

THE INCREASE TREND OF DIVORCE IN COMMUNITY OF FAMILIES LIVING IN TIRANA-DURRES CORRIDOR

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ABSTRACT

The survey was conducted from 2012 to 2014 in family's community of Tirana-Durres corridor aiming to evaluate the divorce situation. The random selection of family members are interviewed for divorce and problems related to it. The respondents are selected respecting the uniform distribution of by age, sex and administrative division of study areas. Of 595 people interviewed, 56% of the respondents were males and 44% female with an average age of about 43.5. Even the selection of the residents surveyed was administered on the basis of age groups where there was a uniform distribution with average of 20% of residents in each age group. The data collected also serve to depict divorce as a huge social problem which on the basis of the data averaged at 4% of the population surveyed. On account of the socio-economic changes happening in these areas and given the problems that migrant families are faced with there has been a slight increase in the number of divorces. The incidence of divorce according to answers of migrant residents is 2, 2%. From different divorce causes the economic problems were among factors impacting marital dissolution.

Keywords: *trend, divorce, community, corridor, Tirana-Durres*

JEL Classification: *J1, C2, I31*

1. Introduction

Social scientists study the causes of divorce in terms of underlying factors that may possibly motivate divorce. Divorce as common social phenomenon is associated psychological problems in children and adult offspring of divorced parents, including unhappiness, less satisfaction with life, less personal control, anxiety, depression, and more mental health services (Amato & Sobolewski, 2001; Kunz, 2011). Some studies indicate that there is a causal effect between divorce and these outcomes. Mainly are two key factors that divorce more likely to happened. First, inherited biological tendencies or genetic conditions may predispose a child to divorce as well as the "model of marriage" presented by the child's parents (Thomas, 2011; Maaik 2013). As is reported by INSTA in 2014 divorces had a significant increase in 2001 with 9.6 divorces per 100 marriages and 17.8 divorces per 100 marriages in 2014. The highest number of divorces is reported in 2014 (4,240), while the highest value of divorces is recorded in 2006 (19.1 divorces per 100 marriages).The economy of Tirana-Durres corridor in 25 years of transition is

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accompanied by positive changes and some social problems. During this time, there was a significant improvement in terms of employment growth along this corridor. In this period immigration is considered as an opportunity for employment. The majority of youth, has immigrated having as positive impact to the economy of these families, but also has its negative side on the relationship between partners in a couple. On this contexts divided partners created problems in this relationship (Dennison & Koerner, 2006). Because of the high level of emigration, the number of divorces in families living in Tirana-Durres corridor is increased. Low incomes in these families brought a host of social problems including divorce. These problems lead to an increase in the number of divorces. This study was carried out in the region of Tirana-Durres corridor. The data were taken from interviews conducted with partners that have made themselves a request for divorce.

2. Study methods

Based on a population of four administrative units (Kashar, Vore, Mane and Sukth) calculated to be 85,859 inhabitants are interviewed 595 people. In the study areas which covers the commune of and the municipalities of Vora, Manëz and Sukth respectively, there have been efforts towards specifying the number of persons to be included in the survey in order to wind up with a good level of representation. Although the sample size resulted in as many as 398 individuals in order to increase the scope of the study we decided to increase it to 595 individuals, distributed across four areas in the study, in order to compensate any potential invalidities. Respondents in the study were selected above 17 years of age. The questionnaires were designed by the so-called task oriented research. They are structured in five parts which contain specific questions selected on the selected hypotheses in our study. Below we present a schematic presentation of the survey technique in which the study was conducted. In the questionnaire are formulated specific questions related to civil status in order to collect the information about divorce and other forms of civil status of interviewed people.

3. Results and discussion

Table 1: Civil status of interviewers in communities of Kashar, Vora, Manez and Sukth from 2012 to 2014

Civil status of interviewers in the Tirana-Durres corridor from 2012 to 2014						
Commune/ municipality	No. of interviewers	single	Co-living in couple	married	divorced	widow
Kashar	157	44.6%	2%	46.5%	4.5%	2.5%
Vora	160	57%	2.5%	35.6%	3.7%	1.2%
Manëz	130	52%	1.5%	40.8%	3%	2.3%
Sukth	148	44.5%	2.7%	44%	4.7%	4%
Total	595	49.6%	2.2%	41.7%	4%	15 2.5%

The survey was conducted aiming at a far more uniform distribution of respondents by age, sex and administrative division of areas. Of 595 people interviewed, 56% of the respondents were

males and 44% female with an average age of about 43.5. Even the selection of the residents surveyed was administered on the basis of age groups where there was a uniform distribution with average of 20% of residents in each age group. The data collected also serve to depict divorce as a huge social problem which on the basis of the data averaged at 4% of the population surveyed. On account of the socio-economic changes happening in these areas and given the problems that migrant families are faced with there has been a slight increase in the number of divorces. 2, 2% of the respondents have reported a live-in existence. 37% of married couples have declared they have offspring, while 10.4% did not have children. Due to the increased cost of living, but also in the face of the social problems the number of childless couples has been on the rise (Zartler et al., 2015). The trend in the number of children per family goes from 1 or 2 children and there has been a decrease in the number of families with 3, 4 or more than 4 children. The heights rates of divorce are confirm in the commune of Kashar and municipality of Sukth with respective values 4.5% and 4, 7%. Some other studies in developed countries reported that the socio-economic transformations of sub-urban zones are associated with the increase rate of divorce in communities living in these areas (Strong et al., 2011).

4. Conclusions

The study concluded that divorce is reaming social problem in the community of the Tirana-Durres corridor. Because of the socio-economic changes in these areas that migrant families are affected by this phenomenon. According to the socio-economic data analyzed is confirmed a slight increase of divorce incidence. Further sociological survey should be undertaken to evaluate the situation of the divorce in community living along this corridor being under the effect of socio-economic transformation.

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