DIFFERENCES BETWEEN YUGOSLAVIAN MIGRANTS AND THE NATIVE POPULATION IN TERMS OF SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

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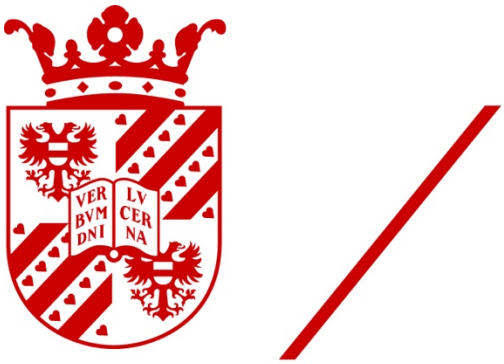

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SUMMARY

In this study, the differences between migrants from Yugoslavia and the native population in terms of subjective well-being are discussed. The turbulent history of Yugoslavia is important to understand to gain a better understanding of the motives to migrate to more developed countries. The collapse of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia resulted in several brutal conflicts between the different ethnicities. Because of the conflicts, a lot of people decided to migrate from Yugoslavia. Immigrants in Western Europe will exhibit lower levels of subjective well-being in comparison with the native population. Migrants will encounter ethnic boundaries with their incorporation into a new society. There are linguistic and cultural barriers that make it harder for migrants to integrate into their new society and therefore their level of subjective well-being will be lower. The conceptual model suggests that the well-being of Yugoslavian migrants and the native population is channelled by the mediators of education and employment. The research contains empirical research done with quantitative data to test the research question if there are differences between migrants from Yugoslavia and the native population in terms of subjective well-being. This empirical research suggests that the initial relationship between the dependent variable and the main explanatory variable is also channelled by the mediator variable of "Highest level of education" This corresponds to the conceptual model, where the employment status and the highest level of education have a mediating effect on the outcome of the well-being of Yugoslavian migrants and the native population. Finally, the empirical research suggests that there is a negative correlation between the Yugoslavian migrant or not and the measurement of well-being.

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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Today with the refugee and migration flow from Ukraine because of the Russo-Ukrainian war it is even more important to look at the latest major wars fought on European soil after World War II: the Yugoslavian wars, and what kind of migration flow it brought about. According to Operational Data Portal (2022), as of June 1, 2022, 6,983,041 people have crossed the border of Ukraine to flee the country. This is a form of forced migration. During the Yugoslavian wars, there was one of the largest refugee crises in European history. About 2.4 million refugees and an additional 2 million internally displaced persons were produced (Watkins, 2003).

This research focuses on the differences between migrants from Yugoslavia and the native population in terms of subjective well-being. The central research question will be 'What are the differences between migrants from Yugoslavia and the native population in terms of well-being?' This study uses Yugoslavia as the origin country because of the different reasons migrants from Yugoslavia have migrated. For example, because of the Yugoslavian war, because of the hope of a better future. Therefore, the concept of ethnic boundaries from the article of Drewski and Tappat is relevant for this research as all migrants must encounter these ethnic boundaries. Researchers have studied migration from Yugoslavia however, these studies did not specifically focus on how these migrants differ from the native population in terms of subjective well-being.

This research aims to understand how migrants from Yugoslavia relate themselves to the native population in terms of well-being. The central research question will be:

"What are the differences between migrants from Yugoslavia and the native population of developed countries in terms of subjective well-being?"

To understand these migrants from Yugoslavia, it is important to know their main motives to migrate to developed countries. Therefore, the sub-research questions will be:

- **'What is the influence of the history of Yugoslavia on the migration patterns?'**
- **'What defines well-being?'**
  'What influences the well-being of the migrants from Yugoslavia and the native population?

Firstly, the theoretical framework will discuss the turbulent history of Yugoslavia. The current situation of migrations from this region is still considerably influenced by its history. Furthermore, the different motives of migrants to migrate will be discussed as the differences from the native population. The methodology will explain what sort of data is used in the data analysis, where the data is extracted from and the ethical considerations that are considered while conducting this research. The empirical research discusses the results of the linear regression that is conducted between the native population and migrants from Yugoslavia. A form of measurement of

subjective well-being is used as the dependent variable. Furthermore, some control variables will be added and after that, the independent variables employment and education will be added.

CHAPTER 2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

YUGOSLAVIA DURING WORLD WAR II

In 1941 Yugoslavia enters the Tripartite Pact between Nazi-Germany, Fascist Italy and, the Empire of Japan. However, this resulted in a military coup in Belgrade supported by the British. Therefore, Nazi Germany decided to invade Yugoslavia as an answer to the coup. (Tomasevich, 2001) This resulted in the dissolution of Yugoslavia, the founding of the Nazi-satellite state Independent State of Croatia, a German military government in Serbia and the annexation of various areas by Italy, Germany, Hungary, and Albania. Furthermore, there was a formation of a nationalist Serb resistance movement and the Yugoslav communist partisan movement under Josip Broz Tito. The Yugoslav communist partisan movement was able to expel the Axis forces from Serbia in 1944 and the rest of Yugoslavia in 1945. Marshal Josip Broz Tito wanted to lead an independent communist state. He had the strongest partisan force with 800.000 men and the support of the British and the Soviets. (Arnold and Wiener, 2012)

THE SECOND YUGOSLAVIA OF MARSHAL TITO

During the elections of 1945, the communist-led People's Front was the only appearing party. They secured all 354 seats. While still in exile, King Peter II was deposed, and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia was declared. (Jessup, 1989) Now Marshal Tito was in full control of Yugoslavia. The new constitution of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia established six republics and two autonomous regions that were part of Serbia: The Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, The Socialist Republic of Croatia, the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, the socialist Republic of Montenegro, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and, the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. The government system was the same as that of the Soviet Union with a strong central government which was controlled by the communist party. (Arnold and Wiener, 2012)

In 1948, Marshal Tito splits with Josef Stalin and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia broke with the Soviet Union. Tito began with the political purges to ensure his power.

On 7 April 1963, the transformation from the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia into the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) was made possible because of the passage of a new constitution. Thereby, naming Tito president for life. (Calic, 2019)

TITO'S DEATH AND THE COLLAPSE OF YUGOSLAVIA

After the death of Marshal Tito on 4 May 1980, the ever-existing ethnic tension grew in Yugoslavia. The republics of Slovenia and Croatia and the Serbian province of Kosovo wanted more autonomy within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Furthermore, the rise of nationalism in the various republics and the economic stagnation contributed to the disbanding of the League of Communists, the all-Yugoslav Communist party, eventually resulted in the collapse of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. (Allcock, Milivojevic and Horton, 1998)

During this time, Serbian communist leader Slobodan Milošević became the most influential figure in Yugoslavia. (Hunt, 2014) Ultimately, in 1989 Milošević was elected as president of the Serbian republic. In 1990, the parliaments of Slovenia, Croatia, and Kosovo made a declaration of sovereignty. (Calic, 2019) However, there was a major problem regarding the "Serbian Question". In 1991, more than a fourth of the Serbian population of 8 million lived outside the Serbian Republic. Therefore, the Serbs did not accept the independence of these republics. (Calic, 2019)

YUGOSLAV WARS

TEN-DAY WAR AND THE CROATIAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

The result of this was a series of conflicts in Yugoslavia which eventually led to the collapse of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In 1991, both Slovenia and Croatia declared their independence. Later that year, following a referendum the Republic of Macedonia, declared independence without violence. Especially the first two events resulted in the "Ten-Day war" between the Slovenian Army and the Yugoslav People's Army which ended with a ceasefire. The main concern of the Yugoslav People's army was to keep the entire Serb population in a single nation-state. In Slovenia, there lived few Serbs and therefore the conflict was relatively quickly over. (Calic, 2019) However, this was not the case in Croatia. The Yugoslav People's Army was deployed, and its objective was to defend all Serbs living in Croatia it had plans to create a new Yugoslavia, better known as Greater Serbia, with full control over Bosnia-Herzegovina. Furthermore, the Serbs living in Croatia were rebellious as they were opposed to Croatian independence. There were multiple acts of violence before it escalated to an all-out war between the Croatian Army and later known as the Croatian War of Independence which lasted until 1995. (Calic, 2019)

BOSNIAN WAR

In 1992, Bosnia and Herzegovina declared independence from rump Yugoslavia. This resulted in the siege of Sarajevo by the Yugoslav People's Army and eventually in the Bosnian war. Bosnia had multiple ethnicities living in their nation. There were tensions between the Bosnian Serbs and the Muslim Bosniaks as the Bosnian Serbs were against the independence of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Initially, the conflict was between the Yugoslav People's Army and the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina but transformed into the Army of Respublika Srpska supported by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Furthermore, tensions increased between the Bosnian Croats and the Muslim Bosniaks which resulted in the Croat-Bosniak War in 1993. During the conflict, ethnic cleansing was used by Serb and Croat forces, forcing thousands of people to flee to the cities that were declared as "safe areas" by the UN Security Council. Srebrenica was a so-called "safe area" nevertheless, due to a weak response from the West 150 Dutch UN troops that were supposed to protect the city were caught by surprise and eventually 8,200 men and boys were systematically executed by Serb forces. (Calic, 2019) In 1995 the Dayton Peace Accord signed by the foreign ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia made an end to the war and the founding of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina. (Calic, 2019)

KOSOVO WAR

The Kosovar Albanians were oppressed by the state of Yugoslavia. To rebel against this, the Kosovo Liberation Army was founded in 1996 and attacked Serbian government buildings. Armed clashes between the Kosovo Liberation Army and Serbian forces begin in 1998. NATO decided to intervene to restrain the two sides. NATO began its air war with the bombing of Yugoslavia against Serbian forces. Slobodan Milošević, the president of Serbia, agreed under the pressure of the air strikes to transform Kosovo into a UN protectorate within Yugoslavia. (Calic, 2019)

2.2 MOTIVATION TO MIGRATE

There are different motives to migrate. According to George (2013), migration fall into two broad categories. In the first one, migration occurs when the need to migrate is so strong that the economic consequences are put in the background. In the second one, migration is the outcome of economic factors, especially the demand for labour in another country. As mentioned before, the region of Yugoslavia has suffered for centuries from wars and invasions. Therefore, the migration from this region is still considerably influenced by its history. For the migrants from Yugoslavia, there are different motives to migrate. According to (Molnar, 1997) migration is taking place in the population of Yugoslavia for more than three decades as reported in 1997. Mostly they tend to migrate to developed capitalist countries. The main motive for migrants from former Yugoslavia was according to (Molnar, 1997) until the 1990s economic necessity. Therefore, they belong to the first group of (George, 2013) motives to migrate. Their motives changed because of the danger of war. That danger changed the motive of migrants from Yugoslavia to migrate from only for economic necessity to also for political and psychological motives. Therefore, belonging to the second group George. (2013) his motives to migrate.

Furthermore, the form of migration is important to know. The research done by (Vadean and Piracha, 2009) shows that education, gender, age geographical location and the return reasons from the first migration trip significantly affect the migration form that people choose. This can be permanent migration, temporary migration which can be circular and return migration. This study focuses only on permanent migration

2.3 DIFFERENCES WITH THE NATIVE POPULATION

There are difficulties and differences that migrants from Yugoslavia experience when they migrate to developed western countries. The core concept of the study conducted by Drewski and Tuppat is ethnic boundaries. According to (Drewski and Tuppat, 2021) the barriers that migrants experience with their incorporation into a new society have been named so-called ‘ethnic boundaries’. ‘Ethnic boundaries are socially constructed distinctions between ethnic groups based on the belief in some sort of shared characteristic like a common phenotype, ancestry, history, religion, or language’. (Drewski and Tuppat, 2021, p. 708)

Furthermore, according to (Drewski and Tuppat, 2021) first names can function as markers of ethnic boundaries. From a first name, someone can see different aspects of someone’s identity. For example, their gender and ethnic affiliation.

According to a study conducted by Tegegne and Glanville. (2018) immigrants in Western Europe will exhibit lower levels of subjective well-being in comparison with the native population. Just as the article by Drewski and Tuppat, Treggegne and Glanville. (2018) argue that there are linguistic

and cultural barriers that make it harder for migrants to integrate in their new society. However, according to (Treggegne and Glanville, 2018) the disruptions in social networks and with that social capital is likely the source of the inequality in well-being between the migrants and the native population.

Four general processes have been identified to explain differences in outcomes between natives and migrants. They were summarized in the case of fertility by Kulu et al. (2005), although they can be generalized to any outcome including wellbeing." The study done by Kulu differs from the study done by Drewski and Tuppat and the study conducted by Tegegne and Glanville. The article by Kulu is focused on migration and fertility rather than migration and ethnic boundaries. As for the core concepts from this article, there are four. Namely, the socialisation hypothesis, the adaptation hypothesis, the selection hypothesis, and the disruption hypothesis. These hypotheses are about how the patterns of fertility might appear following migration. (Kulu, 2005) To begin with the socialization hypothesis, this hypothesis suggests that the fertility behaviour and fertility level of migrants are approximately the same as that of their childhood environment. In contrast with the socialization hypothesis, the adaptation hypothesis suggests that the fertility behaviour of migrants will be approximately the same as that of the native people. The selection hypothesis suggests that the fertility behaviour of migrants will change. Their fertility behaviour will be more like the fertility behaviour of the country of the destination than that of the country of origin. Finally, the disruption hypothesis suggests that right after the migration to the country of destination the fertility level will be low due to multiple factors that are associated with the process of migration. (Kule, 2005)

Furthermore, there the relationship between atypical employment and subjective individual wellbeing is researched. Migrants from Yugoslavia are more at risk of occupying one of these jobs. According to (Bardasi and Francesconi, 2004) job dissatisfaction is strongly and significantly increased for workers who are employed in seasonal jobs. (Bardasi and Franscesconi, 2004) also concluded that individuals who work in seasonal jobs can be characterized by relatively worse well-being conditions. This research was done on workers in Britain, but nevertheless, it is relevant for this research in describing the relationship between employment and well-being.

2.4 CONCEPTUAL MODEL

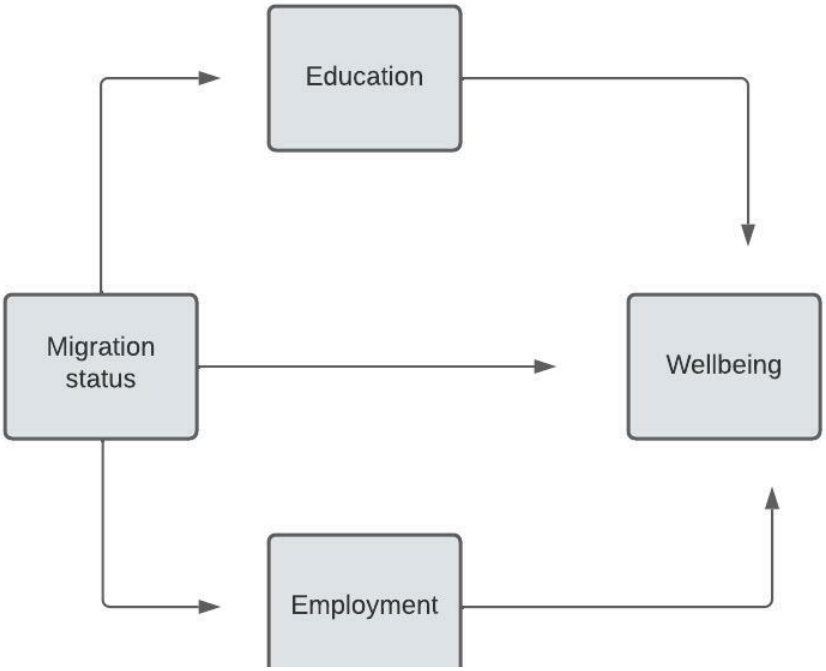

FIGURE 1: CONCEPTUAL MODEL BY AUTHOR

Figure 1 shows that the migration status of migrants also referred to in this paper as the different motives for migrants to migrate is of influence on their wellbeing. Migration status could also take the form of the native population if the respondents have not migrated from another country. The conceptual model shown in figure 1 shows that there is a relationship between migration status and employment. There is also a relation between migration status and education. Therefore, employment and education also have an influence on well-being according to the conceptual model in figure 1. Therefore, education and employment are mediators that influence the well-being of the native population and that of the migrants from Yugoslavia. This is examined in the data analysis.

2.5 HYPOTHESES

As the existing research showed, there are differences between migrants from Yugoslavia and the native population in terms of subjective well-being. The history of Yugoslavia is of importance to the migration in this research several hypotheses will be tested through research. The first hypothesis is that there is a difference between the well-being of migrants from Yugoslavia and the population from the host country. The well-being of the population of the host countries is expected to be higher in terms of wealth and health and comparison with migrants from Yugoslavia.

This can be influenced by either employment or education or both. Furthermore, there could be a relationship between the reasons why the people have migrated from Yugoslavia to more developed countries and their final well-being. This reason why people migrate can be referred to as their migration status.

CHAPTER 3. METHODOLOGY

To gain a better understanding of the migration caused by the Yugoslavian war, a dataset from the year 2002 is studied. This year was the closest to the Yugoslavian war period and therefore would be more representative of people that migrated from Yugoslavian countries because of the war or the after math of the war. The source of the data set is the European social survey. The European Social Survey (ESS) is a multi-country survey covering over 20 countries. The data set has a response rate of 70%. In order to make the sample representative, the ESS used the concept of "design and implementation of workable and equivalent sampling strategies in all participating countries". This concept stands for random samples with comparable estimates. From the statistical point of view full coverage of the population, low non-response rates and consideration of design effects are prerequisites for the comparability of unbiased or at least minimum biased estimates. (ESS ERIC, 2018) The target fieldwork period that acquired the data from the dataset was between 01-09-02 – 31-12-02. (ESS ERIC, 2018) The data set has been imported to SPSS where the data has been further analyzed. The data set has a large sample size; the overall case count is 42,359 with the overall variable count being 558. The unit of analysis are individuals which is suitable for this research. The universe is all persons aged 15 and over resident within private households, regardless of their nationality, citizenship, language or legal status, in the following participating countries: European Union countries per 2002 - Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the UK and non-European Union countries – Czech Republic, Hungary, Israel, Norway, Poland, Slovenia, Switzerland. (ESS ERIC, 2021)

The following ten points are the most important ethical principles according to (Bryman and Bell, 2007):

1. Research participants should not be subjected to harm in any way whatsoever.
2. Respect for the dignity of research participants should be prioritised.
3. Full consent should be obtained from the participants prior to the study.
4. The protection of the privacy of research participants must be ensured.
5. Adequate level of confidentiality of the research data should be ensured.
6. Anonymity of individuals and organizations participating in the research must be ensured.
7. Any deception or exaggeration about the aims and objectives of the research must be avoided.
8. Affiliations in any forms, sources of funding, as well as any possible conflicts of interests must be declared.
9. Any type of communication in relation to the research should be done with honesty and transparency.

10. Any type of misleading information, as well as representation of primary data findings in a biased way must be avoided.

The ESS has complied with these ethical considerations while collecting the data that is used in this study.

With the data analysis the Firstly, the well-being of the native population will be analyzed. Secondly, the well-being of migrants from Yugoslavia will be analyzed. This will be done with a linear regression analysis because the degree of relationship between the dependent variable "How happy are you?", a measurement of subjective well-being and other independent variables will be analyzed. The response scale is 0 – 10 with 0 being extremely unhappy and 10 being extremely happy. This is a common way to measure well-being.

The five independent variables are chosen because they all can influence on the well-being of the respondents. The independent variables consist of the control variables gender, age of the respondent, and the number of people living regularly as a member of the household of the respondent. Furthermore, two independent variables which can function as mediators according to the conceptual model are added. The first one is the highest level of education of the respondent, which is measured in:

- 0: Not possible to harmonize into 5-level ISCED
- 1: Less than lower secondary education (ISCED 0-1)
- 2: Lower secondary education completed (ISCED 2)
- 3: Upper secondary education completed (ISCED 3)
- 4: post-secondary non-tertiary education completed (ISCED 4)
- 5: Tertiary education completed (ISCED 5-6)

The second independent variable which can function as a mediator is the employment status of the respondent, which is measured as employed, self-employed, not in paid work, refusal, don't know and, no answer. The variables are chosen because they can have a significant influence on the subjective well-being of the respondents. The respondents will respectively be the native population of European countries and migrants from Yugoslavia living in European countries.

The null hypothesizes will then be H01: The highest level of education does not have an impact on how happy the respondents are., HO2: The age of the respondents does not have an impact on how happy the respondents are., HO3: Gender of the respondents does not have an impact on how happy the respondents are., HO4: The number of people living regularly as member of the household does not have an impact on how happy the respondents are., HO5: The employment status does not have an impact on how happy the respondents are. With the Alternate hypothesizes being HA1: The highest level of education does have an impact on how happy the respondents are., HA2: The age of the respondents does have an impact on how happy the respondents are., HA3: Gender of the respondents does have an impact on how happy the respondents are., HA4: The number of people living regularly as member of the household does have an impact on how happy the respondents are., HA5: The employment status does have an impact on how happy the respondents are.

CHAPTER 4. RESULTS

4.1 COMPOSITIONAL DIFFERENCES

Native Population

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
How happy are you	7.39	1.944	37303
Age of respondent, calculated	46.50	18.339	37303
Gender	0.52	.499	37303
Employment status	2.02	.953	37303
Highest level of education	2.98	2.505	37303
Number of people living regularly as member of household	2.87	1.501	37303

Yugoslavian Migrants

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
How happy are you	6.84	2.484	123
Age of respondent, calculated	44.24	15.751	123
Gender	0.51	.502	123
Employment status	2.01	.988	123
Highest level of education	3.26	4.870	123
Number of people living regularly as member of household	3.54	1.771	123

Table 1: descriptive statistics native population and migrants from Yugoslavia

As shown in table 1, the data of the native population has a large number of respondents, namely 37303 cases. However, this does not apply to the data of Yugoslavian migrants with a smaller sample size of 123. The variables shown in table 1 are the variables that have been used in the linear regression. The dependent variable is well-being which is measured with the question how happy are you? The respondents could answer on a scale of 1 to 10. Furthermore, the constant variables are highest level of education, age of the respondents, gender of the respondent and the employment status of the respondents.

4.2 DIFFERENCES IN WELL-BEING

Model Summary

	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
	.014[a]	.000	.000	1.968

Model 1: The main explanatory variable

		Coefficients	Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	(Constant)	7.366	.010		767.157	.000
	Migrants from Yugoslavia or not	-.511	.172	-.014	-2.967	.003

TABLE 2: MODEL 1 RELATION

Table 2 shows how strong the relationship is between the main explanatory variable “Migrants from Yugoslavia or not” and the dependent variable “How happy are you?” “. As showed in table 2, the R-value of model 1 is low. Namely, 0,130. The R-value represents the correlation between the dependent and independent variables. When it is low the correlation is also low. The reason why the R-value is so low could be because of The R-square represents the total variation of the dependent variable explained by the independent variable. When the value is greater than 0.5 it shows that the analysis is strong enough to determine the relationship. In this case it is 0.014, which is very low. Therefore, only 0,14% of the variation will be explained. However, the model is significant because it falls in the 95% confidence interval. The P value is 0.00 for the constant and 0.003 for the variable migrants from Yugoslavia or not. Therefore, this indicates that the independent variable is correlated with the “How happy are you?” dependent variable however, they do not explain much of the variability in the dependent variable. With this accounted the

predictions will be imprecise. Although the predictions will be imprecise, the coefficient of -0.511 shows that there is a negative correlation between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

Model 2: The main explanatory variable with control variables

	Coefficients	Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
(Constant)	7.502	.050		151.312	.000
Migrants from Yugoslavia or not	-.570	.174	-.016	-3.277	.001
Age of respondent, calculated	-.006	.001	-.057	-10.684	<.001
Gender	-.022	.019	-.005	-1.126	.260
Number of people living regularly as member of household	.064	.007	.049	9.216	<.001

TABLE 3: MODEL 2 WITH CONTROLLED VARIABLES

Table 3 shows the linear regression analysis with the addition of the control variables of "Age of the respondent", "Gender", and "Number of people living regularly as member of the household". As shown in table 3, the p-value of the control variable "gender" is not statistically significant because its P-value of 0.260 is greater than the significance level of 0.05. Furthermore, the coefficient of the main explanatory variable of "Migrants from Yugoslavia or not" has changed. This means that the additional control variables have a mediating effect. The control variables of "Gender" and "Age of the respondent" have a negative coefficient, which means that these control variables have a negative relationship with the dependent variable "How happy are you". The control variable of "Number of people living regularly as member of household" has a positive coefficient, which means that this control variable has a positive relationship with the dependent variable "How happy are you?".

Model 3: The main explanatory variable with control variables and employment status

	Coefficients.	Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
(Constant)	7.641	.050		151.850	.000
Migrants from Yugoslavia or not	-.577	.175	-.016	-3.304	<.001
Age of respondent, calculated	-.003	.001	-.028	-4.997	<.001
Gender	.012	.019	.003	.611	.541
Number of people living regularly as member of household	.067	.007	.052	9.676	<.001
Employment status	-.168	.011	-.082	-15.702	<.001

TABLE 4: MODEL 3 WITH THE MAIN EXPLANATORY VARIABLE WITH CONTROL VARIABLES AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

In model 3 showed in table 4, the explanatory variable "employment status" is added. According to table 4, is the P-value of the variable "employment status" is <0.001 which means that the variable is statistically significant because it is lower than the significance level of 0.05. Furthermore, the coefficient of the explanatory variable of "employment status" is negative and therefore has a negative relationship with the dependent variable "How happy are you?". The coefficient of the control variable "Gender" has changed from negative to positive and coefficients of the other control variables have also changed. More important, the coefficient of the main explanatory variable "Migrants from Yugoslavia or not" has changed with -0.007 compared to model 2 where the variable "Employment status" was not added yet. Therefore, the initial relationship between the dependent variable and the main explanatory variable is channeled by the mediator variable of "Employment status".

Model 4: The main explanatory variable with control variables, employment status and highest level of education

	Coefficients	Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
(Constant)	7.512	.053		142.165	.000
Migrants from Yugoslavia or not	-.595	.176	-.017	-3.382	<.001
Age of respondent, calculated	-.003	.001	-.025	-4.405	<.001
Gender	.009	.019	.002	.460	.646
Number of people living regularly as member of household	.068	.007	.052	9.815	<.001
Employment status	-.158	.011	-.077	-14.650	<.001
Highest level of education	.031	.004	.043	8.777	<.001

TABLE 5: MODEL 4 WITH CONTROL VARIABLES, EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

In the model 4 showed in table 5, the explanatory variable "highest level of education" is added. According to table 5, the P-value of the variable "Highest level of education" is <0.001 which means that the variable is statistically significant because it is lower than the significance level of 0.005. Furthermore, the coefficient of the explanatory variable of "Highest level of education" is positive and therefore has a positive relationship with the dependent variable "How happy are you?". The coefficients of the control variables have changed except of the coefficient of the variable "Age of the respondent". More important, the coefficient of the main explanatory variable "Migrants from Yugoslavia or not" has changed with -0.018 compared to model 3 where the variable "Highest level of education was not added yet. Therefore, the initial relationship between the dependent variable and the main explanatory variable is also channeled by the mediator variable of "Highest level of education" The corresponds to the conceptual model, where the employment status and the highest level of education have a mediating effect on the outcome of the well-being of Yugoslavian migrants and the native population.

CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSION, LIMITATIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 CONCLUSION

This research wanted to determine the differences between migrants from Yugoslavia and the native population in terms of subjective well-being. The theoretical framework provided a better understanding of the motives to migrate people from Yugoslavia. Firstly, the history of Yugoslavia is discussed. Yugoslavia has had a turbulent history with a lot of tension between the different ethnicities living in Yugoslavia. Eventually, the collapse of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia resulted in several brutal conflicts between the different ethnicities. Because of the conflicts, a lot of people decided to migrate from Yugoslavia. According to (George, 2013) migration fall into two broad categories. In the first one, migration occurs when the need to migrate is so strong that the economic consequences are put in the background. In the second one migration is the outcome of economic factors, especially the demand for labour in another country. Until the Yugoslavian wars, according to (Molnar, 1997) the reason to migrate from Yugoslavia was because of economic necessity. This motive changed because of the danger of war from only economic necessity to also political and psychological motives. (Molnar, 1997) Furthermore, the concept of ethnic boundaries shown by (Drewski and Tuppat, 2021) shows the difficulties migrants experience with their incorporation into a new society. This represents one of the differences between migrants from Yugoslavia and the native population. According to (Tegegne and Glanville, 2018) immigrants in Western Europe will exhibit lower levels of subjective well-being in comparison with the native population. There are linguistic and cultural barriers that make it harder for migrants to integrate into their new society and therefore their level of subjective well-being will be lower. In terms of well-being that is affected by employment, according to (Bardasi and Francesconi, 2004) job dissatisfaction is strongly and significantly increased for workers who are employed in seasonal jobs. They also concluded that individuals who work in seasonal jobs can be characterized by relatively worse well-being conditions.

Although the R-values of the models are low, the models are significant. Model 1 indicates that the independent variable is correlated with the “How happy are you?” dependent variable however, they do not explain much of the variability in the dependent variable. The coefficient of the main explanatory variable shows that there is a negative correlation between the “Yugoslavian migrant or not” variable and the dependent “How happy are you” variable. Furthermore, the control variables of “Gender” and “Age of the respondent” have a negative coefficient, which means that these control variables have a negative relationship with the dependent variable “How happy are you”. The control variable of “Number of people living regularly as member of household” has a positive coefficient, which means that this control variable has a positive relationship with the dependent variable “How happy are you?”. When the independent variables “Employment status” and “Highest level of education” were added to the model the coefficient of the main explanatory variable “Migrants from Yugoslavia or not” changed. Therefore, the initial relationship between the dependent variable and the main explanatory variable is also channelled by the mediator variable of “Highest level of education” This corresponds to the conceptual model, where the employment status and the highest level of education have a mediating effect on the outcome of the well-being of Yugoslavian migrants and the native population.

5.2 LIMITATIONS

Overall, the research leaves room for improvement. The limitations of this research are mainly based on the data analysis. Because the R-values of both models were too low, the models indicated that the independent variables are correlated with the dependent “How happy are you” variable, however, they did not explain much of the variability in the dependent “How happy are you” variable. Furthermore, the sample size of migrants from Yugoslavia was not big. It was enough to be relevant however, the 123 cases pales in comparison with the 37303 cases from the native population.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

This research has focused mainly on the Yugoslavian migrants resulting from the Yugoslavian wars. For further research, the comparison could be made with Yugoslavian migrants before the Yugoslavian wars and with migrants from Former-Yugoslavian countries in comparison with the native population of host countries. Also, the research could focus on the difference in host countries. For example, does the host country where Yugoslavian migrants migrate have any impact on subjective well-being. Do Yugoslavian migrants tend to migrate to the socialistic Scandinavian countries? Or to other countries? This was beyond the scope of this research paper.

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