

USPOREDBA DETERMINANTI UKUPNE DINAMIKE STANOVNIŠTVA UNSKO-SANSKOG I KANTONA SARAJEVO U PERIODU OD 2008-2017. GODINE

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Kada se vrši analiza demografskog razvoja u Bosni i Hercegovini u poslijeratnom periodu, neophodno je imati u vidu određene nepovoljne karakteristike kretanja i strukture stanovništva ispoljene u ratnim okolnostima, kao i posljedicama ratnih zbivanja.

Prema podacima Federalnog zavoda za statistiku, u posljednjih deset godina čak osam od deset kantona u Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine bilježi smanjenje ukupnog broja stanovnika. Samo u Posavskom i Zapadnohercegovačkom kantonu u istom periodu zabilježeno je povećanje ukupnog broja stanovnika. Kanton Sarajevo je izgubio je oko 0,6 % stanovništva ili oko 2700 stanovnika u zadnjih deset godina. Unsko-sanski kanton u istom periodu bilježi smanjenje ukupnog stanovništva za 6,1%.

Postranzijska etapa u razvoju stanovništva otpočela je u atipičnim socio-ekonomskim okolnostima, za razliku od zapadnoevropskih zemlja, pa se otuda javljaju određene kontroverze u vezi s karakterom recentne demografske tranzicije u Bosni i Hercegovini, ali i u nekim drugim zemljama. U uvjetima visokih troškova života u Bosni i Hercegovini, hipernezaposlenosti, siromaštva i socijalne isključenosti, posebno osoba u dvadesetim i tridesetim godinama, proširenje porodice bi u mnogim slučajevima pogoršalo njihov ionako nezavidan materijalni položaj. Emigracijom se gubi ljudski kapital čime biva ugrožena perspektiva ne samo demografskog nego i, općenito, društvenog razvoja Bosne i Hercegovine.

Ključne riječi: *Tranzicija stanovništva, Bosna i Hercegovina, dinamika stanovništva, prirodni priraštaj, migracije, Unsko-sanski kanton, Kanton Sarajevo*

COMPARISON OF DETERMINANTS OF TOTAL DYNAMICS OF POPULATION OF UNSKO-SANSKI AND CANTON SARAJEVO IN THE PERIOD BETWEEN 2008-2017

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When analyzing the demographic development in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the post-war period, it is necessary to bear in mind certain unfavorable characteristics of the

population's movements and structure, expressed in the war circumstances, as well as the consequences of the war.

According to the Federal Bureau of Statistics, in the last ten years, eight out of ten cantons in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina recorded a decrease in the total population. In the same period, only the Posavski and Zapadnohercegovački Canton recorded an increase in the total number of inhabitants. The Sarajevo Canton has lost about 0.6% of the population or about 2700 settlers in the last ten years. In the same period, the Unsko-sanski Canton recorded a decrease of 6.1% in the total population.

The post-transition stage in the development of the population began in atypical socio-economic circumstances, unlike Western European countries, hence there are certain controversies about the character of recent demographic transition in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but also in some other countries. In conditions of high cost of living in Bosnia and Herzegovina, hyper-unemployment, poverty and social exclusion, especially persons in their 20s, the expansion of the family would in many cases exacerbate their already bad material position. Emigration results in losses of human capital, thereby endangering the prospects of not only demographic but also, in general, the social development of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Key words: Population transition, Bosnia and Herzegovina, population dynamics, natural increase, migration, Unsko-sanski Canton, Canton Sarajevo