

Book 21: Comparative Overview of the Number of Households 1948 – 2011 and Dwellings 1971 – 2011

In the Book 21 we presented a comparative overview of data on the total number of households according to the results of the eight censuses conducted in the Republic of Serbia after the World War II (1948 – 2011)¹⁾ and a comparative overview of data on the total number of dwellings according to the censuses 1971, 1981, 1991, 2002 and 2011.

Households

Comparative overview of the number of households by 1948 – 2011* Censuses, by regions

	Census year							
	1948	1953	1961	1971	1981	1991	2002	2011
Republic of Serbia	1485591	1616349	1929175	2248172	2568775	2418156	2521190	2487886
<i>Srbija – sever</i>	652203	710275	871323	1014969	1167752	1200296	1277282	1302590
Beogradski region	197866	225598	310587	401445	489437	515040	567325	606433
Region Vojvodine	454337	484677	560736	613524	678315	685256	709957	696157
<i>Srbija – jug</i>	833388	906074	1057852	1233203	1401023	1217860	1243908	1185296
Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije	357033	393503	466921	545895	624397	657792	678934	662769
Region Južne i Istočne Srbije	361114	385615	438372	499139	547742	560068	564974	522527
Region Kosovo i Metohija	115241	126956	152559	188169	228884

* The results of the Censuses from 1948 – 1981 contain data for the whole territory of the Republic of Serbia, and the Censuses 1991 – 2011 do not provide data on the households of the AP Kosovo i Metohija.

The increases in the number of households in the observed period was noted for all regions and especially for Beogradski region where according to 2011 Census presently live three times more households than at the time of 1948 Census. The biggest increase in the number of households was marked in the Belgrade municipalities: Novi Beograd (by 28 times, from 2905 households in 1948 to 81073 households in 2011), Rakovica (by almost 8 times), Čukarica (by 7.5 times), Zemun (by 4.6 times), etc. This is followed by the cities of Novi Sad and Niš.

The biggest decrease in the number of households was noted for the municipality of Crna Trava where the number of households was three times lower (from 2395 households in 1948 to only 794 households in 2011), followed by the municipalities of Žabari, Malo Crniće and Nova Crnja.

If observed by settlements, the biggest absolute increase in the number of households (1948 – 2011) was marked for Belgrade, Novi Sad, Niš, Kragujevac and Čačak, while the biggest relative increase in the number of households was marked for the settlement of Kaluđerica (Grocka municipality) where the number of households went up by 50 times (from 178 households in 1948 to 8801 households in 2011). On the other hand, in more than 60% of settlements (out of the total of 4709 settlements) the number of households was lower in 2011 than in 1948.

Over the observed period, the share of the households in urban settlements went up from 37.8% (1948) to 61.6% (2011).

¹⁾ 2002 and 2011 Censuses were not conducted in the territory of the AP Kosovo and Metohia, while in 2011 Census there was an undercoverage of the census units in the municipalities of Preševo and Bujanovac (Region Južne i Istočne Srbije) due to the boycott of the Census by majority of the members of the Albanian ethnic community. 1991 Census was boycotted on a massive scale by the Albanian population in the AP Kosovo and Metohia, as well as in the municipalities of Bujanovac and Preševo, for which given were estimates.

Dwellings

The biggest increase in the number of dwellings for permanent habitation was marked in Beogradski region, where the number of dwellings doubled in the period from 1971 to 2011.

Among the settlements, Kaludjerica (Grocka) stands out by the increase in the number of dwellings and there in the observed period the number of dwellings for permanent habitation increased by 22 times (from 474 dwellings in 1971 to 10775 dwellings in 2011).

If observed by type of settlement, the share of the dwellings for permanent habitation in urban settlements went up from 48% (1971) to 59.3% (2011).

The total number of dwellings, apart from those for permanent habitation, includes dwellings used for leisure time and recreation (country houses, etc.), dwellings used during seasonal agricultural works and dwellings used exclusively for performing occupations. Relative to the results of 2002 Census, the total number of dwellings increased by 9.3% (i.e. 275415 dwellings).

Comparative overview of the number of dwellings by 1971 – 2011* Censuses, by regions

	Dwellings for permanent habitation					Total number of dwellings	
	1971	1981	1991	2002	2011	2002	2011
Republic of Serbia	2095612	2579845	2556092	2743996	3012923	2956516	3231931
<i>Srbija – sever</i>	917404	1108736	1220595	1336814	1509177	1414822	1582973
Beogradski region	344081	440061	512407	586889	702775	622191	734909
Region Vojvodine	573323	668675	708188	749925	806402	792631	848064
<i>Srbija – jug</i>	1178208	1471109	1335497	1407182	1503746	1541694	1648958
Region Šumadije i Zapadne Srbije	518557	654070	712799	749026	817916	821739	903139
Region Južne i Istočne Srbije	479097	589421	622698	658156	685830	719955	745819
Region Kosovo i Metohija	180554	227618

* The results of the Censuses 1971 and 1981 contain data for the whole territory of the Republic of Serbia, and the Censuses 1991 – 2011 do not provide data on dwellings in the territory of the AP Kosovo i Metohija.

More detailed data on the total number of households and dwellings by settlements, municipalities and towns/cities, areas and regions are published in the Book 21 “Comparative Overview of the Number of Households 1948 – 2011 and Dwellings 1971 – 2011”. The data are presented in accordance with the territorial status at the time when 2011 Census was conducted.

In addition to the data on the number of population, the Book 21 also provides methodological guidelines in connection with the comparability of data through the censuses, as well as the original basic census forms used in the eight censuses.

2011 Census was carried out in the period from 1 to 15 October 2011, in compliance with the Law on the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings (Official Gazette of RS, no 104/09 and 24/11). The Census was financially supported by the European Union with the share of 60% in the total costs.

The results of the Census may be found in electronic form at www.stat.gov.rs and www.popis2011.stat.rs.

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www.popis2011.stat.rs