Parent Leadership Initiative

Evanna M. DiSalvo

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Evaluation of the 2011 Kosovo Population Census

Shpend Thaqi

May 15th, 2013
Prishtina
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IV. Conclusions and Recommendations
I. Introduction

II. 2011 Kosovo Population Census

III. Case study in the Municipality of Prishtina

IV. Conclusions and Recommendations

Table: Demographic changes of the population of Kosovo for the period 1948–2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Gjithsej</th>
<th>Shqiptarë</th>
<th>Serbë</th>
<th>Turq</th>
<th>Rom</th>
<th>Të tjerë</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>439,010</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>552,064</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>733,034</td>
<td>496,244</td>
<td>176,718</td>
<td>1,320</td>
<td>11,230</td>
<td>45,522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>68,0</td>
<td>24,1</td>
<td>0,2</td>
<td>1,5</td>
<td>6,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>815,908</td>
<td>524,562</td>
<td>189,989</td>
<td>34,590</td>
<td>11,904</td>
<td>54,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>64,3</td>
<td>23,3</td>
<td>4,2</td>
<td>1,5</td>
<td>6,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>963,988</td>
<td>646,605</td>
<td>227,016</td>
<td>25,764</td>
<td>3,202</td>
<td>61,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>67,1</td>
<td>23,5</td>
<td>2,7</td>
<td>0,3</td>
<td>6,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1,243,893</td>
<td>916,168</td>
<td>228,264</td>
<td>12,244</td>
<td>14,593</td>
<td>72,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>73,7</td>
<td>18,4</td>
<td>1,0</td>
<td>1,2</td>
<td>5,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1,584,440</td>
<td>1,228,736</td>
<td>209,798</td>
<td>12,513</td>
<td>34,126</td>
<td>101,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>77,4</td>
<td>13,2</td>
<td>0,8</td>
<td>2,2</td>
<td>6,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1,956,196</td>
<td>1,596,072</td>
<td>194,190</td>
<td>10,445</td>
<td>45,745</td>
<td>109,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>81,6</td>
<td>9,9</td>
<td>0,5</td>
<td>2,3</td>
<td>5,6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Demographic changes of the population of Kosovo for the period 1948–2006, Statistical Office of Kosovo (SOK), February 2008,
Main Objective—of this research is to argument the advantages and disadvantages of the 2011 Kosovo Census and provide our arguments if it has failed or not.

Research Subject- Taking into consideration the above mentioned objective, the main subject of the research will be, the experiences of different countries in this matter and the research of international and domestic literature.

Research of the proposed Subject interacts with the two fields that are related with each other:

1. **Census** and
2. **Assessment of the general results of the 2011 Kosovo Census**
Thesis of this study is the assessment of the 2011 Kosovo census, and the credibility of the resulted data.

Main Hypothesis of this paper/research is that data resulting from the population census conducted on 2011 are credible and can be used from all the actors dealing with the planning field in general, and with statistical data.

Supportive Hypothesis 1 – The 2011 households, dwellings and population census has been accepted by EUROSTAT.

Supportive Hypothesis 2 – All the native and international institutions, until now have used unconfirmed official data, while now they have the chance to use the data resulting from this census.
After three decades, Kosovo has realized the first population census in April 2011.

The registration provided valuable statistical information for the population and welfare condition, information that will lead the policy planning’s during the next decade.

From 2005, registration activities were monitored continuously from International Monitoring Operation (IMO), consisting of European Union (EUROSTAT), European Council, UNECE and UNSD and known international experts for registration.

The IMO’s objective was to ensure that the registration is in accordance with the international recommendations of registration approved by the UN and this objective was fulfilled correctly.
1st census test: 31 Oct – 15 Nov 2005
2nd census test: 30 Oct - 14 Nov 2006
3rd census test: 27 Oct - 10 Nov 2008

During March – June 2009, SOK in cooperation with EUROSTAT, has prepared a document called,„ Road map for population, households and dwellings census in Kosovo”. This document states clearly the need for census, standard implementation for censuses, preparatory work, communication plan, awareness program, connection among activities, international coordination on implementation, deadline and responsibilities of the involved staff.

On 19th Nov 2009, Assembly of Kosovo approved the proposal, that the population, households and dwellings census should take place on 31 March – 15 April 2011.
Kosovo has respected all international standards for registration, and data’s from the registration will be comparable to other countries and accepted internationally.

In Kosovo, the interview method was used, where the registers visited every house and interview all the family heads.

Residents had many doubts during population census, if they should declare or not the land possession and wealth in real estate, thinking that if their land is registered they will be taxed.

It was said that in the municipality of Prishtina the number of population is higher.

After the realization of the population census, many debates were initiated regarding its success and if the process had failed in different cities of Kosovo.

The most contested issue was the case with Municipality of Prishtina, where the number of inhabitants resulted with a very low number from the demography experts expectations.

The term “Resident” was also discussed often, together with the issue for the North Mitrovica and other places populated by the Serb community.
During the operation of the Municipal Census Commission’s (MCC's) by the Central Commission for Population Census in three (3) municipalities of Kosovo: Zvecan, Leposavic and Zubin Potok were not raised.

The reason was because the leaders of these municipalities were not legitimate (they were not selected by local elections organized by the Kosovo institutions) and at the same time had expressed unwillingness to participate in the census.

In order to participate in the registration of these municipalities, the Budget Committee had proposed that UNOPS should organize the registration in these municipalities under the same methodology applied in other parts of Kosova's. A long discussion (lead by the European Commission) with representatives of the Serb community took place, and they were given extra time but without concrete results. Therefore, these three municipalities are not included in registration conducted on April 2011.

According to the census data, approximately 98-99% of the population is registered (except the Serb community in the three municipalities mentioned above and in some cases where they refused or did not want to participate in the census).
During the census these forms were used:
R1 (dwelling questionnaire)
R2 (households questionnaire)
R3 (Individual questionnaire)
S1 (questionnaire for persons that are more than 12 months outside of Kosovo)

S1 questionnaire was designed to allow the collection of many features for migration and Diaspora.

• Based on the research many emigrants were not informed well.
• Some of them thought that they will lose their nationality or the participation on the elections.
• In the European Statistician Conference on 2006, there are defined the principles for population censuses to avoid overlapping of population number worldwide.
• With the population census you do not loose either the right to vote or the nationality, however, with the population census you don’t win them either.
• If an emigrant lives, acts and works in another country for more than 12 months he/she should be registered in that country, since this country should plan for them since they live there.
• In addition if the emigrant is registered in the place where he/she lives and works, and also in the origin country, than we have dulcification in population number worldwide.
Census Campaign

All printed:
- 50,000 Flyers
- 50,000 Leaflets
- 3,000 leaflets prepared and delivered from selected NGO for campaign
- 80,000 Posters
- 120 Billboards
- 2,000 key rings
- 2,000 notebook for notes
- 5,000 shirts
- 20,000 balloons and 1,400 balls.

Prepared 6 video spots.
Video spots aired 4,500 times in Albanian language, Serbian, Roma, Turkish and Bosnian, initially on TV as RTK, KTV, TV21 and later also on local TV’s.

Radio spots aired 3,000 times in Albanian language, Serbian, Turkish, Roma and Bosnian.

Advertisements in newspapers are published only in Albanian 8 times full page, 47 times and 21 times ¼ ½ page. Advertising published in newspapers: Koha Ditore, Bota Sot, Epoka e Re, Lajm, Kosova Sot, Zëri and Infopress.

30 discussion meeting with public and 62 debates were held round tables with focus group

Before and after the census held press conference from RC and ROM including conference survey after registration.

From March 15th to April 13th were issued 43 press releases.
With the goal to evaluate the registration, the main instrument that was selected to achieve this goal was, the questionnaire after the registration.

The purpose of this questionnaire was to evaluate the coverage and quality of the data.

During 18th – 26th of April 2011 the post-registering questionnaire was conducted which questionnaire included 20 registration districts or around 3200 households. Municipalities did not have access on the distribution around the sample and this questionnaire was realized with a completely different personnel.

For the first time in the history of self-registration, Kosovo implemented the method After-the Registration Questionnaire.

Size of the sample for the ARQ is defined by law and is limited up to 0.5% of the population.
The importance of multidimensional data, will have a positive impact in many areas of development, such as economic, education, demography, scientific research, development of municipalities, and other areas. Also, these data provide analysis and planning based on socio-economic figures, which were absent for a long time.

Regarding the European orientation of the Kosovo Government, these data will be used for policy planning and better services for the citizens of Kosovo, in line with the Stabilization and Association Agenda. These provide a framework for good governance, allowing governments to make policy planning, in a transparent and accountable manner.

The European Union has invested 6 million euro in the census process, while the total budget was around 10 million euro.

Apart from the financial side, the EU has provided support for the Census in Kosovo through Technical Assistance Project (EUCEP), and the inclusion of EUROSTAT in establishing and leading the International Monitoring Operation (IMO).

On September 21, 2012, an international conference was organized, where SOK has published the data from 2011 Kosovo Census.

These results represent the first internationally recognized data of the Census in Kosovo, since 1981.
Final results of the 2011 Kosovo Population Census are:

Dwellings: 403 459
Households: 295 070
Population: 1 733 872*
  Female: 860 274
  Male: 873 598

*The number of total population in Kosovo is 1,733,872 and when we add to this record, three northern municipalities and Mitrovica north (2009 estimate), then the total number of population in Kosovo is about 1,780,097 inhabitants, and if we add the data received from municipalities (final reports) where a part of the Serb community has refused to participate in the census (about 15 thousand inhabitants), then we have 1,795,097 inhabitants.
In 1999 – KFOR officers suggested that Prishtina has over half a million inhabitants

In 1999/2000 – OSCE - in their yearly publishing on “municipality profile” where according to an evaluation, Prishtina had 564,800 inhabitants

In 2003/2004 School year, SOK did a research, and according to the information taken from the MEST, number of pupils was 23,900 (even if we multiply this number with 10 factor, which is very high for a city, we would come to: around 250 thousand inhabitants)

In 2003, according to Directorship for Civil Protection and Emergencies (Municipality of Prishtina) Prishtina had around 230,000 inhabitants

According to the water company, number of consumers is multiplied with the average number of a family in Prishtina (around 5.7) which gives the amount of 200,000 residents
Municipality of Prishtina, Capitol city of Republic of Kosovo in the registration done on 2011, had in total 198,897 inhabitants.

If we compare earlier registrations in the Municipality of Prishtina, there were 94 localities under MP management, and now there are 43, which makes us understand that the result from the 2011 census are credible and reliable.
Within this paper we have realized a research on the public opinion in the municipality of Prishtina, with a sample of 500 responders.

The purpose of this research was to evaluate the data resulting from the 2011 census, with a special focus in the data resulting from the municipality of Prishtina, since many of the experts dealing with statistics have contested the census results for the municipality of Prishtina.

The size of the sample mainly was set based on the specific objective of the research project which usually includes 1000-2000 responders selected randomly, and in special cases when we have different smaller localities i.e. in a city you include up to 500 responders.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City where you live</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deçan</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferizaj</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fushë Kosovë</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gjakovë</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gjilan</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gllogoc</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamenicë</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klinë</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lipjan</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malishevë</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitrovicë</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obiliq</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pejë</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Podujevë</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prishtinë</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>42.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prizren</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rahovec</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skenderaj</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suharekë</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vushtrri</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
19.1% more people living in Prishtina in weekly or monthly bases. If there are 198,897 registered residents in Prishtina according to 2011 Kosovo Census, than there are approximately 37,989 more residents that say they live here, and are not registered here.
I. Introduction

II. 2011 Kosovo Population Census

III. Case study in the Municipality of Prishtina

IV. Conclusions and Recommendations

Q1. Have you participated in Population Registration on 2011?

- Yes: 96.1%
- No: 3.9%

Q1.b. If you are not registered, why?

- I was not at home: 42.1%
- No one came to register me: 26.3%
- Other reasons: 5.3%
- Lack of information: 26.3%
Preparations for the census should start no later than 5 years in advance, while intensive preparations should start 2 years before the census initiation,

- All the documents should be finalized 6 months before the registration,
- Maps should be updated (orthophoto or satellite images; not older than 1 year).
- Municipal commissions should be active at least 6 months before the registration,
- The number of the Municipal Registration Commission members should be different depending on the population number in the municipality,
- Number of controllers and supervisors should be different especially in the larger urban living areas.
Clear separation of registration zones in the larger living urban areas should be made according to a detailed plan,

Selection of the registers should be done (if possible) from the lowest organization levels (local communities, residences) and the selection should be done by the municipality,

There should be the option of involving experienced personnel – currently working during 1.5 month period of time. (they should have less obligations from daily activities and be involved in the process),

As the main criteria should be that the registers should come from that district registration.
- Payments should be at least 50% higher from the average salary in the country,
- Trainings for the registers should last 7 days,
- Trainings for the controllers (based on the key role in the process) should be 8-10 days,
- Trainings for the supervisors should be at least 5 days,
- Registration in the field should last only 3 weeks while the registers contract should be at least for 1.5 months.
- Awareness campaign should include bigger number of personalities that will discuss in favor of registration.
- There should be more consulting with the communities.
- Budget should be transferred to the municipalities based on the set of criteria’s in advance such as: number of registration districts, population, buildings, distance since they would cover the payments for the personnel also in the logistical aspect. Budget should be transferred not later than 5 months before the registration starts.
- There should be high penalties for not functioning and not implementing recommendations that are given from the statistical office.
Thank you!

QUESTIONS?