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Review Article

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF MIGRATION TO NORTH MACEDONIA

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### Abstract

This paper presents the economic effects of migration in North Macedonia. Remittances of immigrants for small countries with disabilities of economic competitiveness and with a significant balance of payments deficit such as North Macedonia are of particular importance. They enable foreign exchange reserves to remain at optimum levels, maintain a stable level of the national currency exchange rate and intensify economic development. The main objective is to highlight the importance of remittances in the economic development of North Macedonia and to suggest a more stimulating policy to encourage migrants to invest in their home country. Direct and indirect remittances account for about 20 % of GDP in the economy of North Macedonia. Such a level of remittances in which over 80% are of Albanian ethnicity indicates the contribution of this ethnicity to the economy of North Macedonia. The paper presents the dynamics of remittances and GDP in the last decade.

Parabolic regression is used in econometric analyzes, defined on the basis of the frequency distribution diagram. The interdependence of remittances and economic development in North Macedonia is analyzed in the last decade 2008/18. At the same time, the interdependence of the same indicators for neighboring countries such as Albania and Kosovo are presented. The empirical analysis of the correlative relation between remittances and GDP, expressed through coefficients of coercion, alliance and correlation, indicates a genuine link between development rates and remittances of immigrants in North Macedonia and two other Albanian states. The coefficient of determination shows that remittances have impacted the economic development of North Macedonia, Albania and Kosovo in the last decade.

**Keywords: remittances, GDP, correlation coefficient, determination coefficient, alliance coefficient.**

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### 1. Introduction

The effects of migratory movements have been the subject of research by economists since old times, but with globalization processes they intensify and become more important. Immigrants in search of a better life are moving towards developed areas. Migration movements can also be encouraged for political reasons, for education, marriage, etc.

Albanian settlements in North Macedonia, Albania and Kosovo in proportion to the population are among the most powerful migratory areas in the world. In North Macedonia and Kosovo, mass emigration continued after the end of World War II until the overthrow of socialist systems (1945/90). In this socialist period, Albanian emigration to the former Yugoslavia was more political than economic. In Albania, due to the total isolation in this period, there were no migratory movements. Emigration from Albanian lands intensified during the transition period due to unsustainable economic development and numerous political turbulences.

The paper presents the accompanying effects of emigration in economic and demographic terms in Albanian lands, analyzing them in short and long periods of time. Remittances present additional financial source that have contributed more to economic development in Kosovo, followed by Albania and North Macedonia. Immigration factors are presented and recommendations are made according to which emigration can be curbed as one of the most worrying problems of Albanian lands.

## **2. The objective of the research**

The aim of the paper is to strengthen the efforts of government institutions to seek adequate measures to curb emigration. The short-term and long-term consequences of emigration are the subject of research. The short-term positive effects (increased consumption by remittances, increased savings, optimal maintenance of foreign exchange reserves, etc.) do not cover the long-term negative effects of emigration (emptying of entire settlements, population decline in cities, and rapid decrease in the number of students in schools), aging population, etc.)

Aging population trends today should be the essential topic theme of economic, demographic and social studies. The migration consequences in the Albanian lands have worrying impacts in the labor market. In many economic areas, the shortage of labor will be felt in the future. There will be no workers in the tourism sector such as waiters, cooks, etc., there will be a lack in the service sectors, in construction and not to mention doctors, nurses, engineers, etc.

Due to the aging of the population and the departure of the youth from the Albanian lands, as in all other emigrating areas, there will be fiscal pressure for the care of the elderly.

Another objective of the paper is to identify all possible factors that intensify emigration and the activation of mechanisms to curb them.

### **2.1 Economic and political effects of emigration**

The population is migrating from less developed countries to developed ones. Migration movements have economic and demographic consequences. The intensification of this phenomenon has aroused interest in research by economists, demographers and scientists from other scientific disciplines both in the host country and in the country of origin. Analysis focuses on research on profit and loss in labor migration (M. Babic, K. Primorac, 1975, pp. 667-686). The effects are observed in the short and long term. In the short run, experience shows that migratory movements have a positive effect on both the host country and the country of origin. The advantages of the country of origin are: contraction of unemployment rates due to youth emigration, reduction of poverty by remittances, coverage of the balance of payments deficit and optimal maintenance of foreign exchange reserves, increasing household consumption as a key factor in economic development, increasing savings as a very important factor for financing capital investments, etc.

Given the advantages mentioned above, developing countries until the 1970s stimulated emigration. Stimulation continues after the 1970s in those countries where there has been discrimination against a certain ethnicity. Such a state was the former Yugoslav federation, which discriminated against Albanians in all spheres of life, starting with education, employment, health, sports, culture, justice, etc. With the emigration of Albanians, the state realized double advantages, on the one hand it reduced the number of Albanians and on the other hand it keeps the economic stability in the country from remittances. Immigrant remittances to the former Yugoslavia resulted in all of the above advantages (increased household consumption, savings, optimal foreign exchange reserves, etc.). Northwest had generated revenues of \$ 87.5 billion. By 1982, \$ 63.9 billion had been spent on remittances. (Rifat B. 1994, pp. 242, 243). In Yugoslavia, 80% of immigrants were Albanians.

Even Macedonia, as part of the former federation in the socialist system (1945/90) with emigration, achieved political and economic objectives. The dynamics of political development in the contemporary world, through the transformation of social regulation and political systems, encourages the new process of displacement (Seadin Xh, 2005, p.59). Although realistically

Albanians in this republic constituted over 1/3 of the population they were discriminated against in all spheres of life. With such discrimination, they were forced to emigrate, and the Macedonian state achieved its goal of reducing Albanians on the one hand and gaining economic advantages from remittances on the other. With Macedonia's independence, emigration becomes economic. Albanians in North Macedonia have been discriminated against since the beginning of the transition. The provisions of the privatization law exclude Albanians from the possibility of investing and purchasing commercial premises owned by socially owned firms and purchasing small and medium-sized profitable firms (Rufi. O, 2006, p. 269). Most of the financial capital of the remaining Albanians, such as enslaved foreign exchange (immigrants' money) could not be invested in business facilities or receipts. A large portion of the looted money was stolen and never returned to the owners. As can be seen from the impossibility of buying commercial facilities from socially owned property and the loss of foreign exchange killed the hope of Albanians for a better life in Macedonia. With the new constitution Albanians were treated as a minority even though they make up over 1/3 of the population. With the constitutional changes after the 2001 war, Albanians are treated as ethnicities with more rights than the minority and less rights than a nation. In other words, they are not a state-forming element with equal rights as Macedonian people. Such a constitutional position certainly affects migratory movements. Long-term emigration of Albanians and recent years and Macedonians has resulted in extremely negative effects in North Macedonia. Entire settlements have been emptied, the educated workforce is missing, the population has become old, which puts pressure on the state budget for pension and care, in the future the remittances will be reduced, etc.

Despite the strong contribution of the emitters of the state of origin, many economists share the view that they cannot be the only factor on which sustainable economic development can be based. No state can be taken as an example in which remittances are the main factor of economic growth. (Bohning, R. R. Elementi, 1978, pp. 35 - 74), According to some authors, remittances are usually consumed to buy luxury goods, for education, to increase family consumption and not many go to capital investments.

## **2.2 Economic costs of emigration to Albanian lands**

The massive emigration of the young and highly educated population is a serious concern for the Albanian soil. According to the OECD from North Macedonia, in the OECD countries during 2012 - 2016, an average of 23,000 immigrants emigrated each year. From emigration, North Macedonia loses € 333 million each year, which is equal to 3.1% of GDP, while Albania loses € 559 million annually from emigration. Each emigrant leaving North Macedonia takes € 15,850 and Albania € 19,500. Of course, these are only direct costs, but not the indirect ones. (<https://europeanwesternbalkans.com/2018/12/25/brain-drain-important-migration-issue-west>). In addition to the direct effects that have to do with the costs of educating immigrants, they are also associated with indirect economic costs. Albanian lands as well as all other emigration centers can hardly achieve sustainable economic development due to the lack of highly educated cadres. With their lack it is impossible to hope to increase productivity, apply innovation or improve management and move forward.

### 2.3 Demographic efficiency to migration

In addition to economic effects, migratory movements are also associated with strong demographic effects. In developed countries the natural increase of the population is mostly negative or stagnant and in underdeveloped areas it is usually positive. The natural increase of the population is a very complex phenomenon and depends on a number of factors such as: the level of economic development, the level of education, employment, especially that of the women, traditions, etc. Developed countries have low unemployment rates, inclusive education, high-level infrastructure, dense network of pre-school institutions, etc., which result in reduced natural increase. On the contrary, underdeveloped countries have high unemployment, low education, especially for women, non-profit institutions before school, and as a result they have a high natural increase in population.

After the end of World War II due to various demographic developments in the countries of Northern Europe the population increased with reduced dynamics and in the underdeveloped countries it increased rapidly. As a result of such demographic developments, developed countries reduced the relative share of the population from 33% in 1950 to 23% in 1990 (Miroslav M, 1994, p 1-10) and this share is expected to fall by 17% in 2025, and in underdeveloped areas the share of the population in 2025 will reach 83% of the world's population. Of the 7.4 billion inhabitants of the Earth's crust now, by 2050 that number will reach 9.2 billion. The population will grow by 230,000 per day, the highest growth will be in Asia especially in China, India, then Central and West Africa. ([https // www.grida.no.population](https://www.grida.no/population))

Such demographic developments show that emigration from less developed areas to developed ones will not only continue but also intensify. Because the loss of population in developed countries will be compensated by the underdeveloped state. Such developments are very worrying for developing countries, because in the future the elderly population will dominate. Older people do not have the ability to reproduce, so negative population growth rates will be achieved. Immigration prevention is unlikely to be possible because developing countries cannot achieve sustainable economic growth, which creates new jobs and increases income. High income differences between underdeveloped and developed areas remain the main source of emigration. Such demographic developments for developing countries will be associated with negative effects because the population that does not participate in GDP but will participate in its consumption will dominate.

In developed countries due to young immigration in the short term there will be a positive natural increase of population. Demographic developments in the host countries depend on age, gender, level of education of immigrants, emancipation, etc. In temporary emigration, the most pronounced changes are those of young ages and those of the female gender, while in permanent ones the most pronounced are the increase of families with elderly members.

As we can see, host countries (developed) by migratory movements increase the participation of the young population, provide positive rates of natural increase and provide the necessary strength and educated staff, and conversely state of origin (not quite developed) lose manpower, lose youth, reduce natural population growth rates, lose highly educated cadres, depopulate entire settlements. According to economic theory, population is a developmental factor because it produces and consumes, which means that there is no economic development without population growth

### 2.3.1 Demographic effects of migration in Albanian soil

As we mentioned above, North Macedonia, Albania and Kosovo are strong migration households. Migrations in Albanian soil as in any country of the world have changed the demographic structure of the population. In North Macedonia contracted 10 times, in 1994 it was 15.772 and in 2018 1.606. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics\\_of\\_North\\_Macedonia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_North_Macedonia). In the same period in Albania and Kosovo the natural growth of the population expressed in numbers is reduced for 8 respectively 3 times, from 53.840 respectively 35.783 as it was I 1994 7.130 respectively 13. 763 in the 2018 ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics\\_of\\_Albania](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Albania)) ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics\\_of\\_Kosovo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Kosovo))

From mass emigration Albania since 2005 marks a negative rate of population growth, North Macedonia in 2020 enters a negative population growth and Kosovo, although it contracts, it still results in a positive natural increase in population. Bulgaria has had a negative population growth rate since 1990, Romania since 1995, and Serbia since 2000 (<https://orldpopulationreview.com/countries/balkan-countries>) of the population but over long periods of time due to the high level of standard of living, employment, schooling, etc. the natural increase in population will decrease.

### 2.4 The impact of remittances on the economic development of Albanian places

Remittances for fragile economies such as those of North Macedonia, Kosovo and Albania are important financial resources to maintain the country's economic stability. High balance of payments deficits as a result of competing disabilities in the international market for Albanian places would result in a serious problem if remittances were.

Remittances due to their volume can have different levels of contribution to the development of a national economy. As mentioned above, although remittances may not be the only development factor, they are an important source of funding for the country of origin. They usually decline over long periods of time, as in Albania and North Macedonia, with the exception of Kosovo, which in the last decade has had almost the same level of remittances as can be seen from the data in the table below.

**Table 1.** Remittances and GDP in North Macedonia, Albania and Kosovo in the last decade 2008/18 (\$ 000,000)

	North Macedonia			Albania			Kosovo		
	Remittances	GDP		Remittances	GDP		Remittances	GDP	
	%			%			%		
2008	407	9.910	4.1	1.495	10.297	14.5	1.042	5.715	18.2
2009	381	9.402	4.1	1.318	12.056	10.9	1.055	5.668	18.6
2010	388	9.407	4.1	1.156	11.938	9.7	997	5.841	17.1
2011	434	10.495	4.1	1.126	12.896	8.7	1.122	6.699	16.7
2012	394	9.745	4.0	1.027	12.323	8.3	1.054	6.503	16.2
2013	376	10.818	3.5	1.094	12.784	8.6	1.122	7.075	15.9
2014	367	11.319	3.4	1.142	13.238	8.6	1.192	7.398	16.1
2015	307	10.086	3.0	1.047	11.393	9.2	1.068	6.444	16.6
2016	316	10.490	3.0	1.056	12.125	8.7	1.084	6.707	16.2

<b>2017</b>	315	11.280	2.8	1.100	12.294	8.9	1.090	6.809	16.0
<b>2018</b>	314	12.670	2.5	1.240	12.920	9.6	1.133	7.174	16.5

Source: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/labormarkets/brief/migration-and-remittances>

It should be noted that the level of remittances in Albanian territories, especially in North Macedonia, is much higher than the amounts presented in the previous table. In North Macedonia it is estimated that remittances such as cash receipts and their consumption in other ways such as weddings, parties, house changes, buying cars and other forms of consumption amounts to about \$ 2 billion or 6 times more than what is presented in the table. The same situation is in Kosovo and Albania, perhaps at lower levels. Remittances to North Macedonia from 2008 (\$ 407 million) to 2018 (\$ 314 million) marked a decline of about \$ 90 million or a decrease in relative share of GDP to 4.1% in 2008 from 2.5% in 2018. In Albania, there is also a decline in remittances by over \$ 250 million from 2008 (\$ 1,495 billion) in 2018 (\$ 1,240 billion) or a decrease in their share of GDP from 14.5% (2008) to 9.6% (2018). In Kosovo, remittances in the last decade have remained at approximately the same level, even with a slight upward trend in absolute numbers. In 2008, remittances worth \$ 1,042 billion entered the Kosovar economy, and in 2018 their amount reached \$ 1,133 billion. Due to the faster growth of GDP, the relative share of remittances in GDP recorded a slight decrease of 1.7%, from 18.2% in 2008 to 16.5% in 2018. It is expected that in the current year (2020) financial resources from immigrants as in all other countries, and in Albanian territories to decrease due to the corona virus and the contraction of economies around the globe.

To note the impact of remittances on economic development (GDP) in the last decade (2008/2018) on the economy of North Macedonia, Albania and Kosovo, correlative analysis of regression has been applied. GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is taken as a dependent variable (y) and exports are taken as an independent variable (x). The equation that represents the model is:

$$Y = 60 + 61 X + .t$$

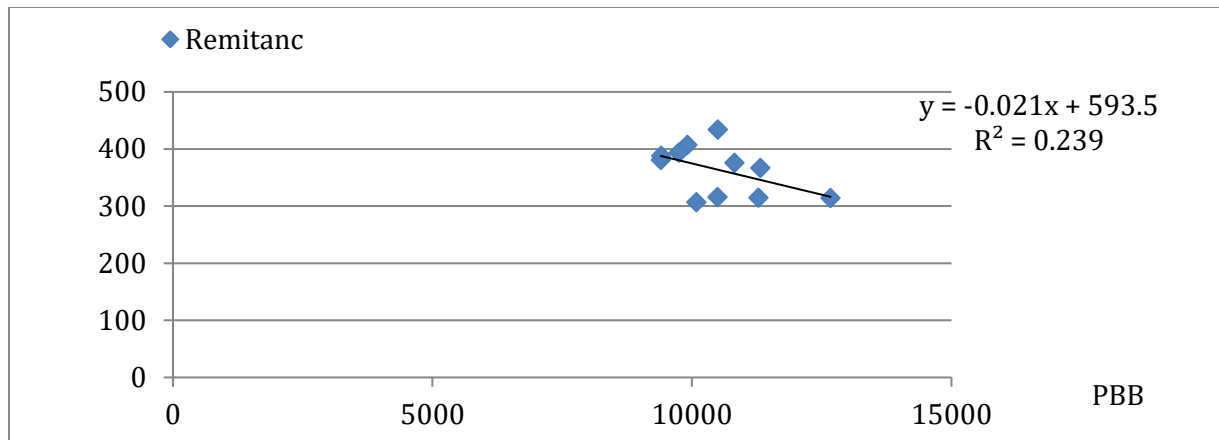
The proof of the hypotheses is:

$H_0 = 0$ , between the dependent variable Y (GDP) and the independent variable X (export) there is no correlation between them ( $P = 0$ ), and

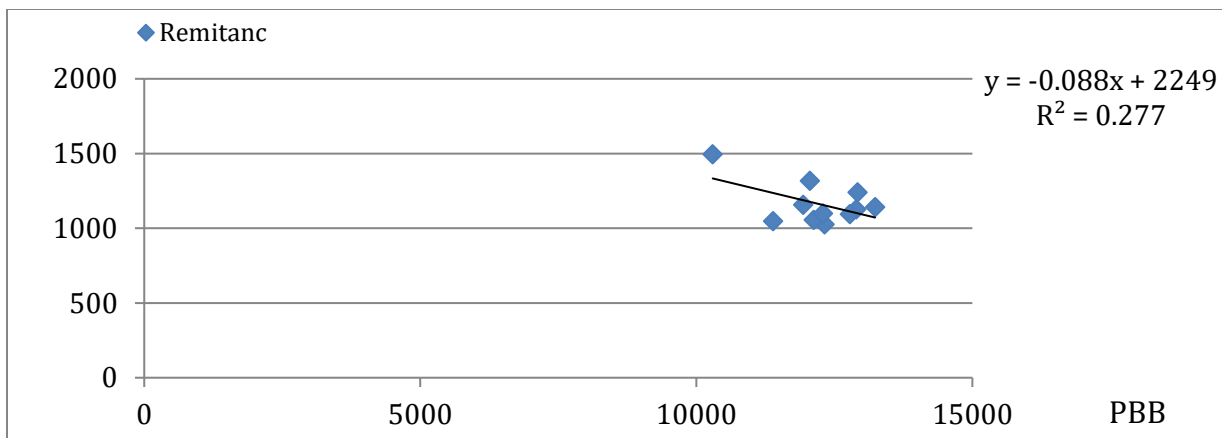
$H_1 \neq 0$  between the dependent variable Y (PBB) and the independent variable X (export) there is a correlation between them ( $P \neq 0$ )

From the presentations of the following graphs we can see in North Macedonia and Albania with the increase of GDP in the last decade (2008/18) the remittances mark symbolic contraction in the ratio 1: 0.021 respectively 1: 0.088. In Kosovo, with the slight increase in remittances, GDP also increases in the ratio 1: 0.078

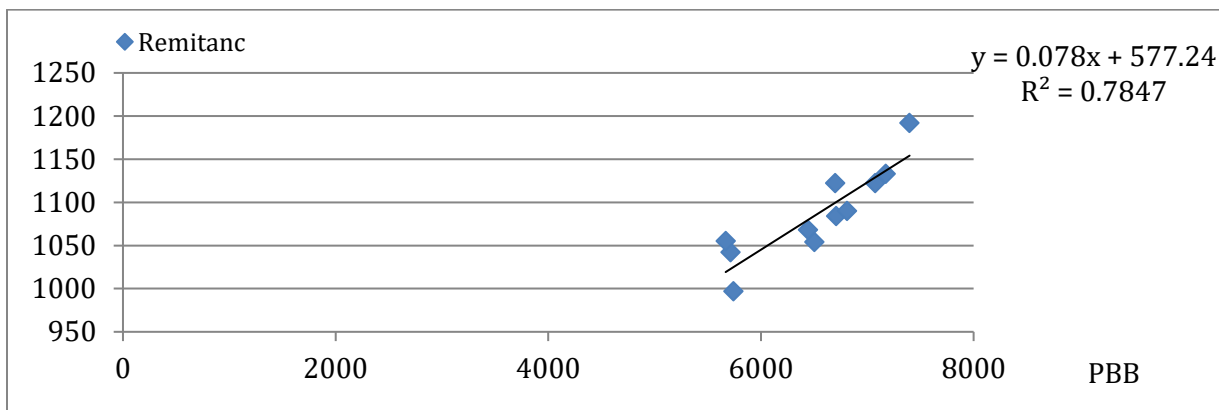
The correlation coefficients  $R^2 = 0.239875$  for North Macedonia and  $R^2 = 0.2777401$  for Albania indicate not very strong links between GDP and remittances. The high coefficients of the alliance  $R^2 a = 0.60125$  ( $1 - 0.239875$ ) for North Macedonia and  $R^2 a = 0.722299$  ( $1 - 0.2777401$ ) for Albania show a high contribution of other factors in the formation of GDP. In other words, in the decade analyzed, GDP in the Macedonian economy depends 24% on remittances and 76% on other factors ( $100 - 24$ ) and in the Albanian economy it depends on remittances 28%, and 72% on other factors ( $100 - 28$ ). The  $H_1 \neq 0$  hypothesis has also been confirmed.



**Graph 1.** Correlation between GDP and remittances in North Macedonia (2008/18)



**Graph.2** Correlation between GDP and remittances in Albania (2008/18)



**Graph. 3** Correlation between GDP and remittances in Kosovo (2008/18)

In contrast to North Macedonia and Albania, in which remittances contract symbolically and GDP grew in the Kosovo economy in the last decade 2008/18, economic development with remittances marked a fair ratio (1: 0.078). The correlation coefficient  $R^2 = 0.784$  shows that the

remittances in the economic development of Kosovo in the analyzed period have contributed with 78.4% and other factors have contributed with 11.6% (100 - 78.4). Dependent Y (GDP) and independent X (remittances) there is a correlative relationship between them.

## 2.5 Why Albanians emigrate

In the news, magazines, newspapers, publications and other institutions that deal with the research of migratory movements, many factors that promote emigration are presented. Not wanting to repeat some of the reasons mentioned above, the specific factors that intensify emigration to Albanian territories are presented below. They are as follow:

- High unemployment
- Poverty
- Low compliance with the law
- Perception of corruption
- Limitation of freedom of speech
- Difficulties in finding a job by profession
- Low income (minimum wage is lower than minimum consumer basket)
- Action of monopolies
- Extreme partisanship of society
- Corrupt judicial system
- Loss of the value system
- Loss of trust in elected officials (people without intellectual capacity)
- Low level education
- Health care with substantial shortcomings etc.

Albanian territories, although marked by a reduction in the norm of unemployment, still remain double-digit. In 2019, unemployment rates in Albania were 11.5% in North Macedonia 17.5% and in Kosovo 25.3%. ([Https: //europeanesternbalkans.com/european-western-balkans-infographics/unemp](https://europeanesternbalkans.com/european-western-balkans-infographics/unemp)) In 2006 the unemployment rate in North Macedonia was 36.2%, close to 6 times higher than that of the EU. (Petrit P. 2008, p.389) The contraction of unemployment rates is not a consequence of sustainable economic growth but of mass emigration of new generations of the population.

Poverty is the main factor in migratory movements. According to studies by the World Bank in Kosovo and North Macedonia, 1/3 of the population in 2017 lived in poverty. In Albania, the population has lived on \$ 2 a day, and more than half of Albanians live in rural areas where the poverty rate is 66% higher than in the capital, Tirana. High unemployment and unsustainable economic development are considered a source of poverty, (<https://europeanwesternbalkans.com/2017/01/24/poverty-in-the-balkans/>).

Albanian territories unfortunately suffer from high corruption rates, and over time it grows instead of falling. According to Transparency International, in 2019, out of 180 countries considered, Kosovo ranks 93rd, Albania and North Macedonia are ranked 106th. In the years 2013/16, Albania is in the 83rd place - so by 2019 it will be surpassed by 23 other countries. Kosovo has also worsened its perception of corruption in 13 countries compared to 2018. (<https://europeanwesternbalkans.com/2019/01/29/transparency-internationals-new-co>). High levels of corruption hamper the development of local businesses, shrink both domestic and foreign investment, and kill hope for a better future.



Unfortunately, the level of education in Albanian lands remains poor. According to the International Student Assessment Program (PISA), of the 79 countries participating in the survey in 2018, Kosovo ranks 75th, North Macedonia 67th, Albania 55th (<http://factsmaps.com/pisa-2018-worldwide-ranking-average-score-of-mathematics-scienc>).

The Bologna system damaged the education system at all levels. Studies in Albanian territories are of low quality. Fabrication of diplomas in private universities and shrinking of criteria in public universities ruin the upper education system. Obtaining doctorates without proper criteria has resulted in the employment of pedagogues with dubious intellectual capacities in higher education institutions. They impair the quality of education, hinder reforms and unfortunately will be present over time in this sector so important for socio-economic development. Those professors cannot provide students with the knowledge that the contemporary world requires. After completing their studies, students seek employment opportunities both in their country and abroad, but the quality of education does not offer such opportunities in either North Macedonia, Albania or Kosovo.

Low compliance with the law and selective justice result in insecurity and a sense of discrimination. The case of Sopot in which Albanians without evidence were held many years in prison and were later acquitted without any compensation. Then there is the case of Smilkovo Lake, where Albanians are being held in prison for killing children without sufficient evidence, the case of the murder of an Albanian child (Almir) from Kumanovo by a symbolically convicted Macedonian, and the case of Kumanovo where Albanians were convicted more than Nazi leaders World War II certainly encourages emigration. No politician convicted of corruption in either North Macedonia or Albania or Kosovo points to the capture of the state by the political elite in Albanian lands.

Extreme partisanship in all spheres of life kills hope for perspective. Hiring party militants without intellectual capacity creates despair for the real cadres. The elected representatives of the people also, for the most part, cannot convince the public of their professional skills. According to World Bank estimates due to Covis 19, the economic position is expected to deteriorate in 2020, which will result in a negative growth of 1.4% in North Macedonia, 5%, respectively 5.2 in Albania and Kosovo. Such a contraction will probably intensify Albanian emigration.

Low quality of services and health structure also encourages emigration. Hospitals in miserable condition, lack of modern equipment and lack of doctors are problems that accompany the health system in Albanian lands. Doctors per capita in North Macedonia, Albania and Kosovo are 30% less compared to the EU (362 doctors per 100,000 inhabitants). The level of health services in Albanian lands remains to be determined. Medical services are also hit by mass migrations of doctors and nurses. More than 200 doctors from North Macedonia immigrate each year to the developed world.

The above-mentioned factors intensify emigration, emptying villages and towns such as North Macedonia, Albania and Kosovo.

## **2.6 Recommendations**

Based on research results, may be defined some of the main fields which should be considered by the governments of the Albanians territories as a setback measure in the emigration issue. They are as they follow below: More financial funds for education and health. Enforcement of these measures for these two departments in short- term period may look as efficient policy but in long-term period they result in very negative effects. To inhibit the migration of the health workers the

monthly salaries should be doubled and even tripled. In the education system first a vetting should be applied in order to defecate schools and universities from the incompetent cadres and then increase salaries. Also, vetting should be made for all political officials in order to detect their illegal assets. Because the state caught up in politics I estimate that special court should be initiated in North Macedonia which will be managed by internationals predominantly by Americans like the special court in Albania. Corruption to be fought in all the fields as in education, health, administration, judiciary etc.

Coordination of the government politics with the countries of destinations which will contribute in successful integration in the economy and social general policies with the countries of origin. Facilitation and simulative politics in the fiscal and monetary politics for the emigrants which would like to invest in their birthplace, approximately same measures that are given to foreign investors.

North Macedonia should improve statistical data as far as the emigration issue, real number, and their structure by age, gender, education etc. Available data of North Macedonia for its own emigrants' features as they are mentioned above are far from the reality.

The government should be more thankful towards its own emigrants which contribute to the economic development of the country.

### 3. Conclusion

The results of the research based on the analysis of the effects of migrants in North Macedonia enable us to compile the final reviews, which we present below.

Albanian territories are powerful migration centers. Over 42% of Albania's population lives and works abroad, and 1/3 of the population in North Macedonia and Kosovo have emigrated.

The aging population as a result of future emigration will pose a serious problem for Albanian territories.

Emigrations in short periods of time may seem positive for the economic development of the not-so-developed areas, but in the long run they result in strong negative effects both economically and demographically.

Immigrant remittances for underdeveloped countries in the short run reduce unemployment rates, maintain optimal foreign exchange reserves by covering the balance of payments deficit, increase household consumption, increase savings, alleviate poverty, etc. In the long run, underdeveloped countries are left without educated staff and lose the investments made during their schooling. Albania loses € 559 million annually from emigration and North Macedonia € 333 million, financial resources spent on education

In addition to direct costs, emigration also has indirect costs. There are difficulties in realizing sustainable economic development due to the lack of highly educated staff. The lack of the latter also results in reduced productivity and difficulty in innovating and managing infrastructure.

In demographic terms, entire settlements are being emptied and the elderly population is exerting budgetary pressure on pensions and care. Older age has no reproductive ability resulting in negative natural population growth. From the first years of transition, 1994 and the sea in 2018, the natural increase of the population expressed in absolute numbers in North Macedonia shrank by 10 times, in Albania by 8 times and in Kosovo by 3 times. Albania has been recording negative rates of natural population growth since 2005, while North Macedonia is expected to record such rates this year, while Kosovo, although shrinking, will have positive natural population growth rates for many years to come.

In the last decade 2008/18, remittances in GDP formation have contributed more to Kosovo (78%) and less to Albania (28%) and North Macedonia (24%).

Albanians emigrate due to a number of factors such as high unemployment, poverty, poor law enforcement, high corruption, low income, selective justice, extreme partisanship, low education, poor health, etc.

From the research results, some recommendations have been presented with which it is estimated that emigration can be curbed, they are more financial means for education and health. Doubling or tripled monthly income for white coats. Vetting for teachers and university professors to eliminate unworthy pedagogues in education and then increase the monthly income of staff; Facilitating fiscal and monetary policies for immigrants who want to invest in their homeland; Improving the supply of statistical data on the extent of emigration, their structure by age, gender, education, savings etc.

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