

## **Internal Migration of Labor in Elbasan District, Regional Differences and Trends in Urbanization**

**Dr. Jonida Biçoku**

Lecturer in Statistics

University of Elbasan, Faculty of Economy

**Prof. Dr. Fatmir Memaj**

Deputy Dean

University of Tirana, Faculty of Economy

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**ABSTRACT:** *The migration of labor from rural to urban areas is an important part of the urbanization process in developing countries. Migration is the answer of the difference between areas that encourage individuals to leave, usually to benefit higher income and to provide jobs or more security and more rights. The migration patterns for economists are formulated in the context of individual utility maximization. The individuals choose that country mansion which maximizes their usefulness, or said in other words, they choose the place in which the net value of the benefits provided, which realized for them maximum migration. The purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of internal labor migration in the region of Elbasan, as presented regional differences and trends in urbanization.*

**KEYWORDS:** Internal Migration, Urbanization, Human Mobility, Regional Development.

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### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **Typology of human mobility**

Measurement of population movement is the most difficult aspect of problem and the three aspects of population change, others are fertility and mortality (Skeldo, 1990). Having regard the difficulties of measurement, the population movements can be differentiated by their dimensions of time and space. Temporary dimensions include "circulation" and "migration" although the difference between the two is often unclear in practice. Circulation includes a variety of movements, usually short-term and cyclical, as well as changes in occupancy. Migration involves a permanent change or semi-permanent housing. Circulation can be shared in daily circulation, periodic, seasonal and long-term (Gould and Prothero, 1975). Daily circulation include removal of a residence up to 24 hours. Periodic circulation varies from one night to one year, although it is usually shorter than seasonal. Seasonal circulation is a kind of periodic circulation where the period determined by the seasonality of physical or

Publication of the European Centre for Research Training and Development -UK economic environment. This type of circulation include individuals or groups who doesn't go to their homes during a season or only a season of the year. The long - time circulation defined by Gould and Prothero as absence from home for a year, and affects groups such as salaried workers and merchants who maintain close ties social and economic with their origins and intend to return there again.

For this reason, migration is only one form of a broader phenomenon of human movement while others include for example short-distance trips or long - trips, migration and circulation. Figure 1.1 summarizes the temporal and spatial dimensions of human movement. The spatial dimension of population movements is divided into two categories, in the domestic and international. Internal movements happen within the limits of a specific country while international movement means crossing borders of a country to go to another country. In internal population movements can be distinguished four different types of movements: 1. From town to town (within urban), 2. from city to rural areas, 3. from rural to urban, and 4. from rural areas to rural areas (including rural areas).

The Permanent mobility	Local Migration (in- regional )	The inter – regional Migration	The international migration
Temporary mobility	Trip	Seasonal/ circulation	Long distance trip
	Short distance trip		Long distance trip

Figure 1.1 Typology of human movement  
Resource: adopted from Malmberg (1997)

### *Circular migration in developing countries*

Circular migration can be detected only through specialized surveys. It can't be caught by the registration data as circulation doesn't mean change in habitual residence. The long - time circulation for job, is a more specific type of circulation, it is the process in which people regularly leave their permanent places of residence in search of wage employment in more remote locations to enable them to travel every day (Mitchell , 1985). The long - time circulation for work means that workers will not change their usual place of residence or legal in the countryside, but in a urban place or other destinations for periods longer than only a day. That movements can actually be associated with employment of permanent full time at the destination, but usually include non-permanent jobs in the informal urban economy (Hugo, 1982). The importance of this form of non-permanent mobility is presented in a number of general studies (Abu-Lughod, 1975; Bedford 1973; Chapman and Prothero, 1985; Parnëell 1993; Prothero and Chapman 1985; Standing, 1985). The case studies from across Hugo (1975, 1982, 1985, 1998) and SPAA (1999) in Indonesia, Skeldon (1985, 1990) in Peru, and Roberts (1985) in Mexico have demonstrated the extent and importance of non-permanent forms mobility in developing countries. However, some of the concepts include an explanation strong labor movement. "New Economy labor migration" (Stark, 1991) and "survival migration" (Hugo, 1998) explain the connection between circular migration and

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socio-economic changes, cultural conservation, poverty alleviation, income maximization, and warnings of risk. In the next paragraphs I will review you some of these important dimensions circulation from my study.

#### *The circulation and risk minimization .*

As I mentioned above, the "new economy of labor migration", argues that households diversify the division of labor through various labor markets, in order to minimize risk and maximize income (Massey et al., 1998). By carefully divided by turnover jobs available, families can reach a difficult target , to double maximize income and avoid risk. Rural households in developing countries which have a high prevalence to expand unlike nuclear families in the countryside can be rotated or change jobs in other countries - in other neighboring villages or urban areas in order to fulfill income family, while other family members can do limited work in the village based on agriculture or other work-based non-agricultural.

Important findings of Hugo research on circulation in Java, Indonesia (Hugo, 1982) show that risk warning is the most important reason behind the circulation. Many of the inhabitants of rural areas in Java circulate, and they make it as a "survival strategy", and as a mechanism to minimize risk rather than seeking to maximize revenue as general objective "economic".

#### *The circulation and labor market.*

Usually circular migrants join the urban informal sector. The term "informal sector" and also known by other names such as parallel economy, micro-economy, wrecked economy, the unorganized sector and other terms. In simple terms, the informal sector is how people mking face difficult times and represents a substantial existence for many people and their families in developing countries. The informal sector doesn't exist in isolation from the formal sector; on the contrary, it is a major part of the so-called modern production model and is rooted in the economy of developed countries and those who are developing. The competition to reduce labor costs and manufacturing methods to find more "flexible" has resulted in the formal sector restructuring by subcontracted part of its production and trade in the informal sector. Modern labor force shared in section "core" and "peripheral, sometimes treated in labor markets as" primary "and" secondary "(Piore, 1979). While the core is composed of permanent workers well-trained and well paid workforce peripheral includes casual employees and part-time who are borrowed during the workload and then laid off, without any obligation by the employer when they are no longer required.

This foreign periphery may be certainly so far as the functional space of the urban location of these types of employment, rural workers circulating inside and outside the urban informal sector. While their work may be related to formal sector activities, they are not formally included by any enterprise. As a result, the informal sector provides jobs, income and livelihood for the measure of workers who otherwise have no alternatives. Through their social networks and pathways of movement, workers from rural areas can survive and find jobs in the urban informal sector.

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*1. Assessing the current situation regarding regional development directions in the region of Elbasan.*

*1.1. Elbasan: A general description on its geographic position and its population.*

District of Elbasan stretches in the central area of Albania. There is a total area of 3292 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 433,244 inhabitants. It is bounded in the north and northwest of Tirana qakun, east and south-district of Korca, in the west and southwest by the Portland district. We are composed of four districts: District of Elbasan, who is also the center of this circle, circle Librazhd, district Peqin, Gramsh. Administratively, the county has seven municipalities, 43 municipalities and 386 villages.

Elbasan is composed of three municipalities and 20 municipalities.

1. Municipalities: Elbasan, Cërrik, Belësh.

2. Municipalities: Bradashesh, Fierzë, Funar, Gjergjan, Gjinar, Gostime, Gracen, Grekan, Kajan, Klos, Labinot Fushe, Labinot Mal, Mollas, Paper, Rrase, Shales, Shirgjan, Shushice, Tregan, Zavaline.

As regards population, has the major wage of the population of the county. According to preliminary results of the census of 2011, about 61% of district population resides in the district of Elbasan. Referring to the preliminary data of the Census of Population 2011, 45% of the population of this district resides in Elbasan and Cerrik and 55% in rural areas. Demographic movement in this district shows a growing urban population slowly. Except the Municipality of Elbasan with about 100,000 other local units are small: 20% of them are from 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants (municipalities Cerrik, Belesh, Gramsh), 40% in 5000 to 10,000 inhabitants (municipalities Shirgjan, Paper, Pajove and municipalities Peqin and Prrenjas) and 38% under 5,000 inhabitants (municipalities Klos, Tregan, Lunik, Fierza etc.). The population is mainly distributed in the villages. Population in the city constitutes 25% of the population of sub-prefecture.

*Regional differences and trends in urbanization*

<b>The power</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<b>Demography and spatial development</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The population is stable during the period 2002-2010 has decreased only by 1.1%</li> <li>• Working with age population (potential labor supply) is as 50.5% of total population</li> <li>• Elbasan is a county with the highest coefficient of land use over the years showing an intensive use of agricultural land</li> <li>• High capacity hydrology (rivers). For example, the use of Devoll will affect in the region, more precisely in Gramsh and its surroundings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The population is very fragmented in terms of space distribution. 38% of local government units have a population under 5,000 inhabitants and 40% have a population between 5000 to 10,000 inhabitants.</li> <li>• There is a depopulation of rural areas due to migration to urban areas and beyond. Since 2002 the population in the municipality (urban areas) increased by 3.3% while the municipalities (rural areas), it has decreased by 4.5%</li> <li>• Low level of urbanization (42.2% in 2010) and very slow trend of urbanization in 8 years (an increase of 4.2%) does not correspond with what the perceived potential of the industrial and services.</li> </ul>
<b>Growth, Competitiveness and Economic Cohesion</b>	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Compared with other regions of the country, the industrial sector in Elbasan takes most of the total regional economic structure.</li><li>• High level of participation (share of the workforce to the working age population is 62%.</li><li>• There are attractive natural resources for tourism development such as flora and fauna, thermal waters and 85 lakes</li><li>• Current industrial area near the city of Elbasan Bradashesh has an established infrastructure and suitable for the metal sector and other sectors of the industry.</li><li>• Elbasan is the county with the highest degree of fertility of enterprises in the country (19.5%), while as to the number of active enterprises operating in the region, it ranks fifth after Tirana, Vlora and Fier</li><li>• The significant growth of non-agricultural enterprises (increased 129% for the period 2002-2010)</li><li>• High diversity of industries. The types of industry in the region are: heavy industry such as: Approving and processing of minerals and base metals industry, fuel and energy, construction, and finally light industry (Food Processing).</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Regional economy is not enough productive The region makes 10.7% of the country's population and contributes only 8.5% of gross value added in Albania</li><li>• There is unused economic potential in the industrial area Bradashesh</li><li>• Agricultural land is very fragmented (on average 0.6 ha per family).</li><li>• Significant deficiencies in the processing of agricultural production and farming (ex: milk, meat, olives). Sector processing of fruits and vegetables there. Agricultural production is mainly used to meet local needs.</li><li>• Low capacity (especially those operating) local government units, Chamber of Commerce, tourism stakeholders and the wider community development. Absent promote business in the region.</li><li>• Low capacity at regional level to attract foreign investors.</li></ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Social seasovertime, Health and Education</b></p>	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The University of Elbasan has the potential of a regional education center for the region (15,000 students currently).</li><li>• High turnout at the secondary level of education (88% against at regional level 85% nationally).</li><li>• High presence of social services provided by NGO's in the region, mainly in the city</li><li>• Providing better services and health facilities.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Weak Development of vocational education .</li><li>• • High dereliction of school (ages 12-13 years especially) in rural areas because of lack of infrastructure.</li><li>• Combined classes (collective), which was more prevalent in the municipality, negatively affect teaching stadartet.</li><li>• The capacity of the inadequacies of LGUs in the region to respond / providing social services under delegated functions under the decentralization process.</li><li>• In rural areas predominate negative indicator of health. Infant mortality is significantly higher especially in the municipalities of Gramsh and Elbasan.</li><li>• Insufficient capacity on policies implemented and / or programs designed to record unemployment and employment promotion.</li></ul>
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## 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.

### 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

Publication of the European Centre for Research Training and Development -UK 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**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
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



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**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

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• 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 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.

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