INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

DEMOGRAPHIC CHALLENGES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA AND THE WORLD

UNIVERZITET U SARAJEVU
PRIRODNO-MATEMATIČKI FAKULTET

CNS
CENTAR ZA NAPREDNE STUDIJE
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S A R A J E V O

Geografsko društvo U Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine

University of Sarajevo - Faculty of Science in cooperation with
the Center for Advanced Studies and the Geographical Society in FBiH

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

"DEMOGRAPHIC CHALLENGES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA AND THE WORLD"

Bosnia and Herzegovina entered the 21st century with two long-term, global, and depopulation demographic processes – total depopulation (declining population) and demographic aging. This is also accompanied by a very pronounced spatial and regional as well as urban and rural polarization of the population. Since 2007, these demographic processes have been joined by the demographic process of natural depopulation (more deaths than live births), becoming extremely pronounced, particularly with the emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic.

The population of Bosnia and Herzegovina is characterized by very low fertility, negative natural change, emigration depopulation, total depopulation, and distinct aging of the population. These processes have lasted long enough to be taken as a testimony of the very unfavourable demographic development of the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which has direct implications in all spheres of life and work.

The international scientific conference – "Demographic challenges in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the world" is dedicated to applied science. Population science researchers strive to understand the impact of natural and social phenomena on the population in the space that surrounds them. Therefore, the research is related to the objective world around us.

According to UN sources, on 15 November 2022, the world's population exceeded 8 billion people. Like other countries across the world, Bosnia and Herzegovina is facing numerous demographic challenges and problems. Science should offer timely solutions to these problems so that they can be incorporated into government policies. In this regard, the conference takes a special interest in comparative experiences and values from the neighbouring and other countries of the world.

The main goal of the conference is to inform scientists and the general public about the results of the latest scientific research by domestic and foreign experts, and thus enable a better transfer of scientific achievements to population development policies and practice. Our desire is to establish better cooperation among scientists from universities, scientific institutions, and experts from various related disciplines and activities, as well as political decision-makers from Bosnia and Herzegovina and the world in the area of common interest in science and demographic practice.

An objective application of demographic research results must be widely represented in the overall development policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as of all other countries. In addition to the previously mentioned topics, issues such as social inequality, social conflict resolution, the development of culture and its geographical distribution, as well as the adoption of policies important for the development of a community are of special importance.

Scientists dealing with issues related to population development can and must significantly contribute to the understanding of natural and social processes in the context of the problems burdening the contemporary population. Based on these facts, we dedicate this Conference to applied science, aspiring for it to be much more present within the space we live and create in.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

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ORGANIZERS

University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Science

The Faculty of Science is an organizational unit of the University of Sarajevo that makes a huge contribution to the scientific recognition and visibility of the University of Sarajevo, not only in the regional but also in the global world framework. The faculty has five scientific and teaching departments (Department of Biology, Department of Physics, Department of Geography, Department of Chemistry, Department of Mathematics) and a large number of scientific research institutes, centres and laboratories that represent the basis for the organization of the teaching and scientific research processes. Studies at the University of Sarajevo - Faculty of Science are organized according to the Bologna principles in the first, second and third cycles, as well as in the professional (two-year) study. Through study programs and cooperation with the economy, mobility within the international academic community and additional extracurricular activities, the Faculty provides students with professional development with the aim of finding successful employment. In addition, the Faculty takes care of the development of its personnel potential, constant growth of quality and improvement of the international competitiveness of teaching and scientific activities.

The mission of the Faculty is in accordance with the objectives of the program activities, the compliance of which is periodically reviewed through the evaluation of the complementarity of study programs with the needs of planning and development of the local and wider social community.

Center for Advanced Studies

The Center for Advanced Studies in Sarajevo (CAS; Bosnian: Centar za napredne studije - CNS) is a non-governmental, non-partisan and not-for-profit membership-based organization
established in 2006. The CAS is dedicated to the comprehensive, balanced, and sustainable development of Bosnia and Herzegovina based on the values of peace, justice, rule of law and respect for human rights. The CAS strives to contribute towards this overall objective by investing its resources in the following:

1. Research - Facilitating independent academic research and policy analyses;
2. Education - Investing in personal and professional development;
3. Networking - Bringing together similar professionals and organizations;
4. Advocacy - Promoting opinions and positions we believe in.

Geographical Society in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Geographical Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina was founded in 1947. The legal successor of the Geographical Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina after 1995 is the Geographical Society in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Geographical Society in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina defines in its rules that its main task is the cultivation and improvement of geographical science. The Society has so far organized five congresses of geographers of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016 and 2020. By holding conferences, seminars, and publishing the scientific magazine “Geographic Review”, the Society creates an opportunity for its members, as well as other geographers, to start a scientific and professional treatment of a wide range of geographical issues, which primarily refers to the territory of the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Geographers in FBiH, like all other geographers and interested citizens from all over Bosnia and Herzegovina, join the Society voluntarily and freely.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

DEMOGRAPHIC CHALLENGES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA AND THE WORLD

PROGRAM

International scientific Conference

Demographic Challenges in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the World

Sarajevo, Faculty of Science, June 8-9, 2023

June 7, 2023, Wednesday

Arrivals

DAY 1 - June 8, 2023, Thursday

09:00 - 09:30 Registration (Amphitheater *Branko Galeb*)

09:30 - 10:00 Opening (Amphitheater *Branko Galeb*)

Opening Remarks

Introductory Remarks

10:00 - 11:30 SESSION I: Plenary part (Amphitheater *Branko Galeb*)

Aida Avdić, *moderator*

ISMET AKOVA, *keynote speaker*
Population Structure and Characteristics of Türkiye

ALBERT ESTEVE PALÓS
Trends in Living Arrangements Around the World

PETER REMENYI
Good and Bad Migrants in Hungary

HARIS GEKIĆ, AIDA BIDŽAN-GEKIĆ, RANKO MIRIĆ, SIMON KERMA
Population Implosion in Bosnia and Herzegovina

GABOR LADOS
Population Change and International Migration in the Post-Covid Era: The Case of Central and Eastern Europe

Discussion (15 min)

11:30 - 12:00 Break

12:00 - 13:30 SESSION II (Amphitheater *Branko Galeb*)

Haris Gekić, *moderator*

TAMÁS WITTMANN, NORBERT PAP
Image of the Balkans from Hungarian Perspective

GENNADY RIDEVSKY, NATALIA GRINKEVICH
The Third Demographic Transition and Migration in the Regions of Belarus

MONIKA KOMUŠANAC
Foreigners in Croatia - Methodological, Integration and Security Challenges

MILKA BUBALO ŽIVKOVIĆ, TAMARA LUKIĆ, BOJAN ĐERČAN
Emigration from the area of the former Yugoslavia as a segment of global migration

MIROSLAV DODEROVIĆ, IVAN MIJANOVIĆ
Analysis of the Gender and Age Structure of the Municipality of Nikšić in the Period of 1991, 2002, and 2011

Discussion (15 min)

13:30 - 15:00 Break and Lunchtime

15:00 - 16:30 SESSION III (Amphitheater *Branko Galeb*)

Aida Avdić, *moderator*

ANDREW A. BEVERIDGE, DZEJLA MEĐEDOVIĆ-TAHIROVIĆ, SUSAN WEBER, VEDAD RAMOVIĆ
Bosnia-Herzegovina and Other Former Yugoslavia Migrants to the United States: 1990 to 2021

EMINE TONTA AK
Population Dynamics in The Ottoman Bosnia

AMIT KUMAR GOYAL
Alarming Socio-Economic Divide: The Shocking Truth About Pain Among Middle-Aged and Older Adults of 6 Regional Divisions of India

MONIKA BALIJA
Contemporary Demographic Development of the City of Zagreb with Special Reference to External Migration

IVAN MARIĆ, SILVIJA ŠILJEG, SNJEŽANA MRĐEN
Comparison of the Demographic Depression Index in the Intercensal Period of the Republic of Croatia

Discussion (15 min)

16:30 - 16:50 Break

16:50 - 17:50 SESSION IV (Amphitheater *Branko Galeb*)

Belma Durmišević, *moderator*

GYÖRGY ORSÓS
Changes in the Ethnic Diversity and Ethnic Polarisation at the Hungarian-Serbian-Romanian Tripartite Border Region During the XX Century

VLASTA KOKOTOVIĆ KANAZIR, MARKO FILIPOVIĆ
Current Stage of Depopulation Processes in Serbia

MILKA GRMUŠA, MARIANA LUKIĆ TANOVIĆ
The influence of demographic processes on the spatial organization of education in the City of East Sarajevo

Discussion (15 min)

17:50 Free time

DAY 2 - June 9, 2022, Friday

09:30 - 11:00 SESSION V (Amphitheater *Branko Galeb*)

Edin Hrelja, *moderator*

ĐOKO RAIČEVIĆ, IVAN MIJANOVIĆ
Biological composition and aging of the population of the Durmitor region

SONJA PODGORELEC, SANJA KLEMPIĆ BOGADI
How do People Age in Croatia?

ALMA POBRIĆ
Demographic Aging and Gentrification as a Process of Spatial Restructuring: The Case of Sarajevo

AMRA BANDA, VUK TVRTKO OPAČIĆ
The Interrelation between Tourism and Demographic Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina - The Example of Neum and Međugorje

STEVO PAŠALIĆ
Bosnia and Herzegovina on the Road to a Demographic Crash

Discussion (15 min)

11:00 - 11:30 Break

11:30 - 13:00 SESSION VI (Amphitheater *Branko Galeb*) - parallel session

Muniba Osmanović, *moderator*

MARTINA MILJAK, MIRJANA MILIČEVIĆ
Migration Aspirations of Students in Bosnia and Herzegovina - The Brain Drain Phenomenon as a Need or Just a Popular Trend

AMINA ISANOVIĆ HADŽIOMEROVIĆ, AMINA SMAJOVIĆ
Youth Outside Social Systems: NEET Status in Bosnia and Herzegovina

EDIN HRELJA, NUSRET DREŠKOVIĆ, AMINA SIVAC, AMRA ČAUŠEVIĆ
Population Changes in the Town of Goražde and Their Consequences for the Transformation of Space

RADA GOLUB
Fertility Changes in the City of Bijeljina in 1998-2020

JELENA PUTICA DŽAJIĆ, ŽELJKA ŠILJKOVIĆ
Demographic Characteristics of West Herzegovina Canton since the Mid-20th Century

Discussion (15 min)

11:30 - 13:00 SESSION VII (Amphitheater *Tri Fizičara*) - parallel session

Ranko Mirić, *moderator*

RINA MILOŠEVIĆ
Geographical Marginalization and Disparities of Settlements in Croatia

SENADA NEZIROVIĆ
Political Processes and Socio-Economic Conditions as Influential Factors on the Distribution of the Population of Bosnia and Herzegovina

HARIS GEKIĆ, AIDA BIDŽAN-GEKIĆ, BRUNO GREBENAR, ANA GABRIĆ, ADNANA ELKAZ
Influence of Contemporary Demographic Processes on the School Sector in Central Bosnia Canton

AIDA KORJENIĆ, AMINA SIVAC
Water as a Factor of Population Distribution and Settlements in Bosnia and Herzegovina

ALMA KADUŠIĆ, SABAHUDIN SMAJIĆ, NEDIMA SMAJIĆ
The Patterns of Depopulation in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Spatial Autocorrelation Analysis

Discussion (15 min)

13:00 - 15:00 Break and Lunchtime

15:00 - 16:15 SESSION VIII (Amphitheater *Branko Galeb*) - parallel session

Aida Bidžan Gekić, *moderator*

SENADA NEZIROVIĆ, BELMA DURMIŠEVIĆ
Analysis of Population Distribution in Bosnia and Herzegovina

MARIANA LUKIĆ TANOVIĆ, MILKA GRMUŠA
Demographic Resources of the City of East Sarajevo

AIDA AVDIĆ, IVAN ZUPANC
The Border Area Between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia - Demographic Situation and Perspectives

AHMED DŽAFERAGIĆ
Transformation of Traditional Karst Landscapes as a Result of Recent Demographic Changes - Examples from Bosnia and Herzegovina

Discussion (15 min)

15:00 - 16:15 SESSION IX (Amphitheater *Tri Fizičara*) - parallel session

Ahmed Džaferagić, *moderator*

BORIS AVDIĆ, AIDA AVDIĆ
Demographic Classification of Municipalities/Cities in Bosnia and Herzegovina – A Synthetic Regional Approach

ALMA POBRIĆ, MUNIBA OSMANOVIĆ, BELMA DURMIŠEVIĆ
Analysis of Modern Demogeographic Trends in the Municipality of Novi Grad Sarajevo

BORIS AVDIĆ, RANKO MIRIĆ
Demographic Contrast of Divided Urban Areas – Case Study of Canton of Sarajevo and City of Istočno Sarajevo

ANTE ŠILJEG, IVAN MARIĆ, SILVIJA ŠILJEG, FRAN DOMAZETOVIĆ
Creation of a Very High Resolution Dasymetric Model Using the Advanced Geospatial Technologies - POSTER

Discussion (15 min)

16:15 - 16:45 Break

16:45 - 17:35 CLOSING SESSION

Concluding remarks (20 min)
Final Discussion (30 min)

NOTE TAKERS:

Ahmed Džaferagić
Belma Durmišević

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ABSTRACTS

KARAKTERISTIKE I STRUKTURE STANOVNIŠTVA TURSKE

Ismet Akova

Univerzitet u Istanbulu, Fakultet književnosti, Odsjek za geografiju, Istanbul, Turska, ismetak@istanbul.edu.tr

Sažetak: Razlozi zašto je pitanje stanovništva jedan od glavnih interesa čovječanstva u svijetu, koji se razvija i mijenja od davnina, jeste njegov utjecaj na društveni i ekonomski život. Mislioci poput Platona, Konfučija i Maltusa iznose različite poglede na pozitivne ili negativne aspekte rasta stanovništva upravo zato što stanovništvo igra važnu ulogu u razvoju. Za vrijeme prvog popisa stanovništva iz 1927. godine, stanovništvo Turske je brojalo 13,6 miliona ljudi, dok je danas dostiglo brojku od 85 miliona. Politike koje podstiču rast stanovništva provodile su se u Turskoj između 1927. i 1960. godine, te je nakon 1960-ih usvojeno da rast stanovništva treba staviti pod kontrolu, uz obrazloženje da veći broj stanovnika koči razvoj zemlje. Ovakav pristup je primjenjivan do 2007. godine. Međutim, nakon 2007. godine usvojene su politike za ponovo podržavanje rasta stanovništva. U ovoj studiji, od 1927. godine (kada je održan prvi zvanični popis stanovništva u Turskoj) pa do danas, razmatraju se različite demografske karakteristike kao što su promjena broja stanovnika, stopa rasta stanovništva, stopa nataliteta i smrtnosti, omjer spolova i starosne grupe. Pored toga, pokušat će se utvrditi ruralno-urbano razdvajanje stanovništva i migracije iz ruralnih područja u gradove, kao i uzroci tih migracija i njihovi efekti na prostor i uzročno-posljedične veze. Bit će obuhvaćene ne samo migracije stanovništva unutra zemlje već i migracije iz Turske u inostranstvo i obratno, kao i efekti ovih migracija na društveni i ekonomski život. Nesumnjivo će se raspravljati i o populacionim politikama koje su se provodile u različito vrijeme u smislu njihovog utjecaja na navedene procese rezultatima tih politika, kao i o budućim projekcijama stanovništva Turske.

Ključne riječi: stanovništvo, Turska, promjena stanovništva, populacione politike, migracije

POPULATION STRUCTURE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF TÜRKIYE

Ismet Akova

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Abstract: In a changing and developing world, the impact of population on social and economic life is one of the themes that has remained subject of the interest of humans from prehistory. It can be argued that the population's significance to development and progress is the primary reason why scholars like Plato, Confucius, and Malthus advanced different perspectives on the positive or bad elements of population rise. Türkiye's population, determined as having 13.6 million people in 1927 – the year of the first census, has reached 85 million people today. In terms of their effects on Türkiye's population, policies that encouraged population growth were put in place between 1927 and 1960. However, after that time, it was decided that population growth should be controlled in order to prevent it from impeding the nation's development. This strategy was carried out until 2007. However, following 2007, measures were taken to encourage the population increase once more.
In this study, many demographic aspects such as changing population numbers, population growth rate, birth and death rates, gender ratios, and age groups are explored in the context of data for the period from 1927, when Türkiye's first official census was conducted, until the present. Additionally, efforts will be made to establish the population's separation into rural and urban areas, as well as

the reasons why people move from rural to urban areas, the effects these migrations have on the environment, and the relationships between causes and effects. The movement of people inside the nation as well as movements of people into and out of Türkiye and the impacts of these movements on social and economic life will be covered. We will undoubtedly talk about population policies that were put in place at various points in time, how they affected this process, how they worked out, and future population forecasts for Türkiye.

Key words: immigration, Türkiye, population, population change, population policies

TRENDOVI U ARANŽMANIMA STANOVANJA ŠIROM SVIJETA

Albert Esteve Palós

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Sažetak: Većina ljudi živi s drugim bliskim srodnicima u privatnim domaćinstvima, dok drugi žive sami. Izloženost korezidentnim srodnicima i solo životu značajno varira u različitim društvima. Naučnici su dugo teoretisali o ulozi modernizacije i kulturnih promjena u aranžmanima stanovanja, sugerišući trend ka nukleizaciji domaćinstava (korezidencija samo s primarnim srodnikom) ili prema solo stanovanju kako društva dostižu viši nivo razvoja. Ipak, malo je empirijskih dokaza o varijacijama u takvim aranžmanima širom društava i o tome kako se takve varijacije odvijaju na različitim nivoima razvoja (mjereno sa HDI – humanim indeksom razvoja). Ovdje se bavimo osnovnim pitanjima. Koristeći IPUMS popisne mikropodatke za 279 uzoraka i 90 zemalja, razvijamo novu metodu mjerenja za procjenu životnog vijeka koju osoba može očekivati, ako živi s bliskim srodnicima ili samostalno pod pretpostavkom stope izloženosti, od rođenja do smrti, do životnog aranžmana posmatranog u datoj godini. Rezultati pokazuju da se doživotna izloženost korezidenciji s primarnim i neprimarnim srodnicima i solo životu značajno razlikuje među društvima, s izloženosti samo primarnim rođacima i solo životu značajno više, na višim nivoima HDI-a. Također, oni otkrivaju kontinuirani pad u korezidenciji s neprimarnim rođacima i ostalima gotovo svuda, podržavajući ideju progresivne nukleizacije porodičnog života. Ovaj trend je najizraženiji na srednjem nivou HDI-a. Na veoma visokim nivoima, međutim, doživotna izloženost samo korezidenciji s primarnim srodnicima stagnira ili je u opadanju u korist veće izloženosti solo životu i, prilično neočekivano, još većoj izloženosti neprimarnim rođacima i ostalima, što implicira osnovni trend prema složenijim životnim aranžmanima, kao što je najbolje prikazano u slučaju SAD-a. Predlažemo različita tumačenja za ove rezultate.

Ključne riječi: porodica, domaćinstvo, životni aranžman, popis, anketa

TRENDS IN LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AROUND THE WORLD

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Abstract: Most people coreside with other kin in private households while others live alone. Exposure to coresident kin and solo living varies noticeably across societies. Scholars have long

theorized about the role of modernization and cultural change for living arrangements, suggesting a trend toward the nuclearization of households (coresidence only with primary kin) or towards solo living as societies attain higher levels of development. Yet, there is little empirical evidence about variations in living arrangements across societies and about how such variations unfold at different levels of development (measured with HDI). Here, we address these fundamental questions. Using IPUMS census microdata for 279 samples and 90 countries, we develop a new metric for assessing the lifetime a person can expect to coreside with different kin or alone assuming exposure rates, from birth to death, to the living arrangements observed in a given year. Results show that lifetime exposures to coresidence with primary and non-primary kin and to solo living differs substantially across societies, with exposures to primary kin alone and to solo living substantially higher at higher levels of HDI. They also reveal a sustained decline in coresidence with non-primary kin and others nearly everywhere, supporting the idea of a progressive nuclearization of family life. This trend is most pronounced at medium levels of HDI. At very high levels, however, lifetime exposures to coresidence with primary kin alone are stalling or are in decline in favour of greater exposure to solo living and, rather unexpectedly, to even greater life-time exposures to non-primary kin and others, implying an underlying trend towards more complex living arrangements, as best exemplified by the US case. We suggest different interpretations of these results.

Key words: family, household, living arrangement, census, survey

DOBRI I LOŠI MIGRANTI U MAĐARSKOJ

Peter Remenyi

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Sažetak: Nakon izbora 2014. godine, vladajuća koalicija u Mađarskoj stavila je pitanja u vezi s migracijama na politički dnevni red kao glavnu temu kako bi povratila svoj domaći legitimitet. Jedno od glavnih sredstava za to bila je sekuritizacija migracionog diskursa snažnim binarnim opozicijama (državljani nasuprot imigrantima) i južnom državnom granicom, koja ima istaknuto mjesto u mađarskom identitetu, kroz konstrukciju ograde i jačanje njene druge funkcije (mi naspram njih). Međutim, zbog različitih razloga (demografskih, ekonomskih, vrijednosnih itd.) vlast je postavila drugu binarnu opoziciju, ovaj put unutar grupe migranata, što je kulminiralo podgrupama dobrih i loših migranata, poželjnih i nepoželjnih. Prvi se mogu definisati na temelju korisnosti za vladu, iako se i oni mogu dalje razlikovati: 1) oni koji pripadaju našima (npr. progonjeni kršćani, ljudi mađarskog porijekla itd. – zajednica temeljena na etničkoj ili vjerskoj pripadnosti), 2) oni koji pomažu (npr. mađarski kontingent u Afganistanu), 3) oni koji plaćaju (npr. poslovni ljudi, studenti, oni koji kupuju obračunske obveznice), 4) oni koji rade (npr. gastarbajteri). Svi ostali migranti smatraju se „lošim“ migrantima, posebno tražioci azila i oni iz regija s drugačijim civilizacijskim/kulturalnim porijeklom i nedostatkom resursa.

Ključne riječi: migraciona politika, dobri i loši migranti, Mađarska, resursi

GOOD AND BAD MIGRANTS IN HUNGARY

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Abstract: After the 2014 elections, the governing coalition of Hungary put migration-related issues on the political agenda as the main theme to regain its domestic legitimacy. One major means for this was the securitization of the migration discourse by strong binary oppositions (nationals vs. immigrants) and the southern state border, a distinguished place in Hungarian identity, through constructing a fence and bolstering its othering function (us vs. them). However, due to various reasons (demography, economics, values, etc.), the government set up a second binary opposition, this time within the group of migrants, resulting in the sub-groups of good and bad migrants, desirable and undesirable ones. The former can be defined on the basis of utility for the government, although they can be further differentiated: 1. Those who belong to us, (e.g., persecuted Christians, people with Hungarian ancestry, etc. – an ethnic- or religion-based community), 2. Those who help (e.g., the Hungarian contingent in Afghanistan), 3. Those who pay (e.g., businessmen, students, those who buy settlement bonds), 4. Those who work (e.g., guest workers). All other migrants are considered 'bad' migrants, especially asylum seekers and those from regions with different civilisational/cultural backgrounds and lack of resources.

Key words: migration policy, good and bad migrants, Hungary, resources

POPULACIONA IMPLOZIJA U BOSNI I HERCEGOVINI

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Sažetak: Stanovništvo Bosne i Hercegovine u periodu od 2013. do 2022. godine pretrpjelo je izrazito negativne demografske promjene. U posljednjih deset godina samo prirodnim putem Bosna i Hercegovina je izgubila skoro 107.000 stanovnika ili 3% ukupnog stanovništva. U 2021. godini (godina pandemije COVID-19) umrla su 50.333 stanovnika, što je 29,6% više nego 2019. godine. Totalna stopa fertiliteta (1,18) je jedna od najnižih u svijetu, a samo Republika Koreja ima nižu stopu. Prema našim procjenama oko 560.000 osoba definitivno je emigriralo iz Bosne i Hercegovine u periodu od 2013. do 2022. Istovremeno, udio mladog stanovništva (0-14 godina starosti) smanjio se sa 15,4% na oko 12%, dok se udio starih stanovnika (iznad 65 godina starosti) povećao sa 14,2% na oko 22%. Populaciona implozija je evidentna u ubrzanom smanjenju ukupnog broja stanovnika, sve manjem udjelu mladih i sve većem udjelu starih stanovnika. Prosječan broj djece u porodici se smanjio sa 1,68 u 2013. godini na 1,3 u 2022. godini. Svega oko trećine ukupnog broja djece u porodicama je starosti do 14 godina. Bosna i Hercegovina još uvijek nema zvaničnu i jasnu populacionu politiku kako bi se suočila s izrazito negativnim demografskim trendovima.

Ključne riječi: demografske promjene, fertilitet, starenje, populaciona politika

POPULATION IMPLOSION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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Abstract: The population of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the period 2013–2022 suffered extremely negative demographic changes. In the last ten years, Bosnia and Herzegovina has lost almost 107,000 inhabitants, or 3% of the total population, through natural means alone. In 2021 (the year of the COVID-19 pandemic), 50,333 persons died, which is 29.6% more than in 2019. The total fertility rate (1.18) is one of the lowest in the world, and only the Republic of Korea has a lower rate. According to our estimates, around 560,000 people definitely emigrated from Bosnia and Herzegovina in the period 2013–2022. At the same time, the share of the young population (0–14 years old) decreased from 15.4% to about 12%, while the share of senior residents (65+ years old) increased from 14.2% to about 22%. The population implosion is evident in the accelerated reduction of the total number of inhabitants, the decreasing share of young people, and the increasing share of the elderly. The average number of children in a family decreased from 1.68 in 2013 to 1.3 in 2022. Only about a third of the total number of children in families is under the age of 14. Bosnia and Herzegovina still does not have an official and clear population policy, despite facing extremely negative demographic trends.

Key words: demographic changes, fertility, aging, population policy

PROMJENA BROJA STANOVNIKA I MEĐUNARODNE MIGRACIJE NAKON PANDEMIJE COVID-19: SLUČAJ SREDNJE I ISTOČNE EVROPE

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Sažetak: Iseljavanje i promjena stanovništva smatrali su se izazovnim problemima u srednjoj i istočnoj Evropi u posljednja dva desetljeća, posebno u pograničnim regijama. Dok su najdinamičniji ekonomski centri (npr. glavni grad i njegova aglomeracija) uživali u porastu stanovništva, većina pograničnih regija patila je od suprotnih ishoda. Gubitak stanovništva (bilo da se događa zbog prirodne promjene ili iseljavanja) znači stvarnu prijetnju za regiju, kako u ekonomskom, tako i u demografskom kontekstu. Iako je pandemija COVID-19 kulminirala masovnim zastojem u području međunarodne migracije, početak programa vakcinacije omogućio je ukidanje ograničenja u (međunarodnoj) mobilnosti. No nalazimo li iste trendove u populacionim promjenama i migracijama ili postoje novi obrasci na regionalnom nivou (NUTS 2 i NUTS 3 nivo)? Cilj ovog istraživanja jeste usporediti podatke iz takozvanog prije i poslije COVID perioda i istaći one regije koje najviše pate od pada stanovništva, s posebnim osvrtom na iseljavanje. Statističkom analizom podataka također će se prikazati promjena i intenzitet promjene stanovništva, te detektovati različiti tipovi regija.

Ključne riječi: pad broja stanovnika, iseljavanje, regije koje se smanjuju, centar-periferija, direktne strane investicije

POPULATION CHANGE AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN THE POST-COVID ERA: THE CASE OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

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Abstract: The out-migration and the population change were regarded as challenging issues in Central and Eastern Europe in the last two decades, more especially in the border regions. While the most dynamic economic centres (e.g., the capital and its agglomeration) enjoyed the increase of population, the majority of border regions suffered from the opposite outcomes. The loss of population, whether it happens due to natural change or out-migration, means a real threat for the region, both in an economic and a demographic context. Though, the COVID-19 pandemic resulted a massive halt in the field of international migration, the start of vaccination programmes allowed the relief of restrictions in (international) mobility. But do we find the same trends in population change and migration, or there are new patterns at the regional level (NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 level)? This research aims to compare data from the so-called 'pre-' and 'post-COVID era' with each other and highlights those regions which are suffering the most from population decline, with a special attention to out-migration. Furthermore, the impact of population loss or increase on FDI trends will be also examined at the regional level. Using statistical data analysis, the change and intensity of population change will be also presented, and different types of regions will be detected.

Key words: population decline, out-migration, shrinking regions, core-periphery, foreign direct investment

SLIKA BALKANA IZ MAĐARSKE PERSPEKTIVE

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Sažetak: Balkan je sastavni dio mađarske historije i kolektivnog pamćenja u kojem se Balkan veže uz protuosmanske ratove i sliku o sebi prema kojoj je Mađarska bila branitelj Zapadne Evrope, zapadnog kršćanstva od muslimanskih vojski. Gotovo sva najznačajnija mađarska spomen-obilježja (lieux de mémoire) na Balkanu vezana su uz protuosmanske bitke. Mađari su iskustveno poznavali Balkan zbog svog susjedstva, ali geopolitička situacija, koja je postojala do kraja 20. stoljeća, narušila je njihove dotadašnje odnose s regijom. Jugoslavenski ratovi, finansijska kriza koja je pogodila Grčku 2000-ih i izbjeglička kriza 2015. pokazali su sliku Balkana kao slabo razvijene regije, što je pojačalo pejorativno značenje pojma Balkan. S druge strane, kao rezultat masovnog turizma, današnje mađarsko društvo može steći drugačiji odnos prema Balkanu i to na temelju ličnih iskustava, što je dovelo do razvoja mediteranskog imidža. U našem trenutnom istraživanju željeli smo mapirati kako Mađari danas razmišljaju o Balkanu. Naše nereprezentativno istraživanje pokazalo je da Mađari o regiji razmišljaju na ambivalentan način. Regija se vidi kao atraktivna i opasna u isto vrijeme, što razlikuje opasne, neatraktivne zemlje balkanskog tipa od sigurnih, atraktivnih zemalja mediteranskog tipa. Oni sudionici koji su već bili na Balkanu pokazali su značajno veći interes za Balkan i smatraju ga privlačnijim od onih koji tamo još nisu bili.

Ključne riječi: Mađarska, slika Balkana, kolektivno pamćenje, bastion Evrope, ratovi

IMAGE OF THE BALKANS FROM HUNGARIAN PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: The Balkans form an integral part of Hungarian history and collective memory, in which the Balkans is connected to the anti-Ottoman wars and the self-image according to which Hungary was the defender of Western Europe, Western Christianity against Muslim armies. Almost all of the most significant Hungarian memorial sites ("lieux de mémoire") in the Balkans are connected to the anti-Ottoman battles. The Hungarians had experiential knowledge of the Balkans because of their neighbourhood, but the geopolitical situation that existed until the end of the twentieth century eroded their previous relations with the region. The Yugoslav wars, the financial crisis affecting Greece in the 2000s and the refugee crisis of 2015 showed the image of the Balkans as an underdeveloped region, which reinforced the pejorative meaning of the term Balkan. On the other hand, as a result of mass tourism, today's Hungarian society can acquire a different kind of relationship with the Balkans, based on personal experiences, which led to the development of a Mediterranean image. In our current research, we wanted to map how Hungarians think about the Balkans today. Our non-representative research has shown that Hungarians think about the region in an ambivalent way. The region is seen as attractive and dangerous at the same time, distinguishing dangerous, unattractive, Balkan-type countries from safe, attractive, Mediterranean-type countries. Those participants who had already been to the Balkans showed a significantly higher interest in the Balkans and considered it more attractive than those who had not yet been there.

Key words: Hungary, image of the Balkans, collective memory, bastion of Europe, wars

TREĆA DEMOGRAFSKA TRANZICIJA I MIGRACIJE U REGIJAMA BJELORUSIJE

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Sažetak: Teoriju treće demografske tranzicije prvi je formulisao David Coleman 2006. godine. Uglavnom se treća demografska tranzicija povezuje s procesima vanjskih migracija. Vanjski migracioni procesi imaju svoje specifičnosti, ali nema bitnih razlika u utjecaju vanjskih i unutrašnjih migracija na razvoj zemalja ili unutardržavnih regija. Glavni mehanizam migracione mobilnosti stanovništva je isti – ekonomska svrsishodnost. Migranti, kao mlađa populacija, dovode do transformacije dobne i spolne strukture stanovništva, zamagljuju regionalni identitet i dovode do njegovog preoblikovanja. Unutrašnje migracije, uz vanjske, također treba smatrati faktorom treće demografske tranzicije. Ovakvo stajalište nije samo legitimno, već i produktivno, budući da se prva (historijski brzi pad fertiliteta i mortaliteta) i druga demografska tranzicija (transformacija porodičnih i bračnih odnosa) razmatraju i na globalnom, i na državnom, i na regionalnom nivou. Širenje koncepta treće demografske tranzicije na unutrašnje migracione procese nameće novi pogled na

njih kao snažnog faktora regionalnog i državnog razvoja, trenutno očito potcijenjenog. U savremenoj Bjelorusiji, unutrašnja migracija važniji je faktor treće demografske tranzicije od vanjske migracije. Od svih migranata u Bjelorusiji od 2011. do 2018. godine, 87,3% bili su unutrašnji migranti, a 12,7% vanjski. Migracioni procesi u modernoj Bjelorusiji jesu procesi koji određuju dinamiku stanovništva većine regija unutar zemlje.

Ključne riječi: treća demografska tranzicija, migracija, stanovništvo, demografska ravnoteža, regije Republike Bjelorusije

THE THIRD DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION AND MIGRATION IN THE REGIONS OF BELARUS

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Abstract: The theory of the third demographic transition was first formulated by David Coleman in 2006. Mostly, the third demographic transition is associated with the processes of external migration. External migration processes do have their own specifics but there are no fundamental differences in the impact of external and internal migration on the development of countries or intra-country regions. The main mechanism of migration mobility of the population is the same – economic expediency. Migrants, as a younger population, lead to the transformation of the age and gender structure of the population, blur regional identity and lead to its reformatting.
Internal migration, along with external migration, should also be considered as a factor of the third demographic transition. This point of view is not only legitimate, but also productive, since the first (historically rapid decline in fertility and mortality) and the second demographic transitions (transformation of family and marriage relations) are considered not only at the global, but also at the country and regional levels. The spread of the concept of the third demographic transition to internal migration processes forces a new look at them as a powerful factor of regional and country development, currently obviously underestimated. In modern Belarus, internal migration is a more important factor of the third demographic transition than external migration. Of all migrants in Belarus in 2011-2018, 87,3 % were internal migrants and 12,7 % were external. Migration processes in modern Belarus are processes that determine the dynamics of the population of most regions of the country.

Key words: third demographic transition, migration, population, demographic balance, regions of the Republic of Belarus

STRANCI U HRVATSKOJ – METODOLOŠKI, INTEGRACIJSKI I SIGURNOSNI IZAZOVI

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Sažetak: Ukupno je, od 2016. do 2021. godine (zadnji objavljeni podaci), u Hrvatsku doseljeno oko 162.000 osoba od čega se 30% odnosi na kontingent hrvatskih državljana (recentnih iseljenika/povratnika), a 70% na osobe sa stranim državljanstvom. Analiza imigracijske odrednice Hrvatske za

petogodišnje razdoblje (od 2016. do 2021. godine) potvrđuje kako je susjedno (regionalno) imigracijsko izvorište i dalje relativno najzastupljenije, ali uz naznake početka supstitucije tradicionalnog, regionalnog bazena radne snage novim emitivnim područjima, tj. radnicima iz siromašnih azijskih i afričkih zemalja. Ulazak stranaca na tržište radne snage u Hrvatskoj obuhvaća nekoliko predmetno-istraživačkih izazova, metodoloških, integracijskih, sigurnosnih koji će se razmatrati u radu, oslanjajući se pritom na analitička obilježja, iskustva drugih država članica EU, te temeljne razlike u integracijskom pristupu prema klasičnim (homogenijim) i „novim" (heterogenijim) doseljenicima. Provedena istraživanja o percepciji stranaca u Hrvatskoj nakon 2015. godine, potvrđuju dominantan stav kako je doseljavanje državljana trećih zemalja privremenog (radnog) ili tranzitnog karaktera, uz izostanak zabrinutosti kako će oni naseliti depopulirajuće regije, pa se tako pojačana imigracija ne smatra prijetnjom u sigurnosnom, prostornom, graničnom, društvenom, demografskom smislu i sl. Izdvojeni zaključci doprinijet će nastavku rasprava o složenosti i elementima integracijskog procesa te o preporukama uspješnije migracijsko-integracijske politike u Hrvatskoj.

Ključne riječi: imigracija, radna snaga, integracija, sigurnost, Hrvatska

FOREIGNERS IN CROATIA - METHODOLOGICAL, INTEGRATION AND SECURITY CHALLENGES

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Abstract: In total, from 2016 to 2021 (last published data), about 162,000 people immigrated to Croatia, of which 30% refers to the contingent of Croatian citizens (recent emigrants-returnees), and 70% to persons with foreign citizenship. The analysis of the immigration determinants of Croatia for the five-year period (2016 to 2021) confirms that the neighbouring (regional) source of immigration is still relatively the most represented one, but with indications of the beginning of the substitution of traditional, regional workforce pool with new emitting areas, i.e., workers from poor Asian and African countries. The entry of foreigners into the labour market in Croatia includes several subject-research challenges, methodological, integration and security that will be considered in the paper, relying on the analytical features, experiences of other EU member states and fundamental differences in the integration approach compared to the classical (more homogeneous) and "new" (more heterogeneous) immigrants. Conducted research on the perception of foreigners in Croatia after 2015 confirms the dominant view that the immigration of citizens of third countries is of a temporary (working) or transit character, with the absence of concern that they will populate depopulating regions, so that the increased immigration is not considered a threat in terms of spatial, border, social, demographic security. Isolated conclusions will contribute to the continuation of discussions on the complexity and elements of the integration process and on recommendations for a more successful migration and integration policy in Croatia.

Key words: immigration, workforce, integration, security, Croatia

EMIGRACIJA S PROSTORA BIVŠE JUGOSLAVIJE KAO SEGMENT GLOBALNIH MIGRACIJA

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Sažetak: U 21. veku Balkansko poluostrvo je jedan od prostora u Evropi preko kojeg se odvijaju globalni tokovi stanovništva. Tako je bilo tokom praistorije ali i kroz istorijski period. Taj proces se ponavlja kroz vekove nekad slabijim intenzitetom, a nekad jačim. Danas je Balkansko poluostrvo prostor preko kojega, uglavnom, migranti iz Azije i Afrike žele samo da pređu na svom putu ka drugim destinacijama, koje su njima cilj. U isto vreme, usled izuzetno oslabljene ekonomije ratnim dešavanjima na prostoru bivše Jugoslavije, stanovništvo novonastalih država nakon raspada SFRJ, intenzivno traga u Evropi, ali i preko okeana, za mestom koje je sigurnije i ekonomski stabilnije. To je dovelo do značajne jugoslavenske dijaspore u nekim evropskim državama kao što su Nemačka, Austrija, Švajcarska, Švedska, Irska, ili prekookeanskim kao što su SAD, Kanada, Australija. Teško je govoriti o tačnim brojevima emigranata, ali u spomenutim državama se, na kraju druge i na početku treće decenije 21. veka, navode veliki brojevi onih koji su emigrirali s prostora bivše Jugoslavije. Talas emigracije se i s ovih prostora odvija i danas u slabijim i jačim talasima uglavnom iz ekonomskih razloga. U novonastalim državama bivše Jugoslavije ostaju cela područja bez stanovništva, a dolaze stanovnici s prostora Azije ili Afrike, koji pronalaze svoje radno mjesto. U radu su korišćeni podaci državnih statističkih službi evropskih država i nekih vanevropskih koje imaju dostupne podatke o strancima na svom prostoru. U radu je korišćen metod analize i sinteze, kao i metod komparacije. Za adekvatno vizuelno predstavljanje korišćen je kartografski metod.

Ključne riječi: emigracija, bivša Jugoslavija, dijaspora, migracija

EMIGRATION FROM THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA AS A SEGMENT OF GLOBAL MIGRATION

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Abstract: In the 21st century, the Balkan Peninsula is one of the areas in Europe where global population flows take place. This was the case during prehistory but also throughout the historical period. This process is repeated throughout the centuries, sometimes with a lower intensity, and sometimes with a greater intensity. Today, the Balkan Peninsula is an area which mostly migrants from Asia and Africa only want to cross through on their way to other destinations, which are their goal. At the same time, owing to the extremely weakened economy due to the war events in the area of the former Yugoslavia, the population of the newly formed states after the collapse of the SFRY is intensively searching for a place that is safer and more economically stable in Europe, but also across the ocean. This led to a significant Yugoslav diaspora in some European countries, such as Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, Ireland, or overseas, the USA, Canada, Australia. It is difficult to talk about the exact numbers of emigrants, but in the mentioned countries, at the end of the second and the beginning of the third decade of the 21st century, there are large numbers of those who emigrated from the area of the former Yugoslavia. The wave of emigration from these areas also

continues today in weaker and stronger waves mainly for economic reasons. Residents from Asia or Africa come, those who decide to stay in these countries, and find their place of work. The paper uses data from state statistical services of European countries and some non-European countries that have available data on foreigners in their territory. The method of analysis and synthesis, as well as the method of comparison, were used in the paper. A cartographic method was used for adequate visual presentation.

Key words: emigration, former Yugoslavia, diaspora, migration

ANALIZA SPOLNE I STAROSNE STRUKTURE OPŠTINE NIKŠIĆ U PERIODU 1991, 2002. i 2011.

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Sažetak: U radu se analiziraju podaci na administrativno-teritorijalnom nivou naselja opštine, a za potrebe analize starosti stanovništva upotrijebljeni su zvanični statistički podaci posljednja tri popisa stanovništva (1991, 2002. i 2011). Na području nikšićke opštine ukupno je 109 naselja, od čega većina ima seoska obilježja. Analiza u ovom radu zasnivala se na izračunavanju i analizi spolne starosne strukture (na nivou opštine), procentualne zastupljenosti mladog i starog stanovništva (na nivou naselja), prosječne starosti (na nivou naselja) i indeksa starosti stanovništva (na nivou naselja). Kontingent mladog stanovništva smanjen je prvo sa 32,32% u 1991. na 27,66% u 2003, da bi na kraju posmatranog perioda učešće mladih iznosilo 25,75% u 2011. U istom periodu udio starog stanovništva je porastao sa 13,05% u 1991. na 17,22% u 2003, i na kraju perioda na 19,12% u 2011. U 1991. imali smo 24 ovakva naselja, da bi se u 2003. desio značajan pad na svega 11 naselja, da bi u 2011. pad bio znatno manjeg obima (9 naselja). Također, u cijelom posmatranom periodu nemamo naselja u kategoriji 1-10% starog stanovništva, dok su kategorije veće od 10% bile prisutne. Imamo trend rasta naselja koja imaju više od 30% starog stanovništva. Naime, u 1991. imali smo 31 ovakvo naselje, da bi se u 2003. desio značajan rast na 51 naselje, da bi u 2011. rast bio znatno manjeg obima (55 naselja). Analiza prosječne starosti stanovništva u nikšićkoj opštini pokazala je trend rasta u periodu od 1991. do 2011. godine.

Ključne riječi: stanovništvo, starost, spol, depopulacija

ANALYSIS OF THE GENDER AND AGE STRUCTURE OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF NIKŠIĆ IN THE PERIOD (1991, 2002 AND 2011)

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Abstract: The paper analyses data at the administrative-territorial level of settlements and municipalities and, for the purpose of analysing the age of the population, official statistical data from the last three population censuses (1991, 2002 and 2011) were used. There is a total of 109 settlements in the Nikšić municipality and majority have village characteristics. The data in this

paper was related to the calculation and analysis of the gender and age structure (at the municipality level), the percentage representation of the young and old population (at the settlement level), the average age (at the settlement level) and the population age index (at the settlement level). The proportion of the young population first decreased from 32.32% in 1991 to 27.66% in 2003 and, at the end of the observed period, the participation of young people amounted to 25.75% in 2011. In the same period, the share of the old population increased from 13.05% in 1991 to 17.22% in 2003, and at the end of the period to 19.12% in 2011. Namely, in 1991 we had 24 such settlements, but, in 2003, there was a significant decline to only 11 settlements, and in 2011 the decline was much smaller (9 settlements). In addition, in the entire observed period, we have no settlements in the category of 1-10% of the old population, while categories greater than 10% were present. We have a growing trend of settlements that have more than 30% of the old population. Namely, in 1991, we had 31 such settlements, but in 2003 there was a significant increase to 51 settlements, and in 2011 the growth was significantly smaller (55 settlements). The analysis of the average age of the population in the municipality of Nikšić showed a growth trend in the period 1991-2011.

Key words: population, age, gender, depopulation

BOSANSKOHERCEGOVAČKI I DRUGI MIGRANTI IZ BIVŠE JUGOSLAVIJE U SJEDINJENIM AMERIČKIM DRŽAVAMA OD 1990. DO 2021.

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Sažetak: Prikazat ćemo portret trenutnog bosanskohercegovačkog stanovništva u Sjedinjenim Američkim Državama, kao i stanovništva iz drugih dijelova bivše Jugoslavije, te pogledati kako se to promijenilo od 1990. godine. Bit će korišteni podaci iz popisa stanovništva SAD-a 1990. i 2000. godine i Anketa američke zajednice (ACS) za 2006–2010. i 2017–2021. Dalje, bit će i prošireni podacima iz Statističkog godišnjaka imigracije. Uspoređivat ćemo te grupe prema godini migracije, lokaciji, obrazovanju, prihodima, zanimanju, dobi, porodičnom statusu i drugim karakteristikama. Zatim će se izvršiti usporedba ovih grupa s drugim većim etničkim i migrantskim grupama, te sa stanovništvom SAD-a općenito. Također, razumjet ćemo i veličinu migracionih tokova tokom razdoblja od 30 godina, koje se razmatra. Koristeći uzorke podataka za javnu upotrebu o kojima smo govorili prethodno, razvili smo vlastitu prilagođenu analizu. Prema Anketi američke zajednice 2017–2021, više od 285.000 useljenika u SAD prijavilo je da su rođeni u bivšoj Jugoslaviji, od čega je gotovo 110.000 rođeno u Bosni i Hercegovini. Oko 1,1 milion navodi porijeklo iz bilo koje zemlje

bivše Jugoslavije, od čega oko 122.000 navodi bosansko porijeklo. Nekih 108.000 od oko 285.000 koji su prijavili prvi jezik iz bivše Jugoslavije govore bosanski. Više od 76% imigranata rođenih u Bosni i Hercegovini prisutnih u ACS-u 2017-2021. emigriralo je u Sjedinjene Američke Države nakon rata. Prikupljene informacije bit će vizualizirane u alatu Social Explorer za demografsku analizu.

Ključne riječi: dijaspora, Bosna i Hercegovina, Sjedinjene Američke Države, iseljeništvo, vizualizacija

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA AND OTHER FORMER YUGOSLAVIA MIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES: 1990 TO 2021

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Abstract: We will present a portrait of the current Bosnian-Herzegovinian population in the United States, as well as populations from other parts of the former Yugoslavia, and look at how this has changed since 1990. Data from the 1990 and 2000 US Censuses and the American Community Survey (ACS) for 2006-2010 and 2017-2021 will be used. It will be augmented with data from the Yearbook of Immigration Statistics. We will compare these groups by year of migration, location, education, income, occupation, age, family status and other characteristics. Comparison of these groups will then be made to other major ethnic and migrant groups and to the US population at large. We will also be able to understand the size of the migration streams and ebb and flow during the 30 years period under review. Using the public use sample data discussed above, we developed our own custom analysis. According to the 2017-2021 American Community Survey, over 285,000 immigrants to the U.S. report being born in the former Yugoslavia, of which almost 110,000 were born in Bosnia. About 1.1 million report ancestry from any country of the former Yugoslavia, of which about 122,000 report Bosnian ancestry. Some 108,000 of about 285,000 reporting a former Yugoslavian first language report speaking Bosnian. Over 76 percent of Bosnian born immigrants present in the 2017-2021 ACS migrated to the United States in the wake of the Bosnian war. The information gleaned will be visualized in the Social Explorer tool for demographic analysis.

Key words: diaspora, Bosnia and Herzegovina, The United States, emigration, visualization

DINAMIKA STANOVNIŠTVA U OSMANSKOJ BOSNI

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Sažetak: Bosna i Hercegovina je bila pod upravom Osmanskog Carstva od sredine 15. stoljeća do aneksije Austro-Ugarske 1908. godine. Ova duga historija pod vladavinom Osmanlija ima mnogo socio-kulturnih utjecaja na bosanski identitet, uključujući njegovu demografsku autohtonost. Cilj ovog rada je istražiti dinamiku stanovništva u osmanskoj Bosni. Kao značajan izvor za bosanskohercegovačku historijsku demografiju poslužit će osmanski arhivi koji posjeduju bogate informacije o demografskim podacima regija putem zemljišnih knjiga i modernih istraživanja stanovništva tokom 19. stoljeća. Studija će se uglavnom usredotočiti na dugoročne historijske trendove stanovništva kao i dinamiku stanovništva u 19. stoljeću, Bosanskog ejaleta, odnosno vilajeta nakon 1870-ih. Pokušat će se izgraditi analitički pristup naspram dugoročnih promjena i kratkoročnih fluktuacija bosanskog stanovništva u 19. stoljeću. Demografska struktura bosanskohercegovačkog osmanskog društva, sa svojim izrazito multireligioznim karakterom, bila bi razotkrivena u smislu migracija, mortaliteta, porodičnih obrazaca.
Istraživačka metoda razmotrit će i pristup pod nazivom humani kapital ere industrijalizacije, kao i biopolitičku svijest. Osim pogranične perspektive, razmatrat će se i epidemije, kao i pitanja migracija i propusnosti osmanskog pograničja u navedenom razdoblju.

Ključne riječi: osmanska Bosna, pogranična demografija, migracije, brak, porodica

POPULATION DYNAMICS IN THE OTTOMAN BOSNIA

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Abstract: Bosnia and Hercegovina had been under the governorship of Ottoman Empire from the mid of the 15th century until its annexation by Austria in 1908. This long history under the Ottoman reign has many socio-cultural impacts on the Bosnian identity including its demographical indigenuity. The aim of this study is to search for the population dynamics in Ottoman Bosnia. Ottoman archives, having a rich data on the regions' demographical information via land registers and modern population surveys during the 19th century, will serve as a significant source for the Bosnian historical demography. The study will mainly focus on the long-term historical population trends as well as population dynamics in 19th century of The Bosnian Eyalet (vilayet after 1870s). I will try to build an analytical approach towards the long-term changes and short-term fluctuations of the Bosnian population in the 19th century. The demographical structure of the Bosnian Ottoman Society with its highly multi-religious character would be uncovered in terms of migration, mortality, family patterns.

The method of the research will consider human capital approach of the industrialization era as well as bio-political awareness. Besides the borderland perspective, epidemics will also be considered on the issues of migration and the permeability of the Ottoman borderland in the aforementioned period.

Key words: Ottoman Bosnia, borderland demography, migration, marriage, family

ALARMANTAN SOCIO-EKONOMSKI RAZDJEL: ŠOKANTNA ISTINA O BOLI SREDOVJEČNIH I STARIJIH ODRASLIH OSOBA U ŠEST REGIONALNIH DIVIZIJA INDIJE

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Sažetak: Bol je javnozdravstveni prioritet, posebno za populaciju srednje i starije dobi. S godinama bol postaje uobičajeno iskustvo, a za mnoge starije odrasle osobe ona je „gerijatrijski div“ koji utječe na gotovo svaki aspekt našeg života. Ovo istraživanje procjenjuje prevalenciju boli i analizira njegove socio-ekonomske nejednakosti među sredovječnim i starijim odraslim osobama u šest regionalnih dijelova Indije. Korišteni su podaci iz prvog vala LASI istraživanja (2017–2018). Uzeli smo u obzir bolove u leđima, bolove u zglobovima i bolove u gležnjevima/stopalima da bismo proučavali bol. Nivo obrazovanja korišten je kao pokazatelj socio-ekonomskog statusa (SES) i izračunate su razlike rizika prilagođene dobi i spolu (ARD) i omjeri rizika prilagođeni dobi i spolu (ARR) iz predviđenih vjerovatnosti generisanih binarnom logističkom regresijom. Kako bismo ispitali socio-ekonomski jaz, usporedili smo nižeobrazovnu grupu s visokoobrazovnom grupom. Kako bismo procijenili socijalni gradijent, usporedili smo grupu srednjeg obrazovanja s grupom visokog obrazovanja. Na nivou Indije, utvrđeno je da su bolovi u zglobovima najprisutniji s 47% sudionika koji su osjećali bol, slijede bolovi u leđima s 31,7%, bolovi u stopalima s 20%. Planinska sjeveroistočna regija Indije ima relativno veću prevalenciju boli na svim mjestima. Također, pronašli smo značajne socio-ekonomske nejednakosti u prevalenciji boli – s društvenim gradijentom ili socio-ekonomskim jazom. On je bio najizraženiji kod bolova u zglobovima, a najmanje izražen kod bolova u gležnjevima/stopalima. Veličine nejednakosti ne razlikuju se u šest regionalnih dijelova Indije.

Ključne riječi: starenje, bol, nejednakost, starije osobe, Indija

ALARMING SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIVIDE: THE SHOCKING TRUTH ABOUT PAIN AMONG MIDDLE-AGED AND OLDER ADULTS OF 6 REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF INDIA

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Abstract: Pain is a public health priority, especially for middle-aged and older populations. With age, pain becomes a common experience, and for many older adults, it is a “geriatric giant” that impacts almost every aspect of our lives. This study estimates the prevalence of pain and analyse its socioeconomic inequalities among middle-aged and older adults across 6 regional divisions of India.

Data and Methods: Data from the first wave of LASI survey (2017-18). We considered back pain, joint pain and ankle/feet pain to study pain. Level of education was used as an indicator of socio-economic status (SES) and calculated age-sex adjusted risk differences (ARD) and age-sex adjusted risk ratios (ARR) from the predicted probabilities generated by binary logistic regression. To examine the socio-economic gap, we compared the lower education group with the higher education group.

To estimate the social gradient, we compared the medium education group with the higher education group.

Findings: At the level of India, the joint pain was found to be most prevalent with 47% of participants experiencing pain, followed by back pain at 31.7%, and feet pain at 20%. The mountainous north-eastern region of India reported relatively higher prevalence of pain at all sites. We also found significant socio-economic inequalities in the prevalence of pain - with a social gradient or a socio-economic gap. It was most pronounced for joint pain and least pronounced for ankle/feet pain. The magnitudes of inequalities do not vary across 6 regional divisions of India.

Key words: ageing, pain, inequality, older adults, India

SUVREMENI DEMOGRAFSKI RAZVOJ GRADA ZAGREBA S POSEBNIM OSVRTOM NA MIGRACIJU S INOZEMSTVOM

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Sažetak: Rezultati popisa provedenog 2021. godine i smanjenje ukupnoga broja stanovnika Hrvatske za gotovo 10% u posljednjem međupopisnom razdoblju potvrdili su sva očekivanja temeljena na pokazateljima prirodnoga i prostornoga kretanja stanovništva Hrvatske posljednjih nekoliko desetljeća. Među izrazito nepovoljnim rezultatima popisa 2021. godine, posebno zabrinjavaju podatci o međupopisnom smanjenju ukupnoga broja stanovnika svih hrvatskih županija. Stoga, danas Grad Zagreb, iako je najgušće naseljeno područje Hrvatske, više ne obilježavaju izrazito povoljni demografski pokazatelji. S obzirom na potonje i trend iseljavanja s prostora cijele Hrvatske nakon ulaska u EU, cilj istraživanja je utvrditi obujam, smjer i motive iseljavanja stanovništva Grada Zagreba u inozemstvo te utjecaj migracijskih kretanja stanovništva Grada Zagreba s inozemstvom na ukupno kretanje stanovništva županije u posljednjem međupopisnom razdoblju. Analitičkim postupcima utvrđeno je kako se stanovništvo Grada Zagreba u razdoblju od 2011. do 2021. smanjilo za 2,9%, ponajprije pod utjecajem negativnoga prirodnog kretanja i migracije stanovništva Grada Zagreba s inozemstvom. Apsolutno najveći negativni saldo migracije s inozemstvom u razdoblju od 2011. do 2021, Grad Zagreb bilježio je s Njemačkom u koju je iselilo 17.888, dok je iz Njemačke u Grad Zagreb doselilo tek 3.270 osoba (DZS). Najučestaliji motivi preseljavanja 487 ispitanika iseljenih iz Grada Zagreba u Njemačku nakon ulaska Hrvatske u EU pritom su ekonomske naravi i odnose se prvenstveno na niske/nezadovoljavajuće prihode od rada i životni standard te nemogućnost rješavanja stambenoga pitanja, čime je još jednom potvrđena nužnost definiranja učinkovitijih demografskih mjera s ciljem zadržavanja stanovništva u Republici Hrvatskoj.

Ključne riječi: Republika Hrvatska, Grad Zagreb, popis 2021, prirodni pad, iseljavanje

CONTEMPORARY DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY OF ZAGREB WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO EXTERNAL MIGRATION

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Abstract: The results of the 2021 Census and the decrease of the total population of Croatia by almost 10% in the last inter-census period confirmed all expectations based on the indicators of the natural and spatial movement of the population of Croatia in the last few decades. Among the extremely unfavourable results of the 2021 Census, the data on the inter-census decrease in the total number of population of all Croatian counties is of particular concern. Therefore, the City of Zagreb today, although it is the most populated area in Croatia, is no longer characterized by extremely favourable demographic indicators. Regarding the latter and the trend of emigration from Croatia after its joining the EU, the research aims to determine the volume, direction and motives of emigration of the population of the City of Zagreb abroad, as well as the impact of migration movements of the population of the City of Zagreb abroad on the overall movement of the population of the county in the last inter-census period. Analytical procedures determined that the population of the City of Zagreb decreased by 2.9% in 2011-2021, primarily due to the negative trends of natural movement and spatial movement of the population of the City of Zagreb abroad. The City of Zagreb recorded the largest negative balance of migration with foreign countries in 2011-2021 with Germany, where 17,888 people emigrated to. At the same time, only 3,270 people immigrated from Germany to the City of Zagreb (CBS). The most frequent motives for the emigration of the 487 respondents who migrated from the City of Zagreb to Germany after Croatia's accession to the EU are economic and relate primarily to low/unsatisfying wages and low standard of living, as well as the inability to solve the housing issue. The latter once again confirms the necessity of defining more effective demographic policies to reduce the emigration of the population of the Republic of Croatia.

Key words: Republic of Croatia, City of Zagreb, 2021 Census, natural decline, emigration

USPOREDBA INDEKSA DEMOGRAFSKE DEPRESIJE U MEĐUPOPISNOM RAZDOBLJU U REPUBLICI HRVATSKOJ

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Sažetak: Dugogodišnje smanjivanje ukupnog broja stanovnika, starenje stanovništva te društvena marginalizacija ruralnih prostora uzrokovali su negativne demografske trendove u gotovo cijeloj Republici Hrvatskoj (RH). Pojmovi izumiranja, demografske depresije i demografske ugroženosti

najčešće se povezuju s recentnom pojavom demografskog smanjivanja i ekonomskog propadanja naselja. U ovom radu prikazani su rezultati usporedbe indeksa demografske depresije (IDD) za RH u međupopisnom razdoblju 2011–2021. IDD je izveden na temelju 11 demografskih kriterija. Standardizacija je napravljena na skali od 1 do 5, gdje je svaka klasa imala pridruženo značenje: (5) izrazito vitalan prostor; (4) vitalan prostor; (3) prostor na rubu demografske depresije; (2) slabije depresivan prostor; (1) izrazito depresivan prostor. Posebnu klasu (0) predstavljala su izumrla naselja. Granice klasa kriterija su definirane koristeći metodu donosioca odluka. Prosječna vrijednost IDD-a1 svih naselja u RH za 2011. godinu iznosi 2,22 (depresivan/na rubu demografske depresije), dok za 2021. iznosi 2,20. Najveći udio naselja prema podacima za 2011. i 2021. godinu spada u klasu depresivnog prostora (2). Očekivano, najmanji udio naselja spada u klasu izrazito vitalnog prostora (5). Ako se promatra apsolutna promjena naselja prema klasama IDD-a, zabilježen je najveći porast klase depresivnog prostora (2), a najveće smanjenje je zabilježeno za klasu na rubu demografske depresije (3). Međutim, klasa (3) je transformirana u demografski depresivniji prostor. Klase vitalnog (4) i izrazito vitalnog prostora (5) nisu zabilježile povećanje. IDD može biti primijenjen u analizi, odnosno prepoznavanju demografskih resursa nekog prostora, s ciljem smanjenja nejednakog društveno-gospodarskog razvoja, odnosno prostorne neuravnoteženosti.

Ključne riječi: demografska depresija, depopulacija, starenje, GIS, Hrvatska

COMPARISON OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC DEPRESSION INDEX IN THE INTERCENSAL PERIOD OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

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Abstract: The long-term decrease in the total number of inhabitants, the aging of the population and the social marginalization of rural areas have caused negative demographic trends in almost the entire Republic of Croatia (RH). The concepts of extinction, demographic depression and demographic endangerment are most often associated with the recent phenomenon of demographic decline and economic decline of settlements. This paper presents the results of the comparison of the demographic depression index (IDD) for the Republic of Croatia in the inter-census period 2011-2021. Standardization was done on a scale from 1 to 5, where each class had an associated meaning: (5) extremely vital area; (4) vital area; (3) area on the edge of demographic depression; (2) less depressed area; (1) extremely depressed area. A special class (0) represented the extinct settlements. The criteria class boundaries were defined using the decision-maker method. The average IDD value of all settlements in the Republic of Croatia for 2011 was 2.22 (depressed/edge of demographic depression), while for 2021 it was 2.20. According to data for 2011 and 2021, the largest share of settlements belonged to the class of depressed area (2). As expected, the smallest share of settlements belonged to the class of extremely vital area (5). If an absolute change of settlements

is observed, the largest increase was recorded in the class of depressed area (2), and the largest decrease was determined for the class edge of demographic depression (3). However, class (3) was transformed into a demographically more depressed area. The classes vital (4) and extremely vital space (5) did not register an increase. IDD can be applied in the analysis, i.e., recognition of the demographic resources of an area with the aim of reducing unequal socio-economic development, i.e., spatial imbalance.

Key words: demographic depression, depopulation, aging, GIS, Croatia

PROMJENE U ETNIČKOJ RAZNOLIKOSTI I ETNIČKOJ POLARIZACIJI NA MAĐARSKO-SRPSKO-RUMUNSKOM TROGRANIČJU TOKOM 20. STOLJEĆA

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Sažetak: U ovoj prezentaciji prikazani su preliminarni rezultati istraživanja, koji govore o tome kako su se etnička raznolikost i etnička polarizacija promijenile tokom prošlog stoljeća u odabranim područjima na mađarsko-srpsko-rumunskom trograničnom području. To je posebno zanimljivo jer su se političko-teritorijalne postavke na ovom prostoru kroz prošlost više puta mijenjale. Istraživanja su provedena na nivou naselja koristeći dobro utvrđeni indeks etničke fragmentacije (EFI) i indeks etničke polarizacije (EPI), temeljen na podacima popisa stanovništva iz 20. stoljeća iz ovih država. Ovi su indeksi vrlo korisni za opisivanje pojava unutar populacije i za bolje razumijevanje izazova koji se pojavljuju u tim kontekstima. Cilj istraživanja jeste dati odgovor na sljedeća pitanja: Kako se promijenila etnička raznolikost i polarizacija na ovim prostorima nakon raspada Austro-Ugarske Monarhije? Koje se teritorijalne razlike mogu identifikovati? Ako je tako, kakvi se trendovi razlikuju između tri nacionalne države? Iako postoji mnoštvo publikacija o etničkoj problematici, ne postoji istraživanje koje kombinuje longitudinalni pristup s usporedbom između država, fokusirajući se na ovo usko područje. Ipak, ova bi metoda bila plodonosna, jer bi omogućila usporedbu različitih historijskih trendova u tri različite nacionalne države, što bi moglo biti važno za bolje razumijevanje politike na lokalnom i državnom nivou u prošlosti i, indirektno, u sadašnjosti.

Ključne riječi: etnička raznolikost, etnička polarizacija, granična istraživanja, popis stanovništva, Banat

CHANGES IN THE ETHNIC DIVERSITY AND ETHNIC POLARISATION AT THE HUNGARIAN-SERBIAN-ROMANIAN TRIPARTITE BORDER REGION DURING THE 20th CENTURY

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Abstract: In this presentation, I would like to present the preliminary results of an ongoing research on how ethnic diversity and ethnic polarisation have changed over the last century in selected areas

at the Hungarian-Serbian-Romanian tripartite border region. This is especially interesting because the political-territorial settings in this area have changed several times throughout history. I conduct the research at the settlement level using the well-established ethnic fragmentation index (EFI) and ethnic polarisation index (EPI), based on 20th century census data from these states. These indices are very useful for describing phenomena within populations and for a better understanding of the challenges that arise in these contexts. The research aims to answer the following questions: How did ethnic diversity and polarisation change in this area after the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy? What territorial differences can be identified? If so, how do trends differ between the three nation states? Although there is a plethora of publications on ethnic issues, there is no research that combines a longitudinal approach with a comparison between states, focusing on this narrow area. Yet this method would be fruitful because it would allow comparing the different historical trends in the three different nation-states, which could be important for a better understanding of local and state-level politics in the past and, indirectly, in the present.

Key words: ethnic diversity, ethnic polarisation, border studies, census, Banat

AKTUELNI STADIJ DEPOPULACIONIH PROCESA U SRBIJI

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Sažetak: Republika Srbija kao i većina zemalja u regionu suočava se s intenzivnim padom broja stanovnika i nepovoljnim demografskim trendovima u pogledu starenja stanovništva, iseljavanja mladog, radno sposobnog stanovništva i negativnih komponenti prirodog kretanja. Prvi rezultati popisa stanovništva 2022. u Srbiji potvrđuju i predivđanja projekcija o smanjenju broja stanovnika za oko pola miliona. Istraživanje se (pored praćenja dinamike broja stanovnika dobijenih popisom) fokusira i na nove uvide u pogledu intenziteta smanjenja broja stanovnika, ali i prostornih dispariteta unutar zemlje. Region Beograda je jedini koji prema novom popisu beleži porast broja stanovnika (1,6%), u njemu se nalaze tri od ukupno šest opština u kojima je registrovano povećanje broja stanovnika. U ostalim regionima zabeleženo je smanjenje od oko 10%, a opštine s najvećim padom broja stanovnika nalaze se u regionu južne i istočne Srbije. U radu su za praćenje dinamike kretanja broja stanovnika korišćeni i podaci ranijih popisa, a analiza je rađena na nivou opština i viših prostornih obuhvata. Rezultati u radu ukazuju da Srbiju karakterišu izrazito nepovoljni demografski procesi, da su u pojedinim delovima zemlje smanjenja i do 30% u odnosu na prethodni popis (2011), da su demografski ugroženi srednji gradovi, ali i gradske opštine u regionu glavnog grada, kao i pojava novih tipova među opštinama koje već karakterišu negativni demografski trendovi. Depopulacija u Srbiji je višeslojna i potrebno je sagledavati je iz različitih perspektiva, posebno je važna prostorna perspektiva s akcentom na niže administrativne celine.

Ključne reči: stanovništvo, depopulacija, popis 2022, Srbija

CURRENT STAGE OF DEPOPULATION PROCESSES IN SERBIA

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Abstract: The Republic of Serbia, like most countries in the region, is facing an intense decline in the number of inhabitants and unfavourable demographic trends in terms of population aging, emigration of the young – working age population and negative components of the natural increase. The first results of the 2022 Census of population in Serbia confirm the projection of the decrease in the number of inhabitants by around half a million. In addition to monitoring the dynamics of the number of inhabitants obtained by the Census, the research also focuses on new insights regarding the intensity of changes in the number of inhabitants as well as spatial disparities within the country. The Belgrade region is the only one that, according to the new Census, recorded an increase in the number of inhabitants (1.6%), three of the six municipalities in which an increase in the number of inhabitants was registered are located in it. In the other regions, a decrease of about 10% was recorded, and the municipalities with the largest decrease in the number of inhabitants are located in the region of Southern and Eastern Serbia. Data from earlier censuses were also used in the work to monitor the dynamics of the number of inhabitants, and the analysis was done at the level of municipalities and higher spatial coverage. The results in the paper indicate that Serbia is characterized by extremely unfavourable demographic processes, that in some parts of the country there are decreases of up to 30% compared to the previous census (2011), that medium-sized cities and urban municipalities in the region of the capital are demographically threatened, as well as the emergence of new types among municipalities that are already characterized by negative demographic trends. Depopulation in Serbia is multi-layered and it is necessary to look at it from different perspectives, the spatial perspective with emphasis on lower administrative units is especially important.

Key words: population, depopulation, 2022 Census, Serbia

UTJECAJ DEMOGRAFSKIH PROCESA NA PROSTORNU ORGANIZACIJU OBRAZOVANJA U GRADU ISTOČNO SARAJEVO

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Sažetak: Promjene u dinamici i strukturama stanovništva u velikoj mjeri direktno utječu na obrazovnu funkciju nekog područja. Demografske procese na nivou Grada Istočno Sarajevo karakteriše konstantno negativan prirodni priraštaj, niske stope nataliteta i fertiliteta, povećanje stope mortaliteta, pomjeranje starosne granice stupanja u brak i rađanja, starenje stanovništva i sl. U ovom radu se, kroz analizu statističkih demografskih podataka, istražuje utjecaj demografskih procesa na daljnji razvoj obrazovne funkcije i na prostornu organizaciju obrazovanja na području Grada Istočno Sarajevo. Analiza je rađena na nivou grada, kao i na nivou opština u sastavu grada, za vremenski period od posljednjih dvadesetak godina. Istražuje se u kojoj mjeri su noviji demografski procesi doveli do promjena u broju ustanova i broju upisane predškolske djece. Zatim se analizira broj

osnovnih i srednjih škola, broj upisanih učenika i broj odjeljenja. Također, istraživanje je obuhvatilo i broj studenata na nivou visokoškolskih ustanova. Analiza je pokazala da postoje značajne promjene u broju ustanova, broju upisane djece i učenika kao i studenata što se može dovesti u vezu s novijim demografskim procesima prisutnim na prostoru Grada Istočno Sarajevo.

Ključne riječi: demografski procesi, prostorna organizacija obrazovanja, Grad Istočno Sarajevo

THE INFLUENCE OF DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES ON THE SPATIAL ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATION IN THE CITY OF EAST SARAJEVO

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Abstract: Changes in the dynamics and structures of the population directly affect the educational function of an area. Demographic processes in the town of East Sarajevo are characterized by a consistently negative natural increase, low birth and fertility rates, an increase in the mortality rate, moving the age limit for marriage and childbirth, ageing of population etc. Through the analysis of statistical demographic data, the paper investigates the influence of demographic processes on the further development of the educational function and on the spatial organization of education in the town of East Sarajevo. The analysis was done at the level of the town, as well as at the level of its municipalities for the period of the last twenty years. The analysis also shows to what extent recent demographic processes have led to changes in the number of institutions and the number of enrolled preschool children, in addition to the number of primary and secondary schools, the number of enrolled students and the number of classes. Furthermore, the research included the number of students at the level of higher education institutions. The analysis shows that there are significant changes in the number of institutions, the number of enrolled children and students, which can be linked to the recent demographic processes present in the town of East Sarajevo.

Key words: demographic processes, spatial organization of education, City of East Sarajevo

BIOLOŠKI SASTAV I STARENJE STANOVNIŠTVA DURMITORSKOG KRAJA

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Sažetak: Rad se bavi analizom biološkog sastava i starenja stanovništva durmitorskog kraja u Crnoj Gori u periodu od 1961. do 2011. godine. Biološke strukture prema spolu i starosti predstavljaju najpouzdaniji indikator vitalnosti stanovništva i njegove sposobnosti za reprodukciju. Promjene spolnog i starosnog sastava stanovništva durmitorskog kraja u navedenom razdoblju bile su pod

utjecajem, u prvom redu, pada fertiliteta, ali i pod snažnim utjecajem naslijeđene starosne strukture. Posljedice poremećaja u spolnoj i starosnoj strukturi – izazvanih velikim ljudskim gubicima u Prvom i Drugom svjetskom ratu, naglim porastom fertiliteta tokom ranih 1950-ih godina, i kasnijim relativno brzim smanjenjem nivoa nataliteta – bile su osnovni činioci koji su oblikovali starosne piramide stanovništva. Starenje stanovništva koje se implicira kroz povećavanje udjela staroga i smanjivanje udjela mladoga stanovništva, te prostorna populacijska polarizacija, glavna su obilježja savremene demografske slike Crne Gore.

Ključne riječi: biološki sastav stanovništva, depopulacija, starenje stanovništva, durmitorski kraj

BIOLOGICAL COMPOSITION AND AGING OF THE POPULATION OF THE DURMITOR REGION

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Abstract: The paper deals with the analysis of the biological composition and aging of the population of the Durmitor region in Montenegro, in the period from 1961 to 2011. Biological structures according to sex and age represent the most reliable indicator of the vitality of the population and its ability to reproduce. Changes in the sex and age composition of the population of the Durmitor region in the mentioned period were influenced, primarily, by the decline in fertility, but were also under the strong influence of the inherited age structure. The consequences of the disturbances in the sex and age structure caused by the significant human losses in the First and Second World Wars, the sudden increase in fertility during the early 1950s, and the subsequent relatively rapid decrease in the birth rate, were the main factors that shaped the age pyramids of the population. The aging of the population, which is implied through an increase in the share of the old and a decrease in the share of the young population, as well as spatial population polarisation stand as the main features of the contemporary demographic landscape of Montenegro.

Key words: biological composition of the population, depopulation, population aging, Durmitor region

KAKO SE STARI U HRVATSKOJ?

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Sažetak: U Hrvatskoj, slično kao i u brojnim europskim državama, smanjenje fertiliteta i porast očekivanog trajanja života doveli su do porasta udjela starijeg stanovništva. Intenzivno iseljavanje

nakon pristupanja EU dodatno je ubrzalo depopulaciju i starenje, dva temeljna demografska procesa u Hrvatskoj. Popis stanovništva 2021. pokazao je da je svaki peti stanovnik Hrvatske star 65 ili više godina. Prema projekcijama EUROSTAT-a tijekom ovog stoljeća Hrvatska će biti u skupni država u EU za koje je vjerojatno da će izgubiti više od 30% stanovništva, te se očekuje da će medijalna starost porasti za 6,5 godina i doseći 50,5 godina 2100. To zahtijeva značajne prilagodbe u području tržišta rada, mirovinskog sustava, zdravstva, socijalne skrbi i dr. Porast broja i udjela stanovnika starih 80 i više godina ukazuje na rastuće potrebe za formalnim oblicima skrbi. A sve manji broj djece u obitelji i veća geografska udaljenost medu članovima obitelji sugerira da se smanjuje broj potencijalnih neformalnih skrbnika. U hrvatskom društvu najčešće se ne vrednuje doprinos starijih članova obitelji i lokalnoj zajednici, nego se uglavnom doživljavaju kao društvena grupa koja u znatnoj mjeri financijski opterećuje državni budžet kroz troškove zdravstvenog, socijalnog i mirovinskog sustava. Cilj rada je analizirati glavne izazove s kojima se stariji suočavaju u Hrvatskoj.

Ključne riječi: starenje, Hrvatska, tržište rada, neformalna skrb, formalna skrb

HOW DO PEOPLE AGE IN CROATIA?

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Abstract: In Croatia, as in many European countries, declining fertility and increasing life expectancy have led to an increase in the proportion of older population. The intensive emigration after joining the EU has further accelerated depopulation and aging, two fundamental demographic processes in Croatia. The results of the latest census in 2021 show that one in five residents of Croatia is aged 65 or over. According to Eurostat projections, during this century Croatia will become one of the EU countries that is likely to lose more than 30% of its population, and the median age is expected to increase by 6.5 years and reach 50.5 years in 2100. This requires significant adjustments in the areas of labour market, pension system, healthcare, social care, etc. The increase in the number and proportion of residents aged 80 and over points to growing needs for formal forms of care. And the decreasing number of children in families and greater geographic distance among family members suggests that the number of potential informal caregivers is decreasing. In Croatia, the contribution of elderly people to their families and the local community is usually not valued in Croatian society. They are mainly seen as a social group that imposes a significant financial burden on the state budget through the costs of healthcare, social care, and pension systems. The aim of this work is to analyse the main challenges faced by the elderly people in Croatia.

Key words: ageing, Croatia, labour market, informal care, formal care

DEMOGRAFSKO STARENJE I GENTRIFIKACIJA KAO PROCES PRESTRUKTURIRANJA U PROSTORU: SLUČAJ SARAJEVO

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Sažetak: Demografsko starenje stanovništva najznačajniji je trend posljednjih nekoliko decenija u gotovo svim razvijenim zemljama, ali je odlika stanovništva Bosne i Hercegovine kao tranzicijske zemlje. Period tranzicije 1990-ih i ulazak u postsocijalističko društvo i tržišni kapitalizam, donio je brojne promjene u društvu. Rad povezuje aktuelni proces urbanog prestrukturiranja Sarajeva kao glavnog grada, i demografsko starenje stanovništva uz izraženu depopulaciju u starom i centralnom dijelu grada u poređenju s ostatkom Kantona. Urbane promjene odvijaju se kroz komercijalizaciju gradske jezgre koja je identifikovana kao turistička gentrifikacija. Mladi ljudi i stanovništvo sa skromnim primanjima ne mogu priuštiti stan u ovim dijelovima grada. Gentrifikacijski utjecaj očituje se u segmentu stanovanja i promjene strukture stanovništva. Na privlačnim gradskim lokacijama strani i domaći privatni investitori ulažu u ratom oštećene objekte, kao i stare, tradicionalne kuće te mijenjaju izgled gradskih četvrti. Porast turističkih dolazaka i ulaganja investitora u nove hotele i stambeno-poslovne komplekse oko gradske jezgre povećavaju cijene stanova i „tjeraju“ mlade ljude ka periferiji. Ove demografske promjene su mapirane i analizirane kako bi se otkrio prepoznatljiv karakter grada koji se razvija.

Ključne riječi: demografsko starenje, gentrifikacija, investitori, urbano prestrukturiranje, Sarajevo

DEMOGRAPHIC AGING AND GENTRIFICATION AS A PROCESS OF SPATIAL RESTRUCTURING: THE CASE OF SARAJEVO

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Abstract: Demographic aging of the population is the most significant trend of the last few decades in almost all developed countries, and it is also a feature of the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a transition country. The period of transition in the 1990s and the entry into the post-socialist society and market capitalism brought numerous changes in society. The paper connects the current process of the urban restructuring of Sarajevo, as the capital, and the demographic aging of the population with pronounced depopulation of the elderly, and central part of the city compared to the rest of the Canton. Urban changes take place through the commercialization of the city core, which has been identified as tourist gentrification. Young people and the population with modest incomes cannot afford an apartment in these parts of the city. The impact of gentrification is manifested in the segment of housing and changes in the structure of the population. In attractive city locations, foreign and domestic private investors invest in war-damaged buildings, as well as old, traditional houses and change the appearance of city districts. The increase in tourist arrivals and investment by investors in new hotels and residential and business complexes around the city centre increase the prices of apartments and drive young people towards outlying suburbs. These demographic changes are mapped and analysed to reveal the distinctive character of the evolving city.

Key words: demographic aging, gentrification, investors, urban restructuring, Sarajevo

POVEZANOST TURIZMA I DEMOGRAFSKOG RAZVOJA U BOSNI I HERCEGOVINI – PRIMJER NEUMA I MEĐUGORJA

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Sažetak: U posljednja tri desetljeća, Bosna i Hercegovina primjer je države s izrazito negativnim demografskim trendovima koji su rezultat više faktora: rata nakon raspada socijalističke Jugoslavije (1992–1995) i masovnog iseljavanja stanovništva, gubitka radnih mjesta i ekonomske tranzicije, kao i dugotrajnih nestabilnih političkih prilika. Usprkos navedenom, u posljednjih tridesetak godina turizam u BiH pokazuje trendove rasta koji se ogledaju u konstantnom povećanju turističkog prometa, izgradnji smještajnih kapaciteta, pojavi sve većeg broja turističkih destinacija i sve većoj diverzifikaciji turističke ponude. Danas su vodeće destinacije u državi: gradovi Sarajevo i Mostar, olimpijske planine, Neum kao jedino obalno, kupališno, turističko mjesto, te Međugorje kao vodeće središte vjerskog turizma.

Neum i Međugorje ističu se pozitivnijim demografskim trendovima, stoga su se i pokazali kao reprezentativni primjeri za ovo istraživanje. Istraživanje se zasniva na analizi povezanosti turističkog i demografskog razvoja Neuma i Međugorja od začetaka turizma 1970-ih i 1980-ih godina do danas. Analizirani su dostupni službeni statistički podaci o turističkom prometu, zaposlenosti u turizmu, te broju i strukturama stanovništva po dobi i stupnju obrazovanja za općine Neum i Čitluk, u čiji sastav ulazi i Međugorje. Na osnovi provedene analize, kao i osvrta na glavne popratne društveno-ekonomske procese, izdvojena su četiri karakteristična razdoblja u turističkom razvoju obje destinacije, a naglasak je stavljen na razdoblje nakon 2013. godine.

Ključne riječi: turizam, demografski razvoj, Neum, Međugorje, Bosna i Hercegovina

THE INTERRELATION BETWEEN TOURISM AND DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA - THE EXAMPLE OF NEUM AND MEĐUGORJE

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Abstract: In the last three decades, Bosnia and Herzegovina can be seen as an example of a country with highly negative demographic development, which is the result of several factors: the war after the collapse of socialist Yugoslavia (1992-1995) and the mass emigration of the population, the loss

of jobs and economic transition, as well as long-term unstable political opportunities. Nevertheless, tourism in BiH has shown growth trends over the last thirty years, reflected in a constant increase in tourist flow, an expansion of accommodation capacities, an increasing number of tourist destinations, and an increasing diversification of the tourism supply. The leading important destinations in the country today are the cities of Sarajevo and Mostar, the Olympic mountains, Neum as the only coastal beach tourist destination and Međugorje as the leading centre of religious tourism.

Neum and Međugorje are characterised by a more positive demographic trends and therefore proved to be representative examples for this research. The research is based on the analysis of the interrelation between the touristic and demographic development of Neum and Međugorje from the beginning of tourism in the 1970s and 1980s until today. The available official statistical data on tourist flow, employment in tourism and the number and structure of the population by age and educational level for the municipalities of Neum and Čitluk, to which Međugorje belongs, were analysed. Based on the conducted analysis, as well as a review of the main accompanying socio-economic processes, four different periods in the tourism development of both destinations were identified, focusing on the period after 2013.

Key words: tourism, demographic development, Neum, Međugorje, Bosnia and Herzegovina

BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA NA PUTU KA DEMOGRAFSKOM SLOMU

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Sažetak: Porodični profil stanovništva BiH bitno je promijenjen. Od nekada skladne porodične atmosfere uz pravovremenost braka i djece, deagrarizacijom i urbanizacijom, porodica je izgubila tradicionalni izgled. Prihvatanjem razdvajanja neraskidivosti bračnog čina i rađanja, otvorio se prostor manipulacijama s plodnošću, kontracepcijom i medicinski potpomognutom oplodnjom. Time je omogućeno odgađanje braka i rađanja (tempo–efekt) za biološki već manje produktivno vrijeme.

Cilj ovoga rada je da se kroz prizmu kretanja stanovništva BiH da osvrt i na ekonomiju i ekonomski rast, uzimajući u obzir proces demografske i ekonomske tranzicije. Rezultati istraživanja pokazuju pojave koje karakterišu BiH (povećanje očekivanog životnog vijeka, drastičan pad fertiliteta i porast emigracije), koje nisu iste po brzini, obimu i vremenu promjena. Kada se tome dodaju razmjere nepovratnih demografskih ratnih gubitaka, put do demografskog sloma BiH je, po svemu sudeći, potpuno izvjestan. Rezultati istraživanja pokazali su postojanje zavisnosti ekonomskog rasta po stanovniku od stope ukupnog fertiliteta u BiH, uz primjenu klauzule ceteris paribus, te uz ostale nepromijenjene okolnosti, ukoliko se stopa ukupnog fertiliteta poveća za 0,1, odnosno da u jednoj godini 10% žena rodi još jedno dijete, to uslovljava povećanje stope rasta BDP-a po glavi stanovnika za 0,69%. Na osnovi praćenja demografskih kretanja, BiH se nalazi u takvoj situaciji da će problemi biti sve izraženiji, a kada se to projektuje u budućnost, bit će veliki nesklad između potrebnog broja radne snage i toga što ima na osnovi sadašnje strukture stanovništva. Jednostavno, uz sadašnje demografske trendove, BiH će neminovno ući u demografski slom.

Ključne riječi: demografska tranzicija, fertilitet, demografski gubici, demografski slom

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA ON THE ROAD TO A DEMOGRAPHIC CRASH

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Abstract: The family profile of the BiH population has changed significantly. From the once harmonious family atmosphere with timely marriage and children, due to deagrarianization and urbanization, the family has lost its traditional appearance. By accepting the separation of the indissolubility of marriage and procreation, space was opened for manipulations with fertility, contraception and medically assisted insemination. This made it possible to postpone marriage and childbirth ("tempo effect") for a biologically less productive time. The topic of the paper is to look at the economy and economic growth through the prism of population movements in Bosnia and Herzegovina, taking into account the process of demographic and economic transition. The results of the research show phenomena that characterize BiH (increase in life expectancy, drastic decline in fertility and increase in emigration), which are not the same in speed, scope and time of changes. When the scale of the irreversible demographic war losses is added to this, the path to the demographic collapse of Bosnia and Herzegovina is, by all accounts, completely certain. The results of the research show the existence of dependence of economic growth per inhabitant on the total fertility rate in BiH, with the application of the ceteris paribus calculus, and with other unchanged circumstances, if the total fertility rate increases by 0.1, that is, if in one year 10% of women give birth to one more child, this causes an increase in the GDP growth rate per capita by 0.69%. Based on the monitoring of demographic trends, Bosnia and Herzegovina is in such a situation that the problems will be more and more pronounced, and when it is projected into the future, there will be a large discrepancy between the required number of labour force and what it has been based on the current structure of the population. Simply, with the current demographic trends, Bosnia and Herzegovina will inevitably enter a demographic breakdown.

Key words: demographic transition, fertility, demographic losses, demographic collapse

MIGRACIJSKE ASPIRACIJE STUDENATA U BOSNI I HERCEGOVINI – FENOMEN „ODLJEVA MOZGOVA" KAO POTREBA ILI TEK POPULARNI TREND

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Sažetak: Migracije stanovništva Bosne i Hercegovine sveprisutna su pojava i demografski izazov koji je zbog složene gospodarske i političke situacije u zemlji te selektivne imigracijske populacijske politike razvijenih europskih zemalja sve izraženiji. Odlazak mladog (visoko) obrazovanog stanovništva predstavlja nepovratan gubitak najvrednijeg kapitala države, onog ljudskog, koji je temelj državnoga razvoja i napretka. U ovome izlaganju bit će predstavljeni rezultati ankete koja ispituje

odnos privlačnih (pull) i potisnih (push) migracijskih čimbenika, odnosno migracijske aspiracije studentske populacije u BiH. Rezultati istraživanja ukazuju na to da visok stupanj nezaposlenosti, nekonkurentne i/ili neredovite plaće, nezadovoljstvo socijalnim uslugama, opći dojam visoke korumpiranosti i nepotizma u društvu, nepovjerenje u pravni i politički sustav te nezadovoljstvo općom kvalitetom života u BiH kao potisni i sve tomu suprotno kao privlačni migracijski faktori u razvijenim državama dovode u pitanje buduću obnovu generacija i održivost sustava u BiH. Otvorenost mladih ljudi prema svijetu, želja za stjecanjem iskustava, postizanjem uspjeha te priznavanjem istih u društvu kao potreba mladog čovjeka često se svrstava u kontekst pomodarskih trendova, međutim, potrebno ih je sagledati kao potencijal za buduće ulaganje u razvoj matične države čiji je zadatak uspostaviti sustav u koji bi mladi ljudi željeli i mogli ulagati uspjehe ostvarene u inozemstvu. Suvremeni demografski procesi odrazit će se na one buduće, stoga je nepobitna činjenica da gubitak svake, a napose mlade osobe u reproduktivnoj životnoj dobi, predstavlja višestruki gubitak koji će se odraziti na budućnosti države i na koje treba ciljano djelovati već danas da bi se potencijalni gubitak pretvorio u siguran dobitak za stanovništvo i državu.

Ključne riječi: odljev mozgova, emigracija, studentska populacija, privlačni čimbenici, potisni čimbenici

MIGRATION ASPIRATIONS OF STUDENTS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA - THE BRAIN DRAIN PHENOMENON AS A NEED OR JUST A POPULAR TREND

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Abstract: Migration of B&H population is a ubiquitous phenomenon and a demographic challenge that is increasingly pronounced due to the complex economic and political situation in the country and the selective immigration policy of developed European countries that attract young people. The emigration of the young population represents an irreversible loss of the state's most valuable capital, which is the basis of the development and progress of the state. In this presentation, the results of survey research that examines the relationship between push and pull migration factors, i.e., migration aspirations of the student population in B&H, will be presented. The results of the research indicate that the high level of unemployment, non-competitive and/or irregular wages, the impression of high corruption and nepotism, distrust in the legal and political system and dissatisfaction with the quality of life in homeland as push and everything opposite in developed countries as pull factors, call into question the future renewal of generations and the sustainability of the public system in B&H. The young people's desire to gain new experiences together with success achieved abroad should be recognized as a potential for future investment in the development of the homeland. Contemporary demographic processes will affect future processes, therefore, the loss of each, and especially a young person in the reproductive age, represents a multiple loss that will affect the future of the country, which should be targeted today in order to turn the potential loss into a gain for both the population and the state.

Key words: brain drain, emigration, student population, pull factors, push factors

MLADI IZVAN DRUŠTVENIH SISTEMA: NEET STATUS U BOSNI I HERCEGOVINI

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Sažetak: NEET (engl. Not in Education, Employment, or Training) je oznaka za osobe dobi od 15 do 34 godine koje nisu u procesu obrazovanja, nisu zaposlene i ne učestvuju u obukama. Isključenost iz temeljnih društvenih sistema ovu grupu čini teško dostupnom za istraživanja, otežava analizu njihovih potreba, te planiranje unapređenja njihovog statusa. Nemogućnost ostvarivanja finansijske nezavisnosti i stabilnosti često dovodi do prolongiranja preuzimanja uloga povezanih s odraslošću i dužim periodom rezidencijalne, finansijske, pa i psihološke zavisnosti od porodice porijekla. Procjene su da u Bosni i Hercegovini 25% stanovništva pripada ovoj kategoriji, premda je njen status nepriznat, kako u zvaničnim statistikama, tako i u dokumentima politika. Udio NEET osoba u zemljama Evropske unije iznosi u prosjeku 15% i ima tendenciju povećanja.
Cilj ovog rada je sagledati odrednice NEET statusa u Bosni i Hercegovini analizom demografskih podataka koji se tiču dužine nezaposlenosti, stručne spreme i stope učešća u obrazovanju odraslih. Na osnovu metaanalize izvještaja vladinih i nevladinih organizacija, došlo se do zaključka o profilu mladih koji su u riziku od ulaska u NEET kategoriju. Uzeti su u obzir podaci o prosječnom vremenu čekanja na prvi stabilniji posao nakon stjecanja kvalifikacije, strukturi nezaposlenih prema stručnoj spremi i stopi participacije osoba dobi od 15 do 34 godine u oblicima cjeloživotnog učenja. U drugom dijelu rada predstavljene su mogućnosti smanjenja udjela NEET grupe u bosanskohercegovačkom društvu kroz koordinirano djelovanje više društvenih sistema; tržišta rada, obrazovanja i obuke, te donosilaca odluka.

Ključne riječi: NEET, mladi, nezaposlenost, obrazovanje, obuka

YOUTH OUTSIDE SOCIAL SYSTEMS: NEET STATUS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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Abstract: NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training) is a designation for persons aged 15 to 34 who are not in the education process, are not employed and do not participate in training. The exclusion from the main social systems makes this group difficult to access for research and needs analysis or planning the improvement of their status. The impossibility of achieving financial independence and stability often leads to the prolongation of assuming the roles associated with adulthood and a longer period of residential, financial and even psychological dependence on the family of origin. Estimates are that, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 25% of the population belongs to this category, although its status is unrecognized both in official statistics and in policy documents. The share of NEET persons in the countries of the European Union amounts to an average of 15% and tends to increase.

The aim of this paper is to look at the determinants of NEET status in Bosnia and Herzegovina by analysing demographic data regarding the length of unemployment, professional qualification and the rate of participation in adult education. Based on the meta-analysis of reports of governmental and non-governmental organizations, a conclusion was reached about the profile of young people who are at risk of entering the NEET category. Data on the average waiting time for the first stable job after obtaining a qualification, the structure of the unemployed according to professional training and the participation rate of persons aged 15 to 34 in forms of lifelong learning were taken into account. In the second part of the paper, the possibilities of reducing the share of the NEET group in Bosnia and Herzegovina are presented through the coordinated action of several social systems; labour market, education and training, and decision makers.

Key words: NEET, youth, unemployment, education, training

PROMJENE U BROJU STANOVNIKA NA PODRUČJU GRADA GORAŽDA I POSLJEDICE ISTIH NA TRANSFORMACIJU PROSTORA

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Sažetak: Posljednjih 30 godina bilježe se značajne promjene u ukupnom kretanju stanovništva (natalitet, mortalitet i migracije) na području Bosne i Hercegovine. Posebno velike promjene evidentne su u pograničnim i perifernim područjima naše zemlje, kakav je i Grad Goražde koji se nalazi u istočnom dijelu Bosne i Hercegovine. Osnovni cilj istraživanja je da se utvrde ukupne promjene kretanja broja stanovnika na području Grada Goražda i posljedice istih na transformaciju prostora. Promjene u prirodnom i mehaničkom kretanju stanovništva na području Grada Goražda rezultat su savremenih političko-geografskih procesa, ekonomskog razvoja područja, te administrativnog ustrojstva Bosne i Hercegovine.

U radu će se analizirati procesi koji su u značajnoj mjeri utjecali na smanjenje ukupnog broja stanovnika, što je rezultiralo promjenama u natalitetu i mortalitetu i migracijama stanovništva. Također, analizirat će se transformacija prostora koja je nastala kao rezultat prethodno navedenih procesa. U toku istraživanja koristit će se naučna metodologija koja će dovesti do očekivanih rezultata, u skladu s postavljenim ciljem. Za potrebe istraživanja koristit će se statistička metoda, metoda komparacije, metoda analize, sinteze, GIS metoda i metoda terenskih opservacija.

Ključne riječi: stanovništvo, kretanje, natalitet, mortalitet, migracije, Goražde, transformacija, GIS

POPULATION CHANGES IN THE TOWN OF GORAŽDE AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES ON THE TRANSFORMATION OF SPACE

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Abstract: In the last thirty years, significant changes in the overall movement of the population (birth rate, death rate and migration rate) in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been evident. Particularly significant changes are evident in the border and peripheral areas of our country, such as the town of Goražde, which is located in the eastern part of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The main goal of the research is to determine the overall changes in population movements in the area of the town of Goražde and their consequences on the transformation of space. Changes in the natural and mechanical movement of the population in the town of Goražde are the result of contemporary political-geographical processes, the economic development of the area and the administrative structure of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

This paper analyses the processes that had a significant impact on the population reduction, which resulted in changes in the birth rate and death rate, as well as the rate of population migration. Furthermore, the transformation of space, which was created as a result of the aforementioned processes, will be analysed. For the purposes of the research, a scientific methodology was used, which will lead to the expected results in accordance with the set goal. The following methods will be used for research purposes: statistical method, comparison method, analysis method, synthesis method, GIS method, and field observation method.

Key words: population, movement, birth rate, death rate, migration rate, Goražde, transformation, GIS

FERTILNE PROMJENE GRADA BIJELJINE OD 1998. DO 2020. GODINE

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Sažetak: Nedovoljno rađanje je fenomen s kojim se suočava većina evropskih zemalja. Uporedo s razvojem vremena i napretkom društva, ukupna stopa fertiliteta se značajno mijenjala u svakoj zemlji. Tranzicija fertiliteta u Bosni i Hercegovini odvijala se na početku sporijim tempom, da bi nakom ratnih zbivanja (1992–1995) dobila rapidni karakter. Internacionalni rat doveo je do naglog pada ukupnog broja stanovnika, procesa izbjeglištva, ratne smrti, promjene starosne strukture, kao i smanjenog rađanja. S toga je dinamika fertiliteta u Gradu Bijeljini doživjela eksplicitne promjene u reproduktivnom ponašanju žena krajem 90-ih godina prošlog vijeka. Fertilne promjene analizirane su kroz obim i starosnu strukturu fertilnog kapaciteta kao i udjela ženskog fertilnog stanovništva prema broju rođene djece, preko opšte stope fertiliteta, sume ukupnog fertiliteta, bruto i neto stope reprodukcije, kao i stope prirodnog priraštaja. Demografski trend Grada Bijeljine danas se odvija kroz prizmu depopulacije koja govori da Bijeljinke ne rađaju svoju reproduktivnu zamjenu.

Ključne riječi: fertilitet, Bijeljina, depopulacija, reprodukcija, prirodna promjena

FERTILITY CHANGES IN THE CITY OF BIJELJINA IN 1998-2020

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Abstract: Low fertility is a phenomenon faced by most European countries. Along with the development of time and the progress of society, the total fertility rate has changed significantly in each country. Fertility transition in Bosnia and Herzegovina took place at a slower pace in the beginning, but after the war events of 1992-1995, it acquired a rapid character. The civil war led to a sudden drop in the total number of inhabitants, the process of refugees, war deaths, changes in the age structure, as well as reduced birth rates. As a result, the dynamics of fertility in the town of Bijeljina experienced explicit changes in the reproductive behaviour of women in late 1990s. Fertility changes were analysed through the volume and age structure of fertile capacity as well as the share of the female fertile population according to the number of children born, through the general fertility rate, the sum of total fertility, gross and net reproduction rates as well as the rate of natural increase. The demographic trend of the town of Bijeljina today takes place through the prism of depopulation, which means that the women of Bijeljina are not giving birth to their reproductive replacement.

Key words: fertility, Bijeljina, depopulation

DEMOGRAFSKE KARAKTERISTIKE ZAPADNOHERCEGOVAČKE ŽUPANIJE OD SREDINE 20. STOLJEĆA

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Sažetak: Rad proučava demografske karakteristike Zapadnohercegovačke županije u razdoblju od 1961. do 2013. godine. Županija je do sredine 20. stoljeća bilježila relativno povećanje broja stanovnika, no procesi industrijalizacije, urbanizacije, razvoj uslužnih djelatnosti kao i veliki broj migracija u potpunosti mijenjaju demografsku sliku prostora. Navedeni socio-ekonomski procesi utjecali su na polarizirani razvoj prostora s jasno izražena četiri centra razvoja, i to: Grude, Ljubuški, Posušje, Široki Brijeg. Dok u urbanim naseljima imamo vidljiv demografski i gospodarski razvoj, ruralna naselja karakteriziraju negativni demografski procesi s intenzivnom depopulacijom.
U radu se analizira kretanje broja stanovnika, prirodno i mehaničko kretanje stanovništva te sastav stanovništva prema dobi, spolu, obrazovanju i ekonomskoj aktivnosti. Demografska analiza temelji se na podatcima popisa stanovništva iz 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991. i 2013. godine. Cilj rada jeste analizirati uzroke i posljedice demografskih kretanja u Zapadnohercegovačkoj županiji te ukazati na nužnost za donošenjem političkih i gospodarskih mjera s ciljem zaustavljanja, odnosno ublažavanja negativnih demografskih trendova, s posebnim naglaskom na ruralna područja.

Ključne riječi: Zapadnohercegovačka županija, depopulacija, stanovništvo, migracija

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF WEST HERZEGOVINA CANTON SINCE THE MID-20th CENTURY

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Abstract: The paper studies the demographic characteristics of West Herzegovina Canton in the period from 1961 to 2013. Until the middle of the 20th century, the canton recorded a relative increase in the number of inhabitants, but the processes of industrialization, urbanization, the development of service activities as well as a large number of migrations completely changed the demographic picture of the area. The aforementioned socioeconomic processes influenced the polarized development of the area with four clearly defined centres of development: Grude, Ljubuški, Posušje, Široki Brijeg. While there is a visible demographic and economic development in urban settlements, rural settlements are characterized by negative demographic processes with intensive depopulation.

The paper analyses the movement of the number of inhabitants, the natural and mechanical population movement, and the population's composition according to age, sex, education and economic activity. The demographic analysis is based on data from the Population Census of 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2013. The objectives of the paper are to analyse the causes and consequences of demographic trends in West Herzegovina Canton, and to point out the necessity of adopting political and economic measures aimed at stopping or mitigating negative demographic trends, with a special emphasis on rural areas.

Key words: West Herzegovina Canton, depopulation, population, migration

GEOGRAFSKA MARGINALIZACIJA I DISPARITETI NASELJA U HRVATSKOJ

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Sažetak: Geografska marginalizacija odnosi se na nejednaku prostornu distribuciju stanovništva, resursa i mogućnosti na osnovu kojih se neke regije pozicioniraju u odnosu na druge. U Hrvatskoj su prepoznate značajne razlike u regionalnom razvoju koje se očituju u činjenici da pojedina područja bilježe nižu razinu razvijenosti i gospodarske konkurentnosti, često praćenu negativnim demografskim trendovima. Neki od čimbenika koji utječu na marginalizaciju su nedostatak povezanosti, gubitak određenih skupina stanovništva i slaba dostupnost osnovnih usluga poput zdravstvene skrbi ili obrazovanja. Iako su lokacija i regionalne karakteristike vrlo važne u kontekstu razvoja, problem povezanosti, a ne lokacije, uzrokuje marginalizaciju. Stoga su područja udaljena od regionalnih središta i glavnih prometnica sklonija marginalizaciji i socijalnoj isključenosti. Za istraživanje stupnja marginalizacije naselja u Hrvatskoj izrađen je model marginalizacije (MM) korištenjem višekriterijske GIS analize (GIS-MCDA). GIS-MCDA je proveden u šest koraka koristeći 10 kriterija grupiranih u tri

klastera: demografski, geoprostorni i društveni. Razina utjecaja svakog kriterija određena je pomoću Analitičkog hijerarhijskog procesa (AHP). Konačan model marginalizacije razvrstan je u pet klasa, od vrlo niske (1) do vrlo visoke (5). Marginalizacija u Hrvatskoj posebno je izražena u udaljenim ruralnim područjima koja su sve više zahvaćena procesom demografske depresije. Rezultati ovog istraživanja mogli bi biti korisni donositeljima odluka za bolje razumijevanje temeljnih uzroka marginalizacije u Hrvatskoj i za razvoj učinkovitijih strategija za rješavanje problema i promicanje ravnomjernijeg regionalnog razvoja.

Ključne riječi: geografska marginalizacija, Hrvatska, dispariteti, GIS-MCDA, AHP

GEOGRAPHICAL MARGINALIZATION AND DISPARITIES OF SETTLEMENTS IN CROATIA

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Abstract: Geographical marginalization refers to the unequal spatial distribution of population, resources, and opportunities, that places some regions behind others. In Croatia, significant disparities in regional development are recognized which is reflected in the fact that some areas are experiencing lower levels of development and economic competitiveness, often accompanied by negative demographic trends. Some of the factors that affect marginalization are lack of connectivity, loss of certain population groups, and low accessibility to basic services such as healthcare or education. Although location and regional characteristics are quite important in the context of development, the problem of connectivity rather than location causes marginalization. Therefore, areas distant from regional centers and main roads are more likely to experience marginalization and social exclusion. To investigate the level of marginalization of settlements in Croatia the marginalization model (MM) was created using the multicriteria GIS analysis (GIS-MCDA). GIS-MCDA was performed in six steps using the

10 criteria grouped into three clusters: demographic, geospatial, and social. The level of influence of each criterion was determined using the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP). The generated model was classified into five classes, from very low (1) to very high (5). Marginalization in Croatia is particularly pronounced in remote rural areas, which are increasingly affected by the process of demographic depression. The results of this research could be useful to decision-makers to better understand the underlying causes of marginalization in Croatia and to develop more effective strategies to address issues and promote more equitable regional development.

Key words: geographic marginalization, Croatia, disparities, GIS-MCDA, AHP

POLITIČKI PROCESI I SOCIO-EKONOMSKO STANJE KAO UTJECAJNI FAKTORI NA RAZMJEŠTAJ STANOVNIŠTVA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE

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Sažetak: Političko stanje u Bosni i Hercegovini znatno utječe na razmještaj stanovništva na njenoj cjelokupnoj teritoriji. Pogoršanje socio-ekonomskog stanja stanovništva u državi se odražava na demografski razvoj. U radu je dat osvrt na političke procese prije i poslije agresije koji su doveli Bosnu i Hercegovinu u nepovoljnu situaciju u pogledu prerazmještaja stanovništva na cijeloj teritoriji, kao i na socio-ekonomske prilike u proteklim decenijama koje su uzrok kontinuiranih migracija iz Bosne i Hercegovine prema zemljama EU. Demografske analize odnose se na rezultate dva posljednja popisa stanovništva u periodu 1991. i 2013, čime su dokazane promjene razmještaja stanovništva i gustine naseljenosti. U radu je dat osvrt na populacionu politiku i budući društveno-ekonomski razvoj.

Ključne riječi: Bosna i Hercegovina, utjecajni faktori, razmještaj stanovništva

POLITICAL PROCESSES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION AS INFLUENTIAL FACTORS ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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Abstract: Political situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina significantly affects the distribution of the population on its entire territory. Deterioration of the socio-economic condition of the population in the country is reflected in the demographic development. The paper gives an overview of the political processes before and after the aggression, which brought Bosnia and Herzegovina to an unfavourable situation in terms of the relocation of the population throughout the territory, as well as the socio-economic conditions in the past decades, which are the cause of continuous migration from Bosnia and Herzegovina to the EU countries. Demographic analyses refer to the results of the last two censuses in the period 1991 and 2013, which confirmed the changes in population distribution and population density. The paper provides an overview of population policy and future socio-economic development.

Key words: Bosnia and Herzegovina, influencing factors, population distribution

UTICAJ SAVREMENIH DEMOGRAFSKIH PROCESA NA ŠKOLSTVO U SREDNJOBOSANSKOM KANTONU

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Sažetak: Školska demografija posebno teži da se fokusira na utjecaj savremenih demografskih pojava i procesa, te izazova koje oni stavljaju pred razvoj školstva. U radu analiziramo utjecaj savremenih demografskih procesa poput depopulacije i njenog prostornog aspekta, prirodne promjene i migracionih procesa na osnovno školstvo u Srednjobosanskom kantonu. Posebno ističemo veliki nesrazmjer između broja učenika koji ulaze (prvi razred) i izlaze (završni razred) iz osnovnog školstva. Posljednjih godina broj učenika koji završe osnovnu školu u prosjeku je čak 23–26% viši od broja učenika koji se upišu u prvi razred osnovne škole. Savremeni natalitetni procesi i trendovi nagovještavaju još i značajnije smanjenje broja učenika u osnovnim školama u skorijoj budućnosti. Proveli smo anketno istraživanje na uzorku od 500 ispitanika kako bi pokazali percepciju najvažnijih uzroka savremenih demografskih procesa i njihovog utjecaja na razvoj osnovnog školstva, a veoma je bitno bilo i spoznati kakve stavove imaju mlađi stanovnici Srednjobosanskog kantona prema imanju ili nemanju djece.

Ključne riječi: školska demografija, broj učenika, depopulacija, natalitet

INFLUENCE OF CONTEMPORARY DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES ON SCHOOL SECTOR IN CENTRAL BOSNIA CANTON

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Abstract: School demographics in particular tend to focus on the impact of contemporary demographic phenomena and processes, and the challenges they pose for the development of the school sector. The paper analyzes the impact of contemporary demographic processes such as depopulation and its spatial aspect, natural change and migration processes on primary education in the Central Bosnia Canton. In particular, we emphasize the large discrepancy between the number of students entering (first grade) and exiting (finished school) primary education. In recent years, the number of students who complete primary school is on average by even 23-26% higher than the number of students who enroll in the first grade of elementary school. Modern birth rates and trends suggest an even more significant decrease in the number of pupils in primary schools in the near future. We conducted a survey on a sample of 500 respondents in order to show the perception of the most important causes of contemporary demographic processes and their influence on the development of primary education, and it was very important to know what attitudes younger residents of the Central Bosnia Canton have towards having or not having children.

Key words: school demographics, number of students, depopulation, birth rate

VODA KAO FAKTOR RAZMJEŠTAJA STANOVNIŠTVA I NASELJA U BOSNI I HERCEGOVINI

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Sažetak: Dinamične i složene interakcije čovjeka i vode u prostoru predstavljaju značajna pitanja o tome gdje ljudi žive u odnosu na vodne resurse. Voda kao osnovni faktor za život ima veliku ulogu u formiranju naselja, oblika i načina izgradnje kao i lokacije industrijskih postrojenja. Voda može imati i ograničavajući faktor u prostoru te je, posebno s aspekta prostornog planiranja, potrebno razmotriti prednosti i ograničenja vodnih resursa u odnosu na broj stanovnika. Cilj ovog rada je analizirati promjene razmještaja stanovništva i naselja po riječnim slivovima prema popisu iz 1991. i 2013. godine. U radu je izvršena detaljna analiza hipsometrije terena po riječnim slivovima, zatim analiza broja naseljenih mjesta prema hipsometrijskim nivoima, te promjena u broju stanovnika u međupopisnom periodu na području Bosne i Hercegovine. Kako bi se identificirale nastale promjene u broju stanovnika, veličini naselja i prostornom razmještaju stanovništva, korištene su različite metode prostorne analize korištenjem GIS alata kao i statistički metod obrade podataka. Odnos između naselja i udaljenosti do rijeka, analiziran u visokoj prostornoj rezoluciji, pokazao je veću gustinu naseljenosti s povećanom blizinom rijeka, ali s regionalnom varijabilnosti koja je u zavisnosti od klimatskih prilika, stepena urbanizacije i ekonomskog razvoja.

Ključne riječi: riječni slivovi, hipsometrijske zone, stanovništvo, naselja, Bosna i Hercegovina

WATER AS A FACTOR OF POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND SETTLEMENTS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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Abstract: The dynamic and complex interactions of humans and water in space pose significant questions about where people live in relation to water resources. Water, as a basic factor for life, plays a major role in the formation of settlements, the form and method of construction, as well as the location of industrial plants. Water can also be a limiting, especially from the aspect of spatial planning, because it is necessary to consider the advantages and limitations of water resources in relation to the number of inhabitants. The main objective of this work is to analyse changes of the population and settlement distribution in river basins according to the 1991 and 2013 censuses. A detailed analysis of terrain hypsometry by river basins was performed, followed by an analysis of the number of inhabited places according to hypsometric levels, and the change in the number of inhabitants in the inter-census period in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In order to identify the resulting changes in the population number, the size of the settlement and the spatial distribution of the previously mentioned categories, different methods of spatial analysis using GIS tools as well as statistical data processing methods were used. The relationship between settlements and distance to rivers, analysed in high spatial resolution, shows a higher population density with increased proximity to rivers, but with regional variability that depends on the climatic conditions, degree of urbanization and economic development.

Key words: river basins, hypsometric zones, population, settlements, Bosnia and Herzegovina

PROSTORNI OBRASCI DEPOPULACIJE U BOSNI I HERCEGOVINI: PROSTORNA AUTOKORELACIONA ANALIZA

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Sažetak: Depopulacija je jedan od ključnih savremenih demografskih izazova za Bosnu i Hercegovinu. Nepovoljni demografski trendovi uzrokuju različite probleme bosanskohercegovačkom društvu i njegovoj ekonomiji, utičući na nacionalno i lokalno tržište rada, javni penzioni sistem, obrazovanje, zdravstveni sistem itd. Stoga je svrha ovog istraživanja analizirati prostorne obrasce depopulacije u Bosni i Hercegovini kako bi se utvrdilo koja su područja zemlje posebno osjetljiva na negativne demografske trendove i kako bi se identifikovalo koji faktori doprinose ovim trendovima. Geoprostorna analiza depopulacije provedena je korištenjem globalnih i lokalnih indeksa prostorne autokorelacije. Za identifikaciju prostornih obrazaca depopulacije u Bosni i Hercegovini korišteni su podaci o ukupnoj populacijskoj promjeni, prirodnoj promjeni stanovništva, vitalnom indeksu, indeksu starenja i koeficijentu starenja za period 2013–2021. na nivou općina. Rezultati ove studije mogu poslužiti kao osnova za buduća demografska istraživanja i demografski razvoj Bosne i Hercegovine.

Ključne riječi: prostorna analiza, prostorna autokorelacija, demografski trendovi, depopulacija, Bosna i Hercegovina

THE PATTERNS OF DEPOPULATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA: SPATIAL AUTOCORRELATION ANALYSIS

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Abstract: Depopulation is one of the key contemporary demographic challenges for Bosnia and Herzegovina. Adverse demographic trends are causing various problems for Bosnian society and its economy, affecting the national and local labour markets, the public pension system, education, the public health system, etc. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to analyse the spatial patterns of depopulation in Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to determine which areas of the country are particularly vulnerable to negative demographic trends and to identify factors that may be contributing to these trends. The geospatial analysis of depopulation was carried out using global and local indices of spatial autocorrelation. To identify spatial patterns of depopulation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, data on the total population change, natural population change, the vital index, the ageing index, and the ageing coefficient for the period 2013-2021 at the municipal level were used. The findings of this study can serve as a basis for future demographic research and the demographic development of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Key words: spatial analysis, spatial autocorrelation, demographic trends, depopulation, Bosnia and Herzegovina

ANALIZA PROSTORNOG RAZMJEŠTAJA STANOVNIŠTVA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE

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Sažetak: Pokazatelji o najstarijoj naseljenosti na prostoru Bosne i Hercegovine mogu se pratiti od najranijih historijsko-geografskih epoha do danas. Iz proteklih vremenskih perioda sačuvani su tragovi materijalne kulture koji svjedoče o bogatoj prošlosti ljudi na području današnje Bosne i Hercegovine. Iako nema podataka o razvoju stanovništva i naseljenosti od dolaska Slavena do turskih osvajanja, pouzdano se može suditi o nekim demografskim obilježjima, te o faktorima koji su utjecali na razvoj stanovništva. Naime, sigurno je da je natalitet bio visok, jer se samo tako mogao održavati kontinuitet naseljenosti. Najveću koncentraciju stanovništva i najveću naseljenost imali su nizijski prostori Posavine, dolinsko-kotlinski prostori pored rijeka Bosne, Vrbasa, Ukrine, Spreče, Drine i Neretve, dok su visoki kraški i brdsko-planinski prostori centralne, jugozapadne i jugoistočne Bosne bili slabije naseljeni. Sadašnji razmještaj stanovništva i odlike naseljenosti prostora Bosne i Hercegovine posljedica su prostorno različitih uslova prirodne sredine, kao i složene prošlosti. Nakon 1990. godine na demografski razvoj Bosne i Hercegovine najveći utjecaj imaju posljedice agresije (1992–1995) i poslijeratni usporeni društveno-privredni razvoj. Bosna i Hercegovina je doživjela snažan demografski slom u vrijeme agresije, što se odrazilo na negativna obilježja demografske dinamike i velike promjene u naseljenosti i razmještaju stanovništva. U radu su razmatrana savremena obilježja i trend promjena u naseljenosti i prostornom razmještaju stanovništva Bosne i Hercegovine. Razmještaj stanovništva je sagledan prema prostornim razlikama i naseljenosti, a trend nastalih promjena u periodu od 1991. do 2013. godine.

Ključne riječi: Bosna i Hercegovina, promjene u naseljenosti, prostorni razmještaj stanovništva

ANALYSIS OF POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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Abstract: Indicators of the oldest population in Bosnia and Herzegovina can be traced from the earliest historical-geographical epochs to the present day. Traces of material culture have been preserved from past time periods, testifying of the rich material culture in the area of today's Bosnia and Herzegovina. Although there is no data on the development of the population from the arrival of the Slavs until the Turkish conquests, it is possible to analyse some demographic characteristics and the factors that influenced the development of the population. Namely, it is certain that the birth rate was high, because that was the only way to maintain the continuity of the population. The highest concentration of population was in the lowland areas of Posavina, the valley-basin areas next to the

rivers of Bosna, Vrbas, Ukrina, Spreča, Drina and Neretva, while the high karst and hill-mountainous areas of central, south-west and south-east Bosnia were less populated. The current distribution of the population and the characteristics of the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina are the result of spatially different conditions of the natural environment, as well as a complex past. After 1990, the consequences of aggression (1992-1995) and the post-war slow socio-economic development had the highest impact on the demographic development of Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the time of the aggression, Bosnia and Herzegovina experienced a strong demographic breakdown, which was reflected in the negative characteristics of demographic dynamics and major changes in the population and its distribution. This paper discusses the contemporary characteristics and trend of changes in the population and spatial distribution of the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The distribution of the population was analysed according to spatial differences and the trends in the period 1991-2013.

Key words: Bosnia and Herzegovina, changes in population, spatial distribution of the population

DEMOGRAFSKI RESURSI GRADA ISTOČNO SARAJEVO

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Sažetak: Demografski procesi i demografske analize aktuelna su tema u svetu, ali isto tako veoma bitna i za Bosnu i Hercegovinu. Bosna i Hercegovina, kao i Republika Srpska, susreću se s mnogobrojnim demografskim problemima kao što su nizak natalitet i fertilitet, negativan prirodni priraštaj, starenje stanovništva, odseljavanje stanovništva i sl. Kroz navedeno istraživanje želi se prikazati s kakvim demografskim problemima se susreće Grad Istočno Sarajevo i kakve demografske resurse poseduje. Demografski resursi bit će predstavljeni pomoću sinteznog pokazatelja – indeksa demografskih resursa koji u sebi objedinjuje broj stanovnika po popisima, starosnu i obrazovnu strukturu stanovništva i komponente prirodnog kretanja, a sve to ukazuje na demografsku snagu stanovništva i njegovu sposobnost da obezbedi budući rast populacije. Cilj istraživanja je da se odredi kojem tipu pripada i kakva obilježja, odnosno demografske potencijale, ima Grad Istočno Sarajevo, kao i da se utvrdi stepen homogenosti proučavanog prostora.

Ključne reči: demografski resursi, demografski potencijal, indeks demografskih resursa, Grad Istočno Sarajevo

DEMOGRAPHIC RESOURCES OF THE CITY OF EAST SARAJEVO

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Abstract: Demographic processes and demographic analyses are a current topic in the world, and also very important for Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as Republika Srpska,

face numerous demographic problems such as low birth rate and fertility, negative natural increase, ageing of the population, emigration, etc. The research tries to show what kind of demographic problems the town of East Sarajevo is facing and what kind of demographic resources it has. Demographic resources will be presented using a synthetic indicator - demographic resources index. The index of demographic resources combines the number of inhabitants according to censuses, the age and educational structure of the population and the components of natural movement. All the above points to the demographic strength of the population and its ability to ensure future population growth. The goal of the research is to define what type of demographic resources the town of East Sarajevo belongs to and what demographic potential it has, as well as to determine the degree of homogeneity of the studied area.

Key words: demographic resources, demographic potential, index of demographic resources, City of East Sarajevo

BOSANSKOHERCEGOVAČKO-HRVATSKO POGRANIČNO PODRUČJE – DEMOGRAFSKO STANJE I PERSPEKTIVE

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Sažetak: U svjetlu savremenih demografskih procesa Bosne i Hercegovine ukupna depopulacija, kao rezultat udruženih faktora prirodnog i mehaničkog kretanja, glavni je i najznačajniji trend. Analizom prostorne diferenciranosti demografskog razvoja, uslovljenog neujednačenim efektima društveno-ekonomskog razvoja, uočavaju se značajni dispariteti – koncentracijske jezgre i depopulacijska periferija. Upravo su periferna područja, u koja se po mnogim autorima ubrajaju i pogranična područja uz državnu granicu, targetirana kao prostori produbljivanja negativnih demografskih i socio-ekonomskih trendova, kako zbog njihove udaljenosti od državnih centara moći, tako i zbog različitih historijskih, identitetskih, kulturnih i mnogih drugih specifičnosti. Bosanskohercegovačko-hrvatsko pogranično područje kao prostorno-istraživački obuhvat podrazumijeva sve jedinice lokalne samouprave (općine i gradove) koji izlaze na granicu s Republikom Hrvatskom, a takvih je 26 od ukupno 37 pograničnih općina. Zbog izražene heterogenosti istraživački prostor je podijeljen na tri sektora – sjeverni, zapadni i južni. Metodama deskriptivne statistike ispitat će se razlike demografskih pokazatelja u pograničnim sektorima prema Hrvatskoj, ali i u odnosu na državne vrijednosti. Značaj ovog istraživanja ogleda se u aktuelnosti političkih i socio-ekonomskih procesa u pograničju prema Hrvatskoj, naročito ako se uzme u obzir da se radi o najmlađoj vanjskoj granici Evropske unije i Schengena, ali i prostoru koji je došao u fokus medijske i političke javnosti tokom migracijske krize.

Ključne riječi: Bosna i Hercegovina, Hrvatska, pograničje, demografski razvoj, depopulacija

THE BORDER AREA BETWEEN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA AND CROATIA - DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION AND PERSPECTIVES

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Abstract: The current demographic situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina reveals a significant and alarming trend of total depopulation resulting from a combination of natural change and migration. By examining the spatial distribution of demographic changes, influenced by uneven socio-economic development, marked disparities become apparent, with concentrated cores and depopulated periphery. The peripheral regions, which according to many authors also include areas along the state border, are particularly vulnerable to negative demographic and socio-economic trends, owing to their distance from centres of power, as well as their distinct historical, identity, and cultural characteristics. For the purposes of this research, the border area between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, comprising 26 out of 37 border municipalities, is observed as a spatial research unit. The research area is divided into three sectors based on pronounced heterogeneity- northern, western, and southern. Descriptive statistical methods will be employed to assess differences in demographic indicators in the regions bordering Croatia and in relation to values within the state. The significance of this research is reflected in the actuality of political and socio-economic processes on the border with Croatia, not only if we take into account that it is the youngest external border of the European Union and Schengen but also the fact that this area came into the focus of the media and political public during the migration crisis.

Key words: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, border, demographic development, depopulation

TRANSFORMACIJA TRADICIONALNIH KRAŠKIH PEJZAŽA KAO REZULTAT RECENTNIH DEMOGRAFSKIH PROMJENA – PRIMJERI IZ BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE

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Sažetak: Zbog raznovrsnih klimatskih, topografskih, geomorfoloških i društveno-geografskih uslova kontinuirano su desetljećima i stoljećima u kraškim područjima Bosne i Hercegovine oblikovani specifični kraški pejzaži. Od primorskog do visokoplaninskog krša nalazimo više tipova kraških pejzaža s manje ili više izražnim prirodnim ili kulturnim obilježjima. Oni su odraz specifičnog načina privređivanja i uravnoteženog iskorištavanja zemljišta. Autentični kulturni pejžaži poput onih na planini Bjelašnici, u dolini Neretve, u istočnoj Hercegovini ili zapadnoj Bosni s elementima vernakularne arhitekture predstavljaju najvažniji dio kulturnog naslijeđa Bosne i Hercegovine. Savremeni demografski procesi rezultiraju njihovom djelimičnom ili potpunom transformacijom na

način da se u potpunosti gube elementi autentičnosti i tradicionalnosti. Cilj ovog rada je ukazati na negativne posljedice stihijskog uništavanja kraških pejzaža kao najvrednijih dijelova kulturnog naslijeđa Bosne i Hercegovine.

Ključne riječi: krš, korištenje zemljišta, kulturno naslijeđe, Dinarski krš, Bosna i Hercegovina

TRANSFORMATION OF TRADITIONAL KARST LANDSCAPES AS A RESULT OF RECENT DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES - EXAMPLES FROM BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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Abstract: The specific karst landscapes in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been created for centuries under the influence of different climatic, topographical, geomorphological and social conditions. From coastal to high mountain karst, several types of karst landscapes can be found with more or less distinct natural or cultural features. They are a reflection of a specific way of farming and a balanced land use. Authentic cultural landscapes such as those on the Bjelašnica mountain, in the Neretva valley, in eastern Herzegovina or western Bosnia with elements of vernacular architecture represent the most important part of the cultural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Contemporary demographic processes result in their partial or complete transformation in a way that the elements of authenticity and traditionality are completely lost. The aim of this paper is to point out the negative consequences of the natural destruction of karst landscapes as the most valuable parts of the cultural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Key words: karst, land use, cultural heritage, Dinaric karst, Bosnia and Herzegovina

DEMOGRAFSKA KLASIFIKACIJA OPĆINA I GRADOVA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE – SINTEZNI REGIONALNI PRISTUP

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Sažetak: Demografski parametri predstavljaju jedan od osnovnih indikatora cjelokupnog društvenog razvoja nekog prostora, što naročito dolazi do izražaja u kontekstu Bosne i Hercegovine. Generalni negativni trendovi kao što su starenje stranovništva, opadanje stopa fertiliteta i ukupna depopulacija, jesu osnovna obilježja savremenog demografskog razvoja ove zemlje. Međutim, primjetne su i višedimenzionalne prostorne varijacije navedenih procesa zbog čega se javlja potreba za sveobuhvatnim sinteznim pristupom u njihovom proučavanju. U tu svrhu je predložena metodologija kojom je obuhvaćeno pet ključnih demografskih indikatora (gustina naseljenosti, međupopisna promjena broja stanovnika, vitalni indeks, koeficijent starosti i udio visokoobrazovne populacije), na osnovu koje je izvršena klasifikacija općina i gradova Bosne i Hercegovine prema sumarnom kompozitnom parametru. Kao razultat ovog metodološkog postupka, dobivene su četiri

kategorije jedinica lokalne samouprave, s obzirom na nivo njihovog općeg demografskog potencijala. Značaj ovakvog pristupa ogleda se u potencijalnom redefinisanju demografskih politika u Bosni i Hercegovini, kao i mjera općeg regionalnog razvoja.

Ključne riječi: Bosna i Hercegovina, depopulacija, demografsko starenje, regionalni dispariteti

DEMOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION OF MUNICIPALITIES/CITIES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – A SYNTHETIC REGIONAL APPROACH

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Abstract: Demographic parameters serve as essential indicators of the overall social development of a specific area, and this is particularly evident in the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The contemporary demographic development of this country is marked by negative trends, such as an ageing population, declining fertility rates, and total depopulation. However, multidimensional spatial variations of these processes are also noticeable, indicating the need for a comprehensive synthetic approach to their study. To address this, a methodology employing five key demographic indicators (population density, inter-census population changes, vital index, ageing coefficient, and highly educated population rate) is proposed. These indicators were used to classify municipalities and cities of Bosnia and Herzegovina based on a summary composite parameter. As a result, four categories of local self-government units were defined based on their general demographic potential. This methodological approach has significant implications for the redefinition of demographic policies in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as measures of general regional development.

Key words: Bosnia and Herzegovina, depopulation, demographic aging, regional disparities

ANALIZA SAVREMENIH DEMOGEOGRAFSKIH TRENDOVA U OPĆINI NOVI GRAD SARAJEVO

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Sažetak: Općina Novi Grad Sarajevo je najmlađa općina Grada Sarajeva i najmnogoljudnija općina u Bosni i Hercegovini. Prema posljednjem popisu stanovništva na ovom području živjelo je 118.553 stanovnika. U posmatranom periodu od 2013. do 2021. godine, evidentna je varijabilnost broja stanovnika, što je posljedica prirodnog ali i mehaničkog kretanja. Ukupna stopa rasta stanovnika za navedeni period iznosila je 3,3%, a po godini 0,4%. Migracijski saldo je pozitivan, iako je veliki broj emigranata (18.100). Specifikum općine je i veliki broj doseljenih (najveći u Kantonu Sarajevo), koji je u analiziranom periodu iznosio 21.820. Uzroci imigracije su različiti (zaposlenje, obrazovanje i sklapanje braka). Cilj rada bio je analizirati savremene demogeografske trendove u općini Novi Grad Sarajevo poslije posljednjeg popisa 2013. godine. Prilikom istraživanja korištene su metode analize i sinteze, statistički metod, komparativni metod i kartografski metod.

Ključne riječi: Novi Grad Sarajevo, mehaničko kretanje, prirodno kretanje, Kanton Sarajevo

ANALYSIS OF MODERN DEMOGEOGRAPHIC TRENDS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF NOVI GRAD SARAJEVO

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Abstract: The municipality of Novi Grad Sarajevo is the youngest municipality of the City of Sarajevo, and the most populous municipality in Bosnia and Herzegovina. According to the last population census, 118,553 inhabitants lived in this area. In the observed period from 2013 to 2021, variability in the number of inhabitants is evident, which is a consequence of natural factors as well as migrations. The total population growth rate for the mentioned period was 3.3%, and 0.4% annually. The net migration rate is positive, although there is a large number of emigrants (18,100). A specific feature of the municipality is the large number of immigrants (the largest in Sarajevo Canton), which amounted to 21,820 in the analysed period. The reasons for immigration are different (employment, education and marriage). The aim of the work was to analyse contemporary demogeographical trends in the municipality of Novi Grad Sarajevo after the last census in 2013. During the research, methods of analysis and synthesis, statistical method, comparative method and cartographic method were used.

Key words: Novi Grad Sarajevo, migrations, natural change, Canton of Sarajevo

DEMOGRAFSKI KONTRAST PODIJELJENIH URBANIH PODRUČJA – PRIMJER KANTONA SARAJEVO I GRADA ISTOČNO SARAJEVO

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Sažetak: Kao rezultat rata u periodu 1992–1995. i Dejtonskog mirovnog sporazuma, nekada jedinstvena metropolitanska zona Grada Sarajeva, koju je sačinjavalo deset općina, podijeljena je u dvije rigidno odvojene administrativne cjeline – Kanton Sarajevo (u Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine) i Grad Istočno Sarajevo (u Republici Srpskoj). Iako su u geografskom pogledu veoma bliske, ove dvije teritorijalne cjeline odlikuju značajno različiti obrasci društvenog i urbanog razvoja. Cilj ove studije je da ispita demografsku komponentu u postojećim novokreiranim disparitetima, za šta su korištene statističke i kartografske metode komparacije, koje se zasnivaju na analizi dostupnih demografskih pokazatelja za općinski nivo. Dobiveni rezultati ukazuju na značajne razlike, prvenstveno u etničkoj strukturi stanovništva, ali i vitalnoj statistici, razmještaju populacije, te nekim drugim demografskim pokazateljima.

Ključne riječi: urbana demografija, Kanton Sarajevo, Istočno Sarajevo, politička podjela, demografski dispariteti

DEMOGRAPHIC CONTRAST OF DIVIDED URBAN AREAS – CASE STUDY OF SARAJEVO CANTON AND CITY OF ISTOČNO SARAJEVO

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Abstract: As a result of the war in the period 1992-95 and the Dayton Peace Agreement, the once single metropolitan area of Sarajevo, which consisted of ten municipalities, was divided into two rigidly separate administrative units – the Sarajevo Canton (in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina) and town of East Sarajevo (in Republika Srpska). Although geographically very close, these two territorial entities are characterized by significantly different patterns of social and urban development. The aim of this study is to examine the demographic component in the existing newly created disparities, for which statistical and cartographic comparison methods were used, which are based on the analysis of available demographic indicators for the municipal level. The obtained results indicate significant differences, primarily in the ethnic composition of the population, but also in vital statistics, population distribution, and some other demographic indicators.

Key words: urban demography, Sarajevo Canton, Istočno Sarajevo, political divide, demographic disparities.

IZRADA DAZIMETRIJSKOG MODELA VRLO VISOKE REZOLUCIJE PRIMJENOM GEOPROSTORNIH TEHNOLOGIJA

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Sažetak: Prostorna distribucija stanovništva visoke razine detaljnosti koristan je instrument za donošenje odluka u procesu planiranja upravljanja te u brojnim socio-ekonomskim istraživanjima. Dazimetrijsko modeliranje je tehnika za redistribuciju podataka o stanovništvu iz popisno određenih administrativnih jedinica u rasterske podatke veće prostorne rezolucije.

Cilj ovog rada je izraditi dazimetrijski model vrlo visoke rezolucije na razini pojedinačnih zgrada primjenom geoprostornih tehnologija na primjeru naselja Metković, Republika Hrvatska. Predložen je model kartiranja naseljenosti zgrada koji integrira i sintetizira podatke iz različitih izvora. U radu su detaljno opisani koraci koji dovode do identifikacije stambenih zgrada primjenom više podatkovnog i višesenzorskog pristupa (LiDAR, multispektralni, RGB senzori). Otisci zgrada izdvojeni su primjenom geografsko objektno-orijentiranih analiza na temelju izrađenog multispektralnog modela vrlo visoke prostorne rezolucije (< 10 cm). U izdvajanju zgrada testirana su tri klasifikacijska algoritma (support vector machine, maximum likelihood, random forest). Podatci o visini i obliku zgrada dobiveni su prikupljanjem i obradom aero i LiDAR podataka (150 točaka na m²) primjenom alata umjetne inteligencije. Za generiranje kvalitetnijeg modela korišteni su podatci prostornog plana koji su omogućili klasifikaciju zgrada na stambene i nestambene. Stambeni objekti su dodatno klasificirani na stambene kuće i zgrade. Točnost modela ispitana je korištenjem mjere area under curve na

temelju podataka koji su prikupljeni terenskim istraživanjem.

Korišteni pristup i dobiveni podatci mogu se koristiti za rješavanje niza problemskih pitanja, poput karakteriziranja ugroženog stanovništva od prirodnih prijetnji, procjene ljudskog pritiska na okoliš, smjernica za lokalni i regionalni razvoj i optimizacije ruta prijevoza.

Ključne riječi: dazimetrijski model, geoprostorne tehnologije, višesenzorski pristup, Metković, Republika Hrvatska

CREATION OF A VERY HIGH RESOLUTION DASYMETRIC MODEL USING THE ADVANCED GEOSPATIAL TECHNOLOGIES

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Abstract: The spatial distribution of the population at a higher level of detail is a useful tool for decision-making in the planning and management process, as well as in numerous socio-economic researches. Dasymetric modeling is a technique for redistribution of population data from census-designated administrative units into raster data with higher spatial resolution.

The main aim of this paper is to apply different geospatial technologies to create a very high-resolution dasymetric model at the level of individual buildings (IB) (Metković settlement, Republic of Croatia). A new proposed methodology for mapping of population within IB integrates and synthesizes data from different sensors. This paper describes in detail the steps that lead to the identification of buildings using a multi-data/sensor approach. The building footprints were extracted using geographic object-based image analysis, based on the created multispectral model. Height data and shape of buildings were obtained by collection and processing of aero-LiDAR data using the artificial intelligence tools. To generate a better model, spatial plan data were used, which enabled the classification of buildings into residential and non-residential ones. Residential buildings were further classified into houses and buildings. The accuracy of the created model was tested using the area under curve measure based on the reference data.

The applied approach and obtained data can be used to solve a number of problematic issues, such as characterization of the population at risk from natural hazards and assessing human induced pressure on the environment.

Key words: dasymetric model, geospatial technologies, multi-sensor approach, Metković, Republic of Croatia

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