



## Enlargement countries Population and social conditions

2013 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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### 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	<a href="http://www.dzs.hr">http://www.dzs.hr</a>
IS	Iceland	<a href="http://www.statice.is">http://www.statice.is</a>
ME	Montenegro	<a href="http://www.monstat.org">http://www.monstat.org</a>
MK <sup>(1)</sup>	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	<a href="http://www.stat.gov.mk">http://www.stat.gov.mk</a>
TR	Turkey	<a href="http://www.turkstat.gov.tr">http://www.turkstat.gov.tr</a>
AL	Albania	<a href="http://www.instat.gov.al">http://www.instat.gov.al</a>
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<a href="http://www.bhas.ba">http://www.bhas.ba</a>
RS	Serbia	<a href="http://www.stat.gov.rs">http://www.stat.gov.rs</a>
XK	Kosovo	<a href="http://esk.rks-gov.net/eng">http://esk.rks-gov.net/eng</a>

: No data available

% Percentage

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

The data for Serbia exclude Kosovo, which is under international administration in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

<sup>(1)</sup> 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.

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## INTRODUCTION

### The process of enlargement and the social conditions

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

The EU initiated accession negotiations with Croatia (HR) and Turkey (TR) in October 2005 and with Iceland in June 2010. The negotiation process with Croatia was completed in December 2011 with the signing of the Accession Treaty. Croatia became an acceding country and is expected to become the 28<sup>th</sup> EU Member State on the 1<sup>st</sup> of July 2013.

Currently, there are five candidate countries: Iceland (IS), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (MK)<sup>(1)</sup>, Montenegro (ME), Serbia (RS) and Turkey (TR); and three potential candidates: Albania (AL), Bosnia and Herzegovina (BA), and Kosovo (XK)<sup>(2)</sup>.

In 2011, the European Union counted more than half a billion inhabitants (see Table 1). The cumulated population of all enlargement countries amounted to 97.6 million persons, equivalent to 19% of the total EU-27 population. Turkey is by far the most populated of the enlargement countries with 73.7 million inhabitants, while Montenegro and Iceland were the smallest with 618 thousand and 316 thousand inhabitants respectively.

As regards the age structure of the population, Croatia and Serbia show characteristics that are very close to those of the EU (see Table 2). All other enlargement countries had a younger

population, especially Turkey and Albania where more than a quarter of the population was aged 15 or under. Hence, the latter countries clearly have the youngest population among the enlargement countries, which puts considerable stress on the national educational systems and the labour market. Conversely, while approximately 17% were above the age of 64 in the EU-27, Croatia and Serbia, only around 9% represented that age group in Albania and 7% in Turkey.

Despite the financial and economic crisis that hit Iceland in 2008 and the effects of which can still be felt, the country registered the lowest unemployment rate among the enlargement countries in 2011 (7.0% — see Figure 3). With a 2 percentage point decrease compared to 2010 (data not shown), Turkey is the other enlargement country with an unemployment rate under that of the EU in 2011 (8.8% for Turkey against 9.6% for the EU-27). In contrast, Kosovo recorded by far the highest unemployment rate (45%, in 2009), whilst it amounted to around 30% in 2011 in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Iceland also recorded the highest employment rate in 2011 with 78.5% of its population aged 15 to 64 being employed (data not shown). Furthermore, the gender difference is very small (see Figure 4). With 80.3% for men and 76.6% for women, Iceland is the only enlargement country recording figures higher than the EU average (70.1% and 58.5% respectively). Whereas the employment rate for men in Turkey (69.4%) was close to the EU average, cultural differences largely explain the low employment rate of women (27.8%). The gender gap in Turkey hence amounted to over 40 percentage points. A high gender gap was also registered in Kosovo (27%, in 2009), mainly due to the lack of job opportunities, as the employment rate of men was also very low (39.7%, in 2009).

In 2011, the average gross domestic product (GDP) per inhabitant in the EU amounted to EUR 25 100 (see Figure 5), reaching again the level it had before the economic crisis. Among the enlargement countries, the per capita GDP of Iceland exceeded that of the EU, both expressed in EUR (EUR 31 637, 26% above the EU average) or in purchasing power standards (PPS — 10% above the EU average). Looking at the data expressed in PPS, Croatia reached 62% and Turkey 53% of the EU average. The per capita GDP figures of the remaining enlargement countries ranged between 29% (Bosnia and Herzegovina) and 43% (Montenegro) of the EU average.

In the EU-27, Croatia, Iceland and Turkey, the share of the total household expenditure dedicated to “Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels” was the highest. In the remaining enlargement countries, the highest share was spent on “Food and non-alcoholic beverages” (see Figure 6). The latter category was particularly important for Albania (2007 data), whereas “Housing” had a very

(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) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

low share. “Recreation and culture” is an expenditure purpose only relatively important in Iceland and the EU-27, whereas the share dedicated to health is relatively similar.

In 2009, the EU registered 473 passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants, 36 vehicles more than in 2001 (see Figure 7). Except for Iceland where this number is even higher (637 passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants, in 2005) all enlargement countries had significantly lower ratios, ranging from 74 cars/1 000 inhabitants in Kosovo (2008) to 344 cars/1 000 inhabitants in Croatia.

Fierce competition has led to lower telecommunication prices, both in the EU and beyond, and mobile devices have started to substitute fixed telephone lines. The number of cellular mobile telephone subscriptions often exceeds 1 000 subscriptions per 1 000 inhabitants, meaning that one person may have multiple subscriptions (for example, for private and work use). Montenegro recorded the highest penetration of mobile phones, reaching 1 875 mobile telephone subscriptions per thousand inhabitants in 2011, followed by Albania (1 314, in 2009) and Serbia (1 399). At the other end of scale is Kosovo with 369 mobile subscriptions per 1 000 inhabitants.

## The role of Eurostat

In the framework of the enlargement of the EU, Eurostat -the statistical office of the European Union- has the mission to follow the progress of the countries in complying with the *acquis* (the body of EU law) in the field of statistics as well as to collect data from these countries. Eurostat provides technical assistance and support to the national statistical institutes of the enlargement countries, in order to enable them to produce and disseminate harmonised and good quality data according to European and international statistical standards.

## Data source

The information presented within this leaflet are fully extracted from Eurobase. Data were processed in December 2012 and January 2013.

**Table 1:** Population, total and by gender, 2011 <sup>(1)</sup>  
(1 000)

	Total population on 1 <sup>st</sup> January	Population by gender	
		Male	Female
<b>EU-27</b>	502 407	245 302	257 105
HR	4 412	2 130	2 282
IS	318	160	158
ME	618	305	313
MK	2 057	1 031	1 026
RS	7 276	3 539	3 737
TR	73 723	37 043	36 680
AL	3 185	1 585	1 600
BA	3 840	1 877	1 966
XK	2 208	1 115	1 093

<sup>(1)</sup> EU-27, break in series; AL, 2009; XK, 2010.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [demo\\_pjan](#)); for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data code: [cpc\\_psdemo](#)).

**Table 2:** Population by age class, 2011 <sup>(1)</sup>  
(%)

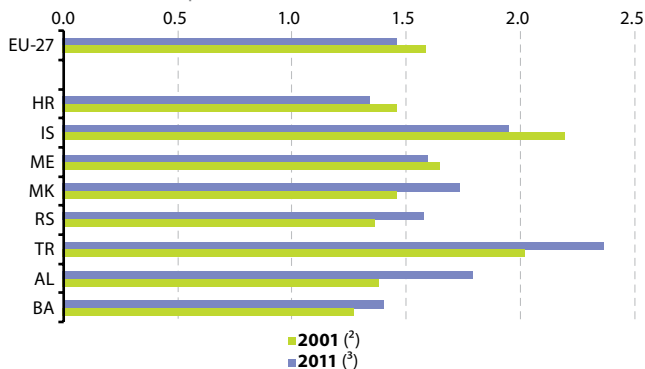
	under 15	15–64	65 and more
<b>EU-27</b>	15.6	66.9	17.5
HR	15.2	67.4	17.2
IS	20.9	66.8	12.3
ME	19.3	68.1	12.7
MK	17.5	70.8	11.7
RS	15.1	68.1	16.8
TR	25.6	67.2	7.2
AL	25.7	65.7	8.6
BA	17.5	67.5	15.1
XK	:	:	:

<sup>(1)</sup> AL, 2006.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [demo\\_pjangroup](#)); for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data code: [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 (¹)**  
(number of children per woman)



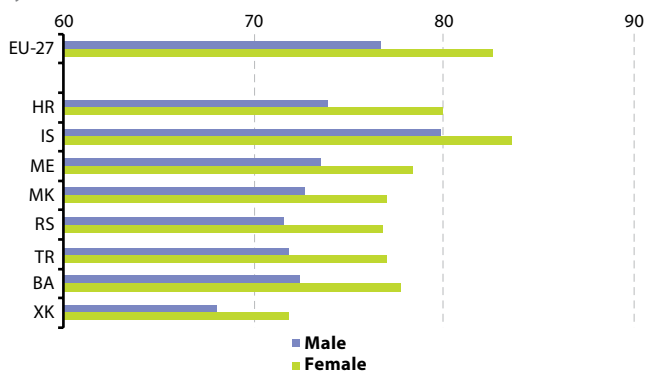
(¹) XK, not available.

(²) EU-27 and HR, 2002; AL, 2004; ME, 2005.

(³) HR, IS and BA, 2010; EU-27, 2009; AL, 2006.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [demo\\_find](#)); for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data code: [cpc\\_psdemo](#)).

**Figure 2: Life expectancy at birth, 2011 (¹)**  
(years)



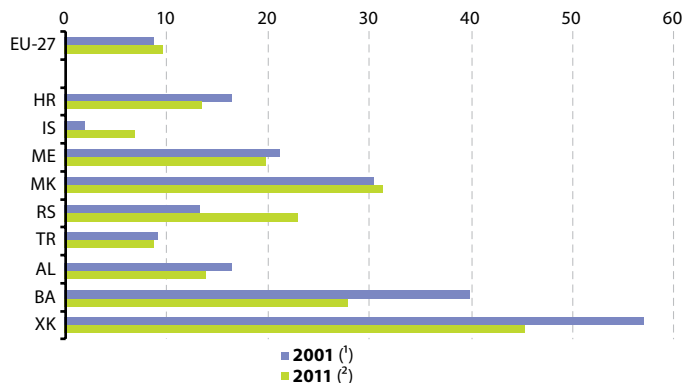
(¹) EU-27, 2009; ME and MK, 2010; BA and XK, estimated; AL not available.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [demo\\_mlexpec](#)); for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data code: [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**  
(%)

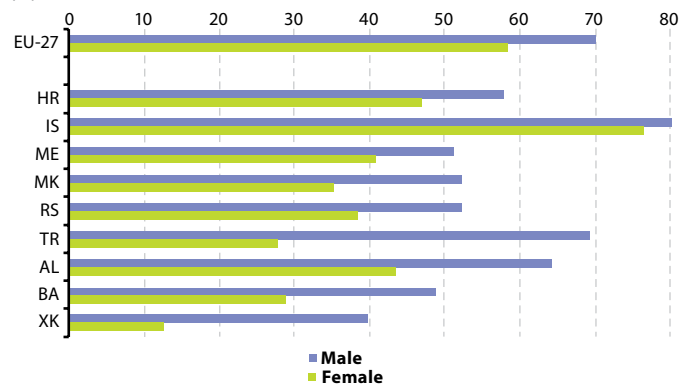


(¹) TR, 2005.

(²) AL and XK, 2009.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [lfsa\\_urgan](#)); for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data code: [cpc\\_psim](#)).

**Figure 4: Employment rates by gender, 2011 (¹)**  
(%)



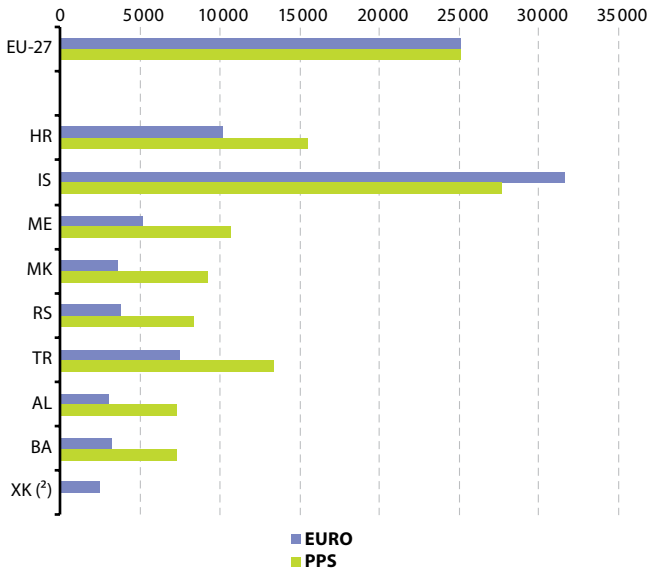
(¹) AL and XK, 2009.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [lfsi\\_emp\\_a](#)); for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data code: [cpc\\_siemp](#)).

**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.

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

**Figure 5: GDP per capita, 2011 (€)**



(1) RS, AL, BA, XK, 2010; HR, provisional; MK, estimated; AL, break in series, provisional.

(2) GDP per capita in PPS: not available.

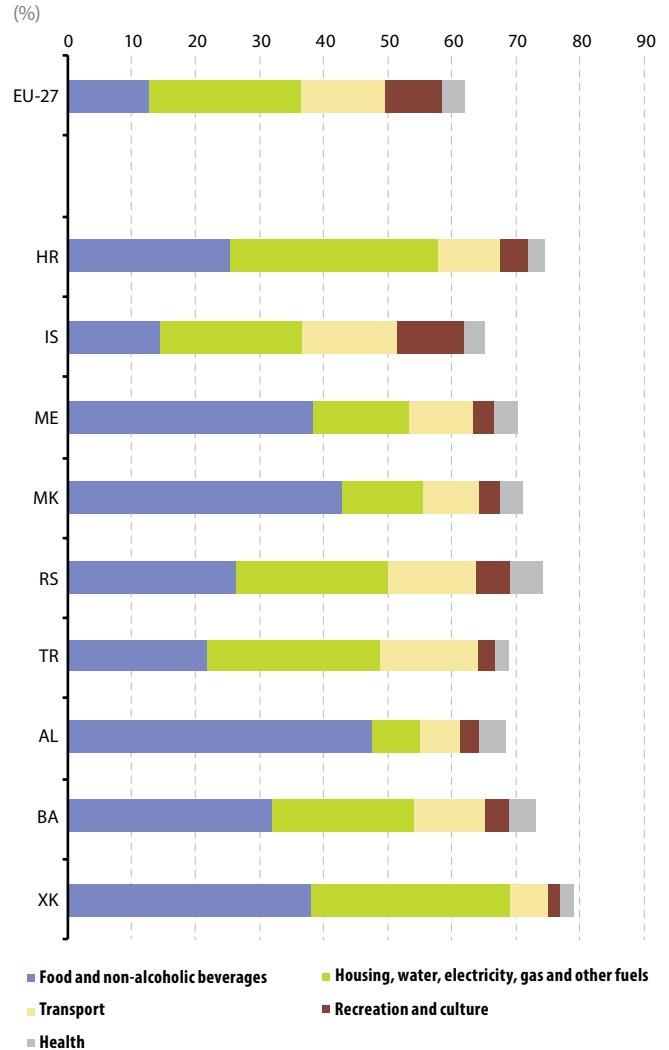
Source: for the EU27, Eurostat (online data code: [nama\\_aux\\_gph](#)); for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data code: [cpc\\_ecnagdp](#)).

**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, 2011 (%)**

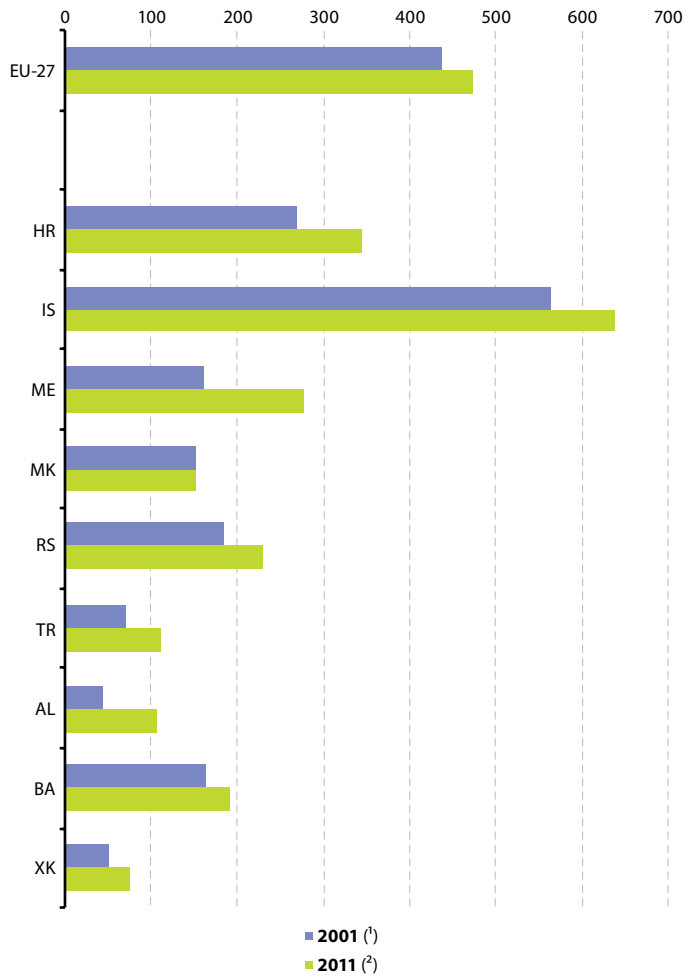


(1) HR, TR and RS, 2010; AL and BA, 2007.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [nama\\_co3\\_c](#)); for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data code: [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)



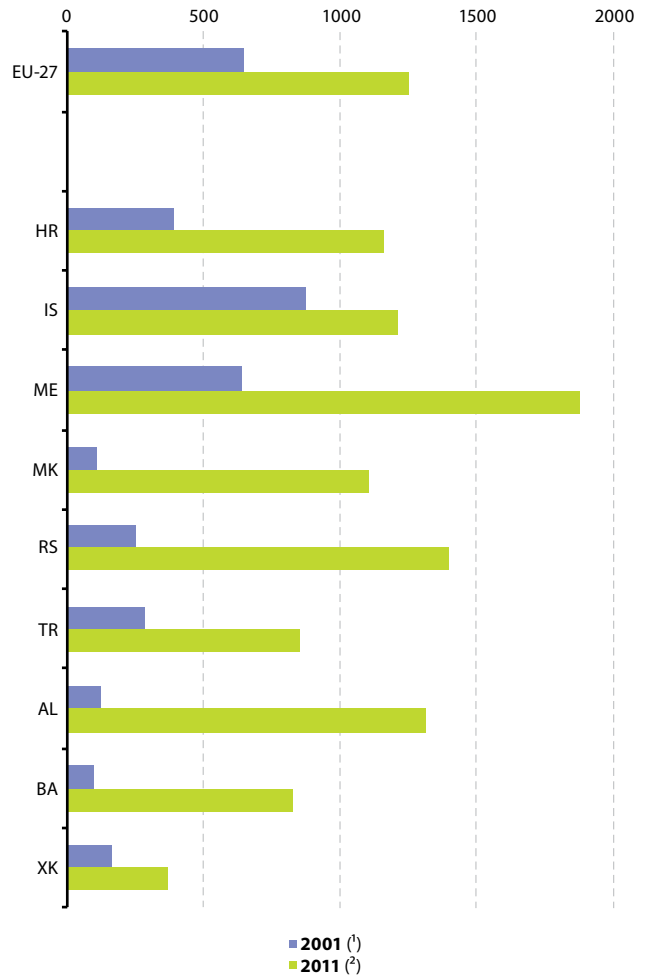
(1) XK, 2005; BA, 2006.

(2) EU-27, 2009; AL, 2010; BA, 2010; MK, 2010; XK, 2008; IS, 2005; EU-27, BA and IS estimated; AL provisional.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [road\\_eqs\\_carhab](#) and [road\\_eqs\\_carmot](#)); for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [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) XK, 2003; BA estimated.

(2) TR, 2010; EU-27, AL and XK 2009; BA estimated.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [isoc\\_tc\\_ac1](#) and [demo\\_pjan](#)); for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data codes: [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.