Demography

Croatia	
Population density	78.5
Total Fertility Rate	1.4
Infant mortality [1]	5.2

Serbia	
Population density	95.7
Total Fertility Rate	1.4
Infant mortality [1]	7.4

Montenegro	
Population density	45.1[2]
Total Fertility Rate	1.5[3) 4)]
Infant mortality [1]	11.0

EU-27	
Population density	113.8
Total Fertility Rate	1.5[3) 4)]
Infant mortality [1]	4.5[3) 4)]

Kosovo / UNSCR 1244	
Population density	188.8[2]
Total Fertility Rate	3.2[6]
Infant mortality [1]	12.0

Bosnia and Herzegovina	
Population density	75.1
Total Fertility Rate	1.2
Infant mortality [1]	7.5

Albania	
Population density	109.8
Total Fertility Rate	1.4
Infant mortality [1]	7.4

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	
Population density	79.3
Total Fertility Rate	1.4[5]
Infant mortality [1]	11.5

Turkey	
Population density	93.1
Total Fertility Rate	2.2
Infant mortality [1]	22.6

MAP KEY: Inhabitants per km²

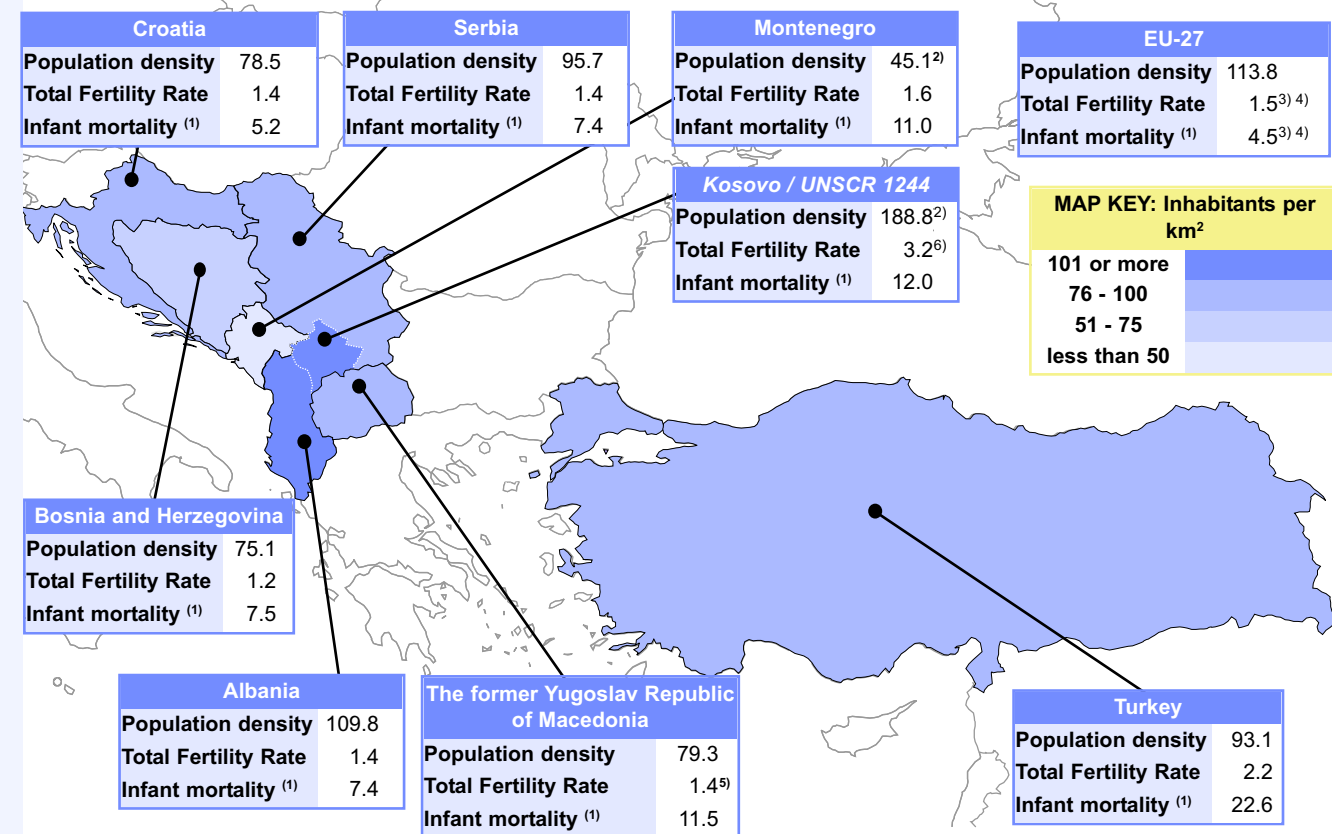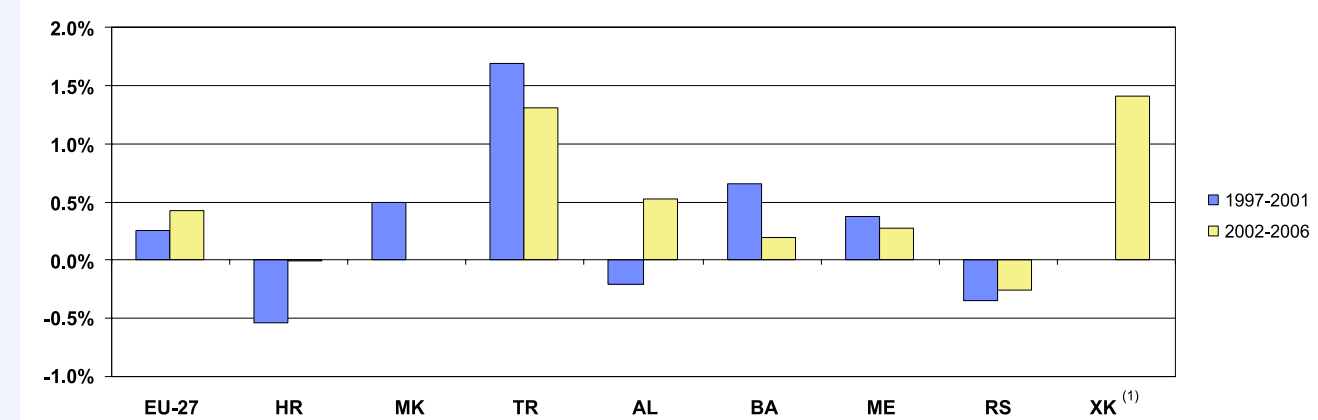| |
|---|
| 101 or more |
| 76 - 100 |
| 51 - 75 |
| less than 50 |

(1) Deaths of children under one year of age relative to every thousand live births. (2) 2005 data. (3) Provisional value. (4) EU-25 data. (5) Eurostat estimate. (6) 2003 data.
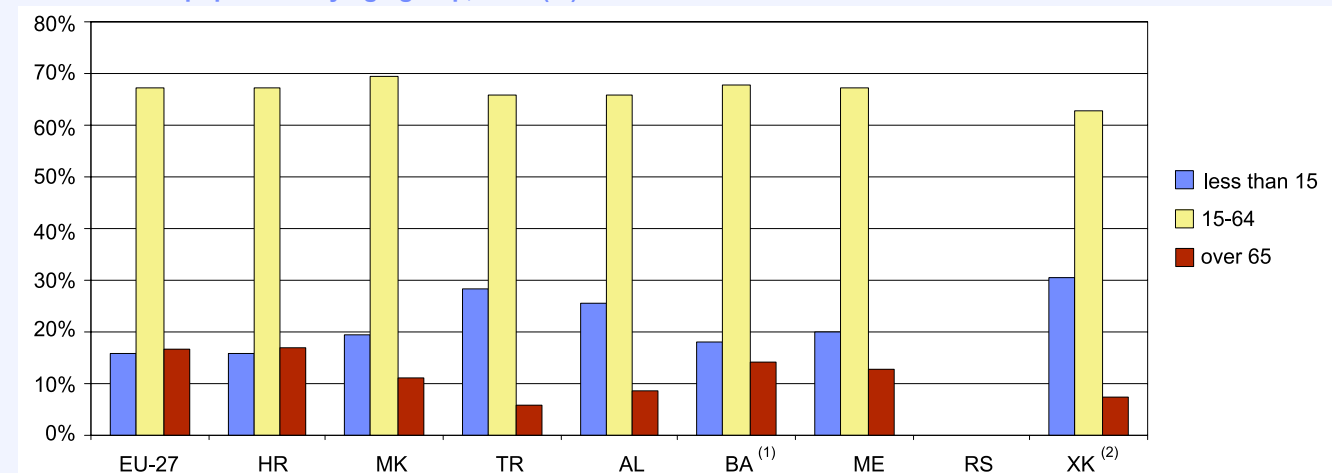
Population, annual average growth rate %

■ 1997-2001
□ 2002-2006

(1) 2003-2006 annual average growth rate.

Population by sex and age group, 2006 (1000)

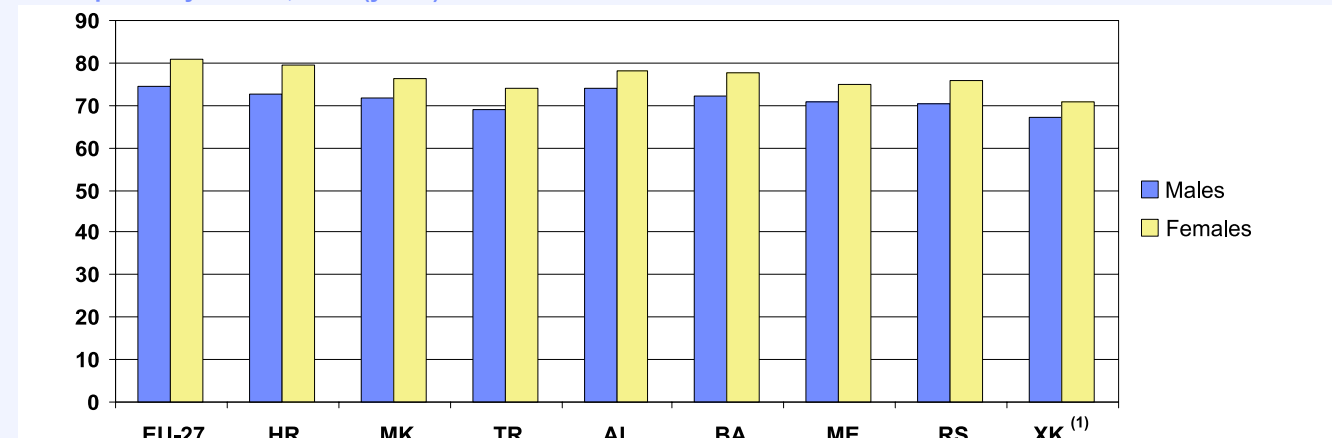|	Population on 1 January	Population by sex		Population by age groups		
		Male	Female	under 15	15-64	over 65
EU-27	492 965	240 511	252 454	78 627	331 578	82 648
Croatia	4 443	2 140	2 303	703	2 987	753
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2 039	1 023	1 016	397	1 415	227
Turkey	72 520	36 574	35 946	20 494	47 723	4 303
Albania	3 149	1 569	1 580	808	2 070	271
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 843	1 883	1 960	695[1]	2 606[1]	542[1]
Montenegro	624	307	317	126	419	79
Serbia	7 425	3 610	3 815	1 165	4 982	1 278
Kosovo / UNSCR 1244	2 070	1 060	1 010	627[2]	1 296[2]	147[2]

(1) 2005 data; estimated value. (2) Source: Labour Force Survey.

Breakdown of population by age group, 2006 (%)

■ less than 15
□ 15-64
■ over 65

(1) Estimated value. (2) Source: Labour Force Survey.

Life expectancy at birth, 2006 (years)

■ Males
□ Females

(1) 2003 data.

Symbols and abbreviations

In the graphs, names are abbreviated as follows:
HR (Croatia)
MK* (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)
TR (Turkey)
AL (Albania)
BA (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
ME (Montenegro)
RS (Serbia)
XK (Kosovo/UNSCR 1244).

: not available
~ not applicable, not relevant

Important note

* Provisional code which does not prejudge 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.
The data for Serbia exclude Kosovo, which is under international administration in line with the UNSCR 1244.

KEY PUBLICATIONS
● ●

Pocketbook on Candidate and Potential Candidate countries

Edition 2007

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Candidate and Potential Candidate Countries

Available in PDF format at site:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=2313,62283173,2313_62509280&_dad=portal&_schema=POR-TAL#LEAF

Candidate and Potential Candidate Countries

Population and Social Conditions
- a comparison with the European Union

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Candidate and Potential Candidate Countries

Following the accession of Bulgaria and Romania on 1 January 2007, the European Union is now composed of 27 Member States.

On October 3, 2005 accession negotiations were opened with Turkey and Croatia, and in December 2005, the European Council granted the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia candidate country status, although, at the time of writing, accession negotiations had not started.

All other Western Balkan countries are considered to be potential candidate countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia and Kosovo under UN Security Council Resolution 1244. The EU has repeatedly reaffirmed at the highest level its commitment for eventual EU membership for the Western Balkan countries, provided they fulfil the accession criteria.

As far as the Community acquis in the social field is concerned, in 2000, the Lisbon European Council proposed to launch a European process to combat social exclusion and poverty. The Nice European Council followed this up by endorsing a set of appropriate objectives to combat poverty and social exclusion. The Laeken European Council agreed to start a similar process in the area of pensions.

In 2007, a new Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) will be put in place, to provide targeted assistance to candidate and potential candidate countries, in order to support them in their efforts to strengthen democratic institutions and the rule of law, reform public administration, carry out economic reforms, respect human as well as minority rights, promote gender equality, support the development of civil society and advance regional cooperation as well as reconciliation and reconstruction and contribute to sustainable development and poverty reduction in these countries.

The role of Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities, is to follow the progress of the candidate and potential candidate countries in the area of statistics and to support them in their efforts to align their statistical data with EU and international standards by providing assistance and collecting data from those countries.

Data collection

The information that is presented within this leaflet has been provided by the national statistical institutes (NSIs). The majority of the data is taken from the key indicators that are collected on a regular basis by Eurostat Unit E4. Most data presented in this publication were processed during August-September 2007.

Indicator definitions

Population: inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question.

Population density: ratio of the mid-year population of a territory to the size of the territory.

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.

Total fertility rates: 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. The data therefore represent the completed fertility of a hypothetical generation of women, with the overall figure being computed as the sum of the fertility rates for each age (with the number of women assumed to be the same for each age).

Infant mortality rate: the ratio between deaths of children under one year and the number of live births in a given year, expressed as deaths per 1 000 live births

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).

Number of students/pupils analysed by level (according to ISCED): Education data cover full- and part-time students in public and private establishments. They cover school-based general education and vocational education/training (including combined school and work-based programmes). Exclusively work-based training is not included. A student/pupil is defined as any individual participating in educational services. The number of students enrolled refers to the count of students studying in the reference period, the school/academic year. Education stages are defined by the ISCED classification.
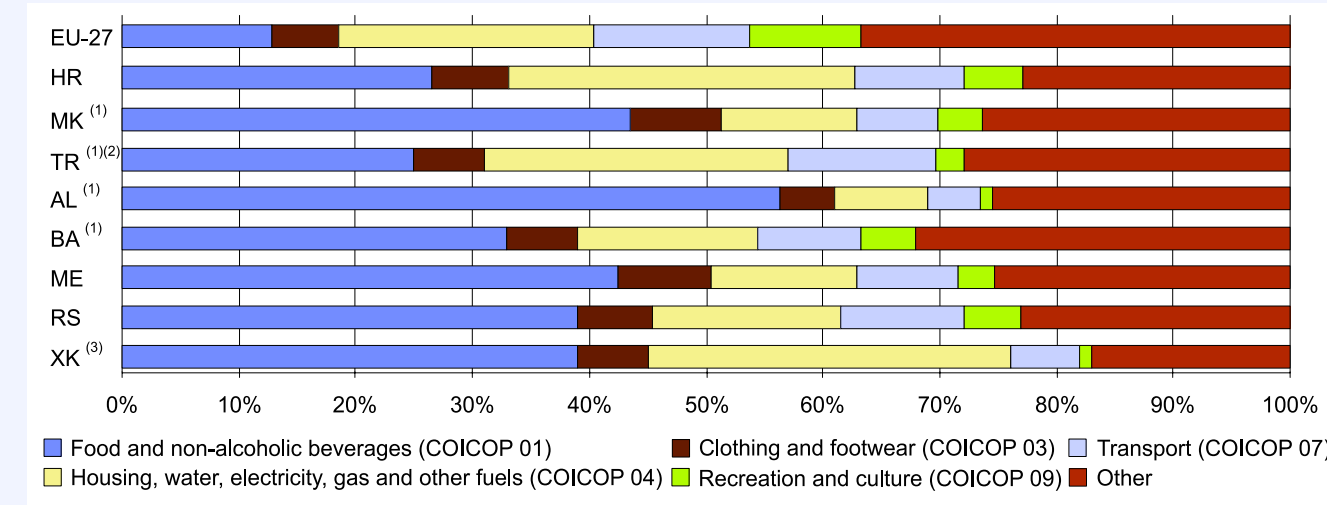
Employment rate: the proportion of population aged 15-64 that is in employment.

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 number of active persons of the same age.

Youth unemployment rate: the share of unemployed persons aged 15-24 as a proportion of the total number of active persons in the labour market (the labour force) aged 15-24.

Long-term unemployment rate: share of persons unemployed for 12 months or more in the total number of active persons in the labour market.
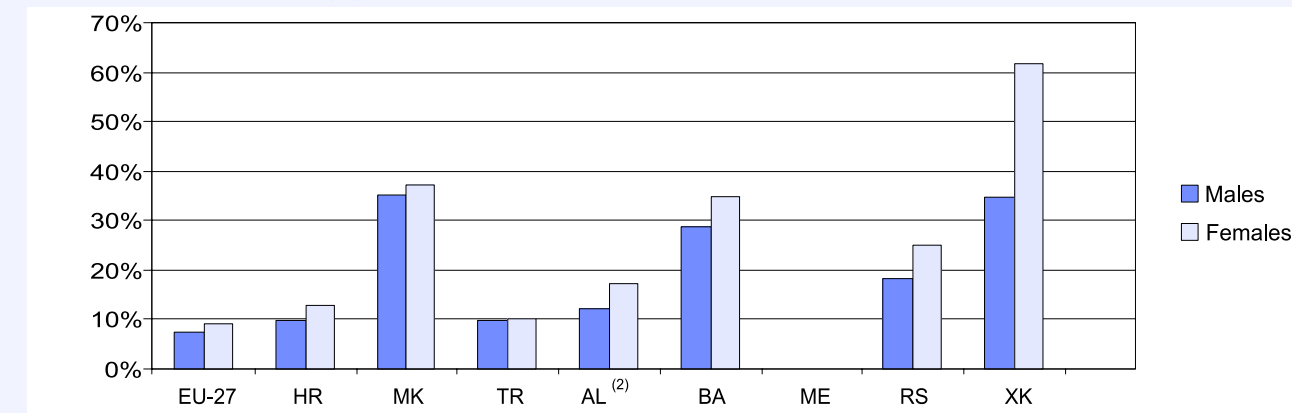
Household expenditure, 2006 (%)

■ Food and non-alcoholic beverages (COICOP 01)   ■ Clothing and footwear (COICOP 03)   ■ Transport (COICOP 07)
■ Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (COICOP 04)   ■ Recreation and culture (COICOP 09)   ■ Other

(1) 2005 data. (2) Household Budget Surveys. (3) Source: Kosovo in figures.

Unemployment rate, 2006 (%)

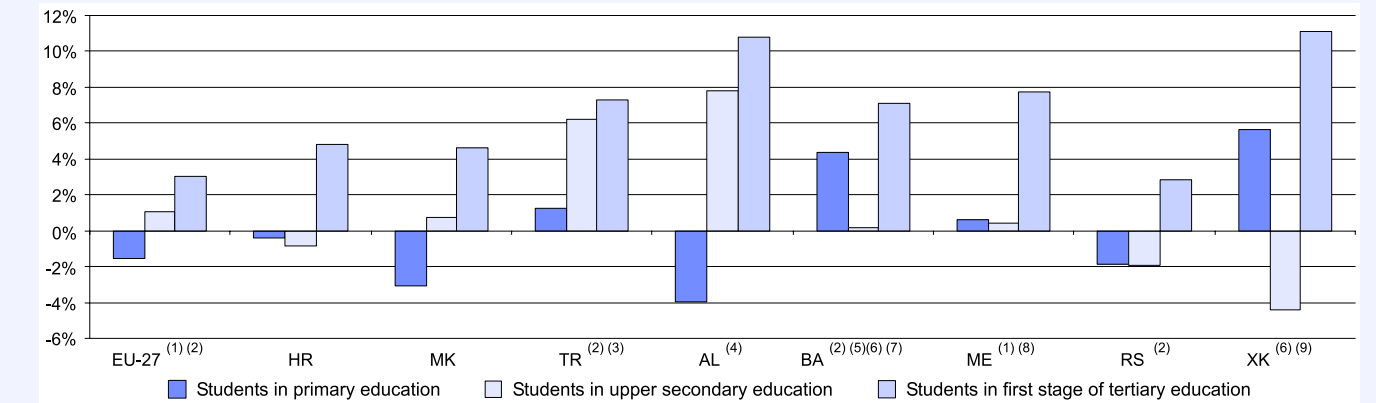|	Unemployment rate		Unemployment rate of persons <25years		Long-term unemployment rate	
	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
EU-27	8.6	7.9	17.8	17.5	4.0	3.6[1]
Croatia	17.0[2]	11.2	43.1[2]	28.8[2]	9.1[2] [3]	6.7
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	32.2	36.0	59.9	59.8	26.9	31.1
Turkey	6.5	9.9	13.1	18.7	1.3	3.5
Albania	16.8[4]	14.1[5]	26.8[6]	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herzegovina	39.7[7]	31.1[8] [9]	:	:	:	28.4[9] [10]
Montenegro	19.3	30.3[5]	:	58.1[1] [11]	:	:
Serbia	13.3	21.0	50.2	47.8	9.9	17.0
Kosovo / UNSCR 1244	57.1[12]	44.9	80.0[12]	75.5	47.6[12]	41.1

(1) Provisional value. (2) Second half of the year. (3) Thirteen months or more. (4) Administrative data; unemployment refers to registered unemployment. (5) 2005 data. (6) 2002 data. (7) The number of unemployed people is taken from the Bureau for Employment. (8) Including data from Brcko District. (9) Source: Labour Force Survey. (10) unemployed for 24-59 months. (11) Source: Montenegro website. (12) 2001 data.

Unemployment rate, 2006 (%) [1]

■ Males   □ Females

(1) Montenegro, not available. (2) 2005 data.

Pupils / Students analysed by level, annual average growth rates, 2000 - 2006 (%)

■ Students in primary education   □ Students in upper secondary education   ■ Students in first stage of tertiary education

(1) 2000-2005 for 'primary education'. (2) 2000-2005 for 'first stage of tertiary education'. (3) For 'upper secondary education', questions related with "training" were added into the LFS questionnaire from 2004, in order to supply comparability with the definition of the indicator. (4) Public education only for 'upper secondary education'. (5) 2000-2004 for 'primary education'. (6) 2000-2005 for 'upper secondary education'. (7) Data regarding 'upper secondary education' refer to the beginning of the school years. (8) 2000-2004 for 'first stage of tertiary education'. (9) 2002-2006 for 'upper secondary' and 'first stage of tertiary education'.

Employment rate - proportion of the population aged 15-64 that is in employment (%)

	Total		Males		Females	
	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006
EU-27	62.2	64.4[1]	70.8	71.6[1]	53.7	57.2[1]
Croatia	51.3	55.6	57.4	62.0	45.5	49.4
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	40.3	39.6	49.7	48.3	30.9	30.7
Turkey	48.9	45.9	71.7	68.0	26.2	23.8
Albania	55.0	49.7[2]	66.0	60.0[2]	44.1	38.8[2]
Bosnia and Herzegovina	:	35.0[3]	:	46.1[3]	:	24.0[3]
Montenegro	38.5	34.8[2] [4]	46.3	42.4[2] [4]	30.6	27.6[2] [4]
Serbia	59.2	49.9	68.2	59.2	50.4	40.6
Kosovo / UNSCR 1244	19.6[5]	28.7	31.1[5]	46.1	8.1[5]	11.8

(1) Provisional value. (2) 2005 data. (3) Source: Labour Force Survey. (4) Age group refers to '15 +'. (5) 2001 data.

MORE INFORMATION