



# 2ND INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM K-FORCE 2019

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## MUNICIPALITIES DEVELOPMENT AS INDICATORS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY

### INTRODUCTION

In the past few years, significant attention has been given to the development of tools that attempt to measure the vulnerability, risk or resilience of communities to disasters. Today's various socio-economic indices have a great impact on the development of a country. In this paper vulnerability changes were analysed for southern area of AP Vojvodina, Republic of Serbia. Socio-economic indicators were derived from statistical data for municipalities in South Bačka. The study area contains 11 municipalities, and it has been considered a three-year examining period, from 2015 to 2017.

### CORE IDEA OF THE RESEARCH

According to INFORM (Index For Risk Management) Serbia ranks at 99 place on the INFORM country risk list of 191 countries, which is also among the highest scores in the region regarding to natural hazards and humanitarian crises and disasters. The overall INFORM risk index identifies countries at risk from humanitarian crises and disasters that could overwhelm national response capacity. It is made up of three dimensions – hazards and exposure, vulnerability and lack of coping capacity.

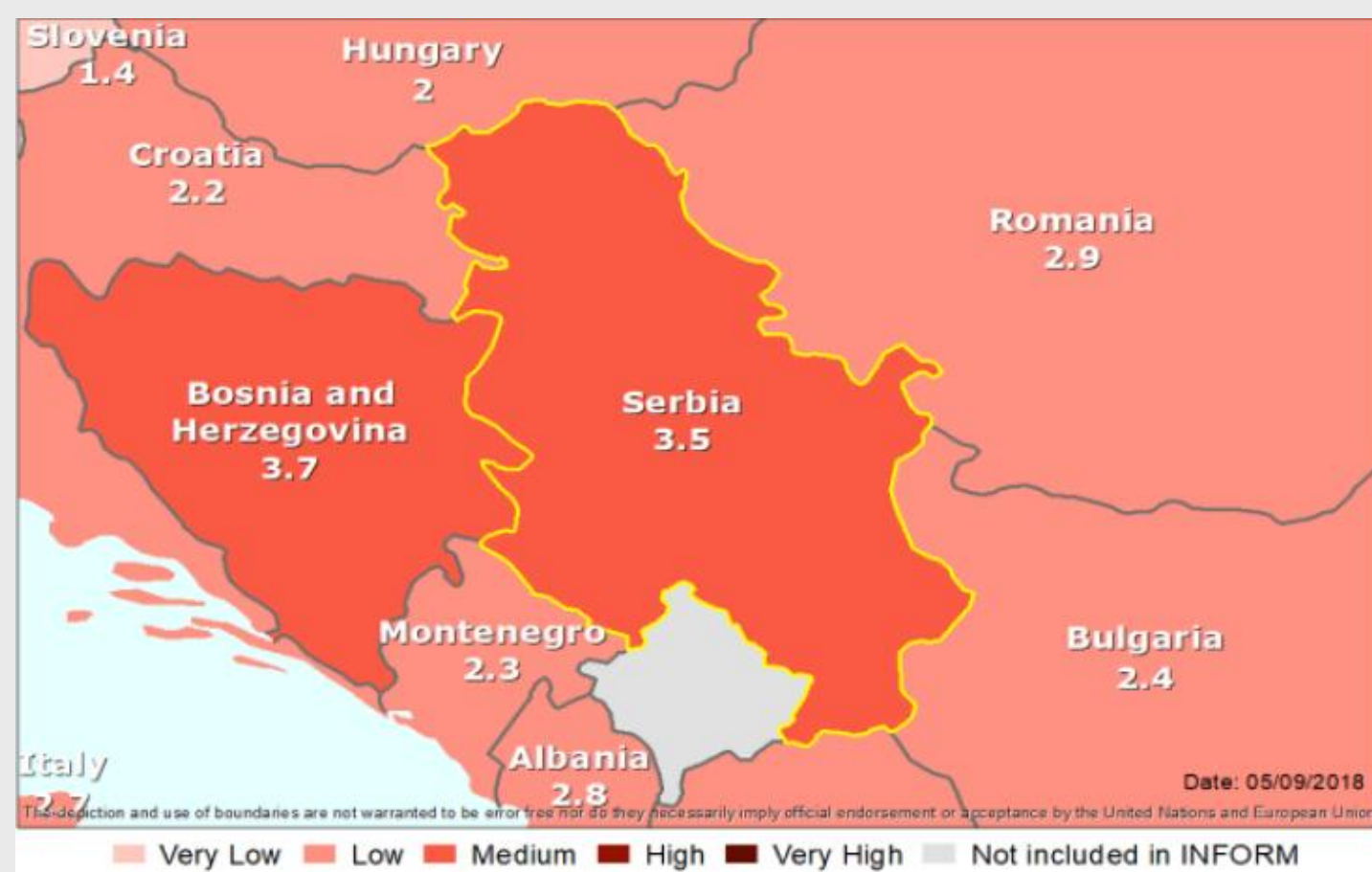


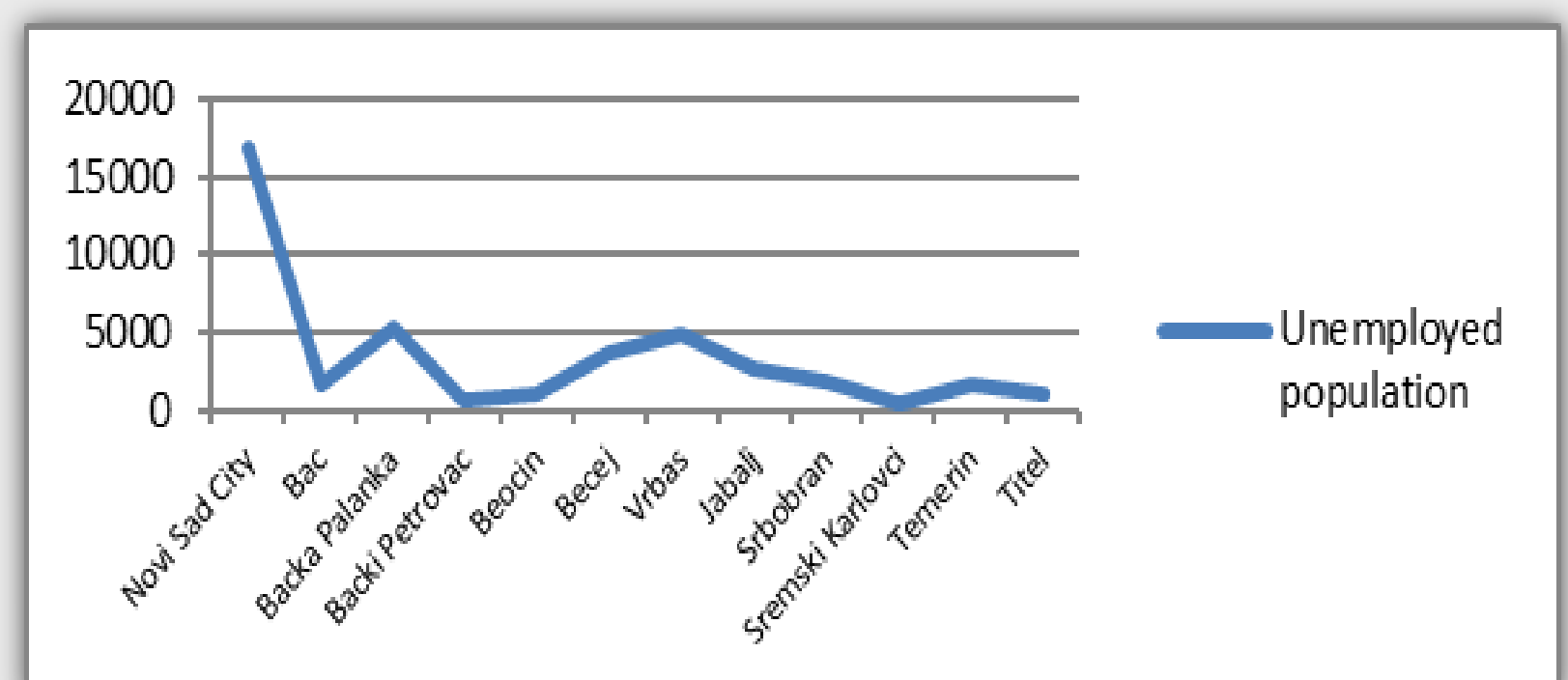
Figure 1- INFORM 2019 Risk Index

In the category of Hazard and Exposure, Serbia ranks at 66. place with overall constant trend. In Vulnerability category, Serbia ranks on 117. place with overall decreasing trend in past three years. In the category of Lack of Coping Capacity, Serbia ranks on 119. place with constant trend

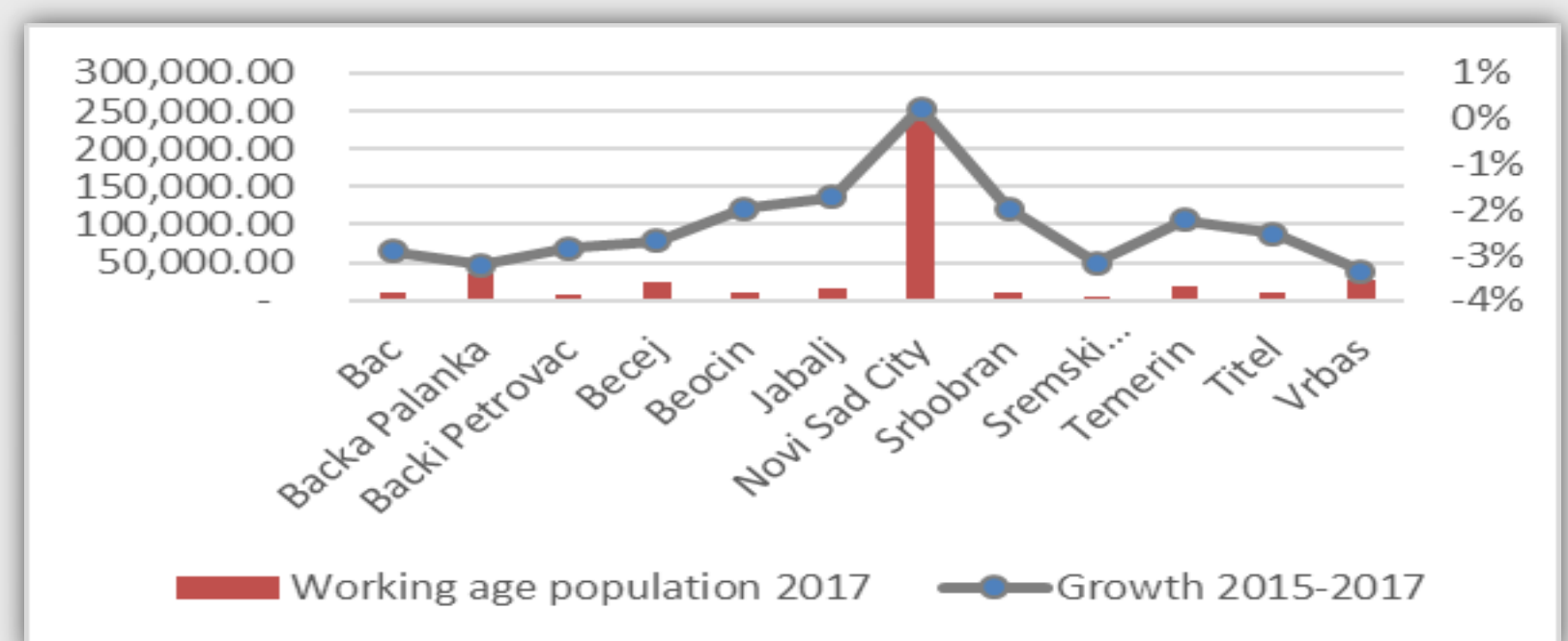
District of South Bačka is an important area and has a major impact on the socio-economic factors on the whole territory of Serbia. It has been noticed that in Serbia the municipalities with the highest population density are more exposed to the risk. According to the study results, the changes in the indicators are not significant in the three-year research period. Therefore, it can be concluded that in South Bačka exposure towards risks, in sense of socio-economic vulnerability, have not risen and it is constant. In context of global exposure, that is positive finding.

However, city of Novi Sad, as administrative center of South Bačka, disproportionally leads in district development, which can lead to permanently growing regional disparities in the labor market domain. Consequently, it could bring many economic, social and political risks in future.

The study area that in this paper is South Bačka, Serbia. For analyze it have been used historical data extracted from the Statistical Year Books of Serbia, in three-year period, from 2015. to 2017. Research focus consist on showing trends and values for all data categories of interests (population growth, working age population, unemployment and average earnings)



Graph 1-Unemployment in South Bačka district in 2017.



Graph 2-Working age population from 2015-2017, for all 12 municipalities in South Bačka area

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