

Directions and tendencies of migration of the population into urban areas of the Republic of Srpska

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ABSTRACT

This paper covers internal migrations in the Republic of Srpska, in the period 2007-2015 and their impact to urban and peri-urban development of urban areas of the Republic. Migration directions show a continuity of permanent abandonment of rural areas and settlement of urban and peri-urban areas of the Republic, also including the migrations (immigration) from the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The scope of migrations has the trend of decrease as result of decrease in the rural population of the Republic of Srpska and its aging. Urban centres of the northern part of the Republic of Srpska (Banja Luka, Doboj, Bijeljina, Prijedor and Gradiška) have the largest scope of immigration, due to a number of attractive factors. In the southern part of the Republic, in the sub-Mediterranean area, the City of Trebinje is the main immigration area for the population of eastern Herzegovina, but also, more and more, for the population of the rest of the Republic of Srpska, as well for the wider regional environment. Spatial scope of research consists of eight cities in the Republic of Srpska, which defined the status of the city in the period from 1995 to 2019. Those cities are: Banjaluka, Bijeljina, Prijedor, Gradiška, Doboj, Istočno Sarajevo, Zvornik and Trebinje.

The specificities in the territorial organization of the Republic of Srpska are the result of complex socio-political processes and the formation of the entity line of demarcation in post-war period (1992-1995), between the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Srpska. Given the physiognomy of space and developmental processes, the Republic of Srpska has complex settlement function.

In four urban areas, Istočno Sarajevo, Doboj, Zvornik and Trebinje, the settlements are divided by the entity line, which caused the migrations. In 2014, population migration was also affected by administrative separation of the municipality of Stanari from the Doboj city area. Due to the above mentioned, compared to other cities of the Republic, Doboj has the highest negative values of the migration balance in the observed period (2007-2016). Statistical data from the Federal Bureau of Statistics of BiH and the Republic Institute of the Republic of Srpska were used in research related to migrations, as well as other relevant statistical material produced in the period from 1991 to 2016. The key demographic indicators, internal migrations, immigration and emigration and migration balance were taken into consideration. In order to compare the research areas, data were prepared on the basis of demographic indicators. Conclusions on spatial integration of migration, as well as its direction, have been drawn based on internal migration, spatial distribution of population and change in number of inhabitants in urban and suburban settlements.

Key words: The Republic of Srpska, migrations, suburbanization, migration balance.

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Introduction

The European Union officially recognized Bosnia and Herzegovina as a sovereign state on 6 April 1992, and the next day the United States did the same. Since then, a three-and-a-half-year war has been fought in the geospace of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The beginning of the war was based on the conflict between Serbs and joint Muslim-Croat forces, and after the collapse of the coalition in 1993, the war gained the most typical features of ethnic-religious and civil war. The provisions of the Peace Agreement (better known as the Dayton Agreement, of 21 November 1995) constituted Bosnia and Herzegovina as a state composed of two entities: Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Srpska. Both entities have been given competencies that independent political-territorial subjects have. However, the Agreement did not resolve the issue of the inter-entity border in the Brčko area. The disputed issue was resolved by an arbitral award of 5 March 1999, by the Chairman arbitrator, which reads the entire area of the municipality of Brčko, from the time of the former SR BiH, as a district. Thus, Bosnia and Herzegovina was constituted as a state of two entities and the Brčko District (Nodal-functional regionalization of the Republic of Srpska, 2008, p. 3-5).



Fig.1 The position of the Republic of Srpska in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=6393512>

The Republic of Srpska, with its position in Bosnia and Herzegovina, covers 24,856 km² or 49% of the territory of BiH. The territory stretches from the Una River in the west to the Drina in the east in the length of 250 km, and in the north-south direction from the Sava River to the village of Grab in the municipality of Trebinje in the length of 270 km. This area is characterized by a specific shape with an elongated state territory in the east-west and north-south directions. The Republic of Srpska borders Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia and the Federation of BiH. The total length of the Republic of Srpska border is about 2,170 km long, of which 1,080 km is international. The inter-entity delimitation sector is very long due to the meandering of the border, about 1,090 km. The border of the Republic of Srpska is also the result of a compromise and agreement on the replacement of parts of the territories between the two entities, such as the village of Hasani, and the areas of Bosanska Krupa, Doboj, Tuzla, Bijeljina, Zvornik, Nevesinje, Mostar and Prijedor. (Same, 2008, p. 7).

According to the estimates of the Republic Institute of Statistics, the Republic of Srpska had 1,157,516 inhabitants in 2016, which is 13,663 inhabitants less than in mid-2013. The estimate is based on the results of the 2013 census and the ratio of the number of live births, deaths, immigrants, and emigrants in internal migration in the period 2013-2016. The estimated number of inhabitants should be taken with a pinch of salt because it includes only the closed population, i.e., does not include the mechanical component of external migrations. Given the negative tendencies of the external migration balance, most demographers believe that the number of resident populations in 2016 is even lower than official statistical estimates. (Marinković, Majić, 2018, p. 47-48)

The Republic of Srpska is characterized by negative natural population movements, and the poor biodynamics and prospects of demographic development are negatively affected by the changed structures of the population, especially age structure, but also other. To such unfavourable demographic trends of the population, we should also add the increasingly dynamic movement of the working-age population and university degree population towards other countries, mostly for socio-economic reasons.

With the disintegration of the SFRY and in the post-war period (1992-1996), the process of emigration caused a strong depopulation of rural areas, but also a decrease in the number of inhabitants in urban areas. Migration processes have started to play a key role in the spatial distribution of the population. The population is increasingly leaving less developed rural areas, and areas divided by the entity line of demarcation, and moving towards more functionally developed centres. Processes of suburbanization are intensified by socio-economic changes. Spatial expansion of urban and peri-urban settlements forms complex urban systems with pronounced migration.

The directions of migration in the cities of the Republic of Srpska show the continuity of permanent abandonment of rural areas and settlement of urban areas. According to the Census from 1991, in rural settlements of the Republic of Srpska lived 933,912 inhabitants and 599,634 inhabitants in 2013, or 36% inhabitants less. According to the Census from 1991, a third of the population lived in the cities of the Republic (45.1%), while in the period from 1991 to 2013, that number increased to half (52.9%).

In the period from 2007 to 2016, 63,046 persons immigrated to the cities of the Republic of Srpska, of which 58.5% from the surrounding rural areas, and 35% from FBiH and 3.5% from Brčko District.

In the period from 1991 to 2013, the population showed a tendency of faster growth in the gravitational spheres of more developed cities, while the population number decreased in settlements which are far from city centres and main traffic communications.

Bibliography review

The essential features of the territorial organization of the Republic of Srpska arise from the Dayton Agreement, verified in Paris in 1995, according to which the Republic of Srpska is defined as the entity within the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In the period from 1995 to 2019, spatial and functional organization of the Republic of Srpska was changing. Upon its establishment, the Republic of Srpska had two urban settlements, Banja Luka and Istočno Sarajevo, and in 2019 there are eight urban settlements. In the period from 1995 to 2019, the relevant laws defining the spatial and functional organization are taken into consideration (The Law on Territorial Organization and Local Self-Government of the Republic of Srpska, the Law on the Cities in the Republic of Srpska, the Law on the Establishment of the Municipality of Stanari, etc.)

The complexity of demographic changes in the above-mentioned period were reviewed on the basis of the Census from 1991 and 2013, published by the Federal Bureau of Statistics of BiH and the Institute of Statistics of the Republic of Srpska, as well as on the basis of other relevant statistic material (newsletters, yearbooks, demographic review, etc.).

These issues are analysed in numerous scientific papers published in scientific bulletins (Gnjato, 2011; Gnjato, 2013; Šabić, 2016), as well as in scientific publications (Špirić, Marijanac, 1999; Pašalić and others 2006; Marijanac, 2012) and monograph (Marinković 2005; Mandić 2013; Živković 2016; Marinković, Majić, 2018).

These issues have also been processed in many scientific papers in the surrounding countries, Croatia (Bašić, 2005; Klepić Bogadi, 2008), Serbia (Nikitović V., 2015; Bobić, Anđelković, Kokotović, 2016), which encountered similar socio-economic changes after disintegration of Yugoslavia

Methods and spatial extent

The time extent of migration research includes the period from 2007 to 2016. Spatial scope of research consists of eight cities in the Republic of Srpska, which defined the status of the city in the period from 1995 to 2019. Those cities are: Banjaluka, Bijeljina, Prijedor, Gradiška, Doboj, Istočno Sarajevo, Zvornik and Trebinje.

Cities consist of city centres and municipalities.

The specificities in the territorial organization of the Republic of Srpska are the result of complex socio-political processes and the formation of the entity line of demarcation in post-war period (1992-1995), between the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Srpska. Given the physiognomy of space and developmental processes, the Republic of Srpska has complex settlement function.

In the period from 1996 to 2012, the Republic of Srpska unites the two cities in administrative and functional terms, Banjaluka and Istočno Sarajevo and 61 municipality (the

Law on Territorial Organization and Local Self-Government of the Republic of Srpska, Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska, number: 11/94, 6/95, 26/95, 15/96, 17/96, 19/96 and 6/97). In the period from 2012 to 2014, four settlements got the status of the city: Bijeljina, Doboj, Prijedor and Trebinje (The Law on Territorial Organization and Local Self-Government of the Republic of Srpska, Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska, number: 103/05, 69/09, 70/12). And in the period from 2014 to 2019, two more settlements, Zvornik and Gradiška, got the status of the city (the Law on the City of Zvornik, Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska, number: 83/14, 106/15 and the Law on the City of Gradiska, Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska, number: 26/19). In 2019, the settlement system of the Republic of Srpska consists of eight cities and 56 municipalities.

In four urban areas, Istočno Sarajevo, Doboj, Zvornik and Trebinje, the settlements are divided by the entity line, which caused the migrations.

The largest number of settlements which are divided by the entity line are located in city area of Istocno Sarajevo, the total of 43 settlements.

From the pre-war large area that made Sarajevo, independent municipalities emerged in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Hadžići, Ilidža, Ilijaš and Vogošća), i.e. (Pale) in the Republic of Srpska. The mountain-rural municipality of Trnovo mostly belonged to the Federation of BiH, while a smaller part belonged to the Republic of Srpska. The city municipalities of Sarajevo are divided so that the municipalities of Istočna Ilidža (Kasindo), Istočni Stari Grad (Hreša), Istočno Novo Sarajevo (Lukavica) in the Republic of Srpska are formed from parts of the municipalities of Ilidža, Stari Grad and Novo Sarajevo. Continuing the administrative-political tradition of SFR Yugoslavia, post-war Sarajevo was organized as a city community of municipalities. In this regard, the City of Sarajevo consists of the municipalities of Ilidža, Stari Grad, Novi Grad and Novo Sarajevo. Opposite to the City of Sarajevo, which is the seat of the Sarajevo Canton, the capital of the Federation of BiH and the entire state, the municipalities of Istočna Ilidža, Istočno Novo Sarajevo, Istočni Stari Grad, Pale, Sokolac and Trnovo created a city community, i.e. the City of Istočno Sarajevo. Although the headquarters of all entity institutions of the Republic of Srpska are located in Banja Luka, Istočno Sarajevo was held as the *de jure* capital of that entity (Raos, 2010, p. 8).

The city was formed in post-war period from 1992 to 1995. It consists of six municipalities: Istočno Novo Sarajevo, Istočna Ilidža, Pale, Sokolac, Trnovo and Istočni Stari Grad and 216 populated places (the Law on the City of Istočno Sarajevo, Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska, number: 25/93, 8/96, 27/96 and 33/97, 85/03, 01/05).

In the case of the city, i.e. the pre-war municipality of Doboj, by delimitation, the largest part of the municipality of Doboj belonged to the Republic of Srpska, while the peripheral rural parts belonged to the Federatio of BiH. Since these settlements are not territorially interconnected, two municipalities, Doboj Jug and Doboj Istok, were created (Raos, 2010, p.7).

In the period from 2012 to 2014, the municipality of Doboj received the status of a city (Law on Territorial Organization and Local Self-Government of the Republic of Srpska, Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska, number: 103/05, 69/09, 70/12).

In 2014, population migration was also affected by administrative separation of the municipality of Stanari from the Doboj city area (the Law on the Establishment of the Municipality of Stanari, Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska, number: 83/14). Due to the

above mentioned, compared to other cities of the Republic, Doboj has the highest negative values of the migration balance in the observed period (2007-2016).

In the 2013 census, according to demographic size, the largest cities in Republic of Srpska are: Banja Luka (180,053 inhabitants) and Bijeljina (103,874 inhabitants). Other cities in the Republic of Srpska have a smaller population: Prijedor (80,916 inhabitants), Doboj (68,514 inhabitants), Istočno Sarajevo (59,916 inhabitants) and Zvornik (54,407 inhabitants).

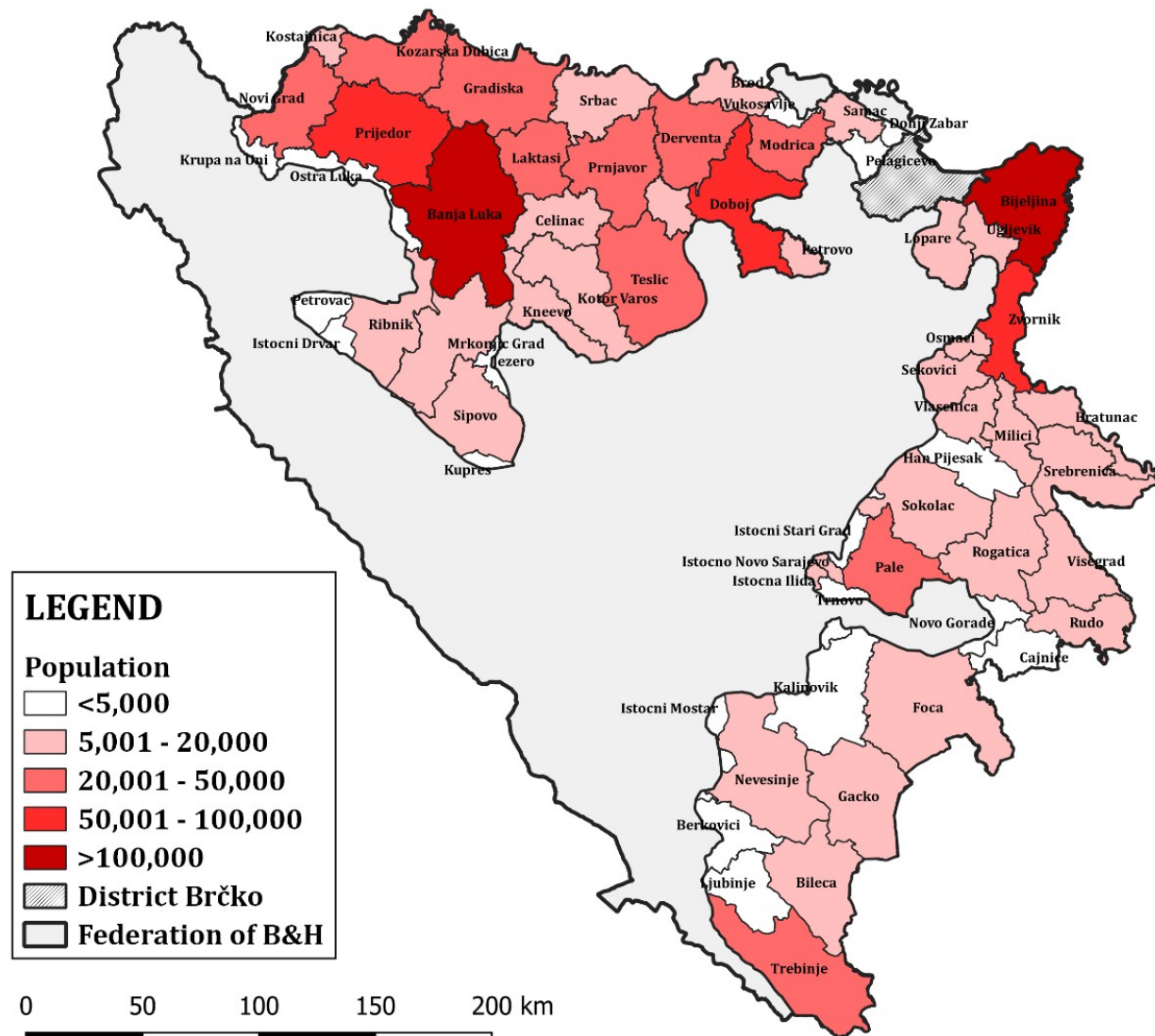


Fig.2 Population in cities and municipalities of the Republic of Srpska according to the 2013 census.
Source: Marinković, Majić (2018, Page 53).

Statistic data from the Federal Bureau of Statistics of BiH and the Republic Institute of the Republic of Srpska were used in research related to migrations, as well as other relevant statistical material produced in the period from 1991 to 2016. The key demographic indicators, internal migrations, immigration and emigration and migration balance were taken into consideration. To compare the research areas, data were prepared on the basis of demographic indicators. Conclusions on spatial integration of migration, as well as its direction, have been drawn based on internal migration, spatial distribution of population and change in number of inhabitants in urban and suburban settlements.

Regular daily migration or weekly migration, which is the departure from the place of residence to another place because of the work, is not taken into account, because the statistics of the Republic of Srpska do not have a systematic database on this type of population movement.

International migrations in the cities of the Republic of Srpska

In the Republic of Srpska, within its current borders, there were 1,570,165 inhabitants in the 1991 census (Marinković, Vranješ, 2013, p. 38), and according to the final results of the 2013 census, there were 1,170,342 inhabitants (Marinković, Majić, 2018, p. 49).

The Republic of Srpska is facing problems of demographic aging and depopulation. In the period from 1991 to 2013, according to population census from 1991 and 2013, population of the Republic of Srpska decreased for 399,823 or 25.5%. A significantly higher proportion of the elderly is observed compared to the young population (Marinković, Majić, 2018, p. 49). According to census from 2013, there are 625,115 inhabitants in the cities, or 52.9% population of the Republic. In 2013, compared to 1991, the decrease in the population of Republic of Srpska is visible in the cities as well. In the period from 1991 to 2013, population in cities decreased to 77,010 persons as follows: in Prijedor and Doboj for 28%, in Gradiška for 18%, in Zvornik for 17.5%, in Banjaluka for 7.7% and in Trebinje for 2.9%. In the same period, only two cities recorded increase in population number, Istočno Sarajevo for 21.6% and Bijeljina 7.3% (Table 1).

Cities in the Republic of Srpska	Number of inhabitants						Inter-census change 1991/2013
	1991			2013			
	Urban area ¹	Close urban area	Marginal zone of the urban area	Urban area	Close urban area	Marginal zone of the urban area	Urban area
Banjaluka	195,139	142,644	52,495	180,053	135,059	44,994	-15,086
Bijeljina	96,796	36,187	60,609	103,874	41,121	62,753	7,078
Gradiška	60,062	16,989	43,073	49,196	13,691	35,505	-10,866
Prijedor	112,470	34,627	77,843	80,916	27,970	52,946	-31,554
Doboj	95,713	27,579	68,134	68,514	24,349	44,165	-27,199
Doboj*	83,213	27,579	55,634	61,556	24,349	37,207	-21,657
I. Sarajevo**	46,979	22,353	24,626	59,916	37,031	22,885	12,937
Trebinje	29,094	21,810	7,284	28,239	22,987	5,252	-855
Zvornik	65,872	14,584	51,288	54,407	11,082	43,325	-11,465
Total	702,125	316,773	385,352	625,115	313,290	311,825	-77,010

Table 1 Number of inhabitants and inter-census change in the cities of the Republic of Srpska, in the period from 1991 to 2013.

Source: (Marinković, Majić, 2018, Page 308-309); Census of Population, Households, Dwellings and Farms 1991, Republic Institute of Statistics of the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo, 1991; Census of Population, Households, Dwellings in the Republic of Srpska in 2013, Republic Institute of Statistics of the Republic of Srpska, Banja Luka, 2017.

¹ The urban area consists of two macro-units: the close urban area and the marginal zone of the urban area. All lands within the close urban area are construction land. The marginal zone of the urban area includes construction and agricultural land.

* Doboj - Data for the City of Doboj do not include data for the municipality of Stanari Istočno

** Sarajevo - Data for the City of Istočno Sarajevo include data for the municipalities of Istočno Novo Sarajevo, Istočna Ilidža, Pale, Sokolac, Tnovno and Istočni Stari Grad.

Cities in the Republic of Srpska	Indigenous population	Immigrant population	
		Total	from BiH
Banjaluka	39.3	60.7	74.6
Bijeljina	32.6	67.4	79.4
Gradiska	34.8	65.2	70.3
Prijedor	29.0	71.0	62.3
Doboj*	35.9	64.1	80.7
I. Sarajevo**	21.1	78.8	92.4
Trebinje	40.5	59.5	73.6
Zvornik	31.1	68.9	82.2
Total in RS	35.3	64.7	76.2

Table 2 Share of the indigenous and immigrant population, in accordance with the scope of internal migrations in the cities of the Republic of Srpska, in the year 2013, in %.

Source: (Marinković, Majić, 2018, Page 318-319)

* Doboj. Data for the City of Doboj include data for the municipality of Stanari.

** Istočno Sarajevo- Data for the City of Istočno Sarajevo include data for the municipalities of Istočno Novo Sarajevo, Istočna Ilidža, Pale, Sokolac, Tnovno and Istočni Stari Grad.

In the post-war period (1996-2016), the negative rate of natural growth conditioned the process of natural depopulation in which the population of the Republic of Srpska decreased by about 4%. In the past 20 years, a total of 234,535 children were born, 280,381 inhabitants died at the same time, so only on the basis of natural increase, the Republic of Srpska reduce its population by -45,846 inhabitants. (Marinković, Majić, 2018, p. 141).

The rate of natural depopulation in the cities of the Republic of Srpska is more pronounced if the cumulative values of natural increase are considered. In the period 1996–2016, the largest demographic losses based on natural change were registered in four cities of the Republic of Srpska: Prijedor (-6,688), Bijeljina (-3,650), Gradiška (-3,059) and Doboj (-2,902) (Same, 2018, p. 143).

Unfavourable demographic trends directly affected the aging population, but also the reduction of the working age population. In the 2013 census, compared to 1991, the number of young populations decreased from 22% to 14%, mature from 70% to 68%, while the number of old populations increased from 8% to 17%. Negative natural movements are recorded in cities (Marinković, Majić, 2018, p. 180).

Cities in the Republic of Srpska	Number of inhabitants (1991/2013) Difference	Natural increment (2000/2016) difference	Absolute natural change (1996/2016)	Average age (2013)	Migration balance (2007-2016)
Banjaluka	-15,086	-184	4,138	40.4	9,325
Bijeljina	7,078	-587	-3,650	41.2	6,195
Gradiska	-10,866	-391	-3,059	42.6	78
Prijedor	-31,554	-641	-6,688	42.3	237
Doboj	-27,199	-352	-2,998	42.1	-5,659
I. Sarajevo	12,937	-441	-4,262	42.7	3,969
Trebinje	-855	-109	-628	42.2	632
Zvornik	-11,465	-392	1,321	39.3	-1,514

Table 3 Absolute values and changes in the natural movement of population in cities of the Republic of Srpska, in the period from 1996 to 2016.

Source: (Marinković, Majić, 2018, Page 316-317); Census of Population, Households, Dwellings and Farms 1991, Republic Institute of Statistics of the Federal Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo, 1991; Census of Population, Households, Dwellings in the Republic of Srpska in 2013, Republic Institute of Statistics of the Republic of Srpska, Banja Luka, 2017, Demographic statistics 4, 10, 11, 15 and 20, Republic Institute of Statistics of the Republic of Srpska, Statistical newsletters, 2017.

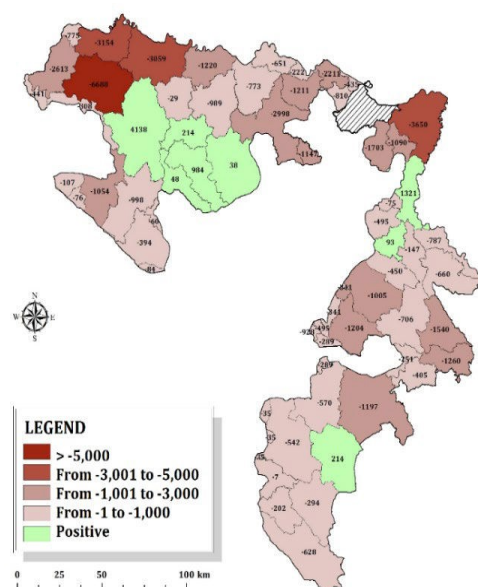


Fig.3 Cumulative natural increase in cities and municipalities of the Republic of Srpska in the period 1996-2016.

Source: Marinković, Majić (2018, Page 177).

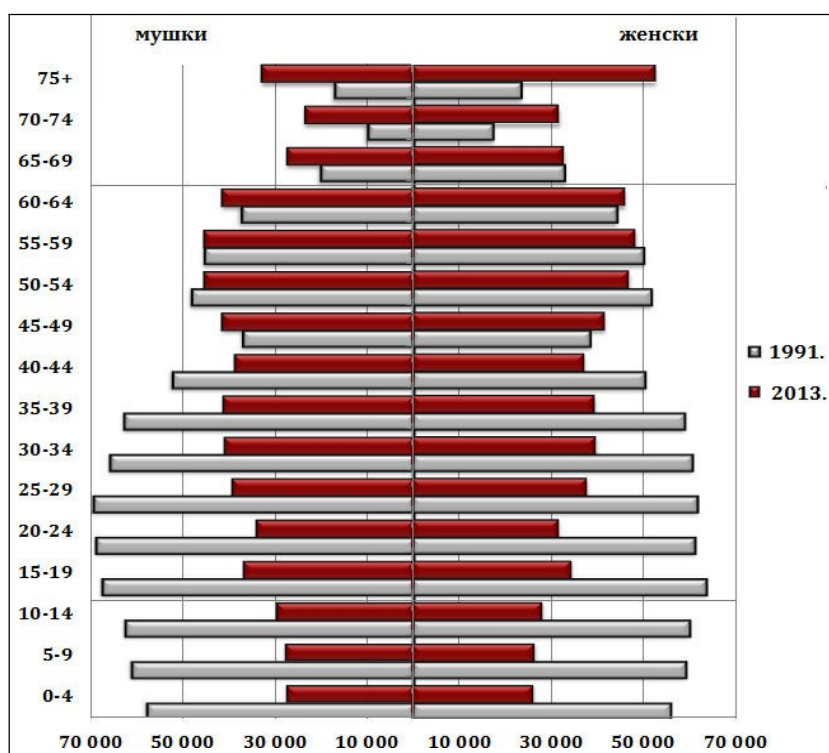


Fig.4 Age and sex structure of the population of the Republic Srpska in the 1991 and 2013 censuses.

Source: (Marinković, Majić, 2018, Page 179).

In the period from 2007 to 2016, negative migration balance is recorded in Doboj (-5,659) and Zvornik (-1.514), and the highest positive migration balance is recorded in Banja Luka (9,325), Bijeljina (6,195) and Istočno Sarajevo (3,969) (Table 3).

The negative consequences of population emigration are numerous, from demographic losses, loss of working age population to the occurrence of depopulation and biological extinguishing of households.

Cities in the Republic of Srpska	Immigrants				Emigrants				Migration balance
	Total	From FBiH	From Brčko	From RS	Total	To FBiH	To Brčko	To RS	
Banjaluka	20,344	4,619	283	13,634	11,019	3,143	120	7,756	9,325
Bijeljina	10,531	2,648	1,545	6,338	4,336	1,562	586	2,188	6,195
Gradiska	2,629	715	29	1,885	2,551	482	30	1,829	78
Prijedor	4,830	2,687	30	2,113	4,593	1,884	29	2,680	237
Doboj	5,540	2,993	130	2,417	11,199	2,857	110	8,232	-5,659
I. Sarajevo	12,306	4,989	79	7,238	8,337	2,450	41	5,846	3,969
Trebinje	2,569	1,154	12	1,403	1,937	830	8	1,099	632
Zvornik	4,297	2,288	110	1,899	5,811	3,253	117	2,441	-1,514
Total	63,046	22,093	2,218	36,927	49,783	16,461	1,041	32,071	13,263

Table 4 Internal migrations of population in the cities of the Republic of Srpska, in the period from 2007 to 2016.

Source: (Marinković, Majić, 2018, Page 314-315).

Due to positive migration balance, population in the cities of the Republic of Srpska increased for 13,263 persons (Table 4).

Positive migration balance shows that some cities are in the process of suburbanization, and the immigrant population is mostly from rural areas of the Republic.

Banja Luka, Bijeljina and Istočno Sarajevo had a positive balance of internal migration in every year. These are the cities with the highest number of immigrants (43,181), which is 68.6% of the total number of immigrants in urban areas, and the following cities have smaller number of immigrants: Doboj 8.7%, Prijedor 7.6%, Zvornik 6.8%, Gradiška 4.1% and Trebinje 4% (Table 4).

In all cities of the Republic of Srpska, the smallest immigration factor was in 2016 (8.2 %) and the highest in 2009 (11.1 %). It should be emphasized that the average immigration factor in the period from 2007 to 2014 in the cities of the Republic was 9.7 %, while the lowest immigration factor in 2015 and 2016 was 8.5 % (Table 5).

In the mentioned period, the average factor of emigration in the cities of the Republic was 7.8 %. The highest emigration factor is in 2015 and 2016 and amounts 10.5 %, when the immigration factor is also the lowest, which results in a negative migration balance, which in 2015 is -1.6 % and in 2016 -2.8 % (Table 5).

Considering emigration and immigration, there are differences in the cities of the Republic. In the period 2007-2016, the largest population immigration occurs in Banja Luka, which is the most developed city of the Republic, with the highest number of immigrants from the surrounding rural areas. Istočno Sarajevo is at the second place, where most people migrated in the post-war period (1992-1995). In the same period, the city of Doboj has the most pronounced emigration of the population (Table 4).

Cities in the RS	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Banjaluka	909	1,038	1,206	1,161	921	844	768	925	919	634
Bijeljina	647	667	700	772	690	556	660	674	402	427
Gradiska	48	-19	23	23	19	-31	4	-24	29	6
Prijedor	85	-70	25	-12	-22	10	63	67	51	40
Doboj	-1	54	43	57	10	2	-34	14	-2,663	-3,141
I. Sarajevo	495	559	469	468	297	318	392	385	241	345
Trebinje	119	41	71	32	40	-49	99	110	110	59
Zvornik	-528	-216	-84	-121	-256	-115	-16	-49	-77	-52
Total	1,774	2,054	2,453	2,380	1,699	1,535	1,936	2,102	-988	-1,682

Table 5 Internal migration balance in cities of the Republic of Srpska, in the period from 2007 to 2016.

Source:

http://rzs.rs.ba/static/uploads/bilteni/gradovi_i_opstine_republike_srpske/2018/Gradovi_I_Opstine_Republike_Srpske_2018_WEB.pdf.

http://www.rzs.rs.ba/static/uploads/bilteni/popis/migracije/Rezultati_Popisa_2013_Migracije_WEB.pdf

According to census from 2013, there are 180,053 inhabitants in Banjaluka, of which 75% in in close urban area (Table 1). The process of suburbanization, in migration, is noticeable in peri-urban settlements in the period from 1991-2013 record population growth: in Kuljani for 70%, in Priječani for 58% and in Šargovac for 57%. The settlements are within 15 km of the city centre and belong to the marginal zone of the urban area. In the observed period, the city has a constant immigration of new residents and a positive migration balance. The migration factor ranged from 10.9 % in 2007 to 8.7 % in 2016. In Banja Luka, population immigration is more intense than emigration. In the period from 2007 to 2016, in relation to the total population, there were 11.2% of immigrants and 6.1% of emigrants, which is a condition of the suburbanisation process. The migration factor of emigration ranged from 7.0 % in 2007 to 11.3 % in 2016.

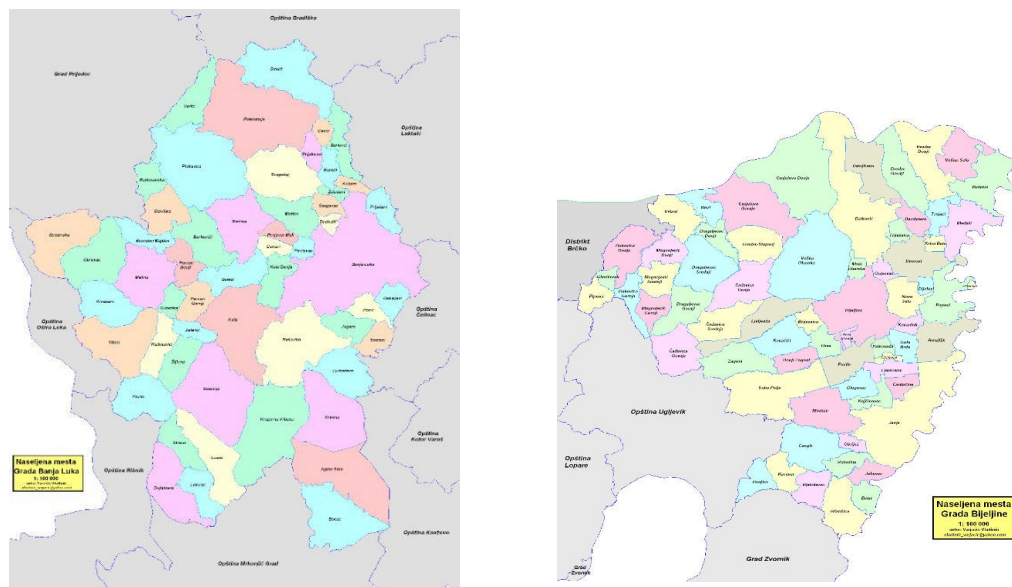


Fig.5 and 6 Network of settlements of the cities of Banja Luka and Bijeljina.

Source: Varja at srpski Wikipedia - Cartographic basis: Republic Administration for Geodetic and Property Affairs of the Republic of Srpska, CC BY 3.0 rs, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=52739758>, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=52740087>.

Similar migration tendencies can be observed in Bijeljina. In relation to Banja Luka, in the city of Bijeljina, the largest number of the population lives in the marginal zone of the urban area. In 2013, there were 39.5% inhabitants in close urban area (Table 1). In the period from 2007 to 2016, 10,531 new inhabitants moved to the city. The migration factor has changed from 12.4 % in 2007 to 7.7 % in 2016. Three settlements in the marginal zone of the urban area of the city have the largest population increase: Patkovača for 75%, Pučile for 64% and Hase for 64%, within 20 km of the city centre.

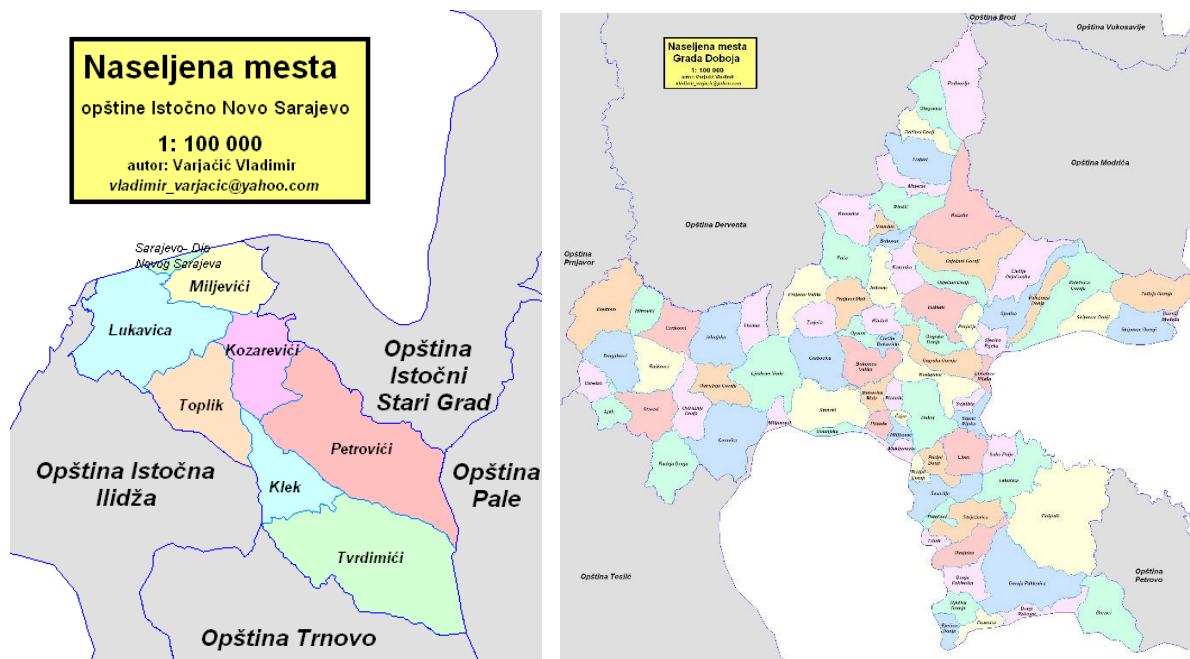


Fig.7 and 8 Network of settlements in the municipality of East Novo Sarajevo and the city of Doboj.

Source: Varja at srpski Wikipedia - Cartographic basis: Republic Administration for Geodetic and Property Affairs of the Republic of Srpska, CC BY 3.0 rs <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=52793864>.
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=52740895>.

Note: Istočno Sarajevo - Data for the City of Istočno Sarajevo include data for the municipalities of Istočno Novo Sarajevo, Istočna Ilidža, Pale, Sokolac, Tnovo and Istočni Stari Grad

12,306 new inhabitants immigrated to Istočno Sarajevo in the period from 2007 to 2016. The highest migration dynamics of immigration is observed in two periods, in the period from 2007 to 2009, when 4,005 new inhabitants immigrated, and in the period from 2012 to 2014, when 3,802 new inhabitants immigrated. All migrants made 20.9% of the city's population. 82% of population live in the four urban settlements of the city (Istočna Ilidža, Istočno Novo Sarajevo, Sokolac and Pale) in close city area. Compared to other cities, Istočno Sarajevo has the highest number of immigrants from the FBiH (4,989) or 40.5%. Urbanization of these settlements is emphasised, while rural settlements are losing their function. Compared to observed cities, Istočno Sarajevo is third in the number of emigrated population (Table 4). The migration factor of emigration ranged from 19.3 % in 2008 to 12.6 % in 2016.

Doboj is the city in the northern part of the Republic of Srpska. 35.5% of the population live in the urban area, while the largest number of inhabitants inhabit the marginal zone of the urban area (Table 1). Doboj is one of the cities which recorded population decrease of 28.5%, compared to 1991. The process of suburbanization is poorly emphasised. In the period from 2007 to 2016, only 5,540 new inhabitants immigrated to the city. Only three settlements in the

marginal zone of the urban area record population increases: Bukovica Velika for 45%, Lipac for 18.3% and Kostajnica for 16%. The settlements are within 15 km of the urban centre. In 2015 and 2016, 6,756 people left Doboj with the establishment of an administrative function in the settlement of Stanari.

Compared to other cities of the Republic, Zvornik is the only city area that has a negative value of migration balance. The city recorded increase in the number of inhabitants for 11,465 inhabitants or 17.4% compared to 1991. Only 20.3% of the population live in close urban area, which indicates to poor functional development (Table 1). In the observed period, 4,297 inhabitants moved to the city, of which 2,288 were from the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Internal migration was most emphasised in the settlements divided by the entity line. Emigration of population is particularly pronounced in the period from 2007 to 2012 when 4,182 persons emigrated, which is 72%, of the total number of emigrants in the observed period. The process of suburbanization is poorly emphasised. These changes are noticeable in three settlements in the marginal zone of urban area: Glumina, Tršić and Čelopek, which record increase of inhabitants for 20% compared to 1991.

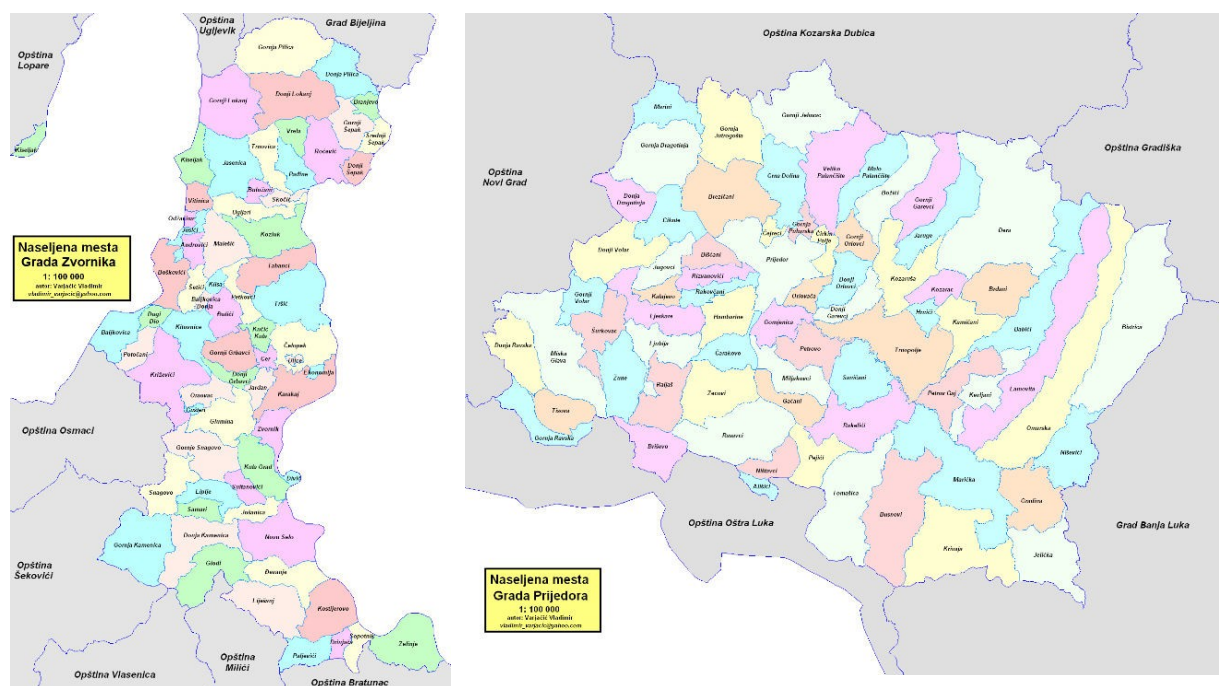


Fig.9 and 10 Network of settlements of the cities of Zvornik and Prijedor.

Source: Varja at srpski Wikipedia -Cartographic basis: Republic Administration for Geodetic and Property Affairs of the Republic of Srpska, CC BY 3.0 rs <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=52817021>.
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=52815622>.

In observed period from 2007 to 2016, Prijedor did not have positive values of the migration balance on a continuous basis. Negative values of the migration balance are recorded in 2008, 2010 and 2011. In the nine-year period, 4,830 new persons immigrated to the marginal zone of urban area. Among all studied areas, Prijedor ranks last with Gradiška and Trebinje, with the lowest number of immigrants in terms of size, while per 1000 inhabitants, the immigration process amounted around 6.7 % in 2007, and up to 4.6 % in 2016. Only four settlements the marginal zone of urban area record population growth: Orlovača for 62%, Donji

Orlovci for 60.6%, Čirkin Polje for 20% and Gornji Orlovci for 8.3%. Above mentioned settlements are covered with suburbanization.

Compared to other cities, in the period from 2007 to 2016, Gradiška had poorly emphasised migration. The city recorded 2,629 new residents, mostly from the surrounding rural areas. Negative values of the migration balance were in 2008, 2012 and 2014. Compared to other observed cities, in Gradiška, the immigration of new inhabitants shows a decreasing trend in relation to emigration. Three settlements were covered by suburbanization in the marginal zone of urban area: Bok Jankovac, with increase in population of 35%, Koznica 46% and Brestovčina 65%, within 10 km of the urban centre.

The last of the observed cities is Trebinje, in the southern part of Republika Srpska. The city is experiencing permanent population emigration, while the migration balance has been reduced from 17.3 % in 2007 to 13.4 % in 2016. In the period from 2013 to 2016, population emigration is decreasing. Trebinje got 977 new residents in this period, an average of 244 people per year. Suburbanization is visible in the settlement of Pridvorci. In the the marginal zone of urban area, the settlement is developing functions and, compared to 1991, it recorded increase in population number for 34%.

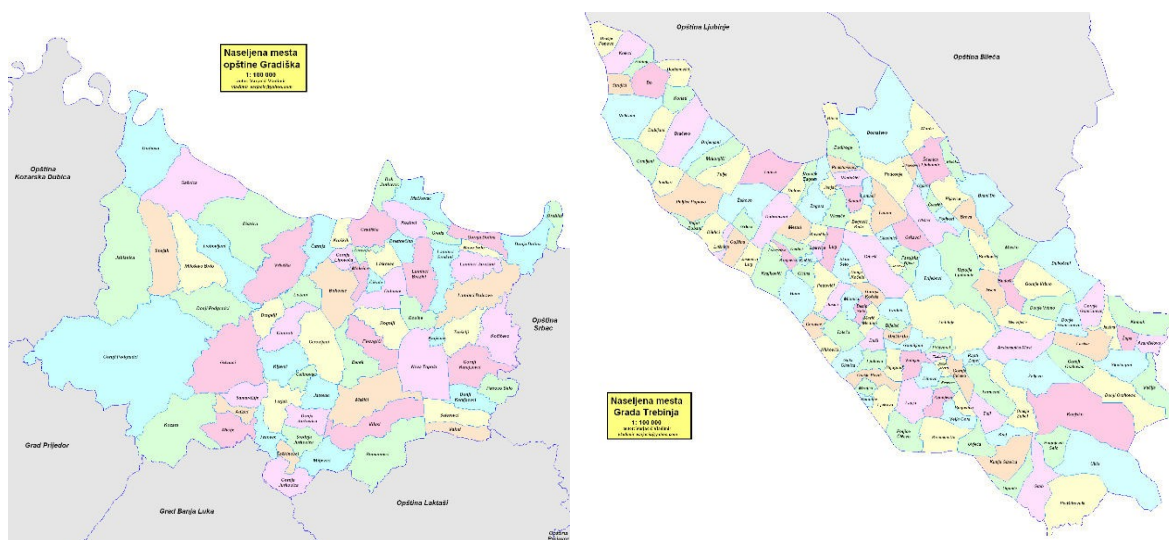


Fig.11 and 12 Network of settlements of the cities of Gradiška and Trebinje. Source: Varja at srpski Wikipedia - Cartographic basis: Republic Administration for Geodetic and Property Affairs of the Republic of Srpska, CC BY 3.0 rs <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=52741138>. <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=52816423>.

Conclusion

Internal migrations in the cities of the Republic of Srpska contribute to the increase in population in marginal zone of urban area. The directions and tendencies of migration show that the observed cities are subject to suburbanization, which is confirmed by their spatial and functional expansion. Changes in spatial distribution of population integrate migration, as well as its direction. Suburban settlements are identified in urban systems, which represent new areas of population immigration from rural areas and other areas of the FBiH.

Demographic processes in the cities of the Republic of Srpska take place through complex processes of depopulation, de-ruralisation, issues of biological characteristics, issues of uneven spatial distribution of the population, and the like.

All cities of the Republic, except Doboj and Zvornik, record increased immigration and thus a positive value of the migration balance. The highest number of immigrants is recorded in Banja Luka and Bijeljina, with an average of 1,543 persons per year, and the lowest number of immigrants is in Gradiška and Trebinje, with an average of 259 persons per year.

Suburban areas located in the area of influence of major cities of the Republic have become attractive for immigration. Banjaluka and Bijeljina were first exposed to suburbanization, then Istočno Sarajevo and Prijedor. Compared to these cities, the process is less visible in other cities of the Republic because of complex socio-political changes in the last decade of the 20th century.

New residents of the cities, who emigrated from rural areas of the Republic and other areas of the FBiH, have influenced population growth in urban areas, while their share is 59% to 79% compared to the natives.

Population growth in suburban settlements causes urban sprawl. Functions are being developed, with particular emphasis on housing function, land conversion and development of local entrepreneurship. Also, there is a need for greater financial investment in physical and social infrastructure, in terms of improving the quality of life and work in suburban settlements. In major cities, Banja Luka and Bijeljina, settlements in the marginal zone of the urban area are strongly influenced by city centres, such as, for example, settlements in suburban area of Banjaluka (Kuljani, Priječani and Šargovac) and settlements in suburban area of Bijeljina (Patkovača, Pučile and Hase). The settlements are located within 20 km from the city centre, with good traffic connections and relative proximity (20 to 40 minutes travel).

Most of the immigrants in urban areas are from the surrounding rural areas of the Republic, about 58.5%, which is why rural areas face depopulation and lose their basic function. All options for including peripheral rural areas in future urban and rural development planning activities must be taken into consideration, to improve their attractiveness and functional development.

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