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UNDERSTANDING YOUTH MIGRATION

TIME FOR A NEW PARADIGM



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INTRODUCTION

As with the energy and potential to revitalize the society, young people are also the main drivers of migration, both internal and international. As is common in migration, the age group that was most involved in the Albanian migration experience was that of young people. The total number of young people that migrated in the 2001-2011 inter-census period is estimated at 225 thousand persons, and the age groups 20-24 and 25-29 provided more migrants than any other five-year age group. Economic motives for migration are still predominant. On the other hand, political uncertainty is a pre-condition that not only precludes any form of change, but also demoralizes the public and in this concrete case the young people.

What is often happening in political discourse is “Speaking in the name of...”, by often neglecting the complexity of the target and its realistic needs. The potential that this project has is being the first joint initiative with a grass root umbrella organization of youth entities all over Albania. The communitarian approach of these youth led or youth-oriented organizations do have, will give us a clear picture on the real motivations for leaving, but also staying in the country. This “mirroring initiative” will serve as a bottom-up scanning process of real and even unspoken challenges that young people are facing in two main dimensions: economic empowerment and political representation. How to approach and how to communicate this reality?! - is the crucial question to ensure a new narrative for the old phenomena of migration.

As a long-term goal, a new narrative serves as a solid base for fresh and inovative solutions. In short and mid-term, this initiative tends to engage a large network of youth stakeholders on questioning the roots of the problem and not only the consequences. By contributing actively in the scientific research and political consultations/debates, the member entities of National Youth Congress will build firstly their own capacities in 12 regions of Albania on tackling migration from the perspective of young people and jointly communicating our analysis and political stands. This would be necessary phase for three future components: a better understood picture of young people, a new set of ideas and a new alternative horizon.

ABOUT US

The National Youth Congress of Albania (NYCA) is an umbrella and independent organization established in March 2013 in Tirana, in response to the need to facilitate young people a better organization and connection between each other. NYCA is composed of 112 youth non-governmental organizations geographically distributed in 12 regions of Albania.

The primary objective of NYCA is conveying accurate and systematic information to the youth sector so it could enable the abilities to lobby, advocate and defend their own interests or others, at the most appropriate levels. This organization has conducted desk research and analysis combined with fieldwork in 12 regions of Albania, to ensure that the outputs and campaigns reflect the reality of Albanian youngsters.

The mission of NYCA is to enhance all independent youth organizations to increase their impact in society and provide mutual coordination which contributes to the promotion of good governance, and strengthen the role of state and democracy.

The purpose of NYCA is to build capacities, create mechanisms and a suitable environment for the Albanian youth, so it can develop and prosper accordingly to the European values and principles.

METHODOLOGY

This survey was conducted at national level combining the empirical study method with a representative sample of 600 respondents (18-30 years old) from the overall population distributed respectively in 12 regions of Albania and 12 focus groups of young people. As for the qualitative method, it was also obtained by using literature research and information requests addressed to the institutions responsible for the design and implementation of youth policies.

The purpose of conducting an empirical research is to obtain new information, or to expand or verify existing knowledge. Its methodology relates to the data collection methods of this research work. Therefore all necessary techniques derive by primary and secondary sources, i.e. questionnaires and direct observation of this study elements.

Furthermore, the selected experimental method aims to reveal certain cause and effect relationships between different social factors conceived as variables. This method is based on "controlled observation" and "verification of any law".

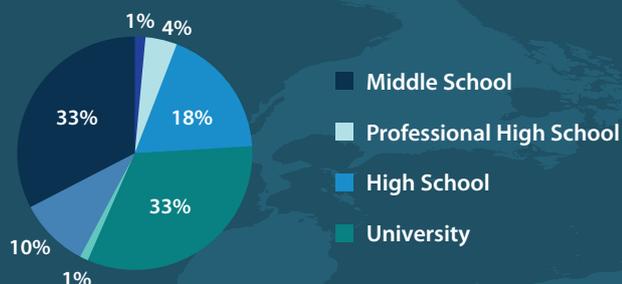
In this paper were used closed-ended questions which generate both qualitative and quantitative data and express numerical values, and relevant information. It mainly consists of primary data obtained directly from interviewing youngsters who completed the questionnaire. Regarding the age of young people, it was noted that the only indicator concerning this topic was the publication of the annual statistics by INSTAT for 2019, which classifies the population by age group¹.

¹ <http://www.instat.gov.al/al/temat/treguesit-demografik%C3%AB-dhesocial%C3%AB/popullsia/publikimet/2019/popullsia-e-shqip%C3%ABris%C3%AB-1-janar-2019/?fbclid=IwAR23CClvLbeFgm0QFbOkjAVgFGMunHkXt9aFkfjLuUc47aULhTNI-T22fl>

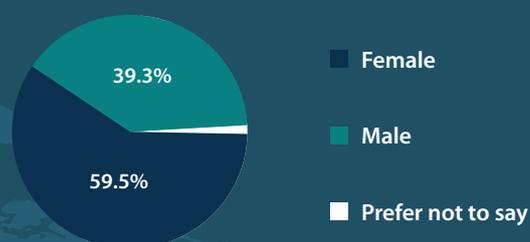


BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS:

Educational Level



Gender



Educational Level



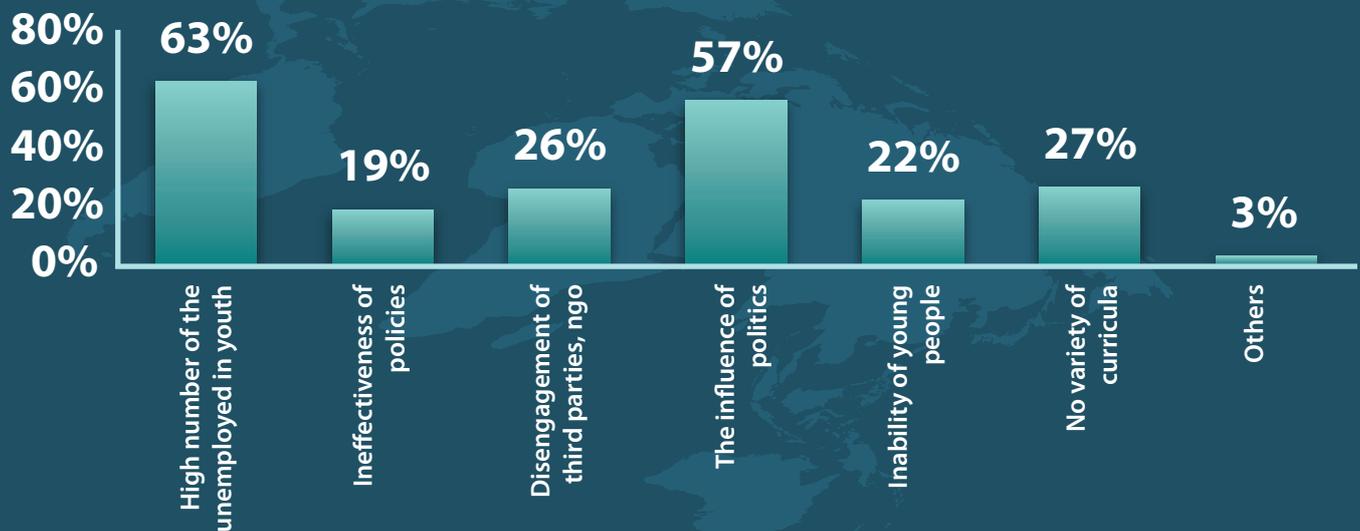
EMPLOYMENT, CURRENT SITUATION AND WHAT ARE WE SEEKING?

The age group of young people 15-29 years old maintains the highest rate of labor force participation. According to INSTAT, this age group comprises 50.1% of the total workforce in Albania. Even though young people represent the majority of the workforce, the unemployment rate is still higher referring to the Labor Force Surveys, where the unemployment rate for 15-29 year olds is 23%, whereas at national scale reaches 11.5%.

As shown in the graph below, only 33.6% of young people have a full-time job, while 8.7% have a part-time job and 57.7% are unemployed or looking for a job. When asked about the reasons why young people today are unemployed, the interviewees emphasized as the main factor the dysfunctional youth employment policies, considered as a key factor by 56.6% of the respondents.

With respect to the inability of young people to become self-involved, 22.2% of the respondents judge it as an important factor. They also deem that youth unemployment is caused by unsuitable study curricula, lack of carrier consulting opportunities, lack of strategically investments on youth led enterprise schemes and the politicization of public administration.

Fig.1 Main problems in the field of youth employment and entrepreneurship.



RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Conduct a research, which aims to present a clear picture of the labor market's real needs in order to avoid the imbalance and contrast between job supply and its demand.
2. Build a system of practices during the secondary education stage so to provide career options for the future job seekers.
3. Orienting employment policies towards potential sectors such as tourism, agro-tourism, manufacturing, agriculture, in line with the necessities of the global market in which we aspire to enter in.
4. Orienting the support of a third party, as well as the governmental one, towards financing projects, which generate job creation, a unique opportunity to motivate young people to stay in Albania.
5. Provide more career orientation programs.

YOUTH AND EDUCATION (FORMAL AND NON-FORMAL)

Although Albania, in a superficial analysis, might give the impression of a country, which has a high number of graduates who sometimes exceed the market demands, statistics, as matter of fact, show a completely different reality.

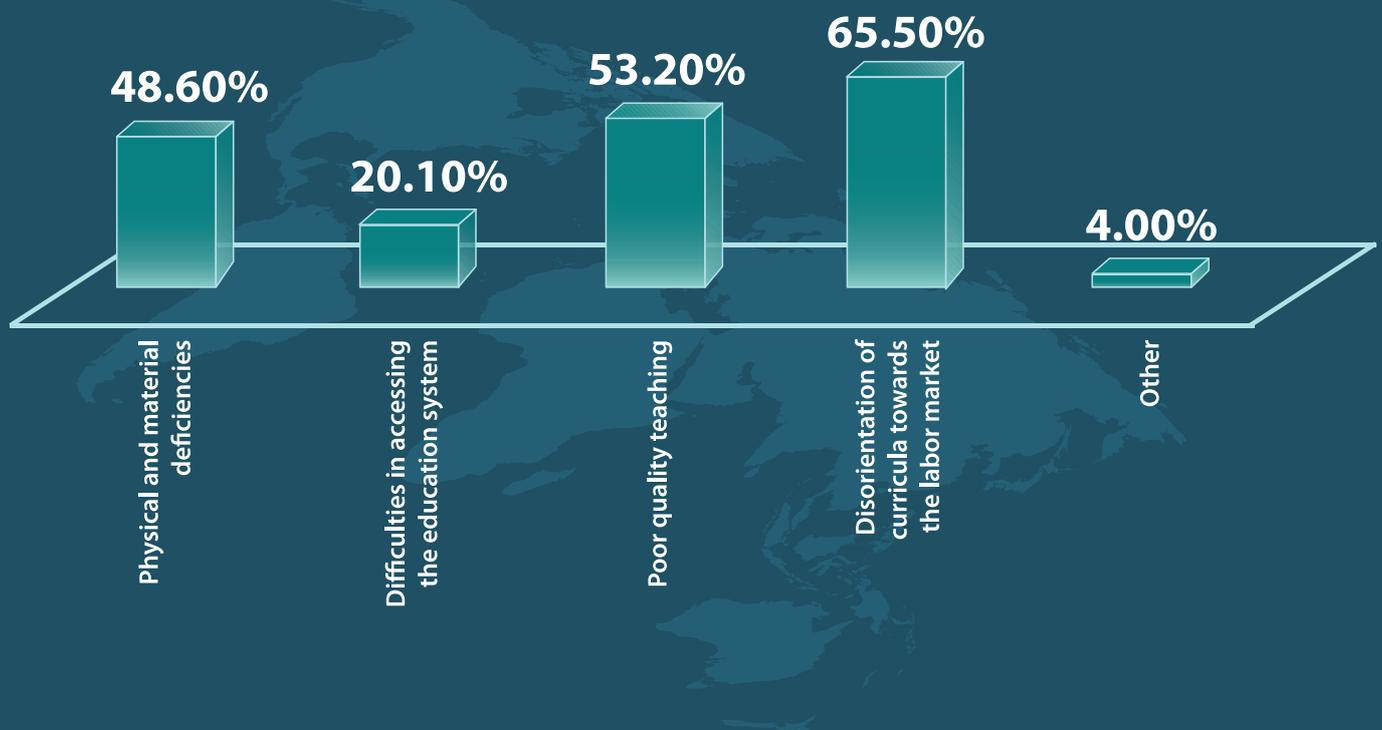
According to the UNESCO, Albania has a low rate of inclusion for the age group of 18-29 years old in tertiary education because only 54.96% continue their studies in this stage. While in secondary education, stage the rate is 86%, nevertheless in the primary one, which is compulsory in our country, reaches 94%.

The quality of education is a non-static variable. In terms of number of schools, students or teachers (e.g. schools over 1000 students) we still stand far from the norms of developed countries. In our survey, the young interviewees highlight some of the factors that influence the education quality and inclusiveness. 48.6% of them believe that the major problem still remains the inability to secure basic materials and physical space. The access to the education system is an obstacle for only 20.1% of them.

Another issue for 53.2% of the young interviewees is the poor quality teaching, which is related to the lack of proper study curricula and the teaching staff.

The mismatch of study curricula with the labour market is a crucial problem. It causes discouragement among students, but also a certain disconnection from the real needs. As a result, 65.5% emphasize that this might be one of the most influencing factors to enter the education system, particularly in the secondary and tertiary ones.

Fig.2 The main shortcomings in the field of quality and inclusive education for young people



RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Improve educational infrastructure especially in rural areas where in the last few years the number of students has drastically decreased and dozens of schools have closed down.
2. Upgrade the study curricula by adapting and updating them to the needs of the labor market and technological innovations.
3. Support and promote excellent students who study pedagogy in order to encourage the decent "fleet" of tomorrow's teachers.
4. Open regional vocational schools, which correspond to the necessities of the labor market, so to accelerate employment growth.
5. Map topics or areas, which do not form part of the traditional study curricula introducing them in extra-curricular free-choice subjects for students.
6. Organize more training and capacity-building programs for teachers.

YOUTH AND ACTIVE POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Participation is one of the broadest and most extensive topics to deal with since in our case it covers different areas and extends to several sectors. It can be found in terms of the right to organize among youth organizations, groups and networks, in the opportunities for activism foreseen in the educational institutions (student governments and student councils), in the direct participation in policy-making of political parties (electoral lists) or party organizations (forums), in the commitment of giving our free opinion online, facilitated today from digital innovations and certain spaces for public discourse.

Referring to national studies and strategic² documents, the youth participation issue in decision-making does not appear promising. It is closely related to the deficiencies in respective legal frames or laws, low representation in voter lists, non-application of quotas and lack of information. Based on our study and the talks we had with young people, when it comes to participation, they look at it in a different point of view. On their opinion, the legal framework is not an absolute guarantee for better functioning. Moreover, they consider the encouragement of participation as an aspect that should remain outside the legal and procedural structures.

Respondents say that the quotas on the voters' list do not provide political rhetoric for young people. This output is based on the debates of young parliamentarians and members of municipal councils who did not take any concrete initiatives to help youth sector. Furthermore, their discourse concerning this age group was not extensive. With respect to information, the issue here is how to find the right way to filter and adjust it for different categories of youngsters, rather than argue if it is missing or not. However, the major challenge still remains the establishment of communication bridges with institutions, groups and media.

In our survey seems that 1 out of 4 of the most pressing issues for the respondents (37.8%) is how to promote participation. Interviewees think that the role of municipalities and REDs (Regional Education Directories, DAR) is of an utmost importance in creating a conducive environment for youngsters, as well as accessibility and activism. In both cases it is commonly noticed the necessity of specific departments working exclusively with youth. A high number of responses on the role of schools and universities as encouraging environments for participation is (87%). Although, it is also underlined the urgent need to strengthen students' support in educational institutions.

Lastly, youth organizations and youth centres are considered as the most relevant institutions to develop creativity and encourage participation, but it is important to identify the need for political education and communication with public institutions. According to the study, the respondents are duly informed about the political reality they live in and pay a relatively high attention to the reform processes in Albania, with a response rate of 91%, but this knowledge is not so broad. Regarding the question of how much they believe in the justice reform, 54% answered that they did not trust very much or did not trust at all, while 56% had a more positive attitude.

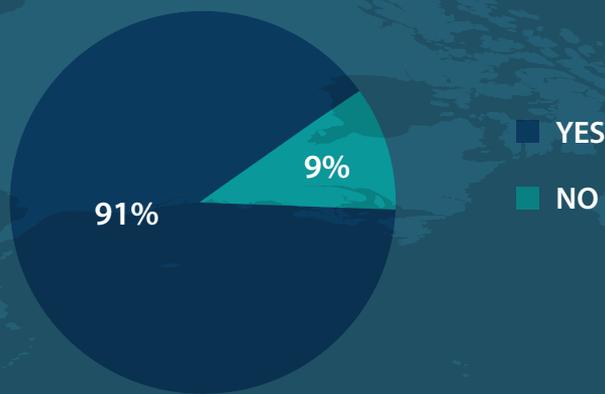
² https://arsimi.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/plani-kombetar-i-veprimit-per-rinine-2015-2020_Shqip.pdf

RECOMMENDATIONS:

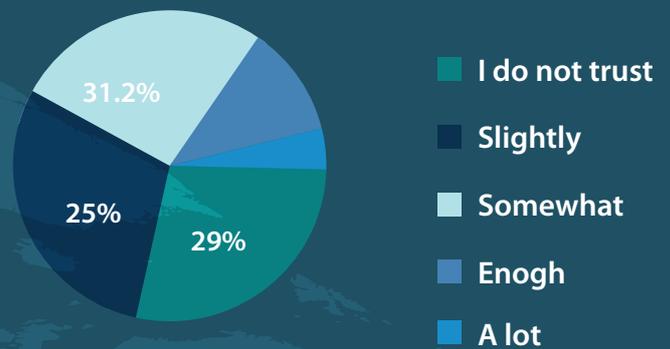
1. Increase the budget allocated to youth sector at central level and enable reflection on the local one.
2. Establish directorates or departments in municipal institutions exclusively to work with/for the youth sector.
3. Develop youth strategies or strategic plans at municipal level which will also operate in rural areas or administrative units (part of a respective municipality).
4. Plan a special fund for youth organizations and youth initiatives at ASCS (Agency for the Support of Civil Society/AMSHC) or any other entity which will give grants for CSOs, through public funds.
5. Open youth centres in 61 municipalities.

6. Provide capacity building for student governments and student councils emphasizing the need to enhance their performance within educational institutions.
7. Implement a strategy for using schools as community centres and engage young people as facilitators or managers in these projects.
8. Encourage joint meetings and activities between youth stakeholders and public administration for building trust and promoting transparency.
9. Boost awareness among young people to accurately use digitalisation, its resources and access.
10. Design a new communication and outreach strategy between young people, public institutions and international community, with a special focus on inclusiveness and systematization.

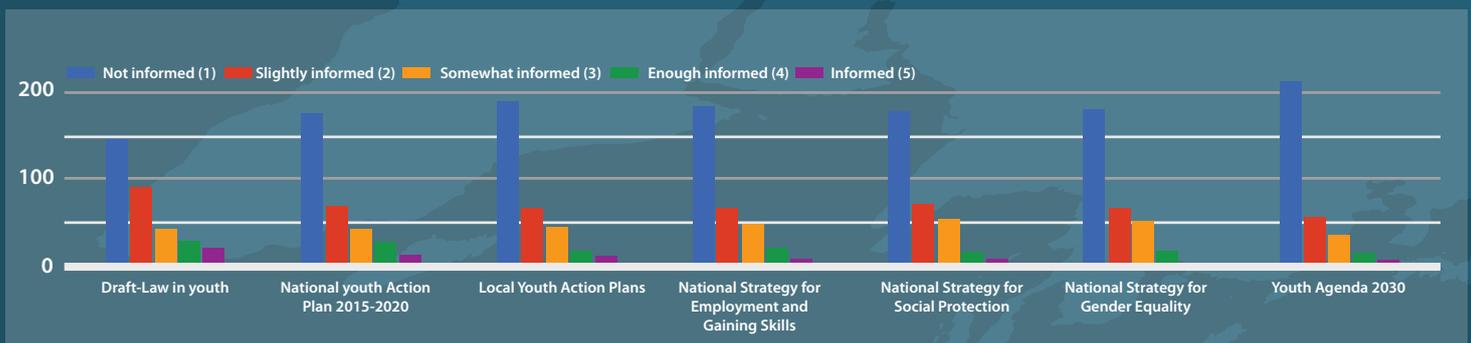
Are you aware of the Justice Reform?



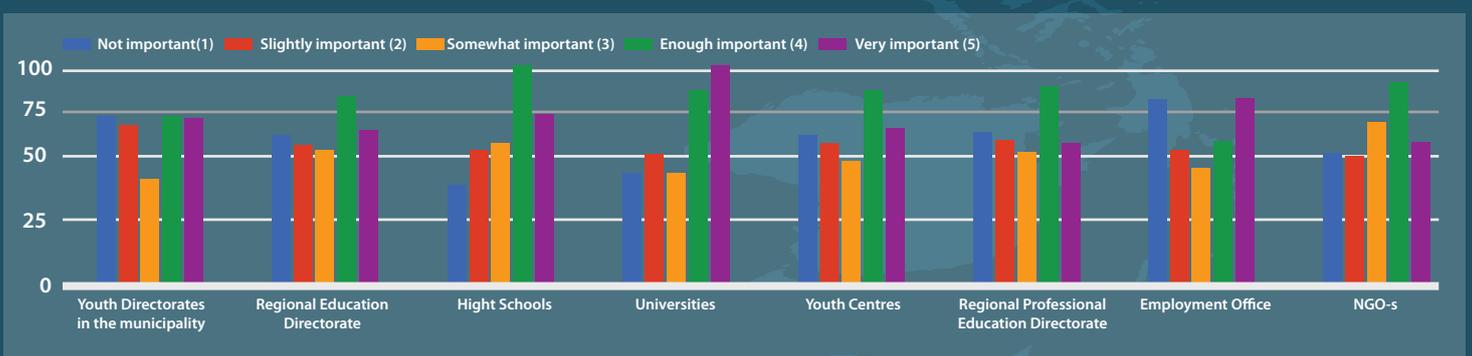
How much do you trust the Justice Reform?



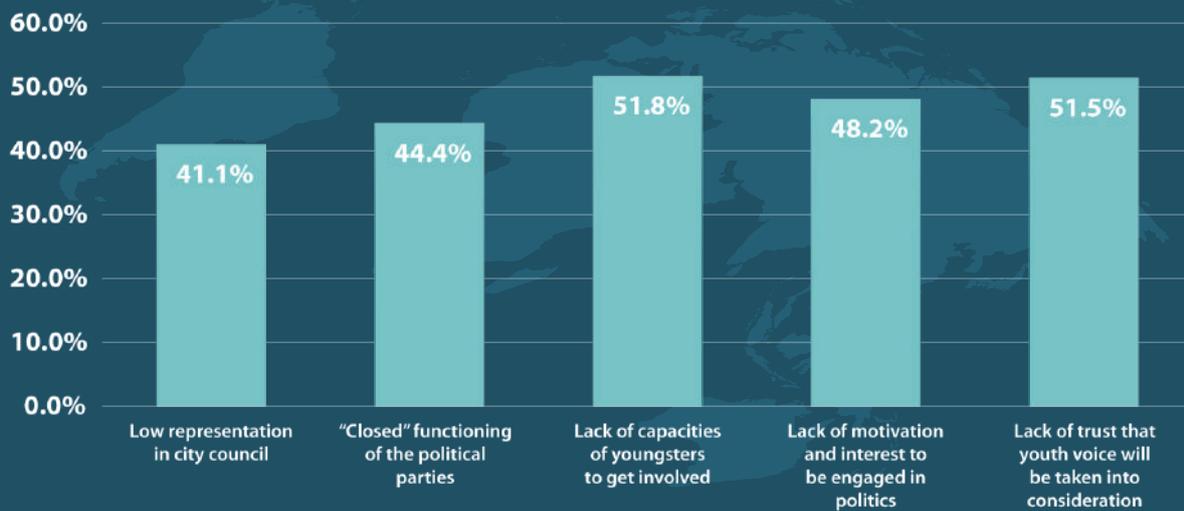
How much informed are you about the legal framework and the strategic youth documents related to youth?



How do you value the impact of these institutions in improving the legal and institutional framework?



In your opinion, the main shortcomings in the youth participation field are



YOUTH AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT / SOCIAL COHESION

Even though rural areas in Albania have a population of about 41%, they are less developed than urban ones, especially when it comes to education, health, environmental issues, employment and youth inclusion. At this point, income inequality is of a higher level compared to regional standards. Poverty is more common among families with many children and a low level of education. The vast majority of these families live in rural areas and lack of access to primary infrastructure, including basic education and health services.

Therefore, strategies for rural areas should not only contemplate the improvement of agricultural efficiency. Agriculture still continues to play a fundamental role in the rural Albania. In terms of generating incomes and employment opportunities, other connectivity factors might be taken into account in order to make structural changes, improve social infrastructure and maximize welfare. Despite that, discussions should go beyond agricultural issues if we want to obtain a more comprehensive picture of this sector. Yet, some issues remain unaddressed, such as education, health and social protection. Excluding them does not mean that they are less important to rural development.

Finding a pathway to a successful rural development can be achieved by analysing various alternatives. To date, the migration of rural residents to urban areas has been largely widespread. But if they are not prepared to compete in the urban labour market (where education is paramount), the poverty will simply shift from rural to urban areas. Consequently, opportunities should be created for supporting life in rural areas.

Integrated rural development offers a significant possibility for reducing the poverty rate in such areas. This is a complex multi-dimensional and inter sectorial enterprise which is largely unexplored while much remains to be learned. In addition, the high heterogeneity of conditions under which rural communities operate requires creativity and flexibility in project design and implementation. This aspect should be carried out locally through decentralization and participation of these communities. Agriculture offers another way.

In this point is not important to work the farm according to traditional methods and to collect small parcels of land that will never generate sufficient income as to eradicate poverty, but the opportunities offered to small farmers by new agriculture. An important way to implement integrated rural development is through non-agricultural activities, such as employment in SMEs, self-employment in small enterprises (e.g. cultural industries). The combination of agriculture (especially the production of scarce crops in small parcels of land for family consumption) and non-agricultural activities leads to the extension of pluriactivity. Particularly important in the most underdeveloped regions where new agriculture has low development potential. Let us not to forget that rural development doesn't simply mean economic growth. It also includes social and cultural dimensions indispensable for the potential development of a young person living in a rural area.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Promote social inclusion of rural communities to participate in policy-making as actors at national, regional and local level during policy-making process through the support of youth groups.
2. Encourage regional development and economic inclusion of rural communities.
3. Increase investment in non-formal education and training of young people.
Provide financial services and security to rural institutions and community organizations.
4. Assist and support young people who seek to become self-employed in agro-tourism and tourism.

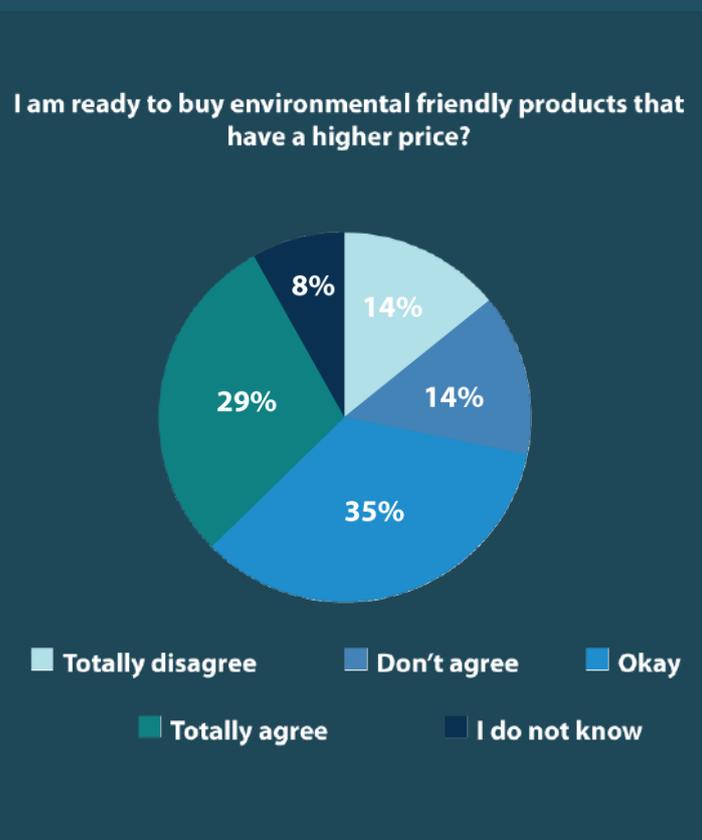
CLIMATE CHANGE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Albania has undergone through different phases during its long transition which marked several social aspects. Young people are part of these changes and at the same time the first target to face these issues. A healthy life is related to social conditions and how favorable the environment is to them. Young respondents were asked about the environment they live in. 76% consider as the major social problem unemployment among their age group. Followed by other important factors such as poor education and poverty where respectively 42% and 49% think that these topics constitute a potential and emerging problem.

Youth participation in institutions is described as a challenge for 38%, succeeded by health care. Young people state that they feel less affected by the freedom of speech, criminality and environmental pollution, although affirm that these arguments are still relevant to them.

The respondents conceive the above-mentioned issues as challenges to be solved, and thus reflecting an unhealthy social environment for them. As shown in the graph below, they underline the following social problems:

According to 41% of respondents, the lack of separate structures which deal with social issues is a serious problem. Meanwhile, the lack of trust and information on different social programs are also cited by youngsters, respectively 46% and 52%. Another issue for 47% of them is the lack of social services, however 29% stress the lack of awareness campaigns.



From 2017 to date, small changes occurred to create general knowledge and awareness for the community. According to Balkan Barometer in 2019, to the question "Is climate change a serious problem?", 39% of the respondents affirmed that it was a very serious problem (meanwhile in 2017 this rate was 29%), while 11% did not answer or thought it was not a serious problem. As for the efforts to protect the environment, the answers can be found below.

The climate change initiatives can learn from social justice movements. The awareness between health and climate change is indispensable not only for creating a large, far-reaching movement. Youth success and its engagement within the movement for climate justice largely depends on the collaborations with various strategic partners, such as decision-making institutions, educational institutions, international organizations, business, youth organizations, NGOs, research centers and the community. The development of youth leadership

within this movement appears in a critical state. It is not enough to only involve young people in initiatives and projects, but also to train the next generation to assume responsibilities and lead these movements. A possible solution might be the awareness raising campaigns concerning the technical and structural understanding of climate justice and health care.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Broader inclusion of the above-mentioned topics in the study curricula.
2. Set up a collaborative network to address such issues.
3. Develop and implement pro-environmental policies, especially those at local level.
4. Conduct awareness-raising media campaigns on pollution and its effects to health and climate change.
5. Identify all the major sources of pollution in Albania, inform young people and community about them and finally address these issues to responsible institutions.

THE ROLE OF YOUTH IN REGIONAL COOPERATION AND EU INTEGRATION

The Brdo-Brijuni Process (BBP), an additional political platform for the EU membership process, marks the start of an intensive series of political meetings between the 6 Western Balkan countries (BP6). The efforts of the Slovenian government put the youth agenda on the focus. On 23th April 2015, during the meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs in Brdo, the Positive Youth Agenda for the Western Balkans was adopted within the framework of the so-called Youth Connectivity. This agenda is meant to reflect specific mechanisms, actions and immediate programs, and to figure out how to make them more visible and efficient. Also, this agenda included scholarship programs such as ERASMUS +, job fairs, exchange of young Western Balkan professionals in the EU member states administrations and launching programs of various EU projects.

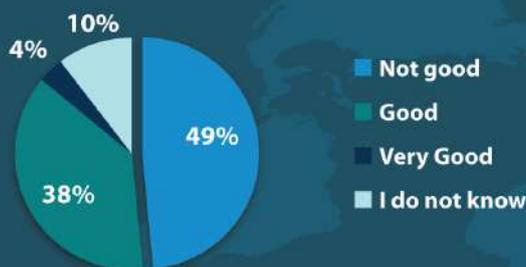
The conference “Europe Western Balkans Youth Meeting: Connecting Youth Work and Youth Policy” was held in Ljubljana, on 25 - 29 September 2016. This meeting specifically aimed to explore concrete actions that could contribute to the progress of the recommendations given at the Western Balkans Youth Conference "Connecting Youth", which was organized by the European Commission and the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Paris on 4th July 2016.

A detailed action plan was drawn up and highlighted the particular importance of the contribution to be made in certain areas of youth activities:

- *European citizenship*
- *Youth participation*
- *Social inclusion*
- *Youth employment*
- *Fight against radicalization and extremism*
- *Dealing with the past*

Some measures and actions have already been addressed by stakeholders regarding the future goals and objectives of RYCO. Here we must emphasize the support that the BP6 and RYCO's youth cooperation initiatives have received from members of the European Parliament. "The Positive Youth Agenda in the Western Balkans" offered alternatives for youngsters because it increased mobility, created a network of contacts between them and underlined the importance of education, employment and youth inclusion in policy-making processes.

How do you evaluate the policies undertaken so far for Albania's approximation with the countries of the region in the economic, social and political fields?



Do you think youth play an important role in regional cooperation?



In your opinion which are the three main actively engaged stakeholders in the integration process?



RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Further efforts on deepening and spreading among young people the knowledge and information in regard of current developments in regional level by adopting the communication methods and simplifying the language.
2. Build capacities by involving young people from primary schools, high schools and universities as a frontline dimension for successful initiatives led by civil society organizations dealing with this field.
3. Strengthen the cross sectorial cooperation by involving in the “regional discourse” as well young MPs, young activists in political parties, young professional working in public administration and business sector.
4. Create mechanisms to involve systematically youth experts and representatives of youth CSOs in consultations with the relevant stakeholders in regard of EU Integration, specifically when it comes to chapters 19 and 26.
5. Bring a special focus in schools and community centers located in rural areas to build capacities of young people in order to better understand and absorb the funds and EU programs dedicated to youth empowerment and mobility.



ANNEX

QUESTIONNAIRE - UNDERSTANDING YOUTH TRENDS - TIME FOR A NEW NARRATIVE

Young people possess the energy and potential to revitalize society, and they are the main drivers of internal and international migration. What are the main reasons why young people emigrate? How do they evaluate youth policies and institutions' work with regard to youth? What should we change to maximize youthful placement within the country and minimize the tendency of young people to emigrate?

The National Youth Congress with the support of the Embassy of Switzerland in Albania is conducting the study "Understanding Youth Trends - Time for a New Narrative". This study will be accompanied by the publication of an analytical report on the dynamics that Albanian youth are experiencing as well as the presentation of recommendations for revitalizing youth potential within the country. We invite you to contribute to this initiative by sharing your thoughts on this topic with us.

The average time to complete this questionnaire is 4 minutes. Thank you for your contribution!

YOUR HOMETOWN IS:

- Berat region
- Diber Region
- Durres Region
- Elbasan Region
- Fier Region
- Gjirokastra Region
- Korca Region
- Kukesi Region
- Lezha Region
- Shkodra Region
- Tirana Region
- Vlora Region

YOUR AGE: _____

GENDER:

- Female
- Male
- I prefer not to answer

YOU ARE CURRENTLY FOLLOWING:

- Elementary School
- Professional High Scholl
- High School
- University
- Profesional University
- Postgraduate education
- I have finished my studies



EMPLOYMENT STATUS:

- Unemployed
- Part-time job
- Full-time job
- Looking for a job
- Internship
- Applying for employment / study abroad
- Other

HOW MUCH INFORMATION / KNOWLEDGE DO YOU HAVE ABOUT THE ALBANIAN LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS FOR YOUTH?

Not at all (1) Little (2) Somewhat (3) Enough (4) Many (5)

- Draft Law on Youth (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- National Youth Plan 2015-2020 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- Local Youth Plans (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- National Strategy for Employment and Training 2014 – 2020 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- National Strategy for Social Protection 2016 – 2020 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- National Strategy for Gender Equality and Action Plan 2016-2020 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- Youth Agenda 2030 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

HOW WOULD YOU RATE THE FOLLOWING SERVICES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE IN YOUR CITY?

Not at all good (1) Little good (2) Somewhat good (3) Fairly good (4) Very good (5)

- Quality and inclusive education (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- Employment and youth entrepreneurship (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- Implementation of Local Plans (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- Art, sport, culture and the environment (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- Supporting youth organizations and initiatives in the city (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- Social, health and public services for young people (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

HOW DO YOU ASSESS THE IMPACT OF THESE INSTITUTIONS ON IMPROVING THE LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK OF YOUTH?

Not important (1) Little important (2) Somewhat important (3) Fairly important (4) Very important (5)

- Municipality / Youth Directorate (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- Regional Education Directorate (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- City high schools (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- University (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- Regional Youth Centers (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- Regional Directorate of Vocational Training (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- Regional Employment Office (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- NGOs (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)



CHOOSE THREE MOST URGENT CHALLENGES YOUR CITY CURRENTLY HAS:

- Unemployment
- Non-qualitative education
- Poverty
- Inadequate health care
- Inadequate youth participation in decision-making
- Discrimination of vulnerable groups
- Environmental pollution and climate change
- Lack of freedom of speech
- Criminality
- Other

IN YOUR OPINION, THE MAIN PROBLEMS / DEFICIENCIES IN THE FIELD OF QUALITY AND INCLUSIVE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG PEOPLE ARE MOSTLY IN:

- Physical and material deficiencies in the school institution;
- Difficulties of access to educational institutions due to skills, belonging to a vulnerable or marginalized group;
- Non-qualitative teaching;
- Disorientation of curriculum towards labor market requirements;
- Other

IN YOUR OPINION, THE MAIN PROBLEMS / DEFICIENCIES IN THE FIELD OF YOUTH PARTICIPATION AND REPRESENTATION IN POLITICS AND DECISION-MAKING FOR YOUTH ARE MOSTLY IN:

- Low representation of youth in City Councils
- The "closed" functioning of political parties
- The real inability of young people to get involved in decision-making
- The lack of motivation and interest of young people to participate directly in policymaking
- Lack of trust in young people, whose opinion is taken into consideration
- Other

IN YOUR OPINION, THE MAIN PROBLEMS / DEFICIENCIES IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL, HEALTH AND YOUTH SERVICES ARE MOSTLY IN:

- Lack of services
- Lack of facilities due to the age group they belong to
- Lack of information on how to benefit from certain programs
- Lack of awareness campaigns on the services provided
- Lack of trust in health structures to provide quality health care
- Lack of special structures for dealing with social problems (drugs, violence, sexually transmitted diseases etc.)
- Other



IN YOUR OPINION, WHICH ARE THE THREE ACTORS MORE ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN THE WORK ON ALBANIA'S MEMBERSHIP IN THE EUROPEAN UNION?

- Government
- State institutions
- The political elite
- Civil society
- Institutions of the European Union
- Other

ARE YOU AWARE OF JUSTICE REFORM?

- Yes
- No

IF SO, HOW MUCH DO YOU BELIEVE IN JUSTICE REFORM?

- Not at all
- Few
- Somewhat
- Enough
- Many

HOW DO YOU EVALUATE THE POLICIES UNDERTAKEN SO FAR FOR ALBANIA'S APPROXIMATION WITH THE COUNTRIES OF THE REGION IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL FIELDS?

- Not good
- Good
- Very good
- I do not know

DO YOU THINK YOUNG PEOPLE PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN REGIONAL COOPERATION?

- Yes
- No
- I do not know

HOW DO YOU CONSIDER THE PHENOMENON OF IMMIGRATION TO THE YOUNGER GENERATION?

- As a danger
- As an opportunity
- As a risk and as an opportunity
- I do not know

IF YOU COULD MAKE A DIFFERENCE, WOULD YOU ENCOURAGE EMIGRATION OR STOP IT?

- I would stop it
- I would encourage it
- I would stay indifferent
- Other



IF YOU WERE TO IMMIGRATE TO SOLVE A PROBLEM OR GET AN EDUCATION, WOULD YOU TURN BACK TO ALBANIA AGAIN?

- Yes
- No
- Not if I would get a job there
- It depends how I am going to feel there
- Other

IF YOU COULD CHANGE SOME PROBLEMATIC ISSUES OF YOUR CITY, WHAT WOULD THEY BE?

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