

can generally be trusted, transaction costs will be lower and many forms of mutually beneficial cooperation will therefore take place that would not have been possible if social trust was lacking”.

CONCLUSION

Kosovar institutions and politics generate minimal political and institutional trust in society. High unemployment rate, inefficient institutions, increased inequalities in distributing resources, fragile democracy, insufficient economic growth, perception of high levels of corruption are some of the factors influencing the low level trust existing in Kosovar society. People have the perception that things are going from bad to worse; they do not trust that political elite and institutions will take the necessary measures to change the situation. Migration it is a question of trust and mistrust: mistrusting that Kosovar institutions and political elite will work in their service, trusting that they will find a better life in another country in terms of life stability, protection, and wellbeing.

It is important that the relationship between trust and migration be studied further. The research designs should include measuring the influence of different agents in society (institutions, political parties, civic society, media, and international community present in Kosovo etc.) on trust as a motivator for migration as well as providing accurate answers

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