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DIFFICULT-TO-MEASURE CENSUS TOPICS

Estimation of the number of former Yugoslavs by present borders

Note by the Statistics Netherlands

Summary

Current statistics of Statistics Netherlands do not yet contain reliable information on people born in the constituent states of what used to be Yugoslavia. This information cannot be obtained from the characteristic 'country of birth' only. However, with the aid of information on the town or city of birth, people of Yugoslav origin can as yet be classified by currently recognised republics and provinces. Just over 40 percent of former Yugoslavs in the Netherlands were born in Bosnia. Their share is twice as large as that of the group born in Serbia. Other relatively large groups are Croats and Kosovars, with 13 and 11 percent of the total respectively.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. One important characteristic of the region that used to constitute Yugoslavia is that it has always been a region of great diversity: various ethnic groups, religions and cultures have lived together, largely in peace, for centuries.

2. Since the early 1990s, the former republic of Yugoslavia has disintegrated in stages into six new states, former republics. In addition, at the time of writing the Serbian province of Kosovo has an autonomous status under provisional international government. This process of disintegration, which did not always take place peacefully, led to a considerable flow of refugees from the region, some of whom came to the Netherlands.

3. In the 1970s, too, people from Yugoslavia had moved to the Netherlands. At that time the Netherlands needed workers to supplement the shortage of Dutch labourers, and recruited many immigrants from the Mediterranean countries.

4. More than 75 thousand people originating from former Yugoslavia were living in the Netherlands on 1 January 2004. Seventy-two percent of them were first generation immigrants. Most of them (80 percent) arrived in the Netherlands only after 1990. Most statistics of Statistics Netherlands list only 'former Yugoslavia' as country of origin, as no more detailed information is available. A person born in Sarajevo (in what is now Bosnia-Herzegovina) in 1970, who moved to the Netherlands with his or her parents in 1975, is registered in the municipal population register as having been born in Yugoslavia. A person born in the same city in 2000 will be registered with country of birth Bosnia and Herzegovina. This distinction could only be made in the migration statistics after formal secession of these new countries.

5. For a number of reasons it is interesting to study the demographic and social characteristics of this population of former Yugoslavs, distinguished by constituent countries of origin. Although former Yugoslavia no longer exists, and the classification is thus no longer valid, the separate groups all share a common history and it is interesting to see to what extent the population groups resemble each other.

6. It is further interesting to examine the differences between the groups, and the reasons for these differences. It is relevant in this respect that there is a direct correlation between the constituent country of origin and the reason for migration. Differences in socio-economic position between groups may largely be explained by the reason for migration, as this reason and the country of origin are often inseparably linked.

7. The information available at Statistics Netherlands is not a ready-made basis to derive information about the constituent states that used to make up Yugoslavia. The first estimate of the size of the various groups of former Yugoslavs was calculated in 2002, on the basis of statistics on immigrations flows from each country/province of origin (Alders and Nicolaas, 2002). Although this method resulted in a picture of numbers of former Yugoslavs by country of origin, it was restricted because it was based on migration in a limited period (1994-2002), a period moreover in which relatively many Bosnians arrived in the Netherlands.

8. Information about the town or city of birth came available in the municipal population registration on 1 January 2004. On the basis of this information, each person can be classified by the country of birth as it is today. An advantage of classifying on the basis of town/city of birth is that the whole population can be allocated to a country/province. A disadvantage is that allocating towns and cities of birth to countries is a laborious process. However, for countries like former Yugoslavia, the Netherlands Antilles and the former Soviet Union it does have a very clear added value.

II. HISTORY

9. Against a background of economic crisis and the political developments in Eastern Europe, Yugoslavia disintegrated in the 1990s as more and more of its constituent republics declared independence. The secession of the new independent republics Slovenia (1991), Croatia (1991), The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (hereafter called Macedonia) (1991), Bosnia and Herzegovina (1992), Montenegro (2006), and as a result finally also Serbia (2006), was often a very turbulent and violent process. Slovenia claimed independence following short war. The independence of Croatia resulted in longer lasting and large scale acts of war (in 1991/1992 and in 1995). In Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular, independence came only after a very intensive and bloody war (1992-1995). This conflict was characterised by ethnic cleansing of villages, towns and cities, driving hundreds of thousands of people to take flight, leaving behind their homes and possessions. After lengthy international intervention, the Dayton peace treaty ended the wars in Bosnia and Croatia.

10. At the end of the 1990s, a new armed conflict broke out in the Serb province of Kosovo, as the demand for more autonomy for Albanians in Kosovo clashed with the obstinacy of Serbian president Milosevic. After the start of large-scale fighting in Kosovo in 1998, the NATO decided on military intervention in 1999. After two months of bombardment, Milosevic yielded to the NATO's demands. Since June 1999, Kosovo has been under the interim administration of the United Nations. At the time of writing the future of Kosovo was still unclear.

11. The original Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ceased to exist in 1991, but in 1992 Montenegro and Serbia founded a new federation, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The designation Yugoslavia disappeared completely when this Federal Republic came to an end in 2003, and was replaced by the more informal federation of Serbia and Montenegro, which existed until June 2006.

III. METHOD OF ALLOCATION

12. Information on the towns and cities of birth of people born in former Yugoslavia became available in the municipal population registration on 1 January 2004. Other information is also available for these people, such as the country from which they migrated to the Netherlands, the date of arrival in the Netherlands (or the last date of registration in the municipal population register), and information about their parents. On the basis of this information, former Yugoslavs were allocated at micro-level to the constituent states of former Yugoslavia. This method had

previously been applied with success to the classification of Antilleans and Arubans by island of birth (Harmsen, 2005).

13. By definition, people born in former Yugoslavia are first generation immigrants. They will be allocated to one of the sub-groups on the basis of their town/city of birth. Second generation former Yugoslavs (those born in the Netherlands) are allocated to a country of origin on the basis of the town/city of birth of their parent(s).

A. First generation former Yugoslavs

14. A three-step decision process was used to allocate persons from former Yugoslavia to the constituent republics. After these three steps, everyone in the Netherlands born in former Yugoslavia had been allocated to one of the constituent republics, or the autonomous province of Kosovo (which for the sake of convenience is designated as a ‘country’ of origin below).

1. Step 1: allocation on the basis of town/city of birth

15. First of all a cross table was drawn up of the variable country of birth with town/city of birth (*table 1*). Former Yugoslavs in the Netherlands have nearly 8 thousand different, or differently spelt, towns and cities of birth. On the basis of the cross table, about half of former Yugoslavs, with 250 different places of birth, can be directly allocated to a country of origin.

16. Subsequently, the accuracy of the allocation was checked. For towns/cities of birth where only people were born with country of birth Yugoslavia, persons are allocated to a country of origin on the basis of the location of the town/city of birth. This was done for 1.3 thousand places of birth in which at least 5 people in the Dutch municipal registration had been born. Another 500 towns/cities of birth spelt differently – there are more than twenty ways to spell Sarajevo – were allocated to countries of origin. In total, more than 2 thousand of the nearly 8 thousand towns/cities of birth, accounting for 85 percent of former Yugoslavs in the Netherlands, were allocated to a country of origin in this step.

Table 1: Former Yugoslavs by town/city of birth

Town/city of birth	Country of birth ¹⁾			Total
	Yugoslavia	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Fed. Rep. Yugoslavia	
Tuzla	937	117	1	1055
Sarajevo	2665	88		2753
Zenica	1832	87		1919
Srebrenica	435	62		497
Bihac	207	14		221
Velika Kladusa	149	14		163
Mostar	500	12		512
Travnik	481	12		493
Doboj	969	11	1	981
Banja Luka	693	11		704
Tesanj	77	11		88
Prijedor	1107	10		1117
Bijeljina	400	9		409
Vares	281	9		290
Livno	228	7		235

¹⁾ as stated in the Dutch municipal population register.

17. The remaining 15 percent of the population (just over 8 thousand persons) could not be allocated to a country of birth because of the following reasons.

18. First of all, it is relatively common for a place with the same name to be located in several countries. There are towns by the name of Petrovac, for instance in Croatia, Serbia and Bosnia. Without further information, it is not possible to determine with any certainty which country a person is from.

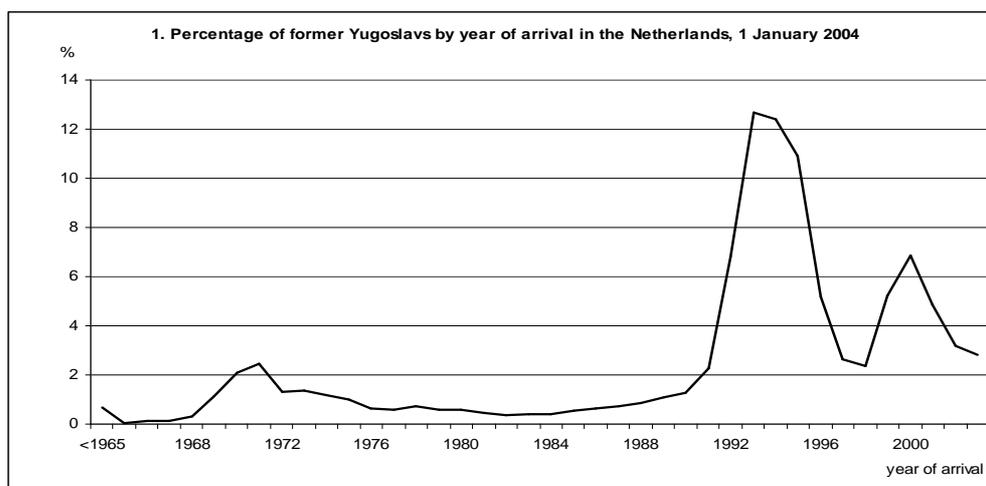
19. Secondly, municipal registrars do not always spell the name of the towns and cities consistently. One town may be spelt in no fewer than ten different ways. This makes the place names more difficult to recognise and thus to allocate to a country, and also makes it difficult to use computers for this aspect. The third reason is one of efficiency: to allocate a person to a country of origin, thousands of place names have to be assessed manually at micro-level. This is a laborious and expensive process. Places where only a few people were born, therefore, were not allocated on the basis of information on town/city of birth.

2. Step 2: further allocation on basis of country of origin

20. The country of origin (as reported by immigrants when entering the Netherlands) was a characteristic completed by 87 percent of all persons arriving in the Netherlands in 1995 or later. This characteristic was used as additional information to allocate some of the remaining 15 percent of the population. For people from Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Macedonia, countries that had become independent in the early nineties, allocation was not a problem. Just over 1.2 thousand people (2.3 percent of the total group) could be allocated in this way.

21. More problems were encountered for people who had filled in Yugoslavia or Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. These names were valid up to 2003, after which the region became the Federation of Serbia and Montenegro for a short time, ending in the independence of Montenegro in 2006. In these cases it is difficult to distinguish between population groups from Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo. This applies to about 1.4 thousand persons. This group was allocated on the basis of a distribution formula in the next step.

Graph 1: Percentage of former Yugoslavs by year of arrival in the Netherlands, 1 January 2004



3. Step 3: further allocation on the basis of year of arrival

22. The remaining persons were allocated with the aid of formulas based on known distributions (on the basis of town/city of birth) of persons who arrived in the Netherlands in the same period. A first formula was generated for persons who arrived in the Netherlands after 1995 and who stated Yugoslavia or Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as country of origin. The formula is calculated on the basis of the ratio between number of Serbs, Kosovars and Montenegrins who arrived in the Netherlands after 1995. A second formula was determined for persons for whom both town/city of birth and country of origin were unknown.

23. *Graph 1* shows that the influx of people from former Yugoslavia can be divided into two periods. In the first period (up to and including 1990), the annual inflow was relatively small and fairly constant. These immigrants were mostly labour migrants and their families. Overall, 3,250 of the people who immigrated in this period, spanning some twenty years, remained to be allocated. Because of the almost constant inflow, it would seem logical to generate one formula for this whole period.

24. The immigrants who arrived in the Netherlands after 1990 (the second period) were mostly refugees from the war areas and show a different pattern of arrival. Two peaks can be distinguished in this period, relating to the wars in Croatia and Bosnia, and in Kosovo respectively. As the number of people to be allocated is relatively small (2.2 thousand), for this group, too, only one formula was generated. Unlike steps 1 and 2, in step 3 it is not necessarily so that an individual person is allocated to the correct country of origin.

B. Second generation former Yugoslavs

25. For the second generation, those born in the Netherlands, the country of origin was determined as follows:

- a) If information is available for both parents, the country of origin is the mother's country of birth, unless the mother was born in the Netherlands, then it is the father's country of birth.
- b) If the country of birth is known for only one parent, this is taken as the country of origin for the child. This is the standard method Statistics Netherlands uses to derive the country of origin. For more than 1.5 thousand people (7.4 percent of the total second generation) this was not sufficient to determine the country of origin. These are people with one or two parents from former Yugoslavia whose country of birth is/are unknown, or people for whom there is no information at all about their parents, because, for example, they left the Netherlands a long time ago. These people were allocated to a country of origin according to a formula based on the age distribution of persons whose country of origin was known (92.6 percent of the total second generation of former Yugoslavs).

C. Results of the allocation method

26. After application of this method of allocation, it becomes possible to compile a total overview of the size of the first and second generation of former Yugoslavs by country of origin (*table 2*). Just over 40 percent of the total population on 1 January 2004 have Bosnia as country of origin. This is twice as large as the share that has Serbia as country of origin, the second largest group. Two other (relatively) large groups are those from Croatia and Kosovo (13 and 11 percent of the total respectively).

27. Only 20 percent of former Yugoslavs arrived in the Netherlands before the 1990s. This is relevant for the ratio between the first and the second generation (*table 3*). Compared with other groups with a foreign background in the Netherlands, such as Turks and Moroccans, the share of the second generation (28 percent) in the total population of former Yugoslavs is relatively small. This share does differ between countries of origin. The highest percentage (39) is accounted for by the group from Slovenia. This can be explained by the fact that immigration from this country remained fairly constant through the years. The group from Bosnia has the smallest second generation in relative terms: 21 percent. This is because most of them came to the Netherlands in the 1990s, and have been here only for a relatively short period. Only the group from Kosovo have lived in the Netherlands for a shorter period. Their second generation accounts for 24 percent.

Table 2: Former Yugoslavs by country of origin, 1 January 2004

Country of origin	1st generation	2nd generation	Total	
	x 1 000		abs.	%
Bosnia	25.2	6.7	31.9	42.3
Croatia	6.4	3.4	9.8	13.0
Macedonia	3.2	1.9	5.0	6.6
Montenegro	1.7	0.6	2.3	3.1
Slovenia	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.9
Serbia excl. Kosovo	10.8	5.7	16.5	21.8
Kosovo	6.5	2.1	8.5	11.3
Total	54.5	21.0	75.5	100

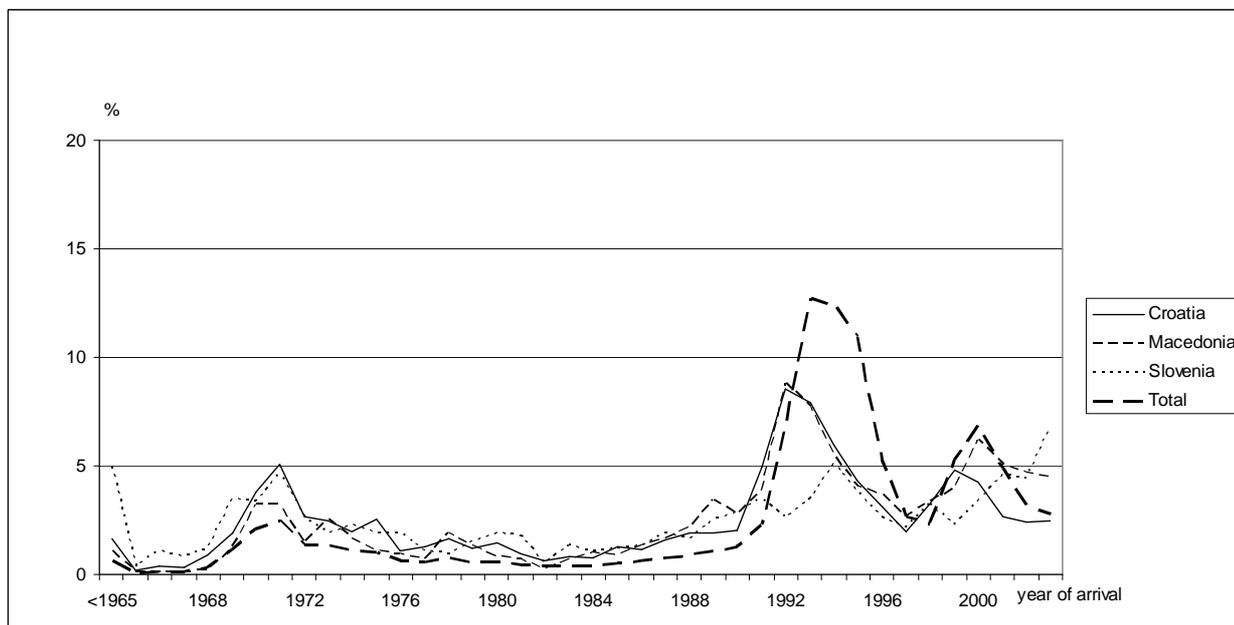
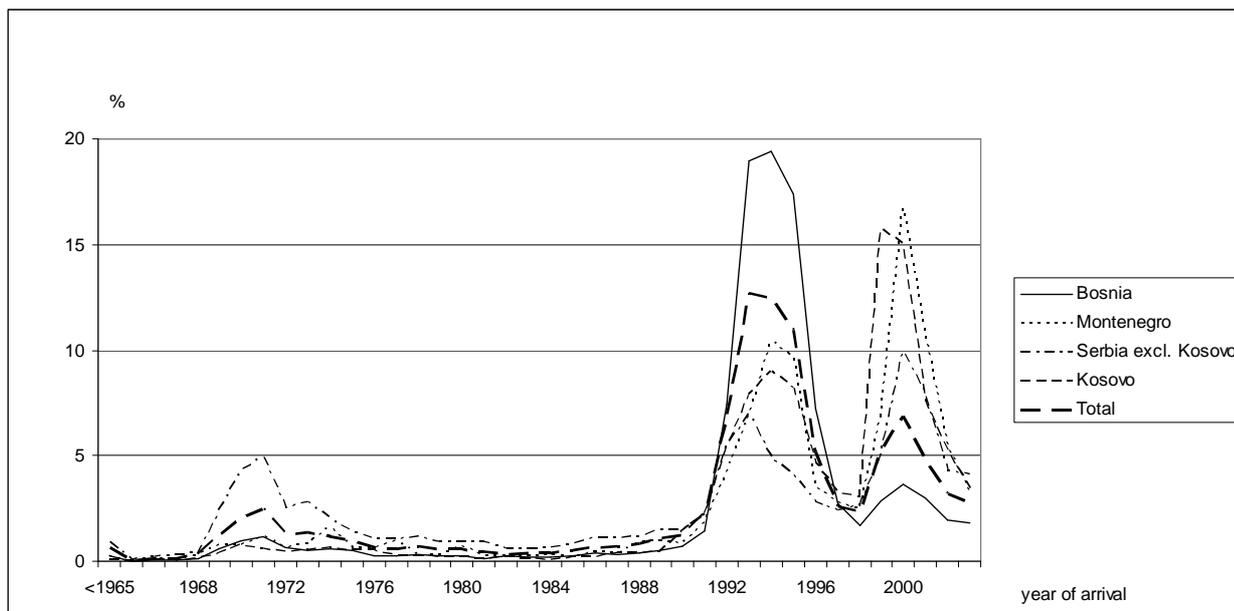
Table 3: Former Yugoslavs by country of origin and by generation, 1 January 2004

Country of origin	1st generation	2nd generation	Total abs.=100% x 1 000
	%	%	
Bosnia	78.9	21.1	31.9
Croatia	64.9	35.1	9.8
Macedonia	63.1	36.9	5.0
Montenegro	73.9	26.1	2.3
Slovenia	65.6	34.4	16.5
Serbia excl. Kosovo	60.8	39.2	1.4
Kosovo	75.9	24.1	8.5
Total	72.2	27.8	75.5

IV. FIRST GENERATION OF FORMER YUGOSLAVS BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL

28. The development of immigration from former Yugoslavia is illustrated clearly by the distribution by year of arrival in *graph 2*. Two periods can be distinguished: the period up to 1990 and the period afterwards.

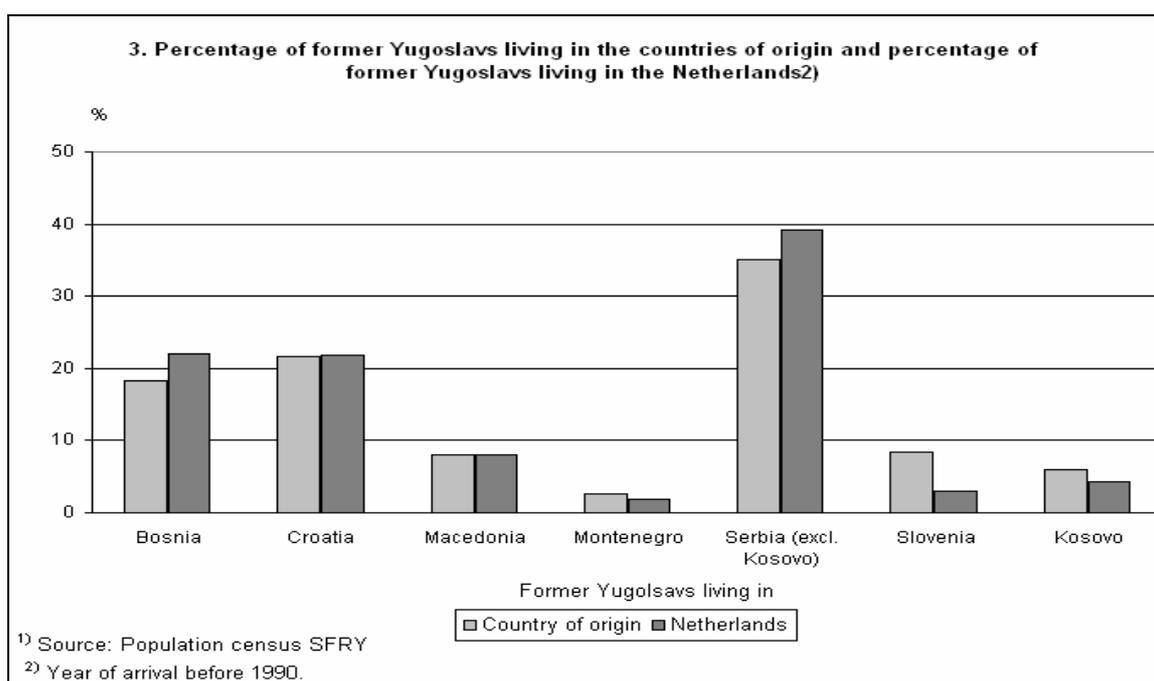
Graph 2: Percentage of former Yugoslavs by country of origin and year of arrival



A. First period: early 1960s to 1990

29. Former Yugoslavs who moved to the Netherlands before 1990 were part of a migration movement that consisted mainly of labour migrants and their families. The percentage of immigrants from the various constituent republics is similar to the ratio of the populations in their republics of origin (*graph 3*). With the exception of the first peak, in the early 1970s, when the first large numbers of labour migrants moved to the Netherlands, the level of immigration was relatively low and fairly constant. Return migration is not taken into account here.

Graph 3: Percentage of former Yugoslavs living in the countries of origin and percentage of former Yugoslavs living in the Netherlands ²



B. Second period: early 1990s to 2003

30. The second wave of immigrants consisted largely of refugees and was therefore strongly related to political developments in the republics of former Yugoslavia (*table 4*). The two largest peaks correlate to the wars in Bosnia, and – to a lesser extent – Croatia (period 1991-1995), and the conflict in Kosovo, and the NATO bombings (1998-2000) respectively.

31. The largest number of former Yugoslavs arrived in the Netherlands in 1993: nearly 7 thousand people, more than two-thirds of whom came from Bosnia. Although the number of people from Croatia in this period is much smaller than the number from Bosnia, compared with total immigration from Croatia, it was quite large (comprising nearly one third of the total number of first generation Croats in the Netherlands).

32. In spite of the fact that Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia and Kosovo were not officially involved in this war, the immigration flow from these regions was considerably larger in the

early 1990s than during the first period of immigration. It is not known how many of these people were from minority groups and political refugees as a consequence of the Milosevic regime, or economic migrants.

Table 4: Former Yugoslavs by country of origin and year of arrival, 1 January 2004

Year of arrival	Country of origin							Total abs.=100% x 1 000
	Bosnia %	Croatia	Kosovo	Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia excl. Kosovo	Slovenia	
1991	28.8	25.3	11.6	9.8	2.6	19.5	2.3	1.2
1992	50.2	14.6	9.4	7.5	2.0	15.8	0.6	3.7
1993	68.9	7.2	7.4	3.5	1.7	10.8	0.4	6.9
1994	72.3	5.6	8.6	2.5	2.7	7.7	0.6	6.8
1995	73.6	4.6	8.9	2.2	2.8	7.4	0.5	5.9
1998	32.9	16.0	15.3	8.2	3.3	22.2	2.1	1.3
1999	25.4	10.8	35.8	4.3	4.2	18.9	0.7	2.8
2000	24.5	7.2	25.8	5.2	7.7	28.8	0.7	3.7

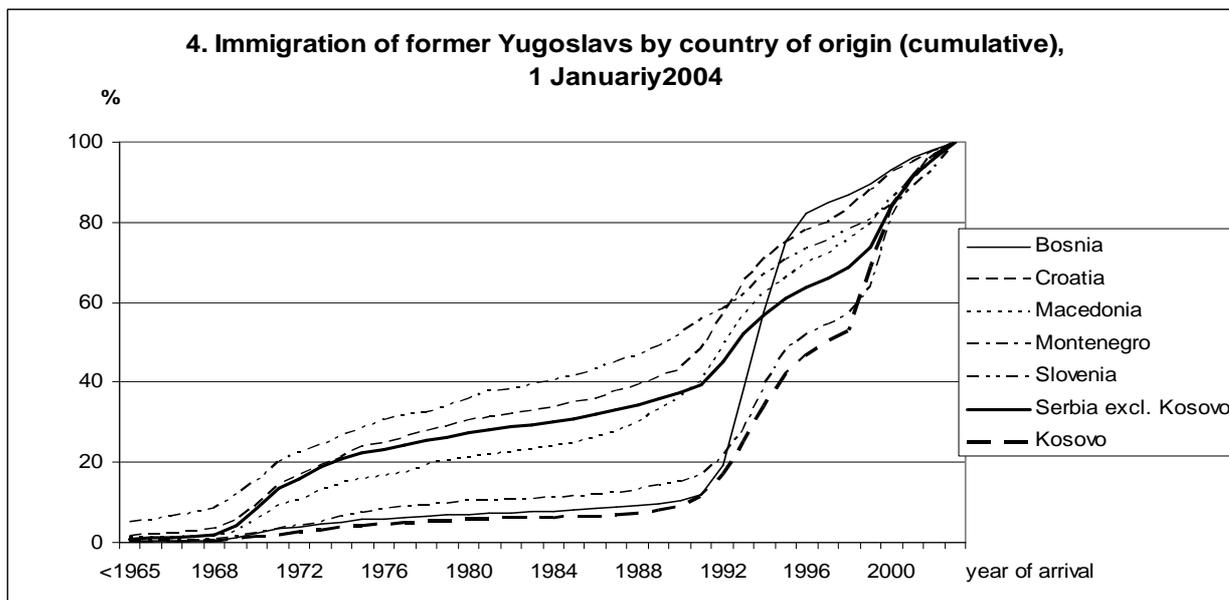
33. During the second peak, in the period 1998-2000, more than half of incoming migrants were from Kosovo, Serbia and Montenegro. The largest number of immigrants (3.7 thousand) arrived in 2000. Although the inflow of migrants from Bosnia had decreased strongly compared with the first half of the 1990s, compared with the other countries it was still large.

34. Slovenia is an exception among the countries formerly making up Yugoslavia. There are fewer than one thousand first generation Slovenes in the Netherlands. Slovenia was the most prosperous of the republics. In the 1990s, too, immigration from Slovenia was fairly constant, despite the (brief) war there in 1991 (*graph 2b*). Slovenia joined the European Union in 2000. This is probably the reason that it is the only country of former Yugoslavia that has shown a slight rise in immigration since that year. In absolute terms, however, this is an increase of only a few dozen people a year.

V. GENERAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS PER COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

35. *Graph 4* shows the cumulative percentage of the size of the population groups by year of arrival. It shows two clear groups: on the one hand the group from Bosnia, Kosovo and Montenegro, most of whom arrived in the nineties, and on the other hand those from Croatia, Slovenia, Serbia and Macedonia, who show a more gradual inflow. The latter group of immigrants are largely labour migrants.

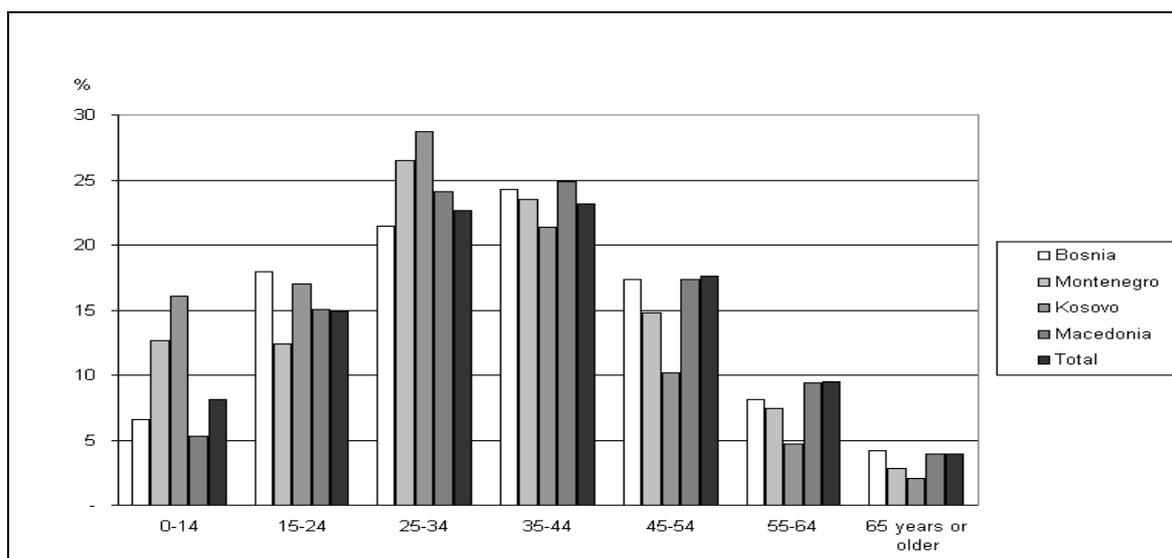
Graph 4



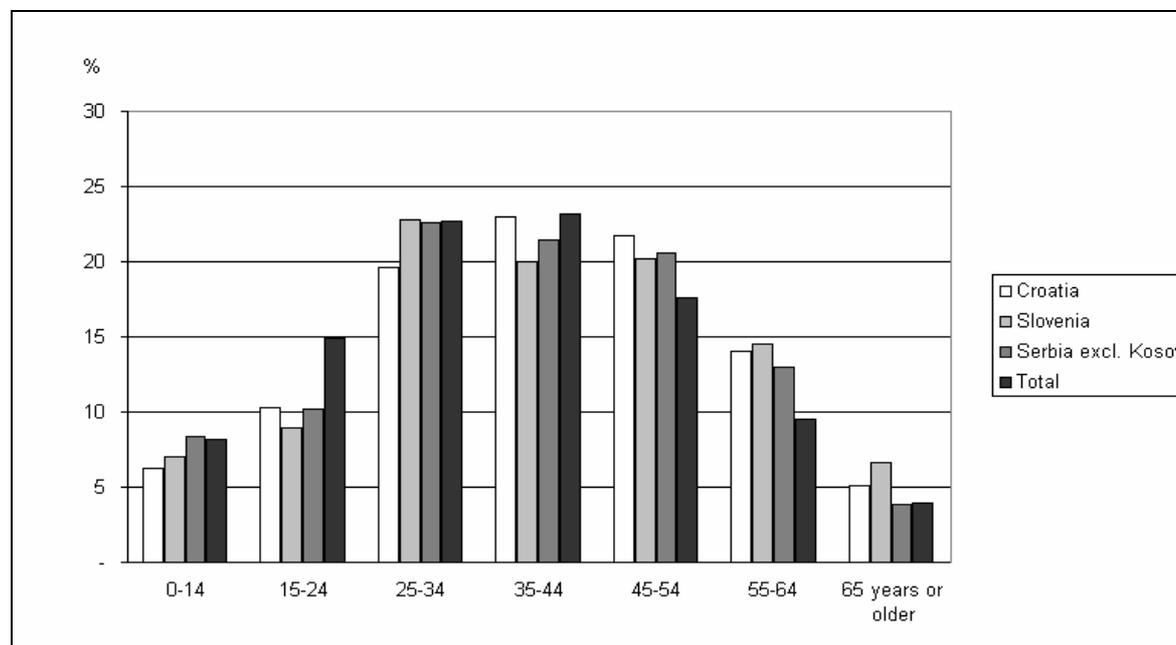
A. Age composition

36. Differences in the age composition of the first generation in these population groups are closely connected with the year of arrival. A distinction can be made between predominantly older labour migrant groups from Slovenia, Croatia and Serbia (at least 30 percent of these people arrived in the Netherlands before 1990), and the young groups such as those from Kosovo and Bosnia, who consist mostly of refugees (at least 80 percent of this group arrived after 1990). The average age of labour migrants when they arrived in the Netherlands was around 21 years. Because they have been in the Netherlands for a longer period, they are now much older on average (*graph 5*).

Graph 5. First generation former Yugoslavs by country of origin and by age, 1 January 2004 (1/2)

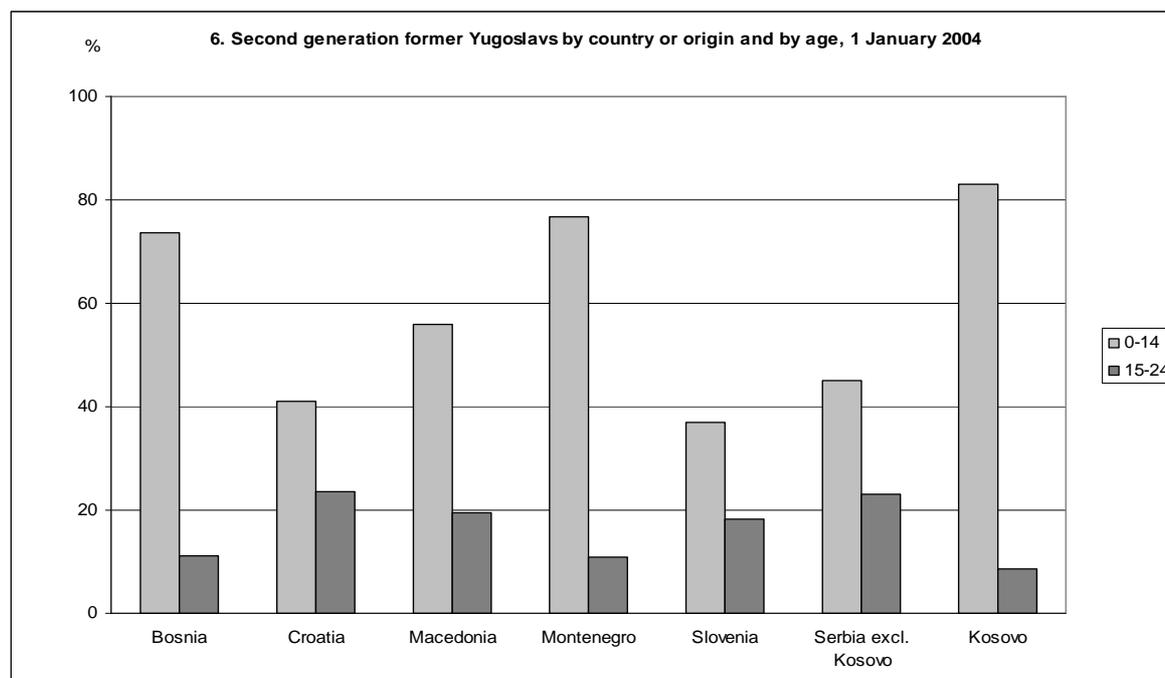


Graph 5. First generation former Yugoslavs by country of origin and by age, 1 January 2004 (2/2)



37. Differences in age composition are more pronounced in the second generation. The percentage of children younger than 15 years in the total second generation of former Yugoslavs varies from 83 for people from Kosovo, to 37 for those from Slovenia (*graph 6*).

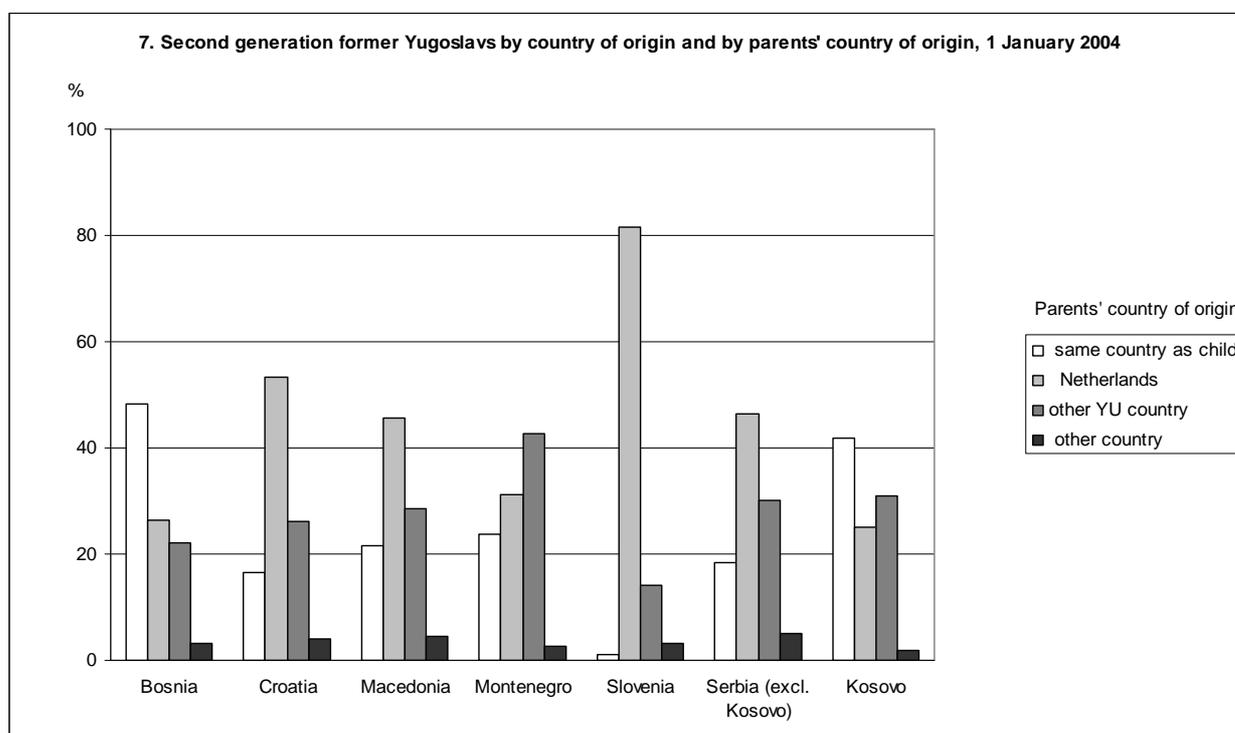
Graph 6



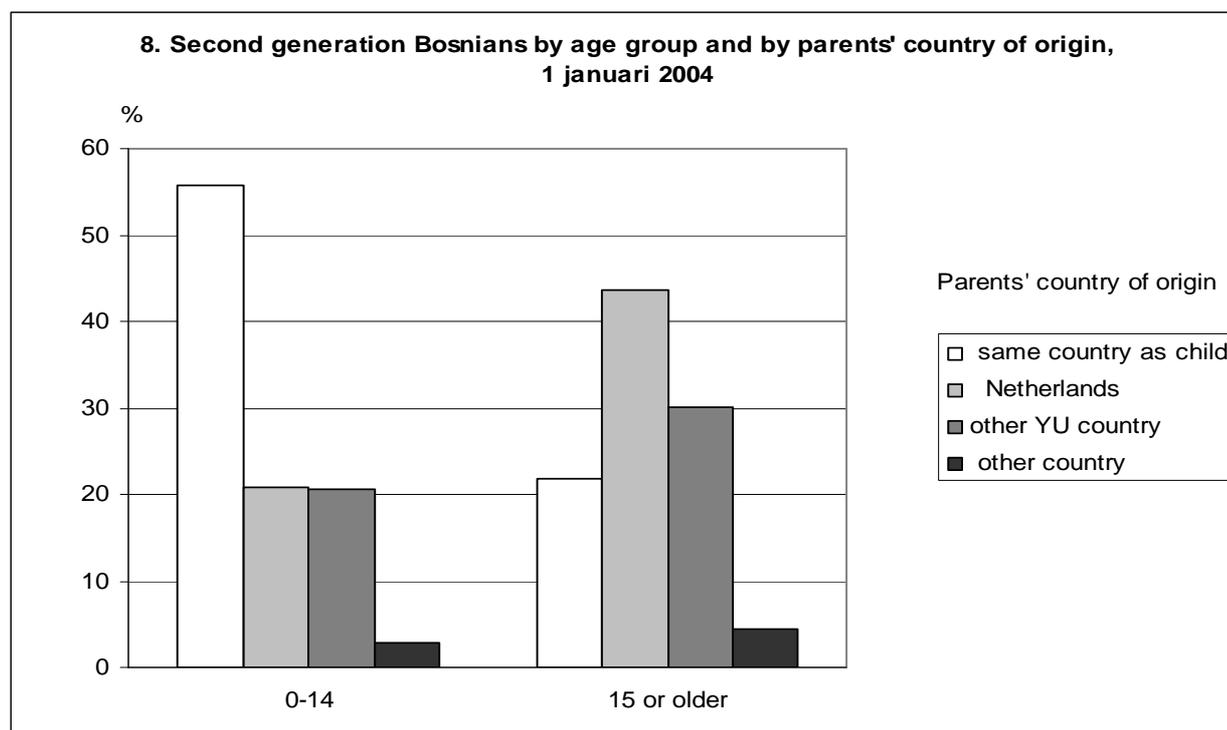
B. Second generation of former Yugoslavs by parents' country of origin

38. Although many second generation former Yugoslavs have one Dutch-born parent, this is not true for the groups from Bosnia, Montenegro and Kosovo (*graph 7*). This may be explained by the fact that these groups comprised more young (married) couples at the time they arrived in the Netherlands than was the case for the labour migrants. The age distribution of the Bosnian second generation illustrates this (*graph 8*). People older than 15 years were born before 1990 in a period when most Yugoslavs arriving in the Netherlands were labour migrants. Therefore they relatively often have one parent born in the Netherlands, or in a different republic of Yugoslavia. The distribution of their parents' country of birth resembles that of the population groups from Croatia and Macedonia. More than half of children younger than 15 years have two parents born in Bosnia.

Graphs 7



Graphs 8



C. Percentage of former Yugoslavs by urban agglomerations

39. Nearly one quarter of former Yugoslavs in the Netherlands live in the urban agglomerations of the four largest cities in the Netherlands (Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Utrecht and The Hague). Just under half live outside the urban agglomerations (*table 5*).

Table 5: Former Yugoslavs by country of origin and by residence in urban agglomerations, 1 January 2004

	Country of origin							Total
	Bosnia	Croatia	Macedonia	Montenegro	Slovenia	Serbia excl. Kosovo	Kosovo	
	%							
Four largest cities	20.5	35.2	28.3	21.5	24.9	26.9	15.7	23.9
Urban agglomerations ¹⁾	29.9	28.0	27.9	25.0	32.5	26.5	26.4	28.3
Outside urban agglomerations	49.6	36.8	43.8	53.5	42.6	46.7	57.9	47.8
	abs. = 100%							
Total x 1000	31.9	9.8	5.0	2.3	1.4	16.5	8.5	75.5

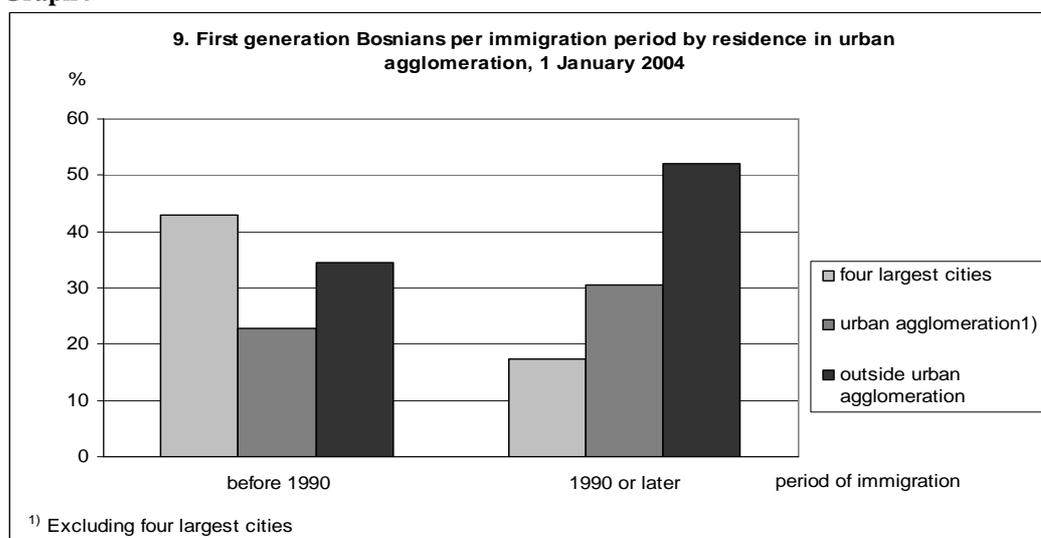
¹⁾ Excluding the four largest cities.

40. Here again, the differences between the countries of origin can be explained by the composition of the population groups. The groups that largely consist of labour migrants more often live in the large cities. The large number of Yugoslavs in Rotterdam, in particular, is noticeable. Many Yugoslav men settled in Rotterdam as early as the seventies to work in the shipbuilding, cleaning, metal, textile, food, drink and tobacco industries. Yugoslav women were recruited in the fish processing, leather processing and cigarette industry (Hessels, 2005).

41. The groups which consist mainly of refugees show a much larger spread across the country. People from Bosnia, Montenegro and especially Kosovo account for a smaller share of urban agglomerations than those from Slovenia, Serbia, Macedonia and Croatia. This is because labour migrants more often settle in places where there is more work for lower educated people. Refugees settle in places near their first assigned accommodation in the Netherlands, usually a reception centre for asylum seekers. These locations are more evenly distributed across the country.

42. This difference is also more clearly reflected in the distribution of first generation immigrants from Bosnia, after a rough breakdown by year of arrival (*graph 9*). Half of the group that consists mostly of refugees (arrival after 1990) live outside urban agglomerations, compared with just over one third of the group who arrived before 1990.

Graph 9

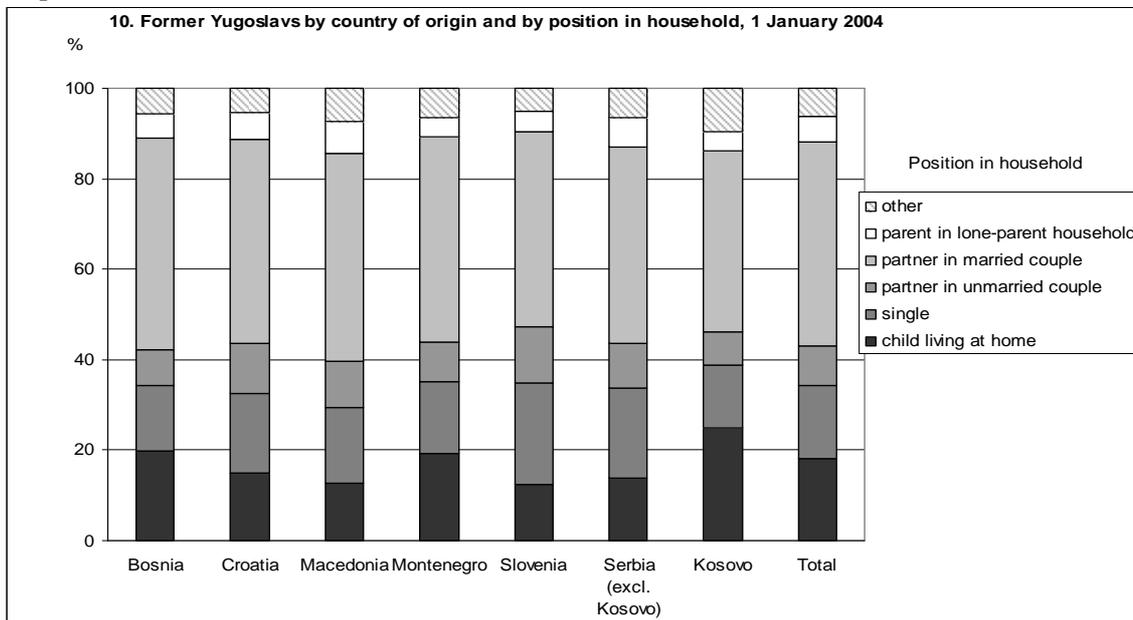


D. Household position

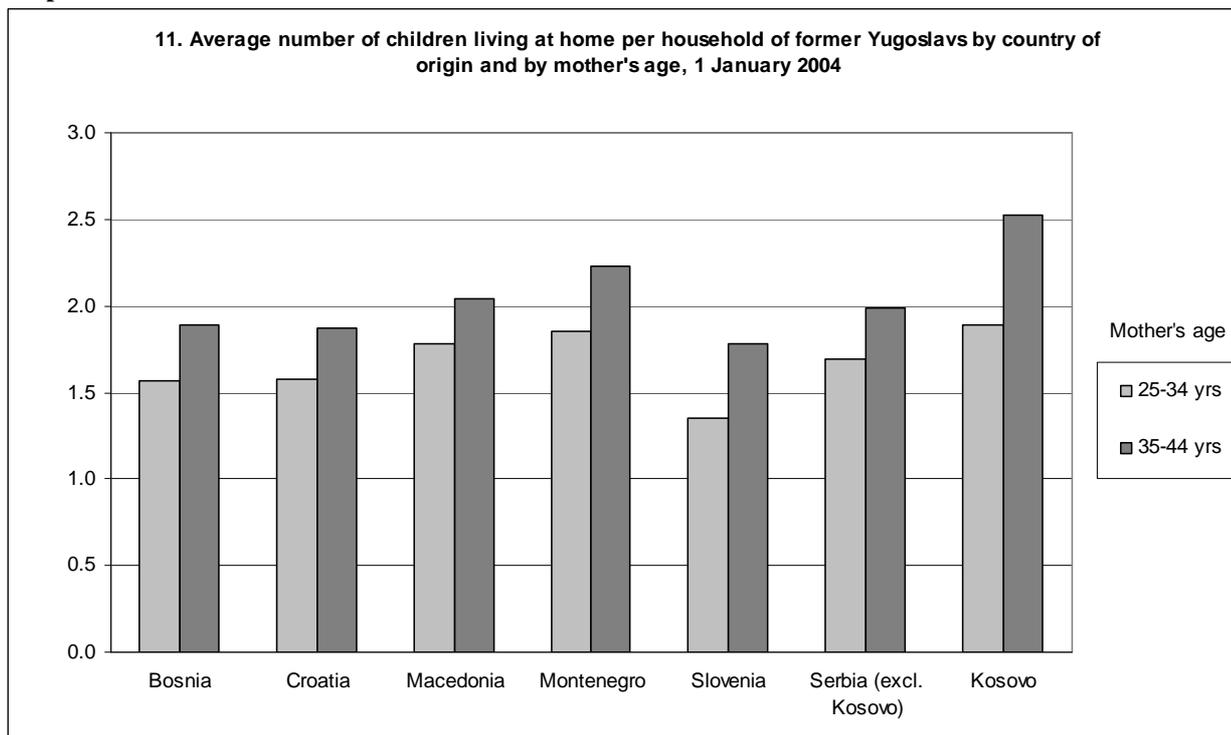
43. Around one third of all former Yugoslavs are children living at home. *Graph 10* shows that this percentage differs between the groups from the different countries. For Slovenes it is 29 percent, almost the same as for the native Dutch population (28 percent). For Kosovars it is 40 percent, partly because the groups of former Yugoslavs who arrived in the Netherlands in the 1990s are still young on average. Their first generation, too, still has a large share of children living at home. For the groups from Montenegro, Bosnia and Kosovo the percentages are 19, 20 and 25 respectively. Compared with the other groups, the groups from Kosovo and Montenegro also have relatively many children living at home per household (*graph 11*). In this respect, too,

the largest difference is between the group from Kosovo – with 2.5 children – and the group from Slovenia, with 1.8 children per household for women aged 35-44 years.

Graph 10



Graph 11



44. The percentage of parents in single parent households was 4.4 for the total population of former Yugoslavs. This is twice the percentage for the native Dutch population (2.2 percent), but much lower than the percentages for other large foreign groups in the Netherlands, such as

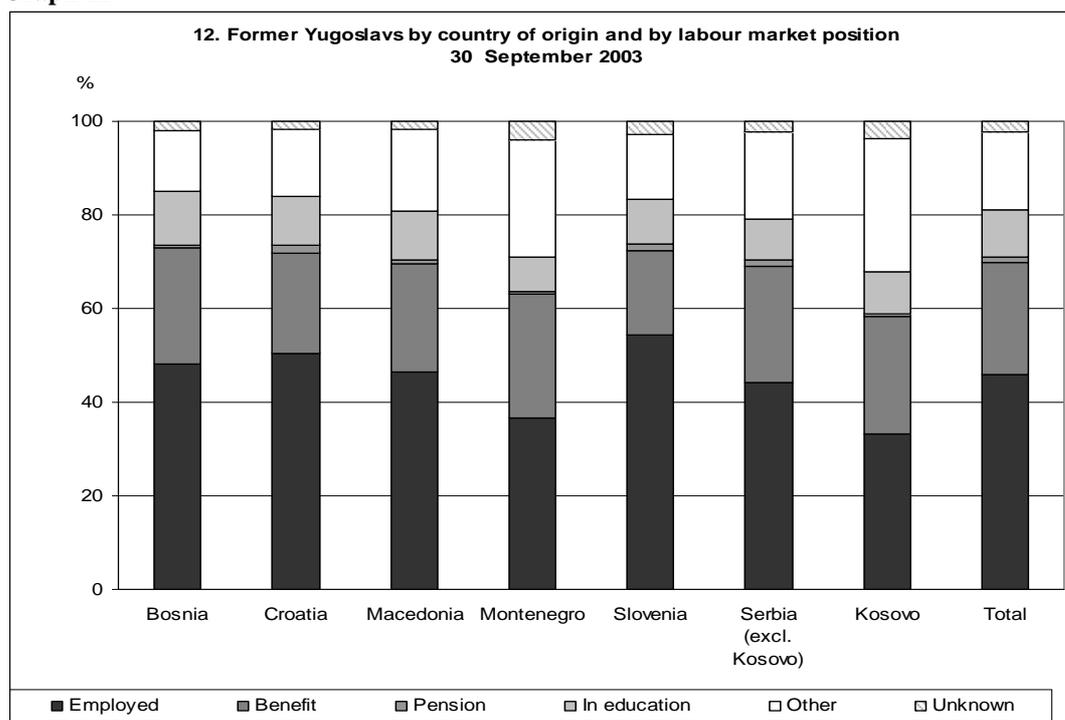
Surinamese and Antilleans/Arubans. There are no large differences between the countries of origin. Slovenes have the lowest percentage (3.3) and Serbia the largest (4.9).

45. The group from Slovenia has a larger percentage of single people and partners in unmarried couples than groups from the other countries. The group from Bosnia has the largest percentage of partners in married couples.

E. Labour market position

46. *Graph 12* shows the labour market position of 15-64 year-old first generation former Yugoslavs. The Slovenes have the largest share of employed people, employees and self-employed (half of this group). The smallest share can be found among people from Kosovo and Montenegro (just over one third). One reason for this is the fact that they have only been in the Netherlands for a relatively short period. It is not known how many people from Montenegro and Kosovo already have a residence and work permit. People who have been in the Netherlands for a longer period are more likely to have these permits.

Graph 12



47. *Table 6* gives the percentage of employed persons and benefit claimants who have been in the Netherlands for longer than five years, by country of origin. From this it can be concluded that the Slovenes have the largest percentage of employed people (55 percent), and the smallest percentage of benefit claimants (only one quarter of this group). The smallest percentages of employed people are in the Serb and Kosovar groups (just over 46 percent). The groups from Serbia and Montenegro have the largest percentage of benefit claimants (just over one third).

Table 6: First generation of former Yugoslavs¹⁾ by country of origin and labour market position, 1 January 2004

Country of origin	Total	of whom percentage	
		employed persons	persons claiming benefit
	abs.=100%	%	
	x 1 000		
Bosnia	19.0	51.6	26.3
Croatia	4.6	52.0	27.1
Macedonia	2.1	48.2	30.7
Montenegro	0.8	49.4	33.2
Slovenia	0.5	55.2	25.6
Serbia excl. Kosovo	6.5	46.4	33.9
Kosovo	2.8	45.9	29.3

¹⁾ Living in the Netherlands for longer than 5 years.

48. Another reason for the low percentage of employed people from Kosovo (and also Montenegro) is the percentage of employed women that is considerably lower than in groups from other countries (*table 7*). In combination with a larger number of children living at home per household (*graph 11*), this is indicative of a traditional division of roles within the family.

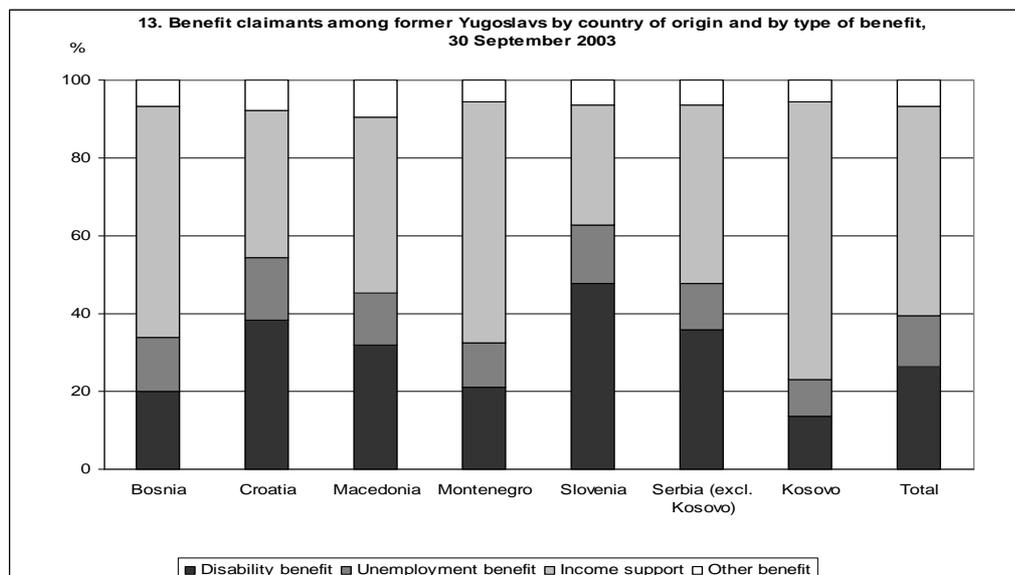
49. Bosnians have the largest percentage of people in education among the 15-64 year-old first generation (11 percent). This is because this group has the largest share of people aged 15-24 years (more than 18 percent).

Table 7: Percentage of employed former Yugoslavs by country of origin and sex, 1 January 2004

Country of origin	Sex		Total
	Men	Women	
	%		
Bosnia	54.0	42.1	48.1
Croatia	53.8	47.3	50.5
Macedonia	52.8	40.5	46.6
Montenegro	42.5	29.3	36.7
Slovenia	59.3	49.8	54.3
Serbia excl. Kosovo	48.8	40.3	44.3
Kosovo	40.6	23.9	33.3
Total	51.0	40.5	45.8

50. Differences between recent and older immigrant groups are reflected clearly in a comparison of the types of benefit received. Benefit claimants from Bosnia, Kosovo and Montenegro mostly receive income support. More than half of claimants from Croatia and Slovenia have an unemployment benefit or a disablement benefit (*graph 13*).

Graph 13



VI. FINAL REMARKS

51. Most of the differences between population groups from various countries formerly making up Yugoslavia, especially differences in age composition and distribution across the Netherlands, are connected with the original reason for migration. The group from Bosnia is a good example. Most Bosnians (90 percent) in the Netherlands arrived here in the nineties, but the remainder of the group is sufficiently large to be described as a separate group. Bosnians who arrived in the Netherlands before 1990 show many similarities with groups who also came predominantly as labour migrants. The same is true for Bosnians who arrived after 1990 and who are mostly refugees: they show the most (demographic) similarities with the groups from Kosovo and Montenegro.

52. A study of former Yugoslavs in the Netherlands has shown that the group who arrived during or after the Balkan wars have higher education levels on average and have integrated better in socio-cultural respect than the group who arrived earlier (Hessels, 2005). The study was based on a sample of former Yugoslavs without further information about which constituent countries they came from.

53. What the consequences will be for the economic position of these immigrants, especially in the long term, is not yet known. But the percentage of employed people, employees, and self-employed among Bosnians who have been in the Netherlands for between five and ten years is

about the same as among Bosnians who have been here for ten years or longer (51.7 and 51.3 percent respectively). The newcomers consist mainly of refugees who are required to stay in a reception centre for a period. The older groups are mostly labour migrants and more of them have found a position on the labour market because they have been here longer. The fact that they are not lagging behind is therefore unexpected. On the one hand this can be explained by the difference in average age of the groups (36 years for newcomers, 43 years for older groups, on the basis of 15-64 year-olds). On the other hand, it could be a sign that a higher level of education and a higher level of social-cultural integration contribute positively to the economic position of the newcomers.

54. Another example is the large contrast between the groups from Slovenia and Kosovo. The group from Slovenia shows the closest resemblance to the native Dutch population, especially with respect to socio-economic characteristics.

55. Slovenes have been in the Netherlands the longest on average, and have therefore had the most time to integrate in Dutch society. This is one reason that more than 80 percent of second generation Slovenes have one parent born in the Netherlands. Kosovars, on the other hand, are the group with the shortest period in the Netherlands on average.

56. Slovenia was also the most prosperous constituent republic of former Yugoslavia, while Kosovo, even before the 1990s, was the least developed area of Yugoslavia in economic terms.

57. Statistics show that in a socio-cultural respect, Kosovars were very traditional in their home country. Compared with other former Yugoslav groups, they have more children per household and the lowest share of working women, both of which point to a more traditional division of roles within the family. This probably had consequences for the average level of education and the starting position of people from these regions when they arrived in the Netherlands. Without additional information, however, it is difficult to determine to what extent level of education and culture of the country of origin have affected the differences between the groups from the various countries of origin.

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