



Analysis of the needs, interests and skills of young migrants as a precondition for successful social inclusion through employment - Report from the research -

Duration: 15.07.2019-15.07.2020

Skopje

This publication has been produced with the financial assistance of the European Union, under the project “IRIS NETWORKing - CSOs for protection sensitive migration management”. The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of Association for the rights of children and youth with special needs “Lastovica” - Skopje and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.

1.	Coordinator of the project	Association for the rights of children and youth with special needs "Lastovica" - Skopje
	Address	Blvd. ASNOM no. 60-2/18, Skopje
	Phone	+389 78 442 794
	E-mail	nvolastovica@yahoo.com
	Web-page or social platform page	www.lastovica.org.mk
2.	Co-applicant	Association for education development for children and youth "AFRIEL-POZITIVA" - Gevgelija
	Address	St. 7-th Noemvri no. 42, Gevgelija
	Phone	+389 77 931 081
	E-mail	afriel.pozitiva@gmail.com
	Web-page or social platform page	https://www.facebook.com/afriel.pozitiva/
3.	Collaborator	Red Cross Skopje
	Address	St. 11 Oktomvri no. 42a, Skopje
	Phone	+389 2 3139 578
	E-mail	skopje@redcross.org.mk
	Web-page or social platform page	www.skopje-redcross.org.mk



TABLE OF CONTENT

INTRODUCTION	4
1. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROBLEM	5
2. PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH	5
3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT	6
4. METHODOLOGY	7
5. RESULTS	8
CONCLUSION	35
RECOMMENDATIONS	40
REFERENCES	41

INTRODUCTION

Today almost 200-300 millions of people are treated as migrants. The vast majority of people that migrate are in search for betterment, whether is employment or economic opportunities. Migration has always been a consequence of the inequality in and between the countries. These inequalities are amplified by wars, conflicts, natural disasters and climate changes. Migration is an inevitable global phenomenon that affects almost every continent and country in the world, and we believe that it will continue for decades to come.

On September 19, 2016, a high-level meeting of the UN General Assembly on Migration called on the international community to respond immediately and provide long-term, strategic evidence-based responses through research.

Analysis of the needs, interests and skills of young migrants as a prerequisite for successful social inclusion through employment is one of the most important studies that will show the current situation in North Macedonia in the period from 15.07.2019 to 15.07.2020. With the help of this study, a part of the global research conducted in the field of migration will be supplemented.

Meanwhile in Europe public perceptions of migration continue to stray from the truth. Most Europeans overestimate the number of migrants in their countries, often by 10% or more. In the UK, for example, the public believes that 24% of the British population is now made up of migrants. The actual number is half that, about 13%. In Italy, the figure is even higher. The public believes that 30% of the population is of foreign origin, so the reality is closer to only 7%. These informal realities are important because they affect public opinion, public debate and policy-making processes.

Informed public dialogue supported by evidence-based research is key to improving European migration discussions. The purpose of the information presented in this report is to help establish the basis for reviewing the full range of migration policies: strengthening current integration programs for those already in Europe; designing effective reintegration policies for those who will not be allowed to stay in the countries where they have migrated; and setting up regular channels for more managed and safe migration in and out of Europe. Finally, we hope that this study will spark a discussion on the broader socio-economic drivers of migration and guide policy makers in our and other countries to collaborate and invest in migration and young migrants for more sustainable policies and migration management.

This year, UN member states have pledged to ensure safe, orderly, regular and responsible migration. If evidence-based policies are implemented, lives can be saved and migrants can contribute to economic development and strengthen the countries in which they move.

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROBLEM

In the period 2016-2017, almost one million migrants passed through the Balkan route, which caused a kind of migrant crisis. Almost all institutions were mobilized to successfully manage the transition of migrants. Among other things, a special problem was the establishment of mechanisms for the inclusion of migrants who stay for longer periods of time. The general policies could not provide solutions for directing migrants, as well as in providing appropriate services, among which their work activation is especially important, ie. directing them to trainings that would involve them in the labor market faster. It seems that staying in migrant camps for long periods of time without working engagements leads to complete exclusion, apathy and hopelessness. Thus, this analysis with general data on work skills can give a picture of the working capacity of migrants.

This type of research will directly affect the strengthening of the capacities of the member organizations of the national networks for monitoring the public policies and the representation based on evidence.

2. PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH

General goal: To conduct a study through Empirical Research that will serve as a basis for policy making initiatives, which will focus on migrant profiles, migration drivers and migration trends in North Macedonia as a transit country or desired destination.

Specific goal:

1. Provide insight into a better understanding of migration routes, their travel and logistics and informal networks.
2. Contribute to building long-term and effective migrant policies and proposed measures for the inclusion of migrants.
3. Contribution to the accelerated creation of inclusive training in certain areas.
4. Shortening the time for involvement of migrants in work engagements.
5. Increasing the opportunities of the female part of the migrants for inclusion in the social flows in the countries of acceptance (increasing the gender sensitivity).

Primary and secondary sources were used for this study.

Primary sources:

- Preparation, which is consisted of a conversation with representatives of the responsible structures for providing the necessary permits for conducting the research (Ministry of Labor and Social Policy) in the Republic of North Macedonia.



- Identification of the areas-reception centers for migration that will be analyzed and shown in the report
- Carrying out meetings with the partner organization Afriel Positive and the Red Cross collaborator, through which the necessary permits for entry into the reception centers were provided.
- Analysis of the field work and determining the possibilities for conducting the research.

Secondary sources:

- For the needs of the research, the results of previous research and documents that have already been made on a topic related to migrants and refugees were analyzed. In addition to this analysis, there is a bibliography of this type of sources. Also, during the preparation of the research, information, analyzes, professional and scientific papers and materials from the archives of the competent state institutions, the non-governmental sector, the European Commission for the Republic of North Macedonia, the OSCE, UNHCR, UNICEF, the Ombudsman, as well as papers from relevant domestic and international conferences, were used directly by visiting institutions or by electronic research.
- Secondary sources for the purposes of this research include analyzing, summarizing, collecting and / or linking existing literature research.

Unlike secondary research, primary research is based on information and data collected directly from the target group, as well as the expertise of the people involved in the implementation of the project.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

This project or study is to analyse the socioeconomic profil of migrants and refugees who stay (periodically or long-term) in North Macedonia in two temporary transit centers in Kumanovo and Gevgelija. A standard quantitative methodology – questionnaire will be applied from where the data will be collected for migrants' education levels, work experience, skills, employment prospects and future aspirations.

The main objective of this project is to providing the information about the personal characteristics of the migrants (refugees), as well as the professional's ones, contributing to developing the Inclusive migrant policy. It will be collected the data for the work experience acquired in the countries of origin, get an up-to-date, in-depth profile of migrants, understand what drives them to leave home and how they can better integrate in country's of destination. This analysis can be helpful for making adjustment of regional or European labor market.

4. METHODOLOGY

The methodology of the Study emphasizes the phases of the field work, its locations and duration. This section also explains the sampling strategy and how access to the field is provided. Furthermore, this includes information on interviewing and translating and the tools used to analyze the data.

Period of realization: 15.07.2019 - 15.07.2020.

Sample of the surveyed migrant population: The survey was conducted on currently registered migrants in the two reception centers in R.N. Macedonia-Vinojug-Gevgelija and Tabanovce-Kumanovo. Our initial estimate was that about 300 migrants would be found within a year. After processing the data, an appropriate analysis with conclusions and draft measures will follow.

Future research prospects: The data collected will contribute to the development of Inclusive Migration Policy.

Research technique and instrument: Interview and questionnaire. The questionnaire will contain indicators to obtain information about work experience in the country of origin, data on work skills and education, additional skills and other job characteristics. Indicators of the perception of future labor arrangements for migrants (refugees), where they would like to work, are particularly important. This will allow for proper planning of the labor market. The questionnaire contains four parts:

1. The *first part* of the questionnaire contains personal information.
2. The *second part* of the questionnaire contains questions about the trip through R. N. Macedonia.
3. The *third part* contains questions about the situation in the R.N. Macedonia (income, work, link with the local population, etc.).
4. The *fourth part* is their future plans.

The results will be presented at an official conference and will be submitted to the relevant government structures and European experts and will contribute to the creation of policies for migrants for our country, as well as their easier social inclusion in society.

5. RESULTS

Immigration is an international movement of **people** to a destination country from which they do not originate or have no citizenship to settle or reside there, especially as permanent residents or naturalized citizens, or to obtain employment as a **migrant** or temporarily as a foreigner.

Globally, more than 258 million people are international migrants - but the number continues to rise as advances in transport and communication have increased capacity and the desire to move. Migration is widespread in many lands today. The data-driven research offered here is based on credible sources, migration flow sketches, remittances, admission levels, implementation activities and more for countries around the world.



The **Migration Profile** is a country-owned tool, prepared in consultation with a wide range of stakeholders, which can be used to improve policy coherence, create evidence-based policies and engage in major migration flows in development plans. (IOM, 2011).

Factors such as poverty, lack of economic opportunity, land scarcity and low living standards at home function as factors of pressure, while prosperity, opportunity, affordable employment and higher living standards in the destination country are the factors of traction.

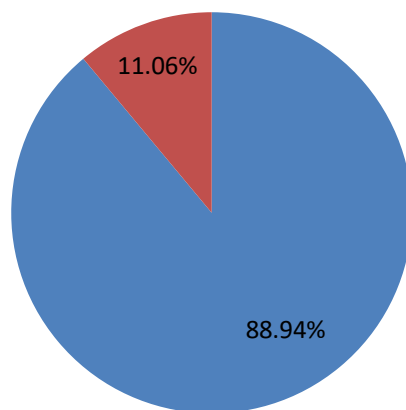
Using a number of studies and research related to this topic, our team developed a questionnaire that adapted it to the needs of the project and the characteristics of the country in which the research is conducted.

The survey covered a total of 208 migrants.

The first part of the questionnaire contains personal information.

Out of a total of 208 migrants for conducting the questionnaire in order to analyze the needs, interests and skills of young migrants as a prerequisite for successful social inclusion through employment, 185 (88.94%) agreed, while the remaining 28 (11.06%) refused to complete it.

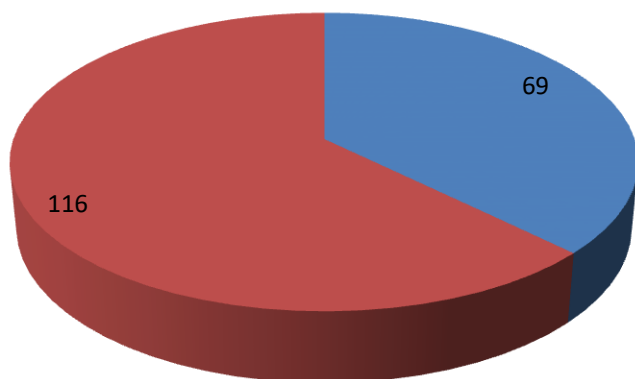
I agree to participate in the research



■ I agree ■ I disagree

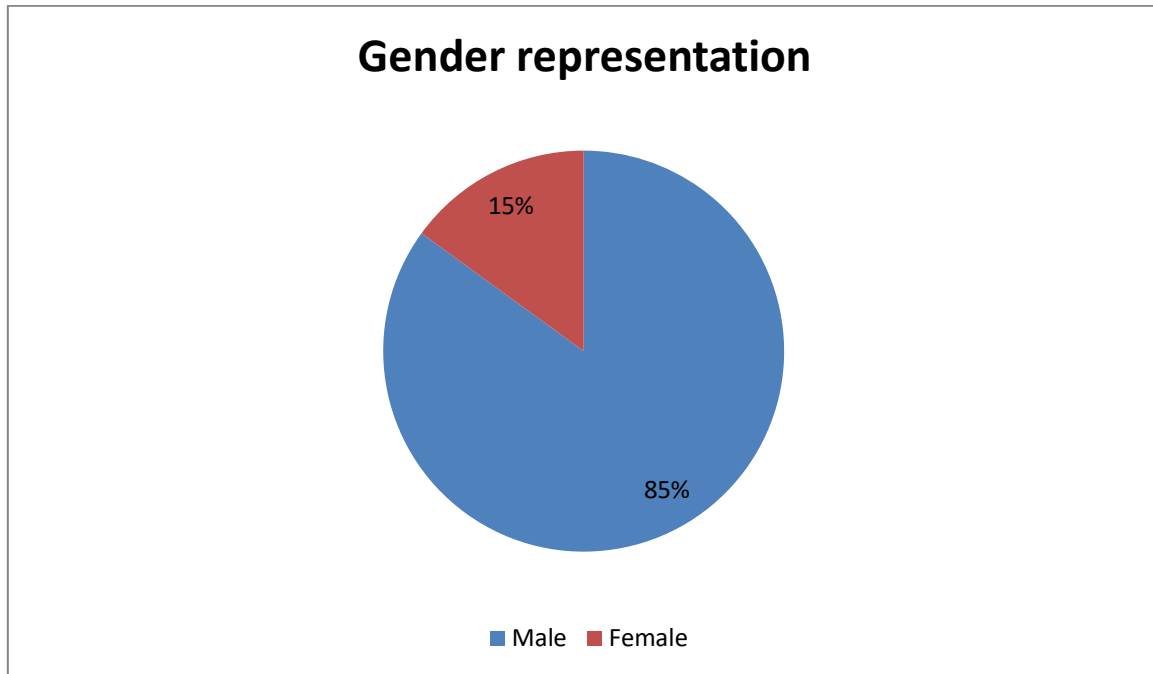
The research was conducted in the two temporary transit centers in R. North Macedonia of a total of 185 respondents, namely PTC Tabanovce (116) and PTC Vinojug Gevgelija (69).

Place of interview

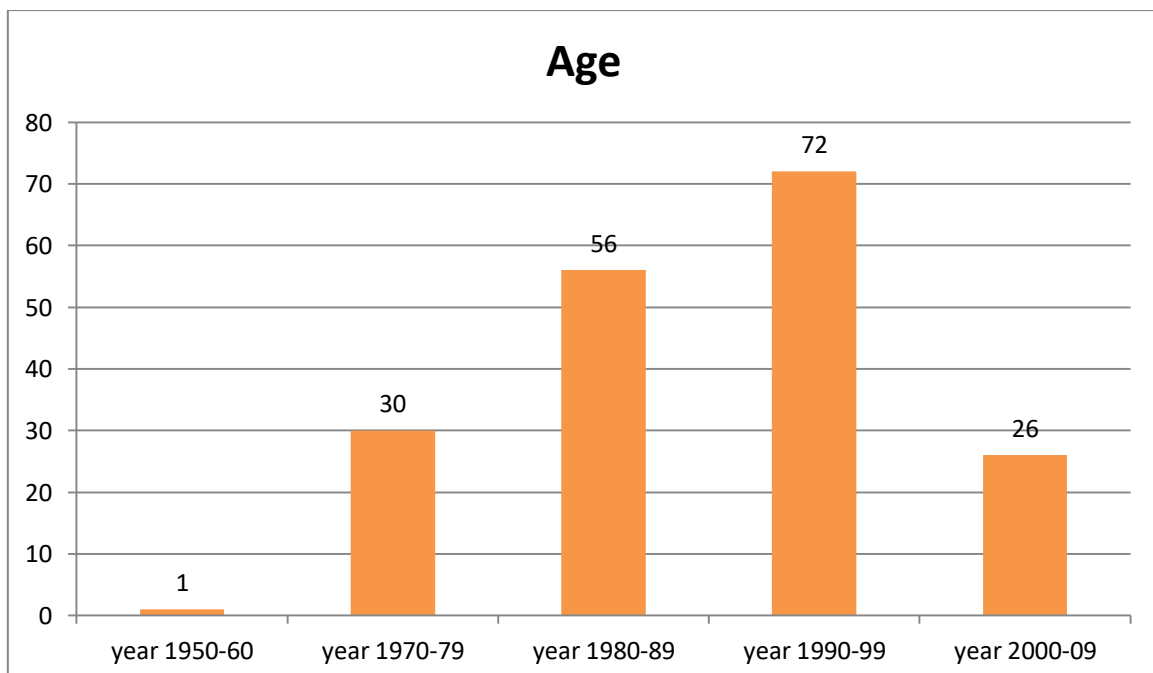


■ PTC Vinojug Gevgelija
■ PTC Tabanovce Kumanovo

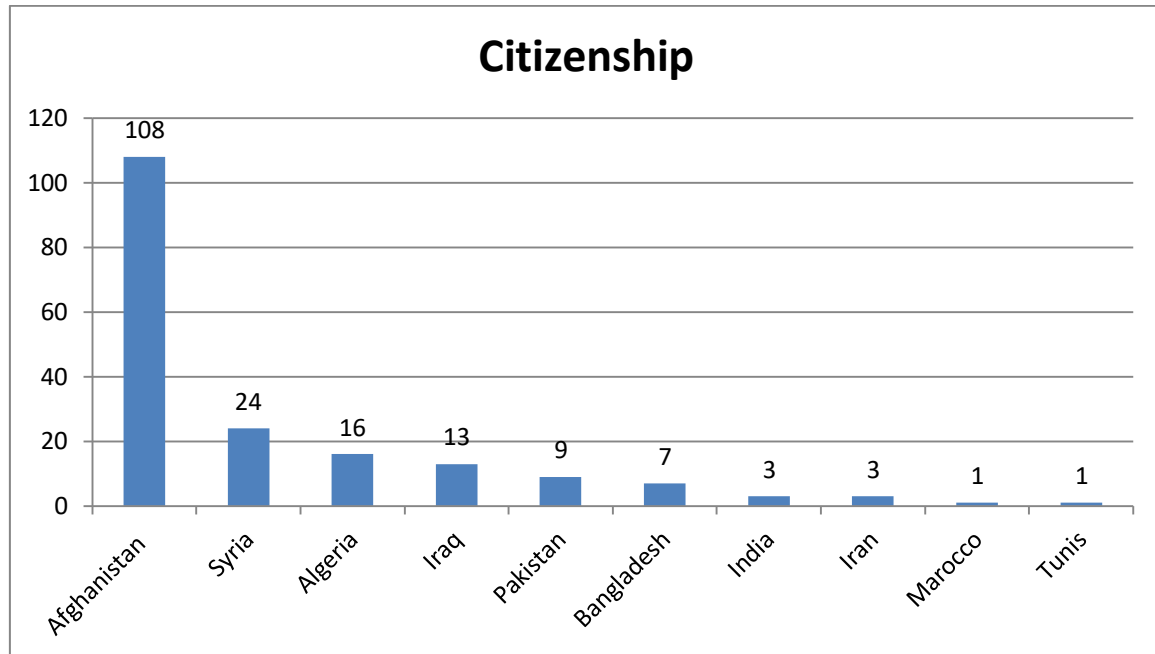
Regarding the gender representation in the research, the analysis of the answers show that 158 male and 27 female migrants answered the questionnaire, or 85% of the migrants are male and 15% are female.



The youngest respondent was 11 years old, and the oldest was 60 years old. 39% of the migrants or 72 were between 20-30 years old, 30% were between 30-40 years old, and 26 migrants or 14 % were between 10-20 years old.

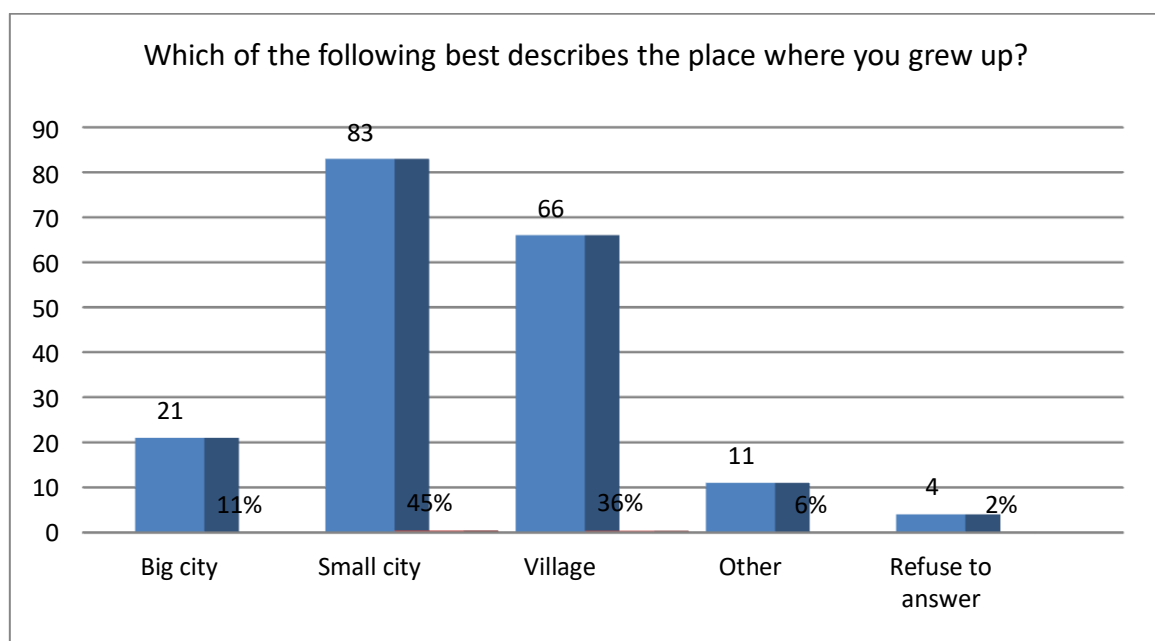


The largest percentage of migrants come from Afghanistan, i.e. 58% or 108 migrants, the lowest number or 1 migrant is a citizen of Morocco and 1 is from Tunisia, the other countries whose citizens are the migrants interviewed are shown in the following table:

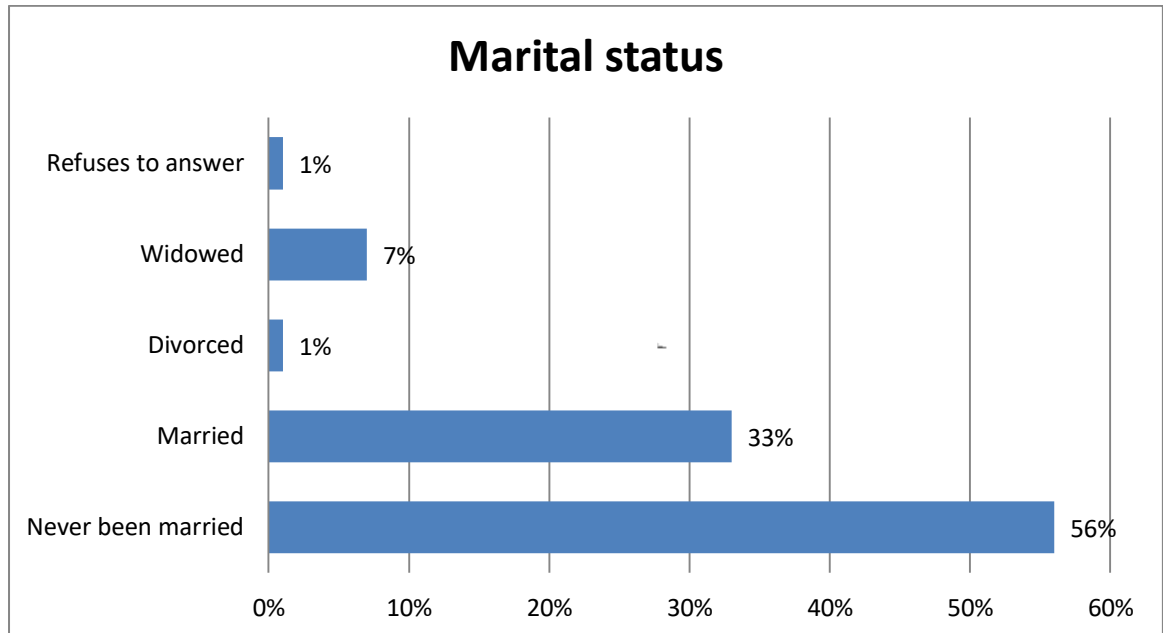


To the question: What is your religious affiliation, out of a total of 185, 184 migrants answered that they are of Islamic faith, and only 1 migrant is a Hindu.

As for the place where migrants grew the largest percentage, 45% (83 migrants) answered that they came from a small town, then 36% (66 migrants) grew up in the countryside, and only 11% or 21 migrants said they grew up in a big city. Four migrants, or 2%, declined to comment.

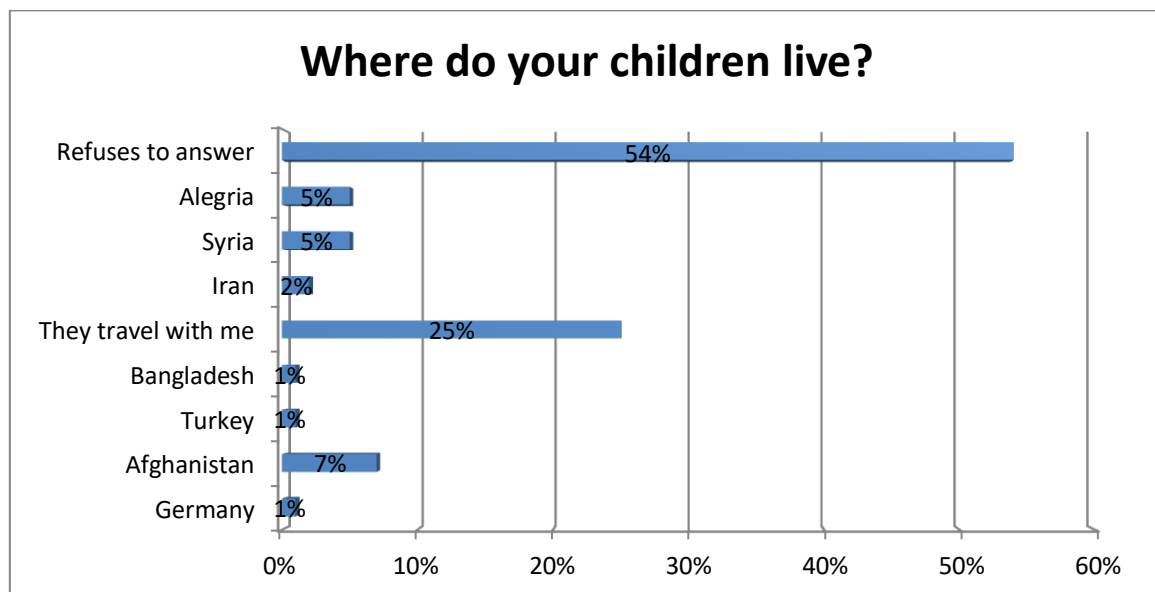


The following answers were given to the question of marital status. Out of a total of 185 migrants, 104 or 56% never married, and 61 or 33% answered that they were married. 13 (7%) migrants lost their spouses, 1 of them is divorced.



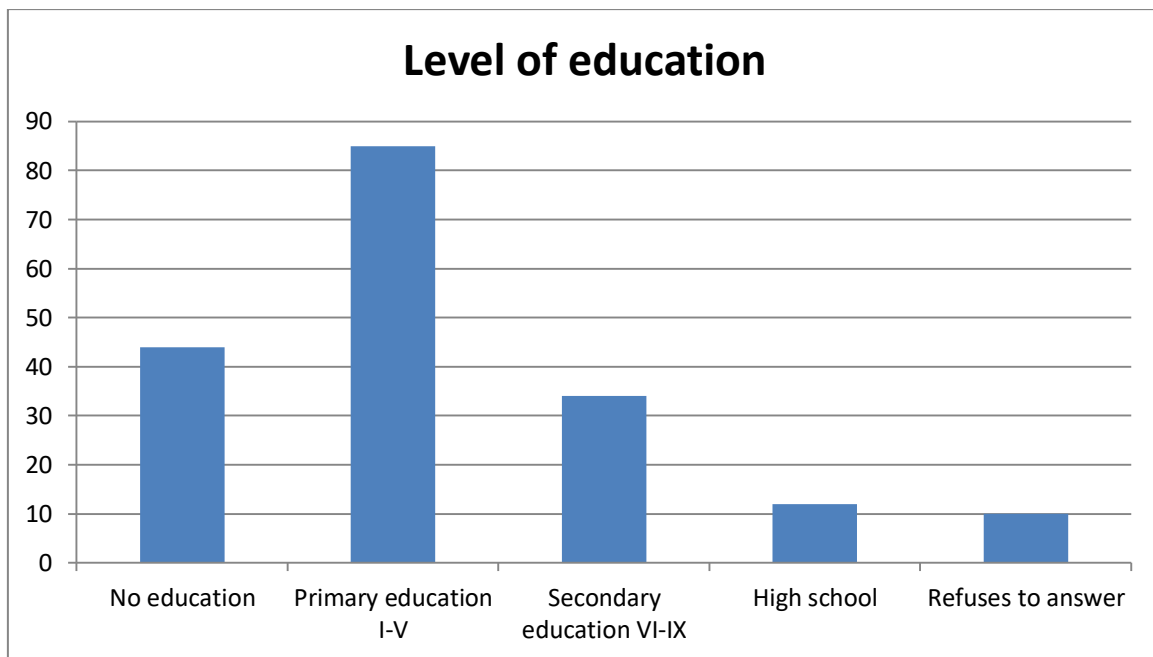
When asked how many children they have, the highest percentage of 48% or 90 migrants answered that they do not have children, 47 (25%) answered that they have at least one and at most 5 children. 48 (27%) migrants refused to answer this question.

Most of the migrants, 54% or 99%, refused to answer the question of where their children live, while 25% (46) answered that their children travel with them. The remaining answers are with the next representation Afghanistan 7% (13), Algeria 5% (10), Syria 5% (10) Iran 2% (3). One of the migrants replied that his children lived in Germany, and one in Bangladesh.



Regarding the level of education, most of the respondents 154 migrants or 83% refused to answer the question how many years their educational process lasted, 7% or 13 migrants spent 6-10 years in the educational process, 5% or 10 migrants spent 10 -15 years in the educational process and only 1 year have passed. 4% or 8 migrants have spent only 5 years in the educational process.

Primary education (respectively I to V grade) completed 45% or 85 of the total number of migrants, while 18% or 34 migrants completed secondary education (respectively VI to IX grade). 23% or 44% of migrants are without any education. 4% or 10 migrants refused to comment on the issue.



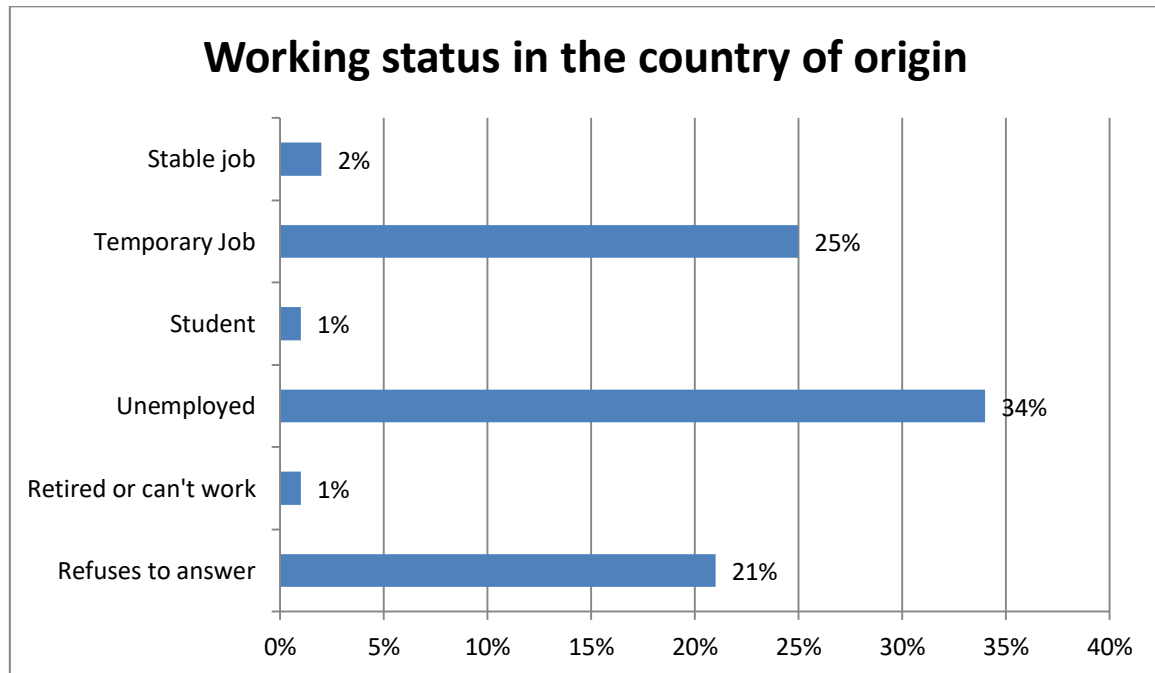
The largest percentage of migrants 99% or 184 refused to answer the question: In what area is your education? Only one of them answered that it is in the field of construction.

The mother tongue of 86 migrants is Arabic, then 38 migrants said it was Farsi, 27 Pashto, 16 were Bengali, 7 migrants answered that their mother tongue was Urdu, 4 migrants answered that it was Kurdish, also 4 migrants replied that their mother tongue was Indian. For 3 migrants, their mother tongue is Dari.

59% (110) of the migrants speak and understand a language other than their mother tongue, 122 migrants speak English, 43 speak Arabic and 19 speak Turkish. 6 migrants know Pashto language and the remaining 75 migrants or 41% answered that they do not speak or understand a foreign language

The analysis of the answers to the question of the working status of migrants in the country of origin shows that the largest percentage 34% or 62 migrants were unemployed

before leaving the country of origin, 25% or 46 of migrants had occasional work, and only 2% or 3 of migrants responded that they had a stable job in the country of origin. 38 migrants or 21% refused to answer this question, while 1% represented those who are retired or unable to work due to illness and 2 migrants or 1% who were studying before leaving the country of origin.

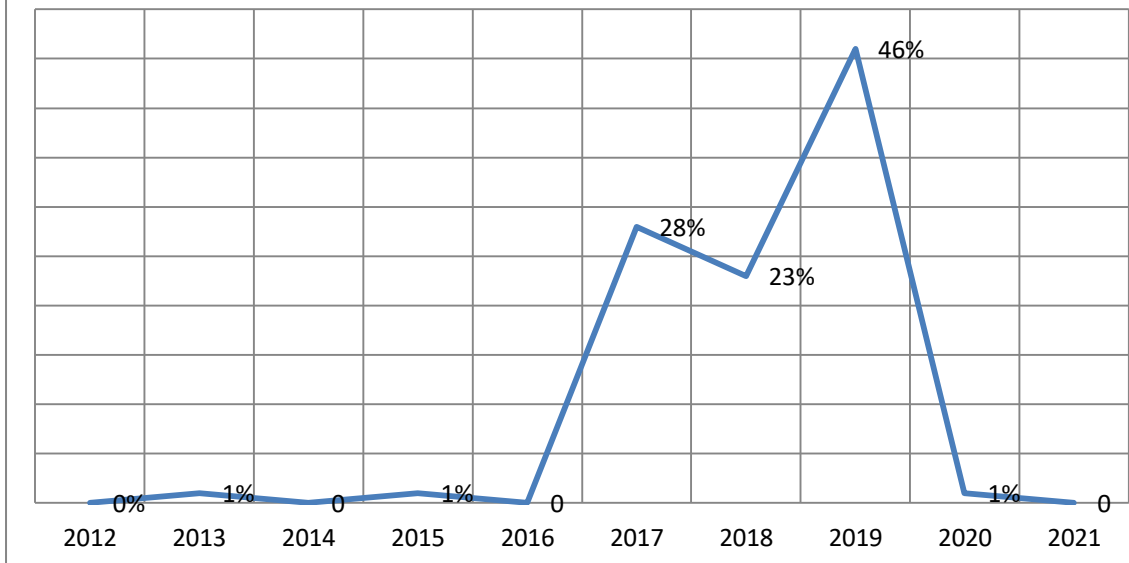


When asked what your last occupation was before you left the country of origin, the following answers were obtained: 94 migrants or 51% refused to answer, 12% (22) migrants worked as skilled workers, 21 (11%) of the total number of migrants stated that they were shop owners/craftsmen, 19 or 10% were unskilled workers, 18 or 9% answered they were housewives, 9 or 8% worked in a family business.

The second part of the questionnaire contains questions about the trip to R. S.Macedonia.

The largest percentage of migrants, or 46% (86), left the country of origin in 2019, 43 migrants or 23% said they did so in 2018. The number of migrants who left the country of origin in 2017 is 52 or 28%. Two of the migrants, or 1%, said it happened in 2020, 1% or 1 migrant left in 2015 and 1 migrant in 2013.

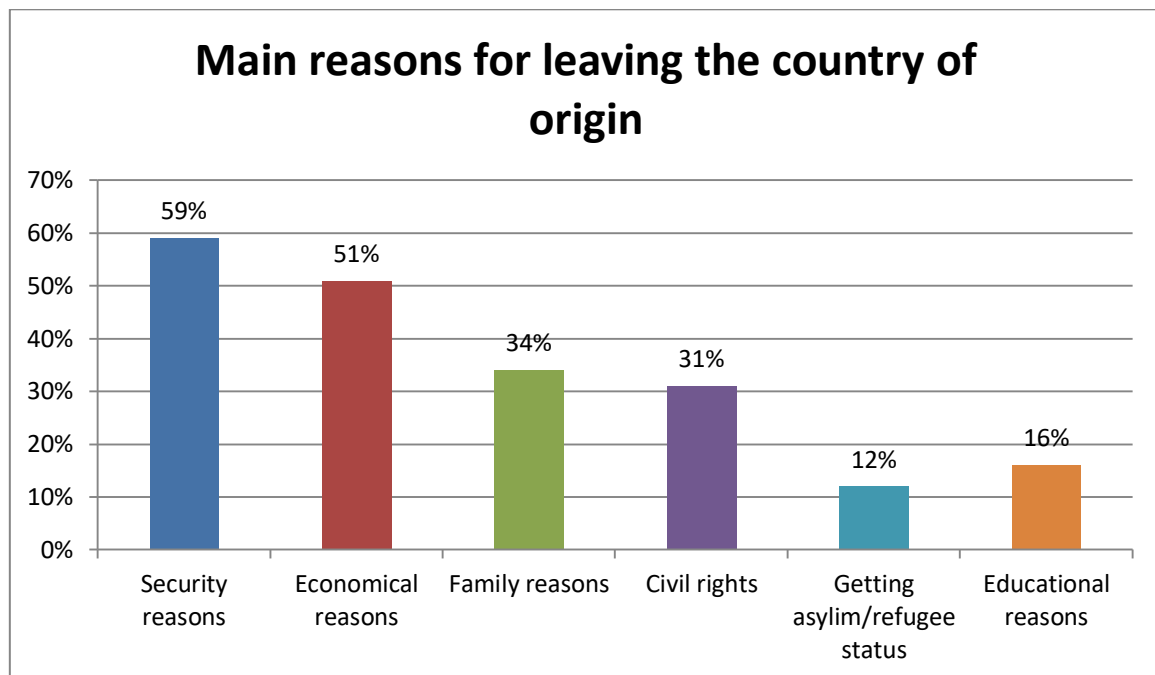
When did you leave your country of origin?



61% or 113 migrants when asked in which year they entered RN Macedonia answered that it was 2019, and the rest or 39% (72) of the migrants entered in 2020.

When asked How you entered RN Macedonia by land or air, 100% or all 185 migrants answered that they entered by land.

As for the question: What is the main reason for leaving the country of origin? Which had possibility for multiple answers, the analysis gives the following results: 59% stated security reasons (uncertainty and conflict), and 51% chose economic reasons and employment, then 34% answered that they were family reasons. One of the reasons for the 12% of the answers is the possibility of obtaining the status of asylum seeker / refugee in the country of destination and 16% belong to the educational reasons.



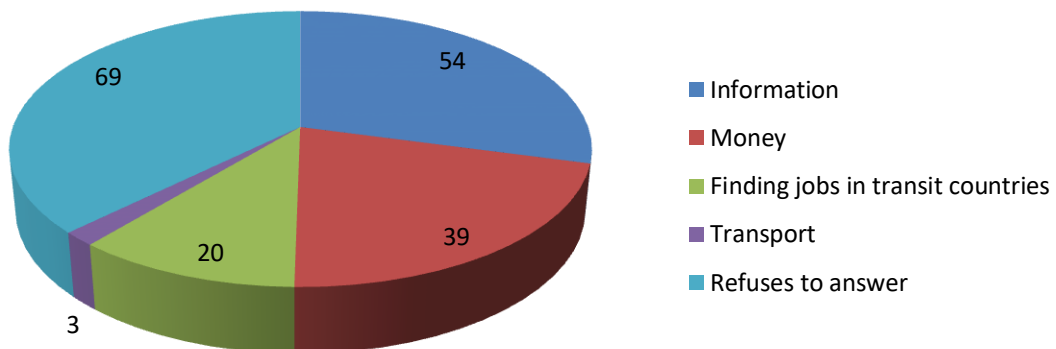
The largest percentage of migrants, or 81%, made the decision to leave the country on their own, and 30% were made by family members, 9 migrants or less than 5% made the decision with their friends, 1 migrant or less than 1% refused. to answer this question.

Asked if they had family and / or close friends living abroad before they left? 101 migrants or 54% answered affirmative, and while 80 migrants or 43% answered no, 4 migrants refused to answer the question.

The analysis of the answers to the question of which countries they live in, shows that most of the migrants or 37% (70) have families in Germany, then England 13%, Sweden 11%, Austria, France, Italy 22%, and the least in the Netherlands 1% (2). 16% of migrants refused to answer this question.

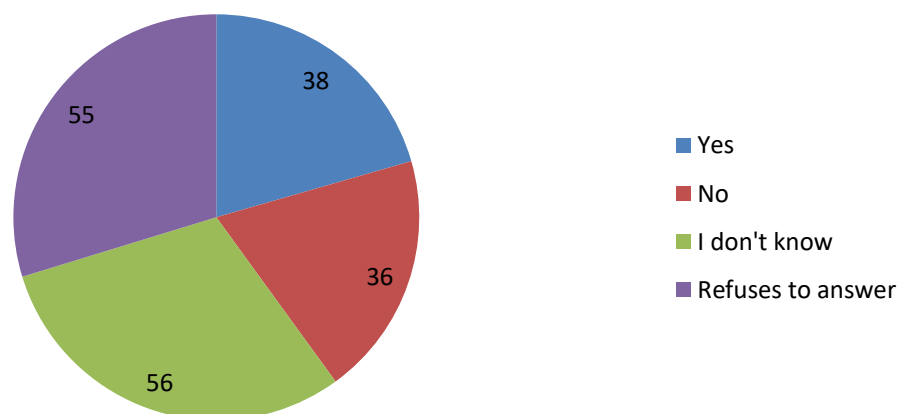
As for the question if the migrant had some help from relatives friends from another country during the migration and what that help consisted of, the following results were obtained. Of the total number of migrants, 99 or 53% answered in the affirmative, and 76 or 41% of the migrants answered that they had no help. The assistance consisted mostly of information 29%, money 21%, finding work in transit countries or transportation. However, about 37% refused to answer the question.

Types of support from relatives and friends during the migration



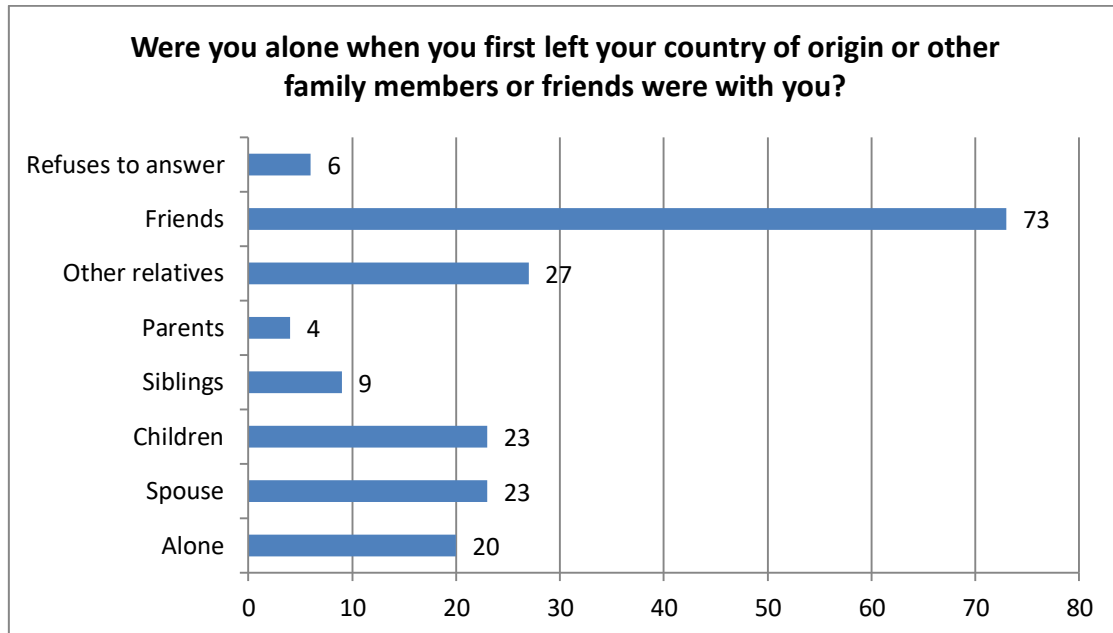
Can you count on someone's help to continue from RN Macedonia? 38 or 21% of migrants answered "yes" to this question, and 19% stated that they could not count on anyone's help. Approximately the same percentage of migrants 30% (56) answered with "I did not know", and the same number of migrants 55 refused to answer the question.

Can you count on someones help to continue your route from RN Macedonia?

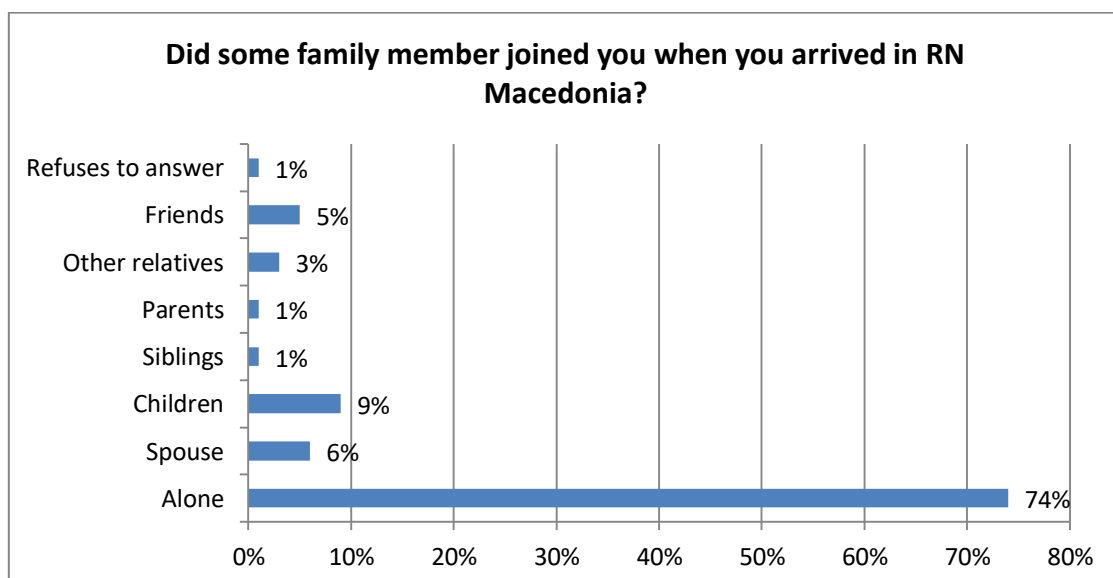


To the question: Were you alone when you first left your country or were there other family members or friends with you? Migrants had the opportunity to give multiple answers, and their analysis shows that the largest percentage or 39% (73) of migrants traveled with friends, 27 or 15% stated that they traveled with other family members, 12%

(23) with their spouse and their children, and 20 or 11% stated that they traveled alone. 9 migrants or 5% traveled with their siblings, and 6 migrants, which represents 3%, refused to answer this question, 2% (4) of the migrants answered that they traveled with their parents.

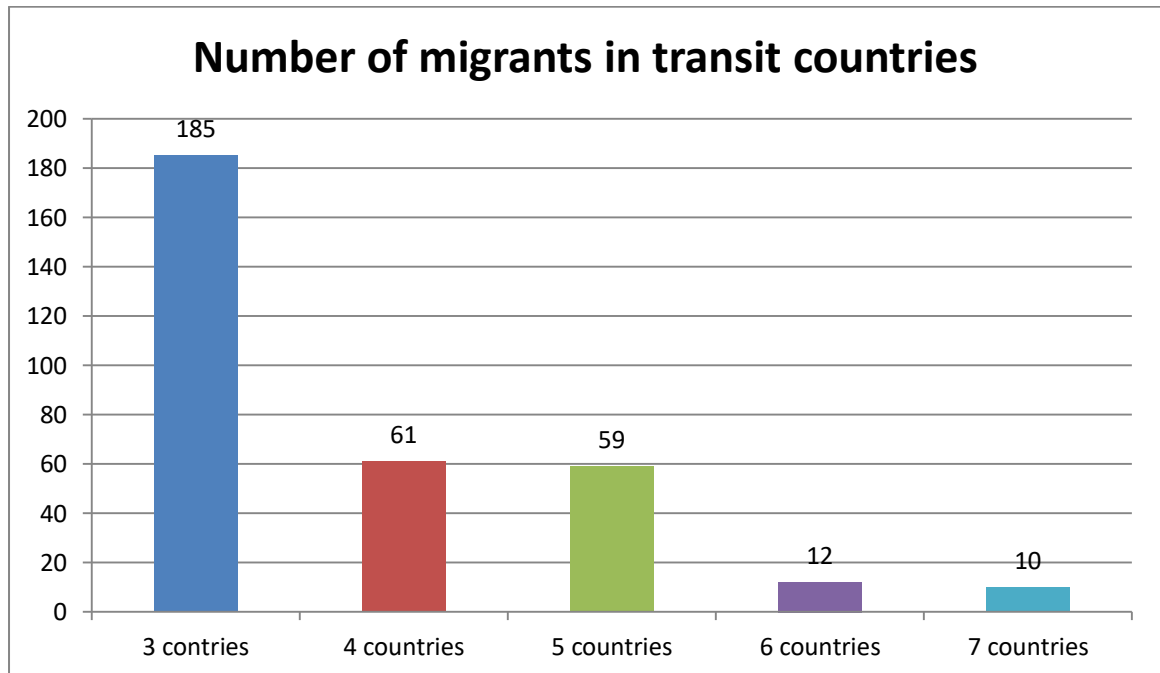


In addition, the analysis indicates that 137 migrants or 74% arrived and were left alone in RN Macedonia, 9% or 16 migrants were joined by their children, and 5% or 9 migrants were joined by their friends. The lowest percentage, ie 1% of migrants, answered that they were joined by parents, siblings, after arriving in RS Macedonia.



100% or 185 of the migrants stated that after leaving the country of origin, they did not reach RN Macedonia directly but passed through another or other countries.

Regarding the number of migrants in the transit countries from the analysis of the answers, we can conclude that 100% or 185 migrants passed through 3 countries on their route, 61 or 33% passed 4 countries. 32% of migrants, or a total of 59, said they had 5 countries on the transit route, 12 migrants or 6% said they had passed 6 countries, and the lowest percentage of 5% of migrants had 7 countries on their transit route.



The analysis of the answers to the questions - Can you chronologically list all the countries through which you have demonstrated on the way to RN Macedonia? How long have you been staying in each of them? Indicates the fact that for over 64% of migrants the first transit country is Turkey, and most of them 63% stayed no more than a month, the remaining 37% stayed more than a month.

Greece is the second transit country with the largest percentage of migrants - 71% or 132, and most of them 80% or 149 migrants have stayed for more than a month. 17% or 32 migrants cite Iraq as the first transit country, and 7% or 12 migrants the first country on the transit route was Turkey.

Macedonia is the third transit country for 150 migrants, or 81% of the total. 94% of migrants stayed in Macedonia for no more than a month, the remaining 6% stayed for more than a month. Turkey was the third transit country for 21 migrants or 11% of the total, Afghanistan was the third country on their route for 4% of migrants.

Only a small proportion of migrants have transited in more than three countries.

As for the fourth transit country out of a total of 63 migrants, 55% or 33 stated Greece, most of them 63% stayed no more than a month, the remaining 44% or 28 migrants

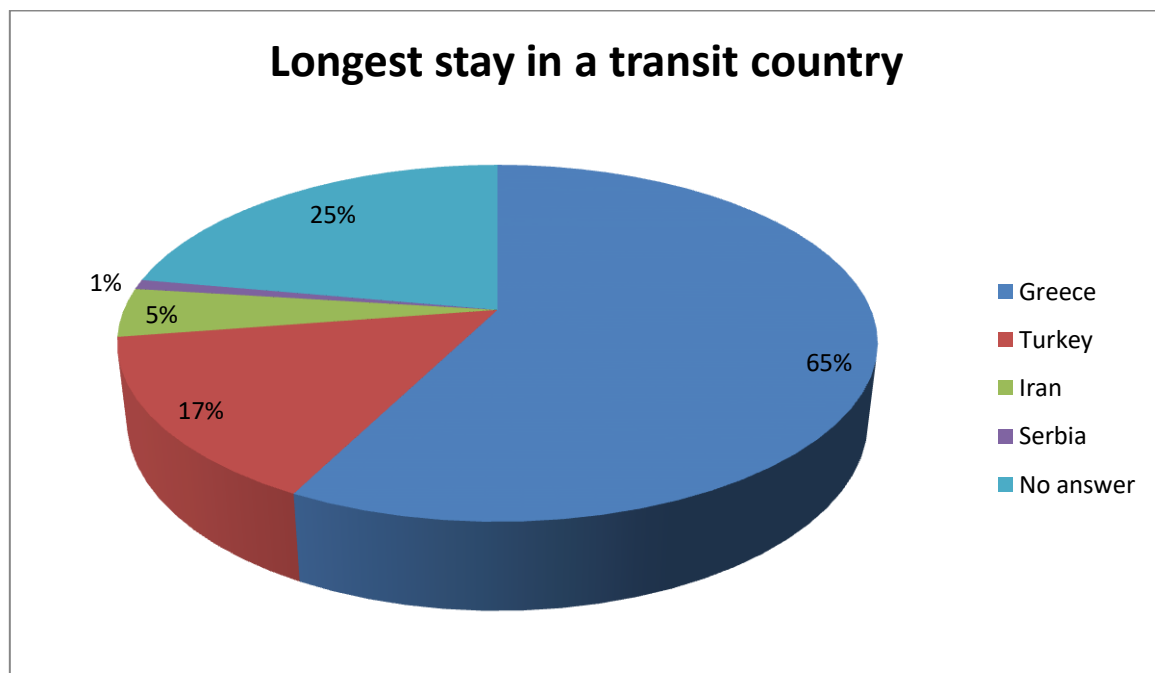
stayed for more than a month. About 7% or 14 migrants said Macedonia was the fourth transit country, and less than 1% were Serbia and Albania.

For some migrants, 46 or 78% of the 59 countries is Macedonia, and they stayed there for no more than a month, and 13 or 22% stayed for more than a month.

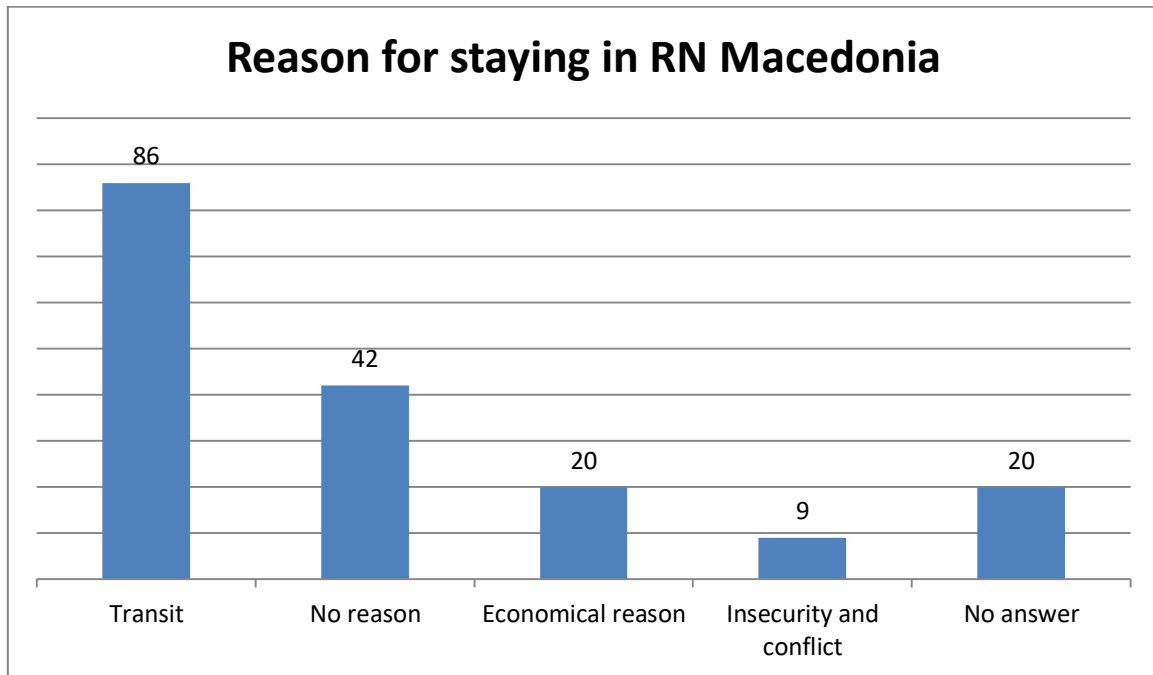
As a sixth country they name Turkey which accounts for 7% or 58% of the total of 12 migrants, and Greece ranks seventh country for 6 out of 10 migrants.

Analyzing the answers to the questions about the country where they stayed for a long time after leaving their home country, and how long did they stay there? indicates the fact that over 65% of migrants have stayed in Greece for the longest time as one of the countries through which they transited before entering Macedonia. Of the total number of respondents, 47.5% stayed in the transit country for more than a month, but not more than a year, and 27.5% stayed for more than a year, while 25% of respondents refused to answer.

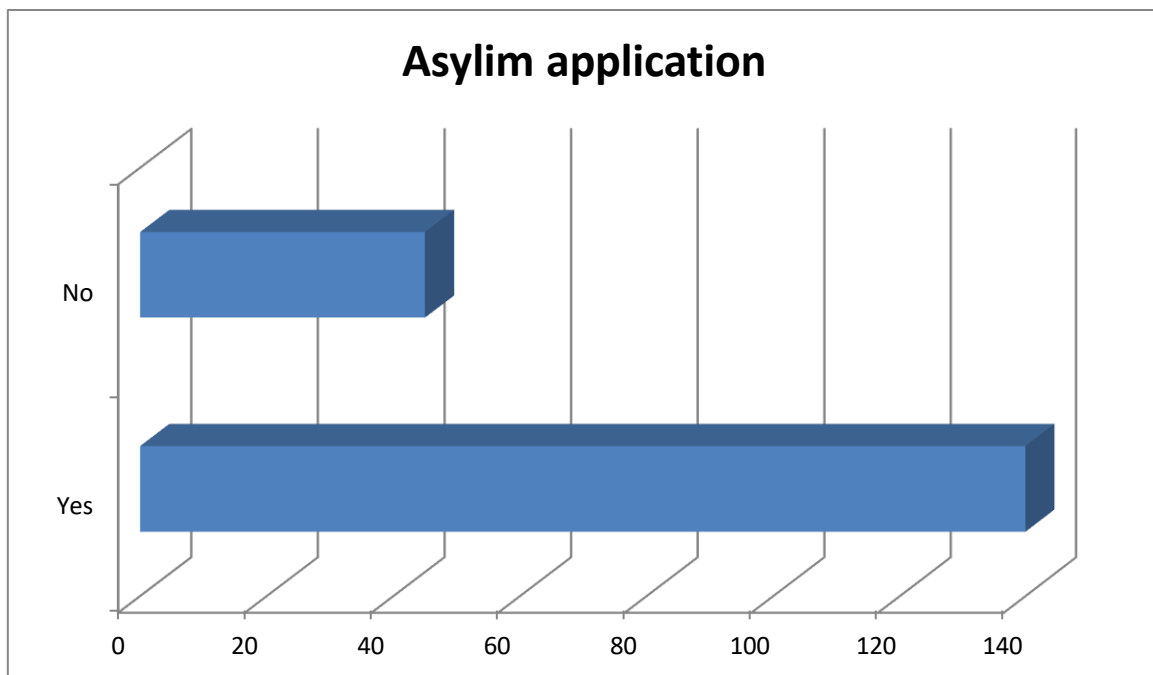
Shown in absolute numbers - out of a total of 185 migrants, 121 (65%) stayed in Greece the longest, 32 (17%) in Turkey, 10 (5%) in Iran and 2 (1%) in Serbia.

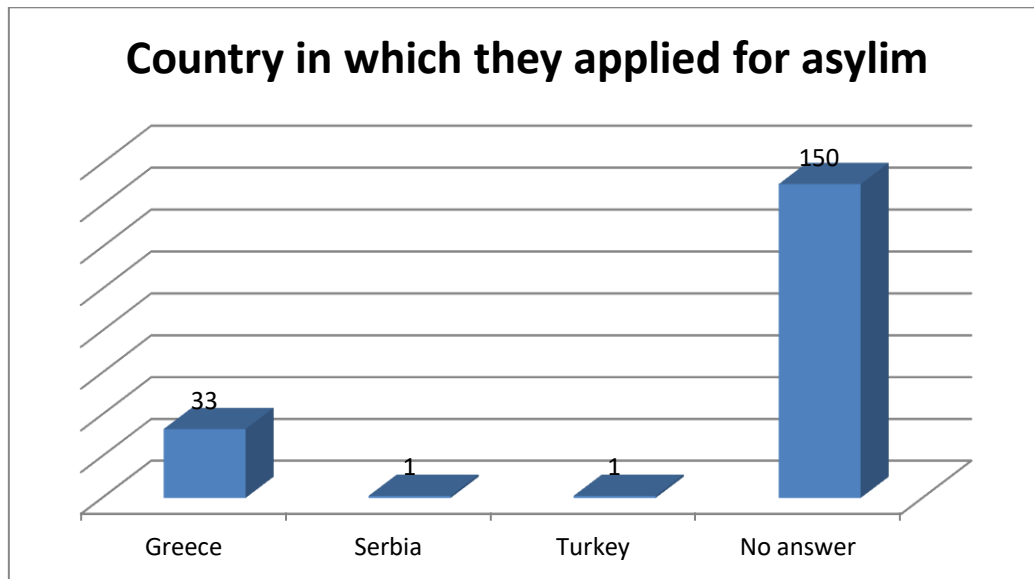


When asked why he/she came to Macedonia? **46.5% or 86 respondents stated that Macedonia is only a transit country for them**, 22.7% (42 migrants) are without a specific reason, 11% (20 migrants) have an economic or professional reason, and for 5% (9 migrants) protection from insecurity and conflict are the main reasons for staying in Macedonia. The analysis also indicated that 11% (20 migrants) refused to answer a specific question.



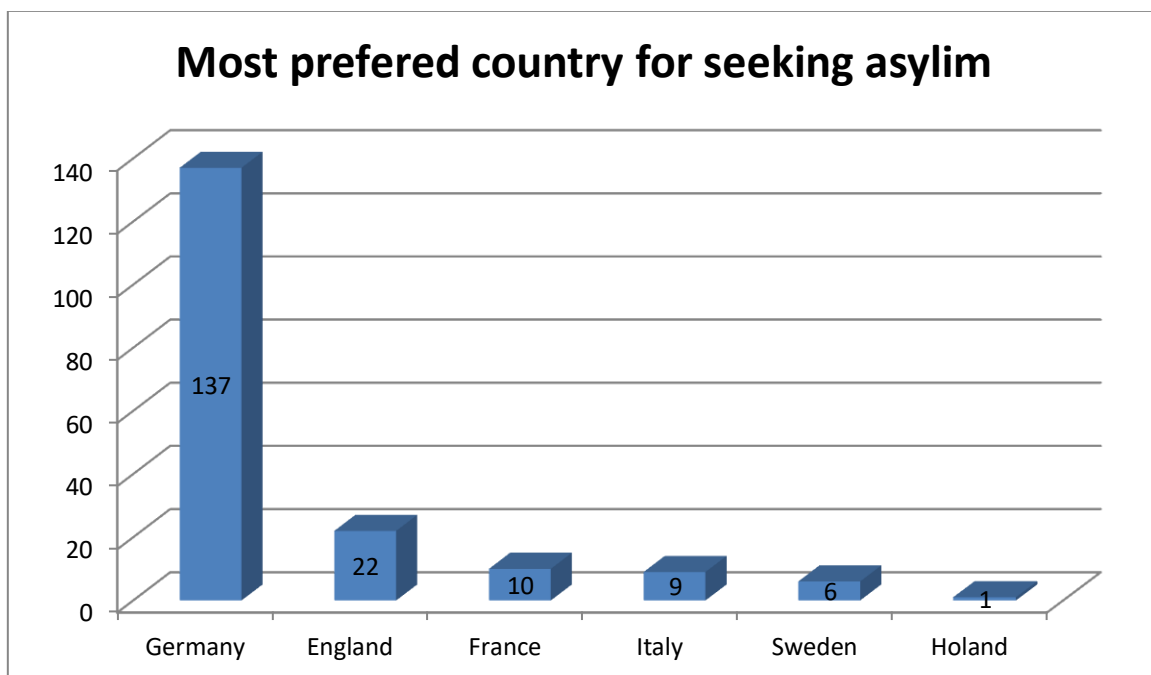
The analysis further shows that 75.6% (140 migrants) did not apply for asylum in another country before coming to Macedonia, and from 24.4% (45 migrants) who have applied for asylum, 73% (33 migrants) submitted their application in Greece.





Respondents with their answers point to the fact that in **50% (93 migrants) of the cases more than once they were recognized as refugees**, and only in 1.6% (3 migrants) of the cases were never recognized. The fact that 43.8% (81 migrants) refused to answer the specific question is also significant.

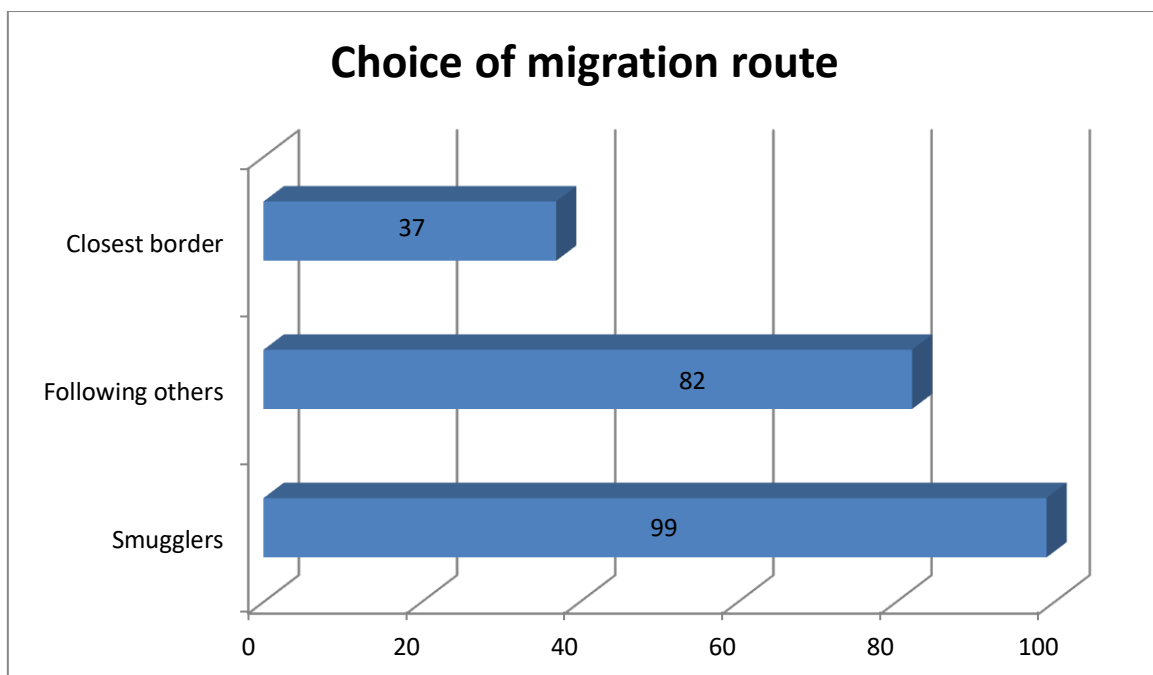
The analysis of the questions of which migrants knew in which country they would go after leaving their own? shows that 91% (169 migrants) of respondents / migrants know exactly which country they want to migrate to. From the specific answers it is noticed that the most preferred country for migration is Germany with 81%, England with 13%, France with 6%, Italy with 5%



Although respondents in 91% of cases with a short answer YES indicated that before starting the trip they know exactly the country that is their last destination, with the answers to the specific question how they made that decision, i.e. how they decided on a country they would like to migrate, the largest percentage or 32.5% (55 migrants) answered that they did not decide, it happened spontaneously. In contrast, 27.2% (46 migrants) were crucial to their decision because their relatives or friends already lived in the country.

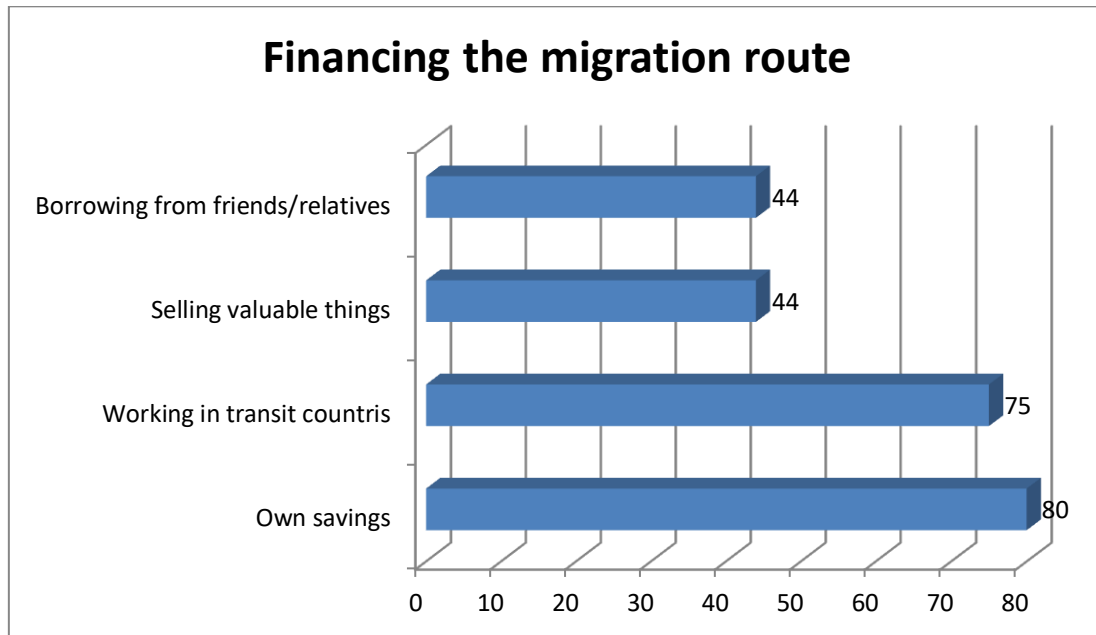
In 23% (39 migrants) of the respondents, the security and protection they would receive in that country was crucial for decision making, while the knowledge of the positive treatment they would receive from the local population was crucial for 15.3% (26 migrants). Easier provision of refugee status is the reason for the decision of 13.6% (23 migrants).

In 53.5% (99 migrants) the decision to choose the route (migration route) was made by smugglers, and 44.3% of migrants (82 migrants) traveled through the countries following the others. The closest limit was the choice of movement by 20.00% (37 migrants) from migrants.

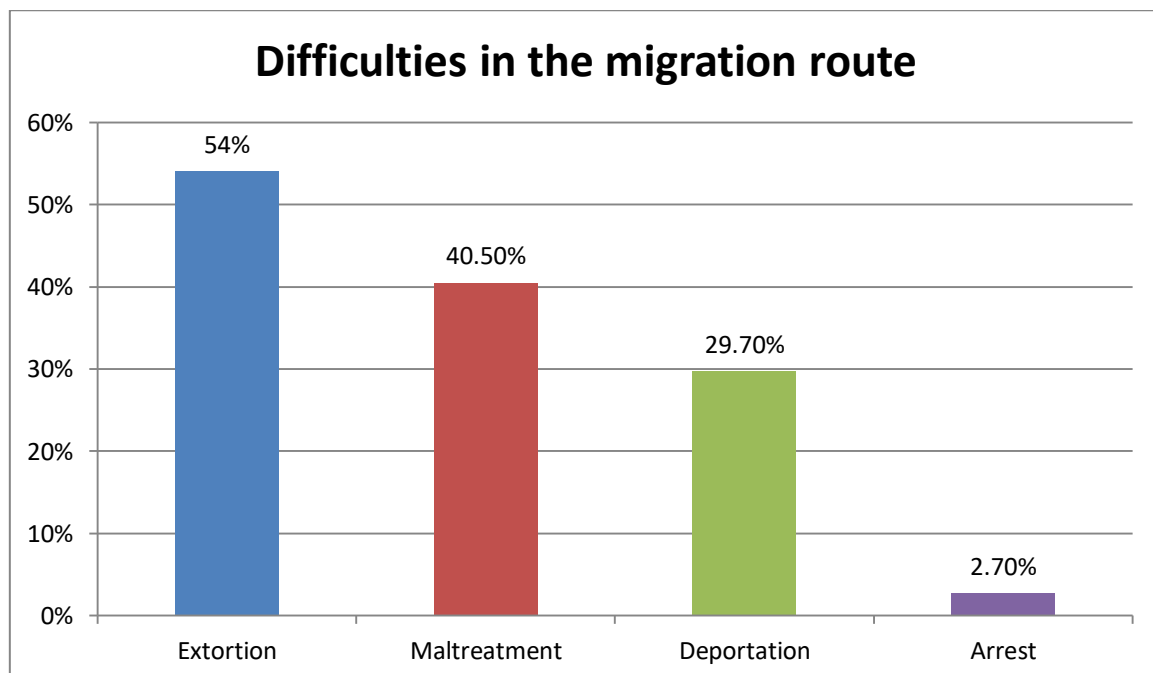


Financial resources for the movement of migrants to the desired destination in 43.2% (80 migrants) were provided with own savings. While 40.5% of migrants (75 migrants) financed their travel by working in the countries through which they transited.

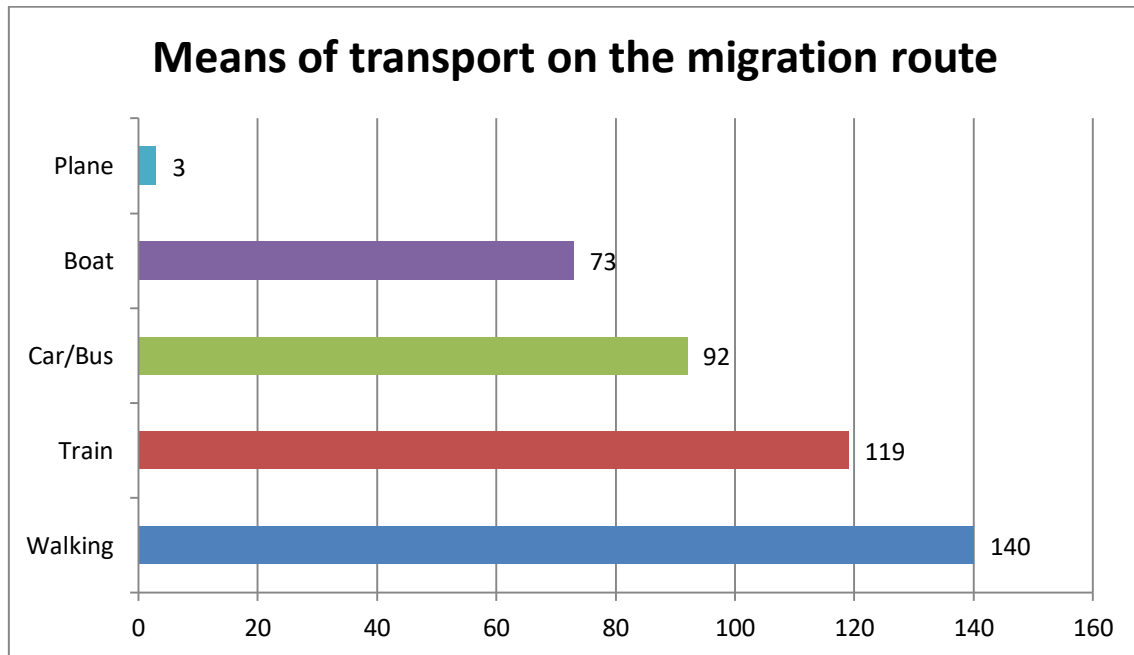
The same number of respondents (44 migrants), ie 23.00% of the migrants answered that by selling valuable items or by borrowing from friends / family members, they provide funds for the trip.



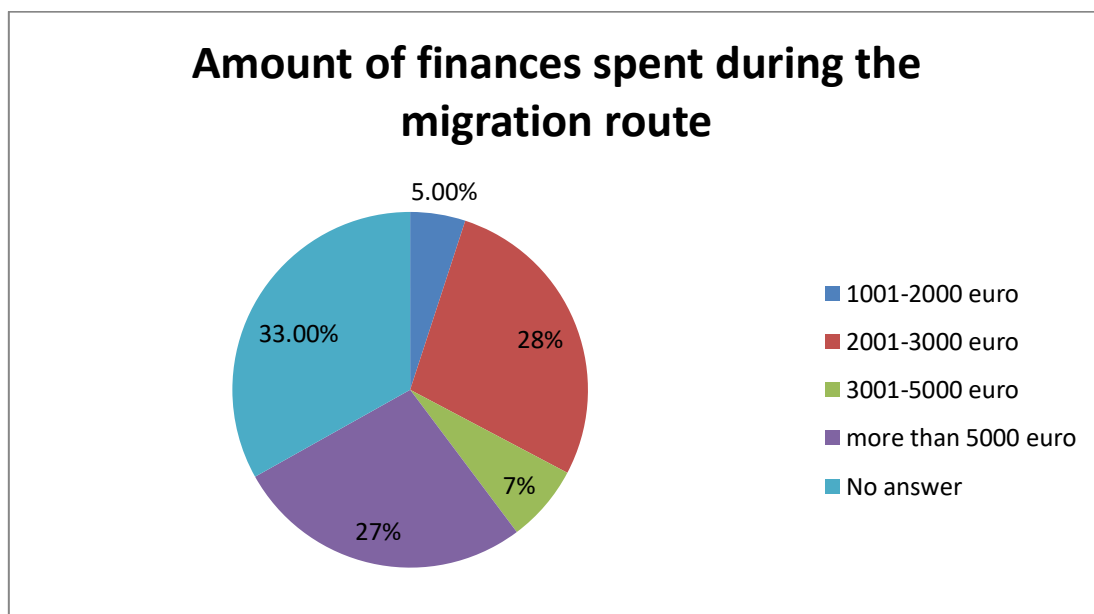
The most common types of difficulties faced by interviewed migrants are: extortion (54.00%), harassment (40.5%), deportation (29.7%), arrest (2.7%).



They used various means of transport to move along the migration route to Macedonia, but still walking is the basic way to move and represented by 75.7% (140 migrants). Travel by train was 64.3% (119 migrants), cars / buses used 49.8% (92 migrants), boat trips used 39.5% (73 migrants). Of the total number of respondents, only three or 1.6% traveled by plane along the migration route.



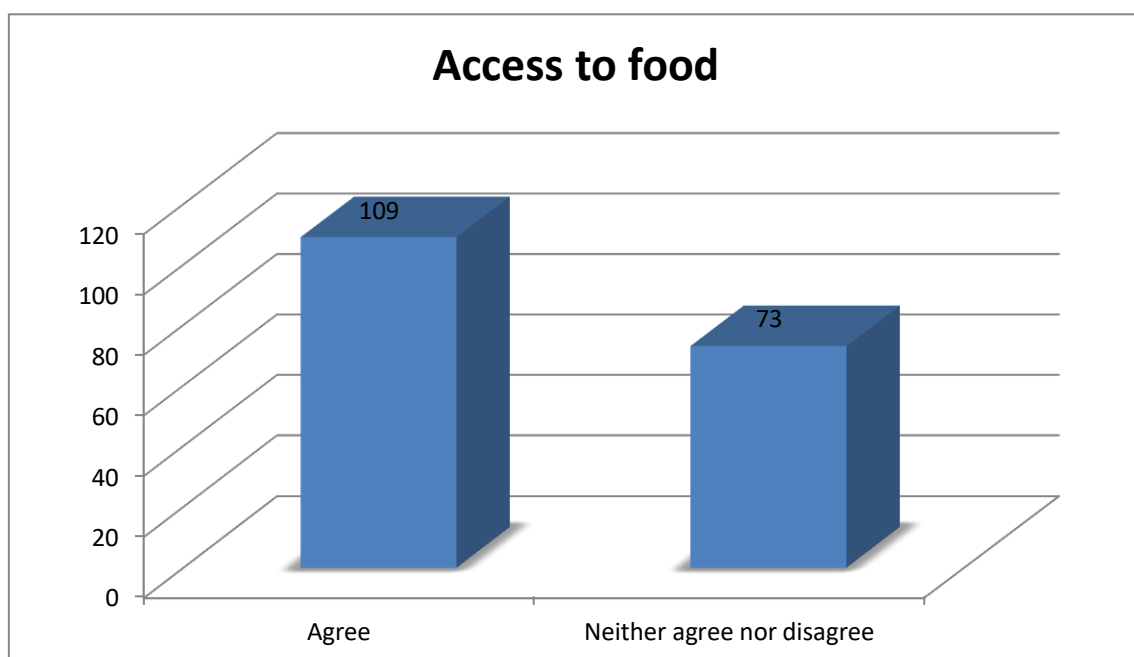
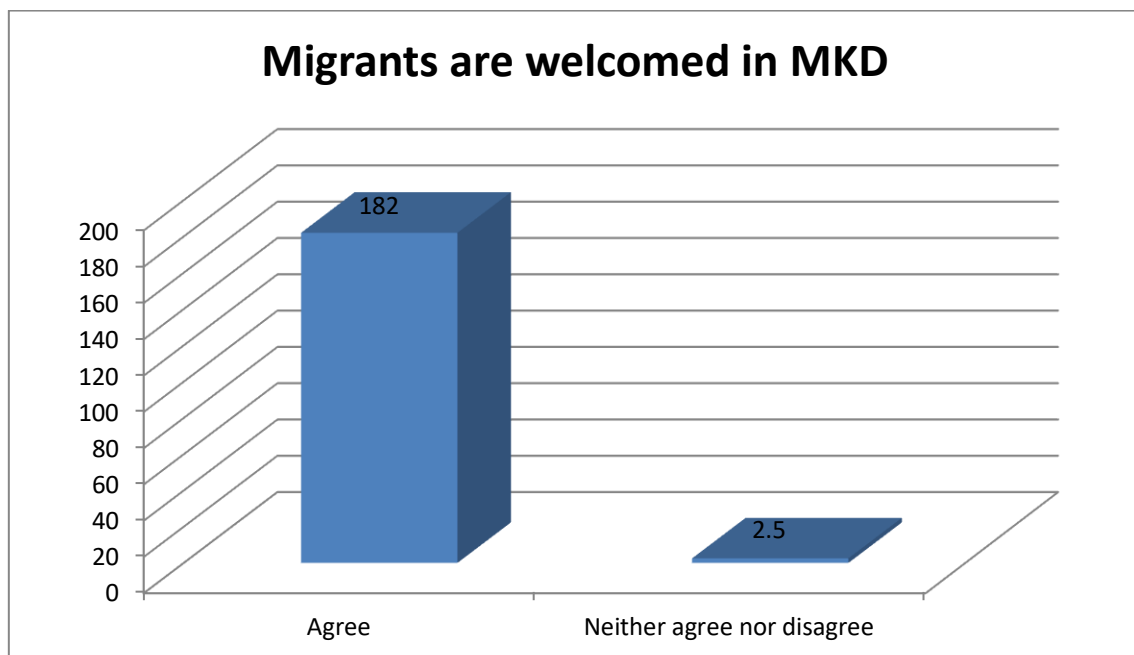
For the amount of money spent by refugees on the use of means of transport or travel in general on the migration route, in the largest percentage 33.5% (62 migrants) and refused to answer, 27.6% (51 migrants) spent from 2001 up to 3000 euros, 27% (50 migrants) spent over 5000 euros, 7.00% (13 migrants) from 3001 to 5000 euros and 4.9% (9 migrants) from 1001 to 2000 euros.



The third part contains questions about the situation in the Republic of North Macedonia (income, work, link with the local population, etc.).

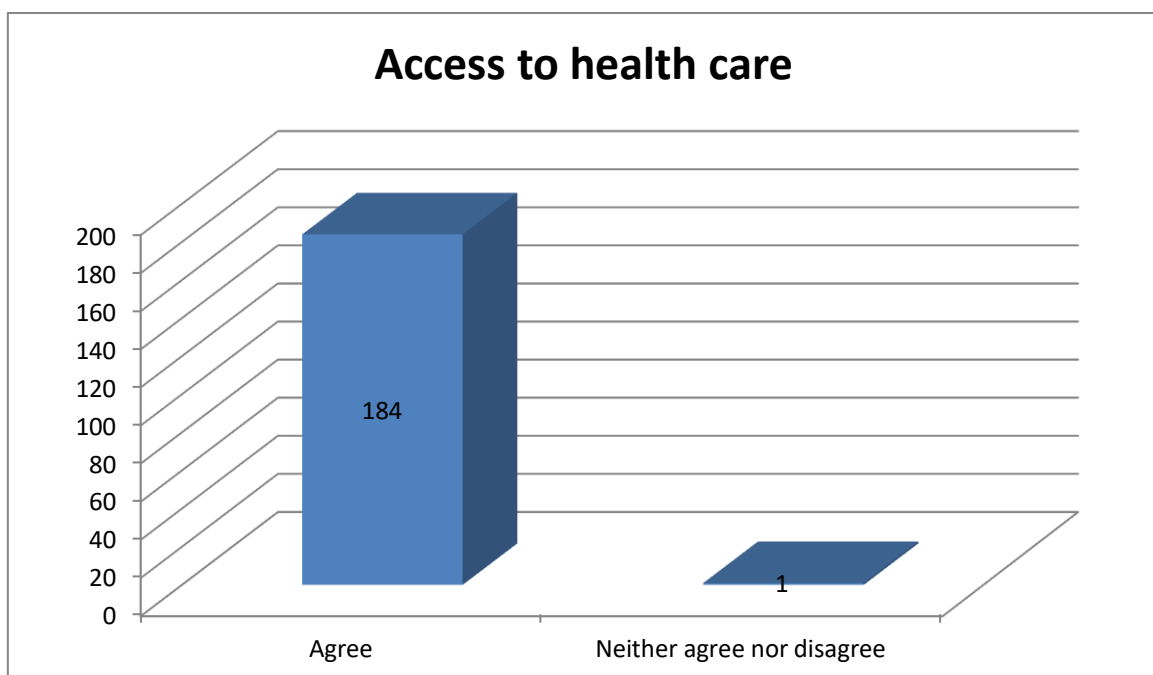
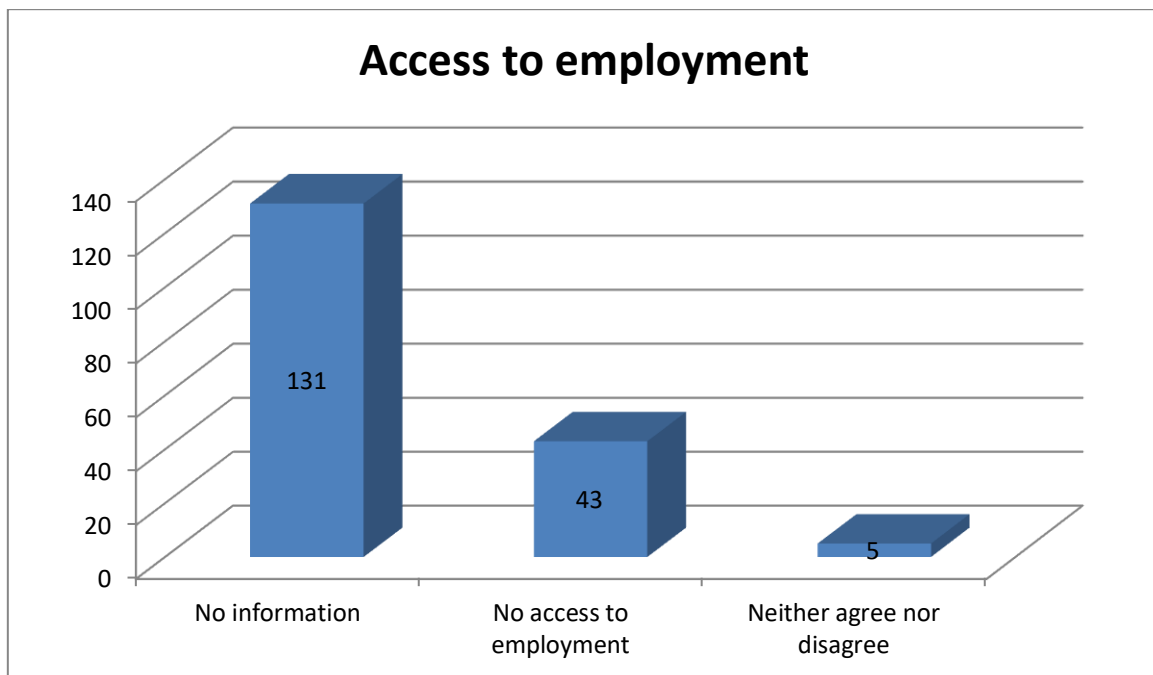
98.4% (182 migrants) Macedonia is a hospitable / welcoming country for migrants, 59% (109 migrants) agree that they have enough food in MK, compared to 39.5% (73 migrants) who neither agree nor disagree.

57.8% or 107 of the migrants agree that their clothing is decent, compared to 40.00% (74 migrants) who neither agree nor disagree on this issue.

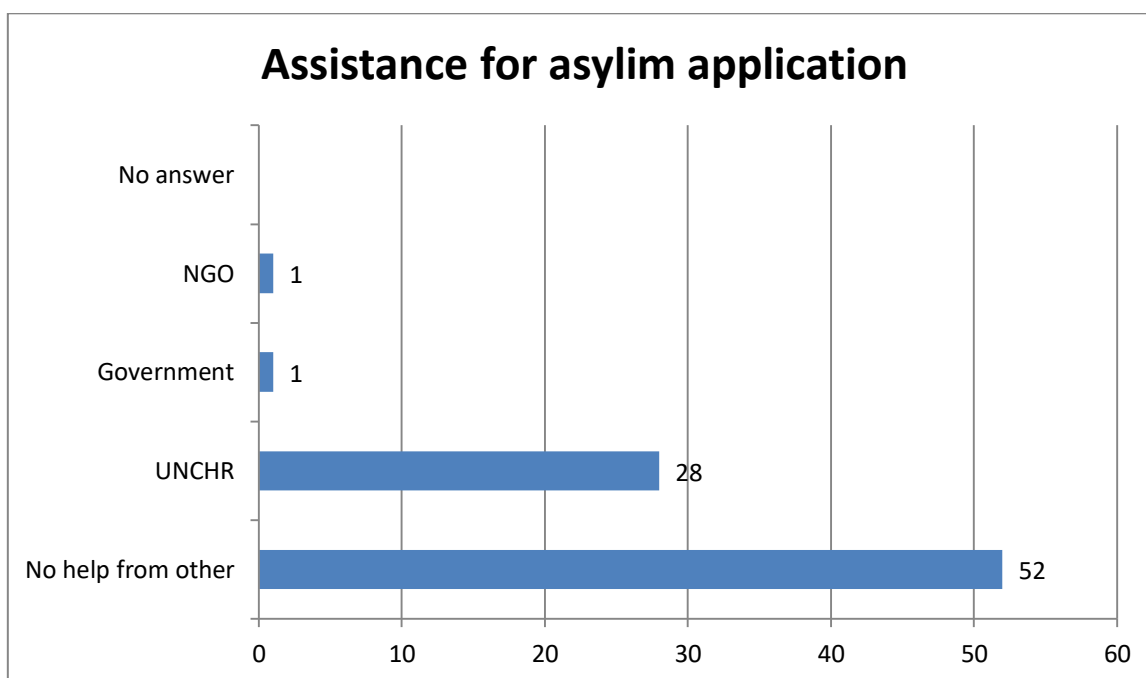
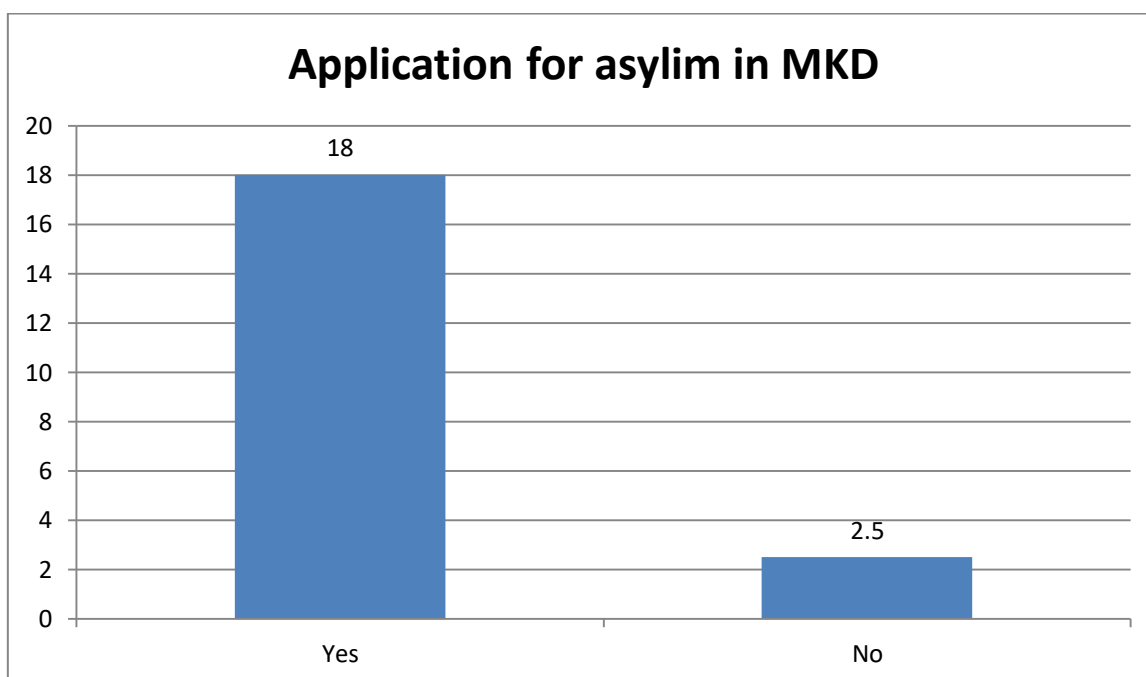


Regarding the possibility for employment of migrants-refugees in MK, the largest percentage or 71% (131 migrants) answered that they do not know about it at all and do not know whether it is formal or informal employment 23.1% (43 migrants) are not agree that they have access to employment and 2.7% (5 migrants) neither confirm nor deny that possibility.

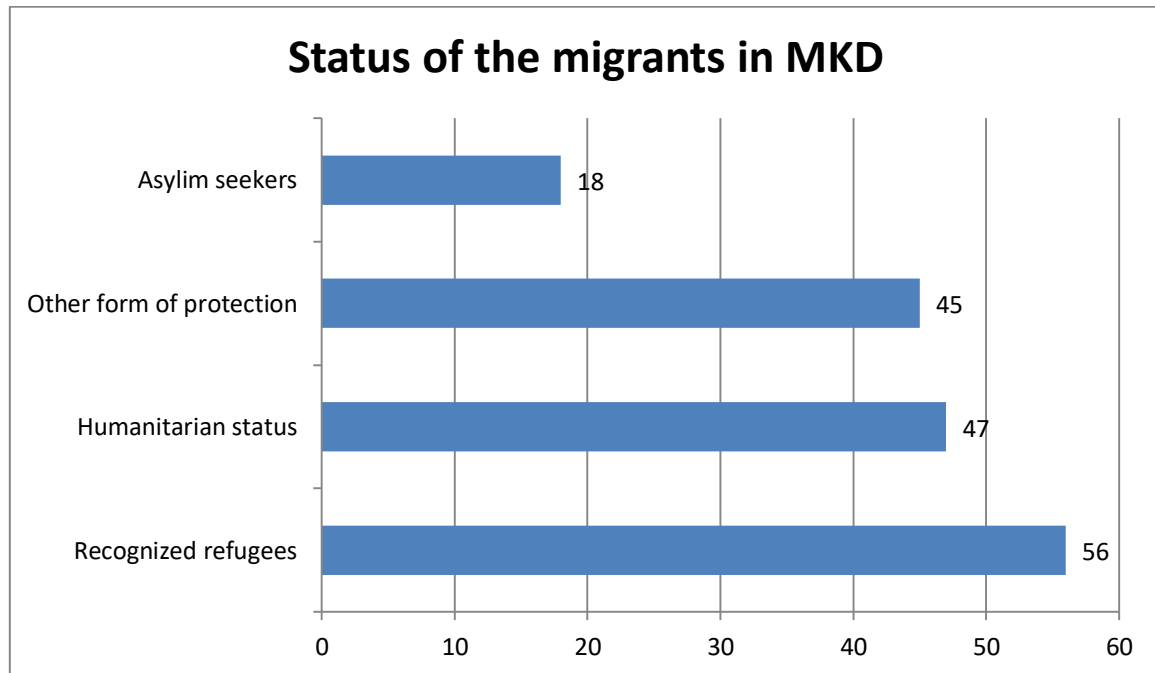
The analysis of the answers indicates that the refugees in MK in the largest percentage, ie 99.5% (184 migrants) have access to health care, 100% access to legal assistance and 67.6% (125 migrants) access to a course for learning Macedonian language.



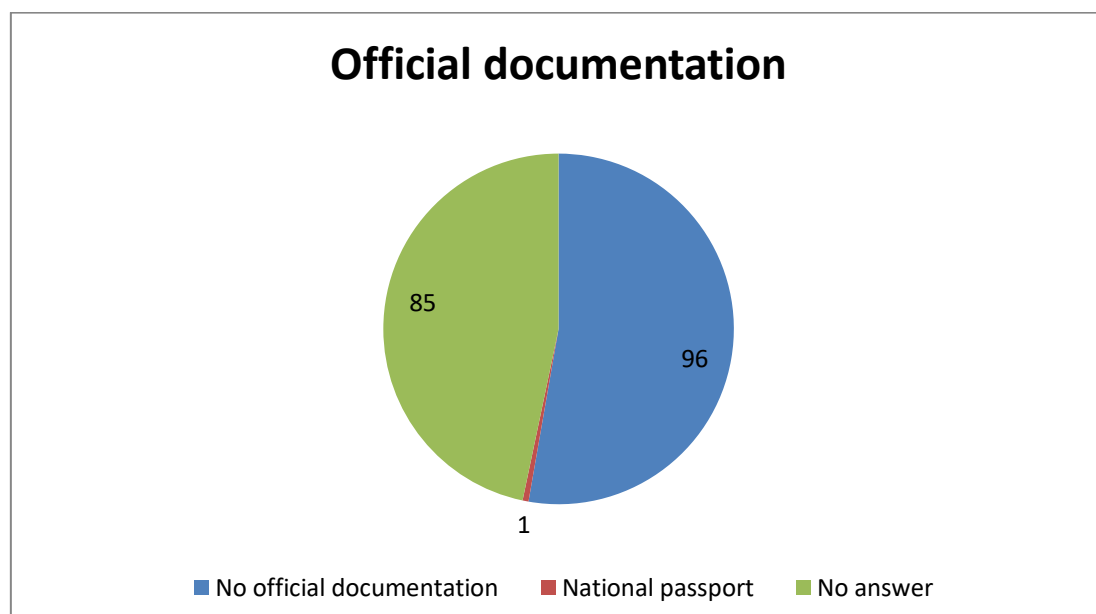
When asked about the asylum data in North Macedonia, the respondents in 90.00% (166 migrants) stated that they had not applied for asylum in North Macedonia, out of 9.7% or 18 migrants who applied for asylum in North Macedonia answered that for their application in the largest percentage 28.1% did not have or did not receive assistance- assistance, while UNHCR provided assistance- assistance for submitting the asylum application in North Macedonia for 15.1% of the refugees in MK. Regarding the question about the outcome of the submitted asylum application, 86% of the respondents refused to give an answer, and 13% stated that the procedure is ongoing.



The current status of refugees in MKD analyzed through the answers of the interviewed migrants indicates that most of them or 30% (56 migrants) are of the opinion that they have the status of recognized refugees, 25.4% (47 migrants) have humanitarian status, 24.3% (45 migrants) have the status of some other form of protection and 9.7% (18 migrants) have the status of asylum seekers.



More than half of the refugees in MKD or 52% (96 migrants) responded that they did not have an official identification document, 46% (85 migrants) refused to answer, and only 1 migrant replied that he had a national passport.



As for the possibility of seeking asylum in another EU country during your stay in MK, 73% of refugees or 135 people said they did not know, and 23.2% or 43 migrants said that was not true.

45.4% of refugees believe that it is not true that asylum seekers can be transferred to another European country without their consent, 30.3% refused to give an answer, and 21.6% do not know if it is possible. Refugees-respondents in 48.6% think that it is not true that without IDpapers they can be put in detention.

The attitude of the local population in North Macedonia towards the refugees for 68.1% of the interviewees is positive.

Savings are the main source of income for 43.8% of refugees, money transfer from abroad is a basic opportunity for 25.4%, and 22.2% of refugees provide debt borrowing. 21.1% of respondents answered that they have no income.

To the question - Do you receive help from a person or organization in North Macedonia? 178 respondents answered positively, 2 answered negatively and 5 refused to answer. Most of the respondents receive food and health care assistance, then legal aid and free accommodation, as well as informal education.

Regarding the question of whether migrants receive money from someone who lives or works in another country, 108 respondents answered negatively, 42 positively, and 35 respondents refused to answer this question.

Whether and to what extent the money that migrants receive for their subsistence is important to them is a question that 52% of respondents refused to answer. 22% consider it very important, 13.5% consider it a key issue and 12.5% consider it important, but not crucial.

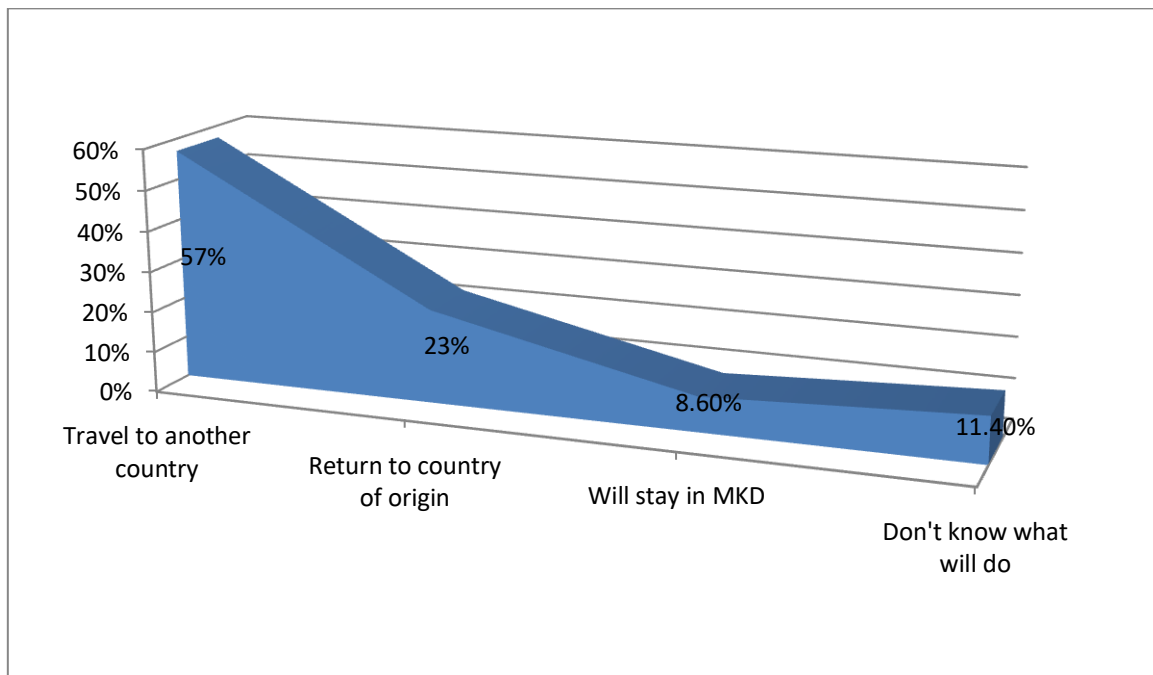
However, regarding the question of whether migrants send money to one of his relatives in his country or in another country, 56% do not send money, 29% did not want to give an answer, 13.5% send money to their country, and 14 , 5% send money to their loved ones in another country.

When migrants were asked how satisfied they were with life in Macedonia so far, 39% refused to answer, 26.5% were satisfied, 34.5% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.

And if we compare the current living conditions here in North Macedonia with theirs in their own country, 43% said that the situation is better here, 42% refused to answer, and 15% said that it is almost the same here.

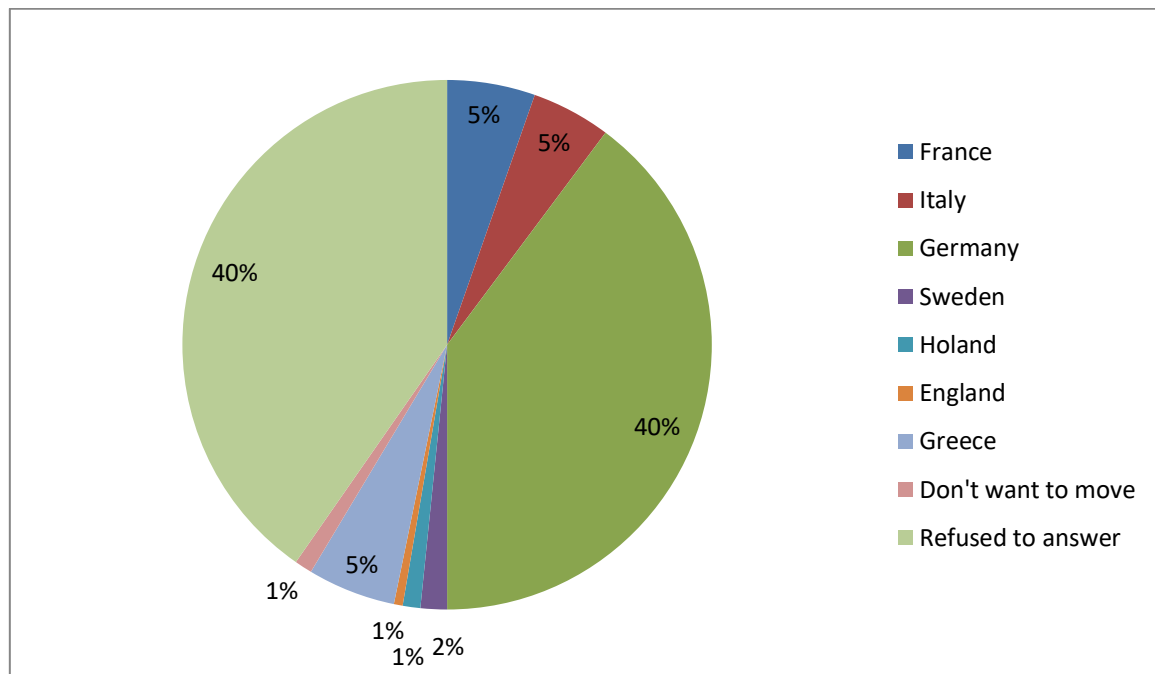
In the fourth part, future plans and connections, the following results are obtained.

57% of respondents will continue to travel to another country, 23% will return to their home countries, 8.6% will stay in North Macedonia and the same number refused to respond, 11.4% do not know what to do.



Under what conditions do you agree to return to your country of origin is a question to which 64 respondents will return if they are safe, if 55 respondents meet the economic needs, 12 respondents will return as soon as schools for their children start functioning. Then 35 respondents would return if support was provided for basic necessities of life, 32 would never return and 52 refused to respond.

Regarding the question about their future destination - a country that they intend to visit the following answers were given: France - 10, Italy 9, Germany 74, Sweden 3, the Netherlands 2, England 1, Greece 10. 2 of the respondents answered I do not want to move, while 75 refused to answer the question.

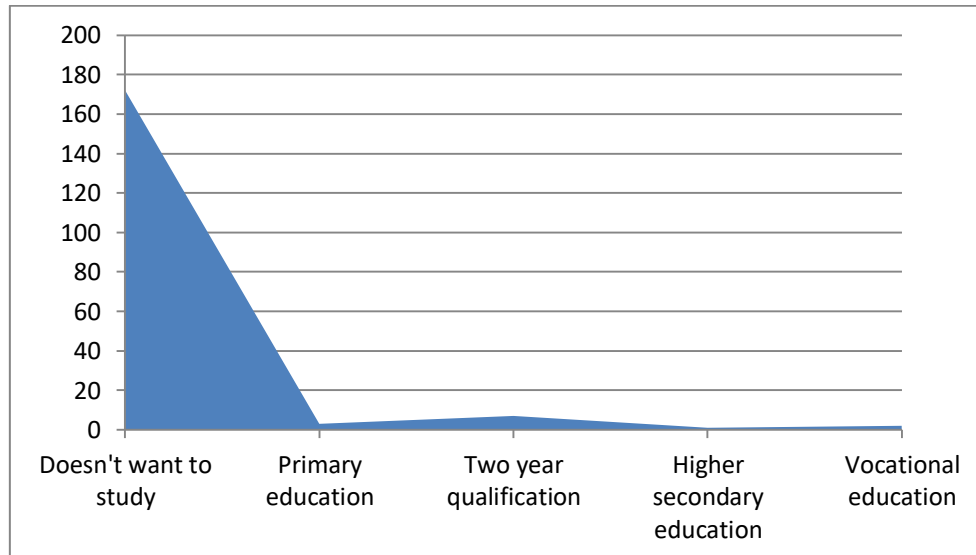


The next survey question is "Do you have connections with this country?" Respondents had the opportunity to give multiple answers to this question. In 97 migrants, their families lived there. About 80 migrants and their friends lived in some of these countries. 66 responses are related to the number of their nation present in the indicated country. One migrant knows the language of the country where he or she is going, and one laughs that it is easier to find a job in that country. Only 3 responses were received from migrants who had no connection to those countries.

When asked why they want to leave the country, 34 respondents said that the living conditions in this country are difficult and I still cannot return home. Only 2 migrants pointed out the negative attitude of the local population towards migrants and refugees. 10 migrants want to leave for Italy and join the family. 104 migrants do not know why, and 35 migrants refused to answer this question.

Whether you would advise relatives / friends living in your country of origin to move to North Macedonia or another country, or would not advise moving abroad, is a question that 4 migrants advise moving to Italy, 2 migrants point to moving to another country do not in Macedonia, 161 migrants would not give advice on the issue, and 18 refused to answer.

Regarding the educational process, the question was asked: Do you want to study in Macedonia and if so, at what level? 172 migrants do not want to study, 3 migrants asked for primary education, 7 migrants asked for a two-year qualification, 1 migrant for higher secondary education, 2 migrants asked for vocational education.



When asked what field all 185 migrants wanted to study, they refused to answer.

Do you want to work in North Macedonia? 108 migrants did not want to work, and those who want to work pointed out the following professions - farmers 20, fishermen 38, shop owner, craftsman 4 and professional employees 5, skilled manual worker 9 and unskilled manual worker 1.

No migrant pointed out the exact thing he is interested in having in North Macedonia, so all 185 refused to answer.

Can we contact you again if we conduct further research? It is a question that 124 migrants do not want to contact again, and 61 migrants refused to answer.

The last question addressed to the migrants was asked for contact, email or phone number, but no migrant left contact.

CONCLUSION

The research "Analysis of the needs, interests and skills of young migrants as a prerequisite for successful social inclusion" was conducted in the period from 15.07.2019 to 10.03.2020. In the period from 11.03.2020, the country was affected by the global pandemic caused by COVID 19, and it was impossible to further interview the respondents. A total of 208 migrants were interviewed during this period. Several questions were allowed on some questions and therefore there is a deviation from the indicated number.

The first part of the questionnaire contained personal information. Out of a total of 208 surveyed migrants, 185 (88.94%) accepted the survey, while the remaining 28 (11.06%) refused to be surveyed.

The research was conducted in the two affordable transit centers in R. North Macedonia of a total of 185 respondents, namely PTC Tabanovce (116) and PTC Vinojug Gevgelija (69). 85% of migrants are male and 15% are female. According to age, the youngest respondent was 11 years old, and the oldest was 60 years old. The largest percentage of migrants come from Afghanistan, ie 58%, and 184 of them answered that they are of Islamic faith, and only 1 migrant is a Hindu. Most migrants are unmarried, but some have their own families. The education of migrants is at an unsatisfactory level, ie 83% refused to answer the question of how many years their educational process lasted, 7% spent 6-10 years in the educational process, 5% 10-15 years in the educational process and only 1 year passed. 4% spent only 5 years in the educational process.

In addition to their mother tongue, 59% speak and understand a language other than their mother tongue, and 122 migrants speak English, 43 speak Arabic, and 19 speak Turkish. 6 migrants know Pashto and the remaining 75 migrants or 41% answered that they do not speak or understand a foreign language.

The analysis of the answers to the question of the working status of migrants in the country of origin shows that the largest percentage 34% were unemployed before leaving the country of origin, 25% of migrants had occasional work, and only 2% of migrants answered that they had a stable job in country of origin. 21% refused to answer this question, while 1% represented those who are retired or unable to work due to illness and 1% who were studying before leaving the country of origin.

The second part of the questionnaire contains questions about the trip to North Macedonia.

In 2019, 46% (86) left their country of origin, 43 migrants or 23% said they did so in 2018. The number of migrants who left the country of origin in 2017 is 52 or 28%. Two of the migrants, or 1%, said it happened in 2020, while 1% or 1 migrant left in 2015 and 1

migrant in 2013. In North Macedonia 61% or 113 migrants entered in 2019, and the rest or 39% (72) of migrants entered in 2020. All the migrants arrived by land.

The main reason for leaving the country of origin at 59% is for security reasons (insecurity and conflict), and 51% chose economic reasons and employment, then 34% answered that they were family reasons. One of the reasons for the 12% of the answers is the possibility of obtaining the status of asylum seeker / refugee in the country of destination and 16% belong to the educational reasons.

As for the moment if the migrant had some help from relatives friends from another country during the migration and what that help consisted of, the following results were obtained. Of the total number of migrants, 99 or 53% answered in the affirmative, and 76 or 41% of the migrants answered that they had no help. The assistance consisted mostly of information 29%, money 21%, finding work in transit countries or transportation. However, about 37% refused to answer the question.

In addition, the analysis indicates that 137 migrants or 74% arrived and were left alone in North Macedonia, 9% or 16 migrants were joined by their children, and 5% or 9 migrants were joined by their friends. The lowest percentage, ie 1% of migrants, answered that they were joined by parents, siblings, after arriving in North Macedonia.

All the migrants, after leaving the country of origin, did not arrive directly in North Macedonia, but passed through another or other countries.

Regarding the number of migrants in the transit countries from the analysis of the answers, we can conclude that at least 3% of the migrants passed at least 3 countries on their route. 33% passed 4 countries. 32% of migrants have crossed 5 countries on the transit route, 12 migrants have passed 6 countries, and the smallest percentage of 5% of migrants have 7 countries on their transit route.

The analysis of the answers to the questions about the country where they stayed for a long time after leaving their home country, and how long they stayed there points to the fact that over 65% of migrants stayed in Greece the longest as one of the countries through which they transited before entering Macedonia. 17%) in Turkey, 10 (5%) in Iran and 2 (1%) in Serbia.

North Macedonia for 46.5% or 86 respondents is only a transit country, 22.7% (42 migrants) have no specific / specific reason, 11% (20 migrants) have an economic or professional reason, and 5% (9 migrants) protection insecurity and conflict are the main reasons for staying in North Macedonia. The analysis also indicated that 11% (20 migrants) refused to answer a specific question. Of these, 75.6% (140 migrants) did not apply for asylum in another country before coming to North Macedonia, and of the 24.4% (45 migrants) who applied for asylum, 73% (33 migrants) submitted their applications in Greece.

North Macedonia was not a planned target for migrants before they left their home country and is also indicated by the following: 91% (169 migrants) know exactly which country they want to migrate to. From the specific answers it is noticed that the most preferred country for migration is Germany with 81%, England with 13%, France with 6%, Italy with 5%. (respondents had the right to give more answers). In 53.5% (99 migrants) the decision to choose the route (migration route) was made by smugglers, and 44.3% of migrants (82 migrants) traveled through the countries following the others. The closest limit was the choice of movement by 20.00% (37 migrants) from migrants.

Financial resources for the movement of migrants to the desired destination in 43.2% were provided with own savings, 40.5% of migrants financed their trip by working in the countries through which they transited, 23.00% of migrants answered that by selling valuable items or borrowed from friends / family members provide travel funds.

The most common types of difficulties faced by interviewed migrants are: extortion (54.00%), harassment (40.5%), deportation (29.7%), arrest (2.7%).

For the amount of money spent by refugees on the use of means of transport or for travel in general on the migration route, in the largest percentage 33.5% refused to give an answer, 27.6% spent from 2001 to 3000 euros, 27% spent over 5000 Euros, 7.00% from 2001 to 5000 Euros and 4.9% from 2001 to 2000 Euros.

The third part contains questions about the situation in North Macedonia (income, work, link with the local population, etc.)

98.4% (182 migrants) North Macedonia is a hospitable / welcome country for migrants, 59% (109 migrants) agree that they have enough food in North Macedonia, compared to 39.5% (73 migrants) who neither agree nor disagree .

Regarding the possibility for employment of migrants-refugees in North Macedonia, the largest percentage or 71% (131 migrants) answered that they do not know about it at all and do not know whether it is formal or informal employment 23.1% (43 migrants) do not agree that they have access to employment and 2.7% (5 migrants) neither confirm nor deny that possibility.

The analysis of the answers indicates that the Refugees in North Macedonia in the largest percentage, ie 99.5% (184 migrants) have access to health care, 100% access to legal assistance and 67.6% (125 migrants) access to a course for learning the Macedonian language.

To the questions related to the asylum data in North Macedonia, the respondents in 90.00% (166 migrants) stated that they have not applied for asylum in North Macedonia, out of 9.7% or 18 migrants who applied for asylum in North Macedonia answered that for



their application in the largest percentage 28.1% did not have or did not receive assistance-assistance, while UNHCR provided assistance-assistance for submitting the asylum application in North Macedonia for 15.1% of refugees in North Macedonia. Regarding the question about the outcome of the submitted asylum application, 86% of the respondents refused to give an answer, and 13% stated that the procedure is ongoing.

More than half of the refugees in North Macedonia or 52% answered that they do not have an official identification document, 46% refused to give an answer, and only 1 migrant answered that he had a national passport.

The attitude of the local population in North Macedonia towards the refugees for 68.1% of the interviewees is positive.

When migrants were asked how satisfied they were with life in North Macedonia so far, 39% refused to answer, 26.5% were satisfied, 34.5% were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.

And if we compare the current living conditions here in North Macedonia with theirs in their own country, 43% said that the situation is better here, 42% refused to answer, and 15% said that it is almost the same here.

In the fourth part Future plans and connections, 57% of respondents will continue to travel to another country, 23% will return to their home countries, 8.6% will stay in North Macedonia and the same number refused to respond, 11.4 % do not know what to do.

Under what conditions do you agree to return to your country of origin is a question to which 64 respondents will return if they are safe, if 55 respondents meet the economic needs, 12 respondents will return as soon as schools for their children start functioning. Then 35 respondents would return if support was provided for basic necessities of life, 32 would never return and 52 refused to respond.

On the question of their future destination - a country that intends to visit France – 10, Italy 9, Germany 74, Sweden 3, the Netherlands 2, England 1, Greece 10. Among 80 migrants their friends lived in some of these countries. 66 responses are related to the number of their nation present in the indicated country. One migrant knows the language of the country where he or she is going, and one laughs that it is easier to find a job in that country. Only 3 responses were received from migrants who had no connection to those countries.

When asked why they want to leave the country, 34 respondents said that the living conditions in this country are difficult and I still cannot return home. Only 2 migrants pointed out the negative attitude of the local population towards migrants and refugees. 10

migrants want to leave for Italy and join the family. 104 migrants do not know why, and 35 migrants refused to answer this question.

Whether you would advise relatives / friends living in your country of origin to move to North Macedonia or another country, or would not advise moving abroad, is a question that 4 migrants advise moving to Italy, 2 migrants point to moving to another country do not. In North Macedonia, 161 migrants would not give advice on the issue, and 18 refused to answer.

Regarding the educational process, the question was asked: Do you want to study in North Macedonia and if so, at what level? 172 migrants do not want to study, 3 migrants asked for primary education, 7 migrants asked for a two-year qualification, 1 migrant for higher secondary education, 2 migrants asked for vocational education. In terms of work and employment, 108 migrants did not want to work, and those who wanted to work pointed out the following professions: farmers 20, fishermen 38, shop owner, craftsman 4 and professional employees 5, skilled manual worker 9 and unskilled manual worker 1 .

No migrant respondents left contact for further communication.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A system of regular, timely and orderly registration of all refugees and migrants transiting through the country.
2. Increasing public awareness and access to information about the crisis, which would reduce intolerance and hate speech.
3. The right to seek asylum must be guaranteed unimpeded for all refugees, migrants and foreigners detained on the territory of the Republic of North Macedonia, without delay or conditioning by the institutions.
4. Increased surveillance of unaccompanied minors who transit through the country and are found in the two temporary-transit camps. They are in a vulnerable position at serious risk and must not be left unattended or unprotected.
5. Education and recreational activities within the reception and transit centers must take place regardless of the number of migrants, their age or status in the country.
6. Providing non-formal education to all migrants in the transit centers, in order to provide professional direction and employment opportunity.



REFERENCES

¹<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/topics/international-data>

¹[Migration Profiles | International Organization for Migration www.iom.int > migration-profiles](https://www.iom.int/migration-profiles)

¹[Why People Migrate | SpringerLink link.springer.com > chapter](https://link.springer.com/chapter/why-people-migrate)

1. Стратегија за интеграција на бегалци и странци во Република Македонија, Министерство за труд и социјална политика
2. Извештаи на Националниот превентивен механизам при Народен Правобранител на РМ 2015/16/17 година
3. Извештај од нејавена посета во Прифатниот центар за странци, јули, 2016/2017, и Годишниот извештај на Националниот превентивен механизам за 2016 година
4. Извештаи на меѓународни владини и невладини организации:
5. Меѓународната организација за миграции (International Office for Migration- IOM)
6. Јасна Оровчанец Арангеловиќ, Вера Мартиноска, Пристап до образование на деца бегалци и мигранти како клучен процес за нивна интеграција во Македонија, Истражување, Унисеф, Скопје, Јануари, 2018 година
7. Закон за азил и привремена заштита: Службен весник на Република Македонија, бр. 49/2003, 66/2007, 142/2008, 146/2009, 166/2012, 101/2015, 152/2015, 55/2016 и 71/2016)
8. Закон за странците („Службен весник на Република Македонија“ бр. 35/2006, 66/2007, 117/2008, 92/2009, 156/2010, 158/2011, 84/2012, 13/2013, 147/2013, 148/2015 и 217/2015)
9. Јасмина Голубовска, Мерсиha Смаиловиќ, Подобрување на пристапот до права и заштита за бегалци и мигранти со фокус на ранливи групи, Документ за јавна политика, Легис, Скопје, ноември, 2017
10. Интервју со претставница на МВР, МОН, ЦУК, Црвен Крст
11. Црвен Крст на Република Македонија: Поддршка и помош на мигранти/бегалци во Република Македонија (јануари-декември, 2017 година), Годишен извештај Публикации/Анализи со специфични податоци за заштитата на ранливи групи во Македонија:
12. Закон за општата управна постапка, Сл. Весник на РМ 124/2015
13. Правата на бегалците: Национални и меѓународни стандарди наспроти состојбата на терен, Анализа, Март, 2017 год., Хелсиншки Комитет на Република Македонија
14. Неделни, месечни и годишни извештаи на Хелсиншкиот комитет за човекови права и Македонското здружение на младите правници од Скопје, за 2015/16/2017 г.
15. Универзалната декларација за човекови права
 - Конвенцијата за граѓански и политички права
 - Европската конвенција за човекови права
 - Конвенцијата поврзана со статусот на бегалците од 1951 и Протоколот од 1967, со статусот на лицата без државјанство
 - Конвенцијата за елиминација на сите форми на дискриминација на жената
 - Конвенцијата против транснационален организиран криминал и Протоколот за борба против трговија со луѓе



- Конвенцијатазапревенција и борбапротивнасилствотоврзжената и домашнотонасилство
16. Observations on the situation of asylum-seekers and refugees in the Republic of Macedonia,
 17. Meyer, D. and A. Shera 2017 The impact of remittances on economic growth: An econometric model. *Economia*, 18(2):147– 155. Available at www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1517758016300753
 18. UNHCR comments on the European Commission’s Amended Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on common procedures for granting and withdrawing international protection status (Recast) COM (2011) 319 final, January 2012, European Union Directive on common procedures for granting and withdrawing international protection, 2013/32/EU, 26 June 2013, <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legalcontent/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013L0032&from=en>
 19. Milner, J. 2011 Refugees and the peacebuilding process. *New Issues in Refugee Research*, Research Paper No. 224. Available at <https://carleton.ca/polisci/wp-content/uploads/Milner-Refugees-andthe-peacemaking-process-2011.pdf>.
 20. UNHCR, Web portal on the Refugee Crisis in the Mediterranean and onward movements, [http:// data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/regional.php](http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/regional.php)
 21. Report on detention center Gazi Baba, Human Rights Watch, 2015: [https://www.hrw.org/report/2015/09/21/ Observations on the situation of asylum-seekers and refugees in the fyr of Macedonia](https://www.hrw.org/report/2015/09/21/Observations-on-the-situation-of-asylum-seekers-and-refugees-in-the-fyr-of-macedonia), UNHCR, 2015
 22. UNHCR, Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration: A 10-Point Plan of Action, January 2007, Rev.1
 23. Mohieldin, M. and D. Ratha 2019 Migration Myths vs Economic Facts. Project Syndicate, February 2019. Available at www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/global-compact-opposition-migration-development-by-mahmoud-mohieldin-and-dilip-ratha-2019-02?barrier=accesspaylog.
 24. UNHCR, Guidelines on International Protection No. 8: Child Asylum Claims under Articles 1(A)2 and 1(F) of the 1951 Convention and/or 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, HCR/GIP/09/08, 22 December 2009,
 25. McPartland, B. 2018 ‘Africa won the World Cup?’: French players (and Obama) have final word. *The Local*, 18 July 2018. Available at www.thelocal.fr/20180718/africa-won-the-world-cup-french-players.
 26. Morawska, E. 2008 Research on immigration/ethnicity in Europe and the United States: A comparison. *The Sociological Quarterly*, 49(3):465–482.
 27. Morawska, E. 2013 Structuring Immigrants Civic-political Incorporation into the Host Society. In: *Outsiders No More? Models of Immigrant Political Incorporation* (J. Hochschild, J. Chattopadhyay, C. Gay and M. Jones-Correa, eds.). Oxford University Press, Oxford.
 28. Morgan, S. 2018 Fake news, disinformation, manipulation and online tactics to undermine democracy. *Journal of Cyber Policy*, 3(1):39–43.
 29. Moser, P., A. Voena and F. Waldinger 2014 German Jewish Émigrés and US Invention. *American Economic Association*. Available at www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/aer.104.10.3222.
 30. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) 2019 Out of the Shadows: Shining a Light on Irregular Migration. Project Director: D.F. Runde, Authors: E.K. Yayboke and C. Garcia Gallego, CSIS Project on Prosperity and Development, CSIS and Rowman & Littlefield, Washington, D.C., and Lanham. Available at [https:// csis-](https://csis-)



prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/publication/190826_RundeYaybokeGallego_IrregularMigrations.pdf.

31. Moser, P., A. Voena and F. Waldinger 2014 German Jewish Émigrés and US Invention. American Economic Association. Available at www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/aer.104.10.3222