Population policy to low fertility in the Republic of Srpska. the example of the city of Bijeljina

The subject of this paper is the research on low fertility in the City Bijeljina and finding its solution through population policy measures. Based on the attitudes of women of childbearing age, possible population policy measures that would contribute to changing attitudes regarding reduced birth rates were examined. The relevant data is collected through the use of a survey questionnaire filled by a verified sample of 1000 women in their reproductive period (aged 15-49). In order to evaluate the role of each research variable in the prediction of fertility intentions, the arithmetic mean, frequency of responses in percentage, Pearson coefficient, and binary logistic regression model were used to explore the related factors of fertility behaviours among women in this population. The results showed the Pearson correlation coefficient indicate a significant relationship between the birth of the desired number of children in conjunction with the proposed measures such as financial benefits (Pearson .072*; p≤.023), flexible working time (Pearson .067*; p≤.035), the growth of the coefficient for each child (Pearson .068*; p≤.033). By applying binary logistic regression, the financial subsidy was singled out as the backbone of future births. Those measures of population policies factors affect desired family size and have proven to be essential components of future fertile behaviour. The research results show tendencies towards more positive fertility decisions and increased participation of women in the field of reproduction. The implementation of new measures in the system of population policy at the local level would enable the women in the City Bijeljina to give birth to the desired number of children.

Keywords: Fertility; factors, City Bijeljina; population policy.