



# Detailed Course Syllabus

**Academic year:**

2026/2027

**Semester:**

Summer semester

**Study Program:**

Sociologija

(dvopredmetni) (R)

(elective)

Komunikologija -

Interkulturalna

komunikacija i

novinarstvo (R)

(elective)

Povijest (R) (elective)

Sestrinstvo (I) (elective)

Sestrinstvo (R) (elective)

**Year of study:**

1

## I. BASIC COURSE INFORMATION

**Name:** Population and Space: Demographic Patterns in Europe**Abbreviation:** IZBD276**ECTS:** 6**Code:** 279901**Prerequisites:** No*Total Course Workload***Teaching Mode****Total Hours**

Lecture

30

Practicum exercise

15

**Class Time and Place:** HKS - according to the published schedule

## II. TEACHING STAFF

*Course Holder***Office Hours:** According to the published schedule*Course Assistant*

## III. DETAILED COURSE INFORMATION

**Teaching Language:** English

<b>Course Description</b>	<p>The course examines demographic processes from a spatial perspective, combining theoretical concepts and quantitative methods of population analysis. Special emphasis is placed on spatial demography methodology, including data collection, processing, and visualization, as well as spatial statistics and regression analyses. In addition to fundamental demographic skills, students will acquire practical experience in using GIS tools and spatial analysis software to study demographic patterns in Europe. The course is methodologically oriented and equips students with the skills needed to analyze demographic data in a spatial context, preparing them for research work and the application of acquired knowledge in academic and professional settings.</p>
<b>Educational Outcomes</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify and describe fundamental demographic concepts and processes and explain their spatial aspect.</li> <li>2. Select and collect relevant demographic data from various sources in the European context and prepare them for spatial analysis.</li> <li>3. Calculate key demographic indicators and demonstrate proficiency in creating population projections using cohort component method.</li> <li>4. Operate software tools (QGIS, Geoda), create spatial visualizations, and analyze spatial patterns of demographic phenomena.</li> <li>5. Organize research on a selected demographic phenomenon, applying appropriate spatial analysis methods.</li> <li>6. Present research findings in written and visual formats, including maps, graphical representations, and analytical reports.</li> <li>7. Evaluate the results obtained from spatial analyses and critically interpret them in the context of demographic research.</li> <li>8. Apply ethical standards in the research process and academic writing.</li> </ol>
<i>Textbooks and Materials</i>	
<b>Required</b>	<p>Anselin, L., Syabri, I., &amp; Kho, Y. (2006). <i>Exploring spatial data with GeoDa™: A workbook</i>. GeoDa Press.</p> <p>Elhorst, J. P. (2014). <i>Spatial econometrics</i>. Springer.</p> <p>Goodchild, M. (1986). <i>Spatial autocorrelation</i>. Geo Books.</p> <p>Graser, A., &amp; Olson, U. (2021). <i>QGIS Map Design</i> (2nd ed.). Locate Press.</p> <p>Rowland, D. T. (2003). <i>Demographic methods and concepts</i>. Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Watkins, S. C. (1991). <i>From provinces into nations: Demographic integration in Western Europe, 1870–1960</i>. Princeton University Press.</p>
<b>Supplementary</b>	<p>Anselin, L. (1988). <i>Spatial econometrics: Methods and models</i>. Kluwer Academic Publishers.</p> <p>Campisi, N., Kulu, H., Mikolai, J., Klüsener, S., &amp; Myrskylä, M. (2020). Spatial variation in fertility across Europe: Patterns and determinants. <i>Population, Space and Place</i>, 26(e2308).</p> <p>Fox, J., Klüsener, S., &amp; Myrskylä, M. (2019). Is a positive relationship between fertility and economic development emerging at the sub-national regional level? Theoretical considerations and evidence from Europe. <i>European Journal of Population</i>, 35(4), 487–518.</p> <p>Klüsener, S., et al. (2013). Spatial aspects of the rise of nonmarital fertility across Europe since 1960: The role of states and regions in shaping patterns of change. <i>European Journal of Population</i>, 29(2), 137–165.</p> <p>Matthews, S. A., &amp; Parker, D. M. (2013). Progress in spatial demography. <i>Demographic Research</i>, 28, 271–312.</p> <p>Newbold, K. B. (2021). <i>Population geography</i>. Rowman &amp; Littlefield.</p> <p>Tobler, W. R. (1970). A computer movie simulating urban growth in the Detroit region. <i>Economic Geography</i>, 46 (sup1), 234–240.</p> <p>Voss, P. R. (2007). Demography as a spatial social science. <i>Population Research and Policy Review</i>, 26(5), 457–476.</p>
<i>Examination and Grading</i>	

To Be Passed DA	Exclusively Continuous Assessment NE	Included in Average Grade DA
<b>Prerequisites to Obtain Signature and Take Final Exam</b>	1. Class Attendance: Mandatory 70% attendance is required. 2. Research Paper (written) A minimum of 35% of the grade should be acquired through regular course activities: research paper and one midterm exam.	
<b>Examination Manner</b>	Course activities: Research Paper (written), Midterm Exam (practical); Final Exam (oral)	
<b>Grading Manner</b>	Grading Scale: Failure (1) - 0 do 49.9% Satisfactory (2) - 50 do 64.9% Good (3) - 65 do 79.9% Very Good (4) - 80 do 89.9% Excellent (5) - 90 do 100%  Final Grade Calculation: 1) In-class Activities - 70% 1a Research Paper - 40% 1b Midterm Exam - 30% 2) Final Exam - 30%	
<b>Detailed Overview of Grading within ECTS</b>		
<b>IV. WEEKLY CLASS SCHEDULE</b>		