



Socioeconomic development and demographic disparities in Tirana: *Results from Factor Analyses of Census 2001 data*

Prof. Bukuri Dumani (Uni. of Tirana)

Dr. Merita Karaguni (Uni. of Tirana)

Dr. Arjan Gjonca (London School of Economic)



Presentation Outline

- **Aims and objectives of this research**
- **Demographic profile of Tirana**
- **Socio-economic profile of Tirana**
- **(Non) Systemic development**
- **Methodology and data**
- **Results - Tirana with “Mini-Tirana’s”**
- **Conclusions and Recommendations**

1. Objectives

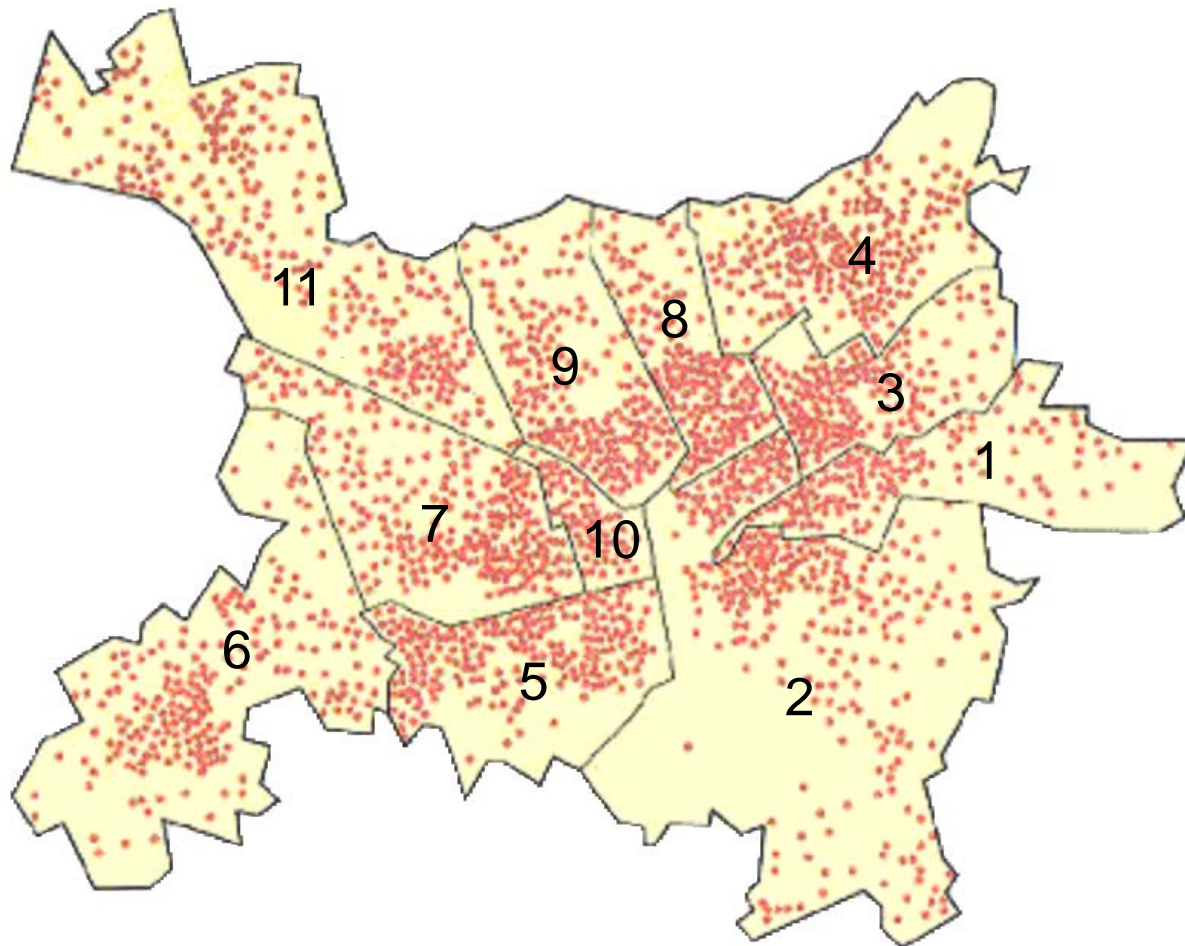
- ◆ To analyse the disparities of development in Tirana – in all possible dimentions: demographic, economic and social
- ◆ To analyse the inequalities created in Tirana due to this rapid “re-urbanisation”
- ◆ To analyse them in an integrated system as interrelated variabnles, as part of one development system
- ◆ To recommend possible policies in order to deal with vast inequalities and disparities created in the capital

2. Demographic Profile

- ◆ Tirana's population in 2007: around **520,000** inhabitants or twice that in 1990. Females: 53 %
- ◆ Highest population growth rates : 1950-1960, and 1990-2000
- ◆ 1989 - 2001, Tirana has grown more due to net migration rather than natural growth (70-95 % of total growth) – different from the period before 1990.
- ◆ The newcomers have settled more in Units 4, 6, 11 (classified as the poorest of the City)
- ◆ Units 6 and 11 have the highest natural and migratory growth rates

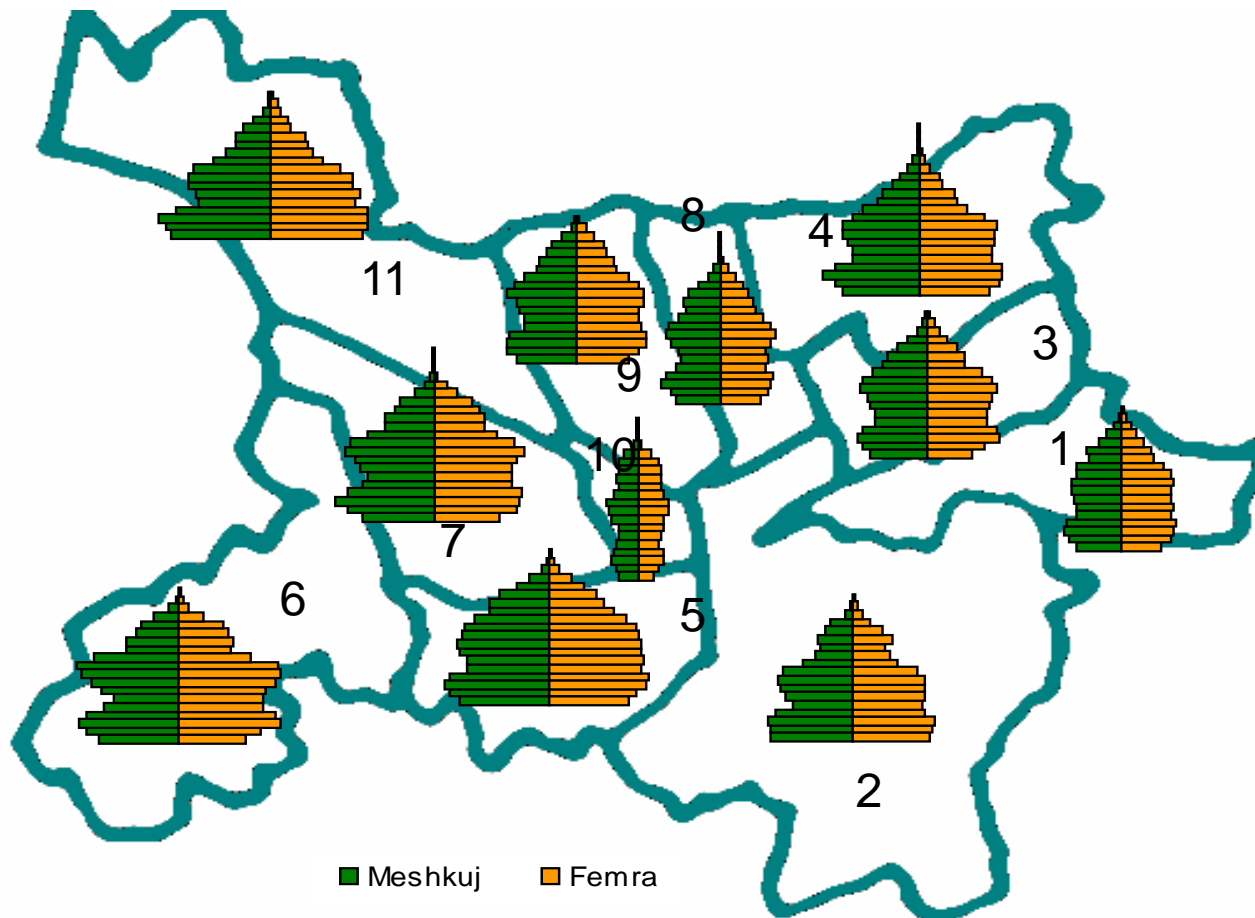
2. Demographic Profile – cont.

- ◆ Density : 8,161 inhabitants/km²
- ◆ Highest density close to city center
- ◆ Density in Unit 10 is 4 times higher than in Unit 2



2. Demographic Profile – cont.

- ◆ Tirana is getting older, although the new comers are in younger age
- ◆ **Median age is 33.4 years, compared to 30.1 years in 1989**
- ◆ Population in Units 6 and 11 has more children of 0-14 years (30%)

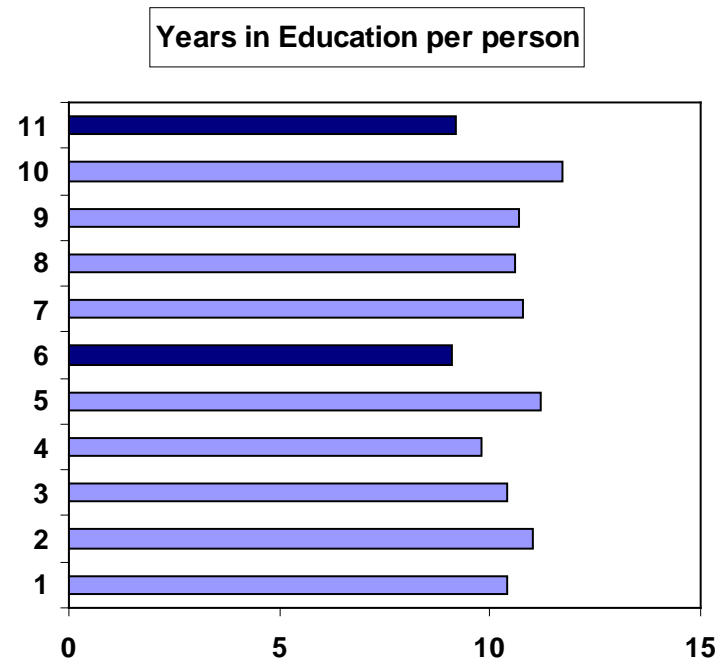
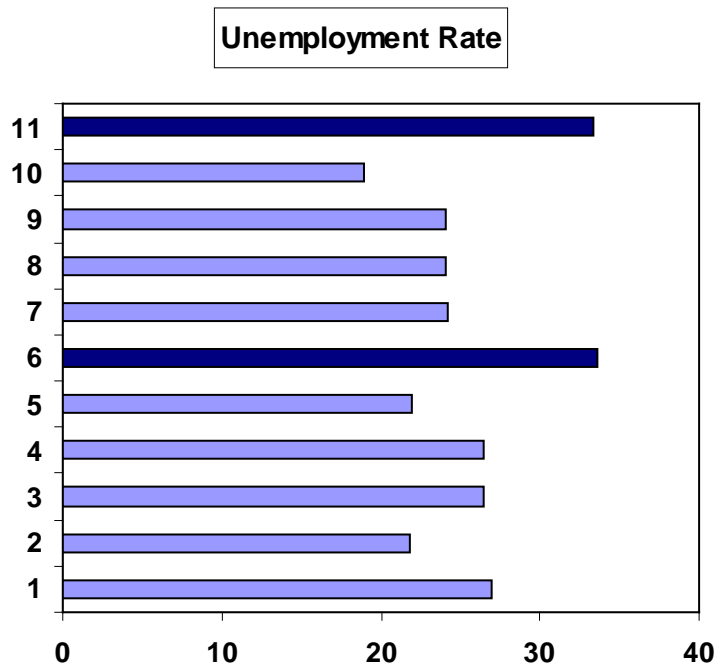


3. Socio-economic profile

- Tirana is the richest of all districts in the country
- It has the highest Income per capita
- The highest levels of education
- and one of the lowest Infant and child mortality rates in the country
- Access to health is better than anywhere in the country
- However, unemployment is not the lowest in the country
- And crowding index in one of the highest in the country

3. Socio-economic profile cont.

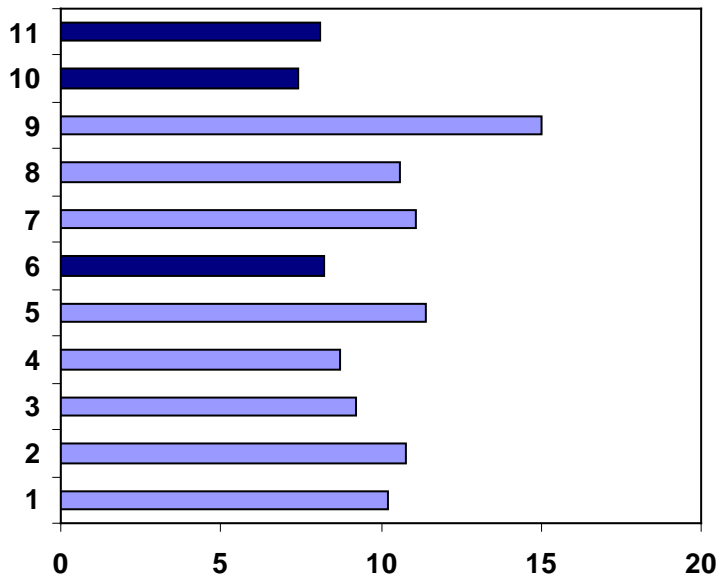
- Within Tirana unemployment is highest in units 6 and 11 (the midi-municipalities of immigrant settlement) with the rate being 33.6 and 33.3
- Education is lowest in the same mini-municipalities



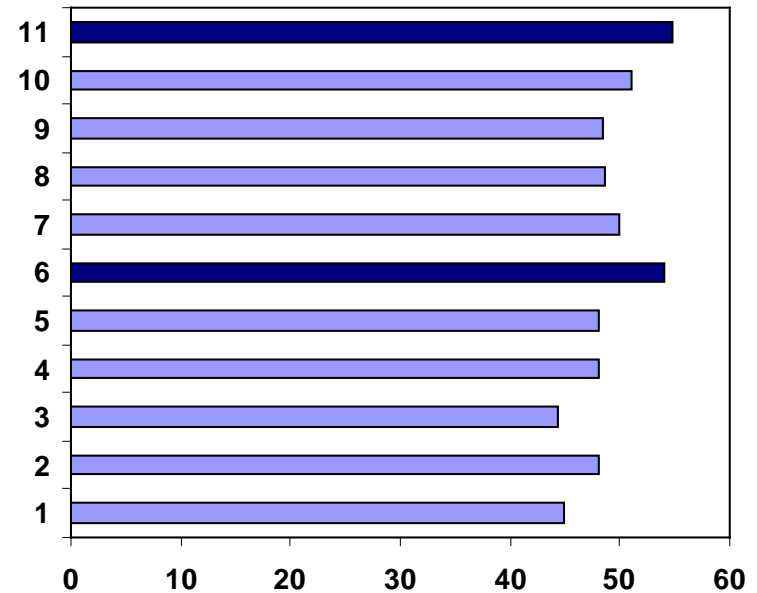
3. Socio-economic profile cont.

- In terms of income and consumption these units continue to be the poorest within Tirana
- They also have the highest levels of Infant mortality rate in the city

Monthly consumption per person



Poverty Index



4. (Non) Systemic development

The need to consider the whole city as one integrated system.

Being systemic means to internalize individual and collective awareness that :

- ◆ education shifts the system
- ◆ infant mortality is not just a health indicator but a syndrome of the entire development
- ◆ Integration of roma population is not an ethnic issue but a feature of a **well-functioning and integrated system**.
- ◆ Being healthy is the right of all individuals in the society
- ◆ A healthy population can improve the well-being and the economy of the society

5. Methodology and data

The analyses in this paper are based on factor analyses of aggregate data coming mainly from census.

Estimation of development is based in 12 variables for three development dimensions : demographic, economic and social dimensions

1. Demographic Dimension:

- ◆ average number of members in a household
- ◆ overall dependency ratio,
- ◆ net migration rate,
- ◆ natural increase rate

5. Methodology and data cont.

2. Economic Dimension

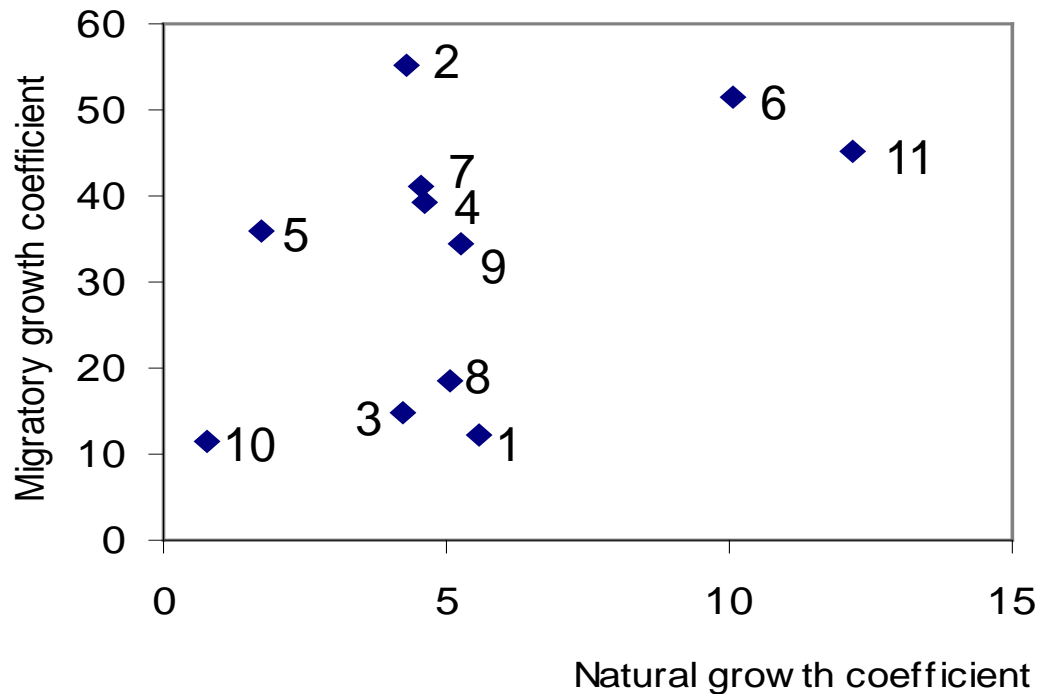
- ◆ average monthly consumption per capita,
- ◆ unemployment,
- ◆ crowding index,
- ◆ temporary employment

3. Social Dimension

- ◆ years in education per inhabitant (15 +)
- ◆ percentage of people with university and postgraduate degree,
- ◆ number of adults per medical personnel,
- ◆ infant mortality rate

6. Results

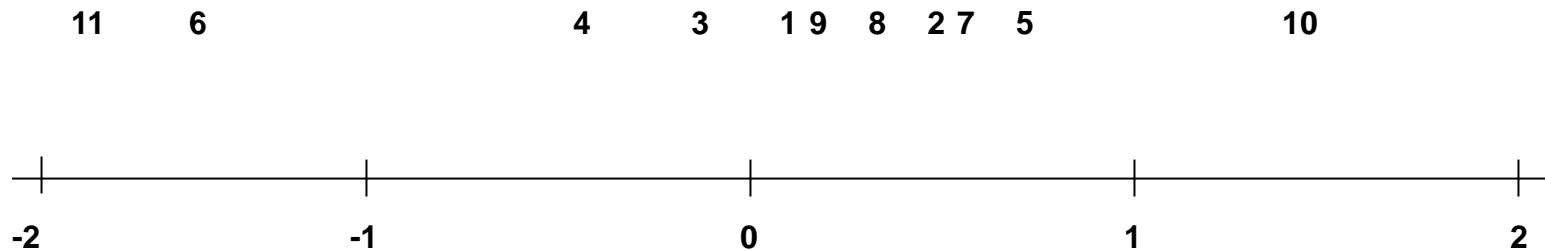
- ◆ Number of members and number of inhabitants/room is smaller in families with a higher level of education : $r_{am} = -0.96$ and $r_{ab} = -0.94$
- ◆ Higher level of education - lower unemployment, $r_{ap} = -0.97$
- ◆ Natural increase and migratory increase go parallel in 6 and 11, $r_{nm} = 0.85$



6. Results cont.

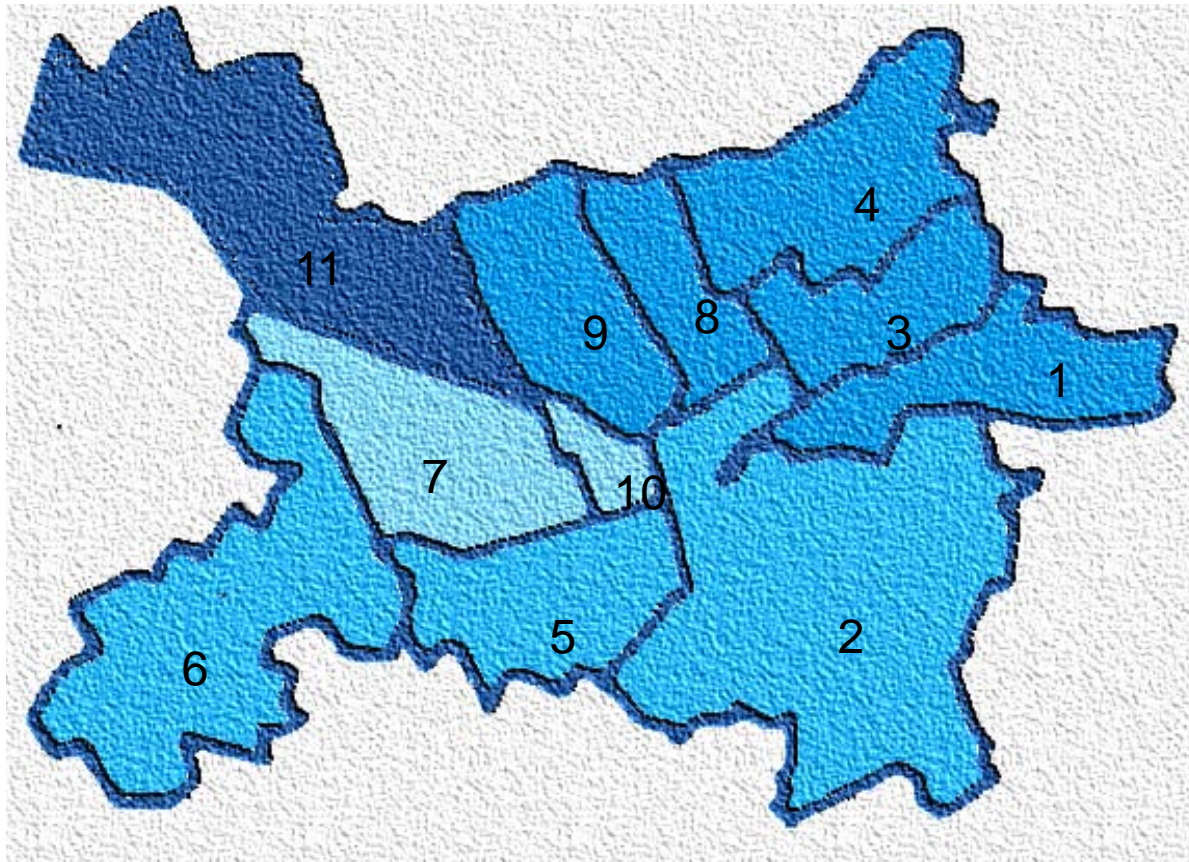
- ◆ Factorial analysis amalgamates all variables around the first main factor. Three first factors : 91% of total variance
- ◆ Unit 10 is most distant from others
- ◆ Units 6 and 11 less developed

Ranking of mini-municipalities according to demographic and socio-economic variables in synthetic indicator (FO1)



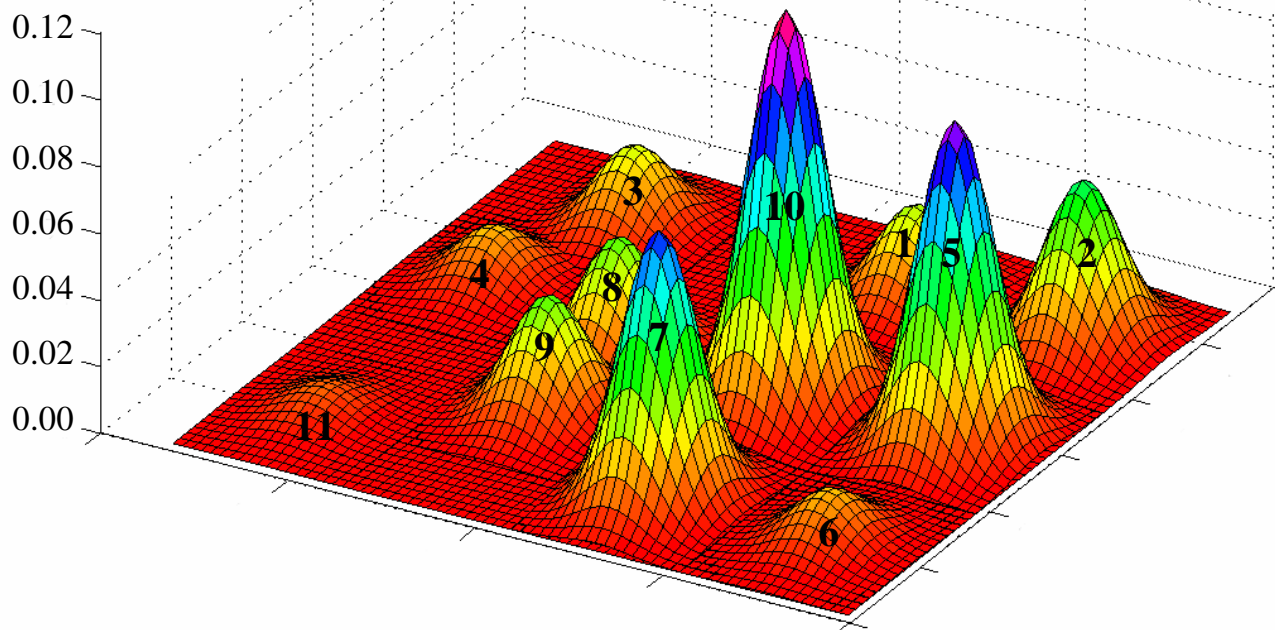
6. Results cont.

- ◆ Marked fluctuations between units
- ◆ Geographical neighbors are similar in development as well



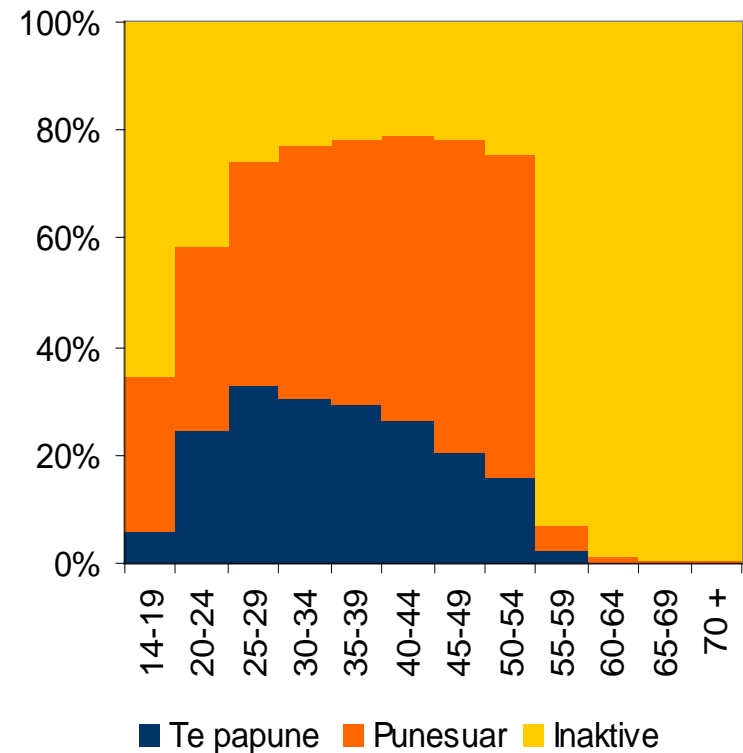
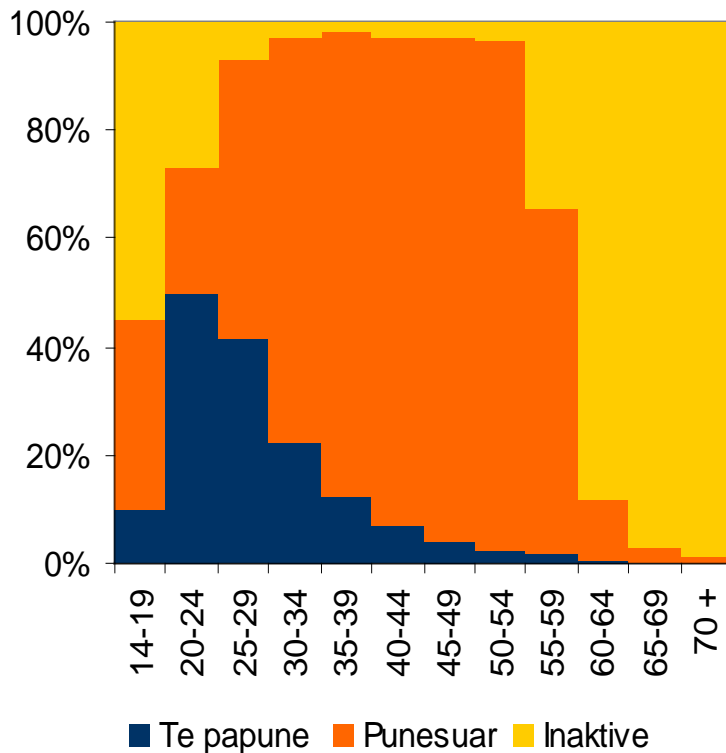
6. Results: Tirana with many “mini-Tirana-s”

- ◆ First group (highest level of developments) : Unit 10
- ◆ Second group : Units 2, 5, 7
- ◆ Third group : Units 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9
- ◆ Fourth group : Unit 11



6. Results: Unequal distribution of labor

- ◆ In Tirana 8% of families live under poverty line
- ◆ People fall in poverty because they do not have a job
- ◆ Activity coefficients reach almost 100% for people 35-50 years old.



6. Results: Unequal distribution of labor

- ◆ Highest level of unemployment : 20-29 years; higher in Units 6 and 11
- ◆ 26% of employed people have a temporary, seasonal and occasional job

At young ages

- ◆ 86% of job seekers of age groups 20 years and older
- ◆ When 40% of women and 40% of men 25-29 years old are married, unemployment causes economical and social problems
- ◆ 75% of first job seekers have 8 or less years of education
- ◆ Almost half of unemployed 14-19 years old with only 8 years of education in Units 6 and 11

7. Conclusions and Recommendations

- ◆ Tirana “is in search” of a new equilibrium in a higher level of development
- ◆ The disparities have increased during this unprecedented growth of the city in all its dimensions.
- ◆ The map of demographic and socio-economic developments displays a very differentiated distribution of developments, a Tirana with many “mini-Tirana”-s

7. Conclusions cont.

- ◆ The two extremes in development consist of Unit 10 with the highest level of development and Unit 11 with the lowest
- ◆ The less developed mini-municipalities are the ones that have received most of the internal migrants
- ◆ The pattern of development seems to be such as the neighbouring units are “neiborours” in terms of development, too.

7. Conclusions cont.

- ◆ Most affected by poverty and unemployment are the young people, in particular the very young.
- ◆ The unemployment rate is higher amongs 20-29 years old population in units 6 and 11
- ◆ Unemployment is higher mostly amongs the less educated (with primary schooling)

7. Recommendations cont.

- ◆ The approach to dealing with inequality and disparity should be a multisectorial approach that deals with all issues at the same time as they are interrelated.
- ◆ It is important that it is acted now and not later, as if it will be left unchanged it would be more economically difficult - “costly” as disparities can only get worse
- ◆ Certain issues can be dealt with programmes that affect neighbouring units and policies should be coordinated.

7. Recommendations cont.

- ◆ While a multisectorial approach towards all units is relevant, the situation is particularly harder in units 6 and 11.
- ◆ Particular issues regarding unemployment in general and for the young people in these units require particular attention
- ◆ Disparities in health in both dimensions, as health of individual and its utilisation should also be addressed in these extreme units



THANK YOU