

Enlargement countries

Population and social conditions

2012 edition

More information

For general information regarding European statistics, please go to the Eurostat web site:

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

For information on statistical classifications, please go to the Eurostat classification server RAMON:

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon>

For more information on European policies in the areas of enlargement, employment, social affairs and equal opportunities please go to the following web sites: <http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement>, and <http://ec.europa.eu/social>

For more specific questions on statistics in relation to enlargement countries, please contact:

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5, rue Alphonse Weicker, L-2721, Luxembourg
e-mail: ESTAT-A6-REQUESTS@ec.europa.eu
fax: (352) 4301-32139

Country codes, symbols and further information

For more information on statistics in enlargement countries, please go to the websites of the National Statistical Institutes:

HR	Croatia	http://www.dzs.hr
IS	Iceland	http://www.statice.is
ME	Montenegro	http://www.monstat.org
MK ⁽¹⁾	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	http://www.stat.gov.mk
TR	Turkey	http://www.turkstat.gov.tr
AL	Albania	http://www.instat.gov.al
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	http://www.bhas.ba
RS	Serbia	http://www.stat.gov.rs
XK	Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99	http://esk.rks-gov.net/eng

Italic Value is provisional

The data for Serbia exclude Kosovo, which is under international administration in line with the UNSCR 1244/99.

⁽¹⁾ Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

INTRODUCTION

The process of enlargement and the social conditions

The European Union is currently made up of 27 Member States (EU-27). Nevertheless there is an ongoing process for its future enlargement. The countries taking part in this process are at different stages: acceding country, candidate country, and potential candidate.

The European Union initiated the accession negotiations with Croatia (HR) and Turkey (TR) in October 2005 and with Iceland in June 2010. The negotiation process with Croatia was resolved in December 2011 with the signing of the Treaty of Accession. Croatia has now become an acceding country. Croatia is expected to become the 28th EU Member State on 1st of July 2013, pending ratification of the treaty by the 27 Member States. Currently, there are four candidate countries: Iceland (IS), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (MK)⁽¹⁾, Montenegro (ME) and Turkey. The following are the potential candidates: Albania (AL), Bosnia and Herzegovina (BA), Kosovo (XK)⁽²⁾ and Serbia (RS)⁽³⁾.

In 2010, over 500 million people lived in the European Union. The combined population of enlargement countries represented nearly a fifth of the total EU-27 population. Turkey was by far the largest of the enlargement countries, with over 72.6 million people, whereas Iceland and Montenegro were the smallest, with populations of 318 thousand and 616 thousand respectively in 2010.

Iceland was the only enlargement country to experience a lower unemployment rate than the EU-27. In 2010, the EU-27 average level of unemployment was almost 10 %, whereas in Iceland it was rounded to 8 %. In contrast, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Kosovo recorded by far the highest levels of unemployment of around 32 % and 45 % respectively.

In 2010, the overall EU-27 employment rate averaged at 64 %. Only Iceland recorded a higher employment rate than the

EU-27 average. The employment rate in Iceland was 78 % in 2010. In contrast, the employment rate in the other enlargement countries was below the EU-27 average. It ranged from 26 % in Kosovo to almost 54 % in Croatia in 2010.

Iceland stood out as having by far the smallest gender gap in employment. In 2010, it was only 4 percentage points in Iceland, which was much lower than the difference of 12 percentage points in employment rates between men and women recorded for the EU-27. The employment gender gaps in Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia were similar to those for the EU-27 in 2010. All other enlargement countries recorded substantially higher gaps, ranging from 19 percentage points in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to 41 in Turkey.

In 2010, the gross domestic product (GDP) per inhabitant in Iceland, expressed in purchasing power standards (PPS), was 10 % above the EU-27 average.

In contrast, GDP per capita in the other enlargement countries was lower than that of the EU-27 in 2010. Croatia, Montenegro and Turkey registered GDP per capita between 30 % and 60 % below the EU-27 average, while Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia were between 60 % and 80 % below the EU-27 average.

The role of Eurostat

One of the roles of Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union, is to follow the progress of the enlargement countries in complying with the *acquis* (the body of EU law) in the field of statistics, as well as to collect statistical data from these countries. Eurostat provides technical assistance and support to the national statistical institutes of the enlargement countries, with the aim of enabling them to produce and disseminate harmonised and quality data which complies with the European and international statistical standards.

Data source

The information presented within this leaflet are fully extracted from Eurobase. Data were processed between October 2011 and December 2011.

(1) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, and which will be agreed upon following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place at the United Nations.

(2) Under United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1244/99.

(3) At the time of finalising this leaflet, Serbia had not yet been granted the status of "candidate country".

Table 1: Population, total and by gender, 2010⁽¹⁾
(1 000)

	Total population on 1 st January	Population by gender	
		Male	Female
EU-27	501 126	244 638	256 488
HR	4 426	2 135	2 291
IS	318	160	158
ME	616	312	304
MK	2 053	1 029	1 024
TR	72 561	36 462	36 099
AL	3 185	1 585	1 600
BA	3 844	1 878	1 966
RS	7 307	3 554	3 753
XK	2 208	1 115	1 093

⁽¹⁾ AL, 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [demo_pjan](#) and [cpc_psdemo](#)).

Table 2: Population by age class, 2010⁽¹⁾
(%)

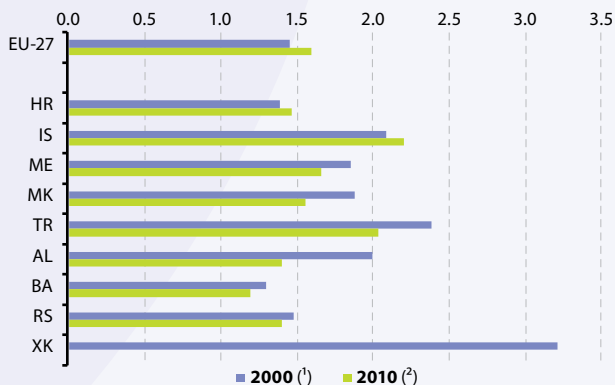
	under 15	15–64	65 and more
EU-27	16	67	17
HR	15	67	17
IS	21	67	12
ME	20	68	13
MK	18	71	12
TR	26	67	7
AL	26	68	6
BA	18	68	14
RS	15	68	17
XK	30	63	7

⁽¹⁾ AL, 2007; BA and XK, 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [demo_pjangroup](#) and [cpc_psdemo](#)).

Population: the inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year). The population is based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers.

Figure 1: Total fertility rate
(number of children per woman)

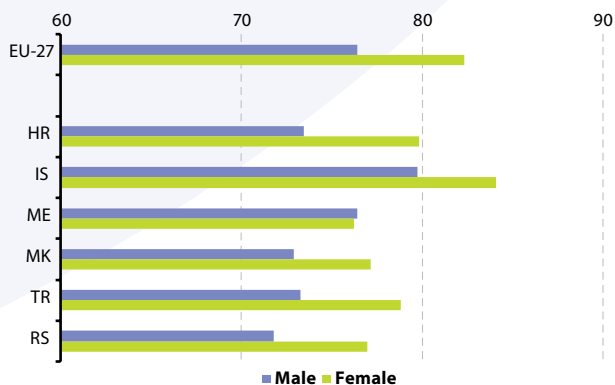


⁽¹⁾ EU-27 (estimated data), 2002; XK, 2003.

⁽²⁾ EU-27, AL and BA, 2009; XK, not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [demo_find](#) and [cpc_psdemo](#)).

Figure 2: Life expectancy at birth, 2010⁽¹⁾
(years)



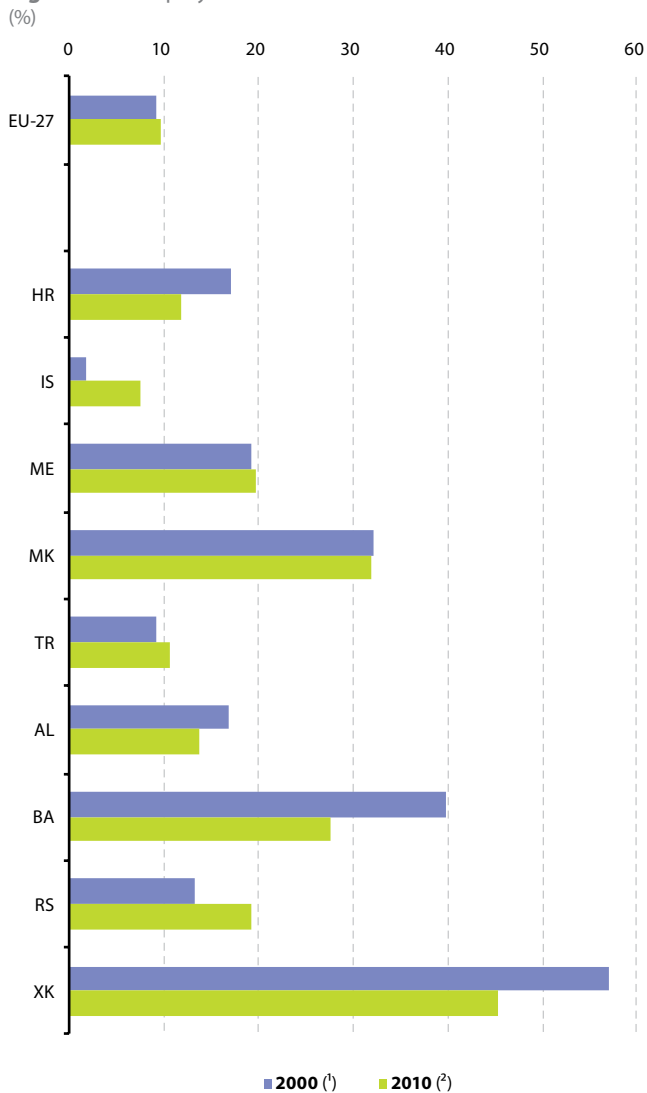
⁽¹⁾ EU-27, 2008; AL, BA and XK, not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [demo_mlexpec](#) and [cpc_psdemo](#)).

Total fertility rate: the average number of children that would be born to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the average fertility rates of each year.

Life expectancy at birth: the average number of years a person would live if age-specific mortality rates observed for a certain calendar year or period were to continue. Figures are given separately for men and women.

Figure 3: Unemployment rates



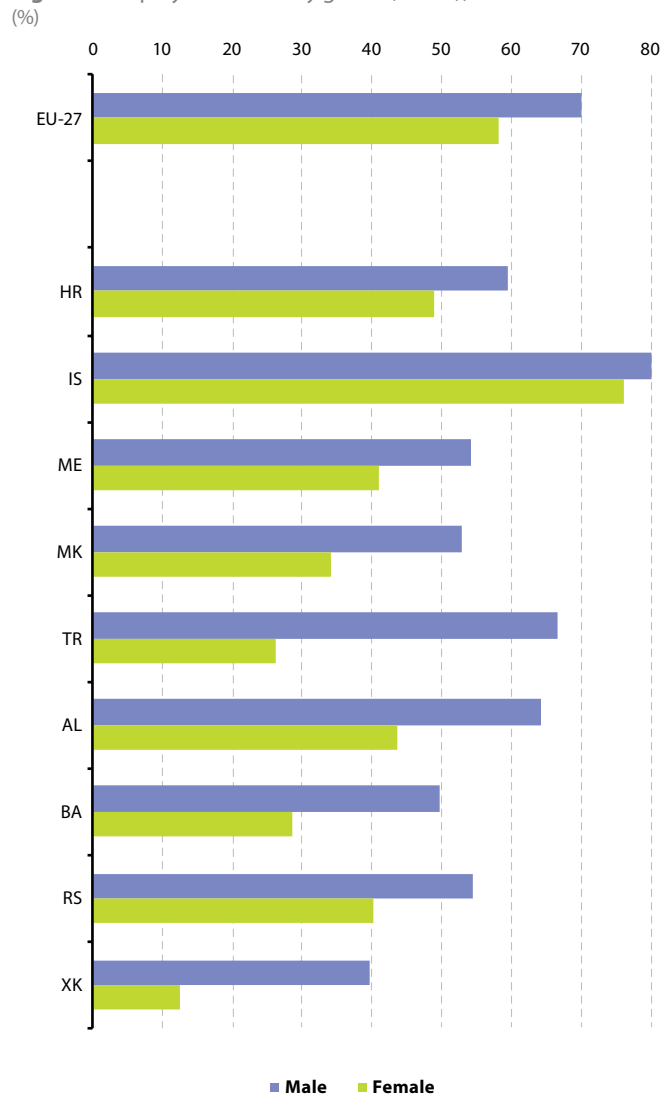
(¹) XK, 2001; TR, 2005.

(²) AL and XK, 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [lfsa_urgan](#) and [cpc_pslm](#)).

Unemployment rate: persons aged 15 to 74 who were not employed, had actively sought work during the past four weeks and were ready to begin working within two weeks, as a proportion of the total number of active persons of the same age.

Figure 4: Employment rates by gender, 2010 (¹)

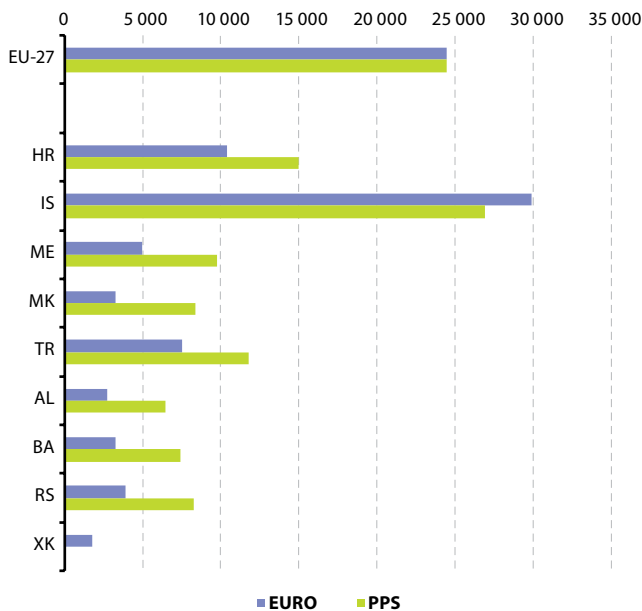


(¹) AL and XK, 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [lfsi_emp_a](#) and [cpc_siemp](#)).

Employment rate: the proportion of population aged 15 to 64 that is in employment.

Figure 5: GDP per capita, 2010⁽¹⁾



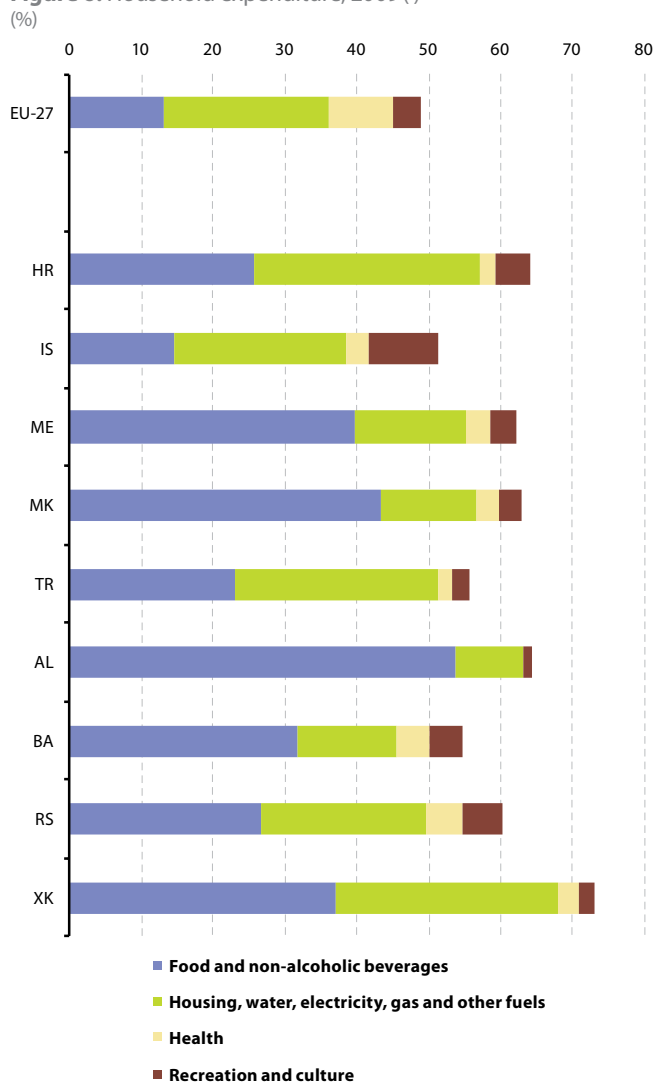
⁽¹⁾ XK, GDP per capita in PPS not available; MK, AL and RS, 2009; ME, AL and XK, estimated.
 Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [nama_aux_gph](#) and [cpc_ecnagdp](#)).

GDP per capita is an indicator that is derived through the division of GDP by the total population.

Gross domestic product (GDP) is a basic measure of a country's overall economic health. As an aggregate measure of production, GDP is equal to the sum of the gross value-added of all resident institutional units (i.e. industries) engaged in production, plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the value of their outputs. Gross value-added is the difference between output and intermediate consumption.

Purchasing power standard (PPS) shall mean the artificial common reference currency unit used in the European Union to express the volume of economic aggregates for the purpose of spatial comparisons in such a way that price level differences between countries are eliminated. Economic volume aggregates in PPS are obtained by dividing their original value in national currency units by the respective PPP. 1 PPS thus buys the same given volume of goods and services in all countries, whereas different amounts of national currency units are needed to buy this same volume of goods and services in individual countries, depending on the price level.

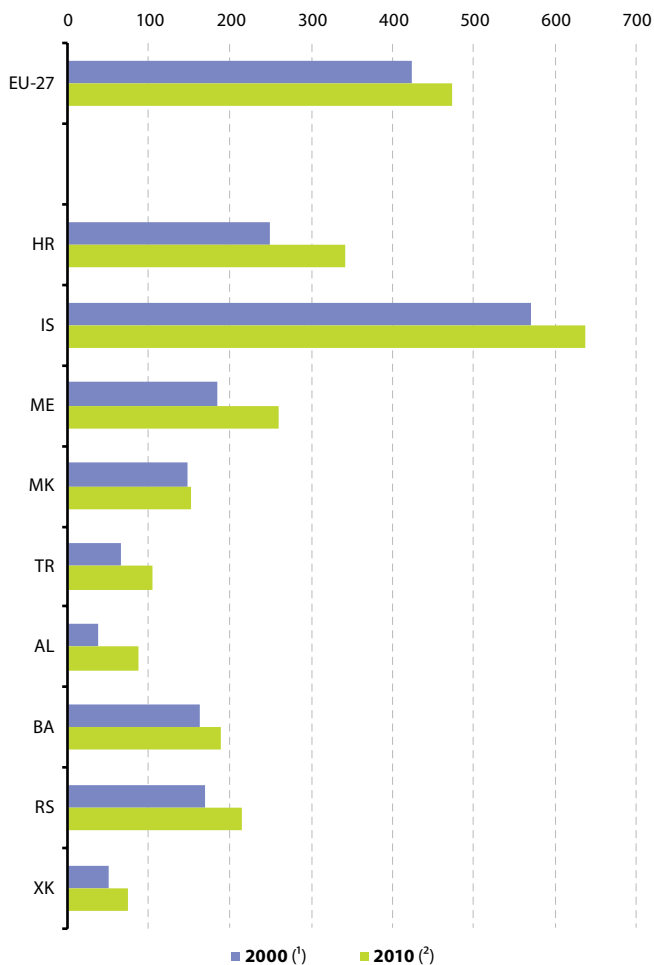
Figure 6: Household expenditure, 2009⁽¹⁾



⁽¹⁾ ME and XK, 2010; AL, 2008; BA, 2007.
 Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [nama_co2_c](#) and [cpc_ecnacoi](#)).

Household expenditure: the value of goods and services used for household needs and classified by 12 main headings of COICOP (classification of individual consumption by purpose).

Figure 7: Rate of motorisation
(passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants)



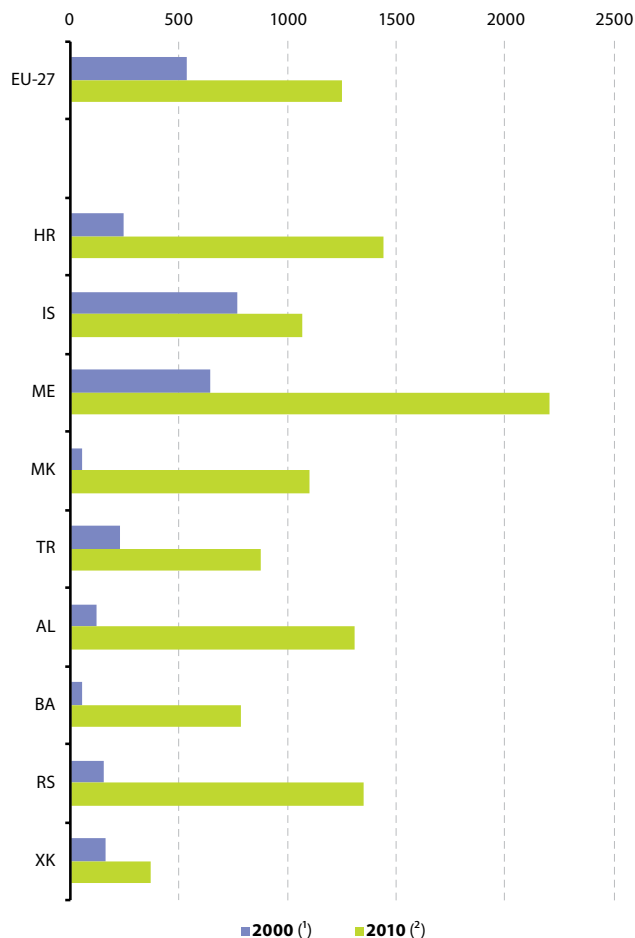
(1) XK, 2005; BA, 2006; HR, estimated.

(2) EU-27, AL, 2009; XK, 2008; IS, 2005; EU-27, IS and BA, estimated.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: road_eqs_carhab, road_eqs_carmot, demo_pjan, cpc_transp and cpc_psdemo).

Passenger cars are defined as road motor vehicles, other than motorcycles, that are intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than nine persons (including the driver). Hence, the data presented should cover micro-cars (no permit required to be driven), taxis and hired passenger cars (with less than ten seats), the only exception being minibuses.

Figure 8: Cellular mobile telephone penetration
(number of subscriptions per 1 000 inhabitants)



(1) ME and AL, 2001; XK, 2003.

(2) EU-27, TR, AL, RS and XK, 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: isoc_tc_ac1, demo_pjan, cpc_inisoc and cpc_psdemo).

A mobile phone subscription to the use of public mobile telecommunication systems (also called mobiles or cell phones) using cellular technology. Active pre-paid cards are also treated as subscriptions. People may have more than one subscription.