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For more specific questions on statistics in relation to ENP countries, please contact:
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For more information on statistics in ENP countries, please go to the websites of the National Statistical Institutes:

Armenia	http://www.armstat.am
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Georgia	http://www.statistics.ge
Moldova	http://www.statistica.md
Ukraine	http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua
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Egypt	http://www.capmas.gov.eg
Israel	http://www.cbs.gov.il
Jordan	http://www.dos.gov.jo
Lebanon	http://www.cas.gov.lb
Morocco	http://www.hcp.ma
Occupied Palestinian territory	http://www.pcbs.gov.ps
Syria	http://www.cbssyr.org
Tunisia	http://www.ins.nat.tn

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INTRODUCTION

Context and policy developments

The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) (http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/welcome_en.htm) was developed in 2004, with the objective of avoiding the emergence of new dividing lines between the enlarged EU and its neighbours to the South and East. Through the ENP, the EU offers its neighbours a privileged relationship, building upon a mutual commitment to common values (democracy and human rights, rule of law, good governance, market economy principles and sustainable development). The ENP goes beyond existing relationships to offer a deeper political relationship and economic integration. The central element of the European Neighbourhood Policy is the bilateral ENP Action Plans agreed between the EU and each partner. These plans set out an agenda of political and economic reforms with short and medium-term priorities.

With the Joint Declaration of the Prague Eastern Relationship Summit in May 2009, the EU and its eastern partners committed to a deeper bilateral engagement, the main goal of which will be to accelerate political association and further economic integration between the EU and interested partner countries through 'New Association Agreements'.

Data sources

Most of the information that is presented within this leaflet has been provided by National Statistical Institutes (NSIs) on a voluntary basis. The data for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine are taken from the key indicators that are collected on a regular basis by Eurostat. The data for Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, the occupied Palestinian territory, Syria and Tunisia are collected by Eurostat within the framework of the MEDSTAT project.

Population, as of 1st January 2010 ⁽¹⁾ (1 000)

	Total	Male	Female	Population density (inhab. per km ²)
EU-27	501 103	244 618	256 485	116.9
AM	3 249	1 576	1 674	109.3
AZ	8 997	4 413	4 584	103.9
BY	9 480	4 417	5 063	45.7
GE ⁽²⁾	4 385	2 081	2 305	62.9
MD ⁽³⁾	3 564	1 713	1 850	105.3
UA	45 783	21 107	24 676	75.9
DZ	34 415	17 388	17 026	14.4
EG	76 527	38 530	37 997	75.8
IL	7 419	3 668	3 752	358.4
JO	5 980	3 082	2 898	67.4
LB	3 786	1 905	1 880	362.0
MA	31 851	15 686	16 165	45.0
PS	4 048	2 055	1 993	672.5
SY	20 367	10 408	9 959	110.0
TN	10 440	5 220	5 220	67.0

⁽¹⁾ Georgia, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon and Tunisia (1st July average), 2009; Algeria, 2008.

⁽²⁾ Only covers the territory controlled by the central government of Georgia.

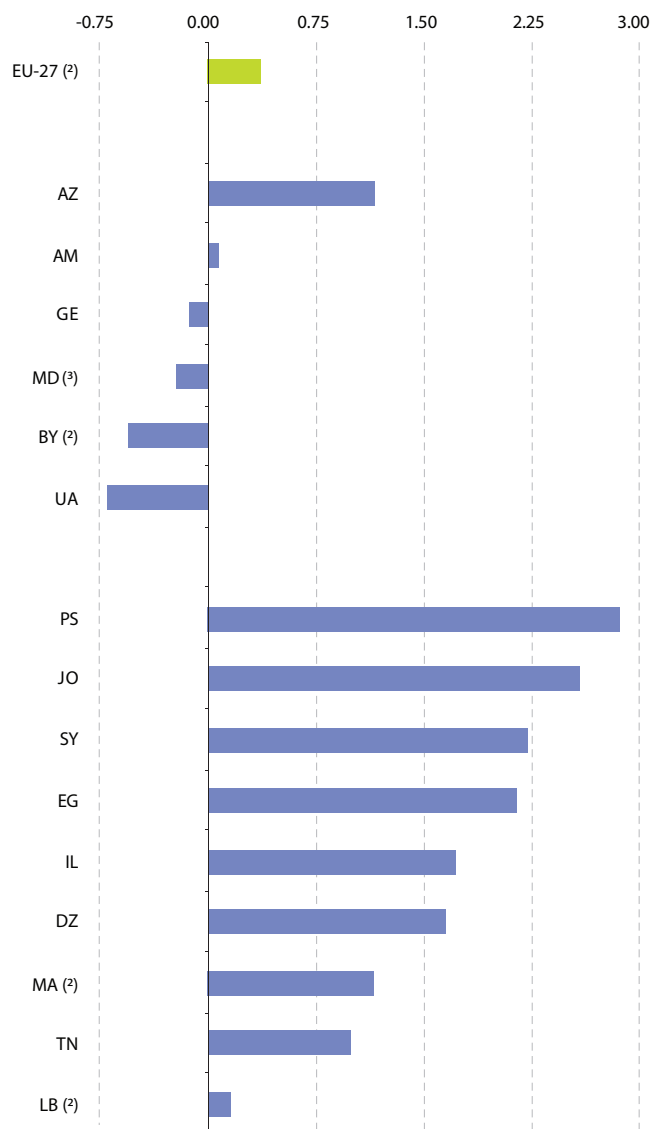
⁽³⁾ Includes Transnistria.

Source: for the EU-27 and the ENP-East countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [demo_pjan](#) and [demo_gind](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [med_ps111](#) and [med_ps112](#)) and partner country websites.

Population: the total number of inhabitants of a given area (irrespective of their nationality) on 1st January of the reference year in question. Data are usually based on the most recent census, adjusted by the components of population change.

Population density: the ratio of the (total) population relative to the size of the territory in square kilometres (km²). The data are provided by the countries and do not constitute the expression of an opinion by the European Commission on the legal status of a country or territory or the delimitation of its frontiers.

Population, average annual growth rate 2000 to 2010 (%) ⁽¹⁾



⁽¹⁾ Georgia, Egypt, Israel and Tunisia, 2000 to 2009; Algeria, 2000 to 2008; Lebanon, 2004 to 2009.
⁽²⁾ Provisional or estimated figure.
⁽³⁾ Includes population of Transnistria.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [demo_pjan](#) and [demo_gind](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med_ps112](#)) and partner country websites.

Total population and population projections (1 000)

	2010 ⁽¹⁾	2020	2030	2050
EU-27	501 103	513 838	519 942	515 303
AM	3 249	3 175	3 170	3 018
AZ	8 997	9 838	10 323	10 579
BY	9 480	9 112	8 564	7 275
GE	4 385	3 982	3 779	3 267
MD	3 564	3 378	3 182	2 734
UA	45 783	42 945	40 188	35 026
DZ	34 415	40 630	44 726	49 610
EG	76 527	98 638	110 907	129 533
IL	7 419	8 307	9 219	10 649
JO	5 980	7 519	8 616	10 241
LB	3 786	4 587	4 858	5 033
MA	31 851	36 200	39 259	42 583
PS	4 048	5 806	7 320	10 265
SY	20 367	26 475	30 560	36 911
TN	10 440	11 366	12 127	12 711

⁽¹⁾ Georgia, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon and Tunisia, 2009; Algeria, 2008; Moldova, including Transnistria.

Source: for the EU-27 and the ENP-East countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [demo_pjan](#) and [demo_gind](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [med_ps112](#)), partner country websites and United Nations, Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (<http://esa.un.org/unpp>).

Population projections: estimates for 2020, 2030 and 2050 based on the UN's medium variant model, 2008 revision. Assumptions are made with regard to mortality, fertility and international migration.

Symbols and abbreviations

In line with geonomenclature, the following country codes are used:

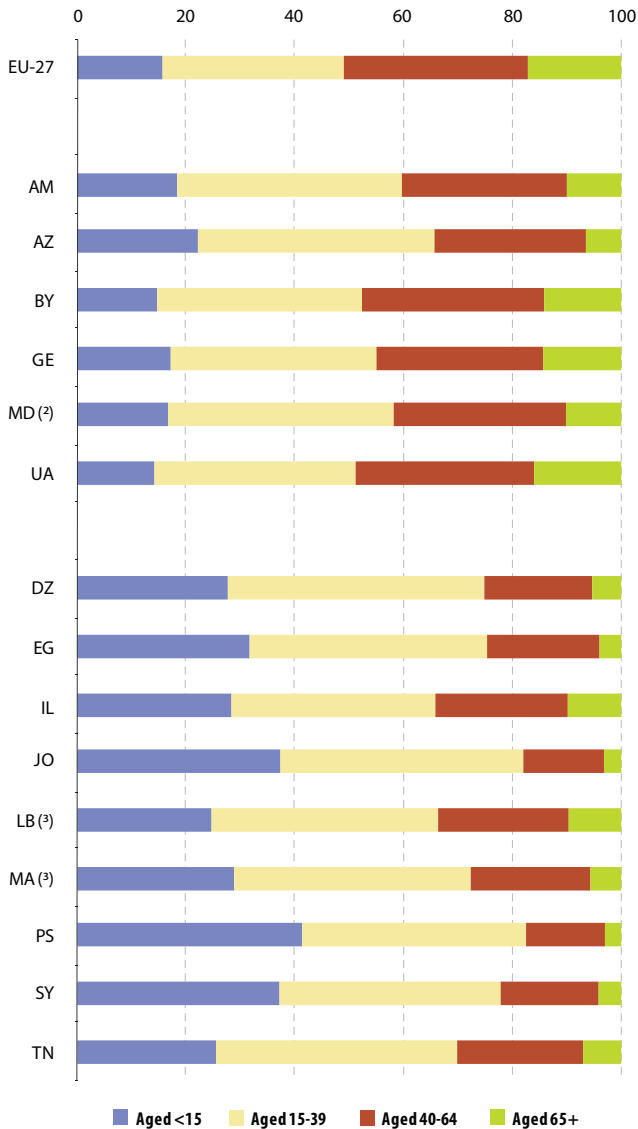
AM	Armenia	DZ	Algeria
AZ	Azerbaijan	EG	Egypt
BY	Belarus	IL	Israel
GE	Georgia	JO	Jordan
MD	Moldova	LB	Lebanon
UA	Ukraine	MA	Morocco
		PS	Occupied Palestinian territory
		SY	Syrian Arab Republic
		TN	Tunisia

: No data available

% Percentage

Italic Value is either an estimate or provisional and is therefore likely to change

Population by age class, 2010 (% of total population) ⁽¹⁾



(¹) EU-27, Belarus, Georgia, Ukraine, Egypt, Israel and Lebanon, 2009; Algeria, 2008; Tunisia, 2006.
(²) Includes population of Transnistria.
(³) Provisional data.

Source: for the EU-27 and the ENP-East countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [demo_pjangroup](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med_ps112](#)) and partner country websites.

Change in the population by age class between 2006 ⁽¹⁾ and 2010 ⁽²⁾ (%)

	<15	15-39	40-64	65+
EU-27	-6.1	-3.4	11.4	14.2
AM	-10.4	3.8	7.5	-5.6
AZ	-3.8	6.4	19.7	-1.4
BY	-4.3	-1.4	2.9	-3.8
GE	-7.4	0.2	3.3	0.2
MD ⁽³⁾	-9.5	-0.4	3.2	2.2
UA	-4.3	-1.5	0.1	-3.3
DZ	-0.4	3.1	10.5	6.7
EG	0.9	9.4	10.0	14.2
IL	1.8	1.6	2.3	0.9
JO	:	:	:	:
LB	-8.1	-3.5	17.8	4.5
MA	-3.5	5.5	12.1	8.4
PS	4.3	12.0	14.9	3.9
SY	:	:	:	:
TN	:	:	:	:

(¹) Israel and occupied Palestinian territory, 2007; Lebanon, 2004.

(²) EU-27, Belarus, Georgia, Ukraine, Egypt, Israel and Lebanon, 2009; Algeria, 2008.

(³) Includes population of Transnistria.

Source: for the EU-27 and the ENP-East countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [demo_pjangroup](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med_ps112](#)).

Age related dependency ratios (%)

	2006 ⁽¹⁾		2010 ⁽²⁾	
	Young age	Old age	Young age	Old age
EU-27	23.7	24.9	23.3	25.6
AM	30.1	15.7	25.6	14.1
AZ	35.8	10.4	31.0	9.2
BY	21.6	20.8	20.5	19.8
GE	27.4	21.2	24.9	21.0
MD ⁽³⁾	25.5	13.7	22.8	13.8
UA	20.9	23.3	20.1	22.7
DZ	43.4	7.9	41.1	8.0
EG	53.5	6.0	49.3	6.2
IL	45.9	16.0	45.9	15.8
JO	62.8	5.4	62.8	5.4
LB	41.8	11.5	36.9	11.6
MA	46.1	8.7	41.3	8.8
PS	80.1	5.8	74.1	5.3
SY	69.0	5.9	69.0	5.8
TN	37.9	10.3	:	:

(¹) Israel and occupied Palestinian territory, 2007; Lebanon, 2004.

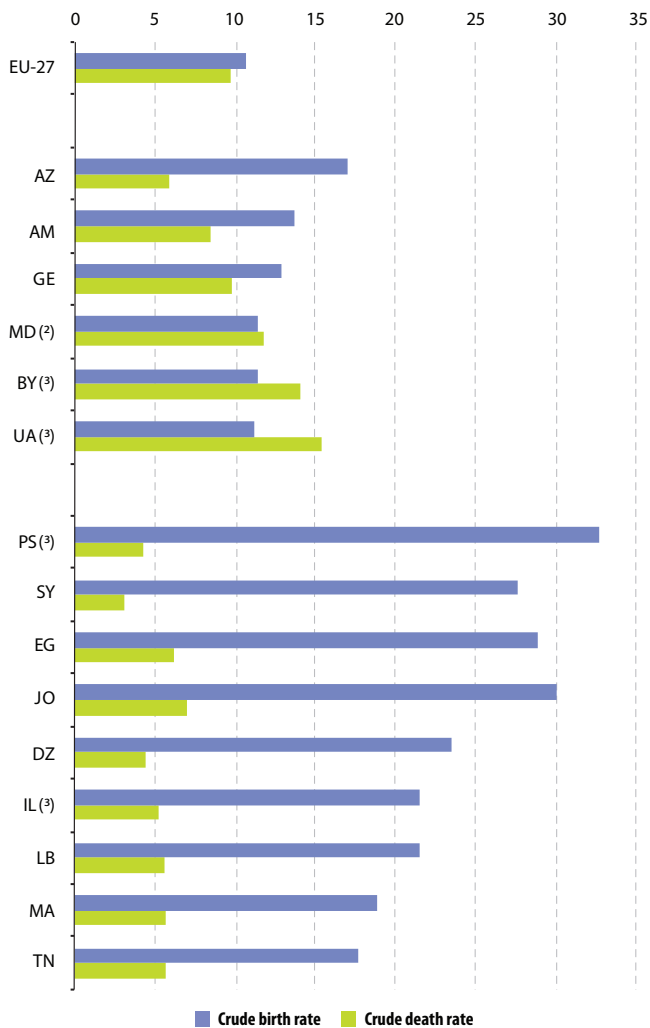
(²) EU-27, Belarus, Georgia, Ukraine, Egypt, Israel and Lebanon, 2009; Algeria, 2008.

(³) Includes population of Transnistria.

Source: for the EU-27 and the ENP-East countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [demo_pjangroup](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med_ps112](#)).

Age related dependency ratios: the young age dependency ratio is calculated as the population aged less than 15 years related to the population aged between 15 and 64 years; the old age dependency ratio is calculated as the population aged 65 years or older to the population aged between 15 and 64 years.

Crude birth and death rate, 2009 (1) (per 1 000 inhabitants)

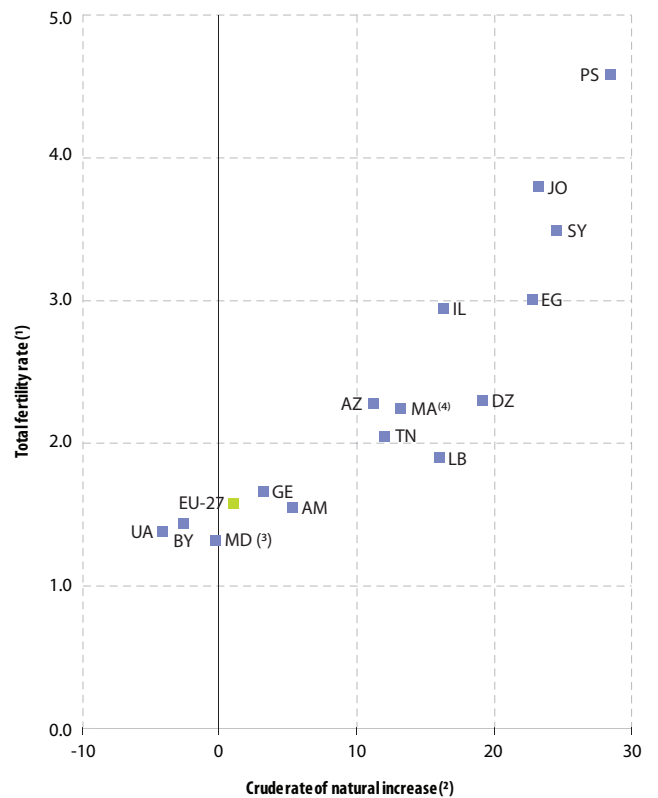


(1) Georgia, Algeria and Morocco, 2008; Syria and Lebanon, 2007. Countries ordered according to crude rate of natural increase.
 (?) Includes Transnistria.
 (?) Provisional data

Source: for the EU-27 and the ENP-East countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [demo_pjan](#) and [demo_gind](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med_ps12](#)) and partner country websites.

Crude birth rates and crude death rates: ratios of the number of births or deaths during a reference year to the average population of the same reference year. The value is expressed per 1 000 inhabitants.

Crude rate of natural increase (per 1 000 inhabitants) and total fertility rate (mean number of children per woman), 2009



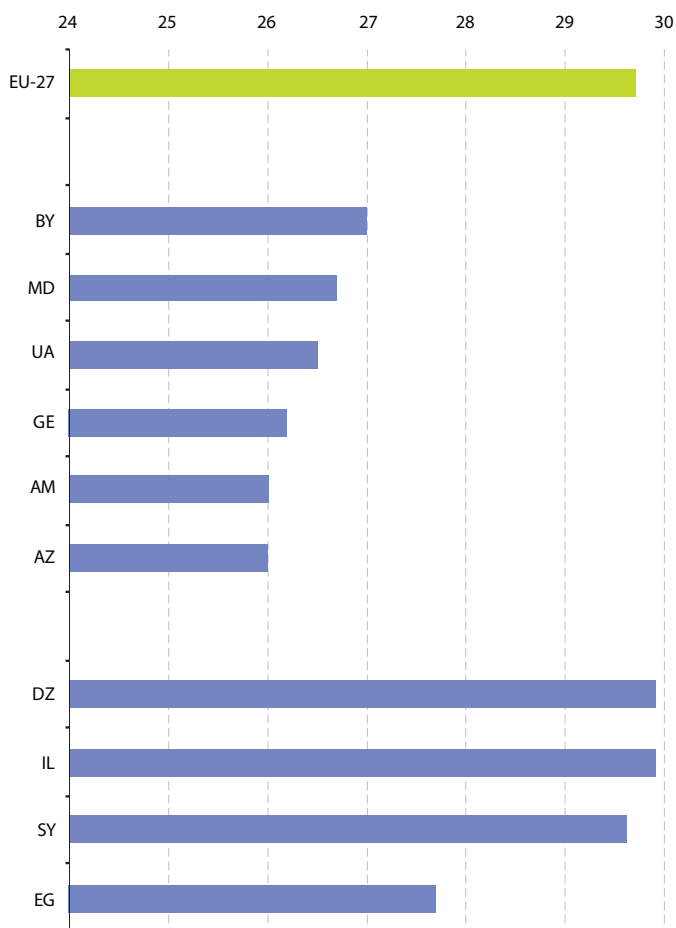
(1) EU-27, Georgia, Ukraine and Egypt, 2008; Algeria and occupied Palestinian territory, 2006; Lebanon (estimate), 2004; Morocco: provisional data.
 (2) Georgia and Algeria, 2008; Syria and Lebanon, 2007; Morocco: provisional data.
 (?) Includes Transnistria.
 (4) Provisional data.

Source: for the EU-27 and the ENP-East countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [demo_gind](#) and [demo_gnsiind](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med_ps12](#)) and partner country websites.

Crude rate of natural increase: the difference between the crude birth rate and the crude death rate during a reference year. The value is expressed per 1 000 inhabitants. The natural increase is negative (i.e. a natural decrease) when the number of deaths exceeds the number of live births.

Total fertility rates: the mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the average fertility rates by age of a given year. These rates represent, therefore, the completed fertility of a hypothetical generation of women, computed by adding the fertility rates by age for women in a given year (the number of women at each age is assumed to be the same).

Mean age of women at childbirth (years), 2009 ⁽¹⁾



⁽¹⁾ Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, occupied Palestinian territory and Tunisia, not available; Georgia, Ukraine and Egypt, 2008; Algeria, 2006; Syria, 2004.

Source: for the EU-27 and the ENP-East countries, Eurostat (online data code: [demo_find](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med_ps12](#)) and partner country websites.

Mean age of women at childbirth: The mean age of women when their children are born. For a given calendar year, the mean age of women at childbirth can be calculated using the fertility rates by age (in general, the reproductive period is between 15 and 49 years of age). Calculated in this way from the fertility rates by age, the mean age is not weighted, i.e. the different numbers of mothers at each age are not taken into account.

Life expectancy at birth (years)

	Male		Female	
	2000 ⁽¹⁾	2009 ⁽²⁾	2000 ⁽¹⁾	2009 ⁽²⁾
EU-27	74.5	76.4	80.9	82.4
AM	70.1	70.6	75.8	77.0
AZ	68.6	71.0	75.1	76.1
BY	63.4	64.7	74.7	76.4
GE	67.5	69.3	74.9	79.0
MD	63.9	65.3	71.2	73.4
UA	62.9	62.5	74.1	74.3
DZ	71.5	74.9	73.4	76.6
EG ⁽³⁾	66.7	67.8	71.0	70.5
IL	76.7	79.7	80.9	83.5
JO	68.0	71.6	71.0	74.4
LB	:	:	:	:
MA	68.9	71.6	71.6	74.2
PS	70.7	70.5	72.2	73.2
SY	70.0	72.9	72.1	73.9
TN	70.1	72.5	74.2	76.5

⁽¹⁾ Syria, 2001; EU-27, 2002; Lebanon, not available.

⁽²⁾ EU-27, Georgia, Ukraine, Algeria, Israel and Jordan, 2008; Syria, 2004; Lebanon, not available.

⁽³⁾ Break in series; data for 2000 based on projections of 1996 census, whereas 2009 figures based on 2006 census.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [demo_mlexpec](#)); for the ENP-East countries, Eurostat (online data code: [demo_gnsiind](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med_ps12](#)) and partner country websites.

Life expectancy at birth: the mean number of years that a newborn child can expect to live if subjected throughout his/her life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

Infant mortality rates (per 1 000 live births)

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2009
EU-27	5.9	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.3	4.3
AM	15.8	14.0	11.5	13.9	10.7	10.2
AZ	12.8	12.8	9.8	10.1	11.3	11.4
BY	9.3	7.8	6.9	6.1	4.5	4.7
GE ⁽¹⁾	22.5	23.6	24.8	15.8	17.0	:
MD	18.4	14.8	12.1	11.8	12.1	12.1
UA	12.0	10.3	9.4	9.6	9.9	9.4
DZ	36.9	34.7	30.4	26.9	25.5	:
EG ⁽²⁾	54.7	:	38.0	33.2	24.5	:
IL	5.5	5.4	4.6	4.0	3.8	3.8
JO	26.0	24.0	22.0	20.0	20.0	:
LB	:	:	16.1	:	:	9.0
MA	:	:	40.0	:	:	32.2
PS	25.5	:	24.2	25.3	:	:
SY ⁽³⁾	24.0	18.1	17.1	18.0	18.0	:
TN	23.8	22.1	20.6	19.1	18.4	17.8

⁽¹⁾ 2003 instead of 2004.

⁽²⁾ 2003 instead of 2004; 2005 instead of 2006.

⁽³⁾ 2001 instead of 2002; 2007 instead of 2008.

Source: for the EU-27 and the ENP-East countries, Eurostat (online data code: [demo_minfind](#)); for the MED countries, Eurostat (online data code: [med_ps12](#)) and partner country websites.

Infant mortality rates: measured as the ratio of the number of deaths of children under the age of one during a given reference year to the number of live births during the same year. The value is expressed per 1 000 live births.