

Age Structure of Mallakastra Population During the Period 2001-2011

MA. MARIGLEN SHERIFAJ

Affiliation: "Eqrem Çabej" University, Gjirokastër,
Department of Geography, Faculty of Education and Social Sciences
Gjirokastër /Albania
Postal Address: "Eqrem Çabej" University, Gjirokastër, ALBANIA, 6001
E-mail: mariglens@yahoo.com

Assoc. Prof. PhD. ALBINA SINANI

Affiliation: "Eqrem Çabej" University, Gjirokastër,
Department of Geography, Faculty of Education and Social Sciences
Gjirokastër /Albania
Postal Address: "Eqrem Çabej" University, Gjirokastër, ALBANIA, 6001
E-mail: sinanalbina@yahoo.com

Abstract

The entire demographic structures a special places is holded from the population structure according to their age. It plays an important role not only to demographic elements but also to the economic, social and cultural development of the area part of this research study. Treating of age structure in Mallakastra during the period 2001-2011, is a very delicate issue and with diverse impacts on the whole life framework of its population. This issue deserves a special attention since need to be evident changes, impact factors and to show up the future tendencies. Age structure is product of natural and migratory movement within and outside the country. Through it is provided the necessary information for the population vitality, general average age, population reproduction, specific role of each of them etc. Also it serves to judge about the potential of the area for working forces, which tend to be of third age group and the requirements they have for diverse services such are; education, health care, administration, communication etc.

Key Words: Average Age, Index of Old Age, Economic Indicators of General Subordination, Population With Tendency of Demographic Reduction, Population on the Eve of Became Old One, Population with Demographic Aging, Aging Process, Aging Coefficient.

Introduction

Until 1990, the defining role of creating population aging structure have had the progress of fertility and mortality, meanwhile after 1990, even migration processes (within and outside the country). These factors have leaded toward the reduction of population reproduction pace and its relative aging. Let's have a look on the situation in national level, in order to understand better the situation of the area part of the research study.

In 1979, in national level, age group 0-14 years old consists in 35.7%, as the result of high natural growth, the highest value belonged to Tepelena district, 38.2%, meanwhile the age group over 60 years old consists in 7.3%.

In 1989, in national level, the age group 0-14 years old consists in 33.0%, with the highest value for Tepelena district: 34.5%, meanwhile the age group over 60 years old consists in 7.8%.

Decrease of the role for the age group 0-14 years old in 1989 and after it is accompanied with social cultural consequences (minimizing of the demands to be admitted in the kindergartens, the decrease of pupils' number in 8 years schools and secondary schools, the needs for teachers etc).

Increasing of retirement age since 1990, increased the population able to work and stressed the demographic aging which became worse as the result of migration of active people to work. In 2001, in national level, group age 0-14 years consisted in 29. 3%, meanwhile the age group over 60 years old consisted in 11. 2% of total population, with remarkable values especially of urban areas.

In 2011, in national level, the age group 0-14 years old consisted in 20.7%, while the age group over 60 years old consisted, in 16% of total population, with remarkable values especially for urban areas. This general situation in national level without doubt has been reflected even in the area part of this research study.

Materials and Methods

The methods used during this research are methods of consulting the documents and existing researches, methods of survey and field data gathering, historical-comparative methods, panorama analyses, graphical introduction of social demographic indicators, mathematical-statistical analyze, mapping of occurrences and computer methods.

Results

After a certain period of time in the composition of population ages were noticed tendencies of relative aging, tendencies which now are clearer as the result of letting the population progress toward the demographic aging phase. Relative reduction of new age group have affected in reduction of requests in many communes for kindergartens, reducing of pupils in 9 years schools, an issue related to the decrease of work loading for the teachers. Complex of indicators that are analyzed above, show that population of Mallakstra region have entered into the process of demographic aging. During the period 2001-2011, index of old age is increased from 21.2% to 52.8%, average age is increased from 32.4 to 37.4 years old, and as the result is increased the percentage of aged generations of general population and have started the demographic aging process, since the average age is over 30 years old. Communes which are realized from the increasing of aging coefficient, have a relatively aged population. Continuous movements of population from the communes of Greshicë, Fratar, Kutë , Krahës, Levan, Selitë, Hekal, Aranitas has caused the aging of active population.

Discussion

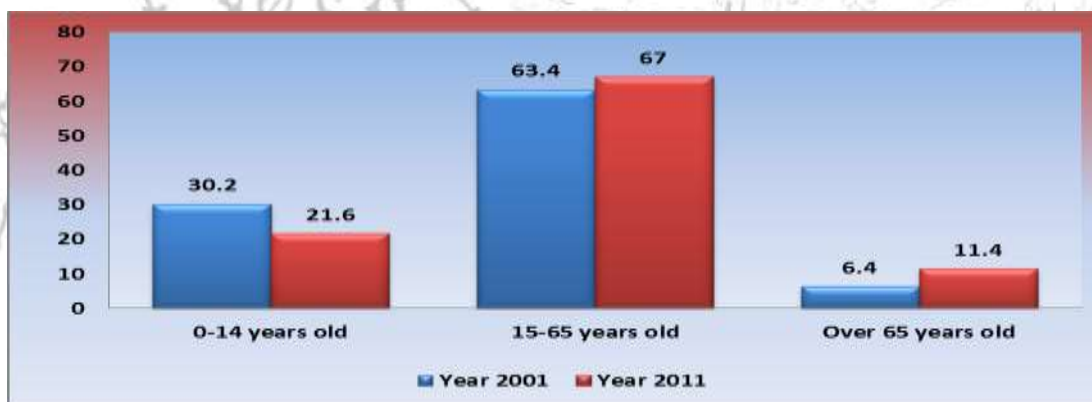
From the above given data We see that from 1979 to 2011, for round 32 years is noticed a drastic decrease of specific role for the age group 0-14 years old, from 35.7% in 1979 to 20. 7%; also is noticed a considerable increase for the age group over 60 years old from 7.3% in 1979, to 16% in 2011.

A complete imagination about the population qualitative changes related to the ages and situations, in which are situated their structure, is given through the pyramid of age. Analyze of age pyramid forms shows the features of nowadays population in this region, characteristics and tendencies of their natural movement. During the period 1945-1989, in conditions when this population was a closed one, without any impact from migration of people abroad, the age pyramid was of progressive type with a wide base (population under 15 years old consisted in 40%) and narrow peak (population over 50 years old consisted in 10%). Population of this region it was increased in a dynamic way as the result of high fertility and low mortality rates (mainly for the communes of Levan, Portëz, Kuman, Frakull, Kutalli and Urë Vajgurore).

During the transition period as the result of a slow pace of natural growth and high level of selective emigration (mainly man of age group 18-35 years old), age structure of population for this region get the features of a stationary type: with a narrowing base (is decreased the role of age group up to 15 years old) and with a wide peak (old people over 50 years old who consisted in 23%). Natural reproduction of population is stationary with a small natural growth (up to zero), which means that population has entered into the demographic aging process.

In communes Greshicë, Kutë and Patos, age pyramid is of regressive style with a narrow base (age group up to 15 years old consist in 20%) And a wide peak (old people consist in 30% of population). This pyramid shows that are part of this research is depopulating and its population is aging itself. What we would like to stress is the fact that analyze of aging structure will be done according to the division done from the demographers, were are differentiated age groups according to their status with employment issue: 0-14 years old, a age group which haven't had employment relation; 15-64 years old, age group which potentially has employment relation; 65 years old and above, that part of population which is retired and have stopped employment relation.

This division shows which the flows of population are actually and in the future in relation to the employment issues. Also it serves to show vitality of population, an essential factor to put in efficiency a geographic.



Graph Nr. 1. Mallakastra aging structure during the period 2001-2011

Source of information: INSTAT, Census of population and dwelling places 2001 and 2011.

From the Analyze of the above graph we find out the following important conclusions:

- ❖ There are noticed big changes about the period before and after 1990. Passing from centralized economy to the free market economy, was reflected with big changes even for the aging structure of population. Collected data about aging structure of population are taken at the end of first decade, 1992-2001 and the end of second decade, 2002-2011, having as reference the year 1992, when Mallkastra as the rest of the regions in our country entered to the free market economy. Aging structure is a reflection of demographic indicators long evolution such are: fertility, mortality, new comers, people who left the area along the years, so in other words a conclusion of the indicators progress in time and space.
- ❖ Each age group has had evident changes during this period of time. The age group which has faced more changes is the age group 0-14 years old, which is reduced from 30.2% in 2001, to 21.6% in 2011 with a reduction of 8.6%. Two other age groups have been increased respectively with 3.6% and 5%.
- ❖ Tendency of first age group reduction and increasing for the second and the third age group have their start since 1990 and will continue in the future. Reduction of fertility, constant progress of mortality and

minimization of emigrants' number are changing the aging pyramid of population of. In 2001 Mallakstra population had exceed the aging eve of the population and was becoming really old while in 2011 it can be considered as an aging one. According to Prof. Arqile Bërxfholi who is based on the thoughts of UNO demographers: "...in case the age group over 65 years old stays in long terms over the level 7% of general number of population, that population it can be considered as a old one"¹.

From the data taken from the sheet Nr.1, which shows the aging structure according to Mallakstra local units in 2001 and 2011, we can conclude:

Sheet Nr. 1 Population according to the age groups for the Mallakstra local units during the period of time 2001-2011

Communes Municipality	Year 2001						Year 2011					
	0-14 years old		15-64 years old		Over 65 years		0-14 years old		15-64 years		Over 65 years	
	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%
Cakran	4646 ²	31.4	9129	61.7	1024	6.9	2675 ³	22.8	7688	65.6	1359	11.6
Frakull*	2855	32.9	5246	60.4	578	6.7	1467	21.5	4607	67.6	746	10.9
Ruzhdie	1011	31.8	1978	62.2	188	6.0	569	24.4	1530	65.8	227	9.8
Kuman	2278	31.1	4598	62.8	443	6.1	1216	21.7	3742	66.7	653	11.6
Kurjan	1713	32.9	3152	60.6	336	6.5	824	22.8	2420	66.9	374	10.3
Levan*	3715	32.2	7047	61.0	787	6.8	1632	20.0	5433	66.6	1094	13.4
Patos	9299	28.0	21918	66.0	1993	6.0	2902	18.9	10635	69.1	1860	12.0
Portëz*	2317	26.6	5739	65.9	655	7.5	1791	21.7	5552	67.4	916	11.9
Aranitas	1371	30.3	2882	63.6	277	6.1	600	22.1	1791	66.0	323	11.9
Ballsh	2750	30.0	5945	64.9	459	5.1	1819	23.7	5159	67.4	679	8.9
Fratar	1379	30.0	2837	61.8	377	8.2	693	21.5	2087	64.8	441	13.7
Greshicë	569	30.0	1194	62.9	136	7.1	227	19.7	747	64.8	178	15.5
Hekal	1352	30.6	2745	62.2	315	7.2	530	20.2	1766	67.3	327	12.5
Kutë	1007	30.0	2096	62.5	253	7.5	380	19.2	1326	67.1	271	13.7
Ngraçan	324	31.5	649	63.0	57	5.5	129	22.0	403	68.5	56	9.5
Qendër	2735	31.2	5508	62.8	533	6.0	1397	22.3	4151	66.4	705	11.3
Selitë	501	28.2	1153	64.8	125	7.0	191	21.8	578	66.0	108	12.2
Kutalli*	3779 ⁴	32.1	7368	62.7	608	5.2	2315 ⁵	24.0	6377	66.1	951	9.9
Urë vajgurorë*	2574	28.0	6028	65.7	579	6.3	1452	20.1	4906	67.8	874	12.1
Cukalat	1269	31.3	2553	62.9	235	5.8	723	23.7	2041	68.0	281	8.3
Sinjë*	1539	30.7	3108	61.9	374	7.4	732	21.8	2283	68.1	336	10.1
Krahës	1118 ⁶	29.8	2335	62.5	285	7.7	522 ⁷	20.4	1692	66.2	340	13.4
Totali	50101	30.2	105208	63.4	10617	6.4	24786	21.6	76914	67.0	13099	11.4

1. A. Bërxfholi. "Europe and USA economic regionalism", pg 91, Tiranë 2012.
2. INSTAT. "Population of Albania Prefecture Fier", 2001, pg 139, Tiranë 2004.
3. INSTAT. "Census for population and dwelling places for Fier Region", 2011, pg. 85, Tiranë 2013.
4. INSTAT. "Population of Albania Prefecture of Berat", 2001, pg 140, Tiranë 2004.
5. INSTAT. "Census of population and dwelling places for Berat Region", 2011, pg 85, Tiranë 2013.
6. INSTAT. "Population of Albania, Prefecture of Gjirokastër", 2001, pg 139, Tiranë 2004.
7. INSTAT. "Census of population and dwelling places for Gjirokastër Region", 2011, pg. 85, Tiranë 2013.

Note: Borders of Mallakastra region do not fit to the borders of Mallakastra district neither to local units which compose it, from which are counted 22 local units which consist in 19 communes and 3 municipalities. Local units found in the table with symbol* are not included entirely in the territory of Mallakastra region. Having in consideration that we do not have detailed data in localities of dwelling places level, where Mallakastra counts more than 102 of them, the data about population are taken in higher ranks of communes and municipality levels.

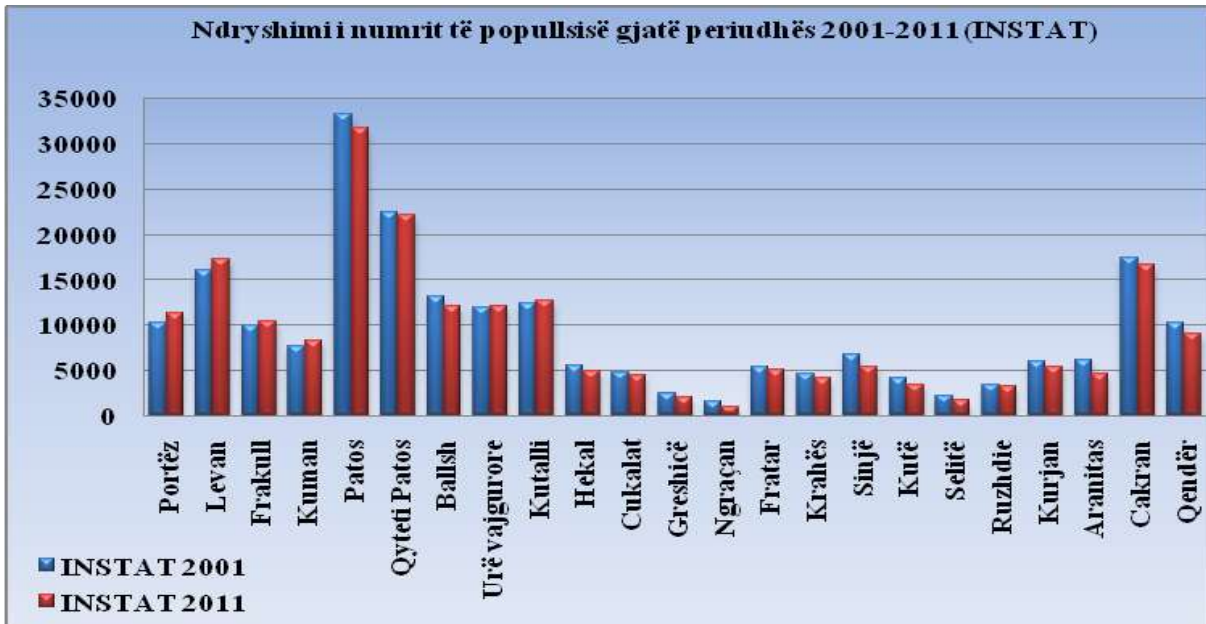
- In 2001 rappings between the age groups of Mallakastra local units vary from 26.6 to 32.9% for the first age group 0-14 years old; from 60.4 to 66% for the second age group 15-64 years old and from 5.1 to 7.7% for the third age group.
- The highest percentage for the first age group, 0-14 years old belong to communes Frakull and Kurjan with 32.9%; Kutalli with 32.1% and Ngraçan with 31.5%, while the lowest values are noticed for Portëz 26.6%, Patos 28%, Urë Vajgurore 28% and Selitë 28.2%. Local units which have the highest percentage of first age group can be considered as areas with a vital population in entire Mallakastra region differently from the communes or municipalities where the first age groups have a small percentage.
- For the second age group, the highest percentage belong to Patos with 66%, Portëza with 65.9%, Ura Vajgurore with 65.7%, Ballshi with 64.9% and Selita with 64.8%, while the lowest values are found in Frakull with 60.4%, Kurjan with 60.6%, Levan with 61%, Fratar with 61.8% and Sinjë with 61.9%. What is noticeable is the fact that local units with maximal values for the first age group result to have the lowest values for the second age group and vice versa.
- For the third age group over 65 years old are distinguished high values for Fratar with 8.2%, Krahës with 7.7%, Kuta with 7.5% and Sinja 7.4%, while the lowest values are noticed for Ballshi with 5.1%, Kutalli with 5.2%, Ngraçan with 5.5% and Cukalati with 5.8%.
- If we will refer to the limit 7%, for the age over 65 years which differentiate an aging population or which have just started to have the first signs of aging process, in Mallakastër are differentiated these local units which have reach this stage: Fratar, Greshicë, Hekal, Kutë, Portëz, Sinjë and Krahës.

If we will analyze data about aging composition in 2011 we can reach the following conclusions:

I. Almost all local units of Mallakastra have a noticeable reduction for the first age group 0-14 years of and an increase of the values for the group age 15-64 years old and over 65 years old Reduction in number and percentage of age group 0-14 years old, is related to the reduction of values for natural growth from 2001 to 2011, which has affected to the slow growth of population number (graph nr.2), but also to the increase of average age and the reduction of population vitality and which is going toward aging process.

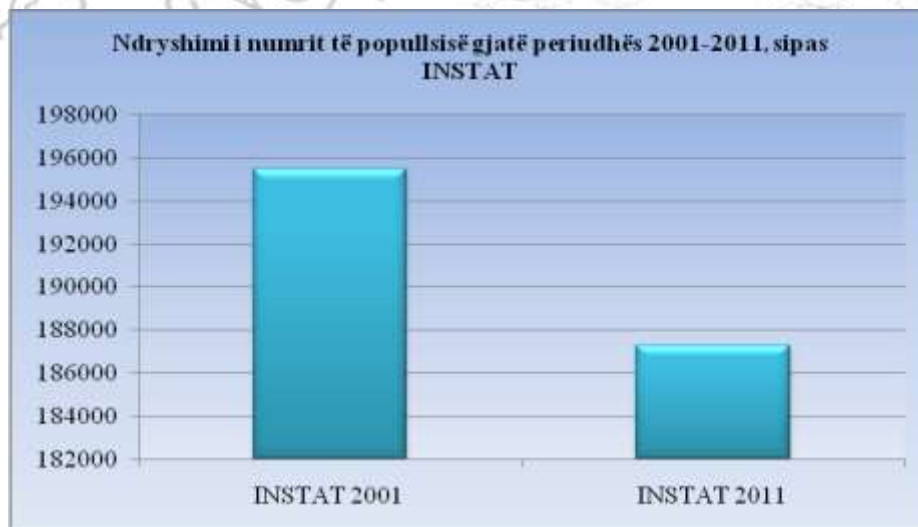
Also the increase of percentage for the second age group is explained with the fact that a part of population belonged to the first age group after a 10 years period, is the contingent of second age group and the last one has gone toward the third age group. From this analyze we understand that as much as it can lower the values of natural growth as much it can be increased the average age of population and as much can be increased the percentage of people who belong to the second age or third groups. Rappings between the age groups vary from 18.9% to 24% for the age group 0-14 years old, from 64.8% to 69.1% for the age group 15-64 years old and from 8.3% to 15.5% for the third age group over 65 years old. The progress for a long time of third age group in a percentage that exceeds 7% and reduction of age group 0-14 years old in less than 20%, shows that population have reached the aging level but also is turned into a population of regressive type⁸, having in consideration that the number of population is reduced time after time.

8. A. Bërxholli. "Europe and USA economic regionalization", pg. 91, Tiranë 2012.



Graph Nr.2. Differences in population number for Mallakastra local units during the period 2001-2011(INSTAT)

2. Should be stressed the fact that for the majority of local units the reduction of first age group from 2001 to 2011 has been 7% -10%. Highest percentage for the age group 0-14 years old belong for the communes Ruzhdie with 24.4%, Kutalli with 24%, Cukalat with 23.7% , Kurjan with 22.8% and municipality of Ballsh with 23.7%, while the lowest values for the first age group belong to municipality Patos with 18.9%, communes Kutë with 19.2%, Greshicë with 19.7%, Levan with 20% and Ura Vajgurore with 20.1%. This panorama is becoming clear even from the decrease of general population number for the entire Mallakastra region. During the period 2001-2011, this population is decreased from 195474 inhabitants to 187265 inhabitants, so with an absolute value of 8209 inhabitants (graph nr. 3).



Graph Nr. 3. Difference of Mallakastra population number during the period 2001-2011 (INSTAT)

3. *The highest percentage for the age group 15-64 years old in rapport to their population belong to Patos with 69.1%, Ngraçan with 68.5%, Sinja with 68.1%, Cukalati with 68%, Ura Vajgurore 67.8% etc, while the communes in which this age group have low values if we compare with other communes are Fratar and Greshicë with 64.8%; Aranitas and Selitë with 66%; Cakran with 65.6% and Ruzhdie 65.8%.*

4. *For the third age group, local units which are distinguished for the high values of this indicator are Greshicë with 15.5%, Fratar with 13.7%, Kutë with 13.7% and Levan with 13.4%, while the lowest values for this age group belong to communes Cukalat with 8.3%, Ngraçan with 9.5%, Ruzhdie with 9.8% and municipality of Ballsh with 8.9%.*

5. *What is noticed is the fact that all Mallakastra local units have reached the limit over 7% for the age group >65 years old which classify it as an old age population. If we will refer to the other condition for the existence of this indicator, should exist for a long term period when this value is reached, in 2001 and 2011 only for local units of Fratar, Sinjë, Krahës, Selitë, Kutë, Hekal, Greshicë and Portëz. While the local units which had exceed this limit lastly, in other words in 2011 and are close to this limit, need a analyze in future years to define if they have reached aging level or not.*

In our research study of great interest is introduction with sustainable features of aging structure and statistical verification of the progress of demographic processes. A special importance has the indicators of average age, index of old age and dependency indicators.

Average age

We notice that as much will be the contingent of new age population, as younger is the average age. The aging process of Mallakastra population has started already because the average age have more than 20 years that is over 30 years old and the percentage of the age group over 60 years old is high. According to the Census of 2011, Mallakastra populations have an average age 37.4 years old from 32.4 years old in 2001. High values of this indicator belong to the population of communes Greshicë, Kutë, Levan, Krahës and municipality of Patos (respectively 39.7; 39.1; 38.8; 38.6 and 38.6 years old). These local units have a low percentage of new population up to 20% and are considered to have a population in a demographic aging process

Index of old age shows the level of population demographic aging.

Communes Greshicë, Kutë, Levan, Krahës and municipality of Patos, are local units with high value of becoming old from which the population is leaving massively and which have entered into the demographic aging process, because all of them have the aging index $\geq 40\%$ that is the reason why their population have entered into the demographic aging process

The demographic aging process have affected negatively to the natural movements and structural features of population especially for the level of general fertility, mortality according to the age groups, intensity of migrating movements, number and structure of labour forces, level of economic activation for the population able to work, aging of active population etc. As the result of differentiation in the fertility level and migratory movements, aging structure of population is variable.

Economic indicators of general dependency for young and old people.

During the period 2001-2011, we notice that indicator of general dependency have been decreased as the result of the reduction in number of age groups 0-14 years old and over 65 years old toward the age group

15-64 years old⁹. The bigger reduction belong to communes Frakull, Kurjan, Sinjë, Levan, Hekal and Ngraçan, which have had a drastic reduction of the young people dependency coefficient and consequently have had a considerable increase of the old people dependency coefficient¹⁰. In these communes, the high value of old people dependency ratio is explained through high emigration rate of the population from this area. This brought the increasing of the cost to fulfill their needs and difficulties in the social insurance field. Phenomena of population relative aging and of the reduction of labour active population was present even before 1990, but it became more evident under the influence of political, social- economic, natural factors, which urged the population movements of labour active groups toward the field and urban areas, making worse the employment situation¹¹.

Sheet Nr. 2. Main indicators of the dynamic for the aging structure during the period 2001-2011

Communes/ Municipality	Year 2001					Year 2011				
	Average age	Annual Aging %	Dependency indicator			Average age	Annual Aging %	Dependency indicator		
			general	young	old			general	young	old
Cakran	32.3	22.0	62.1	50.9	11.2	37.1	50.8	52.5	34.8	17.7
Frakull*	31.7	20.2	65.4	54.4	11.0	37.2	50.9	48.0	31.8	16.2
Ruzhdie	31.7	18.6	60.6	51.1	9.5	35.7	39.9	52.0	37.2	14.8
Kuman	32.0	19.4	59.2	49.5	9.6	37.5	53.7	49.9	32.5	17.5
Kurjan	31.6	19.6	65.0	54.3	10.7	36.5	45.4	49.5	34.0	15.5
Levan*	32.0	21.2	63.9	52.7	11.2	38.8	67.0	50.2	30.0	20.1
Patos	33.0	21.4	51.5	42.4	9.1	38.6	64.1	44.8	27.3	17.5
Portëz*	34.1	28.3	51.8	40.4	11.4	37.2	51.1	48.8	32.3	16.5
Aranitas	32.3	20.2	57.2	47.6	9.6	37.4	53.8	51.5	33.5	18.0
Ballsh	31.9	16.7	54.0	46.3	7.7	35.6	37.3	48.4	35.3	13.2
Fratar	33.3	27.3	61.9	48.6	13.3	38.4	63.6	54.3	33.2	21.1
Greshicë	32.8	23.9	59.0	47.7	11.4	39.7	78.4	54.2	30.4	23.8
Hekal	32.6	23.3	60.7	49.3	11.5	38.3	61.7	48.5	30.0	18.5
Kutë	33.0	25.1	60.1	48.0	12.1	39.1	71.3	49.1	28.7	20.4
Ngraçan	31.7	17.6	58.7	49.9	8.8	36.5	43.4	45.9	32.0	13.9
Qendër	32.0	19.5	59.3	49.7	9.7	37.1	50.5	50.6	33.7	17.0
Selitë	33.4	25.0	54.3	43.5	10.8	37.7	56.5	51.7	33.0	18.7
Kutalli*	31.3	16.1	59.5	51.3	8.3	35.9	41.1	51.2	36.3	14.9
Urë vajgurore*	33.1	22.5	52.3	42.7	9.6	38.2	60.2	47.4	29.6	17.8
Cukalat	31.8	18.5	58.9	49.7	9.2	35.8	38.9	49.2	35.4	13.8
Sinjë*	32.7	24.3	61.6	49.5	12.0	36.7	45.9	46.8	32.1	14.7
Krahës	33.1	25.5	60.1	47.9	12.2	38.6	65.1	50.9	30.9	20.1
Total	32.4	21.2	57.7	47.6	10.1	37.4	52.8	49.3	32.2	17.0

9. INSTAT "Statistical Bulletin of Berat District, 2001, pg. 3, 2002.

10. Civil Status Office of Mallakastër district.

11. Regional Council Berat "Annual Statistics 2010, pg. 152, 2011.

About Mallakastra, according to the Census data of 2001, general coefficient of age dependency was 57.6%, for the young people 47.6%, while for the old people 10.1 %.(*sheet nr.2*). This means that overloading for Mallakastra have been from the young people who have represented 83% of the total population.

Meanwhile according to the Census data of 2011, general coefficient of age dependency was 49.3%, for the young people 32.2%, while for the old people 17.1%, so the highest overloading for Mallakastra have been from the young people, since they have represent only 65.3% of population from, 83% which represented in 2001. This shows that overloading with ld people during the period 2001-2011 is increased from 17% to 34.7%, which shows that this area is under a development process, accompanied from an early transition relatively prolonged in time. (*Sheet nr.2*) This dependency framework between diverse ages makes evident in a clear way its economic situation.

Under the conditions of a population with very low rates of fertility and mortality, these factors affected the speeding of demographic aging, increasing of old people contingent and as the result a further decrease of fertility rates since the contingents part of fertility process have been reduced continuously. Increase of old person contingent as the result of aging process¹², have affected evidently in the structure of population age groups. This process will affect evidently the progress of workers contingent related to the number of inhabitants who enter and get out from the contingent of those who are able to work and in the whole level of population economic activation. As important considerations we can mention that:

In Mallakastra aging structure have affected several factors:

- a. Impact of biological factors, natural growth,
- b. Impact of migration,
- c. Impact of external factors.

Let's do a summary analyze of this factors. During the period 2001-2011, natural growth was decreased from 13.5 to 8.8%, where the lowest value belong to communes Ngraçan, Aranitas, Qendër, Hekal and Patos respectively with 2.9; 4; 5.9; 6.1 and 6.4%¹³. Census of 2001, showed that natural growth of population it was done with a high intensity for the communes Selitë, Cukalat, Frakull and Fratar respectively 19.5%, 17.5%¹⁴, 15.5 and 15.3%. Migration Total of 2001 was -1122, meanwhile in 2011 was 79 inhabitants. These local units in 2001 are characterized from a negative migration total respectively with -13, -68, -131 and -78 for the commune Hekal, meanwhile is seen a contrary phenomenon in 2011, for some of them. Communes Qendër, Krahës and Hekal, from a negative migrating total that was in 2001, in 2011 they have a positive migrating total, respectively 70, 61¹⁵ and 50. Despite this fact, the reduction of population have been present as the result of natural growth especially in the communes Qendër and Hekal where decrease have been bigger from 14 to 5.9 and from 12.8 to 6.1%¹⁶ for the commune Hekal. So migrations have affected to the modification of age groups structures which is realized from the natural growth deforming it. The most typical case which shows the reduction of natural growth is the municipality of Ballsh. Reduction of its population with -1062 inhabitants has to do with negative migratory total from -105 inhabitants in 2001 to -131 inhabitants in 2011, and the natural growth is reduced from 12.1% to 6.5%¹⁷. As the result, population of these local units is actually in a demographic aging process. A big role

12. Bërxfholi. A. Knowledge about demography, Tiranë 2001, page 175-201.

13. Civil Status Office of Fier District 2001- 2011.

14. Civil Status Office of Berat District 2001- 2011.

15. Civil Status Office of *Krahës Commune*2001- 2011.

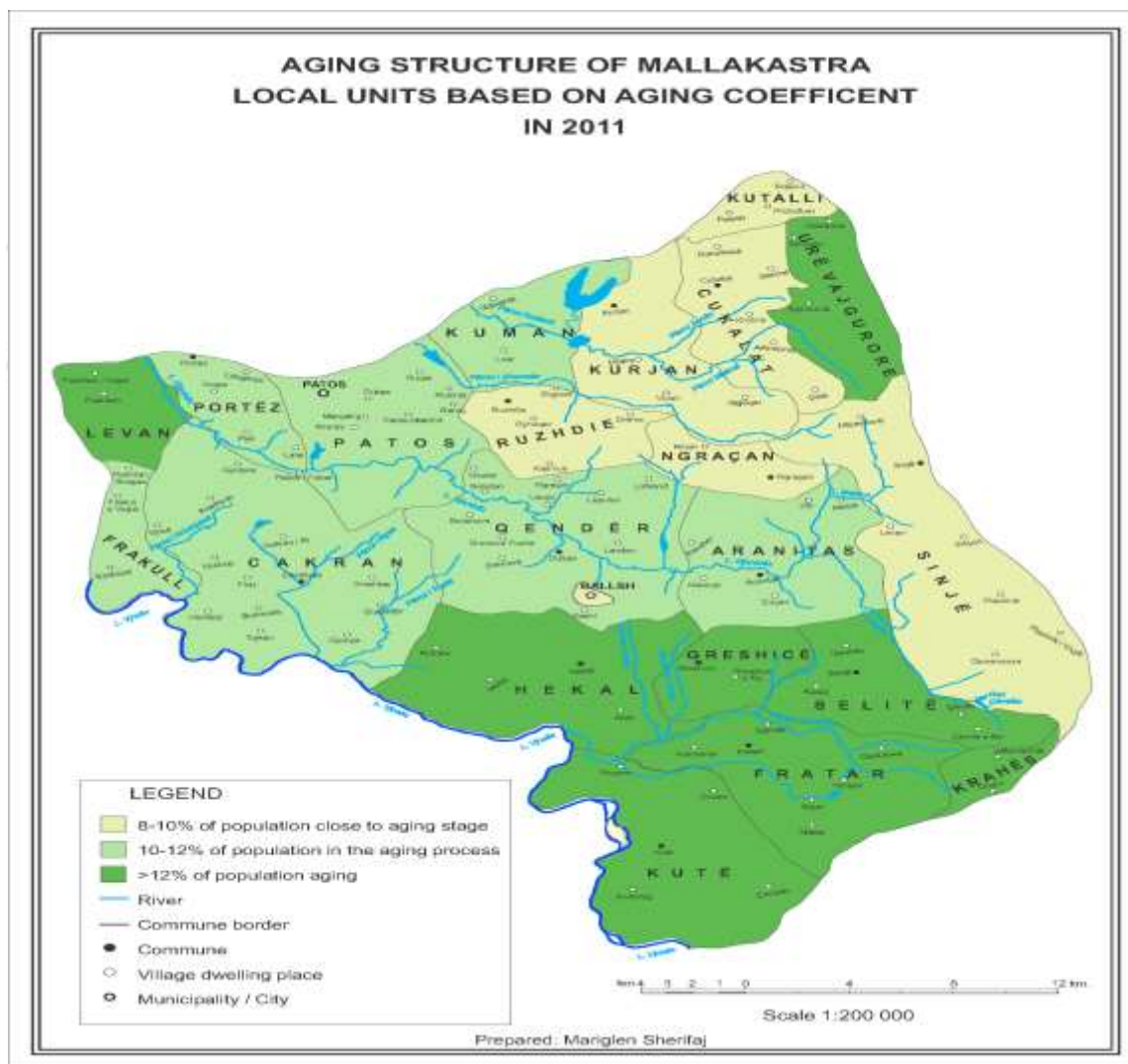
16. Civil Status Office of *Mallakastër* District 2001- 2011.

17. Civil Status Office of *Mallakastër* District 2001- 2011.

in this irregular form of aging structure is played from; immediate reduction of fertility rates, immediate and massive migration after 1990, crises of 1997 and further more 1999, called as the Kosovo people exode etc. Seasonal migrations have brought temporary consequences for the aging structure, but also have been effected even from permanent impacts such are massive migration with a great impact at fertility and mortality rates, etc. The whole population of Mallakashtra is considered as a population in a demographic aging process, with an aging coefficient 11.4%. Based on aging coefficient we distinguish four important communes groups:

Communes with a demographic decrease of population with a coefficient up to 8%. In 2001, are included all communes except Fratar commune with 8.2%, which population was close to the demographic aging process, while in 2011, we see that in this group there was no commune. In other words we can say that the progress was gone toward deformation of demographic age group.

Communes with a population in the eve of demographic aging, with aging coefficient 8-10%. In 2011, we have communes Ruzhdie, Ballsh, Ngraçan, Kutalli and Cukalat. (Map Nr.1).



Communes in a demographic aging process, with an aging coefficient 10-12%, where we can mentioned communes Cakran, Frakull, Kuman, Kurjan, Portëz, Aranitas, Qendër and Sinjë.

Communes with a population in the eve of a demographic aging process, with aging coefficient over 12%, where are included local units such is; Patos, Levan, Fratar, Greshicë, Hekal, Kutë, Selitë, Ura Vajgurore and Krahës. Also we can distinguish the aging populations of communes Greshicë, Fratar, Kutë, Krahës and Levan with aging coefficient, respectively 15.5%, 13.7%, 13.7%, 13.4% and 13.4% even for Levan commune.

Conclusions

Population structure according to the age in Mallakastra area, is a very important indicator, that should be taken in consideration and studied in details and properly, when we have in mind to study its economic situation, in defining the population consumption level of this area, but also to plan the population needs in most vital areas of social economic activities, in health care, communal services, social – cultural services. Impact spectrum of this structure is huge. This structure have affected in a real way on the progress of many demographic processes, fertility, mortality, marriages etc. Also the population structure according to their age is the result of mutual fertility, mortality, mechanical movements and other social economic process developments in the past periods of time. Until 1990, in Mallakastra region as everywhere in our country, the high rate of fertility and quick reduction of mortality brought population growth with a high intensity, mainly in communes and specifically in Selitë, Cukalat, Frakull and Fratar. This growth have been the main factor that turn the Mallakastra population in a new population with a reach balance of the economical active population. This structure was the crucial factor that even during the period 1990-2001, to keep the same high rates of fertility and dynamic panorama of demographic development in Mallakastra. After 1990, migratory movements created disorders in the age structures, where it was affected mainly the labour active population, males. Deformation have been sensitive, especially as the result of outside and internal migration towards most important regions such were, Tirana, Fier, Durrës, Vlora etc. In this way started the process of decreasing population reproduction rates between 13.5 to 8.8‰, which was accompanied with intensive migratory movements.

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