

DEMOGRAFSKA ODRŽIVOST I PROSTORNI RAZVOJ U PORTUGALU

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Prema konceptualno-metodološkom modelu "SUSTENDEMO" koji je utemeljen na sistemskom pristupu održivosti razvoja, demografska održivost obuhvaća dvije osnovne dimenzije - kvantitativnu i kvalitativnu. Ovaj model je primijenjen u istraživanju portugalske sociodemografske stvarnosti s ciljem da se utvrdi tipologija općina, što je postignuto putem faktorske i klaster analize.

Zaključeno je da, prema posljednjem popisu stanovništva 2011. godine, u 40% općina, uglavnom u unutrašnjosti Portugala, više nije osigurana demografska održivost ni u kvantitativnom niti u kvalitativnom pogledu. U drugoj grupi koju čini također 40% općina, a koje se najviše nalaze u obalnom pojasu i u unutrašnjosti zemlje, održivost je zajamčena bilo prirodnom, bilo migracijskom komponentom kvantitativne dimenzije, premda je stupanj razvijenosti ljudskog kapitala u tim općinama vrlo slab. S druge pak strane, u preostaloj petini općina, koje se nalaze u metropolitanskim gradskim područjima i gradovima srednje veličine, kako u obalnim predjelima tako i u unutrašnjosti, koncentrirana je i većina ljudskog kapitala čitave zemlje, tako da su te općine demografski održive, osobito u pogledu kvalitativne dimenzije.

Ključne riječi: demografska održivost, tipologija, prostorni razvoj, faktorska analiza, klaster analiza.

DEMOGRAPHIC SUSTAINABILITY AND SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT IN PORTUGAL

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According to the conceptual-methodological model "SUSTENDEMO" which is based on the systems approach to sustainable development, demographic sustainability encompasses two basic dimensions - quantitative and qualitative. This model has been applied in the study of the Portuguese territory in order to establish a typology of municipalities, which was achieved through factor and cluster analyses.

It was concluded that, according to the last Population Census in 2011, in 40% of municipalities, mainly in the interior of Portugal, demographic sustainability is no longer provided neither quantitatively nor qualitatively. In the second group consisting of also 40% municipalities, which are mostly located in the coastal zone and in the interior of the country, sustainability is guaranteed either by the natural, or by the migration component of the quantitative dimension, although the level of development of human capital in these municipalities is very weak. On the other hand, most of the human capital of the whole country is concentrated in the remaining fifth of the municipalities, with medium-size cities or located in the metropolitan areas, both on the coast and in the interior, so that these municipalities are demographically sustainable, particularly in terms of its qualitative dimension.

Keywords: *demographic sustainability, typology, spatial development, factor analysis, cluster analysis.*