

UNIVERSITY OF NOVI SAD
FACULTY OF SCIENCE
CENTER FOR SPATIAL INFORMATION OF VOJVODINA PROVINCE

**CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS IN STYDING
POPULATION IN VOJVODINA PROVINCE**

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Position of Vojvodina Province in the Balkan Peninsula



Main contemporary problems of population research

- Postponement of census 2001 to 2002
- Changes of the definition of permanent population
- Different definitions in available data of current statistics
- Changes of the definition of the urban settlement term
- Changes in the total number of settlements
- Decreased number of available data of current statistics
- Absence of the bulletin of current statistics
- Absence of population register
- Absence of regional institution for population studies

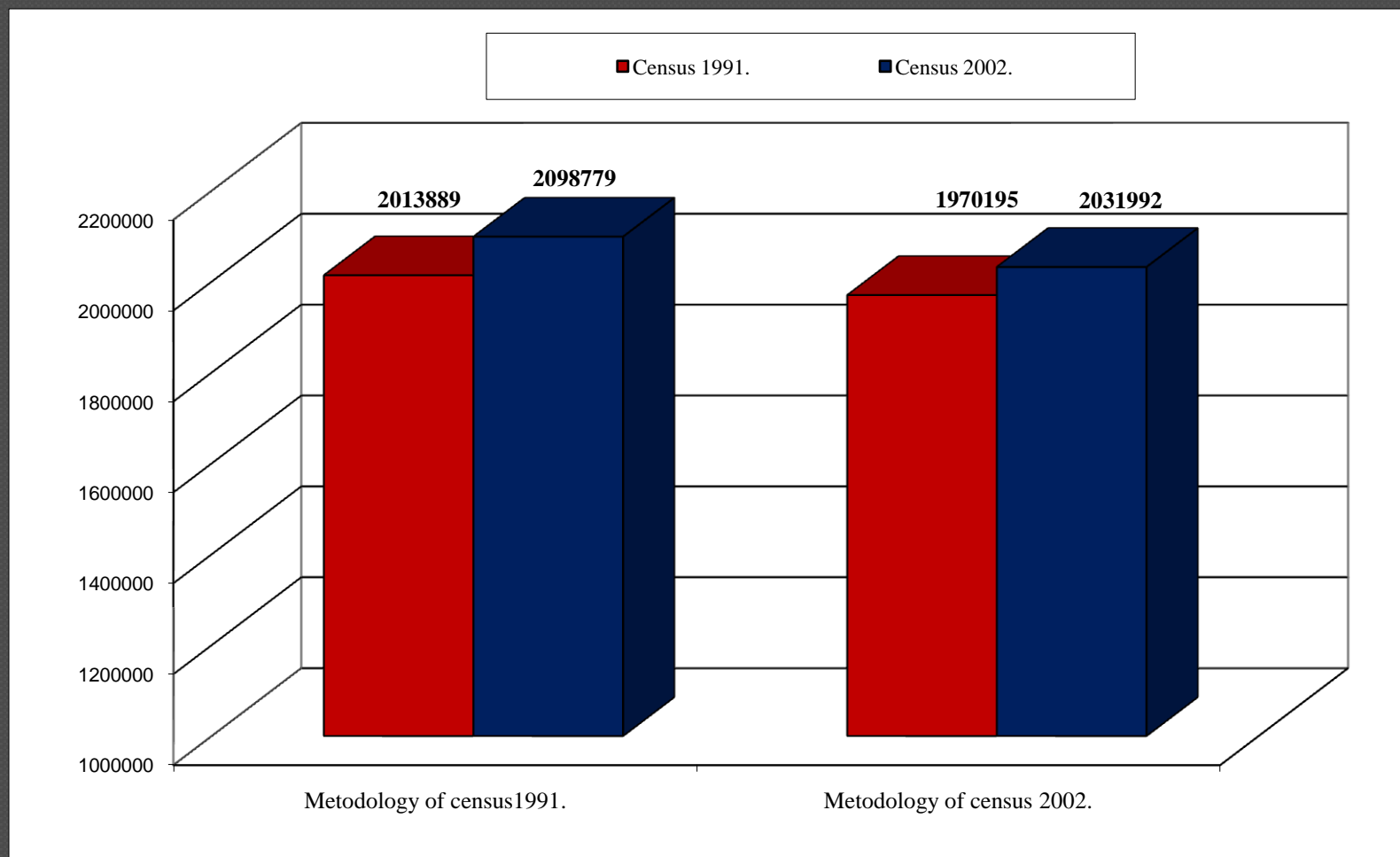
- Although in all seven post-war censuses population was registered following the conception of permanent population, certain methodological changes occurred in some of those censuses that made the gathered data not completely comparable

- *Postponed of census* to 2002

- *Changes of the definition of permanent population*

In 1991 census, permanent population term implied, apart from the population in the country, also all Yugoslav citizens who stayed or worked (as family members) abroad while in this term in 2002 census included only those people who stayed or worked abroad in a period less than one year. Moreover, foreign citizens who worked or stayed in the Republic of Serbia for one year or longer were recognized as permanent citizens while in 1991 that same category was not included in the category of permanent population

Different between census 1991 and 2002 in Vojvodina Province



- ***Changes in the definitions of certain population categories***

According to the definitions of Eurostat employed people are all people who in an observed week performed some kind of paid work (paid in money or goods), individual farmers, helping members of a household as well as those people who performed some kind of work which they found and arranged on their own without starting an official employment and to whom this work represented the only livelihood subsistence. Unemployed people are those who in an observed week did not perform any paid work had a job which they were absent from and which they could come back to

UNITED NATIONS define *population register* as mechanism for the continuous recording of selected information pertaining to each member of the resident population of a country or area.

• **Population registers are characterized:**

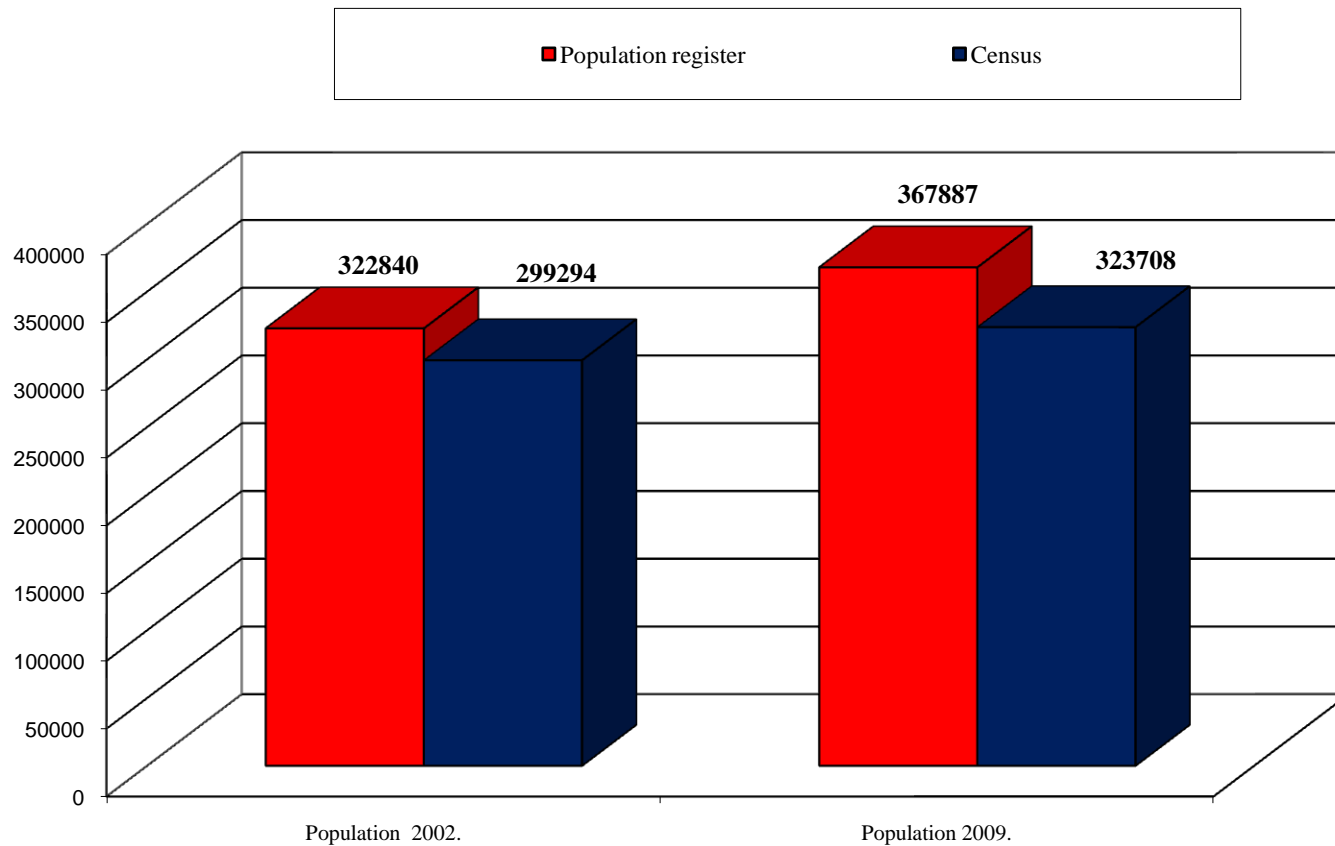
- All events recorder by civil registration are referred to one person
- All address changes are included and thus there are also data about migration statistic
- Registers, at any time, provide information about the size and structure of the population

Population registers have two roles: administrative and statistical

Administration uses registers for identification of people, issuing lists of pupils that are to receive compulsory schooling, establishing the eligibility of individuals for military service, taxation planning, identification of personal position compared to social stability (in a time of crisis, these data can be used for rational food distribution)

Statistical role of population registers is more important for scientific researches since statistical frame from registers enables identification of demographic problems, accurate projections and more precise identification of samples for further polls

Different between population register and census (municipality of Novi Sad)



Conclusion

- Modernization and the development of statistics contributed greatly to more reliable study of the population in Vojvodina. However, political changes in the last decade of the 20th century made some new problems when the population research in Vojvodina Province is concerned: postponement of census to 2002, changes of the definition of permanent population, different definitions in available data of current statistics, decreased number of available data of current statistics, absence of the bulletin of current statistics, absence of population register and absence of regional institution for population study.
- When analyzing alternatives for some future censuses it is necessary to keep up with contemporary trends and combine registration of a whole and sample registration. The next phase would be introduction of a unique population register both on a level of regions and the republic as a whole which would enable more accurate combining of data from the register with those acquired from sample registration.

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