

CONFERENCE «SUSTAINABLE AND INNOVATIVE BUILDING  
AND URBAN DESIGN TO ADDRESS INTEGRATION OF MIGRANTS»

INTERNATIONAL LABOR  
MIGRATION ISSUES IN THE  
CONTEXT OF EU  
INTEGRATION AND SMART  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT  
– THE CASE OF MACEDONIA

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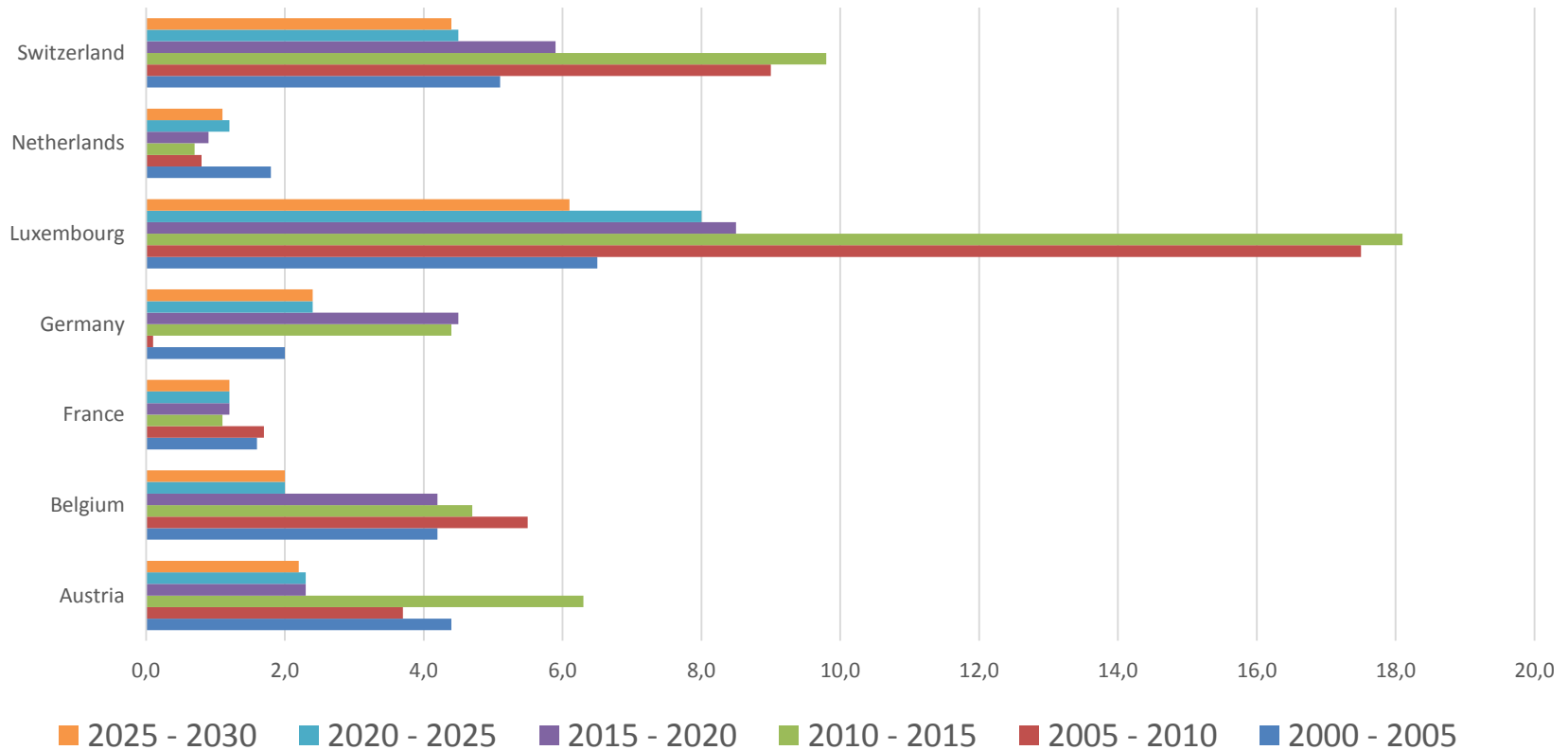
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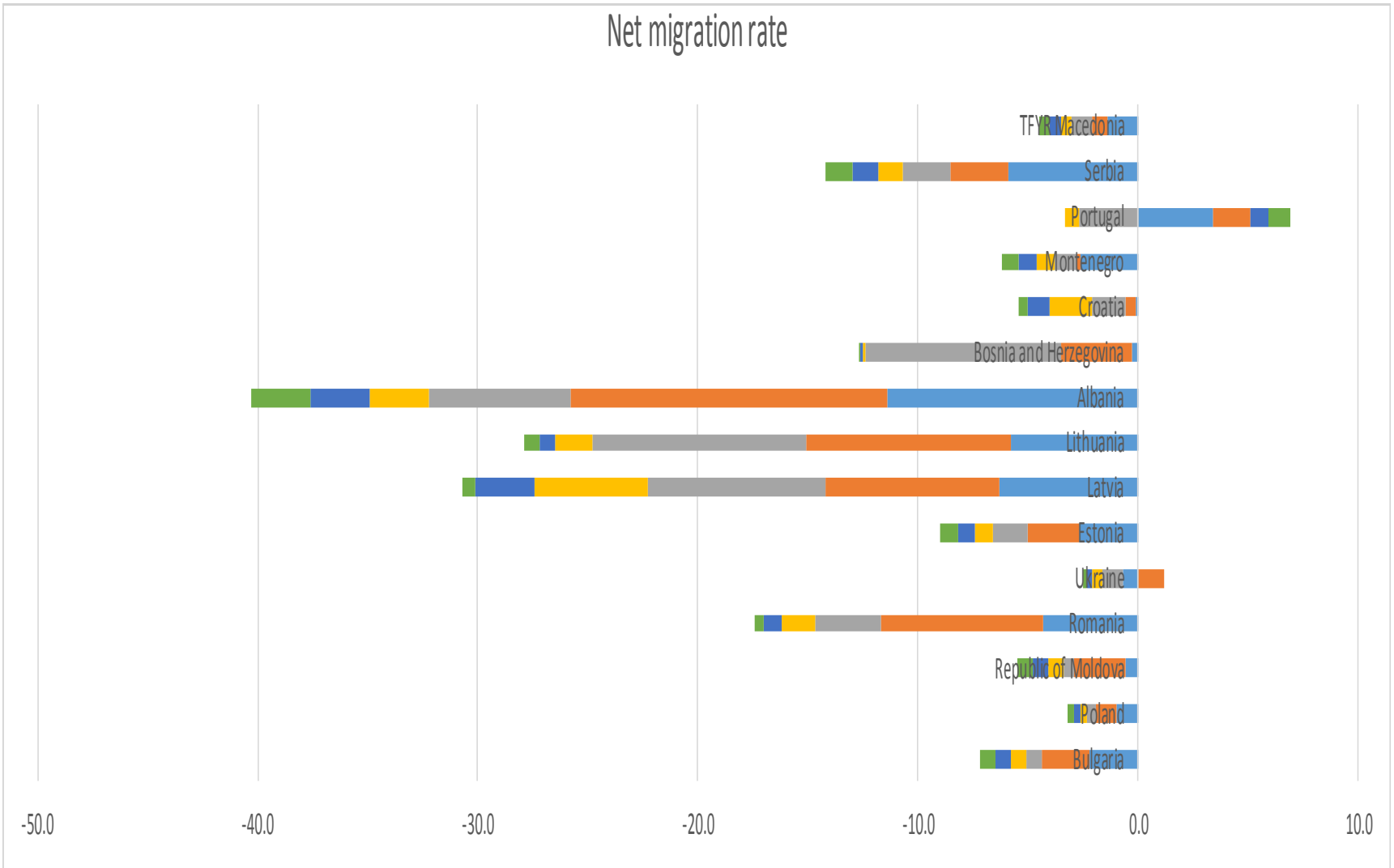
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# Western Europe

Net Migration rate

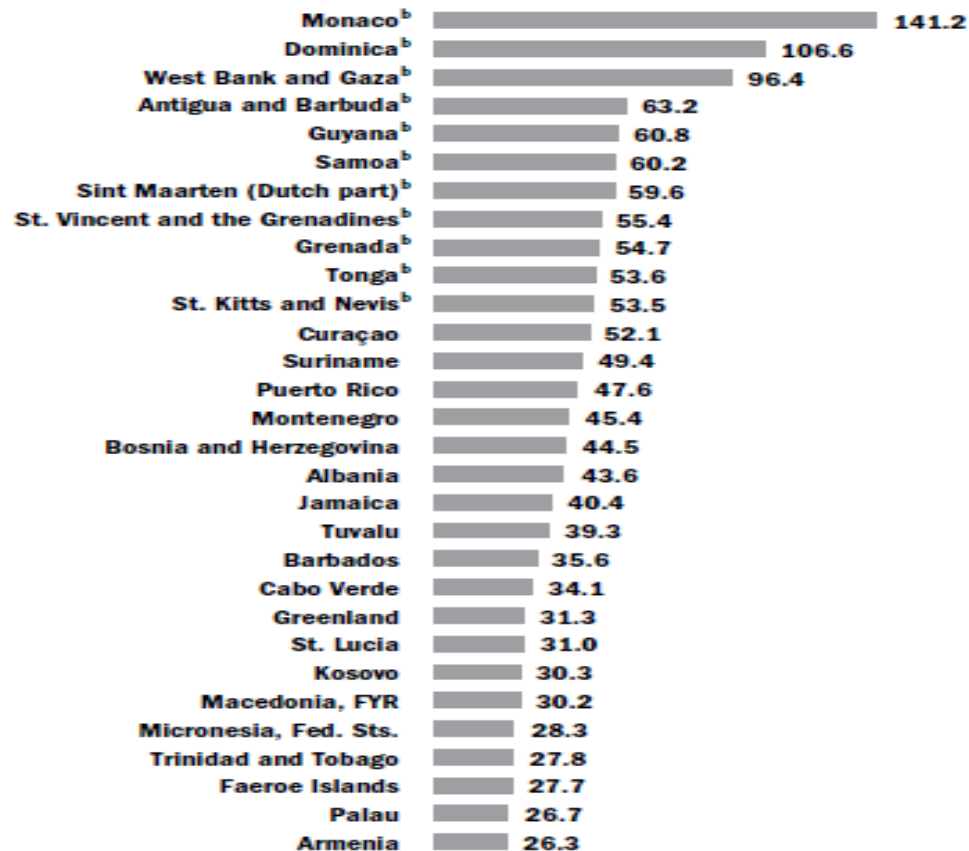


# Net migration rate



## Top Emigration Countries<sup>a</sup>, 2013

Percentage of population



Sources: Development Prospects Group, World Bank; UN Population Division 2013; national censuses.

a. Includes countries and territories (see Data Notes).

b. Top 10 country.

c. Puerto Rico is treated as a separate country and, therefore, Puerto Ricans residing in the United States are considered foreign born.

- But there are data different data published by the World Bank, where The Republic of Macedonia is in the list of top 30 countries in the world that their citizens are emigrated.
- According to that data, The Republic of Macedonia in 2013 is on 25-th place in the world, where the number of emigrated citizens is 30.2% of the population.
- Calculated in numbers, from total population of 2.000.000 in The Republic of Macedonia, there are around 600.000 people that are emigrated in Europe, USA or Australia.

Source: The World Bank

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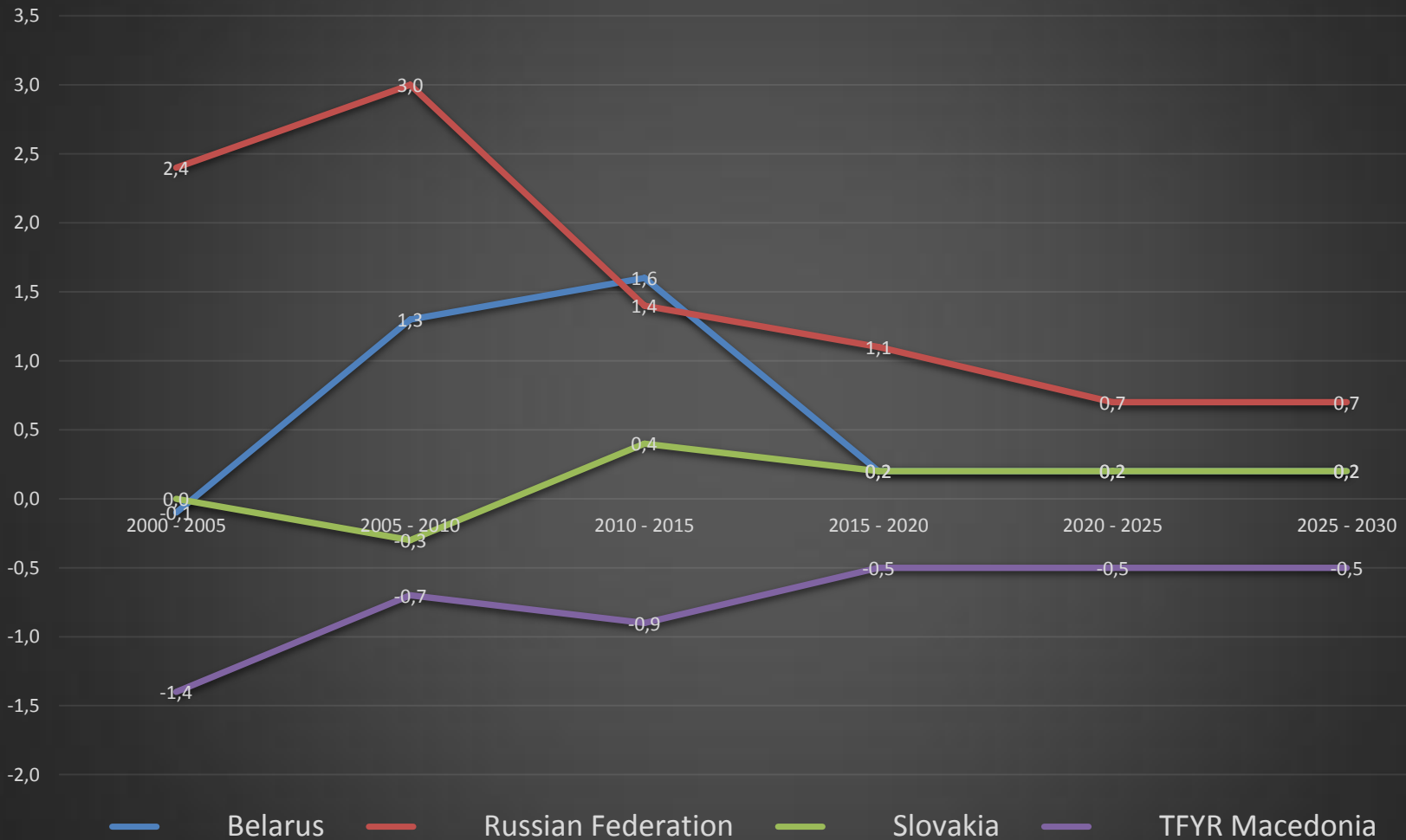


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## Net migration rate



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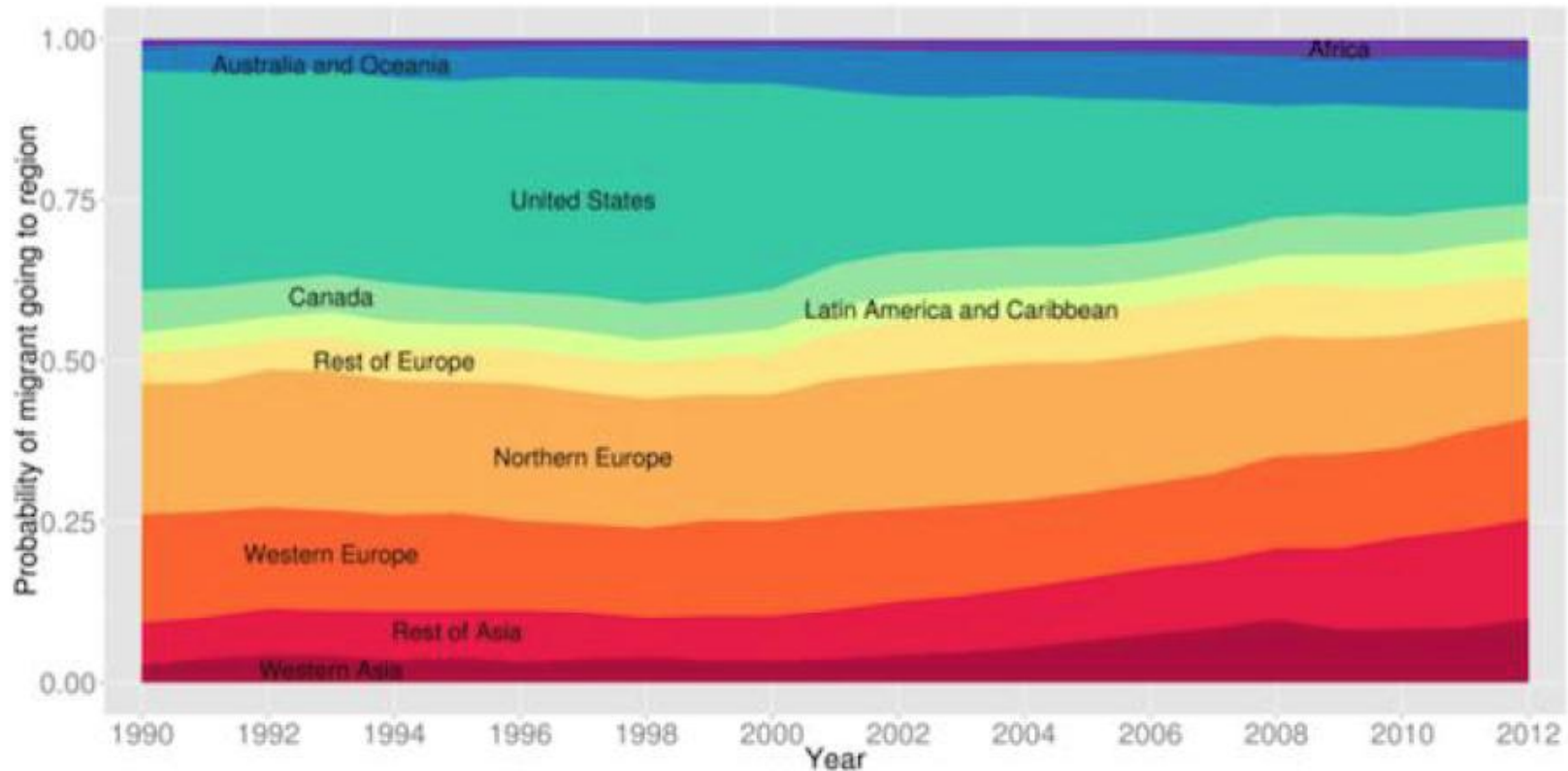


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# Investigate trends in the **international migration of professional workers** by analyzing a dataset of millions of geolocated career histories provided by LinkedIn



## Migration of Professionals to the U.S. Evidence from LinkedIn data

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# International migration flows of the population in The Republic of Macedonia

International migration	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Immigrants</b>	2181	1609	1857	2715	3211	3787	3991	4208	5358	4743
<b>Citizens of The Republic of Macedonia</b>	366	219	259	303	349	396	490	265	259	283
<b>Foreigners with temporary stay</b>	861	557	1000	1356	1747	2072	1941	2273	3617	2481
<b>Foreigners with extended stay</b>	954	833	598	1056	1115	1319	1560	1670	1482	1979
<b>Emigrants</b>	240	751	792	1007	1290	1415	1041	839	1016	630
<b>Citizens of The Republic of Macedonia</b>	224	740	769	923	1143	1330	945	740	767	440
<b>Foreigners with temporary stay</b>	16	11	23	84	147	85	96	99	249	190
<b>Net migration</b>	1941	858	1065	1708	1921	2372	2950	3369	4342	4113

Source: State Statistical Office of The Republic of Macedonia

- According to the data of the State Statistical office of The Republic of Macedonia there are emigrated just 8021 citizens of the country.



# Emigrated citizens of The Republic of Macedonia abroad by gender and age

Year	Total	Gender		Age			
		males	females	age 0 - 14	age 15 - 29	age 30 - 64	age 65 and over
2007	224	130	94	34	81	95	14
2008	740	414	326	84	271	385	27
2009	769	425	344	79	215	430	45
2010	923	540	383	68	247	545	63
2011	1143	608	463	68	213	771	91
2012	1330	708	622	37	204	912	177
2013	945	522	423	31	189	586	139
2014	740	436	304	30	173	415	122
2015	767	427	340	43	219	393	112
2016	440	225	215	30	140	219	51

Source: State Statistical Office of The Republic of Macedonia

- By making analysis of the emigrants according to the age and gender, can be notice that there are more males citizens that emigrated than females, and according to the age most of the citizens that are leave the country are in the age from 30-64 and 15-29. That mean that the emigrants are younger and working capable.





# Emigrated citizens of The Republic of Macedonia abroad by the occupation

Year	Total	legisla-tors, senior officials and manag-ers	O professiona ls	C technicians and associate professiona ls	C clerks	U service workers and shop and market sales workers	P skilled agricultu- ral and fishery workers	A craft and related trades workers	T plant and machine opera-tors and assemb-lers	I elementa ry occupati ons	O armed forces	N persons receiving personal income	supporte d pers- ons (depend ants)	un- known
2007	224	0	2	9	1	5	0	41	1	10	0	11	76	68
2008	740	3	27	31	25	38	3	119	14	109	0	37	238	96
2009	769	3	55	82	23	55	0	127	30	84	0	67	217	26
2010	923	0	55	53	28	48	1	114	38	86	1	67	205	227
2011	1143	13	62	55	70	92	3	107	74	205	0	134	259	69
2012	1330	13	69	61	63	132	6	119	43	211	1	221	234	157
2013	945	8	62	43	36	52	0	69	40	115	0	104	126	290
2014	740	8	47	31	17	45	2	47	28	78	0	72	94	271
2015	767	10	59	45	33	44	1	39	23	49	0	67	106	291
2016	440	1	19	22	13	17	0	15	4	17	0	25	40	267

Source: State Statistical Office of The Republic of Macedonia

- According to analysis about the occupation of the people that are moving away, most often they are: craft and related trades workers, service workers and shop and market sales workers, people with elementary occupations; and also, some of them are: professionals, technicians and associate professionals, clerks and plant and machine operators and assemblers.



# Emigrated citizens of The Republic of Macedonia abroad by educational attainment

Year	Total	without school	Educational attainment							
			incomplete primary education (partial grades of primary school)	Primary school	Secondary school	Higher school	University	Master's degree	Doctorate	unknown
2007	224	27	10	60	73	5	3	0	0	46
2008	740	67	32	235	292	14	28	8	3	61
2009	769	55	48	169	362	43	62	10	7	13
2010	923	43	30	160	349	33	68	8	2	230
2011	1142	64	41	274	544	58	93	10	4	55
2012	1330	36	36	376	556	60	108	11	6	141
2013	945	20	14	163	325	30	90	16	1	286
2014	740	15	16	98	229	38	75	4	3	262
2015	767	17	14	84	245	25	83	11	1	287
2016	440	8	5	27	110	11	30	2	1	246

Source: State Statistical Office of The Republic of Macedonia

- According to analysis of the educational attainment of the emigrated citizens of The Republic of Macedonia most of them has finished primary and secondary school, but it's noticeable that there are people with university's diploma or master's degree.
- According to informal information all young people that emigrate has university diploma and master's degree, they are good qualified people, they have knowledge and most of them are experts in certain area.



# Emigrated citizens of The Republic of Macedonia abroad by reasons for moving away

Year	Total	employment	marriage	family reason	education	all	without response	unknown
2007	224	46	9	123	2	44	44	16
2008	740	174	73	372	13	108	104	4
2009	769	184	88	338	35	124	124	0
2010	923	192	77	300	30	324	318	6
2011	1143	314	119	497	26	187	185	2
2012	1330	247	101	614	32	336	336	0
2013	945	127	65	383	19	351	342	9
2014	740	85	42	292	14	307	306	1

Source: State Statistical Office of The Republic of Macedonia

- Speaking about the reasons for moving away, most of them has listed: family reason, employment, education, combination of all of these previous mentioned reasons, but some are without response.
- But is these the right reasons for emigrating?



# Gini index for The Republic of Macedonia

Gini index in %	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
EU (28)	30.8	30.5	30.5	31.0	31.0	30.8
Macedonia	38.5	38.8	37.0	35.2	33.7	33.6

Source: Eurostat

Gini index in %	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Macedonia	42.8	40.2	40.1	38.5	36.9	35.6
Belarus	28.6	27.1	26.5	26.6	27.2	26.7

Source: World Bank

- According to the Eurostat data base, Gini index was compared for The Republic of Macedonia and EU. EU during the years has the same value for Gini index around 30% which mean medium inequality, and in The Republic of Macedonia before was the value of 38.5%, which has decreased during the years and in 2016 the Gini index has value of 33.6%, which put the country also in the group of countries with medium inequality.

- According to the World Bank data base, we have made a comparison between The Republic of Macedonia and Belarus for the Gini index in period from 2010 to 2015. The Republic of Macedonia has different values for Gini index, but it still put the country in the group of countries with medium inequality. Compared with Belarus where the Gini index in 2010 was 28.6% and decreased to 26.7% in 2015, put this country in the group of low inequality. The world Gini index in 2015 was 0.65 or 65%, which mean that in the world is high inequality in the distribution of the income.

- The Gini coefficient (or Gini index) is measured the inequality among values of a frequency distribution (for example, levels of income). Value of zero expresses perfect equality, where all values are the same (for example, where everyone has the same income) and value of 1 (or 100%) expresses maximal inequality among values (e.g., for a large number of people, where only one person has all the income or consumption, and all others have none). In other cases, where the Gini index, has value above 50 is considered as high inequality; value of 30 or above is considered as medium and value lower than 30 is considered as low inequality.



# At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers

## The Republic of Macedonia

in percent	R. Macedonia - 2014	R. Macedonia - 2015	EU 28 - 2014	EU 28 - 2015
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers	22.1	21.5	17.2	17.3
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (except pensions)	24.8	24.8	26.1	25.9

Source: Eurostat

- Having on mind the bad economic situation in The Republic of Macedonia, the process of transition that lasts too long and the coefficient of poverty, it is normally people to move abroad looking for better living conditions. For that purpose we will compare at risk of poverty rate, calculated in percent of R. Macedonia and EU (28) according to the Eurostat web side. The Republic of Macedonia has 22.1 % at risk of poverty rate in 2014 and 21.5 % in 2015. Compared with this data EU (28) has 17.2 % at risk of poverty rate in 2014 and 17.3 % in 2015. This comparison gives us results that The Republic of Macedonia has 4.9 % in 2014 and 4.2 % in 2015 higher risk of poverty rate than the EU (28) which significantly reflects on the living standard and quality of life of the citizens of the country.
- This is maybe the most important and reasonable reason for moving away.



# “Lucas paradox”

- problems solving are closely correlate to solving of migration problems. A number of solutions to the Lucas paradox have been proposed in the literature: thinking of a worker in a rich country as effectively equivalent to multiple workers in a poor country, adding human capital as a new factor of production, allowing for sovereign risk, and adding costs of goods trade, a poor country with an inefficient financial system but a low expropriation risk may simultaneously experience an outflow of financial capital but an inflow of foreign direct investment (FDI), resulting in a small net flow and others



# Smart sustainable development and inclusive growth

- The annual economic growth of 7%, sustained for 25 years, was never observed until the second half of the 20-th century. It became possible only because the world economy today is more open and integrated. This allows fast-growing economies to import ideas, technologies and know-how from the rest of the world.
- One of the channels for obtaining this knowledge is foreign direct investment, which has actively attracted some high-growth economies; another channel - education abroad. Steady high growth is the growth of "catch-up". And the global economy is its most important resource.



## For countries at all levels of development,

- developed infrastructure, high quality of an institutions, capital market performance, protection of investments and an adequate supply of jobs are the foundation of sustained prosperity and economic and social inclusion. Access to decent jobs for all is the key to helping people pull them out of poverty, reducing income inequalities and achieving social cohesion and solving the problem of migration in some way.





## multidisciplinary partnerships

should be established at the local, national, bilateral, regional and global levels with the aim of addressing the following policy priorities like: turning the migration into development, creating regulatory environments to enhance the impact of migrants, privately-funded contributions to development, ensuring respect for and protection of the human rights of all migrants, addressing often negative public perceptions of migrants and migration, promoting evidence-based policymaking for migration and its links with development, considering incorporate migration as a key element in a possible new Global Partnership for Development goal, targets for relevant specific development goals, particularly poverty alleviation, disaster risk reduction and access to quality education, health and decent work.



# Governance and regulation of international migration

require by definition international cooperation and partnerships. Important strategic and technical cooperation, training and capacity building on migration governance and management should be provided by the EU and Eurasia international aid joint programmes and agreements. Increasing attention should be focused on supporting regional capacities to obtain, analyze, exchange internationally, and apply reliable and comparable migration/labor migration data and measures to policy and administration.



# Thank you for the attention!

## Questions?

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