THE VOLUME OF SPATIAL MOBILITY OF LIBYAN CITIZENS

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1. Introduction :

The movement of people from the place of birth to any other place within the national boundary in any country, commonly known as internal migration, is related to a variety of social, economic and political problems of the nation. On the one hand, for example, this mobility of people may create problems of adjustment and integration while on the other it may solve the problem of shortage of labour and/or qualified personnel in a particular area of activity. To understand the extent and intensity of problems occasioned by internal migration, it is essential to study the volume and characteristics of migrants. The present paper is confined only to the study of the volume of spatial mobility of Libyan Citizens because of the unavailability of data on the characteristics of such citizens. However, the present author is aware of the progress of a few sample surveys where the data on the characteristics of migrants have bee ncollected and is hopeful that the findings will be available at some future date.

This study is based on the data collected in the Census of Libya, 1964 and will include all the Libyan Citizens living inside the country

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at the time of census, i.e., 31st July, 1964. The published tables provide information on the place of birth cross-classified according to the place of enumeration for all citizens (males and famales seperately as well as together) born inside Libya and only the place of enumeration for those born outside the country. Since the data are available with refrence to only one point of time, all the values of the volume of migration are the result of migration of individuals in the course of their lifetime. Also, these volumes refer to the survivors of the original migrants. It may be added further that these volumes under estimate the extent of migration because the extent of return migration is not accounted for. These facts, therefore, must be taken into account at the time of interpreting the results arrived at in the present paper.

For the purposes of the present analysis, a *Muqataa* [1] (an admi nistrative division) wil be considered as the spatial unit and a movement across its boundary will be termed migration.

2. Inter-Muqataa Mobility of Citizens Born Inside Libya :

General The number of citizens who were born and also enume rated as living inside Libya in 1964 was 1,478,541 (770,326 males and 708,215 females). Of this number, 1,304,056 (671,923 males and 632,133 females were enumerated in the *Muqataa* in which they were born. The remaining 174,485 citizens, or 11.80 per cent of the total citizens born inside Libya, were not enumerated in the *Muqataa* of their birth. The percentages of males and females who were not enume rated in the *Muqataa* of their birth, in terms of the total number of citizens of respective sexes born inside Libya, were 12.77 and 10.74. These percentages indicate a significant rate of mobility for Libyan Citizens.

Table (I) presents the percentages of citizens (persons, males

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(1) The country is divided into ten administrative divisions which are known as Muqataat or Muhafadat. The former is used in Census Publication while the latter is used in practice.

and females) enumerated in the *Muqataa* of birth and of those enumerated outside the *Muqataa* of birth but inside Libya, in relation to the total number of citizens born in the *Muqataa*. These percentages indicate the least mobility for the people of Benghazi. It is noted that on the whole only about 5 per cent of the citizens born in the *Muqataa* of Benghazi were enumerated outside its boundary. By contrast, the highest mobility is indicated for the people of Koms and Misurata where respectively 18.99 and 18.26 per cents of the citizens born in these *Muqataat* were enumerated outside the *Muqataa*.

The differences between the percentages of out-migrants in relation to total males and females born in each *Muqataa* may be noted in table (1). In nine of the ten *Muqataat*, migration of males was relatively more than that of females. Benghazi was the only exception to this general pattern, where out-migration of males was almost of the same order as that of females. However, the difference was of negligible significance. The most marked difference between the percentages of out-migrants in relation to total of males and females occurred in Sebha where 18.80 per cent of males and 10.47 per cent of females out-migrated.

Net Gains or Losses to Muqataat :

If we designate the number of people born in *Muqataa* x and enumerated in *Muqataa* y by $B_x E_y$, the difference $B_x E_y - B_y E_x$ is the balance resulting from migration between *Muqataat* x and y. A positive difference will indicate a net loss for *Muqataa* x whereas a negative difference will indicate a net gain. The reverse will be true for *Muqataa* y. The net gains or losses for each *Muqataa* from or to the remaining *Muqataat* were obtained as above. The algebraic sum of all the net gains and losses for any *Muqataa*, provided the total net gain or loss for that *Muqataa*. The results of this calculation are presented in table (2), which shows the net gains and net losses for each *Muqataa* together with their percentages in relation to total of net

gains and total of net losses for each *Muqa'aa*. The following is a discussion of the net gains and losses for each *Muqataa* separately.

TRIPOLI As a result of *inter-Muqataa* migration in Libya until 1964, the *Muqataa* of Tripoli had a total net gain of 59,972 persons (34,154 males and 25,818 females). This was 22.33 per cent of the total number of persons born in the *Muqataa* of Tripoli. The difference between the number of people born in Tripoli but enumerated elsewhere in the country and that born elsewhere in the country but enumerated in Tripoli showed that the *Muqataa* of Tripoli net-gained people from six of the *Muqataat* of the country and its net-lost to Benghazi, Derna and Gebel Akhdar. The total of net-gains consisted of 36,676 males and 27,404 females of which respectively 92.23 and 95.08 per cents came from the *Muqataat* of Gebel Gharbi, Zawia, Koms and Misurata. This indicates that the tendency for short-distance movements was slightly greater among females than that among males. Of the total of net losses of males and females respectively, 68.32 and 73.65 per cents went to the *Muqataa* of Benghazi. Tripoli's net loss of males to Gebel Akhdar was about twice as large as that to Derna, whereas the net loss of females to Derna was only slightly more than that to Gebel Akhdar.

BENGHAZI Benghazi was the only *Muqataa* which net-gained people from every other *Muqataa* of the country. The total net gain of 32,479 people consisted of 19,811 males and 12,668 females. 55.06 per cent of the males and about the same percentage of females (55.40) were from the Western *Muqataat* of Koms and Misurata. The net gains from these two *Muqataat* were approximately in the ratio 1 : 2 for both the sexes separately. It may be noted that Benghazi net-gained almost the same number of males and females from Gebel Akhdar and Derna taken together as those from Koms alone.

SEBHA The *Muqataa* of Sebha experienced a total net loss of 2,949 people consisting of 2,523 males and 426 females. However, the total of net losses amounted to 4,232 males and 1,791 females

while the total of net gains consisted of 1,709 males and 1,365 females. The net losses were to the *Muqataat* of Tripoli, Benghazi, Zawia, Derna and Gebel Akhdar whereas the net gains were from the remaining *Muqataat* of the country. Of the total of net losses of males, respectively, 62.90 and 29.30 per cents were to the *Muqataat* of Tripoli and Benghabi. Also, these two *Muqataat* received more than 90 per cent of the total of net losses of females for Sebha. Males and females from the *Muqataa* of Ubari constituted more than 50 per cent of the total of net gains by Sebha.

Gebel Gharbi The *Muqataa* of Gebel Gharbi, except for a negligible net gain of 39 males and 42 females from Koms, net-lost to every *Muqataa* of the country. The total of net losses amounted to 13,796 males and 10,044 females. Of this about four-fifths went to the *Muqataa* of Tripoli. The other *Muqataa* which attracted a significant percentage of the total of net losses was Benghazi, which gained, respectively, 8.30 and 6.08 per cents of the males and females that were the net loss for Gebel Gharbi.

Zawia The *Muqataa* of Zawia experienced a total net loss of 9,193 people (5,016 males and 4,177 females). The total of net losses of 6,145 males and that of 4,862 females was shared by the *Muqataat* of Tripoli, Benghazi, Derna and Gebel Akhdar. Tripoli received about four-fifths of this total of net losses whereas Benghazi received, respectively, 15.56 and 13.14 per cents of the total of net losses of males and females. The total of net gains for Zawia consisted of 1,129 males and 685 females. About three-fourths of this gain came from the *Muqataat* of Gebel Gharbi and Koms. The other *Muqataat* which contributed to this gain were Sebha, Misurata and Ubari.

Koms Compared to other *Muqataat* of the country, the *Muqataa* of Koms suffered the greatest numerical net loss of 29,694 people. This consisted of 17,063 males and 12,631 females. Except for the *Muqataa* of Ubari, this loss was shared by all the *Muqataat* of the

country. However, Ubari was a case of negligible importance because Koms net-gained only one male and 13 females from this Muqataa. The bulk of the total of net losses was concentrated in Tripoli and Benghabi which together received about 90 per cent of it.

Misurata   The *Muqataa* of Misurata suffered the second greatest net loss. The total of net losses in this case consisted of 16,029 males and 10,655 females. By contrast, it net-gained very few people viz. 811 males and 633 females. Thus the total net loss amounted to 15.218 males and 10,022 females. Benghazi received most of the total of net losses of males and females. Tripoli followed Benghazi and the two *Muqataat* shared between them, respectively, 84.82 and 86.54 per cents of the total of net losses of males and females. Slightly more than three-fifths of the total of net gains in respect to males and females came from the *Muqataa* of Koms. The other *Muqataa* responsible for significant contribution to the total of net gains was Gebel Gharbi with a share of slightly more than one-third of the total of net gains.

Derna   The in- and out- migrants to and from Derna almost balanced each other. As a result it net-gained 32 males but net lost 366 females. This was a singular case where the net migration of the two sexes was in opposite direction. On the whole, the total of net gains amounted to 2,182 males and 1,243 females and that of net losses amounted to 2,150 males and 1,609 females. Slightly more than two- fifths of the total of net gains of males and females was from Misurata. Of the total of net losses, about three-fourths was to the *Muqataa* of Benghazi and the rest to that of Gebel Akhdar.

Gabel Akhdar   The *Muqataa* of Gebel Akhdar net-gained people from all the *Muqataat* except Benghazi. The total of net gains amounted to 3,114 males and 1,696 females whereas the total of net losses consisted of 2,150 males and 1,570 females The result was a net gain of 964 males and 126 females.

Ubari   The total of net gains for the *Muqataa* of Ubari was far

less than the total of net losses. Only 59 males and 19 females constituted the total of net gains. By contrast, the total of net losses amounted to 1,443 males and 1,007 females. Sebha gained most of the people lost by Ubari. 66.80 and 79.54 per cents of the total of net losses of males and females, respecticely, went to Sebha alone.

The Sex Ratio of Net Gains and Net Losses :

A study of the sex ratio of the groups of people involved in net migration between any two of the ten Muqataat revealed that internal migration in Libya prior to 1964 was heavily sex selective. Males outnumbered females by a considerable margin. Of the 45 balances of between-Muqataa migrations, only two presented a reverse situation. Here each Muqataa is combined with the remaining ones only once. The exceptions were of negligible importance mainly because the numbers of males and females involved were very small. In one inter-change, Koms' net loss to Gebel Gharbi consisted of 39 males against 42 females and in the other, Ubari's net loss to Koms consisted of one male and 13 females.

The total net gains or losses exhibited a heavy surplus of males. Also, it was noted in nine of the ten Muqataat that a net gain of males was associated with a net gain of females or a net loss of males was associated with a net loss of females. This feature was, however, not obtained in the Muqataa of Derna which net-gained a negligible number of 32 males but net lost 366 females. The most marked unbalanced sex ratios occurred among the people net-gained by Gebel Akhdar and among those net-lost by Sebha. The sex ratio i.e., the number of males per 100 females, for thhe former was 765 males for every 100 females while that for the latter was 592 males per 100 females. The sex ratio among the net gains or losses for the remaining 8 Muqataat did not present any special feature. The values of the ratio varied from 120 males per 100 females in the net loss for Zawia to 156 males per 100 females among the net gains for Benghabi.

3. Distribution of Citizens Born Outside Libya :

In 1964, there were 36,958 citizens who were born outside of Libya. This was 2.44 per cent of the total of citizens born inside and of those born outside Libya. The reasons for recording such a large number of citizens born outside the country stem mainly from the improved economic condition following the discovery of oil in the country. The opportunities for a better economic livlihood growing at a remarkably rapid rate, induced return migration for many of the citizens who had emigrated earlier. The returning families might have been accompanied by members born outside of Libya. A study of the pattern of settlement of such citizens in Libya might reflect the pattern of settlement of return migrants, an estimated number of which was about 54,000 for the period 1954—63. [2]

The male and females citizens who were born outside Libya numbered 18,330 and 18,628 respectively. In other words there were 948 males per thousand females. The percentage distribution of these citizens over *Muqataat* was not the same as that of those citizens who were born in Libya. This may be seen in table (3). It may be noted in this table that about 70 per cent of the total citizens born outside Libya were attracted to *Muqataat* of Tripoli and Benghazi. The former received slightly less than half (45.10%) of such citizens against a share of 22.78 per cent of the total citizens born in Libya. The corresponding percentages for the latter were 24.97 and 17.92. The better economic opportunities provided by the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi might have been the main reason for such a large concentration of citizens born outside Libya in these two *Muqataat*. Sebha shared almost the same percentage of citizens born outside Libya as that of citizens born inside. Table (3) shows that the respective percentages are 3.26 and 3.12. The percentages of citizens born outside Libya and enumerated in other *Muqataat* compared to the total of such citizens were very much less than the corresponding percentages

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(2) **Housing in Libya**, Ministry of Planning and Development, Government of Libya, 1964, Vol. I, p. 38.

for citizens born inside Libya. Koms presented an interesting case, since in this *Muqataa* only 0.88 per cent of the citizens born outside Libya were recorded. By contrast, 8.99 per cent of the citizens born inside Libya were enumerated in this *Muqataa*. The percentage distribution of male and female citizens born outside Libya, over the *Muqataat* revealed differences between the patterns of settlement of the two sexes.

The sex ratio given in column (6) of total (3) shows that more males than females were enumerated in *Muqataat* of Tripoli, Sebha, Gebel Gharbi, Zawia, Misurata and Gebel Akhdar, whereas the reverse was noted in the remaining 4 *Muqataat*. The marked shortage of males was recorded in Benghazi where 721 males for every 1000 females were enumerated. The significance of a similar sex ratio in Koms is diminished because of the small numbers involved. Among the *Muqataat* where enumerated males among the citizens born outside the country exceeded the enumerated females, Gebel Gharbi and Zawia were instances of highest imbalance with, respectively, 1160 and 1150 males per 1000 females.

4. Conclusion :

The study of internal migration in a country is of immense importance. There are several social, economic, political and other changes that are occasioned by the mobility of people within the national boundary. A careful and systematic study of the socio-economic characteristics, of attitudes and behaviour, of demographic characteristics etc., of migrants will be useful to understand several of the changes. It is hoped that in the future more concerted efforts will be made in Libya to collect data which will help in understanding the processes of internal migration. The next Census of Libyan Population will repeat the question on the place of birth and that of enumeration, so that inter-censal net migration can be obtained. Additional tables involving some socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the migrants, if prepared in coming Censuses, will be most welcome.

TABLE (1)

Percentage of total citizens born and enumerated as well as born but not enumerated in each *Muqataa* in relation to the total citizens born i nthat *Muqataa*, according to sex

Muqataa (1)	Percentage of total citizens (males, females and persons) born in each **Muqataa**					
	Enumerated in the **Muqataa** of birth			Enumerated outside the **Muqataa** of birth but within the country		
	Males (2)	Females (3)	Persons (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)	Persons (7)
Tripoli	91.86	92.72	92.28	8.14	7.28	7.72
Benghazi	95.04	95.02	95.03	4.96	4.98	4.97
Sebha	81.20	89.53	85.06	18.80	10.47	14.94
Gebel Gharbi	85.49	87.94	86.65	14.51	12.06	13.35
Zawia	87.07	88.24	87.63	12.93	11.76	12.37
Koms	79.66	82.55	81.01	20.34	17.45	18.99
Misurata	79.82	83.93	81.74	20.18	16.07	18.26
Derna	88.37	90.00	89.16	11.63	10.00	10.84
Gebel Akhdar	87.61	88.68	88.14	12.39	11.32	11.86
Ubari	90.33	93.16	91.75	9.67	6.84	8.25

Source : The values have been calculated from the data obtaining in table numbers 66, 67 and 68 of General Population Census, 1964, Census and Statistical Department, Tripoli, LIBYA.

TABLE (2)

The net gain or loss (number of males, females and persons) for each *Muqataa* from or to the other *Muqataat* of Libya and the percentage distribution of such gains to the total of net gains or of such losses to the total of net losses

Muqataa	Net gain from (+) or net loss to (—)			Percentage of total of net gains from (+) and that of total of net losses to(—)	
	Males	females	Persons	Males	Females

TRIPOLI

Muqataa	Males	females	Persons	Males	Females
Benghazi	— 1.723	— 1.168	— 2.891	—68.32	—73.65
Sebha	+ 2.662	+ 1.209	+ 3.871	+ 7.26	+ 4.41
Gebel Gharbi	+10.967	+ 8.364	+19.331	+29.90	+30.52
Zawia	+ 4.762	+ 3.938	+ 8.700	+12.98	+14.37
Koms	+11.759	+ 9.246	+21.005	+32.06	+33.74
Misurata	+ 6.340	+ 4.508	+10.848	+17.29	+16.45
Derna	— 278	— 230	— 508	—11.02	—14.50
Gebel Akhdar	— 512	— 188	— 709	—20.66	—11.85
Ubari	+ 186	+ 139	+ 325	+ 0.51	+ 0.51
Total net gain	+34.154	+25.818	+59.972		

BENGHAZI

Muqataa	Males	females	Persons	Males	Females
Tripoli	+ 1.723	+ 1.168	+ 2.891	+ 8.70	+ 9.22
Gebel Gharbi	+ 1.240	+ 427	+ 1.667	+ 6.26	+ 3.37
Sebha	+ 1.145	+ 611	+ 1.756	+ 5.78	+ 4.82
Zawia	+ 956	+ 639	+ 1.595	+ 4.83	+ 5.04
Koms	+ 3.652	+ 2.306	+ 5.958	+18.43	+18.20
Misurata	+ 7.256	+ 4.713	+11.969	+36.63	+37.20
Derna	+ 1.594	+ 1.225	+ 2.819	+ 8.05	+ 9.67
Gebel Akhdar	+ 2.150	+ 1.570	+ 3.720	+10.85	+12.39
Ubari	+ 95	+ 9	+ 104	+ 0.48	+ 0.07
Total net gain	+19.811	+12.668	+32.479		

TABLE (2) (Cont.)

Muqataa	Net gain from (+) or net loss to (—)			Percentage of total of net gains from (+) and that of total of net losses to (—)	
	Males	females	Persons	Males	Females

S E B H A

Tripoli	— 2.662	— 1.209	— 3.871	—62.90	—67.50
Benghazi	— 1.240	— 427	— 1.667	—29.30	—23.84
Gebel Gharbi	+ 176	+ 147	+ 323	+10.30	+10.77
Zawia	— 84	— 22	— 106	— 1.98	— 1.23
Koms	+ 139	+ 90	+ 229	+ 8.13	+ 6.59
Misurata	+ 430	+ 327	+ 757	+25.16	+23.90
Derna	— 117	— 71	— 188	— 2.76	— 3.90
Gebel Akhdar	— 129	— 62	— 191	— 3.05	— 3.46
Ubari	+ 964	+ 801	+ 1.765	+56.41	+58.68
Total net loss	— 2.523	— 426	— 2.949		

GEBEL GHARBI

Tripoli	—10.967	— 8.364	—19.331	—79.49	—83.27
Benghazi	— 1.145	— 611	— 1.756	— 8.30	— 6.08
Sebha	— 176	— 147	— 323	— 1.28	— 1.46
Zawia	— 647	— 422	— 1.069	— 4.69	— 4.20
Koms	+ 39	+ 42	+ 81	+100.00	+100.00
Misurata	— 288	— 219	— 507	— 2.09	— 2.18
Derna	— 236	— 117	— 353	— 1.71	— 1.16
Gebel Akhdar	— 308	— 157	— 465	— 2.23	— 1.23
Ubari	— 29	— 7	— 36	— 0.21	— 0.07
Total net loss	—13.757	—10.002	—23.759		

TABLE (2) (Cont.)

Muqataa	Net gain from (+) or net loss to (—)			Percentage of total of net gains from (+) and that of total of net losses to (—)	
	Males	females	Persons	Males	Females

ZAWIA

Muqataa	Males	females	Persons	Males	Females
Tripoli	— 4.762	— 3.938	— 8.700	—77.49	—81.00
Benghazi	— 956	— 639	— 1.595	—15.56	—13.14
Sebha	+ 84	+ 22	+ 106	+ 7.44	+ 3.21
Gebel Gharbi	+ 647	+ 422	+ 1.069	+57.31	+61.61
Koms	+ 256	+ 174	+ 430	+22.67	+25.40
Misurata	+ 114	+ 57	+ 171	+10.10	+ 8.32
Derna	— 129	— 89	— 218	— 2.10	— 1.83
Gebel Akhdar	— 298	— 196	— 494	— 4.85	— 4.03
Ubari	+ 28	+ 10	+ 38	+ 2.48	+ 1.46
Total net loss	— 5.016	— 4.177	— 9.193		

KOMS

Muqataa	Males	females	Persons	Males	Females
Tripoli	—11.759	— 9.246	—21.005	—68.91	—73.13
Benghazi	— 3.652	— 2.306	— 5.958	—21.40	—18.24
Sebha	— 139	— 90	— 229	— 0.81	— 0.71
Gebel Gharbi	— 39	— 42	— 81	— 0.23	— 0.33
Zawia	— 256	— 174	— 430	— 1.50	— 1.38
Misurata	— 523	— 414	— 937	— 3.06	— 3.27
Derna	— 300	— 179	— 479	— 1.76	— 1.42
Gebel Akhdar	— 396	— 193	— 589	— 2.32	— 1.53
Ubari	+ 1	+ 13	+ 14	**	**
Total net loss	—17.063	—12.631	—29.694		

** Percentages were not calculated because the numbers involved were very small.

TABLE (2) (Cont.)

Muqataa	Net gain from (+) or net loss to (—)			Percentage of total of net gains from (+) and that of total of net losses to(—)	
	Males	females	Persons	Males	Females

MISURATA

Muqataa	Males	females	Persons	Males	Females
Tripoli	— 6.340	— 4.508	—10.848	—39.55	—42.31
Benghazi	— 7.256	— 4.713	—11.969	—45.27	—44.23
Sebha	— 430	— 327	— 757	— 2.68	— 3.07
Gebel Gharbi	+ 288	+ 219	+ 507	+35.51	+34.60
Zawia	— 114	— 57	— 171	— 0.71	— 0.53
Koms	+ 523	+ 414	+ 937	+64.49	+65.40
Derna	— 980	— 532	— 1.512	— 6.11	— 4.99
Gebel Akhdar	— 879	— 506	— 1.385	— 5.48	— 4.75
Ubari	— 30	— 12	— 42	— 0.19	— 0.11
Total net loss	—15.218	—10.022	—25.240		

D E R N A

Muqataa	Males	females	Persons	Males	Females
Tripoli	+ 278	+ 230	+ 508	+ 12.74	+ 18.50
Benghazi	—1.594	—1.225	—2.819	—74.14	— 76.13
Sebha	+ 117	+ 71	+ 188	+ 5.36	+ 5.71
Gebel Gharbi	+ 236	+ 117	+ 353	+ 10.82	+ 9.41
Zawia	+ 129	+ 89	+ 218	+ 5.91	+ 7.16
Koms	+ 300	+ 179	+ 479	+ 13.75	+ 14.40
Misurata	+ 980	+ 532	+1.512	+ 44.91	+ 42.80
Gebel Akhdar	— 526	— 384	— 940	—25.86	— 23.87
Ubari	+ 142	+ 25	+ 167	+ 6.51	+ 2.01
Total net gain (+) or net loss (—)	+ 32	— 366	—334		

TABLE (2) (Cont.)

Muqataa	Net gain from (+) or net loss to (—)			Percentage of total of net gains from (+) and that of total of net losses to(—)	
	Males	females	Persons	Males	Females
GEBEL AKHDAR					
Tripoli	+ 521	+ 188	+ 709	+ 16.73	+ 11.08
Benghazi	—2.150	—1.570	—3.720	—100.00	— 100.00
Sebha	+ 129	+ 26	+ 191	+ 4.14	+ 3.66
Gebel Gharbi	+ 308	+ 157	+ 465	+ 9.89	+ 9.26
Zawia	+ 298	+ 196	+ 494	+ 9.57	+ 11.56
Koms	+ 396	+ 193	+ 589	+ 12.72	+ 11.38
Misurata	+ 879	+ 506	+1.385	+ 28.23	+ 29.83
Derna	+ 556	+ 384	+ 940	+ 17.85	+ 22.64
Ubari	+ 27	+ 10	+ 37	+ 0.87	+ 0.59
Total net gain	+ 964	+ 126	+1.090		
UBARI					
Tripoli	— 186	—139	— 325	—12.89	—13.80
Benghazi	— 95	— 9	— 104	— 6.58	— 0.89
Sebha	— 964	—801	—1.765	—66.30	—79.54
Gebel Gharbi	+ 29	+ 7	+ 36	**	**
Zawia	— 28	— 10	— 38	— 1.94	— 0.99
Koms	— 1	— 13	— 14	— 0.07	— 1.29
Misurata	+ 30	+ 12	+ 42	**	**
Derna	— 142	— 25	— 167	— 9.84	— 2.48
Gebel Akhdar	— 27	— 10	— 37	— 1.87	— 0.99
Total net loss	—1.384	—988	—2.372		

** Percentages were not calculated because the numbers involved were very small.
Source : Same as that for table (1)

TABLE (3)

Percentage distribution of Citizens born inside Libya according to Muqataa of enumeration as well as that of those (males. females and persons) born outside Libya according to Muqataa of settlement and the sex ratio among the latter group

Muqataa	Percentage distribution of Citizens born				Sex ratio among citizens born outside Libya
	inside Libya Persons	Males	outside Libya Females	Persons	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Tripoli	22.78	47.45	42.80	45.10	1.090
Benghazi	17.92	21.09	28.79	24.97	721
Sebha	3.12	3.40	3.12	3.26	1.072
Gebel Gharbi	11.92	7.84	6.65	7.24	1.160
Zawia	12.53	9.23	7.90	8.56	1.150
Koms	8.99	0.78	0.98	0.88	785
Misurata	9.57	3.97	3.60	3.79	1.084
Derna	5.31	3.46	3.48	3.47	978
Gebel Akhdar	5.76	1.90	1.79	1.85	1.048
Ubari	2.10	0.88	0.89	0.88	952
Total number of persons	1.478.541	18.330	18.628	36.958	984

Source : Same as that for table (1).