially among the Internally Displaced Peoples Camps in the country. Help build accountability and transparency in all institutions of the country.
- Create localized rapid response committees that can co-ordinate with locals at time of acute emergency need of the local community.
- Improve information sharing on activities and reciprocal information-sharing in Puntland State of Somalia and the world.

### **4. Peace Building**

- Encourage youth to help with capacity peace building with local NGOs, and in employment and skill training.
- Provide peace radio programs, promoting culture of peace, peace education programs.
- Promote respect for human rights and minority rights.
- Support use of traditional systems for peace-making and reconciliation.

### **5. Youth programs**

- Introduce vocational training to guarantee a quick answers to difficulties faced by uneducated and unskilled youth of interest.
- In the same line sports tournaments can also help to keep the youth busy in country.

### **6. Civil Service and ethics education**

- Enhance transparency in recruitment for public positions based on merit. Justice should be done among job seekers to ensure that jobs are given to those who deserve them on merit and not on clan basis.
- The study strongly recommends that Somali youth should be taught Nationalism and Patriotism to the love of their country, work to develop their homeland and defend their country in case of external and internal attack.

### **7. Agreement with neighboring countries**

The study recommends that Puntland government should enhance a working agreement with neighboring countries which offer escape routes to the youth for illegal migration. The youth who are migrating from Puntland State of Somalia go through neighboring countries like Ethiopia and Kenya. Government should sign agreements with these countries so that they can bring back those who are trying to cross their borders.

### **8. Religious leaders and Sheikhs**

The sheikhs in Puntland State of Somalia should to preach to people the Islamic view about risking your live and going to Christian countries while leaving from Muslim country to get what they called free money. The sheikhs should emphasis the Islamic perspective on receiving welfare benefits from rich Christian nations when one has the ability to work and earn a living.

### **9. Reducing excessive respect given to those who have foreign passport**

The excessive respect accorded to the returnees should be reduced. The young educated people living in the country should be given chance to lead the country. The presence of all politicians holding foreign passports motivate the young people to leave the country. The next politicians should be selected from the local people who are role models to the youth other than the diaspora returnees.

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