



REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
STATE STATISTICAL OFFICE

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MACEDONIA IN FIGURES

2013

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Foreword

“Macedonia in Figures” represents a small statistical yearbook, containing tables and charts with data about the Republic of Macedonia from all the areas covered by the surveys that are conducted by the State Statistical Office.

The publication offers an abundance of data on the social and economic life of the country, presented in small tables and interesting charts that are understandable and well-arranged so as to facilitate the observation of a phenomenon.

The concept of presenting comparative data about the Republic of Macedonia and the EU member states and candidate countries has been retained in this edition as well. Each member state is presented with some basic data arranged in tables.

We hope that this edition of “Macedonia in Figures”, just like the previous ones, will meet your demands for useful and interesting data about the Republic of Macedonia and its place in the European family.

Blagica Novkovska, PhD
Director

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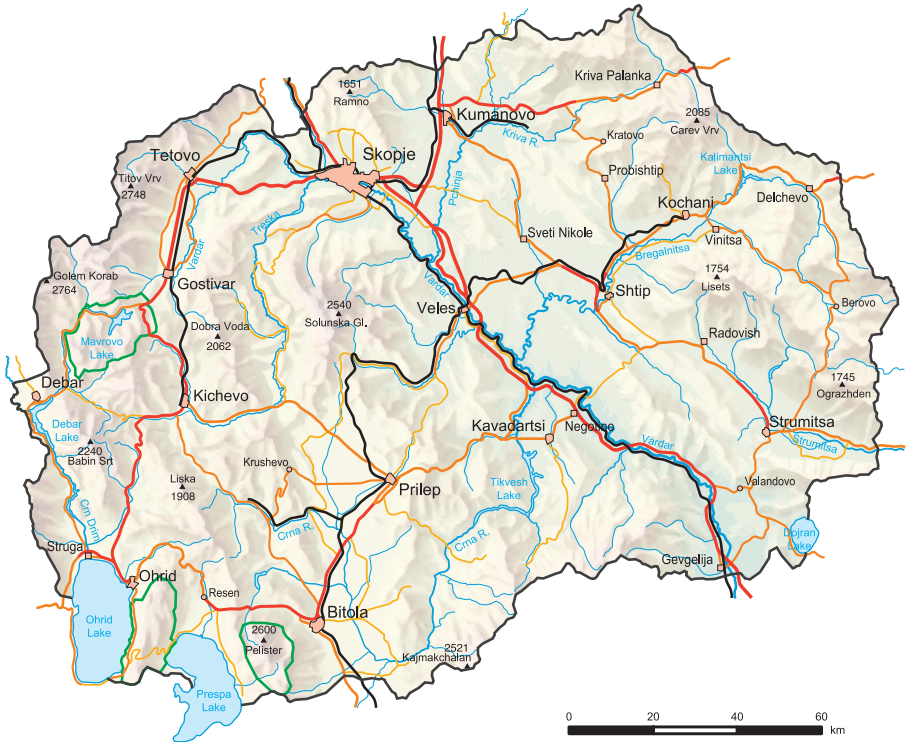
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Map of the Republic of Macedonia



Skopje		≥ 100000 inhabitants
Bitola		50000 - 99999 inhabitants
Strumitsa		20000 - 49999 inhabitants
Sveti Nikole		10000 - 19999 inhabitants
Krushevo		< 10000 inhabitants

	lake
	national park
	2600 Pelister
	mountain peak

	river		railway		highway		motorway
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Basic information

Name of the country	Republic of Macedonia
Surface area	25 713 km ²
Capital	Skopje
Independence of the Republic of Macedonia	8 September 1991
President of the Republic of Macedonia	Gjorge Ivanov
President of the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia	Trajko Veljanoski
President of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia	Nikola Gruevski
National currency	denar
Number of municipalities	84
Number of settlements	1 767

Basic indicators

	2002	2007	2012
Population, 31.12	2 023 654	2 045 177	2 062 294
Growth rate of consumer prices, %	1.8	2.3	3.3
Industrial production index	94.7	103.9	97.2
Unemployment rate	31.9	34.9	31.0
Gross domestic product at current prices (in million denars)	243 970	364 989	460 587*
Real GDP growth rate, %	0.9	6.1	-0.2*

1) Estimated data

Geographical coordinates of the furthest points of the Republic of Macedonia

	Latitude North	Longitude East ¹⁾	Locality	Municipality
North	42°22'	22°18'	Anishta (Mt. Ducat)	Kriva Palanka
South	40°51'	21°08'	Markova Noga (Border Stone 177)	Resen
East	41°43'	23°02'	Chengino Kale (Border Stone 47)	Pehchevo
West	41°31'	20°28'	Kestenjar (Border marker E16/VIII)	Debar

¹⁾Greenwich

Source: Agency for Real Estate Cadastre

Surfaces by height point

Height point	Surface in km ²	%
Less than 200 m	744.10	2.89
200 - 500	5 769.10	22.44
500 - 1000	11 317.32	44.01
1000 - 1500	5 741.68	22.33
1500 - 2000	1 786.54	6.95
More than 2000	354.26	1.38
From 44 to 2764 m.	25 713.00	100.00

Source: Spatial Plan

National parks

	Geographical coordinates ¹⁾	Surface area, ha	Year of proclamation
Galichitsa	40°59'N/20°52'E	22 750	1958
Mavrovo	41°40'N/20°46'E	73 088	1949
Pelister	40°57'N/21°14'E	12 500	1948

¹⁾Greenwich Longitude

Source: Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning

Largest natural lakes in the Republic of Macedonia

	Surface area, km ²	Altitude, m	Maximum depth, m
Ohrid	349 ¹⁾	693	286
Prespa	274 ²⁾	853	54
Dojran	43 ³⁾	148	10

¹⁾118.9 km² belong to Albania

²⁾49.4 km² belong to Albania and 47.8 km² to Greece

³⁾15.6 km² belong to Greece

Source: Geographical Institute at the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics

Climate, 2012

Main meteorological stations	Average annual air temperature in Co	Annual precipitation in mm	Days with		
			Rain	Snow	Fog
Berovo	9.4	784.2	75	33	3
Bitola	11.8	742.9	89	36	38
Demir Kapija	14.7	603	73	21	33
Kriva Palanka	10.9	666.2	109	48	12
Ohrid	12.0	971.2	97	27	4
Prilep	12.0	564.2	83	40	8
Skopje	13.7	412.7	96	38	11
Shtip	14.0	403	79	25	10

Source: Hydro-Meteorological Service

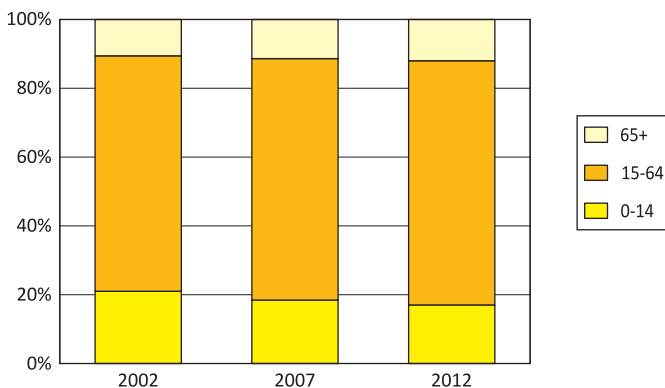
Population of the Republic of Macedonia

	2002	2007	2012
Population at the end of the year	2 023 654	2 045 177	2 062 294
Male	1 015 888	1 025 239	1 033 138
Female	1 007 766	1 019 938	1 029 156
Immigrated citizens of the Republic of Macedonia	723	366	396
Immigrated foreigners	534	861	2 072
Emigrated citizens of the Republic of Macedonia	81	224	1 330
Emigrated foreigners	60	16	85

According to population estimates (on 31.12.2012), the Republic of Macedonia has 2 062 294 inhabitants, which is 17 117 persons or 0.8% more compared with 2007, and 38 640 persons or 1.9% more compared with 2002.

Regarding the age structure, the Macedonian population is increasingly aging. In the period 2002-2012, the participation of the young population (age group 0-14) in the total population decreased from 21% to 17%, whereas the participation of the old population (age group 65 and over) increased from 10.6% to 12%.

Population by age groups (at the end of the year)



Vital statistics

	2002	2007	2012
Live births	24 154	22 688	23 568
Male	12 477	11 772	12 243
Female	11 677	10 916	11 325
Deaths	17 866	19 594	20 134
Male	9 825	10 344	10 523
Female	8 041	9 250	9 611
Marriages	14 522	15 490	13 991
Divorces	1 310	1 417	1 926
Average age at first marriage:			
groom	26.8	27.7	28.4
bride	23.8	24.7	25.6
Per 1000 population			
Live births	12.0	11.1	11.4
Deaths	8.8	9.6	9.8
Marriages	7.2	7.6	6.8
Divorces	0.6	0.7	0.9

During the period 2002-2012, the birth rate dropped from 12‰ in 2002 to 11.4‰ (live births per 1000 population) in 2012.

The changes in the age structure are reflected in the number of deaths in the country. The constant increase in the number of deaths caused an increase in the mortality rate to 9.8‰ in 2012, compared to 2002 when it was 8.8‰ (deaths per 1000 population).

In the same period (2002-2012), the number of marriages decreased by 3.7%, while the number of divorces increased by 47%.

Live births by ethnic affiliation of mother and father, 2012

Ethnic affiliation of mother	Total	Ethnic affiliation of father								
		Macedonians	Albanians	Turks	Roma	Vlachs	Serbs	Bosniaks	Other	Unknown
Total	23 568	11 985	7 367	1 067	1 182	35	105	253	437	1 137
Macedonians	11 995	11 554	36	28	24	23	74	10	62	184
Albanians	8 035	203	7 261	63	12	1	-	9	16	470
Turks	1 092	12	29	951	8	-	-	11	6	75
Roma	1 552	17	10	9	1 133	-	1	-	3	379
Vlachs	37	25	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	1
Serbs	125	82	2	2	1	1	28	1	2	6
Bosniaks	251	11	11	4	1	-	-	217	1	6
Other	474	80	18	10	3	-	1	5	347	10
Unknown	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6

Deaths by ethnic affiliation and sex, 2012

	Total	Ethnic affiliation								
		Macedonians	Albanians	Turks	Roma	Vlachs	Serbs	Bosniaks	Other and unknown	
Total	20 134	14 823	3 416	486	533	71	420	125	260	
Male	10 523	7 792	1 789	258	274	40	196	62	112	
Female	9 611	7 031	1 627	228	259	31	224	63	148	

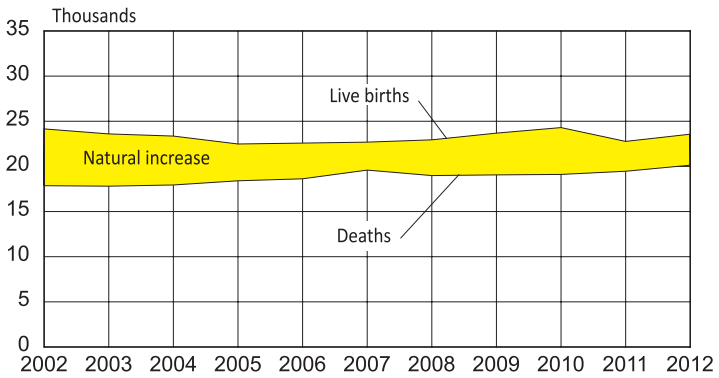
Marriages by ethnic affiliation of bride and groom, 2012

Ethnic affiliation of bride	Total	Ethnic affiliation of groom								
		Macedonians	Albanians	Turks	Roma	Vlachs	Serbs	Bosniaks	Other	Unknown
Total	13 991	7 265	4 722	654	756	28	125	148	290	3
Macedonians	7 123	6 879	14	16	10	24	94	5	80	1
Albanians	4 815	132	4 597	58	3	-	3	14	7	1
Turks	618	11	33	556	4	-	-	9	5	-
Roma	767	10	8	4	734	-	1	2	8	-
Vlachs	21	17	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
Serbs	116	80	5	1	2	1	24	2	1	-
Bosniaks	119	2	8	3	-	-	-	106	-	-
Other	400	127	54	16	3	-	2	10	188	-
Unknown	12	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

Divorces by ethnic affiliation of wife and husband, 2012

Ethnic affiliation of wife	Total	Ethnic affiliation of husband								
		Macedonians	Albanians	Turks	Roma	Vlachs	Serbs	Bosniaks	Other	Unknown
Total	1 926	1 121	521	52	136	3	23	15	43	12
Macedonians	1 146	1 074	8	6	1	3	21	3	28	2
Albanians	481	8	465	3	2	-	-	1	1	1
Turks	41	1	2	35	2	-	-	1	-	-
Roma	138	2	2	3	129	-	-	-	1	1
Vlachs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Serbs	12	10	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Bosniaks	14	.	.	3	-	-	-	10	1	-
Other	76	23	37	2	2	-	-	-	12	-
Unknown	17	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	8

Natural increase



Population by different territorial levels

Number of inhabitants	Number of settlements	Population (Census 2002)	% of the total number of settlements	% of the total population	Number of cities	Population in the cities	% of urban population in the group
0	141	0	8	0	-	-	-
1-50	455	9 290	25.8	0.5	-	-	-
51-100	180	12 906	10.2	0.6	-	-	-
101-200	208	30 087	11.8	1.5	-	-	-
201-500	294	96 769	16.7	4.8	-	-	-
501-1000	210	152 214	11.9	7.5	-	-	-
1001-5000	231	478 106	13.1	23.6	5	17 247	3.6
5001-10000	21	138 355	1.2	6.8	7	47 876	34.6
10001-20000	9	126 979	0.5	6.3	9	126 979	100
20001-50000	8	289 185	0.5	14.3	8	289 185	100
50001-100000	4	273 444	0.2	13.5	4	273 444	100
100001+	1	415 212	0.1	20.5	1	415 212	100

The territorial distribution of the population in the Republic of Macedonia shows significant disproportion. 57.8% of the population live in the cities (there are 34 cities in the Republic of Macedonia), the highest concentration being in the capital, Skopje (20.5%).

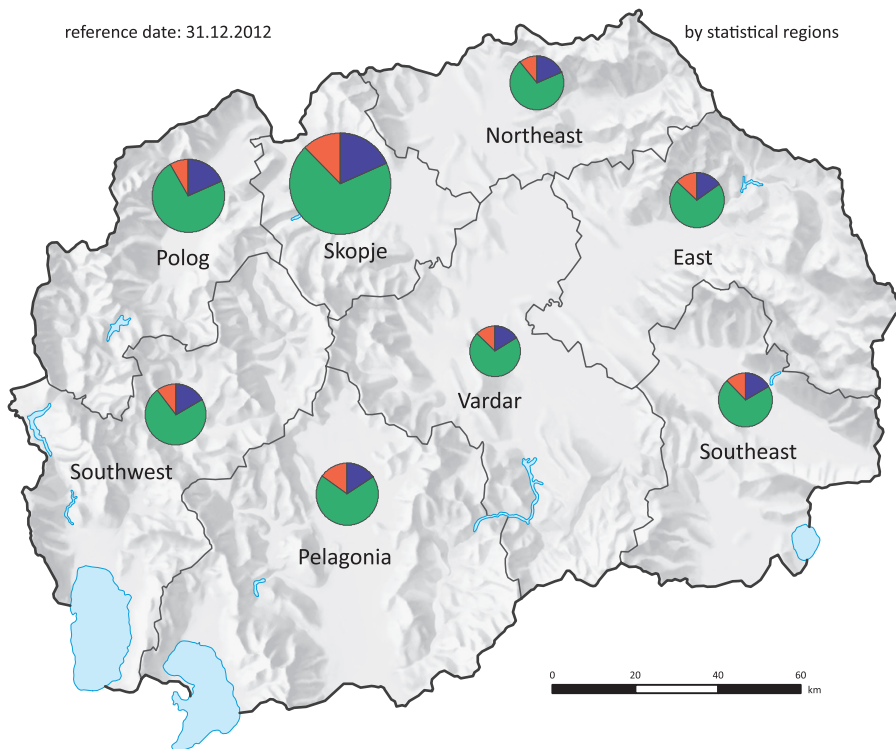
A large part of the rural settlements (the total number of settlements is 1 728) are completely depopulated (141 settlements) or have extremely small number of inhabitants, and in the near future, as a result of the unfavorable age structure (old population), will have no population.

On the other hand, in a relatively small number of rural settlements (mostly located in the western and north-eastern parts of the country), the concentration of the population is very large.

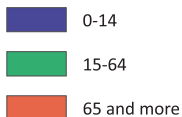
Population by age groups, 2012

reference date: 31.12.2012

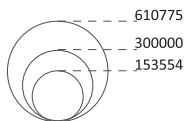
by statistical regions



Population by age groups:



total population:



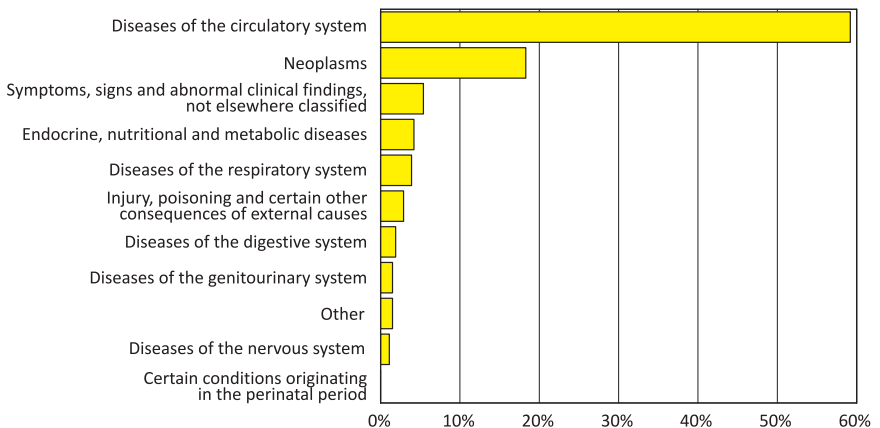
Estimated total population,
31.12.2012:

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Basic data on health care

	2001	2006	2011
Physicians - Total	4 459	5 134	5 649
Specialists:	2 894	3 301	3 564
Dentists	1 125	1 175	1 622
Pharmacists	309	187	782
Number of physicians per 1000 inhabitants	2.2	2.5	2.7
Number of dentists per 1000 inhabitants	0.5	0.6	0.8
Hospital beds	10 045	9 343	9 449
Number of hospital beds per 1000 inhabitants	4.9	4.6	4.6

Deaths by causes of death in 2012¹⁾ - structure (%)



The most common causes of death are circulatory diseases with 59.2% of the total number of deaths, followed by neoplasms with 18.3%, symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical findings, not elsewhere classified with 5.4%, and endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases with 4.2%.

1) International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision (ICD-X).

Basic data on culture

Theatres¹⁾	2001/2002	2006/2007	2011/2012
Professional theatres - number	12	14	19
Performances	1 224	1 043	1 134
Attendance (in thousands)	281	252	249
Cinemas	2002	2007	2012
Cinemas - number	27	16	14
Performances	9 114	3 834	5 906
Attendance (in thousands)	431	131	298
Museums	2003	2006	2009
Museums - number	22	22	23
Attendance (in thousands)	163	163	957
Libraries²⁾	2004	2007	2010
Libraries - number	85	72	62
Members (in thousands)	69	74	62

1) Also included is the Theatre for children and youth

2) Included are libraries - national facilities and public libraries

In 2011/2012, compared with 2006/2007, the number of performances in theatres increased by 8.7%, while attendance decreased by 1.2%.

In 2012, compared with 2007, there was an upward trend in the number of cinema performances and cinema attendance in the Republic of Macedonia.

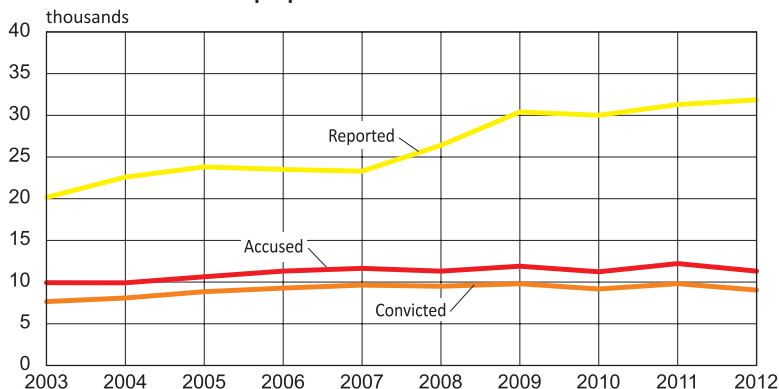
Convicted adult perpetrators by type of criminal offence

	2002	2007	2012
Total	6 383	9 639	9 042
Murder	42	41	37
Bodily harm	261	430	519
Grievous bodily harm	149	211	173
Rape	23	25	13
Theft	706	1 633	1 121
Aggravated theft	1 219	1 602	1 707
Robbery	51	109	121
Fraud	179	275	272
Misuse of official position and authority	25	106	103
Unauthorized production and release for trade of narcotics, psychotropic substances and precursors	163	191	322
Facilitating the use of narcotics and psychotropic substances	17	39	53
Endangering traffic safety	1 120	1 737	1 586
Other crimes	2 428	3 240	3 015

Of the total number of convicted adult perpetrators, most were perpetrators convicted for crimes against traffic safety and thefts.

In 2012, the number of perpetrators of crimes against traffic safety decreased by 8.7% compared to 2007, and for the same period, the number of perpetrators of crimes - aggravated thefts increased by 6.6%.

Adult perpetrators of criminal offences



Basic data on education

	2001/2002	2006/2007	2011/2012
Primary and lower secondary education			
Number of primary and lower secondary schools ¹⁾	1 064	1 063	1 041
Students in primary and lower secondary schools	246 773	233 121	200 227
Girls	119 365	112 428	96 906
Boys	127 408	120 693	103 321
Number of teachers	13 657	15 452	17 444
Women	7 809	9 612	11 543
Men	5 848	5 840	5 901
Upper secondary education			
Number of upper secondary schools ²⁾	101	110	120
Students in upper secondary schools	93 170	95 966	93 590
Girls	44 705	45 353	44 973
Boys	48 465	50 613	48 617
Number of teachers	5 691	6 354	7 379
Women	3 102	3 578	4 298
Men	2 589	2 776	3 081
Tertiary education			
Students in Tertiary education	44 710	57 011	...
Women	24 691	31 052	...
Men	20 019	25 959	...
Number of teachers ³⁾	1 561	1 671	...
Women	535	605	...
Men	1 026	1 066	...

1) The data refer to all types of schools from I to VIII grade (regular schools, schools for students with special needs and adult schools)

2) The data refer to all types of upper secondary schools (regular schools, schools for students with special needs and religious schools)

3) The data refer only to teachers, without supporting staff in the educational process

The situation in the sphere of education varies according to the level of education.

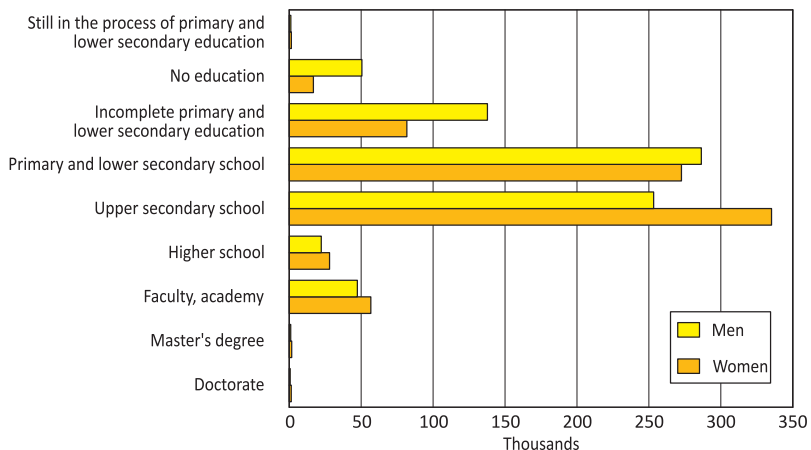
The number of school entrants in primary and lower secondary education has decreased over the years, as well as the total number of students.

The number of enrolled students in primary and lower secondary education in the school year 2011/2012 is lower by 18.9% compared with 2001/2002.

Unlike primary and lower secondary education, the situation is better in upper secondary and tertiary education, where the coverage of the enrolled students has increased.

In upper secondary education, the number of enrolled students in 2011/2012, compared with 2001/2002, was higher by 0.5%.

Population aged 15 and over, by educational attainment, Census 2002



Basic data on gross domestic product

	2010	2011
Gross domestic product at market prices in current prices (in million denars)	434 112	459 789
real growth rate (in %)	2.9	2.8
in million Euros (at current exchange rate)	7 057	7 473
per capita in Euros (at current exchange rate)	3 434	3 630
GDP in million PPS	17 978*	18 255
GDP per capita in PPS	8 748*	8 868

Value added by activity and gross domestic product

Section	Description	In million denars		Distribution	
		2010	2011	2010	2011
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	43 739	43 895	10.1	9.5
B, C, D, E and F	Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities; Construction	105 704	116 972	24.3	25.4
G to T	Services	231 705	241 525	53.4	52.5
Other net taxes on production		-	-	-	-
A. Value added		381 148	402 392	87.8	87.5
B. Taxes on products Minus: Subsidies on products			57 397	12.2	12.5
Gross Domestic Product (A+B)		434 112	459 789	100.0	100.0

Gross Domestic Product data are calculated according to the National Classification of Economic Activities NKD Rev.2 (harmonised with the European Classification of Economic Activities NACE Rev.2).

The structure of GDP in 2010 and 2011 was dominated by the section Services with 53.4% and 52.5%, respectively.

The sections: Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities; and Construction, in 2010 and 2011 participated with 24.3% and 25.4%, respectively.

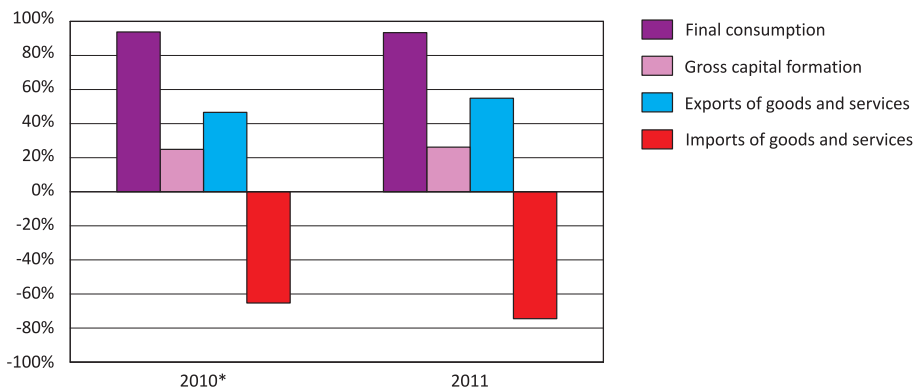
Agriculture, forestry and fishing had a share in the structure of GDP of 10.1% in 2010 and 9.5% in 2011.

Real growth rates of the gross domestic product components, by expenditure approach

	Real growth in %	
	2010	2011
Gross domestic product	2.9	2.8
Final consumption	1.3*	2.4
Household final consumption, including NPISHs	2.1*	2.9
General government final consumption	-2.0	0.6
Gross capital formation	-6.7*	9.6
Gross fixed capital formation	-2.7	3.2
Changes in inventories	-19.2*	30.5
Exports of goods and services	23.6	10.5
Imports of goods and services	9.5	10.4

The Gross Domestic Product real growth rate for 2011 amounted to 2.8%. The increase is due to the increase in Export and Import of goods and services, Gross capital formation and Final consumption.

Distribution of the components of gross domestic product by expenditure approach (at current prices)



Gross fixed capital formation by purpose of investment¹⁾

million denars

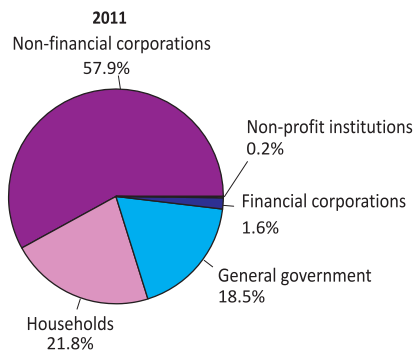
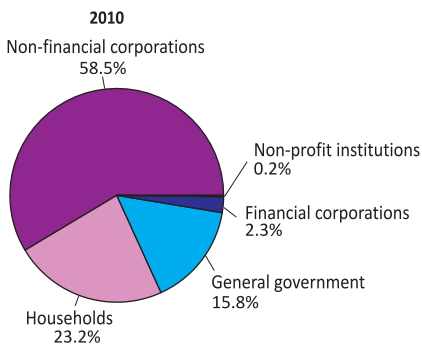
Section	Purpose of investment	2010	2011
	Total	82 968	94 698
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 356	2 022
B, C, D, E and F	Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities; Construction	51 239	51 343
G to S	Services	29 373	41 334

1) According to NKD Rev.2

The nominal increase in GFCF for 2011, in comparison with 2010, was 14.1%.

The highest value of GFCF was recorded in: Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities; Construction.

Gross fixed capital formation by institutional sectors



Republic of Macedonia: balance of payments¹⁾

USD Million

	2009	2010	2011	2012
I. Current Account	- 609.57	- 197.79	- 310.58	- 385.23
Goods, net	- 2 168.78	- 1 918.92	- 2 330.54	- 2 298.05
Exports, f.o.b.	2 702.26	3 345.04	4 428.85	3 974.71
Imports, f.o.b.2)	- 4 871.04	- 5 263.96	- 6 759.39	- 6 272.76
Services, net	24.08	47.44	137.30	26.07
Credit	861.58	900.41	1 122.31	1 062.36
Debit	- 837.50	- 852.97	- 985.02	- 1 036.30
Income, net	- 66.85	- 131.36	- 173.36	- 192.65
Credit	178.14	194.22	240.46	211.14
Debit	- 244.99	- 325.59	- 413.82	- 403.78
Current transfers, net	1 601.99	1 805.06	2 056.02	2 079.40
Credit	1 668.38	1 867.07	2 120.05	2 150.33
Debit	- 66.39	- 62.02	- 64.03	- 70.93
II. Capital and Financial Account	569.18	198.15	316.30	334.09
Capital account, net	28.64	16.48	29.31	19.98
Credit	35.76	33.96	50.39	38.44
Debit	- 7.13	- 17.48	- 21.08	- 18.46
Financial account, net	540.54	181.67	286.99	314.11
Direct investment, net	185.53	209.06	463.36	140.07
Abroad	- 11.56	- 1.90	0.10	7.85
In reporting economy	197.09	210.96	463.27	132.22
Portfolio investment, net	147.18	- 74.54	- 58.15	97.08
Assets	- 51.28	- 29.01	- 10.69	- 9.41
Liabilities	198.46	- 45.53	- 47.46	106.49
Other investment, net	355.12	124.20	325.85	261.63
Assets	- 144.61	- 205.96	- 575.55	- 109.14
Trade credits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans	- 26.89	9.33	- 332.60	112.59
Currency and deposits	- 117.89	- 215.56	- 242.86	- 221.91
Monetary authorities	0.08	0.84	0.14	0.00
General government	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Banks	- 108.75	- 99.38	- 55.96	70.11

Republic of Macedonia: balance of payments¹⁾

USD Million

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Other sectors	- 9.22	- 117.02	- 187.05	- 292.02
Other assets	0.16	0.27	- 0.08	0.18
Liabilities	499.74	330.17	901.40	370.77
Trade credits	239.02	101.73	- 22.02	254.27
Loans	102.21	155.58	937.30	- 11.68
Currency and deposits	33.70	- 6.27	- 84.15	86.42
Monetary authorities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
General government	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Banks	33.70	- 6.27	- 84.15	86.42
Other sectors	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other liabilities	124.81	79.13	70.27	41.75
Gross official reserves (- = increase)³⁾	- 147.29	- 77.05	- 444.07	- 184.67
III. Errors and Omissions	40.39	- 0.37	- 5.72	51.14

1) Preliminary data (revision shown on web site: www.nbrm.mk)

2) Imports data are on fob basis in accordance with IMF V Balance of Payments Manual. Calculation of cif / fob factor as % of imports cif for 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 is 3,86%.

3) Excluding price changes and exchange rate differences.

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia

Average annual exchange rates of the National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia

	CHF	GBR	USD	EUR	100 JPY
2007	37.2534	89.4324	44.7184	61.1838	37.9705
2008	38.63	77.1265	41.8646	61.2654	40.7177
2009	40.5769	68.8041	44.0766	61.2728	47.1313
2010	44.5956	71.715	46.4574	61.515	52.9905
2011	49.9881	70.8931	44.2281	61.5289	55.5402
2012	51.0491	75.8941	47.8981	61.5304	60.0697

CHF	Swiss franc
GBR	British pound
USD	US dollar
EUR	Euro
JPY	Japanese yen

Money supply ¹⁾

At the end of the period	million denars				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Money supply (M1)	54 119	52 223	57 362	61 301	65 940
Money supply (M2)	178 885	185 984	201 579	216 700	217 709

1) Revised data according to the new methodology based on the new IMF standard reporting forms and the application of the new accounting plan starting from 01.01.2009

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia

Distribution of household expenditures

	2008	2010	2012
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	39.4	39.0	39.8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	3.9	3.7	3.5
Clothing and footwear	6.3	5.9	5.1
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	10.4	11.6	14.3
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	6.1	4.9	3.8
Health	2.6	3.4	3.2
Transport	8.5	5.9	6.6
Communications	3.7	3.7	3.9
Recreation and culture	3.5	2.4	2.2
Education	0.7	0.9	1.5
Restaurants and hotels	4.4	4.6	3.5
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.7	4.4	3.7
Other ¹⁾	6.9	9.7	8.9

1) Includes expenditures other than for personal consumption: repayment and debt servicing, real estate investments and savings

The average household in Macedonia spent about 63.1% of its consumption expenditures to satisfy basic needs such as food, clothing, housing and household equipment.

The structure of incomes in 2012 was dominated by revenues from regular and irregular work with 65.9%, pensions 19.2%, revenues from agriculture with 4.8%, revenues from abroad 2.1%, and social benefits with 2.0%.

The data show that the average household with its available income is able to cover about 96.9% of consumption, while the rest is covered by credits (e.g. negative current account balance) or by unreported and informal income.

Consumer price index by COICOP

previous year =100

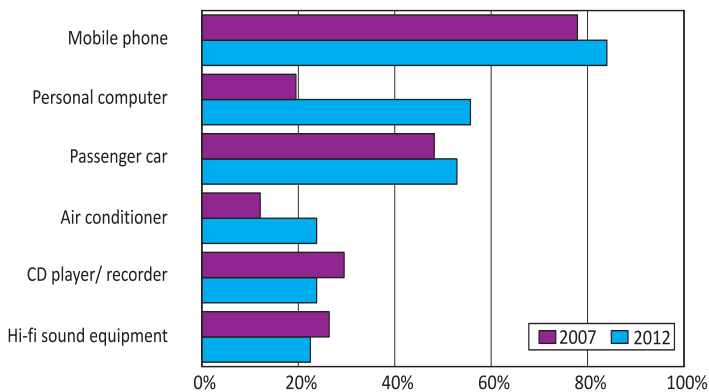
	2010	2011	2012
Total	101.6	103.9	103.3
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	100.3	106.2	102.3
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	100.6	101.0	100.2
Clothing and footwear	100.8	101.4	105.4
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	107.0	105.0	109.2
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	100.3	100.9	100.6
Health	100.9	103.8	103.0
Transport	106.8	105.3	106.3
Communications	98.1	98.3	95.8
Recreation and culture	100.6	99.1	98.6
Education	97.0	94.3	103.6
Restaurants and hotels	99.8	101.9	103.1
Miscellaneous goods and services	100.7	102.4	103.4

In 2012, the consumer price index by COICOP increased by 3.3% at the annual level.

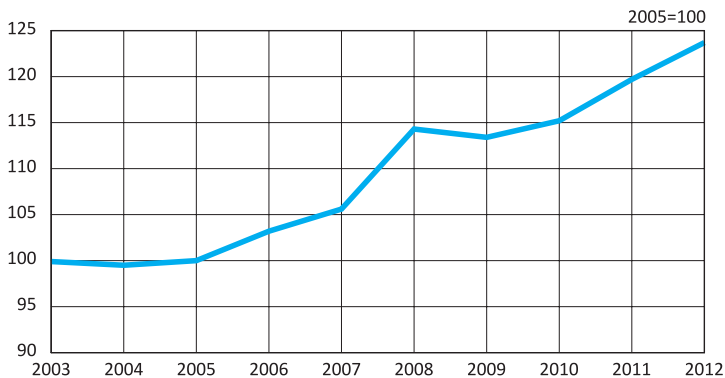
The main drivers of inflation were the prices of housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels, transport, clothing and footwear, education, miscellaneous goods and services, restaurants and hotels, health, food and non-alcoholic beverages, furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house and alcoholic beverages, tobacco.

A decrease in prices was registered in communications and recreation and culture.

Household possession of durable goods



Consumer price index, 2003 - 2012



Labour force and activity rates

	2002	2007	2012
Labour Force	824 824	907 138	943 055
Men	501 923	548 141	573 498
Women	322 901	358 998	369 558
Activity rate	52.6	55.7	56.5
Men	63.7	67.3	68.7
Women	41.5	44.1	44.3
Employed	561 341	590 234	650 554
Men	342 779	358 835	393 092
Women	218 562	231 399	257 462
Employment rate	35.8	36.2	39.0
Men	43.5	44.1	47.1
Women	28.1	28.4	30.8
Unemployed	263 483	316 905	292 502
Men	159 144	189 306	180 406
Women	104 339	127 599	112 096
Unemployment rate	31.9	34.9	31.0
Men	31.7	34.5	31.5
Women	32.3	35.5	30.3

In the period from 2002 to 2012, the activity, employment and unemployment rates have registered minimal changes from year to year, in terms of increase and/or decrease.

In the last three years of this period, the activity rate of the population has remained almost the same, i.e. 56.9 in 2010, 56.8 in 2011 and 56.5 in 2012. The highest employment rate of 39.0 was recorded in 2012, and the lowest unemployment rate of 31.0 was also registered in 2012.

The total number of employed persons in 2002 was dominated by the age group 40-44 years, in 2007 by the age group 45-49 years, and in 2012 by the age group 30-34 years. The employment rate for these age groups was 62.3 in 2002, 58.5 in 2007 and 58.9 in 2012.

Women's participation in the total number of employed was lower than men's participation, which is also reflected in the employment rate of the female population. The share of employed women in the total number of employed persons was 38.9% in 2002, 39.2% in 2007, while in 2012 it was 39.6%.

Activity rates of the population by educational attainment

	Activity rate		
	2008	2010	2012
Total			
Total	56.3	56.9	56.5
Without education	17.1	16.5	17.3
Incomplete primary and lower secondary education	25.5	24.9	24.9
Primary and lower secondary education	42.6	41.2	37.8
3 years of secondary education	74.1	72.4	71.4
4 years of secondary education	69.7	68.8	68.0
Higher education	71.3	65.9	59.8
University level education ¹⁾	83.7	85.6	83.1
Men			
Total	68.8	69.8	68.7
Without education	31.9	33.8	34.7
Incomplete primary and lower secondary education	41.3	42.9	42.1
Primary and lower secondary education	59.6	60.6	57.1
3 years of secondary education	79.3	79.4	77.6
4 years of secondary education	76.1	75.1	74.9
Higher education	71.0	62.8	57.3
University level education ¹⁾	83.0	84.6	82.2
Women			
Total	43.8	44.0	44.3
Without education	12.3	10.9	11.6
Incomplete primary and lower secondary education	17.7	16.5	16.7
Primary and lower secondary education	27.3	24.9	21.8
3 years of secondary education	64.8	59.5	60.0
4 years of secondary education	61.8	61.0	59.6
Higher education	71.6	70.1	62.9
University level education ¹⁾	84.4	86.7	84.0

1) Also included are master's degree and doctorate

Employed persons by sectors of activities¹⁾ of the business entities

	2010	2011	2012
Total	637 855	645 085	650 554
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	120 597	120 893	112 623
Mining and quarrying	4 964	5 316	5 636
Manufacturing	122 355	125 206	126 892
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	10 689	10 366	10 614
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	9 571	12 704	10 146
Construction	41 060	39 961	41 024
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	94 084	90 891	92 822
Transportation and storage	31 336	30 388	30 411
Accommodation and food service activities	22 246	23 574	23 507
Information and communication	10 578	9 598	11 231
Financial and insurance activities	8 907	10 588	9 110
Real estate activities	440	547	813
Professional, scientific and technical activities	13 306	15 248	16 486
Administrative and support service activities	9 275	6 914	10 408
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	44 558	43 884	43 915
Education	39 085	40 333	42 514
Human health and social work activities	34 171	35 230	36 091
Arts, entertainment and recreation	8 395	10 309	10 066
Other service activities	10 173	10 701	13 821
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	1 408	1 511	1 344
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	656	920	1 080

1) Sectors of activities are by National Classification of activities according to NACE Rev.2

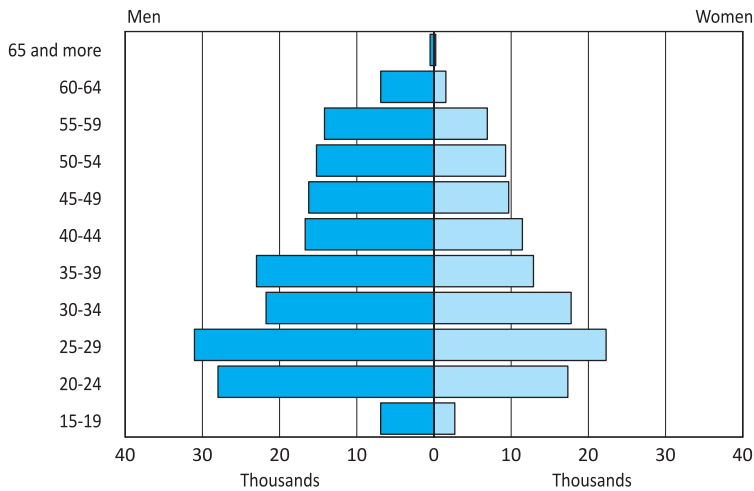
Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment

	2002	2007	2012
Total	263 483	316 905	292 502
Up to 1 month	5 991	7 378	10 831
2-5 month	15 373	19 490	22 413
6-11 months	19 431	21 044	19 031
12-17 months	10 837	17 962	18 634
18-23 months	15 681	14 597	14 032
2 years	3 064	2 622	2 126
3 years	27 740	27 745	27 235
4 years and longer	165 365	206 068	178 201

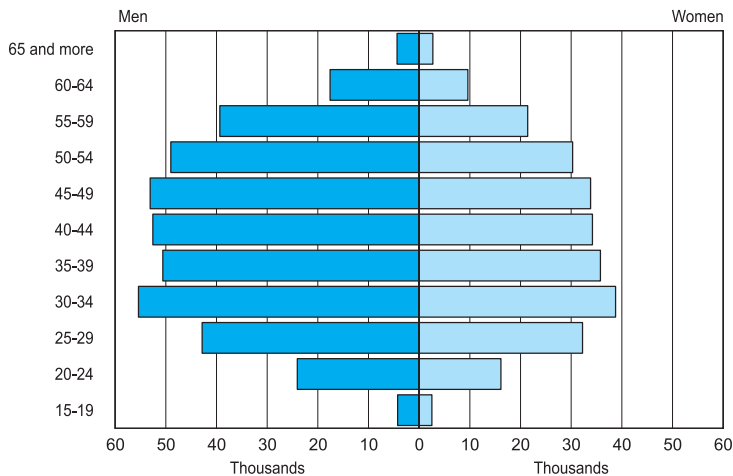
The total number of unemployed persons is dominated by the younger population between 20 and 29 years of age. The unemployment rate for that age group was 52.5 in 2002, 48.2 in 2007, and 46.1 in 2012.

In the period from 2002 to 2012, most unemployed persons were seeking job for more than 1 year. In 2012, their participation in the total number of unemployed persons was 82.1%.

Unemployed persons by age groups, 2012



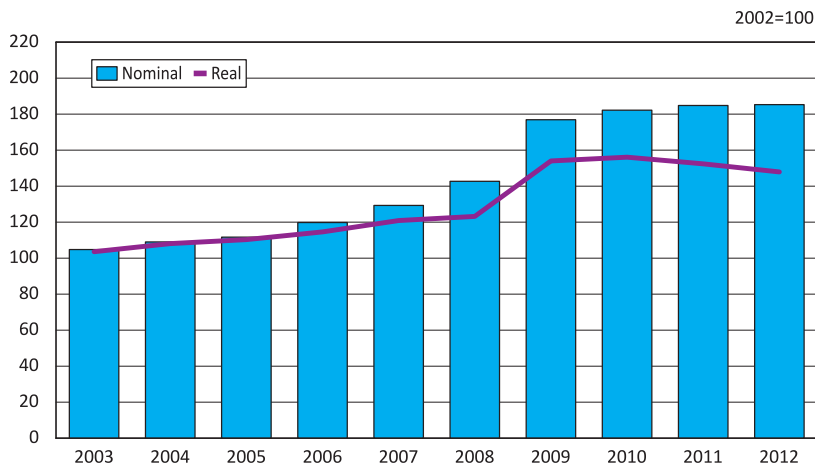
Employed persons by age groups, 2012



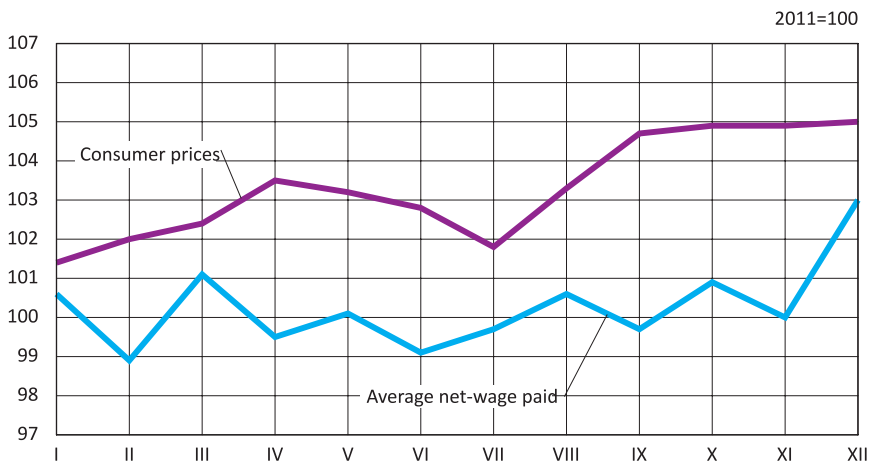
Average monthly net wage in 2012, by quarters

	I	II	III	IV
Total	20 897	20 754	20 841	21 119
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15 105	15 705	15 898	15 830
Mining and quarrying	21 861	22 069	22 387	22 423
Manufacturing	14 977	15 177	15 424	15 637
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	36 094	35 852	36 010	35 336
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	18 632	18 612	18 672	18 790
Construction	15 874	16 426	16 549	16 638
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	18 946	18 781	19 074	19 125
Transportation and storage	21 175	21 346	21 150	21 094
Accommodation and food service activities	14 919	15 152	14 936	15 251
Information and communication	39 570	32 340	32 370	37 599
Financial and insurance activities	37 253	37 021	37 569	37 745
Real estate activities	25 094	24 924	25 033	24 944
Professional, scientific and technical activities	28 741	27 200	28 370	28 093
Administrative and support service activities	14 336	13 912	13 547	14 484
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	25 056	25 170	24 818	24 825
Education	21 254	21 267	21 209	21 211
Human health and social work activities	22 144	22 455	22 463	22 538
Arts, entertainment and recreation	18 055	17 362	17 630	17 900
Other service activities	22 586	23 913	22 765	23 360

Indices of nominal and real wages



Indices of the average monthly net wage and consumer price index, 2012



Area by category of use, 2012

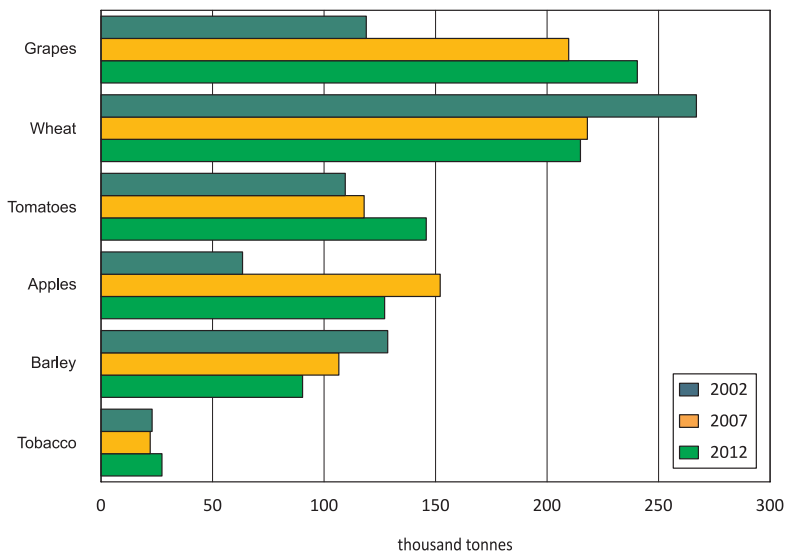
	ha
Agricultural area	1 267 869
Cultivated land - total	510 407
Arable land and gardens	414 075
Orchards	14 622
Vineyards	21 269
Meadows	60 441
Pastures	756 558

Area under main crops

	ha		
	2002	2007	2012
Wheat	101 081	90 800	79 745
Barley	48 368	47 767	41 057
Tobacco	20 538	17 132	19 639
Tomatoes	6 372	5 368	5 614
Apples (number of fruit-bearing trees in 000)	3 023	3 942	4 373
Grapes (number of fruit-bearing vines in 000)	94 111	78 351	79 160

Plant production in the period between 2002 and 2012 is characterised by a decrease in area under cereals, whereas an increase was registered in the number of fruit-bearing trees and production of apples.

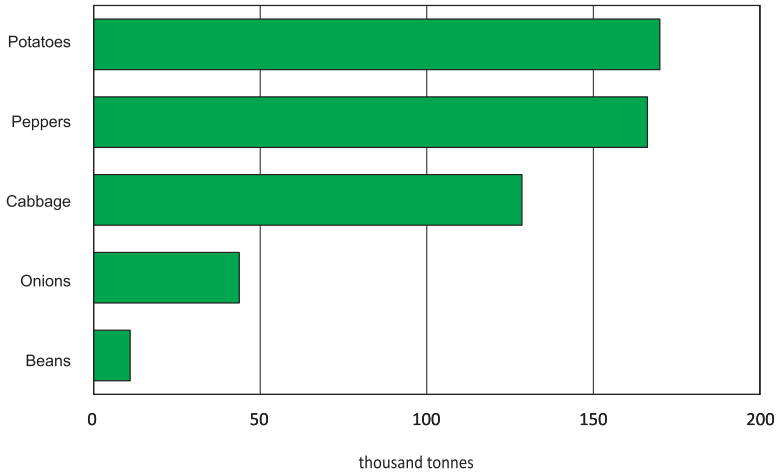
Production of main crops



Average yield of main crops

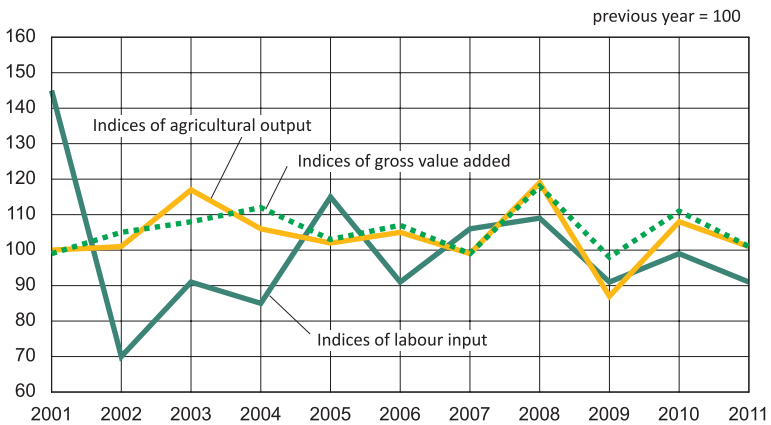
	Unit of measurement	2002	2007	2012
Wheat	kg/ha	2 641	2 402	2 696
Barley	kg/ha	2 658	2 232	2 201
Tobacco	kg/ha	1 116	1 287	1 392
Tomatoes	kg/ha	17 185	21 979	25 974
Apples	(kg/tree)	21	39	29
Grapes	(kg per vine)	1	3	3

Production of vegetables, 2012



Economic accounts for agriculture

Agricultural output, Gross value added and Labour input, 2001-2011



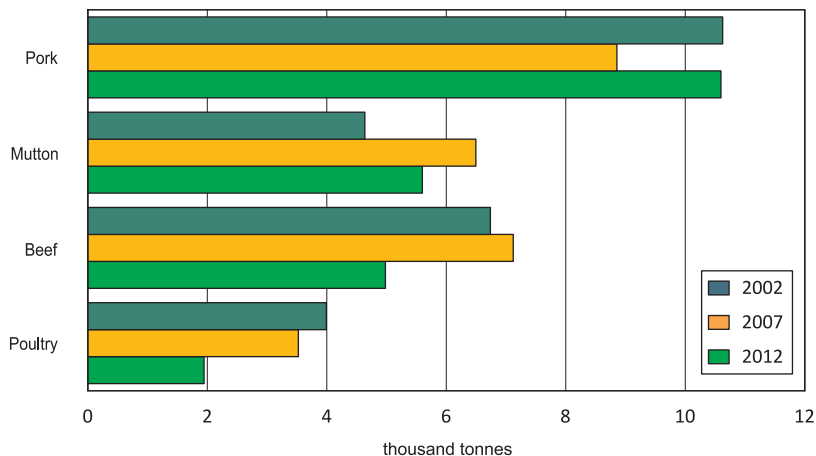
Number of livestock

000 heads

	2002	2007	2012
Cattle	258 973	253 766	251 240
Sheep	1 233 830	817 536	732 338
Pigs	196 223	255 146	176 920
Poultry	2 900 966	2 263 894	1 776 297

In 2012, the number of sheep, pigs and poultry decreased in comparison with 2002 and 2007, while the number of cattle has remained stable, without significant changes in the analyzed period. Production of poultry meat decreased significantly in 2012 compared to previous years.

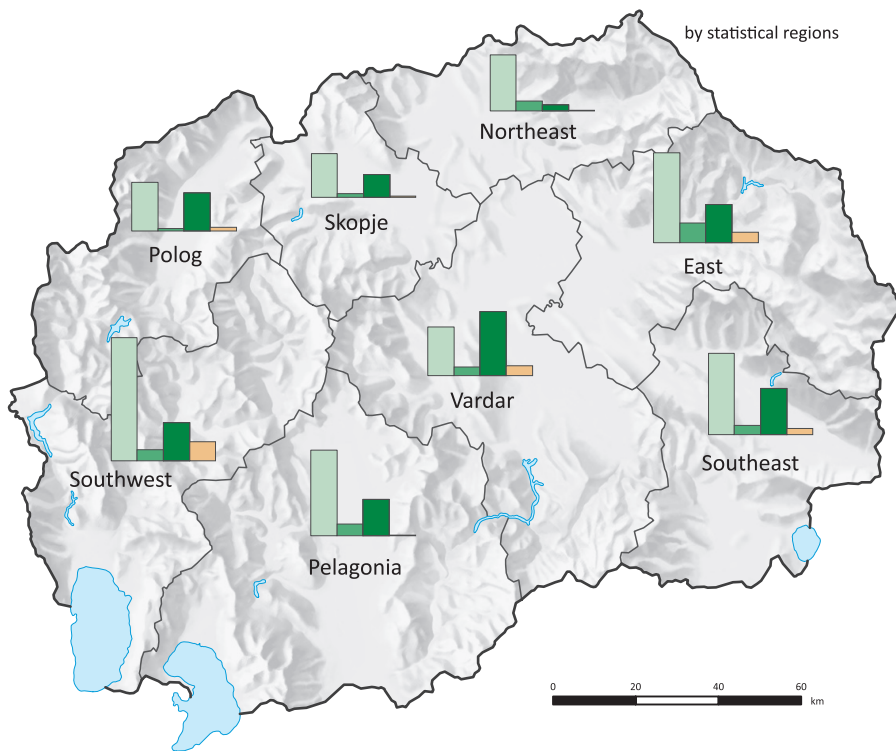
Meat production



Forestry indicators

	2002	2007	2012
Number of fires	35	598	312
Forest fires (ha)	5 482	34 443	19 312
Afforestation in and outside forest (ha)	1 979	1 804	1 378
Employees in forestry	2 980	2 250	2 324

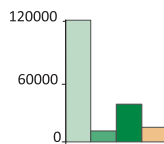
Areas under forest, 2012



Forest types:



Forests area in hectares:



Areas under forest in RM, in ha:

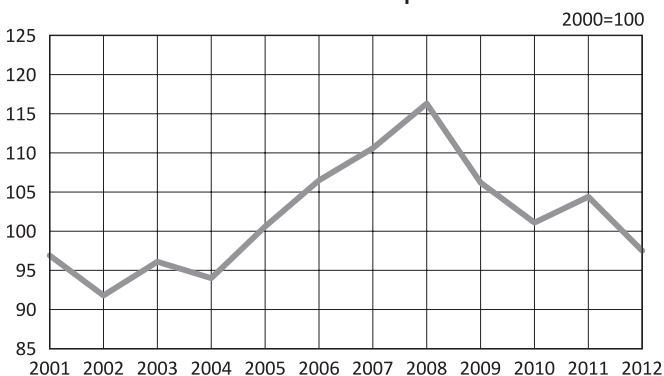
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Industrial production in natural data

Name of the product	Measurement unit	2010	2011	2012
Lead concentrates	t	55 802	50 398	52951
Zinc concentrates	t	65 743	56 264	56074
Processed liquid milk	t	30 564	30 179	28 490
Refined sunflower-seed and safflower oil and their fractions (excluding chemically modified)	t	31 347	33 139	32 322
Wine of fresh grapes, in bulk	hl	772 093	647 817	780 769
Wine of fresh grapes, in bottles	hl	151 212	143 342	159 019
Mineral waters and aerated waters, unsweetened	'000 hl	622	681	668
Fermented tobacco	t	19 944	24 796	21 108
Medicaments	kg	3 111 402	3 215 981	3 944 121
Non-refractory ceramic building bricks, flooring blocks, support or filler tiles and the like	'000 pieces NF	113 535	93 938	60 508
Ferro-alloys	t	81 162	124 215	75 828

The graph shows the industrial production in the period 2001-2012. Included in the calculation of the Index of Industrial Production are the sections Mining and quarrying, Manufacturing and Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply from the National Classification of Activities. From the graph, it can be seen that in 2012 the industrial production decreased significantly in comparison with the previous year, mostly because of the decrease in production in the sections Manufacturing and Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply.

Indices of industrial production



Energy statistics and energy indicators

Energy statistics		2010	2011 ¹⁾
Total primary energy production	1000 toe	1 616	1 744
Net energy imports	1000 toe	1 271	1 435
Net oil imports	1000 toe	925	954
Net natural gas imports	1000 toe	95	110
Gross inland energy consumption	1000 toe	2 879	3 133
Final energy consumption	1000 toe	1 802	1 910
Industry	1000 toe	543	648
Transport	1000 toe	460	479
Services and households, etc.	1000 toe	799	782
Gross electricity generation	GWh	7 260	6 877
Final electricity consumption	GWh	6 784	7 496
Socio-economic statistics			
Gross domestic product (at current exchange rate)	Mio EUR	7 057	7 473
Population (annual average)		2 055 004	2 058 539
Energy intensity			
Gross inland consumption / GDP	kgoe/1000 EUR	408	419
Final energy consumption / GDP	kgoe/1000 EUR	255	256
Energy consumption per inhabitant			
Gross inland energy consumption / capita	kgoe/capita	1 401	1 522
Final energy consumption / capita	kgoe/capita	877	928
Household consumption / capita	kgoe/capita	262	263
Final electricity consumption / capita	kWh/capita	3 301	3 641
Energy dependency			
Net energy imports / Gross inland consumption	in %	44.1	45.8
Energy efficiency			
Final energy consumption / Gross inland consumption	in %	62.6	61.0
Efficiency of thermal power stations	in %	34.7	34.5
Renewable energy			
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (normalised values)	in %	17.0	15.5
Share of electricity from renewables sources in total electricity production	in %	33.5	20.9
Share of electricity from renewables sources in gross consumption of electricity	in %	28.0	15.0

1) Preliminary data

In 2011, the energy import dependency of the Republic of Macedonia was 45.8%.

Household energy consumption was 263 kgoe per capita. Electricity consumption was 3 641 kWh per capita from final electricity consumption.

Completed construction works by business entities on structures in public ownership

million denars

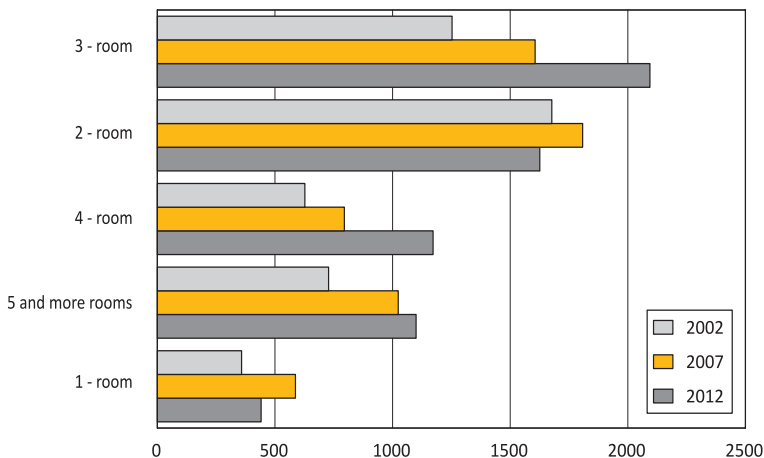
	2002	2007	2012
Total	5 970	4 426	11 929
Residential buildings	1 127	185	461
Non-residential buildings	528	664	3 431
Transport infrastructure	2 479	1 093	2 102
Pipelines, communication and electricity lines	702	325	430
Complex constructions on industrial sites	154	642	1 436
Other civil engineering works	72	182	540
Reconstruction, recovery, adaptation, capital repairs and current maintenance works on constructions	785	1 216	2 708
Construction works	123	119	821

The largest contributor to the total value of completed construction works on structures in public ownership, built by business entities, is transport infrastructure (with 41.5% in 2002, 24.7% in 2007 година and 17.6% in 2012), followed by reconstruction, recovery, adaptation, capital repairs and current maintenance works on constructions (with 13.1% in 2002, 27.5% in 2007 and 22.7% in 2012), non-residential buildings (with 8.8% in 2002, 15.0% in 2007 and 28.8% in 2012), etc.

In 2002, 2007 and 2012, dwellings with 3 rooms were built the most, their share in the total number of completed dwellings by years ranging from 27.0% in 2002, 27.6% in 2007, to 32.6% in 2012, followed by 2-room dwellings with 36.1% in 2002, 31.1% in 2007 and 25.3% in 2012, etc.

In 2010, 2011 and 2012, most building permits were issued for buildings (76.0% in 2010, 77.3% in 2011 and 73.5% in 2012) and for reconstructions (14.3% in 2010, 14.6% in 2011 and 15.1% in 2012); consequently, the expected value of the buildings has the highest share (73.2% in 2010, 86.7% in 2011 to 75.4% in 2012), followed by civil engineering (11.5% in 2010, 7.5% in 2011 and 21.3% in 2012).

Completed dwellings



Number of issued building permits

	Total	Buildings	Civil engineering	Reconstruction
2010	2 854	2 170	277	407
2011	2 596	2 007	211	378
2012	2 794	2 054	318	422

Predicted value of the structures for which building permits have been issued

thousand denars

	Total	Buildings	Civil engineering	Reconstruction
2010	27 579 929	20 187 954	3 166 058	4 225 917
2011	28 755 251	24 918 279	2 149 731	1 687 241
2012	51 898 426	39 123 148	11 060 101	1 715 177

Foreign trade

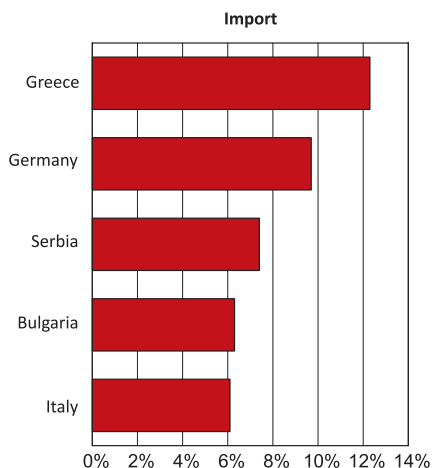
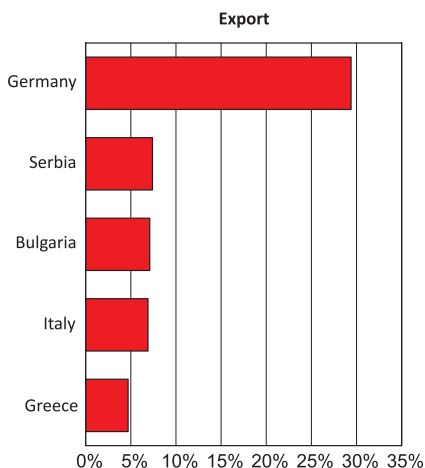
'000 US \$

	2009	2011	2012 ¹⁾
Trade volume	7 781 309	11 505 476	10 512 779
Further processing volume	1 390 735	1 992 157	1 774 637
Export	2 708 488	4 478 313	4 001 857
Export - further processing	827 472	1 208 937	1 073 916
Import	5 072 821	7 027 162	6 510 922
Import - further processing	563 263	783 219	700 721
Import coverage by export	53.4	63.7	61.5

1) Previous data

The upward trend in foreign trade volume that was present until 2011 ended in 2012, with a drop of 10.9%. In 2012, compared to 2011, exports decreased by 10.4%, while imports declined by 7.4%. The participation of further processing in the total trade volume dropped from 17.9% in 2009 to 16.9% in 2012. In the exports, the share of further processing fell from 30.6% in 2009 to 26.8% in 2012, while on the import side there was a slight decrease from 11.1% in 2009 to 10.8% in 2012. This shows that the economy becomes more oriented to domestic production instead of export of labor force. 1.

Export and import by countries, 2012¹⁾



1) Previous data

Foreign trade by SITC sectors¹⁾

'000 US \$

	2009		2011		2012 ²⁾	
	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export
TOTAL	5 072 821	2 708 488	7 027 162	4 478 313	6 510 922	4 001 857
Food and live animals	559 289	283 631	672 245	373 345	680 740	339 207
Beverages and tobacco	51 706	197 104	68 938	234 992	73 990	237 696
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	203 458	173 721	365 914	288 480	299 411	265 078
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	811 144	202 940	1 438 561	390 124	1 388 271	255 624
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	45 876	8 165	75 648	17 839	79 366	15 547
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	569 406	172 246	827 581	747 204	739 952	681 139
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	1 214 042	771 460	1 963 245	1 233 354	1 828 292	1 037 563
Machinery and transport equipment	1 215 201	153 291	1 174 864	353 636	1 025 561	397 135
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	396 847	745 099	430 806	836 540	389 116	771 925
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	5 852	830	9 362	2 799	6 222	944

1) SITC - Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 4

2) Previous data

The export structure according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC Rev. 4) has remained the same over the years, which means that exports are dominated by manufactured goods classified chiefly by material and miscellaneous manufactured articles. The import structure has also remained the same, the most important products being the manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, machinery and transport equipment, and mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials.

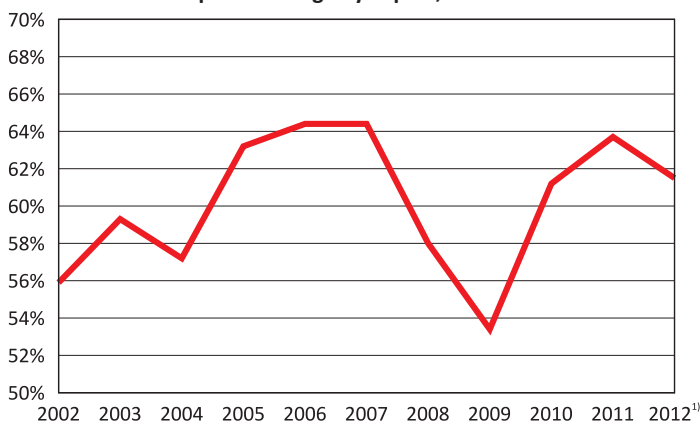
Exports / imports by divisions of the Classification of Products by Activity (CPA 2008)

'000 US \$

	Export	Structure	Import	Structure
2009				
Total	2 708 488	100.0	5 072 821	100.0
Industry	2 476 108	91.4	4 743 003	93.5
Agriculture	191 622	7.1	121 201	2.4
Other	40 757	1.5	208 618	4.1
2011				
Total	4 478 313	100.0	7 027 162	100.0
Industry	4 082 622	91.2	6 469 595	92.1
Agriculture	268 387	6.0	164 361	2.3
Other	127 305	2.8	393 206	5.6
2012¹⁾				
Total	4 001 857	100.0	6 510 922	100.0
Industry	3 635 349	90.8	5 981 458	91.9
Agriculture	247 808	6.2	178 480	2.7
Other	118 700	3.0	350 984	5.4

1) Previous data

Import coverage by export, 2002-2012



1) Previous data

Exports / imports grouped according to broad economic categories

'000 US \$

	Export	Structure	Import	Structure
	2009			
Total	2 708 488	100.0	5 072 821	100.0
Food and beverages	377 266	13.9	612 206	12.1
Industrial supplies	1 148 532	42.4	1 821 922	35.9
Fuel and lubricants	196 979	7.3	793 951	15.7
Capital goods (except transport equipment), parts and accessories	102 310	3.8	858 062	16.9
Transport equipment, parts and accessories	35 453	1.3	401 577	7.9
Consumer goods not elsewhere specified	847 110	31.3	575 133	11.3
Goods not elsewhere specified	827	0.0	142	0.0
Unclassified	10	0.0	9 828	0.2
	2011			
Total	4 478 313	100.0	7 027 162	100.0
Food and beverages	473 654	10.6	749 807	10.7
Industrial supplies	2 340 713	52.3	3 008 932	42.8
Fuel and lubricants	372 530	8.3	1 395 637	19.9
Capital goods (except transport equipment), parts and accessories	272 359	6.1	818 829	11.7
Transport equipment, parts and accessories	44 184	1.0	401 843	5.7
Consumer goods not elsewhere specified	973 765	21.7	642 754	9.1
Goods not elsewhere specified	-	-	5	0.0
Unclassified	1 108	0.0	9 356	0.1
	2012¹⁾			
Total	4 001 857	100.0	6 510 922	100.0
Food and beverages	448 207	11.2	758 706	11.7
Industrial supplies	2 032 618	50.8	2 722 462	41.8
Fuel and lubricants	247 134	6.2	1 353 593	20.8
Capital goods (except transport equipment), parts and accessories	332 550	8.3	734 102	11.3
Transport equipment, parts and accessories	51 856	1.3	323 278	5.0
Consumer goods not elsewhere specified	888 662	22.2	612 559	9.4
Goods not elsewhere specified	3	0.0	6	0.0
Unclassified	827	0.0	6 216	0.1

1) Previous data

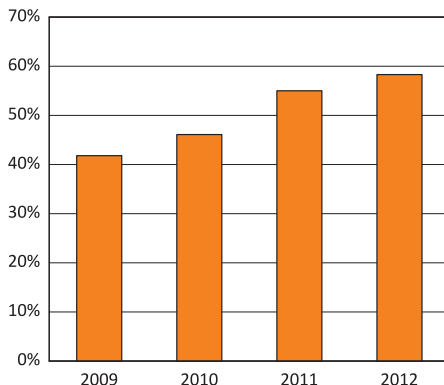
Internet usage by population aged 15 - 74

	2011	2012
Internet users within the last 3 months ¹⁾	908 750	926 903
Frequency of Internet usage in the last 3 months ¹⁾		
- every day	681 115	708 746
- at least once a week	177 457	157 666
- at least once a month	43 019	52 614
- less than once a month	7 160	7 877

1) The period "last 3 months" is the first quarter of the year

The number of persons aged 15-74 that used the Internet in the period January - March 2012, compared to the same period of 2011, increased by 2%.

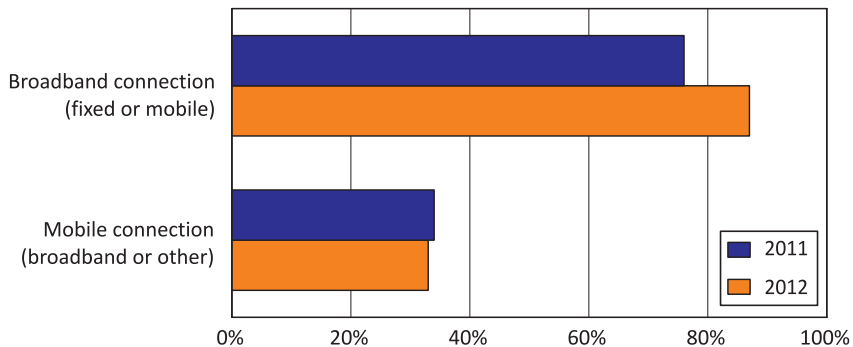
Households with internet access at home



In 2012, 58.3% of households had access to the Internet at home, which represents a growth of 3.3 percentage points in comparison with 2011.

In 2012, 58.1% of the households had broadband connection to the Internet.

Type of internet connection in enterprises with 10 or more employees



In 2012, 87% of the enterprises (with 10 or more employees) had broadband Internet connection (fixed or mobile), which is 11 percentage points more than in 2011.

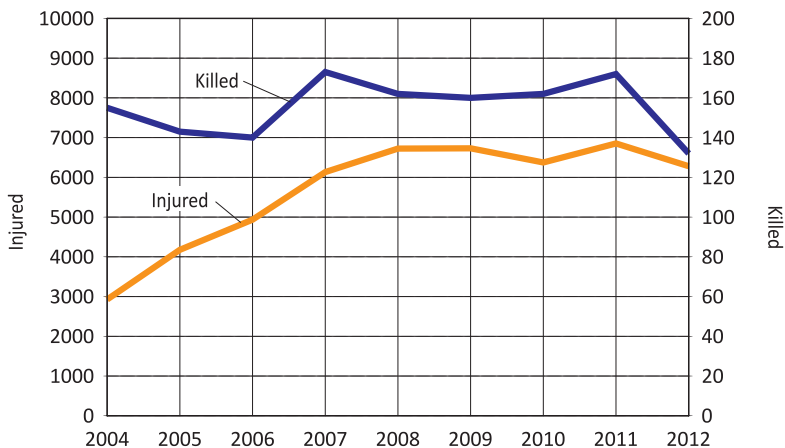
Passengers carried by mode of transport

	thousands		
	2002	2007	2012
Road transport	13 854	9 412	15 595
Urban transport	101 709	61 005	67 731
Rail transport	930	1 104	1 013
Air transport	556	669	913

Goods carried by mode of transport

	tonnes		
	2002	2007	2012
Road transport, thousand	20 471	24 359	31 340
Rail transport, thousand	2 208	4 686	2 539
Air transport	2 139	1 941	2 095

Killed and injured persons in traffic accidents



Passenger transport by mode, in passenger-kilometres

	2002	2007	2012
	million		
Total	1 140	1 136	1 502
Road transport	1 042	1 027	1 403
Rail transport	98	109	99

In 2012, road passenger transport, with a share of 91.4%, was dominant over rail passenger transport, while in 2007 the participation was 90.4%.

Freight transport by mode, in tonne-kilometres

	2002	2007	2012
	million		
Total	3 413	6 717	6 225
Road transport	3 079	5 938	5 802
Rail transport	334	779	423

In 2012, road freight transport, with a share of 90.2%, was dominant over rail freight transport, while in 2007 the participation was 88.4%.

Domestic trade, 2012

		turnover, in million denars	employees
45	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	21 317	3 506
46	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	191 307	18 086
47	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	203 103	50 661

*Because of methodological changes in 2011, the data are not comparable to previous years

Number of tourists and nights spent

	2002	2007	2012
Number of tourists			
Total	441 712	536 212	663 633
Domestic	318 851	306 132	312 274
Foreign	122 861	230 080	351 359
Number of nights spent			
Total	1 850 384	2 019 712	2 151 692
Domestic	1 575 664	1 501 624	1 339 946
Foreign	274 720	518 088	811 746

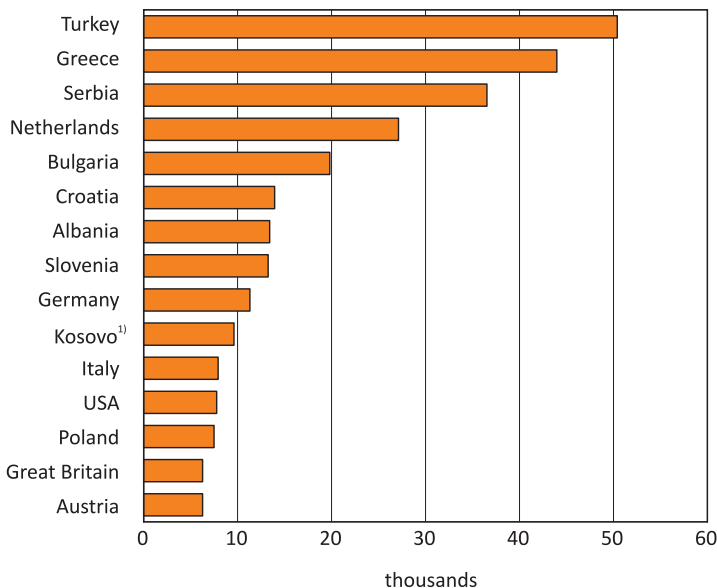
Tourists and nights spent by types of accommodation facilities, 2012

	Tourists	Nights spent
Total	663 633	2 151 692
Hotels - total	432 843	936 891
Hotels*****	93 210	170 059
Hotels****	154 875	371 419
Hotels***	101 527	223 677
Hotels**	59 023	121 052
Hotels*	24 208	50 684
Boarding houses	2 298	4 253
Motels	9 486	17 191
Overnight lodging houses	5 108	7 240
Spas	27 169	216 185
Mountain lodges and houses	716	1 146
Workers' vacation facilities	11 998	49 115
Children and youth vacation facilities	14 077	61 619
Youth hotels	3 630	5 380
Camps, uncategorized	17 882	94 833
Houses, vacation apartments and rooms for rent - total	104 537	681 251
Temporary lodging facilities	1 233	7 962
Sleeping cars	4 585	4 585
Uncategorized accommodation establishments	28 071	64 041

The total number of tourists in 2012 was 663 633, of which about 47% were domestic tourists and the other 53% were foreign tourists. Compared to the previous year, the number of foreign tourists increased by 2% in the total number of tourists.

The number of nights spent in 2012 was 2 151 692, of which about 62% by domestic and the other 38% by foreign tourists. Compared to the previous year, the number of nights spent by foreign tourists increased by 3% in the total number of nights spent.

Tourists by country of origin, 2012



1) Kosovo/UNSCR 1244

Accommodation capacity in hotels, 2012

	Number of rooms	Number of beds
Hotels - total	6 389	13 884
Hotels*****	905	1 680
Hotels****	1 806	3 833
Hotels***	1 646	3 730
Hotels**	1 187	2 684
Hotels*	845	1 957

Share of gross fixed capital formation in GDP, by sector

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	21.0	19.9	19.1	20.6
Business	12.5	12.2	11.6	12.3
Government	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.8
Household	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.5

An increase in gross fixed capital formation was registered in 2011 that led to a 1.5% increase in its share in total GDP. An increase was registered in the business and the government sector.

Share of research and development expenditure in GDP

2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾
0.23	0.20	0.22	0.24

1) Estimated data

Participation of research and development expenditure in total GDP is constantly low. The trend continued in 2011 when estimated research and development expenditure amounted to 0.24% of GDP.

Dispersion of regional GDP, per capita

	2009	2010	2011
Dispersion of regional GDP, per capita	34.8	31.0	29.3

The dispersion of regional GDP as a measure of the degree of economic development of a region is zero when the GDP per inhabitant in all regions of a country is identical, and it rises if there is an increase in the distance between a region's GDP per inhabitant and the country mean. In 2011, regional dispersion of GDP dropped by 0.7%.

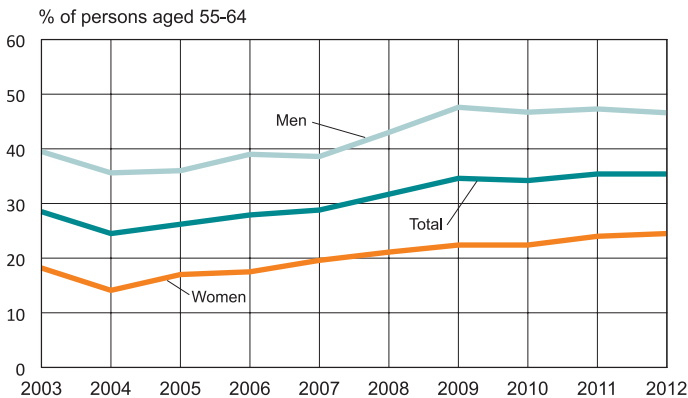
Employment rate of persons aged 20- 64, total and by gender

%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	46.3	47.9	48.1	48.4	48.2
Men	56.2	58.4	58.4	57.8	57.5
Women	36.2	37.1	37.5	38.8	38.7

The increase in the employment rate (20-64 years), which has been observed over the past years, stopped in 2012. In general, men have better access to the labour market, but in 2012 the situation got worse for both women and men.

Employment rate of older workers



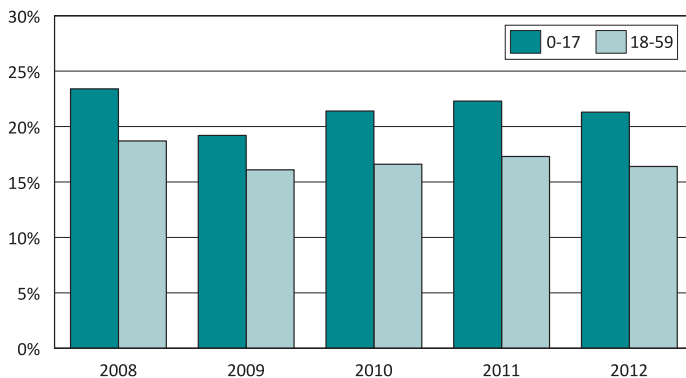
Source: Labour Force Survey, SSO

Unemployment rate of persons aged 15-74

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	33.8	32.2	32.0	31.4	31.0
Men	33.5	31.8	31.9	31.8	28.5
Women	34.2	32.8	32.3	30.8	27.8
Age group					
15-24	56.4	55.1	53.7	55.3	53.9
25-74	30.5	29.0	29.3	28.5	28.2

It is mainly young and older workers, women and low-skilled people that suffer most from joblessness. The unemployment rate of young workers (aged 15 to 24), which peaked at 65.7% in 2003, has since improved to reach 53.9% in 2012. The unemployment rate of women also decreased (27.8% in 2012).

People living in jobless households, by age groups



The changes in the share of children and adults living in jobless households in Macedonia are characterised by a significant decrease over the past years.

Total long-term unemployment rate

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
31.2	31.7	32.3	31.1	29.7	28.7	26.3	26.7	25.9	25.5

Source: Labour Force Survey, SSO

Early school-leavers

										%
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
27.4	25.7	23.1	22.2	19.9	19.6	16.2	15.5	13.5	11.7	

Source: Labour Force Survey, SSO

Lifelong learning

										%
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.5	3.3	3.2	3.4	4.0	

Source: Labour Force Survey, SSO

Relative poverty rate

(70% of median equivalent expenditures)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Head count index	29.6	30.0	29.8	29.4	28.7	31.1	30.9	30.4
Poverty gap index	9.4	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.2	10.1	10.9	9.3

Source: Household Budget Survey, SSO

The downward trend of the poverty rate continued in 2011 as well, when it reached 30.4%. The most vulnerable groups are multi-member households, bearing in mind the fact that 48.5% of the poor people live in households with 5 and more members.

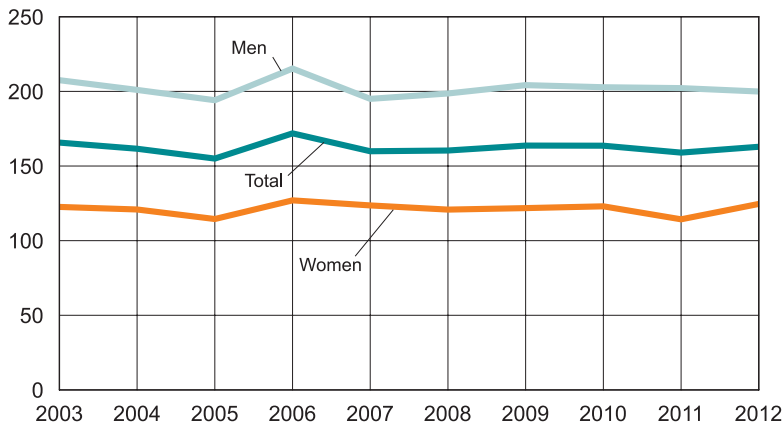
The poverty rate for the unemployed is 40.7%, i.e. 46.0% of all poor people are unemployed.

Life expectancy at age 65, by gender

										years
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Men	13.3	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.9	14.0
Women	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.7	15.2	15.4	15.4	15.7	15.8	16.0

Source :State Statistical Office

Death rate due to chronic diseases



The death rate due to chronic diseases is constantly on the rise over the last period, for both men and women, but in 2012 the situation got worse, increasing to 163 per 100 000 persons. The situation has improved for men, with a death rate of 200, but still much higher compared to the rate of 124.6 among women.

Energy consumption of transport relative to GDP

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾
kgoe/1000 euro	100.3	91.5	87.5	83.3	79.0	85.5	83.8	90.2	91.7	92.9

1) Preliminary data

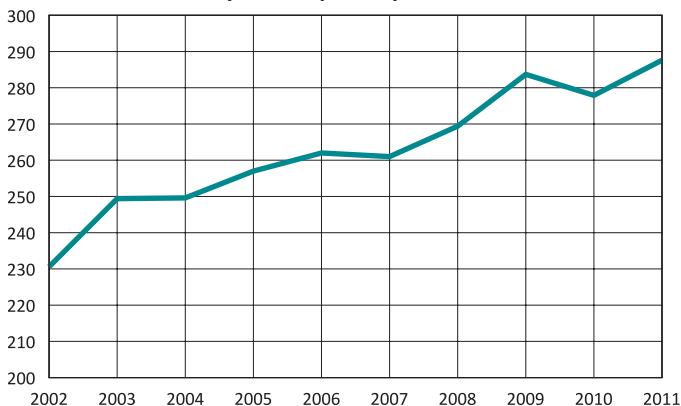
In 2011, for generation of a thousand euro output about 92.9 kgoe of energy consumption was needed. Over the recent period, GDP in the Republic of Macedonia grew faster annually on average (2.6%) than the energy consumption of the transport sector (2.4%). As a result, the energy consumption of transport per unit of GDP decreased by an average of 0.2 % per year, indicating a small relative decoupling.

Municipal waste, per capita

	kg/capita		
	2010	2011	2012
Generated waste	351	357	382
Collected / landfilled waste	266	264	270

The total quantity of generated municipal waste per capita in 2012 is estimated at 382 kg, or 1.04 kg per day, of which 79.0 % is disposed of in landfills.

Electricity consumption by households



Consumption grew by 3.5% in 2011 compared to previous year. This upward trend is worldwide and is ascribable to several factors, including changed lifestyles demanding greater comfort and more home equipment, and an increasing number of households and corresponding needs for electrical appliances.

Share of renewables in gross inland energy consumption

	%									
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Total	11.0	11.3	10.2	10.9	7.8	8.4	11.2	14.6	10.4	
Hydro	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.8	2.9	2.4	3.9	7.3	3.9	
Biomass	6.2	6.2	5.4	5.7	4.6	5.7	6.9	6.9	6.0	
Geothermal	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	
Biodiesel	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	
Solar electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	

Number of active business entities by sectors of activity according to the National Classification of Activities - NKD Rev.2, 2011-2012

Sectors of activity		2011		2012	
		Total	%	Total	%
Total		73 118	100.0	74 424	100.0
A/A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 963	4.1	3 072	4.1
B/Б	Mining and quarrying	176	0.2	182	0.2
C/В	Manufacturing	8 155	11.2	8 251	11.1
D/Г	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	98	0.1	134	0.2
E/Д	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	283	0.4	321	0.4
F/Ѓ	Construction	4 400	6.0	4 541	6.1
G/Е	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	27 468	37.6	27 307	36.7
H/Ж	Transportation and storage	6 380	8.7	6 445	8.7
I/З	Accommodation and food service activities	4 313	5.9	4 611	6.2
J/С	Information and communication	1 419	1.9	1 515	2.0
K/И	Financial and insurance activities	420	0.6	413	0.6
L/Ј	Real estate activities	450	0.6	493	0.7
M/К	Professional, scientific and technical activities	5 369	7.3	5 707	7.7
N/Л	Administrative and support service activities	1 319	1.8	1 438	1.9
O/Љ	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	203	0.3	268	0.4
P/М	Education	986	1.4	1 020	1.4
Q/Н	Human health and social work activities	3 246	4.4	3 298	4.4
R/Њ	Arts, entertainment and recreation	1 213	1.7	1 176	1.6
S/О	Other service activities	4 257	5.8	4 232	5.7
T/П	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	-	-	-	-
U/Р	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	-	-	-	-

Number of active business entities by number of persons employed, 2011-2012

	Total	⁰⁾	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-249	250 +
2011	73 118	6 674	60 620	2 754	1 698	1 187	185
2012	74 424	7 158	61 053	2 937	1 795	1 280	201

1) Including enterprises with unascertained number of employees

According to the data of the State Statistical Office, the number of active business entities in the Republic of Macedonia in 2012, compared to 2011, increased by 1.8%.

The sectors with the highest share in the structure of business entities were: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (37.6% in 2011, and 36.7% in 2012) and Manufacturing (11.2% in 2011, and 11.1% in 2012), whereas the sectors with the lowest share were: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (0.1% in 2011, and 0.2% in 2012) and Mining and quarrying (0.2 % in both years).

The structure of active business entities according to the number of persons employed is dominated by business entities with 1-9 persons employed (82.9% in 2011, and 82.0% in 2012), followed by business entities with no persons employed (or the entities did not provide information about persons employed) with 9.1% in 2011, and 9.6% in 2012, and entities with 10-19 persons employed (3.8% in 2011, and 3.9% in 2012), while entities with 250 or more persons employed had the lowest share (only 0.3% in both years).

Map of Europe



Basic data, 2011

	Mid-year population estimate, '000	Area (km ²)	Population density, per km ²
Republic of Macedonia	2 058	25 713	80
Austria	8 423	83 871	100
Belgium	10 996	30 528	360
Bulgaria	7 348	110 879	66
Cyprus	851	9 251	92
Czech Republic	10 495	78 865	133
Denmark	5 567	43 094	129
Estonia	1 340	45 227	30
Finland	5 338	336 851	16
France	63 294	551 500	115
Germany	81 798	357 121	229
Greece	11 326	131 957	86
Hungary	9 974	93 027	107
Ireland	4 484	69 825	64
Italy	60 739	301 336	202
Latvia	2 006	64 562	32
Lithuania	3 222	65 300	49
Luxembourg	512	2 586	198
Malta	418	316	1 322
Netherlands	16 693	37 354	447
Poland	38 204	311 888	122
Portugal	...	...	...
Romania	21 385	238 391	90
Slovakia	5 398	49 036	110
Slovenia	2 053	20 273	101
Spain	46 125	505 992	91
Sweden	9 449	450 295	21
United Kingdom	62 436	242 295	257
Croatia	4 412	56 594	78
Iceland	318	103 000	3
Montenegro	618	13 812	45
Turkey	74 224	783 562	95

... = data not available

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, Demographic Yearbook 2011, Table 3; State Statistical Office

Old-age dependency ratio

	%				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
EU 27	25.4 ¹⁾	25.6 ¹⁾	25.9 ¹⁾²⁾	26.2 ¹⁾²⁾	26.8 ¹⁾²⁾
Republic of Macedonia	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	...
Austria	25.4	25.7	26.1	26.0	26.2
Belgium	25.8	25.9	26.0	26.0 ¹⁾	26.4
Bulgaria	25.0	25.2	25.4	27.0 ¹⁾	27.8
Cyprus	17.8	18.2	18.6	18.0	18.1
Czech Republic	20.5	20.9	21.6	22.3 ¹⁾²⁾	23.4 ¹⁾
Denmark	23.6	24.1	24.9	25.7	26.7
Estonia	25.3	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.5 ¹⁾
Finland	24.8	25.2	25.6	26.5	27.7
France	25.2 ¹⁾	25.4 ¹⁾	25.6 ¹⁾	25.8 ¹⁾	26.6 ¹⁾
Germany	30.4	30.9	31.4	31.2	31.2
Greece	27.8	27.9	28.4	29.0	29.9 ¹⁾
Hungary	23.5	23.8	24.2	24.4	24.6
Ireland	15.9	16.2	16.8	17.2 ¹⁾²⁾	17.9 ¹⁾
Italy	30.4	30.6	30.8	30.9	31.6
Latvia	24.9	25.1	25.2	27.2 ²⁾	27.7 ¹⁾
Lithuania	23.0	23.2	23.3	26.6 ¹⁾	26.9
Luxembourg	20.6	20.5	20.4	20.3	20.3 ¹⁾²⁾
Malta	19.8	20.1	21.2	22.6 ¹⁾²⁾	23.9
Netherlands	21.8	22.3	22.8	23.3	24.4
Poland	18.9	18.9	19.0	18.9 ²⁾	19.4 ¹⁾
Portugal	25.9	26.3	26.7	28.9 ¹⁾²⁾	29.6 ¹⁾
Romania	21.3	21.3	21.4	21.3 ¹⁾	21.5 ¹⁾
Slovakia	16.6	16.7	16.9	17.5 ²⁾	17.8
Slovenia	23.3 ²⁾	23.6	23.8	23.9	24.4
Spain	24.1	24.3	24.7	25.2	25.2
Sweden	26.7	27.1	27.7	28.4	29.2
United Kingdom	24.3	24.6	24.9	25.3 ¹⁾	25.9
Croatia	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.4	25.6
Iceland	17.1	17.2	17.9	18.4	18.9
Montenegro	19.1	19.1	18.8 ²⁾	18.9	19.0
Turkey	10.7	10.2	10.5	10.8	10.9

1) Previous data

2) Break in series

... = data not available

Source: Eurostat, 09 May 2013; State Statistical Office

Total fertility rate

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU 27	1.56	1.60	1.59	1.6 ²⁾	1.57 ¹⁾²⁾
Republic of Macedonia	1.46	1.47	1.52	1.56	1.46
Austria	1.38	1.41	1.39	1.44	1.42
Belgium	1.82	1.86	1.84	1.86	1.81 ²⁾
Bulgaria	1.42	1.48	1.57	1.49	1.51 ²⁾
Cyprus	1.39	1.46	1.51	1.44 ²⁾	1.35
Czech Republic	1.44	1.50	1.49	1.49	1.43 ²⁾
Denmark	1.84	1.89	1.84	1.87	1.75 ²⁾
Estonia	1.63	1.65	1.62	1.63	1.52
Finland	1.83	1.85	1.86	1.87	1.83
France	1.98	2.01	2.00	2.03	2.01
Germany	1.37	1.38	1.36	1.39	1.36
Greece	1.41	1.51	1.52	1.51	1.42
Hungary	1.32	1.35	1.32	1.25	1.23
Ireland	2.01	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.05 ²⁾
Italy	1.37	1.42	1.41	1.41	1.40
Latvia	1.41	1.44	1.31	1.17	1.34 ²⁾
Lithuania	1.35	1.47	1.55	1.55	1.76 ²⁾
Luxembourg	1.61	1.61	1.59	1.63	1.52
Malta	1.37	1.44	1.43	1.38	1.49 ²⁾
Netherlands	1.72	1.77	1.79	1.79	1.76
Poland	1.31	1.39	1.40	1.38	1.30 ²⁾
Portugal	1.33	1.37	1.32	1.36	1.35
Romania	1.30	1.35	1.38	1.33	1.25
Slovakia	1.25	1.32	1.41	1.40	1.45 ²⁾
Slovenia	1.38	1.53	1.53	1.57	1.56
Spain	1.40	1.46	1.39	1.38	1.38
Sweden	1.88	1.91	1.94	1.98	1.90
United Kingdom	1.90	1.96	1.94	1.98	1.96
Croatia	1.40	1.46	1.49	1.46	1.40
Iceland	2.09	2.15	2.23	2.20	2.02
Montenegro	1.69	1.77	1.91	1.69 ²⁾	1.65
Turkey	...	2.10	2.08	2.04	...

1) Previous data; 2) Break in series; ... = data not available

Source: Eurostat, 09 May 2013; State Statistical Office

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 fertility rates by age of a given year. This rate is therefore the completed fertility of a hypothetical generation, 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).

Marriages

per 1 000 persons

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU 27	4.88	4.70	4.50	4.40	...
Republic of Macedonia	7.58	7.20	7.30	6.90	7.20
Austria	4.34	4.20	4.20	4.50	4.30
Belgium	4.29	4.30	4.00	3.90	4.10 ¹⁾
Bulgaria	3.87	3.60	3.40	3.20	2.90
Cyprus	8.08	7.70	7.90	7.30	7.30
Czech Republic	5.53	5.00	4.60	4.40	4.30
Denmark	6.70	6.80	6.00	5.60	4.90
Estonia	5.23	4.60	4.00	3.80	4.10
Finland	5.58	5.80	5.60	5.60	5.30
France	4.29	4.10	3.90	3.90	3.60 ¹⁾
Germany	4.48	4.60	4.60	4.70	4.60 ¹⁾
Greece	5.48	4.80	5.20	5.00	4.90 ¹⁾
Hungary	4.06	4.00	3.70	3.60	3.60 ¹⁾
Ireland	5.22	5.00	4.80	4.60	4.30 ¹⁾
Italy	4.22	4.10	3.80	3.60	3.40
Latvia	6.80	5.70	4.40	4.10	4.10
Lithuania	6.83	7.20	6.20	5.70	6.30
Luxembourg	4.10	3.90	3.50	3.50	3.30
Malta	6.06	6.00	5.70	6.20	6.10
Netherlands	4.34	4.50	4.40	4.50	4.30
Poland	6.52	6.80	6.60	6.00	5.40
Portugal	4.37	4.10	3.80	3.80	3.40
Romania	8.78	6.90	6.30	5.40	4.90 ¹⁾
Slovakia	5.08	5.20	4.90	4.70	4.70
Slovenia	3.16	3.30	3.20	3.20	3.20 ¹⁾
Spain	4.49	4.30	3.80	3.60	3.40 ¹⁾
Sweden	5.24	5.50	5.10	5.30	5.00
United Kingdom	4.49	4.50	4.30	4.50 ¹⁾	...
Croatia	5.21	5.30	5.10	4.80	4.60
Iceland	5.51	5.20	4.60	4.90	4.60
Montenegro	6.40	5.50	6.10	5.90	...
Turkey	9.10	9.00	8.20	8.00	8.00 ¹⁾

1) Previous data

... = data not available

Source: Eurostat, 09 May 2013; State Statistical Office

Divorces

per 1 000 persons

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU 27	2.1	2.0	1.9	...	...
Republic of Macedonia	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9
Austria	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1
Belgium	2.8	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.9 ¹⁾
Bulgaria	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.4
Cyprus	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3
Czech Republic	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7
Denmark	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
Estonia	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.3
Finland	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
France	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0
Germany	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Greece	1.2	1.2	1.2	...	...
Hungary	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3 ¹⁾
Ireland	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Italy	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	...
Latvia	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.2	4.0
Lithuania	3.4	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.4
Luxembourg	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.1	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	0.1
Netherlands	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0
Poland	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
Portugal	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5
Romania	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.7 ¹⁾
Slovakia	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1
Slovenia	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1 ¹⁾
Spain	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.2
Sweden	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5
United Kingdom	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.1	...
Croatia	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3
Iceland	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6
Montenegro	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Turkey	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6 ¹⁾

1) Previous data

... = data not available

Source: Eurostat, 09 May 2013; State Statistical Office

Life expectancy at birth, in years, females

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU 27	82.2	82.4	82.6	82.9 ¹⁾²⁾	83.2
Republic of Macedonia	76.1	76.3	76.7	76.9	77.2
Austria	83.1	83.3	83.2	83.5	83.9
Belgium	82.6	82.6	82.8	83.0	83.2
Bulgaria	76.7	77.0	77.4	77.4	77.8 ²⁾
Cyprus	82.2	83.1	83.6	83.9 ²⁾	83.1
Czech Republic	80.2	80.5	80.5	80.9	81.1 ²⁾
Denmark	80.6	81.0	81.1	81.4	81.9
Estonia	78.8	79.5	80.2	80.8	81.3
Finland	83.1	83.3	83.5	83.5	83.8
France	84.8	84.8	85.0	85.3	85.7
Germany	82.7	82.7	82.8	83.0	83.2
Greece	81.8	82.3	82.7	82.8	83.1
Hungary	77.8	78.3	78.4	78.6	78.6
Ireland	82.1	82.4	82.5	83.2	82.8 ²⁾
Italy	84.2	84.5	84.6	85.0	85.3
Latvia	76.5	77.8	78.0	78.4	78.8 ²⁾
Lithuania	77.2	77.6	78.7	78.9	79.3 ²⁾
Luxembourg	82.2	83.1	83.3	83.5	83.6
Malta	82.2	82.3	82.7	83.6	82.9 ²⁾
Netherlands	82.5	82.5	82.9	83.0	83.1
Poland	79.8	80.0	80.1	80.7	81.1 ²⁾
Portugal	82.2	82.4	82.6	82.8	84.0 ²⁾
Romania	76.9	77.2	77.4	77.6 ¹⁾	78.2 ¹⁾
Slovakia	78.4	79.0	79.1	79.3	79.8 ²⁾
Slovenia	82.0	82.6	82.7	83.1	83.3
Spain	84.3	84.5	84.9	85.3	85.4
Sweden	83.1	83.3	83.5	83.6	83.8
United Kingdom	81.8	81.9	82.5	82.6	83.1
Croatia	79.3	79.7	79.7	79.9	80.4
Iceland	83.4	83.3	83.8	84.1	84.1
Montenegro	77.2	78.1	77.6	78.5	78.9
Turkey	...	...	78.8	...	...

1) Previous data; 2) Break in series; ... = data not available

Source: Eurostat, 09 May 2013; State Statistical Office

The mean number of years that a newborn child can expect to live if subjected throughout his life to the current mortality conditions (age specific probabilities of dying).

Life expectancy at birth, in years, males

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU 27	76.1	76.4	76.7	77.0 ¹⁾²⁾	77.4
Republic of Macedonia	71.9	72.1	72.5	72.7	72.9
Austria	77.4	77.8	77.6	77.9	78.3
Belgium	77.1	76.9	77.3	77.6	77.8
Bulgaria	69.5	69.8	70.1	70.3	70.3
Cyprus	77.9	78.5	78.6	79.2 ²⁾	79.3
Czech Republic	73.8	74.1	74.2	74.5	74.8 ²⁾
Denmark	76.2	76.5	76.9	77.2	77.8
Estonia	67.2	68.7	69.8	70.6	71.2
Finland	76.0	76.5	76.6	76.9	77.3
France	77.6	77.8	78.0	78.2	78.7
Germany	77.4	77.6	77.8	78.0	78.4
Greece	77.1	77.7	77.8	78.4	78.5
Hungary	69.4	70.0	70.3	70.7	71.2
Ireland	77.4	77.8	77.4	78.7	78.3 ²⁾
Italy	78.7	79.1	79.4	79.8	80.1
Latvia	65.8	67.0	68.1	68.6	68.6 ²⁾
Lithuania	64.8	66.3	67.5	68.0	68.0
Luxembourg	76.7	78.1	78.1	77.9	78.5
Malta	77.5	77.1	77.9	79.2	78.6 ²⁾
Netherlands	78.1	78.4	78.7	78.9	79.4
Poland	71.0	71.3	71.5	72.1	72.6 ²⁾
Portugal	75.9	76.2	76.5	76.7	77.6 ²⁾
Romania	69.7	69.7	69.8	70.1 ¹⁾	71.0 ¹⁾
Slovakia	70.6	70.8	71.4	71.7	72.3 ²⁾
Slovenia	74.6	75.5	75.9	76.4	76.8
Spain	77.8	78.2	78.7	79.1	79.4
Sweden	79.0	79.2	79.4	79.6	79.9
United Kingdom	77.6	77.8	78.3	78.7	79.1
Croatia	72.3	72.4	73.0	73.5	73.9
Iceland	79.6	80.0	79.8	79.8	80.7
Montenegro	72.1	72.8	72.9	73.6	73.4
Turkey	...	...	73.3	...	...

1) Previous data; 2) Break in series; ... = data not available

Source: Eurostat, 09 May 2013; State Statistical Office

The mean number of years that a newborn child can expect to live if subjected throughout his life to the current mortality conditions (age specific probabilities of dying).

Pupil/teacher ratio in primary education, ISCED 1 '97¹⁾

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Republic of Macedonia	17.6	16.6	16.2	19.1	15.4
Austria	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.2	12.1
Belgium	16.0	16.1	17.4	12.4	12.4
Bulgaria	15.9	15.0	14.5	17.6	17.5
Cyprus	18.7	18.1	18.4	14	...
Czech Republic	11.2	10.1	9.9	18.7	18.7
Denmark	14.4	16.4	16.2	11.5	11.8
Estonia	15.0	14.4	13.6	16.2	16.3
Finland	19.7	19.9	19.7		
France	18.3	18.0	17.4	18.7	18.4
Germany	10.1	...	...	16.7	16.3
Greece	10.2	10.6	10.7	...	...
Hungary	17.9	17.8	15.9	10.8	10.7
Ireland	10.5	10.6	10.7	15.9	15.7
Italy	11.0	12.8	11.4	11.3	11.7
Latvia	10.0	9.7	9.7	11.9	11.4
Lithuania	11.2	12.1	11.6	9.9	9.9
Luxembourg	...	10.6	9.4	10.1	...
Malta	15.6	15.8	15.8	14.4	...
Netherlands	11.0	10.5	10.2	15.7	...
Poland	11.8	11.3	11.3	10	11
Portugal	16.9	16.3	16.4	10.9	11.2
Romania	17.9	18.6	17.7	16.7	17.8
Slovakia	15.2	15.8	16.7	17.1	16.9
Slovenia	13.6	13.1	13.3	16.2	16
Spain	12.3	12.2	12.1	13.2	13.2
Sweden	19.4	20.2	19.9	11.7	11.3
United Kingdom	17.3	16.6	15.4	19.8	19.9
Croatia	10.4	10.0	9.9	14.7	...
Iceland	...	...	...	10.3	...
Montenegro	26.2	24.4	22.9	...	...
Turkey	...	78.8	...	21.7	...

1) ISCED 1 '97 International Standard Classification of Education

... = data not available

Source: Eurostat, 09 May 2013; State Statistical Office

Employment rate of persons aged 15-64

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	%
EU 27	70.3	69.0	68.5	68.6	68.5	
Republic of Macedonia	46.3	47.9	48.1	48.4	48.2	
Austria	75.1	74.7	74.9	75.2	75.6	
Belgium	68.0	67.1	67.6	67.3	67.2	
Bulgaria	70.7	68.8	65.4	62.9 ¹⁾	63.0	
Cyprus	76.5	75.3 ¹⁾	75.0	73.4	70.2	
Czech Republic	72.4	70.9	70.4	70.9	71.5 ¹⁾	
Denmark	79.7	77.5	75.8	75.7	75.4	
Estonia	77.0	69.9	66.7	70.4	72.1	
Finland	75.8	73.5	73.0	73.8	74.0	
France	70.4	69.4	69.2	69.2	69.3	
Germany	74.0	74.2	74.9	76.3	76.7	
Greece	66.5	65.8	64.0	59.9	55.3	
Hungary	61.9	60.5	60.4	60.7	62.1	
Ireland	72.3	67.1	64.6 ¹⁾	63.8	63.7	
Italy	63.0	61.7	61.1	61.2	61.0	
Latvia	75.8	67.1	65.0	66.3 ¹⁾	68.2	
Lithuania	72.0	67.2	64.4	67.0	68.7	
Luxembourg	68.8	70.4	70.7	70.1	71.4	
Malta	59.1	58.8	60.1	61.5	63.1	
Netherlands	78.9	78.8	76.8 ¹⁾	77.0	77.2	
Poland	65.0	64.9	64.6	64.8	64.7 ¹⁾	
Portugal	73.1	71.2	70.5	69.1 ¹⁾	66.5	
Romania	64.4	63.5	63.3	62.8	63.8	
Slovakia	68.8	66.4	64.6	65.1	65.1 ¹⁾	
Slovenia	73.0	71.9	70.3	68.4	68.3	
Spain	68.3	63.7	62.5	61.6	59.3	
Sweden	80.4	78.3	78.1	79.4	79.4	
United Kingdom	75.2	73.9	73.6	73.6	74.2	
Iceland	85.3	80.6	80.4	80.6	81.8	
Turkey	48.4	47.8	50.0	52.2	52.8	

1) Break in series

... = data not available

Source: Eurostat, 09 May 2013; State Statistical Office

The employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 20 to 64 in employment by the total population of the same age group.

Gross domestic product per capita in purchasing power standards

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU 27	100	100	100	100	100
Republic of Macedonia	31	34	36	36	35
Austria	124	124	125	127	129
Belgium	116	116	118	119	119
Bulgaria	40	44	44	44	46
Cyprus	92	99	100	97	94
Czech Republic	83	81 ²⁾	82	80	80
Denmark	123	125	123	128	125
Estonia	70	69	64	63	67
Finland	118	119	115	113	114
France	108	107	108	108	108
Germany	116	116	116	119	121
Greece ¹⁾	90	92	94	87	79
Hungary	62	64	65	65	66
Ireland	148	133	128	129	129
Italy	104	104	104	101	100
Latvia	56	56	51	54	58
Lithuania	59	61	55	57	66
Luxembourg	275	279	266	267	271
Malta	76	79	82	85	85
Netherlands	132	134	132	131	131
Poland	54	56	61	63	64
Portugal	79	78	80	80	77
Romania	42	47	47	47	49
Slovakia	68	73	73	73	73
Slovenia	88	91	87	84	84
Spain	105	104	103	99	98
Sweden	125	124	119	124	127
United Kingdom	116	112	111	111	109
Croatia	61	64	64	59	61
Iceland	121	124	118	112	111
Montenegro	40	43	41	42	42
Serbia	33	36	36	35	35
Turkey	46	47	46	50	52

1) Previous data

2) Break in series

Source: Eurostat, 09 May 2013; State Statistical Office

Growth rate of GDP volume - percentage change on previous year

	%				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
EU 27	0.3	-4.3	2.0	1.5	-0.3
Republic of Macedonia	5.0	-0.9	2.9	2.8	-0.3 ²⁾
Austria	1.4	-3.8	2.3	3.1	0.8
Belgium	1.0	-2.8	2.3	1.9	-0.3
Bulgaria	6.2	-5.5	0.4	1.7	0.8
Cyprus	3.6	-1.9	1.1	0.5	-2.4
Czech Republic	3.1	-4.7	2.7	1.7	-1.3
Denmark	-0.8	-5.8	1.3	1.0	-0.5
Estonia	-3.7	-14.3	2.3	7.6	3.2
Finland	0.3	-8.4	3.7	2.9	-0.2
France	-0.1	-2.7	1.5	1.7 ²⁾	0.0 ²⁾
Germany	1.1	-5.1	3.7	3.0	0.7
Greece	-0.2 ¹⁾	-3.3 ¹⁾	-3.5 ¹⁾	-6.9 ¹⁾	-6.4 ¹⁾
Hungary	0.9	-6.8	1.3	1.7	-1.7
Ireland	-3.0	-7.0	-0.4	0.7	0.9
Italy	-1.2	-5.5	1.8	0.4	-2.4
Latvia	-3.3	-17.7	-0.3	5.5	5.6
Lithuania	2.9	-14.8	1.4	5.9	3.7
Luxembourg	0.8	-5.3	2.7	1.1 ²⁾	0.3
Malta	4.1	-2.7	2.3	2.1	0.8
Netherlands	1.8	-3.5	1.7	1.2	-1.0
Poland	5.1	1.6	3.9	4.3	1.9
Portugal	0.0	-2.9	1.4 ¹⁾	-1.6 ¹⁾	-3.2 ¹⁾
Romania	7.3	-6.6	-1.6	2.5	0.7
Slovakia	5.8	-4.9	4.2	3.3	2.0
Slovenia	3.6	-8.0	1.4	-0.2	-2.3
Spain	0.9	-3.7	-0.1	0.7	-1.4
Sweden	-0.6	-5.0	6.1	3.9	0.8
United Kingdom	-1.1	-4.4	2.1	0.7	0.3
Croatia	2.2 ¹⁾	-6.0 ¹⁾	-1.2 ¹⁾	0.6 ²⁾	-2.0 ¹⁾
Iceland	1.3	-6.8	-4.0	3.1	1.6
Montenegro	6.9	-5.7	2.5	2.7 ²⁾	-0.5 ²⁾
Turkey	0.7	-4.8	9.0	7.5 ²⁾	2.2 ²⁾

1) Previous data

2) Forecast

... = data not available

Source: Eurostat, 09 May 2013; State Statistical Office

Gross value added - agriculture, hunting and fishing

At current basic prices and current exchange rates (% of all branches)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU 27	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	...
Republic of Macedonia	9.1 ²⁾	10.0 ²⁾	9.7 ³⁾	10.1 ³⁾	9.5 ³⁾
Austria	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	...
Belgium	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	...
Bulgaria	6.0	6.9	4.8	5.3	...
Cyprus	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	...
Czech Republic	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	...
Denmark	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.2	...
Estonia	3.1	2.7	2.6	3.5	...
Finland	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.9	...
France	2.2	2.1	1.8	...	...
Germany	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	...
Greece	3.5 ¹⁾	3.2 ¹⁾	3.2 ¹⁾	3.3 ¹⁾	...
Hungary	4.0	4.3	3.4	3.5	...
Ireland	1.4 ¹⁾	1.3 ¹⁾	1.0 ¹⁾	1.0 ¹⁾	...
Italy	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	...
Latvia	3.6	3.1	3.3	4.1	...
Lithuania	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.4	...
Luxembourg	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Malta	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.0	...
Netherlands	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.0	...
Poland	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.5	...
Portugal	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4 ¹⁾	...
Romania	6.5	7.4	7.0	6.5	...
Slovakia	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.9	...
Slovenia	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	...
Spain	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	...
Sweden	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	...
United Kingdom	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	...
Croatia	4.9	5.0	5.6 ¹⁾	5.5 ¹⁾	...
Iceland	5.6	6.2	7.1	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	8.5	8.5	9.1	9.4	9.0

1) Previous data

2) Data according NACE Rev.1 (agriculture, hunting and forestry)

3) Data according NACE Rev.2

... = data not available

Source: Eurostat, 09 May 2013; State Statistical Office

Real GDP growth rate per capita

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
EU 27	-0.1	-4.6	1.8	1.3	-0.6
Republic of Macedonia	4.8	-1.1	2.7	2.6	...
Austria	1.0	-4.1	2.0	2.7	0.3
Belgium	0.1	-3.6	1.4	1.0	-1
Bulgaria	6.7	-5.0	1.1	4.4	1.4
Cyprus	2.4	-2.7	0.7	-2.0	-4.9 ¹⁾
Czech Republic	2.0	-5.3	2.5	2.1	-1.5
Denmark	-1.4	-6.3	0.9	0.7	-0.8
Estonia	-3.6	-14.2	2.3	7.6	3.3
Finland	-0.2	-8.8	3.3	2.4	-0.7
France	-0.6	-3.3	0.9	1.1 ²⁾	-0.6 ²⁾
Germany	1.3	-4.8	3.8	3.0	0.5
Greece ¹⁾	-0.5	-3.6	-3.7	-7.0	-6.3
Hungary	1.1	-6.7	1.5	2.0	-1.4
Ireland	-4.7	-7.5	-0.6	1.0	0.7
Italy	-1.9	-6.1	1.3	0.0	-2.6
Latvia	-2.8	-17.3	3.9	7.5 ³⁾	6.8
Lithuania	3.4	-14.4	3.1	8.1 ³⁾	5.2
Luxembourg	-1.0	-7.1	0.8	0.7	-2
Malta	3.3	-3.1	1.8	1.4	0.9
Netherlands	1.4	-4.0	1.2	0.7	-1.3
Poland	5.1	1.5	3.9	4.5	1.8 ³⁾
Portugal	-0.1	-3.0	1.4 ¹⁾	-1.7 ¹⁾	-2.7 ¹⁾
Romania	7.5	-6.4	-1.5	2.4 ²⁾	0.9 ²⁾
Slovakia	5.6	-5.1	3.9	3.1	2.7
Slovenia	3.4 ³⁾	-8.9 ³⁾	1 ³⁾	-0.4	-2.5
Spain	-0.7	-4.4	-0.4	0.6	-1.5
Sweden	-1.4	-5.8	5.2	3.2	0.1
United Kingdom	-1.8	-5.0	1.3	-0.1	-0.5
Croatia ¹⁾	2.2	-5.9	-1.2	3.3	-1.8
Iceland	-1.3	-6.8	-3.6	2.7	1.1
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	-0.6	-6.1	7.6	7.4 ²⁾	4.6 ²⁾

1) Previous data

2) Forecast

3) Break in series

... = data not available

Source: Eurostat, 09 May 2013; State Statistical Office

Wheat, yields

100 kg per ha

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU 27	...	...	...	...	...
Republic of Macedonia	24.0	34.1	30.8	30.4	33.3
Austria	47.8	56.9	49.3	50.1	58.6
Belgium	...	...	93.5	89.8	81.4
Bulgaria	...	41.7	...	36.0	39.2
Cyprus	20.3	5.0	25.5	25.0	22.4
Czech Republic	48.6	58.5	52.4	49.9	56.9
Denmark	65.6	78.6	80.4	66.3	67.7
Estonia	34.8	31.8	30.1	27.4	27.4
Finland	39.1	35.9	40.6	34.2	38.5
France	62.6	71.0	74.5	70.4	65.3
Germany	69.6	80.9	78.1	72.3	70.1
Greece	22.2	29.5	26.2	32.6	31.3
Hungary	35.9	49.8	38.5	37.2	42.1
Ireland	84.7	...	81.7	86.0	...
Italy	34.1	38.7	35.3	37.0	38.4
Latvia	35.9	38.6	36.3	32.8	30.6
Lithuania	39.2	42.7	42.0	33.1	33.9
Luxembourg	56.0	66.6	65.7	59.6	55.4
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	72.1	87.3	92.9	94.1	78.5
Poland	39.4	40.7	41.7	39.4	41.4
Portugal	18.6	23.0	17.0	14.3	13.7
Romania	15.4	34.0	24.2	28.0	36.3
Slovakia	38.2	48.7	40.4	35.1	45.2
Slovenia	41.7	45.4	39.8	47.6	51.8
Spain	35.7	33.2	26.9	30.5	34.6
Sweden	62.6	61.1	60.9	54.0	53.8
United Kingdom	72.2	82.8	79.3	76.7	77.5
Croatia	46.4	54.8	51.9	36.6	52.4
Iceland	...	...	...	...	10.0
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	21.3	22.0	...	24.5	26.9

... = data not available

Source: Eurostat, 09 May 2013; State Statistical Office

Energy intensity of the economy

kgoe/1000 Euro GDP

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
EU 27	159.561	153.169	151.974	150.294	152.080
Republic of Macedonia ¹⁾	661.877	646.538	613.863	575.728	573.330
Austria	135.639	129.485	128.377	126.217	131.820
Belgium	187.314	177.851	184.217	184.662	190.826
Bulgaria	833.351	770.310	717.338	663.876	671.101
Cyprus	184.778	183.572	186.554	185.370	177.558
Czech Republic	413.682	390.927	370.819	363.960	374.587
Denmark	98.588	94.897	89.491	96.858	93.735
Estonia	440.578	457.877	460.494	484.271	545.871
Finland	232.600	218.509	209.136	216.211	225.333
France	155.091	150.123	151.135	149.179	151.604
Germany	151.257	142.644	142.392	142.899	141.886
Greece	154.923	150.616	151.984	151.417	147.459
Hungary	298.019	291.926	287.732	292.020	295.494
Ireland	90.183	88.358	90.703	91.295	92.815
Italy	127.330	124.038	123.119	121.908	123.645
Latvia	321.813	302.280	301.523	345.394	363.337
Lithuania	381.786	375.903	366.488	391.985	311.055
Luxembourg	148.863	136.886	135.903	135.033	140.253
Malta	183.388	186.618	178.696	171.433	169.202
Netherlands	151.092	155.741	149.453	150.646	157.788
Poland	377.043	351.431	339.681	321.790	330.547
Portugal	164.165	163.995	157.358	160.273	154.547
Romania	474.073	443.338	412.171	386.823	395.543
Slovakia	453.812	388.505	377.806	362.821	371.341
Slovenia	241.028	225.804	230.494	229.535	231.351
Spain	152.811	149.495	143.677	137.056	137.024
Sweden	162.142	156.329	156.438	150.702	159.418
United Kingdom	121.524	113.189	112.767	111.341	111.865
Croatia	236.528	234.890	223.982	231.261	230.500
Iceland	315.116	...	...	...	...
Turkey	225.031	231.151	226.802	237.747	233.111

1) GDP in 1000 Euro, Base year 2000

... = data not available

Source: Eurostat, 09 May 2013; State Statistical Office

This indicator is the ratio between the gross inland consumption of energy and the gross domestic product (GDP) for a given calendar year.

Total gross electricity generation

	GWh				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2 011
EU 27	3 367 547	3 371 491	3 203 499	3 346 225	3 279 570
Republic of Macedonia	6 498	6 311	6 828	7 260	6 877
Austria	64 757	66 877	69 080	71 125	65 699
Belgium	88 820	84 930	91 225	95 120	90 168
Bulgaria	43 297	45 037	42 964	46 653	50 797
Cyprus	4 871	5 078	5 215	5 322	4 929
Czech Republic	88 198	83 518	82 250	85 910	87 454
Denmark	39 316	36 616	36 383	38 792	35 171
Estonia	12 190	10 581	8 779	12 964	12 893
Finland	81 247	77 435	72 062	80 668	73 481
France	569 790	573 967	535 850	569 103	561 980
Germany	637 100	637 232	590 367	628 984	608 869
Greece	63 496	63 749	61 365	57 392	59 436
Hungary	39 960	40 025	35 908	37 371	35 983
Ireland	28 198	30 239	28 313	28 612	27 478
Italy	313 888	319 130	292 641	302 063	302 570
Latvia	4 771	5 274	5 569	6 627	6 095
Lithuania	14 007	13 913	15 358	5 749	4 822
Luxembourg	4 002	3 558	3 878	4 592	3 717
Malta	2 296	2 312	2 168	2 113	2 189
Netherlands	105 162	107 645	113 502	118 140	112 966
Poland	159 348	155 305	151 720	157 657	163 548
Portugal	47 253	45 969	50 208	54 091	52 459
Romania	61 673	64 956	58 014	60 979	62 218
Slovakia	28 056	28 962	26 155	27 858	28 656
Slovenia	15 043	16 399	16 401	16 433	16 056
Spain	305 052	313 758	294 620	301 527	291 759
Sweden	148 926	150 036	136 729	148 609	150 376
United Kingdom	396 830	388 990	376 775	381 771	367 801
Croatia	12 245	12 326	12 776	14 105	10 831
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	191 558	198 418	194 813	211 208	229 395

... = data not available

Source: Eurostat, 09 May 2013; State Statistical Office

Individuals regularly using the Internet

% of individuals aged 16 to 74

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
EU 27	56	61	65	68	70
Republic of Macedonia	39	47	50	54	54
Austria	66	67	70	76	76
Belgium	66	70	75	78	78
Bulgaria	33	40	42	46	50
Cyprus	35	45	50	54	58
Czech Republic	51	54	58	63	66
Denmark	80	82	86	87	89
Estonia	62	67	71	73	75
Finland	78	79	83	86	88
France	63	67	72	74	78
Germany	68	71	75	77	78
Greece	33	38	41	47	50
Hungary	56	57	61	66	69
Ireland	57	60	63	71	74
Italy	37	42	48	51	53
Latvia	57	61	62	66	70
Lithuania	50	55	58	61	65
Luxembourg	77	83	86	86	90
Malta	46	55	60	66	66
Netherlands	83	86	88	90	91
Poland	44	52	55	58	59
Portugal	38	42	47	51	56
Romania	26	31	34	37	43
Slovakia	62	66	73	72	74
Slovenia	52	58	65	64	65
Spain	49	54	58	62	65
Sweden	83	86	88	91	91
United Kingdom	70	76	80	81	84
Croatia	39	44	51	55	58
Iceland	88	90	92	94	95
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	28	30	33	...	...

... = data not available

Source: Eurostat, 09 May 2013; State Statistical Office

Households with broadband Internet connection

	%				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
EU 27	49	56	61	67	73
Republic of Macedonia	23	34	37	42	58
Austria	54	58	64	72	77
Belgium	60	63	70	74	75
Bulgaria	21	26	26	40	51
Cyprus	33	47	51	56	62
Czech Republic	36	49	54	63	63
Denmark	74	76	80	84	85
Estonia	54	62	64	66	74
Finland	66	74	76	81	85
France	57	57	67	70	77
Germany	55	65	75	78	82
Greece	22	33	41	45	51
Hungary	42	51	52	61	68
Ireland	43	54	58	65	65
Italy	31	39	49	52	55
Latvia	40	50	53	59	67
Lithuania	43	50	54	57	61
Luxembourg	61	71	70	68	68
Malta	55	63	69	75	77
Netherlands	74	77	80	83	84
Poland	38	51	57	61	67
Portugal	39	46	50	57	60
Romania	13	24	23	31	50
Slovakia	35	42	49	55	72
Slovenia	50	56	62	67	73
Spain	45	51	57	62	67
Sweden	71	79	83	86	87
United Kingdom	62	69	...	80	86
Croatia	27	39	49	56	60
Iceland	83	87	87	92	92
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	22	26	34	...	...

... = data not available

Source: Eurostat, 09 May 2013; State Statistical Office

Motorisation rate

per 1000 inhabitants

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU 27 ²⁾	450	455	463	470	473
Republic of Macedonia	124	119	122	129	138
Austria	507	509	513	515	522
Belgium	471	473	477	481	483
Bulgaria	327	229 ¹⁾	271	310	329
Cyprus	474	487	528	563	579
Czech Republic	387	401	416	426	424
Denmark	...	457	469	471	...
Estonia	366	412	390	412	407
Finland	464	477	487	509	521
France	480	483	482	...	...
Germany	559	565	500	503	509
Greece	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	286	319	324	...	300
Ireland	404	...	437	...	...
Italy	593	601	603	...	606
Latvia	322	358	397	411	400
Lithuania	425	468	469	496	506
Luxembourg	666	672	676	678	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	568
Netherlands	435	443	452	460	462
Poland	323	351	383	422	433
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	149	164	187	197
Slovakia	242	247	266	286	294
Slovenia	...	489	504	520	521
Spain	471	481	489	489	480
Sweden	461	464	467	466	465
United Kingdom	471	461	464	464	459
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...

1) Break in series

2) Forecast

... = data not available

Source: Eurostat, 09 May 2013; State Statistical Office

Arrivals in hotels and similar establishments

thousands

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU 27	...	...	...	...	...
Republic of Macedonia	342	349	353	349	423
Austria	23 223	24 208	23 843	24 974	25 938
Belgium	8 590	8 901	8 667	9 373	9 960
Bulgaria	4 434	4 646	4 031	4 061	4 629
Cyprus	2 310	2 282	2 239	2 398	2 465
Czech Republic	9 893	10 088	9 335	9 790	10 479
Denmark	3 610	3 527	3 229	3 535	3 833
Estonia	1 962	2 011	1 868	2 099	2 371
Finland	8 708	8 884	8 383	8 799	9 267
France	109 664	108 659	104 811	106 664	110 256
Germany	100 732	102 641	102 041	109 022	115 583
Greece	15 696	15 625	15 894	15 841	16 355
Hungary	6 319	6 509	5 980	6 261 ¹⁾	6 559
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	78 051	77 165	76 331	79 374	83 056
Latvia	1 305	1 329	1 000	1 171	1 412
Lithuania	1 334	1 389	1 098	1 212	1 428
Luxembourg	738	705	682	...	...
Malta	1 182	1 210	1 105	1 267	1 332
Netherlands	19 229	18 496	17 846	19 225	19 876
Poland	12 486	13 076	12 986	14 354	15 485
Portugal	12 244	12 472	12 100	12 682	13 114
Romania	6 717	6 859	5 919	5 889	6 852
Slovakia	2 670	2 892	2 380	2 509	2 713
Slovenia	1 876	2 175	2 059	2 048	2 184
Spain	84 423	82 990	77 140	81 889	85 367
Sweden	15 452	15 517	15 411	16 341	16 785
United Kingdom	65 704	63 789	65 600	60 916	60 630
Croatia	5 020	5 015	4 654	4 867	5 250
Iceland	1 056	1 076	1 086	1 117	1 278
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	611
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...

1) Previous data

... = data not available

Source: Eurostat, 09 May 2013; State Statistical Office