

The European Proceedings of Social & Behavioural Sciences EpSBS

eISSN: 2357-1330

WLC 2016: World LUMEN Congress. Logos Universality Mentality Education Novelty 2016 | LUMEN 15th Anniversary Edition

Migration of Human Resources, Albanian Case

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Abstract

http://dx.doi.org/10.15405/epsbs.2016.09.35

This paper presents the reasons Albanian's human resources have migrated and the consequences that this migration has brought to the Albanian people. We have also tried to give the differences between the past and the present, as well as our opinion about what we think, as a new generation, is going to happen next with the migration issue. Migration is one of the most discussed issues of the moment as we are all part of the global change, we are conscious that migration has its pros and cons.

The focus of this paper is the research of migration, emigration and the impact that this migration has brought in Albania. All the dates provided in this paper make a comparison between the past and the present, we may see that the number of people in big towns has always been in grow, as a due to facilities that big towns provide, such as better education, better health care and of course, a better standard of living.

In this paper there are include also the debates of intellectuals, politicians, about emigration mostly with our neighbors places, such as Italy, Greece, etc., where Albanians traveled abroad for a better life because of unemployment and poverty. As for Albania, it had an increasing number of the old and there had more women than men. Emigration, now has been considered as a "family based migration", that means family members join the emigrants abroad after a period of time.

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Keywords: Migration; human resources; education; gender; family; emigrant.



1. Emigration

Albanians, as human beings have always led to a better lifestyle. Therefore they have chosen migration as the best possible option. Staying for a long time under the pressure of communism regime and facing the occupation of foreign states, made Albanians to start their life somewhere far from Albania. Migration in Albania has its roots since 1990s.

During the last two decades, Albanian's population has had a drastic change, dropping from 3,182,417 in 1989 to 2,800,138 in 2011 (INSTAT). Making a comparison between the last decade and the present, we can clearly see that 10 percent of populations have changed their settlements, by moving from rural areas to urban cities, especially in Tirana and its nearest areas. This has had an impact on the population's structure, as well as on vital services such as: education or healthcare. Referring to other Balkan countries, Albania's internal migration is synonymous with urbanization (Migration).

All these changes make us reflect about the reasons that have forced these people to leave their country or come back again after a period abroad. The main reasons focused on the necessity of a better education, a better job and what's more; a better life. The most favorite countries that continue to be chosen even nowadays are: Italy and Greece. Television has played a main role in their decision to emigrate especially the Italian one since 1989.

The most massive wave of emigration was in 1991, period in which the regime fell, to continue massively until 1997. Beside the economic and political reasons, ambition was a strong reason that pushed people towards a brand new lifestyle. They took a step into the unknown, without having any information about the host country. Albanians only referred to what they had heard by the previous experiences of the others and were also based on their own intuit. This movement left a sign, not only in the protagonists' lives, but it also opened a new chapter in the "difficulties book" of Albania.

1.1 Emigration

Emigration, as a notion, is referred to a movement from inside, to outside the border of your home country. The biggest number of Albanian emigrants was signed during the period 1991-2001, while 20% of the whole population chose to migrate abroad, especially in Italy and Greece. The main reasons why they preferred to live in these countries were: geographical proximate, linguistic acknowledgement, approximate habits, etc. Migration was considered as the most important decision of these people life's, as they knew where they wanted to go and what they wanted to achieve, but didn't know what was expected in the host foreign countries. Migrants just got into the boat, took a step into the unknown and left everything depended on luck. Some people were followed by good luck and managed to get into the other side, while some others were stuck in the middle of nowhere and left there forever, signing another tragic moment in Albanian's history. The main parts of them were men and later on they got together with their family members. But, which are some of the reasons that made Albanians take this step?

Mainly, poverty and unemployment were the most significant factors, followed by the need for political and individual safety and poor living conditions (ILO, 1996). Education is also one of the key

pull factors. A lot of students have finished their studies in the best universities abroad, such as: Italy, EU countries and the United States. Just like two sides of a coin, migration had its pros and cons. Nobody said it was going to be simple. Actually, they passed from one difficulty to another and even nowadays they haven't found the paradise that they had dreamed, or promised.

Albanians were faced with hard works, discrimination, new mentality and new lifestyle. These people showed patience beside every injustice, as they needed money for themselves and their families in their home country. So, we may say that they gave more than they gained. On the other hand, some Albanians managed to rise up Albania's name and to make us feel proud of them. Everything seemed fine, until crises attacked countries...

1.2 Internal migration

Internal migration has its beginnings since 1990's, right after the totalitarian regime fell when many Albanian people wanted to move from rural areas to urban cities. So, how can we paraphrase the term of internal migration? According to some specialists of this field, it is a phenomenon, where people move from their usual residence to a permanent or statement one. Internal migration has two aspects: the temporal and spatial dimension. The temporal dimension describes both; the period when it started and the exact year of the last movement. Meanwhile, the spatial dimension is referred to a movement between two villages, towns or districts of the same prefecture. Curiosity and isolation for 45 years, made them move abroad or inside the country. These two components cannot be apart from each other, because Albania is a transition country, so we can say that this human movement wave had similarity with the European movements to The New World. A set number of factors and reasons have pushed a considered number of people to migrate near the big cities, like Tirana and Durres. But, why do they choose urban cities?

Firstly, economic development is one of the main reasons as it brings a higher level of well being, more job opportunities and a new standard of living. Also, social policies have influenced in their decisions because these cities offered facilities, like: better schools, hospitals in good conditions, social centers, etc. People found some well paid jobs and they passed from resource based industries to manufacturing. All this movement had its impact on all the fields of life, such as: political because these urban cities became a strategic point for politicians, as they were the most crowded areas and as a result they could earn more votes. It also had impact on social lives because it created a separation between cities. Some became over populated, by using all the public spaces to provide their houses. On the other hand there were created a considered number of villages, which were totally abandoned. This can be classified as an environmental effect, too. Therefore, a lot of lands became unusable and in addition Albania started importing more than before, in order to complete the society needs. What's more it brought demo graphical changes between areas. Couples started to plan their families, so the number of birth rates had a drastic fall and also the number of old people increased.

The most interesting fact of this movement was that women were more tended to migrate rather than men. For Albanian society this is a whole new experience, especially referring to their concept of women's limit. According to Institute Of Statistics for Albania, 59 percent of migrants were women aged between 15 to 34 years old. Some of them moved due to familiar reasons, to find a job, to found a

family and also to get married. So, as a conclusion, even though it may be a little hard in the beginning especially for families, everyone should have the chance of a better life. In the end we are all humans and it is our curiosity that leads us to new spaces. Government should create a well-organized plan for these people and should give priority to the usage of capital resources, which have been left abandoned. Only by getting together human resources and capitals, we will benefit from all this wave of internal migration and gain from it its positive aspects.

2. Tables & Figures

2.1. Tables

Table 1. POPULATION January 1, (2001 – 2016), URBAN-RURAL (INSTAT, www.instat.gov.al)

Year		Total			Urban		Rural				
	MF	M	F	MF	M	F	MF	M	F		
2001	3063320	1527498	1535822	1293549	638763	654786	1769771	888735	881036		
2002	3057018	1524455	1532563	1326836	655535	671301	1730182	868920	861262		
2003	3044993	1518813	1526180	1355148	669876	685272	1689845	848937	840908		
2004	3034231	1513750	1520481	1383149	684000	699149	1651082	829750	821332		
2005	3019634	1506889	1512745	1410806	697888	712918	1608828	809001	799827		
2006	3003329	1499360	1503969	1436665	710901	725764	1566664	788459	778205		
2007	2981755	1489316	1492439	1460744	723250	737494	1521011	766066	754945		
2008	2958266	1477908	1480358	1484218	735126	749092	1474048	742782	731266		
2009	2936355	1467420	1468935	1506880	746368	760512	1429475	721052	708423		
2010	2918674	1459649	1459025	1529909	757986	771923	1388765	701663	687102		
2011	2907361	1455670	1451691	1552710	769570	783140	1354651	686100	668551		
2012	2902190	1454474	1447716	1575569	781055	794514	1326621	673419	653202		
2013	2898293	1457074	1441219	1615832	793277	822555	1282461	663797	618664		
2014	2895000	1459456	1435544	1651403	803953	847450	1243597	655503	588094		
2015	2892302	1461485	1430817	1654395	804762	849633	1237907	656723	581184		
2016	2886026	1461326	1424700	1673896	848666	825230	1212130	612660	599470		

Table 2. Poverty indicators divided by Albanian regions

YEAR	Т	`irana	co	oastal	cen	tral	highland		
	poor very poor		poor very poor		poor very poor		poor	very poor	
2002	17.8	2.3	20.6	3.6	25.6	4.6	44.5	10.8	
2005	8.1	1.0	16.8	2.3	20.8	4.9	25.2	3.1	
2008	8.8	0.2	12.7	1.5	10.7	0.9	25.9	3.7	
2012	12.1	1.6	17.7	3.0	12.6	2.3	15.1	1.2	

Table 3. The annual average population 2001 - 2015 Female

Age- Grou p	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
0-4	140,266	135,629	130,820	126,265	119,737	111,675	105,126	100,283	95,863	93,268	92,182	91,388	90064	88974	87405
5 - 9	155,112	150,735	147,051	143,474	138,891	134,498	129,190	123,484	118,123	111,085	102,853	96,023	90704	85734	82369
10 -14	165,503	164,385	160,653	156,280	152,476	148,180	143,307	138,980	134,884	129,854	125,218	119,871	114161	108820	101745
15-19	145,985	150,441	154,333	156,982	157,802	158,262	157,237	153,540	149,294	145,867	142,268	137,571	132827	128422	123120
20-24	110,665	112,557	115,252	118,677	123,873	128,417	131,112	133,162	134,154	133,641	133,117	131,383	126999	121923	117657
25-29	99,955	95,999	93,369	91,314	89,513	89,052	90,139	91,982	94,765	99,611	104,117	108,051	112288	115074	115931
30-34	102,931	100,184	95,794	91,258	88,006	85,040	82,355	80,873	80,190	80,109	81,781	86,199	92203	98754	106749
35-39	107,096	102,395	99,444	96,416	93,790	92,214	90,523	87,002	83,530	81,619	80,358	80,440	82464	84946	87532
40-44	108,537	109,440	109,425	108,351	105,158	100,182	96,402	94,233	92,113	90,571	90,293	90,660	89756	88668	88793
45-49	88,261	91,677	95,270	98,333	101,009	103,262	104,677	105,124	104,637	102,224	98,237	95,977	95663	95200	95050
50-54	73,733	75,713	76,603	78,138	80,285	83,418	87,024	90,760	94,085	97,197	100,062	102,459	104122	104679	103089

55-59 61,767 60,603 60,463 62,329 66,141 70,497 72,892 74,226 76,301 79,100 83,048 87,531 92055 96084 99680 60-64 57,739 58,641 59,963 60,119 59,059 57,405 56,419 56,438 58,423 62,313 66,860 69,652 71408 73700 76486 65-69 45,539 48,089 49,820 51,037 51,936 52,367 53,461 54,937 55,426 54,875 53,941 53,751 54431 56801 60725 70-74 32,098 33,097 34,017 35,430 36,982 39,091 41,388 43,071 44,420 45,564 46,513 48,122 50011 51019 50879 75-79 16,643 17,340 18,698 20,485 22,874 24,759 25,556 26,436 27,802 29,392 31,463 33,511 35155 36649 37897 80-84 9,586		1,525,98	1,521,63	1,516,28	1,510,32	1,503,12	1,494,34	1,483,61	1,472,66	1,463,53	1,457,66	1,455,07	1,455,77	1,458,26	1,460,47	1,461,41
60-64 57,739 58,641 59,963 60,119 59,059 57,405 56,419 56,438 58,423 62,313 66,860 69,652 71408 73700 76486 65-69 45,539 48,089 49,820 51,037 51,936 52,367 53,461 54,937 55,426 54,875 53,941 53,751 54431 56801 60725 70-74 32,098 33,097 34,017 35,430 36,982 39,091 41,388 43,071 44,420 45,564 46,513 48,122 50011 51019 50879 75-79 16,643 17,340 18,698 20,485 22,874 24,759 25,556 26,436 27,802 29,392 31,463 33,511 35155 36649 37897	85+	4,565	4,490	4,535	4,615	5,161	5,786	6,093	6,456	6,628	6,846	7,018	7,029	7246	7393	7737
60-64 57,739 58,641 59,963 60,119 59,059 57,405 56,419 56,438 58,423 62,313 66,860 69,652 71408 73700 76486 65-69 45,539 48,089 49,820 51,037 51,936 52,367 53,461 54,937 55,426 54,875 53,941 53,751 54431 56801 60725 70-74 32,098 33,097 34,017 35,430 36,982 39,091 41,388 43,071 44,420 45,564 46,513 48,122 50011 51019 50879	80-84	9,586	10,224	10,776	10,822	10,436	10,237	10,717	11,682	12,901	14,529	15,747	16,161	16712	17636	18566
60-64 57,739 58,641 59,963 60,119 59,059 57,405 56,419 56,438 58,423 62,313 66,860 69,652 71408 73700 76486 65-69 45,539 48,089 49,820 51,037 51,936 52,367 53,461 54,937 55,426 54,875 53,941 53,751 54431 56801 60725	75-79	16,643	17,340	18,698	20,485	22,874	24,759	25,556	26,436	27,802	29,392	31,463	33,511	35155	36649	37897
60-64 57,739 58,641 59,963 60,119 59,059 57,405 56,419 56,438 58,423 62,313 66,860 69,652 71408 73700 76486	70-74	32,098	33,097	34,017	35,430	36,982	39,091	41,388	43,071	44,420	45,564	46,513	48,122	50011	51019	50879
	65-69	45,539	48,089	49,820	51,037	51,936	52,367	53,461	54,937	55,426	54,875	53,941	53,751	54431	56801	60725
55-59 61,767 60,603 60,463 62,329 66,141 70,497 72,892 74,226 76,301 79,100 83,048 87,531 92055 96084 99680	60-64	57,739	58,641	59,963	60,119	59,059	57,405	56,419	56,438	58,423	62,313	66,860	69,652	71408	73700	76486
	55-59	61,767	60,603	60,463	62,329	66,141	70,497	72,892	74,226	76,301	79,100	83,048	87,531	92055	96084	99680

Table 4. The annual average population 2001 - 2015 Male

Table 4. The aimual average population 2001 – 2013 Male															
Age- Grou p	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
0-4	130,247	124,821	119,608	114,897	108,433	100,699	94,550	89,977	85,924	83,735	83,396	83,631	83280	82975	82083
5 - 9	147,372	143,393	139,466	135,181	130,221	125,185	119,021	112,915	107,496	100,543	92,520	86,102	81136	76607	73728
10 - 14	158,933	157,459	154,132	150,263	146,338	142,131	137,787	133,373	128,678	123,426	118,302	112,283	106422	101231	94412
15-19	150,969	152,959	154,039	154,408	153,901	153,679	152,414	149,174	145,522	142,105	138,895	134,523	128861	123128	116907
20-24	119,938	121,170	123,394	125,363	128,021	129,459	128,666	126,899	124,481	121,476	119,111	115,207	108689	101755	95417
25-29	108,987	104,260	100,619	98,066	95,307	93,466	93,572	94,538	95,349	97,033	97,720	97,283	96873	95783	94005
30-34	110,076	107,725	103,272	98,519	95,438	92,925	90,057	88,125	87,363	86,546	86,836	90,063	94980	99677	105019
35-39	109,810	106,592	105,227	103,599	101,766	100,861	99,958	96,867	93,535	91,990	91,164	90,470	91162	93024	94696
40-44	106,245	108,035	109,160	109,608	108,154	104,654	102,359	101,839	101,084	100,201	100,402	100,881	99359	97596	97509
45-49	84,270	88,211	92,261	95,758	99,091	102,001	104,108	105,501	106,274	105,286	102,458	101,015	101421	101549	101456
50-54	69,804	72,012	73,076	74,850	77,502	81,230	85,386	89,625	93,393	97,116	100,614	103,453	105575	107028	106614
55-59	58,307	57,054	57,113	59,701	64,315	69,077	71,723	73,227	75,513	78,745	83,124	87,875	92572	96747	100801
60-64	55,430	57,596	60,022	60,330	58,262	55,870	54,482	54,392	56,789	61,211	65,902	68,679	70350	72647	75747
65-69	42,929	44,915	46,457	48,204	50,479	52,130	54,234	56,625	57,031	55,223	53,327	52,491	52818	55436	59863
70-74	33,789	34,703	35,556	37,116	37,942	38,830	40,681	42,204	43,969	46,312	48,288	50,706	53286	54057	52644
75-79	22,504	23,619	24,845	25,569	26,602	27,934	28,645	29,446	30,836	31,801	33,049	34,961	36522	38247	40375
80-84	14,533	15,175	15,629	15,932	15,745	15,555	16,248	17,155	17,697	18,685	20,007	20,609	21166	22394	23240
85+	10,054	9,675	9,460	9,252	10,844	12,522	12,511	12,768	13,049	13,929	14,593	14,241	13913	13304	13246
Total	1,534,19 7	1,529,37 4	1,523,33	1,516,61 6	1,508,36 1	1,498,20 8	1,486,40 2	1,474,65 0	1,463,98 3	1,455,36 3	1,449,70 8	1,444,47 3	1,438,38 5	1,433,18 5	1,427,76 2

2.2. Figures

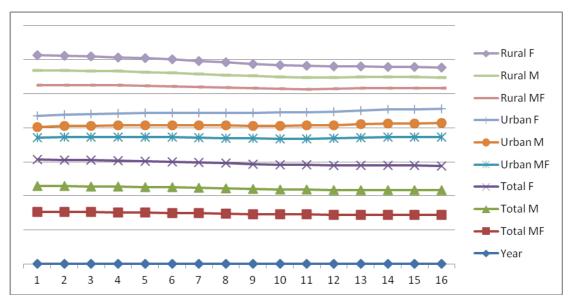


Fig. 1. Graph presentation of urban-rural population, January 1, (2001 – 2016)

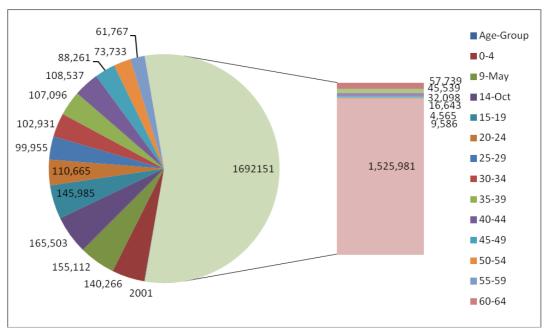


Fig. 2. The annual average population 2001 - 2015 (Female)

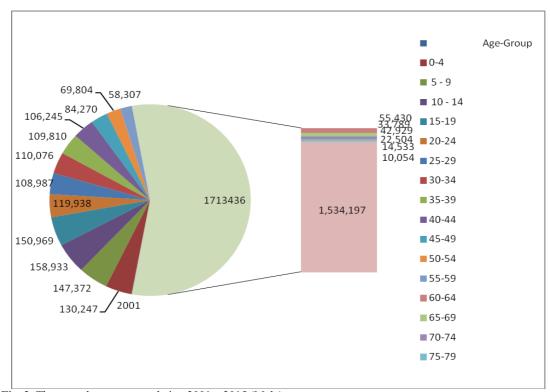


Fig. 3. The annual average population 2001 – 2015 (Male)

3. Conclusion

After the American crisis in 2007, that had its influence in 2009 in European countries as well, a lot of emigrants lost their jobs, part of which were and Albanians citizens too. Therefore, they packed their luggages again and turned back in Albania, as everything they had built, fell apart.

After coming back in Albania, they restarted their life again. The number of people, who leave the country and then come back again, will increase even more in the following years, according to surveys.

The liberalization of visa and the free market will make people migrate more than before, now legally and also create a new wave of returning emigrants. People do not move abroad for fun; they want to invest in their children's education, so as to build a guaranteed future perspective and make their lives easier in comparison with theirs.

The government should use some tactics to make successful emigrants come back in their country voluntary and stimulate them to invest their money, acknowledgement and experience in Albanian's economy.

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