

THE PROCESS OF RURAL-URBAN LABOR MOBILITY IN THE REGION OF ELBASAN, ALBANIA

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ABSTRACT: *In my choice of realizing this scientific research in the field of rural - urban migration, I partly ask to wake up the academic interest in the study of internal migration in countries which are not much developed. By the difficulties which face the population of Elbasan district on finding a productive employment, it is important to study the characteristics of workers who migrate from rural to urban areas. The Youth in rural areas, where the economic base is largely concentrated in agriculture, they face with the different problems of employment from those faced by young people in urban areas, where the economic base is more variable. It is also important to examine what strategies follow the young, men and women who live in rural areas where they face with limited economic opportunities. Do they migrate? What are the strategies of motivation and choice of migration at rural migrants who migrate to urban areas, and also differentiate themselves these migrants from the rest of those who do not migrate, so stay in the village, and the migrants who choose other destinations to migrate? What are the mechanisms and networks of migration, for example in terms of origin village, social and family networks, ways of traveling, and the type of migration (temporary, permanent, seasonal, return visits, etc.)? What are the basic demographic characteristics and socio - economic of employees in rural areas? These are some of the key questions that will be answered in continuation of article.*

KEYWORDS: *internal migration, human mobility, the effects of migration*

INTRODUCTION

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 making

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.

METHODOLOGY

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, migration rural - urban . To realize the objectives and to answer research questions specified in this thesis, the methodology that used is: Survey elective study through questionnaires or interviews that target the leading group are workers, migrant rural - urban, in Elbasan, which is the basic element of this thesis research. Questionnaires are the basic source of primary data insurance. Realization of the survey is conducted in the form of face to face interview, and lasted an average of 20-30 minutes. Questionnaires were distributed to all the municipalities of Elbasan district, in order to realize the survey for the most part of rural workers. The questionnaires are designed in such a way to deal scientific research answers to questions, which are mentioned above.

The questionnaire includes the following main groups of questions:

a) Individual Information

Age, education, country of origin, marital status, number of siblings, number of children (always if are married);

b) Reasons for migration

Alternative options, previous experience of migration, or previous experience of family;

c) Information about the work

Current and previous work, the number of working hours per day, the daily wages, health insurance, safety at work;

d) Information on living conditions in the country of origin and this destination

Ownership of any agricultural land in the village of origin, access to socio-economic and technical infrastructure (electricity, etc.) length of stay away from the family to work, the cost of living in the destination country;

e) Information on earnings

The division of income between the cost of living in the destination country and savings or remittances to the origin village, method of remittances using in the village of origin, investment plans for the future;

f) Information about the family

The preferred level of education for children, preferred marriage age for men and women, knowledge about family planning;

g) Plans for the future

How long is it supposed to stay in the destination country? What are their thoughts to return to the village of origin? What are their main aims in a long-term future?

The main hypothesis of working

H1: Is rural migration - a survival strategy for urban migrants.

Sub hypotheses of working

- H1A: Is the basic motive for the internal migration the absence of job opportunities in rural areas, low income and poor living conditions.
- H1B: AI Does the socio-economic infrastructure complete in the villages of origin minimum living rates
- H1C: What is the raport of rural-urban migration in Elbasan migration temporary or permanent

THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

To enable analysis of the topic we relied on results collected through questionnaires. For this purpose 290 individuals were interviewed in the district of Elbasan, for which are collected several updates to enable the achievement a big conclusion.

The model showed that we had 285 individuals were included in the model. Given that we take only those individuals who answered the questionnaire, we see that we have no missing cases.

Chart 1: Case Processing Summary

Un weighted Cases ^a		N	Percent
Selected Cases	Included in Analysis	285	100.0
	Missing Cases	0	.0
	Total	285	100.0
Unselected Cases		0	.0
Total		285	100.0

a. If eight is in effect, see classification table for the total number of cases.

Chart 2 shows us the options that are included in the model. In our case we have two values:

- 0 for persons who have not worked before in their village
- 1 to persons who have previously worked in their village

Chart 2: Dependent Variable Encoding

Original Value	Internal Value
No	0
Yes	1

Chart 3 shows the results of the omnibus test that shows us if we have at least some opportunities of evaluation with the model that we have selected. From the results we see that the model is statistically significant and can be used for evaluations

Chart 3: Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	64.163	5	.000
	Block	64.163	5	.000
	Model	64.163	5	.000

Chart 4 we take a big summary of our model. In this chart we have the value of "-2 log likelihood" which is similar to the distribution χ^2 (chi-square) of the table above. What is important to explain in this chart is R² by Nagelkerke test, which is similar to R² used in quantitative models to show the explanation of the model. In fact the base is under the Cox & Snell R², but given that this value takes a value less than 1 is difficult to be implemented for this purpose use by test Nagelkerke R². So this worth seeing that our model has an explanation of 53.7%.

Chart 4: Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	70.111 ^a	.202	.537

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 9 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Test Hosmer and Lemeshow is actually the opposite of R² in this case model is considered good if this test is statistically negligible, so to have a big value less than 0.05 where in our case we see that we are dealing with a value of 0.002. Under these conditions we can say that the model is good to be supported to bring some conclusions.

Chart 5: Test Hosmer and Lemeshow

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	22.059	7	.002

More detailed information about Hosmer and Lemeshow test gives in the table below.

Tabela 6:Contingency Table for Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

		P27 = 0		P27 = 1		Total
		Observed	Expected	Observed	Expected	
Step 1	1	29	28.999	0	.001	29
	2	29	28.993	0	.007	29
	3	29	29.955	1	.045	30
	4	29	28.867	0	.133	29
	5	30	29.615	0	.385	30
	6	36	36.071	1	.929	37
	7	28	26.949	0	1.051	28
	8	33	32.922	2	2.078	35
	9	24	24.627	14	13.373	38

The last chart gives the coefficients of the model. Interpretation of coefficients is in the case of quantitative models. From the table we see that for all the questions exist a right connection between the dependent variable and independent variables, except P17 question "How long have you been working in the current job?". This result may come as these people may have stronger relationships with the area they come from, than people who did not have previously worked in the first residence. Persons who after working previously because of having occupations related mainly to agriculture can also be thought as a seasonal employee in their original place of residence. We see other variables that have a big positive correlation with the dependent variable.

Interpretation of variables in logistic models is a little bit different than in the quantitative models (multivariate). β_i in these models are used to understand the sign of the link between independent variables and the dependent and to interpret the effects of variables in the model we rely on values $\text{Exp}\beta_i$. If we make an analyse of the variables of our model more concretely refer to question 68 "Do you have a house we owned in your name?", It means that the individual who had a big flat in his name in the country of origin has 4.5 more opportunities to not have previously worked in the country of origin.

From the table we can see that the model tons variables are statistically significant except for question 69 "Do you have any agricultural land?", That is not important.

Chart 7:Variables in the Equation

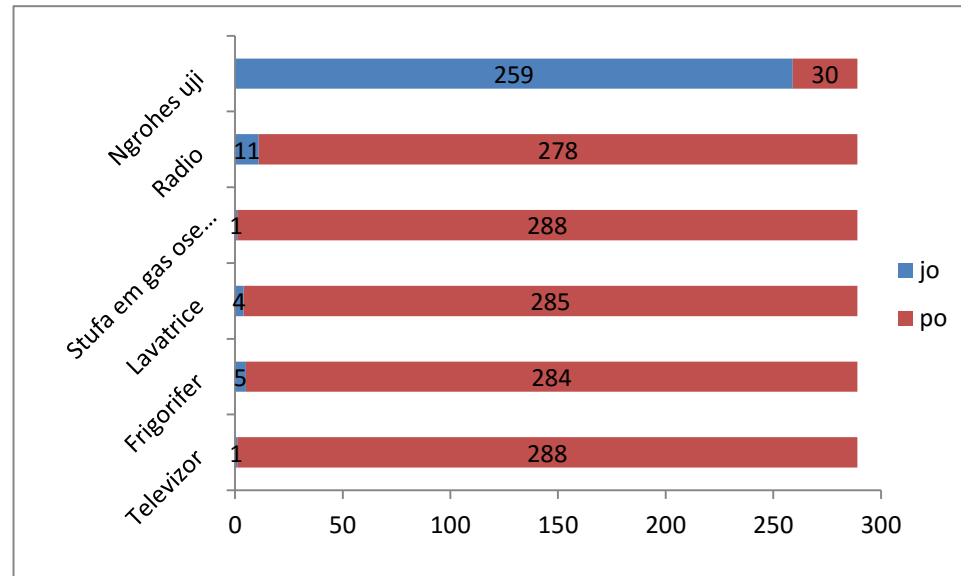
	B	S.E.	t	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a						
P17	-.300	.126	5.699	1	.017	.741
P66	.726	.275	6.973	1	.008	2.068
P68	1.504	.843	3.178	1	.075	4.498
P69	1.078	1.218	.783	1	.376	2.938
P73_1	7.903	1.898	17.334	1	.000	2704.331
Constant	-5.829	1.539	14.346	1	.000	.003

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: P17, P66, P68, P69, P73_1.

In stock logistics must be careful when we analyze the variables as growth opportunities we can have from the table that a variable is very important, but if we analyze separated, could emerge that this is not necessarily i the most important part in model. For this it is important thay in model we see and the correlation table variables. If we refer our case we see that p68 has a very low correlated with p27 protein. Given that this variable is not significant even appear in the table above it is better that this variable to extract from our analysis.

For hypothesis 2 can not make model as indicators of infrastructure in the country of origin are not usable (energy, water, etc. are all they have, so we can not do anything in this part, the majority of respondents answered thatThey have these). Here I will focus on descriptive analysis. If we refer to devices that have the place of origin of the chart we note that the 289 who responded, most of the following equipment in addition to water heaters.

Chart 1: Which of these items have in your home ?



The same analyse we make on the tools available to the individual's country of origin. It is worth mentioning that about 40% of them had a car or truck in the country of origin and almost 92% have had phone.

Table 8: The living conditions in the country of origin.

Which from these items do you have in your home?			Do you have any items of this tools in your family on your own?			Do you have electricity in your home?		Do you have drinking water in your home?		Do you have the wastewater sewer in your home?	
	No	Yes		No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Television	1	288	Tractor or agricultural machine	281	8	1	288	1	288	1	288
Fridge	5	284	Motorcycles	288	1						
Washing machine	4	285	Car or lorry	178	111						
Gas stoves or wood	1	288	Bike	150	138						
Radio	11	278	Phone	24	265						
Geyser	259	30									

Hypothesis 3

H1C: What is the report of rural-urban migration in Elbasan region, temporary migration or permanent. We study in this hypothesis that how many are those who want to live in Elbasan (P96) but also how they are working to this end? So are they creating conditions to live there?

Dependent variable 96. do they want to live here permanently or ...?

1. To live here,
2. To go back in the village,
3. To go somewhere else.

Given that we care for the stability of the dependent variable respondents it received only two values:

1 – to live here

To return in village or everywhere else.

As independent variables were taken:

P 29. How long have you been without job in the village?

P 32. Do you have relatives in Elbasan? 0 No 1 Yes

P 35 Do you live in Elbasan? 1. With other employees 2. with friends 3. With Family 4. Other Specific

P 40. If you live with rent, how much do you spend for monthly rent in Elbasan? _____

ALL

P 50. How % of the monthly salary do you save? _____%

P 51. Do you spend for family while you're here? 0. No 1 Yes

CONCLUSIONS AND FINDINGS

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.

Table 9: Do you want to live forever in Elbasan?

		percentag	% percentage	cummulative
Values	0	7	2.5	2.5
	1	278	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 Correlacion). For this purpose we have three tests that are Pearson and Spearman Kandall. 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.

Table 10: Correlation between qualitative variables

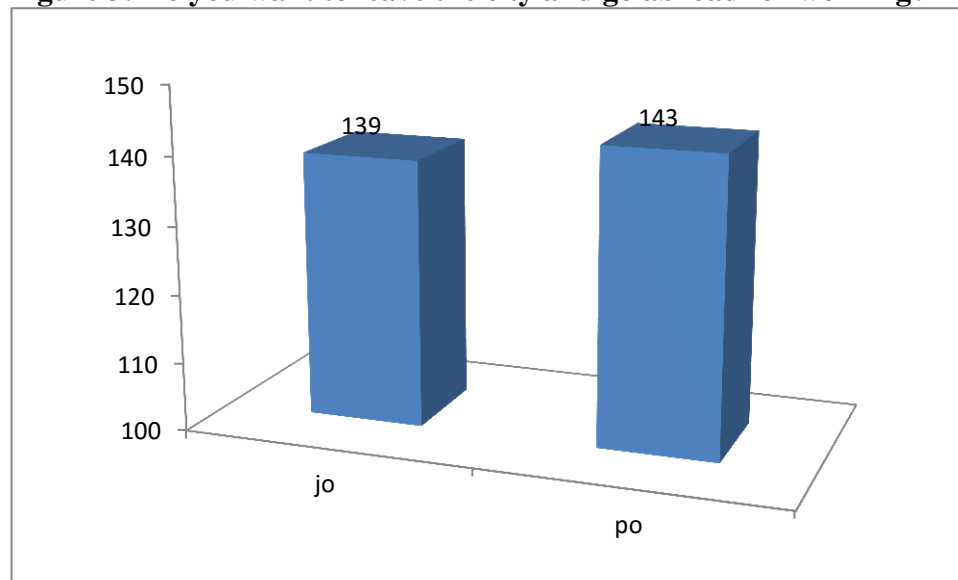
		P96	P32	P35	P40	P51
Kendall's tau_b	P96 Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.253	.250	.087	.184
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000	.000	.138	.002
	N	289	289	289	289	289
Spearman's rho	P96 Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.254	.250	.087	.184
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000	.000	.139	.002
	N	289	289	289	289	289
Pearson Correlation	P96 Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.998**	.931**	.951**	.983**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	289	289	289	289	289

Analysis at this point, we have also expanded the comparison if there is a significant difference between the averages of the savings made by people who spend for the family while they are in Elbasan and those who do not spend. This is done to see if individuals who have come in Elbasan still hold strong relationships with their families in their country of origin. From the analysis we did we find that there are significant differences with 95% between the two groups, but that is not important by 90%. This can be affected by other factors.

Table 11: Relationship between family expenses and the level of savings

ANOVA					
	Sum squared	of degree of freedom	Average square	Fisher F Test	Significant
Inside groups	1304.638	1	1304.638	3.389	.067
Between groups	108552.330	282	384.937		
Total	109856.968	283			

Regarding to the plan for the future, we can say that the majority part as mentioned above prefers to live in Elbasan. But interesting is the fact that the question: Do they want to go abroad for working?, From the 282 respondents who answered this question 143 have accepted that they would like to flee abroad.

Figure 3: Do you want to leave the city and go abroad for working?

Regarding to the question about the money earned, we note that for a question of investing themselves we have a big response which is:

Table 12: Which is your plan for money earned?

	No	Yes
To invest myself	8	281
To invest for my family	12	275

To buy a property	205	10
To build a house	54	218
To buy a television	23	260
To educate children	74	213

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