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## **Macedonia in figures, 2017**

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## Foreword

Dear users,

The State Statistical Office (MAKSTAT) presents to you the Republic of Macedonia through the latest issue of "Macedonia in Figures", a statistical narrative about the demographic and socio-economic situation in the country.

Starting with the general and regional statistics, population and social statistics, followed by data on the economy, finance, income, expenditure and prices, as well as statistics on agriculture, industry, construction, energy and trade, the statistical review continues with data on transport, tourism and, finally, comparison of Macedonia with the countries of the European Union and the world.

Although small in size, this publication contains a variety of statistics and information from the statistical surveys, organised into tables, charts and maps. Presented in this manner, the statistics are easy to understand and use.

As the coordinator of official statistics, with this publication the State Statistical Office meets the obligation of producing accurate, reliable and timely data available to all users. Therefore, we expect this content-rich pocket edition of "Macedonia in Figures" to find wide application in society and to be a useful guide in everyday work.

Director,  
Lidija Kostovska

June 2017

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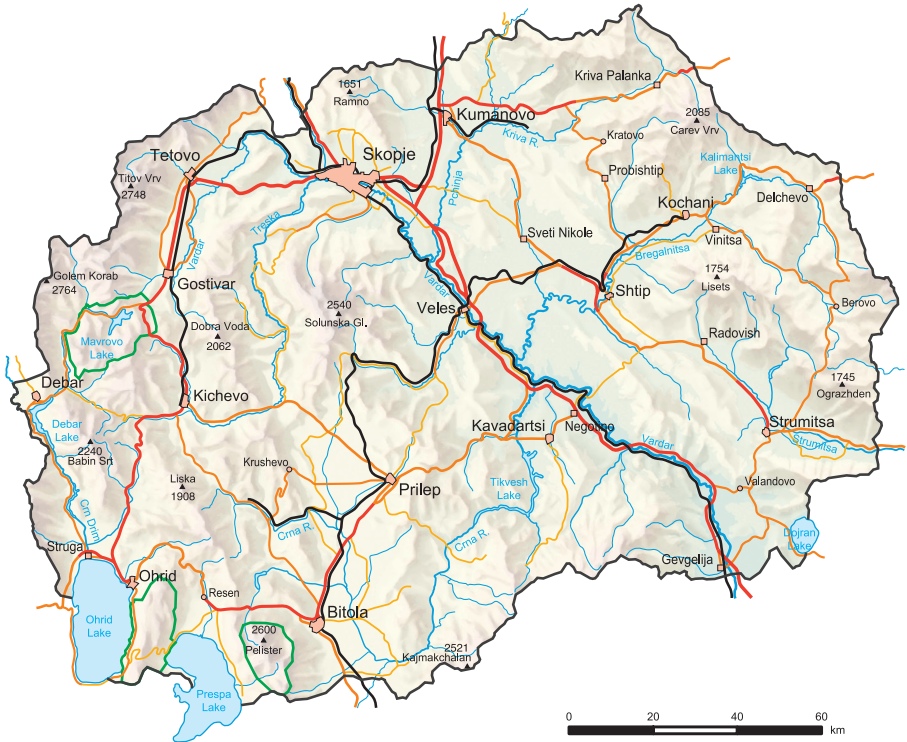
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## Map of the Republic of Macedonia



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

	lake
	national park
	2600 mountain peak
	2600 Pelister

	river		railway		highway		motorway
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## Basic information

Name of the country	Republic of Macedonia
Surface area	25 713 km <sup>2</sup>
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	Talat Djaferi
President of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia	Zoran Zaev
National currency	denar
Number of municipalities	80

## Basic indicators

	2006	2011	2016
Population, 31.12	2 041 941	2 059 794	2 073 702
Annual growth rate of consumer prices, %	3.2	3.9	-0.2
Industrial production index	105.9	106.9	103.4
Unemployment rate	36.0	31.4	23.7
Gross domestic product at current prices (in million denars)	334 840	464 186	607 452 <sup>1)</sup>
Real GDP growth rate, %	5.1	2.3	2.4 <sup>1)</sup>

1) Estimated data

## Geographical coordinates of the furthest points of the Republic of Macedonia

	Latitude North	Longitude East <sup>1)</sup>	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

<sup>1)</sup>Greenwich

Source: Agency for Real Estate Cadastre

## Surfaces by height point

Height point	Surface in km <sup>2</sup>	%
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
<b>From 44 to 2764 m.</b>	<b>25 713.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Spatial Plan

## National parks

	Geographical coordinates <sup>1)</sup>	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

<sup>1)</sup>Greenwich Longitude

Source: Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning

## Largest natural lakes in the Republic of Macedonia

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

<sup>1)</sup>118.9 km<sup>2</sup> belong to Albania

<sup>2)</sup>49.4 km<sup>2</sup> belong to Albania and 47.8 km<sup>2</sup> to Greece

<sup>3)</sup>15.6 km<sup>2</sup> belong to Greece

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

## Climate, 2016

Main meteorological stations	Average annual air temperature in C°	Annual precipitation in mm	Days with		
			Rain	Snow	Fog
Berovo	9.7	718.3	110.0	19.0	13.0
Bitola	12.6	685.5	106.0	10.0	17.0
Demir Kapija	14.7	539.4	86.0	4.0	39.0
Kriva Palanka	11.0	727.9	125.0	21.0	11.0
Ohrid	12.2	800.3	121.0	9.0	0.0
Prilep	12.5	536.7	100.0	9.0	14.0
Skopje	13.5	682.9	118.0	7.0	13.0
Shtip	13.9	456.3	109.0	6.0	9.0

Source: Hydro-Meteorological Service

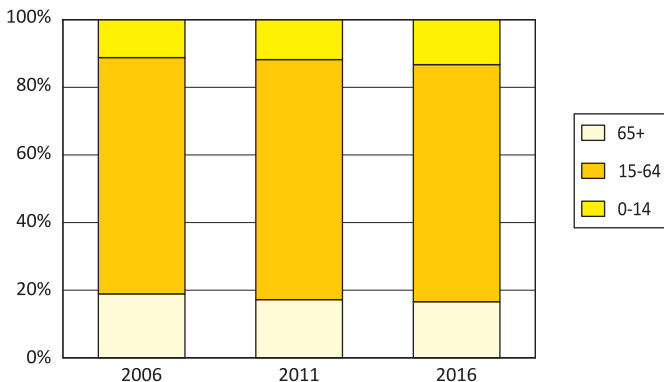
## Population of the Republic of Macedonia

	2006	2011	2016
Population at the end of the year	2 041 941	2 059 794	2 073 702
Male	1 023 739	1 031 926	1 038 613
Female	1 018 202	1 027 868	1 035 089
Immigrated citizens of the Republic of Macedonia	545	349	283
Immigrated foreigners	1 029	1 747	2 481
Emigrated citizens of the Republic of Macedonia	1 073	1 143	440
Emigrated foreigners	35	147	190

According to population estimates (on 31.12.2016), the Republic of Macedonia has 2 073 702 inhabitants, which is 13 908 persons or 0.7% more compared with 2011, and 31 761 persons or 1.6% more compared with 2006. In the period 2006-2016 there has been a continuous increase in the number of immigrated foreigners in the Republic of Macedonia.

Regarding the age structure, the Macedonian population is increasingly ageing. In the period 2006-2016, the participation of the young population (age group 0-14) in the total population dropped from 18.9% to 16.6%, whereas the share of the old population (age group 65 and over) grew from 11.2% to 13.3%.

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



## Vital statistics

	2006	2011	2016
Live births	22 585	22 770	23 002
Male	11 629	11 752	11 868
Female	10 956	11 018	11 134
Deaths	18 630	19 465	20 421
Male	10 000	10 204	10 746
Female	8 630	9 261	9 675
Marriages	14 908	14 736	13 199
Divorces	1 475	1 753	1 985
Average age at first marriage:			
Groom	27.6	28.3	29.3
Bride	24.5	25.4	26.5
Per 1000 population			
Live births	11.1	11.1	11.1
Deaths	9.1	9.5	9.9
Marriages	7.3	7.2	6.4
Divorces	0.7	0.9	1.0

Over the period 2006-2016, the number of live births increased by 417 and the birth rate was 11.1‰ (live births per 1000 population).

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 9.9‰ in 2016, compared to 2006 when it was 9.1‰ (deaths per 1000 population).

In the same period (2006-2016), the number of marriages decreased by 11.5%, while the number of divorces rose by 34.6%.

## Live births by ethnic affiliation of mother and father, 2016

Ethnic affiliation of mother	Total	Ethnic affiliation of father								
		Macedonians	Albanians	Turks	Roma	Vlachs	Serbs	Bosniaks	Other	Unknown
<b>Total</b>	<b>23 002</b>	<b>12 004</b>	<b>7 269</b>	<b>1 014</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>963</b>
Macedonians	12 047	11 561	47	36	19	19	93	16	64	192
Albanians	7 774	196	7 108	83	10	-	2	16	20	339
Turks	1 031	38	61	865	5	-	1	6	6	49
Roma	1 334	21	11	6	937	-	-	1	2	356
Vlachs	23	13	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	-
Serbs	131	83	2	-	1	1	34	-	3	7
Bosniaks	233	9	19	12	-	-	-	189	1	3
Other	427	83	21	12	1	-	1	3	291	15
Unknown	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

## Deaths by ethnic affiliation and sex, 2016

	Total	Ethnic affiliation							
		Macedonians	Albanians	Turks	Roma	Vlachs	Serbs	Bosniaks	Other and unknown
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 421</b>	<b>15 091</b>	<b>3 435</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>368</b>
Male	10 746	7 946	1 859	244	233	28	190	76	170
Female	9 675	7 145	1 576	189	245	16	255	51	198

## Marriages by ethnic affiliation of bride and groom, 2016

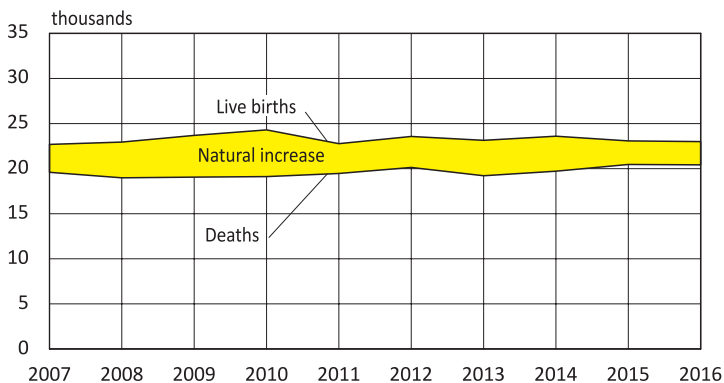
Ethnic affiliation of bride	Ethnic affiliation of groom									
	Total	Macedonians	Albanians	Turks	Roma	Vlachs	Serbs	Bosniaks	Other	Unknown
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 199</b>	<b>7 162</b>	<b>4 508</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>18</b>
Macedonians	7 042	6 798	19	17	15	15	74	11	91	2
Albanians	4 428	89	4 266	42	5	-	2	3	18	3
Turks	496	12	36	440	2	-	-	5	1	-
Roma	437	4	7	2	415	-	-	-	8	1
Vlachs	17	15	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Serbs	149	111	9	1	2	-	19	2	5	-
Bosniaks	91	3	5	8	-	-	-	73	1	1
Other	522	128	164	12	15	-	6	14	183	-
Unknown	17	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	11

## Divorces by ethnic affiliation of wife and husband, 2016

Ethnic affiliation of wife	Total	Ethnic affiliation of husband								
		Macedonians	Albanians	Turks	Roma	Vlachs	Serbs	Bosniaks	Other	Unknown
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 123</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>10</b>
Macedonians	1 121	1 063	3	3	8	4	25	4	8	3
Albanians	499	16	471	6	-	-	-	1	4	1
Turks	61	2	4	51	3	-	-	-	1	-
Roma	155	2	1	3	144	-	-	-	5	-
Vlachs	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbs	29	20	1	1	1	-	5	-	1	-
Bosniaks	20	1	3	-	-	-	-	16	-	-
Other	73	16	34	2	3	-	-	-	18	-
Unknown	26	2	17	-	1	-	-	-	-	6



## Natural increase



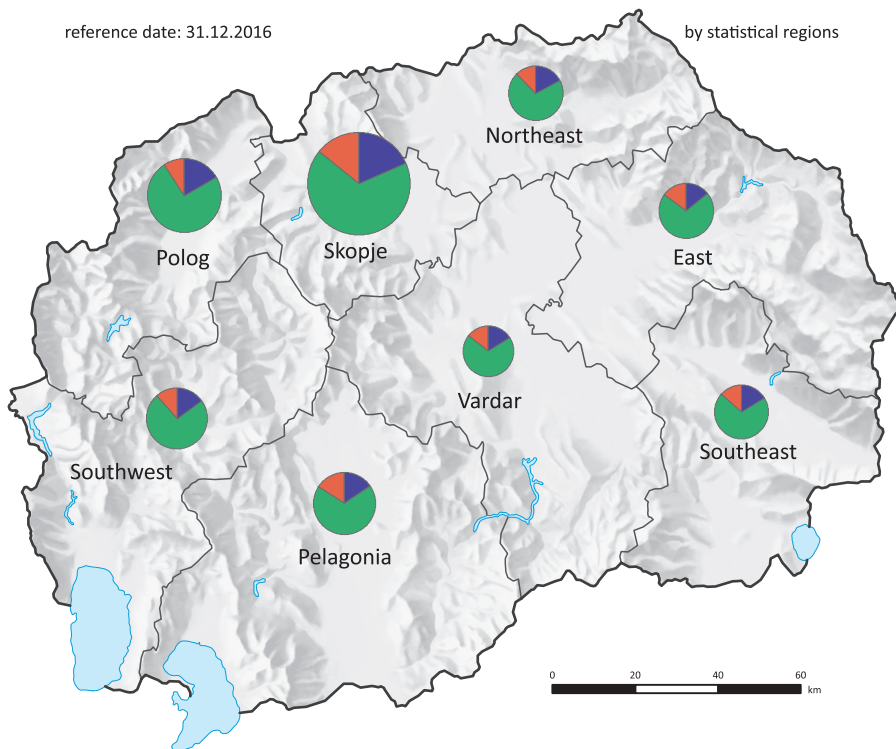
## Most common names, 2016 (situation at 31.12.)

No.	Male		No.	Female	
	Name	Total		Name	Total
1	David	226	1	Jana	247
2	Damjan	223	2	Sara	219
3	Petar	214	3	Jovana	214
4	Marko	212	4	Sofija	210
5	Andrej	205	5	Marija	202
6	Mihail	204	6	Ana	195
7	Luka	197	7	Mila	172
8	Stefan	195	8	Elif	139
9	Jovan	189	9	Eva	134
10	Matej	182	10	Darija	128

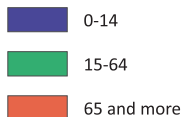
## Population by age groups, 2016

reference date: 31.12.2016

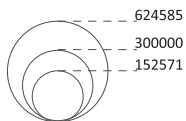
by statistical regions



Population by age groups:



total population:



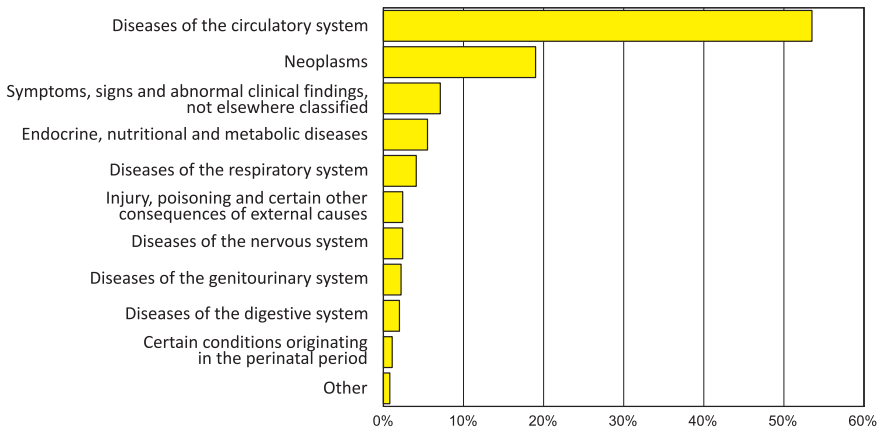
Estimated total population,  
31.12.2016:

2073702

## Basic data on health care

	2006	2011	2015
Physicians - Total	5 134	5 541	5 975
Specialists:	3 301	2 291	3 704
Dentists	1 175	1 599	1 824
Pharmacists	187	692	1 029
Number of physicians per 1000 inhabitants	2.5	2.7	2.9
Number of dentists per 1000 inhabitants	0.6	1.1	0.9
Hospital beds	9 343	9 434	9 084
Number of hospital beds per 1000 inhabitants	4.6	4.6	4.4

## Deaths by causes of death<sup>1)</sup> in 2016 - structure (%)



The most common causes of death are circulatory system diseases with 53.5% of the total number of deaths, followed by neoplasms with 19.0%, symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical findings, not elsewhere classified with 7.1%, endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases with 5.5%, etc.

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

## Basic data on culture

<b>Theatres<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>2005/2006</b>	<b>2010/2011</b>	<b>2015/2016</b>
Professional theatres - number	13	17	19
Performances	1128	1 183	1 372
Attendance (in thousands)	248	342	255
<b>Cinemas</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2016</b>
Cinemas - number	18	13	14
Performances	5 134	4 316	16 295
Attendance (in thousands)	96	120	441
<b>Museums</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2015</b>
Museums - number	23	26	28
Attendance (in thousands)	957	966	476
<b>Libraries<sup>2)</sup></b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2013</b>
Libraries - number	72	62	61
Members (in thousands)	74	62	101

1) Also included is the Theatre for children and youth

2) Included are libraries - national facilities and public libraries

In 2015/2016, compared with 2005/2006, the number of performances in theatres increased by 21.6%, while attendance grew by 3.1%.

In 2016, compared with 2006, there was an upward trend in cinema attendance in the Republic of Macedonia.

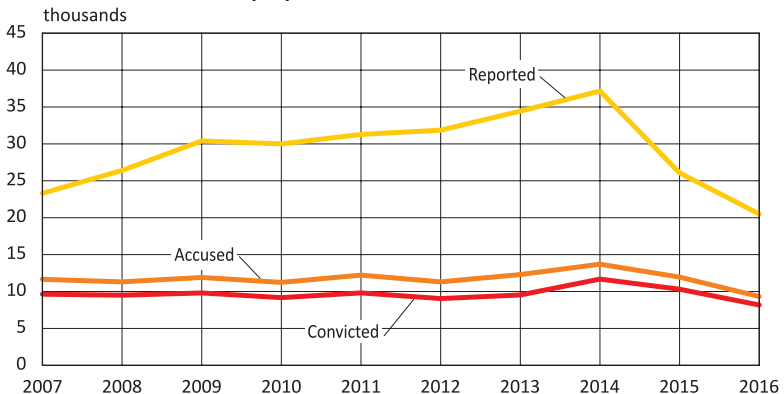
## Convicted adult perpetrators by type of criminal offence

	2006	2011	2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 280</b>	<b>9 810</b>	<b>8 172</b>
Murder	40	36	28
Bodily harm	442	533	487
Grievous bodily harm	228	234	145
Rape	28	18	14
Theft	1 281	1 017	845
Aggravated theft	1 670	1 839	1 027
Robbery	130	135	60
Fraud	288	311	235
Misuse of official position and authority	79	75	68
Unauthorised production and release for trade of narcotics, psychotropic substances and precursors	184	420	281
Facilitating the use of narcotics and psychotropic substances	43	59	44
Endangering traffic safety	1 567	1 742	1 313
Other crimes	3 300	3 391	3 625

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

In 2016, the number of perpetrators of crimes against traffic safety decreased by 24.6% compared to 2011. Over the same period, the number of perpetrators of the crime of aggravated theft decreased by 44.1%.

## Adult perpetrators of criminal offences



## Basic data on education

	2005/2006	2010/2011	2015/2016
<b>Primary and lower secondary education</b>			
Number of primary and lower secondary schools <sup>1)</sup>	1 068	1 046	1 043
Students in primary and lower secondary schools	237 915	205 817	187 019
Girls	115 257	99 415	90 327
Boys	122 658	106 402	96 692
Number of teachers	15 184	17 021	17 954
Women	9 310	11 128	12 301
Men	5 874	5 893	5 653
<b>Upper secondary education</b>			
Number of upper secondary schools <sup>2)</sup>	106	117	123
Students in upper secondary schools	96 494	95 154	80 827
Girls	45 198	45 780	38 405
Boys	51 296	49 374	42 422
Number of teachers	6 041	7 246	7 458
Women	3 410	4 225	4 382
Men	2 631	3 021	3 076
<b>Tertiary education</b>			
Students in tertiary education	48 368	63 250	59 865
Women	27 411	33 583	32 837
Men	20 957	29 667	27 028
Number of teachers <sup>3)</sup>	1 668	2 276	2 801
Women	595	892	1 217
Men	1 073	1 384	1 584

1) The data refer to all types of schools from I to IX 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.

Over the years, there has been a decrease in the number of school entrants in primary and lower secondary education, as well as in the total number of students.

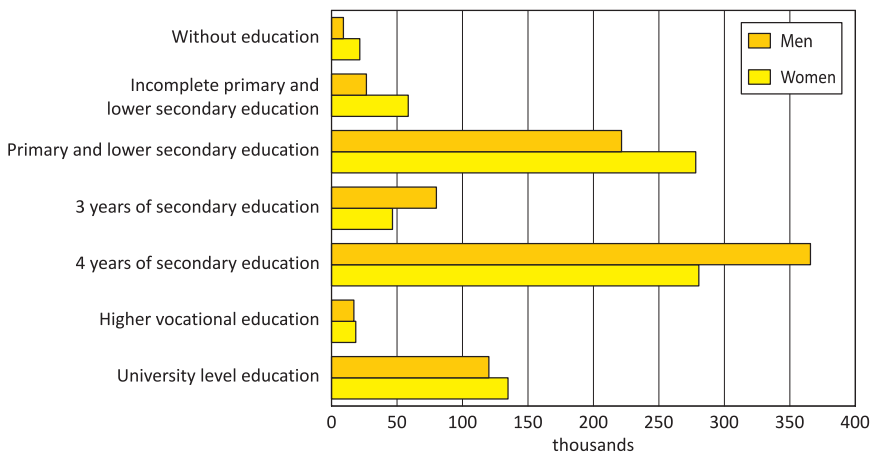
The number of enrolled students in primary and lower secondary education in the school year 2015/2016 was lower by 21.4% compared with 2005/2006.

The number of enrolled students in upper secondary education has decreased as well, and in 2015/2016, compared with 2005/2006, it was lower by 16.2%.

In contrast to primary and secondary education, the situation has improved in tertiary education where enrolment has increased.

In tertiary education, the number of students enrolled in 2015/2016 increased by 23.8% in comparison with 2005/2006.

**Working age population by gender and educational attainment, LFS 2016**



## Basic data on gross domestic product

	2014	2015 <sup>1)</sup>
Gross domestic product at market prices in current prices (in million denars)	527 631	558 240
real growth rate (in %)	3.6	3.8
in million Euros (at current exchange rate)	8 562	9 061
per capita in Euros (at current exchange rate)	4 141	4 377
GDP in million PPS	20 598	21 749
GDP per capita in PPS	10 000	10 500

1) Preliminary data

## Gross domestic product and gross value added by sections (NKD Rev.2), at current prices

Section	Description	In million denars		Distribution	
		2014	2015 <sup>1)</sup>	2014	2015 <sup>1)</sup>
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	53 701	55 623	10.2	10.0
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	120 420	129 814	22.8	23.2
G to T	Services	284 007	302 260	53.8	54.2
A. Value added		458 128	487 697	86.8	87.4
B. Taxes on products minus Subsidies on products		69 503	70 543	13.2	12.6
<b>Gross domestic product (A+B)</b>		<b>527 631</b>	<b>558 240</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

1) Preliminary data

The structure of GDP in 2014 and 2015 was dominated by the section Services with 53.8% and 54.2%, respectively.

The sections Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities; and Construction participated with 22.8% and 23.2% in 2014 and 2015, respectively.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing had a share in the structure of GDP of 10.2% in 2014 and 10.0% in 2015.



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

	Real growth in %	
	2014	2015 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Final consumption</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Household final consumption, including NPISHs	2.2	3.7
General government final consumption	3.0	2.1
<b>Gross capital formation</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>
<b>Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>

1) Preliminary data

The gross domestic product real growth rate for 2015 was 3.8%. This is due to the increase in final consumption by 3.4%, gross capital formation by 3.6%, imports of goods and services by 5.2%, and exports of goods and services by 6.7%.

## Distribution of expenditure components of gross domestic product at current prices



1) Preliminary data

## Gross fixed capital formation by sections, organisational principle

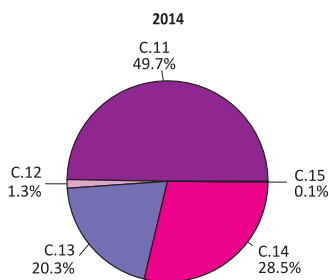
million denars

NKD Rev.2 section	Purpose of investment	2014	2015 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Total</b>		<b>123 549</b>	<b>129 095</b>
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3 431	3 651
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	71 602	73 274
G to S	Services	48 516	52 169

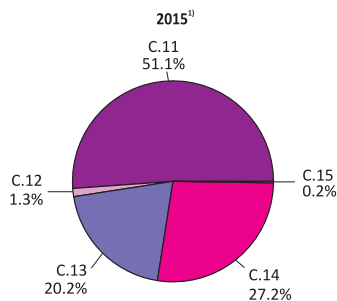
1) Preliminary data

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



S.11 - Non-financial corporations  
S.12 - Households  
S.13 - General government



S.14 - Financial corporations  
S.15 - Non-profit institutions

1) Preliminary data

## Balance of payments of the Republic of Macedonia<sup>1)</sup>

In USD Million

	2014	2015	2016
<b>I. Current account</b>	<b>- 71.6</b>	<b>- 203.6</b>	<b>- 341.2</b>
Credit	7 846.2	6 914.1	7 339.9
Debit	7 917.7	7 117.7	7 681.0
<b>Goods and services</b>	<b>- 1 963.1</b>	<b>- 1 642.8</b>	<b>- 1 613.2</b>
Credit	5 416.9	4 890.6	5 347.8
Debit	7 380.0	6 533.4	6 961.0
<b>Goods</b>	<b>- 2 468.6</b>	<b>- 2 022.2</b>	<b>- 2 054.5</b>
Credit	3 687.2	3 370.3	3 750.0
Debit <sup>2)</sup>	6 155.8	5 392.6	5 804.5
<b>Services</b>	<b>505.6</b>	<b>379.5</b>	<b>441.4</b>
Credit	1 729.7	1 520.3	1 597.8
Debit	1 224.1	1 140.8	1 156.4
<b>Primary income</b>	<b>- 212.6</b>	<b>- 317.3</b>	<b>- 464.1</b>
Credit	210.0	167.1	144.4
Debit	422.6	484.4	608.4
<b>Secondary income</b>	<b>2 104.1</b>	<b>1 756.4</b>	<b>1 736.1</b>
Credit	2 219.2	1 856.4	1 847.7
Debit	115.2	100.0	111.7
<b>II. Capital account</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>11.2</b>
Credit	14.1	8.5	11.7
Debit	10.1	0.4	0.5
<b>Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (balance from current and capital account)</b>	<b>- 67.6</b>	<b>- 195.5</b>	<b>- 330.0</b>
<b>III. Financial account</b>	<b>- 50.5</b>	<b>- 199.4</b>	<b>- 343.8</b>
<b>Direct investment</b>	<b>- 261.4</b>	<b>- 230.3</b>	<b>- 390.6</b>
Net acquisition of financial assets	- 200.5	66.3	182.4
Net incurrence of liabilities	60.9	296.6	573.1
<b>Portfolio investment</b>	<b>- 650.1</b>	<b>- 62.3</b>	<b>- 471.5</b>
Net acquisition of financial assets	44.0	44.7	22.8
Net incurrence of liabilities	694.1	107.0	494.3
<b>Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock options</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Other investment</b>	<b>311.6</b>	<b>312.7</b>	<b>144.4</b>
Net acquisition of financial assets	465.1	293.6	333.5
Net incurrence of liabilities	153.5	- 19.1	189.1
<b>Other equity</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>
Net acquisition of financial assets	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net incurrence of liabilities	0.0	0.1	0.9
<b>Currency and deposits</b>	<b>448.9</b>	<b>319.6</b>	<b>307.3</b>
<b>Net acquisition of financial assets</b>	<b>434.3</b>	<b>307.4</b>	<b>334.7</b>
Central banks	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except central bank	88.6	- 29.8	4.7
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	345.7	337.2	329.9

## Balance of payments of the Republic of Macedonia<sup>1)</sup>

	In USD Million		
	2014	2015	2016
<b>Net incurrence of liabilities</b>	<b>- 14.6</b>	<b>- 12.2</b>	<b>27.4</b>
Central banks	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	- 14.6	- 12.2	27.4
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Loans</b>	<b>- 97.0</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>- 121.1</b>
Net acquisition of financial assets	30.7	- 14.0	- 1.2
Net incurrence of liabilities	127.7	- 78.5	119.9
<b>Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Trade credit and advances</b>	<b>- 40.3</b>	<b>- 71.5</b>	<b>- 40.8</b>
Net acquisition of financial assets	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net incurrence of liabilities	40.3	71.5	40.8
<b>Other accounts receivable/payable</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>
Net acquisition of financial assets	0.0	0.2	- 0.1
Net incurrence of liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Special drawing rights (Net incurrence of liabilities)</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Reserve assets<sup>3)</sup></b>	<b>549.4</b>	<b>- 219.5</b>	<b>374.0</b>
<b>IV. Net errors and omissions</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>- 3.8</b>	<b>- 13.8</b>

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia

1) Preliminary data

a. Revision of data was done in September 2016 in the following categories:

- for 2015: Direct Investment, Primary Income, Secondary Income, Capital Account, due to inclusion of data from the annual FDI Survey VS 11 and VS 22;
- all components for 2015 - as a result of improved coverage of data;
- for 2014: Goods, Services, Secondary Income and Trade Credits data due to the final data on foreign trade.

b. Revision of data was done in September 2015 in the following categories:

- for 2012, 2013, 2014: Direct Investment, Primary Income, Secondary Income, Capital Account, due to inclusion of data from the annual FDI Survey VS 11 and VS 22;
- all components for 2014 - as a result of improved coverage of data;
- for 2013: Goods, Services, Secondary Income and Trade Credits data due to the final data on foreign trade.

c. In June 2014, revision was done in accordance with the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6), IMF, 2009.

For the period 2010-March 2014, revision was done fully in accordance with the BPM6 recommendations.

For the period 2003-2009, revision was done on the basis of IMF's BPM5-to-BPM6 conversion matrix, while some balance of payments items with more detailed data were revised as recommended in BPM6.

More detailed information for the methodological changes is available on the following link: [www.nbrm.mk](http://www.nbrm.mk)

2/ Imports data are on fob basis in accordance with Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6). Calculation of cif / fob factor as % of imports cif is: 1993-20%, 1994-20%, 1995-20%, 1996-14%, 1997-10%, 1998-5.02%, 1999-4.86%, 2000-3.9%, 2001-4.2%, 2002-3.8%, 2003-4.06%, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007-4.14%, 2008-2016 -3.86%.

3/ For the period after 2006, excluding price changes and exchange rate differences.

## Broad Money and Components <sup>1) 2) 3)</sup>

	Stocks, in millions of NC					
	Dec.11	Dec.12	Dec.13	Dec.14	Dec.15	Dec.16
<b>BROAD MONEY</b>	<b>255 039</b>	<b>266 284</b>	<b>280 364</b>	<b>309 878</b>	<b>331 007</b>	<b>351 222</b>
Currency in Circulation Outside Depository Corporations	19 308	20 118	20 706	23 221	26 300	28 193
Deposits in Depository Corporations	235 731	246 167	259 657	286 657	304 707	323 029
<b>MONETARY AGGREGATES - national definition</b>						
<b>1. Currency in Circulation Outside Depository Corporations</b>	<b>19 308</b>	<b>20 118</b>	<b>20 706</b>	<b>23 221</b>	<b>26 300</b>	<b>28 193</b>
<b>2. Demand deposits</b>	<b>41 993</b>	<b>45 823</b>	<b>49 299</b>	<b>62 326</b>	<b>74 978</b>	<b>83 156</b>
<b>3. (1+2) Monetary Aggregate M1</b>	<b>61 301</b>	<b>65 940</b>	<b>70 005</b>	<b>85 548</b>	<b>101 278</b>	<b>111 349</b>
<b>4. Short-term deposits</b>	<b>155 399</b>	<b>151 769</b>	<b>148 061</b>	<b>148 130</b>	<b>150 070</b>	<b>155 428</b>
4.1. In national currency	58 293	57 541	57 112	57 151	53 557	51 592
4.2. In foreign currency	97 107	94 228	90 949	90 980	96 514	103 836
<b>5. (3+4.1.) Monetary aggregate M2 - in national currency</b>	<b>119 593</b>	<b>123 481</b>	<b>127 117</b>	<b>142 698</b>	<b>154 835</b>	<b>162 941</b>
<b>6. (5+4.2.) Monetary aggregate M2 - total</b>	<b>216 700</b>	<b>217 709</b>	<b>218 066</b>	<b>233 678</b>	<b>251 349</b>	<b>266 776</b>
<b>7. Long-term deposits</b>	<b>38 338</b>	<b>48 575</b>	<b>62 297</b>	<b>76 200</b>	<b>79 658</b>	<b>84 446</b>
7.1. In national currency	21 966	31 688	41 509	51 673	53 518	55 834
7.2. In foreign currency	16 372	16 887	20 788	24 527	26 140	28 612
<b>8. Monetary aggregate M4 - total</b>	<b>255 038</b>	<b>266 284</b>	<b>280 363</b>	<b>309 878</b>	<b>331 007</b>	<b>351 222</b>

1) Preliminary data

2) Data in accordance with the final balance sheets submission

3) Starting from January 2009, the accrued interest is included in Broad Money data

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia

## Exchange rates (average for the period)

	CHF <sup>1)</sup>	GBP	USD	EUR	JPY <sup>2)</sup>
<b>2014</b>	50.738	76.451	46.443	61.623	0.439
<b>2015</b>	57.729	84.868	55.497	61.610	0.459
<b>2016</b>	56.512	75.481	55.686	61.595	0.513

CHF Swiss franc

EUR Euro

GBR British pound

JPY Japanese yen

USD US dollar

1) Pursuant to the Instructions for implementation of the Decision on the manner of establishing and publishing exchange rates of the National Bank of Macedonia ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" No. 13/2010), on the exchange rate list from February 10, 2010, the CHF currency is presented in unit 1

2) Pursuant to the Decision on amending the Decision on the manner of establishing and publishing exchange rates of the National Bank of Macedonia ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" No. 102/2014) on the exchange rate list from July 9, 2014, the JPY currency is presented in unit 1

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia

## Distribution of household expenditures

	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	37.2	38.5	40.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	3.0	3.5	3.9
Clothing and footwear	5.1	5.9	5.3
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	15.0	13.7	13.6
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	3.9	4.7	4.7
Health	3.4	3.8	3.4
Transport	5.0	4.9	5.0
Communications	3.4	3.0	3.2
Recreation and culture	3.5	2.5	1.9
Education	0.3	0.4	0.7
Restaurants and hotels	2.9	3.5	3.8
Miscellaneous goods and services	4.0	4.4	4.4
Other <sup>1)</sup>	13.3	11.2	9.2

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

The average household in Macedonia spent about 64.4% of its consumption expenditures to satisfy basic needs such as food, clothing, housing and household equipment.

The structure of incomes in 2016 was dominated by revenues from regular and irregular work with 66.4%, pensions 20.3%, revenues from agriculture with 3.8%, revenues from abroad 2.3%, and social benefits with 1.5%.

## Consumer price index by COICOP

previous year =100

	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>99.8</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	99.0	100.1	98.7
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	104.0	105.4	104.7
Clothing and footwear	100.7	100.4	101.4
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	99.8	101.1	99.4
Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance	98.4	102.0	102.9
Health	107.9	101.5	100.0
Transport	98.6	91.0	97.6
Communications	98.9	95.1	100.7
Recreation and culture	96.1	100.8	102.0
Education	100.1	100.1	100.3
Restaurants and hotels	98.8	101.2	100.9
Miscellaneous goods and services	101.6	100.0	99.5

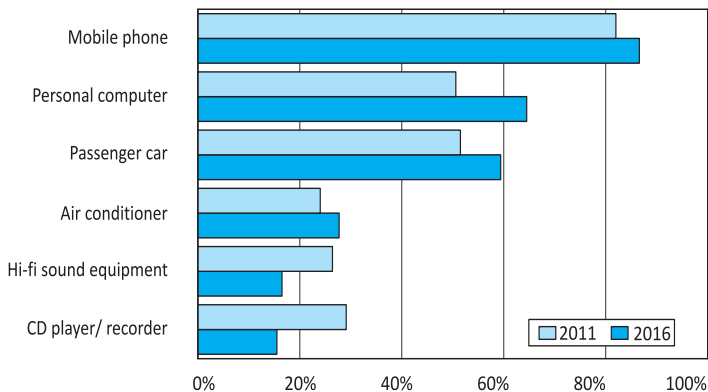
In 2016, the consumer price index by COICOP decreased by 0.2% at the annual level.

A decrease in prices was registered in the groups of transport, food and non-alcoholic beverages, housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels and miscellaneous goods and services.

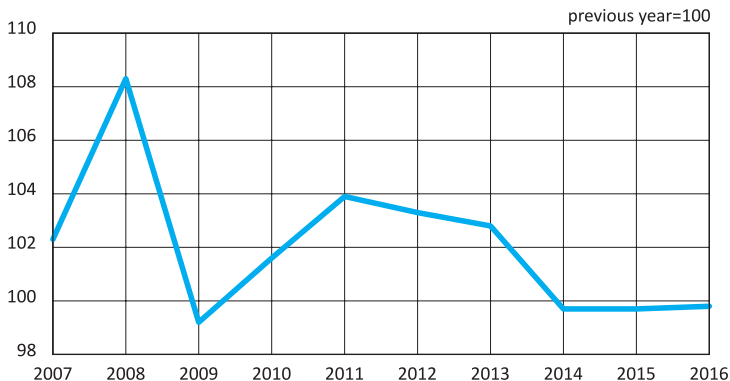
An increase in prices was recorded in the groups of alcoholic beverages, tobacco, furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house, recreation and culture, clothing and footwear, restaurants and hotels, communications and education.

The group health remained at the same level as in the previous year.

## Household possession of durable goods



## Consumer price index





## Labour force and activity rates

	2006	2011	2016
<b>Labour Force</b>	<b>891 679</b>	<b>940 048</b>	<b>948 599</b>
Men	543 830	569 987	581 295
Women	347 849	370 061	367 304
<b>Activity rate</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>56.5</b>
Men	67.3	68.8	69.2
Women	42.9	44.7	43.8
<b>Employed</b>	<b>570 404</b>	<b>645 085</b>	<b>723 550</b>
Men	351 974	388 963	439 717
Women	218 431	256 122	283 834
<b>Employment rate</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>43.1</b>
Men	48.3	47.0	52.3
Women	30.7	30.9	33.8
<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>321 274</b>	<b>294 963</b>	<b>225 049</b>
Men	191 856	181 024	141 578
Women	129 418	113 939	83 471
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>23.7</b>
Men	35.3	31.8	24.4
Women	37.2	30.8	22.7

In the period from 2006 to 2016, the activity, employment and unemployment rates have varied from year to year, in terms of increase and/or decrease.

In the last year of this period, the activity rate increased by 1.4 percentage points compared to 2006. The highest employment rate of 43.1 was recorded in 2016, and the lowest unemployment rate of 23.7 was also registered in 2016.

A higher employment rate in the specified period is observed for men, indicating greater male participation in the total number of employees.

The unemployment rate of women in this period declined by 14.5 percentage points in comparison with 2006.

## Activity rates of the population by educational attainment

	Activity rate		
	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>56.5</b>
Without education	21.1	10.5	17.1
Incomplete primary and lower secondary education	24.8	25.3	21.4
Primary and lower secondary education	39.5	37.9	34.6
3 years of secondary education	68.2	68.0	66.8
4 years of secondary education	67.9	67.4	66.9
Higher vocational education	58.9	55.7	54.4
University level education <sup>1)</sup>	82.9	85.0	84.8
<b>Men</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>69.2</b>
Without education	40.3	15.1	40.2
Incomplete primary and lower secondary education	43.4	44.2	38.0
Primary and lower secondary education	58.6	55.8	54.5
3 years of secondary education	74.0	73.8	72.9
4 years of secondary education	75.2	76.0	75.7
Higher vocational education	61.8	58.5	56.4
University level education <sup>1)</sup>	82.5	84.7	84.7
<b>Women</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>43.8</b>
Without education	13.6	8.8	7.3
Incomplete primary and lower secondary education	15.6	15.8	13.9
Primary and lower secondary education	23.7	22.9	18.8
3 years of secondary education	58.1	57.9	56.3
4 years of secondary education	58.6	56.4	55.3
Higher vocational education	55.5	52.8	52.5
University level education <sup>1)</sup>	83.3	85.3	84.9

1) Also included are master's degree and doctorate

## Employed persons by sectors of activities<sup>1)</sup> of the business entities

	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>690 188</b>	<b>705 991</b>	<b>723 550</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	127 438	126 126	120 303
Mining and quarrying	7 378	6 681	6 416
Manufacturing	132 937	137 151	137 615
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	9 714	9 558	10 358
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	11 358	12 062	12 797
Construction	48 143	49 866	52 140
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	93 265	97 227	104 514
Transportation and storage	38 789	35 698	36 258
Accommodation and food service activities	24 722	26 944	25 446
Information and communication	13 883	14 525	13 600
Financial and insurance activities	8 400	10 148	10 927
Real estate activities	(892)	1 265	1 615
Professional, scientific and technical activities	14 305	12 354	13 496
Administrative and support service activities	12 804	11 884	14 335
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	48 363	51 743	53 969
Education	40 268	41 167	42 569
Human health and social work activities	36 807	36 525	39 089
Arts, entertainment and recreation	9 230	11 421	12 584
Other service activities	10 315	11 703	13 538
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	1 025	1 297	(946)
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	:	(646)	1 035

1) For sectors of activity, the National Classification of Activities NKD Rev.2, harmonised with NACE Rev.2, is applied

- no occurrence

: too imprecise estimate to be published

() less precise estimate - use with caution

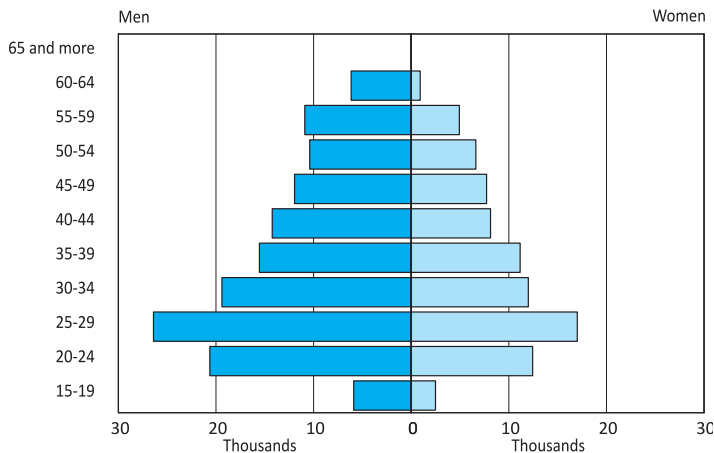
## Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment

	2006	2011	2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>321 274</b>	<b>294 963</b>	<b>225 049</b>
Up to 1 month	7 045	11 088	9 235
2-5 month	17 780	21 656	19 003
6-11 months	19 246	18 560	14 784
12-17 months	17 259	17 798	15 525
18-23 months	12 411	15 140	8 109
2 years	2 892	2 730	1 136
3 years	31 344	24 504	18 407
4 years and longer	213 298	183 486	138 850

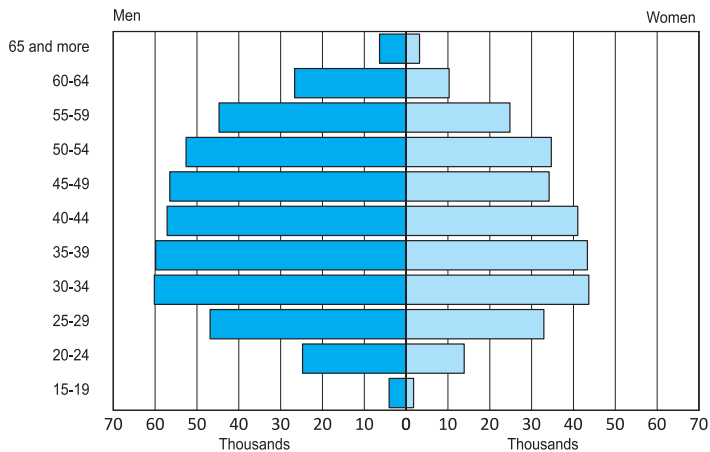
The total number of unemployed persons is dominated by the younger population between 20 and 29 years of age. The unemployment rate for this age group was 50.6 in 2006, 45.9 in 2011, and 39.2 in 2016.

In the period from 2006 to 2016, most unemployed persons were seeking job for more than 1 year. In 2016, their participation in the total number of unemployed persons was 80.9%.

## Unemployed persons by age groups, 2016



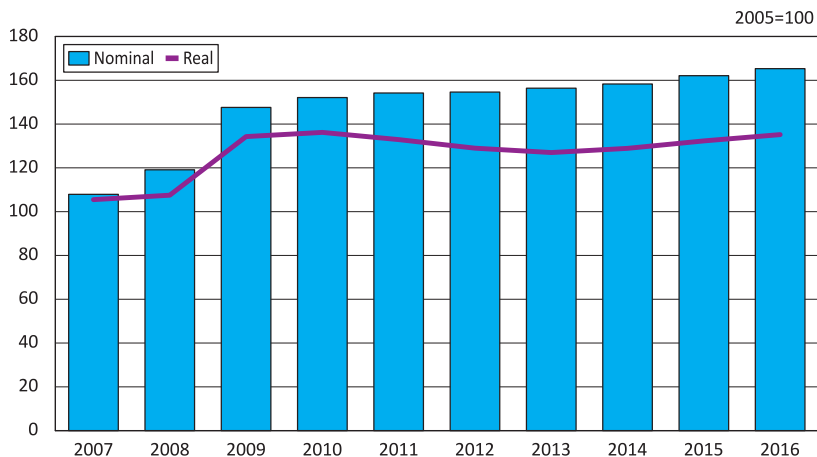
## Employed persons by age groups, 2016



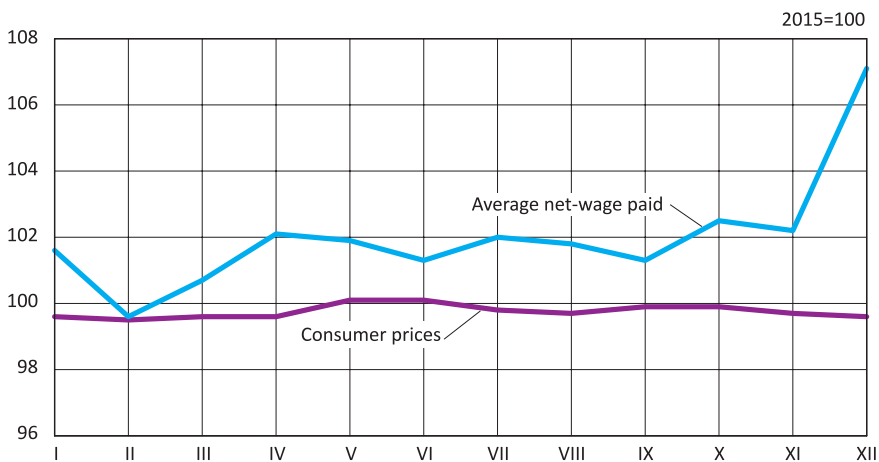
## Average monthly net wage in 2016, by quarters

	I	II	III	IV
<b>Total</b>	<b>22 040</b>	<b>22 289</b>	<b>22 273</b>	<b>22 765</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16 578	16 791	17 249	16 857
Mining and quarrying	25 714	25 779	26 020	27 469
Manufacturing	16 666	16 784	17 183	17 750
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	37 211	37 303	37 281	37 109
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	19 678	19 824	19 905	20 004
Construction	20 606	21 404	21 398	21 398
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	20 283	20 128	20 271	20 567
Transportation and storage	22 548	22 858	22 886	23 329
Accommodation and food service activities	15 570	15 259	15 267	15 604
Information and communication	35 410	36 204	36 079	38 313
Financial and insurance activities	39 406	39 882	39 223	40 290
Real estate activities	24 132	23 949	23 864	23 932
Professional, scientific and technical activities	28 915	29 150	27 860	29 655
Administrative and support service activities	16 763	16 448	16 234	16 706
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	26 331	26 885	26 781	26 937
Education	22 151	22 169	22 170	22 268
Human health and social work activities	24 212	24 604	24 766	24 698
Arts, entertainment and recreation	19 529	21 590	19 533	23 829
Other service activities	25 671	26 489	25 944	26 410

## Indices of nominal and real wages



## Indices of the average monthly net wage and consumer price index, 2016



## Area by category of use, 2016

	ha
Agricultural area	1 267 134
Cultivated land - total	516 644
Arable land and gardens	417 456
Orchards	16 138
Vineyards	23 613
Meadows	59 437
Pastures	749 772

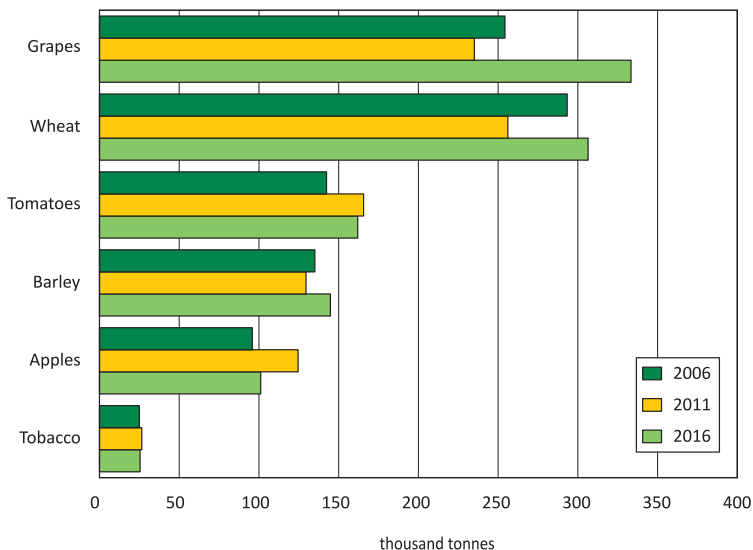
## Area under main crops

	ha		
	2006	2011	2016
Wheat	97 458	76 545	79 832
Barley	47 881	41 096	41 297
Tobacco	17 438	19 679	16 376
Tomatoes	5 642	5 632	5 604
Apples (number of fruit-bearing trees in 000)	3 803	4 281	3 856
Grapes (number of fruit-bearing vines in 000)	86 300	76 176	85 950

Crop production in the period between 2006 and 2016 is characterised by a decrease in area under cereals and tomatoes, whereas a slight increase was registered in the number of fruit-bearing apple trees.



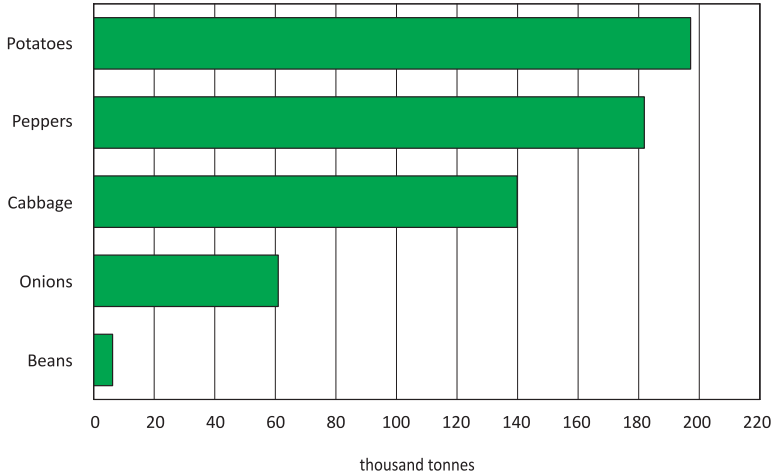
## Production of main crops



## Average yield of main crops

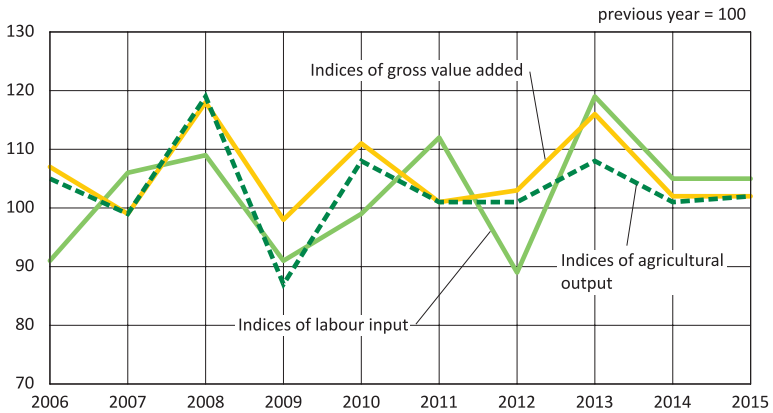
	Unit of measurement	2006	2011	2016
Wheat	kg/ha	3 010	3 346	3 838
Barley	kg/ha	2 821	3 151	3 507
Tobacco	kg/ha	1 436	1 348	1 554
Tomatoes	kg/ha	25 237	29 411	28 899
Apples	(kg/tree)	25	29	26
Grapes	(kg per vine)	3	3	4

## Production of vegetables, 2016



## Economic accounts for agriculture

### Agricultural output, Gross value added and Labour input, 2006-2015



## Number of livestock

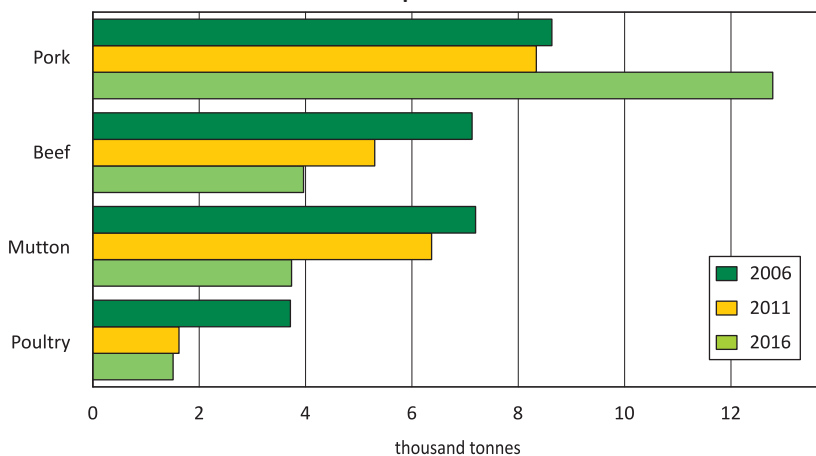
000 head

	2006	2011	2016
Cattle	255	265	255
Sheep	1 249	767	723
Pigs	156	196	203
Poultry	2 585	1 944	1 866

In 2016, the number of sheep and poultry decreased in comparison with 2006 and 2011, while the number of pigs shows an increase from year to year. Cattle numbers have remained relatively stable.

Pork production was higher in 2016 compared to 2006 and 2011, while the production of beef, mutton and poultry meat declined.

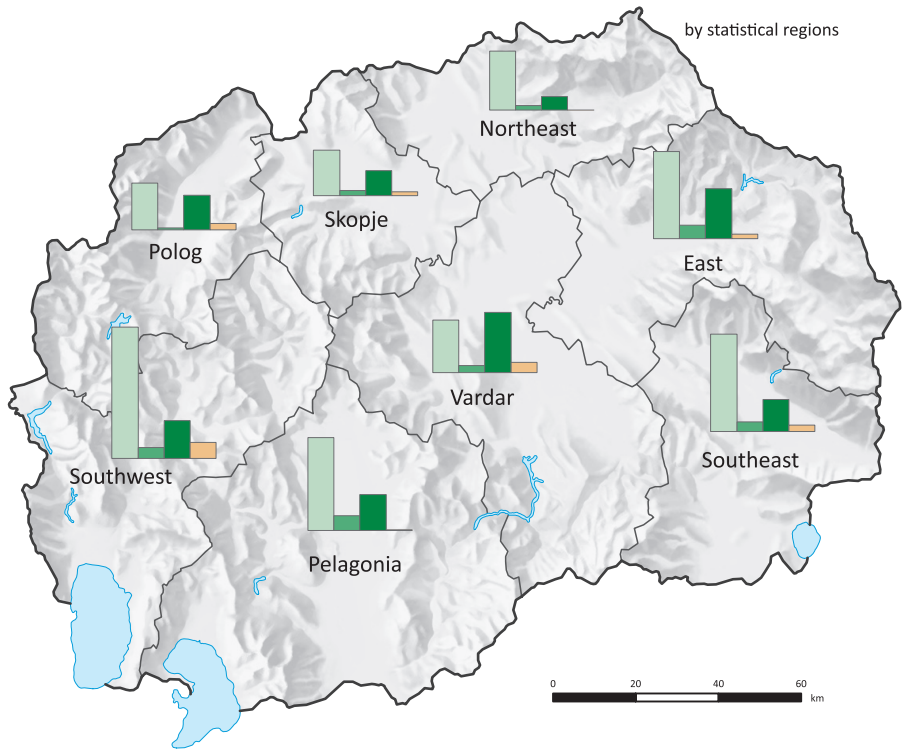
## Meat production



## Forestry indicators

	2006	2011	2016
Gross felled timber (000 m <sup>3</sup> )	906	857	890
Forest fires (ha)	3 594	8 702	2 166
Afforestation in and outside forest (ha)	2 106	2 081	1 044
Employees in forestry	2 242	2 436	2 414

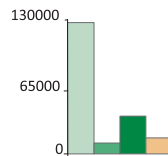
## Areas under forest, 2016



Forest types:



Forests area in hectares:



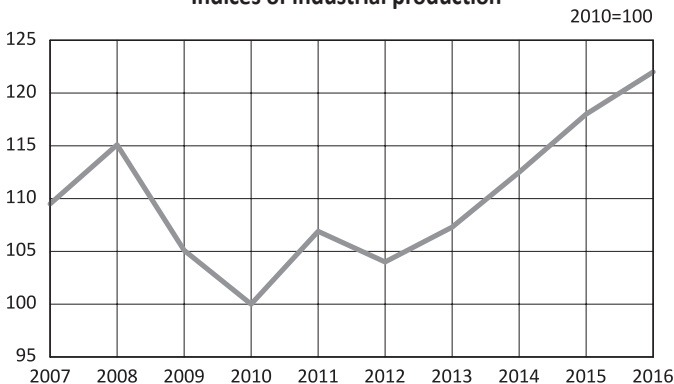
Areas under forest in RM, in hectares: 1001665

## Industrial production in natural data

Name of the product	Measurement unit	2014	2015	2016
Lead concentrates	t	59 203	51 246	41 938
Zinc concentrates	t	63 140	58 299	49 741
Processed liquid milk	t	35 471	31 993	35 213
Refined sunflower-seed and safflower oil and their fractions (excluding chemically modified)	t	33 303	41 071	40 447
Wine of fresh grapes, in bulk	hl	510 125	797 081	785 015
Wine of fresh grapes, in bottles	hl	237 086	288 600	280 527
Mineral waters and aerated waters, unsweetened	'000 hl	612	771	792
Fermented tobacco	t	27 720	21 365	22 298
Medicaments	kg	4 078 811	6 485 970	6 949 701
Non-refractory ceramic building bricks, flooring blocks, support or filler tiles and the like	'000 pieces NF	44 221	33 735	47 780
Ferro-alloys	t	91 068	63 397	35 034

The graph shows the industrial production in the period 2007-2016. 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 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 the industrial production increased in comparison with previous years, mostly because of the increase in production in the section Manufacturing.

## Indices of industrial production



## Energy statistics and energy indicators

Energy statistics		2014	2015 <sup>1)</sup>
Total primary energy production	1000 toe	1 329	1 273
Net energy imports	1000 toe	1 395	1 419
Net oil imports	1000 toe	918	991
Net natural gas imports	1000 toe	136	112
Gross inland energy consumption	1000 toe	2 701	2 711
Final energy consumption	1000 toe	1 808	1 881
Industry	1000 toe	515	476
Transport	1000 toe	551	631
Services and households, etc.	1000 toe	742	774
Gross electricity generation	GWh	5 374	5 646
Final electricity consumption	GWh	6 729	6 628
<b>Socio-economic statistics</b>			
Gross domestic product (at current exchange rate)	Mio EUR	8 562	9 061
Population (annual average)		2 067 471	2 070 226
<b>Energy intensity</b>			
Gross inland consumption / GDP	kgoe/1000 EUR	315	299
Final energy consumption / GDP	kgoe/1000 EUR	211	208
<b>Energy consumption per capita</b>			
Gross inland energy consumption / capita	kgoe/capita	1 306	1 310
Final energy consumption / capita	kgoe/capita	875	909
Final energy consumption in households / capita	kgoe/capita	254	262
Final electricity consumption / capita	kWh/capita	3 255	3 201
<b>Energy dependency</b>			
Net energy imports / Gross inland consumption	in %	51.6	52.3
<b>Energy efficiency</b>			
Final energy consumption / Gross inland consumption	in %	67.0	69.4
Efficiency of thermal power stations	in %	34.6	34.2
<b>Renewable energy</b>			
Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (normalised values)	in %	19.6	19.8
Share of electricity from renewables sources in total electricity production	in %	24.0	35.9
Share of electricity from renewables sources in gross consumption of electricity	in %	15.5	24.9

1) Preliminary data

In 2015, the energy import dependency of the Republic of Macedonia was 52.3%.

Final energy consumption in households was 262 kgoe per capita, while final electricity consumption was 3 201 kWh per capita.

## Completed construction works by business entities on structures in public ownership

million denars

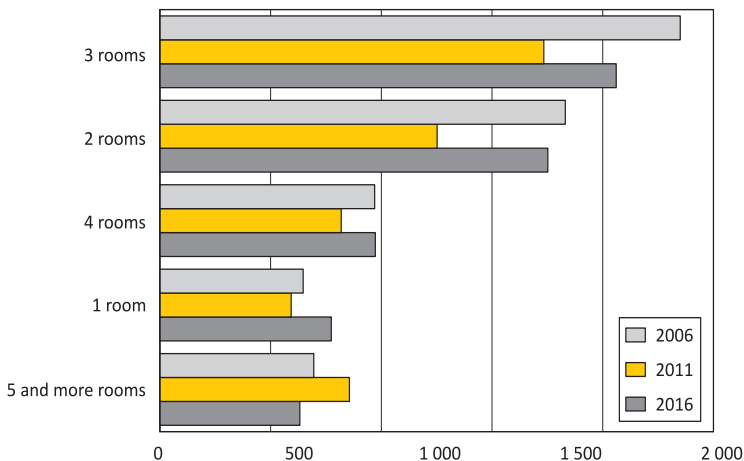
	2006	2011	2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 305</b>	<b>9 332</b>	<b>23 831</b>
Residential buildings	407	124	95
Non-residential buildings	254	2 598	2 862
Transport infrastructure	1 530	1 857	11 010
Pipelines, communication and electricity lines	282	217	2 525
Complex constructions on industrial sites	154	1 106	919
Other civil engineering works	131	1 185	399
Reconstruction, recovery, adaptation, capital repairs and current maintenance works on constructions	1 371	2 030	4 848
Construction works	176	215	1 173

The largest contributor to the total value of completed construction works on structures in the public sector, built by business entities, is transport infrastructure (35.5% in 2006, 19.9% in 2011 and 46.2% in 2016), followed by reconstruction, recovery, adaptation, capital repairs and current maintenance works on constructions (31.8% in 2006, 21.8% in 2011 and 20.3% in 2016), non-residential buildings (5.9% in 2006, 27.8% in 2011 and 12.0% in 2016).

In 2006, 2011 and 2016, dwellings with 3 rooms were built the most, their share in the total number of completed dwellings by years ranging between 36.2% in 2006, 33.0% in 2011 and 33.3% in 2016, followed by 2-room dwellings with 28.2% in 2006, 23.8% in 2011 and 28.3% in 2016.

In 2014, 2015 and 2016, most building permits were issued for buildings (69.6% in 2014, 61.7% in 2015 and 77.2% in 2016) and for reconstructions (18.1% in 2014, 23.9% in 2015 and 26.3% in 2016); consequently, the expected value of the buildings has the highest share (34.3% in 2014, 64.4% in 2015 and 70.5% in 2016), followed by civil engineering works (59.6% in 2014, 25.9% in 2015 and 21.7% in 2016).

## Completed dwellings



## Number of issued building permits

	Total	Buildings	Civil engineering	Reconstruction
2014	2 628	1 830	323	475
2015	3 143	1 938	454	751
2016	3 377	2 076	413	888

## Expected value of the structures for which building permits have been issued

thousand denars

	Total	Buildings	Civil engineering	Reconstruction
2014	69 630 676	23 917 739	41 476 532	4 236 405
2015	46 260 048	29 785 840	11 988 633	4 485 575
2016	51 725 596	36 482 010	11 199 844	4 043 742



## Foreign trade

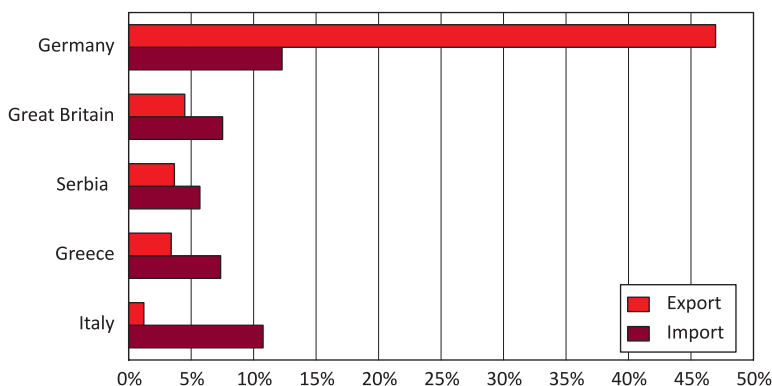
'000 US \$

	2014	2015	2016 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Trade volume</b>	<b>12 265 502</b>	<b>10 956 889</b>	<b>11 544 649</b>
<b>Further processing volume</b>	<b>2 136 762</b>	<b>2 002 430</b>	<b>1 851 666</b>
Export	4 964 132	4 530 077	4 787 199
Export - further processing	1 273 236	1 194 654	1 096 515
Import	7 301 370	6 426 812	6 757 450
Import - further processing	863 525	807 775	755 150
<b>Import coverage by export</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>70.8</b>

1) Preliminary data

The positive tendency of increasing import coverage by export continued in 2016 as well, as a result of the growth of the share of export in trade volume. In 2016, exports accounted for 41.5% of the total trade volume, an increase of 0.12% compared to 2015. On the import side, a slight decrease has been registered in the share of import in total trade volume, resulting in greater import coverage by export.

## Export and import by countries, 2016<sup>1)</sup>



1) Preliminary data

## Foreign trade by SITC sectors<sup>1)</sup>

'000 US \$

	2014		2015		2016 <sup>2)</sup>	
	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 301 370</b>	<b>4 964 132</b>	<b>6 399 867</b>	<b>4 489 934</b>	<b>6 757 450</b>	<b>4 787 199</b>
Food and live animals	686 430	388 846	611 226	338 734	613 017	348 568
Beverages and tobacco	71 531	223 225	66 546	160 730	80 815	196 211
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	268 657	267 997	208 333	216 510	140 732	207 185
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	1 051 621	87 100	695 980	52 551	605 617	54 939
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	56 196	12 238	58 344	20 302	58 982	20 430
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	828 097	1 053 829	761 892	1 022 543	801 156	1 146 914
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	2 496 788	962 402	2 273 841	797 384	2 517 606	688 742
Machinery and transport equipment	1 365 116	1 044 293	1 290 812	1 108 350	1 439 564	1 331 718
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	470 709	920 053	427 815	771 572	491 907	787 947
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	6 226	4 149	5 079	1 258	8 054	4 546

1) SITC - Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 4

2) Preliminary data

The structure of foreign trade according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC Rev. 4) has maintained the same tendency for both exports and imports. In both flows, the following sectors are dominant: Chemicals and related products, n.e.s., Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material and Machinery and transport equipment.

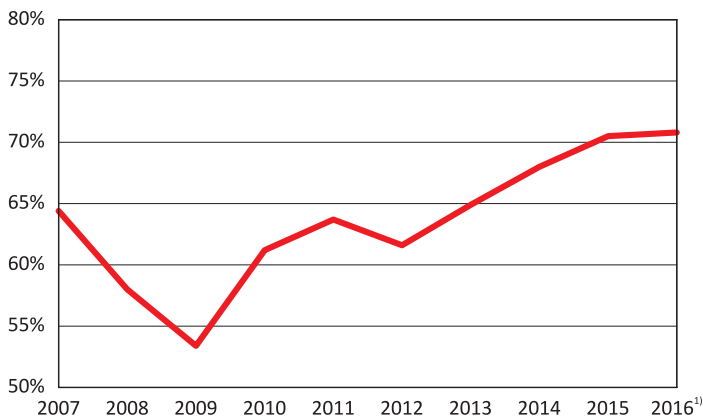
## Exports/imports by divisions of the Classification of Products by Activity (CPA 2008)

'000 US \$

	Export	Structure	Import	Structure
	<b>2014</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 964 132</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7 301 370</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Industry	4 612 772	92.9	7 050 098	96.6
Agriculture	274 029	5.5	159 785	2.2
Other	77 332	1.6	91 488	1.3
	<b>2015</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 489 934</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6 399 867</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Industry	4 219 775	94.0	6 198 456	96.9
Agriculture	222 485	5.0	151 947	2.4
Other	47 674	1.1	49 465	0.8
	<b>2016<sup>1)</sup></b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 787 199</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6 757 450</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Industry	4 476 125	93.5	6 543 055	96.8
Agriculture	254 641	5.3	160 813	2.4
Other	56 433	1.2	53 583	0.8

1) Preliminary data

### Import coverage by export, 2007-2016



1) Preliminary data

## Exports/imports grouped according to broad economic categories

'000 US \$

	Export	Structure	Import	Structure
	<b>2014</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 964 132</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7 301 370</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Food and beverages	480 364	9.7	740 358	10.1
Industrial supplies	2 402 331	48.4	3 482 147	47.7
Fuel and lubricants	73 560	1.5	1 020 225	14.0
Capital goods (except transport equipment), parts and accessories	619 719	12.5	930 822	12.7
Transport equipment, parts and accessories	377 146	7.6	384 599	5.3
Consumer goods not elsewhere specified	1 007 679	20.3	736 982	10.1
Unclassified	3 333	0.1	6 237	0.1
	<b>2015</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 489 934</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6 399 867</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Food and beverages	413 002	9.2	669 672	10.5
Industrial supplies	2 148 650	47.9	3 157 636	49.3
Fuel and lubricants	50 520	1.1	683 933	10.7
Capital goods (except transport equipment), parts and accessories	659 620	14.7	840 728	13.1
Transport equipment, parts and accessories	415 703	9.3	382 708	6.0
Consumer goods not elsewhere specified	801 222	17.8	660 190	10.3
Unclassified	1 218	0.0	4 999	0.1
	<b>2016<sup>1)</sup></b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 787 199</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6 757 450</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Food and beverages	433 631	9.1	684 658	10.1
Industrial supplies	2 214 023	46.2	3 372 333	49.9
Fuel and lubricants	50 292	1.1	588 705	8.7
Capital goods (except transport equipment), parts and accessories	706 270	14.8	909 419	13.5
Transport equipment, parts and accessories	580 683	12.1	449 537	6.7
Consumer goods not elsewhere specified	797 834	16.7	744 731	11.0
Unclassified	4 465	0.1	8 068	0.1

1) Preliminary data

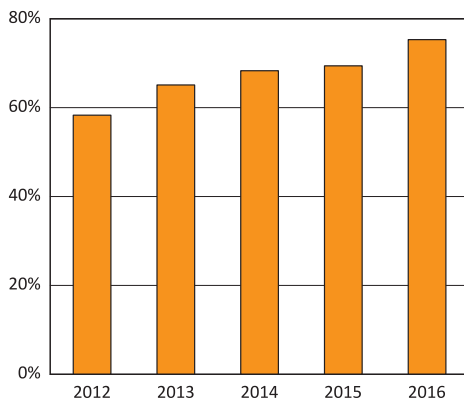
## Internet usage by population aged 15-74

	2015	2016
Internet users within the last 3 months <sup>1)</sup>	1 141 488	1 153 938
Frequency of Internet usage in the last 3 months <sup>1)</sup>		
- every day	966 908	977 674
- at least once a week	149 803	142 350
- regularly using the Internet (every day or at least once a week)	1 116 711	1 120 024
- less than once a week	24 777	33 914

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 2016, compared to the same period of 2015, increased by 1.1%.

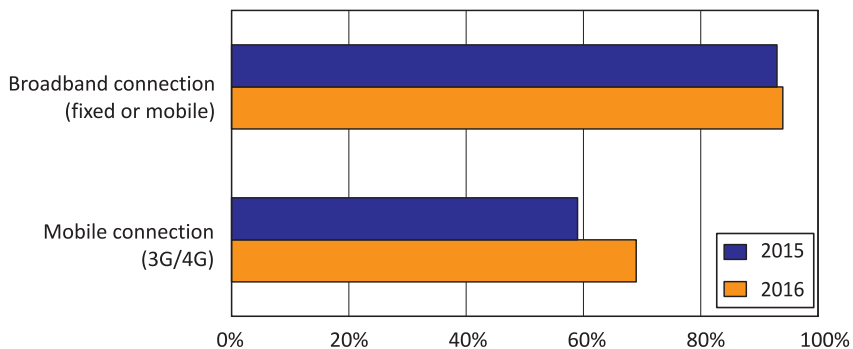
## Households with internet access at home



In 2016, 75.3% of the households had access to the Internet at home, which represents a growth of 5.9 percentage points in comparison with 2015.

In 2016, 74.7% of the households had broadband connection to the Internet.

## Type of internet connection in enterprises with 10 or more employees



In 2016, 69% of the enterprises (with 10 or more employees) had a mobile broadband connection, an increase of 10 percentage points compared to the previous year.

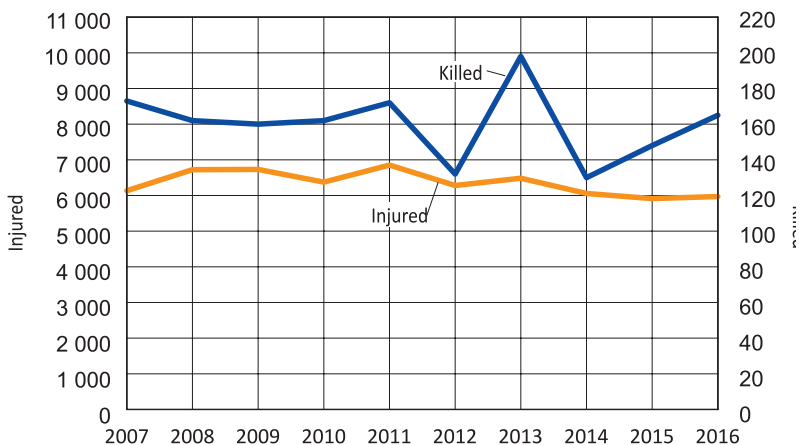
## Passengers carried by mode of transport

	2006	2011	2016
			thousands
Road transport	8 862	15 644	7 221
Urban transport	66 687	67 072	76 302
Rail transport	1 011	1 421	663
Air transport	592	835	1 795

## Goods carried by mode of transport

	2006	2011	2016
			tonnes
Road transport, thousand	31 083	32 537	51 308
Rail transport, thousand	3 800	2 770	1 358
Air transport	1 680	2 185	2 620

## Killed and injured persons in traffic accidents



## Passenger transport by mode, in passenger-kilometres

million

	2006	2011	2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 121</b>	<b>1 785</b>	<b>1 184</b>
Road transport	1 016	1 640	1 101
Rail transport	105	145	83

In 2016, road passenger transport, with a share of 93.0%, was dominant over rail passenger transport, while in 2011 the participation was 91.9%.

## Freight transport by mode, in tonne-kilometres

million

	2006	2011	2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 913</b>	<b>5 860</b>	<b>7 168</b>
Road transport	8 299	5 381	6 946
Rail transport	614	479	222

In 2016, road freight transport, with a share of 96.9%, was dominant over rail freight transport, while in 2011 the participation was 91.8%.

## Domestic trade, 2016

		turnover, in million denars	employees
45	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	28 561	4 411
46	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	284 397	23 471
47	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	207 124	51 559

In 2016, in the Trade Sector, the turnover in Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles had a share of 5.49%, and in the same sector/division the number of employees participated with 5.62%. The turnover in Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles accounted for 54.68%, and in the same sector/division the number of employees participated with 29.81%; the turnover in Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles had a share of 39.83%, and in the same sector/division the number of employees made up 64.57%.



## Number of tourists and nights spent

	2006	2011	2016
<b>Number of tourists</b>			
Total	499 473	647 568	856 843
Domestic	297 116	320 097	346 359
Foreign	202 357	327 471	510 484
<b>Number of nights spent</b>			
Total	1 917 395	2 173 034	2 461 160
Domestic	1 474 550	1 417 868	1 407 143
Foreign	442 845	755 166	1 054 017

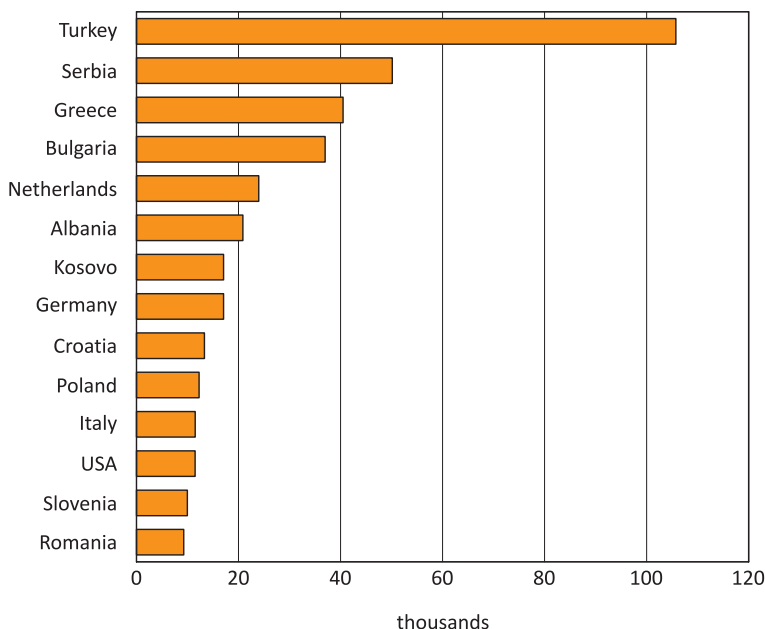
## Tourists and nights spent by types of accommodation facilities, 2016

	Tourists	Nights spent
<b>Total</b>	<b>856 843</b>	<b>2 461 160</b>
Hotels - total	632 657	1 253 495
Hotels*****	151 225	288 176
Hotels****	273 516	543 106
Hotels***	137 666	281 919
Hotels**	54 098	107 370
Hotels*	16 152	32 924
Boarding houses	965	1 738
Motels	11 659	16 081
Tourist apartments	1 563	4 122
Overnight lodging houses	10 735	17 666
Spas	28 276	227 919
Mountain lodges and houses	1 152	1 537
Workers' vacation facilities	13 842	46 505
Children and youth vacation facilities	11 214	55 153
Camps	11 947	39 845
Houses, vacation apartments and rooms for rent - total	117 039	762 544
Temporary lodging facilities	591	2 112
Sleeping cars	2 617	2 617
Uncategorized accommodation establishments	12 586	29 826

The total number of tourists in 2016 was 856 843, of which 40.4% were domestic tourists and the other 59.6% were foreign tourists. Compared to the previous year, the number of foreign tourists increased by only about 0.1% in the total number of tourists.

The number of nights spent in 2016 was 2 461 160, of which about 57.2% by domestic and the other 42.8% by foreign tourists. Compared to the previous year, the number of nights spent by foreign tourists decreased by 0.5% in the total number of nights spent.

**Tourists by country of origin, 2016**



**Accommodation capacity in hotels, 2016**

	Number of rooms	Number of beds
Hotels - total	8 338	18 284
Hotels*****	1 338	2 739
Hotels****	3 005	6 323
Hotels***	2 030	4 657
Hotels**	1 237	2 886
Hotels*	728	1 679

## Share of gross fixed capital formation in GDP, by sector

	2012	2013	2014	2015 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>23.1</b>
Business	12.0	12.4	11.9	12.1
Government	3.9	4.2	4.8	4.7
Household	7.5	7.1	6.7	6.3

1) Preliminary data

Total gross fixed capital formation increased by 4.5% in 2015 in comparison with the previous year, but still its share in GDP decreased to 23.1%.

## Share of research and development expenditure in GDP

	2012	2013	2014	2015 <sup>1)</sup>
	0.33	0.44	0.52	0.44

1) Preliminary data

Participation of research and development expenditure in total GDP is constantly low, and the slight upward trend observed over the past few years was halted in 2015.

## Dispersion of regional GDP, per capita

	2012	2013	2014
Dispersion of regional GDP, per capita	29.1	29.0	30.3

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 2014, regional dispersion of GDP increased by 1.3%.

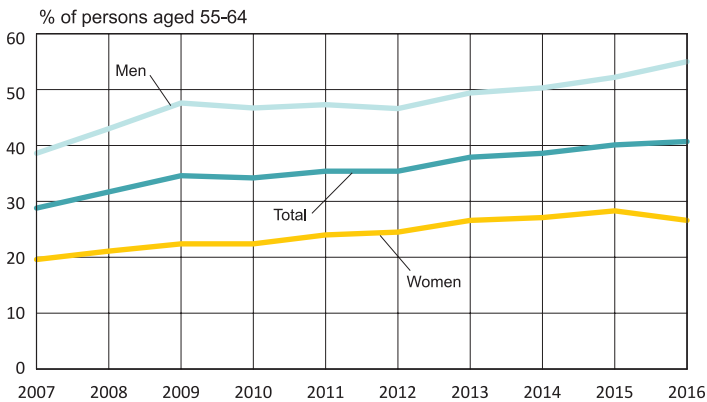
### Employment rate of persons aged 20- 64, total and by gender

%

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>53.3</b>
Men	57.5	59.7	61.6	61.5	63.7
Women	38.7	40.7	40.8	42.1	42.5

The increase in the employment rate (20-64 years), which has been observed over the past years, continued in 2016. In general, men have better access to the labour market than women.

### Employment rate of older workers



Source: Labour Force Survey

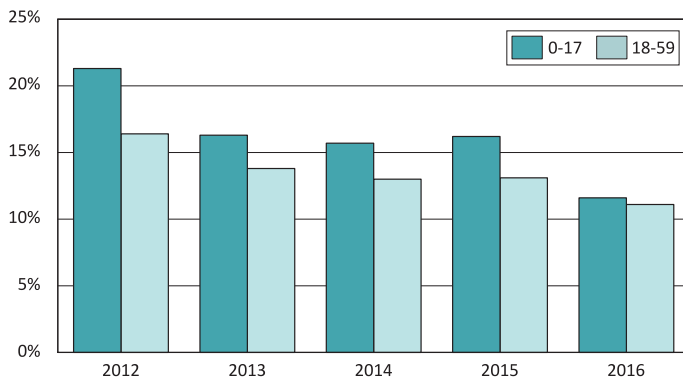
### Unemployment rate of persons aged 15-74

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>23.7</b>
Men	31.5*	29.0	27.6	26.7	24.4
Women	30.3*	29.0	28.6	25.1	22.7
<b>Age group</b>					
15-24	53.9	51.9	53.1	47.3	48.2
25-74	28.2	26.3	25.2	23.8	21.3

\*Corrected data

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, continued to decrease constantly. In comparison with 2015, it increased slightly (0.9%). The unemployment rate in 2016 fell by 2.3% in men and 2.4% in women, indicating a better situation for women on the labour market, which is usually in favour of men.

### People living in jobless households, by age groups



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

### Total long-term unemployment rate

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	29.7	28.7	26.3	26.7	25.9	25.5	23.9	23.4	21.3	19.2

Source: Labour Force Survey

## Early school-leavers

										%
2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
19.9	19.6	16.2	15.5	13.5	11.7	11.4	12.5	11.4	9.9	

Source: Labour Force Survey

## Lifelong learning

										%
2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
2.8	2.5	3.3	3.2	3.4	4.0	3.5	3.1	2.5	2.8	

Source: Labour Force Survey

## At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender

(60% of median equivalent income)

	2014			2015		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	22.1	22.3	21.9	21.5	21.5	21.5
0-17	29.0	29.2	28.9	28.6	28.6	28.6
18-64	21.4	21.4	21.4	20.7	20.7	20.7
65 and over	14.5	14.9*	14.1	14.5	13.2	15.6

Source: Survey on Income and Living Conditions

\*Corrected data

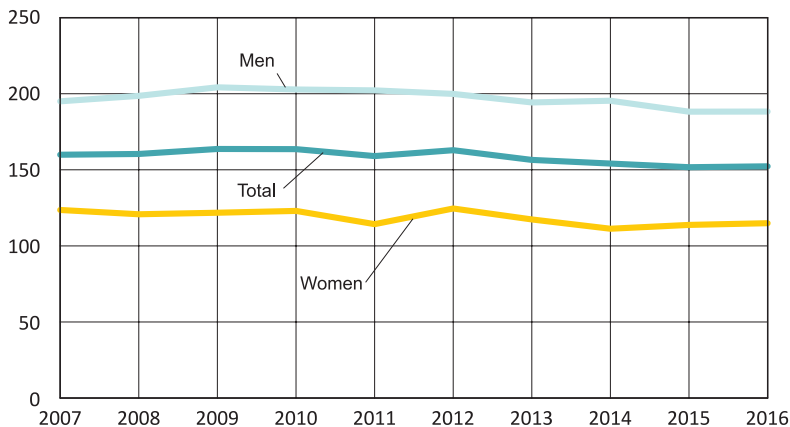
The downward trend of the poverty rate continued in 2015 (21.5%). Gender does not influence the poverty rate, i.e. it was the same for both men and women, 21.5%. Young persons under 18 were at a higher risk of poverty, 28.6%, while the risk was the lowest among persons aged 65 and over, who primarily rely on pensions and social transfers.

## Life expectancy at age 65, by gender

										years
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Men	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.3	14.4	14.4
Women	15.2	15.4	15.4	15.7	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.2

Source: State Statistical Office

### Death rate due to chronic diseases



The death rate due to chronic diseases has declined over the recent years, falling to 152.3 per 100 000 persons in 2016.

The situation, is less favourable for men with a death rate of 188.3, while for women it has increased slightly to 114.9.

### Energy consumption of transport relative to GDP

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 <sup>1)</sup>
kgoe/1000 euro	56.8	61.2	59.6	63.4	64.1	65.6	63.8	70.6	71.4	78.7

1) Preliminary data

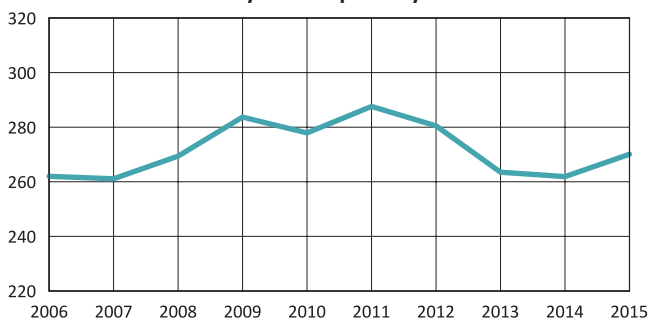
In 2015, for generation of a thousand euro output, about 78.7 kgoe of energy consumption was needed. Over the recent period, GDP in the Republic of Macedonia grew at a slower rate than the energy consumption of the transport sector. This has resulted in a continuing trend of a small relative decoupling between economic growth and transport energy consumption.

### Municipal waste, per capita

	kg/capita		
	2014	2015	2016
Generated waste	370	380	376
Collected / landfilled waste	276	300	295

The total quantity of generated municipal waste per capita in 2016 is estimated at 376 kg, or 1.03 kg per day, of which 78.9% is disposed of in landfills.

### Electricity consumption by households



Electricity consumption by households increased by 3.2% in 2015 compared to the previous year. This is in line with the global trend - increased consumption due 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

	%									
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 <sup>1)</sup>	
Total	9.3	9.0	11.3	14.4	11.0	10.9	13.2	13.1	15.6	
Hydro	2.8	2.4	3.9	7.3	3.9	3.0	4.9	3.8	5.9	
Biomass	6.2	6.3	7.0	6.7	6.6	7.6	8.0	8.7	8.8	
Geothermal	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Biodiesel	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Solar electricity	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Wind electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.4	
Biogas electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	

1) Preliminary data



## Number of active business entities by sectors of activity according to the National Classification of Activities NKD Rev.2

Sectors of activity		2015		2016	
		Total	%	Total	%
<b>Total</b>		<b>70 139</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>71 519</b>	<b>100.0</b>
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2 827	4.0	2 749	3.8
B	Mining and quarrying	173	0.3	189	0.3
C	Manufacturing	7 639	10.9	7 967	11.1
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	160	0.2	165	0.2
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	288	0.4	271	0.4
F	Construction	4 429	6.3	4 747	6.6
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	23 843	34.0	23 716	33.2
H	Transportation and storage	5 820	8.3	5 829	8.2
I	Accommodation and food service activities	4 535	6.5	4 627	6.5
J	Information and communication	1 524	2.2	1 618	2.3
K	Financial and insurance activities	416	0.6	440	0.6
L	Real estate activities	516	0.7	552	0.8
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	6 261	8.9	6 618	9.3
N	Administrative and support service activities	1 553	2.2	1 650	2.3
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	267	0.4	267	0.4
P	Education	1 098	1.6	1 149	1.6
Q	Human health and social work activities	3 313	4.7	3 298	4.6
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	1 212	1.7	1 305	1.8
S	Other service activities	4 265	6.1	4 362	6.1
T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	...	...	...	...
U	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	...	...	...	...

## Number of active business entities by number of persons employed

	Total	0 <sup>1)</sup>	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-249	250 +
2015	70 139	7 329	56 261	3 032	1 947	1 339	231
2016	71 519	8 057	56 725	3 111	2 030	1 363	233

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 2016 was 71 519, and compared to 2015 it increased by 1.9%.

The sections with the highest share in the structure of business entities were: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles with 23 716 entities or 33.2% and Manufacturing with 7 967 entities or 11.1%, whereas the least represented were the sections: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply with 165 entities or 0.2% and Mining and quarrying with 189 entities or 0.3%.

The data on the structure of active business entities according to the number of persons employed show that the highest share of 79.3% belongs to business entities with 1-9 persons employed, followed by business entities with no persons employed or entities with unascertained number of persons employed (no data on persons employed) with 11.3%, and entities with 10-19 persons employed with 4.3%. The share of entities with 20-49 persons employed was 2.8%, those with 50-249 persons employed participated with 1.9%, while entities with 250 or more persons employed had a share of only 0.3%.

## Enterprise births by legal form, 2015<sup>1)</sup>

Legal form	Total	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 877</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Sole proprietor and natural person that independently performs some activity	1 528	22.2
Limited liability company and joint stock company	4 824	70.1
Other legal forms	525	7.6

1) Sectors of activity A, O, T and U and class 64.20 are excluded

## Enterprise deaths by legal form, 2015<sup>1) 2)</sup>

Legal form	Total	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 249</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Sole proprietor and natural person that independently performs some activity	1 333	21.3
Limited liability company and joint stock company	4 414	70.6
Other legal forms	502	8.0

1) Sectors of activity A, O, T and U and class 64.20 are excluded

2) Preliminary data

The number of enterprise births in the Republic of Macedonia in 2015 was 6 877, while the number of enterprise deaths<sup>2)</sup> in 2015 was 6 249 (sections A, O, T и U and class 64.20 from the National Classification of Activities – NKD Rev. 2 are excluded).

Analysed by legal form, the majority of enterprise births (4 824) and enterprise deaths<sup>2)</sup> (4 414) were limited liability companies and joint stock companies.

Map of Europe



## Basic data

	Population on 1 January (2016)	Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) (2015)	Population density, per km <sup>2</sup> (2015)
Republic of Macedonia	2 071 278	25 713	80.6
Belgium	11 311 117	30 528	371.8
Bulgaria	7 153 784	110 370	66.2
Czech Republic	10 553 843	78 868	136.6
Denmark	5 707 251	42 924	132.4
Germany	82 175 684	357 376	228.6
Estonia	1 315 944	45 227	30.3
Ireland	4 724 720	69 797	67.9
Greece	10 783 748	132 049	81.9
Spain	46 445 828	505 944	92.5
France	66 759 950	633 187	105.3
Croatia	4 190 669	...	74.4
Italy	60 665 551	302 073	201.0
Cyprus	848 319	9 251	92.0
Latvia	1 968 957	64 573	31.8
Lithuania	2 888 558	65 286	46.4
Luxembourg	576 249	2 586	220.3
Hungary	9 830 485	93 011	105.8
Malta	434 403	315	1 369.5
Netherlands	16 979 120	41 540	502.9
Austria	8 690 076	83 879	104.8
Poland	37 967 209	312 679	124.1
Portugal	10 341 330	92 226	112.3
Romania	19 760 314	238 391	86.1
Slovenia	2 064 188	20 273	102.4
Slovakia	5 426 252	49 035	110.6
Finland	5 487 308	338 440	18.0
Sweden	9 851 017	438 574	24.1
United Kingdom	65 382 556	248 528	268.6
Iceland	332 529	103 000	3.3
Montenegro	622 218	13 812	45.0
Turkey	78 741 053	783 562	101.6

... = not available

Source: Eurostat, 29 May 2017; State Statistical Office

## Old-age-dependency ratio

	%				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Republic of Macedonia	16.8	17.2	17.7	18.2	18.7
EU (28 countries)	26.9	27.5	28.2	28.8	29.3
EU (27 countries)	26.9	27.5	28.2	28.8	29.4
Belgium	26.4	26.8	27.4	27.8	28.2
Bulgaria	27.8	28.5	29.3	30.2	31.1
Czech Republic	23.4	24.6	25.7	26.6	27.6
Denmark	26.7	27.6	28.3	28.8	29.3
Germany	31.4	31.3	31.6	32.0	32.0
Estonia	26.5	27.2	27.9	28.7	29.3
Ireland	17.9	18.6	19.3	20.0	20.4
Greece	30.0	30.7	31.6	32.4	33.1
Spain	25.7	26.3	27.2	27.9	28.3
France	26.7	27.5	28.4	29.2	30.0
Croatia	26.7	27.1	27.6	28.3	29.0
Italy	32.0	32.7	33.1	33.7	34.3
Cyprus	18.1	18.8	19.9	21.2	22.1
Latvia	27.6	28.1	28.8	29.5	30.2
Lithuania	26.9	27.2	27.5	28.1	28.6
Luxembourg	20.3	20.2	20.4	20.5	20.5
Hungary	24.6	25.1	25.8	26.5	27.2
Malta	23.9	25.1	26.4	27.6	28.6
Netherlands	24.4	25.5	26.4	27.2	27.8
Austria	26.3	26.8	27.2	27.5	27.5
Poland	19.7	20.4	21.2	22.2	23.1
Portugal	28.8	29.4	30.3	31.1	31.8
Romania	23.7	23.9	24.3	25.2	25.9
Slovenia	24.4	25.0	25.7	26.6	27.6
Slovakia	17.8	18.4	19.0	19.7	20.6
Finland	27.7	28.9	30.2	31.3	32.4
Sweden	29.2	29.9	30.6	31.1	31.5
United Kingdom	25.6	26.4	27.0	27.5	27.9
Iceland	18.9	19.5	19.9	20.5	21.0
Montenegro	19.0	19.2	19.6	20.2	20.8
Turkey	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.8	12.2

## Total fertility rate

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Republic of Macedonia	1.46	1.51	1.48	1.52	1.49
EU (28 countries)	1.59	1.59	1.55	1.58	1.58
EU (27 countries)	1.59	1.59	1.55	1.58	1.58
Belgium	1.81	1.79	1.75	1.74	1.70
Bulgaria	1.51	1.50	1.48	1.53	1.53
Czech Republic	1.43	1.45	1.46	1.53	1.57
Denmark	1.75	1.73	1.67	1.69	1.71
Germany	1.39	1.41	1.42	1.47	1.50
Estonia	1.61	1.56	1.52	1.54	1.58
Ireland	2.03	2.00	1.96	1.94	1.92
Greece	1.40	1.34	1.29	1.30	1.33
Spain	1.34	1.32	1.27	1.32	1.33
France	2.01	2.01	1.99	2.01	1.96
Croatia	1.48	1.51	1.46	1.46	1.40
Italy	1.44	1.43	1.39	1.37	1.35
Cyprus	1.35	1.39	1.30	1.31	1.32
Latvia	1.33	1.44	1.52	1.65	1.70
Lithuania	1.55	1.60	1.59	1.63	1.70
Luxembourg	1.52	1.57	1.55	1.50	1.47
Hungary	1.23	1.34	1.35	1.44	1.45
Malta	1.45	1.43	1.38	1.42	1.45
Netherlands	1.76	1.72	1.68	1.71	1.66
Austria	1.43	1.44	1.44	1.47	1.49
Poland	1.33	1.33	1.29	1.32	1.32
Portugal	1.35	1.28	1.21	1.23	1.31
Romania	1.47	1.52	1.46	1.52	1.58
Slovenia	1.56	1.58	1.55	1.58	1.57
Slovakia	1.45	1.34	1.34	1.37	1.40
Finland	1.83	1.80	1.75	1.71	1.65
Sweden	1.90	1.91	1.89	1.88	1.85
United Kingdom	1.91	1.92	1.83	1.81	1.80
Iceland	2.02	2.04	1.93	1.93	1.80
Montenegro	1.65	1.72	1.73	1.75	1.74
Turkey	2.03	2.09	2.08	2.17	2.14

Source: Eurostat, 29 May 2017; State Statistical Office

## Marriages

per 1 000 persons

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Republic of Macedonia	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.9
EU (28 countries)	4.2	...	...	...	...
EU (27 countries)	4.2	...	...	...	...
Belgium	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.6
Bulgaria	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.9
Czech Republic	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.6
Denmark	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.1
Germany	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.9
Estonia	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.7	5.2
Ireland	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.8
Greece	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.0
Spain	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.6
France	3.6	3.7	...	...	...
Croatia	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.7
Italy	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.2
Cyprus	7.3	6.7	6.4	6.3	7.2
Latvia	5.2	5.5	5.7	6.3	6.9
Lithuania	6.3	6.9	6.9	7.6	7.6
Luxembourg	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.6
Hungary	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.7
Malta	6.2	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.0
Netherlands	4.3	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.8
Austria	4.3	4.6	4.3	...	...
Poland	5.4	5.4	4.7	5.0	5.0
Portugal	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.1
Romania	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.9	6.3
Slovenia	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.1
Slovakia	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.3
Finland	5.3	5.3	4.6	4.5	4.5
Sweden	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.3
United Kingdom	4.5	...	4.3	...	...
Iceland	4.6	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	...	5.3	6.2	5.7	6.2
Turkey	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.7

... = not available

Source: Eurostat, 29 May 2017; State Statistical Office



## Divorces

per 1 000 persons

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Republic of Macedonia	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
EU (28 countries)	2.0	1.9	1.9	...	...
EU (27 countries)	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Belgium	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Bulgaria	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5
Czech Republic	2.6	2.8	3.4	3.4	2.9
Denmark	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0
Germany	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.6
Estonia	0.6	0.6	0.6	...	...
Ireland	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.3	...
Greece	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.1
Spain	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
France	1.3	1.3	1.4	...	1.4
Croatia	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.4
Italy	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1
Cyprus	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.1	2.6
Latvia	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2
Lithuania	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.6	2.4
Luxembourg	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1
Hungary	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9
Malta	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0
Netherlands	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Austria	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
Poland	2.5	2.4	2.2	...	...
Portugal	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.6
Romania	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2
Slovenia	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8
Slovakia	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
Finland	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.5
Sweden	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	...
United Kingdom	1.6	...	...	...	...
Iceland	1.6	...	...	...	...
Montenegro	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Turkey	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7

... = not available

Source: Eurostat, 29 May 2017; State Statistical Office

## Life expectancy at birth, in years, females

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Republic of Macedonia	77.1	77.2	77.3	77.4	77.4
EU (28 countries)	83.1	83.0	83.3	83.6	83.3
EU (27 countries)	83.1	83.1	83.3	83.7	83.3
Belgium	83.3	83.1	83.2	83.9	83.4
Bulgaria	77.8	77.9	78.6	78.0	78.2
Czech Republic	81.1	81.2	81.3	82.0	81.6
Denmark	81.9	82.1	82.4	82.8	82.7
Germany	83.1	83.1	83.0	83.6	83.1
Estonia	81.3	81.5	81.7	81.9	82.2
Ireland	83.0	83.1	83.1	83.5	83.4
Greece	83.6	83.4	84.0	84.1	83.7
Spain	85.6	85.5	86.1	86.2	85.8
France	85.7	85.4	85.6	86.0	85.5
Croatia	80.4	80.6	81.0	81.0	80.5
Italy	84.8	84.8	85.2	85.6	84.9
Cyprus	83.1	83.4	85.0	84.7	83.7
Latvia	78.8	78.9	78.9	79.4	79.5
Lithuania	79.3	79.6	79.6	80.1	79.7
Luxembourg	83.6	83.8	83.9	85.2	84.7
Hungary	78.7	78.7	79.1	79.4	79.0
Malta	83.0	83.0	84.0	84.2	84.0
Netherlands	83.1	83.0	83.2	83.5	83.2
Austria	83.8	83.6	83.8	84.0	83.7
Poland	81.1	81.1	81.2	81.7	81.6
Portugal	83.8	83.6	84.0	84.4	84.3
Romania	78.2	78.1	78.7	78.7	78.7
Slovenia	83.3	83.3	83.6	84.1	83.9
Slovakia	79.8	79.9	80.1	80.5	80.2
Finland	83.8	83.7	84.1	84.1	84.4
Sweden	83.8	83.6	83.8	84.2	84.1
United Kingdom	83.0	82.8	82.9	83.2	82.8
Iceland	84.1	84.3	83.7	84.5	83.8
Montenegro	78.8	78.3	79.0	78.9	78.6
Turkey	79.8	80.5	81.1	80.9	81.0

Source: Eurostat, 29 May 2017; State Statistical Office

## Life expectancy at birth, in years, males

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Republic of Macedonia	73.0	73.2	73.3	73.5	73.5
EU (28 countries)	77.3	77.4	77.7	78.1	77.9
EU (27 countries)	77.3	77.4	77.7	78.1	77.9
Belgium	78.0	77.8	78.1	78.8	78.7
Bulgaria	70.7	70.9	71.3	71.1	71.2
Czech Republic	74.8	75.1	75.2	75.8	75.7
Denmark	77.8	78.1	78.3	78.7	78.8
Germany	77.9	78.1	78.1	78.7	78.3
Estonia	71.4	71.4	72.8	72.4	73.2
Ireland	78.6	78.7	79.0	79.3	79.6
Greece	78.0	78.0	78.7	78.8	78.5
Spain	79.5	79.5	80.2	80.4	80.1
France	78.7	78.7	79.0	79.5	79.2
Croatia	73.8	73.9	74.5	74.7	74.4
Italy	79.7	79.8	80.3	80.7	80.3
Cyprus	79.3	78.9	80.1	80.9	79.9
Latvia	68.6	68.9	69.3	69.1	69.7
Lithuania	68.1	68.4	68.5	69.2	69.2
Luxembourg	78.5	79.1	79.8	79.4	80.0
Hungary	71.2	71.6	72.2	72.3	72.3
Malta	78.6	78.6	79.6	79.8	79.7
Netherlands	79.4	79.3	79.5	80.0	79.9
Austria	78.3	78.4	78.6	79.1	78.8
Poland	72.5	72.6	73.0	73.7	73.5
Portugal	77.3	77.3	77.6	78.0	78.1
Romania	70.8	70.9	71.6	71.4	71.5
Slovenia	76.8	77.1	77.2	78.2	77.8
Slovakia	72.3	72.5	72.9	73.3	73.1
Finland	77.3	77.7	78.0	78.4	78.7
Sweden	79.9	79.9	80.2	80.4	80.4
United Kingdom	79.0	79.1	79.2	79.5	79.2
Iceland	80.7	81.6	80.5	81.3	81.2
Montenegro	73.3	74.2	74.1	74.1	74.4
Turkey	74.4	74.8	75.4	75.4	75.4

Source: Eurostat, 29 May 2017; State Statistical Office

## Lifelong learning

	%				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Republic of Macedonia	4.1	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.9
EU (28 countries)	9.2	10.7	10.8	10.7	10.8
Belgium	6.9	6.9	7.4	6.9	7.0
Bulgaria	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2
Czech Republic	11.1	10.0	9.6	8.5	8.8
Denmark	31.6	31.4	31.9	31.3	27.7
Germany	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.5
Estonia	12.8	12.6	11.6	12.4	15.7
Ireland	7.4	7.6	6.9	6.5	6.4
Greece	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	4.0
Spain	11.2	11.4	10.1	9.9	9.4
France	5.7	17.8	18.4	18.6	18.8
Croatia	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.0
Italy	6.6	6.2	8.1	7.3	8.3
Cyprus	7.7	7.2	7.1	7.5	6.9
Latvia	7.2	6.8	5.6	5.7	7.3
Lithuania	5.4	5.9	5.1	5.8	6.0
Luxembourg	14.2	14.6	14.5	18.0	16.8
Hungary	2.9	3.2	3.3	7.1	6.3
Malta	7.1	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.5
Netherlands	16.9	17.9	18.3	18.9	18.8
Austria	14.2	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.9
Poland	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.5	3.7
Portugal	10.5	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.6
Romania	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.2
Slovenia	13.8	12.5	12.1	11.9	11.6
Slovakia	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9
Finland	24.5	24.9	25.1	25.4	26.4
Sweden	27.0	28.4	29.2	29.4	29.6
United Kingdom	16.3	16.6	16.3	15.7	14.4
Iceland	28.1	26.3	26.3	28.1	24.7
Turkey	3.9	4.5	5.7	5.5	5.8

Source: Eurostat, 29 May 2017

## Employment rate of persons aged 20-64

	%				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Republic of Macedonia	48.2	50.3	51.3	51.9	53.3
EU (28 countries)	76.2	76.5	76.9	77.1	77.5
EU (27 countries)	76.2	76.5	76.9	77.2	77.6
Belgium	72.5	73.2	73.4	73.3	73.3
Bulgaria	71.6	72.8	73.4	73.8	73.2
Czech Republic	76.7	77.8	78.2	78.7	79.9
Denmark	81.1	80.9	80.9	81.3	82.1
Germany	81.2	81.6	81.8	81.8	82.0
Estonia	80.1	80.3	80.2	81.5	82.2
Ireland	74.4	75.2	75.4	75.8	76.2
Greece	72.6	72.7	72.5	73.1	73.5
Spain	78.8	78.8	78.9	79.1	79.2
France	...	...	77.0	77.3	77.5
Croatia	68.7	68.6	71.0	71.8	70.2
Italy	67.9	67.8	68.4	68.6	69.6
Cyprus	79.6	79.8	80.5	79.8	79.0
Latvia	80.0	79.1	79.4	80.5	81.2
Lithuania	79.1	79.3	80.5	80.8	81.7
Luxembourg	75.2	75.4	76.3	75.7	75.1
Hungary	69.2	70.0	72.2	73.8	75.3
Malta	66.7	68.8	70.2	71.3	72.7
Netherlands	80.8	81.3	81.0	81.5	81.6
Austria	78.1	78.6	78.5	78.7	79.4
Poland	71.9	72.3	73.0	73.2	73.8
Portugal	78.7	78.3	78.7	79.1	79.5
Romania	69.5	69.6	70.4	70.8	70.3
Slovenia	74.9	74.9	75.1	76.0	76.2
Slovakia	75.3	75.5	75.7	76.2	77.1
Finland	79.5	79.3	79.5	79.9	79.9
Sweden	85.5	85.9	86.0	86.2	86.6
United Kingdom	79.6	80.2	80.5	80.6	81.0
Iceland	86.4	86.9	88.8	89.6	90.3
Turkey	57.4	58.4	58.9	59.9	60.9

... = not available

Source: Eurostat, 29 May 2017; State Statistical Office

## Gross domestic product per capita in purchasing power standards

index (EU 28=100)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Republic of Macedonia	34	34	35	36	36
EU (28 countries)	100	100	100	100	100
EU (27 countries)	100	100	100	100	100
Belgium	120	121	120	120	119
Bulgaria	45	46	46	46	47
Czech Republic	83	83	84	86	87
Denmark	128	127	128	127	127
Germany	123	124	124	125	124
Estonia	71	74	75	76	75
Ireland	131	132	133	137	177
Greece	75	72	72	70	68
Spain	93	91	90	90	90
France	108	107	109	107	106
Croatia	60	60	59	59	58
Italy	104	102	99	97	96
Cyprus	96	91	84	81	82
Latvia	57	60	62	64	64
Lithuania	66	70	73	75	75
Luxembourg	263	259	261	267	264
Hungary	66	65	67	68	68
Malta	83	84	86	86	88
Netherlands	133	133	134	131	128
Austria	128	131	131	130	128
Poland	65	67	67	68	69
Portugal	77	75	77	77	77
Romania	52	54	55	55	57
Slovenia	83	82	81	83	83
Slovakia	75	76	77	77	77
Finland	117	115	113	111	109
Sweden	126	127	125	124	124
United Kingdom	105	107	107	109	108
Iceland	114	115	117	118	123
Turkey	53	53	53	53	52

Source: Eurostat, 30 May 2017

## Growth rate of GDP volume - percentage change on previous year

	%				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Republic of Macedonia	-0.5	2.9	3.6	3.8 <sup>1)</sup>	2.4 <sup>2)</sup>
EU (28 countries)	-0.5	0.2	1.6	2.2	1.9
Belgium	0.1	-0.1	1.6	1.5	1.2
Bulgaria	0	0.9	1.3	3.6	3.4 <sup>1)</sup>
Czech Republic	-0.8	-0.5	2.7	4.5	2.4
Denmark	0.2	0.9	1.7	1.6	1.3
Germany	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.7	1.9
Estonia	4.3	1.4	2.8	1.4	1.6
Ireland	-1.1	1.1	8.5	26.3	5.2
Greece	-7.3 <sup>1)</sup>	-3.2 <sup>1)</sup>	0.4 <sup>1)</sup>	-0.2 <sup>1)</sup>	0 <sup>1)</sup>
Spain	-2.9	-1.7	1.4 <sup>1)</sup>	3.2 <sup>1)</sup>	3.2 <sup>1)</sup>
France	0.2	0.6	0.6 <sup>1)</sup>	1.3 <sup>1)</sup>	1.2 <sup>1)</sup>
Croatia	-2.2	-1.1	-0.5	1.6	2.9
Italy	-2.8	-1.7	0.1	0.8	0.9
Cyprus	-3.2	-6	-1.5	1.7	2.8 <sup>1)</sup>
Latvia	4	2.6	2.1	2.7	2
Lithuania	3.8	3.5	3.5	1.8	2.3
Luxembourg	-0.4	4	5.6	4	4.2
Hungary	-1.6	2.1	4	3.1	2
Malta	2.6	4.5	8.3	7.4	5
Netherlands	-1.1	-0.2	1.4	2 <sup>1)</sup>	2.2 <sup>1)</sup>
Austria	0.7	0.1	0.6	1	1.5
Poland	1.6	1.4	3.3	3.8	2.7
Portugal	-4	-1.1	0.9	1.6 <sup>2)</sup>	1.4 <sup>2)</sup>
Romania	0.6	3.5	3.1	3.9 <sup>1)</sup>	4.8 <sup>1)</sup>
Slovenia	-2.7	-1.1	3.1	2.3	2.5
Slovakia	1.7	1.5	2.6	3.8	3.3
Finland	-1.4	-0.8	-0.6	0.3	1.4
Sweden	-0.3	1.2	2.6	4.1	3.3
United Kingdom	1.3	1.9	3.1	2.2	1.8
Iceland	1.2	4.4	1.9	4.1	7.2
Montenegro	-2.7	3.5	1.8	3.4 <sup>1)</sup>	...
Turkey	4.8	8.5	5.2	6.1	...

1) Preliminary data; 2) Estimated data; ... = not available

Source: Eurostat, 30 May 2017

## Real GDP per capita, growth rate and totals

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Republic of Macedonia	-0.6 <sup>2)</sup>	2.8 <sup>2)</sup>	3.5 <sup>2)</sup>	...	...
EU (28 countries)	-0.7	0	1.4	1.9	1.5
Belgium	-0.6	-0.5	1.2	1	0.7
Bulgaria	0.6	1.4	1.9 <sup>1)</sup>	4 <sup>1)</sup>	4.1 <sup>1)</sup>
Czech Republic	-0.9	-0.5	2.6	4.4	2.2
Denmark	-0.1	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.5
Germany	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.9
Estonia	4.7	1.8	3.2	1.6	1.4
Ireland	-1.4	0.8	8.2	25.5	4.3
Greece	-6.8 <sup>1)</sup>	-2.5 <sup>1)</sup>	1 <sup>1)</sup>	0.4 <sup>1)</sup>	0.4 <sup>1)</sup>
Spain	-3	-1.3	1.7 <sup>1)</sup>	3.3 <sup>1)</sup>	3.1 <sup>1)</sup>
France	-0.3	0.1	0.2 <sup>1)</sup>	0.9 <sup>1)</sup>	0.9 <sup>1)</sup>
Croatia	-1.9	-0.8	-0.1	2.1	3.5
Italy	-3.3	-2.2	-0.1	0.9	1.1
Cyprus	-4.6	-5.7	-0.4	2.3 <sup>1)</sup>	2.2 <sup>1)</sup>
Latvia	5.3	3.7	3.1	3.6	2.8
Lithuania	5.2	4.6	4.4	2.7	3.6
Luxembourg	-2.6	1.4	3.2	2	1.6
Hungary	-1.1	2.4	4.3	3.4	2.2
Malta	1.8	3.5	7.3	6.3	3.9
Netherlands	-1.4	-0.5	1 <sup>1)</sup>	1.5 <sup>1)</sup>	1.6 <sup>1)</sup>
Austria	0.3	-0.5	-0.1	0	0.2
Poland	1.6 <sup>2)</sup>	1.5 <sup>2)</sup>	3.3 <sup>2)</sup>	3.9 <sup>2)</sup>	2.8 <sup>2)</sup>
Portugal	-3.6	-0.6	1.4	2 <sup>2)</sup>	1.7 <sup>2)</sup>
Romania	1.1 <sup>3)</sup>	3.9	3.5	4.4 <sup>1)</sup>	5.1 <sup>1)</sup>
Slovenia	-2.9	-1.2	3	2.2	2.4
Slovakia	1.5	1.4	2.5	3.8	3.1
Finland	-1.9	-1.2	-1.1	-0.1	1.1
Sweden	-1	0.4	1.6	3	2
United Kingdom	0.6	1.3	2.3	1.4	1.1
Iceland	0.7	3.4	0.8	3	5.5

1) Provisional data; 2) Estimated data; 3) Break in series

... = not available

Source: Eurostat, 30 May 2017



## Energy intensity of the economy

	kgoe/1000 Euro GDP				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Republic of Macedonia	501.4	481.2	433.6	406.5	393.3
EU (28 countries)	130.3	129.9	128.2	121.6	120.5
Belgium	153.3	146.8	152.1	141.6	141.3
Bulgaria	490.1	467.8	426.3	445.5	448.5
Czech Republic	274.5	274.9	276.4	261.2	251
Denmark	75.5	72.6	71.5	66.3	65.1
Germany	118.1	118.3	120.2	114.2	112.6
Estonia	390.4	370.3	400.2	387.7	358
Ireland	83	83.3	82.1	74.9	62
Greece	135.3	144.7	131.6	131.8	132.5
Spain	120.1	123.3	116.9	112.7 <sup>1)</sup>	113.7 <sup>1)</sup>
France	126.4	126.3	126	120.1 <sup>1)</sup>	120.6 <sup>1)</sup>
Croatia	207.3	201.9	197.7	189.6	194.1
Italy	106.9	105.7	103.5	97.9	100.4
Cyprus	138.9	134.2	124.1	128.4	128.7
Latvia	231.3	230.5	221.1	215.8	206.7
Lithuania	235.8	229.9	209.3	202.5	205.4
Luxembourg	110.8	108.7	101.6	93.6	89.1
Hungary	250.4	239.5	225.6	218.5	233.6
Malta	140	142.9	122.1	114	90.5
Netherlands	124.9	126.7	126.6	118.7	118.3 <sup>1)</sup>
Austria	109.9	108.7	110.3	105.6	107.1
Poland	265.3	252.8	250.3	233.3	227.3
Portugal	133.8	131.2	133.5	130.6	133.9 <sup>2)</sup>
Romania	285.4	274.4	243	233.8	226.7 <sup>1)</sup>
Slovenia	201	198.3	195.5	183.7	177.6
Slovakia	250.3	236.3	237.1	220.1	215.1
Finland	186.6	183.3	181.9	186.4	177.2
Sweden	130.6	131.8	128.4	122.8	111.3
United Kingdom	106.7	108.2	104.7	95.8	94.3
Iceland	614.2	561.7	563.5	550.9	507.5

1) Provisional data; 2) Estimated data;

Gross domestic product (GDP) in Euros with reference year 2005

... = not available

Source: Eurostat, 30 May 2017; State Statistical Office

## Total gross electricity generation

	GWh				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Republic of Macedonia	7 260	6 759	6 262	6 094	5 374
EU (28 countries)	3 366 093	3 297 335	3 296 273	3 268 484	3 190 773
EU (27 countries)	2 393 431	2 332 877	2 334 111	2 323 687	2 265 437
Belgium	95 189	90 241	82 923	83 488	72 672
Bulgaria	46 653	50 797	47 329	43 784	47 485
Czech Republic	85 903	87 477	87 418	86 913	86 148
Denmark	38 862	35 229	30 701	34 743	32 184
Germany	632 983	613 068	629 812	638 729	627 795
Estonia	12 964	12 893	11 967	13 275	12 446
Ireland	28 353	27 165	27 354	25 920	26 087
Greece	57 392	59 436	60 959	57 152	50 474
Spain	301 527	293 848	297 559	285 632	278 749
France	569 097	561 449	564 897	571 372	563 694
Croatia	14 902	11 373	10 755	14 052	13 554
Italy	302 063	302 582	299 277	289 807	279 827
Cyprus	5 322	4 929	4 717	4 290	4 350
Latvia	6 627	6 094	6 167	6 209	5 141
Lithuania	5 749	4 822	5 043	4 762	4 397
Luxembourg	4 590	3 718	3 818	2 888	2 966
Hungary	37 371	36 019	34 635	30 294	29 392
Malta	2 114	2 179	2 294	2 251	2 245
Netherlands	119 270	113 963	103 298	101 736	103 418
Austria	71 129	65 811	72 601	68 312	65 442
Poland	157 657	163 548	162 139	164 580	159 059
Portugal	54 090	52 463	46 614	51 672	52 802
Romania	60 979	62 217	59 045	58 888	65 676
Slovenia	16 440	16 059	15 736	16 103	17 437
Slovakia	27 858	28 656	28 664	28 832	27 401
Finland	80 674	73 501	70 411	71 257	68 094
Sweden	148 563	150 376	166 562	153 166	153 662
United Kingdom	381 772	367 422	363 578	358 377	338 176
Iceland	17 059	17 211	17 549	18 116	18 122
Montenegro	4 022	2 656	2 844	3 945	3 173
Turkey	211 208	229 393	239 496	240 154	251 963

Source: Eurostat, 30 May 2017

## Individuals regularly using the Internet

	% of individuals total				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Republic of Macedonia	60	66	70	73	75
EU (28 countries)	75	77	80	81	84
EU (27 countries)	75	77	80	81	84
Belgium	82	83	86	86	87
Bulgaria	55	56	59	60	62
Czech Republic	75	76	81	83	83
Denmark	93	95	96	97	97
Germany	84	86	88	89	91
Estonia	79	81	86	89	88
Ireland	79	80	82	82	83
Greece	56	61	65	68	70
Spain	72	74	77	80	81
France	83	84	86	87	88
Croatia	63	68	70	71	74
Italy	58	61	64	68	71
Cyprus	61	66	70	72	76
Latvia	74	76	77	80	81
Lithuania	67	69	73	72	75
Luxembourg	92	95	95	98	98
Hungary	72	74	77	76	81
Malta	70	70	74	77	78
Netherlands	93	94	94	94	94
Austria	81	82	82	85	85
Poland	65	65	69	70	75
Portugal	64	65	67	70	71
Romania	50	55	59	62	66
Slovenia	70	74	74	75	76
Slovakia	80	81	83	81	83
Finland	91	92	93	93	94
Sweden	94	95	93	92	95
United Kingdom	89	91	92	93	95
Iceland	96	97	98	...	...
Turkey	45	46	51	54	59

... = not available

Source: Eurostat, 30 May 2017

## Households with broadband Internet connection

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	%
Republic of Macedonia	58	65	68	69	75	
EU (28 countries)	72	76	78	80	83	
EU (27 countries)	72	76	78	80	83	
Belgium	75	79	81	79	82	
Bulgaria	51	54	56	59	63	
Czech Republic	63	69	76	76	80	
Denmark	85	87	85	84	92	
Germany	82	85	87	88	90	
Estonia	73	78	81 <sup>1)</sup>	87	85	
Ireland	65	67	80	83	86	
Greece	51	55	65	67	68	
Spain	65	69	73	78	81	
France	77	78	77	76	79	
Croatia	60	64	68	76	77	
Italy	55	68	71	74	77	
Cyprus	62	64	69	71	74	
Latvia	67	70	73	74	75 <sup>1)</sup>	
Lithuania	60	64	65	67	71	
Luxembourg	68	70	93	95	97	
Hungary	66	69	73	75	78	
Malta	77	79	80	82	82	
Netherlands	84	87	94	94	95	
Austria	77	80	79	81	85	
Poland	67	69	71	71	76	
Portugal	60	62	63	69	73	
Romania	50	56	58 <sup>1)</sup>	65	70	
Slovenia	73	74	75	78	78	
Slovakia	72	70	76	78	78	
Finland	85	88	89	90	91	
Sweden	87	: <sup>2)</sup>	87	83	89 <sup>1)</sup>	
United Kingdom	86	87	88	90	92	
Iceland	93	95	93	...	...	
Turkey	43	46	57	68	73	

1) Break in series; 2) Low reliability; ... = not available

Source: Eurostat, 30 May 2017

## Modal split of freight transport

% in total inland freight tonne-km  
Railways

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Republic of Macedonia	8.2	6.8	7.6	5.3	4.0
EU (28 countries)	18.3	18.1	17.8	18	17.9
EU (27 countries)	18.3	18.1	17.8	18	17.9
Belgium	15.2	14.6	14.4	14.7	14.7
Bulgaria	11.4	8.9	9.1	9.5	8.8
Czech Republic	20.7	21.8	20.3	21.2	21.1
Denmark	14	12	13.2	13.2	12.8
Germany	23	23.1	23.5	23.4	24
Estonia	51.5	47	44.1	34	33.2
Ireland	1	0.9	1.1	1	1
Greece	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.5
Spain	4.4	4.5	4.6	5	5
France	14.9	15.2	15.1	15.8	17.4
Croatia	20.2	19.8	17.4	17.3	16.2
Italy	12.2	14	13	14.6	15.1
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	63.8	64.2	60.4	58.7	56.3
Lithuania	41.2	37.7	33.6	33.8	34.6
Luxembourg	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.2
Hungary	20	20.5	20.5	20.5	19.9
Malta	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	5	5	4.8	4.8	5.3
Austria	39.9	40.8	42.1	43.6	43.6
Poland	20.5	18	17	16.6	16.2
Portugal	6	6.8	5.9	6.5	7.8
Romania	28	24.2	21.9	20.7	20.8
Slovenia	18.6	17.9	19.3	20.2	18.9
Slovakia	20.9	19.8	21.4	21.5	19.8
Finland	25.8	26.6	27.8	29	25.6
Sweden	38.2	39.7	38.5	33.7	33.2
United Kingdom	12	11.9	13.2	13.4	12.1
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	5.3	4.9	4.6	...	...

... = not available

Source: Eurostat, 30 May 2017; State Statistical Office

## Arrivals in hotels and similar establishments

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Republic of Macedonia	422 584	449 735	501 509	531 579	608 701
EU (28 countries)	640 457 959	659 959 643	675 255 487	695 079 131	...
EU (27 countries)	635 207 890	654 548 853	669 693 260	689 294 061	...
Belgium	9 959 723	9 951 300	10 174 877	10 564 354	10 744 195
Bulgaria	4 629 386	5 029 264	5 365 095	5 458 843	5 743 599
Czech Republic	10 478 781	12 214 573	12 372 359	12 566 115	13 759 959
Denmark	3 832 948	3 999 453	4 153 359	4 432 592	4 648 785
Germany	115 583 098	119 975 969	122 222 368	126 724 641	131 674 079
Estonia	2 370 557	2 451 413	2 554 643	2 634 574	2 645 644
Ireland	...	9 069 762	8 843 233	9 426 773	9 973 563
Greece	16 354 725	14 501 209	16 008 948	17 418 853	18 478 701
Spain	85 366 970	82 962 481	83 820 919	87 814 530	93 216 968
France	110 146 243	109 853 087	112 727 979	111 365 958	113 893 218
Croatia	5 250 069	5 410 790	5 562 227	5 785 070	6 196 653
Italy	83 055 769	82 644 781	82 639 236	84 240 379	88 992 199
Cyprus	2 464 510	2 525 093	2 384 997	2 366 719	2 314 687
Latvia	1 412 498	1 347 170	1 509 280	1 747 681	1 865 289
Lithuania	1 428 265	1 593 790	1 745 872	1 874 827	1 959 233
Luxembourg	715 894	813 702	831 161	903 876	939 313
Hungary	6 558 861	7 196 425	7 632 739	8 240 710	8 887 881
Malta	1 331 815	1 339 978	1 439 654	1 523 645	1 563 102
Netherlands	19 875 800	20 227 622	21 521 397	23 121 671	24 175 682
Austria	25 937 682	27 038 123	27 529 935	28 162 872	29 488 640
Poland	15 485 490	16 090 587	17 115 770	18 658 841	20 135 814
Portugal	13 113 866	12 980 694	13 925 530	15 857 125	17 144 474
Romania	6 851 842	6 407 830	6 556 089	6 981 805	8 097 804
Slovenia	2 183 908	2 219 270	2 252 890	2 387 359	2 605 314
Slovakia	2 713 144	2 886 188	3 126 605	2 880 819	3 379 070
Finland	9 266 987	9 428 147	9 315 248	9 140 342	9 292 860
Sweden	16 784 550	16 998 508	17 538 374	18 413 454	19 754 949
United Kingdom	60 630 275	72 802 435	74 384 703	...	...
Iceland	1 277 946	1 381 327	1 600 741	1 888 709	2 406 073
Turkey	...	...	38 252 702	40 809 260	43 318 640

... = not available

Source: Eurostat, 30 May 2017