



**XHAKOLLI ESMERALDO
LIKA DANIELA**

THE REINTEGRATION OF MIGRANTS RETURNED TO THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

(EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS, ALBANIAN CASE)

The reintegration of migrants returned to their country of origin (Empirical Analysis, Albanian Case)

Xhakolli Esmeraldo ¹ LIKA Daniela²

Published: 8 th International Scientific Conference of Business Faculty. Economic Policy and EU Integration.

ISBN 978-9928-4510-0-2

Abstract

The history of human existence is closely related to migratory movements. Nowadays migration is a phenomenon that has affected almost all countries of the world. Like any migratory movement, the return migration has two directions and includes a movement that affects both the host countries and countries of origin.

This research paper, conducted through qualitative and quantitative methods explores the impact of public reintegration mechanism in Albania in the successful reintegration of returnees in our country. Using survey conducted by INSTAT in 2015 will achieve a probabilistic model to see if at different immigrant groups are various factors that affect the process of reintegration and specific effect of each factor. The empirical analysis is carried out through the use of STATA program for confirmation of our hypothesis in this paper. The study included all individuals who have migrated for at least one year abroad and who are over 18 years old. To see the impact of these factors on the ability of individuals to integrate into the country of origin will use STATA program. The model will use it is the probability, probit, which shows the impact of these variables on the probability of immigrants to reentegrate in their country of origine.

Keywords: Return, Successful reintegration, reintegration services, the impact of reintegration policies.

JEL classification : J1 ,J6 , J8 ,

1. INTRODUCTION

Albania's post-communist transition is characterized by a large population movements within and outside the country in search of better opportunities. With significant waves of emigration after the lifting of travel restrictions, many experts and analysts expect the level of immigration to sit visible after the first decade of transition. The return to the country of origin is one of the most dynamic migration movements not much treated by scientific research in the field of migration policymaking³. He carries challenges for countries of origin, but also a high potential development. Success is measured in terms of successful reintegration of returnees and lack of re-emigration, who appear to be two interdependent factors. World experience shows that a higher level of integration of returnees in their country of origin, the lower is the tendency to re-emigrate, something for which will be discussed below in this paper. In the past two decades, returned emigrates in Albania is characterized by the shape and dynamics variables in time. In this process, the situation in the country of origin has a direct impact on the level of integration.

Countries like Albania had high irregular emigration over the years, face always the

1 Msc. Economics , University Aleksander Moisiu Durres, Department of Economic Science, xhakolliesmeraldo@yahoo.com

2 PHD Candidate , University Aleksander Moisiu Durres, Department of Economic Science, dautidaniela@windowsslive.com

3 Cassarino Jean. (2004). "Theorising return migration: The conceptual approach to returning migrants revisited/Intern". International Journal of Multicultural Societies, vol.6, No.2, 2004

dilemma of whether the provision of reintegration in cases of forced return is a case for “positive discrimination” in relation to the rest of the population nonemigrated, since the individuals always receive assistance upon return. However, another dilemma seen whether institutional mechanism reintegration has contributed to the successful reintegration of returnees. Since 2010 when it began operating mechanism is not undertaken any specific research to analyze the impact that this mechanism has in the successful reintegration of returnees.

The purpose of this paper is the identification of factors that influence the reintegration of migrants returned home and specifically study the case of Albania and our country policies for reintegrating of the returnees.

The structure of this paper is as follows: In the first part is presented a review of the world literature on the return migration. In the second part is presented a theoretical approach on the key concepts of the successful reintegration, which is included reintegration and global challenges not only to our country. Part Three provides a quantitative econometric survey based on the INSTAT census and secondary data collected from surveys carried out in 2015 by INSTAT.

2. Literature Review

Some studies have tried to determine the difficulties associated with successful reintegration of returning migrants in their country of origin after a period of emigration. Since 1960, return migration has been the subject of various theories from different schools. Some researchers define the return, in terms of time and space and therefore distinguish between the temporary and permanent return (Agunias, 2006) while others such as the IOM (2011) base their definition of return migration in the form of return (voluntary or involuntary) and time spent abroad. Gmelch (1980) distinguishes two types of reintegration: The first is socio-economic re-integration, which has to do with consistent achieving elements as finding a job, buying a house and investing in a promising project, while second reintegration is psychological, that has to do with good feelings after returning to the country of origin. Davanzo (1976) concluded that maintaining social relations between emigrants and their familiars in their country of origin helps to facilitate the reintegration into society and minimizes the psychological costs of return. The process of adaptation can be more or less successful depending on a myriad of factors, such as length of stay abroad, the degree of integration into the host society, the intensity of ties with the country of origin, family environment and the extent of the network and social relations country of origin. Returned migration is defined “as the movement of a person who returns at his country of origin after a permanent residence in another country.” CASSARINO (2004) is referred to neoclassical model as a non-optimistic view of return because the return is motivated mainly by the failure of the migratory experience in terms of employment and financial gain. Related migration motives entirely with economic benefit and long-term plans initiated by emigrant. Access of neoclassical migration is based on the notion of the difference between the real wage that immigrants received during their migration and their expectations in connection with the host country (Todaro 1969) and in this way returned migration should be seen as a result of a failed migration, experience which did not provide the expected benefits.

Structural model goes beyond the neoclassical model, because examines the return taking into account the individual perspective of the returnees as well as social and institutional factors in the country of origin. Cerase (1974) argues that the failure or success of returnees analyzed by linking reality in the country of origin to the expectations of returnees. According to structuralist returnees adapt their expectations and behavior towards local societies, in order to re-admit, they tend to orient their tendencie to investment visible and often non-productive rather than productive investments (CASSARINO 2004).

Transnationalism, more than a model, represents an attempt to formulate a theoretical framework and conceptual to understand better the strong links between social and economic in host countries and origin in case of return migration (CASSARINO, 2004). According to transnacionalist, the return is a link to the circulatory system of social and economic relations, as well as migratory exchanges with the country of origin to facilitate his reintegration in return. Thus, the return is prepared by periodic visits to the country of

origin. In the field of migration, the conceptual framework is based on the intersection of two areas of investigation: transnational identities and transnational mobility.

3. Components of Successful Reintegration

The re-integration of immigrants will be successful if it completes the following characteristics:

a) Sustainability. Reintegration is closely related to protecting the rights of migrants and the development in the country of origin. The return can be established when it is connected to a servo mechanism that contributes to socio-economic opportunities in the country⁴.

b) Measurability. Assessments of various aspects of reintegration should be included as an essential part of any project. Determining which factors have improved the welfare of returnees will continue to inform the design of future projects in order to better serve the returnees.

d) Complementarity. Cooperation with local actors as well as with humanitarian organizations, social or financial support during the design phase of the project to re-integration project that helps meet the needs on the ground. Labor ministries often offer vocational training courses to support the search for employment.

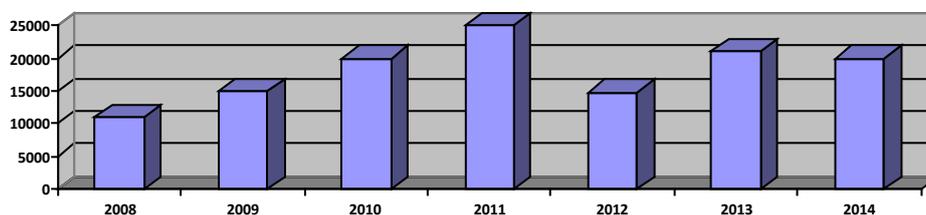
4. Analysis of Return Migration and Reintegration of Albanians returned from emigration

Being a nationwide phenomenon the return of migrants to their country of origin can not be left untouched in poor countries like Albania. It is a country with a population that has migrated in a large number, especially after the fall of the dictatorship.

4.1 Trends of Albanians emigrants returned

The impact of the 2008 crisis has brought considerable consequences in terms of increasing the number of returned migrants. The number of returned Albanians has increased significantly in the period between 2008 and 2011, this number reached the highest level of the years before 2008. This is a direct reflection of the economic crisis and the fact that individuals were no longer able to continue projects in their migration countries like Italy and especially in Greece. After 2011 there is a decrease in the tendency of immigrants returned, but again returns are high.

Graph 1.1. Trends of returned emigrants



Source: INSTAT 2015

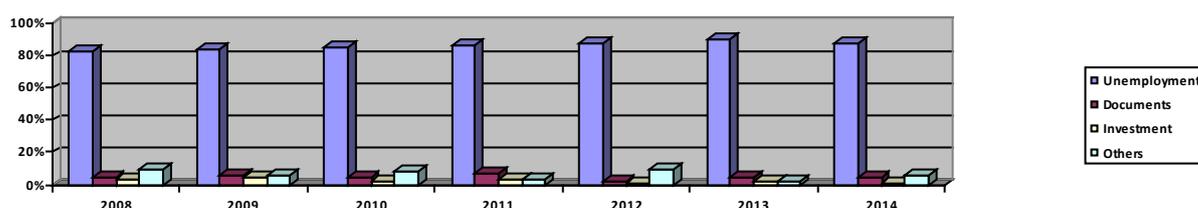
By returns it shows that 90% have returned voluntarily while 10% were forcibly returned by the authorities of the host countries.

4.2 Profiles of returned emigrants

Reasons for returning to Albania examined further in the following figure. In the figure, work and family are overriding reasons of all. It is important to note that this applies to both men and women. Study reasons play a very small role, though affecting only a relatively limited age group.

4 European Training Foundation. (2007). "The contribution of human resources development to migration policy in Albania"

Graph 1.2. Reasons for return for Albanians emigrants, (%).



Burimi: INSTAT 2015

This trend shows once again that the main reason of migration of Albanians is economic and it is precisely for this reason that obliges immigrants to return unless they find employment opportunities in the host country. The chart above shows the reasons for the return to the same unemployment rate of returned emigrations and almost does not change.

4.3 Reasons for re-emigration of returned emigrants

Repatriation of many Albanian immigrants faced difficulties in adapting for the fact that the Albanian state, limited by the lack of nonadequate policies for successful reintegration, has led many returnees from the economic difficulties in hosted countries, especially in the last host country. They intend to return mainly for the fact that the last host to the familiar.

Table 1.1 Reasons for re-emigrations

Reasons for re-emigrations	
Already I know my place of emigration	67.3
Unemployment in my origin country	56.5
I don't see a good future in my country	48.3
To remove my documents	33.5
Better employments possibilities in emigration country	32.3
I'm not feeling better in my country	13.5
Other	14.3

Source: INSTAT 2015

Availability of services is also an important factor that influences the decision to stay in Albania or to return to the possibility of re-migration. According to the survey very few returnees have received assistance after their return to Albania, and when this happened, they were mostly private providers.

5. Empirical Analysis of reintegration factors in the case of Albanian migrants

As mentioned in the first section of this paper, empirical model goal is to show whether the various target groups of migrants returned from exile in the country of origin, are affected from different factors in the reintegration process. Based on the census conducted by INSTAT, where based on predefined criteria, an individual was considered to be qualified to be included in the survey if it was, a citizen who has migrated abroad and returned to Albania, voluntarily or not and who have reached age 18 or older. Members broadly applies Cassarinos model, which contains three-stage approach to migration, developed and implemented by Robert Schuman Centre.

5.1 Methodology of Empirical Analysis

Relying on the literature review and empirical work carried out by previous authors want to test our hypothesis that in the case of returnees emigrants from migration, reintegration factors affecting the group of migrants return voluntarily change from the factors that affecting the integration of immigrant groups forcibly returned. Empirical analysis would perform through the use of STATA program. Because we are dealing with two groups of

immigrants we are interested in analyzing the reintegrated factors for the two groups will create a variable, which takes the value 0 if individuals have voluntarily returned and takes the value 1 if the individuals are forced return. Below we will build 3 different regressions: full regression, which includes all the individuals interviewed without distinguishing whether it is voluntary or forced return. A regression that includes only individuals who voluntarily returned from emigration and another involving a regression only individuals forcibly returned from abroad. So we need a probabilistic model to show that influencing factor increases or decreases the probability of an individual to be re-integrated. $Y = \{1 \text{ with probability } (p) \text{ or } 0 \text{ with probability } (1-p)\}$. $P_i = \Pr(y_i = 1 / x) = F(x_i)$. After the construction of 3 different models will realize LR test to see if it is necessary to build 3 different models or models aren't different recipocally.

5.2 The results of empirical model

The model will be : $\text{Integrated} = \alpha + 1X_1 + 2X_2 + \dots + nX_n$

From the INSTAT questionnaire we built a model with these variables (see Table 1.1). From the results we see that the model is important, since p-value = 0.00 < 0.05, which indicates that the model is statistically significant. To view the problems with misspecification we make LR test to see if the model is properly. The general pattern has the following form:

Integrated = 4.09 + 0.3 female – 0.38 destin – 0.66 famil – 0.16 econ + 0.50 project – 0.45 child – 0.46 instit

```

Probit regression                               Number of obs   =       1260
                                                LR chi2(7)      =       157.65
                                                Prob > chi2     =       0.0000
Log likelihood = -708.59839                    Pseudo R2       =       0.1001
    
```

integrated	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
female	.3066572	.0995677	3.08	0.002	.1115081 .5018062
destin	-.3843077	.0885429	-4.34	0.000	-.5578485 -.2107669
famil	-.6628331	.0914034	-7.25	0.000	-.8419804 -.4836858
ekon	-.1600895	.0523935	-3.06	0.002	-.262779 .0574001
projekt	.5079256	.1560308	3.26	0.001	.2021109 .8137403
fëmij	-.4556388	.0799329	-5.70	0.000	-.6123044 -.2989731
instit	-.4680034	.1893632	-2.47	0.013	-.8391483 -.0968584
_cons	4.094206	.4902651	8.35	0.000	3.133304 5.055108

a) Model of returned voluntarily. In this model will include only individuals who said they have returned to Albania by their own: We see that the model is statistically significant at the 5% level for p-value = 00:00 < 0:05. Now we use linktest to see if we have forgotten excluding variables in the model. From the result we see that the model does not suffer from misspecification. The final model is statistically significant and has the following form:

Integrated = 4.5 + 0.23 female – 0.42 destin – 0.71 famil – 0.14 econ + 0.60 project – 0.45 child – 0.60 instit – 0.23 remit

```

Probit regression                               Number of obs   =       1163
                                                LR chi2(8)      =       176.36
                                                Prob > chi2     =       0.0000
Log likelihood = -645.9319                    Pseudo R2       =       0.1201
    
```

integrated	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
female	.2372219	.1061824	2.23	0.025	.0291081 .4453356
destin	-.4277773	.0933096	-4.58	0.000	-.6106608 -.2448937
famil	-.7155539	.0963646	-7.43	0.000	-.904425 -.5266827
ekon	-.1464439	.0554746	-2.64	0.008	-.255172 -.0377157
projekt	.6079571	.1635578	3.72	0.000	.2873898 .9285245
fëmij	-.4555839	.0838748	-5.43	0.000	-.6199756 -.2911922
instit	-.6019676	.2101532	-2.86	0.004	-1.01386 -.190075
remit	-.2385275	.0967278	-2.47	0.014	-.4281104 -.0489446
_cons	4.591745	.5385047	8.53	0.000	3.536295 5.647195

b) Model for individuals who have been repatriated by the host country of immigration. In this model will include only individuals who said they were involuntarily returned to Albania.

```

Probit regression                               Number of obs   =           97
                                                LR chi2(4)      =          18.90
                                                Prob > chi2     =          0.0008
Log likelihood = -41.223805                    Pseudo R2      =          0.1865

```

integrated	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
female	1.012112	.515802	1.96	0.050	.0011583 2.023065
ekon	-.659527	.2464947	-2.68	0.007	-1.142648 -.1764063
antar	.8649538	.4774014	1.81	0.070	-.0707358 1.800643
remit	1.233778	.4275044	2.89	0.004	.3958847 2.071671
_cons	.3281819	1.291225	0.25	0.799	-2.202573 2.858937

We build the initial model, which consists of the initial set of variables. We see that the model is statistically significant at the 5% level for p-value = 0:00 <0:05. We see now if we have defined good the regression using linktest to see if we have forgotten the variables in the model. From the result, we see that the model does not suffer from misspecification.

Integrated = 0.32 + 1.02 female – 0.65 ekon + 0.86 antar + 1.23 remit

Through tests conducted above we conclude that: To different groups of immigrants, returned forcibly or with they own wish are different factors that influence the process of reintegration. This empirical finding indicates that in order to re-integrate various groups of immigrants, returned voluntarily or forcibly should be followed specific policy, as factors that determine the reintegration differ between groups.

4. Conclusions

Returns profiles analyzed from this study show that return migration to Albania, since 2009, is primarily motivated by economic factors. By empirical analysis we conclude that our starting hypothesis is therefore to various immigrant groups in turn affect different factors. The result of this paper is consistent with theoretical views expressed that to realize that to have a better reintegration is necessary to analyze the specific profile of each group of immigrants returned from exile. We see also instrumental individuals that have undertaken the initiative invest have more reintegration problem and this relates to the fact that the conditions for doing business in our country are not motivating and create problems for immigrants who want to invest.

5. REFERENCE

Anima.L. (2010). "Transnationalism: A New Mode of Immigrant Integration" **WP 3/23**

Black.R. (2004). "Understanding Voluntary Return." **Home Office Online Report 50/04**

Bhning,W.R. (1979). "International Migration in Western Europe: reflections on the past five years". **International Labour Review, 118.**

Cerese, F.P. (1974). "Expectations and reality: a case study of return migration from the United States to Southern Italy". **International Migration Review 8: (2).**

Chaloff, C & Danaj. S (2006). "Institucionalizimi i asistencws pwr migrantwt e kthyer nw Shqipwri nwpwrmjet zyrove lokale tw punwsimit dhe OJF-ve lokale". **IOM, Tirana (2006)**

Cassarino Jean. (2004). "Theorising return migration: The conceptual approach to returning migrants revisited/Intern". **International Journal of Multicultural Societies, vol.6, No.2, 2004**

Development Research Center on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty. (2003). *Defining, measuring and influencing sustainable return.* **3. University of Sussex, United Kingdom.**

Düvell. F. (2012). "Qualitative research in migration studies. Analytic and synthetic notes". **CARIM-East RR 2012/01. European University Institute, p 6-12.**

European Training Foundation. (2007). "The contribution of human resources development to migration policy in Albania".

Gedeshi, I. (2009). "Effects of the global crisis on migration and remittances in Albania". **UNDP, IOM, WB.(2009)**

Grazhdani.T (2015):" Shwrbimet e riintegrimit pwr emigrantwt shqiptarw qw kthehen: Mes sfidave tw parandalimit tw emigracionit"Disertacion. 2015.

Hartmut. E (2007). "Does the New Immigration Require a New Theory of Intergenerational Integration?"

Haykanush. L (2013) " Return Migration and Reintegration Issues:. Armenia CARIM-East Research Report 2013/03

INSTAT & IOM (2014). "Migracioni i kthimit dhe Riintegrimi nw Shqipwri", 2014, Tiranw, Shqipwri.

IOM. (2008). "Identifikimi i zonave tw prekura nga emigracionit dhe migracioni i kthimit nw Shqipwri: Profili i migrantwve tw kthyer".Organizata Ndwrkombwtare pwr Migracionin. Tiranw, Shqipwri.(2008)

IOM. (2014):" Konkluzione tw Konsultave dhe Trajnimeve me Sportelet e Migraconit". Organizata Ndwrkombwtare e Migracionit. Tetor 2014.

Martin. K (2006). "Imigration, Integration and return Migration". Searning Paper 2/32

6. ANEKSI I PUNIMIT

Tabela 1.1. Likelihood - ratio (LR test)

Likelihood-ratio test LR chi2(9) = 30.09
Prob > chi2 = 0.0004

Assumption: (full) nested in (kthim1, kthim0)

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

Model	Obs	ll (null)	ll (model)	df	AIC	BIC
full	535	-342.3536	-301.5556	9	621.1113	659.6517
kthim1	52	-28.09062	-22.86443	9	63.72886	81.29005
kthim0	483	-312.6858	-263.6486	9	545.2972	582.9173

Table 1.2. Linktest for misspecification for voluntary returned emigrants

Probit regression Number of obs = 1163
LR chi2(2) = 176.36
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
Log likelihood = -645.93143 Pseudo R2 = 0.1201

integrated	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
_hat	1.003612	.1419066	7.07	0.000	.7254806 1.281744
_hatsq	-.0040048	.1298845	-0.03	0.975	-.2585738 .2505642
_cons	.0002086	.052601	0.00	0.997	-.1028874 .1033047

Table 1.3. Link test for forced return emigrants

Probit regression Number of obs = 97
LR chi2(2) = 31.00
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
Log likelihood = -35.173797 Pseudo R2 = 0.3059

integrated	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
_hat	.4988073	.3547995	1.41	0.160	-.1965869 1.194201
_hatsq	.5501346	.3280126	1.68	0.094	-.0927583 1.193027
_cons	-.1666568	.2380654	-0.70	0.484	-.6332565 .2999429

Note: 0 failures and 2 successes completely determined.

THE REINTEGRATION OF MIGRANTS RETURNED TO THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

