


GLOBAL ALBANIANS  
**YOUTH MOVEMENT**  
RESEARCH STUDY





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## Executive Summary

The survey “Global Albanians Youth Movement” is implemented by GERMIN Organization and the Global Albanians Foundation. This survey aims to establish a Global Network of Albanian youth. The results of this survey are a snapshot of the attitudes and behaviors – including thoughts, opinions, and comments – of Albanian youth around the world. This valuable feedback is the baseline to measure and establish a benchmark from which to compare results over time. The movement aims to promote positive change in Albanian communities around the world by identifying, connecting, and engaging Albanian youth (group ages 14-18, 19-24, 25-30) in both homeland countries (Albania, Kosova, Northern Macedonia, Montenegro, Presevo Valley) and the diaspora through language, cultural, heritage, personal, and professional development programs. In order to achieve these objectives, the project consists of a research study to generate an overall understanding of the diaspora and homeland youth’s potential for cooperation and engagement.

The final report of the survey has resulted in the following 6 main findings:

- ▶ The majority of the respondents belong to the age group of 19-24 years old (56.14%).
- ▶ Amongst the biggest represented age group of 19-24 years olds, the levels of education are Bachelor’s Degree (51.25%) and Master’s Degree (12.5%).
- ▶ 97% of the diaspora youth visit the country of origin at least once a year. 50% of them visit it more than once a year.
- ▶ 73% of the respondents from Diaspora are not members of any Albanian organization, association or informal group in the country where they reside.
- ▶ 76% of the respondents from Diaspora chose both virtual and physical involvement as possibilities to engage. 21% of the respondents from Diaspora responded that they would only engage virtually in this movement.
- ▶ The most common chosen element of contribution by the diaspora youth was Coordination of events (cultural, workshops etc) (28%), followed by Social media management & Marketing (18%), Leadership (16%) and Fundraising (9%)

## Background Information

The potential of diaspora to stimulate and promote development in their homelands has gained significant interest in recent years. Most of the studies on diaspora and their contribution to the development of their home countries focus on remittances as a factor for development. However, there is little to no research made into the interests and perception of the younger generations living in Diaspora regarding their connection with the homeland country. As a result, more focus should be put on the younger generations living in Diaspora, so they maintain their connection with the homeland and Albanian culture. There is an ever-increasing perception that the sense of belonging and connection of the younger generations in Diaspora with the Albanian culture and language is waning. Understanding the reality of the 'Global Citizen' in the 21st century is a prerequisite to designing a diaspora strategy because patterns of migration have changed in ways that strengthen the potential for diaspora engagement. The unprecedented movements of diaspora in large scale and frequency have set a global demographic trend that marked the 20th and 21st centuries. This trend will inevitably continue as processes of urbanization and globalization continue their advance, together with the full impact of climate and population changes take effect.<sup>1</sup>

The main contribution from diaspora has come in the form of remittances which has increased the national consumption and increased the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in home countries; however, the potential for facilitative roles played by the diaspora, especially by younger generations, has been in short supply. Therefore, there is room for analysis on this matter, as youth in diaspora communities are an integral part for development of homeland countries and there is an evident sentiment that given the right platforms they would be willing to engage actively in their country of origin.

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<sup>1</sup> Aikins, Kingsley & White, Nicola, (2011) Global Diaspora Strategies Toolkit

## Historical Background of Migration and Diaspora

The process of different waves of emigration from Albania and Kosovo throughout the years has had a significant effect on the structure of the population in both countries. There have been four waves of migration in Albania and Kosovo, albeit for different reasons and in different periods of time.

Emigration in Albania has been a phenomenon for a really long time, starting from the 15th century, and continuing during the second half of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

The first wave of Albanian migration during the modern times started in 1990 and was driven by a combination of push and pull factors. With the fall of the communist regime, life in Albania became unsupportable. The second wave came one year later, in 1991 and the third wave came in 1997 when the civil war started in Albania. The map of Albanian migration was established by the explosion of spontaneous migration flows in the 1990s. The majority of Albanian migrants have settled in Greece (approximately 600,000) and Italy (500,000)<sup>2</sup> after the 2000s. Economic factors are undoubtedly the 2 main drivers of the emigration of Albanians during the last three decades. Studies have shown that high levels of unemployment and under-employment, low wages, poverty, limited social protection and the low level of provision of social services are the main motives to migrate for three-quarters of Albanian migrants. In addition, the desire for personal freedom, education and the pursuit of a professional career, as well as a lack of safety and violence, are among other drivers of emigration in the last decade.<sup>3</sup>

The first wave of migration from Kosovo started during the Yugoslavia era, in particular during the 1950s–1970s, mostly due to discrimination and/or pressure exhibited by the state on Kosovar-Albanians. After the Second World War and the breakup of relations between Yugoslavia and Socialist Republic of Albania split, Yugoslav authorities attempted to down-play links between Albanians of Albania and Kosovo and to implement a policy of "Turkification" that encouraged Turkish language education and emigration to Turkey among Kosovar-Albanians.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Barjaba, Kosta (2015) Embracing Emigration: The Migration–Development Nexus in Albania

<sup>3</sup> Gedeshi, I, King, R, (2018) Reversing Brain Drain with the Albanian Scientific Diaspora

<sup>4</sup> Geniş, Şerife; Maynard, Kelly Lynne (2009). "Formation of a Diasporic Community: The history of migration and resettlement of Muslim Albanians in the Black Sea Region of Turkey"

The period between 1960s and before 1989 was also characterized by the movement of unskilled young men from rural areas in Kosovo to Germany or Switzerland in pursuit of work opportunities, known also as guest workers (Gastarbeiters). This wave captures those who went to other countries as guest workers in the 1960s to financially support their families by sending money back home and investing in their houses.<sup>5</sup>

The second wave of emigration from Kosovo was during the years 1989–1997, when the situation in the country deteriorated and more than 150,000 Kosovar workers were dismissed from the public sector and socially owned enterprises.<sup>6</sup>

The third wave of migration was during the conflict years of 1998/1999 where more than 800,000 Kosovar citizens sought refuge in Albania, Western Europe and the United States of America.<sup>7</sup> The nature of this emigration wave was based on emergency needs in seeking security during the conflict area, and after 1999 many migrants returned back resulting in a rapid return of the displaced population. The final migration wave is recorded post 1999, where many Kosovo Albanians were going to the Western countries to reunite with their families. Other unskilled and undereducated youth migrants were migrating to more developed countries using irregular migration, while other educated and highly skilled individuals were getting temporary legal migration through study programs or work arrangements.<sup>8</sup> Despite the efforts of the respective Ministries of Diaspora in Albania and Kosovo, i.e. National Strategy for the Albanian Diaspora 2021–2025 (AL)<sup>9</sup> and Diaspora Strategy 2019–2025 (KS)<sup>10</sup> that intend to support the learning of the Albanian language, the recognition and dissemination of national culture, as well as organizing and supporting educational, cultural and social activities, the results in reality leave much to be desired.

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<sup>5</sup> Arenliu et al (2014) Kosovo Human Development Report (2014) United Nations Development Programme, Swiss Cooperation Office Kosovo  
<sup>6</sup> [https://www.ecoi.net/en/file/local/1079594/1226\\_1418899302\\_undp-kosovo.pdf](https://www.ecoi.net/en/file/local/1079594/1226_1418899302_undp-kosovo.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> Ibid

<sup>8</sup> Ibid

<sup>9</sup> <https://online.fliphtml5.com/tpyun/iwtt/#p=149>

<sup>10</sup> [https://mdis.rks-gov.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Fin.-Dizajni-Projekt-Strategjia\\_p%C3%ABr\\_Diaspor%C3%ABn\\_2019-2023.pdf](https://mdis.rks-gov.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Fin.-Dizajni-Projekt-Strategjia_p%C3%ABr_Diaspor%C3%ABn_2019-2023.pdf)



## Survey Results

The final report of the survey has resulted in the following 5 main findings:

- ▶ Amongst the biggest represented age group of 19-24 years olds, the levels of education are Bachelor's Degree (51.25%) and Master's Degree (12.5%).
- ▶ 97% of the diaspora youth visit the country of origin at least once a year. 50% of them visit it more than once a year.
- ▶ 73% of the respondents from Diaspora are not members of any Albanian organization, association or informal group in the country where they reside.
- ▶ 76% of the respondents from Diaspora chose both virtual and physical involvement as possibilities to engage. 21% of the respondents from Diaspora responded that they would only engage virtually in this movement.
- ▶ The most common chosen element of contribution by the diaspora youth was Coordination of events (cultural, workshops etc) (28%), followed by Social media management & Marketing (18%), Leadership (16%) and Fundraising (9%).



# Demographics

This section of the report presents the findings from the study conducted with youth of age groups (14-18, 19-24 & 25-30) living in Albania, Kosovo, Northern Macedonia, Montenegro, Presheva Valley and the respective Albanian diaspora community living abroad. The survey was administered online through Survey Monkey consisting of 23 questions in total to get more in depth information about their educational and/or professional sphere and the potential to engage in the initiative “Global Albanians Youth Movement ”.

The survey was filled out from 285 respondents; 37.19% were male and 62.81 % female. In terms of the age groups, 7% of the respondents belong to the age group 14-18 years old, the majority of the respondents (56.14%) belong to the age group of 19-24 years old, and the 25 to 30 years old age group makes 36.84% of the total number of respondents.

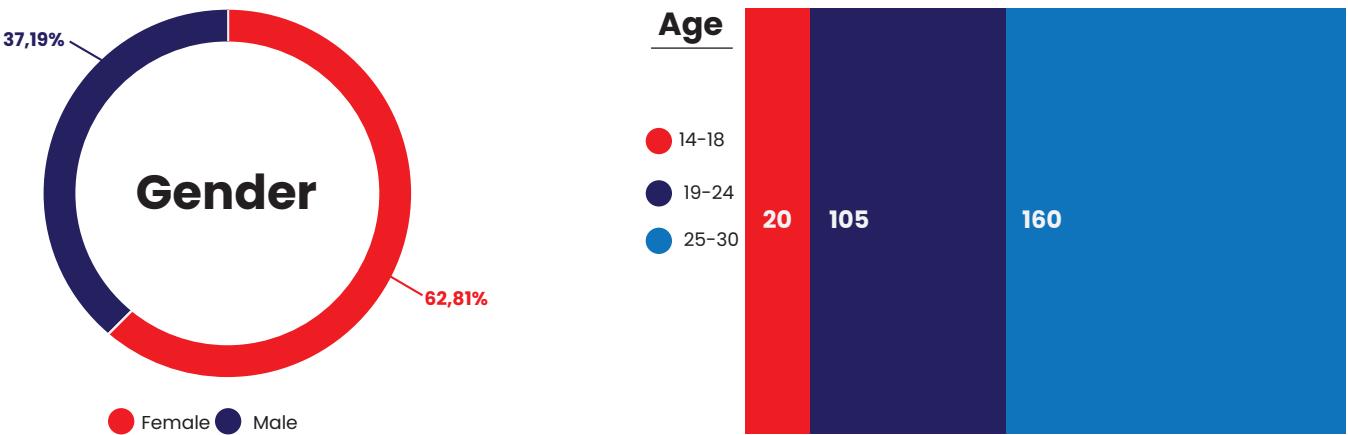


Fig.1. Gender and age groups of the respondents

The country of origin for more than half of the respondents was Albania 55%, followed by Kosovo (39%), North Macedonia (5%) and the rest were from Montenegro (1%) and Presevo Valley (1%).

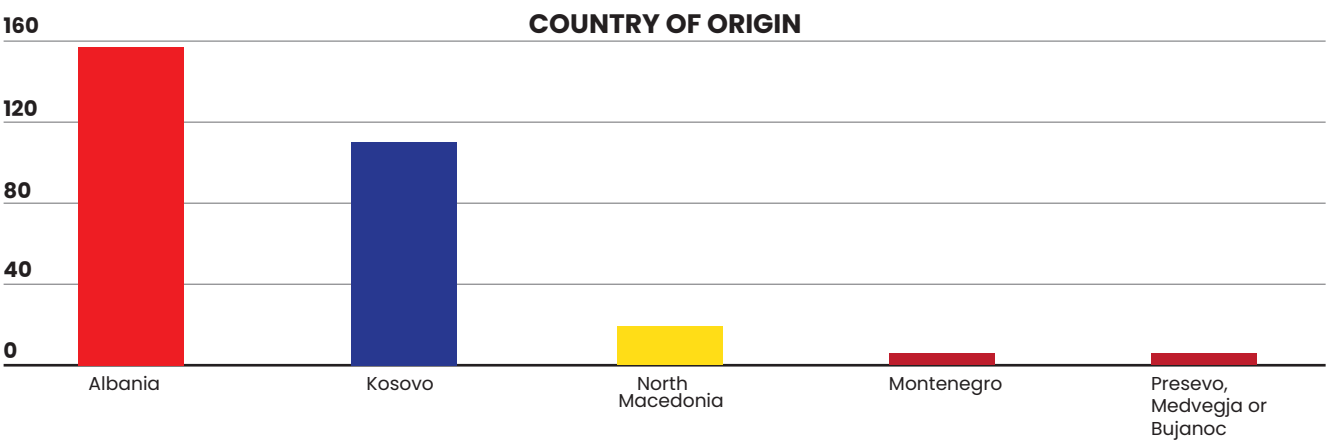


Fig.2. Country of origin of the respondents

Around 23% of the respondents are currently living in Germany, and around 21% are living in Albania and 12% in the United States of America. The other respondents are currently residing in the United Kingdom (7%), Switzerland (7%), Turkey (6%) and other countries provided in the chart below. The respondents came from 28 different countries.

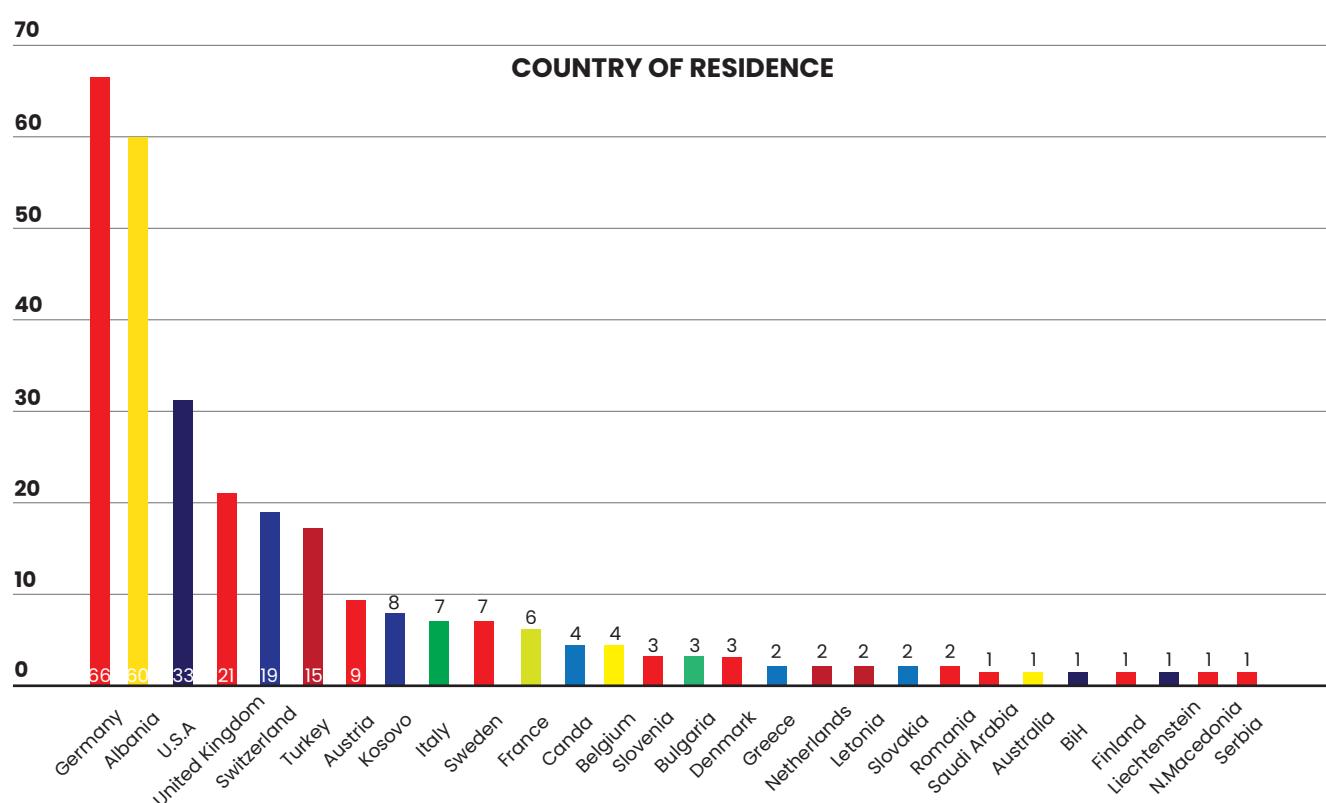


Fig.3. Respondents' country of residence

## Educational Level

In terms of highest level of education achieved, 25.26% of the respondents have High School Diplomas, 39% of the respondents have a Bachelor's Degree, 27.02% have a Master's degree in a specific field, whereas 1% have or are finishing their Doctorate studies. Around 6.67% of the respondents have completed professional/vocational school or other levels of education. When divided into age groups, we get a clearer picture of their level of education. In the 14-18 age group, 75% of the respondents are high school students or have finished their high school education whereas 5% are currently finishing their Bachelor studies.

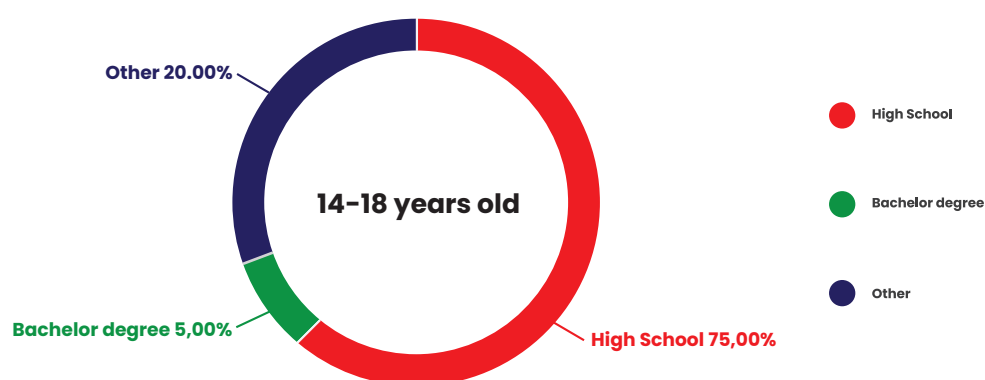


Fig. 4. Level of the education - Age group 14-18 years old

In the 19-24 age group, 31.87% have finished their High School, 51% of the respondents are studying or have finished their Bachelor's degree and 12.50% are studying or have finished Master's degree.

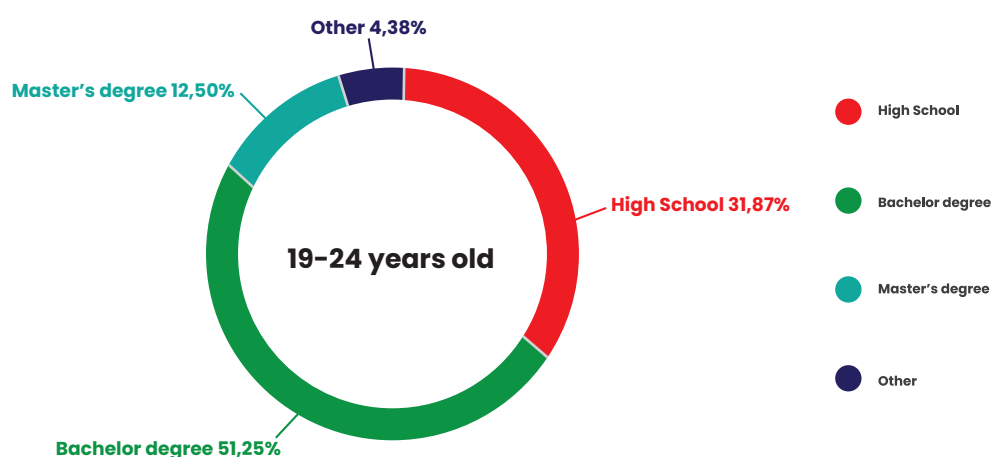


Fig. 5. Level of the education - Age group 19-24 years old

In the 25–30 age group, 5.71% have finished their High School, 28% of the correspondents are currently studying or have finished their Bachelor's Degree. 54% of the respondents within this age group are currently studying or have finished their Master's degree, whereas 4.76% are currently PhD candidates.

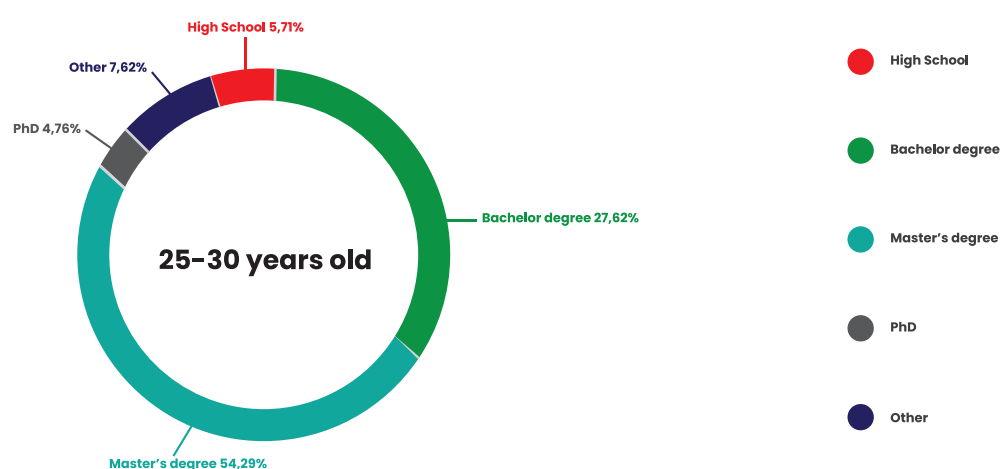


Fig. 6. Level of the education – Age group 25–30 years old



## Visits in the country of origin

An important component to understanding Diaspora ties with the home country, are the number of visits per year and the length of their stay. The findings from the survey reveal that almost half of the respondents (47%) visit their country of origin at least once a year followed by another third of them who visit the country at least two times a year (33%). Almost a fifth of the respondents (18%) visit the country of origin three or more times per year; whereas, only 2% of them reported to never come back for a visit to their country of origins. When they visit their country of origin for holidays, the respondents usually stay 2 weeks (30%), or 3 weeks (30%). Those who stay 4 weeks (17%) or more than one month (14%) are less common. Only 9% of the respondents spend one week or less back in their home country.

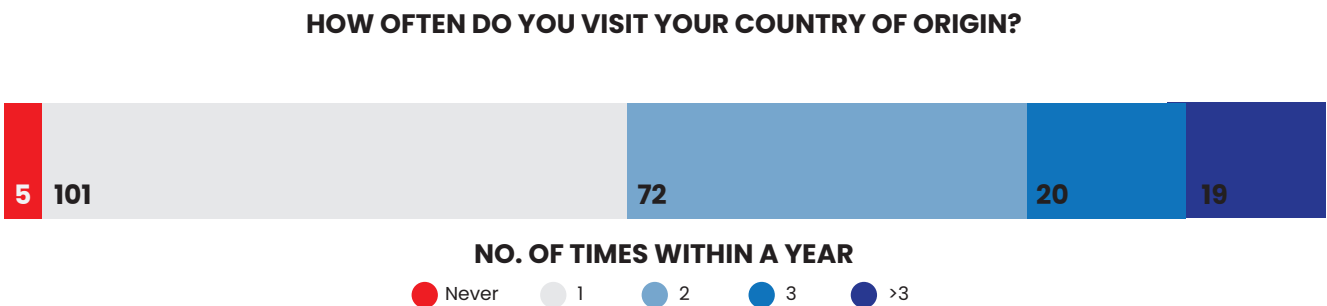


Fig. 7. Number of visits in the country of origin within a year

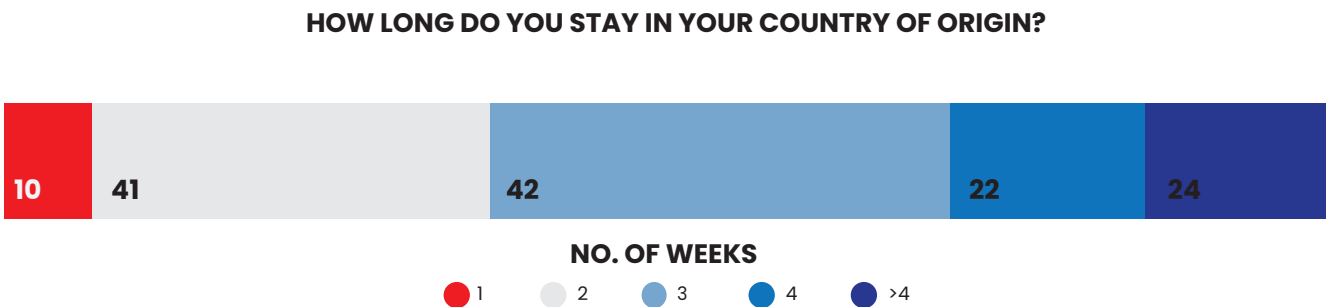


Fig. 8. The length of stay in the country of origin within a year

## Affiliation with Albanian organization, association or informal groups in Diaspora

Surprisingly 73% of the respondents from Diaspora are not members of any Albanian organization, association or informal group in the country where they reside. This high percentage of unaffiliated youth comes from different causes such as: lack of existing associations/organizations in their area, outdated and/or exclusive approach from the existing associations/organizations towards youth, lack of the respondents personal interest etc.

## Involvement and engagement with the Global Albanians Youth Movement

When questioned whether they are open to getting involved with the Global Albanians Youth Movement, 76% of the respondents from Diaspora chose both virtual and physical involvement as possibilities to engage. 21% of the respondents from Diaspora responded that they would only engage virtually in this movement. Whereas 87% of the locals in Albania and Kosovo said that they would contribute in both ways.

In terms of time, 56% of the respondents from Diaspora said that they would engage 2-4 hours per week voluntarily. 30% of respondents answered that they would engage 4-6 hours per week, whereas 10% said that they would engage 6-8 hours per week volunteering. Only 3 % answered that they would do so for more than 8 hours. 52% of the local respondents from Albania and Kosovo, were willing to contribute 2-6 hours per week. There were 23% of the respondents who would be willing to contribute more than 6 hours per week.

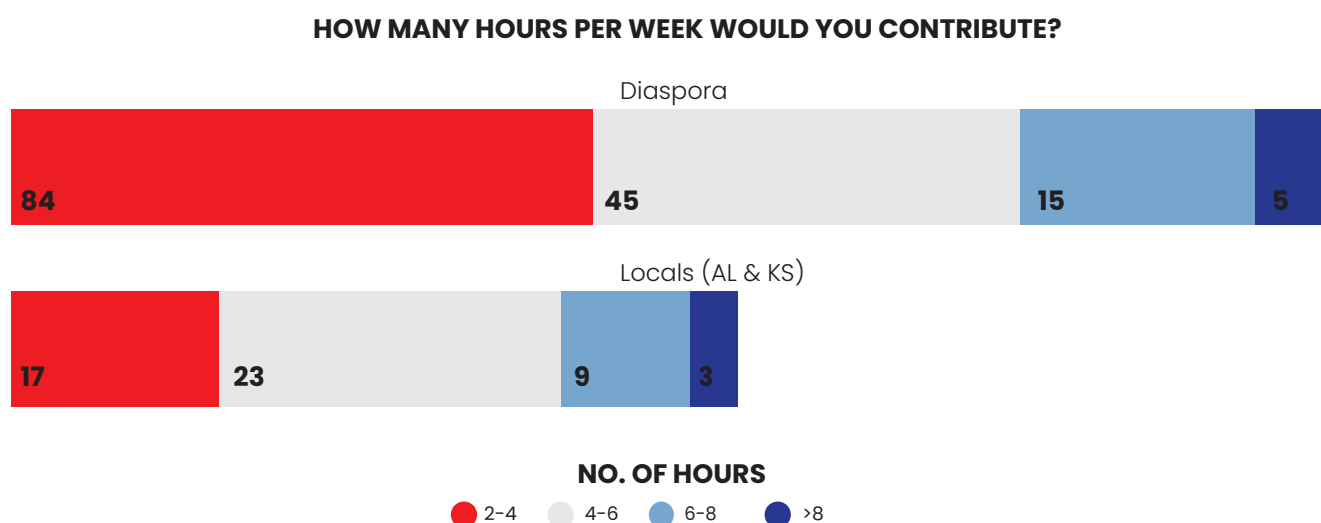


Fig. 9. Number of hours that the respondents would contribute to the Youth Movement

When asked about the elements of their contribution towards the Global Albanian Youth Movement, the most common chosen element of contribution was Coordination of events (cultural, workshops etc) (28%) followed by Social media management & Marketing (18%) , and Leadership (16%). Out of all respondents, 9% of them, chose Fundraising as one of their elements of contribution.

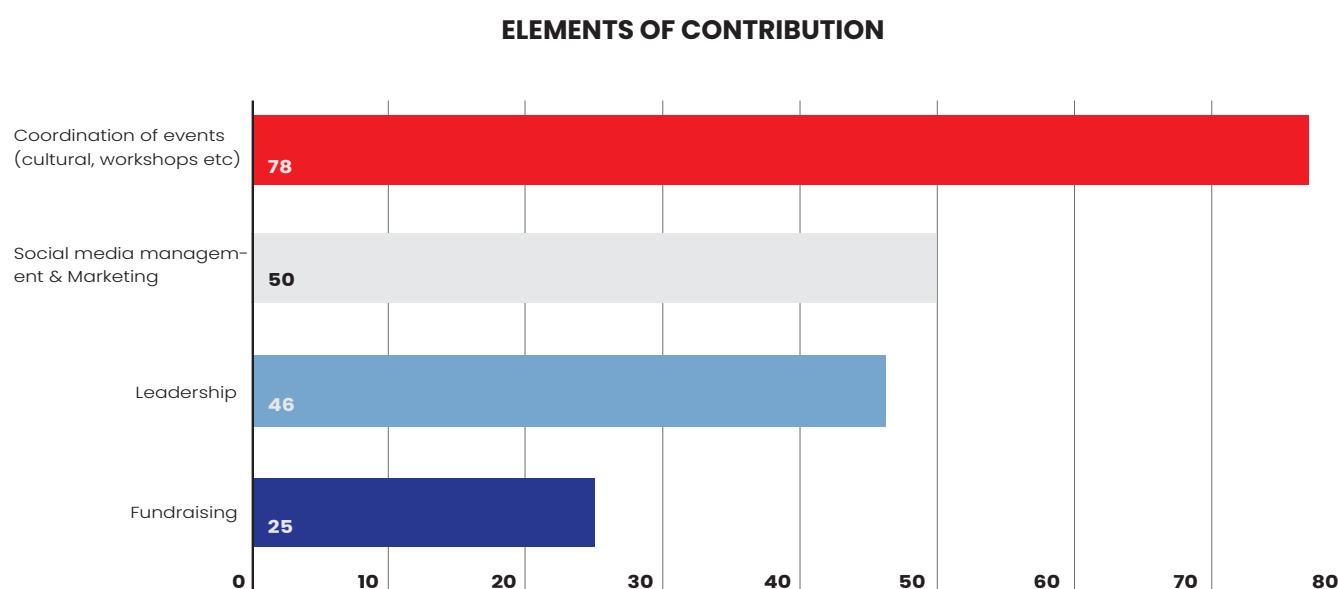


Fig. 10. Elements of the contributions that the respondents would offer to the Youth Movement

### **Reasons why the Diaspora respondents have not engaged in activities in homeland**

When questioned why they have not engaged in activities back in their country of origin, the lack of information came up as the most common answer amongst the respondents (49%). Lack of opportunities (45%) was the second most common reason why the youth haven't participated in any activity before. Out of the personal reasons why the respondents haven't been actively involved in their homeland countries were lack of time (28%) and lack of Albanian language proficiency (9%).



## REASONS WHY THE DIASPORA YOUTH HAVE NOT ENGAGED IN ACTIVITIES IN HOMELAND

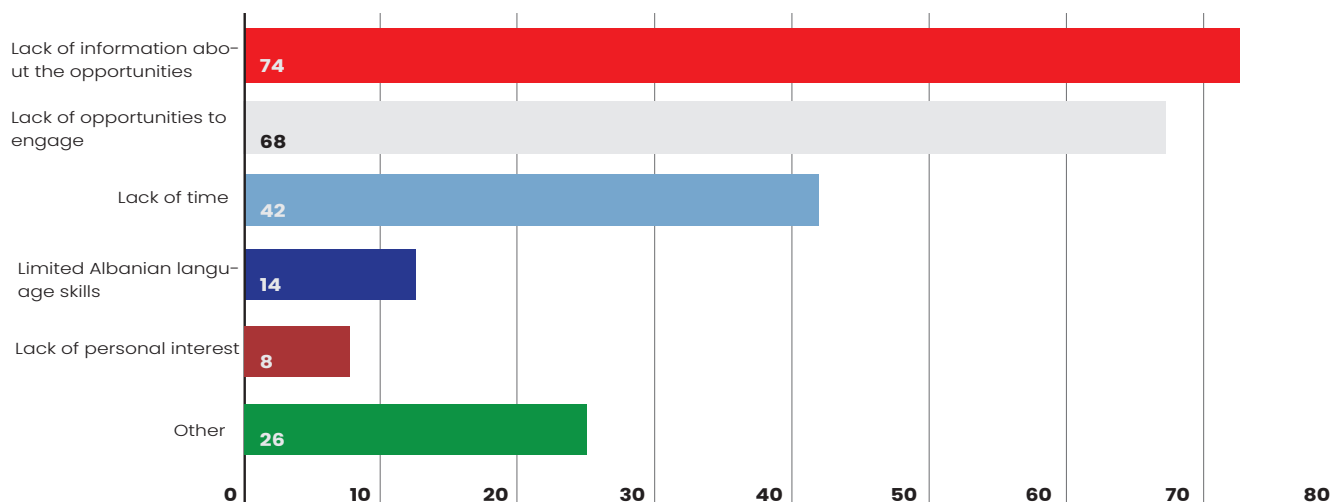


Fig. 11. Reasons why the respondents have not engaged in any activities back in homeland country

## Reasons why it is important to the respondents to become members of the Global Albanian Youth Movement

In an open question asking respondents why it would be important to them to be a member of the Global Albanian Youth Movement 38% of the respondents mentioned their willingness and the feeling of a national duty, to contribute and engage in activities which affect the Albanian community positively. Another really frequently mentioned aspect (34%) is the possibility of expanding their network with other like-minded Albanians worldwide, to exchange experiences, knowledge and capital amongst them. 11% the respondents see this movement as a really attractive and effective method of strengthening and preserving their Albanian cultural identity amongst the younger generations abroad. 6% of the respondents believe that this movement could serve as a platform of modern diplomacy and advocacy for Albanian culture and its youth abroad.

## Conclusions and recommendations

Young generations living in Diaspora want to maintain and strengthen their connection with their homeland or countries of origin. They are willing to learn and strengthen the Albanian culture, and are open to getting involved in youth movements which would connect them with their peers from the homeland, thus we need to explore ways for collaboration. Even though the youth is willing to contribute and engage in such movements, they express the lack of availability of proper platforms, which offer such.

The results from this survey show that 48% of the respondents have never engaged in any kind of activity back in their home country, yet 78% of them are willing to participate in such activities in the future. The lack of information about engaging opportunities (49%) and the lack of overall opportunities to engage (45%), were two of the most common identified obstacles why they have not done so until now. The survey shows that it is vital to deliver such opportunities for diaspora youth given the high interest within them to engage.

Therefore, in order to create effective initiatives to engage and strengthen the ties with the Diaspora community, with the youth in particular, we propose two-way approach, which would include institutions, civil society from the home countries, and the youth (organizations, individuals) in diaspora to develop the necessary mechanisms for their engagement. As we can understand from this survey, there is a lack of proper programs or platforms that would enable the diaspora youth to engage and connect with their peers and organizations in the homeland.

Therefore, we recommend:

### **Recommendation 1:**

The development of diaspora youth programs and projects which aim to bring them back to their homeland to gain their first steps in their professional careers. Internships back in Albania and Kosovo for the Diaspora youth, offer a win-win opportunity for all the parties involved by bringing together the efforts of bridging the gap between the communities in the homeland and diaspora.

**Some successful examples to follow:** Other countries' successful projects like Masa Israel Journey , European Union Global Diaspora Facility , Yerevan Summer Intern Program , Bring Together Lithuania etc, show that attractive and meaningful projects can bring diaspora youth back to their homeland to gain valuable professional experience and strengthen their ties with their country of origin. At the same time, youth from Albania and Kosovo could be offered internship opportunities at diaspora-owned companies around the world.

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<sup>11</sup> [https://www.masaisrael.org/job\\_cat/internship-en/](https://www.masaisrael.org/job_cat/internship-en/)

<sup>12</sup> <https://diasporafordevelopment.eu/human-capital/#dp4d>

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.birtherightarmenia.org/en/extra-links/agbu-yerevan-summer-intern-program-ysip>

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.bringtogether.lt/>

## Recommendation 2:

The development of diaspora youth programs and projects which aim to teach them about Albanian identity, community and connection to a homeland. These programs will give Albanian youth from around the world, the opportunity to visit Albania, Kosovo and other Albanian inhabited regions on educational trips.

**Some successful examples to follow:** The best examples from the countries like: Israel, Armenia, Ireland, South Korea etc, which have success stories in engaging their diasporas. One of the most common and effective initiatives is organizing homeland visits through which younger overseas Albanians are invited to visit Albania, Kosovo and in the region where Albanians are the majority so they can learn more about the traditions, history, and language of their ancestral homeland, thus strengthening their sense of Albanian identity. One striking example of this kind of interface is the Taglit-Birthright Israel program, initiated in 2001, which provides free educational trips to Israel for young diaspora adults aged 18 to 26. Since its inception, over 260,000 diaspora youth from 52 countries have participated in the program.<sup>15</sup>

## Recommendation 3:

Another important element which is crucial in maintaining the culture and the ties with Diaspora, is the Albanian language.

**Some successful examples to follow:** A good example of improving the quality of the Albanian language supplementary lessons abroad is to follow the Overseas Koreans Foundation's strategy which runs programs that bring Korean language teachers from all over the world to South Korea for training so that they can teach future generations in their resident countries. Given the respondents' answers in this survey there is a lot of interest to engage both virtually and physically in their homeland countries, thus we should develop strategies and platforms to engage them through different internships and projects in their homeland. The fact that the Albanian diaspora is homogeneous, which distinguishes it from most of the other diasporas, which are more divided along regional, linguistic, and religious lines, should encourage the governments in Albania and Kosovo to have a more serious and enthusiastic approach towards the Albanian Diaspora. In an era of globalization, when people with multicultural backgrounds can contribute their creativity and unique perspectives, reaching out to the diaspora will bring long-term benefits to both countries.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> Taglit-Birthright Israel, "FAQs," <http://www.birtherightisrael.com/Pages/Help-Center.aspx>.

<sup>16</sup> Song, C. (2014) Engaging the diaspora in an era of transnationalism. IZA World of Labor: 64 doi: 10.15185/izawol.64

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<https://www.helvetas.org/en/switzerland/how-you-can-help/follow-us/blog/inclusive-systems/Diaspora-communities-as-a-driving-force-for-development>

## **Annex – Methodology**

### **Questionnaire Design**

In order to collect the opinions and perceptions of diaspora communities about circular migration and professional engagement opportunities in their home country, Germin designed a structured quantitative questionnaire to be collected with 285 respondents from Albania, Kosovo, Northern Macedonia, Montenegro, Presevo Valley and the respective Albanian diaspora community living abroad. This questionnaire gathered general information about the profile of the youth, their education, employment and profession in the country of residence, their country of origin, their area of expertise, skills and qualifications as well as their tendency and preferences to connect, and engage in both, homeland countries (Albania, Kosovo, Northern Macedonia, Montenegro, Presevo Valley) and Diaspora through language, cultural, heritage, personal, and professional development programs. In addition, the questionnaire aims to identify what methods best fit the homeland and diaspora youth to engage in cooperating and engaging in this movement.

Upon finalization of the questionnaire in Albanian and English language, it was also translated in both languages in order to capture a larger audience (for the diaspora communities who do not speak Albanian and vice versa). The questions were checked to ensure the essence is captured and that their meaning is the same in both languages.

### **Sample Design**

The population of interest for this study are both (Albania, Kosovo, Northern Macedonia, Montenegro, Presevo Valley) and Albanian diaspora youth residing in different countries, who moved out of their aforementioned homelands for different reasons. In order to capture the population of interest, Germin targeted the network of (Albania, Kosovo, Northern Macedonia, Montenegro, Presevo Valley) youth and Albanian diaspora communities through sharing the survey link in their official website as well as social media. Germin reached out for Albanian community organizations in Diaspora and other local youth networks in Albania and Kosovo through email and social media. As such, the survey was administered online, collecting information from 285 respondents to assess their opinions and perceptions toward a network which connects, and engages both, homeland countries (Albania, Kosovo, Northern Macedonia, Montenegro, Presevo Valley) and Diaspora youth through language, cultural, heritage, personal, and professional development programs. The sample for the survey is provided in the table below:

| Country of Origin  | Number of respondents |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Albania            | 158                   |
| Kosovo             | 110                   |
| Northern Macedonia | 13                    |
| Presevo Valley     | 2                     |
| Montenegro         | 2                     |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>285</b>            |

Table 1. Sample of respondents from Survey

The respondents of this survey came from 28 different countries around the world. 81% of the respondents live in the continent of Europe, 13% live in North America, 5.6% live in Asia, and 0.4% live in Australia.

| Country of Residence     | Number of respondents | Country of Residence   | Number of respondents |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Germany                  | 66                    | Greece   | 2                     |
| Albania                  | 60                    | Netherlands  | 2                     |
| United States of America | 33                    | Letonia  | 2                     |
| United Kingdom           | 21                    | Slovakia   | 2                     |
| Switzerland              | 19                    | Romania  | 2                     |
| Turkey                   | 15                    | Saudi Arabia   | 1                     |
| Austria                  | 9                     | Australia  | 1                     |
| Kosovo                   | 8                     | Bosnia and Herzegovina   | 1                     |
| Italy                    | 7                     | Finland  | 1                     |
| Sweden                   | 7                     | Liechtenstein  | 1                     |
| France                   | 6                     | Northern Macedonia   | 1                     |
| Canda                    | 4                     | Serbia   | 1                     |
| Belgium                  | 4                     | <b>Total</b>   | <b>285</b>            |
| Slovenia                 | 3                     | Table 2. Sample of respondents based on the country of residence |                       |
| Bulgaria                 | 3                     |  |                       |
| Denmark                  | 3                     |  |                       |

## **Data Collection**

Upon finalization and translation in Albanian and English, the questionnaire was coded using The SurveyMonkey platform and tested to ensure that the completion runs smoothly.

In administering online questionnaires, it is important to ensure that the questions are easy to understand and complete. For this project, the number of questions and time to complete the survey were considered to ensure the accuracy of responses and the delivery of insightful information. The survey was administered online from June 09, 2020 to September 15, 2020.

## **Quality Control and Data Cleaning**

Online administration of the questionnaire is a convenient and time-efficient method to reach the population of interest, in this case the youth in Albania, Kosova, Northern Macedonia, Montenegro, Presevo Valley and Diaspora community, considering that it allows us to gather information from respondents who live in different countries. However, in completing online surveys, the drawback usually comes from poor quality responses which might affect the validity of the study's findings. The quality control was conducted throughout survey administration to 'flag' responses that need data cleaning and ensure there are no problems with the questionnaire.

In order to ensure that the survey accurately captured the information from the population of interest, rigorous data cleaning was conducted for many reasons including: poor verbatim responses which come through speeding, irrelevant responses that do not match the questions asked, mistakes in answering correctly, inconsistent responses in different questions (logic questions), missing data and other errors in the dataset. This process ensures the accuracy of the findings and prepares the dataset for analysis

## Data Analysis and Final Report

After the data cleaning is complete, the data is prepared for analysis using Microsoft Excel and Google Spreadsheets. The analysis provides descriptive and inferential statistics, presenting the findings in charts using Excel for visualization into the final report. In addition, the analysis used different cross tabulations among questions as well as other demographic variables of the respondents to capture the necessary information conforming to the study objectives. A final report on the survey findings is provided in the chapter below.

## Quantitative Methodology

In order to gain more insights from youth in homeland countries and diaspora communities about their perceptions for future cooperation and engagement, this study also included an open question “Why would it be important to you to engage with the Youth Movement of Global Albanians?” in the end of the survey where the respondents had the opportunity to write more about their reason why it is important to them to be a part of the Global Albanians Youth Movement.





## Questionnaire/Survey Questions

1. Name
2. Surname
3. Birthyear
4. Birthplace
5. Gender
6. Email address
7. Country of residence
8. City
9. Country of Origin
10. Your highest level of education
  - a. High School
  - b. Bachelor's degree
  - c. Master's degree
  - d. PhD
  - e. Other
11. Name of the academic institution?
12. Profession or field of study?
13. Are you a member of any Albanian community association or group?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
14. Name of the association/organization where you are a member of:
15. How often do you visit your country of origin within a year?
  - a. Never
  - b. 1 once
  - c. 2 times
  - d. 3 times
  - e. More than 3 times
16. How long do you stay in your country of origin?
  - a. 1 week
  - b. 2 weeks
  - c. 3 weeks
  - d. 4 weeks
  - e. Më gjatë se një muaj/Longer than a month

17. Please choose the following elements (you can choose more than one) you can contribute for Youth Movement \*

- a. Coordination of events (cultural, workshops, conferences etc)
- b. Fundraising
- c. Social media management & Marketing
- d. Leadership
- e. Other (please specify)

18. How many hours per week do you want to contribute in Youth Movement

- a. 2-4 hours
- b. 4-6 hours
- c. 6-8 hours
- d. >8 hours

19. In what way would you be involved in the Youth Movement?

- a. Virtually
- b. Physically
- c. Both
- d. Other (please specify)

2020. Have you ever engaged in any youth activity in your country of origin?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. I live in Albania/Kosovo/North Macedonia
- d. Other (please specify)



