

## The Effects of Rural to Urban Migration in the Region of Elbasan, Albania

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### Abstract

Migration seems to always be present within the cycle of the human life and sometimes it also seems inevitable. We are living in a time when migration in its logical and linguistic sense exists almost as a similar phenomenon within time and space. In developing countries and in countries or regions with sustainable socioeconomic parameters it is presented with general typologies and almost unchanged ones. Migration is reasonably first related to the economic factor, but social circumstantial factors encourage and advance it. We are today facing people's movement towards larger urban centers for a more prosperous life, for more employment opportunities, in order to join family or social circles which migrated earlier and testify success stories. These stories are related to the fact of finding a job, often a stable one, which entails other expected, premeditated benefits. We will have to refer to the economic and identity picture, the chances, the opportunities and the environment of their implementation. Moving from one place to another, from a village to a city, or from one state to another, is often difficult. Problems consist in several elements but what makes the difference is the perspective point of view. An economist would undoubtedly head of by the market supply and the jobs' demand in the host city. A sociologist would understand all issues of economic security, and employment in particular, but would appreciate as a problem not at all secondary, the dealing with the unknown, the adaption to a new life and what is essential to life the social reintegration.

**Keywords:** Internal Migration, Urbanization, Human Mobility

### 1. Objectives of study

Giving the wellknown difficulties that face the population of the district of Elbasan in finding a productive employment, it is important to study the characteristics of workers who migrate from rural areas to urban areas . The study that is made through questionnaires and through case studies that will ensure the socio - economic profile of migrants, their motivations to migrate, and aspirations for the future. The main purpose of the study is to analyze the strategy that has been selected by rural migrants who face with limited economic opportunities in their villages, that is: rural – urban migration. Which are the mechanisms and networks of migration, for example in village conditions of origin, social and family networks, ways of traveling, and the type of migration (temporary, permanent, seasonal, return visits, etc.)? Investigation of lifestyle conditions and work experience of rural migrants that work in Elbasan District, How are the living conditions in urban labor markets , and how to compare these with the living conditions in their villages of origin?

### 2. Methodology

To respond at main objectives of this study I will refer to the results of questionnaires, specifically the interviews that were done with rural-urban migrants in this circuit. Questionnaires are main research instrument of this paper, therefore the main source of primary data. As a basis for data collection is used face-to-face interview through a short interview, with a duration of 15-25 minutes each. For this work, a total of 52 questionnaires were conducted to study the statistical relationships between variables. Surveys were conducted with rural migrant labor who face limited economic opportunities in their villages.

After data collection, processing them is using SPSS software.

### 3. Results of Questionnaires and Conclusions

About 2/3 of rural migrants, approximately 65.2% are aged 14 to 35 years old. The largest concentration of employees is observed in the age group 20-32 years. Rural migrant ages varying from 14-56 years old, but only 2.9% of respondents were over the age of 50 years old. It is clear that in Elbasan, is the youngest age population that tends and experimenting with internal migration. This age group of migrants has an essential characteristic on their marital status, approximately more than half of them are single (42.1 percent), or fiancés (13.6%), and only 43.4% married. In terms of education level is seen that about 52% of the migrants are educated eight - year, and only 4% have completed higher studies.

**Table 1:** The characteristics of respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage
14-19	5	10
20-24	17	34
25-29	11	22
30-34	4	8
35-39	5	10
40-44	2	4
45-49	4	8
50-54	2	4
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Single	21	42
Engaged	6	12
Married	22	44
Divorced	1	2
<b>Level of education</b>		
None	6	12
Primary	9	18
Eight-year education	26	52
Secondary	4	8
Secondary profiled	3	6
University	2	4

**Table 2:** The reason of rural – urban migration

The reason:	Frequency	Percentage
1. There are no employment opportunities in the countryside	11	22
2. Wages in rural areas are lower	6	12
3. Employment opportunities are rare in the countryside	7	14
4. Bad living conditions in the countryside	8	16
5. Need for money	5	10
6. Work is seasonal in village	6	12
7. I haven't owned agricultural land	5	10
8. Other reason	2	4

As shown in the table above, most of the interviewees, considered as one of the basic reasons of migration, limited employment opportunities in the village, about 22% of them. Also to be underlined is that 10% of them do not migrate as they have owned land.

The following table provides information on where migrants stay in the city?

**Table 3:**

	Frequency	Percentage
1. With other employees or friends	26	52
2. With family	9	18
3. On the road	8	16
4. Other opportunities	7	14

While in the following table and frequency of visits made to the village of origin, divided into several periods of. As shown by the results noted that 30% of the interviewees return to their village origin every 15 days, and 24% of them come back every 20 days. However, this fact is related with the short distance that have these villages with origin destination city.

**Table 4:** Frequency of village visits

Period	Frequency	Percentage
1. Every 15 days	15	30
2. Every 20 days	12	24
3. Every month	7	14
4. Every 2 months	8	16
5. Every 6 months	6	12
6. Every year	2	4

The last issue that is treated related to remittances, specifically the manner of their use, and are listed in the following table:

**Table 5:** Ways of using income earned in the city

Ways	Frequency	Percentage
1. Family Support	11	22
2. Personal Support	11	22
3. To built a new house	4	8
4. Children education	19	38
5. Buying a land	3	6
6. Other	2	4

As noted above results shows that most of the income of migrants used for the education of children, taking care that 44% of the interviewees were married and with children. While only 6% of them have current plan you use the proceeds for the purchase of land, given the low incomes.

#### 4. Conclusions

- Migration of labor from rural to urban areas is an important part of the process of urbanization in developing countries. Migration is the answer of the difference between areas that encourage individuals to leave, usually to benefit higher income and to ensure jobs or more security and more rights.
- Reasons for imbalance that cause migration are numerous and complex. Many of the migration causes related to countries that are in development, but the market, investment and other policies of industrialized countries can increase or to reduce the pressure of migration.
- The migration presents a diversification strategy, and mobility of rural residents is often explained as a result of push factors and pull factors.
- Push factors refer to factors that promote and cause despair and involuntary migration, for example the absence of land, while the pull factors refer to those factors that cause voluntary migration, for example, higher wages in urban areas.
- In fact from the analysis made on the data noted that the 285 people who answered the question if they want to live in Elbasan or not, we see that 278 answered yes. In these circumstances through models analysis are difficult because we have 97.5% of people who answered yes.

Do you want to live forever in Elbasan?					
		frequencies	percentage	% percentage On answered	% percentage cumulative
Values	0	7	2.5	2.5	2.5
	1	278	97.5	97.5	100.0
	Total	285	100.0	100.0	

To make an analysis of this thing, we have studied the correlation for qualitative variables (Bivariate Correlation). For this purpose we have three tests that are Pearson and Spearman Kendall. The focus we decided just to ask the question if individuals want to live forever in Elbasan or not and for the variables shown above. From the table we see that there are strongly correlated with other qualitative variables.

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