ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IN THE PERIOD 2010-2016 YEAR

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Abstract: The paper analyzes the macroeconomic data presentation system in the period from 2010 to 2016, which provides an insight into the overall economy (one piece of data). Data are central to the statistical system and are an indispensable basis for conducting economic policy and decision-making at all levels, since they allow measuring the level of economic development, the rate of economic growth, changes in production, consumption, savings, investments, exports and imports. In the system of national accounts there are value categories that are called aggregates and which have wide application in everyday practice. Aggregates are important macroeconomic indicators that measure the results of the economies of a country and are used for macroeconomic analysis. The basic and most important macroeconomic aggregate in the system of national accounts is gross domestic product (GDP). The paper analyzes GDP, real GDP growth rate, industrial production, labor market, unemployment and comparison with EU countries, demographic trends in B & H and Republika Srpska. By using of mathematical-statistical methods it was established legality of production trends in the observed period. Based on the analysis of the mentioned parameters,they were established conclusions are drawn that point to the activities that they to be taken for the faster economic development of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Key words: Macroeconomic factors, GDP, production, employment, economic development, accumulation, investments, demographic trends.

MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

The macroeconomic account system is a macroe-conomic data presentation system that provides an insight into the overall economy. Accounts have a central place in the statistical system and are an indispensable basis for conducting economic policy and decision-making at all levels, since they allow measuring the level of economic development, the rate of economic growth, changes in production, consumption, savings, investments, exports and imports.

The national accounts system is an internationally adopted standard for macroeconomic accounts, starting from a wider concept of production. According to this concept, in addition to material production and material services, production includes non-material services in the fields of education, health and social protection, culture, banking and insurance services, government services at all levels, and all other non-material services production.

Integrated national accounts provide a detailed economic picture that facilitates the understanding of economic relations between economic entities, as well as the structure and dynamics of the most important aggregates that describe economic development.

In the system of national accounts there are values categories that are called aggregates and which have wide application in everyday practice. Aggregates are important macroeconomic indicators that measure the results of the economies of a country and are used for macroeconomic analysis. The basic and most important macroeconomic aggregate in the system of national accounts is gross domestic product (GDP).

Gross domestic product is an indicator of economic activity at the level of the whole country. There are three methods of calculating GDP: production, expenditure and income method. According to the production approach, the gross domestic product is the sum of gross added value of all resident institutional units, increased by the amount of product tax, and reduced by the amount of subsidies for FISIM. Gross value added, as an increase in value of production, is equal to the difference between the gross value of production and intermediate consumption. According to the expenditure approach, the gross domestic product is the sum of: a) final consumption (consumption of households, non-profit institutions serving households and government consumption), b) gross investment (gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventory and net purchase of valuables) export of goods and services (exports of goods and services less import of goods and services).

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Gross production value is defined as the market value of all manufactured goods and services produced by resident producers during the accounting period. Three categories of production are distinguished: a) market

production, b) production for own final use, and c) other non-market production.

Gross domestic product at market prices presents the value of all goods and services produced by resident units. GDP according to the production method is equal to the it gross value of output at base prices minus intermediate consumption in purchase prices, increased for product taxes and reduced for subsidies on products.

Gross national income is equal to the amount of gross domestic product and the balance of primary incomes (from labor and capital) from abroad.

Gross national disposable income is equal to the sum of gross national income and the balance of current transfers from abroad.

According to the available data from the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Table 1), GDP at current prices, measured by the production approach in BiH, had a slight recession of 0.9% in 2012, 2011, 2013 and 2014, in order to have a faster real growth rate of 3.2% and 3.5% in 2015 and 2016.

Table 1. Main economic indicators for Bosnia and Herzegovina in the period 2010-2016. (Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Author 2017)

MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA FOR THE PERIOD 2010-2016. YEAR							
STRUCTURE	YEAR						
	2010.	2011.	2012.	2013.	2014.	2015.	2016.
GDP (in millions of KM), current prices	25.346	26.210	26.193	26.743	27.304	28.148	30.389
Real growth rate of GDP (in %)	0,80%	0,90%	-0,90%	2,40%	1,10%	3,20%	3,50%
Population (in thousands)	3.531	3.531	3.531	3.531	3.531	3.531	3.531
GDP per capita (in KM)	7.158	7.408	7.410	7.574	7.744	8.107	8.606
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS							
Current account balance (in millions of KM)	-1,531	-2,484	-2.262,2	-1.415,2	2.006,5	-1.576,0	-1.309,9
(in% of GDP)	-4,0%	-6,2%	-8,2%	-5,0%	-7,1%	-5,3%	-4,3%
Trade balance (in millions of KM)	-5.473,0	-6.233,7	-6.152,3	-5.459,3	-6.178,1	-5.332,1	-5.047,9
Export of goods and services (in millions of KM)	7.532,3	8.403,4	8.483,2	9.037,0	9.299,0	9.884,4	10.587,8
(growth rate in%)	1,4%	11,6%	0,90%	6,50%	2,90%	6,30%	7,10%
Import of goods and services (in millions of KM)	13.005,3	14.637,1	14.635,9	14.496,4	15.477,3	15.216,5	15.635,8
(growth rate in%)	7,6%	12,5%	0,0%	1,0%	6,8%	-1,7%	2,8%
Balance of goods and services (in% of GDP)	-21,1%	-23,3%	-22,3%	-19,3%	-21,9%	-18,1%	-16,6%

After the recession in 2012 (with a real fall of 0.9%), in 2013, according to DEP estimates, BiH economy realized a modest real growth of 1.5%, then 0.6% in 2014, about 3% in 2015 and an average annual economic growth of only 1.5% in 2016. In any case, BiH's economic growth was extremely modest. Namely, the living standard in BiH measured by GDP per capita (in the parity of purchasing power) is at the level of only 30% of the European average, which is at the very bottom of the list of countries published by EUROSTAT. In order to converge to a European average at a reasonable pace (eg reaching an average of 30 years), BiH needs an average economic growth in the following period (6%), which is at least three times higher than the European one (1.9% in 2016) given the base that is at the level of a third of the European average.

Unfortunately, since the outbreak of the global economic crisis, BiH has recorded modest economic growth (below 2%), so it is difficult to talk about any recovery. A somewhat better result was achieved in 2015 and a modest result (1.5%) in 2016. This leads to the conclusion that BiH is far from the desired path of convergence of living standards to the EU average.

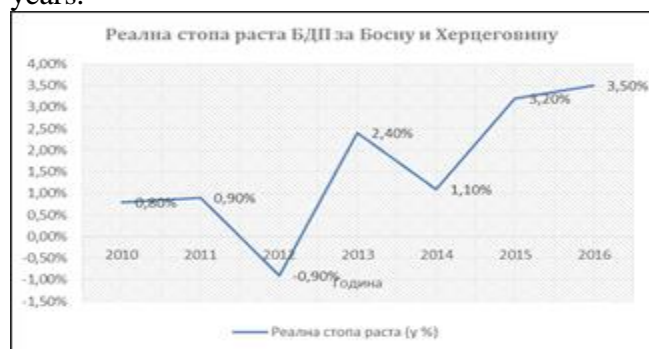Figure 1 graphically presents the real GDP growth rate for BiH in the period 2010-2016. years.

Figure 1. Graphically presented real GDP growth rate for BiH in the period 2010-2016. year.

According to the available data from the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Table 1 and Figure 1), real GDP,

measured by the production approach in BiH, had a slight recession of 0.2% in 2010, slight growth in 2011 , decline in 2012 and growth in 2013, and then in 2015 and 2016 we have a faster real growth rate of 3.2% and 3.5% respectively.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

In 2016, an increase in the physical volume of industrial production in Bosnia and Herzegovina was recorded at 4.3% in relation to the previous year (BHAS, January 26, 2017). This increase in production volumes was also accompanied by an increase in the number of employees within the industry of 2.5%. The growth rate of industrial production in 2016 is 4.3%. Observed by sectors based on the available BHAS data for 2016, it can be noted that all sectors have contributed positively to the achieved increase in industrial production in BiH.

However, it is also necessary to point out that the growth of industrial production in the first half of the year was worsened by an increase in production in the manufacturing industry, while in the second part of the year, when a slight weakening was achieved, the energy sector compensated for the losses incurred. An overview of the trends in industrial production in relation to the previous year by sectors is shown in Table 2 and Figure 2 - Graph 2.

Table 2. Overview of industrial production trends in BiH by sectors 2010-2016. year (growth rate g/g)

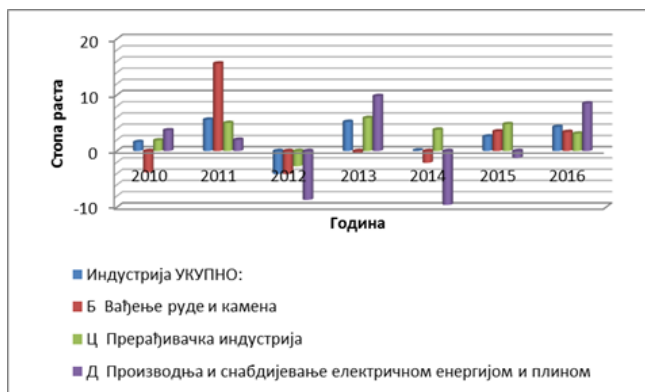| OVERVIEW OF THE MOVEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN BIH BY SECTORS 2010-2016. YEAR (growth rate g/g)							
STRUCTURE	YEAR						
	2010.	2011.	2012.	2013.	2014.	2015.	2016.
Industry TOTAL:	1,6	5,6	-4,1	5,2	0,1	2,6	4,3
B Mining and quarrying	-3,8	15,6	-4,1	-0,4	-2,1	3,5	3,4
C Manufacturing	1,9	5,0	-2,7	5,9	3,8	4,8	3,1
D Producion and supply of electricity and gas	3,7	2,0	-8,7	9,8	-9,6	-1,2	8,5

Figure 2. Graphic presentation of the movement of industrial production in BiH by sector, 2010-2016. year (growth rate g/g)

Figure 3 graphically shows the growth rate (g / g) of industrial production in BiH for the period 2010-2016. years. The growth rate of industrial production in 2016 compared to the previous year amounted to 4.30%.

Figure 3. Graphic presentation of the industrial production survey for BiH in the period 2010-2016. Years - Diagram of dissipation (Author, 2017)

In the analysis of the representativity of the regression direction is used the coefficient of determination. Coefficient of determination is the relative measure of the regression direction adjustment by empirical data. It is obtained as the ratio of the interpreted part of the sum of the square of the deviation and the total sum of the squares of the deviation. The coefficient of determination (R^2) takes the value between 0 and 1. The higher the linear dependence between X and Y, the coefficient of determination is closer to 1 and vice versa. Analyzing the determination coefficient ($R^2 = 0.0204$) we see that the coefficient of

determination weighs 0, indicating that we have a weak relationship between the variable X and Y.

The correlation coefficient represents a measure of the connection between the two variables, that is, the strength of the statistical link the among the appearances. In practice, Pearson's correlation coefficient is most often used when working with linear models. The Pearson coefficient of single linear correlation (in the interval 0 to 1) is calculated using the form using the so-called. Student's t - distribution. The value of Pearson's coefficient of correlation ranges from +1 to -1 and is marked with r. The absolute value of the correlation coefficient (label: r) indicates the strength of the relationship between variables. The r is closer to 0, the connection is weaker, and the closer 1 connection is stronger.

To calculate the coefficient of correlation, three different square sums are needed: the sum of the square of the variable X, the sum of the square of the variable Y, and the sum of the multiplicative variables X and Y. The standardized measure of the strength of the statistical link between the phenomena presented by two quantitative variables is the correction coefficient (Šošić, I. 1998,). Regarding arranged phenomena, the data obtained can be displayed in the coordinate system. A set of these points is called the dissipated diagram (Yan, X. Su, X.G. 2009) from which the dependence between variables can be seen.

In our research, the coefficient of correlation is calculated using the formula:

$$r = \sqrt{R^2} = \sqrt{0,0204} = 0,143$$

which indicates connection strength of the relationship among the variables. The connection insignificant (0.0 <| r | <0.2) and the correlation is positive.

WORKING MARKET IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA 2010-2016. YEAR

On the labor market in BiH during the period 2010-2016. (Table 3 and Figure 4) in the firsts two years we have a slight increase in employment, and then in 2012, the decrease of employees by 0.5% y/y, the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the numerical values of 3.699 faces, in the Republika Srpska entity drop in employees 0.25% y/y, what is it 5.497 faces. The gradual growth of the number of employed persons at the level of BiH and Republika Srpska continued after 2012. The positive trend

in foreign trade, the growth in domestic demand and the increase in the volume of industrial production had a significant impact on the development of developments in the field of employment.

The number of employed persons in BiH increased by 2.02% y / y in 2016 to 14,049 persons in relation to the previous year, and the total number of employed persons is 710,145 without the District of Brčko according to the data of the Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Figure 4) .

Table 3. Labor market in BiH (without the Brčko District) 2010-2016. (Agency for Statistics of BiH, Statistical Agency of Republika Srpska, Author, 2017)

STRUCTURE	2010. BH	2010. FBH	2010. RS	2011. BH	2011. FBH	2011. RS	2012. BH	2012. FBH	2012. RS	2013. BH	2013. FBH	2013. RS	2014. BH	2014. FBH	2014. RS	2015. BH	2015. FBH	2015. RS	2016. BH	2016. FBH	2016. RS
Number of employees	679.253	438.800	240.453	683.402	438.949	244.453	679.703	440.747	238.956	675.509	437.331	238.178	685.131	443.587	241.544	696.096	450.121	245.975	710.145	456.840	253.305
% of employees	57,31%	37,02%	20,29%	57,46%	36,91%	20,55%	56,76%	36,80%	19,96%	55,98%	36,24%	19,74%	56,04%	36,28%	19,76%	56,79%	36,71%	20,08%	58,22%	37,45%	20,77%
Number of registered unemployed pers	505.908	360.513	145.395	505.856	360.513	145.343	517.859	367.515	150.344	531.182	377.957	153.225	537.346	391.427	145.919	529.669	390.204	139.465	509.513	377.854	131.659
Number of registered unemploed with VSS	21.743	15.591	6.152	29.584	19.508	10.076	34.349	23.618	10.731	39.547	26.727	12.820	40.875	27.583	13.292	43.761	29.971	13.790	41.446	28.698	12.748
% of registerred unemployment	42,69%	30,42%	12,27%	42,54%	30,32%	12,22%	43,24%	30,69%	12,55%	44,02%	31,32%	12,70%	43,96%	32,02%	11,94%	43,21%	31,83%	11,38%	41,78%	30,98%	10,80%
% of registerred unemployment with VSS	1,84%	1,32%	0,52%	2,49%	1,64%	0,85%	2,87%	1,97%	0,90%	3,28%	2,22%	1,06%	3,34%	2,26%	1,08%	3,57%	2,45%	1,12%	3,40%	2,35%	1,05%
Total:	1.185.261	799.313	385.848	1.189.258	799.462	389.796	1.197.563	808.263	389.300	1.206.691	815.288	391.403	1.222.477	835.014	387.463	1.225.765	840.325	385.440	1.219.658	834.694	384.964
% Total:	100%	67,44%	32,56%	100%	67,22%	32,78%	100%	67,49%	32,51%	100%	67,56%	32,44%	100%	68,31%	31,69%	100%	68,56%	31,44%	100%	68,44%	31,56%

Analyzing the number of employed persons in both entities, in the observed period, we see that the number of persons employed increased in both BH entities at an average annual growth rate of 0.76% in the FBiH and 0.9% the RS, and at the annual rate, the growth of 2016 / 2015. in the FBiH is 1.5%, and the in Republic of Srpska is 3%. In the observed period in BiH, without the District of Brčko, 30,892 persons were employed, and 18,040 persons were employed by FBiH Entities and 12,852 persons in Republika Srpska (Table 3 and Figure 3).

If we analyze the number of registered unemployed persons, according to the data of the Statistics Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Statistical Agency of Republika Srpska in the observed period, we see that the number of unemployed increased in BiH from 505,908 to 509,513, which is 3,605 persons.

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In the FBiH, the number of unemployed persons increased by 17,341, while the number of unemployed persons in the Republic of Srpska decreased for 13,736. In 2016, compared to 2015, there was a significant increase in the number of employed persons at the rate of 2% y/y for BH, and for the entities of the growth rate, the FBH amounts to 1.5% on the y/y and the Republic of Srpska 3% y/y. Although in some areas of activity the growth rates of the number of employees in BH were somewhat higher (such as real estate and administrative and auxiliary service activities), the largest contribution to growth was due to the activities of manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles they employ about 38% of the total number of employees in BH.
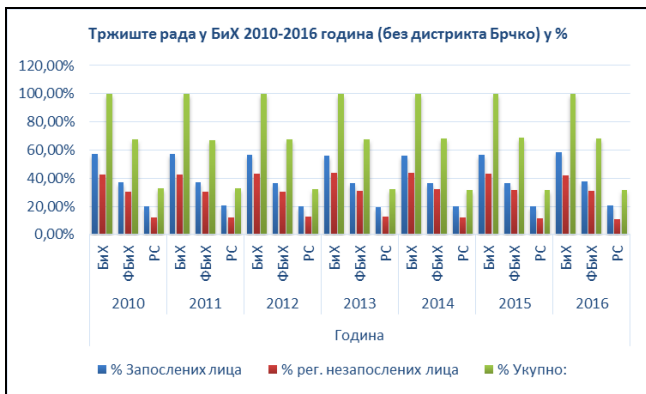

Figure 4. Graphic presentation of the labor market in BH 2010-2016. (excluding Brcko District) in%

If we analyze the structure of the total number of employed and unemployed persons in 2016 in Bosnia and Herzegovina (1,219,658) and entities of FBH (834,694) and Republika Srpska (384,964) (Table 3, Figure 4 and Figure 5) we can conclude that the FBH has 68.44% of persons, while the Republika Srpska has 31.56% of persons. By further analysis of only employees of employees by entities, in relation to the total number of employed and unemployed workers in BH, we conclude that 37.45% of employees are employed in the FBH and 20.77% in the Republic of Srpska, which totals 58.22% of employed workers. From the above results we can further conclude that is employed in the Republic of Srpska is 253,305 persons or 65.8%, and in the FBH 456,840 persons or 54.73%, that is, that the Republic of

Srpska in 2016 has a higher employment rate than the FBH by 11.07%.

A significant contribution to the growth of the number of employees in 2016 was in the provision of accommodation and food preparation and servicing (growth of 6,6% y/y). It is important to note that the number of persons employed in public administration and defense, compulsory social security, education, health and social protection activities decreased on average by 0.2% g/g.

Figure 5. Graphic presentation of the overall labor market in BH 2010-2016. (without the Brčko District)

By analyzing unemployed persons in 2016 (Table 3 and Figure 6), we conclude that 377,854 or 30.98% of unemployed persons are registered in the FBH, while is in the Republic of Srpska unemployed persons are 131,659 or 10.80% of the total number of persons in BH 1.219.658 (employed + unemployed), and total unemployed persons in BH it 509,513 or 41.78%. In the Republic of Srpska in 2016 there are less unemployed persons from FBH.
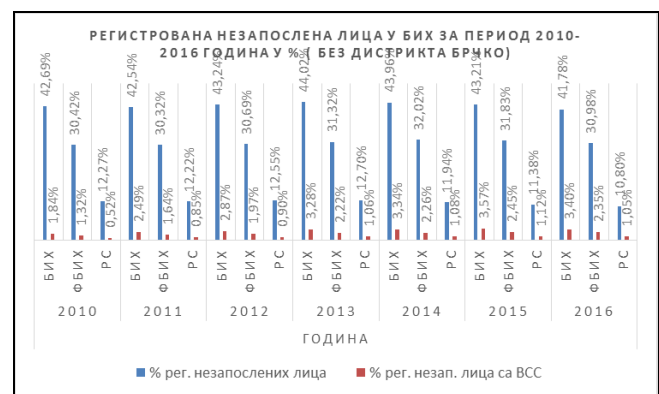

Figure 6. Graphic representation of registered unemployed persons for BH 2010-2016. in% (without the Brčko District)

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By analyzing registered unemployed persons with university degrees (Table 3, Figure 6 and Figure 7) in the observed period from 2010 to 2016, for Bosnia and Herzegovina we will come to bad ones results that the number of unemployed persons with VSS increased by 19,703, in FBH Entitiet 13,107 persons and Republika Srpska 6,596 persons. If we further analyze the unemployed persons with the VSS in 2016, we conclude that 28.698 persons or 3.44% are registered in the FBH, while 12.748 persons in the Republic of Srpska or 3.31%, have been registered, respectively, that according to the entities we have approximately the same percentage of unemployed persons with the VSS. If we analyze the number of unemployed persons with VSS in BH in relation to the total number of persons in BH (employed or unemployed), then on the basis of research results we can conclude that in Republika Srpska we have 1,05%, while in FBH 2,35% of unemployed persons with VSS.
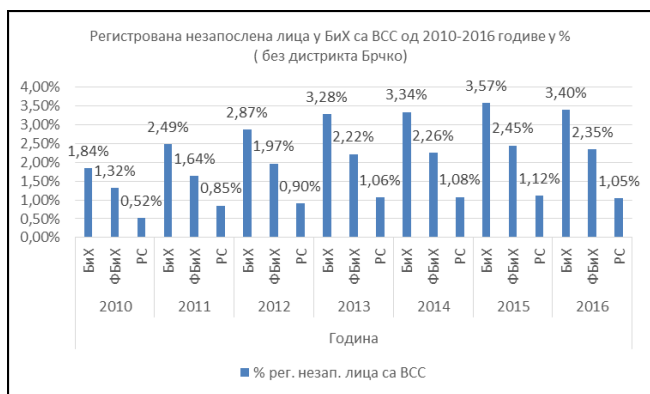

Figure 7. Graphic representation of registered unemplo-yed persons with VSS for BH 2010-2016. in% (without the Brčko District)

The average number of registered unemployed persons in BH, excluding the Brčko District, decreased during the year 2016 (-1.43% y/y) and amounted to 509,513 thousand. If we observe unemployment by entities in 2016, then we see that unemployment in FBH decreased by 0.85% y/y, and in Republika Srpska by 0.58% y/y, what which we conclude that unemployment is decreasing faster in the FBH entity , by for 0.27%. The administrative unemployment rate is 41.78%, while the unemployment rate is 25.4%.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN EU COUNTRIES

In 2016, unemployment in almost all EU countries was registered. However, although the unemployment rate in the EU28 has decreased compared to the previous year, it is noticeable that it is still slightly higher (8.5%) compared to the precrisis period (in 2008 it was around 7%), which points to thegradual recovery of the labor market (Table 4, Figure 8). It's similar in BH. More intensive growth in the number of employed persons compared to the previous year contributed to the reduction of the number of unemployed persons in both BH entities. The number of registered unemployed persons was reduced (in FBH -0.85% y/y, in RS -0.58% y/y) [1] . According to Entities Employment Institute records, the number of unemployed persons in 2016 declined the most in the categories of NKV, KV and SSS, and out of the total number of people who were evicted, the largest number was due to employment[2].

Table 4. Unemployment rate according to the Labor Force Survey (Eurostat, Statistics Agency of the observed countries, Author, 2017)

THE RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT OF WORKERS IN BiH, EU COUNTRIES 28, COUNTRIES OF ENVIRONMENTS FOR 2015 AND 2016 THE YEAR WITH USING SURVEY METHOD									
YEAR	COUNTRY								
	BH	Mace donia	Serbia	Monte negro	Croatia	Bulgaria	EU 28	Slovenia	Romania
2015.	27,7	26,1	17,7	17,6	16,3	9,2	9,4	9,0	6,8
2016.	25,4	23,8	15,3	17,8	12,8	7,7	8,5	7,9	5,9

The administrative unemployment rate is 41.78%, while the unemployment rate is 25.4% (Table 4) in 2016 and 27.7% in 2015, which means that we have a decrease in the unemployment rate in BiH for 2, 3%. Compared to countries in the region with an average unemployment rate of 15.3%, we see that the unemployment rate is 66% higher than the average of the countries in the region.

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[1] The data on the number of registered unemployed persons is presented in Table 3.

[2] In FBH, of the total number of persons removed from the Employment Agency records, about 69% was due to employment, and in Republika Srpska about 52% was deleted due to employment.
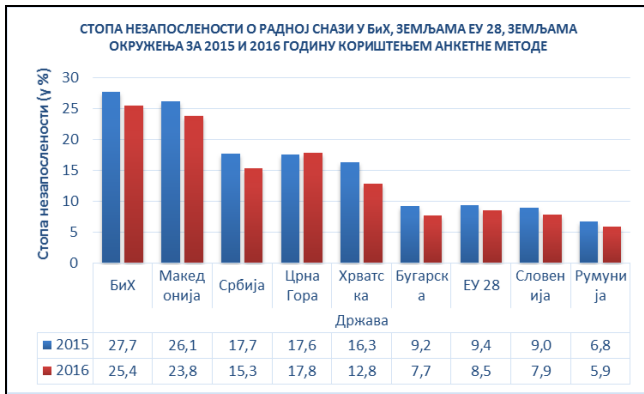
Figure 8. Graphic representation of unemplo-yment rates for labor force in BH, EU countries 28, neighboring countries of the environment for 2015 and 2016 using the survey method (author, 2017)

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS FOR BH AND THE REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA

Bosnien and Herzegovina and the Republic of Srpska today are characterized by three long-term, global depopulation processes. Total depopulation in the last inter-periodic period (1991-2013), natural depopulation, based on negative natural increase and aging of the population. The aging of the population has a markedly adverse effect on the natural dynamics of the population, and on the mechanical and total movement, which is, therefore, the long-term most important determinant of population depopulation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Pašalić, 2012).

An important indicator of the natural movement of the population is the general birth rate. In 1996, the entire territory of the Republic of Srpska had a birth rate of 8.8 ‰, and in 2000 this rate was 9.7 ‰, so that from that time it would be in constant decline and in 2014 it was 6.7 ‰, which means that the rate at the level of the Republic has decreased compared to 1996 by 2.1 ‰, and in relation to 2000 by 3.0 ‰.

Based on direct and indirect war losses in BH in the period 1991-2013. In the year 2005, the expected number of inhabitants (in the absence of war) and the actual estimated number of inhabitants, as well as other statistical data and estimates, the total demographic losses in BH and entities were given in Table 5.

Table 5. Demographic losses in BiH and entities from 1991-2013. Years

STRUCTURE	YEAR		Demographic losses (-) (estimate)	The actual number of inhabitants (estimate)	Census 2013	Census 2013 in %	Real demogr aphic losses (-) between the two lists
	1991 Population	2013 Expected population					
Republic of Srpska	1.569.332	1.664.332	306.337	1.357.995	1.228.423	34,79	340.909
FBH	2.720.074	2.894.641	564.391	2.330.250	2.219.220	62,84	500.854
Brcko District	87.627	105.027	27.939	77.088	83.516	2,37	4.111
TOTAL BiH:	4.377.033	4.664.000	898.667	3.765.333	3.531.159	100	845.874

The total demographic loss (estimate) in BH is 898,667 one thousand inhabitants, and in Republika Srpska of 306,337 one thousand inhabitants, by definition of demographic losses-structure are:
• Direct war demographic loss .... 34,500 inhabitants;
• Pure demographic losses (birth loss) .... 46,447 inhabitants;
• Migracing demographic losses .... 225 390 inhabitants.
Therefore, if the expected demographic population (in the absence of a war) in 2013, the total demographic losses of 898,667 one thousand inhabitants are taken away, the actual estimated number of inhabitants in BH is around 3,765,333, which is more than the final census results from 2013 (3,531,159), published by the Statistics Agency of BH (http://www.statistika.ba).
Since the official BH statistics have relevant data on the gender and age structure of the population in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Census 2013: 1,732,270 men and 1,798,889 women), then it is possible at the level of BH, the Republic of Srpska and municipalities calculate fertility rates, sum total fertility, gross and net reproduction rate. However, there are no data on family planning issues and the analysis of population policy measures.

The natural movement of the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2006 to 2015 is shown in Table 6 and Figure 9.

Table 6. Natural movement of the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2006 to 2015 (Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Author, 2017)

| YEAR	NATURAL DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS OF BH 2006-2015. YEARS						
	NEWBORNS			THE DEAD			NATURAL
	Total:	Boys	Girls	Total:	Male	Women	INCREASE
2006.	34.033	17.547	16.486	33.221	17.308	15.913	812
2007.	33.835	17.534	16.301	35.044	18.154	16.890	-1.209
2008.	34.176	17.585	16.591	34.026	17.687	16.339	150
2009.	34.550	18.001	16.549	34.904	17.884	17.020	-354
2010.	33.528	17.277	16.251	35.118	17.900	17.218	-1.590
2011.	31.811	16.531	15.280	35.028	17.965	17.063	-3.217
2012.	32.547	16.790	15.757	35.817	18.436	17.381	-3.270
2013.	30.684	15.835	14.849	35.662	18.217	17.445	-4.978
2014.	30.268	15.597	14.671	35.980	18.360	17.620	-5.712
2015.	29.770	15.308	14.462	38.150	19.219	18.931	-8.380
TOTAL:	325.202	168.005	157.197	352.950	181.130	171.820	**-27.748**
Total male	-	168.005	-	-	181.130	-	**-13.125**
Total women	-	-	157.197	-	-	171.820	**-14.623**
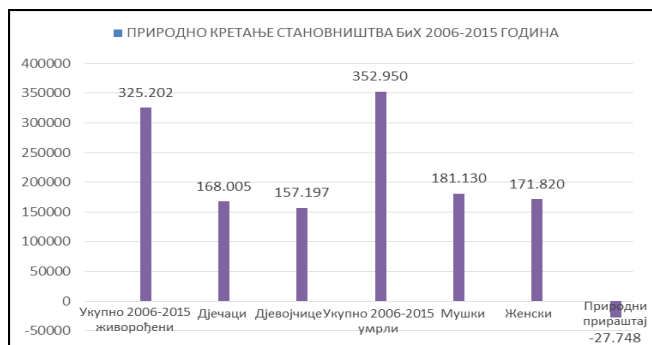
Figure 9. Graphically presented structure of live births and deaths in BiH 2006-2015. years

From Table 6 and from the diagram presented in Figure 9 it is evident that since 2009, we have a constantly greater number of deaths than live births. In the observed period of 10 years in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 27,748 more died than live births.

The natural movement of the population in the Republic of Srpska from 2007 to 2016 is shown in Table 7.

Table 7. Natural population trends in the Republic of Srpska from 2007 to 2016 (Statistical Agency of Republika Srpska, Author, 2017)

Struct ure	NATURAL MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION IN REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA 2007-2016. YEARS										Total
	YEAR										
	2007.	2008.	2009.	2010.	2011.	2012.	2013.	2014.	2015.	2016.	
Number inhabit.	1.439.6 73	1.437.4 77	1.435.1 79	1.433.0 38	1.429.6 68	1.429.2 90	1.171.1 79	1.167.0 82	1.162.1 64	1.157.5 16	-
Newbor ns	10.100	10.198	10.603	10.147	9.561	9.978	9.510	9.335	9.357	9.452	998.2 41
in 0/00	7,0	7,1	7,4	7,1	6,7	7,0	8,1	7,6	8,0	8,2	-
The dead	14.146	13.501	13.775	13.517	13.658	13.796	13.978	14.409	15.059	13.970	139.8 09
in 0/00	9,8	9,4	9,6	9,4	9,6	9,6	11,9	12,3	13,0	12,1	-
Natural increase	-4.036	-3.303	-3.172	-3.370	-4.094	-3.818	-4.468	-5.074	-5.702	-4.518	-41.55 5
in 0/00	-2,8	-2,3	-2,2	-2,4	-2,9	-2,6	-3,8	-4,3	-4,9	-3,9	-

Natural increase represents the difference between the number of people born and the number of deaths in the year of observation and can be positive and negative. In the past nine years, in BH, there is a trend of negative natural growth, which means that in the reference year more people die than they are born. Looking at the structure of the deceased, we see that more women die of men than 1.498, and in the Republic of Srpska, between 2007 and 2016, by 41,555. more is dieds of live births.

Births and dying: according to the legal regulations on records, birth and death are obligatory recorded in the registries in the area in which the person was born or died, regardless of the place of residence of the person born or dying. Since 2007, the natural increase of the Republic of Srpska is negative (Figure 11), and the highest negative value was recorded in 2015, - 4.9%. The continuity of the decline in natural growth indicates an increasing number of dead, and fewer live births. Compared to 2015, the natural increase rate is higher by 1 ‰.

Figure 11. Graphically presented natural increase rate for the Republic of Srpska in 0/00 from 2007 to 2016

CONCLUSION

Main economic indicators for Bosnia and Herzegovina in the period 2010-2016. On the basis of the data of the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, whichs was processed by the author in this paper, GDP (in millions of KM) at current prices ranged: 25.346, 26.210, 26.193, 26.743, 27.304, 28,148, 30,389; Real growth rate of GDP (in%): 0.80%, 0.90%, -0.90%, 2.40%, 1.10%, 3.20%, 3.50%; GDP per capita (in KM): 7,158, 7,408, 7,410, 7,574, 7,744, 8,107, 8,606;

The economic growth of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the analyzed period was extremely modest. Namely, the living standard in Bosnia and Herzegovina measured by GDP per capita (in the parity of purchasing power) is at the level of only 30% of the European average, which is at the very bottom of the list of countries published by EUROSTAT. In order to converge towards a European average at a reasonable time limi (eg reaching an average of 30 years), Bosnia and Herzegovina needs average economic growth in the following period of at least 6%, which is at least three times higher than the European one (1.9% in 2016), given the base that is at the level of a third of the European average.

During 2016, an increase in the physical volume of industrial production in Bosnia and Herzegovina was recorded at 4.3% in relation to the previous year. This increase in production volumes was also accompanied by an increase in the number of employees within the industry of 2.5%. Observed by sectors, based on the available BHAS data for 2016, it can be seen that all sectors have contributed positively to the achieved increase in industrial production in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In the analysis of the representativity of the regression direction is used the coefficient of determination. The coefficient of determination (R^2) takes the value between 0 and 1. The higher the linear dependence between X and Y, the coefficient of determination is closer to 1 and vice versa. Analyzing the determination coefficient $(R^2 = 0.0204)$ we see that the coefficient of determination weighs 0, indicating that we have a weak relationship between the variable X and Y. In our research, the coefficient of correlation is calculated using the formula:

$$r = \sqrt{R^2} = \sqrt{0,0204} = 0,143$$

which indicates the strength of the relationship among the variables. The connection is insignificant $(0,0 <| r | <0,2)$ for the observed period, and the correlation is positive.

Research has shown that registered unemployed persons with VSS in the observed period 2010-2016. for Bosnia and Herzegovina, it bad, that the number of unemployed persons with VSS increased on the19,703, and in the entities of the FBH 13,107 persons and by the Republika Srpska 6,596 persons. Unemployed persons with a university degree in 2016 in FBH were registered 28,698 or 3.44%, while in Republika Srpska they were 12,748 or 3.31%, that is, by entity we have roughly the same percentage of unemployed persons with university degree. If we analyze the number of unemployed persons with VSS in BH, in relation to the total number of persons in BH (employed or unemployed), then on the basis of the results of the research we can conclude that in Republika Srpska we have 1.05% and in FBiH 2.35% persons with VSS.

Negative demographic trends related to the domicile population will continue and intensify in the future, which is our inevitability, which, by itself, will not be completely slowed down or stopped. For these reasons, due to the strategic importance of the population, that is, human resources and potential, and for a number of reasons, demographic processe should be targeted and functionally set up.

Nevertheless, it can be concluded that demographic revitalization potential in Republika Srpska still exists, and whether and when revitalization is possible depends on strategic decisions and estimates. In addition, the classic Serbian diaspora remains in the strategic sense immigration revitalizations potential.

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