



ABSTRACTS

Alica Wertheimer-Baletić

**DETERMINANTS OF REPRODUCTION IN THE CROATIAN
POPULATION DURING THE SECOND HALF OF
THE 20TH CENTURY**

This paper analyses the important determinants of population reproduction in Croatia in the second half of the 20th century. Three groups of determinants were discussed in more details. The two groups include demographic data; total number of the fertile female population (aged 15-49 years) and their age structure. Third group consists of social determinants of reproduction expressed as age-specific fertility rates. The analysis showed that partial depopulation of the female population that had occurred in the period 1953 to 1971, followed as a result of the changes in age structure of the fertile contingent accompanied by the decline in specific fertility rates in the age groups of the highest fertility potential (20-24 and 25-29 years). From 1981 to 2001 all three groups of determinants demonstrated the declining population reproduction.

Agneza Szabo

**THE CAUSES OF DEPOPULATION IN THE KINGDOM
OF CROATIA AND SLAVONIA IN THE LATE 19TH AND
EARLY 20TH CENTURY**

The paper examines the causes of depopulation in the Kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia during the regime of Ban Khuen Hedervary (1883-1903) and in the post-Khuen period, concluding with the year 1910. The study was based on official reports of the Royal Government (“Zemaljska vlada”) in Zagreb that had been issued until 1910. Focus of the paper is on quantification and creation of corresponding tables and their use as well as on the literature data relevant for determining fundamental causes of depopulation. As used source material and obtained quantifications reveal, the main causes of depopulation were a steady decline in the average birth rate originated by aggravated social condi-

tions particularly of women, and certainly not the high mortality rates that, incidentally, have been constantly decreasing. The decline in the average mortality rate was also a result of modernization. Though modest, modernization was more and more frequently confirmed, primarily in the area of culture and education, including promotion of public health and civilization in general, and became evident especially in the form of improvement in the field of general literacy and urbanization (roads, arrangement of streets and parks primarily in cities, public water system, etc). As further investigations showed, a gradual decline in the average birth rates – accompanied with a gradual decline in the average mortality rate and resulting eventually in the continuous decline of population natural growth rate – were neither the sole nor even the principal causes of an accelerated depopulation process. In addition to the decline of the natural population increase, the causes of high and accelerated depopulation could be found in the accelerated population emigration to overseas countries, which culminated in the 1900 -1910 period. The causes of depopulation were even more aggravating and important due to the fact that emigrants were mostly men younger than 30. The paper also points to the causes of emigration, the most emphasized being those of social and economic nature. The predominant causes were lack of the accumulation of capital in the country, which might have, through positive credit services, a significant impact to an overall economic modernization of the country, primarily in the area of agricultural production. That could prevent sudden emigration from Croatian-Slavonian villages and minor cities and the then-started processes of their demographic corruption – and their actual dying out.

Ivan Čizmić
Dražen Živić

**EXTERNAL MIGRATIONS OF CROATIAN POPULATION –
A CRITICAL REVIEW**

Estimates of the number of persons who emigrated from Croatia to foreign countries in the period from 1880 to the First World War can be best obtained through statistical data on emigration, though, it is noteworthy that until 1898 data on emigration were not collected. Only after Ban's order of 1898 it was determined that statistical data should include the information on emigration, which was implemented as early as that year. Given that Austria-Hungary endorsed the principle of free movements and relocations of its inhabitants, the exact statistical data on emi-

gration could not had been collected. The statistics covered only the cases of emigrations that were, for some reason, statistically registered (e.g. applications for a passport issuance) or those that were inadvertently recorded (i.e. in the archives of shipping companies engaged in emigrant transport). Therefore, available emigrant statistics should be considered of second-rate in importance. Immigration data of the countries of immigration were much more reliable. However, this is not altogether true for the emigrants from Croatia because they were often registered as Austrians or Hungarians. The most complete picture on immigration into USA provides Annual Reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration, though the USA data are not absolutely reliable too. Even less reliable are those provided by the Croatian Bureau of Statistics in Zagreb according to which 186.573 persons left Croatia in the period 1889-1913. That number probably refers to those emigrants who were recorded by the authorities. Based on the combination of the shipping companies records and the number of issued passports it can be concluded that, a total number of 257.212 persons emigrated from Croatia and Slavonia in the relatively short period 1900-1913.

Dražen Živić

DIRECT AND MIGRATION-CAUSED DEMOGRAPHIC LOSSES DURING THE SERBIAN ARMED AGGRESSION AGAINST CROATIA

The Serbian armed aggression and war against Croatia can be considered and studied from various viewpoints. Along with the historical, political, military, a socio-economic and other aspect of the past war and aggression, the demographic one is undoubtedly among the most important. The war against the Republic of Croatia, as well as the year-long occupation of a significant portion of its state territory, had a markedly negative effect on the demographic development of the Croatian state, generating numerous, great, long-term and – in many aspects – consequences that cannot be easily removed. Direct and indirect demographic losses during the Homeland War and over the post-war period represent prevailing factors in contemporary population development in majority of settlements and areas of the Republic of Croatia as well as in the entire Croatia. In comparison to the pre-war demographic status and to the expected past-war demographic dynamics, almost all aspects, determinants and coordinates of the contemporary Croatia have been crucially changed. Demographic losses and Homeland War consequences are characterized by their selectivity in space and time.

Andelko Akrap

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE NUMBER OF MARRIAGES REGISTERED IN CROATIA BETWEEN 1961 AND 2002

Social differentiation of the Croatian society intensified by the pressure of spontaneously penetrating capitalism and its related changes, introduced entirely new moments that contributed to giving up from marriage or to hesitation toward marriage. In present-day situation, behind a woman's decision on whether to give birth or not, there is a cluster of diverse and complex demographic, economic, sociological and psychological moments. In these circumstances one should analyse the processes and changes that, in overall Croatian context, influence the decision of a woman to marry or not, to give birth within or out a wedding, on planning the number of children, not giving birth, uniting the role of a mother and a business woman when outside the family, on the life outside the institution of marriage, etc. The analysis of changes in fertile contingent observed between the 1961 and 2001 censuses, indicate that the most dynamic changes in the structure of female population which influenced the trend of live births, occurred between the 1991 and 2001 censuses. In Croatia, these changes were not brought about by the social and economic development but were rather influenced by regressive economic trends and war-generated difficulties. Unfavourable social conditions had effect on withdrawing from giving birth or on marriages and first childbearing later in life.

Nenad Pokos

MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS OF EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURE OF CROATIAN POPULATION

After the final results of the 2001 census were released, the public was most surprized by statistical data on the educational structure of Croatian population. In addition to 1.7% of illiterate population aged over 10, special concern is given to the evidence that 18.6% of population aged 15 and over, had not completed elementary education. Unfavourable indicators of educational structure are drawn from the fact that at the time of census, a university degree held only 7.8% of the population, which is one of fundamental problems of development. The paper also compares the structure of education in the Croatian population to those of other European countries and spatial analysis at the level of the counties.

CONTOURS OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC IMPLOSION IN CROATIA

Based on data obtained in four research projects conducted in the period 1997-2004 (*Faith and morality in Croatia*, *Aufbruch*, *European Values Study, EVS-1999* and *Tracking poverty in Croatia*) as well as on the results of other empirical and theoretic investigations of demographic problems, the paper describes demographic situation in Croatia, its social conditions and contours of possible actions that might lead into a demographic recovery. Special emphasis was given to a desired number of children in Croatia and observed discrepancy with regard to the number of live births, to the great aptitude of the Croatian citizens to justify institution of "self-supporting mother" whereas at the same time, they maintain that a child's upbringing requires both parents. The paper indicates importance of children for marital success in Croatia and the role of children in the life of a woman in a contemporary society, their readiness to sacrifice for the well-being of children along with readiness of children to respect their parents. In conclusion, the author suggests actions that could lead to a demographic recovery. In view of this he suggests initiatives in order to increase nuptiality, to lower age limits of first-born children, to enable living in accordance with the achieved civilization standards for young people. The author speaks for an obligatory active pronatality policies, based on energy of individualization and promotion of an overall atmosphere in the society to have children with special emphasis on maternity hospital as places that cannot be a kind of "specialized zones of production" but should reflect social dimension of a person's, especially mother's personality. With regard to the role of the Church as an institution evidently interested in the marriage and in family, the author maintains that it is the Church's task to support permanent values and to spend no effort in constituting families in the modern society, jointly with young people.

Ivo Nejašmić

**DEMOGRAPHIC DYNAMIC-STRUCTURAL SIGNIFICANCES
OF URBAN AND OTHER SETTLEMENTS OF THE REPUBLIC
OF CROATIA (1991-2001)**

The paper deals with demographic changes in Croatia from the viewpoint of the "type of residential settlement". The settlements are categorized into two groups: urban settlements (141) and other (non-urban) settlements (6618).

The paper focuses on the period 1991-2001. By the year 1991, the urban-type group of settlements registered a continuous population increase. In the early 1990s, the war had caused a change in the general trend; 2001/1991 index = 97.8. Depopulation was also registered in several major cities (Rijeka, Osijek, Split). The group of other (non-urban) settlements registered constant depopulation (2001/1971 index = 81.1) whereas during the 1990s, unfavourable processes deteriorated even more (2001/1971 index = 91.2). The impact of war, along with other factors, was reflected in a significant depopulation of the total population of Croatia (index 95.6). In the period 1991 to 2001 differentiation of birth-rate by the type of residential settlement had disappeared (there is almost no difference between urban and non-urban population); that is, homogenization at the level of very low birth-rate occurred. Population of urban settlements is on the brink of natural depopulation whereas in non-urban population that process had already reached its mature phase. During the last inter-census period, a negative migration balance is observed in the urban and other population, with somewhat greater relative net migration balance in non-urban population, which is as expected. Mean ages were 39.0 years for urban and 30.8 years for the population of other settlements. Age composition seen in the population pyramids representing urban and other (non-urban) settlements are very similar. Both belong to a regressive (contractive) type of the population age pyramid. Unfavourable demographic conditions and processes in the group of urban and other (non-urban) settlements indicate demographic regression as a characteristic of the entire Croatia. The processes at work are depopulation (natural, generational and general), negative migration balance and demographic ageing.

Ksenija Bašić

DEPOPULATION IN THE URBAN REGION OF ZAGREB

Development of the Zagreb urban region over the past fifty years has been characterized by a marked polarization, which in terms of population development resulted in concentration of population in Zagreb and satellite cities but also in depopulation of peripheral areas of agglomeration. Spatial expansion of depopulation reached its peak over the sixties of the 20th century, when two thirds of surrounding settlements were lost due to rural exodus. The rise of suburbanization steadily reduces the number of depopulating surrounding settlements, and their num-

ber fell to less than one third in the last inter-census period. Since the seventies of the 20th century, growth zones have been expanding in the areas gravitating toward satellite cities and in the most recent times (as a result of a facilitated spatial movability of population) also in less urbanized areas inside the main traffic corridors. At the same time, traditionally emigrational peripheral parts of the region have been continuously going down in population delineating two depopulation cores in Zagreb's surrounding area, with the option of dying out as the most probable result of their future population trend. In the conditions of a weakened migratory potential of the areas from which Zagreb and its surrounding have been traditionally gaining population, negative tendencies of natural population trends seen in the majority settlements in Zagreb agglomeration could eventually lead to a recurring expansion of depopulation. Their future population growth will therefore gradually more depend on immigration from foreign countries (primarily Bosnia and Herzegovina).

Ivan Lajić
Roko Mišetić

FERTILITY, BIRTH RATE AND TOTAL POPULATION TREND IN THE ISLANDS IN THE PERIOD 1981-2001

Participants in typical migrational processes are young, active working and fertile population. In case of islands, their population size and rates of biological trends are crucially determined by various more recent methodological approaches to population census, along with inclusion of certain categories of out-of-island population that, owing to some reasons, became official island population. It is evident that the island population is fictively expanding by older age groups which determines birth rate and, to a lower degree, fertility rate. The aim of this paper is to confirm that the number of inhabitants in the islands is not increasing in its reproductive basis but that an increasing number of older population contributes to the process of demographic ageing.

Our primary hypothesis is that in the past two inter-census periods fertility rates were relatively stable and birth rate in decrease. Another hypothesis assumes that future decrease of the extent of fertile cohorts (especially female) will be reflected in a decreased birth rate. A long-term decrease in fertile generations of the island population should be closely associated with the total population trend, that is, with depopulation. On the other

hands, possible increase in fertile generations could be associated with island rejuvenation, revitalization and population growth.

Rebeka Mesarić-Žabčić

CONTEMPORARY TRAITS OF DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE COUNTY OF MEĐIMURJE

The most significant factor of the continuing social and economic development and use of space is its population. Gradual changes of its most important characteristics influence the course of demographic processes along with biological, social and economic, cultural-educational, political, ethical and other factors. In the area of Međimurje, a continuous demographic follow up started in the mid-19th century in the form of population census conducted at certain intervals. Since the first 1857 census to the last 2001 census, in Međimurje were conducted altogether 15 censuses. The census-collected data enabled analyses and conclusions about a continuous increase in inhabitants, despite the fact that Međimurje is an area of constant emigration, which is a consequence of the natural birth rate whereas emigration makes a factor of secondary importance. This conclusion logically issues from a closer analysis of several characteristic population periods. Although the birth rate in Međimurje experienced stagnation, as was indicated by more recent censuses, the County of Međimurje still shows a positive trend of natural population birth rates, which cannot be said for the data registered across the entire Croatia. In the long run, there are some indications that positive natural population trend will be continued whereas future demographic changes will to a significant degree depend on further social and economic development and continuation of the process of transformation in the region of the County of Međimurje. Comparable analysis of population data obtained in the censuses over the past few years enables a detailed view into most recent population dynamics and helps explanation of numerous developmental processes and changes caused by them. These facts indicate to a relatively intensive occurrence of population redistribution in the area of the County of Međimurje in relation to central settlements and vital roads.

Maja Štambuk
Anka Mišetić

DEMOGRAPHIC CAPITAL OF THE CROATIAN PERIPHERY: SEVERAL INDICATORS

The paper analyses developmental prospects of the Croatian periphery in the framework of social capital theory. In this context, periphery designates space outside urban centres, that is, an area that can be called rural. Therefore, a subject of the analysis is population of all non-urban settlements in the Republic of Croatia based on the 2001 census. Quality of the village – town relationship, the absence of which makes any development an impossible expectation from the post-modern perspective, depends to a great degree on activation of rural socio-cultural capital. The paper emphasizes a need for revision of the status of social, particularly demographic capital of the Croatian village as a basic condition for the development of the village and rural area. With that aim several indicators of social capital were selected as an empirical background for the analysis which can focus attention to the conditions in a Croatian village in order to formulate a question who, or what individuals and social groups of the periphery can be counted for the development planning and what are the prospects for sustainability of the existing peripheral social capital.

Jasna Čapo Žmegač

PERMANENT TEMPORARINESS IN GERMANY AND RETURN OF THE CROATIAN ECONOMIC MIGRANTS

In the sixties of the 20th century, during the period of the economic conjuncture in Western Europe, the tens thousands of inhabitants had secured their employment abroad and left Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina – the countries of the ex-Yugoslavia. They left individually or in groups assisted by the employment-service office, with their work contracts limited to several years and they were headed mostly to Germany and Austria, planning to return after some time. Those economic migrants, at home called “labourers temporarily employed abroad” and in Germany “guest workers” or *Gastarbeiter*, “temporarily” stayed in the European countries for thirty or forty years and live there still today, alone or with their descendants. Based on several-month ethnographic study of the situation of the Croatian *Gastarbeiter* in Munich, the paper analyses the causes of their delay to return to Croatia or Bosnia and Herzegovina. The idea on return represents

only a mirror-picture of the idea on temporary stay abroad; and both have structured the economic migrants' way of life in Germany and determined their family and housing situation, their work experience and contacts with their homeland. A question is how relevant it is at all to speak about the return of people who are, in their own way - through their trans-national practice of participation - permanently present in the homeland.

Vladimir Geiger
GERMANS IN CROATIA (SINCE THE MIDDLE AGES
TO THE PRESENT)

Relatively large population groups of German origin were present in Eastern and South-eastern Europe since the Middle Ages. From the beginning of the 13th century and later, during the Middle Ages and new era, there were mentions of smaller groups of Germans, mostly merchants and artisans in the Panonic Croatia. Actual origin of those German settlers cannot be always established. At that time they arrived under the name of Sassy, but there were also Germans from other areas. Not much is known about the number of German settlers but it is known that they were confined to cities and around mines of that time. Somewhat more manifested immigration of Germans into Podunavlje and in Croatian land began after the liberation of Pannonia from the Osman rule. In the 18th century, Germans and other foreigners, mostly artisans and prevailingly Catholics, settled into Croatian towns and to a lesser extent into villages as agriculturalists. More significant settling of Germans into Croatia - Slavonia, Srijem and Baranja, mostly by agricultural population but also artisans, prevailingly Catholics in addition to Evangelists, known mostly under the name "Švabo" began at the beginning and predominantly in the second half of the 19th century. Their settlement had largely determined ethnic, cultural, economic, political and other relations in life and development of the Croatian, principally Panonian regions in the forthcoming era. Settlement of Germans in South-eastern Europe and Croatia reached its peak at the beginning of the 20th century. There was about half a million of Germans in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians - Yugoslavia. That number of Germans continued to persist as long as to the Second World War. In the Independent State of Croatia, out of approximately 150.000 Germans, the majority were settled in Srijem, Slavonia and Bosanska Posavina. Toward the end of the Second World War the Independent State of

Croatia left about 110,000 Germans and the end of war saw about 30.000 of Germans in their homeland. Certain number of them lost their lives in the post-war Yugoslavian camps whereas greater number of Germans moved from Yugoslavia at that time. First post-war census of 1948 recorded only 55.337 Germans in Yugoslavia (10.144 in Croatia) and each next census registered their decrease. Emigration along with assimilation, have contributed to the fact that today only several thousands of Germans and Austrians live in Croatia.

Dragutin Babić

COEXISTENCE IN THE AREAS OF SPECIAL STATE CONCERN – (RE)CONSTRUCTION OR SEGREGATION?

The paper aims at presenting forms, achievements and limitations of (re)construction of primary social relationships network at the level of local communities in the areas of special state concern. The emphasis was on the problem and importance of re-establishment of coexistence between the Croats and the Serbs. A basis of analysis is an empirical investigation carried out in the County of Brod-Posavina, within the population of three groups of war migrants: refugees-immigrants, returnees-Croats and returnees-Serbs.

Vlado Puljiz

DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES AND SOCIAL POLICY

The paper deals with demographic phenomena such as population ageing, decline in fertility rates, pluralization of family forms and comparison of family obligations and external labour, and explores social-policy measures introduced by the state and society in order to reduce or completely remove negative consequences brought about by the phenomena. In view of population ageing, the author draws attention to a need for redefining the limits and way of life in the old age. He emphasizes the need for retirement pensions and, most recently, an increasingly important concept of active ageing. In view of fertility, the author points to the fact that its decrease may be a consequence of the processes of modernization and individualization seen in the modern society. On the other hand, women employment positively influences fertility as well as various other measures aimed at reconciliation of the family and external labour. The authors view is that demographic and family policy, since they are directed to the investment into human resources,

must be given high position in the hierarchy of priorities of modern societies.

Snježana Mrđen
PROJECTIONS FOR CROATIAN POPULATION
UNTIL THE YEAR 2031

Taking into account great changes in population dynamics in Croatia during the nineties and the results of 2001 population census, the paper analyses projection of Croatian population for the year 2031. These medium-term projections will be processed using a cohort-component method and will refer to the total population of Croatia by sex and by five-year age groups. The obtained results showing future tendencies of mortality, fertility and migration will be a combination of four variants. Analysis of the results will refer to the overall trend of the total Croatian population and changes in age structure in the period of projection.

Marinko Grizelj
PROJECTIONS FOR THE POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC
OF CROATIA BY THE END OF THE CENTURY

In its introductory part the paper gives a short review on previous projections for the population of Croatia and on long-term projections for the world population developed by the UN Population Department. The paper proceeds to analyse results of population projections for Croatia made in order to draw attention to a long-term demographic changes of the assumed trends in mortality, fertility and migrations. In connection with this, the concluding part of the paper points to a reality of contemporary ethno-demographic processes and their importance for understanding the causes of war and dissipation of ex-Yugoslavia.

Marijan Križić
DEMOGRAPHIC POLICY IN CROATIA IN WITHIN
CONTEMPORARY DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

During the early nineties of the 20th century Croatia entered a phase of natural depopulation. At the beginning of 1966, in a changed political situation, the Croatian Parliament passed the National Program for Demographic Development, which included a series of measures to encourage active population policy. After the elections of January

2000, some of legalized measures from the National Program were abolished. Over the past years, Croatia has experienced an accelerated depopulation. All these facts point to a need that beyond-party demographic and family policies should be devised, able to ensure the balanced age structure and more even distribution of Croatian population.