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SKUPOVI
PREDAVANJA
TRIBINE

Znanstveni skup DEMOGRAFSKA KRETANJA U HRVATSKOJ

Zagreb, 28. 3. 2006.

Znanstveni skup *Demografska kretanja u Hrvatskoj (stanje i perspektive, Društveno-ekonomski i zdravstveni aspekti)* organizirala je Hrvatska akademija znanosti i umjetnosti (Razred za društvene znanosti i Razred za medicinske znanosti) i Akademija medicinskih znanosti Hrvatske (Senat). Mjesto održavanja skupa bila je palača HAZU u Zagrebu.

Skup je bio podijeljen na dva dijela, a svaki se sastojao od osam predavanja. Cilj je skupa bio upozoriti javnost na snažne negativne trendove u demografskim kretanjima i strukturama u Hrvatskoj. Stoga su o demografskoj problematici, sa stanovišta svoje struke uz demografe i demogeografe, govorili i znanstvenici s područja medicine.

Skupom je predsjedala akademkinja Alica Wertheimer-Baletić, koja je i održala uvodno predavanje *Depopulacija, starenje stanovništva i populacijska politika u Hrvatskoj*, u kojem je upozorila na negativne posljedice koje uzrokuju procesi depopulacije i starenja stanovništva. Posebno je istaknuta potreba osmišljavanja odgovarajuće pronatalitetne populacijske politike u Hrvatskoj koja bi trebala usporiti proces starenja stanovništva i pridonijeti postupnom smanjenju postojećega nerazmjera između broja i udjela mladoga, radno sposobnog i staroga stanovništva.

Uslijedilo je predavanje dr. sc. Ante Dražančića *Fertilitet i perinatalna zaštita u*

Hrvatskoj, u kojem je izlagač iznio problematiku negativna utjecaja perinatalnoga mortaliteta na demografske procese u Hrvatskoj.

Dr. sc. Marija Strnad u svojem je predavanju *Promjene u uzrocima smrtnosti stanovništva Hrvatske* ustvrdila da se trajanje života u Hrvatskoj u novije vrijeme produžilo, za što velike zasluge ima medicinska skrb. Autorica je navela i najčešće uzroke smrti stanovništva Hrvatske po spolu i dobnim skupinama.

Demogeograf dr. sc. Ivo Nejašmić u svojem je izlaganju *Prostorni aspekti demografskog razvoja Hrvatske* zaključio da postoji velik nesklad u prostornoj distribuciji stanovništva Hrvatske, pri čemu se jasno mogu diferencirati pozitivni i negativni polovi demografskoga razvoja. Upozorio je i na unapredovale procese depopulacije i starenja stanovništva.

U svojem izlaganju *Migracijska bilanca Hrvatske u 20. stoljeću* dr. sc. Jakov Gelo ustvrdio je da je proces emigracije bio jedna od najvažnijih karakteristika demografskih kretanja u Hrvatskoj u 20. stoljeću.

Dr. sc. Dražen Živić istaknuo je negativan utjecaj Domovinskoga rata na suvremene demografske prilike u Hrvatskoj u predavanju *Demografski gubici Hrvatske u Domovinskom ratu*. Autor je grupirao demografske gubitke u tri osnovne skupine: izravne ratne gubitke, gubitke nataliteta i migracijske gubitke.

Dr. sc. Anđelko Akrap govorio je u predavanju pod naslovom *Promjene obiteljskih struktura u Hrvatskoj tijekom 20. stoljeća* o porastu prosječne životne dobi osoba koje stupaju u brak i o porastu prosječne životne dobi žena koje prvi put rađaju. Autor je zaključio da unatoč spomenutim negativnostima većina hrvatskoga društva i dalje visoko vrednuje tradicionalne vrijednosti obiteljskoga života.

U predavanju *Promjene u obrazovnoj strukturi stanovništva Hrvatske* dr. sc. Nenad Pokos upozorio je na lošu obrazovnu strukturu hrvatskoga stanovništva, koju, s jedne strane, obilježava velik udio slabo o-

brazovanog, a, s druge strane, malen udio visoko obrazovanoga stanovništva. Od negativnih čimbenika obrazovne strukture stanovništva relativno velik udio nepismenih dodatno zabrinjava.

Drugi je dio skupa bio više orijentiran na medicinske i ekonomske aspekte vezane uz demografsku problematiku. Tako je Urelija Rodin prikazala problematiku vezanu uz promjene utjecaja socijalno-kulturnih značajki i životnoga standarda na sveukupnost vitalnih događaja i odluku o dobi rađanja. Naslov predavanja bio je *Socijalno-medicinske značajke rođenja u Hrvatskoj*, a koautor predavanja bio je mr. sc. Arijan Erceg.

Problematiku vezanu uz rani razvoj djece iznio je dr. sc. Josip Grgurić u izlaganju *Optimalizacija ranog razvoja djece*. Autor je upozorio na potrebu većega financijskog ulaganja u razvoj djece te istaknuo da je optimalni rani razvoj djece kombinacija fizičkoga, psihičkoga i socijalnoga razvoja. Naglasio je i značenje programa za optimalizaciju razvoja djeteta.

Mr. sc. Spomenka Tomek-Roksandić u predavanju *Zdravstvene potrebe i funkcionalna sposobnost starijih ljudi u Hrvatskoj* govorila je o velikom značenju praćenja, utvrđivanja i evaluacije zdravstvenih potreba i funkcionalne sposobnosti starijih osoba u sklopu gerontološke javnozdravstvene djelatnosti. Koautori ovoga predavanja jesu: G. Perko, A. Puljak, D. Mihok, H. Radašević, M. Grgić i J. Čulig.

O planiranju obitelji i programima populacijske politike govorila je mr. sc. Lada Magdić u izlaganju *Planiranje obitelji u Hrvatskoj*. Autorica je naglasila da se posljednjih dvadesetak godina programi populacijske politike u Hrvatskoj ne provode kako treba.

Dr. sc. Slobodan Lang istaknuo je u predavanju *Demografsko i narodno zdravlje* da je demografsko zdravlje ključna obveza hrvatske medicine i narodnoga zdravlja u 21. stoljeću. Autor je posebno naglasio da je za otklanjanje demografskih negativnosti potrebno djelotvorno znanje, politička volja i promjena u načinu života.

Dr. sc. Mate Babić razmotrio je međudodnos između loše demografske situacije u Hrvatskoj i problema financiranja pronatalitetne politike u izlaganju *Ekonomski aspekti populacijske politike u Hrvatskoj*. Autor je iznio kvalitetan model financiranja pronatalitetne politike u Hrvatskoj.

Dr. sc. Stjepan Baloban iznio je svoje stavove vezane uz vrijednosne aspekte populacijske politike u predavanju *Vrijednosni aspekt populacijske politike u Hrvatskoj*. Autor zaključuje da se hrvatska populacijska politika suočava sa tri za vrijednosni aspekt važna čimbenika: a) raskorak između onoga što se "stvarno događa" i onoga što se "prikazuje" u javnosti; b) raskorak između ideala (onoga prema čemu se teži) i življenoga; c) proturječnosti u shvaćanju vrednota i konkretnom življenju određenih vrijednosnih postavki.

Posljednje je predavanje *Projekcija stanovništva Hrvatske (2000. – 2050.)* ponovno izložio dr. sc. Jakov Gelo, koji je s koautorom Ivanom Čipinom kohortno-komponentnom metodom, po petogodišnjim dobnim grupama odvojeno za muško i žensko stanovništvo, iznio projekcije stanovništva Hrvatske do 2050. godine.

Nakon rada ovoga skupa uslijedila je kraća rasprava, nakon koje je skup zaključen.

Ivo Turk

International Conference VIDEO-ANALYSIS: METHODOLOGY AND METHODS

Berlin – December 9th – 11th, 2004

New, increasingly sophisticated multimedia devices have become widely available in our social environment in the last few years, a phenomenon that changes the opportunities to perform research in sociology. However, the way we approach this type of data, and the way we analyze and interpret it in social science, has not yet been debated hence no consensus on methodological frameworks has been reached. This problem was recognized by Hubert Knoblauch, Bernt Schnettler, Juergen Raab and Hans-Georg Soeffner from the Technical University Berlin, who – in an effort to address the above mentioned issues – organized a three day conference called *Video – Analysis: Methodology and Methods, State of the Art and Prospects of Interpretive Audiovisual data Analysis in Sociology*, which was held in Berlin, 9-11 December, 2004.

The conference raised great interest and gathered a large number of participants from different fields of research, mainly from Western Europe and Scandinavia. The introductory speech was given by Hubert Knoblauch, who raised the problem of the methodological gap in the use of video analysis, as a relatively new instrument of data collection in social science.

The first day of the conference was introduced by Thomas Luckmann, a pro-

minent sociologist who is considered a pioneer in this area, due to the fact that he conducted video analysis back in the seventies. In his presentation, he focused on the problem of reductionism, which occurs when one tries to reinterpret an action by organizing the data as an interaction coding scheme in sequential analysis. The reduction of data is unavoidable, but it is necessary to keep the "essence" of the interaction in question – i.e. the "intersubjective meaningfulness" has to be accomplished.

In conducting video analysis, the reciprocal action of the actors involved, as well as the multimodal processes in time and space can be re-experienced: video recording makes our data permanently available for reconstructions, which is an important new factor in research on interaction in sociology.

In modern societies, the appearance of video surveillance in public domains increases, which implies a new form of organization that includes monitoring and overseeing. Christian Heath and Paul Luff from King's College, London, presented their video based, comparative research-in-progress, on how personnel working in a station control room at the London Underground conduct the surveillance of the surrounding area. The research team monitored the modes of technological usage, as well as the way the surveillance of the local settings was conducted.

Lorenza Mondada from the University of Lyon, presented a reflexive and praxeological approach of video shooting and data production. She highlighted video recording as a mode, by which fundamental features for analysis can be preserved. Video analysis manages to capture the temporal unfolding of action, the ecology of action, the participation framework, and it also gives access to relevant details of action. She put forward arguments showing the benefits of using multiscope videos – ie videos edited with a split screen, providing several viewpoints of the same event – this allows for a de-

tailed and broad analysis of the action. One problem which arises in multiscope video analysis is that the researcher gets a different perspective of the setting to that of the participant's perspective of the same setting.

Eric Laurier, from the University of Glasgow, presented his ethnographic research "Please continue your business as usual" – the production of natural life in cafés during filming. In his ethnographic and video-based study of a café setting, Laurier examined how humans change their behavior when they notice that they are being filmed. In his analysis he used fixed cameras, placed in the setting in a way, in which a public display of the public to itself occurred. He identified three different types of behavior: the "inquiring look" into the camcorder, the "inserted rude "x""(the finger) and "stealing the scene", with a performance in front of the camera and the public. In regards to the usage of video in the research process, Laurier emphasized that video could not be seen as "data" in ethnographic research, rather it could be used to give insight into the way in which people present themselves in front of the camera as a part of the setting.

The last presentation of the first day was given by Bernt Schnettler from the Technical University of Berlin, and it dealt with the problem of analyzing video data. According to Schnettler, a new approach is required – apart from the traditional analysis on textual data.

He suggested an approach in which one transcribes into the material, or in other words, one inserts the textual transcript in the video image, which enables us to see the visual and the textual part simultaneously.

The second day of the conference covered various areas of research in which video analysis was used in the process. The first presentation was given by Dirk vom Lehn and Christian Heath from King's College London, who used video analysis in museums and galleries. They focused on three issues: viewing a viewpoint in the museum; rules for viewing artwork by the viewers; and viewing the interaction between the viewers. This research was aimed at detecting divergent perspectives and responses provoked by the artifacts in the settings or by other participants, as well as the way in which aligning perspectives were reached between the viewers.

This was followed by the presentation of Juergen Raab and Dirk Taenzler from the University of Konstanz, who presented the research "Collective identity as a medial construction", in which the authors used sociological hermeneutics of audiovisual data in their analysis. They presented their case study on popular culture in Eastern Germany, by analyzing a television talk show, broadcast before and after the fall of the Wall. They made a step-by-step sequence analysis of the interaction between the guest and the host of the show, in order to present how the changes of the political and social context after the Wall, initiated a different programmatic orientation of the show. This change manifested itself in a distance from the former lifestyle, in which the symbols of socialism were ridiculed through the use of irony. These means were used in order to deal with the uneasiness of the former system, as well as with the making of a new collective identity. The results of this micro-analysis were then applied on a broader societal level.

Thomas Thiel from the University of Potsdam, held a presentation on film and video techniques in psychology. Traditionally, developmental and clinical psychologies are the main branches in which video technology has been used. Further possibilities of the use of video technology

could be found in therapeutic intervention and counselling, in teaching, or as a stimulus-giving device.

A grounded theory approach was presented by Cornelius Schubert from the Technical University of Berlin, who took part in an interdisciplinary research project which focused on corporation and safety in socio-technical systems. The common ground of the analysis in this interdisciplinary project was the use of a video camera. Schubert looked at the interactions between staff of different hierarchical ranks working in a hospital, which is mediated by the use of technological devices.

Anssi Peräkylä from University of Helsinki analyzed facial expressions in evaluations. Five conversations over lunch were video-taped, each using three camcorders – two directed towards the faces and one that focused on the overall view. The face seems to be a particularly sensitive means of managing the momentary relations between the interactants.

The next presentation was given by Monica Buscher from the University of Lancaster, who pointed out the importance of video as a new device in sociological research, in which it serves as a "microscope of social science", through which different difficult aspects of human interaction can be explored. She highlighted the possibilities she sees in the usage of camera: one can film delicate phenomena, compare across time and context, repeat, share, refer to and discuss data sequences, engage in collaborative analysis, and make the strange familiar through repeated viewing.

Monika Wagner-Willi, coming from the Technical University of Berlin, presented a multidimensional analysis of video

data involving children's interaction in schools. She focused not only on sequentiality as a method for analyzing video recordings, but also on the simultaneity, based on "corporality, materiality, image quality and scenic arrangements of social reality". Video is particularly useful in recording the latter. Another vantage of the use of video is the possibility of recording different "forms of sociality", as well as "communicative collectivity that produces a role-like mode of acting and a generalized, theoretical knowledge, shared by the actors."

In the last presentation of the second day the focus was moved from the usage of camcorders and video analysis, to the legal aspects of the usage of video in social research. The presenter – Hansjürgen Garstka – started with a historical overview of the privacy protection problem, which has its roots in nineteenth-century America when it first appeared as a theoretical concept. This dramatically changed with the development of information technologies in the 50s and the 60s, which resulted in the first privacy legislation in 1974. The concern about privacy protection touches upon four different modes of infringement of privacy: dissemination of information or images, observation of persons, recording and storage of information or images, and lastly the analysis of images and extraction of personal data. In order to move his presentation closer to problems that social scientists are faced with during a research process, Garstka raised the issue of anonymity as a way to avoid legal repercussions. In cases in which anonymity is not possible, questions of ethics arise: When do we ask for consent? What is consent? How do we estimate the amount of information we decide to reveal to the participant in a research project? These and many other questions present themselves during the research process, which is even more complicated with the fast changes that new technologies bring into the social arena. A whole new area which de-

mands new legislation has appeared.

The last day of the conference was devoted to a broad area subsumed under the title *Video, Film and Culture*. The first presentation was given by Barbara Keifenheim from the European University of Frankfurt (Oder), who raised the delicate question of the position of the researcher in anthropological studies. Keifenheim showed a documentary on Kashinawa Indians in South America, where she conducted her anthropological study. She studied the reactions of the Kashinawa Indians which were provoked by showing images from a movie on minding work, produced in her own (Western) culture. The Kashinawas reacted only when seeing images of artifacts that were known and used by themselves. Their reactions confirmed that they have a different perceptual universe than the one shared in the cultural circle of the researcher.

Elisabeth Mohn (Berlin) presented her ethnographic work-in-progress on the usage of a camera as "Camera stylo" (camera as a pen), by which she produced a double document, consisting of both writing and visualization. She did a research on peer – culture, and the way pupils behave during school lectures and pauses. The results served as educational material for teachers, in order for them to see the student's perspective, which proved to be very different from what was perceived by the teachers in their everyday performance of tasks.

The next presentation, conducted by Ruth Wodak from the University of Lancaster was slightly different from the rest, in that it focused on communication in cyberspace. To start with she clarified some major concepts used in discourse analysis

such as "discourse", "identity", "context", "recontextualisation", "intertextuality", "interdiscursivity", and "hybridity", after which she moved on to the empirical part in which she analyzed the forum debates that occurred on the website of the European Union. The three topics, most frequently discussed, were: the problem of the position of Turkey in relation to the European Union, the membership of the United Kingdom (whether the UK should stay within the EU or not), and the language policy of the European Union. According to the data, citizens showed huge interest in participating in the European online public sphere: 18 703 posts in 19 separate debates were found, however, the problem that remained was how to get the policy makers to take interest in these debates?

The last presentation, placed within the frames of anthropology of seeing, was conducted by Hans-Georg Soeffner and Jürgen Raab from the University of Konstanz. They discussed the importance of visual sociology, which has been neglected due to the changes of the relationship between texts and images. Strengths of images have to be recognized within sociology, due to their potential in explaining the social world that we are dealing with, thus visual sociology should be transferred from the margins to the center of sociological research.

The conference was closed with a short speech from Hubert Knoblauch, where he expressed his satisfaction with the outcome of the conference, and the contributions of all participants. He also pointed out the potential historical importance of the conference, since it – at least to his knowledge – was the first one ever held on this specific topic.

Helena Popović