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ANALIZA KRETANJA UKUPNOG BROJA UČENIKA OSNOVNIH ŠKOLA U ENTITETU FEDERACIJI BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE OD ŠKOLSKE 1996/1997. DO 2017/2018. GODINE

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Analiza kretanja ukupnog broja učenika za škole u entitetu Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine u poslijeratnom periodu ukazuje na dominantni trend kontinuiranog smanjenja broja učenika osnovnih škola. To je karakteristika većine kantona u entitetu Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine i najvećeg broja općina.

Rad je posvećen promjeni ukupnog broja učenika osnovnih škola na nivou kantona i općina upotrebom koeficijenta varijacije, koji koristeći odnos vrijednosti standradne devijacije i aritmetičke sredine za podatke o broju učenika po općinama i kantonima, omogućava jasan uvid u intenzitet i smjerove promjena. Rezultati istraživanja su pokazali jasne razlike između pojedinim kantonima i općinama kada su u pitanju vrijednosti koeficijenta varijacije. Dokazano je, uz pomoć stope ukupne promjene broja učenika, egzistiranje općina koje su, ostvarivši visoke vrijednosti koeficijenta varijacije, izgubile znatan dio ukupnog broja učenika osnovne škole a u nekima su zabilježeni slučajevi zatvaranja osnovnih škola ili smanjenja ukupnog broja učenika do jedne trećine. Također, pokazalo se da postoje općine u kojima trendovi kretanja broja učenika osnovnih škola imaju pozitivan predznak, u kojima je varijabilitet donio povećanje broja osnovaca i koje krasi veći stepen društveno-ekonomskog i demografskog razvoja.

Ključne riječi: smanjenje broja učenika, koeficijent varijacije, osnovna škola, entitet Federacija Bosne i Hercegovine, trendovi kretanja

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IN PERIOD FROM 1996/1997 TO 2017/2018.

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The analysis of the total number of pupils in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the post-war period points to the dominant trend of decreasing the number of primary

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school students. This is a characteristic of most cantons and the largest number of municipalities in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

This paper discusses the intensity of decreasing the necessity of opening primary schools, but also a higher degree of socio-economic number of primary school students at cantonal and municipal level using a coefficient of variation which, by means of the value of the relationship between standard deviations and the arthimetic means for data about the number of students per municipality and canton, provides a clear insight into the intensity and directions of the mentioned changes. The results of the research show clear differences between individual cantons and municipalities regarding the value of the coefficient of variation. It was proved, by using the rate of total change in the number of students, the existence of municipalities that achieved high values of the coefficient of variation, lost a significant part of the total number of primary school students, and in some cases closed primary schools or reducing the total number of pupils to one third. Also, it has been found that there are municipalities in which the trends in the number of pupils of elementary schools have a positive sign, in which variability has brought an increase in the number of primary school students and even the opening of new schools with a greater degree of socio-economic and demographic development.

Key words: reduction of the number of pupils, variation coefficient, elementary school, entitet Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, trends of movement.

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