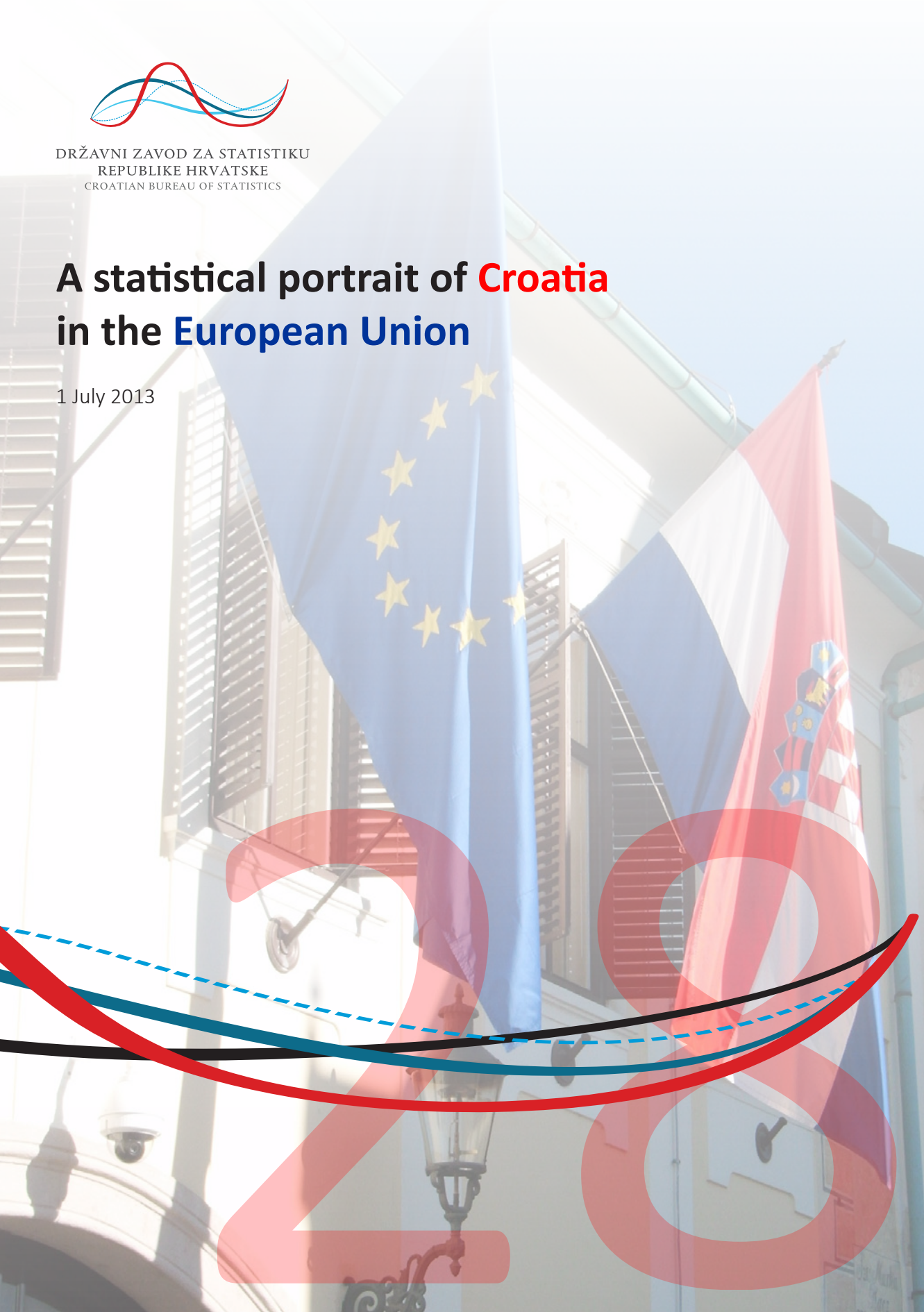


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A statistical portrait of **Croatia** in the **European Union**

1 July 2013



A statistical portrait of Croatia in the European Union

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Foreword

Zagreb

1 July 2013

This publication — *A statistical portrait of Croatia in the European Union* — provides a wide range of statistical analysis showing the place of Croatia within the European Union (EU) on the day of its accession. The data presented include economic, social and environmental statistics providing an overview of the position of Croatia with respect to the 27 other members of the European Union and the EU candidate countries. As well as becoming the 28th member of the European Union, Croatia has applied to become a member of the European economic area (EEA); beyond the 28 EU Member States the EEA includes three of the four countries of the European free trade area (EFTA) and so this publication also includes data for the EFTA countries.

Alongside a presentation of the latest situation in Croatia among the EU Member States and compared with the other selected countries, this publication provides many time series showing how Croatia has developed over recent years in comparison with overall developments in the EU.

For many years the staff of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics (CBS), supported by various organisations and experts, have worked hard to adjust much of the Croatian statistical system to align with EU standards. As these standards have been met we have provided data to the statistical office of the European Union (Eurostat). The data in this publication, drawn from Eurostat's online database, show the fruits of that work.

If you would like a very quick statistical overview, the first few pages of this publication (after the introduction) provide a selection of key data comparing Croatia with the EU-27. Following this, the main part of the publication provides a more detailed analysis organised in 13 chapters.

I hope that this information will be of interest as we in Croatia write a new line in our history books.

Marko Krištof

Director General, Croatian Bureau of Statistics

Abstract

A statistical portrait of Croatia in the European Union analyses statistical data for Croatia, all members of the European Union, EFTA countries and candidate countries to the European Union. It aims to show the latest statistical data at the time of Croatia's accession to the European Union.

A statistical portrait of Croatia in the European Union

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Disclaimer

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Introduction

Guide to the publication

Structure

A **statistical portrait of Croatia in the European Union** contains: an introduction, key data, 13 main chapters and annexes.

The introduction includes information concerning:

- the structure of the publication;
- a brief summary of the recent history of the European Union and Croatia;
- information about the Croatian Bureau of Statistics (CBS) and the statistical office of the European Union (EU) (Eurostat).

The **key data** centres on the Europe 2020 indicators as well as six small tables providing the Croatian and EU-27 values for a selection of the most important variables and indicators shown elsewhere in the publication.

The **13 chapters** present more detailed statistical data concerning: population; health; living conditions; education; the labour market; the economy; international trade; agriculture, forestry and fishing; business; science and technology; transport; energy; and the environment.

The **annexes** includes a glossary of some of the key terms used in the publication, explaining concepts such as gross domestic product, R & D intensity, full-time equivalents. The annexes also provide information concerning the classifications, abbreviations and acronyms used in the publication.

Coverage

In nearly all tables and figures this publication presents information for the EU, normally for the EU-27 (the 27 Member States of the EU) as it was until 30 June 2013 and occasionally for the EU-28 (including also Croatia) as it is from 1 July 2013. For many of the analysis data is also provided for:

- the euro area (EA-17; based on 17 members);
- the individual EU Member States;
- the individual EFTA countries — Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland;
- the individual EU candidate countries — Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ⁽¹⁾, Serbia and Turkey (note that Iceland is also a candidate country, but grouped with the other EFTA countries).

The EU Member States and other countries are presented either in the protocol order — alphabetical order of the Member States/countries' name in their own original languages — or ranked according to the indicator shown in a figure.

Time series for the EU-28, EU-27 and EA-17 are based on a fixed membership. For example, EU-28 data include data for all 28 Member States (as of 1 July 2013) regardless of the actual composition of the EU in the period shown: data for the EU-28 for the year 2000 therefore concerns data for all 28 current EU Member States despite the fact that in the year 2000 there were only 15 EU Member States. This allows an analysis over time that is uninterrupted by the changing membership of the EU.

Date of the data extraction

The data in this publication were extracted during the second half of May 2013. The accompanying text was drafted in May and June 2013.

Data presentation

For tables, the following formatting/symbols are used:

- Italic* indicates that the value is a forecast, an estimate or is provisional;
- :
- not applicable; for example, when a particular activity does not exist.

For figures, footnotes beneath the figure are used instead of this formatting/symbols.

For both tables and figures, breaks in series are indicated in footnotes beneath the table/figure.

⁽¹⁾ The name of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is shown in tables and figures in this publication as MK — this does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which is to be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

Croatia — information

Basic facts

Official name	Republika Hrvatska (Republic of Croatia)
Official language	Hrvatski (Croatian)
Currency	kuna, subdivided into lipa (HRK)
Government	Parliamentary (single chamber) republic
Capital city	Zagreb
Cities with population above 50 000	Zagreb, Split, Rijeka, Osijek, Zadar, Pula and Slavonski Brod
Geographical divisions	20 županije (counties) and the city of Zagreb
Neighbouring countries (land and sea borders)	Slovenia, Hungary, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina Montenegro and Italy
Coastal waters	Adriatic sea
Main rivers	Dunav (Danube), Sava, Drava, Mura (Mur) and Kupa
Main mountains	Dinaridi (Dinaric Alps)

Timeline of Croatian history since 1991

25 June 1991	Croatian declaration of independence: Constitutional Decision on the Sovereignty and Independence of the Republic of Croatia by the Croatian parliament
8 October 1991	Independence entered into effect
22 December 1991	Constitution of the Republic of Croatia adopted
22 May 1992	Admitted as a member of the United Nations
12 November 1995	Erdut agreement signed as resolution to the Croatian War of Independence and leading to the protectorate of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium
6 November 1996	Admitted as a member of the Council of Europe
15 January 1998	Integration of the United Nations protectorate
30 November 2000	Admitted as a member of the World Trade Organisation
1 April 2009	Admitted as a member of North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

Timeline of Croatia's path to the European Union

29 October 2001	Croatia and EU signed a Stabilisation and association agreement in Luxembourg
21 February 2003	Croatia applied for EU membership
1 June 2004	Croatia given candidate status
2005	Negotiations started
2011	Negotiations completed
9 December 2011	Accession Treaty signed in Brussels, Belgium
22 January 2012	Referendum held in Croatia in favour of EU accession
9 March 2012	Croatian parliament ratified the Accession Treaty
7 June 2013	Final EU Member State ratifies Accession Treaty
1 July 2013	Accession of Croatia

The European Union and its predecessors — a timeline

The European communities

1952	Treaty of Paris establishing the European coal and steel community — Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands (EC-6)
1954	Paris conference established the Western European Union
1958	Treaties of Rome establishing the European economic community and the European atomic energy community
1967	Merger Treaty establishing a single Council and a single Commission of the European communities
1973	Enlargement — Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom (EC-9)
1981	Enlargement — Greece (EC-10)
1986	Enlargement — Portugal and Spain (EC-12)
1987	Single European act
1992/1993	Single market established

The European Union

1993	Treaty of Maastricht: the Treaty on European Union (established the European Union with three pillars covering i) the European communities as well as inter-governmental work on ii) justice and home affairs and iii) foreign and security policy)
1995	Schengen Treaty enters into force (abolished passport and immigration controls at common borders)
1995	Enlargement — Austria, Finland and Sweden (EU-15)
1999	Euro introduced as accounting currency
1999	Treaty of Amsterdam, amending the Treaty on European Union (incorporating the Schengen Treaty and the three European communities to establish the European Community)
2002	Euro notes and coins in circulation
2003	Treaty of Nice, amending the Treaty on European Union
2004	Enlargement — the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia (EU-25)
2007	Enlargement — Bulgaria and Romania (EU-27)
2009	Lisbon Treaty, amending the Treaty on European Union, integrating the Western European Union as well as combining the three pillars established under the Maastricht Treaty
2013	Enlargement — Croatia (EU-28)

Croatian Bureau of Statistics

The institution named the State Statistical Office was founded in the Kingdom of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia in 1875. This institution changed its name to the Statistical Office in Zagreb in 1924. As early as 1929 the Office completely lost its financial and professional independence and was formally put under the authority of the state statistics of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

In 1939, the Statistical Office was incorporated into the Presidential Office of the Vice-Roy's Government of the Banovina Hrvatska (the Banate of Croatia). In the Independent State of Croatia, there was the Office of General State Statistics, in organisational sense, within the Government Presidency.

The Statistical Office of the National Republic of Croatia was established in 1945. In 1951, this name was changed into the Bureau of Statistics and Records, then in 1956 to the Bureau of Statistics of the National Republic of Croatia. In 1963 the name was changed once again to the State Bureau of Statistics of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. In relation to its finances and personnel, the Bureau was independent. On the other hand, it was obliged to implement uniform programmes and methodologies prescribed by the Federal Statistical Office.

In 1992, the Republic of Croatia established the Central Bureau of Statistics, which in 2010 changed its name to the Croatian Bureau of Statistics. The Bureau is completely independent in its work, but with a strong tendency to harmonise, as much as possible, its programmes and methodologies with those of the European Union.

Publications, statistical data and further information can be found on the CBS's website at:

- http://www.dzs.hr/default_e.htm (in English)
- <http://www.dzs.hr/default.htm> (in Croatian).

Eurostat

Eurostat is the statistical office of the European Union and is located in Luxembourg. Its task is to provide the EU with statistics that enable comparisons between countries and regions within Europe. Eurostat's mission is to be the leading provider of high quality statistics on Europe.

Access to Eurostat data

Eurostat's data are available from the Eurobase database on its website (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>). Access to data is free. Data are presented in the form of:

- tables — normally simple tables showing a time series of values for a large range of Member States and other countries;
- databases — multi-dimensional databases providing a range of indicators related to a particular subject often with supplementary analysis (based on a range of socio-economic or other classifications).

In this publication the source of data is indicated below each table or figure. For Eurostat data the precise source is identified through 'online data codes' listed for each table or figure. Entering these codes into the search box on Eurostat's website provides a page which lists: publications; possible datasets (either tables or databases); and methodological information (metadata). By following the link for the appropriate dataset a 'Dataset details' page is shown with a link to 'View table'. Clicking on the 'View table' link provides access to the full data set that was used to construct the table or figure in the publication. Note that Eurostat's database is frequently updated and so the online data may have been refreshed since the extractions were made for the production of this publication.



Map 1: Croatia within the EU



Croatia
EU-27 Member States
EFTA countries
EU candidate countries

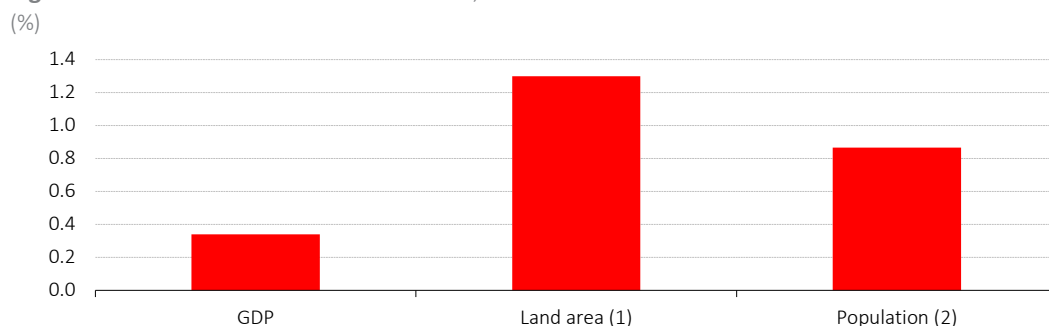
Map 2: Croatia's regions



Table 1: Key data for Croatia's regions, 2010–11

	Area, 2011	Population			Regional GDP, 2010	
		average 2011	density 2011	change 2001–11	(EUR per inhabitant)	(% of EU-27, based on PPS per inhabitant)
		(km ²)	(1 000)	(per km ²)		
Croatia	56 594	4 405	78	-8.2	10 200	59
Jadranska Hrvatska	24 705	1 465	59	24.2	10 000	58
Primorsko-goranska županija Rijeka	3 588	303	84	-8.8	12 500	72
Ličko-senjska županija Gospić	5 353	48	9	-98.9	8 400	48
Zadarska županija Zadar	3 646	177	49	88.5	8 300	48
Šibensko-kninska županija Šibenik	2 984	112	37	-14.1	8 000	46
Splitsko-dalmatinska županija Split	4 540	483	106	37.4	8 100	47
Istarska županija Pazin	2 813	215	76	38.2	13 000	76
Dubrovačko-neretvanska županija Dubrovnik	1 781	128	72	36.5	10 600	61
Kontinentalna Hrvatska	31 889	2 940	92	-23.5	10 200	59
Grad Zagreb Zagreb	641	795	1 240	19.1	18 800	109
Zagrebačka županija Zagreb	3 060	330	108	62.1	7 200	42
Krapinsko-zagorska županija Krapina	1 229	135	110	-50.6	6 100	36
Varaždinska županija Varaždin	1 262	179	142	-28.7	8 300	48
Koprivničko-križevačka županija Koprivnica	1 748	118	68	-47.5	8 200	47
Međimurska županija Čakovec	729	118	162	-5.9	8 000	46
Bjelovarsko-bilogorska županija Bjelovar	2 640	122	46	-79.1	6 800	39
Virovitičko-podravska županija Virovitica	2 024	86	42	-80.5	5 900	34
Požeško-slavonska županija Požega	1 823	80	44	-66.4	6 100	35
Brodsko-posavska županija Slavonski Brod	2 030	171	84	-36.2	5 400	31
Osječko-baranjska županija Osijek	4 155	316	76	-43.3	7 600	44
Vukovarsko-srijemska županija Vukovar	2 454	194	79	-52.8	5 600	32
Karlovačka županija Karlovac	3 626	129	36	-87.0	7 500	43
Sisačko-moslavačka županija Sisak	4 468	167	37	-97.8	8 400	49

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_r_d3area, demo_r_d3avg, demo_r_d3dens and nama_r_e3gdp).

Figure 1: Croatia's contribution to the EU-28, 2012

(1) 2010; total area instead of land area for Denmark, Germany, France, Italy, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Portugal and Slovakia within EU-28 aggregate.

(2) 1st January 2012.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nama_gdp_c, demo_r_d3area and demo_gind).

Europe 2020 targets

At the European Council held on 17 June 2010, the Member States' Heads of State and Government endorsed the Europe 2020 strategy — a new strategy for jobs and smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. This strategy aims to boost competitiveness, productivity, growth potential, social cohesion and economic convergence.

Europe 2020 is based on five EU headline targets: employment, R&D, climate change and energy, education, and poverty and social exclusion. These are measured by eight headline indicators. For each Member State national targets have been established. Additional information, including the targets, can be found on the Europe 2020 Website (<http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020>).

Table 2: Europe 2020 indicators, 2010–12 (1)

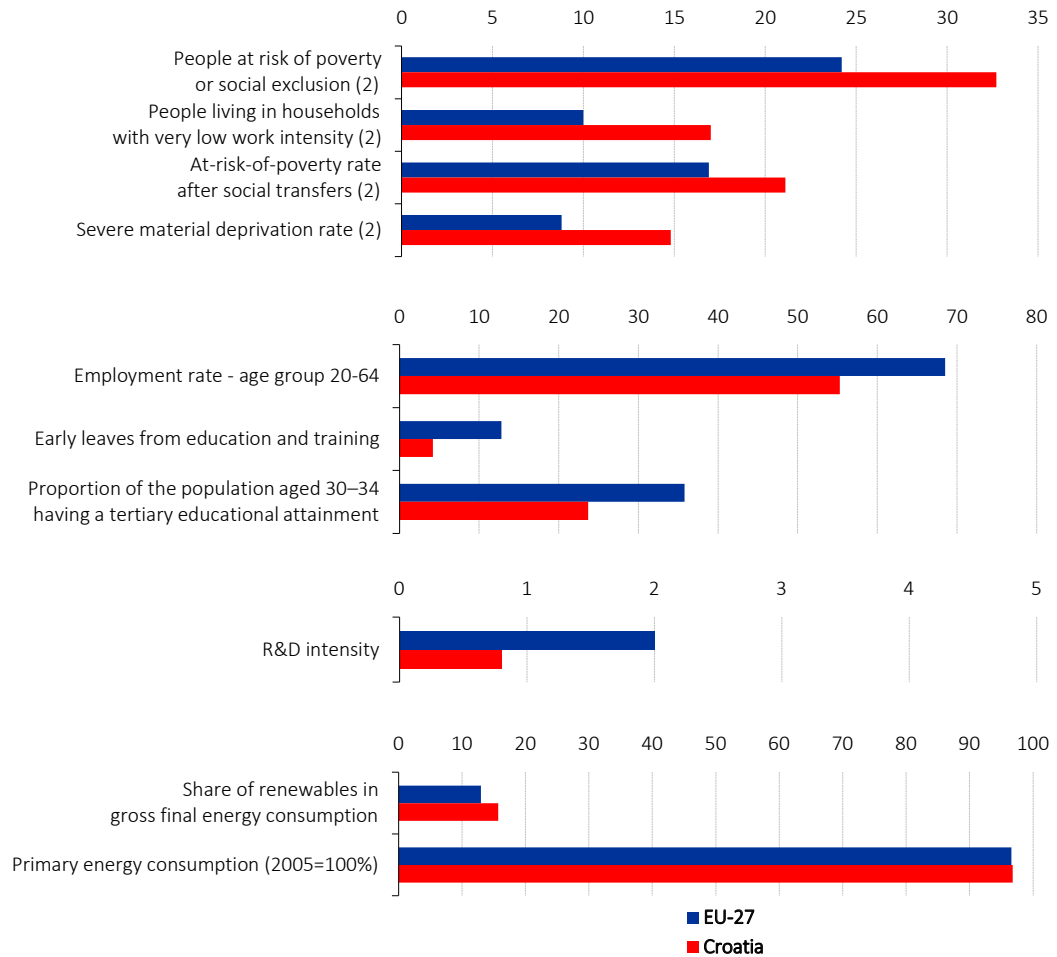
Indicator	Unit and scale	Year	Croatia EU-27		2020 targets		
					Sign	Croatia	EU-27
People at risk of poverty or social exclusion	(million)	2011	1.4	119.6	≤	1.3	103.9
People living in households with very low work intensity (2)	(%)	2011	17.0	10.0		-	-
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers (2)	(%)	2011	21.1	16.9		-	-
Severe material deprivation rate (2)	(%)	2011	14.8	8.8		-	-
Early leaves from education and training	(%)	2012	4.2	12.8	≤	4	10
Proportion of the population aged 30–34 having a tertiary educational attainment	(%)	2012	23.7	35.8	≥	35	40
Employment rate - age group 20-64	(%)	2012	55.3	68.5	≥	59	75
R&D intensity	(% of GDP)	2011	0.80	2.00	≥	1	3
Share of renewables in gross final energy consumption	(%)	2011	15.7	13.0	≥	20	20
Primary energy consumption	(2005=100)	2010	96.8	96.6	≤	:	80

(1) For more information see: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/europe_2020_indicators/headline_indicators.

(2) Europe 2020 indicators are based on the number of persons; the indicators shown here are as a percentage of the relevant population.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: t2020_50, t2020_51, t2020_52, t2020_53, t2020_40, t2020_41, t2020_10, t2020_20, t2020_31 and t2020_33).

Figure 2: Europe 2020 indicators, 2010–12 (1)
(%)



(1) For more information see: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/europe_2020_indicators/headline_indicators. EU-27 includes provisional data and estimates. Note that the four parts of the figure use different scales.

(2) Europe 2020 indicators are based on the number of persons; the indicators shown here are as a percentage of the relevant population.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: t2020_50, t2020_51, t2020_52, t2020_53, t2020_40, t2020_41, t2020_10, t2020_20, t2020_31 and t2020_33).

Table 3: Key population and living conditions data, 2011 and 2012

Indicator	Unit and scale	Year	Croatia	EU-27
Population on 1st January	(1 000)	2012	4 398	503 664
Population density	(inhabitants per km ²)	2011	77.8	116.9
Fertility rate: children per woman	(number)	2011	1.4	1.6
Young age dependency ratio	(%)	2012	26.8	23.4
Old age dependency ratio	(%)	2012	25.6	26.8
Life expectancy at birth: women	(years)	2011	80.4	83.2
Life expectancy at birth: men	(years)	2011	73.9	77.4
Healthy life years at age 65: women	(years)	2011	7.0	8.6
Healthy life years at age 65: men	(years)	2011	7.3	8.6
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers	(%)	2011	30.7	26.1

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_gind, tps00003, demo_pjanind, demo_mlexpec, hlth_hlye and ilc_li02).

Table 4: Key education and labour market data, 2010–12

Indicator	Unit and scale	Year	Croatia	EU-27
Public expenditure on education	(% of GDP)	2010	4.3	5.4
Four-year-olds in education	(%)	2011	57.4	90.8
18-year-olds in education	(%)	2011	66.9	79.1
Upper secondary education attainment	(%)	2011	89.0	64.7
Median age in tertiary education	(years)	2011	21.1	22.1
Employment rate, persons aged 15–64	(%)	2012	50.7	64.2
Employment rate, females aged 15–64	(%)	2012	46.2	58.6
Employment rate, persons aged 55–64	(%)	2012	24.8	48.9
Persons working part-time	(%)	2012	8.4	20.0
Unemployment rate	(%)	2012	15.9	10.5
Long-term unemployment rate	(%)	2012	10.3	4.6
Youth unemployment rate	(%)	2012	43.0	22.8
Youth unemployment ratio	(%)	2012	12.8	9.7
Share of wages & salaries in total labour costs	(%)	2012	84.3	75.8
Hourly labour costs	(EUR)	2012	8.3	23.6

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: educ_figdp, educ_ipart, tps00060, edat_lfse_06, tps00061, lfsi_emp_a, tps00159, une_rt_a, une_ltu_a, une_rt_a, lfsi_act_a and lc_lci_lev).

Table 5: Key economic and trade data, 2009–12

Indicator	Unit and scale	Year	Croatia	EU-27
Gross domestic product (GDP)	(EUR billion)	2012	43.9	12 899.1
GDP per capita	(EUR per capita)	2012	10 300	25 600
GDP in PPS per capita	(EU-27=100)	2011	61	100
Public balance	(% of GDP)	2009	-4.1	-6.9
General government debt	(% of GDP)	2009	35.3	74.6
All-items inflation rate	(%)	2012	3.4	2.6
Current account balance	(% of GDP)	2012	0.1	0.3
Trade balance for goods	(EUR million)	2012	-6 851	-105 093
Trade balance for services	(EUR million)	2011	6 478	121 040

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nama_gdp_c, gov_dd_edpt1, prc_hicp_a, op_q_eu, bop_q_c, ext_lt_intratrd, ext_lt_intercc and bop_its_det).

Table 6: Key agriculture, forestry and fisheries data, 2010–12

Indicator	Unit and scale	Year	Croatia	EU-27
Average size of farm holdings	(hectares)	2010	5.6	14.1
Farmland as a share of land area	(%)	2010	23.3	39.9
Crop farming: share of farmland	(%)	2010	42.5	49.4
Livestock farming: share of farmland	(%)	2010	39.7	38.2
Combined farming: share of farmland	(%)	2010	17.8	12.3
Value added share of agricultural sector	(%)	2012	3.1	1.4
Collection of cows' milk (1)	(kg per inhabitant)	2011	142.2	278.7
Roundwood production	(m ³ per inhabitant)	2011	1.2	0.8
Fish catch (2)	(kg per inhabitant)	2011	16.0	9.9

(1) EU-27 excluding Malta.

(2) EU-27, 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ef_ov_kvaa, ef_kvaareg, demo_r_d3area, ef_oluft, aact_eaa01, nama_nace10_c, apro_mk_pobta, demo_gind, for_remov and fish_ca_00).

Table 7: Key business and technology data, 2010–12

Indicator	Unit and scale	Year	Croatia	EU-27
Value added share of industry (1)	(%)	2010	36.1	33.2
Value added share of construction (1)	(%)	2010	10.3	8.3
Value added share of non-financial services (1)	(%)	2010	53.7	58.5
Tourism intensity	(nights per inhabitant)	2011	8.9	4.9
Internet use in previous 12 months (2)	(%)	2012	63	75
Online purchase in previous 12 months (2)	(%)	2012	23	45
Proportion of innovative enterprises	(%)	2010	42	53

(1) Shares in the non-financial business economy.

(2) Persons aged 16–74.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_na_ind_r2, sbs_na_con_r2, sbs_na_dt_r2, sbs_na_1a_se_r2, tour_occ_ninat, tps00001, isoc_ci_ifp_iu, isoc_ec_ibuy and inn_cis7_type).

Table 8: Key transport, energy and environment data, 2010–12

Indicator	Unit and scale	Year	Croatia	EU-27
Land area (1)	(km ²)	2010	56 594	4 302 460
Modal split of inland freight transport: railways	(%)	2011	20.2	18.4
Modal split of inland passenger transport: cars	(%)	2010	85.4	84.1
Energy dependency	(%)	2011	54.4	53.8
Energy intensity	(kg per EUR 1 000 of GDP)	2010	230.5	152.1
Electricity generated from renewable sources	(%)	2011	25.6	20.4
Household electricity prices	(EUR per 100 kWh)	2012	13.8	19.7
Household gas prices	(EUR per 100 kWh)	2012	4.7	7.2
Waste generation (2)	(kg per inhabitant)	2010	715	4 552

(1) Total area instead of land area for Denmark, Germany, France, Italy, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Portugal and Slovakia, within EU-27 aggregate.

(2) Excluding waste generation by households.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_r_d3area, tsdtr220, tsdtr210, nrg_100a, tsdec360, tsdcc330, nrg_pc_204, nrg_pc_202 and env_wasgen).



1. Population

The size of a country (or bloc of countries) in terms of its population is influenced by a number of factors, notably births, life expectancy, deaths and migration. The population's structure reflects not just the current situation but waves of high or low birth rates, wars and migration over previous generations. These issues are important for policymakers in terms of providing public services such as childcare, education, healthcare, pensions and care for the elderly.

1.1 Size of the population

Table 1.1: Average population, 2006–11

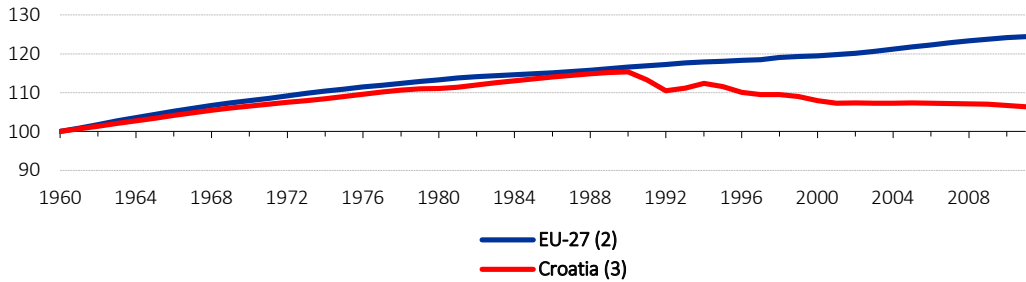
(1 000)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU-27 (1)	494 251	496 497	498 686	500 378	501 811	503 016
EA-17 (1)	325 687	327 532	329 230	330 424	331 413	332 421
BE (2)	10 548	10 626	10 710	10 796	10 896	11 048
BG (2)	7 699	7 660	7 623	7 585	7 534	7 348
CZ (2)	10 269	10 334	10 424	10 487	10 520	10 496
DK	5 437	5 461	5 494	5 523	5 548	5 571
DE	82 376	82 266	82 110	81 902	81 777	81 798
EE	1 344	1 342	1 341	1 340	1 340	1 340
IE (2)	4 260	4 357	4 426	4 459	4 474	4 577
EL	11 148	11 193	11 237	11 283	11 308	11 300
ES	44 116	44 879	45 556	45 909	46 071	46 175
FR	63 437	63 826	64 179	64 505	64 827	65 161
HR	4 442	4 439	4 436	4 430	4 419	4 405
IT	58 941	59 375	59 832	60 193	60 483	60 724
CY (3)	773	784	793	800	829	851
LV (2)	2 288	2 276	2 266	2 255	2 239	2 058
LT (2)	3 394	3 376	3 358	3 339	3 287	3 030
LU	473	480	489	498	507	518
HU	10 071	10 056	10 038	10 023	10 000	9 972
MT (2)	406	409	412	414	416	417
NL	16 346	16 382	16 446	16 530	16 615	16 693
AT	8 269	8 301	8 337	8 365	8 390	8 424
PL (2)	38 141	38 121	38 126	38 152	38 184	38 534
PT (2)	10 584	10 608	10 622	10 632	10 637	10 557
RO	21 588	21 547	21 514	21 480	21 438	21 385
SI (4)	2 007	2 018	2 021	2 040	2 049	2 053
SK (2)	5 391	5 397	5 407	5 419	5 430	5 398
FI	5 266	5 289	5 313	5 339	5 363	5 388
SE	9 081	9 148	9 220	9 299	9 378	9 449
UK	60 596	60 987	61 394	61 811	62 271	62 752
IS	304	312	317	318	318	319
LI	35	35	35	36	36	36
NO	4 661	4 709	4 768	4 829	4 889	4 953
CH (2)	7 484	7 551	7 648	7 744	7 825	7 912
ME (3)	624	626	629	632	618	621
MK	2 040	2 044	2 047	2 051	2 055	2 059
RS	7 412	7 382	7 350	7 321	7 291	7 259
TR (5)	72 971	70 138	71 052	72 039	73 142	74 224

(1) Breaks in series, 2010 and 2011. (2) Break in series, 2011. (3) Break in series, 2010. (4) Break in series, 2008. (5) Breaks in series, 2006 and 2007.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_gind).

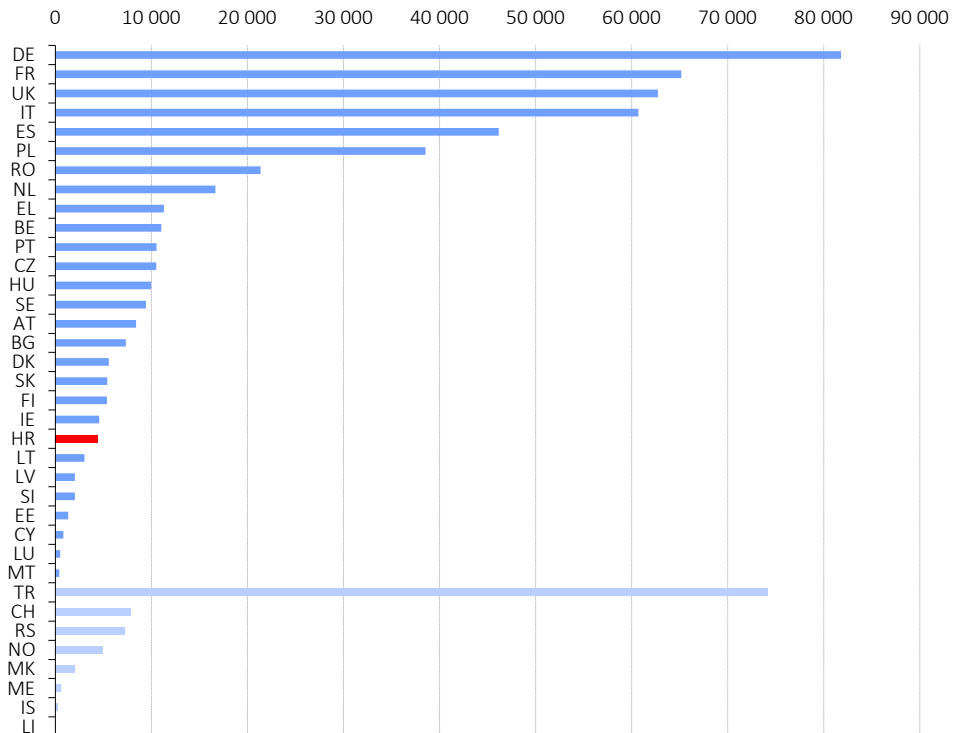
Figure 1.1: Development of annual average population, 1960–11 (1)
(1960=100)



(1) Note that the y-axis is cut. (2) Breaks in series, 1998, 2010 and 2011; provisional data, 2008–11. (3) Eurostat estimates, 1981–2001.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_gind).

Figure 1.2: Average population, 2011 (1)
(1 000)



(1) Includes provisional data.

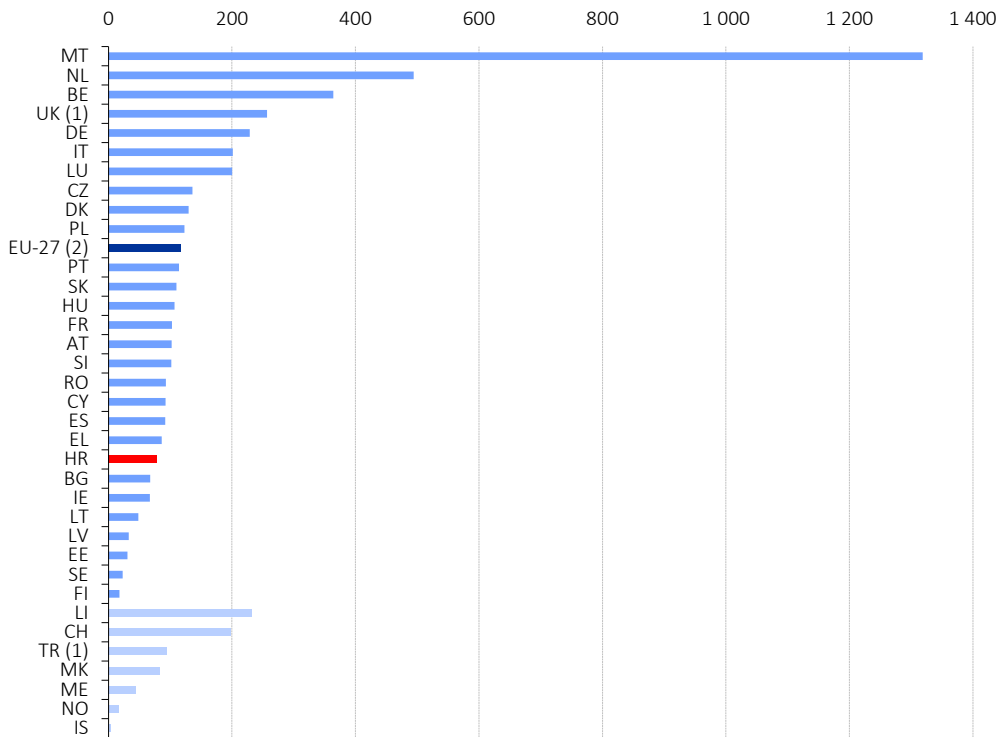
Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_gind).

The population of the EU-27 passed 500 million in 2009 and moved to 503 million by 2011. Including the 4.4 million population of Croatia, the EU-28 had passed 500 million inhabitants in 2007. As of 1 January 2012 Croatia represented around 0.9 % of the EU-28's total population, around 2.5 times its gross domestic product share.

Whereas the EU-27's population continued to increase during recent years the Croatian population declined, by approximately 7.0 % between 1990 and 2001 according to Eurostat estimates and by a much smaller amount (0.9 %) between 2002 and 2011.

The population density in Croatia was 77.8 inhabitants per km² in 2011, about two thirds of the average (116.9) for the EU-27 in 2010. There were seven EU-28 Member States with lower population densities than Croatia in 2011.

Figure 1.3: Population density, 2011
(inhabitants per km²)



(1) 2010.

(2) Estimate.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tps00003).

1.2 Population change

During 2011, 88.0 thousand births and 128.8 thousand deaths were recorded in Croatia, resulting in a negative natural change; this reflects the relatively low fertility rate (between 1.3 and 1.5 children per woman from 2002 to 2011) in Croatia. By contrast, births outnumbered deaths in the EU-27. Equally, Croatia recorded a small negative net migration (including statistical adjustment), whereas the EU-27 recorded positive net

Table 1.2: Demographic balance, 2011–12
(1 000)

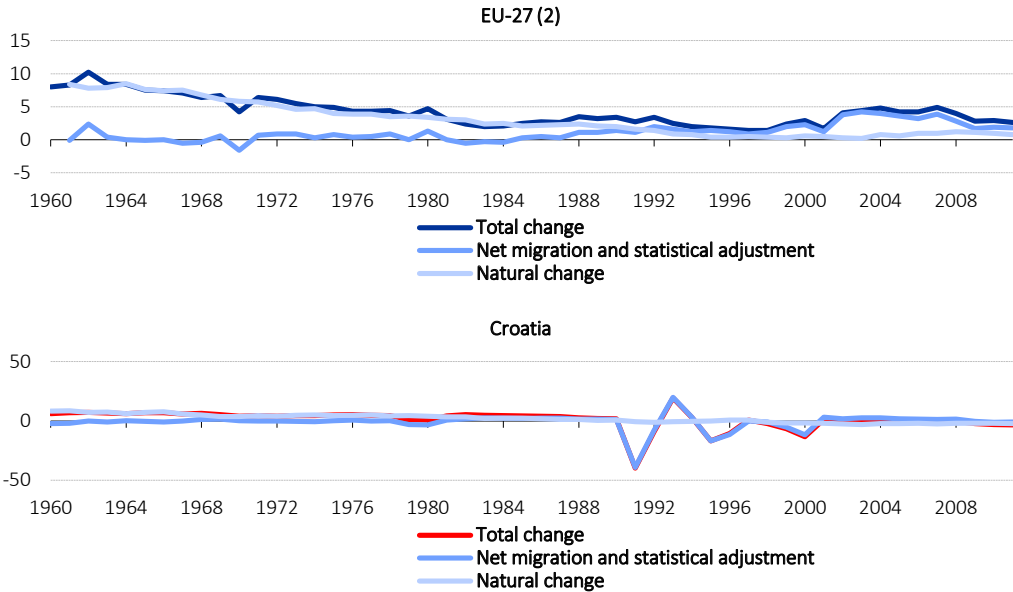
	Population, 1 January 2011	Live births	Deaths	Net migration and statistical adjustment (1)	Population, 1 January 2012
EU-27 (2)	502 369.2	5 229.8	4 822.3	886.7	503 663.6
EA-17 (2)	331 964.9	3 345.8	3 087.2	652.8	332 876.5
BE	11 000.6	128.7	106.0	71.5	11 094.9
BG	7 369.4	70.8	108.3	-4.8	7 327.2
CZ	10 486.7	108.7	106.8	16.9	10 505.4
DK	5 560.6	59.0	52.5	13.4	5 580.5
DE	81 751.6	662.7	852.3	281.8	81 843.7
EE	1 340.2	14.7	15.2	0.0	1 339.7
IE	4 570.7	74.7	29.0	-33.6	4 582.8
EL	11 309.9	106.4	111.1	-15.1	11 290.1
ES	46 152.9	470.6	386.0	-41.2	46 196.3
FR	64 994.9	824.3	545.2	53.8	65 327.7
HR	4 412.1	41.2	51.0	-4.2	4 398.2
IT	60 626.4	546.6	593.4	241.1	60 820.7
CY	839.8	9.6	5.5	18.1	862.0
LV	2 074.6	18.8	28.5	-23.1	2 041.8
LT	3 052.6	34.4	41.0	-38.2	3 007.8
LU (2)	511.8	5.6	3.8	11.0	524.9
HU	9 985.7	88.0	128.8	12.8	9 957.7
MT	415.8	4.3	3.3	0.7	417.5
NL	16 655.8	180.1	135.7	30.2	16 730.3
AT	8 404.3	78.1	76.5	37.1	8 443.0
PL	38 529.9	388.4	375.5	-4.3	38 538.4
PT	10 572.2	96.9	102.8	-24.3	10 541.8
RO	21 413.8	196.2	251.4	-2.8	21 355.8
SI	2 050.2	21.9	18.7	2.1	2 055.5
SK	5 392.4	60.8	51.9	3.0	5 404.3
FI	5 375.3	60.0	50.6	16.6	5 401.3
SE	9 415.6	111.8	89.9	45.5	9 482.9
UK	62 515.4	807.8	552.2	218.6	62 989.6
IS	318.5	4.5	2.0	-1.4	319.6
LI	36.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	36.5
NO	4 920.3	60.2	41.4	46.7	4 985.9
CH	7 870.1	80.8	62.1	65.8	7 954.7
ME	619.9	7.2	5.8	0.0	621.2
MK	2 057.3	22.8	19.5	-0.8	2 059.8
RS	7 276.2	65.6	102.9	2.4	7 241.3
TR	73 723.0	1 278.0	465.0	188.3	74 724.3

(1) Total change minus natural change. (2) Break in series, 2012.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_gind).

migration. As for the EU-27, Croatia has seen a decline in the impact of natural change since the 1990s, with natural change turning negative in 1991 and staying negative most years since. Between 1991 and 2000 the dominant feature of population change in Croatia was the large waves of migration in several years.

Figure 1.4: Population change by component (annual crude rates), 1960–2011 (1)
(per 1 000 inhabitants)

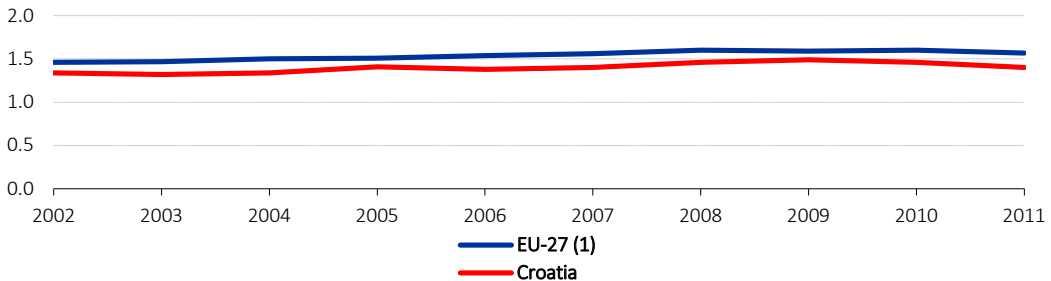


(1) Note that the y-axis have different scales for the two parts of the figure.

(2) Excluding French overseas departments up to and including 1997; net migration and natural change, not available for 1960; breaks in series, 1998, 2010 and 2011; provisional data, 2010–11.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_gind)

Figure 1.5: Total fertility rate, 2002–11
(number of children per woman)



(1) 2010 and 2011, break in series; 2011, provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tsdde220).

1.3 Immigration

In 2011 about 8.5 thousand persons immigrated to Croatia, of whom more than half (55 %) were Croatian nationals. Just over one tenth (12 %) were nationals of EU-27 Member States while the remaining share (33 %) were from non-member countries. Between 2001 and 2011 the number of immigrants to Croatia fell by about two thirds.

Table 1.3: Immigration by main citizenship group, 2011
(number)

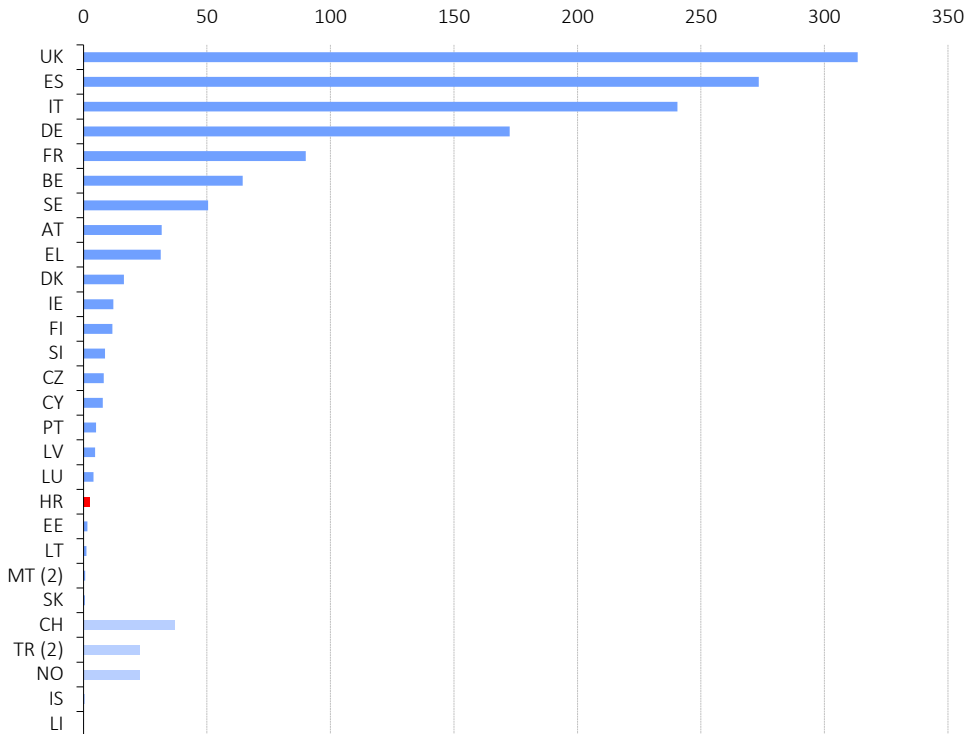
	Total immigrants	Nationals	Non-nationals			Unknown
			Total	Citizens of other EU-27 Member States	Citizens of non-member countries (non-EU-27)	
EU-27 (1)	1 671 500	:	:	:	:	:
BE	144 698	18 426	125 927	61 405	64 522	345
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	27 114	8 141	18 971	10 706	8 265	2
DK	52 833	18 261	34 562	18 116	16 446	10
DE	489 422	89 438	398 913	226 396	172 517	1 071
EE	3 709	2 034	1 674	62	1 612	1
IE	52 301	19 651	32 350	20 194	12 156	300
EL	110 823	60 453	50 370	19 141	31 229	0
ES	457 649	42 128	415 521	142 092	273 429	0
FR	267 367	107 347	160 020	70 031	89 989	0
HR	8 534	4 720	3 810	1 052	2 758	4
IT	385 793	31 466	354 327	113 808	240 519	0
CY	23 037	2 054	20 956	13 136	7 820	27
LV	7 253	1 481	5 772	1 085	4 687	0
LT	15 685	14 012	1 673	503	1 170	0
LU	20 268	1 160	19 063	14 954	4 109	45
HU	:	:	:	:	:	:
MT	5 522	1 784	3 738	:	:	:
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:
AT	104 354	8 071	96 109	64 491	31 618	174
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	19 667	12 512	7 155	2 031	5 124	0
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	14 083	3 318	10 765	1 990	8 775	0
SK	4 829	1 078	3 751	3 162	589	0
FI	29 481	9 065	20 149	8 429	11 720	267
SE	96 467	20 615	75 546	25 106	50 440	306
UK	566 044	78 430	487 614	174 135	313 479	0
IS	4 073	1 868	2 205	1 585	620	0
LI	650	162	488	291	197	0
NO	70 337	7 618	62 701	39 960	22 741	18
CH	148 799	24 104	124 686	87 640	37 046	9
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR (2)	:	:	29 905	6 894	22 953	58

(1) EU-27 rounded totals are based on estimates; the individual values do not add up to the total due to rounding.

(2) 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_imm1ctz).

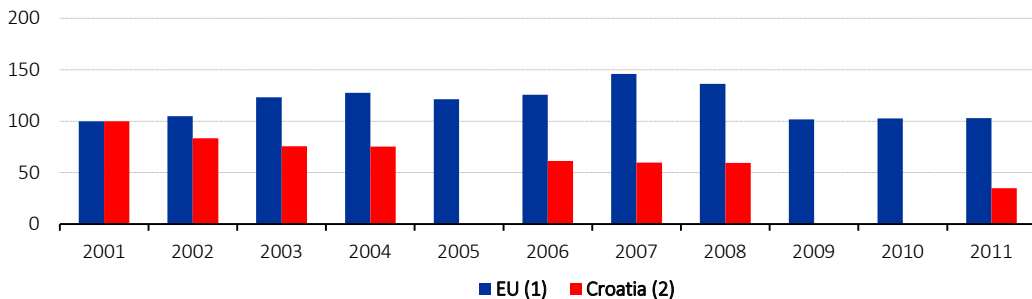
Figure 1.6: Number of non-national immigrants, 2011 (1)
(1 000)



(1) Bulgaria, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland and Romania, not available.
(2) 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_imm1ctz).

Figure 1.7: Number of immigrants, 2001–11
(2001=100)



(1) EU-27 excluding Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, France, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Poland and Romania; including breaks in series and provisional data.

(2) 2005, 2009 and 2010, not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_imm1ctz).

1.4 Population age structure

A number of differences can be observed between the age structure of the Croatian population and that of the EU-27. A smaller proportion of the Croatian population (both male and female) is in the age groups from 35 to 49, as well as in the youngest (0–9) and oldest (80 and over) age groups, while the share of Croatian

Table 1.4: Population age structure indicators, 2012

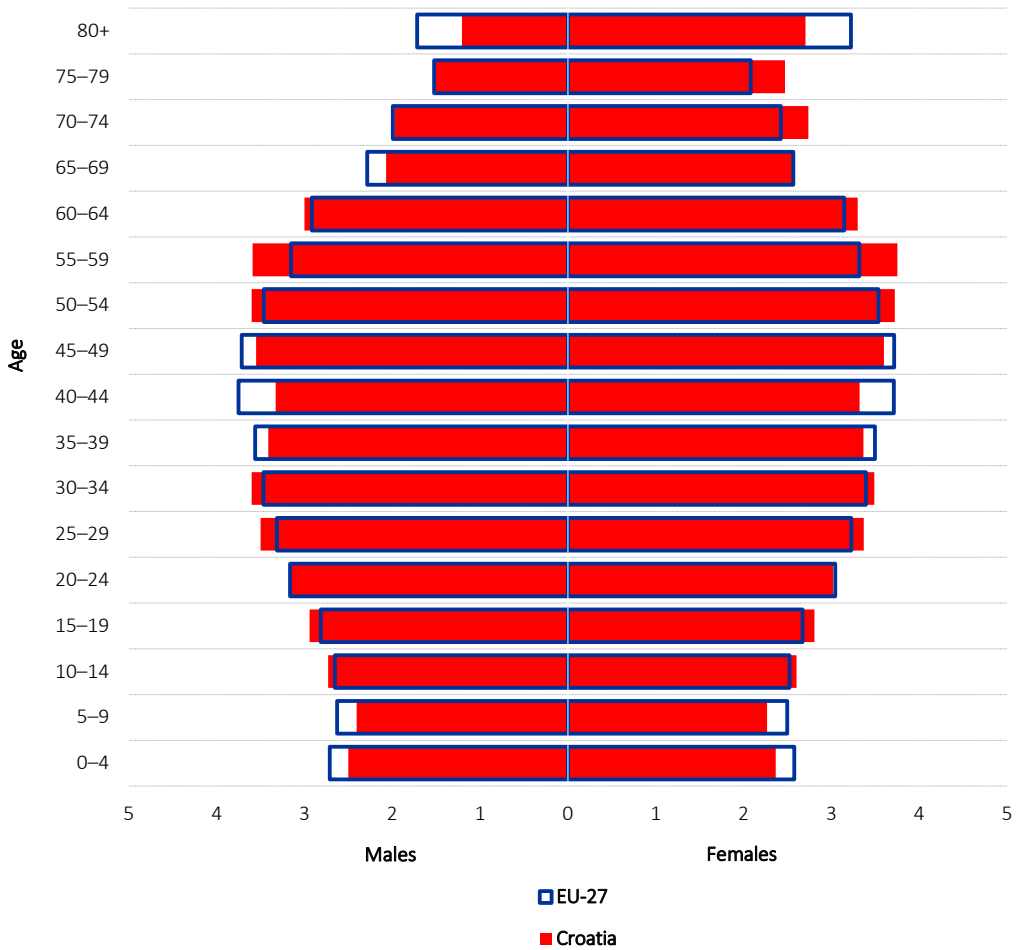
	Median age	Young-age dependency ratio	Old-age dependency ratio	Share of population aged 80 or over
	(years)	(%)		
EU-27	41.5	23.4	26.8	4.9
EA-17	42.4	23.3	28.3	5.3
BE	41.0	25.9	26.4	5.2
BG	42.7	19.7	27.8	4.1
CZ	40.1	21.2	23.4	3.8
DK	40.8	27.2	26.7	4.1
DE	45.0	20.0	31.2	5.4
EE	40.0	23.0	25.5	4.5
IE	35.0	32.5	17.9	2.9
EL	42.6	21.8	29.9	5.2
ES	40.7	22.6	25.8	5.2
FR	40.2	28.9	26.6	5.5
HR	41.7	22.1	25.6	3.9
IT	43.8	21.5	31.6	6.1
CY	35.8	23.3	18.1	2.9
LV	41.8	21.3	27.7	4.5
LT	41.6	22.2	26.9	4.6
LU	39.1	24.9	20.3	3.9
HU	40.3	21.1	24.6	4.2
MT	40.4	21.4	23.9	3.6
NL	41.3	26.1	24.4	4.1
AT	42.4	21.4	26.2	4.9
PL	38.4	21.2	19.4	3.6
PT	42.3	22.5	29.6	5.3
RO	39.0	21.5	21.5	3.3
SI	42.0	20.8	24.4	4.3
SK	37.7	21.5	17.8	2.9
FI	42.2	25.2	27.7	4.9
SE	40.8	25.9	29.2	5.3
UK	39.8	26.7	25.9	4.8
IS	35.3	31.1	18.9	3.5
LI	41.6	22.6	20.6	3.1
NO	38.8	28.0	23.3	4.4
CH	41.8	22.1	25.3	4.8
ME	36.8	27.8	19.0	2.5
MK	36.4	24.2	16.6	1.9
RS	41.6	21.9	24.8	3.8
TR	29.7	37.5	10.9	1.4

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_pjanind).

males aged 65–69 was also substantially lower than in the EU-27. These differences can be largely explained by lower life expectancy and fertility rates in Croatia as well as the direct and indirect impact of conflict.

Around 3.9 % of the Croatian population in 2012 was aged 80 or over, well below the EU-27 average (4.9 %), although lower shares were reported for seven other EU-28 Member States.

Figure 1.8: Population pyramids, 2012 (1)
(% of the total population)

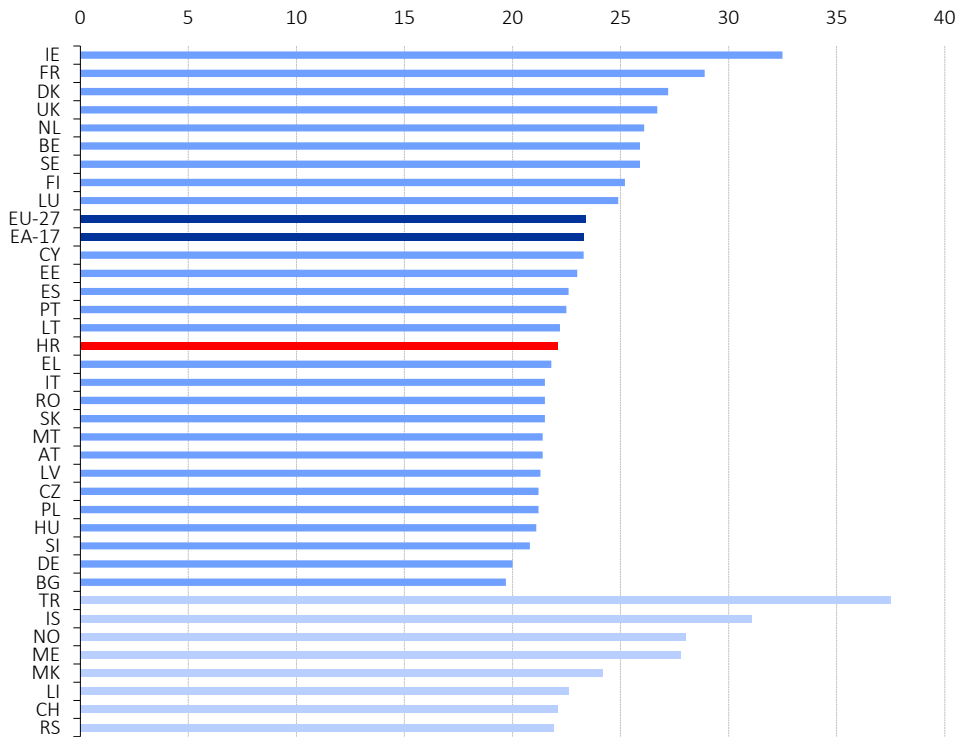


(1) Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_pjangroup).

The number of children aged 0–14 in Croatia was around 22.1 % of the number of persons aged 15–64: this is the young-age dependency ratio. The equivalent rate for the EU-27 was slightly higher, at 23.4 %.

Figure 1.9: Young-age dependency ratio, 2012 (1)
(% of persons aged 0–14 relative to those aged 15–64)

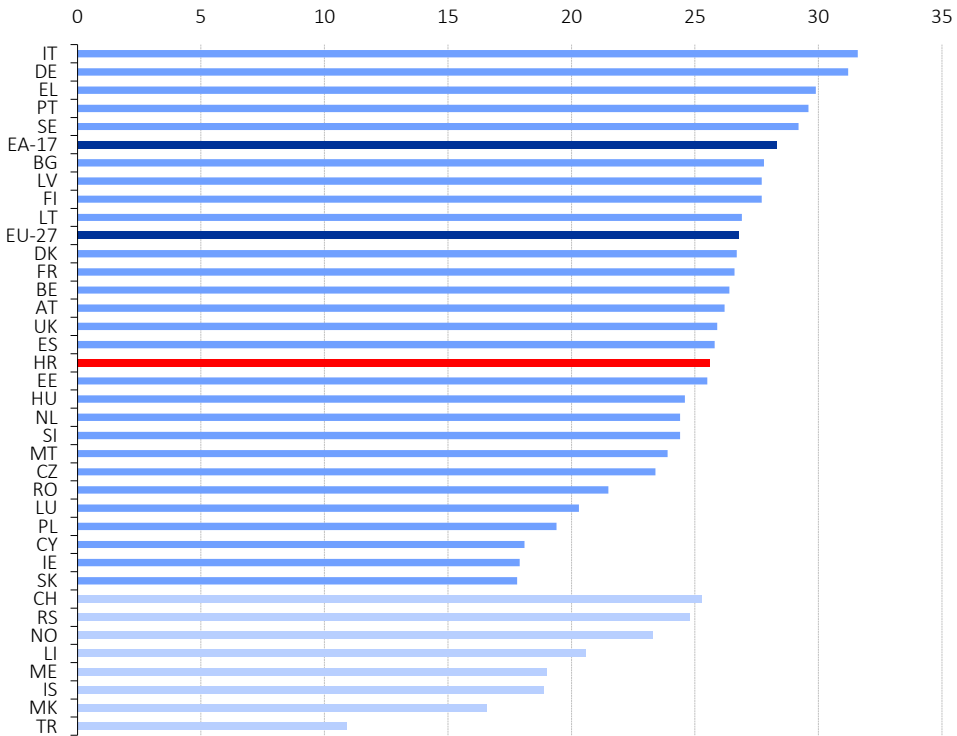


(1) Includes provisional data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_pjanind).

Equally, the old-age dependency ratio (the percentage ratio of persons aged 65 and over to those aged 15–64) was lower in Croatia (25.6 %) than in the EU-27 (26.8 %). Nevertheless, nearly half of the EU-28 Member States recorded a lower old-age dependency ratio than Croatia's, as the EU-27 average was heavily influenced by the very high ratios recorded for two of the largest Member States, namely Italy and Germany.

Figure 1.10: Old-age dependency ratio, 2012 (1)
 (% of persons aged 65 and over relative to those aged 15–64)



(1) Includes provisional data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_pjanind).

1.5 Life expectancy

Croatian life expectancy at birth for females in 2011 was 80.4 years, 2.8 years less than the EU-27 average. This difference was the same at the age of 65, where the remaining life expectancy of females in Croatia was 18.5 years. For males, the life expectancy at birth in 2011 was 73.9 years, 3.5 years below the EU-27 average, and 6.5 years lower than for females in Croatia. By the age of 65 this Croatian gender difference in life expectancy had narrowed to 3.5 years. Between 2002 and 2011, the difference in life expectancy at birth for Croatia and the EU-27 increased by 0.2 years for both males and females.

Considering males and females together, Croatian life expectancy at birth in 2011 was higher than in eight EU Member States.

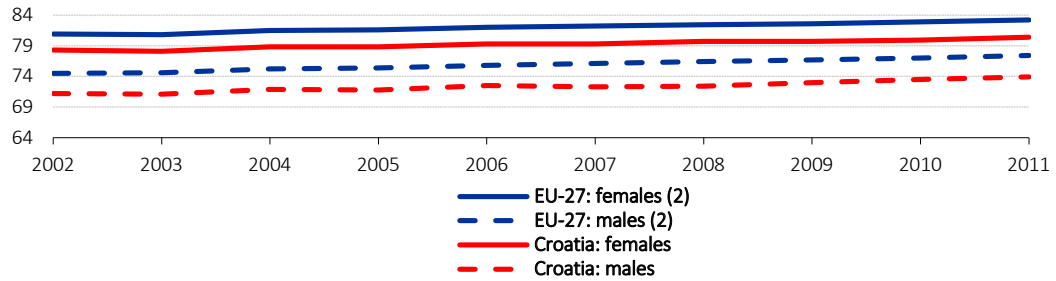
Table 1.5: Life expectancy, 1990 and 2011

	At birth				At age 65			
	Females		Males		Females		Males	
	1990	2011	1990	2011	1990	2011	1990	2011
EU-27	:	83.2	:	77.4	:	21.3	:	17.8
BE	79.5	83.2	72.7	77.8	18.8	21.5	14.3	17.8
BG (1)	74.7	77.8	68.0	70.7	15.2	17.3	12.7	14.0
CZ (1)	75.5	81.1	67.6	74.8	15.3	19.2	11.7	15.6
DK	77.8	81.9	72.0	77.8	17.9	20.1	14.0	17.3
DE	80.4	83.2	74.0	78.4	19.0	21.2	15.1	18.2
EE	74.9	81.3	64.7	71.2	15.8	20.0	12.0	14.7
IE (1)	77.7	82.8	72.1	78.3	17.0	20.7	13.3	17.9
EL	79.5	83.1	74.7	78.5	18.0	20.6	15.7	18.5
ES	80.6	85.4	73.4	79.4	19.3	22.8	15.5	18.7
FR	:	85.7	:	78.7	:	23.8	:	19.3
HR	:	80.4	:	73.9	:	18.5	:	15.0
IT	80.3	85.3	73.8	80.1	19.0	22.6	15.2	18.8
CY	:	83.1	:	79.3	:	20.3	:	18.2
LV (1)	:	78.8	:	68.6	:	18.7	:	13.4
LT (1)	76.3	79.3	66.4	68.1	17.0	19.2	13.3	14.0
LU	78.7	83.6	72.4	78.5	18.5	21.6	14.3	17.8
HU	73.8	78.7	65.2	71.2	15.4	18.3	12.1	14.3
MT (1)	:	82.9	:	78.6	:	20.9	:	17.6
NL	80.3	83.1	73.8	79.4	19.1	21.2	14.4	18.1
AT	79.0	83.9	72.3	78.3	18.1	21.7	14.4	18.1
PL (1)	75.3	81.1	66.3	72.6	16.2	19.9	12.4	15.4
PT (1)	77.5	84.0	70.6	77.6	17.1	21.8	14.0	18.1
RO	73.1	78.2	66.7	71.0	15.2	17.5	13.3	14.3
SI	77.8	83.3	69.8	76.8	17.1	21.1	13.4	16.9
SK (1)	75.7	79.8	66.7	72.3	16.0	18.4	12.3	14.5
FI	79.0	83.8	71.0	77.3	17.8	21.7	13.8	17.7
SE	80.6	83.8	74.8	79.9	19.2	21.3	15.4	18.5
UK	:	83.1	:	79.1	:	21.2	:	18.6
IS	80.7	84.1	75.5	80.7	19.8	21.5	16.4	18.9
LI	:	84.2	:	79.5	:	21.8	:	17.9
NO	79.9	83.6	73.5	79.1	18.7	21.4	14.6	18.2
CH (1)	80.9	85.0	74.0	80.5	19.7	22.6	15.3	19.2
ME	:	78.9	:	73.4	:	17.5	:	14.9
MK	:	77.2	:	73.1	:	15.9	:	14.0
RS	:	77.3	:	72.0	:	16.4	:	14.0

(1) 2011, break in series.

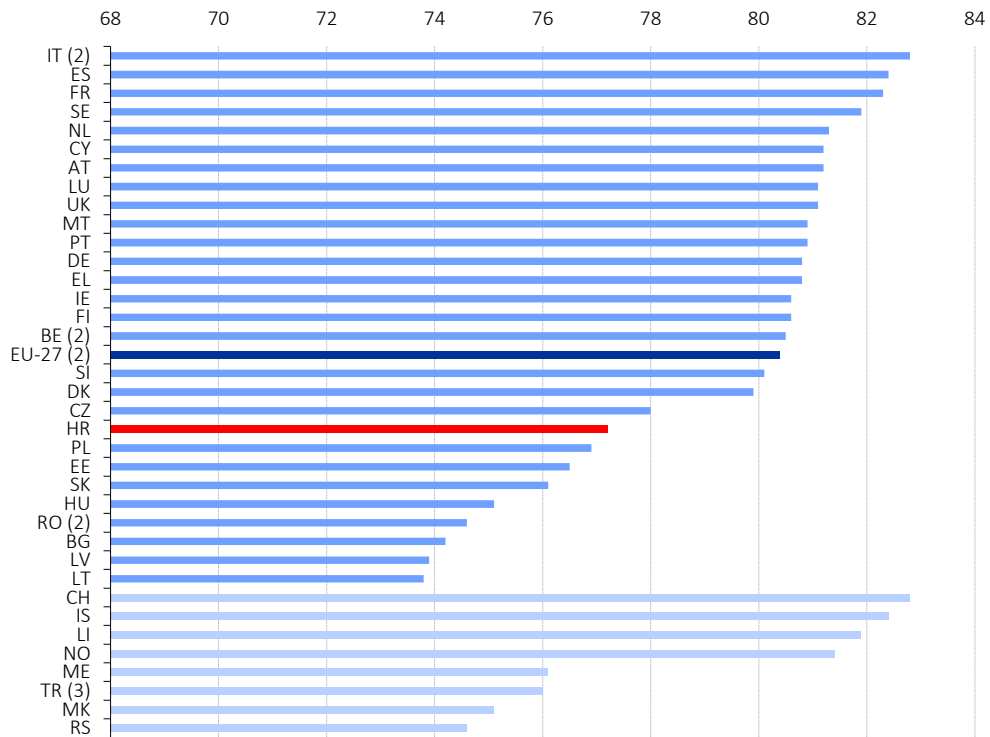
Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_mlexpec).

Figure 1.11: Life expectancy at birth, 2002–11 (1)
(years)



(1) Note that the y-axis is cut.
 (2) 2010, break in series and provisional; 2011, estimate.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_mlexpec).

Figure 1.12: Life expectancy at birth, 2011 (1)
(years)



(1) Note that the axis is cut.
 (2) Provisional or estimates.
 (3) 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_pjanind).



9
KARLOVA ULICA



2. Health

Many of the statistics concerning health are derived from administrative data, for example death certificates for causes of death and accident declarations for health and safety at work.

The health statistics presented in this chapter cover a range of issues. Information on healthy life years complements the analysis of life expectancy in the previous chapter, shifting the emphasis towards the quality — from a health perspective — of life rather than the quantity.

Healthy life years, also known as disability-free life expectancy, indicate the number of years someone is expected to live ‘without any severe or moderate health problems’. The existence of a disability is identified through a survey asking whether usual activities in the previous six months had been limited because of health problems.

Statistics on causes of death provide important information for policymakers concerned with public health. This data can provide a factual basis to develop public healthcare policies and to target prevention efforts effectively.

Deaths are classified in accordance with the international statistical classification of diseases and related health problems (ICD-10). Statistics on the causes of death can be presented as a simple ratio to the number of inhabitants (normally deaths per 100 000 inhabitants) or adjusted for the age structure of the population to produce what are known as standardised death rates.

Causes of death statistics focus on the underlying cause of death, defined by the World Health Organisation (WHO) as ‘the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury’. It should be noted that several factors may influence a death (for example the use of drugs may lead to a death which is classified as a transport accident) and care should be taken when comparing this comprehensive data set based on death certificates with studies that investigate deaths caused directly and indirectly by particular factors.

A selection of healthcare resource indicators are also presented, concerning doctors, dentists and hospital beds. It should be remembered that healthcare systems are organised in different ways across the EU Member States. For example, concerning hospital beds, improved techniques and equipment and a reduction in the necessity of inpatient care may reduce the demand for hospital beds. For healthcare professionals the distinction between those who are licensed to practise (including therefore registered professionals who are not active), those who are professionally active (including those in testing and research positions rather than treating patients) and those actually practising can be important.

The final selection of data in this chapter concerns health and safety at work. A serious accident at work is one ‘in the course of work which leads to physical or mental harm’ which involves more than three calendar days of absence from work; a fatal accident is one leading to death within one year of the accident.

2.1 Healthy life years

New born females in Croatia in 2012 were expected to have 61.7 healthy life years, broadly in line with the EU-27 average of 62.2 years. For new born males in Croatia the expectancy was 59.8 years, a gender gap of 1.9 years, and 2.0 years below the EU-27 average (61.8 years). At age 65, males in Croatia in 2011 had a disability-free expectancy of 7.3 years, below the EU-27 average of 8.6 years but higher than in eight other EU-27 Member States.

Table 2.1: Healthy life years, 2006 and 2011 (1)
(years)

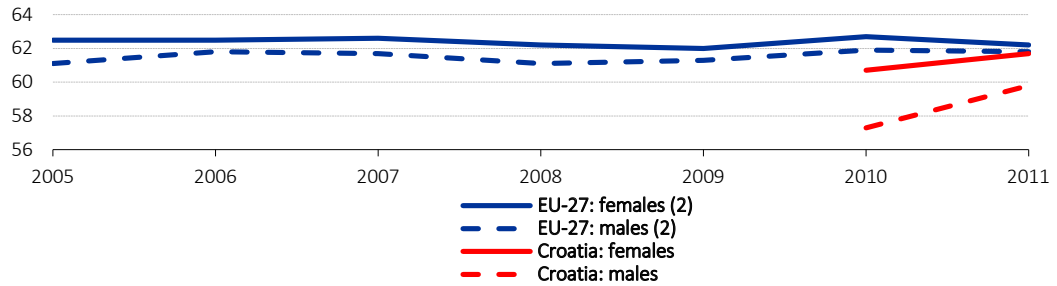
	At birth				At age 65			
	Females		Males		Females		Males	
	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011
EU-27	62.5	62.2	61.8	61.8	9.0	8.6	8.8	8.6
BE	63.2	63.5	63.0	63.3	10.0	10.2	9.6	9.7
BG	71.9	65.9	66.2	62.1	13.7	9.7	11.4	8.6
CZ	59.9	63.6	57.9	62.2	7.1	8.7	6.8	8.4
DK	67.2	59.4	67.7	63.6	14.1	13.0	12.6	12.4
DE	58.3	58.7	58.7	57.9	7.5	7.3	7.8	6.7
EE	53.9	57.9	49.6	54.2	4.0	5.7	4.0	5.6
IE	64.9	68.2	63.2	65.8	10.5	11.7	9.2	10.9
EL	68.1	66.9	66.5	66.4	10.3	7.8	10.2	9.1
ES	63.5	65.8	63.9	65.3	9.6	9.2	10.0	9.7
FR	64.4	63.6	62.8	62.7	9.6	9.9	8.7	9.7
HR	:	61.7	:	59.8	:	7.0	:	7.3
IT	64.7	62.7	65.2	63.4	8.8	7.0	9.0	8.1
CY	63.4	61.4	64.2	62.4	7.3	5.8	9.4	8.2
LV	52.5	56.7	50.8	53.7	4.4	5.0	4.6	4.8
LT	56.5	62.1	52.6	57.1	5.3	6.7	5.9	6.1
LU	62.1	67.1	61.2	65.8	9.4	11.8	8.9	11.5
HU	57.2	59.1	54.4	57.6	5.6	6.0	5.1	6.0
MT	69.5	70.7	68.3	70.3	9.9	11.0	10.1	11.8
NL	63.5	59.0	65.2	64.0	11.4	9.9	11.1	10.4
AT	61.0	60.4	58.7	59.8	7.7	8.3	7.1	8.3
PL	62.9	63.3	58.4	59.1	8.2	8.3	7.3	7.6
PT	57.9	58.7	60.0	60.7	6.0	6.4	7.0	7.9
RO	:	57.1	:	57.5	:	4.7	:	5.3
SI	61.0	53.8	57.7	54.0	9.6	6.9	8.3	6.2
SK	54.6	52.3	54.5	52.1	3.8	2.9	4.0	3.5
FI	52.8	58.3	53.2	57.7	7.5	8.6	6.2	8.4
SE	67.5	70.2	67.3	71.1	14.2	15.2	13.0	13.9
UK	64.9	65.2	64.8	65.2	11.1	11.9	10.3	11.1
IS	65.3	67.7	68.3	69.1	12.9	13.7	13.7	14.0
NO	:	70.0	:	69.9	:	15.9	:	14.7
CH	:	64.7	:	66.3	:	12.8	:	12.7

(1) 2011, break in series for most countries.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_hlye).

Figure 2.1: Healthy life years at birth, 2005–11 (1)

(years)



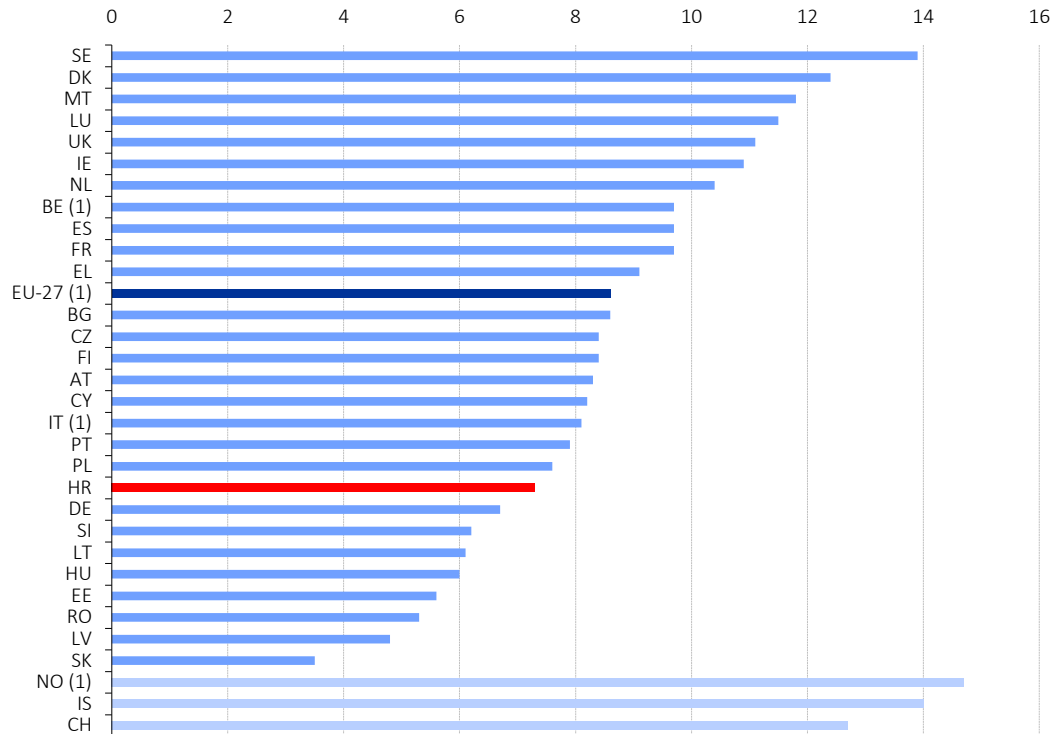
(1) Note that the y-axis is cut.

(2) Includes estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_hlye).

Figure 2.2: Healthy life years at age 65, males, 2011

(years)



(1) Estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_hlye).

2.2 Causes of death

For most major diseases the standardised death rates in Croatia are above the EU-27 average, one notable exception being respiratory diseases. Lung cancer (larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung) rates for females were also slightly below the EU-27 average in Croatia.

Between 2000 and 2010 standardised death rates for lung cancer fell in Croatia and the EU-27 by a similar amount, while death rates in Croatia for breast cancer, ischaemic heart disease and transport accidents fell less than they did in the EU-27.

Table 2.2: Causes of death — standardised death rate, 2010 (1)
(per 100 000 inhabitants)

	Total						Females	
	Circulatory disease	Heart disease (2)	Cancer (3)	Lung cancer (4)	Respiratory disease	Transport accidents	Breast cancer	Cancer of the uterus
EU-27	209.4	76.2	166.9	38.4	41.1	6.5	22.6	3.3
BE	164.7	51.2	166.8	44.0	56.4	8.9	27.9	2.7
BG	617.4	113.5	155.3	35.9	38.1	9.1	19.4	7.5
CZ	344.4	161.9	195.5	41.4	41.1	8.1	20.6	4.9
DK	159.5	59.8	188.9	48.2	66.5	5.5	28.9	2.4
DE	208.7	80.9	158.6	34.3	37.0	4.4	24.0	2.5
EE	408.3	199.2	185.3	36.1	21.8	6.8	20.4	7.5
IE	178.4	91.2	168.9	37.0	60.5	4.1	26.2	3.8
EL	228.9	62.1	149.0	39.3	49.1	11.8	21.8	2.2
ES	137.8	43.8	152.4	36.1	45.2	5.1	17.7	2.1
FR	114.5	30.3	161.3	36.2	25.5	6.3	23.4	1.8
HR	372.6	165.0	211.9	48.8	28.1	10.3	27.6	4.1
IT	159.8	54.6	156.8	34.5	27.6	6.9	22.4	0.9
CY	189.8	64.0	117.4	21.6	35.0	9.2	20.0	1.5
LV	485.4	252.7	197.1	36.9	22.7	11.2	24.2	9.6
LT	486.4	307.9	187.6	34.5	28.1	10.7	23.0	10.9
LU	167.3	45.2	156.9	33.8	36.5	4.8	25.5	1.5
HU	418.7	215.1	238.8	71.3	42.5	8.9	25.0	5.7
MT	189.4	106.7	151.7	29.8	47.2	3.6	25.8	0.7
NL	146.7	40.6	182.8	46.3	48.1	3.9	26.8	1.8
AT	206.8	96.0	155.6	32.5	27.7	6.2	21.3	2.6
PL	336.4	90.5	196.0	51.9	38.2	10.9	19.8	7.1
PT	167.2	39.5	153.7	26.9	57.1	8.4	19.7	3.0
RO	540.0	187.3	180.1	41.8	49.1	12.3	21.8	13.1
SI	218.7	63.6	196.2	41.9	32.4	7.1	24.8	3.0
SK	442.5	262.2	196.8	37.5	52.2	8.9	22.0	6.3
FI	213.6	120.7	138.5	27.5	21.3	5.9	21.2	1.4
SE	182.2	79.6	141.2	25.2	27.3	3.0	19.0	2.1
UK	164.2	77.3	170.4	39.6	67.6	3.4	24.4	2.3
IS	172.7	83.2	155.9	38.0	42.3	4.2	20.1	1.4
LI	173.5	52.9	126.8	15.9	40.5	11.0	20.8	:
NO	151.8	62.4	159.3	34.5	45.3	4.9	19.1	2.4
CH	146.3	57.2	138.3	29.5	25.5	4.0	22.8	1.1
MK	552.9	82.9	171.5	42.2	34.5	6.4	27.6	2.8

(1) Belgium, Denmark and Iceland, 2009.

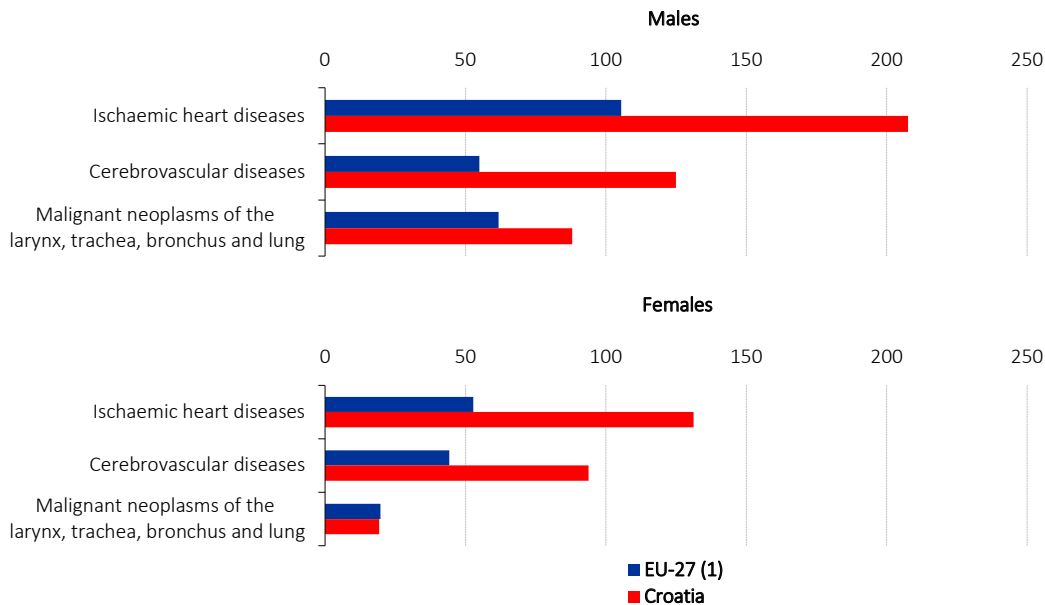
(2) Ischaemic heart disease.

(3) Malignant neoplasms.

(4) Malignant neoplasms of larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_cd_asdr).

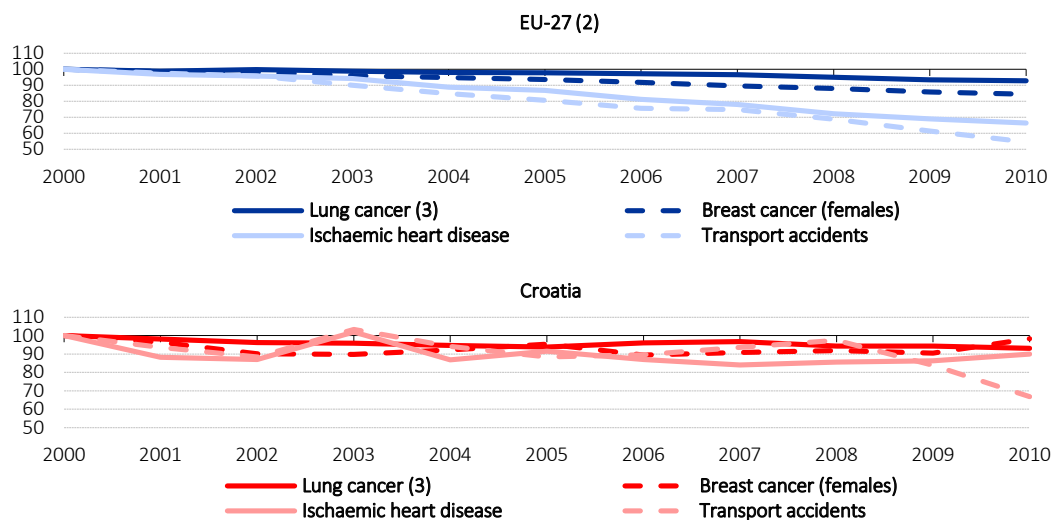
Figure 2.3: Causes of death — standardised death rate, 2010
(per 100 000 inhabitants)



(1) Includes estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_hlye).

Figure 2.4: Causes of death — standardised death rate, 2000–10 (1)
(2000=100)



(1) Note that the y-axis is cut. (2) Includes provisional data. (3) Malignant neoplasms of the larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_cd_asdr).

2.3 Healthcare resources

In 2010 there were approximately 12.3 thousand practising physicians in Croatia, equivalent to 278 for every 100 000 inhabitants. There were five other EU-28 Member States with a lower ratio of physicians to the size of population. By contrast, the average of 72 dentists per 100 000 inhabitants in Croatia in 2010 was higher than that recorded in 16 other EU-28 Member States.

Table 2.3: Healthcare indicators, 2000 and 2010
(per 100 000 inhabitants)

	Practising physicians (1)		Practising dentists (3)		Hospital beds	
	2000	2010 (2)	2000	2010 (4)	2000	2010 (5)
EU-27	:	:	:	:	640	538
BE	283	292	75	70	777	644
BG	337	371	83	85	743	662
CZ	337	358	65	69	779	701
DK	291	348	86	78	429	350
DE	326	373	73	80	912	825
EE	326	324	77	90	718	533
IE	222	421	50	61	613	314
EL	433	613	113	130	472	485
ES	330	378	44	60	368	316
FR	326	327	70	67	797	642
HR	234	278	67	72	603	562
IT	416	392	56	56	471	353
CY	259	302	89	96	453	368
LV	287	291	52	67	874	532
LT	363	372	69	75	883	675
LU	215	277	60	83	:	537
HU	268	287	32	53	825	718
MT	:	308	:	44	548	451
NL	244	292	45	50	483	466
AT	385	478	47	56	795	763
PL	221	218	31	33	:	659
PT	310	382	43	75	373	335
RO	193	237	36	60	769	629
SI	215	243	58	62	540	457
SK	335	334	44	49	786	642
FI	286	327	85	74	754	585
SE	309	380	81	80	358	273
UK	196	271	:	52	410	296
IS	344	360	101	94	:	:
NO	338	407	80	88	380	330
CH	:	381	48	53	629	496
MK	220	270	56	78	506	459
TR	127	169	24	29	200	252

(1) Greece, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Finland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey, professionally active physicians; Ireland and Portugal, licensed physicians.

(2) Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden, 2009.

(3) Greece, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Slovakia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey, professionally active dentists; Ireland, Spain and Portugal, licensed dentists.

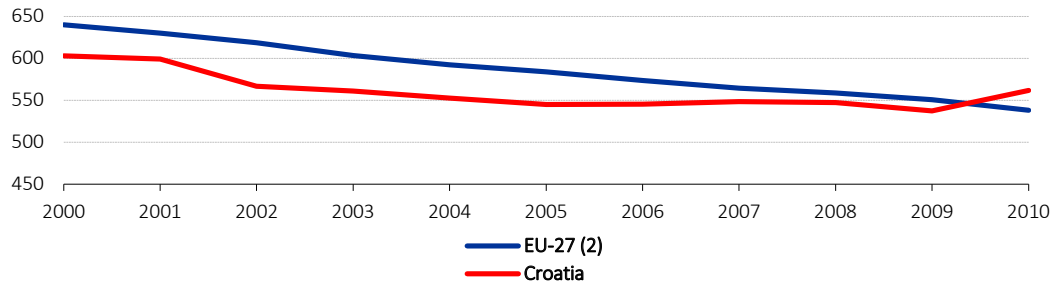
(4) Denmark, the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden, 2009.

(5) Bulgaria, Greece and the Netherlands, 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: hlth_rs_prs and hlth_rs_bds).

The number of hospital beds (per 100 000 inhabitants) fell between 2000 and 2010 in Croatia and in the EU-27. As a result of a stronger fall in the EU-27 over this period of time combined with an increase in 2010 in Croatia (against the longer term trend), the number of hospital beds per 100 000 inhabitants in Croatia exceeded that in the EU-27 in 2010.

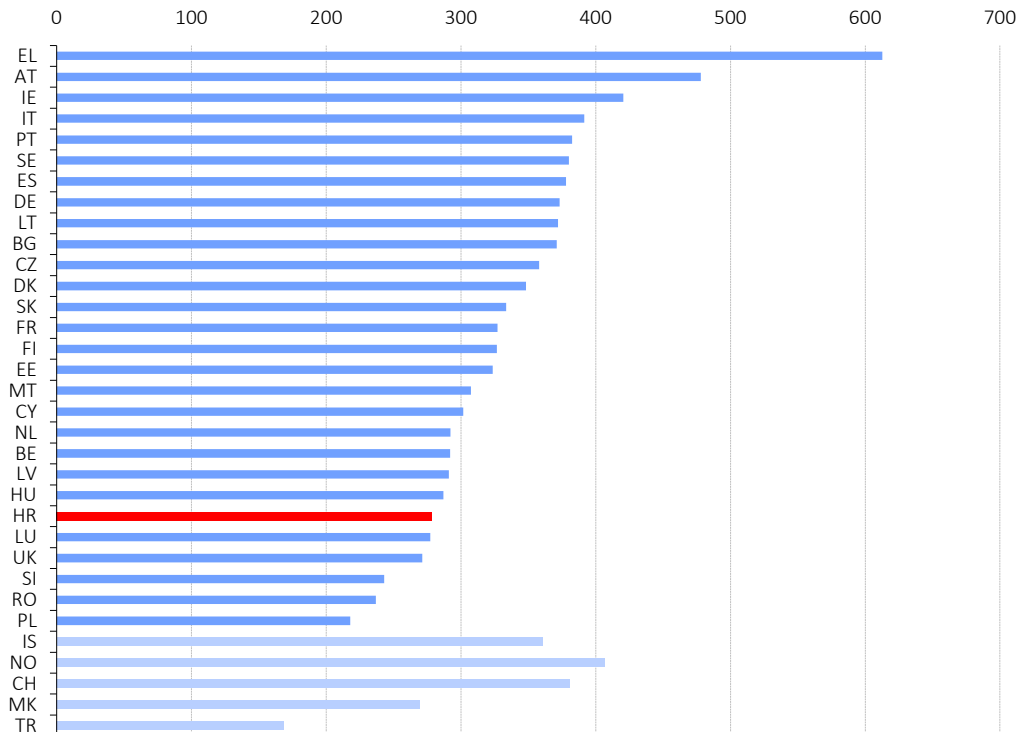
Figure 2.5: Number of hospital beds, 2000–10 (1)
(per 100 000 inhabitants)



(1) Note that the y-axis is cut.
(2) 2000–03 and 2010, provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tps00046).

Figure 2.6: Number of practising physicians, 2010 (1)
(per 100 000 inhabitants)



(1) Greece, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Finland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey, professionally active physicians; Ireland and Portugal, licensed physicians; Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden, 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hlth_rs_prs).

2.4 Health and safety at work

The number of accidents at work is strongly related to the nature of the work done, with most accidents occurring in manufacturing, construction and distributive trades: it should be noted that these are also large activities where many people work. The incidence of accidents at work can be calculated by relating the number of accidents to the level of employment. In 2010, there was an average of 2.8 fatal accidents per 100 000 persons employed in Croatia, in line with the EU-27 average incidence of 2.6.

Table 2.4: Number of serious and fatal accidents at work, 2010 (1)
(persons)

	Accidents at work involving more than three days of absence from work			Fatal accidents at work		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
EU-27 (2)	2 630 286	2 088 210	541 748	3 910	3 733	177
BE	55 931	45 624	10 288	68	64	4
BG (3)	1 800	1 352	448	83	75	8
CZ	56 875	42 724	14 152	115	105	10
DK	37 393	28 822	8 463	36	34	:
DE	761 280	621 959	139 187	536	510	26
EE	4 756	2 874	1 882	15	14	:
IE	11 422	8 520	2 839	40	40	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	401 386	310 552	90 834	314	306	8
FR	285 415	221 385	64 030	458	426	32
HR	9 356	7 195	2 161	33	33	:
IT	362 385	293 137	69 248	622	599	23
CY	1 913	1 494	419	18	18	:
LV (3)	902	643	259	23	21	:
LT	1 828	1 357	471	47	44	:
LU	6 133	5 256	877	12	12	:
HU	16 326	11 574	4 752	89	85	4
MT	2 375	2 142	233	:	:	:
NL	125 772	94 747	31 025	64	61	:
AT	60 668	50 317	10 351	158	152	6
PL	67 359	51 534	15 825	366	358	8
PT	124 738	99 706	25 031	197	191	6
RO (3)	3 201	2 406	795	342	321	21
SI	13 637	10 935	2 702	24	24	:
SK	8 102	5 944	2 158	42	38	4
FI	35 741	28 903	6 838	33	31	:
SE	23 543	17 855	5 688	48	47	:
UK (4)	159 404	126 448	32 953	158	155	:
NO	21 840	17 860	3 980	41	39	:
CH	67 502	56 715	10 787	68	64	4

(1) NACE Rev. 2 Section A and Sections C to N.

(2) Estimates exclude Greece and Northern Ireland; estimates include a certain level of under-reporting for Bulgaria, Latvia and Romania.

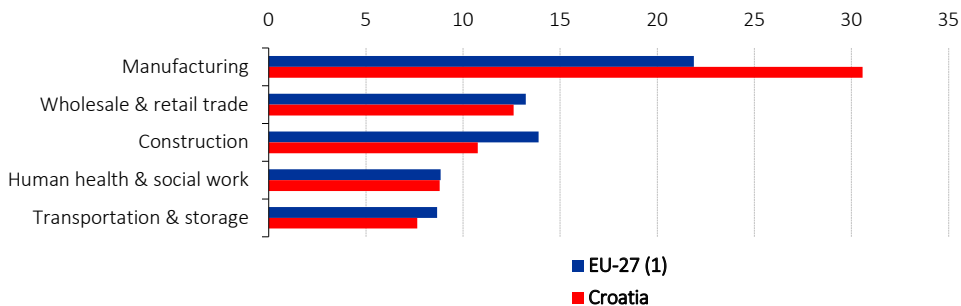
(3) Data include a certain level of under-reporting.

(4) Great Britain (hence, excluding Northern Ireland); also excludes road traffic accidents at work.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hsw_mi01).

Figure 2.7: Fatal accidents at work, selected economic activities, 2010

(%)

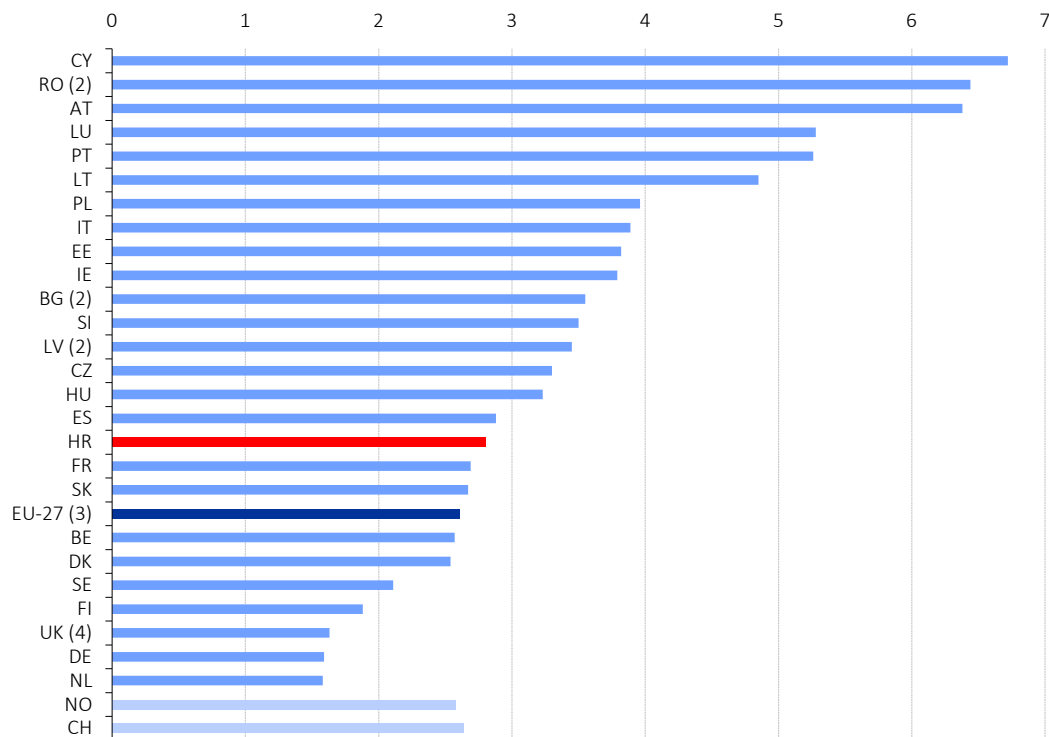


(1) Estimates exclude Greece and Northern Ireland; estimates include a certain level of under-reporting for Bulgaria, Latvia and Romania.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hsw_n2_01).

Figure 2.8: Number of fatal accidents at work, 2010 (1)

(incidence rates per 100 000 persons employed)



(1) Greece and Malta, not available.

(2) Data include a certain level of under-reporting.

(3) Estimates exclude Greece and Northern Ireland; estimates include a certain level of under-reporting for Bulgaria, Latvia and Romania.

(4) Great Britain (hence, excluding Northern Ireland); also excludes road traffic accidents at work.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: hsw_mi01).



AAA

3. Living conditions

Poverty and social exclusion are difficult to measure. One of the Europe 2020 headline targets is that 20 million fewer people should be at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion in 2020 compared with 2005. The first indicator presented is a composite indicator of the proportion of the population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion. The data presented in the rest of this chapter look at the components of this indicator — monetary poverty, the inability to pay for goods or services, lack of work — before looking at housing conditions and finishing with an overview of social protection expenditure.

Material deprivation is based on the inability to pay for a selection of items, namely: mortgage or rent payments, utility bills, hire purchase / loan payments; one week's annual holiday away from home; a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day; unexpected financial expenses; a telephone (including mobile phone); colour television; washing machine; car; heating to keep the house warm.

A household with very low work intensity is defined as one where adults worked less than 20 % of their total work potential during the year. An indicator is compiled to show the proportion of persons aged less than 60 living in such households.

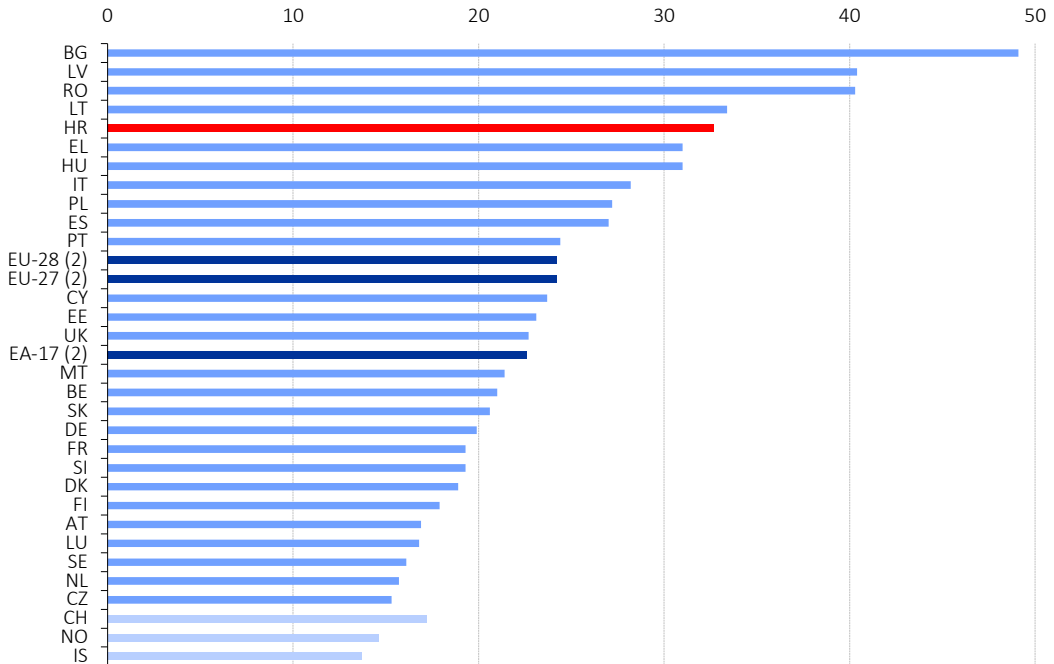
The proportion of the population at-risk-of-poverty is calculated as the proportion whose income is below 60 % of the national median income. To compare these 60 % thresholds between countries the income is converted from euros to purchasing power standards (PPS). The threshold for Croatia in 2011 was EUR 3 326 or HRK 24 240 for a single person, equivalent to 4 383 PPS which was higher than in four other EU-28 Member States.

The severe housing deprivation rate is the proportion of persons living in a dwelling which is considered as being overcrowded (based on the number of rooms and the household's size and composition in terms of age and sex), while having at the same time at least one other aspect of housing deprivation (such as the lack of a bath or a toilet, having a leaking roof, or considered to be too dark).

3.1 Social inclusion

The at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion indicator has three components: 21.1 % of the population in Croatia was at-risk-of-poverty in 2011; 14.8 % faced severe material deprivation; and 17.0 % lived in a household with very low work intensity. All in all 32.7 % of the population faced at least one of these hardships, while 3.5 % of the population faced all three. Croatia's 32.7 % proportion facing at least one of these hardships was the fifth highest proportion among the EU-28 Member States.

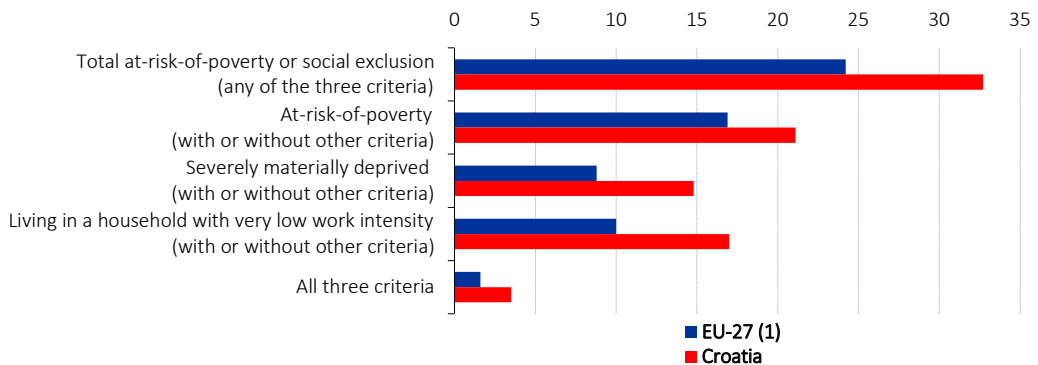
Figure 3.1: Proportion of the population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion, 2011 (1)
(%)



(1) Ireland, not available.
(2) Estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_peps01).

Figure 3.2: Analysis of various types of social exclusion and risk of poverty, 2011
(%)



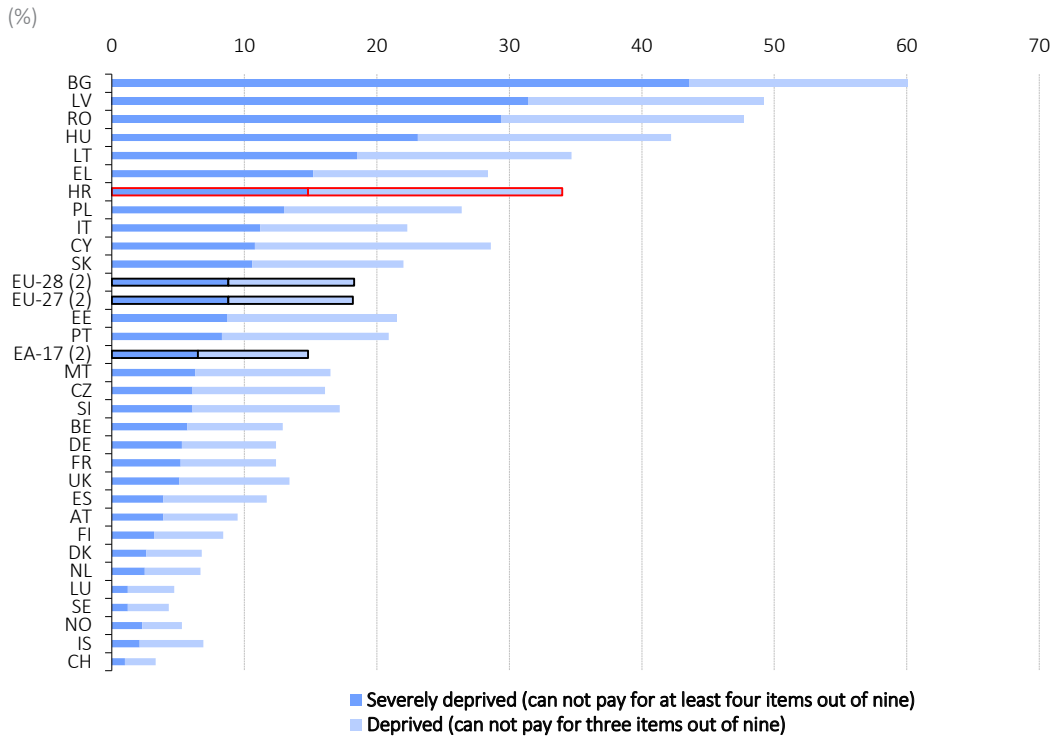
(1) Includes estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ilc_pees01, ilc_li10, ilc_sip8, ilc_lvhl11 and ilc_peps01).

3.2 Material deprivation

The material deprivation rate refers to the proportion of the population who cannot pay for at least three out of nine selected deprivation items, while those who are unable to pay for four or more are considered to be severely materially deprived. A total of 34.0 % of the population in Croatia faced material deprivation in 2011, among which 14.8 % of the population faced severe material deprivation.

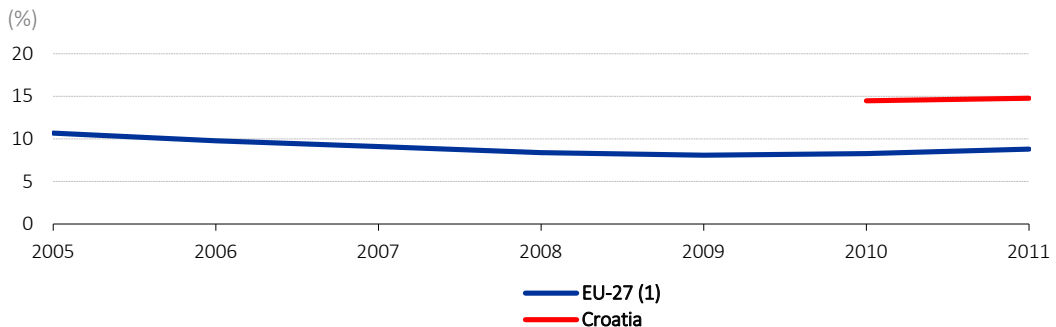
Figure 3.3: Material deprivation rate — proportion of persons who cannot afford to pay for selected items, 2011 (1)



(1) Ranked on severely deprived; Ireland, not available.
 (2) Estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_sip8).

Figure 3.4: Severe material deprivation rate — proportion of persons who cannot afford to pay for four or more out of nine selected items, 2005–11



(1) Includes estimates.

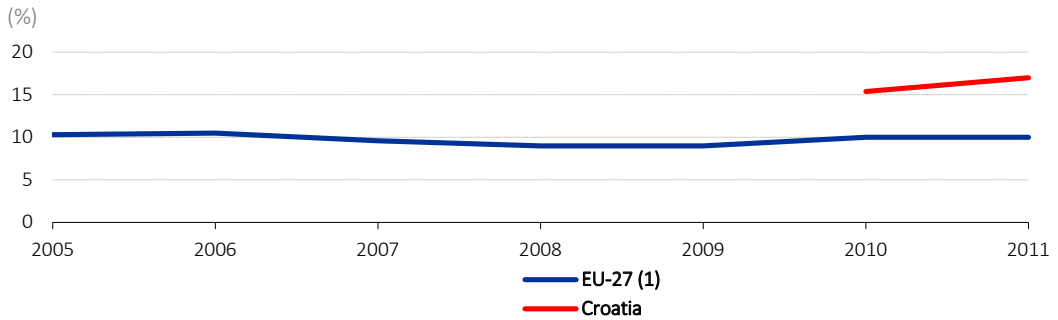
Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_sip8).

3.3 Very low work intensity

In 2011, some 17.0 % of persons aged less than 60 in Croatia lived in households with very low work intensity, considerably above the 10.0 % average for the EU-27 and in fact the highest proportion among all EU-28 Member States. The next highest proportion was 13.7 % in Belgium, while the lowest proportion was 4.6 % in Cyprus.

The indicator of the proportion of persons aged less than 60 living in households with very low work intensity is only available for Croatia for two years, but this shows an increase from 15.4 % in 2010 to 17.0 % in 2011, while the indicator for the EU-27 remained stable at 10.0 %.

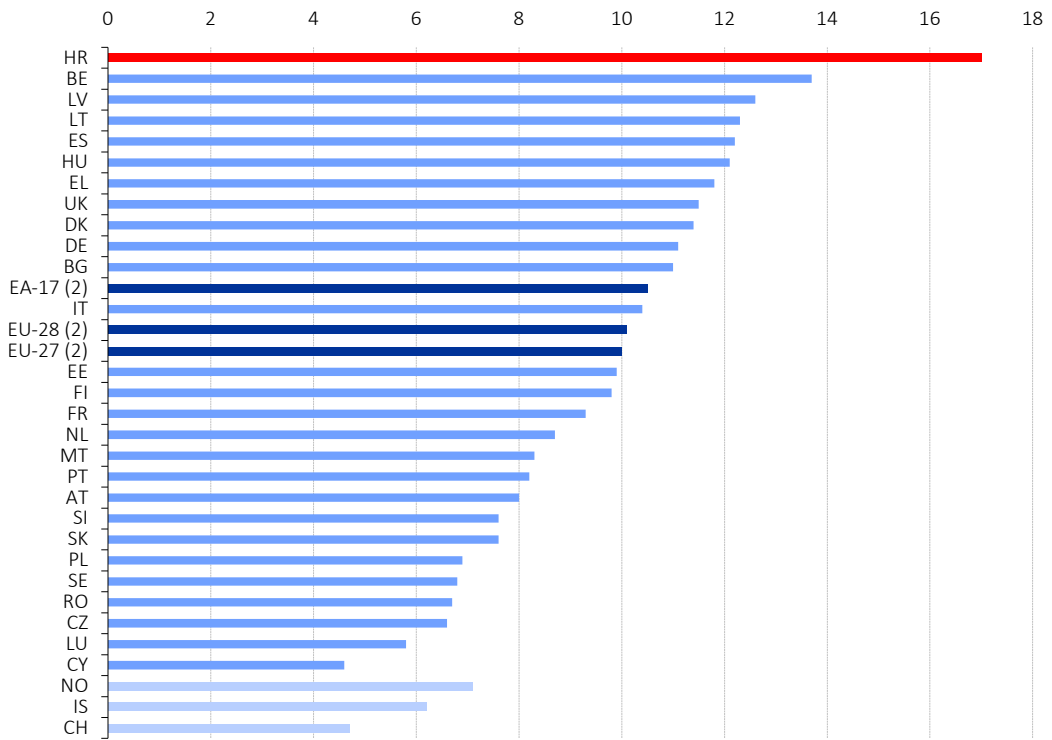
Figure 3.5: Proportion of people aged less than 60 living in households with very low work intensity, 2005-11



(1) Includes estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_lvh11).

Figure 3.6: Proportion of people aged less than 60 living in households with very low work intensity, 2011 (1)
(%)



(1) Ireland, not available.

(2) Estimates.

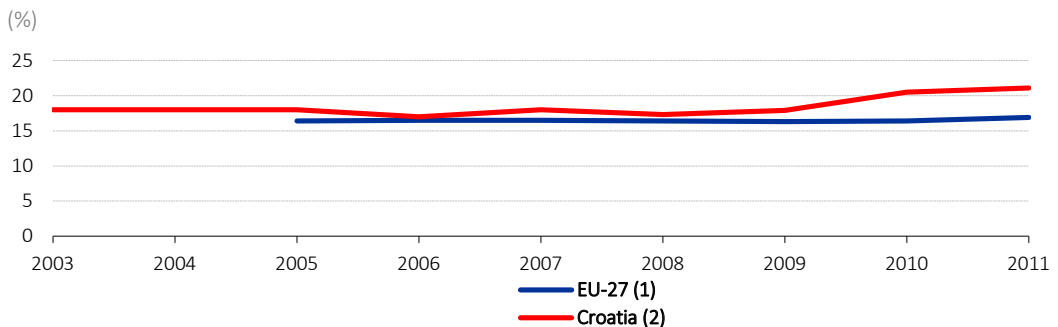
Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_lvhl11).

3.4 Population at-risk-of-poverty

In 2011, 21.1 % of the Croatian population was considered to be at-risk-of-poverty after social transfers, whereas 30.7 % had been at risk before these transfers. Social transfers include various types of benefits given by various levels of government, for example pensions, unemployment benefits, family-related benefits and housing allowances. For the EU-27 the equivalent proportions were 16.9 % at-risk-of-poverty after social transfers and 26.1 % before social transfers. As such social transfers moved just under 10 % of the population out of the risk-of-poverty in Croatia and the EU-27. After social transfers, Croatia had the fifth highest proportion of the population at-risk-of-poverty among the EU-28 Member States.

The proportion of the population at-risk-of-poverty after social transfers remained relatively stable in the EU-27 between 2005 and 2011 rising from 16.4 % to 16.9 %. In Croatia this rate was also relatively stable between 2003 and 2009 (between 17.0 % and 18.0 %) before increasing to 20.5 % in 2010 and 21.1 % in 2011.

Figure 3.7: At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, 2003–11

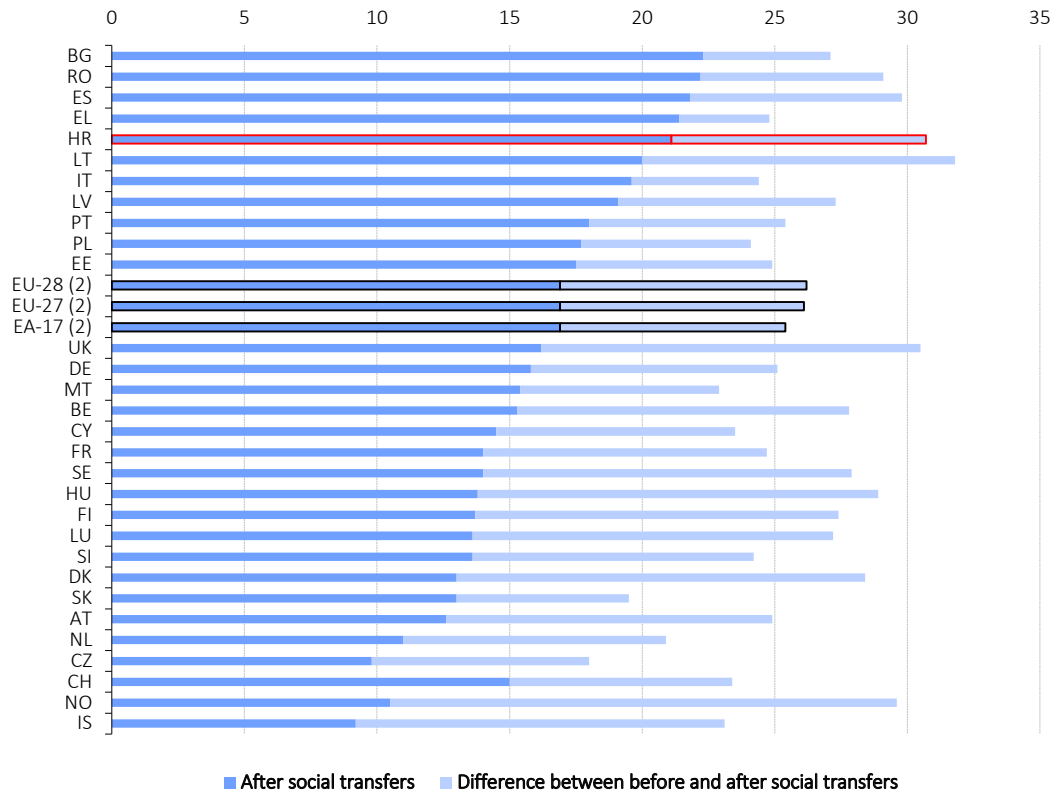


(1) Includes estimates.

(2) 2010, break in series.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_li02).

Figure 3.8: At-risk-of-poverty rate before and after social transfers, 2011 (1)
(%)



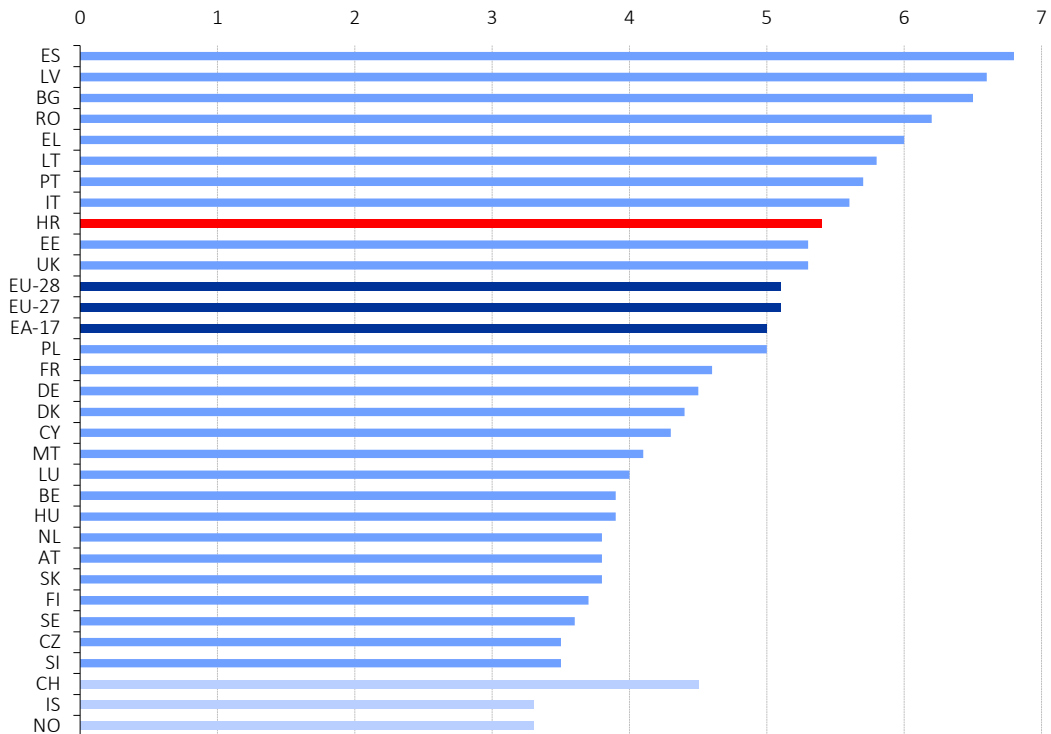
(1) Ranked on the the rate after social transfers; Ireland, not available.
(2) Estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ilc_li02 and ilc_li10).

3.5 Income distribution

Another income measure commonly used is the income quintile share ratio which is a measure of income distribution. First of all the share of total income of the whole population received by the 20% (a quintile) of the population with the highest incomes is calculated as is the equivalent share for the 20% with the lowest incomes. These two shares are then combined as a simple ratio.

Figure 3.9: Inequality of income distribution, 2011 (1)
(income quintile share ratio)



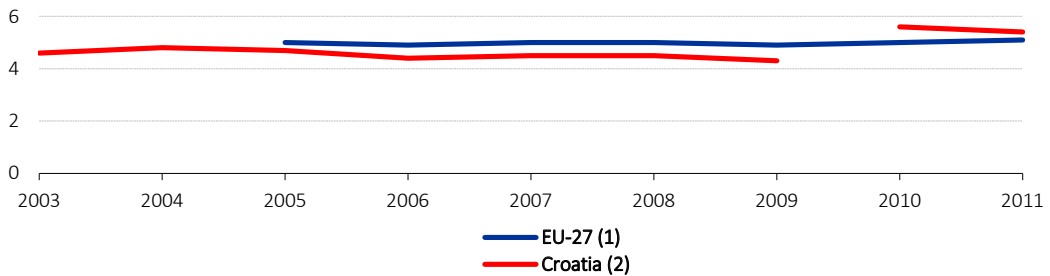
(1) Ireland, not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_di11).

The income quintile share ratio for Croatia in 2011 was 5.4, indicating that the total income received by the 20 % of the population with the highest incomes was 5.4 times as much as the total income of the 20 % of the population with the lowest incomes. This was broadly in line with the 5.1 ratio recorded for the EU-27 as a whole. Eight EU-28 Member States recorded ratios that were higher than that recorded for Croatia.

While the income quintile share ratio for Croatia was below the EU-27 average between 2005 and 2009, in 2010 and 2011 it was above the EU-27 average; note that there is a break in series between 2009 and 2010 for this ratio for Croatia.

Figure 3.10: Inequality of income distribution, 2003–11
(income quintile share ratio)



(1) 2006, estimate.

(2) 2010, break in series.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_di11).

3.6 Housing

In 2011, 89.5 % of the Croatian population lived in houses or flats which they owned and for which they had no outstanding loan. This was more than double the average for the EU-27 and was the second highest share among all EU-28 Member States. Just 8.0 % of the Croatian population lived in rented accommodation, compared with an EU-27 average of 29.3 %.

Table 3.1: Population by tenure status, 2011
(% of population)

	Owner occupied: with mortgage or loan	Owner occupied: no outstanding mortgage or housing loan	Tenant: market price	Tenant: reduced price or free
EU-27 (1)	27.6	43.1	18.1	11.2
EA-17 (1)	28.3	38.7	22.2	10.8
BE	41.9	29.9	18.9	9.3
BG	1.5	85.7	1.7	11.1
CZ	18.1	61.9	13.0	6.9
DK	52.7	14.4	32.8	0.1
DE	28.1	25.3	39.9	6.7
EE	16.7	66.9	2.5	14.0
IE (2)	34.6	38.8	11.9	14.7
EL	15.7	60.1	17.2	6.9
ES	32.9	49.8	9.0	8.2
FR	29.4	33.7	19.1	17.8
HR	2.6	89.5	1.6	6.4
IT	15.6	57.3	13.3	13.8
CY	15.3	58.5	10.2	15.9
LV	8.3	74.2	7.9	9.6
LT	6.7	85.6	1.3	6.5
LU	40.0	28.2	27.0	4.8
HU	23.1	66.7	2.9	7.3
MT	17.7	63.1	1.8	17.4
NL	59.6	7.6	32.4	0.5
AT	25.7	31.8	26.2	16.3
PL	8.4	73.7	3.5	14.5
PT	34.0	41.0	12.2	12.8
RO	0.6	96.0	1.0	2.4
SI	7.7	69.8	5.5	17.0
SK	8.2	82.0	8.0	1.7
FI	41.9	32.2	10.2	15.7
SE	65.9	3.7	30.0	0.3
UK	41.9	26.0	13.3	18.8
IS	62.7	15.1	11.0	11.1
NO	63.0	21.0	10.5	5.5
CH	39.4	4.4	51.4	4.7

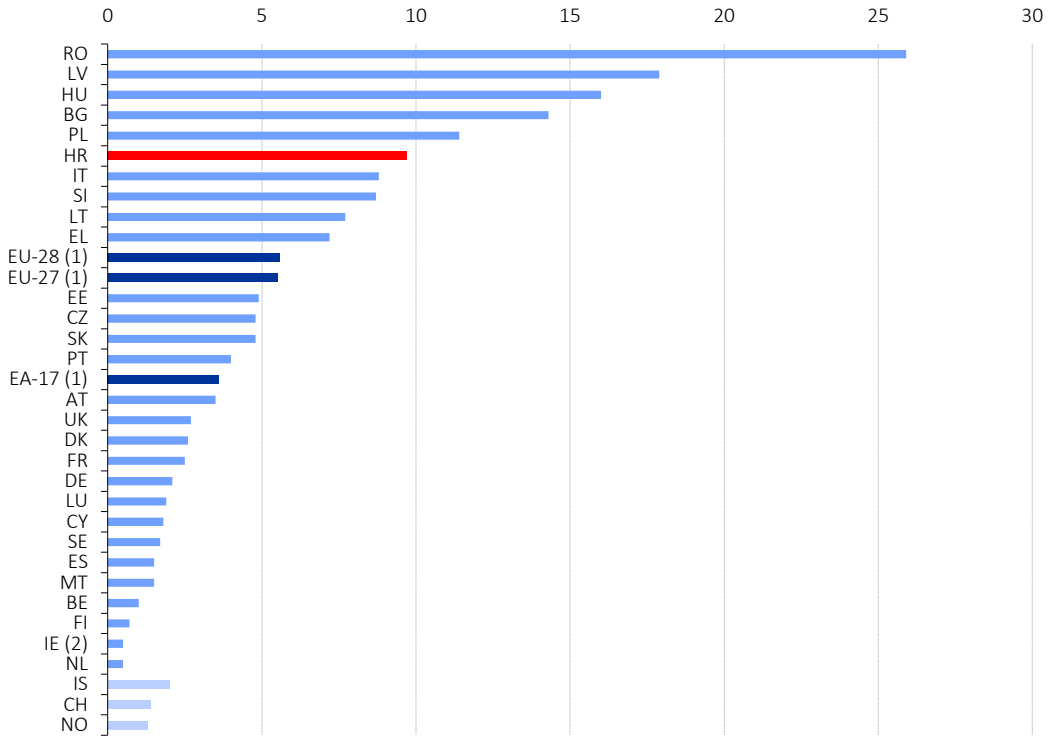
(1) Estimates.

(2) 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_lvho02).

In Croatia 9.7 % of the population faced severe housing deprivation, the sixth highest rate among the EU-28 Member States.

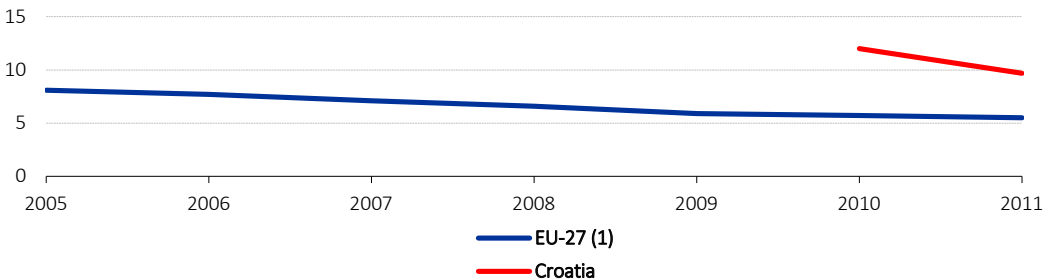
Figure 3.11: Severe housing deprivation, 2011
(% of population)



(1) Estimates.
(2) 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_mdho06a).

Figure 3.12: Severe housing deprivation, 2005–11
(% of population)



(1) Includes estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_mdho06a).

3.7 Social protection expenditure

Public and private social protection expenditure in Croatia was equivalent to 20.8 % of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2010, around one third less than the level (29.4 % of GDP) in the EU-27. Expenditure on pensions accounted for just over half (51.1 %) of social protection expenditure in Croatia, which was more than in the EU-27 (where the share was 44.2 %). Croatia's 10.6 % of GDP spent on pensions was a higher share than in 11 of the EU-28 Member States. By contrast Croatia's expenditure on care for the elderly (0.05 % of GDP) was higher than the shares in only five other Member States.

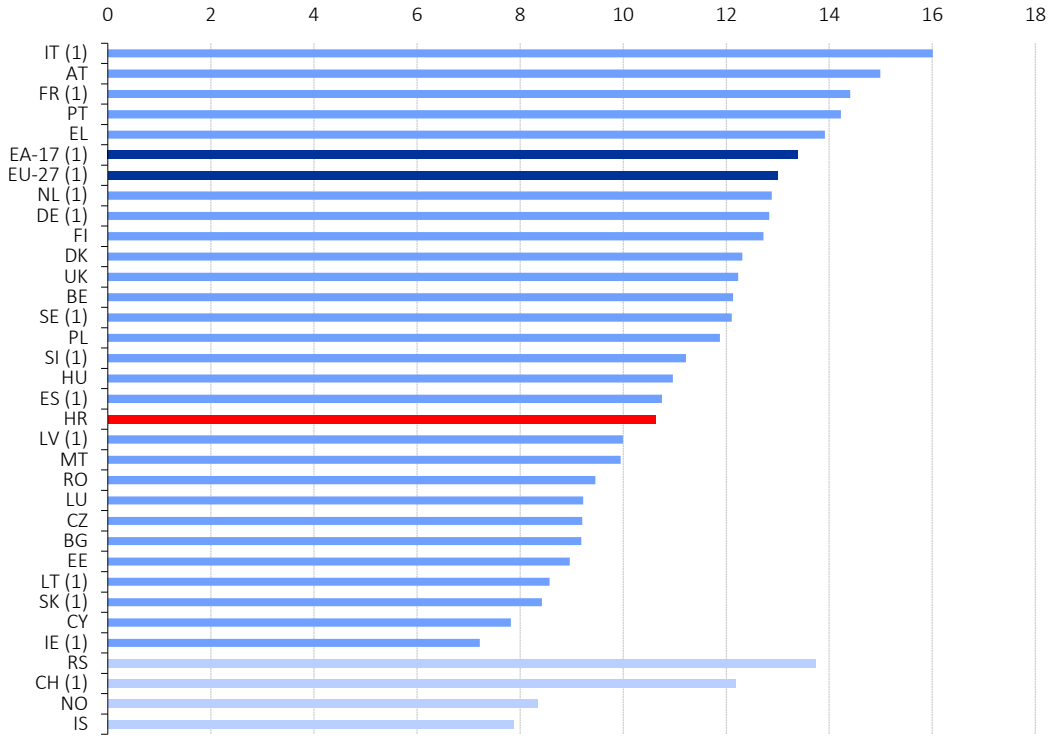
Table 3.2: Expenditure on social protection, 2000 and 2010
(% of GDP)

	Total expenditure on social protection		Expenditure on pensions		Expenditure on care for the elderly (1)	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
EU-27	:	29.4	:	13.0	:	0.45
EA-17	26.7	30.4	12.5	13.4	0.17	0.35
BE	25.4	29.9	11.0	12.1	0.03	0.06
BG	:	18.1	:	9.2	:	0.05
CZ	18.8	20.1	8.2	9.2	0.41	0.57
DK	28.9	33.3	10.5	12.3	1.64	:
DE	29.7	30.7	13.1	12.8	0.00	0.00
EE	13.9	18.1	6.6	9.0	0.13	0.09
IE	13.8	29.6	3.6	7.2	0.18	0.34
EL	23.5	29.1	11.1	13.9	0.09	0.10
ES	20.0	25.7	9.6	10.8	0.21	0.92
FR	29.5	33.8	13.0	14.4	0.17	0.40
HR	:	20.8	:	10.6	:	0.05
IT	24.6	29.9	14.3	16.0	0.10	0.16
CY	14.8	21.6	5.7	7.8	0.04	0.01
LV	15.7	17.8	9.6	10.0	0.15	0.17
LT	15.7	19.1	7.8	8.6	0.13	0.58
LU	19.6	22.7	9.4	9.2	0.02	0.00
HU	19.9	23.1	8.7	11.0	0.29	0.51
MT	16.6	19.8	7.9	10.0	0.48	0.66
NL	26.4	32.1	12.5	12.9	0.66	0.99
AT	28.3	30.4	14.2	15.0	0.99	1.11
PL	19.7	18.9	12.6	11.9	0.23	0.24
PT	20.9	27.0	10.1	14.2	0.17	0.27
RO	13.0	17.6	6.1	9.5	0.03	0.03
SI	24.1	24.8	11.0	11.2	0.25	0.18
SK	19.4	18.6	7.5	8.4	0.29	0.34
FI	25.1	30.6	10.6	12.7	0.62	0.76
SE	29.9	30.4	11.3	12.1	2.32	2.19
UK	26.4	28.0	11.9	12.2	0.81	0.55
IS	19.2	24.5	6.2	7.9	1.31	0.36
NO	24.4	25.6	7.6	8.3	1.70	:
CH	24.6	26.6	11.8	12.2	0.27	0.36
RS	:	24.6	:	13.7	:	:

(1) Includes: periodic care allowance, accommodation and assistance in carrying-out daily tasks.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: spr_exp_sum, spr_exp_pens and spr_exp_fol).

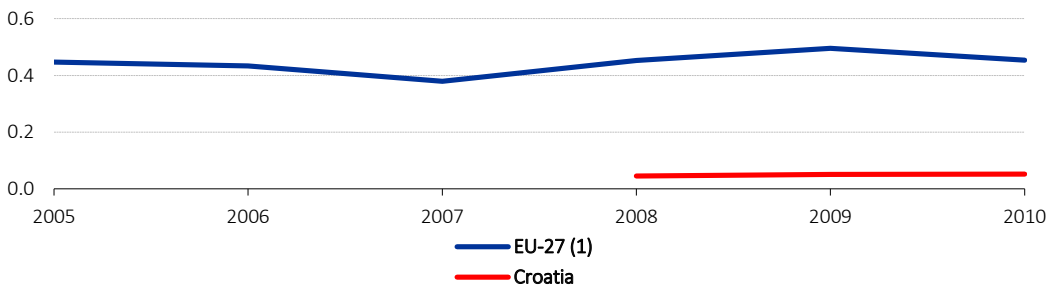
Figure 3.13: Expenditure on pensions, 2010
(% of GDP)



(1) Provisional.

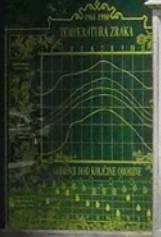
Source: Eurostat (online data code: spr_exp_pens).

Figure 3.14: Expenditure on care for the elderly, 2005–10
(% of GDP)



(1) 2009–10, provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: spr_exp_fol).



4. Education

Like the health data in the second chapter, much of the data concerning education is derived from administrative data. Educational systems vary between Member States in terms of the relative importance of different subjects taught (the curricular), the distinction of different levels (or stages) of education and the organisational structure in terms of different types of providers of education. The extent to which national education statistics cover the full range of schools and other educational establishments varies, as does the ease with which national statistics based on national structures can be compiled into comparable statistics using international standards. The ISCED classification of the United Nations educational, scientific and cultural organisation (UNESCO) provides a set of uniform definitions to facilitate comparisons. Many of the data presented in this publication are analysed according to the level of education as laid out in ISCED; others, particularly those concerning tertiary education, are presented according to a classification of the field of education and training which is also a part of ISCED. Eurostat provides detailed information for issues affecting the comparability of education data and this is available in the annexes to the methodological notes (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/educ_esms.htm) provided for its online database. For ease of reading, these extensive notes are not reproduced in this publication.

Several education indicators are presented relative to the size of population in a particular age group, for example the proportion of 18-year-olds in education. Such indicators are normally compiled by comparing educational enrolment figures with population data and as a consequence rates in excess of 100 % can occur for a number of reasons, notably when non-residents are registered at educational establishments.

The education statistics presented in this chapter cover a range of issues. Information is provided for educational expenditure as an indicator of financial resources and on pupil–teacher ratios as an indicator of human resources. The chapter continues looking at all stages of education in terms of enrolments, participation and attainment, before finishing with a focus on tertiary education.

4.1 Educational expenditure

Data on public expenditure on education tend to be more comparable than private expenditure, principally because payments by private entities (such as religious institutions and non-profit organisations) to educational establishments may not be well covered by administrative records. Consequently private expenditure on education may be undervalued.

Public expenditure on education in Croatia in 2010 was equivalent to 4.3 % of gross domestic product (GDP), compared with an average of 5.4 % for the EU-27 (in 2009); four other EU-28 Member States recorded lower ratios of public expenditure on education to GDP. Private expenditure on education in Croatia was equivalent

Table 4.1: Expenditure on education, 2000 and 2010

	Public expenditure (% of GDP)		Private expenditure (% of GDP)		Expenditure on public & private educational institutions per pupil/student (PPS for full-time equivalents)	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
EU-27 (1)	4.9	5.4	0.6	0.8	:	6 504
BE (2)	:	6.6	0.4	0.3	5 436	7 659
BG	3.9	4.1	0.6	0.6	1 267	2 640
CZ	3.8	4.2	0.4	0.6	2 572	4 601
DK	8.3	8.8	0.3	0.4	7 108	9 605
DE (1)	4.5	5.1	1.0	0.8	5 699	7 299
EE (1)	5.6	6.1	:	0.4	:	4 172
IE	4.3	6.5	0.4	0.5	4 481	:
EL	3.7	:	0.2	:	:	:
ES	4.3	5.0	0.6	0.8	4 395	6 865
FR	6.0	5.9	0.6	0.6	5 711	7 337
HR	:	4.3	:	0.3	:	3 796
IT	4.5	4.5	0.4	0.5	:	6 233
CY	5.4	7.9	2.6	1.6	4 557	9 145
LV	5.6	5.0	0.6	0.6	1 788	3 629
LT	5.6	5.4	:	0.7	:	3 739
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	4.6	4.9	0.6	:	:	:
MT (3)	4.5	6.7	0.5	1.3	3 189	7 645
NL	5.0	6.0	0.8	1.0	5 848	8 523
AT	5.7	5.9	0.3	0.5	7 144	9 218
PL	4.9	5.2	:	0.8	1 971	4 452
PT (2)	5.4	5.6	0.1	0.4	3 943	5 311
RO	2.9	3.5	0.3	0.1	:	2 079
SI	:	5.7	:	0.7	:	6 634
SK	3.9	4.2	0.2	0.7	1 686	4 173
FI	5.9	6.8	0.1	0.2	5 020	7 379
SE	7.2	7.0	0.2	0.2	6 198	8 312
UK (1)	4.6	5.7	0.8	1.9	4 765	7 847
IS	5.9	7.6	0.6	0.8	6 501	7 227
NO	6.7	6.9	0.1	0.1	7 620	10 404
CH	5.1	5.2	0.4	0.5	:	:
TR	3.5	:	0.1	:	:	:

(1) Data for 2009 instead of 2010.

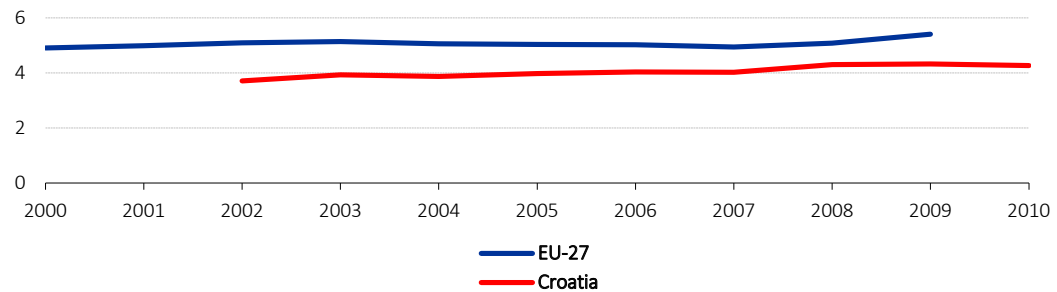
(2) Expenditure per pupil/student: data for 2009 instead of 2010.

(3) Break in series.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: educ_figdp, tps00068 and tps00067).

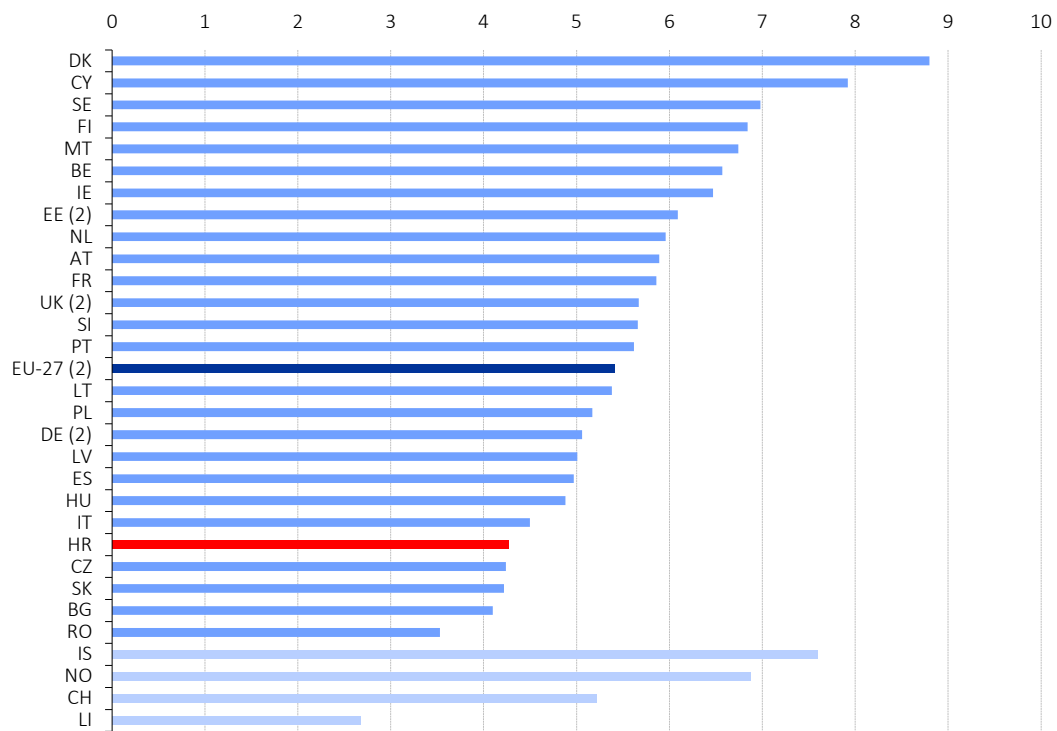
to 0.3 % of GDP, around one third of the 0.8 % average for the EU-27. Adjusting for differences in price levels, by using data in purchasing power standards (PPS), and for the number of pupils and students, total expenditure on education averaged 3 796 PPS per pupil or student in Croatia in 2010, around three fifths of the EU-27 average in 2009.

Figure 4.1: Public expenditure on education, 2000–10
(% of GDP)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: educ_figdp).

Figure 4.2: Public expenditure on education, 2010 (1)
(% of GDP)



(1) Greece and Luxembourg, not available.

(2) 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: educ_figdp).

4.2 Pupil–teacher ratios

Pupil–teacher ratios should be not confused with average class sizes: the proportion of teachers working in administrative and management roles may vary between schools and countries, while some classes may have more than one teacher.

For primary education, the Croatian pupil–teacher ratio of 14.3 in 2011 was in the middle of a ranking of the EU-28 Member States, while that for lower secondary education (10.3) was just in the lower half and that for upper secondary education (9.6) was among the four lowest.

Between 2003 and 2011 pupil–teacher ratios in Croatia fell for each of these three levels of education, most notably for primary education.

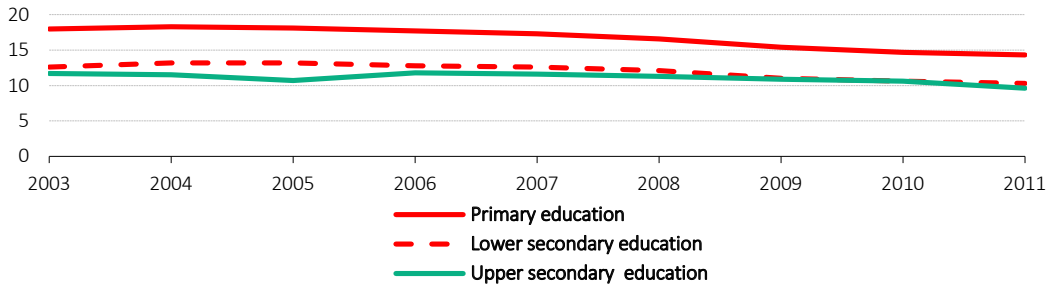
Table 4.2: Pupil–teacher ratio in primary, lower and upper secondary education, 2001 and 2011 (number)

	Primary education (ISCED 1)		Lower secondary/second stage of basic education (ISCED 2)		Upper secondary education (ISCED 3)	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
BE	13.4	12.4	:	8.1	9.8	10.1
BG	17.7	17.5	13.0	12.6	11.3	12.4
CZ	19.4	18.7	14.5	11.1	13.1	11.7
DK	10.2	11.8	10.3	:	13.3	:
DE	19.4	16.3	15.7	14.2	13.7	13.8
EE	14.7	16.3	11.2	14.7	10.3	17.0
IE	20.3	15.7	15.1	:	15.1	14.4
EL	12.7	:	9.8	:	11.3	:
ES	14.7	13.2	:	10.3	11.0	9.8
FR	19.5	18.4	13.9	14.8	10.9	10.0
HR	:	14.3	:	10.3	:	9.6
IT	10.8	11.7	9.9	11.5	10.4	12.8
CY (1)	21.1	14.0	15.1	10.0	13.6	10.1
LV	17.6	11.4	13.2	8.1	13.2	10.9
LT	17.1	9.9	12.7	7.5	:	7.9
LU (1)	11.0	10.1	9.1	24.3	9.1	7.6
HU	11.3	10.7	11.2	10.5	12.5	12.4
MT (1)	19.0	14.4	9.9	8.1	18.1	12.1
NL (1)	17.2	15.7	:	:	17.1	16.5
AT	14.3	12.1	9.8	9.1	9.9	9.8
PL	12.5	11.0	13.1	10.0	16.8	11.1
PT	11.6	11.2	9.9	8.2	8.0	7.3
RO	:	17.8	14.8	13.1	13.3	15.6
SI	13.1	16.0	13.3	7.9	13.8	14.3
SK	20.7	16.9	14.5	13.1	12.9	14.3
FI	16.1	13.7	10.9	9.3	17.0	16.3
SE	12.4	11.3	12.4	11.3	16.6	13.0
UK	20.8	19.9	17.5	15.2	18.9	17.3
IS (1)	12.6	10.3	:	:	10.9	11.3
LI	:	9.9	:	7.9	:	7.5
NO	:	10.4	10.9	10.0	8.9	9.7
MK	21.6	19.1	17.0	8.0	18.9	14.3
TR (1)	29.8	21.7	:	:	17.2	17.6

(1) 2010 data instead of 2011.

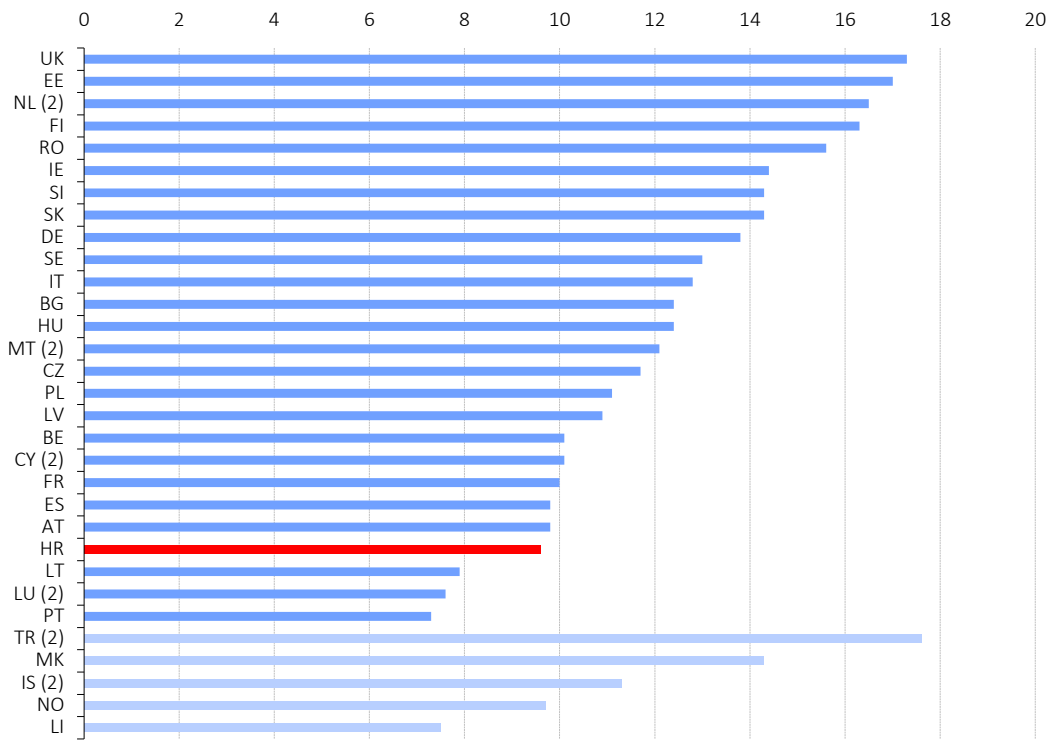
Source: Eurostat (online data code: educ_iste).

Figure 4.3: Pupil–teacher ratio in primary education, Croatia, 2003–11
(average number of pupils per teacher)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: educ_iste).

Figure 4.4: Pupil–teacher ratio in upper secondary education, 2011 (1)
(average number of pupils per teacher)



(1) Denmark and Greece, not available.

(2) 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: educ_iste).

4.3 School enrolment

Between 2005 and 2011 the total number of pupils and students enrolled in all levels of education (excluding pre-primary education) in Croatia was on a downward path, falling from 736 thousand in 2005 to 704 thousand in 2011. Around 55.1 % of these pupils and students in 2011 were in secondary education, compared with an EU-27 average (for 2010) of 48.6 %. By contrast, the 23.1 % of pupils and students that were in primary education was below the 30.0 % average for the EU-27.

Table 4.3: Pupils and students (excluding pre-primary education), 2001 and 2011

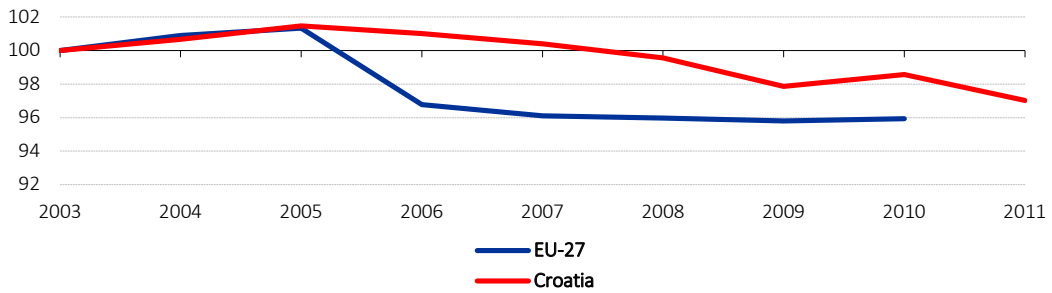
	Total number of pupils and students (ISCED 1–6) (thousand)		Analysis by level of education, 2011 (% of total)			
	2001	2011	Primary education (ISCED 1)	Lower secondary education (ISCED 2)	Upper and post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED 3-4)	Tertiary education (ISCED 5-6)
EU-27 (1)	96 023	93 088	30.0	23.6	25.0	21.3
BE	2 304	2 462	29.9	13.7	37.6	18.8
BG	1 322	1 085	23.5	21.1	29.1	26.3
CZ	1 932	1 822	25.7	20.3	29.5	24.5
DK (1)	1 029	1 177	34.3	21.1	24.2	20.4
DE	14 515	13 939	21.6	34.8	23.7	19.9
EE (1)	306	247	29.5	17.0	25.5	27.9
IE	987	1 112	46.0	16.7	19.6	17.6
EL (1)	1 906	2 023	31.8	17.4	19.1	31.7
ES	7 597	8 068	35.6	25.0	15.2	24.2
FR	11 849	12 366	33.7	26.4	21.6	18.3
HR	:	704	23.1	29.0	26.1	21.9
IT (1)	9 144	9 541	30.0	19.0	30.3	20.8
CY (1)	140	152	36.1	20.5	22.1	21.3
LV	510	369	30.8	16.7	24.3	28.2
LT	787	652	17.7	34.9	18.7	28.7
LU (1)	70	85	41.3	24.7	27.7	6.3
HU	1 924	1 783	21.7	22.6	34.3	21.4
MT (1)	78	76	33.1	34.7	17.9	14.4
NL (1)	3 217	3 451	37.5	22.2	21.5	18.9
AT	1 464	1 482	22.0	23.8	29.8	24.4
PL	9 153	7 570	29.0	17.0	26.6	27.5
PT (1)	2 002	2 132	35.3	23.6	23.1	18.0
RO	3 954	3 554	23.3	24.3	27.9	24.5
SI	403	367	29.2	15.1	26.6	29.2
SK	1 114	981	21.3	28.0	27.6	23.1
FI	1 172	1 236	28.0	15.4	31.7	25.0
SE	2 107	2 061	33.1	16.7	27.7	22.5
UK	15 038	12 993	34.0	19.8	27.0	19.2
IS (1)	74	88	33.5	15.1	31.0	20.4
LI	:	7	31.2	27.1	26.5	15.2
NO	993	1 106	38.3	17.4	23.6	20.8
CH	:	1 380	35.7	21.0	24.5	18.8
MK	387	369	35.9	19.9	25.9	18.3
TR (1)	14 893	18 686	58.4	:	22.7	18.9

(1) 2010 data instead of 2011.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tps00051 and educ_enr1t1).

The school expectancy indicator shows the expected number of years in education at all levels over a lifetime: it does not just cover compulsory education. This indicator is calculated based on the enrolment rates for each age group and so may be influenced by students registering for study in other countries; the impact of this phenomenon is particularly noticeable for smaller countries with relatively under-developed tertiary education systems. On average people in Croatia can expect to study for a total of 15.8 years, about 1.5 years less than the EU-27 average.

Figure 4.5: Number of pupils and students, 2003–11 (1)
(2003=100)



(1) Note that the y-axis is cut.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tps00051).

Figure 4.6: School expectancy, 2011
(years)



(1) 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tps00052).

4.4 Participation and attainment

In most EU Member States compulsory education starts at the age of 6 or 7 with an earlier start at age four or five in just a few Member States. One indicator of the extent to which pre-primary education is prevalent is the participation of four-year-olds in education. In Croatia this grew from 41.4 % in 2003 to 57.4 % in 2011, during which time the gap between Croatia and the EU-27 average closed.

The proportion of 18-year-olds who are still in education shows the extent to which pupils and students continue to participate in education at an age that is normally at or just beyond the end of compulsory education in many Member States. In 2011, 66.9 % of 18-year-olds in Croatia were still in education, a proportion that was higher than in three other EU-28 Member States.

Table 4.4: Participation and attainment, 2001, 2002, 2011 and 2012 (%)

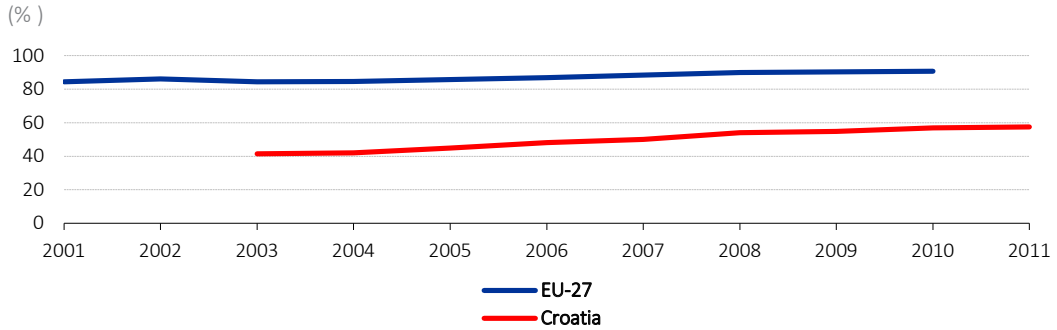
	Four-year-olds in education		18-year-olds in education		Upper secondary education attainment among 20-24 year olds	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2002	2012
EU-27 (1)	84.5	90.8	72.9	79.1	65.2	64.7
BE	100.0	98.8	85.4	90.5	60.7	57.9
BG	66.8	72.1	46.1	80.1	71.4	78.7
CZ	87.0	85.0	86.1	89.8	88.2	81.3
DK (1)	92.0	97.6	80.5	83.1	73.7	64.7
DE	85.9	95.6	82.6	90.1	69.4	69.4
EE (1)	80.4	89.3	74.1	89.3	70.1	68.3
IE	48.1	98.7	81.3	103.2	60.5	62.6
EL (1)	55.8	52.9	64.5	66.5	74.6	74.1
ES	100.0	100.0	68.8	79.8	41.1	41.1
FR	100.0	100.0	80.4	77.0	55.5	57.6
HR	:	57.4	:	66.9	86.8	89.0
IT (1)	100.0	96.6	69.6	76.4	68.1	70.9
CY (1)	58.4	72.7	31.6	38.2	60.2	58.3
LV	62.6	81.4	72.8	89.2	66.4	71.4
LT	51.0	66.9	83.9	95.0	63.2	74.9
LU (1)	94.3	96.6	71.7	74.0	61.9	59.4
HU	89.6	92.9	73.4	89.2	79.5	75.1
MT (1)	95.0	89.0	59.3	68.5	27.2	57.0
NL (1)	98.1	99.6	77.3	84.6	65.2	61.6
AT	79.2	91.5	69.3	72.3	:	80.5
PL	32.4	64.1	82.0	93.2	84.1	75.4
PT (1)	76.0	85.4	66.3	76.4	38.5	52.1
RO	60.3	78.4	57.5	73.3	72.7	70.3
SI	70.0	88.9	81.4	92.1	89.3	82.2
SK	68.4	72.8	56.6	83.9	90.5	77.2
FI	42.8	57.4	88.5	93.8	80.9	82.1
SE	75.5	94.0	94.7	95.8	77.1	71.7
UK	99.0	97.1	56.3	61.3	54.9	55.6
IS (1)	91.8	96.4	67.8	80.9	46.2	55.0
LI	:	54.0	:	87.2	:	:
NO	80.1	97.1	86.1	88.0	74.4	57.4
CH	:	40.8	:	83.9	75.3	74.4
MK	11.7	29.3	46.1	60.9	:	73.8
TR (1)	:	16.5	16.2	37.4	:	38.4

(1) 2010 data instead of 2011.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: educ_ipart, tps00060 and edat_lfse_06).

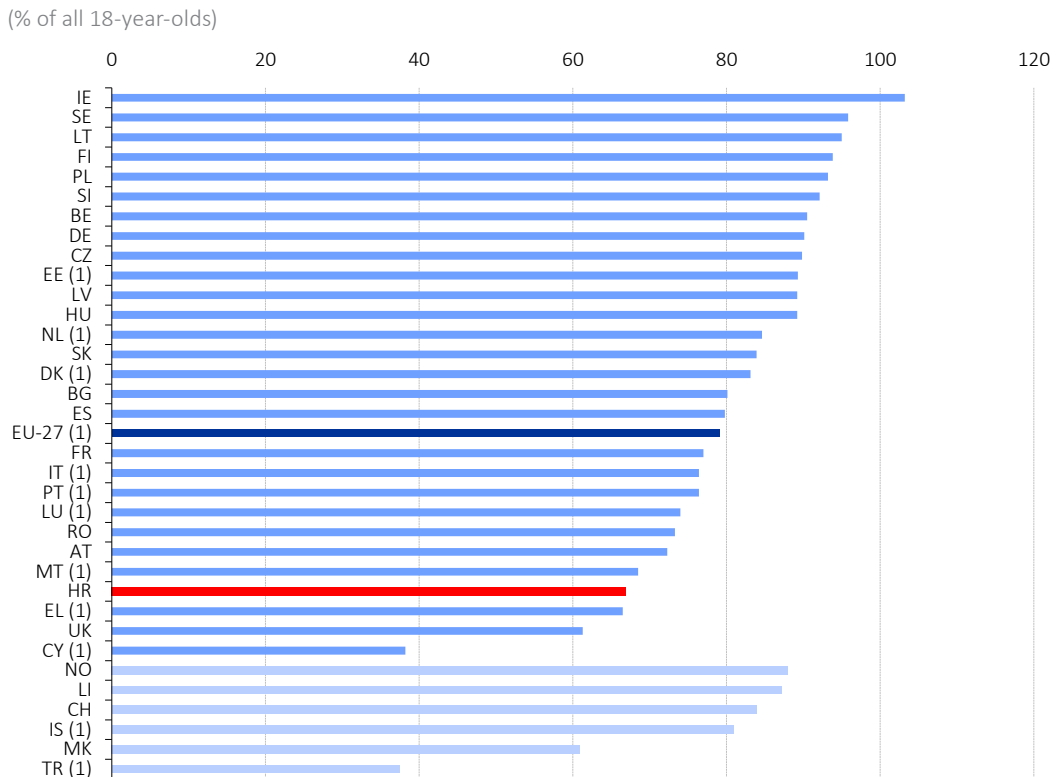
A related indicator is the attainment indicator showing the proportion of 20–24 year olds that had completed at least upper secondary education. In Croatia this was 89.0 % in 2012, considerably higher than the 64.7 % average for the EU-27.

Figure 4.7: Four-year-olds in education, 2001–11



Source: Eurostat (online data code: educ_ipart).

Figure 4.8: 18-year-olds in education, 2011



(1) 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tps00060).

4.5 Early leavers from education and training

The reverse side of low participation of 18-year-olds in education is often high numbers of early leavers. The indicator of early leavers from education and training reveals the proportion of the population aged 18–24 that i) have attained at most lower secondary education and ii) were not involved in further education or training. This is calculated from labour force survey data.

The proportion of early leavers among persons aged 18–24 in Croatia fell from 8.0 % in 2002 to just 4.2 % in 2012, a level that was around one third of the EU-27 average of 12.8 % and was the lowest proportion of early leavers among all EU-28 Member States. One of the Europe 2020 headline targets is that, by 2020, the proportion of early leavers should be below 10 % in the EU and below 4 % in Croatia.

Table 4.5: Early leavers from education and training, 2002 and 2012

(%)

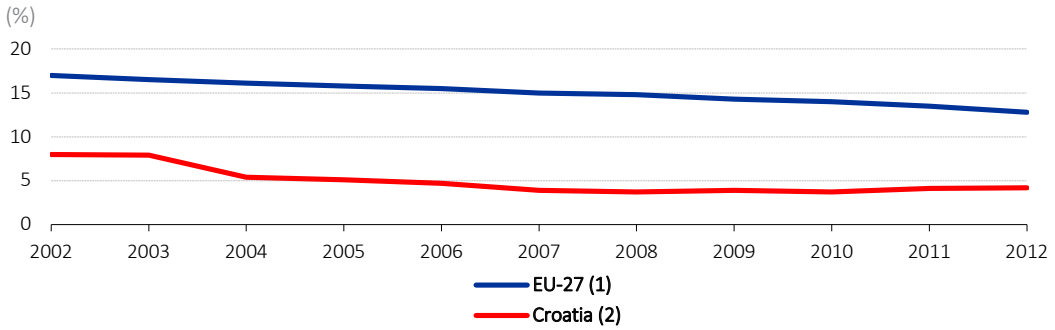
	Total		Females		Males	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
EU-27	17.0	12.8	14.9	11.0	19.1	14.5
EA-17	18.9	13.8	16.2	11.7	21.6	15.9
BE	14.1	12.0	11.0	9.5	17.1	14.4
BG	20.7	12.5	19.4	13.0	22.0	12.1
CZ	5.7	5.5	5.9	4.9	5.4	6.1
DK	9.0	9.1	8.2	7.4	9.9	10.8
DE	12.5	10.5	12.5	9.8	12.5	11.1
EE	13.2	10.5	9.4	7.1	16.9	14.0
IE	14.6	9.7	11.2	8.2	18.0	11.2
EL	16.5	11.4	12.5	9.1	20.6	13.7
ES	30.7	24.9	24.2	20.8	36.8	28.8
FR	13.4	11.6	11.9	9.8	14.9	13.4
HR (1)	8.0	4.2	6.9	3.6	9.2	4.6
IT	24.2	17.6	20.5	14.5	27.8	20.5
CY	15.9	11.4	11.0	7.0	22.3	16.5
LV	16.9	10.5	11.0	6.2	22.7	14.5
LT (2)	13.4	6.5	11.4	4.6	15.4	8.2
LU	17.0	8.1	19.6	5.5	14.4	10.7
HU	12.2	11.5	11.9	10.7	12.5	12.2
MT	53.2	22.6	49.7	17.6	56.5	27.5
NL	15.3	8.8	13.8	7.3	16.8	10.2
AT	9.5	7.6	10.2	7.3	8.7	7.9
PL	7.2	5.7	5.6	3.5	8.9	7.8
PT	45.0	20.8	37.2	14.3	52.6	27.1
RO	23.0	17.4	22.1	16.7	23.9	18.0
SI (2)	5.1	4.4	3.2	3.2	6.8	5.4
SK	6.7	5.3	5.8	4.6	7.6	6.0
FI	9.7	8.9	7.6	8.1	11.8	9.8
SE	10.0	7.5	8.9	6.3	11.0	8.5
UK	17.6	13.5	17.1	12.4	18.1	14.6
IS	28.8	20.1	24.8	16.5	32.7	23.6
NO	13.5	14.8	12.6	11.9	14.4	17.6
CH	6.7	5.5	7.1	5.3	6.3	5.7
MK	:	11.7	:	12.3	:	11.1
TR	:	39.6	:	43.0	:	36.1

(1) Analysis by gender: unreliable data due to sample size.

(2) Females: unreliable data due to sample size.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: edat_lfse_14).

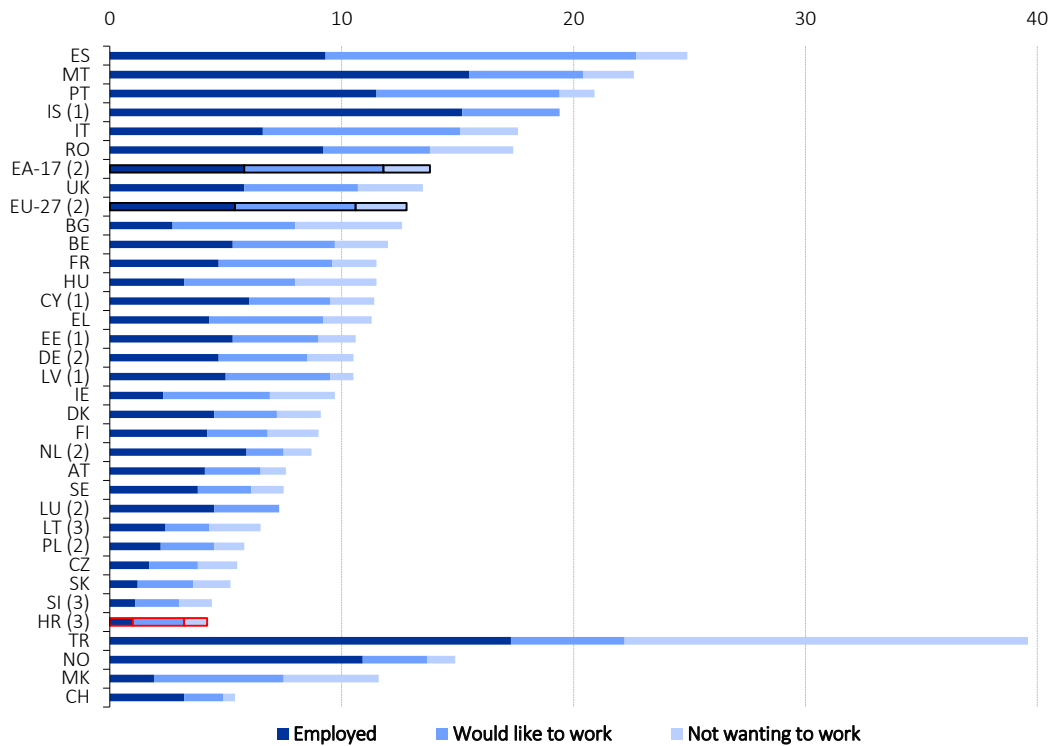
Figure 4.9: Early leavers from education and training, 2002–12



(1) 2003, break in series; 2012, provisional.
 (2) 2004–06, unreliable data due to sample size.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: edat_lfse_14).

Figure 4.10: Early leavers from education and training, 2012

(% of population aged 18–24)



(1) 'Do not want to work': unreliable data.
 (2) Provisional.
 (3) Unreliable data.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: edat_lfse_14).

4.6 Tertiary education students

Around 20 million students were registered as undergraduates and postgraduates within the EU-27 in 2010, while 154 thousand were registered in Croatia in 2011. Between 2003 and 2011 the number of students in tertiary education in Croatia increased by more than one quarter (26.5 %), while between 2003 and 2010 the number within the EU-27 increased by just over one tenth (11.7 %).

Table 4.6: Students in tertiary education, by field of education, 2011

	Total number of students in tertiary education (1 000)	of which, studying selected subjects: (%)					
		Humanities & arts	Teaching & training	Social sciences, business & law	Science, maths & computing	Engineering, manufacturing & construction	Health & welfare
EU-27 (1)	19 847	12.2	4.0	34.0	10.1	14.4	13.6
BE	462	10.4	10.6	29.4	5.2	10.4	22.3
BG	285	7.9	4.6	41.3	5.2	18.8	7.3
CZ	446	8.9	10.8	32.3	11.2	13.8	10.7
DK (1)	241	14.1	6.4	31.9	8.6	10.0	21.1
DE	2 763	13.3	:	25.7	14.3	17.8	17.2
EE (1)	69	13.6	5.8	36.4	10.4	13.4	9.1
IE	196	13.1	0.0	24.8	14.4	11.8	15.9
EL (1)	642	12.4	5.7	32.2	13.4	17.9	7.8
ES	1 951	11.0	8.3	31.2	9.8	17.7	12.7
FR	2 259	13.5	1.4	36.6	12.2	13.2	16.0
HR	154	9.6	3.8	42.2	8.2	15.3	9.0
IT (1)	1 980	14.5	:	33.8	7.7	15.7	11.6
CY (1)	32	10.1	7.1	51.7	8.5	9.8	7.1
LV	104	8.9	5.8	46.0	6.1	13.8	10.2
LT	187	7.4	8.3	46.4	5.2	16.7	9.6
LU (1)	5	12.0	3.2	47.2	11.2	8.1	4.5
HU	382	9.3	5.6	39.8	7.2	14.9	9.4
MT (1)	11	18.1	8.7	33.2	16.4	9.4	11.6
NL (1)	651	8.3	10.5	38.2	6.2	8.0	16.9
AT	362	12.9	8.3	36.5	11.0	14.5	7.6
PL	2 080	9.1	:	38.3	8.0	14.0	8.1
PT (1)	384	8.9	3.3	31.8	7.3	22.1	16.3
RO	872	8.1	1.4	49.0	5.2	20.1	9.2
SI	107	8.5	7.7	34.7	7.0	19.5	10.0
SK	226	7.3	10.8	31.0	8.5	15.2	17.2
FI	308	14.1	3.1	23.0	10.1	23.9	16.2
SE	464	13.4	9.1	27.0	9.2	16.7	17.3
UK	2 492	16.1	4.1	27.8	13.5	8.5	17.6
IS (1)	18	14.6	12.0	36.9	8.1	9.3	13.2
LI	1	0.0	0.0	75.4	0.0	21.3	3.3
NO	230	10.4	9.9	31.8	8.5	8.1	19.9
CH	258	11.8	6.8	35.8	9.8	13.8	13.4
MK	68	13.9	5.1	36.3	12.1	11.3	10.3
TR (1)	3 529	7.8	7.9	53.8	6.5	10.9	5.9

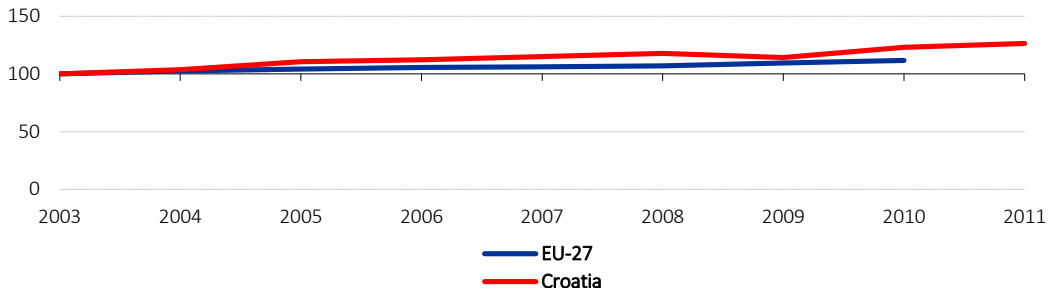
(1) 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tps00062 and educ_enrl5).

Comparing an analysis of the fields of study of tertiary education students in Croatia with that for the EU-27, a relatively high proportion of students in Croatia were studying social sciences, business and law, while studies related to engineering, manufacturing and construction were also slightly more popular in Croatia.

The average (median) age of tertiary education students in Croatia was 21.1 years in 2011. This is exactly 1.0 year below the EU-27 average which was pulled up by high averages in several smaller Member States as well as in Germany and to a lesser extent Spain and Italy.

Figure 4.11: Number of students in tertiary education, 2003–11
(2003=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: tps00062).

Figure 4.12: Median age in tertiary education, 2011
(years)



(1) 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tps00061).

4.7 Tertiary education graduates and attainment

In 2010, 4.5 million students graduated from tertiary education in the EU-27 as well as 34.3 thousand in Croatia.

Whereas Croatia reported a relatively high upper secondary education attainment among 20–24 year olds, the tertiary education attainment among persons aged 30–34 was relatively low in 2012, 23.7 % compared with an EU-27 average of 35.8 %; the EU-27 average was pulled up by relatively high levels in the United Kingdom and (to a lesser extent) France. Four EU-28 Member States reported lower tertiary education attainment levels than Croatia. One of the Europe 2020 headline targets is that, by 2020, 40 % of persons aged 30–34 in the EU should have completed tertiary education; for Croatia the target is 35 %.

Table 4.7: Graduates from tertiary education, by field of education, 2011

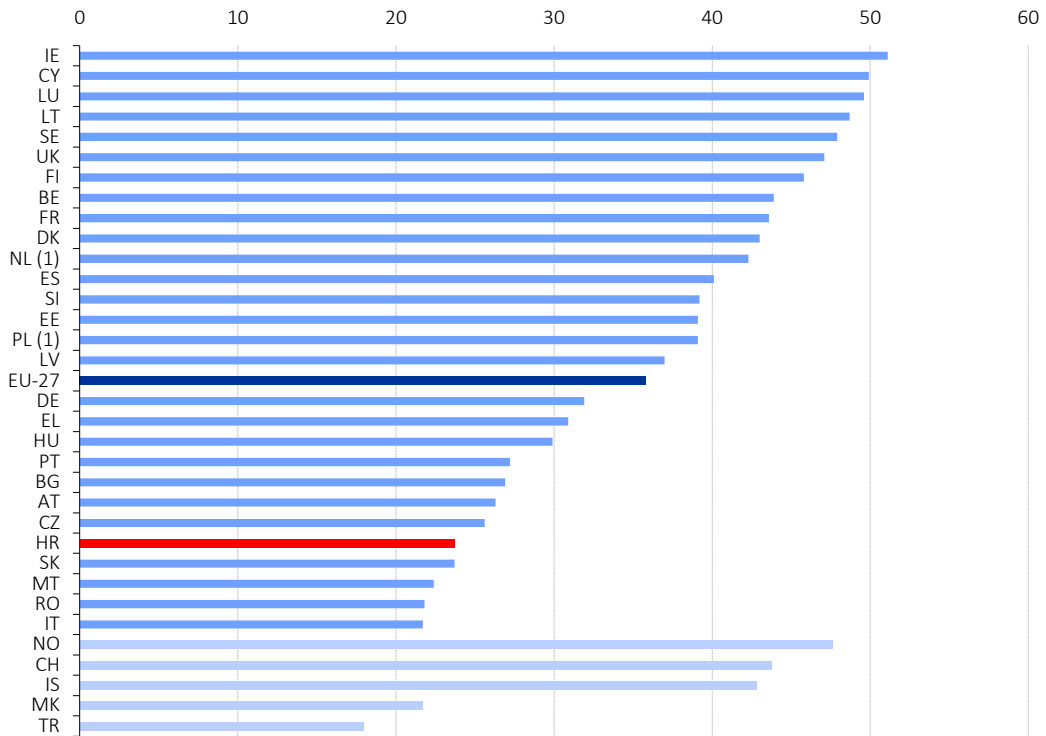
	Total number of graduates from tertiary education (1 000)	of which, having studied selected subjects: (%)					
		Humanities & arts	Teaching & training	Social sciences, business & law	Science, maths & computing	Engineering, manufacturing & construction	Health & welfare
EU-27 (1)	4 505	11.4	5.6	35.9	9.3	12.8	15.0
BE	105	11.2	8.6	31.3	5.4	11.1	21.6
BG	64	6.4	4.3	52.2	4.6	14.5	6.8
CZ (1)	103	7.5	10.0	34.1	9.2	14.2	8.9
DK	58	11.2	2.5	35.5	8.3	11.9	21.0
DE (1)	573	16.4	3.9	22.4	12.6	13.0	21.5
EE (1)	11	12.8	6.7	37.6	9.8	10.7	11.0
IE	59	14.7	5.9	30.8	12.0	11.8	15.8
EL (1)	65	13.2	8.8	30.3	12.1	15.4	12.6
ES	382	8.2	11.1	26.1	8.6	16.7	15.7
FR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR (1)	34	11.9	4.0	44.2	7.8	12.3	6.9
IT	389	15.5	0.7	31.8	7.2	14.5	15.2
CY (1)	5	10.1	8.9	49.0	6.9	6.4	7.6
LV	25	7.3	6.0	47.5	5.4	10.3	14.1
LT	43	7.2	9.1	47.0	5.0	16.5	8.7
LU (1)	1	7.9	0.0	51.4	8.1	5.6	6.1
HU	68	12.9	9.0	40.8	6.8	9.8	8.2
MT (1)	3	18.9	9.5	38.3	9.4	6.9	12.6
NL	139	9.4	10.3	38.7	5.9	7.8	18.3
AT	64	8.7	11.8	35.1	9.5	17.7	9.3
PL	648	7.7	15.2	40.5	6.4	10.1	10.9
PT (1)	79	8.2	6.1	29.3	6.5	18.3	20.8
RO	260	7.3	1.5	54.6	5.0	15.1	10.9
SI	20	7.0	7.0	43.7	6.2	17.0	7.8
SK	75	6.7	10.5	34.0	7.7	12.6	18.3
FI	51	13.7	4.6	24.6	8.0	19.7	19.4
SE	69	6.2	16.7	25.9	7.9	19.3	23.8
UK	754	16.0	6.2	31.6	12.9	9.4	16.3
IS (1)	4	10.3	16.3	37.0	6.6	9.1	15.1
LI	0	0.0	0.0	75.6	6.6	14.3	3.5
NO	40	8.3	9.9	29.9	7.6	9.2	21.8
CH (1)	85	8.1	8.6	37.2	7.5	12.3	15.5
MK	11	13.7	7.6	41.1	11.3	10.0	6.0
TR (1)	573	8.2	11.4	44.8	7.0	13.3	5.9

(1) 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: educ_grad5).

Although tertiary educational attainment increased in Croatia in recent years, for example from 17.6 % in 2002 for females to 28.8 % by 2012, the gap (in percentage point terms) between Croatia and the EU-27 increased between 2002 and 2012 for both males and females.

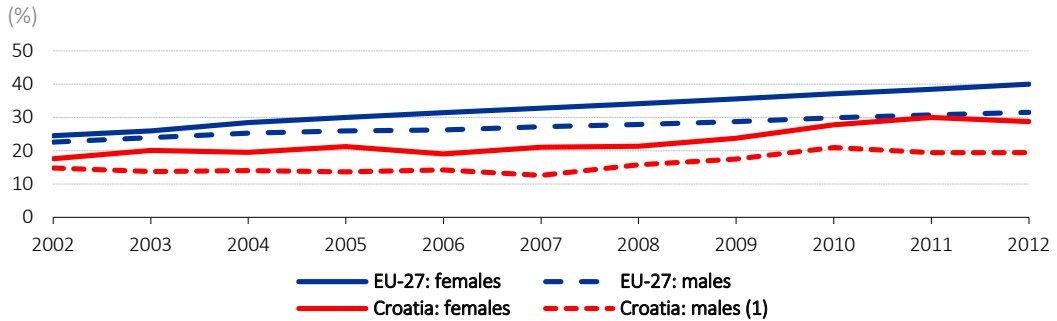
Figure 4.13: Proportion of the population aged 30–34 having a tertiary educational attainment, 2012 (%)



(1) Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: t2020_41).

Figure 4.14: Proportion of the population aged 30–34 having a tertiary educational attainment, 2002–12 (%)



(1) 2002–06, unreliable data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: t2020_41).



5. The labour market

The labour market is one of the interfaces between the population and businesses, with people participating by offering their employment for pay, whether monetary or in kind.

Members of the labour force are persons that are available for and want to work, also known as persons who are economically active. The labour force includes not only persons in employment but also the unemployed. Economically inactive persons may be in education, retired, unable to work or simply have decided — for whatever reason — not to work.

Most labour market statistics concerning the labour force come from the labour force survey, which covers persons aged 15 and over. Employed persons include those who (during the survey's reference week) worked for at least one hour for pay or profit or family gain as well as those who were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent. Unemployed persons (aged 15 to 74 years) are those who are not employed, but are currently (or within two weeks) available for work and are actively seeking work.

Beyond the simple analysis of levels or rates of employment and unemployment, labour market statistics can be analysed by various socio-demographic classifications, for example to look at the labour market situation of persons of different ages, sex, or education level. Further analysis can be performed depending on the nature of employment contracts and their working conditions, for example whether contracts are temporary or permanent and whether the positions are full or part-time. From the employer's perspective labour market statistics also look at the situation where demand and supply do not balance, thereby resulting in job vacancies. These can be analysed by economic criteria such as they type of activity or size of the employer.

As well as information about the number of people in the labour force, labour market statistics also concern the payment for labour. From the perspective of the employer these payments are labour costs, covering not only the wages and salaries of workers, but also social security contributions and other costs directly related to the employment of workers (such as recruitment or vocational training costs). Labour costs can also be analysed by economic characteristics of the employer. From the employee's perspective such payments are earnings, often the main source of income. Again, these data can be analysed by socio-demographic criteria to study issues such as earnings for different household compositions or the relative earnings of men and women.

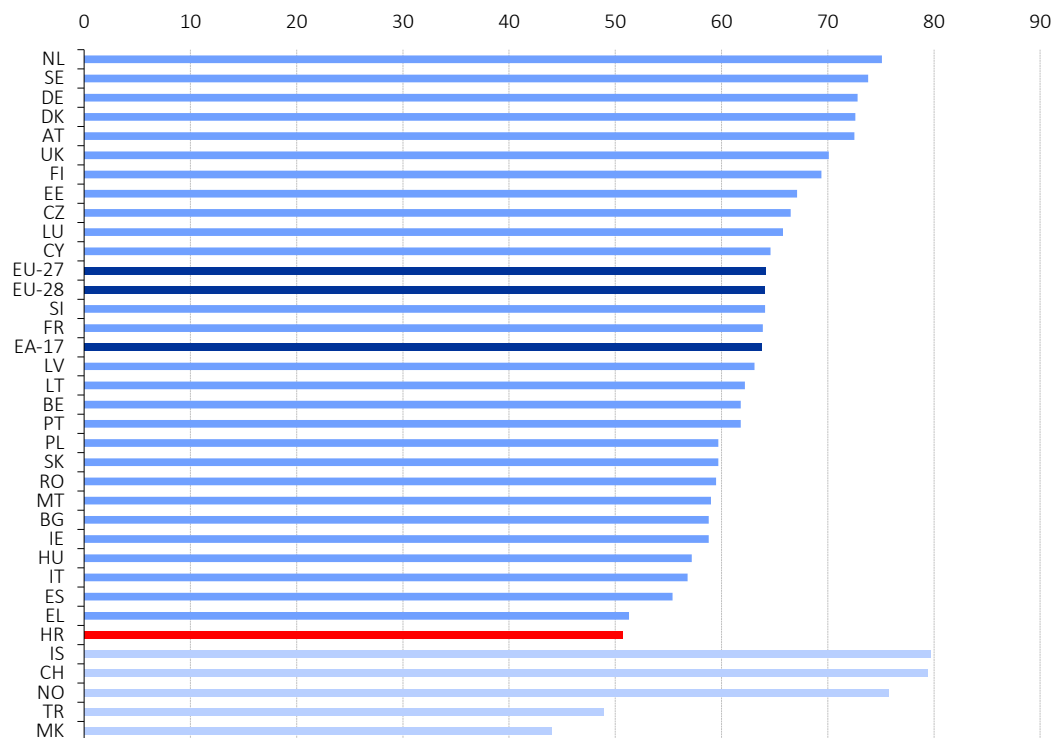
A further facet of the labour market is intervention in the market by public authorities. This can be seen in labour cost and earnings data, by analysing the impact of taxes or social security contributions, and also in the establishment of minimum wages. Furthermore, a wide range of labour market policy interventions may be used to support the unemployed or those in precarious employment, as well as to motivate economically inactive persons to join or return to the labour force.

5.1 Employment

The employment rate shows the proportion of the working age population that is in employment. In Croatia the overall employment rate — for persons aged 15–64 — was 50.7 % in 2012, the lowest among all EU-28 Member States and 13.5 percentage points below the EU-27 average.

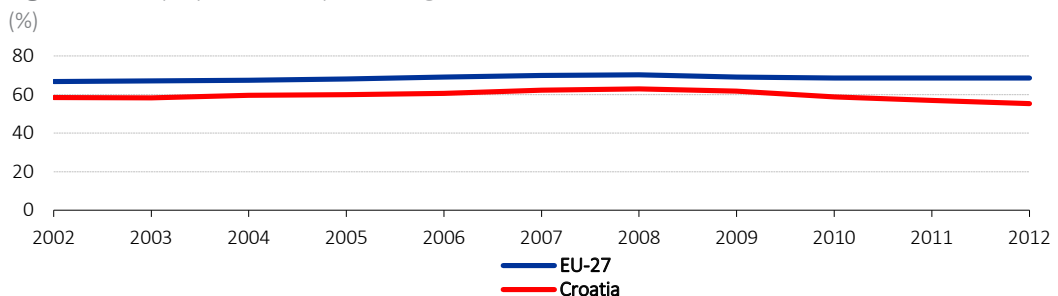
The Croatian employment rate for persons aged 20–64 had increased to 62.9 % by 2008, but during the financial, economic and public debt crisis it decreased each year from 2009 to 2012. An increase in the employment rate through to 2008 was also observed for the EU-27 as was the reversal of this trend in 2009 and 2010, after which this rate stabilised within the EU-27 just above the level it had been in 2005. One of the Europe 2020 targets is that, by 2020, 75 % of persons aged 20–64 in the EU should be in employment; for Croatia the target is 59 %.

Figure 5.1: Employment rate, persons aged 15–64, 2012 (%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfsi_emp_a).

Figure 5.2: Employment rate, persons aged 20–64, 2002–12 (%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfsi_emp_a).

The gender gap in the Croatian employment rate was 8.9 percentage points, with the rate for males at 55.1 % in 2012 and that for females at 46.2 %. In percentage point terms the gender gap for the EU-27 was larger, 11.2 percentage points, pulled up by a particularly large gap in Italy.

The Croatian employment rate for older workers, aged 55–64 years, was 36.7 % in 2012, some 14.0 percentage points lower than the overall employment rate. The older workers employment rate (48.8 %) in the EU-27 was higher than in Croatia, while the gap between this and the overall employment rate in the EU-27 was bigger (15.4 percentage points) than in Croatia.

Table 5.1: Employment rates for selected population groups, 2002 and 2012

(%)

	Males		Females		Older workers (persons aged 55–64)	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
EU-28	70.3	69.6	54.3	58.5	38.3	48.8
EU-27	70.4	69.8	54.4	58.6	38.5	48.9
EA-17	71.5	69.5	53.1	58.2	36.3	48.7
BE	68.3	66.9	51.4	56.8	26.6	39.5
BG	53.7	61.3	47.5	56.3	27.0	45.7
CZ	73.9	74.6	57.0	58.2	40.8	49.3
DK	80.0	75.2	71.7	70.0	57.9	60.8
DE	71.8	77.6	58.9	68.0	38.9	61.5
EE	66.5	69.7	57.9	64.7	51.6	60.6
IE	75.4	62.7	55.4	55.1	48.0	49.3
EL	72.2	60.6	42.9	41.9	39.2	36.4
ES	72.6	60.2	44.4	50.6	39.6	43.9
FR	69.5	68.0	56.7	60.0	34.7	44.5
HR	60.5	55.1	46.7	46.2	24.8	36.7
IT	69.1	66.5	42.0	47.1	28.9	40.4
CY	78.9	70.4	59.1	59.4	49.4	50.7
LV	64.3	64.6	56.8	61.7	41.7	52.8
LT	62.7	62.5	57.2	61.9	41.6	51.8
LU	75.1	72.5	51.6	59.0	28.1	41.0
HU	62.9	62.5	49.8	52.1	25.6	36.9
MT	74.7	73.3	33.9	44.2	30.1	33.6
NL	82.4	79.7	66.2	70.4	42.3	58.6
AT	76.4	77.8	61.3	67.3	29.1	43.1
PL	56.9	66.3	46.2	53.1	26.1	38.7
PT	76.5	64.9	61.4	58.7	51.4	46.5
RO	63.6	66.5	51.8	52.6	37.3	41.4
SI	68.2	67.4	58.6	60.5	24.5	32.9
SK	62.4	66.7	51.4	52.7	22.8	43.1
FI	70.0	70.5	66.2	68.2	47.8	58.2
SE	74.9	75.6	72.2	71.8	68.0	73.0
UK	77.7	75.2	65.2	65.0	53.4	58.1
IS	:	81.5	:	77.8	:	79.1
NO	79.9	77.6	73.7	73.8	66.2	70.9
CH	86.2	85.2	71.5	73.6	64.6	70.5
MK	:	52.4	:	35.3	:	35.4
TR	:	69.2	:	28.7	:	31.9

Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfsi_emp_a).

As well as varying by gender and age, employment rates also vary considerably according to a person's level of education. To facilitate a more comparable analysis, employment rates for persons with different education levels are compiled for the age group 25–64; this excludes the part of the population that is most likely still to be in education. The Croatian employment rate for persons with a tertiary education was 76.9 % in 2012, almost double the 38.7 % rate for persons with at most a lower secondary education.

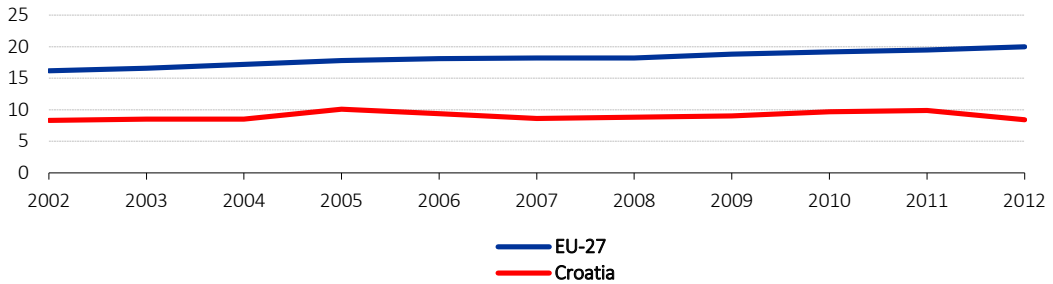
Table 5.2: Employment rate by highest level of education, age group 25-64, 2012 (%)

	Pre-primary, primary & lower secondary (ISCED levels 0-2)	Upper secondary & post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED levels 3-4)	Tertiary (ISCED levels 5-6)
EU-28	52.8	72.8	83.5
EU-27	52.9	73.0	83.5
EA-17	53.1	73.9	83.0
BE	47.6	73.5	84.6
BG	37.4	69.1	81.8
CZ	40.4	75.9	83.6
DK	61.4	78.7	86.4
DE	57.5	78.2	87.9
EE	50.6	74.5	82.2
IE	44.1	65.4	80.0
EL	48.6	57.3	71.4
ES	49.2	65.8	77.1
FR	55.5	73.5	84.3
HR	38.7	59.7	76.9
IT	50.9	71.1	78.7
CY	57.9	73.3	80.8
LV	52.2	66.9	86.3
LT	36.6	67.6	88.2
LU	63.0	71.9	84.8
HU	38.8	67.9	79.7
MT	49.6	80.9	88.4
NL	62.3	80.2	87.6
AT	56.0	78.2	87.4
PL	39.8	65.4	84.7
PT	63.2	76.0	81.8
RO	53.1	68.7	84.6
SI	47.2	70.7	85.1
SK	30.7	70.3	80.1
FI	55.2	74.6	84.4
SE	65.4	84.1	88.7
UK	57.5	77.3	84.1
IS	73.0	84.9	90.6
NO	65.1	81.3	90.2
CH	68.9	82.6	89.4
MK	32.4	57.7	71.9
TR	48.0	61.7	76.1

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ifsa_ergaed).

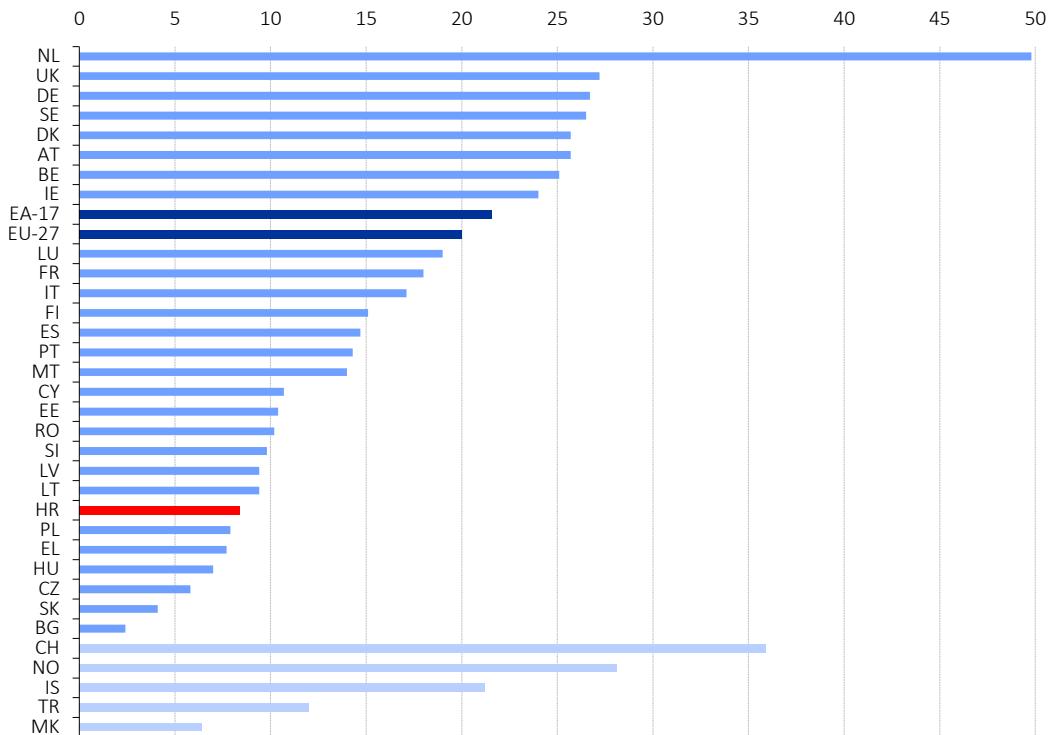
Part-time employment appears to be relatively less common in Croatia than in the EU-27 as a whole, with just 8.4 % of persons in employment in Croatia working part-time; the EU-27 average (20.0 %) was pulled up by an extremely high incidence of part-time employment in the Netherlands and high incidences in both the United Kingdom and Germany. Part-time employment in Croatia rarely passed 10.0 % in the period from 2002 to 2012, although it increased between 2008 and 2011 before dropping off quite sharply in 2012.

Figure 5.3: Persons working part-time, 2002–12
(% of total employment)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: tps00159).

Figure 5.4: Persons working part-time, 2012
(% of total employment)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: tps00159).

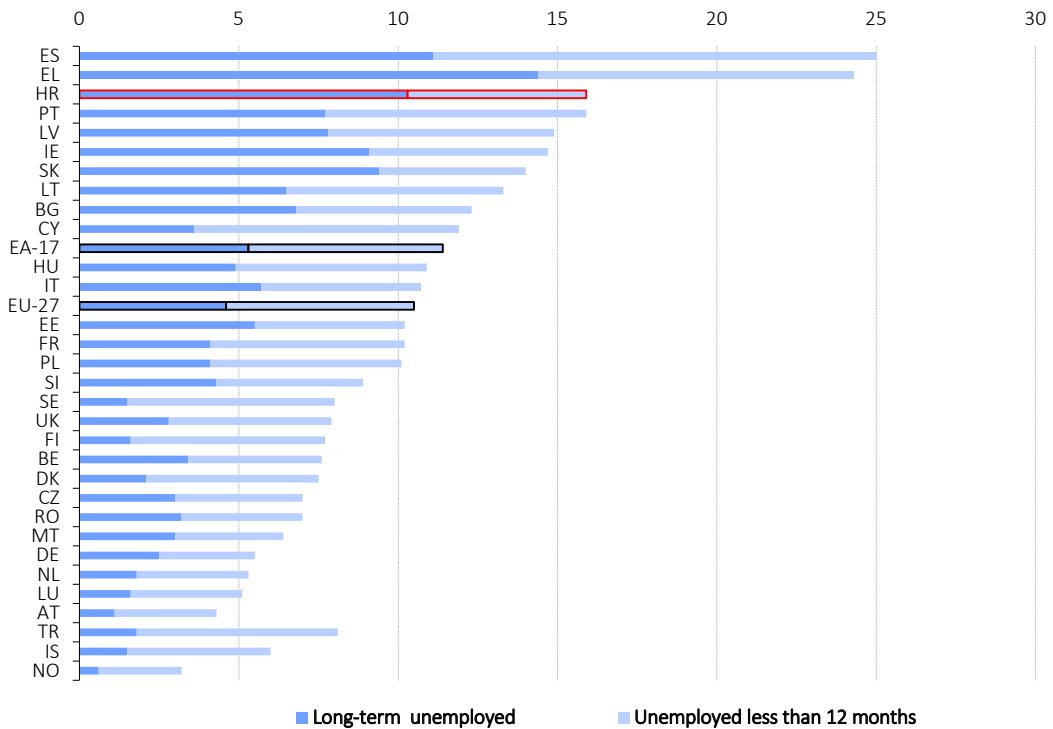
5.2 Unemployment

The general business cycle has a significant impact on unemployment levels, and the impact of the financial, economic and public debt crisis can be seen in the recent developments of unemployment statistics in most EU Member States. The unemployment rate in Croatia rose from a pre-crisis low of 8.4 % in 2008 to 15.9 % by 2012, while in the EU-27 it rose from 7.1 % to 10.5 % over the same period. The 2012 unemployment rate in Croatia was considerably lower than in Spain or Greece, the same as in Portugal, and higher than in all other EU-28 Member States. The long-term unemployment rate — the rate of those unemployed for one year or longer — in Croatia was 10.3 %, more than double the EU-27 average of 4.6 %.

Comparing unemployment rates for 2002 and 2012, it can be seen that over this whole period (including the period leading up to the crisis and the crisis itself) the unemployment rate for females fell 1.0 percentage point, while for males it increased by 2.8 percentage points. Whereas unemployment rates for males and females in the EU-27 were almost the same in 2012, in Croatia there was a slightly larger gender gap, with the rate for males (16.2 %) above that recorded for females (15.6 %).

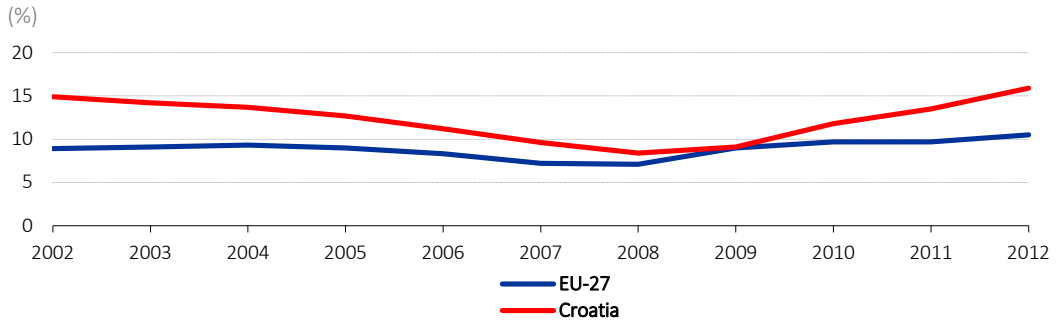
Figure 5.5: Unemployment rate, 2012

(%)



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: une_rt_a and une_ltu_a).

Figure 5.6: Unemployment rate, 2002–12



Source: Eurostat (online data code: une_rt_a).

Table 5.3: Unemployment rates for selected population groups, 2002 and 2012

	Females		Males		Long-term unemployed	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
EU-27	9.8	10.5	8.2	10.4	4.0	4.6
EA-17	9.9	11.6	7.4	11.2	3.8	5.3
BE	8.6	7.4	6.7	7.7	3.7	3.4
BG	17.4	10.8	18.8	13.5	12.0	6.8
CZ	9.0	8.2	5.9	6.0	3.7	3.0
DK	5.0	7.5	4.3	7.5	0.9	2.1
DE	8.5	5.2	8.8	5.7	4.2	2.5
EE	9.7	9.3	10.8	11.0	5.4	5.5
IE	4.1	11.0	4.7	17.7	1.3	9.1
EL	15.7	28.1	6.8	21.4	5.3	14.4
ES	16.2	25.4	8.2	24.7	3.8	11.1
FR	9.3	10.4	7.4	10.1	2.9	4.1
HR	16.6	15.6	13.4	16.2	9.0	10.3
IT	11.4	11.9	6.5	9.9	5.0	5.7
CY	4.3	11.1	2.8	12.6	0.7	3.6
LV	11.5	13.9	14.1	16.0	5.8	7.8
LT	12.9	11.5	14.6	15.1	7.4	6.5
LU	3.5	5.8	2.0	4.5	0.7	1.6
HU	5.1	10.6	6.0	11.2	2.4	4.9
MT	9.3	7.3	6.6	5.9	3.3	3.0
NL	3.5	5.2	2.7	5.3	0.8	1.8
AT	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.4	1.1	1.1
PL	21.0	10.9	19.2	9.4	11.0	4.1
PT	6.4	15.8	5.1	16.0	2.0	7.7
RO	7.1	6.4	7.8	7.6	4.0	3.2
SI	6.8	9.4	5.9	8.4	3.5	4.3
SK	18.9	14.5	18.8	13.5	12.3	9.4
FI	9.1	7.1	9.1	8.3	2.3	1.6
SE	5.6	7.7	6.3	8.2	1.2	1.5
UK	4.5	7.4	5.7	8.3	1.1	2.8
IS	:	5.7	:	6.4	:	1.5
NO	3.5	2.8	3.8	3.6	0.5	0.6
TR	:	9.4	:	7.6	:	1.8

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: une_rt_a and une_ltu_a).

An age analysis of unemployment can be made distinguishing between persons aged less than 25 and those aged 25 and over. The unemployment rate for persons aged 25–74 in Croatia was 13.2 % in 2012, a little less than 1.5 times the EU-27 average of 9.1 %. By contrast, the Croatian youth unemployment rate was 43.0 %, nearly 1.9 times as high as the EU-27 average of 22.8 %. The Croatian youth unemployment rate was the third highest among EU-28 Member States in 2012, having nearly doubled between 2008 and 2012.

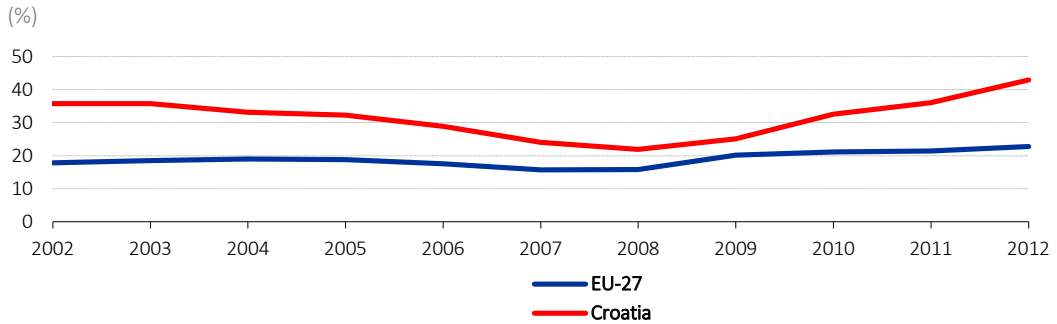
It should be remembered that youth unemployment rates are calculated as a ratio between the number of unemployed persons aged 15–24 and the labour force of the same age. Rates can therefore increase through an increase in the number of unemployed persons, the withdrawal of persons from the labour market or a combination of both factors. As such the youth unemployment rate can be distinguished from the youth unemployment ratio, the latter showing the number of unemployed persons aged 15–24 relative to the size of the population of the same age group. In Croatia this ratio shows that 12.8 % of Croatian youth were unemployed in 2012, compared with 9.7 % in the EU-27.

Table 5.4: Unemployment rates by age and youth unemployment ratio, 2002 and 2012 (%)

	Older workers unemployment rate (age 25–74)		Youth unemployment rate (age less than 25)		Youth unemployment ratio	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
EU-27	7.7	9.1	17.8	22.8	8.3	9.7
EA-17	7.5	10.1	15.9	23.0	7.4	9.6
BE	6.4	6.4	17.7	19.8	6.3	6.2
BG	16.2	11.0	35.2	28.1	11.5	8.5
CZ	6.2	6.0	16.0	19.5	6.5	6.1
DK	4.1	6.3	7.4	14.1	5.1	9.1
DE	8.5	5.2	9.9	8.1	5.0	4.1
EE	9.4	8.9	17.8	20.9	6.0	8.7
IE	3.6	12.9	8.4	30.4	4.4	12.3
EL	8.4	22.2	26.8	55.3	9.7	16.1
ES	9.8	22.7	22.2	53.2	9.7	20.6
FR	7.3	8.7	17.2	24.3	7.0	9.0
HR	11.8	13.2	35.8	43.0	14.4	12.8
IT	6.9	8.9	22.0	35.3	9.7	10.1
CY	3.0	10.2	8.0	27.8	3.2	10.8
LV	11.4	13.5	23.6	28.4	8.1	11.4
LT	12.8	12.1	22.9	26.4	7.1	7.7
LU	2.1	4.2	7.0	18.1	2.6	5.0
HU	4.8	9.6	11.9	28.1	4.1	7.3
MT	4.6	5.0	17.1	14.2	8.3	7.2
NL	2.6	4.5	5.4	9.5	3.7	6.6
AT	3.8	3.6	6.7	8.7	3.4	5.2
PL	16.6	8.5	42.5	26.5	16.1	8.9
PT	4.3	14.0	14.3	37.7	5.5	14.3
RO	5.6	5.6	21.0	22.7	8.7	7.0
SI	5.1	7.9	16.5	20.6	6.1	7.1
SK	15.4	12.2	38.1	34.0	16.3	10.4
FI	7.4	6.1	21.0	19.0	10.8	9.8
SE	4.6	5.7	16.4	23.7	6.3	12.4
UK	3.9	5.7	12.0	21.0	7.7	12.4
IS	:	4.5	:	13.6	:	10.2
NO	2.5	2.3	10.8	8.6	7.2	4.8
CH	:	:	:	:	3.9	5.7
MK	:	:	:	:	:	18.1
TR	:	6.7	:	15.7	:	5.9

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: une_rt_a and lfsi_act_a).

Figure 5.7: Youth unemployment rate, 2002–12

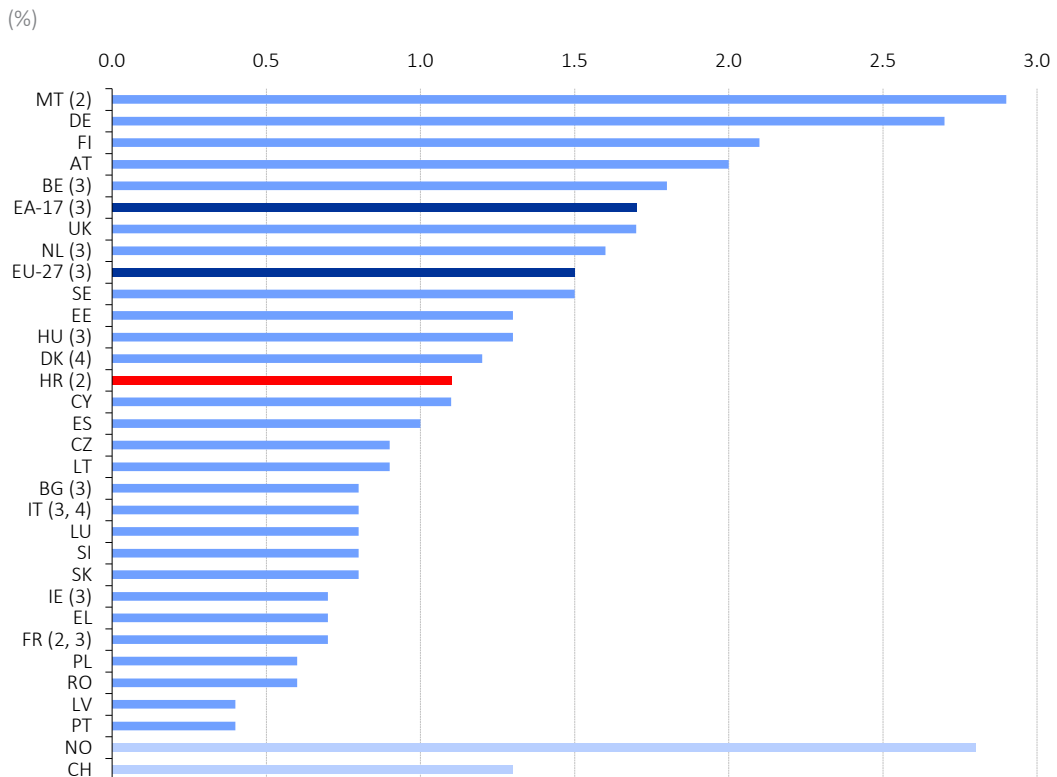


Source: Eurostat (online data code: une_rt_a).

5.3 Job vacancies

Job vacancies present the other side of imbalances in the labour market reflecting unmet demand for workers and may reflect skills mismatches. Among enterprises with 10 employees or more, the job vacancy rate in Croatia was 1.1 % in 2011: in other words, 1.1 % of all positions (whether filled or vacant) were vacant. This was somewhat lower than the 1.5 % job vacancy rate for the EU-27 (for enterprises of all sizes).

Figure 5.8: Job vacancy rate, 2011 (1)



- (1) NACE Rev. 2 Sections B to S.
- (2) Enterprises with 10 or more employees.
- (3) Provisional.
- (4) NACE Rev. 2 Sections B to N.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: jvs_a_nace2).

5.4 Labour costs

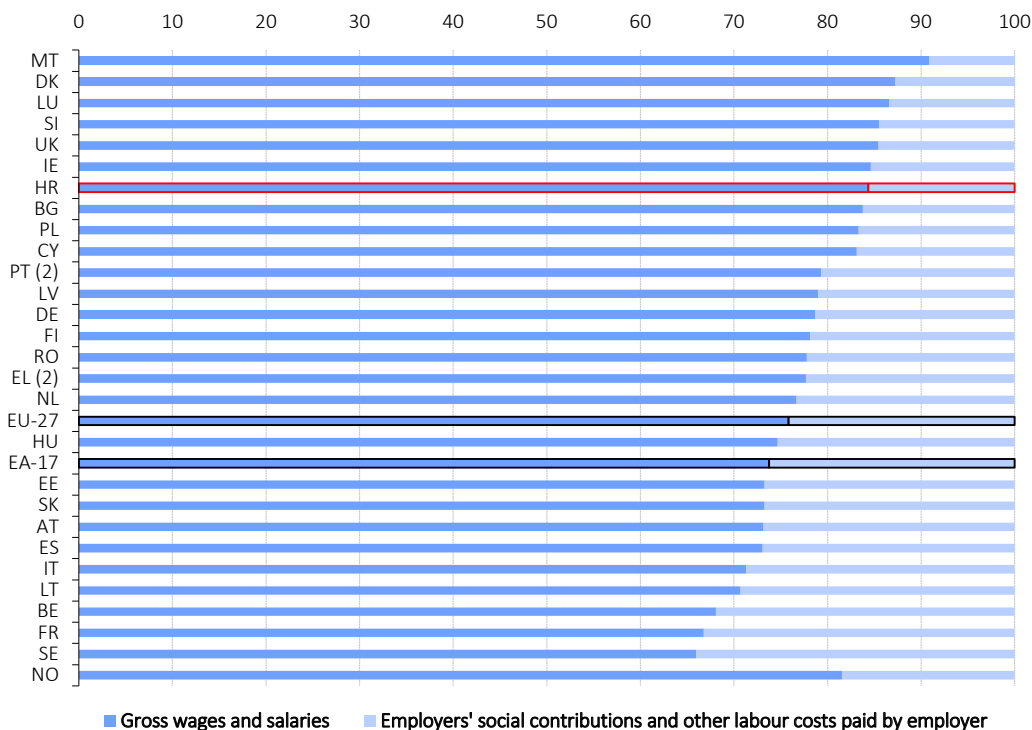
Labour costs can be categorised as: gross wages and salaries (including net wages and salaries received by employees, taxes withheld by employers, and social security contributions of employees withheld by employers); employers social security contributions; and other labour costs. Gross wages and salaries accounted for 84.3 % of labour costs in the Croatian business economy in 2012, a share that was only exceeded in six other EU-28 Member States; the average share in the EU-27 was 75.8 %.

Average hourly labour costs among the EU-28 Member States ranged from EUR 3.70 in Bulgaria to EUR 41.90 in Sweden, with the Croatian value lying at EUR 8.30, around one third of the EU-27 average (EUR 23.60).

As of 1 January 2013, a total of 21 of the EU-28 Member States had a national minimum wage. This ranged from EUR 157 per month in Romania to EUR 1 874 per month in Luxembourg, with the Croatian value of EUR 374 per month lying in the bottom half of the ranking.

Figure 5.9: Breakdown of labour costs in the business economy, 2012 (1)

(% share of total labour costs)

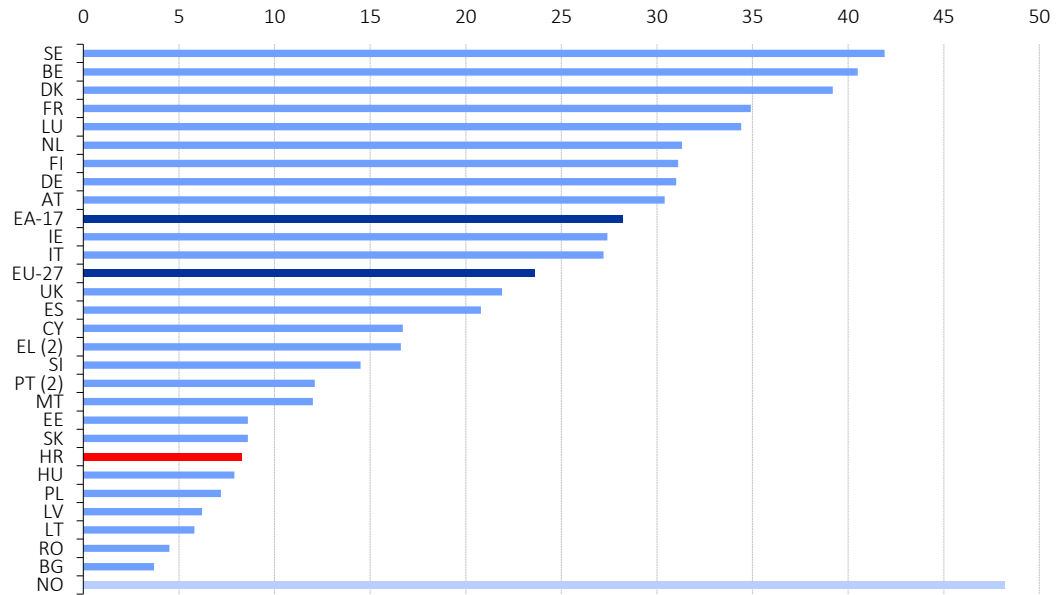


(1) Enterprises with ten or more employees, NACE Rev. 2 Sections B to N; the Czech Republic, not available.

(2) 2011.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: lc_lci_lev).

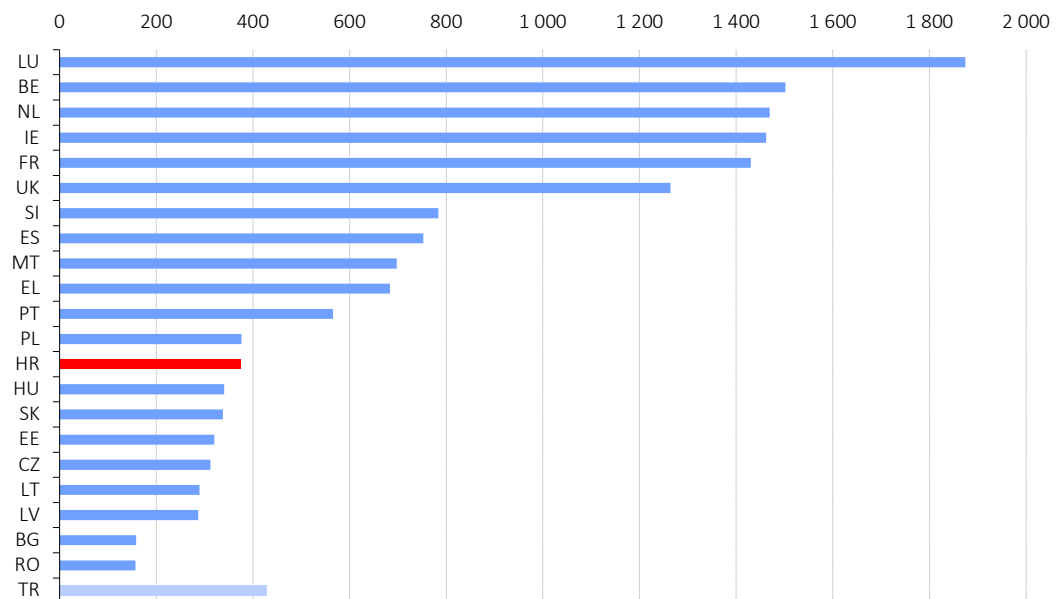
Figure 5.10: Hourly labour costs in the business economy, 2012 (1)
(EUR)



(1) Enterprises with 10 or more employees, NACE Rev. 2 Sections B to N; provisional; the Czech Republic, not available.
(2) 2011.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: lc_lci_lev).

Figure 5.11: Minimum wage, 1 January 2013 (1)
(EUR per month)



(1) Denmark, Germany, Italy, Cyprus, Austria, Finland and Sweden, not applicable.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tps00155).



6. The economy

National accounts provide a comprehensive set of data about the economy including the widely reported indicator gross domestic product (GDP). As well as being an indicator of the overall size of an economy, GDP is often used as a benchmark for other indicators to facilitate comparisons between countries and regions or over time: examples are the ratio of R&D expenditure to GDP, the amount of freight transport relative to GDP, and the consumption of energy relative to GDP.

6.1 Gross domestic product

Table 6.1: GDP at current market prices, 2010–12

	GDP (EUR billion)			GDP per capita (PPS, EU-27=100)	
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011
EU-27	12 279	12 642	12 899	100	100
EA-17	9 175	9 420	9 487	108	108
BE	356	370	376	119	119
BG	36	39	40	44	46
CZ	150	155	152	80	80
DK	236	240	245	128	125
DE	2 496	2 593	2 644	119	121
EE	14	16	17	63	67
IE	156	161	164	127	129
EL	222	209	194	87	:
ES	1 049	1 063	1 050	99	98
FR	1 937	2 001	2 032	108	109
HR	44	44	44	58	61
IT	1 552	1 578	1 566	101	100
CY	17	18	18	97	94
LV (1)	18	20	22	54	58
LT (1)	28	31	33	61	66
LU	40	43	44	267	271
HU	97	100	98	65	66
MT	6	7	7	86	86
NL	589	602	601	131	131
AT	286	301	310	127	129
PL (2)	355	370	381	63	64
PT	173	171	165	80	78
RO	124	131	132	47	:
SI	36	36	35	84	84
SK	66	69	71	73	73
FI	179	189	194	113	115
SE	350	388	408	124	127
UK	1 710	1 747	1 901	111	109
IS	9	10	11	112	112
LI	4	4	:	:	:
NO	318	353	389	181	187
CH	416	476	492	154	157
MK	7	7	7	36	35
RS	28	31	30	35	35
TR	550	555	612	50	52

(1) GDP per capita, 2011, break in series.

(2) GDP per capita, 2012, break in series.

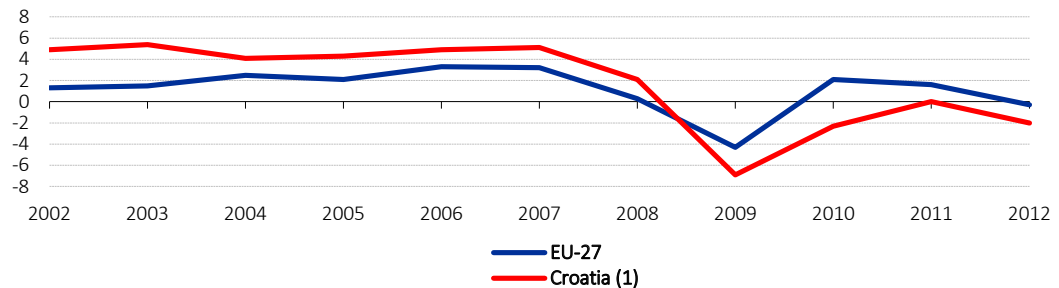
Source: Eurostat (online data code: nama_gdp_c).

In 2012 GDP in Croatia stood at EUR 43.9 billion, equivalent to 0.3 % of the EU-28 total. Relative to the size of population, GDP in Croatia was EUR 10 300 per capita (per person), around 40 % of the EUR 25 600 per person average for the EU-27. It should be borne in mind that the cost of living in Croatia is below the EU average and adjustment for this can be made by converting from data in euros to purchasing power standards. Using this measure, GDP per person in Croatia was around 61 % of the EU-27 average in 2011, above that of Latvia, Bulgaria and Romania.

Prior to the financial, economic and public debt crisis annual GDP growth in Croatia exceeded that in the EU-27, but since 2009 this situation has reversed.

Figure 6.1: Real GDP growth, 2002–12

(% change compared with the previous year)

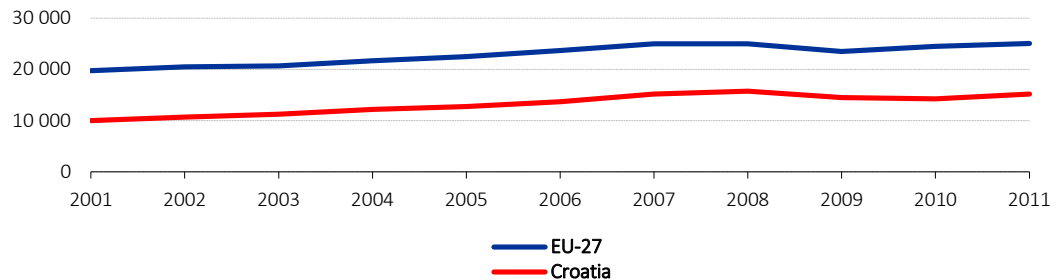


(1) 2012, forecast.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nama_gdp_k).

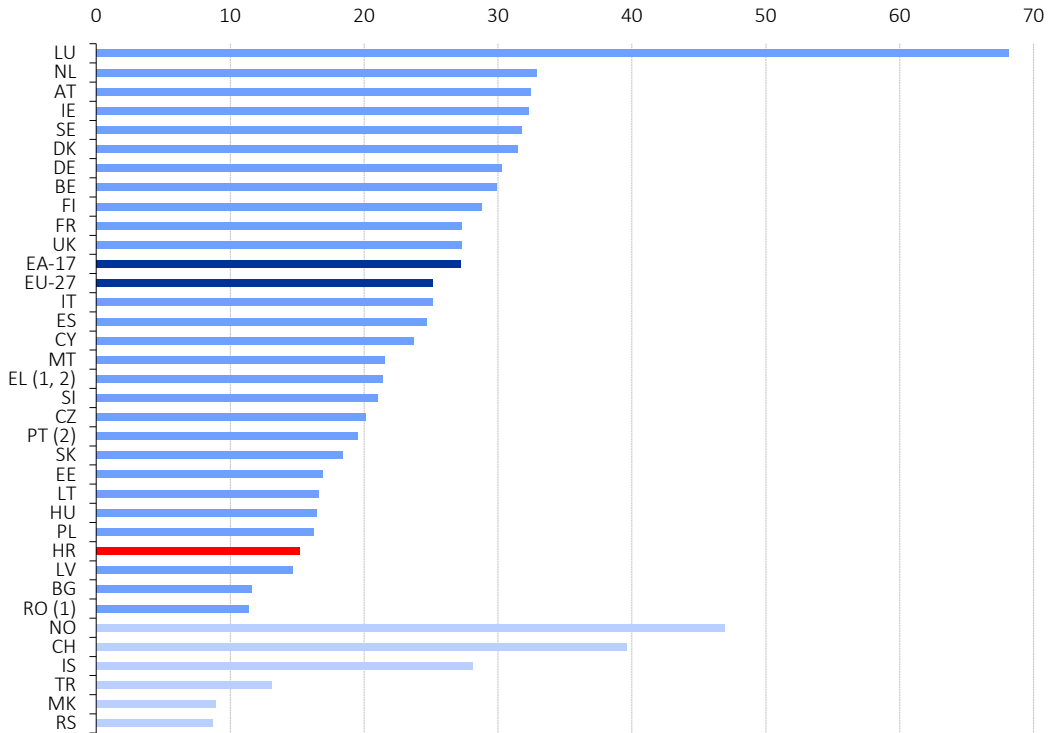
Figure 6.2: GDP per capita at current market prices, 2001–11

(PPS per capita)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: nama_gdp_c).

Figure 6.3: GDP at current market prices, 2011
(1 000 PPS per capita)



(1) 2010.

(2) Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nama_gdp_c).

6.2 Government finances

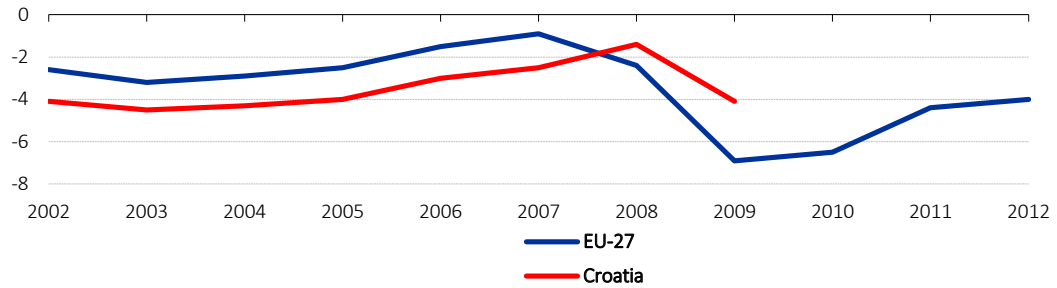
During the financial, economic and public debt crisis most EU Member States recorded a negative public balance, in other words public expenditure exceeded public revenue. For the EU-27 this deficit declined from 6.9 % of GDP in 2009 to 4.0 % in 2012. Croatia's public deficit stood at 4.1 % of GDP in 2009.

Table 6.2: Public balance and general government debt, 2009–12
(% of GDP)

	Public balance (net borrowing/lending of consolidated general government sector)				General government debt (general government consolidated gross debt)			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
EU-27	-6.9	-6.5	-4.4	-4.0	74.6	80.0	82.5	85.3
EA-17	-6.4	-6.2	-4.2	-3.7	80.0	85.4	87.3	90.6
BE	-5.6	-3.8	-3.7	-3.9	95.7	95.5	97.8	99.6
BG	-4.3	-3.1	-2.0	-0.8	14.6	16.2	16.3	18.5
CZ	-5.8	-4.8	-3.3	-4.4	34.2	37.8	40.8	45.8
DK	-2.7	-2.5	-1.8	-4.0	40.7	42.7	46.4	45.8
DE	-3.1	-4.1	-0.8	0.2	74.5	82.4	80.4	81.9
EE	-2.0	0.2	1.2	-0.3	7.2	6.7	6.2	10.1
IE	-13.9	-30.8	-13.4	-7.6	64.8	92.1	106.4	117.6
EL	-15.6	-10.7	-9.5	-10.0	129.7	148.3	170.3	156.9
ES	-11.2	-9.7	-9.4	-10.6	53.9	61.5	69.3	84.2
FR	-7.5	-7.1	-5.3	-4.8	79.2	82.4	85.8	90.2
HR	-4.1	:	:	:	35.3	:	:	:
IT	-5.5	-4.5	-3.8	-3.0	116.4	119.3	120.8	127.0
CY	-6.1	-5.3	-6.3	-6.3	58.5	61.3	71.1	85.8
LV	-9.8	-8.1	-3.6	-1.2	36.9	44.4	41.9	40.7
LT	-9.4	-7.2	-5.5	-3.2	29.3	37.9	38.5	40.7
LU	-0.8	-0.9	-0.2	-0.8	15.3	19.2	18.3	20.8
HU	-4.6	-4.3	4.3	-1.9	79.8	81.8	81.4	79.2
MT	-3.7	-3.6	-2.8	-3.3	66.4	67.4	70.3	72.1
NL	-5.6	-5.1	-4.5	-4.1	60.8	63.1	65.5	71.2
AT	-4.1	-4.5	-2.5	-2.5	69.2	72.0	72.5	73.4
PL	-7.4	-7.9	-5.0	-3.9	50.9	54.8	56.2	55.6
PT	-10.2	-9.8	-4.4	-6.4	83.7	94.0	108.3	123.6
RO	-9.0	-6.8	-5.6	-2.9	23.6	30.5	34.7	37.8
SI	-6.2	-5.9	-6.4	-4.0	35.0	38.6	46.9	54.1
SK	-8.0	-7.7	-5.1	-4.3	35.6	41.0	43.3	52.1
FI	-2.5	-2.5	-0.8	-1.9	43.5	48.6	49.0	53.0
SE	-0.7	0.3	0.2	-0.5	42.6	39.4	38.4	38.2
UK	-11.5	-10.2	-7.8	-6.3	67.8	79.4	85.5	90.0
IS	-10.0	-10.1	-5.4	:	87.9	93.0	101.0	:
NO	10.6	11.2	13.6	:	43.5	43.7	29.0	:
TR	-7.0	-2.6	:	:	46.1	42.4	:	:

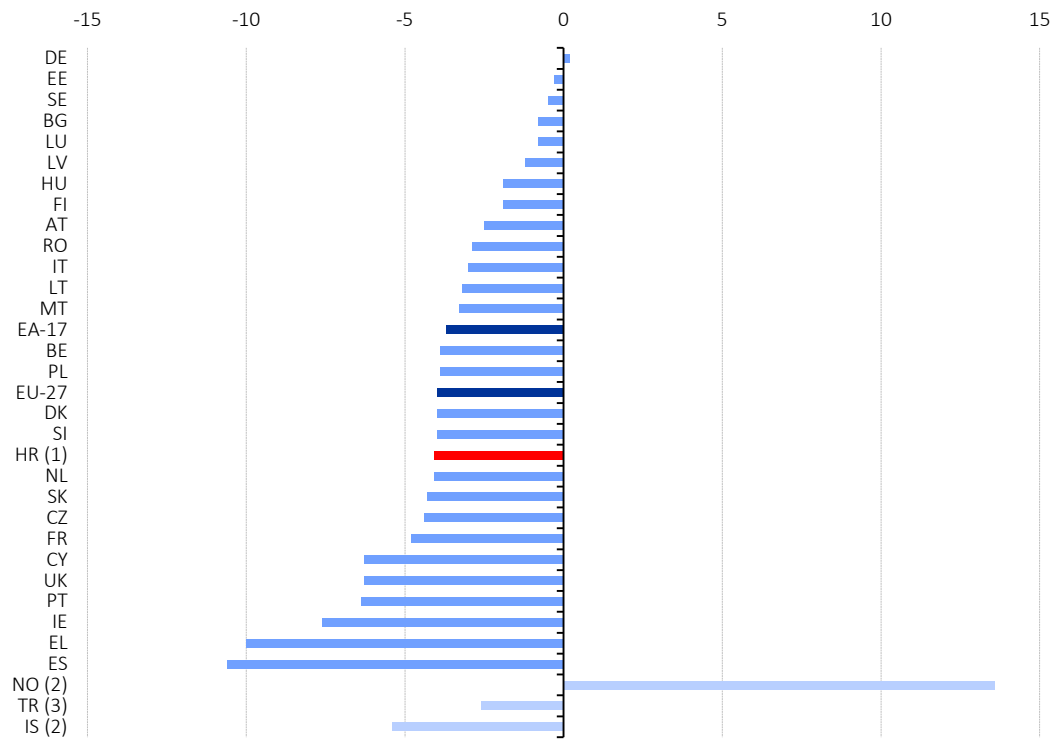
Source: Eurostat (online data code: gov_dd_edpt1).

Figure 6.4: Development of the public balance, 2002–12
(% of GDP)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: gov_dd_edpt1).

Figure 6.5: Public balance, 2012
(% of GDP)



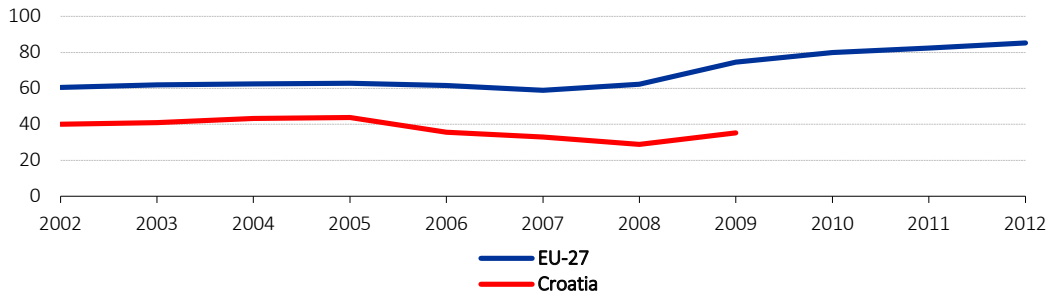
(1) 2009.
(2) 2011.
(3) 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: gov_dd_edpt1).

The accumulated public (government) debt in Croatia was equivalent to 35.3 % of GDP in 2009 at which time the average for the EU-27 was 74.6 %; seven EU-28 Member States had a smaller public debt (relative to GDP) than Croatia in 2009.

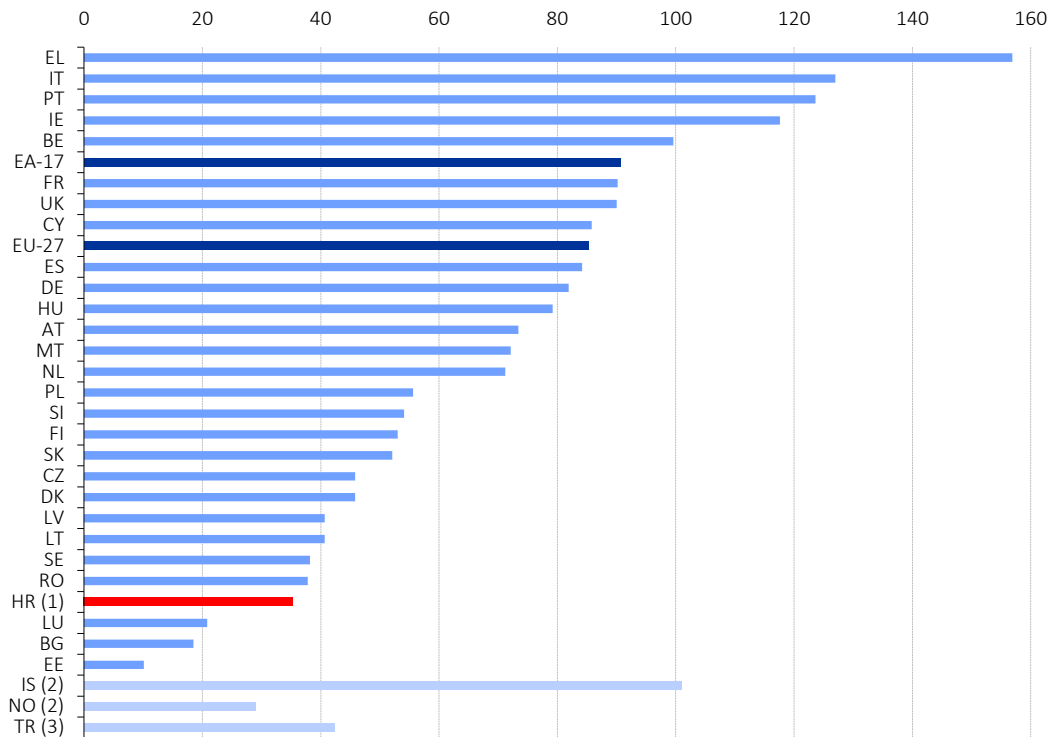
By 2012 the public debt in the EU-27 had risen to 85.3 % of GDP and most Member States had recorded an increase in their relative levels of public debt, exceeding 100 % in Greece, Italy, Portugal and Ireland.

Figure 6.6: Development of general government debt, 2002–12
(% of GDP)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: gov_dd_edpt1).

Figure 6.7: General government debt, 2012
(% of GDP)



(1) 2009.

(2) 2011.

(3) 2010.

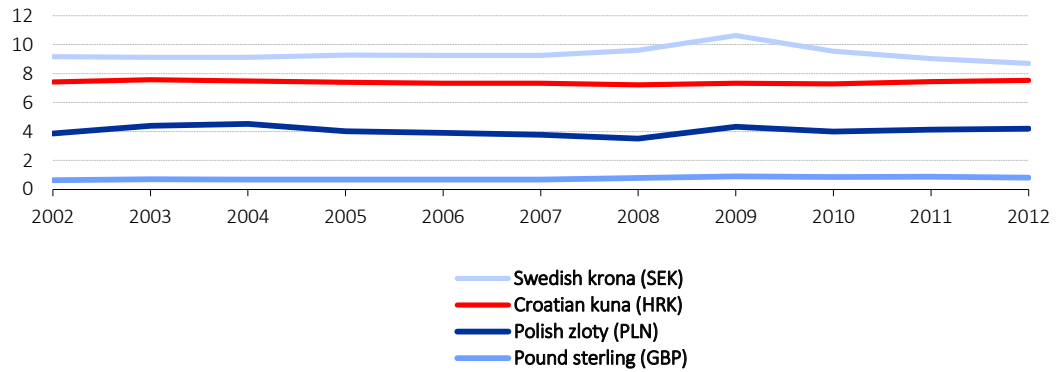
Source: Eurostat (online data code: gov_dd_edpt1).

6.3 Exchange rates

Based on annual data, the value of the Croatian kuna relative to the euro has remained relatively stable for many years, with annual averages between 2002 and 2012 in the range of HRK 7.22 = EUR 1 and HRK 7.57 = EUR 1.

Figure 6.8: Exchange rates against the euro, 2002–12 (1)

(EUR 1 = ...)



(1) If the index falls the national currency has appreciated against the euro.

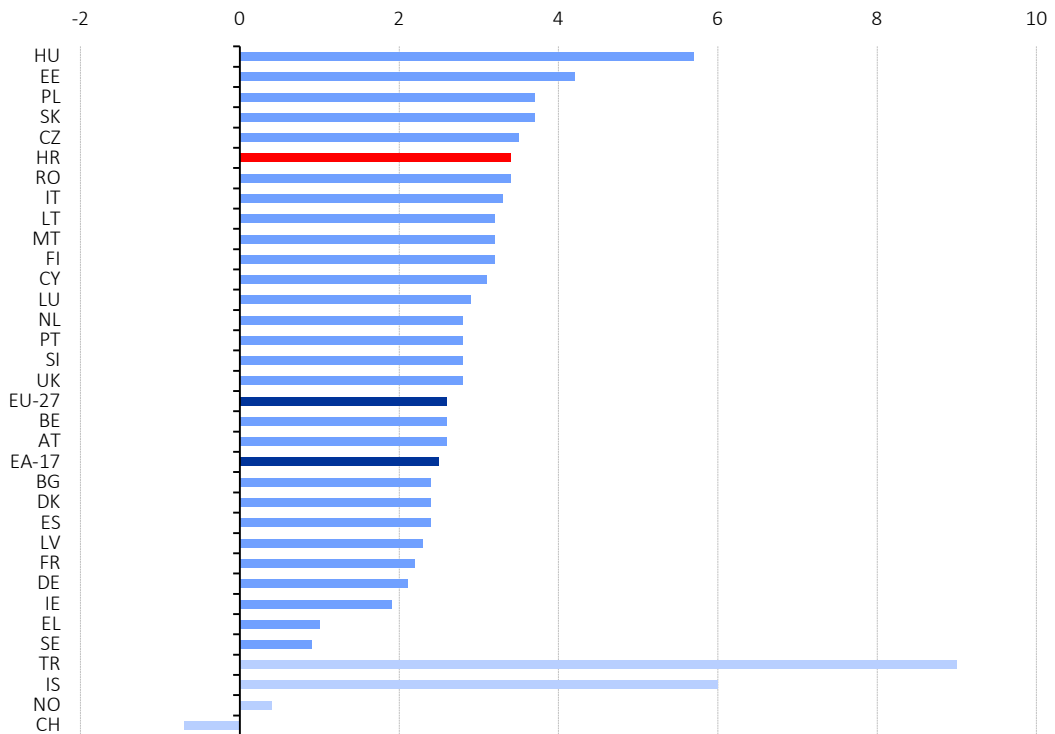
Source: Eurostat (online data code: ert_bil_eur_a), ECB.

6.4 Consumer prices

The harmonised consumer price index is an EU standard for measuring changes in consumer prices, commonly referred to as inflation (as the change is normally upwards). Between 2002 and 2007 overall inflation — based on the so-called all-items index — was slightly higher in Croatia than in the EU-27. The following year, 2008, was an exception as the inflation rate in Croatia was 2.1 percentage points higher than in the EU-27 as a whole. In 2010 and 2011 inflation in Croatia fell below the EU-27 average before moving slightly higher in 2012. In 2012 Croatia recorded the sixth highest overall inflation rate among the EU-28 Member States, 3.4% compared with an EU-27 average of 2.6%.

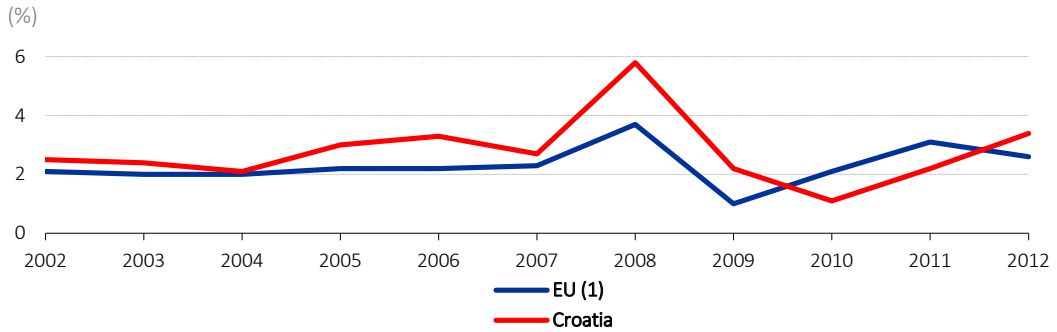
Figure 6.9: HICP all-items, annual average inflation rates, 2012

(%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: prc_hicp_aind).

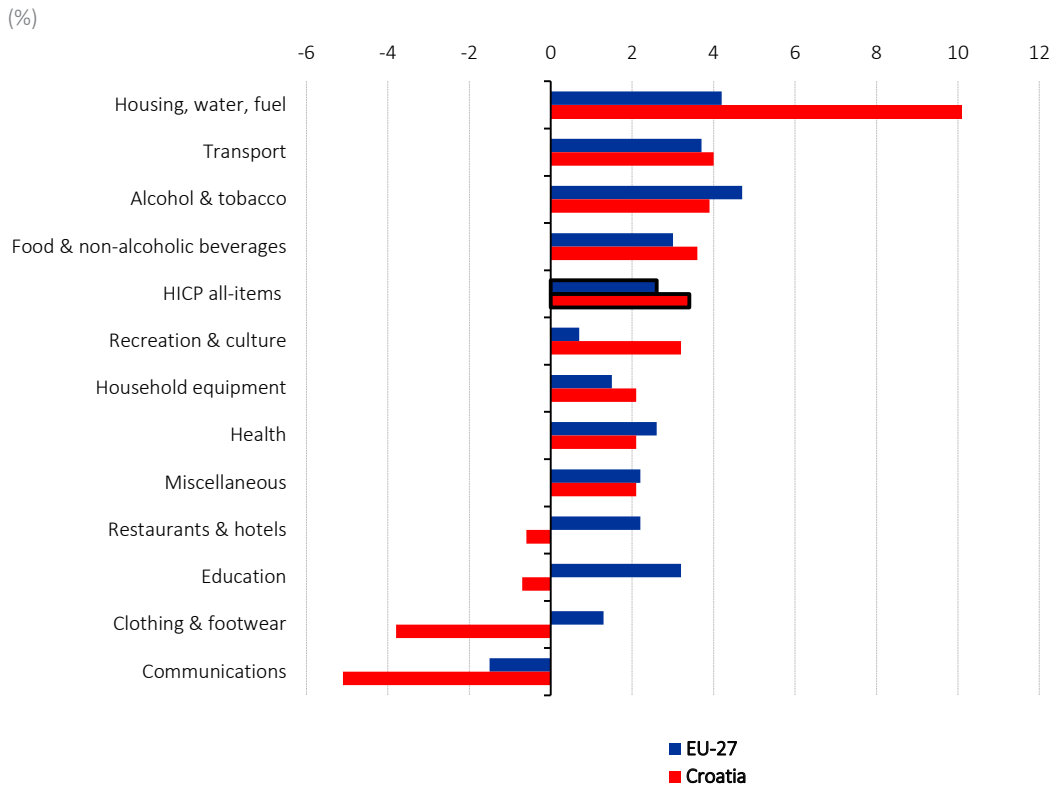
Figure 6.10: Development of HICP all-items, annual average inflation rates, 2002–12



(1) The data refer to the official EU aggregate, its country coverage changes in line with the addition of new EU Member States and integrates them using a chain-linked index formula.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: prc_hicp_aind).

Figure 6.11: HICP main headings, annual average inflation rates, 2012



Source: Eurostat (online data code: prc_hicp_aind).

6.5 Balance of payments

The balance of payments (BoP) accounts for economic flows between a country (or bloc of countries) and the rest of the world. The BoP is composed of the current, financial and capital accounts. In 2012 the EU-27 and Croatia both had relatively small current account surpluses, 0.3 % and 0.1 % of GDP. For Croatia this resulted from a relatively large deficit for goods (-13.7 % of GDP) and a somewhat higher surplus for services (14.6 % of GDP).

Between 2002 and 2012, the current account balance followed a broadly similar development for Croatia and the EU-27, with an increasing deficit in the years up to 2008, a rapidly shrinking deficit thereafter, turning to a small surplus in 2012. A total of 16 of the EU-28 Member States recorded a current account deficit in 2012, while Croatia recorded the smallest current account surplus among the remaining 12 Member States.

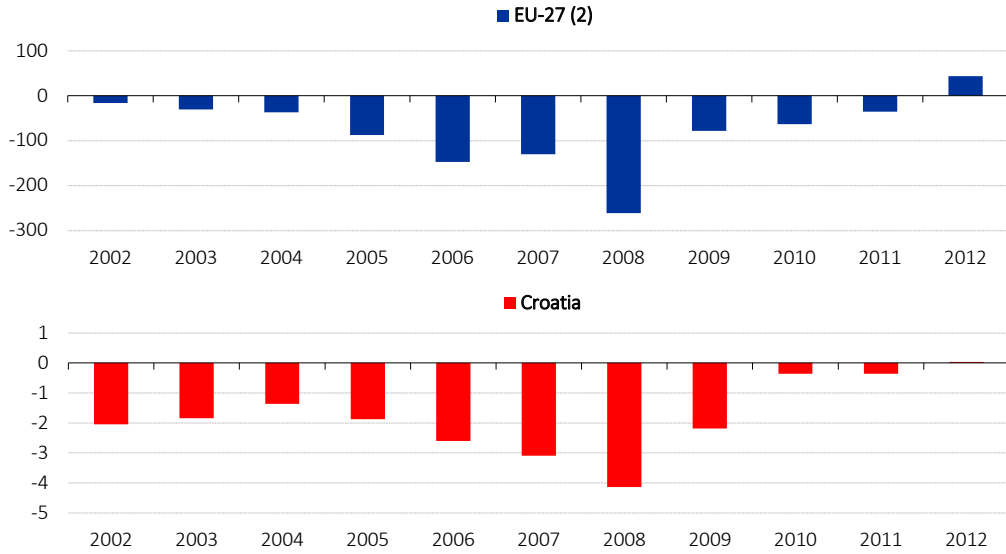
Table 6.3: Main components of the current account balance, 2012 (1)
(% of GDP)

	Current account	Goods	Services	Income	Current transfers
EU-27	0.3	-0.3	1.1	0.1	-0.5
EA-17	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.3	-1.1
BE	-1.4	-2.0	1.3	1.7	-2.4
BG	-1.3	-9.1	6.0	-3.4	5.1
CZ	-2.5	3.8	1.3	-7.5	0.0
DK	5.2	2.2	2.3	2.6	-1.9
DE	7.0	6.7	-0.8	2.4	-1.4
EE	-1.2	-4.3	7.2	-5.6	1.5
IE	4.9	22.2	1.8	-18.4	-0.7
EL	-3.1	-10.1	7.6	-1.3	0.7
ES	-1.1	-2.5	3.5	-1.8	-0.4
FR	-2.3	-3.5	1.5	1.5	-1.8
HR	0.1	-13.7	14.6	-3.4	2.6
IT	-0.7	1.1	0.0	-0.8	-1.0
CY	-11.7	-21.5	19.0	-8.2	-1.0
LV	-1.7	-9.8	6.8	-1.5	2.9
LT	-0.5	-3.2	3.8	-4.1	3.0
LU	5.6	-13.8	52.0	-30.6	-2.0
HU	1.6	4.2	3.5	-6.5	0.5
MT	0.4	-15.9	22.3	-6.8	0.8
NL	9.9	8.2	1.2	2.6	-2.1
AT	1.8	-2.2	4.7	-0.1	-0.6
PL	-3.5	-1.4	1.3	-4.5	1.1
PT	-1.5	-5.2	5.3	-3.9	2.3
RO	-4.0	-5.6	0.4	-1.4	2.5
SI	2.3	-0.9	4.8	-1.6	0.1
SK	2.3	5.1	0.4	-2.3	-0.9
FI	-1.9	0.1	-0.5	-0.7	-0.8
SE	7.2	2.1	4.0	2.3	-1.3
UK	-3.7	-6.9	4.3	0.4	-1.5
IS	-4.7	4.4	2.0	-10.5	-0.6
NO	14.3	14.2	-1.0	2.1	-1.0
MK	-3.9	-23.8	0.3	-2.0	21.6
TR	-5.9	-8.3	3.1	-0.8	0.2

(1) EU-27 vis-à-vis extra-EU-27; EA-17 vis-à-vis extra-EA-17; Member States and other countries, flows with the rest of the world.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: bop_q_eu, bop_q_euro, bop_q_c and nama_gdp_c), ECB.

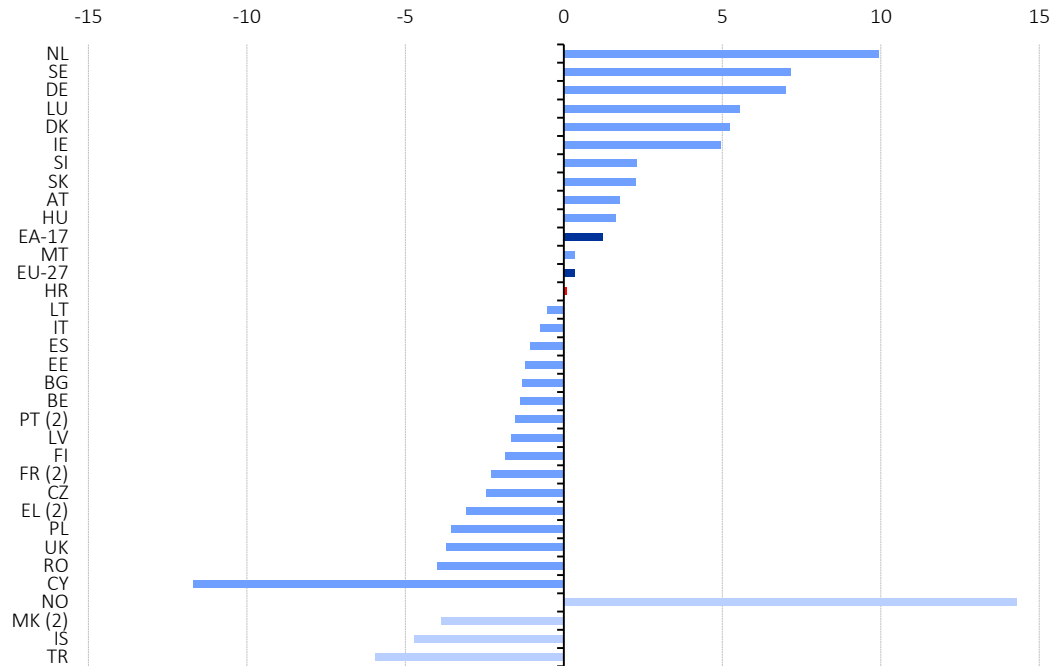
Figure 6.12: Current account balance, 2002–12 (1)
(EUR billion)



(1) Note that the scales are different on the two parts of the figure.
(2) EU-27 vis-à-vis extra-EU-27.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: bop_q_eu and bop_q_c).

Figure 6.13: Current account balance, 2012 (1)
(% of GDP)



(1) EU-27 vis-à-vis extra-EU-27; euro area vis-à-vis extra euro area; Member States and other countries, flows with the rest of the world.
(2) Provisional or estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: bop_q_eu, bop_q_euro, bop_q_c and nama_gdp_c), ECB.

6.6 Foreign direct investment

As of the end of 2011, Austria was the largest foreign investor in Croatia, with around EUR 6.8 billion of assets. The next largest investors were Hungary and Germany. Overall, EU-27 Member States had around EUR 21.7 billion of assets in Croatia, compared with EUR 2.1 billion from non-member countries. By contrast, Croatia held around EUR 1.0 billion of assets in other EU Member States, about half of which were in Slovenia. Around one third of all Croatian FDI stocks were in Europe outside of the EU and EFTA, most notably in Bosnia and Herzegovina (EUR 0.7 billion) as well as Serbia (EUR 0.4 billion). Inward investment in Croatia was mainly concentrated in financial and insurance activities as well as trade (wholesale and retail), while Croatian outward investment was concentrated in petroleum, chemical and pharmaceutical products manufacturing as well as transportation and storage services.

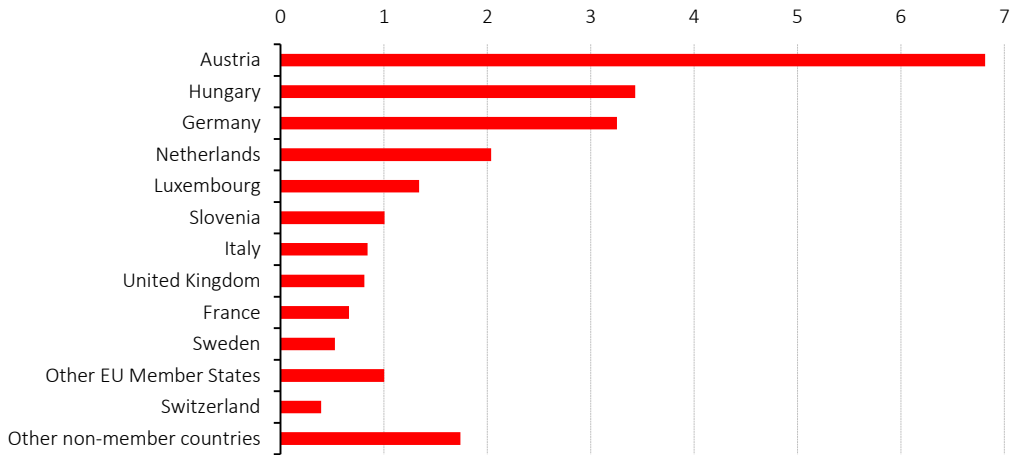
Table 6.4: FDI stocks by economic activity, end 2010
(%)

	EU-27 (1)		Croatia	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4
Mining and quarrying	6.0	2.9	7.5	1.2
Manufacturing	23.9	22.2	42.6	21.5
Food products, beverages and tobacco products	3.1	3.8	7.5	2.6
Textiles and wood activities	0.8	0.5	1.6	1.5
Petroleum, chemical, pharmaceutical products	8.6	8.7	28.9	9.7
Metal and machinery products	7.2	7.0	1.8	1.3
Vehicles and other transport equipment	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	1.5	0.5	9.5	0.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6
Construction	0.4	0.3	-0.3	2.9
Services	58.5	57.3	40.2	73.1
Trade; repairs of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4.1	4.0	2.2	16.7
Transportation and storage	1.1	0.8	20.3	0.5
Accommodation and food service activities	0.5	0.4	-0.1	2.6
Information and communication	5.0	4.6	1.5	6.6
Financial and insurance activities	36.9	36.8	14.0	40.0
Real estate activities	0.9	1.6	0.0	3.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	8.7	7.4	1.4	2.9
Other services	1.3	1.8	0.9	0.9
Activities not allocated	8.5	11.3	0.0	0.0
Other	0.9	5.3	0.0	0.0

(1) EU-27 vis-à-vis extra-EU-27.

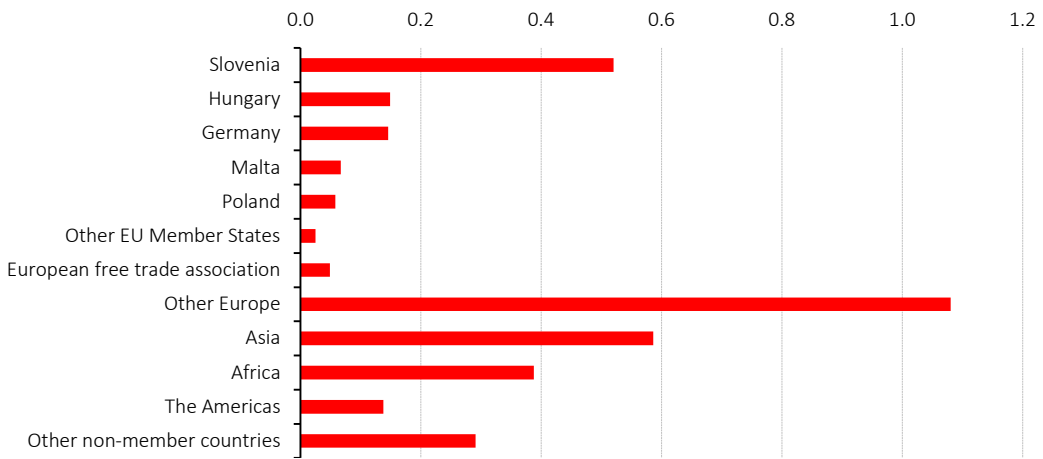
Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_fdi_pos_r2).

Figure 6.14: Inward FDI stocks from selected partners, Croatia, end 2011
(EUR billion)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_fdi_main).

Figure 6.15: Outward FDI stocks in selected partners, Croatia, end 2011
(EUR billion)

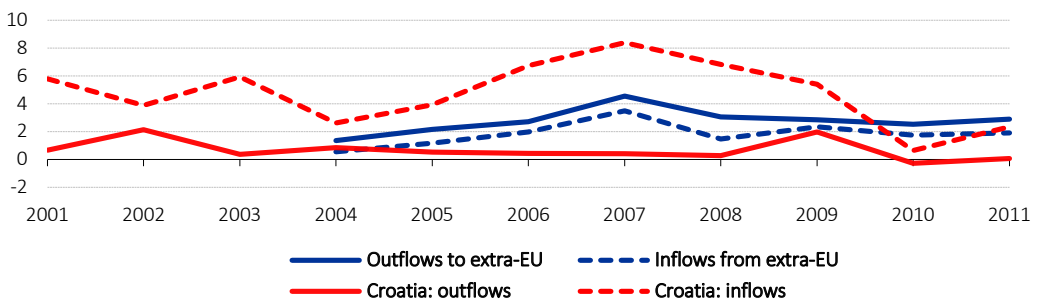


Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_fdi_main).

FDI flows into Croatia were sustained at relatively high levels between 2006 and 2009, exceeding 5 % of GDP each year, as they had done in 2001 and 2003. Inflows dropped sharply in 2010 before picking up somewhat in 2011. Between 2004 and 2011, FDI flows into Croatia were greater than for the EU-27 as a whole (relative to GDP) in all years except 2010. Over the same period FDI flows out of Croatia were lower (relative to GDP) than the average for the EU-27 in all years, even in 2009 when Croatian outflows were particularly high. In 2010 Croatian outflows of FDI were negative, indicating that previous FDI outflows were withdrawn to a greater extent than new FDI outflows were recorded.

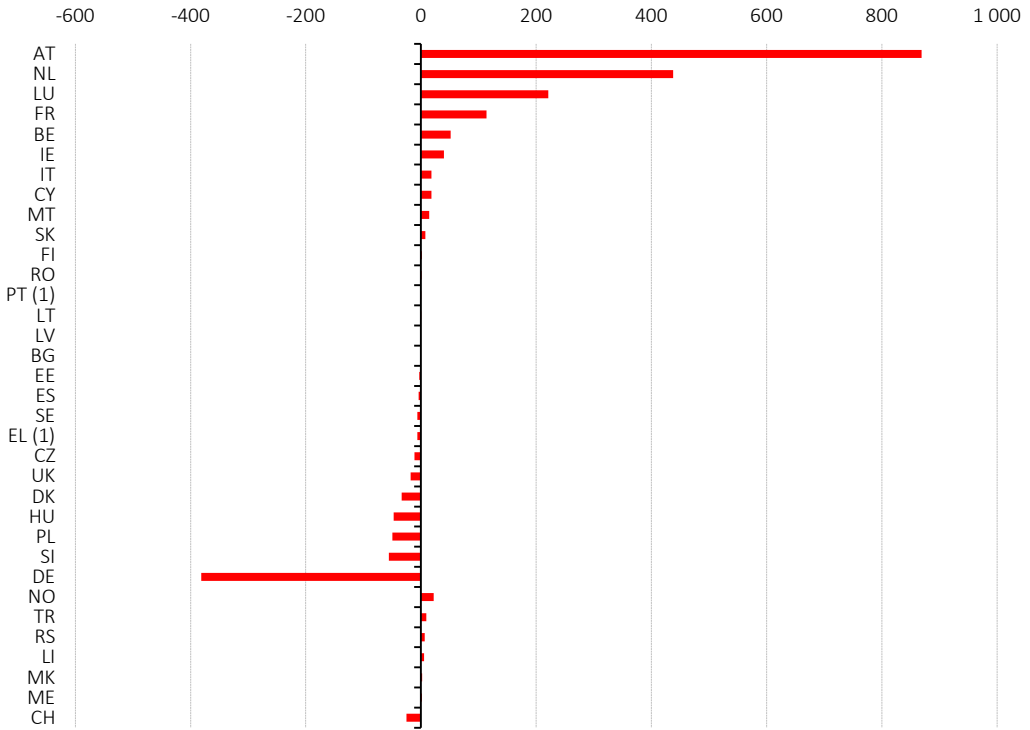
FDI flows can be quite lumpy — as they can involve very large transactions in the case of mergers and acquisitions — and may be better analysed over several years. Between 2009 and 2011 Austria had the largest investment into Croatia, averaging FDI of EUR 869 million per year, far ahead of the next highest FDI flow into Croatia, which was EUR 438 million from the Netherlands. The largest withdrawal of investment from Croatia was by Germany, averaging disinvestment of EUR 381 million per year during this period.

Figure 6.16: FDI flows, EU-27, 2001–11
(% of GDP)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_fdi_main).

Figure 6.17: FDI flows into Croatia, average 2009–11
(EUR million)



(1) Average 2009–10.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_fdi_main).



7. International trade

International trade statistics provide information on the cross-border payments for goods and services as well as the physical flows of goods across borders. For trade in goods outside of the EU the statistics are derived from customs information, whereas the origin of the statistics for trade in goods within the EU is intrastat, a system including a statistical survey which was introduced in 1993 to coincide with the opening of the single market and the abolition of customs declarations. Statistics on trade in goods within and outside the EU provide information on the quantity and value of trade. The balance of payments accounts for all transactions between an economy (for example a country) and the rest of the world. As well as covering many other types of flows the balance of payments data provide information on the value of trade in goods and services.

With all trade statistics it should be remembered that the exports of one economy should be recorded as the imports of another country. A perfect symmetry between the data sets of two countries is, however, rarely achieved. A number of factors can cause this, for example: countries may simply use varying definitions to determine the origin of an import or the destination of an export; the treatment of goods in transit may be different; thresholds for inclusion in the intrastat survey also vary between countries resulting in a particular trade potentially being recorded in only one of the two trading partners.

The international trade data presented in this publication look separately at goods and services. In each case an analysis is presented of Croatia's international trade compared with other countries and this is then followed by an analysis of Croatia's trade with the EU and with the other EU-28 Member States.

7.1 Trade in goods

Croatia's international trade in goods with the rest of the world produced a trade deficit of EUR 6.9 billion in 2012, resulting from exports of EUR 9.3 billion and imports of EUR 16.1 billion. Croatia's goods trade balance with the EU-27 was a deficit of EUR 4.6 billion. Just under three fifths (58.5 %) of Croatia's exports of goods were destined for other EU-28 Member States in 2012, while 62.3 % of Croatia's imports of goods came from EU Member States.

Table 7.1: International trade in goods, 2012

(EUR million)

	Trade with EU-27 (intra-EU-27 trade)		Trade outside of EU-27 (extra-EU-27 trade)		Trade with world	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
EU-27 (1)	-	-	1 686 345	1 791 437	1 686 345	1 791 437
BE	243 188	230 855	104 360	109 468	347 548	340 323
BG	12 152	14 937	8 641	10 547	20 793	25 484
CZ	98 486	82 268	23 367	27 293	121 853	109 561
DK	52 092	50 638	30 152	21 982	82 244	72 620
DE	625 672	576 949	469 506	331 548	1 095 178	908 497
EE	8 279	11 020	4 274	2 744	12 553	13 764
IE	53 752	32 626	37 261	16 038	91 013	48 664
EL	11 424	20 940	15 310	25 824	26 734	46 764
ES	145 353	142 324	83 429	118 253	228 782	260 577
FR	261 061	352 311	181 883	172 138	442 944	524 449
HR	5 428	10 058	3 855	6 077	9 284	16 135
IT	208 769	199 356	180 634	178 936	389 403	378 292
CY	826	3 929	528	1 758	1 354	5 687
LV	6 910	10 309	4 019	2 933	10 929	13 242
LT	13 963	14 240	9 107	10 835	23 070	25 075
LU	12 047	16 654	3 086	4 894	15 133	21 548
HU	61 288	52 064	19 602	22 123	80 890	74 187
MT	1 057	3 600	2 018	1 196	3 075	4 796
NL	387 732	208 591	122 698	251 379	510 430	459 970
AT	89 526	105 389	40 018	33 478	129 544	138 867
PL	108 107	102 500	34 655	50 069	142 762	152 569
PT	32 232	40 269	13 130	15 833	45 362	56 102
RO	31 582	40 102	13 414	14 471	44 996	54 573
SI	17 219	16 732	7 818	8 167	25 037	24 899
SK	53 146	44 926	10 195	15 847	63 341	60 773
FI	30 454	37 048	26 324	22 110	56 778	59 158
SE	76 364	84 858	57 886	41 583	134 250	126 441
UK	181 861	249 165	183 027	279 991	364 888	529 156
IS	2 875	1 637	1 053	2 079	3 928	3 716
LI	1 589	1 289	1 222	248	2 811	1 537
NO	100 629	43 564	23 652	24 241	124 281	67 805
ME	105	699	261	1 121	367	1 820
MK	1 954	2 958	1 160	2 104	3 114	5 062
TR	46 040	68 022	72 681	116 057	118 721	184 079

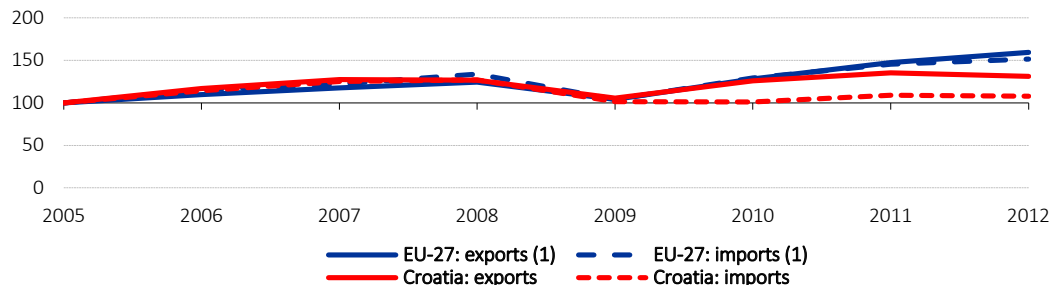
(1) Extra-EU-27 trade.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ext_lt_intratrd and ext_lt_intercc).

The financial, economic and public debt crisis led to a fall in Croatian imports and exports of goods in 2009. Whereas exports increased strongly in 2010 and 2011, the recovery in imports did not take place until 2011 and was more subdued. In 2012, the value of Croatian imports and exports both fell back in contrast to the continued expansion in EU-27 trade (with non-member countries from outside of the EU-27).

Figure 7.1: International trade in goods, 2005–12

(2005=100)

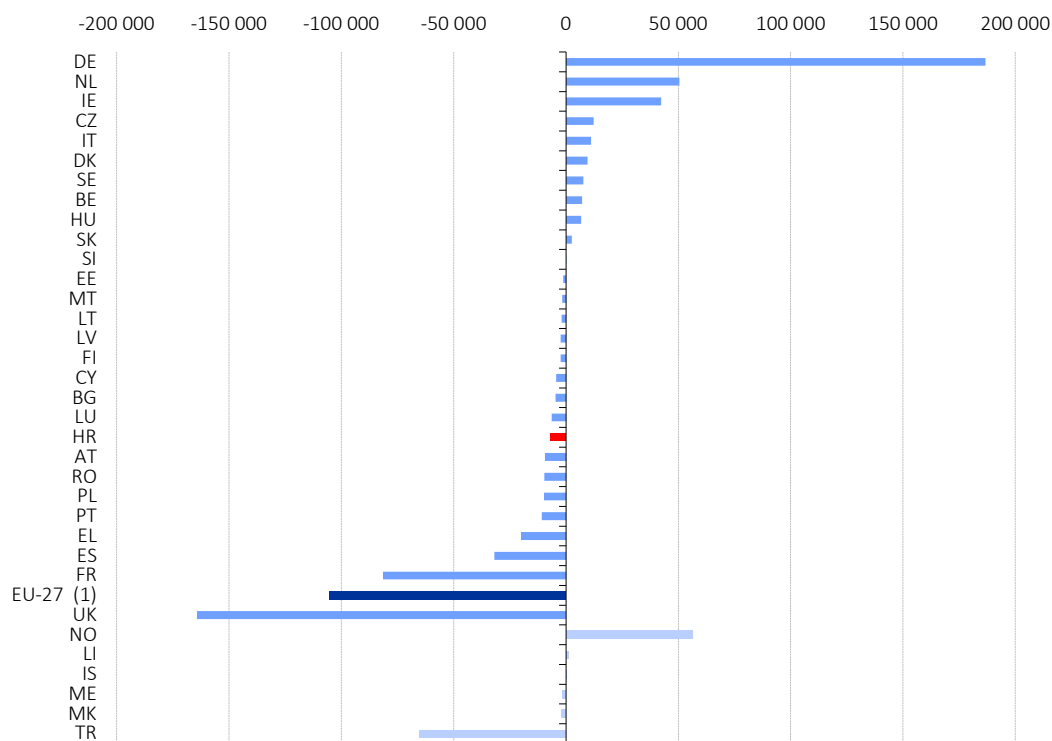


(1) Extra-EU-27 trade.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ext_lt_intratrd and ext_lt_intercc).

Figure 7.2: Trade balance for goods, 2012

(EUR million)



(1) Extra-EU-27 trade.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ext_lt_intratrd and ext_lt_intercc).

7.2 Focus on Croatian trade in goods

Among the EU Member States, the main destinations for Croatian goods in 2012 were Italy and Slovenia, followed by Austria and Germany; together these four Member States accounted for nearly three quarters of Croatian exports of goods to the EU. Germany and Italy were the two largest countries of origin for Croatian imports of goods from the EU, followed by Slovenia, Hungary and Austria. Croatia recorded a deficit in the trade of goods with all EU-27 Member States in 2012 except for Greece, Cyprus, Latvia, Luxembourg and Malta.

Table 7.2: Croatian international trade in goods, 2002 and 2012 (1)
(EUR million)

	Croatian exports of goods to partner		Croatian imports of goods from partner		Croatian balance of trade in goods	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
EU-27	:	5 428	:	10 058	:	-4 630
BE	56	77	221	230	-165	-153
BG	15	30	17	79	-2	-48
CZ	48	114	251	355	-203	-241
DK	11	31	88	83	-77	-52
DE	591	792	1 826	2 181	-1 235	-1 389
EE	2	5	1	8	1	-3
IE	38	8	35	40	3	-32
EL	29	80	27	40	2	41
ES	34	39	168	234	-134	-195
FR	150	122	464	364	-314	-243
HR	-	-	-	-	-	-
IT	978	1 271	2 059	1 980	-1 080	-709
CY	3	9	1	4	2	5
LV	3	5	1	4	2	1
LT	7	5	1	13	6	-8
LU	1	5	5	3	-4	2
HU	82	345	328	1 344	-247	-999
MT	0	18	0	3	0	15
NL	41	116	304	490	-263	-373
AT	443	806	1 016	1 123	-572	-317
PL	32	72	130	307	-98	-235
PT	2	6	6	18	-5	-12
RO	6	87	37	118	-31	-31
SI	419	1 192	954	1 555	-536	-363
SK	22	78	96	237	-74	-159
FI	4	14	34	53	-30	-40
SE	24	46	100	154	-75	-108
UK	70	97	146	175	-77	-78
Extra-EU-27	:	3 855	:	6 077	:	-2 222
World	:	9 284	:	16 135	:	-6 851

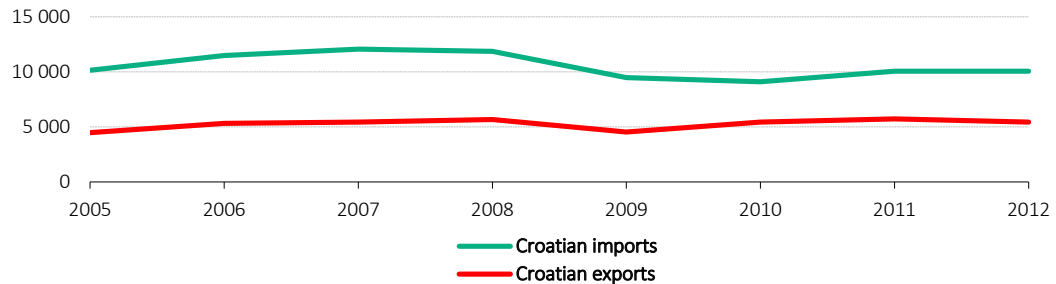
(1) The data for individual Member States has been compiled by taking data reported by these countries of trade with Croatia as their partner; these data may differ from data reported by Croatia. Furthermore, the sum of the data for the individual Member States differs from the EU-27 aggregate for methodological reasons.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext_lt_intercc and DS-018995).

Dividing trade in goods into six categories, in 2012 Croatia recorded a trade surplus with the EU-27 for raw materials and trade deficits for all other categories. In value terms, the largest trade deficit was EUR 1 241 million for chemicals and related products. Concerning trade with the EU-27, Croatia's largest export and import categories were other manufactured goods followed by machinery and transport equipment.

Figure 7.3: Croatian trade in goods with the EU-27, 2005–12

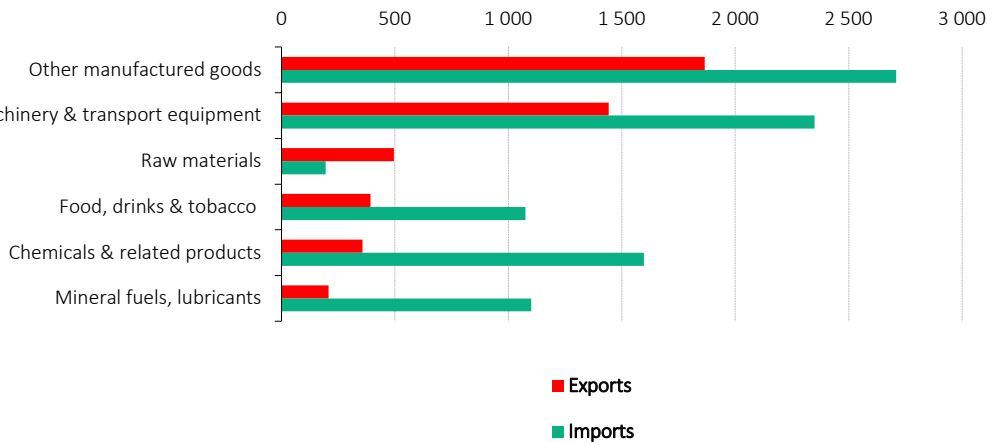
(EUR million)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext_lt_intercc).

Figure 7.4: Croatian trade in goods with the EU-27, 2012

(EUR million)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext_lt_intercc).

7.3 Trade in services

Croatia's international trade in services with the rest of the world produced a trade surplus of EUR 6.5 billion in 2011, almost as high as its goods trade deficit. Croatia's exports of services (credits) were valued at EUR 9.1 billion and imports (debits) at EUR 2.6 billion. Croatia's services trade balance with the EU-27 was a surplus of EUR 5.4 billion. Four fifths (80.1 %) of Croatia's exports of services were provided to residents of other EU-28 Member States in 2011 while nearly three quarters (73.6 %) of Croatia's imports of services were from EU Member States.

Table 7.3: International trade in services, 2011
(EUR million)

	Trade with EU-27 (intra-EU trade)		Trade outside of EU (extra-EU trade)		Trade with world	
	Credits	Debits	Credits	Debits	Credits	Debits
EU-27 (1)	-	-	603 941	482 902	603 941	482 902
BE	46 382	48 533	22 303	17 146	68 685	65 679
BG	3 566	1 904	1 782	1 130	5 348	3 034
CZ	12 397	9 230	4 211	4 681	16 608	13 911
DK	21 915	23 182	26 114	19 364	48 029	42 546
DE	98 272	120 448	92 162	92 681	190 434	213 129
EE	2 754	2 148	1 146	512	3 900	2 660
IE	48 116	42 048	33 331	41 210	81 448	83 258
EL	14 954	8 129	13 655	5 851	28 609	13 980
ES	70 456	45 582	31 764	22 398	102 220	67 980
FR	86 004	78 276	75 462	58 965	161 467	137 241
HR	7 272	1 918	1 812	687	9 083	2 606
IT	42 663	49 485	34 053	34 215	76 716	83 699
CY	3 474	1 573	2 787	1 103	6 262	2 676
LV	1 509	1 100	1 671	767	3 180	1 867
LT	1 959	1 421	1 778	1 321	3 738	2 742
LU	36 747	19 399	14 458	10 395	51 205	29 794
HU	10 667	8 825	4 903	3 541	15 570	12 365
MT	2 683	1 456	903	753	3 586	2 208
NL	58 324	43 474	41 132	44 025	99 456	87 500
AT	33 048	22 429	10 914	7 883	43 962	30 312
PL	19 024	17 817	7 969	5 169	26 994	22 985
PT	13 693	8 023	5 466	3 391	19 159	11 414
RO	5 390	5 258	1 870	1 653	7 260	6 911
SI	3 487	2 144	1 352	1 253	4 839	3 396
SK	3 696	4 355	1 054	765	4 749	5 120
FI	8 345	12 961	13 323	8 394	21 668	21 355
SE	28 126	23 892	25 485	15 601	53 610	39 493
UK	81 227	65 794	130 054	64 159	211 280	129 952
IS	1 258	1 225	857	648	2 133	1 875
CH	:	:	:	:	69 466	32 495
TR	:	:	:	:	28 004	15 076

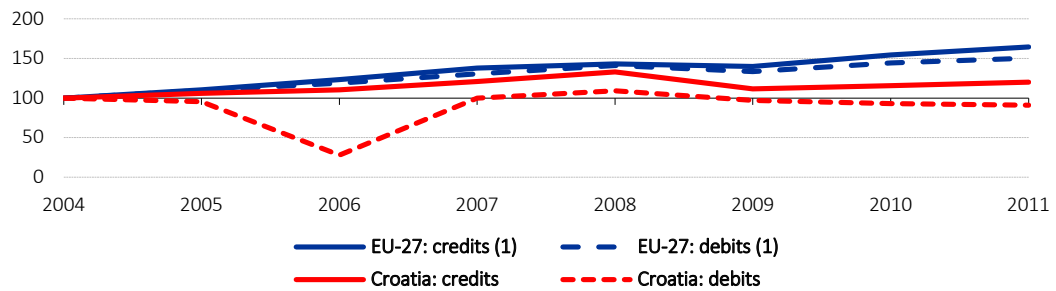
(1) Extra-EU-27 flows.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_its_det).

Croatian exports of services fell 16.2 % in 2009 as the crisis developed, while imports of services fell 11.3 %. Croatian exports of services recovered in 2010 and 2011, although they remained somewhat below the 2008 level. By contrast, Croatian imports of services continued to fall in both 2010 and 2011 whereas in the EU-27 imports of services (from outside of the EU-27) increased in 2010 and 2011 alongside similar increases in the level of services exports.

Figure 7.5: International trade in services, 2004–11

(2004=100)

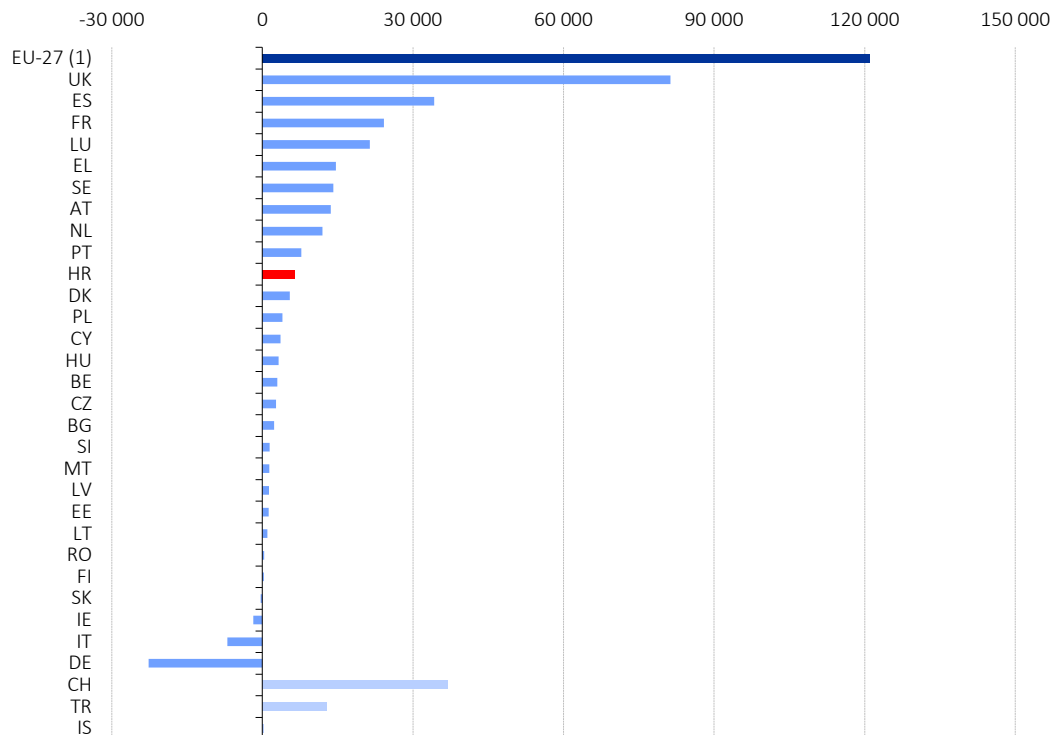


(1) Extra-EU-27 flows.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_its_det).

Figure 7.6: Trade in services balance, 2011

(EUR million)



(1) Extra-EU-27 flows.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_its_det).

7.4 Focus on Croatian trade in services

Among the EU Member States the main destinations for Croatian services in 2011 were Germany, Italy and Austria; Croatia recorded exports of services exceeding EUR 1 000 million with each of these three countries and together these three Member States accounted for more than half (53.5 %) of Croatian exports of services to the EU-27. Germany, Italy and Austria, were also the three largest countries of origin for Croatian imports of services from the EU, followed by the United Kingdom, France and Italy. Croatia recorded a surplus in the trade of services with all EU-27 Member States in 2011 except for Ireland and Malta.

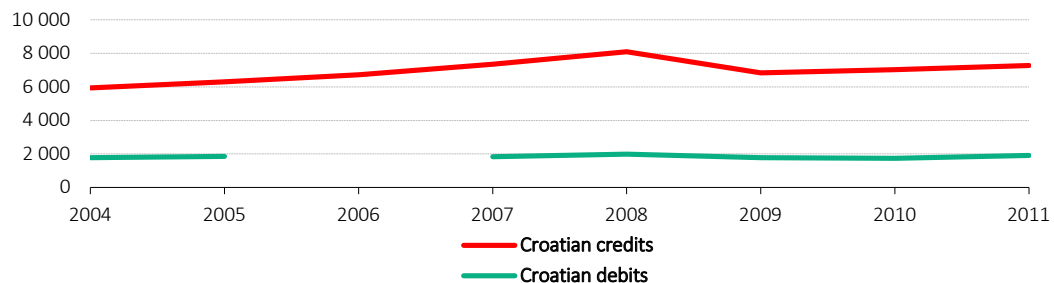
Table 7.4: Croatian international trade in services, 2006 and 2011
(EUR million)

	Croatian exports of services (credits) to partner		Croatian imports of services (debits) from partner		Croatian balance of trade in services	
	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011
EU-27	6 725.5	7 271.7	:	1 918.2	:	5 353.5
EA-17	:	5 915.4	:	1 499.6	:	4 415.8
BE	147.6	217.2	6.1	65.0	141.4	152.2
BG	16.4	25.3	1.2	12.8	15.2	12.5
CZ	232.8	282.5	9.0	48.0	223.8	234.5
DK	61.6	89.6	0.8	50.2	60.8	39.4
DE	1 858.5	1 672.6	98.3	362.9	1 760.2	1 309.7
EE	1.8	5.1	0.4	1.3	1.4	3.9
IE	46.6	39.1	3.3	50.5	43.3	-11.4
EL	15.6	14.5	4.8	8.7	10.8	5.8
ES	40.0	100.3	8.5	31.6	31.5	68.7
FR	227.5	250.5	23.9	149.9	203.6	100.7
HR	-	-	-	-	-	-
IT	1 095.9	1 090.0	48.2	130.0	1 047.7	960.0
CY	9.0	11.3	0.4	5.9	8.6	5.4
LV	3.0	4.6	:	0.4	:	4.2
LT	5.7	3.4	0.0	2.6	5.7	0.7
LU	21.8	17.3	0.1	10.4	21.7	6.9
HU	172.7	184.4	24.0	66.0	148.7	118.3
MT	4.0	4.3	:	13.3	:	-9.0
NL	255.3	292.0	14.3	93.1	241.0	198.8
AT	892.2	1 127.9	104.9	263.0	787.3	864.9
PL	112.1	249.9	1.5	22.6	110.6	227.2
PT	31.0	21.4	3.4	15.5	27.6	5.9
RO	18.8	37.3	0.5	11.5	18.3	25.8
SI	792.4	743.8	128.2	268.4	664.2	475.4
SK	100.1	262.9	1.1	19.0	99.0	243.9
FI	11.6	45.1	2.5	11.0	9.1	34.2
SE	132.2	170.5	1.4	49.4	130.8	121.0
UK	419.5	309.0	21.6	154.9	398.0	154.1
Extra-EU-27	1 633.8	1 811.5	:	687.4	:	1 124.1
IS	11.5	0.1	:	0.9	:	-0.8
LI	1.5	1.0	:	1.3	:	-0.3
NO	68.3	64.2	0.4	22.7	67.9	41.5
CH	281.4	446.5	6.8	102.8	274.6	343.8
ME	:	9.9	:	3.0	:	6.9
RS	:	56.3	:	41.3	:	15.0
TR	42.3	41.8	1.8	31.6	40.5	10.2
World	8 359.3	9 083.2	797.0	2 605.6	7 562.2	6 477.6

Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_its_det).

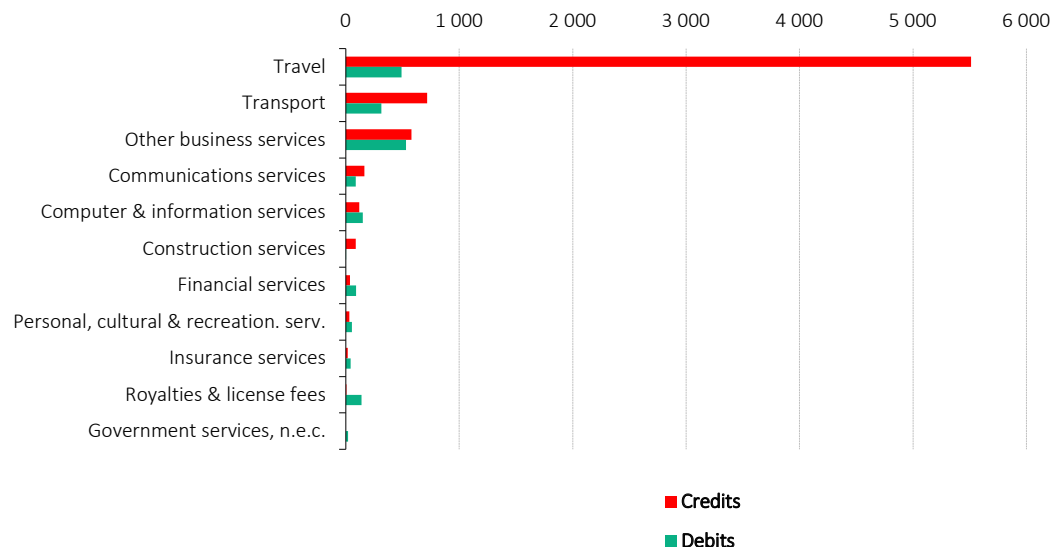
Dividing trade in services into 11 categories, Croatia's largest imports of services from the EU-27 in 2011 were for other business services, travel and transport and these same categories were also the ones where Croatia recorded its highest exports of services to the EU-27. Croatia recorded a trade surplus with the EU-27 for 5 of the 11 categories: travel, transport, construction services, communication services, and other business services. Croatia's largest services trade surplus with the EU-27 was valued at EUR 5 022 million for travel, resulting from exports of EUR 5 512 million and imports of less than one tenth of this amount (EUR 490 million). Croatia's largest services trade deficit with the EU-27 was for royalties and licence fees valued at EUR 132 million.

Figure 7.7: Croatian trade in services with the EU-27, 2004–11
(EUR million)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_its_det).

Figure 7.8: Croatian trade in services with the EU-27, 2011
(EUR million)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_its_det).



8. Agriculture, forestry and fishing

EU statistics on agriculture provide a rich source of information for policymakers, having been developed to support decision making and monitoring of the common agricultural policy (CAP), one of the earliest policies within the European Economic Community and still one of the largest within the EU in terms of funding.

Once every 10 years an agricultural census is conducted in the EU, with intermediate sample surveys (farm structure surveys) carried out three times between two censuses. The censuses and intermediate surveys collect a range of information about agricultural holdings (farms), covering land use, farm management, the farm labour force, livestock numbers as well as issues related to rural development. The results are available with detailed analysis according to a range of regional, economic and other classifications. This publication presents selected results from the latest census which was in 2010.

Annual agricultural accounts are a satellite account of national accounts, in other words they use similar concepts to national accounts but provide more detailed information on a particular subject, in this case agriculture. They provide information on the structure and composition of agricultural inputs and outputs as well as their prices and quantities, and on the remuneration of factors of production. Among other analyses these accounts facilitate an evaluation of the level of agricultural activity and its contribution to the overall economy.

Annual production statistics are available for a broad range of products. For crops, including fruit and vegetables, the key indicator is harvested production. Animal products cover milk, eggs and meat products. Milk statistics include the total production from all types of animals as well as the distinction between the collection of milk by dairies and the use of milk on farms. Meat production concerns the slaughtered weight of meat fit for human consumption.

Forestry statistics concerning the production and trade of wood come from the joint forest sector questionnaire of the United Nations economic commission for Europe (UNECE), the United Nations food and agriculture organisation (FAO), the International tropical timber organisation (ITTO) and Eurostat, the latter being responsible for data from EU Member States and EFTA countries. Production data are presented in this publication for roundwood which is the quantity of wood removed from forests and other wooded land; data are also presented for the production of sawnwood, which includes, for example, planks, beams and boards.

The fishing statistics presented in this publication include catches of fishery products for all purposes in all fishing areas, as well as production from fish farming (aquaculture). For fish catches the nationality of the catch is normally determined by the flag of the fishing vessel, but this is not always the case. The catch is measured as the live weight of the landed catch.

8.1 Farming

Across the EU-27 there were 12.0 million agricultural holdings (or farms) in 2010, compared with 233 thousand in Croatia. The area covered by farms, the utilised agricultural area, was 1.3 million hectares in Croatia, resulting in an average size of 5.6 hectares per farm, around two fifths (39.5 %) of the average size in the EU-27 (14.3 hectares per farm).

In total, farmland occupied 23.3 % of the Croatian land area. This was a relatively small share, as it was larger than in only four other EU Member States and about three fifths the EU-27 average share of 39.9 %.

In terms of the area devoted to various types of farming, crop farming occupied 42.5 % of Croatian farmland, livestock farming occupied 39.7 % and combined crop and livestock farming occupied the remaining 17.8 %. Compared with the EU-27 average, combined crop and livestock farming was more widespread in Croatia,

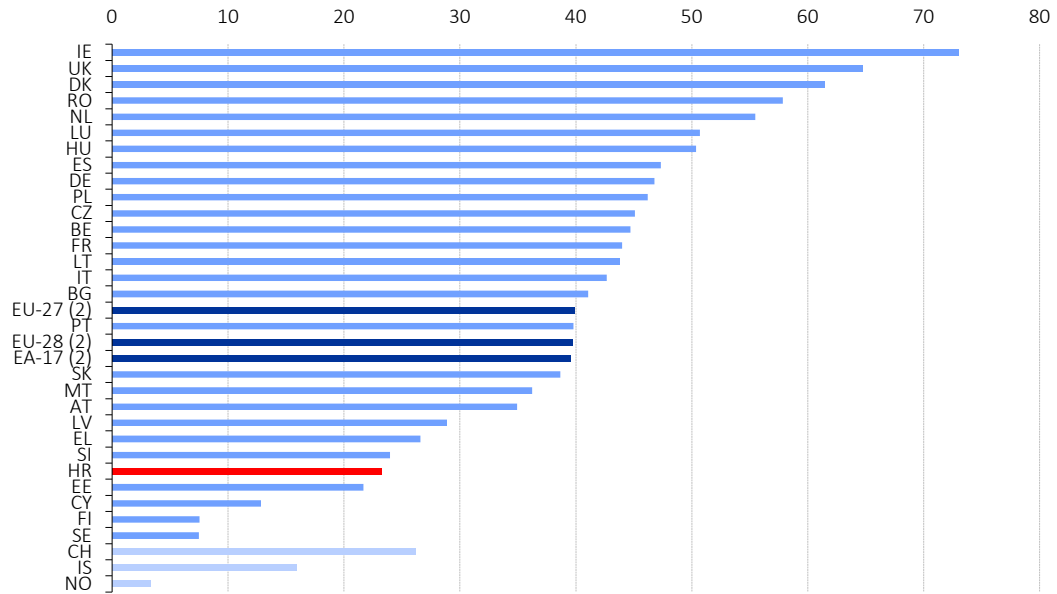
Table 8.1: Farming, 2000 and 2010

	Number of agricultural holdings (1 000)		Utilised agricultural area (UAA) (1 000 hectares)		Average size (hectares per holding)	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
EU-28	:	12 247.9	:	172 920.3	:	14.1
EU-27	:	12 014.6	:	171 604.3	:	14.3
EA-17	:	5 095.6	:	105 267.1	:	20.7
BE	61.7	42.9	1 393.8	1 358.0	22.6	31.7
BG	:	370.5	:	4 475.5	:	12.1
CZ	:	22.9	:	3 483.5	:	152.4
DK	57.8	42.1	2 644.6	2 646.9	45.7	62.9
DE	472.0	299.1	17 151.6	16 704.0	36.3	55.8
EE	:	19.6	:	940.9	:	48.0
IE	141.5	139.9	4 444.0	4 991.4	31.4	35.7
EL	817.1	723.0	3 583.2	3 477.9	4.4	4.8
ES	1 287.4	989.8	26 158.4	23 752.7	20.3	24.0
FR	663.8	516.1	27 856.3	27 837.3	42.0	53.9
HR	:	233.3	:	1 316.0	:	5.6
IT	2 153.7	1 620.9	13 062.3	12 856.1	6.1	7.9
CY	:	38.9	:	118.4	:	3.0
LV	140.8	83.4	1 432.7	1 796.3	10.2	21.5
LT	:	199.9	:	2 742.6	:	13.7
LU	2.8	2.2	127.5	131.1	45.4	59.6
HU	966.9	576.8	4 555.1	4 686.3	4.7	8.1
MT	:	12.5	:	11.5	:	0.9
NL	101.6	72.3	2 027.8	1 872.4	20.0	25.9
AT	199.5	150.2	3 388.2	2 878.2	17.0	19.2
PL	:	1 506.6	:	14 447.3	:	9.6
PT	416.0	305.3	3 863.1	3 668.2	9.3	12.0
RO	:	3 859.0	:	13 306.1	:	3.4
SI	86.5	74.7	485.9	482.7	5.6	6.5
SK	71.0	24.5	2 159.9	1 895.5	30.4	77.5
FI	81.2	63.9	2 218.4	2 291.0	27.3	35.9
SE	81.4	71.1	3 073.2	3 066.3	37.7	43.1
UK	233.3	186.7	15 798.5	15 686.4	67.7	84.0
IS	:	2.6	:	1 595.7	:	616.1
NO	70.7	46.6	1 038.2	1 005.9	14.7	21.6
CH	:	59.1	:	1 047.8	:	17.7

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ef_ov_kvaa and ef_kvaaeg).

as was livestock farming but to a lesser extent, while crop farming in Croatia occupied a smaller share of farmland than in the EU-27. Among the major types of farming, specialist dairy farming was much more widespread in Croatia than in the EU-27.

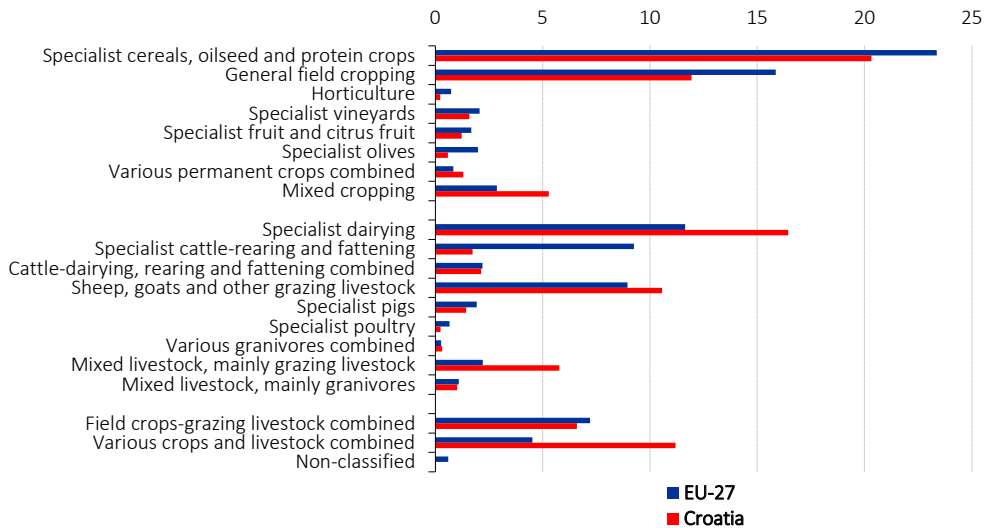
Figure 8.1: Farmland — utilised agricultural area, 2010 (1)
(% share of land area)



(1) Denmark, Germany, France, Italy, Hungary, Poland, Portugal and Slovakia, share of total area.
(2) Sum of available data for the Member States.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_r_d3area and ef_kvaareg).

Figure 8.2: Types of farming, 2010
(% of UAA)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_oluft).

8.2 Agricultural output

In value terms, Croatia's crop output in 2012 was EUR 1 420 million, while animal output was valued at EUR 852 million. Both of these levels were slightly lower than five years earlier, crop output down 4.6 % and animal output down 5.3 %, in current price terms. Croatia's crop output adds about 0.7 % to the EU-27 total, while the EU's animal output increased 0.5 % due to the inclusion of Croatia.

The relative economic importance of agriculture can be seen from the share of this sector in total value added; the use of basic prices to measure value added includes subsidies on agricultural products in the value added (and deducts any taxes on these products). On this basis, the Croatian agricultural sector represented 3.1 % of the economy, around 2.2 times the average contribution within the EU-27, and higher than in all except four EU-28 Member States.

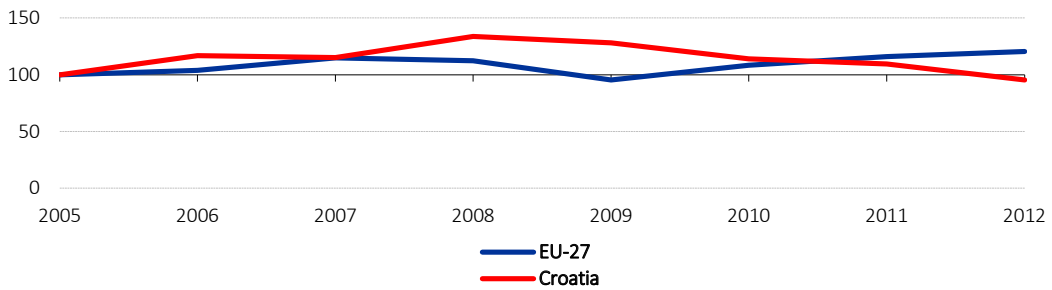
Table 8.2: Agricultural output and gross value added at producer prices, 2007 and 2012 (EUR million)

	Crop output		Animal output		Gross value added of the agricultural sector	
	2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012
EU-28	187 075	209 435	140 133	164 462	149 412	156 549
EU-27	185 586	208 015	139 234	163 610	148 394	155 708
EA-17	143 610	157 608	100 665	117 314	117 974	119 442
BE	3 305	3 900	3 937	4 492	2 515	2 443
BG	1 511	2 641	1 242	1 151	1 168	1 614
CZ	2 387	2 819	1 676	1 776	1 110	1 330
DK	3 583	3 852	4 967	6 578	2 584	2 969
DE	23 566	27 682	20 927	26 060	16 043	17 485
EE	323	391	299	403	290	342
IE	1 632	1 793	4 093	4 820	1 791	1 761
EL	6 934	6 811	2 657	2 767	5 565	4 856
ES	25 135	24 907	14 313	16 090	23 691	21 386
FR	36 674	43 900	22 362	25 475	26 531	29 912
HR	1 489	1 420	900	852	1 018	841
IT	24 866	24 987	14 314	16 666	25 333	25 187
CY	327	348	279	340	297	333
LV	500	748	377	435	307	335
LT	1 014	1 531	804	922	620	864
LU	173	191	165	178	144	113
HU	3 706	4 365	2 216	2 582	2 037	2 493
MT	44	47	64	71	44	55
NL	11 690	12 723	8 962	10 381	8 924	8 642
AT	2 707	3 238	2 792	3 315	2 707	2 805
PL	9 464	11 700	8 930	10 341	7 165	8 377
PT	3 270	3 221	2 405	2 613	2 232	1 918
RO	8 596	9 103	4 080	4 112	5 933	6 255
SI	599	632	499	550	419	426
SK	891	1 100	889	857	465	459
FI	1 477	1 737	1 708	2 238	982	1 319
SE	2 378	2 737	2 153	2 392	1 619	1 533
UK	8 836	10 911	12 125	16 006	7 877	10 495
NO	1 263	1 604	1 988	2 622	1 064	1 325
CH	2 771	3 464	3 044	3 905	2 489	2 979
MK	761	:	266	:	511	:

Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa01).

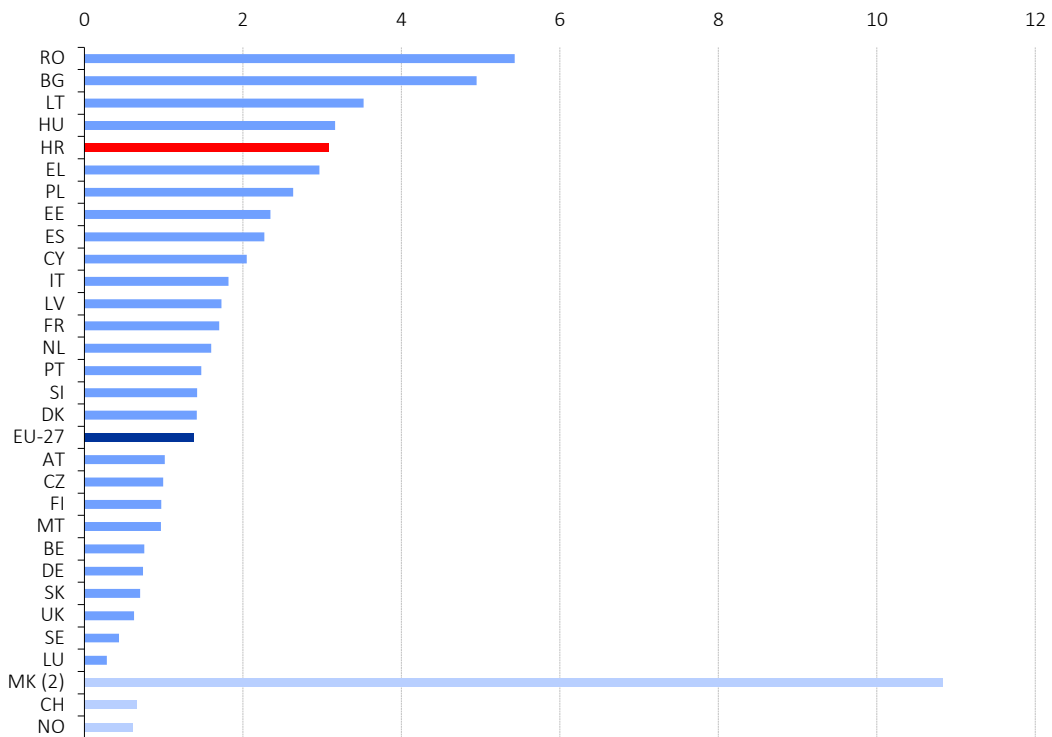
Combining the output values with intermediate consumption resulted in a gross value added for the Croatian agricultural sector of EUR 841 million in 2012. This value fell between 2008 and 2012, such that by 2012 the value was 28.7 % lower than it had been in 2008. For comparison, gross value added of the agricultural sector in the EU-27 also fell in 2009 but increased thereafter such that it stood 7.2 % higher in 2012 than it had four years earlier.

Figure 8.3: Gross value added (at producer prices) of the agricultural sector, EU-27, 2005–12 (2005=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa01).

Figure 8.4: Share of the agricultural sector in gross value added (at basic prices), 2012 (1) (% of total)



(1) Ireland, not available.

(2) 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: aact_eaa01 and nama_nace10_c).

8.3 Agricultural products

The total collection of cows' milk in the EU-27 in 2011 amounted to 139 million tonnes while the figure for Croatia was 626 thousand tonnes, equivalent to 0.5 % of the EU-27 total. The collection of cows' milk in Croatia was equivalent to 142.2 kilogrammes per inhabitant, the sixth lowest level among the EU-28 Member States and around half the EU-27 average (278.7 kilogrammes per inhabitant). Cheese and butter production in Croatia were relatively small, equivalent to 0.3 % and 0.2 % of the EU-27 total.

Pork (and other pig meat) was the main meat produced in Croatia and in the EU-27. In 2012 Croatia produced 85.6 thousand tonnes of pig meat and 46.8 thousand tonnes of beef and other cattle meat, adding an extra 0.6 % to the EU total for cattle meat and 0.4 % for pig meat.

Table 8.3: Agricultural production related to animals, 2011 and 2012
(1 000 tonnes)

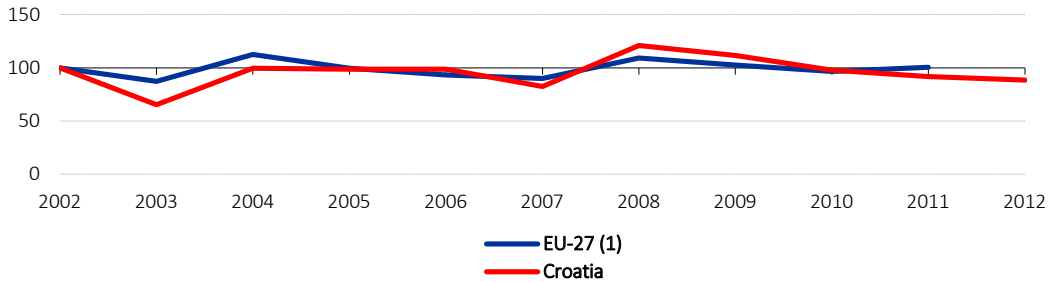
	2011			2012		
	Collection of cows' milk	Butter	Cheese	Cattle meat	Pig meat	Sheep meat
EU-28 (1)	139 547.5	1 686.8	9 053.0	7 583.8	22 000.7	705.7
EU-27 (1)	138 921.1	1 682.7	9 022.9	7 537.0	21 915.1	705.2
BE	3 101.1	25.8	80.7	262.3	1 109.6	2.1
BG (2)	549.1	1.1	68.6	5.3	48.8	:
CZ	2 366.1	21.9	113.1	65.7	239.8	0.2
DK	4 799.9	36.8	276.0	125.3	1 603.0	1.6
DE	29 764.5	424.9	2 111.3	1 140.0	5 459.0	22.0
EE	642.3	6.2	40.6	7.2	:	0.1
IE (3)	5 536.5	145.9	180.0	495.4	241.5	53.7
EL	639.0	1.1	192.5	56.2	114.6	69.2
ES	5 838.2	41.0	306.8	596.9	3 515.4	122.8
FR	24 650.8	354.9	1 933.1	1 477.2	1 957.4	83.0
HR	626.4	4.1	30.1	46.8	85.6	0.5
IT	10 479.7	101.6	1 171.0	981.1	1 620.7	30.9
CY	152.9	0.0	16.1	5.3	51.7	3.1
LV	661.9	4.3	29.2	16.4	24.0	0.3
LT	1 317.4	8.5	102.8	39.9	58.9	0.1
LU	281.0	:	:	8.5	10.3	0.0
HU	1 307.9	4.0	65.4	24.7	345.9	0.2
MT	:	0.0	:	1.1	5.7	0.1
NL (4)	11 641.7	129.0	749.7	373.6	1 313.7	13.1
AT	2 895.5	31.3	154.0	221.1	529.8	7.6
PL	9 309.2	122.3	675.6	371.0	1 695.2	0.7
PT	1 841.8	27.7	72.2	93.0	362.3	9.7
RO	897.4	9.5	62.3	28.8	282.1	2.2
SI (4)	525.6	3.0	18.3	33.1	21.0	0.1
SK	811.5	6.3	30.7	9.8	54.2	0.6
FI	2 255.3	41.7	109.0	80.4	192.8	0.9
SE	2 850.4	5.9	103.3	135.3	233.0	5.0
UK (4)	13 804.5	128.0	355.3	882.6	824.6	275.8
CH	3 446.0	44.0	181.0	:	:	:
RS (5)	733.0	2.0	22.0	35.0	128.3	1.4
TR (6)	7 932.5	40.1	563.5	:	:	107.0

(1) Milk, butter, pig and sheep meat, sum of available data for EU and EA Member States. (2) Cattle and sheep meat, 2009. (3) Cheese, based on cows' milk collection. (4) Butter, based on cows' milk collection. (5) Dairy products, based on cows' milk collection; 2012. (6) Dairy products, 2012; sheep meat, 2011.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: apro_mk_pobta, apro_mk_col and apro_mt_pann).

In 2011, the EU-27 produced 290.3 million tonnes of cereals (including rice) and Croatian production was 2.7 million tonnes in 2012, close to 1.0 % of the EU total. The development of cereal production in Croatia between 2002 and 2011 was relatively similar to that for the EU-27, although it was slightly more volatile: this is unsurprising as the EU-27 covers a wider area and range of climates and is therefore less likely to be so strongly influenced by different growing conditions from year to year.

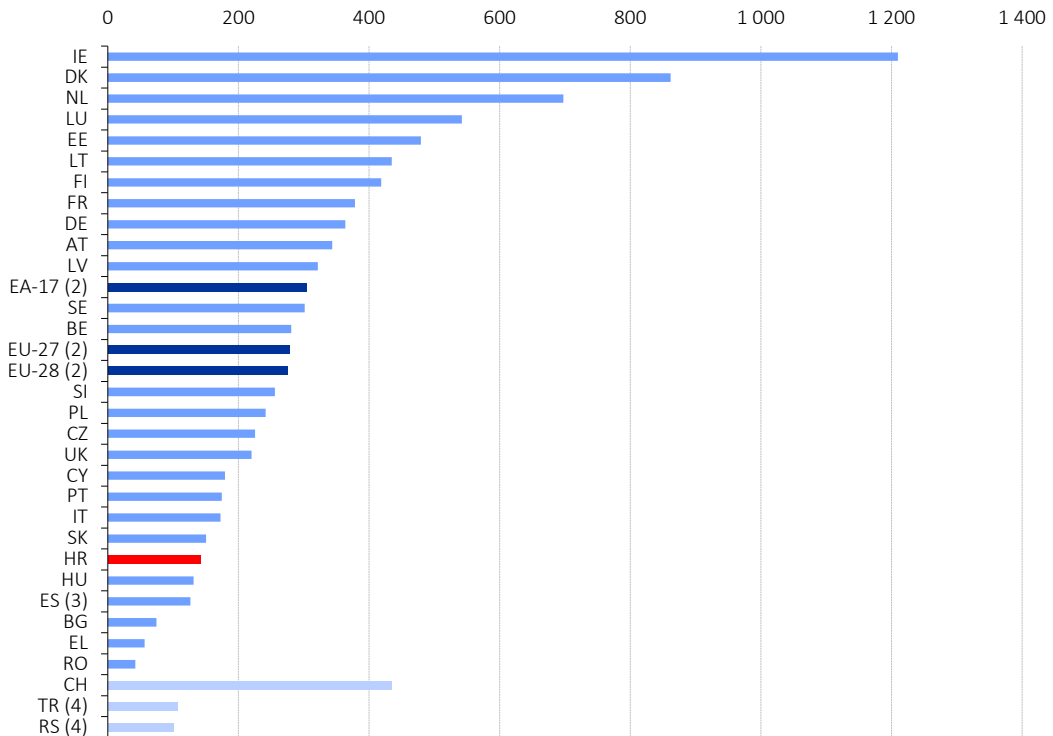
Figure 8.5: Production of cereals (including rice), 2002–12
(2000=100)



(1) Excluding Malta.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: apro_cpp_crop).

Figure 8.6: Collection of cows' milk relative to population size, 2011 (1)
(kg per inhabitant)



(1) Malta, not available.

(2) Excluding Malta.

(3) Provisional.

(4) 2012 milk production, 2011 population data.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: apro_mk_pobta, apro_mk_col and demo_gind).

8.4 Forestry

Forests and other wooded land cover 177 million hectares of land in the EU-27 and around 2.5 million hectares in Croatia, making Croatia somewhat more densely wooded than the EU-27 as a whole.

The production of roundwood in Croatia in 2011 was 5.3 million m³ (under bark, in other words without bark), an increase of 18.1 % over 2006 and of 51.6 % over 2001. Between 2001 and 2007 roundwood production in the EU-27 increased at a similar pace to that in Croatia — apart from a particularly high Croatian harvest in 2006. After 2007 Croatian production was relatively stable before increasing in 2010 and 2011, whereas in the EU-27 the volume of removals fell in 2008 and 2009 before recovering partially in 2010 and 2011. Relative to population size, roundwood production in Croatia was 1.2 m³ per inhabitant, about 40 % higher than the EU-27 average.

Table 8.4: Wood production, 2001, 2006 and 2011
(1 000 m³ under bark)

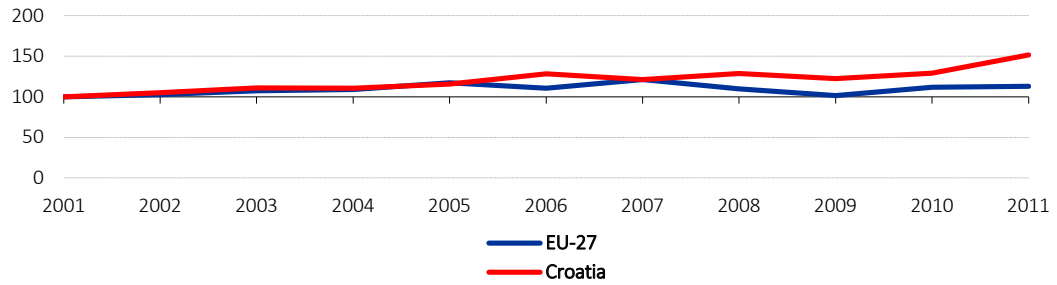
	Roundwood			Sawnwood		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
EU-28	381 706	422 265	432 010	98 285	112 804	102 673
EU-27	378 238	417 813	426 752	97 711	112 135	101 919
EA-17	225 386	247 780	243 008	63 093	71 813	62 406
BE	4 215	5 075	5 128	1 275	1 520	1 369
BG	3 992	5 992	6 205	332	683	728
CZ	14 374	17 678	15 381	3 889	5 080	4 454
DK	1 613	2 358	2 583	283	300	372
DE	39 483	62 290	56 142	16 131	24 420	22 628
EE	10 200	5 400	7 470	1 623	1 958	1 800
IE	2 455	2 671	2 627	925	1 094	759
EL	1 916	1 562	1 196	123	108	106
ES	15 131	15 716	16 648	4 275	3 806	2 162
FR	59 740	53 267	55 041	10 518	9 992	8 675
HR	3 468	4 452	5 258	574	669	754
IT	8 099	8 618	6 306	1 600	1 748	1 250
CY	18	7	8	9	4	3
LV	12 841	12 845	12 833	3 840	4 320	3 432
LT	5 700	5 870	7 004	1 200	1 466	1 260
LU	270	268	261	133	133	78
HU	5 811	5 913	6 073	264	186	324
MT	0	0	0	0	0	0
NL	865	1 107	978	268	265	238
AT	13 467	19 135	18 696	10 227	10 507	9 636
PL	25 016	32 384	37 180	3 083	3 607	4 422
PT	8 946	10 805	9 140	1 492	1 010	1 044
RO	12 424	13 970	14 359	3 059	3 476	4 442
SI	2 257	3 179	3 388	460	580	703
SK	5 788	7 869	9 213	1 265	2 440	2 204
FI	52 536	50 812	50 767	12 770	12 227	9 750
SE	63 200	64 600	72 103	15 988	18 300	16 800
UK	7 881	8 424	10 021	2 680	2 904	3 279
IS	0	0	:	0	0	:
LI	:	25	26	:	10	8
NO	8 996	9 794	10 291	2 253	2 389	2 271
CH	5 662	5 702	4 861	1 400	1 668	1 313
ME	:	457	364	:	42	50
MK	740	825	631	23	17	5
TR	15 337	18 084	21 039	5 036	6 471	6 461

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: for_remov and for_swpan).

Sawnwood production increased between 2001 and 2006 and again between 2006 and 2011 in Croatia, but not as strongly as roundwood production. The 2011 level of sawnwood production in Croatia was 754 thousand m³, equivalent to 0.7 % of the EU-27 total.

Figure 8.7: Roundwood production, 2001–11

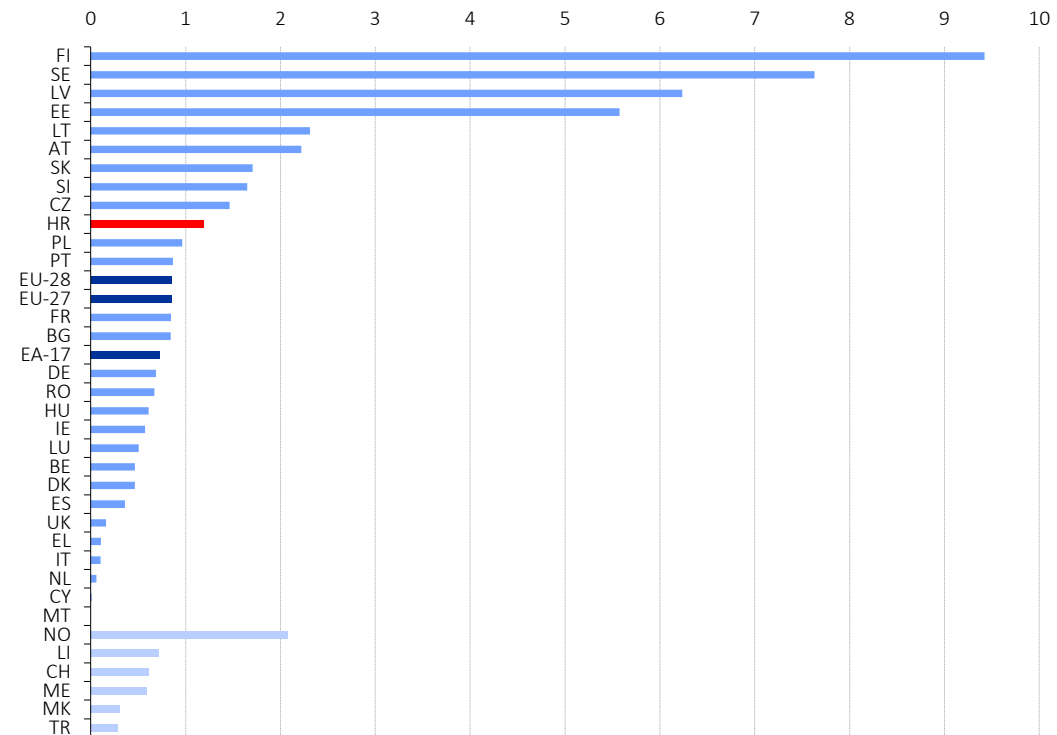
(2001=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: for_remov).

Figure 8.8: Roundwood production relative to population size, 2011

(m³ per inhabitant)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: for_remov and demo_gind).

8.5 Fishing

With its long coastline it is unsurprising that Croatia has a relatively large fishing activity. In 2011, the total Croatian fish catch was 70.5 thousand tonnes of fish. Croatia's fish catch nearly tripled in the 10 years between 2001 and 2011, while that of the EU-27 fell by more than one quarter (-28.6 %) between 2001 and 2010. Croatia's fish catch rose from the equivalent of 0.3 % of the EU-27 total in 2001 to 1.1 % by 2010. Relative to population size, the Croatian fish catch in 2011 was 16.0 kilogrammes per inhabitant compared with an EU-27 average for 2010 of 9.9 kilogrammes per inhabitant.

Table 8.5: Fish catch and production, 2001, 2006 and 2011
(1 000 tonnes live weight)

	Total catches in all fishing regions			Aquaculture production		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
EU-28 (1)	6 938.0	5 488.1	4 996.6	1 396.0	:	:
EU-27 (1)	6 919.5	5 450.2	4 943.8	1 385.5	:	:
BE	30.2	23.0	22.2	1.8	0.1	:
BG	6.5	7.5	9.0	2.9	3.3	7.1
CZ (1)	4.6	4.6	4.0	20.1	20.4	21.0
DK (2)	1 510.5	867.9	716.2	41.6	27.9	32.3
DE (2)	211.3	297.5	217.7	53.4	37.7	40.7
EE	105.0	86.9	77.7	0.5	0.7	0.4
IE	356.4	211.8	206.2	60.9	53.1	44.3
EL (1, 2)	94.2	98.1	71.0	97.5	113.2	121.0
ES	1 095.9	743.7	849.7	308.9	:	274.2
FR	680.2	593.5	409.3	251.7	237.6	:
HR	18.5	37.9	70.5	10.5	0.1	14.5
IT	310.4	316.0	212.7	218.3	173.6	164.1
CY	81.1	2.1	1.2	1.9	3.6	4.7
LV	128.2	140.4	156.1	0.5	0.6	0.5
LT	150.8	154.6	137.1	2.0	2.2	:
LU	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HU (1)	6.6	7.5	6.2	13.1	14.7	15.5
MT	0.9	1.3	1.9	1.2	7.2	3.0
NL	517.6	469.9	365.0	57.0	42.2	43.7
AT (1, 2)	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.4	2.5	2.2
PL (2)	225.1	145.5	169.6	35.5	35.9	30.8
PT	192.0	229.1	214.8	8.2	7.9	9.2
RO	7.6	6.7	3.3	10.8	9.1	8.4
SI (2)	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.4	0.8
SK (1)	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.3	0.9
FI (2)	149.1	149.4	119.7	15.7	12.9	11.8
SE	311.8	269.3	179.8	6.8	7.5	13.4
UK	739.9	620.6	599.5	170.5	171.8	199.0
IS	2 001.1	1 344.5	1 153.8	4.4	8.8	5.3
NO	2 687.1	2 256.4	2 178.1	510.7	708.8	1 144.8
CH (1)	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.2	:
ME (1)	:	1.1	1.1	:	0.0	:
MK (1)	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.6	:
RS (1)	:	2.6	4.8	:	4.9	:
TR (1)	527.7	533.0	485.9	67.2	129.0	:

(1) Total catch, 2010 data instead of 2011.

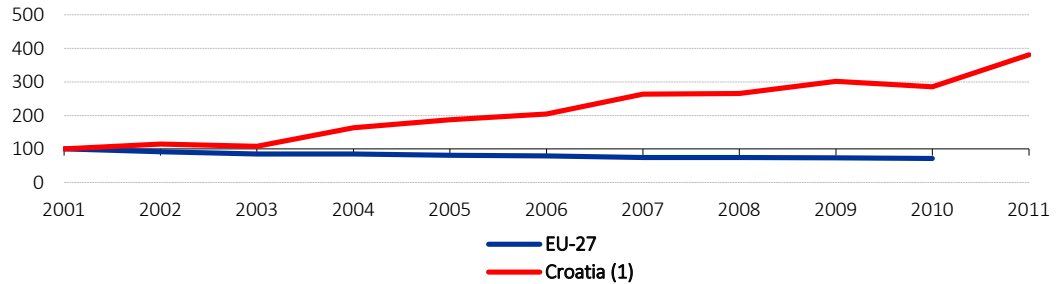
(2) Aquaculture, 2010 data instead of 2011.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: fish_ca_00, fish_aq_q and fish_aq2a).

The level of aquaculture production in Croatia was 14.5 thousand tonnes in 2011, placing Croatia roughly in the middle of a simple ranking of Member States. Croatian aquaculture production was between 8.4 and 16.5 thousand tonnes most years between 2001 and 2011, although it fell to less than 200 tonnes in 2006 and 2007.

Figure 8.9: Fish catch, 2001–11

(2001=100)

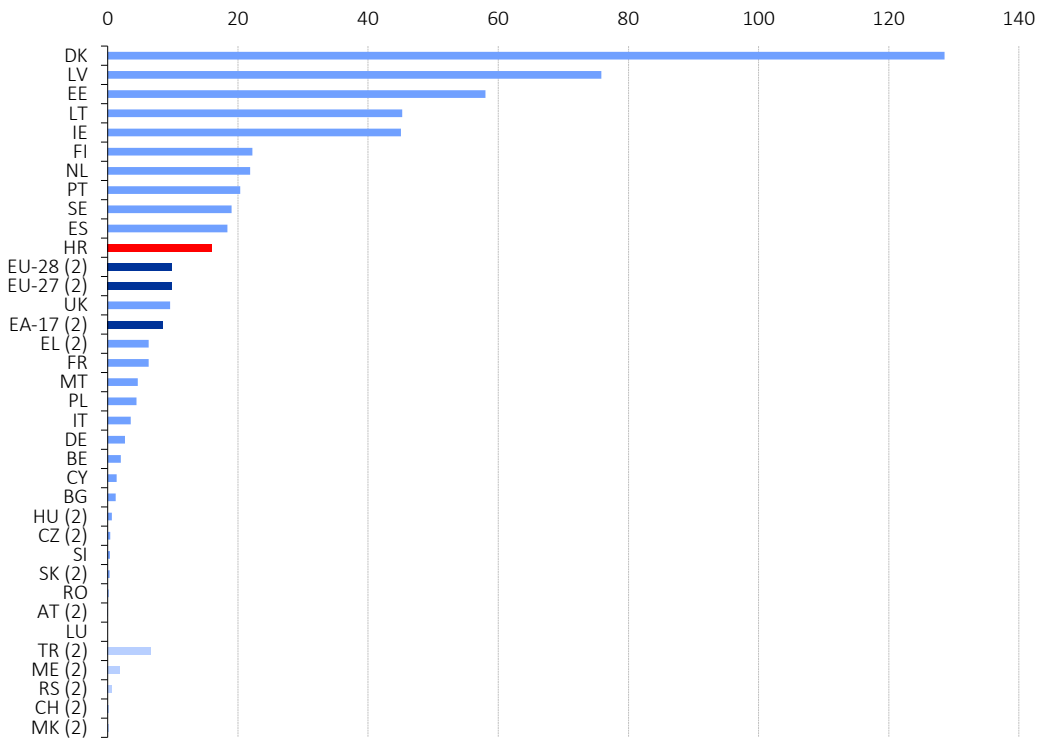


(1) 2011, provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: fish_ca_00).

Figure 8.10: Fish catch relative to population size, 2011 (1)

(kg per inhabitant)



(1) Removed from the figure for reasons of scale: Iceland, 3 617 kg per inhabitant; Norway, 440 kg per inhabitant.

(2) 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: fish_ca_00 and demo_gind).

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9. Business

Business statistics generally cover the secondary and tertiary sectors apart from services traditionally provided by the public administration or other mainly public bodies, such as health and education. This coverage is often referred to as the business economy, or the non-financial business economy if banking, insurance and other financial intermediation activities are excluded. The exact coverage varies somewhat between the different types of business statistics. As such, business statistics cover industrial activities such as mining, manufacturing and energy supply, as well as construction and services such as wholesale and retail trade, transport, food and accommodation services, communications and business services.

Annual structural business statistics provide information for a wide range of variables concerning income and expenditure (mainly focused on the calculation of value added), investment and the labour force. This data is generally available for a very large number of detailed activities (or industries) presented according to the EU's statistical classification of economic activities known as NACE; space constraints mean that only very aggregated data are presented in this publication.

Whereas structural business statistics may only be available after a period of one or two years, monthly and quarterly short-term business statistics are normally available much quicker, within one to three months. These data, generally presented as indices in order to show developments over time, are also available with an analysis by NACE, although generally not as detailed as for structural business statistics. Some of the short-term business statistics presented in this publication are among the most studied economic indicators, such as the industrial production index and the index of industrial producer prices.

As well as these two broad sources of business statistics this chapter looks at tourism, a subject of interest for many people whether providing tourism related goods and services or receiving them; tourism plays a particularly important role within the Croatian economy.

9.1 Structural business statistics

The non-financial business economy in Croatia was composed of approximately 165 thousand enterprises in 2010. These enterprises employed 1.1 million persons and generated EUR 21.5 billion of value added, equivalent to 0.8 % and 0.4 % of the EU-27 total.

An analysis according to the section level (the most aggregated level) of NACE shows that manufacturing and distributive trades were the largest and second largest activities in Croatia both in terms of employment and value added. This was also the case in value added terms in the EU-27, although EU-27 employment in distributive trades was higher than in manufacturing. It should be noted that these employment data are a simple head count of the number of persons employed (including self-employed persons) and so relatively high employment figures can be observed in activities with a high incidence of part-time work.

Table 9.1: Key indicators of the non-financial business economy, 2010 (1)

	Number of enterprises (1 000)	Turnover (EUR million)	Value added (EUR million) (2)	Investment (EUR million)	Persons employed (1 000) (2)
EU-27	21 803	23 726 340	5 951 632	:	132 308
BE	539	896 556	176 405	44 411	2 649
BG	313	93 689	16 554	6 544	1 928
CZ	968	409 590	82 697	19 046	:
DK	208	428 893	114 878	20 538	1 506
DE	2 074	5 030 224	:	167 405	24 932
EE	52	36 580	7 247	1 824	366
IE	153	302 398	81 431	12 842	1 081
EL	:	:	:	:	:
ES	2 501	1 783 684	476 509	78 806	11 989
FR	2 549	3 426 724	874 513	:	15 279
HR	165	78 051	21 474	5 018	1 075
IT	3 868	2 833 573	670 216	132 322	15 310
CY	46	26 579	8 789	1 788	242
LV	81	37 916	7 715	2 382	540
LT	115	51 959	9 408	2 625	775
LU	28	:	:	:	:
HU	555	247 902	46 158	10 934	2 437
MT	:	:	:	:	:
NL	785	1 263 891	298 021	39 593	5 317
AT	302	573 869	151 348	31 535	2 557
PL	1 480	777 637	166 138	34 636	8 372
PT	861	335 045	77 866	18 460	3 257
RO	447	211 980	46 478	21 597	3 713
SI	115	76 488	17 625	4 043	605
SK	406	145 833	31 470	9 501	1 471
FI	225	352 135	84 621	11 181	1 418
SE	623	663 497	185 065	35 371	2 898
UK	1 649	3 302 278	925 088	115 050	17 739
NO	268	562 894	181 403	31 348	1 447
CH	136	:	250 680	33 647	2 560
TR (3)	2 338	749 548	115 166	47 279	9 020

(1) NACE Sections B to J, L to N and Division 95; includes provisional data.

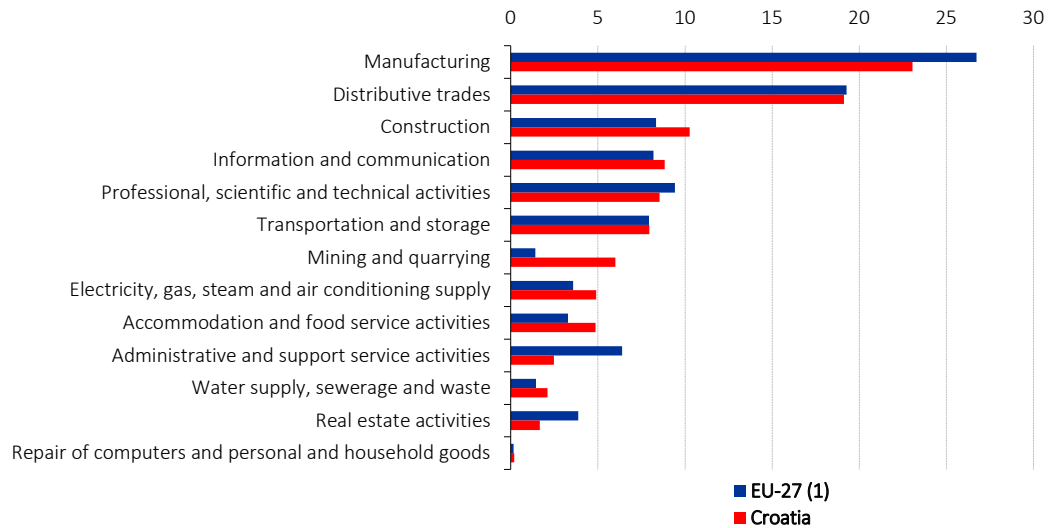
(2) EU-27, estimates made for the purpose of this publication.

(3) 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_na_ind_r2, sbs_na_con_r2, sbs_na_dt_r2 and sbs_na_1a_se_r2).

Activities where Croatia was relatively specialised, in value added terms, included: mining and quarrying; water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; and accommodation and food service activities. Activities where Croatia was relatively unspecialised included: real estate activities; and administrative and support service activities.

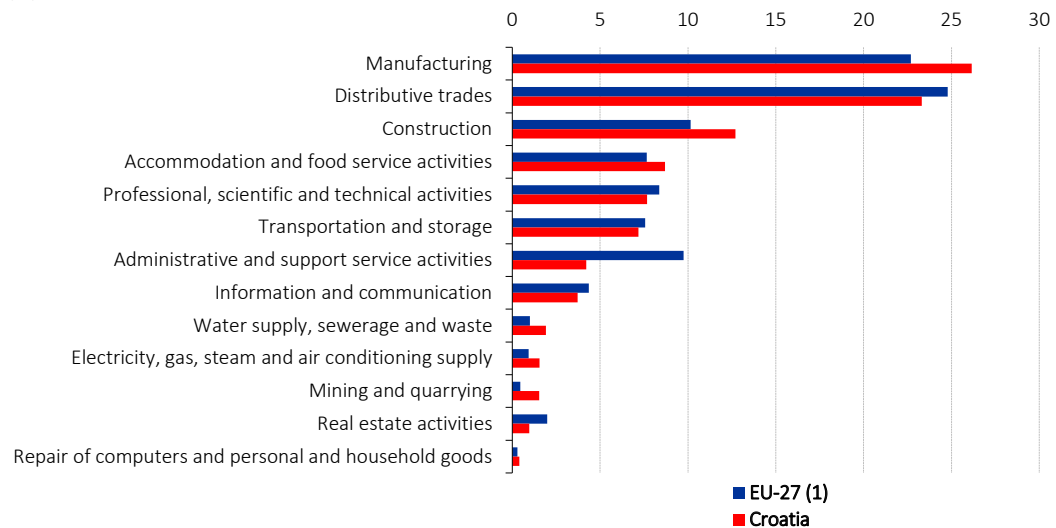
Figure 9.1: Sectoral analysis of value added in the non-financial business economy, 2010 (%)



(1) EU-27, estimates made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_na_ind_r2, sbs_na_con_r2, sbs_na_dt_r2 and sbs_na_1a_se_r2).

Figure 9.2: Sectoral analysis of employment in the non-financial business economy, 2010 (%)



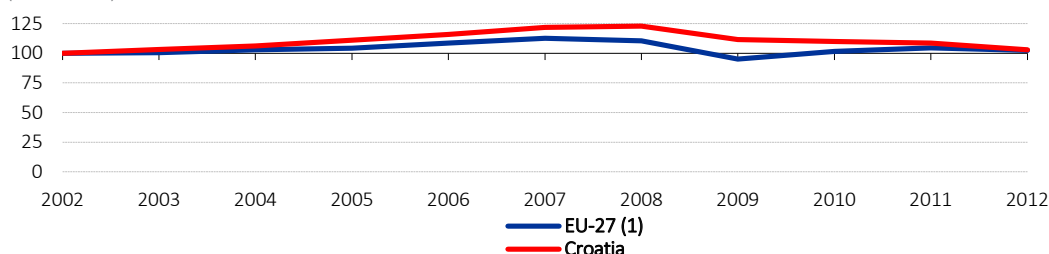
(1) EU-27, estimates made for the purpose of this publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_na_ind_r2, sbs_na_con_r2, sbs_na_dt_r2 and sbs_na_1a_se_r2).

9.2 Developments over time: industry

The impact of the financial, economic and public debt crisis on Croatian industry can be seen in the industrial production index. Between 2008 and 2009 output fell by 9.2 % and smaller contractions were recorded in 2010 (-1.5 %) and 2011 (-1.2 %) before a sharper decline (-5.2 %) in 2012. The initial contraction in 2009 was stronger in the EU-27 as the industrial production index fell 14.0 %, however a partial recovery ensued with growth of 6.7 % in 2010 and 3.0 % in 2011, before the EU-27 also saw a downturn in 2012 (-2.0 %). Having experienced stronger growth than the EU-27 average in the years preceding the crisis, the more drawn out consequences of the crisis in Croatia meant that the level of the industrial production index in both Croatia and the EU-27 in 2012 was almost the same as it had been 10 years earlier.

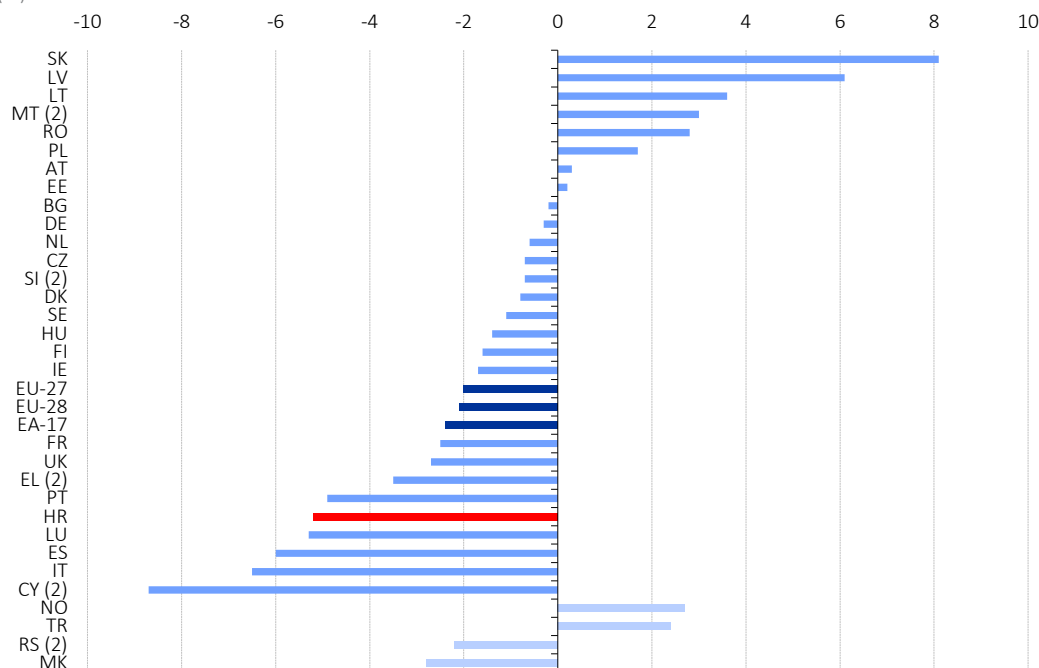
Figure 9.3: Index of industrial production (working-day adjusted), 2002–12
(2002=100)



(1) 2002–04, estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sts_inpr_a).

Figure 9.4: Index of industrial production, change compared with previous year
(working-day adjusted), 2012 (1)
(%)

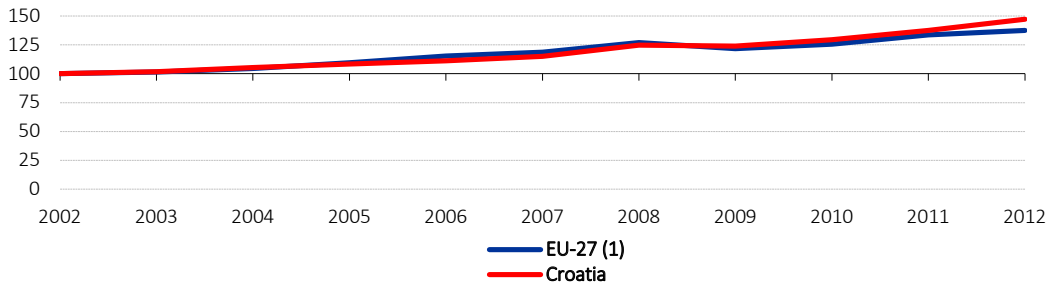


(1) Belgium, not available. (2) Provisional data or estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sts_inprgr_a).

Croatian domestic industrial producer prices (domestic, meaning for sale in Croatia by the producer) rose between 2002 and 2012 by an average of 4.0 % per year. While this was more than the EU-27 average of 3.2 % per year, much of this difference was explained by the particularly large increase (7.0 %) in industrial producer prices recorded in Croatia in 2012.

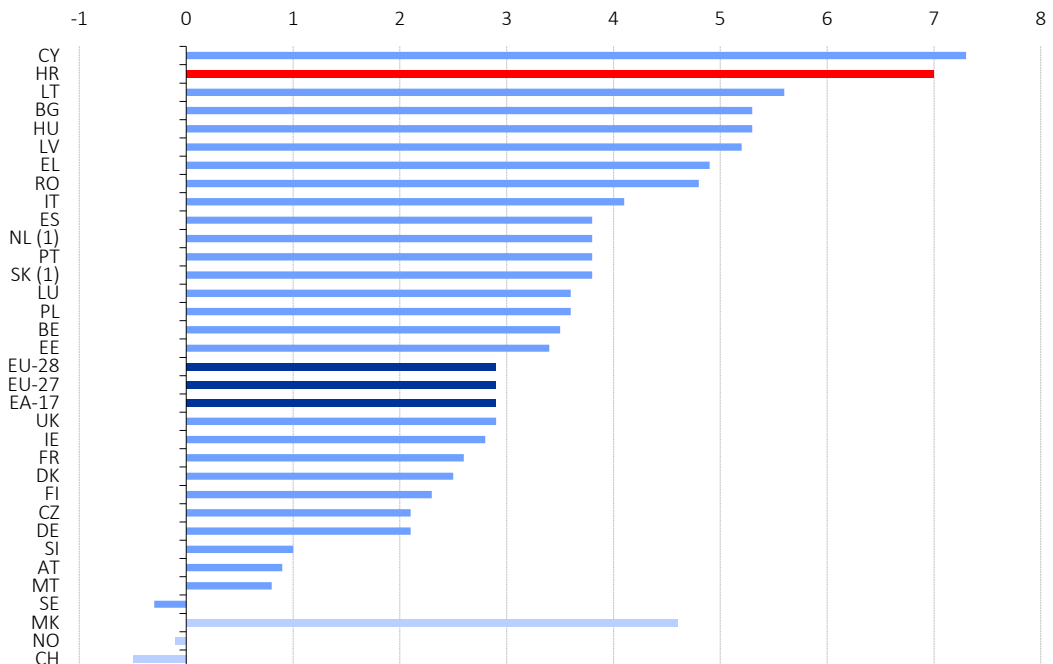
Figure 9.5: Index of domestic industrial producer prices, 2002–12
(2002=100)



(1) 2002–04, estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sts_inppd_a).

Figure 9.6: Index of domestic industrial producer prices, change compared with previous year, 2012
(%)



(1) Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sts_inppdgr_a).

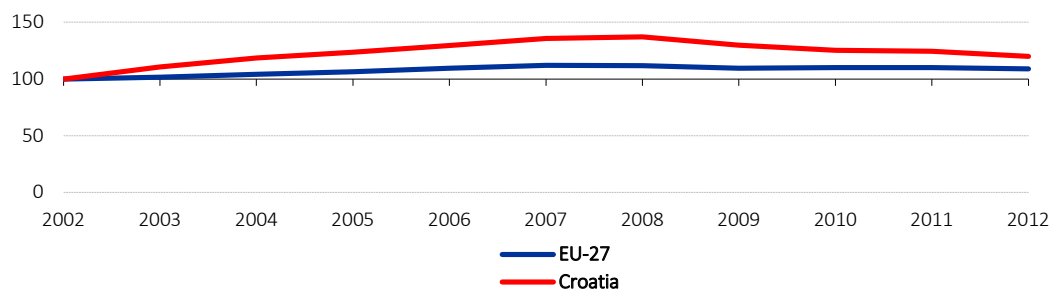
9.3 Developments over time: services

Among the services sectors, retail trade has a special place as it is one of the main interfaces between business and households. An evaluation of the development of retail trade sales gives a first impression of the development of consumer expenditure. Like the industrial production index, the index of the volume of retail sales has been adjusted for price changes (inflation).

Like the industrial indicators, the volume of retail sales shows clearly the impact of the crisis. Between 2002 and 2008 this index increased on average by 5.4 % per year in Croatia, but between 2008 and 2012 it fell by 3.3 % per year. For the EU-27 the situation was similar, but a little less regular: this index peaked in 2007, having averaged growth of 2.3 % per year from 2002; falls of 0.2 % and 2.1 % in 2008 and 2009 were followed by slight growth in 2010 and stability in 2011; a further fall (-1.0 %) in 2012 resulted in an average fall of 0.6 % per year between 2007 and 2012.

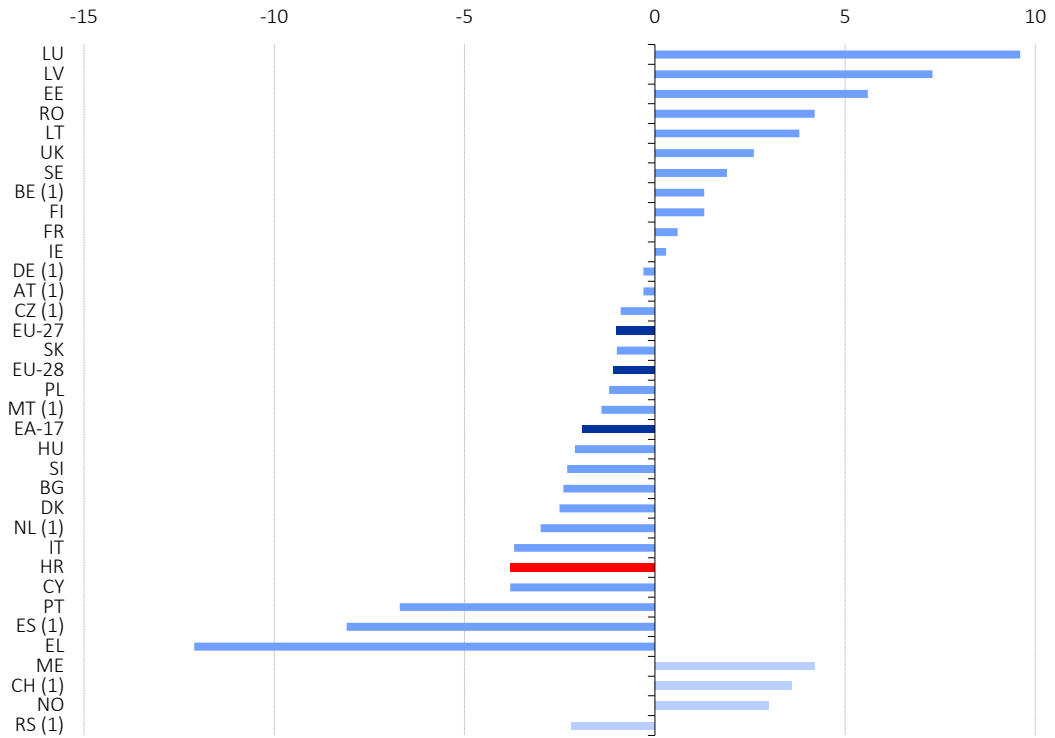
Although the 3.8 % fall of the Croatian volume of retail sales index in 2012 was particularly large (in the context of the previous 10 years), it was by no means the largest within the EU as larger contractions in retail sales were recorded in four other EU-28 Member States.

Figure 9.7: Index of the volume of retail sales, 2002–12
(2002=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: sts_trtu_a).

Figure 9.8: Index of the volume of retail sales, change compared with previous year, 2012 (%)



(1) Provisional data or estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sts_trtugr_a).

9.4 Tourism

Croatia is not just a land offering tourism, but also one of tourists. In 2011, the Croatian population made 8.9 million trips, of which 6.0 million were within Croatia and 2.9 million were abroad.

Among domestic and foreign trips, a total of 3.2 million trips were long trips, in other words lasting at least four nights. Despite the financial, economic and public debt crisis the number of long trips by the Croatian population increased by approximately 5 % in both 2009 and 2010 before falling back sharply in 2011. For the EU-27 a gentler decline was recorded in 2009 and 2010 before a slight increase in 2011.

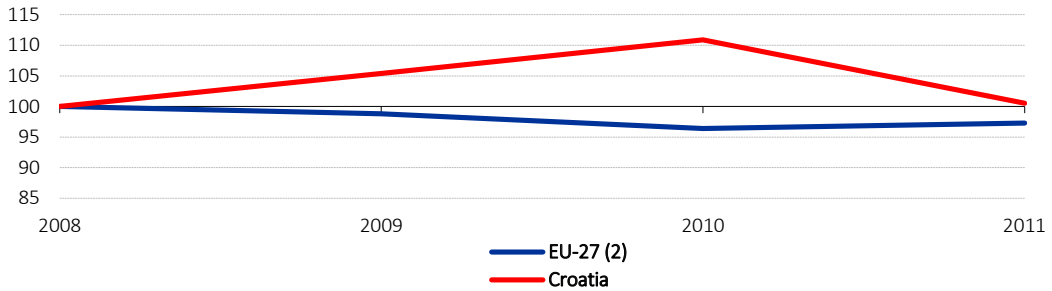
In 2011, the average number of nights spent abroad per Croatian inhabitant was 4.8, approximately in the middle third of a ranking of the EU Member States.

Table 9.2: Tourism trips (persons aged 15 or over), 2010 and 2011
(1 000 trips)

	All trips		Domestic trips		Outbound trips	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
BE	:	12 011	:	:	:	9 057
BG	6 744	5 891	6 078	5 114	665	776
CZ	27 675	35 759	21 246	29 847	6 429	5 912
DK	30 500	32 034	22 774	23 941	7 726	8 094
DE	281 087	270 487	195 215	185 795	85 872	84 692
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	12 902	:	11 631	:	1 271	:
ES	139 030	137 384	126 849	125 436	12 181	11 947
FR	219 517	224 940	195 197	199 646	24 319	25 293
HR	7 310	8 890	5 438	6 010	1 873	2 880
IT	83 854	69 059	67 442	55 528	16 412	13 531
CY	:	1 923	:	:	1 072	1 037
LV	4 622	4 723	2 374	3 472	1 118	1 251
LT	3 864	4 006	2 453	2 479	1 411	1 526
LU	1 511	1 645	:	:	1 507	1 642
HU	19 170	20 078	14 772	15 664	4 398	4 414
MT	:	481	:	217	260	264
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:
AT	20 111	20 059	10 228	10 185	9 882	9 874
PL	39 654	35 110	33 255	30 068	6 399	5 042
PT	12 298	12 036	10 950	10 783	1 348	1 252
RO	11 547	12 894	10 797	11 986	750	909
SI	4 860	4 766	:	:	2 874	2 722
SK	7 536	8 609	4 844	5 324	2 692	3 285
FI	41 164	42 836	34 531	35 561	6 633	7 274
SE	48 616	49 878	36 994	36 941	11 620	12 938
UK	135 418	142 689	86 311	92 194	49 108	50 495
NO	22 864	22 293	15 266	14 161	7 588	8 132

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_dem_ttq).

Figure 9.9: Long (4 nights or more) tourist trips, 2008–11 (1)
(2008=100)

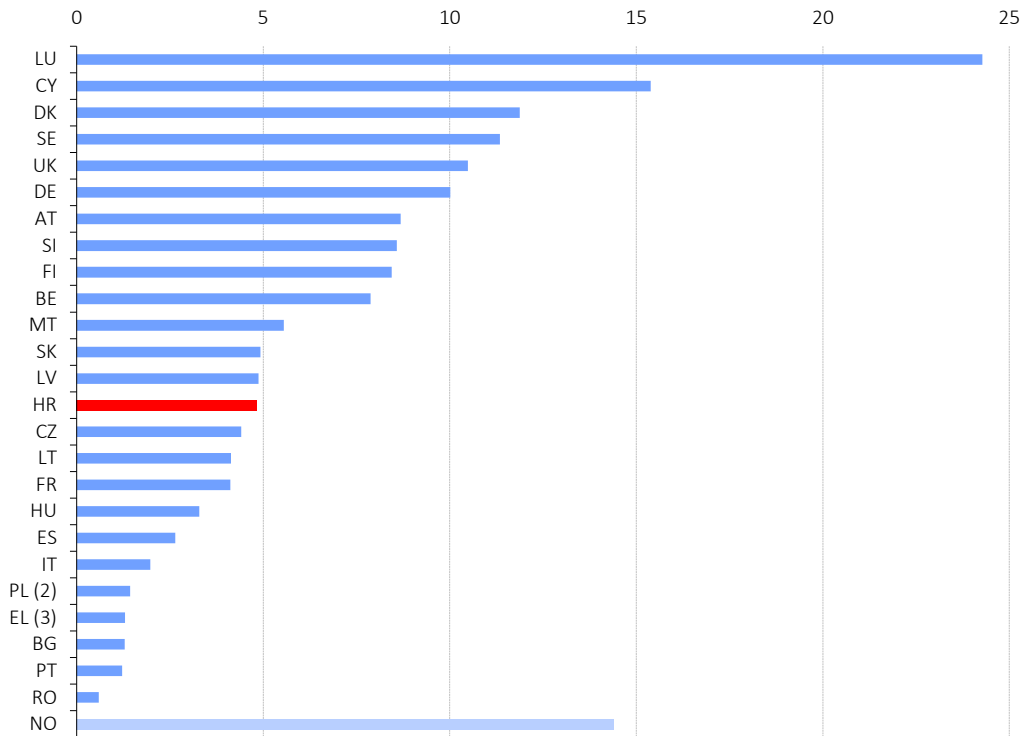


(1) Note that the y-axis is cut.

(2) 2011, estimate.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tin00046).

Figure 9.10: Number of nights spent abroad, 2011 (1)
(nights per inhabitant)



(1) Estonia, Ireland and the Netherlands, not available.

(2) Estimate.

(3) 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tour_dem_tnq and pjanbroad).

Croatia is a leading tourist destination, with tourism related activities providing employment and contributing to the economy and the balance of payments. In 2011, there were 857 hotels and similar establishments in Croatia with space for 154.7 thousand visitors. Comparing the situation in 2011 with that in 2001 it can be seen that the number of hotels and similar establishments increased while the number of bed places fell, resulting in the average size falling from 271 bed places in 2001 to 181 bed places per establishment in 2011, still the largest average size among the EU-28 Member States. Hotels and similar establishments in Croatia provided 20.5 million nights of accommodation in 2011, equivalent to 1.3 % of the EU-27 total.

Looking beyond hotels and similar establishments to all types of collective tourist accommodation (for example, including also camping sites), Croatia provided 39.3 million nights of accommodation in 2011, equivalent to 1.6 % of the EU-27 total. Between 2004 and 2011 the number of nights spent in all types of collective tourist accommodation increased in Croatia by 1.2 % per year and in the EU-27 by 1.8 % per year. These overall

Table 9.3: Hotels and similar establishments, 2001 and 2011

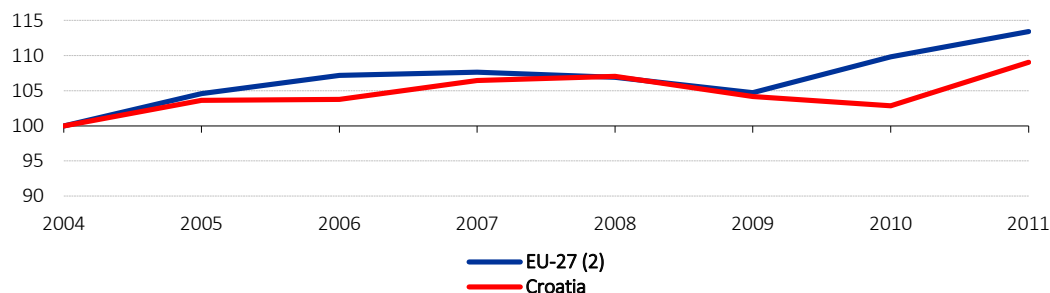
	Number of establishments (number)		Bed places (1 000)		Nights spent (million)	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
EU-27	204 923	202 021	10 460.7	12 602.0	:	1 619.2
BE	2 034	2 091	121.5	130.7	14.1	18.0
BG	679	1 862	117.4	241.7	9.0	17.5
CZ	4 112	4 612	218.6	261.9	23.8	27.9
DK	484	519	66.5	87.0	9.2	11.9
DE	38 529	35 579	1 603.0	1 749.4	197.1	240.8
EE	353	374	17.4	31.3	1.9	4.6
IE	5 222	3 071	141.0	167.0	26.3	:
EL	8 342	9 648	607.6	763.7	55.1	69.1
ES	16 369	19 262	1 333.4	1 838.5	228.7	286.7
FR	18 773	17 219	1 202.5	1 252.1	191.2	202.3
HR	694	857	187.7	154.7	19.1	20.5
IT	33 421	33 911	1 891.3	2 252.6	238.9	259.9
CY	801	683	87.8	83.2	18.8	14.1
LV	199	496	13.1	27.1	1.5	2.8
LT	231	379	11.1	26.1	1.0	2.8
LU	309	283	14.2	16.3	1.2	:
HU	1 994	1 927	148.2	158.6	13.7	16.2
MT	210	149	39.0	38.3	:	7.5
NL	2 858	3 194	174.3	213.9	28.6	34.6
AT	15 293	13 134	587.3	594.4	72.6	82.3
PL	1 391	3 285	118.2	252.5	13.2	29.2
PT	1 781	2 019	228.7	289.1	33.6	39.4
RO	2 681	4 612	199.3	248.6	16.4	17.4
SI	381	648	27.7	44.7	4.6	6.2
SK	764	1 297	48.7	75.3	6.1	7.0
FI	989	830	118.5	122.2	13.6	16.4
SE	1 979	1 998	194.8	225.3	21.7	28.0
UK	44 744	38 939	1 129.5	1 410.6	184.2	150.9
IS	248	:	12.6	20.9	1.2	2.3
LI	47	40	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.1
NO	1 160	1 115	143.8	178.2	16.4	19.2
CH	5 701	5 396	260.1	274.0	33.6	35.5
ME	:	:	:	:	:	3.0
MK	142	186	16.3	13.9	0.5	0.9
TR	9 659	:	704.6	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tour_cap_nat and tour_occ_ninat).

growth figures hide falls in the number of nights spent in 2008 and 2009 in the EU-27 as well as in 2009 and 2010 in Croatia. Growth returned sufficiently strongly such that by 2011 the number of nights spent in collective tourist accommodation in both Croatia and the EU-27 was above the pre-crisis peaks.

Tourism intensity (as shown here) relates the total number of nights spent in collective tourist accommodation to the size of the resident population. The Croatian tourism intensity of 8.9 nights per inhabitant was the fourth highest among the EU-28 Member States in 2011, lower only than that recorded for the two Mediterranean island Member States of Cyprus and Malta as well as Austria, but ahead of Spain, Greece, Italy and France.

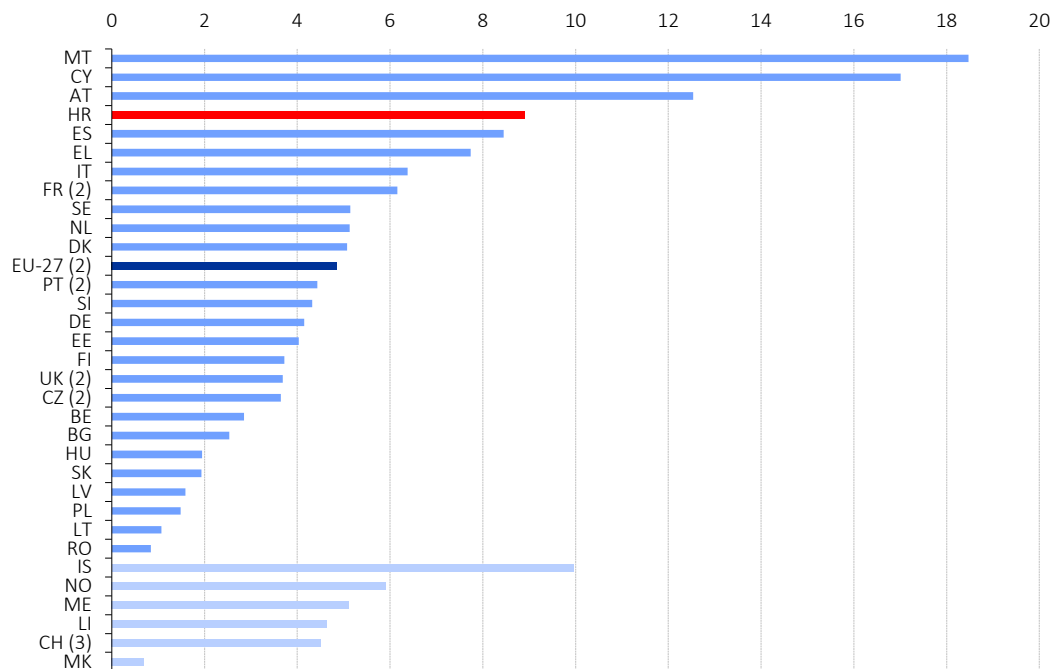
Figure 9.11: Number of nights spent in collective tourist accommodation, 2004–11 (1) (2004=100)



(1) Note that the y-axis is cut. (2) 2007–11, estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tour_occ_ninat]).

Figure 9.12: Tourism intensity, 2011 (1) (nights per inhabitant)



(1) Nights spent by residents and non-residents in collective tourism accommodation per inhabitant; Ireland and Luxembourg, not available. (2) Provisional. (3) Hotels and similar establishments only.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tour_occ_ninat and tps00001).



NIKOLA TESLA
1856 - 1943

U POMOĆU 50. OBLJETNICE ROĐENJA
GRAD ZAGREB 10. SRPNJA 2006.

10. Science and technology

Statistics on information and society are a bridge between business statistics and science and technology. Information and communication technologies (ICT) such as those underpinning the internet have changed not only business practices but also the day to day lives of a majority of the population.

Data on the information society stems from two annual surveys, one directed at households and individuals (aged 16–74) and the other at enterprises in the non-financial business economy employing 10 persons or more. These surveys look each year at core issues related to access to ICT and its usage, as well as looking at topical subjects. Data can be analysed according to a regional classification as well as economic classifications for the enterprise survey and various demographic classifications for the household and individual survey.

Statistics on research and development (R&D) are compiled according to the Organisation for economic development's (OECD) Frascati manual. Expenditure on R&D covers all intramural (therefore not outsourced) expenditure for R&D. A common analysis of R&D expenditure is based on the identification of the institutional sector performing the R&D or providing the funds for its performance: business enterprise, government, higher education, and private non-profit. For the source of funds a further sector is included which covers the provision of R&D funding from abroad. Various other analyses may be made, such as the subject of the R&D or its objectives.

The Frascati manual also provides guidelines for measuring R&D personnel and the narrower concept of researchers, which includes all professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems, and in the management of the projects concerned.

Education statistics provide information on science and technology graduates. These are measured as the number of new graduates from all educational institutions completing graduate and post-graduate studies in the reference year; in this publication the number of graduates is expressed relative to the number of persons aged 20–29 years. Equally, education statistics provide information on doctoral (PhD) students. These statistics relate to the number of PhD students in the reference year, not to the number of graduates.

The results of the Community innovation survey provide information about product and process innovation as well as organisational and marketing innovation. Product and process innovations concern the implementation of new or significantly improved products or processes, regardless of the origin of the innovation — developed in-house, externally or through cooperation. Innovations must be new to the enterprise concerned, but do not need to be original.

10.1 Information society

As internet use has become more widespread the rate of growth in its use has slowed. By 2012, 63 % of individuals (aged 16–74) in Croatia used the internet (had used it during the previous 12 months), an increase of 3 percentage points over the proportion the year before and 22 percentage points over the proportion five years earlier. The equivalent proportion in the EU-27 was 75 %, just 2 percentage points higher than in 2011 and 15 percentage points higher than in 2007. Looking at these rates from another perspective, the 2012 rate for Croatia was reached in the EU-27 in 2008.

Close to three fifths (59 %) of individuals in Croatia used the internet frequently, defined as daily or weekly. This rate was 11 percentage points below the EU-27 average (70 %) but higher than in seven other EU Member States.

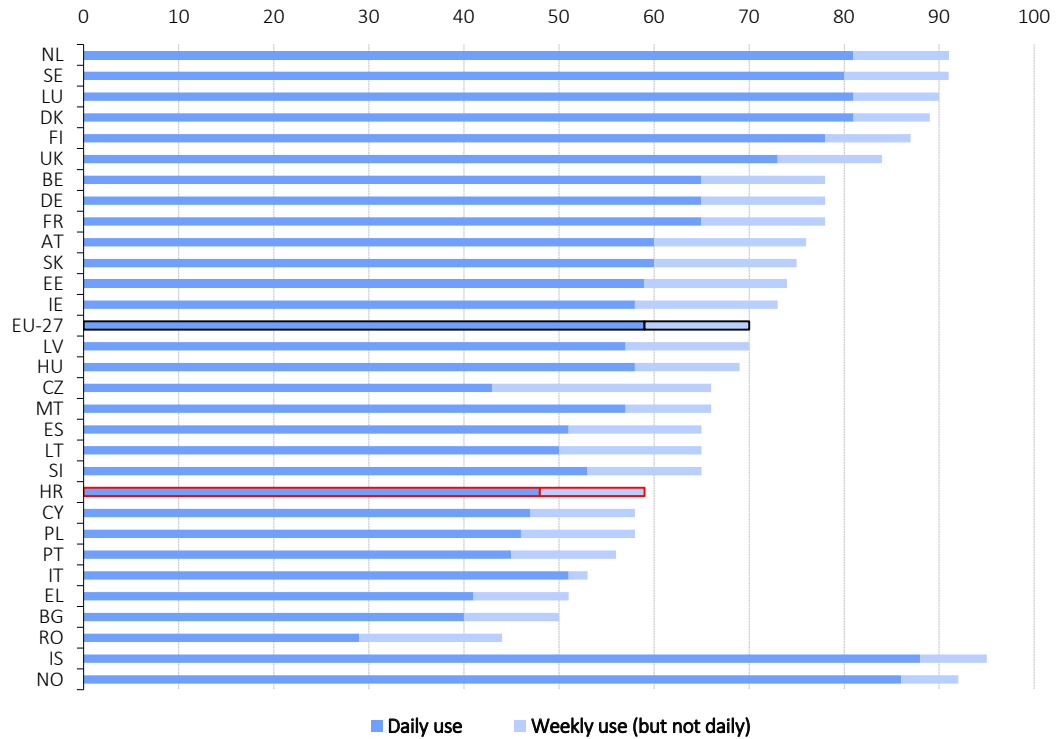
Table 10.1: Information society indicators for individuals, 2007 and 2012
(% of population aged 16–74)

	Computer use in previous 12 months		Internet use in previous 12 months		Online purchase in previous 12 months	
	2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012
EU-27	65	76	60	75	30	45
BE	72	83	69	82	21	45
BG	37	56	34	55	3	9
CZ	58	75	52	75	17	32
DK	87	93	85	93	56	73
DE	80	86	75	84	52	65
EE	67	80	66	79	9	23
IE	66	79	61	79	33	46
EL	43	57	36	56	8	20
ES	60	74	55	72	18	31
FR	69	81	64	83	34	57
HR	49	65	41	63	7	23
IT	45	58	41	58	10	17
CY	49	64	41	61	10	21
LV	61	74	59	74	11	27
LT	53	69	50	68	6	20
LU	81	93	79	92	47	68
HU	60	74	53	72	11	25
MT	50	70	47	70	20	44
NL	88	94	86	93	55	70
AT	75	83	69	81	36	48
PL	56	67	49	65	16	30
PT	48	66	42	64	9	22
RO	38	53	28	50	3	5
SI	62	72	57	70	16	34
SK	68	81	62	80	16	45
FI	83	92	81	91	48	65
SE	89	94	82	94	53	74
UK	81	90	75	89	53	73
IS	92	97	91	96	50	54
NO	91	96	87	95	63	76

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: isoc_ci_cfp_cu, isoc_ci_ifp_iu and isoc_ec_ibuy).

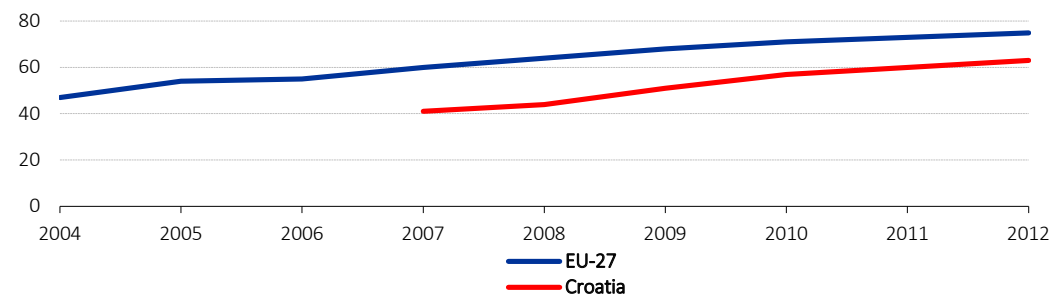
The proportion of persons purchasing online is, unsurprisingly, considerably lower than the proportion of internet users. In 2012, 23 % of persons in Croatia (aged 16–74) reported that they had made online purchases during the previous 12 months, a proportion that had risen from just 7 % five years earlier. The equivalent proportion for the EU-27 was 45 % in 2012, with seven EU-28 Member States reporting less widespread online purchasing than in Croatia.

Figure 10.1: Frequent internet users: using the internet at least weekly, 2012
(% of population aged 16–74)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: isoc_ci_ifp_fu).

Figure 10.2: Individuals having used the internet within the previous 12 months, 2004–12
(% of individuals)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: isoc_ci_ifp_iu).

Close to nine tenths of enterprises in Croatia (88 %) and in the EU-27 (90 %) had fixed broadband internet connections in 2012. Mobile broadband connections were less common but were found in 44 % of Croatian enterprises and 49 % of EU-27 enterprises.

E-commerce appears to be relatively widespread in the Croatian non-financial business economy. In 2011, nearly one quarter (23 %) of Croatian enterprises generated at least 1 % of their turnover through online sales — a threshold of 1 % of turnover is used to exclude those with just occasional online sales. This share was 1.6 times as high as the EU-27 average of 14 %, and there were only three EU-28 Member States with shares higher than the Croatian one. It should be noted that the share of enterprises making online sales varies between different economic activities, with travel and accommodation related enterprises being particularly advanced in this area, and this may in part explain the high Croatian share.

Table 10.2: Information society indicators for enterprises, 2010 and 2012 (1)
(% of enterprises)

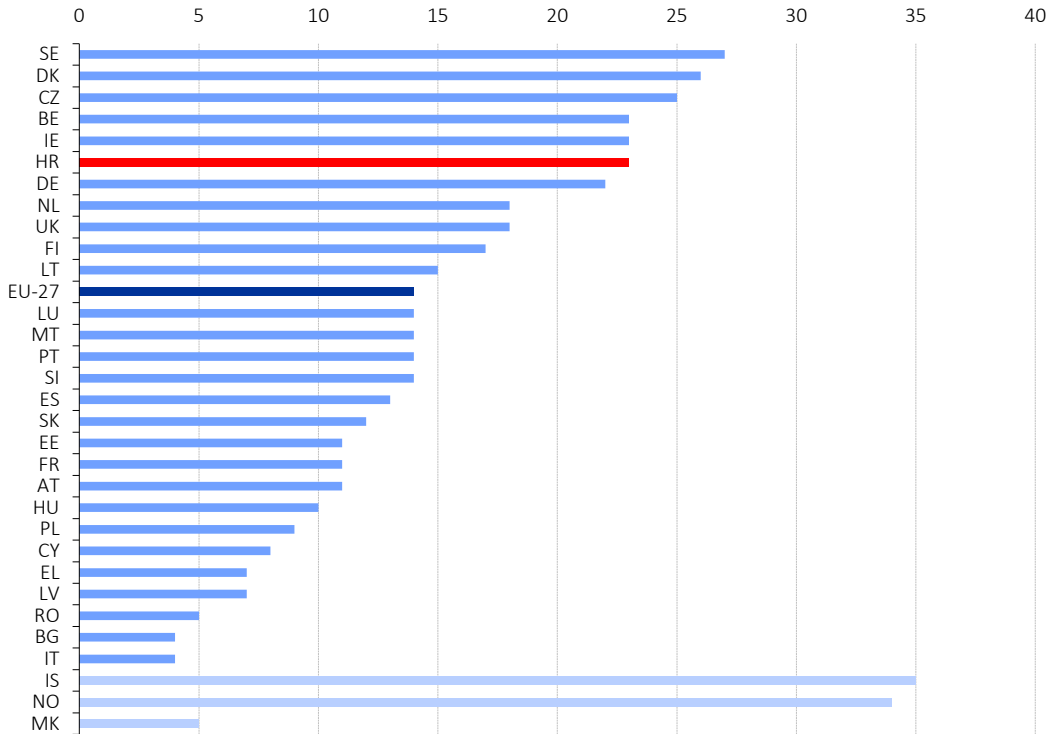
	Fixed broadband connection		Mobile broadband connection		Website or home page	
	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012
EU-27	84	90	27	49	67	71
BE	89	94	29	36	78	76
BG	61	76	9	25	37	43
CZ	85	91	18	29	74	80
DK	84	90	43	49	88	89
DE	88	88	22	50	81	82
EE	87	94	9	50	70	75
IE	84	88	36	47	68	74
EL	80	80	6	9	58	64
ES	95	95	35	62	62	68
FR	93	97	28	57	58	64
HR	76	88	32	44	61	65
IT	83	92	19	48	61	65
CY	85	95	11	47	52	60
LV	66	86	12	17	48	53
LT	78	95	20	51	65	71
LU	87	95	20	40	70	77
HU	78	85	22	35	57	62
MT	91	94	28	54	66	73
NL	90	96	28	55	81	84
AT	75	86	46	58	80	82
PL	66	77	21	36	65	68
PT	83	87	25	48	52	52
RO	49	63	8	21	35	36
SI	85	97	31	61	73	77
SK	71	90	36	31	74	76
FI	93	98	68	87	87	91
SE	88	95	55	72	89	89
UK	87	93	35	57	76	81
IS	95	98	43	76	77	84
NO	84	85	39	54	78	79
MK	76	87	11	24	43	48
TR	89	:	16	:	53	:

(1) NACE Sections B to J, L to N and Group 95.1; employing 10 or more persons.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: isoc_ci_it_en2 and isoc_ci_cd_en2).

Analysing this indicator by enterprise size class shows that the share of small enterprises (employing 10–49 persons) and of medium-sized enterprises (employing 50–249 persons) generating at least 1 % of turnover from online sales was higher in Croatia than in the EU-27; the reverse was true for large enterprises (employing 250 persons or more).

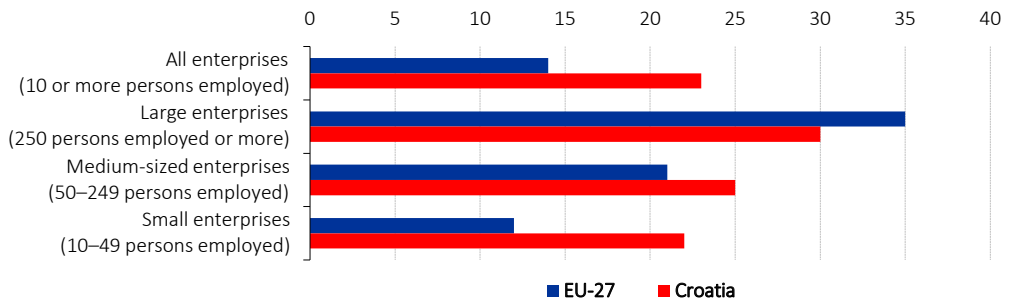
Figure 10.3: Enterprises generating at least 1 % of turnover online, 2011 (1)
(% of enterprises)



(1) NACE Sections B to J, L to N and Group 95.1; employing 10 or more persons.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: isoc_ec_eseln2).

Figure 10.4: Enterprises generating at least 1 % of turnover online, 2011 (1)
(% of enterprises)



(1) NACE Sections B to J, L to N and Group 95.1.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: isoc_ec_eseln2).

10.2 R&D expenditure

When related to the gross domestic product, gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) is referred to as the R&D intensity. For the EU-27 a 3 % target for R&D intensity by 2020 forms part of the Europe 2020 strategy, while the target for Croatia is 1.4 %. In 2011, the Croatian economy's R&D intensity was 0.75 %, less than two fifths of the EU-27 average (2.03 %), but nevertheless higher than in six other EU-28 Member States.

Between 2004 and 2011, the R&D intensity of Croatia and the EU-27 moved in diverging directions: in the EU-27 it rose 0.20 percentage points from 1.83 %, while in Croatia it fell 0.30 percentage points from 1.05 %.

Table 10.3: Gross domestic expenditure on R&D, 2001 and 2011

	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (1) (% of GDP)		Source of funds, 2011 (2) (% of gross domestic expenditure on R&D)		
	2001	2011	Business enterprises	Government	Abroad
EU-27	1.87	2.03	53.9	34.6	8.9
EA-17	:	:	55.7	35.1	7.3
BE	2.07	2.04	58.6	25.3	12.1
BG	0.46	0.57	16.9	38.8	43.9
CZ	1.16	1.84	46.9	37.0	15.2
DK (3)	2.39	3.09	60.2	27.6	8.7
DE	2.47	2.84	65.6	30.3	3.9
EE	0.70	2.38	53.2	34.5	12.0
IE	1.09	1.72	48.1	31.2	19.2
EL	0.58	:	:	:	:
ES	0.92	1.33	43.0	46.6	5.7
FR (3)	2.20	2.25	53.5	37.0	7.6
HR	:	0.75	38.2	48.2	11.6
IT	1.08	1.25	44.7	41.6	9.8
CY	0.26	0.48	12.7	68.3	15.0
LV	0.41	0.70	24.8	22.5	51.0
LT	0.67	0.92	28.1	42.3	28.5
LU	:	1.43	46.1	33.9	19.9
HU (3)	0.93	1.21	47.5	38.1	13.5
MT (3)	:	0.73	52.6	30.7	16.2
NL	1.93	2.04	45.1	40.9	10.8
AT	2.05	2.75	45.5	38.1	15.9
PL	0.62	0.77	28.1	55.8	13.4
PT (3)	0.77	1.50	44.1	44.9	3.2
RO	0.39	0.48	37.4	49.1	12.1
SI (3)	1.49	2.47	61.2	31.5	7.0
SK	0.63	0.68	33.9	49.8	14.2
FI	3.32	3.78	67.0	25.0	6.5
SE (3)	4.13	3.37	58.2	27.5	10.9
UK	1.79	1.77	44.6	32.2	17.0
IS	2.95	3.11	48.5	:	:
NO	1.59	1.70	43.6	46.8	8.2
TR	:	:	45.1	30.8	0.8

(1) Iceland, 2009 data instead of 2011.

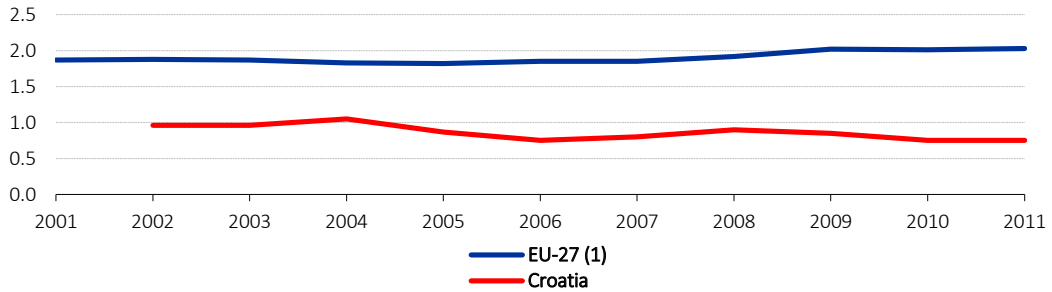
(2) EU-27, euro area, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Portugal and Turkey, 2010; Belgium, the Netherlands, Iceland and Norway, 2009.

(3) Break in series.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: t2020_20 and tsc00031).

The largest provider of R&D funding in Croatia in 2011 was the government sector, providing 48.2 % of all funding, more than the 34.6 % average share of government R&D funding in the EU-27. Equally, foreign funding played a larger than average role in Croatia, providing 11.6 % of Croatian R&D funding compared with an 8.9 % share for the EU-27. This relatively high share for government and foreign R&D funding in Croatia was balanced by a lower than EU-27 average funding by the business enterprise sector.

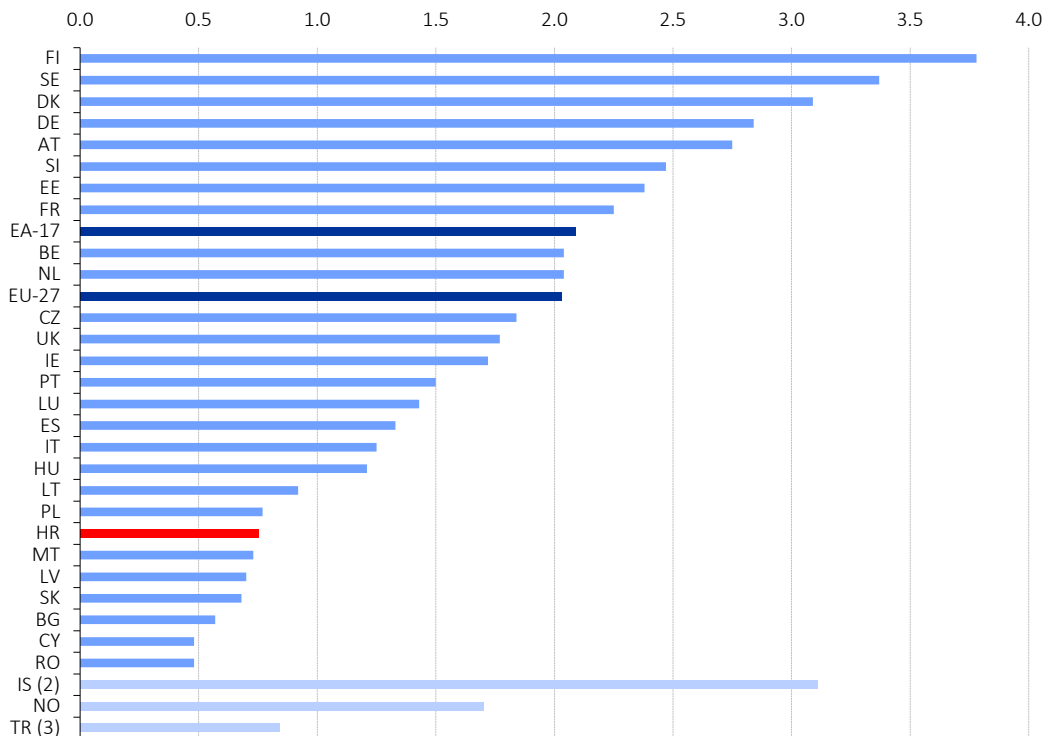
Figure 10.5: R&D intensity, 2001–11
(% of GDP)



(1) 2001–02 and 2008–11, estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tsc00001).

Figure 10.6: R&D intensity, 2011 (1)
(% of GDP)



(1) Most data, provisional or estimates; Greece, not available.

(2) 2009.

(3) 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tsc00001).

10.3 Researchers, science and technology graduates and PhD students

The number of researchers in the EU-27 reached 1.6 million in 2011; this figure is based on full-time equivalents which is an adjustment to take account of part-time or temporary work. In Croatia there were 6.8 thousand researchers, equivalent to 0.4 % of the EU-27 total. A majority (52.0 %) of Croatian researchers were in the higher education sector and three tenths (29.9 %) were in the government sector; both of these shares were higher than the EU-27 average and as a consequence the share of Croatian researchers in the business enterprise sector (18.0 %) was considerably below the EU-27 average (45.1 %).

In Croatia there were 11.6 mathematics, science and technology graduates in 2010 per thousand persons aged 20–29. The equivalent ratio for the EU-27 was 15.2 — pulled up by high ratios for France and the United

Table 10.4: Researchers in full-time equivalents (FTE), by institutional sector, 2001 and 2011

	Researchers (full-time equivalents)		Share of researchers in full-time equivalents by sector, 2011 (%)			
	2001	2011	Business enterprise sector	Government sector	Higher education sector	Private non-profit sector
EU-27	1 123 553	1 608 587	45.1	12.4	41.3	1.2
EA-17	749 645	1 101 599	49.4	13.5	35.9	1.3
BE	32 237	40 498	46.0	7.3	46.0	0.7
BG	9 217	11 902	13.0	48.5	37.8	0.6
CZ	14 987	30 682	45.5	20.3	33.5	0.6
DK	19 453	37 480	61.6	3.1	34.8	0.5
DE	264 385	338 250	56.5	16.0	27.5	:
EE	2 681	4 437	32.2	12.1	54.0	1.6
IE	8 949	15 460	57.9	3.5	38.6	:
EL	14 371	:	:	:	:	:
ES	80 081	130 235	34.5	17.6	47.7	0.2
FR (1)	177 372	239 613	58.4	11.2	29.3	1.2
HR	:	6 847	18.0	29.9	52.0	0.2
IT	66 702	106 848	38.6	16.4	41.0	3.9
CY	333	905	20.4	10.5	59.7	9.4
LV	3 497	3 947	14.0	17.4	68.6	:
LT	8 075	8 390	16.3	16.4	67.3	:
LU	:	2 636	55.4	25.0	19.7	:
HU	14 666	23 019	51.1	22.9	26.0	:
MT	:	755	65.2	5.4	29.4	0.0
NL	45 599	53 633	48.7	12.7	38.6	:
AT	:	37 084	62.3	4.5	32.5	0.7
PL	56 148	64 133	16.5	21.6	61.9	0.1
PT	17 725	47 301	22.4	4.7	61.4	11.5
RO	19 726	16 080	21.9	36.4	40.8	1.0
SI	4 498	8 774	51.4	20.7	27.7	0.2
SK	9 585	15 326	13.4	18.9	67.5	0.2
FI	:	40 003	57.4	11.6	29.9	1.1
SE	45 995	49 053	60.4	4.3	34.9	0.4
UK	182 144	262 303	32.8	3.4	62.3	1.5
IS (2)	1 859	2 861	39.4	19.1	39.3	2.2
NO	19 685	27 212	47.2	16.9	35.9	:
MK (2)	:	893	9.0	43.0	48.0	:
TR	22 702	72 109	42.2	8.4	49.4	:

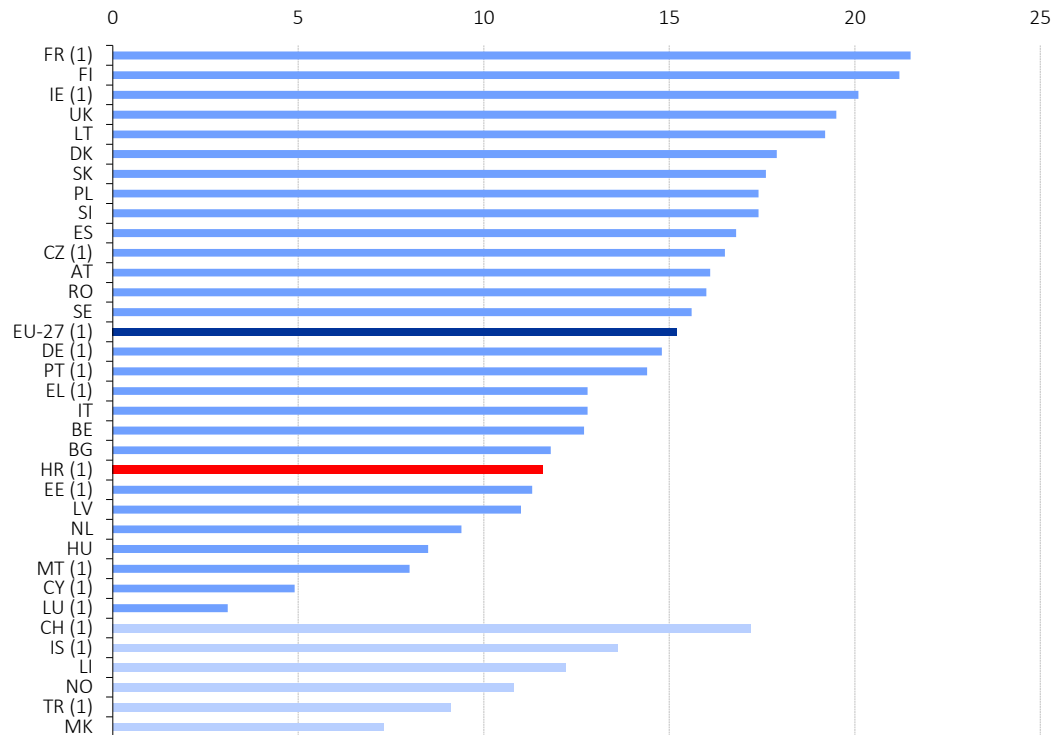
(1) 2010 data instead of 2011. (2) 2009 data instead of 2011.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tsc00004).

Kingdom — while seven other EU-28 Member States reported ratios below the Croatian one. It should be noted that some graduates may be non-residents (foreigners) who push up this ratio in the country where they study and pull down the ratio in their country of origin (where they may be registered as residents) and this is particularly the case in countries with relatively underdeveloped tertiary education.

An analysis of the field of study of the 3 451 PhD students in Croatia in 2011 shows a relatively high proportion studying health and welfare related subjects as well as agriculture and veterinary studies. By contrast, the share of PhD students was relatively low for social sciences, business and law.

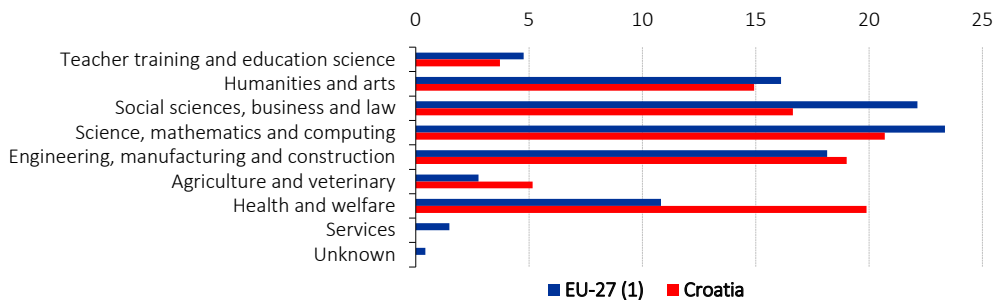
Figure 10.7: Tertiary graduates: science and technology, 2011
(graduates per 1 000 persons aged 20–29 years)



(1) 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tps00188).

Figure 10.8: PhD students (ISCED level 6), 2011
(%)



(1) Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta and Portugal, 2010; excluding Italy and the Netherlands.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: educ_enr15).

10.4 Innovation

The propensity to innovate — the share of enterprises with any kind of innovation — was 42 % in Croatia in 2010, some 11 percentage points below the EU-27 average. Restricting the analysis to enterprises with product and/or process innovations (including those with abandoned, suspended or ongoing innovations) the propensity to innovate in Croatia was 32 %, some 7 percentage points below the EU-27 average.

Table 10.5: Innovating enterprises, 2010

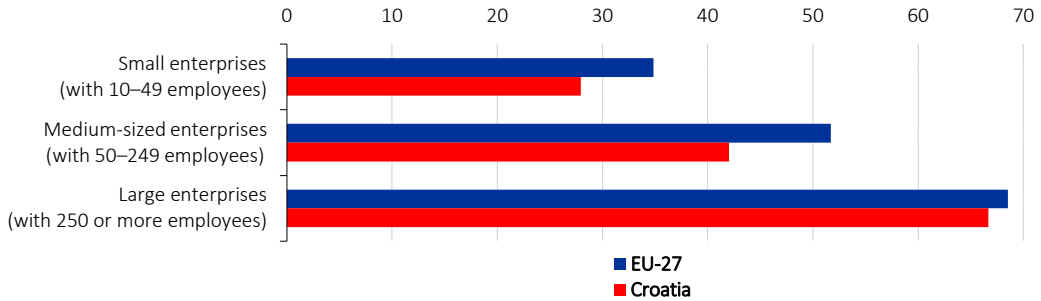
All enterprises	Innovative enterprises					Organisation and/or marketing only	Non-innovative enterprises
	Product and/or process innovations (including abandoned/suspended and/or ongoing)				Abandoned/suspended and/or ongoing only		
	Product and process (1)	Product only (1)	Process only (1)				
(number)	(%)						
EU-27	730 700	15	11	9	4	14	47
BE	12 481	20	15	15	3	9	39
BG	14 580	6	5	5	2	9	73
CZ	20 553	15	9	8	2	17	48
DK	7 998	15	12	14	2	12	45
DE	127 073	21	21	9	14	15	21
EE	3 234	15	11	16	5	10	43
IE	6 916	18	10	15	4	13	40
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	75 468	9	4	13	3	12	59
FR	69 194	15	9	8	2	19	47
HR	6 802	17	4	10	1	11	58
IT	118 567	19	10	9	2	16	44
CY	1 405	25	0	11	0	10	54
LV	4 131	5	5	6	2	13	70
LT	5 641	10	5	6	2	12	66
LU	1 509	21	19	9	1	18	32
HU	15 720	5	7	4	2	13	69
MT	727	13	5	9	3	11	58
NL	25 531	22	13	11	2	10	43
AT	15 968	21	11	10	1	13	44
PL	50 625	7	4	5	1	12	72
PT	20 162	24	6	15	1	14	40
RO	26 330	8	2	4	:	17	69
SI	4 158	17	9	8	:	15	51
SK	5 895	13	7	8	1	7	64
FI	8 081	20	13	10	4	10	44
SE	16 552	17	19	9	4	11	40
UK	72 201	11	15	4	3	12	56
IS	835	28	16	11	1	7	36
NO	8 550	10	12	5	7	10	56
RS	7 694	23	7	7	3	12	48
TR	64 234	19	6	9	2	16	49

(1) These enterprises may also have organisation and/or marketing innovations; they may also have abandoned/suspended and/or ongoing innovations.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: inn_cis7_type).

The lower propensity to implement product and/or process innovations in Croatia was observed regardless of the size of enterprises. The percentage point difference between the Croatian propensity to innovate and the EU-27 average was smallest for large enterprises (with 250 or more employees) and largest for medium-sized enterprises (with 50–249 employees).

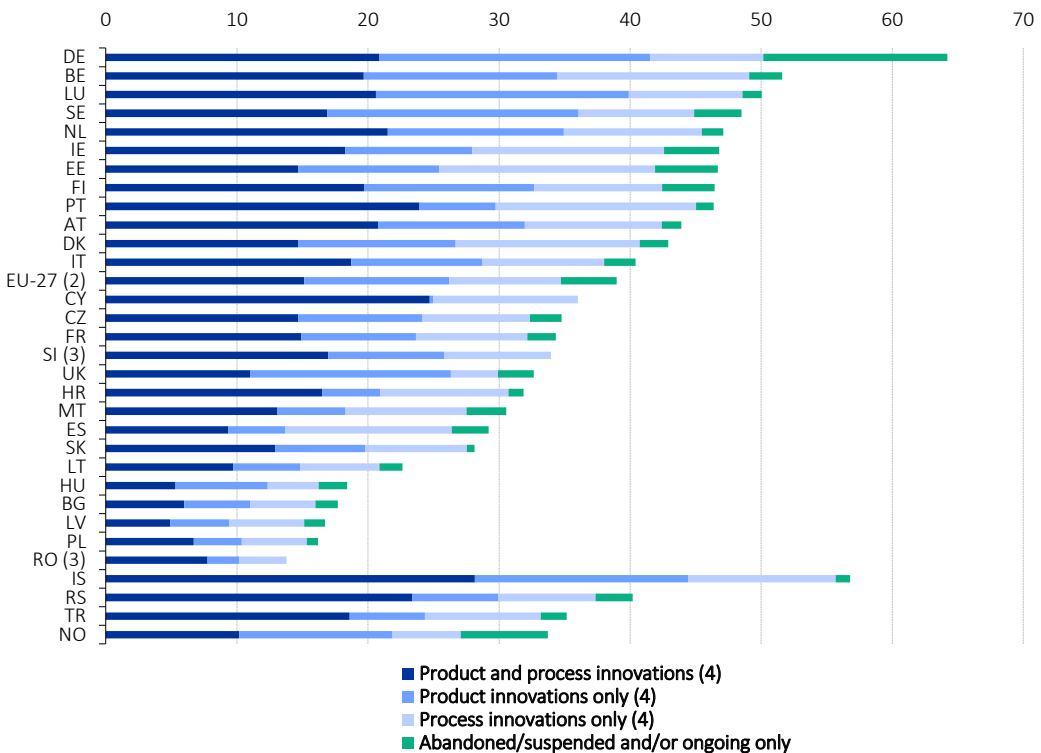
Figure 10.9: Size class analysis of enterprises with product and/or process innovations, 2010 (1)
(%)



(1) Including enterprises with abandoned/suspended and/or ongoing innovations; product and/or process innovative enterprises may also have organisation and/or marketing innovations.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: inn_cis7_type).

Figure 10.10: Enterprises with product and/or process innovations, 2010 (1)
(%)



(1) Greece, not available. (2) Excluding Greece. (3) Abandoned/suspended and/or ongoing only, not available. (4) These enterprises may also have organisation and/or marketing innovations; they may also have abandoned/suspended and/or ongoing innovations.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: inn_cis7_type).



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11. Transport

A wide variety of transport statistics are available for freight (goods) and passenger transport in terms of the equipment available and the number of people or quantity of freight transported. Further information is available on transport infrastructure, such as the extent of road and rail networks.

Among the EU Member States, Cyprus and Malta have no rail network. Equally, the Czech Republic, Luxembourg, Hungary, Austria and Slovakia are landlocked and so have no maritime (sea) transport, although they do have inland waterways.

Annual inland freight transport statistics provide a time series of the split between different transport modes: road, rail and inland waterways; air, maritime and pipeline transport are excluded. Inland freight transport statistics generally show the extent of transport within a territory, and do not distinguish the nationality of the vehicle or vessel used; in particular for road freight transport the figures may in practice show all transport (inland and abroad) of nationally registered vehicles. Movements are measured in tonne-kilometres, where one tonne-kilometre is reported when one tonne of freight is transported one kilometre.

Freight transport statistics can be analysed by the type of goods transported. The classification used in this publication is the standard goods classification for transport statistics (NST 2007).

Maritime transport statistics are presented in terms of tonnes of freight loaded or unloaded while for air transport the concept is the amount of freight on board. Air freight includes air mail.

Annual inland passenger transport statistics provide a time series of the split between different transport modes used for passengers: passenger cars, buses, coaches and trolleybuses, and trains (including trams and metros); air, inland waterways and maritime transport are excluded. As for freight transport, passenger transport statistics generally show the extent of transport within a territory, and do not distinguish the nationality of the vehicle or vessel used, although the statistics for some Member States may show all transport (inland and abroad) of nationally registered vehicles and vessels. Movements are measured in passenger-kilometres, where one passenger-kilometre is reported when one passenger is transported one kilometre.

Rail passengers exclude members of the train crew. Air transport measures the number of passengers carried, including paying and non-paying passengers. Passengers are reported for each airport. Included are passengers whose journeys begin (departures) or terminate (arrivals) at the reporting airport as well as transfer passengers joining or leaving a flight at the reporting airport, while direct transit passengers are excluded.

Service staff are excluded from sea passengers as are non-fare paying crew members travelling but not assigned; infants in arms are also excluded. Sea passengers are counted at the embarkation and disembarkation ports.

11.1 Inland freight transport

The amount of freight transported within Croatia in 2011 was 12 056 million tonne-kilometres. A fraction under three quarters (74.0 %) of this was carried by road, one fifth (20.2 %) by rail, and the remaining 5.7 % by inland waterways. These shares were broadly in line with those for the EU-27, with Croatia transporting slightly more freight by rail and slightly less by the other two modes. Compared with the modal split 10 years earlier (note that there was a break in the Croatian series in 2003) the share of Croatian freight transported by road and rail fell slightly, while that transported by inland waterways grew substantially from a relatively low

Table 11.1: Modal split of inland freight transport, 2001 and 2011 (1)
(% of total inland tonne-km)

	2001			2011		
	Roads	Railways	Inland waterways	Roads (2)	Railways	Inland waterways
EU-27	74.8	18.8	6.4	75.5	18.4	6.2
BE	78.3	10.4	11.3	66.3	15.2	18.5
BG	60.2	36.7	3.1	73.6	11.4	15.0
CZ	69.7	30.1	0.1	79.2	20.7	0.1
DK	91.8	8.2	0.0	86.0	14.0	0.0
DE	66.5	18.6	14.9	65.8	23.0	11.2
EE	31.2	68.8	0.0	48.5	51.5	0.0
IE	96.0	4.0	0.0	99.0	1.0	0.0
EL	98.1	1.9	0.0	97.2	2.8	0.0
ES	93.2	6.8	0.0	95.5	4.5	0.0
FR	77.9	19.0	3.1	81.1	14.9	3.9
HR (3)	75.9	23.2	0.9	74.0	20.2	5.7
IT	89.3	10.6	0.1	87.8	12.2	0.1
CY	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
LV	27.4	72.6	0.0	36.2	63.8	0.0
LT	51.7	48.3	0.0	58.8	41.2	0.0
LU	89.6	6.5	3.8	93.7	3.1	3.2
HU	67.7	28.3	4.0	75.9	20.0	4.0
MT	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
NL	63.0	3.4	33.5	58.2	5.1	36.7
AT (4)	65.9	29.6	4.5	56.0	39.9	4.2
PL	61.6	38.2	0.2	79.4	20.5	0.1
PT	93.3	6.7	0.0	94.1	5.9	0.0
RO	49.6	43.1	7.3	50.3	28.0	21.7
SI	73.0	27.0	0.0	81.4	18.6	0.0
SK	53.6	42.4	4.0	76.6	20.9	2.4
FI	75.4	24.4	0.2	73.9	25.8	0.2
SE	64.3	35.7	0.0	61.8	38.2	0.0
UK	89.3	10.6	0.1	87.3	12.6	0.1
IS	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
NO	84.0	16.0	0.0	84.3	15.7	0.0
CH	56.0	44.0	0.0	54.1	45.9	0.0
MK	87.1	12.9	0.0	:	:	:
TR	95.3	4.7	0.0	:	:	:

(1) Excluding pipelines.

(2) Iceland, 2009.

(3) Break in series, 2003.

(4) The railway in Liechtenstein is owned and operated by the Austrian ÖBB and included in their statistics.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tsdtr220).

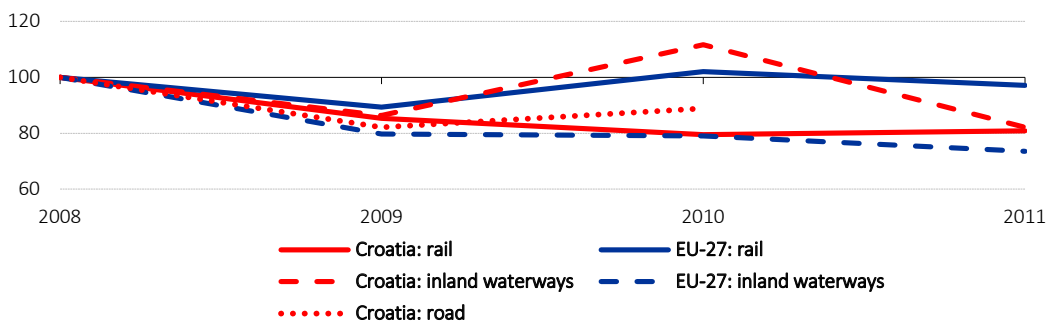
level: by 2011 the share of inland freight transport moved by inland waterways in Croatia was larger than in all but five other EU-28 Member States.

A short time series is available to show the developments in inland freight transport by rail, inland waterways and road between 2008 and 2011. The recent decline in the share of rail transport in Croatia reflects a fall in the absolute amount of freight moved by rail during the financial, economic and public debt crisis, from 3 312 million tonne-kilometres in 2008 to 2 438 million tonne-kilometres by 2011, a fall of 26.4 %. A longer time series for rail freight transport shows that this had peaked in Croatia in 2007, giving a decline between 2007 and 2011 of 31.8 %. For comparison, rail freight transport in the EU-27 fell 12.8 % between 2007 and 2010 (latest data available).

The amount of freight transported by inland waterways in Croatia was more volatile during recent years, falling from 842 million tonne-kilometres in 2008 to 692 million tonne-kilometres in 2011, interrupted by a peak of 940 million tonne-kilometres in 2010. In Croatia the 2011 level of inland waterways freight was 17.8 % below the 2008 level while the equivalent fall for the EU-27 was 2.9 %.

Like rail transport, road freight transport fell during the crisis years, from 11 042 million tonne-kilometres in 2008 to 8 780 million tonne-kilometres in 2010 (a fall of 20.5 %) before picking up in 2011 to 8 926 million tonne-kilometres, an increase of 1.7 %.

Figure 11.1: Inland freight transport, 2008–11 (1)
(2008=100, based on tonne-km)



(1) Note that the y-axis is cut.

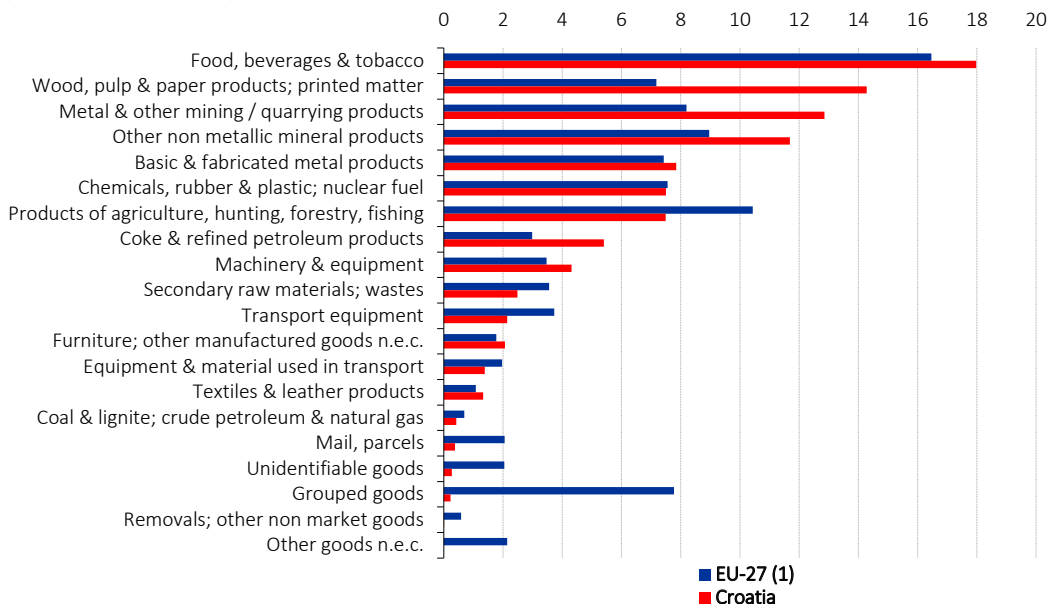
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: road_go_ta_tot, rail_go_typeall and iww_go_atygo).

As noted, road freight accounted for nearly three quarters of all inland freight transport in Croatia. The main types of goods transported by road in 2011 were: food, beverages and tobacco; wood, pulp, paper products and printed matter; metal and other mining and quarrying products (other than fuel); other non-metallic mineral products (including glass and mineral construction products). Each of these four types of goods accounted for more than 10 % of road freight transport in Croatia and in each case these shares were greater than the equivalent shares for the EU-27. A few specific types of goods were less likely to be transported by road in Croatia than they were on average in the EU-27, notably (unprocessed) products of agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, as well as transport equipment (such as cars and lorries) and mail.

Rail freight was the second largest mode of inland freight transport in Croatia. The types of goods most commonly transported by rail were clearly different from those most commonly transported by road, with the exception of metal and other mining and quarrying products (other than energy producing minerals). Five types of goods each accounted for more than 10 % of Croatian rail freight transport in 2011 and these were: chemicals, rubber and plastic and nuclear fuel; metal and other mining and quarrying products; products of agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing; coke and refined petroleum products; and basic and fabricated metal products. For chemicals, rubber and plastic and nuclear fuel as well as for products of agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, the shares in Croatian rail freight were considerably higher than the equivalent shares for the EU-27. By contrast, the share of coal, lignite, crude petroleum and natural gas in Croatian rail freight was considerably less than the equivalent share in the EU-27.

An analysis of the type of goods transported along inland waterways in Croatia shows a very similar structure to that for rail freight transport. The five types of goods most transported by rail figured among the six most transported along inland waterways (that together accounted for 90 % of all inland water transport in Croatia). The one other type of good commonly transported by inland waterways in Croatia was coal, lignite, crude petroleum and natural gas, which is the same one that was identified as contributing a much lower share of rail freight transport in Croatia than in the EU-27.

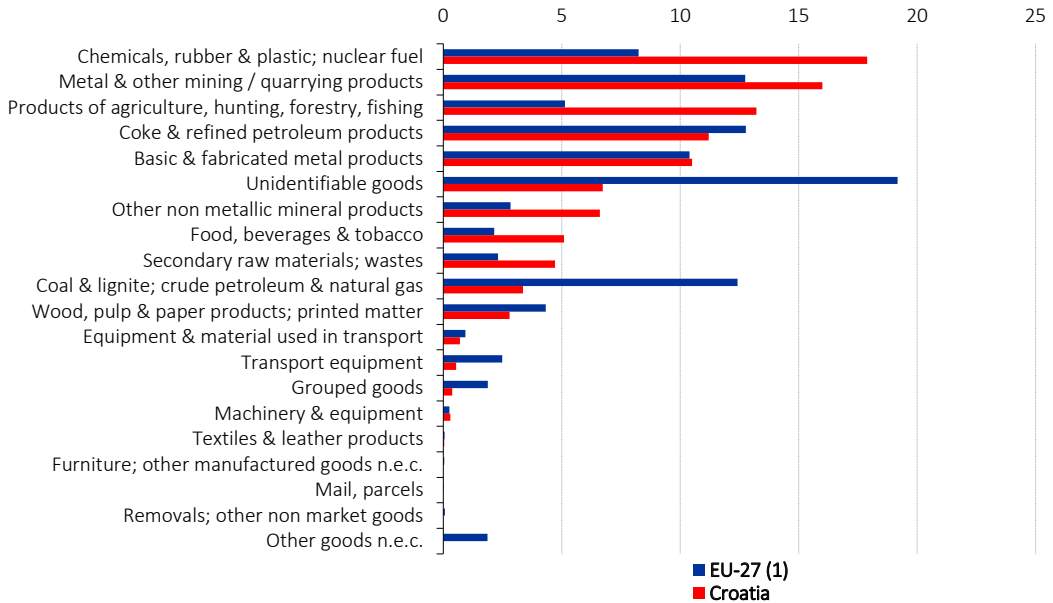
Figure 11.2: Road freight transport analysed by type of goods, 2011
(%, based on tonne-km)



(1) Excluding Malta; includes 2010 data for the United Kingdom.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: road_go_ta_tg).

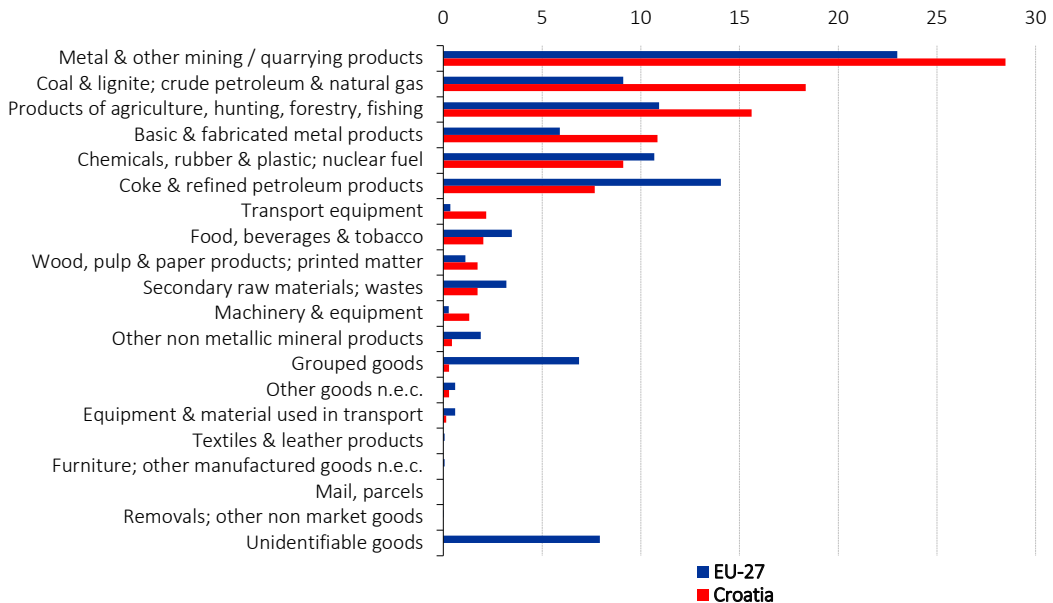
Figure 11.3: Rail freight transport analysed by type of goods, 2011
(%, based on tonne-km)



(1) Excluding the Netherlands; includes 2010 data for Denmark and Greece.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: rail_go_grpgood).

Figure 11.4: Inland waterways freight transport analysed by type of goods, 2011
(%, based on tonne-km)



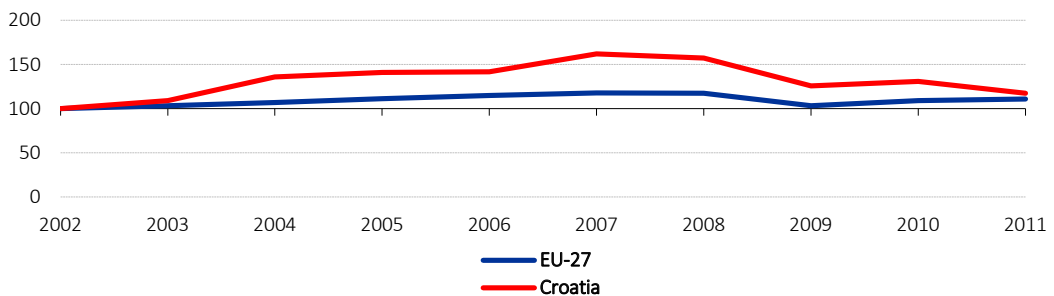
Source: Eurostat (online data code: iww_go_atygo).

11.2 Maritime freight transport

The level of sea transport in 2011 reached 21.9 million tonnes of freight loaded and unloaded in Croatian maritime ports, equivalent to 0.6 % of the EU-27 total. A relatively large part of Croatian maritime freight transport was international transport, 92.2 % compared with an EU-27 average of 88.2 %. Furthermore, the split of this international transport between transport with EU-27 Member States and with non-member countries was clearly different for Croatia when compared with the EU-27 average, with a much higher share of Croatian maritime freight shipped to or from EU-27 Member States.

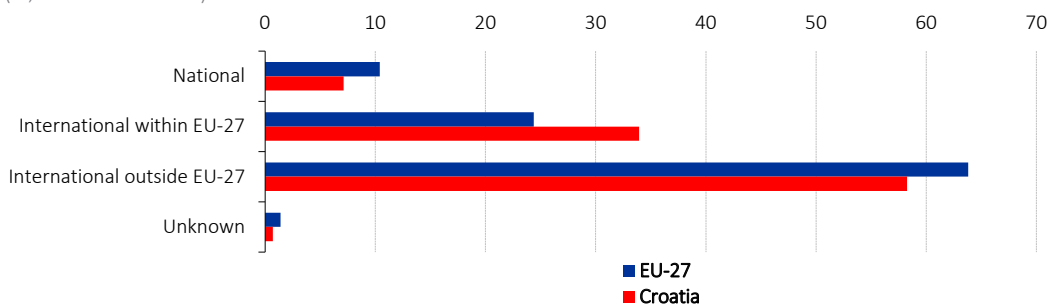
The impact of the financial, economic and public debt crisis is clearly visible in a time series analysis of maritime freight transport, both for Croatia and the EU-27. As Croatian gross domestic product (GDP) increased through to 2008 so did maritime freight transport, although at a somewhat faster rate of growth and with its peak being reached one year earlier, namely in 2007. Equally, maritime freight transport in Croatia subsequently declined at a faster rate than the contraction in GDP. The development in the EU-27's maritime freight transport also reflected developments in the wider economy. As for Croatia, maritime freight transport in the EU-27 peaked one year before GDP. When the EU-27's economy picked up in 2010 so did the quantity of maritime freight transport.

Figure 11.5: Maritime freight transport, loaded and unloaded, 2002–11
(2002=100, based on tonnes)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: mar_go_aa).

Figure 11.6: Maritime freight transport analysed by type of traffic, 2011
(%, based on tonnes)



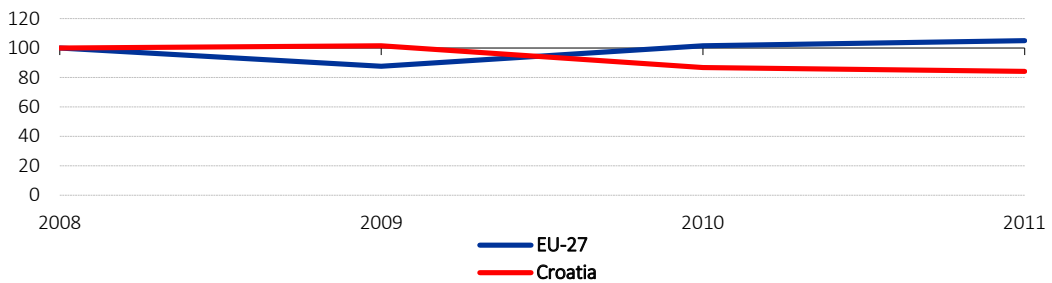
Source: Eurostat (online data code: mar_mg_am_cwtt).

11.3 Air freight transport

In 2011, 7.2 thousand tonnes of air freight (including mail) was recorded at Croatian airports, equivalent to 0.05 % of the EU-27 total; freight is recorded when it is on board upon landing or at take-off. The 2011 level was 15.7 % lower than the level in 2008, with most of this drop in activity occurring in 2010.

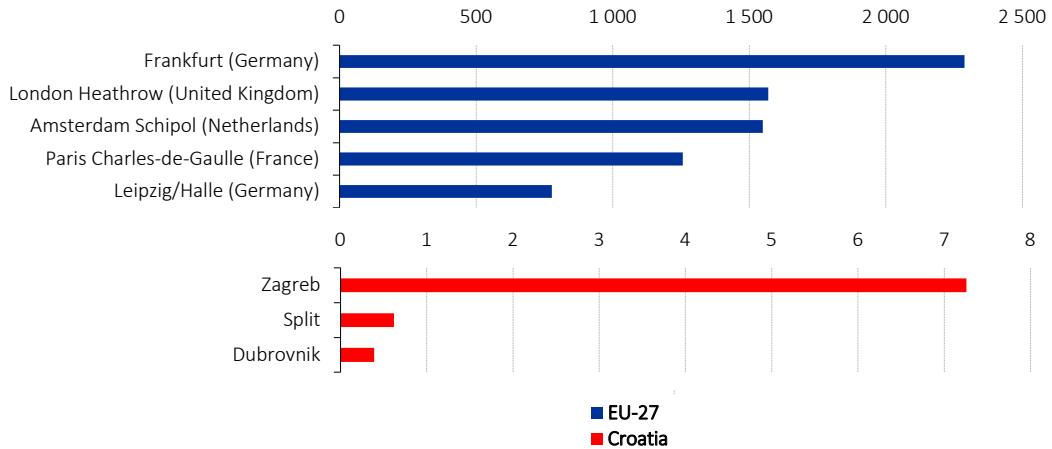
The largest freight airport in the EU-27 in 2011 was Frankfurt in Germany with 2.3 million tonnes of freight on board in 2011, while three other airports reported more than 1.0 million tonnes of freight on board, namely London Heathrow in the United Kingdom, Amsterdam Schipol in the Netherlands and Paris Charles-de-Gaulle in France. In Croatia almost all air freight and mail was recorded for Zagreb airport, with 7.2 thousand tonnes on board in 2011.

Figure 11.7: Air freight and mail transport, loaded and unloaded, 2008–11
(2008=100, based on tonnes)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: avia_gooc).

Figure 11.8: Main airports for air freight and mail transport, EU-27 and Croatia, 2011 (1)
(1 000 tonnes on board)



(1) Note that the two parts of the figure use different scales.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: avia_tf_aca).

11.4 Inland passenger transport

Passenger cars dominated inland passenger transport in Croatia, with an 85.4 % share of the total inland passenger-kilometres in 2010. This share was marginally higher than the EU-27 average (84.1 %). Buses, coaches and trolley-buses accounted for 9.0 % of inland passenger traffic in Croatia, again just above the EU-27 average (8.8 %). Consequently, the share of inland passenger transport provided by trains in Croatia (5.6 %) was below the EU-27 average (7.1 %).

Comparing the modal split in 2000 with that in 2010, the share of Croatian inland passenger transport carried by buses, coaches and trolley-buses fell substantially, with most of this share taken up by passenger cars and a smaller share by trains.

Table 11.2: Modal split of inland passenger transport, 2000 and 2010 (1)
(% of total inland passenger-km)

	2000			2010		
	Passenger cars	Buses, coaches and trolley-buses	Trains	Passenger cars	Buses, coaches and trolley-buses	Trains
EU-27	83.0	9.9	7.1	84.1	8.8	7.1
BE	83.4	10.5	6.1	79.4	13.6	7.0
BG	59.8	32.4	7.7	79.3	17.0	3.7
CZ	73.1	18.6	8.3	73.7	18.7	7.6
DK	80.1	12.4	7.5	81.5	9.9	8.6
DE	85.2	7.1	7.7	85.9	6.1	8.0
EE	69.8	27.5	2.7	83.5	14.5	2.1
IE	83.7	13.3	3.0	84.2	12.8	2.9
EL	72.8	25.1	2.2	82.3	16.5	1.2
ES	81.0	13.5	5.4	82.3	12.3	5.4
FR	86.1	5.3	8.6	84.4	5.8	9.9
HR	81.4	13.6	5.1	85.4	9.0	5.6
IT	83.5	10.8	5.7	82.3	12.2	5.5
CY	77.7	22.3	0.0	81.6	18.4	0.0
LV	76.9	18.4	4.8	79.9	15.3	4.8
LT	82.2	14.6	3.2	91.1	8.2	0.7
LU	93.4	1.0	5.5	84.2	11.4	4.4
HU (2)	62.1	25.0	12.9	63.1	25.1	11.8
MT	79.6	20.4	0.0	81.1	18.9	0.0
NL	86.4	4.6	9.0	86.5	3.9	9.7
AT (3)	79.2	11.0	9.8	78.2	10.6	11.2
PL	72.8	15.4	11.7	88.4	6.4	5.2
PT	81.7	13.6	4.6	85.0	10.9	4.1
RO	71.5	12.2	16.3	81.2	12.9	5.9
SI	82.9	14.3	2.9	86.8	10.8	2.5
SK	64.4	27.8	7.7	77.8	15.5	6.7
FI	83.4	11.5	5.1	84.9	9.9	5.2
SE	83.8	8.6	7.5	83.4	7.2	9.4
UK	88.2	6.5	5.3	87.4	5.1	7.5
IS	87.0	13.0	0.0	88.7	11.3	0.0
NO	87.3	7.7	4.9	88.4	6.8	4.8
CH	80.3	6.8	12.9	78.7	3.5	17.9
MK	83.2	13.3	3.5	76.2	21.5	2.3
TR	45.9	50.7	3.4	52.0	45.7	2.3

(1) Excluding powered two-wheelers.

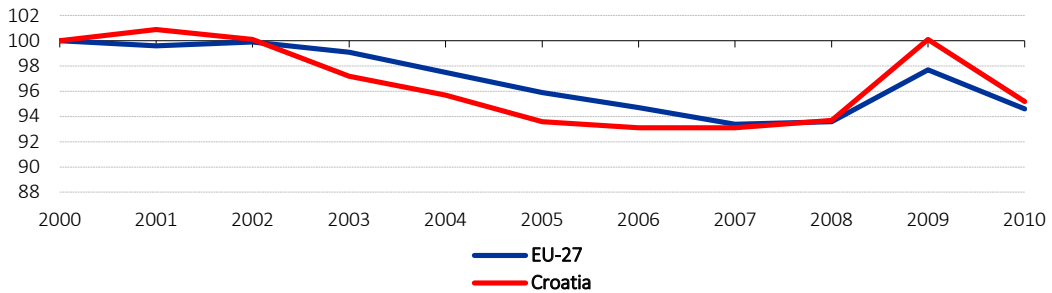
(2) Passenger cars: break in series, 2006.

(3) The railway in Liechtenstein is owned and operated by the Austrian ÖBB and included in their statistics.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tsdtr210).

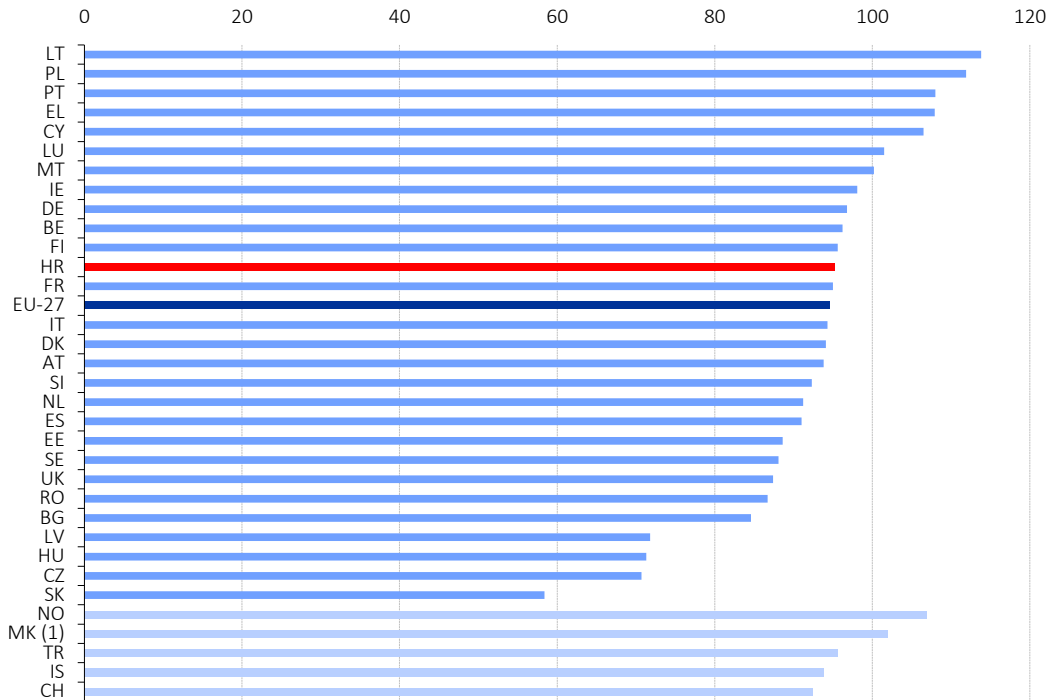
As well as analysis of the modal split of inland passenger transport, developments in the overall quantity of this transport can be compared with developments in GDP (at constant prices, therefore removing the price influence). This gives an indication of the extent to which the demand for passenger transport is coupled to economic developments. Between 2001 and 2007 this ratio fell in Croatia, indicating GDP growing relatively faster than the demand for inland passenger transport. As the financial, economic and public debt crisis impacted on the economy, pushing down GDP, the ratio started to rise in 2008 and in 2009 it spiked back up to the level it had been in 2002; in 2010 this ratio fell almost as strongly as it had risen the year before, returning to a level observed between 2004 and 2005. Overall, the development for the EU-27 was very similar to that for Croatia, with a slightly less severe spike in 2009.

Figure 11.9: Index of inland passenger transport relative to GDP, 2000–10
(2000=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: tsdtr240).

Figure 11.10: Index of inland passenger transport relative to GDP, 2010
(2000=100)



(1) Estimate.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tsdtr240).

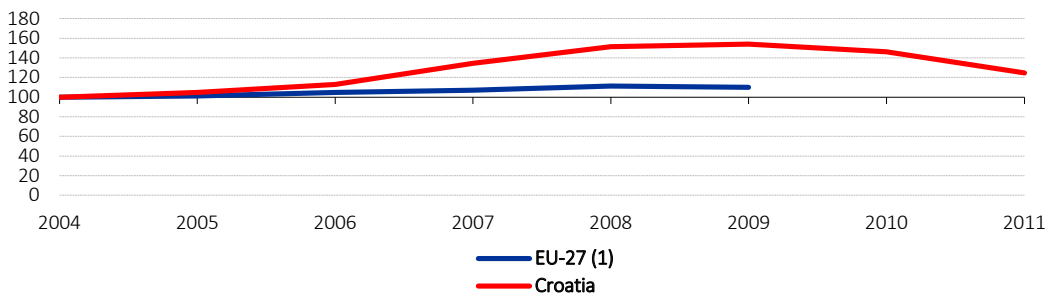
11.5 Developments in passenger transport modes

Developments in rail passenger transport in Croatia show a rapid (relative to that in the EU-27) rise in traffic between 2006 and 2008, an overall increase of 33.8 % in these two years. The level of rail passenger transport grew more moderately in 2009 before declining in the next two years by a total of 19.1 %. By 2011, Croatian rail transported passengers a total of 1 457 million passenger-kilometres.

Croatian sea passenger transport was less strongly influenced by the crisis. Between 2000 and 2008 the number of sea passengers embarked or disembarked at Croatian maritime ports increased by 41.5 % to reach 26.0 million. This level of activity declined only slightly in 2009 and 2010, before increasing again in 2012. By contrast, the number of passengers embarked or disembarked at EU-27 maritime ports remained relatively stable between 2002 and 2008 (with a notably lower number in 2005), before declining 6.7 % between 2008 and 2011. The total number of passengers passing through Croatian ports in 2011 was 26.9 million, equivalent to 7.0 % of the EU-27 total.

The time series available for air passenger transport is shorter than for other passenger transport modes and only covers the period of the crisis. In Croatia and the EU-27 the number of air passengers carried fell in 2009 before recovering in 2010 and 2011. The initial fall in 2009 was stronger in percentage terms in the EU-27 than it was in Croatia, while the subsequent recovery was stronger in Croatia. In 2011, 5.0 million passengers were carried on flights landing at or taking-off from Croatian airports, equivalent to 0.6 % of the EU-27 total.

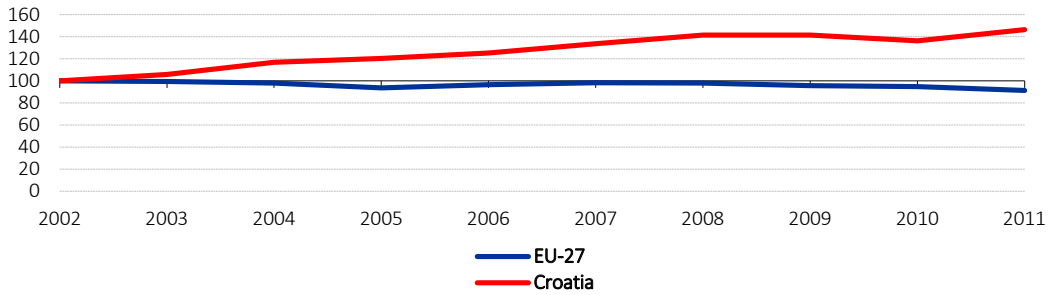
Figure 11.11: Rail passenger transport, 2004–11
(2004=100, based on passenger-km)



(1) Excluding Bulgaria, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary and the Netherlands

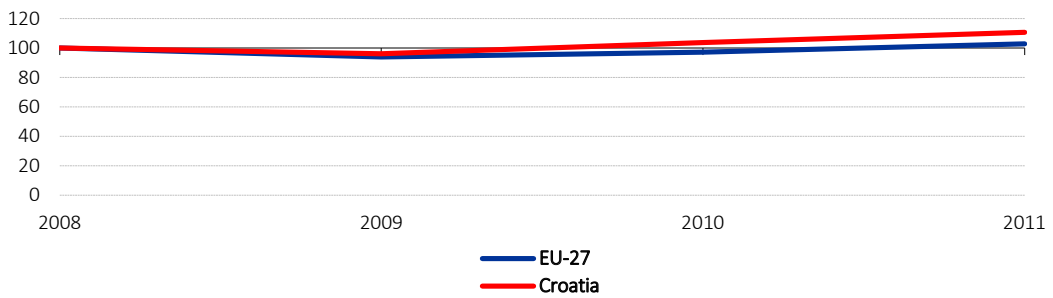
Source: Eurostat (online data code: rail_pa_total).

Figure 11.12: Maritime passenger transport, 2002–11
(2002=100, based on number of passengers)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: mar_pa_aa).

Figure 11.13: Air passenger transport, 2008–11
(2008=100, based on number of passengers carried)



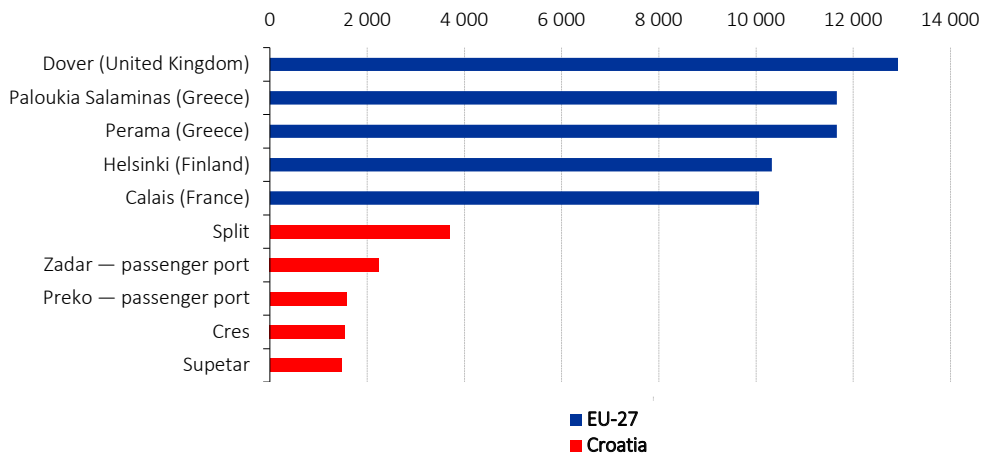
Source: Eurostat (online data code: avia_paoc).

11.6 Passenger ports

Two of the five busiest maritime passenger ports in the EU-27 face each other across the English Channel: 12.9 million passengers passed through Dover in the United Kingdom in 2011 while 10.1 million passed through Calais in France. Two others were Greek — Perama (which is a suburb of Piraeus, the main port for Athens) and Paloukia Salaminas (on the island of Salamis) — and also face each other. The remaining member of the top five was Helsinki in Finland, which is a major port for Baltic Sea ferries.

The two busiest Croatian passenger ports were the mainland ports of Split and Zadar with 3.7 million and 2.2 million passengers in 2011. Three other Croatian ports followed with around 1.5 million passengers each: Preko on the island of Ugljan opposite Zadar; Cres on the island of the same name, near Rijeka and the island of Krk; and Supetar on the island of Brač opposite Split.

Figure 11.14: Main maritime ports for passenger transport, 2011
(1 000 passengers)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: mar_pa_aa).

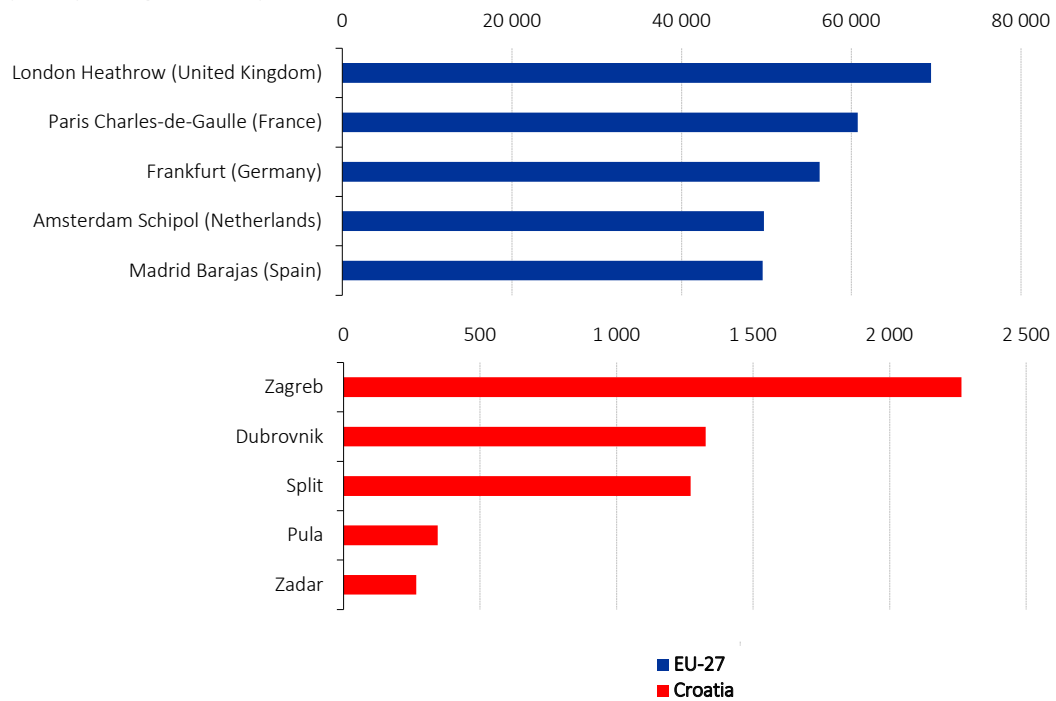
11.7 Passenger airports

London Heathrow in the United Kingdom was the busiest passenger airport in the EU-27 in 2011 with 69.4 million passengers carried. Paris Charles de Gaulle in France and Frankfurt in Germany were the next largest with 60.7 million and 56.3 million passengers, followed by Amsterdam Schipol in the Netherlands and Madrid Barajas in Spain with just under 50 million passengers each.

Within Croatia, Zagreb was the busiest passenger airport with 2.3 million passengers in 2011. Dubrovnik and Split followed with 1.3 million passengers each, far ahead of Pula and Zadar with around 0.3 million passengers each.

Figure 11.15: Main airports for passenger transport, 2011 (1)

(1 000 passengers carried)



(1) Note that the two parts of the figure use different scales.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: avia_paoa).



12. Energy

A relatively long time series of annual energy statistics in quantity are available from energy balance sheets. These provide information for all energy products from the initial supply stage — primary production and net imports — through transformation, to final consumption. In order to be able to compare and combine quantities for different commodities, whether primary energy sources or derived products, the quantities specific to each commodity (such as tonnes of hard coal, gigawatt hours of electricity or megajoules of natural gas) are converted into a common unit, called a tonne of oil equivalent (toe). A tonne of oil equivalent is a unit based on a tonne of oil with a net calorific value of 41 868 kilojoules/kilogramme. Each commodity has its own coefficient to convert to this standard unit.

This chapter starts with an analysis of domestic supply, in other words primary production of energy. This covers the extraction of energy products in a useable form from natural sources, for example in coal mines, crude oil fields, hydro power plants or in the manufacture of biofuels.

For an economy the main other source of energy, apart from primary production, is imports. Nearly all EU Member States import more energy than they export and so the balance of exports is calculated as net imports. The analysis of net imports in this chapter focuses on the mix of energy products imported and the dependency on imports, which is calculated in relation to the gross inland energy consumption.

Gross inland energy consumption (also known simply as gross inland consumption), is the total energy demand of an economy (such as a country or region). It is the quantity required to satisfy inland consumption. It covers not only final energy consumption by end users but also consumption by the energy sector itself, energy distribution and transformation losses as well as any statistical differences between primary supply and final energy consumption. From the supply side, gross inland consumption excludes fuel oil provided to international maritime bunkers.

A key indicator calculated from gross inland consumption is the energy intensity, which is the ratio between the gross inland consumption and the gross domestic product (GDP), expressed as kilogrammes of oil equivalent (kgoe) per EUR 1 000 of GDP. For the time series analysis of energy intensity in this chapter a volume measure of GDP is used, in other words one where price changes (inflation) have been removed.

In this chapter two types of energy, electricity and renewable energy sources, are studied in more detail. The analysis of electricity focuses on gross generation, in other words, the total amount of electrical energy produced by transforming other forms of energy, for example gas or wind power. The analysis of electricity finishes by presenting electricity generated from renewable sources as a share of gross electricity consumption, where the latter is gross electricity generation plus net imports of electricity.

After an analysis of various renewable energy sources, the share of renewable energy sources is presented from two perspectives, namely: the share in the overall supply of energy (gross inland consumption); and the share in final energy consumption. The share of renewable energy sources in final energy consumption is one of the Europe 2020 headline indicators, with a target of reaching 20 % by 2020; this target is the same for the EU-27 and for Croatia.

The chapter finishes with an analysis of electricity and natural gas prices. These data are collected twice a year for a selection of different types of customers: the prices shown here are for households with a medium level of consumption.

12.1 Energy production

Croatian primary energy production reached 3.8 million tonnes of oil equivalent (toe) in 2011, which corresponded to 0.5 % of the EU-27 total. Natural gas made up just over half (53.0 %) of Croatian primary energy production in 2011, with renewable energy sources (28.2 %) and crude oil (18.7 %) making up the rest. All three of these shares were above the equivalent shares for the EU-27, compensated for by the fact that Croatia has no nuclear energy nor produces any solid fuels such as coal or lignite.

Table 12.1: Primary energy production, 2001 and 2011

	Total primary energy production (1 000 tonnes of oil equivalent)		Share of primary energy production, 2011 (%)				
	2001	2011	Nuclear energy	Solid fuels	Natural gas	Crude oil	Renewable energy
EU-27	940 828	801 189	29.2	20.8	17.5	10.6	20.3
EA-17	453 994	465 377	39.1	14.0	16.8	3.0	24.8
BE	13 087	17 648	70.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0
BG	10 307	12 256	34.5	50.7	2.9	0.2	11.7
CZ	31 329	31 956	22.9	65.4	0.5	1.1	9.5
DK	27 130	21 017	0.0	0.0	30.1	53.5	14.4
DE	134 682	124 411	22.4	37.4	8.8	3.2	25.2
EE	3 170	5 038	0.0	80.6	0.0	0.0	19.4
IE	1 775	1 789	0.0	42.5	15.9	0.0	40.9
EL	9 982	9 615	0.0	78.1	0.1	1.0	20.6
ES	33 309	31 624	47.1	8.4	0.1	0.3	43.5
FR	130 724	134 917	84.6	0.0	0.4	0.9	13.3
HR	3 758	3 787	0.0	0.0	53.0	18.7	28.2
IT	26 966	31 866	0.0	0.2	21.7	18.5	56.1
CY	44	96	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
LV	1 523	2 075	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.8
LT	4 182	1 290	0.0	0.9	0.0	9.0	90.1
LU	72	116	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.4
HU	11 285	10 719	37.9	15.3	19.7	8.9	17.3
MT	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
NL	61 450	64 535	1.7	0.0	89.5	2.9	4.9
AT	9 781	11 501	0.0	0.0	12.7	7.3	72.7
PL	79 904	68 083	0.0	81.3	5.7	1.0	10.9
PT	4 097	5 304	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.3
RO	27 921	27 783	10.9	24.0	31.2	15.7	18.1
SI	3 146	3 748	42.8	32.0	0.1	0.0	24.4
SK	6 467	6 171	65.3	9.8	1.7	0.3	22.5
FI	15 241	16 998	35.2	9.9	0.0	0.4	53.6
SE	33 345	32 082	48.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	49.1
UK	259 910	128 552	13.8	8.1	31.7	41.1	4.9
IS	2 451	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	228 681	199 570	0.0	0.5	45.1	48.3	6.0
CH (1)	12 507	12 565	54.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.5
MK	1 575	1 744	0.0	81.3	0.0	0.0	18.7
TR	24 458	32 133	0.0	55.5	1.9	7.5	34.9

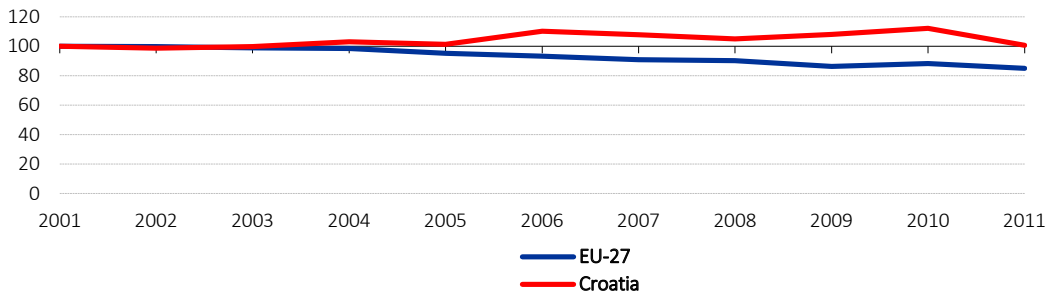
(1) 2010 data instead of 2011.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ten00076, ten00080, ten00077, ten00079, ten00078 and ten00081).

This level of Croatian primary energy production in 2011 was just 0.8 % higher than 10 years earlier. In fact, primary production increased most years between 2002 and 2006 rising by a total of 11.6 %, dipped slightly down and back up again between 2006 and 2010, before dropping 10.2 % in 2011. During the same period, primary energy production in the EU-27 fell slightly each and every year except for 2010, with this downward progression in part reflecting reduced output of North Sea oil and gas.

Figure 12.1: Primary energy production, 2001–11

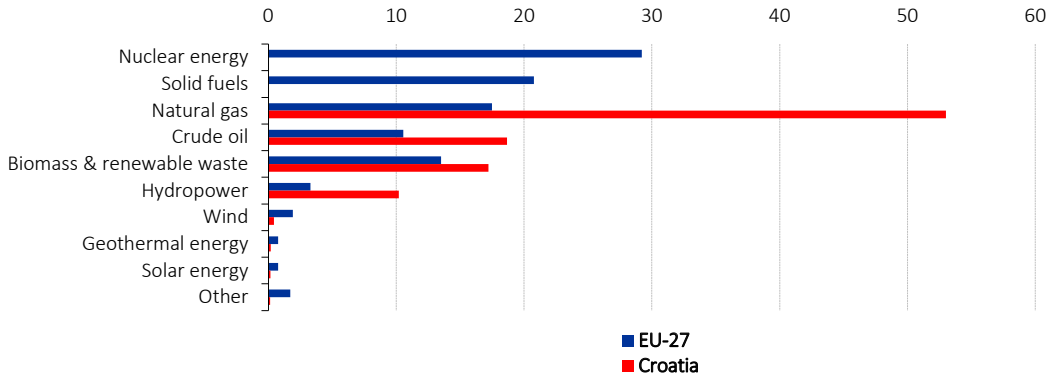
(2001=100, based on tonnes of oil equivalent)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: ten00076).

Figure 12.2: Primary energy production, 2010

(%, based on tonnes of oil equivalent)



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ten00080, ten00077, ten00079, ten00078, ten00081 and ten00082).

12.2 Energy imports

Croatia's imports of energy exceeded its exports by 4.7 million tonnes of oil equivalent (toe) in 2011, which corresponded to 0.5 % of the EU-27's net imports: note that Denmark was the only EU-28 Member State that was a net exporter of energy in 2011.

Croatia's net imports of petroleum products reached 3.0 million toe in 2011, while net imports of solid fuels, gas and electricity were all between 0.5 million and 0.7 million toe. Croatia was a net exporter of renewable energy sources as exports of these products exceeded imports by 0.2 million toe. Compared with the EU-27's net imports in 2011, Croatia's net imports of gas were relatively low and its net imports of electricity relatively high — in fact the fifth highest of all EU-28 Member States.

Table 12.2: Net imports of primary energy, 2001 and 2011 (1)

(1 000 tonnes of oil equivalent)

	Total net imports of energy		Net imports of energy, 2011				
	2001	2011	Solid fuels	Gas	Petroleum products	Renewable energy	Electricity
EU-27	856 579	939 678	118 078	266 255	548 519	6 750	12
EA-17	806 202	767 018	91 149	204 416	465 409	4 306	1 725
BE	51 476	48 432	2 946	15 208	29 672	388	218
BG	9 045	7 089	1 980	2 264	3 839	-78	-916
CZ	10 733	12 073	-2 575	7 505	8 644	-36	-1 466
DK	-6 075	-1 666	3 588	-2 466	-3 950	1 045	114
DE	216 740	194 862	31 709	56 703	106 850	-72	-324
EE	1 696	743	-17	503	702	-140	-307
IE	13 652	12 399	1 399	3 832	7 043	83	42
EL	22 447	19 997	232	3 973	15 358	156	278
ES	99 932	104 770	8 741	29 403	66 282	868	-524
FR	136 296	127 907	10 177	38 273	83 934	373	-4 851
HR	4 175	4 660	691	501	2 988	-183	662
IT	148 273	142 612	15 288	57 530	63 794	2 067	3 932
CY	2 502	2 647	0	0	2 622	25	0
LV	2 531	2 632	120	1 410	1 509	-556	107
LT	3 911	5 897	262	2 725	2 387	-56	579
LU	3 755	4 458	58	1 032	2 944	39	385
HU	13 879	13 128	1 037	6 133	5 352	28	571
MT	1 594	2 503	0	0	2 503	0	0
NL	32 033	29 184	7 535	-23 537	44 177	213	782
AT	19 935	23 529	3 051	8 005	11 229	540	704
PL	9 396	34 532	-619	9 639	25 457	506	-451
PT	21 844	18 943	2 147	4 533	12 243	-223	242
RO	9 817	7 760	1 126	2 464	4 256	78	-164
SI	3 389	3 529	256	736	2 611	34	-108
SK	11 711	11 184	3 024	4 860	3 240	-6	62
FI	18 928	19 322	4 603	3 360	10 208	-40	1 191
SE	19 166	18 773	2 352	1 153	15 888	0	-622
UK	-22 027	72 444	19 658	31 010	19 727	1 513	535
IS	947	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	-202 598	-170 069	-222	-84 990	-84 783	192	-264
CH (2)	15 262	14 948	131	3 010	11 744	19	45
MK	1 002	1 422	143	110	938	1	230
TR	46 335	82 433	15 538	35 538	31 279	0	79

(1) Negative values indicate that a net exporter.

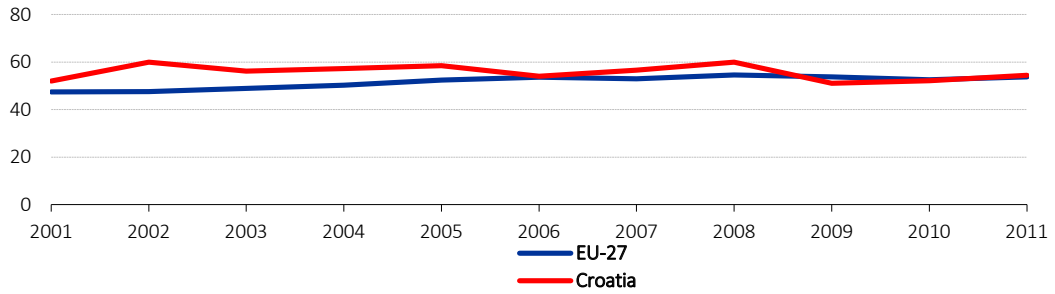
(2) 2010 data instead of 2011.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nrg_100a, nrg_101a, nrg_103a, nrg_102a, nrg_1071a and nrg_105a).

The energy dependency of an economy shows what share of total energy demand (gross inland consumption and bunkers) is met by net imports, as opposed to primary production. The overall dependency for Croatia in 2011 was 54.4 %, fractionally above the EU-27 average of 53.8 %. The energy dependency of the EU-27 steadily increased between 2001 and 2011, while the dependency of Croatia was slightly more volatile over this period but did not display any clear overall upward or downward trend.

Figure 12.3: Energy dependency, 2001–11

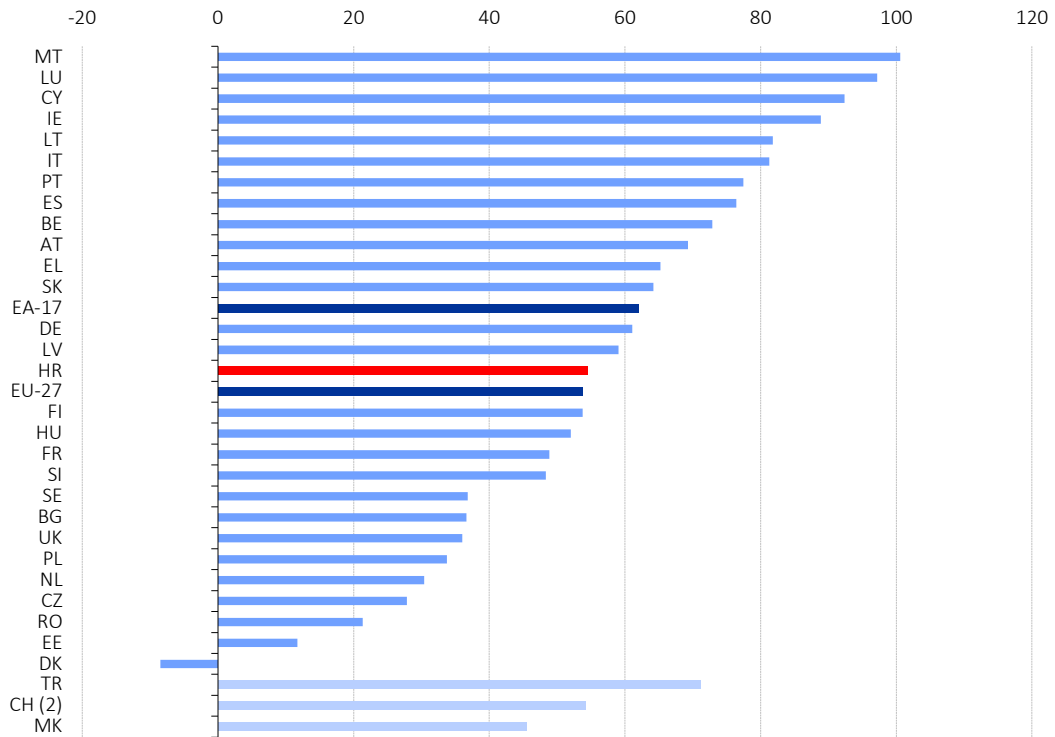
(% of net imports in gross inland consumption and bunkers, based on tonnes of oil equivalent)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_100a).

Figure 12.4: Energy dependency, 2011 (1)

(% of net imports in gross inland consumption and bunkers, based on tonnes of oil equivalent)



(1) Excluded for reasons of scale: Norway, -584.9 %.

(2) 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_100a).

12.3 Consumption of energy

The total demand for energy in Croatia was 8.5 million tonnes of oil equivalent (toe) in 2011, equivalent to 0.5 % of the EU-27 total. More than two fifths (43.5 %) of this was in the form of petroleum products and nearly one third (30.1 %) in the form of gas. The remaining shares were 10.4 % for renewable energy sources and 8.2 % for solid fuels, with no use of nuclear energy. Compared with the equivalent shares for the EU-27, Croatia made more use of its three biggest sources — petroleum products, gas and renewable energy sources — and less use of solid fuels as well as, obviously, nuclear energy. Between 2001 and 2011 gross inland

Table 12.3: Gross inland consumption of energy, 2001 and 2011

	Gross inland consumption of energy (1 000 tonnes of oil equivalent)		Share of gross inland consumption of energy, 2011 (%)				
	2001	2011	Nuclear energy	Solid fuels	Gas	Petroleum products	Renewable energy
EU-27	1 763 678	1 697 660	13.8	16.8	23.4	35.2	10.0
EA-17	1 232 424	1 192 716	15.3	13.1	23.1	37.4	10.0
BE	58 647	59 687	20.8	4.9	25.5	39.1	4.8
BG	19 449	19 278	21.9	42.1	13.6	20.0	7.0
CZ	42 341	43 318	16.9	42.4	15.6	21.0	6.9
DK	20 346	18 993	0.0	17.0	19.6	39.1	21.5
DE	353 333	316 310	8.8	24.4	20.8	35.0	9.9
EE	5 178	6 163	0.0	65.8	8.2	17.5	13.5
IE	15 095	13 852	0.0	14.7	29.7	49.3	5.9
EL	29 103	27 920	0.0	28.2	14.2	48.4	8.0
ES	127 041	128 536	11.6	9.7	22.6	45.0	11.4
FR	266 401	259 325	44.0	4.0	14.3	32.1	7.0
HR	7 995	8 540	0.0	8.2	30.1	43.5	10.4
IT	176 257	172 940	0.0	9.2	36.9	39.4	11.5
CY	2 418	2 672	0.0	0.3	0.0	95.2	4.5
LV	4 100	4 243	0.0	2.8	30.4	29.4	33.8
LT	8 245	7 067	0.0	3.5	38.5	34.9	15.0
LU	3 856	4 586	0.0	1.3	22.5	64.4	2.7
HU	25 901	25 234	16.1	10.9	37.1	25.8	7.5
MT	879	1 127	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.1
NL	78 944	81 312	1.3	9.2	42.2	41.3	4.1
AT	30 672	33 951	0.0	10.2	22.8	36.6	25.8
PL	90 476	102 175	0.0	53.4	12.6	25.9	7.8
PT	25 255	23 900	0.0	9.2	18.7	49.0	21.5
RO	37 342	36 349	8.3	22.5	30.6	25.1	13.9
SI	6 747	7 267	22.1	20.2	10.2	35.7	13.0
SK	18 814	17 424	23.1	21.2	26.6	20.6	7.8
FI	33 786	35 745	16.7	15.9	9.4	28.8	25.4
SE	50 618	49 511	31.5	5.0	2.3	29.5	31.8
UK	232 435	198 777	9.0	15.4	35.3	35.9	3.9
IS	3 354	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	27 381	28 701	0.0	2.9	17.4	37.4	42.3
CH (1)	27 938	27 545	24.8	0.6	10.9	42.7	18.1
MK	2 594	3 128	0.0	47.9	3.5	30.8	10.4
TR	70 979	115 728	0.0	29.1	31.8	29.3	9.7

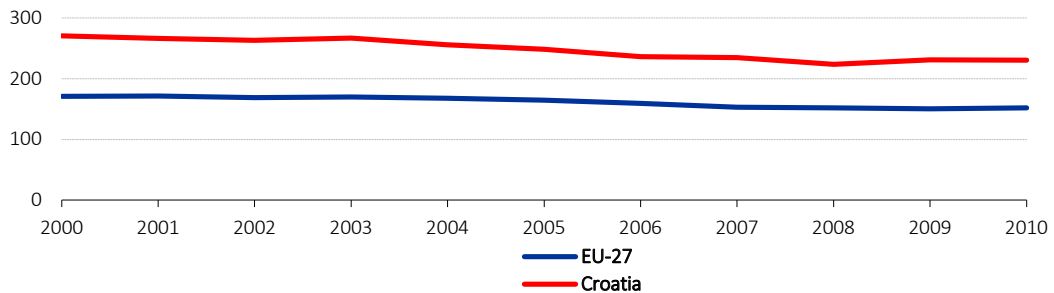
(1) 2010 data instead of 2011.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nrg_100a, nrg_104a, nrg_101a, nrg_103a, nrg_102a and nrg_1071a).

consumption increased by 6.8 % in Croatia whereas it fell by 3.7 % in the EU-27; it should be remembered that this period covers the financial, economic and public debt crisis.

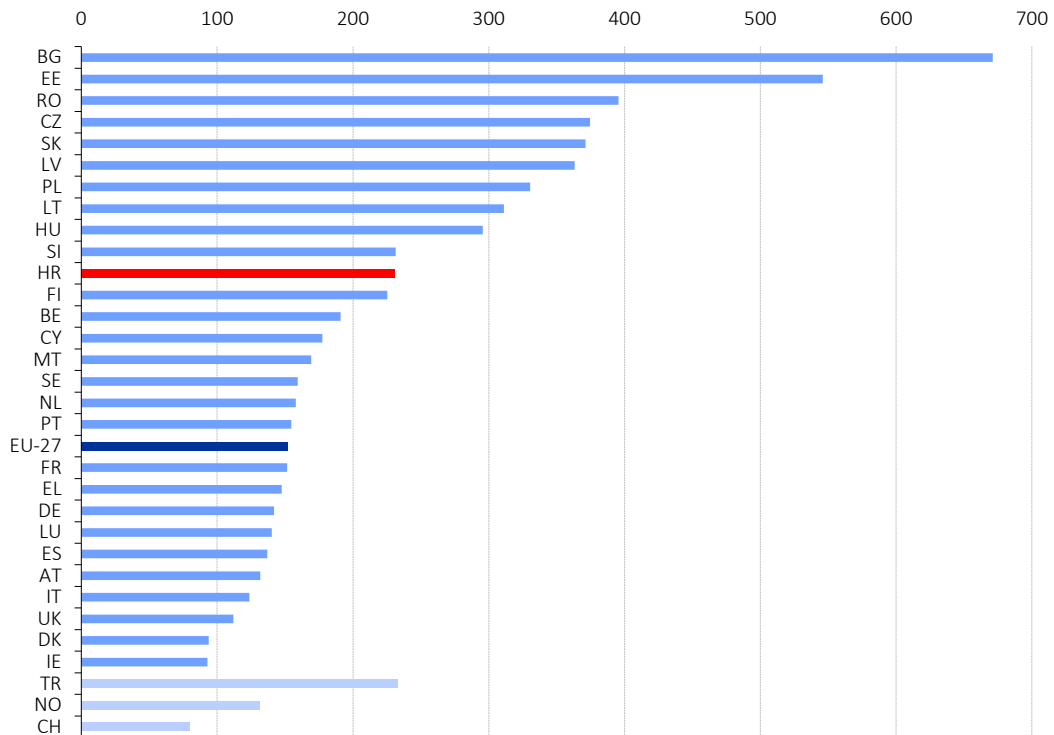
The energy intensity indicator reflects developments in energy efficiency by indicating how much energy is required to power a certain level of output, the latter measured by GDP. A fall in the ratio indicates an increased efficiency. Between 2000 and 2010 this ratio fell 14.9 % in Croatia compared with an 11.2 % fall for the EU-27. The level of this indicator in a particular year reflects not just efficiencies achieved (or not) in previous years, but also the economic structure of an economy: a large industrial sector may result in a higher intensity than that in a more service oriented economy.

Figure 12.5: Energy intensity, 2000–10
(kg of oil equivalent per EUR 1 000 of GDP)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: tsdec360).

Figure 12.6: Energy intensity, 2010
(kg of oil equivalent per EUR 1 000 of GDP)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: tsdec360).

12.4 Electricity

The level of electricity generation in Croatia was 10.8 thousand gigawatt hours (GWh) in 2011, down from 12.2 GWh in 2001; the 2011 level was equivalent to 0.3 % of the EU-27 total. Combustible fuels such as natural gas made up just over half (55.5 %) of Croatian electricity generation in 2011, with hydro power (42.7 %) providing most of the rest and wind the remaining share (1.9 %). The Croatian combustible fuels share was slightly above the equivalent share for the EU-27, while the Croatian hydro share was far above the EU-27 average and was in fact the fourth highest hydro power share in 2011 among the EU-28 Member States. Croatia's share of electricity from wind power was below the EU-27 average, while there was no electricity generated in Croatia from nuclear power stations or other sources such as solar, geothermal or tidal power.

Table 12.4: Gross electricity generation by fuel type, 2001 and 2011

	Electricity generation (1 000 GWh)		Share of electricity generation, 2011 (%)				
	2001	2011	Combustible fuels	Nuclear	Hydro	Wind	Solar, geothermal, tidal and other
EU-27	3 106.7	3 279.6	54.9	27.6	10.2	5.5	1.7
EA-17	2 149.0	2 315.3	51.1	30.5	10.0	6.1	2.4
BE	79.8	90.2	41.0	53.5	1.6	2.6	1.4
BG	44.0	50.8	58.7	32.1	7.3	1.7	0.2
CZ	74.6	87.5	61.7	32.3	3.0	0.5	2.5
DK	37.7	35.2	72.1	0.0	0.0	27.8	0.0
DE	586.4	608.9	66.7	17.7	3.9	8.0	3.6
EE	8.5	12.9	96.9	0.0	0.2	2.9	0.0
IE	25.0	27.5	81.5	0.0	2.6	15.9	0.0
EL	53.7	59.4	86.2	0.0	7.2	5.6	1.0
ES	236.0	291.8	51.4	19.8	11.3	14.5	3.0
FR	549.8	562.0	9.8	78.7	8.9	2.2	0.5
HR	12.2	10.8	55.5	0.0	42.7	1.9	0.0
IT	279.0	302.6	75.3	0.0	15.8	3.3	5.7
CY	3.6	4.9	97.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.2
LV	4.3	6.1	51.5	0.0	47.4	1.2	0.0
LT	14.7	4.8	62.9	0.0	21.9	9.9	5.3
LU	1.6	3.7	67.2	0.0	30.4	1.7	0.7
HU	36.4	36.0	54.1	43.6	0.6	1.7	0.0
MT	1.9	2.2	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
NL	93.7	113.0	91.5	3.7	0.1	4.5	0.2
AT	62.4	65.7	39.4	0.0	57.4	2.9	0.3
PL	145.6	163.5	96.4	0.0	1.7	2.0	0.0
PT	46.5	52.5	58.5	0.0	23.1	17.5	0.9
RO	53.9	62.2	54.9	18.9	24.0	2.2	0.0
SI	14.5	16.1	37.8	38.7	23.1	0.0	0.4
SK	32.0	28.7	30.1	53.8	14.5	0.0	1.7
FI	74.5	73.5	50.4	31.6	16.9	0.7	0.4
SE	161.6	150.4	11.5	40.2	44.3	4.0	0.0
UK	384.8	367.8	74.6	18.8	2.3	4.2	0.1
IS	8.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	121.9	128.1	3.7	0.0	95.3	1.0	0.1
CH (1)	72.4	67.8	5.2	38.8	55.8	0.1	0.1
MK	6.4	6.9	79.1	0.0	20.8	0.0	0.0
TR	122.7	229.4	74.8	0.0	22.8	2.1	0.3

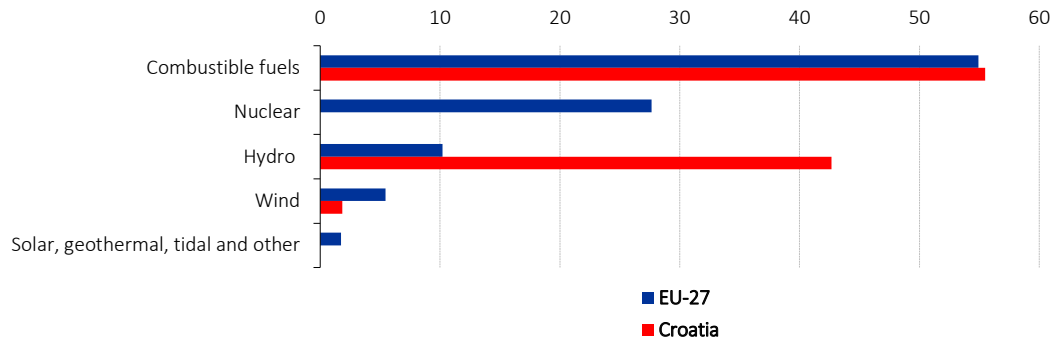
(1) 2010 data instead of 2011.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_105a).

As previously noted, Croatia imported relatively large amounts of electricity to meet the demand for electricity (gross electricity consumption) which was considerably greater than Croatian gross electricity generation. Whereas wind and hydro accounted for a combined 44.5 % share of electricity generation in Croatia, the electricity generated from these sources supplied 25.6 % of gross electricity consumption; although far lower than the share of generation, this share was above the EU-27 average of 20.4 %.

Figure 12.7: Gross electricity generation, 2011

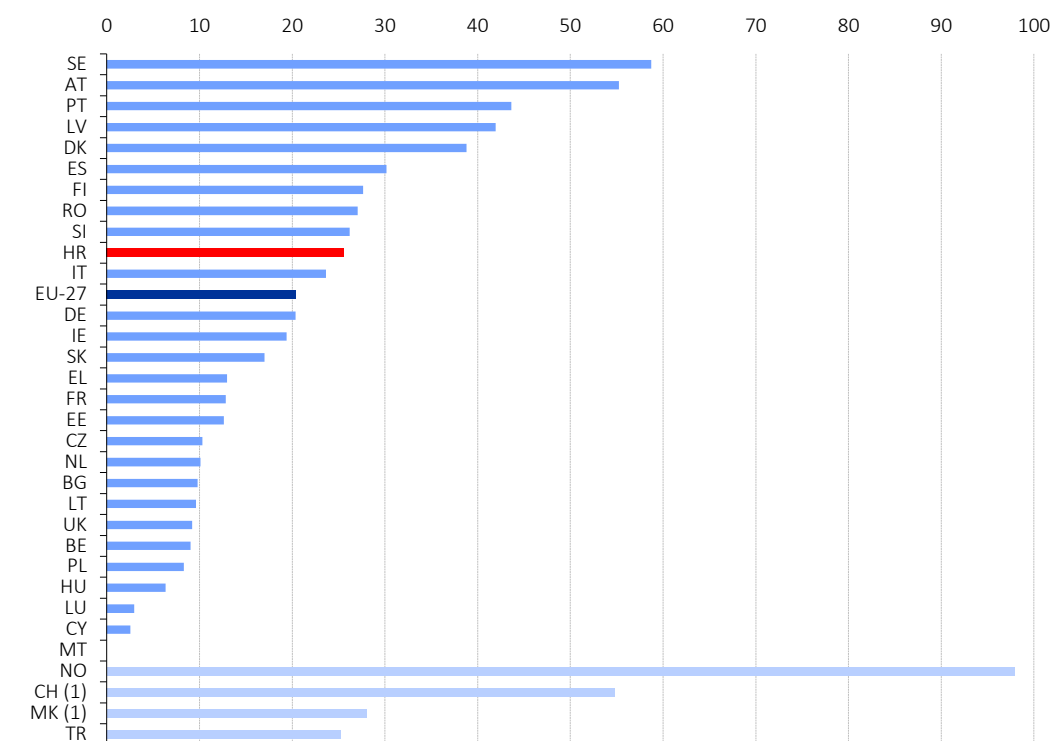
(%, based on GWh)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_105a).

Figure 12.8: Electricity generated from renewable sources, 2011

(% of gross electricity consumption)



(1) 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tsdcc330).

12.5 Renewable energy sources

Renewable energy sources accounted for a 10.4 % share of Croatia's gross inland consumption in 2011, marginally above the EU-27's 10.0 % share. For Croatia this represented a slight fall from renewable energy sources' 10.7 % share in 2001, which was opposite to the upward trend (from 5.7 % in 2001) for the EU-27.

The main renewable energy source in Croatia was biomass (such as wood) and renewable wastes, which supplied 5.5 % of Croatia's energy needs, followed by hydro power which supplied a 4.5 % share; the contribution from all other renewable sources combined was 0.4 %. Compared with the 1.6 % average share for hydro

Table 12.5: Share of renewables in gross inland energy consumption, 2001 and 2011 (%)

	All renewables		Share in gross inland energy consumption, 2011				
	2001	2011	Biomass & renewable wastes	Hydro	Geo-thermal	Wind	Solar
EU-27	5.7	10.0	6.8	1.6	0.4	0.9	0.4
EA-17	5.6	10.0	6.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.5
BE	1.2	4.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
BG	3.6	7.0	5.0	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.1
CZ	3.5	6.9	6.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.5
DK	9.6	21.5	16.9	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.1
DE	2.8	9.9	7.2	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.7
EE	10.4	13.5	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
IE	1.6	5.9	2.7	0.4	0.0	2.7	0.1
EL	4.5	8.0	4.8	1.2	0.1	1.0	0.8
ES	6.4	11.4	5.4	2.0	0.0	2.8	1.0
FR	6.2	7.0	5.0	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.1
HR	10.7	10.4	5.5	4.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
IT	5.9	11.5	5.2	2.3	2.9	0.5	0.6
CY	1.9	4.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.4
LV	31.8	33.8	27.8	5.8	0.0	0.1	0.0
LT	8.9	15.0	13.7	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0
LU	1.0	2.7	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
HU	3.4	7.5	6.7	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0
MT	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NL	1.7	4.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
AT	21.7	25.8	16.1	8.7	0.1	0.5	0.5
PL	4.5	7.8	7.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0
PT	15.9	21.5	12.8	4.2	0.8	3.3	0.4
RO	9.2	13.9	10.1	3.5	0.1	0.3	0.0
SI	11.5	13.0	8.1	4.2	0.5	0.0	0.2
SK	4.1	7.8	5.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.2
FI	22.1	25.4	22.3	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
SE	28.1	31.8	19.2	11.5	0.0	1.1	0.0
UK	1.0	3.9	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.1
IS	73.1	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	42.0	42.3	5.7	36.2	0.0	0.4	0.0
CH (1)	17.5	18.1	5.7	11.3	0.9	0.0	0.2
MK	8.7	10.4	6.1	3.9	0.4	0.0	0.0
TR	13.2	9.7	3.1	3.9	1.8	0.4	0.5

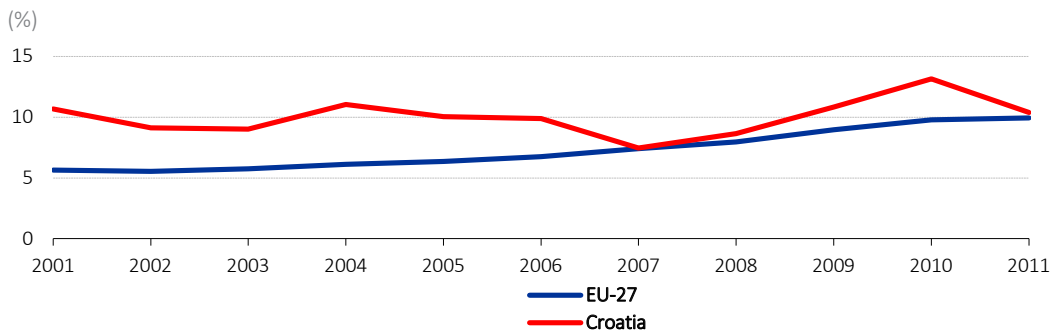
(1) 2010 data instead of 2011.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nrg_100a, nrg_1071a and nrg_1072a).

power in the EU-27, the share in Croatia was relatively large and was in fact the fourth highest among all EU-28 Member States. All other types of renewables made below average (for the EU-27) contributions to the energy needs of Croatia.

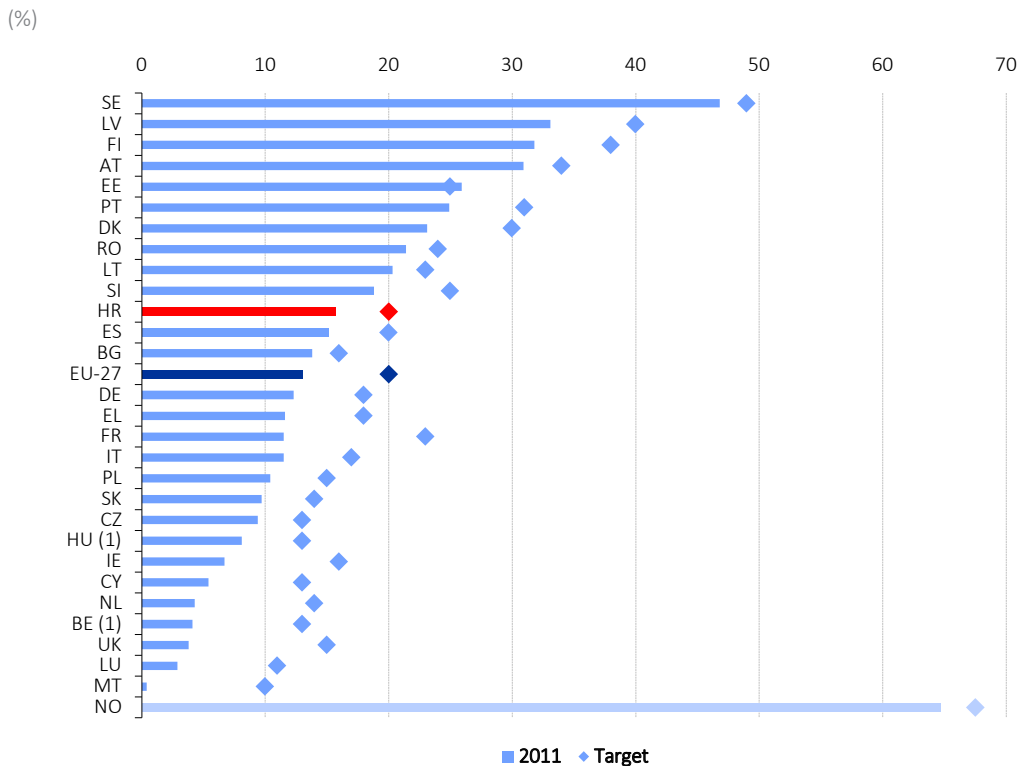
Moving from the broader concept of total demand for energy products to the final demand by end users for energy, renewable energy sources accounted for 15.7 % of gross final energy consumption in Croatia in 2011. This was more than the equivalent share (13.0 %) for the EU-27. Croatia has the same target as the EU-27 (as a whole) for this share by the year 2020, namely 20 %.

Figure 12.9: Share of renewables in gross inland energy consumption, 2001–11



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nrg_1071a and nrg_100a).

Figure 12.10: Share of renewables in gross final energy consumption, 2011



(1) Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: t2020_31).

12.6 Energy prices for households

Energy prices depend, among other things, on the cost of the underlying energy products, transmission and distribution costs, and taxes.

Electricity prices for a Croatian household with medium-sized consumption during the second half of 2012 were EUR 13.8 per 100 kilowatt hours (kWh), 29.6 % below the EU-27 average. Between the second half of 2007 and the second half of 2012 electricity prices for these consumers increased by EUR 4.0 kWh in both Croatia and the EU-27: because of the lower price in 2007 this represented a greater percentage increase in Croatia (40.7 %) over the five years than in the EU-27 (25.7 %).

Table 12.6: Half-yearly prices for households, second half of year, 2007 and 2012

(EUR per 100 kWh)

	Electricity (1)		Natural gas (2)	
	2007	2012	2007	2012
EU-27	15.6	19.7	5.2	7.2
BE	16.8	22.2	5.0	7.3
BG	7.2	9.6	3.2	5.6
CZ	10.6	15.0	3.6	6.6
DK	24.0	29.7	13.3	10.8
DE	21.1	26.8	6.1	6.5
EE	7.9	11.2	2.6	5.2
IE	19.2	22.9	6.1	6.7
EL	9.8	14.2	:	10.2
ES	14.0	22.8	5.8	9.1
FR	12.2	14.5	5.2	6.8
HR	9.8	13.8	2.7	4.7
IT	:	23.0	6.2	9.7
CY	15.7	29.1	-	-
LV	7.3	13.7	3.1	5.6
LT	8.7	12.7	2.4	6.1
LU	16.5	17.1	3.6	5.9
HU	13.0	15.6	3.8	6.3
MT	9.2	17.0	-	-
NL	17.4	19.0	7.1	8.4
AT	17.4	20.2	6.1	7.6
PL	13.8	15.3	4.0	5.8
PT	15.6	20.6	6.5	8.5
RO	11.4	10.8	3.4	2.7
SI	11.2	15.4	5.1	7.3
SK	13.7	17.2	4.1	5.1
FI	11.5	15.6	:	:
SE	16.1	20.8	8.9	12.7
UK	14.8	17.9	3.6	5.8
IS	:	11.6	:	:
NO	15.0	17.8	:	:
ME	:	10.1	:	:
MK	:	7.9	:	:
TR	9.0	14.7	3.3	4.1

(1) Annual consumption: 2 500 kWh < consumption < 5 000 kWh.

(2) Annual consumption: 5 600 kWh < consumption < 56 000 kWh (between 20 and 200 GJ).

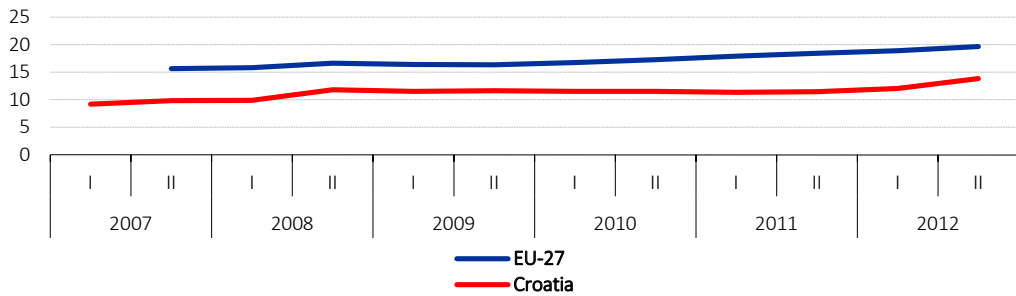
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nrg_pc_204 and nrg_pc_202).

For household gas prices (again for medium-sized consumption) the situation was similar. Prices in Croatia in the second half of 2012 were around one third (33.9 %) lower than the EU-27 average, having increased more in Croatia (72.3 %) during the previous five years than they had in the EU-27 (37.2 %).

Nevertheless, prices in 2012 for Croatian consumers remained the second lowest among the EU Member States for gas and the sixth lowest for electricity.

Figure 12.11: Electricity prices for households, half-yearly, 2007–12 (1)

(EUR per 100 kWh)

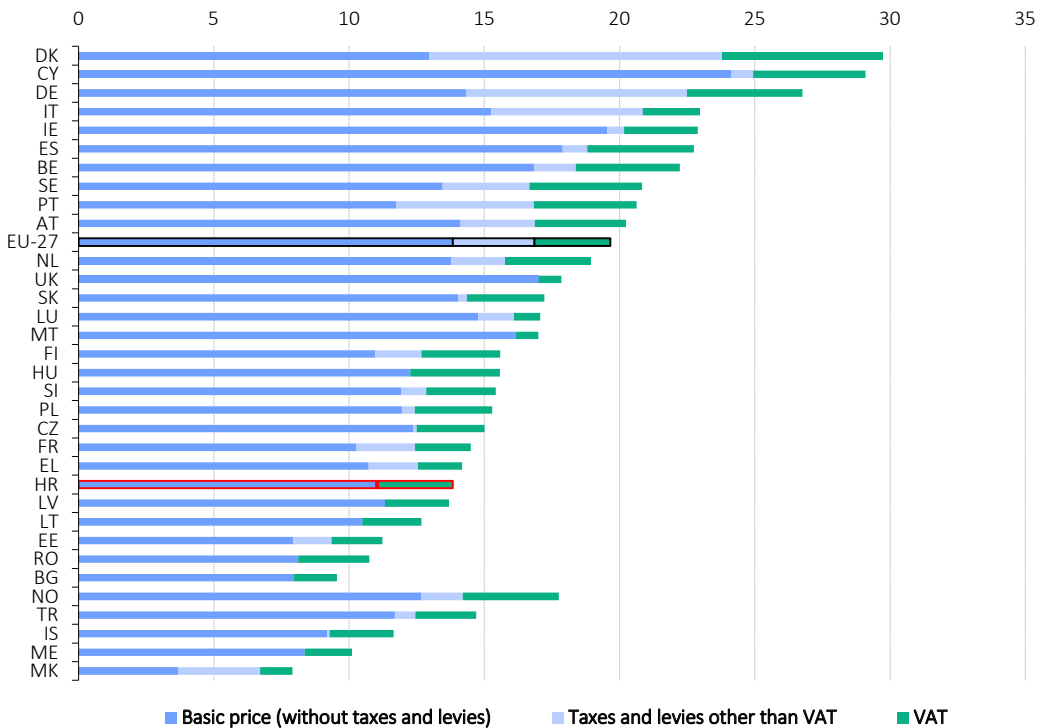


(1) Annual consumption: 2 500 kWh < consumption < 5 000 kWh.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_pc_204).

Figure 12.12: Electricity prices for households, second half 2012 (1)

(EUR per 100 kWh)



(1) Annual consumption: 2 500 kWh < consumption < 5 000 kWh.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_pc_204).



13. The environment

A diverse set of environmental statistics are available for European Union Member States.

These include statistics describing the natural environment, such as land use and land cover statistics, which are also partially available from agriculture and forestry statistics. Farmland extended over 1.3 million hectares in Croatia in 2010, around 23.3 % of the Croatian land area, considerably lower than the 39.9 % average for the EU-27. Croatian forests and other woodland stretched to 2.5 million hectares in 2010, around 43.7 % of the Croatian land area, just above the EU-27 average of 41.1 %.

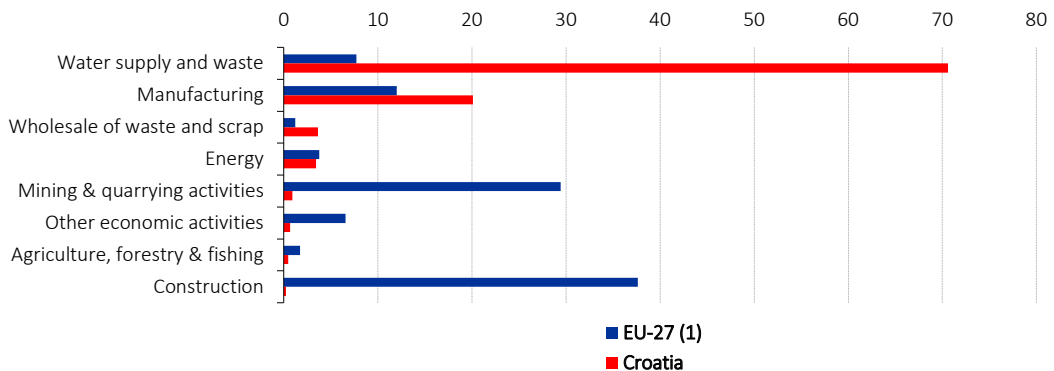
A second group of environmental statistics relates to man's interaction with the environment, quantifying resources that are used, such as water, or waste and emissions that are returned to the environment. In this chapter information is presented about the level of waste generated and treated as well as an analysis of the waste treatment methods used.

A third group of environmental statistics concerns efforts to protect the environment. Examples include biodiversity indicators showing the extent of protected areas, environmental protection expenditure data, or statistics on environmental taxes aiming to discourage environmentally damaging consumption.

13.1 Waste

In 2010, the total generation of waste from all economic activities (but excluding households) in Croatia was 3.2 million tonnes, equivalent to 0.1 % of the EU-27 total. Waste may be generated through production or consumption. For an analysis of the origin of waste the person (natural or legal person) introducing waste into the waste management system should be treated as the source. However, some production activities are directly or indirectly involved in the waste management system — notably: waste collection, treatment and disposal activities, and materials recovery; remediation activities and other waste management services; and wholesale of waste and scrap — and data for these activities may include secondary waste. This may well explain the very large proportion of the waste generated in Croatia that is attributed to the water supply and waste sector, 70.6 % of the total compared with an EU-27 average of 7.7 % for this sector. The share of waste from the manufacturing and energy sectors was roughly comparable between Croatia and the EU-27, whereas the share of waste from mining and quarrying as well as construction (including demolition) was considerably lower in Croatia. In general, waste generation in Croatia was very low relative to the size of the population, around 715 kilogrammes per inhabitant in 2010 compared with an EU-27 average of 4 552 kilogrammes per inhabitant.

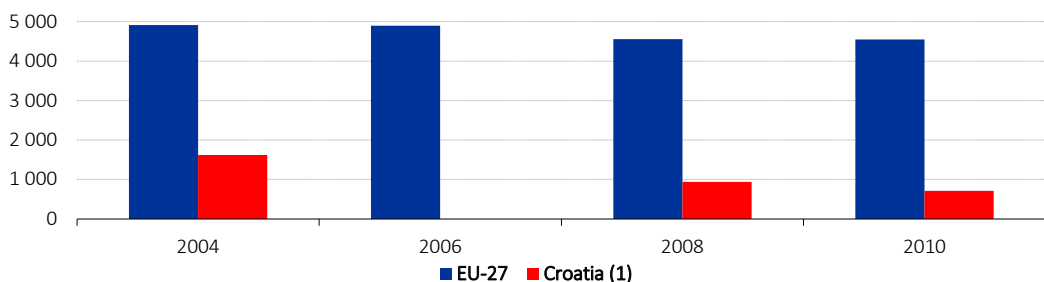
Figure 13.1: Waste generation excluding households, 2010 (%)



(1) Estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: env_wasgen).

Figure 13.2: Waste generation excluding households, 2004–10 (kg per inhabitant)



(1) 2006, not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: env_wasgen).

A total of 2.6 million tonnes of waste were treated in Croatia in 2010, equivalent to 0.1 % of the EU-27 total. Nearly four fifths of this waste was disposed of using methods other than incineration (for example, landfill or waste discharges into water bodies), compared with an EU-27 average of 45.4 %.

Table 13.1: Waste treatment, 2010

(1 000 tonnes)

	Total	Energy recovery	Recovery other than energy recovery	Incineration without energy	Disposal other than incineration
EU-28	2 323 940	89 660	1 135 840	42 490	1 055 940
EU-27	2 321 350	89 550	1 135 440	42 470	1 053 890
EA-17	1 372 832	72 953	785 031	35 289	479 559
BE	30 358	4 797	20 414	1 975	3 172
BG	159 852	144	1 819	2	157 886
CZ	18 247	767	13 220	55	4 204
DK	11 343	2 749	6 767	0	1 828
DE	349 564	28 423	241 563	12 646	66 932
EE	17 953	336	5 956	0	11 661
IE	9 421	168	3 356	43	5 854
EL	70 390	126	11 722	21	58 520
ES	132 688	2 523	80 289	412	49 464
FR	336 021	14 241	200 677	7 809	113 294
HR	2 585	110	403	24	2 048
IT	127 156	2 373	93 037	6 092	25 655
CY	2 371	7	1 381	7	976
LV	1 006	63	312	0	630
LT	4 546	111	1 062	2	3 371
LU	12 546	32	6 286	124	6 105
HU	13 424	859	5 125	82	7 357
MT	1 202	0	129	7	1 065
NL	113 640	5 835	57 563	3 552	46 691
AT	29 751	1 364	14 982	1 649	11 756
PL	146 580	3 804	109 695	369	32 712
PT	20 115	2 343	7 583	419	9 771
RO	197 376	1 524	6 638	242	188 973
SI	5 638	282	3 885	35	1 436
SK	8 387	255	4 210	109	3 812
FI	105 630	9 847	31 999	389	63 395
SE	110 476	6 261	16 587	87	87 541
UK	285 674	316	189 183	6 343	89 832
IS	526	19	340	0	167
NO	6 292	1 280	2 566	276	2 170
MK	2 106	0	331	1	1 775
RS	33 059	26	565	1	32 466
TR	777 471	126	197 216	27	580 102

Source: Eurostat (online data code: env_wastrt).



Glossary

Many of the explanations and definitions given below are based on information provided in the glossary of Eurostat's website called statistics explained (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained).

Frequently used terms

The ISCED classification comprises 22 **fields of education (study)** in all (at two-digit level), which can be further refined into the three-digit level or aggregated to eight broad groups of fields of education.

A **gender gap** is the term used to refer to the difference between the ratio, rate or level of a particular indicator for males and for females.

Gross domestic product (GDP) is a basic measure of a country's economy. It is equal to the sum of the gross value added of all resident institutional units engaged in production, plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the value of their outputs. GDP is also equal to: the sum of the final uses of goods and services (all uses except intermediate consumption) measured in purchasers' prices, minus the value of imports of goods and services; the sum of primary incomes distributed by resident producer units.

The **labour force survey** is a household sample survey providing quarterly and annual results on labour participation of people aged 15 and over as well as on persons outside the labour force. It covers residents in private households.

Land area excludes inland water bodies like lakes or rivers.

The **median** is the middle value (or the mean of two middle values) in a ranked series.

National accounts focus on the structure and development of economies. They describe and analyse the economic interactions (transactions) within an economy.

Non-member countries are all countries of the world outside of the European Union.

A **percentage point** is the unit for the arithmetic difference of two percentages.

A **purchasing power standard** is an artificial currency unit in which national accounts aggregates are expressed when adjusted for price level differences. Theoretically, one PPS can buy the same amount of goods and services in each country.

Tertiary education covers ISCED levels 5 and 6: entry to these programmes normally requires the successful completion of ISCED levels 3 or 4.

Turnover comprises the totals invoiced by an enterprise during the reference period and this corresponds to the total value of market sales of goods and services to third parties.

Value added is the difference between output and intermediate consumption.

Chapter 1: Population

The **population** may be expressed as the population on 1 January (or 31 December of the previous year) or may be the mean (average or mid-year) population calculated as the average of the population on 1 January of the reference year and 1 January of the following year. The definition is the usual resident population.

Total population change is the difference in the size of a population between the beginning and end of a period of time.

Natural population change is the number of live births minus the number of deaths.

Net (im)migration is the difference between immigration to and emigration from a given area. This is often estimated as the difference between the total population change and the natural change and so includes statistical differences as well as the net migration.

The **total fertility rate** is defined as the mean number of children who would be born to a woman during her lifetime, if she were to spend her childbearing years conforming to the current age-specific fertility rates: the latter rates are the number of births to mothers of a given age relative to the female population of the same age.

Immigrants are people arriving or returning from abroad to take up residence in a country, having previously been resident elsewhere. This includes nationals as well as non-nationals.

The **young-age dependency ratio** is the ratio of the number of persons aged less than 15 to the number of people of working age (aged 15–64).

The **old-age dependency ratio** is the ratio of the number of persons aged 65 and over to the number of people of working age (aged 15–64).

Life expectancy at a certain age is the mean (average) additional number of years that a person of that age can expect to live, if subjected throughout the rest of their life to the current mortality conditions (death rates observed for the current period).

Chapter 2: Health

Healthy life years, also known as **disability-free life expectancy**, indicate the number of years someone is expected to live 'without any severe or moderate health problems'.

Causes of death statistics focus on the underlying cause of death, defined as 'the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury'.

The **standardised death rate** is the death rate of a population adjusted to a standard age distribution. It is calculated as a weighted average of the age-specific death rates (the death rates of age groups) of a given population.

Ischaemic heart disease concerns reduced blood supply of the heart muscle, usually due to coronary artery disease.

Fatalities caused by **transport accidents** include drivers, passengers and pedestrians, killed within 30 days from the day of the accident.

A **physician** or (medical) **doctor** has a degree in medicine. A **practising physician** provides services directly to patients as consumers of healthcare.

Hospital beds are those which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients (who stay for a minimum of one night).

A serious **accident at work** is one ‘in the course of work which leads to physical or mental harm’ which involves more than three calendar days of absence from work; a fatal accident leads to death within one year of the accident.

Chapter 3: Living conditions

The **population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion** includes people at-risk-of-poverty, facing severe material deprivation, and/or living in households with very low work intensity.

Material deprivation is based on the inability to pay for a selection of items, namely: mortgage or rent payments, utility bills, hire purchase / loan payments; one week’s annual holiday away from home; a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day; unexpected financial expenses; a telephone (including mobile phone); colour television; washing machine; car; heating to keep the house warm. The material deprivation rate refers to the proportion of the population that cannot pay for at least three of the nine items; those unable to pay for four or more are considered to be **severely materially deprived**.

A **household with very low work intensity** is defined as one where adults worked less than 20 % of their total work potential during the year.

The **proportion of the population at-risk-of-poverty** is calculated as the proportion whose income is below 60 % of the national median income.

Social transfers include various types of benefits given by various levels of government, for example pensions, unemployment benefits, family-related benefits and housing allowances.

The **income quintile share ratio** shows the share of total income of the whole population received by the 20 % of the population with the highest incomes relative to the equivalent share for the 20 % with the lowest incomes.

The **severe housing deprivation rate** is the proportion of persons living in a dwelling which is considered as being overcrowded, while having at the same time at least one other aspect of housing deprivation, such as the lack of a bath or a toilet, having a leaking roof, or considered to be too dark.

Social protection expenditure includes social protection benefits, administrative costs, transfers to other schemes and other expenditure.

Social protection benefits are transfers to households, in cash or in kind, that are intended to relieve them from the financial burden of a number of risks or needs.

Chapter 4: Education

Pre-primary education is ISCED level 0 and is the initial stage of organised instruction; it is school or centre-based and is designed for children aged at least three years.

Primary education is ISCED level 1 and begins between five and seven years of age; the start of compulsory education where it exists.

Lower secondary education is ISCED level 2 and continues the basic programmes of the primary level, although teaching is typically more subject-focused. Usually, the end of this level coincides with the end of compulsory education.

Upper secondary education is ISCED level 3 and the entrance age is typically 15 or 16 years. Instruction is often more subject-oriented than at ISCED level 2.

Post-secondary non-tertiary education is ISCED level 4 and is between upper secondary and tertiary education and serves to broaden the knowledge of those having successfully completed ISCED level 3.

Tertiary education — see frequently used terms.

Pupil–teacher ratios are calculated by dividing the number of full-time equivalent pupils and students by the number of full-time equivalent teachers.

Enrolments in education record the number of registered pupils or students.

Participation rates indicate the number of enrolments of pupils or students of a certain age (group) relative to the population of the same age (group).

Attainment rates indicate the number people having achieved (attained) a certain level of education relative to the population of the same age (group).

School expectancy shows the expected number of years in education at all levels over a lifetime: it does not just cover compulsory education.

Early leavers from education and training are persons aged 18–24 that i) have attained at most lower secondary education and ii) were not involved in further education or training; this ratio is calculated from labour force survey data.

Chapter 5: The labour force

The **labour force** includes persons in employment and the unemployed.

- **Persons in employment/employed persons** include those who, during the (labour force) survey's reference week, worked for at least one hour for pay or profit or family gain as well as those who were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent.
- **Unemployed persons** (aged 15 to 74 years) are those who are not employed, but are currently (or within two weeks) available for work and are actively seeking work.

Economically inactive persons are members of the population within the scope of the labour force survey who are not in the labour force.

The **employment rate** shows the proportion of the working age population in employment.

Part-time employment is a form of employment with fewer hours per week than full-time employment.

The **unemployment rate** is the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force.

The **youth unemployment rate** is the number of unemployed persons aged 15–24 as a percentage of the labour force aged 15–24.

The **youth unemployment ratio** is the number of unemployed persons aged 15–24 relative to the size of the population aged 15–24.

A **job vacancy / vacant post / unoccupied post** is a post, either newly created, unoccupied or about to become vacant. The **job vacancy rate** measures the percentage ratio of job vacancies compared with the total number of occupied posts and job vacancies.

The **minimum wage** is the lowest wage that employers may legally pay their employees. It may be fixed at an hourly, weekly or monthly rate.

Labour costs include: gross wages and salaries (in cash and in kind) including social contributions of employees; employers social contributions; other costs directly related to the employment of workers, such as recruitment or vocational training costs.

Chapter 6: The economy

The **public deficit / balance** is a measure of the difference between government spending and income.

The **public debt / general government debt** is the nominal value of total gross debt outstanding and consolidated between and within the government sub-sectors.

The **harmonised consumer price index** is the consumer price index as it is calculated in the EU and is mainly used to measure inflation.

Inflation is an increase in the general price level of goods and services; the opposite is **deflation**. The **inflation rate** is the percentage change in the price index for a given period compared with that recorded in a previous period.

The **balance of payments** is a statistical summary of the transactions of a given economy with the rest of the world. It comprises three elements: the current account; the financial account; the capital account.

Foreign direct investment is an investment where a resident in one economy seeks to obtain a lasting interest in an enterprise resident in another economy. **Flows** show the investment made during a period of time which may be negative in the case that previous investments are withdrawn. **Stocks** may be measured at a point in time (such as the end of a year) to show the (accumulated) level of previous investments.

The term **per capita** is used in the same way as per inhabitant or per person.

Chapter 7: International trade

The EU's **internal / single market** aims to guarantee the free movement of goods, capital, services, and people within the EU.

Customs declarations cover the placement of goods under any customs procedure (for example export, import, transit, temporary import, inward and outward processing) whatever the mode of transport used.

For **extra-EU trade in goods**:

- **imports** are goods which enter the EU from a non-member country and are placed under the customs procedure for free circulation such as goods intended for consumption, inward processing, or processing under customs control, either immediately or after a period in a customs warehouse;
- **exports** are goods which leave the EU for a non-member country after being placed under the customs procedure for exports (definitive export), outward processing, or re-exportation following either inward processing or processing under customs control;
- excluded are goods **in transit** or those placed under a customs procedure for bonded warehousing or **temporary entry** (for example for fairs, exhibitions or tests) as well as the re-export of such goods.

For **intra-EU trade in goods**:

- **arrivals** (imports) are goods in free circulation within the EU which enter another Member State;
- **dispatches** (exports) are goods in free circulation within the EU which leave a Member State to enter another Member State.

For **trade in services** transactions such as exports are recorded as credits and transactions such as imports are recorded as debits.

Chapter 8: Agriculture, forestry and fishing

Rural development is a policy area covering many areas including farming, forestry, land use, the management of natural resources and economic diversification in rural communities.

An **agricultural holding** is a single unit, in both technical and economic terms, operating under a single management, which produces agricultural products.

The **utilised agricultural area** describes the area used for farming. Unused agricultural land, woodland and land occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, and so on are not included.

The **agricultural account / economic account for agriculture** covers the agricultural products and services produced during the accounting period sold by agricultural units, held in stocks on farms, or used for further processing by agricultural producers.

The **basic price** is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a good or service minus any tax payable, and plus any subsidy receivable, by the producer as a consequence of its production or sale.

The **producer's price** is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a good or service minus any value added tax (VAT), or similar deductible tax, invoiced to the purchaser.

Livestock typically covers bovine animals (such as cows), sheep, goats, equidae (such as horses or donkeys), pigs, poultry (such as chickens and turkeys) and rabbits.

Crops are plants (often cultivated) whose product is harvested at some point. Included are cereals, fruit and vegetables (including from permanent crops such as olives and grapes), flowers, fodder crops (such as temporary grass and maize) and industrial crops (such as tobacco, rape and sunflowers).

Cereals include, among others, common wheat, durum wheat, rye, barley, oats, grain maize and rice.

Agricultural production of crops / harvested production includes marketed quantities, as well as quantities consumed directly on the farm, losses and waste on the holding, and losses during transport, storage and packaging.

Meat production is based on the carcass weight of meat fit for human consumption. The concept of carcass weight is generally the weight of the slaughtered animal's cold body.

Milk collection is only a part of the total use of milk production on the farm, the remainder generally includes own consumption, direct sale and cattle feed.

Roundwood production is a synonym for removals; it comprises all quantities of wood removed from forests and other wooded land or other felling sites during a given period; it is reported underbark (in other words, excluding bark).

Sawnwood production is wood that has been produced either by sawing lengthways or by a profile-chipping process and that exceeds 6 mm in thickness; it includes, for example, planks, beams, joists, boards, rafters, scantlings, laths, boxboards and lumber.

Fish catches are measured as the live weight of the landed catch.

Aquaculture / fish farming refers to the farming of aquatic (freshwater or saltwater) organisms, such as fish, molluscs, crustaceans and plants for human use or consumption, under controlled conditions.

Chapter 9: Business

Gross **investment** in tangible goods is defined as investment during the reference period in new and existing tangible capital goods, whether bought from third parties or produced for own use, having a useful life of more than one year including non-produced tangible goods such as land.

Head count data measure the total number of persons employed in an activity, regardless of whether they work full or part-time.

The **industrial production index / index of industrial production** is a business cycle indicator which aims to measure changes in value added at factor cost of industry over a given reference period. It does this by measuring changes in the volume of output and activity at close and regular intervals, usually monthly.

The **industrial producer price index / industrial output price index** is a business cycle indicator showing the development of transaction prices for the monthly industrial output of economic activities.

The **volume of (retail) sales index** is a volume measure of the retail trade turnover index. A deflator of sales is used to remove price changes in the goods sold (retailed).

A **tourist / overnight visitor** is a visitor who stays at least one night in collective or private tourist accommodation in the defined geographical area visited.

A **night spent / overnight stay** is each night a guest / tourist actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented accommodation.

Hotels and similar establishments are tourist accommodation establishments offering overnight lodgings for the traveller which have accommodation arranged in rooms, a specified minimum number of rooms and common management; provide services including room service, daily bed-making and cleaning of sanitary facilities; and do not fall under the category of specialised establishments.

Hotels include also apartment hotels, motels, roadside inns, beach hotels, residential clubs and similar establishments providing hotel services. **Similar establishments** include rooming and boarding houses, tourist residence and similar accommodation arranged in rooms and providing limited hotel services including daily bed-making and cleaning of the room and sanitary facilities, including also guest houses, bed & breakfast and farmhouse accommodation.

Collective tourist accommodation establishments include: hotels and similar establishments; other collective accommodation establishments such as holiday dwellings, tourist campsites, marinas, and so on; and specialised establishments such as health establishments, work and holiday camps, public means of transport and conference centres.

Tourism intensity is the ratio of the number of nights spent in collective tourist accommodation to the size of the resident population. In some cases this may be limited to nights spent in hotels and similar establishments.

Chapter 10: Science and technology

Purchasing online by individuals is defined as the placing of orders for goods or services via the internet. Orders via manually typed e-mails are excluded.

For enterprises **e-commerce** refers to the placement of orders via computer networks, including electronic data interchange (EDI) messages. Orders via manually typed e-mails are excluded. Delivery or payment via electronic means is not a requirement for an e-commerce transaction.

Broadband refers to lines or connections with data transfer speeds for uploading and downloading data (capacity) equal to or higher than 144 kbit/s (kilobits per second or kpps).

Research and (experimental) development refers to creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge (including knowledge of man, culture and society), and the use of this knowledge to devise new applications.

R&D expenditure covers intramural expenditure, in other words, all expenditures for R&D that are performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy.

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D includes expenditure on research and development by all institutional sectors, namely: business enterprise; government; higher education; and private non-profit.

R&D intensity is defined as the R&D expenditure as a percentage of gross domestic product.

Researchers include all professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems, and in the management of the projects concerned.

PhD / doctoral students study programmes at ISCED level 6 (tertiary education second stage), in other words ones which lead to an advanced research qualification.

For EU innovation statistics, **innovations** concern product and process innovations as well as organisational and marketing innovations.

Product and process innovations concern the implementation of new or significantly improved products or processes, regardless of the origin of the innovation — developed in-house, externally or through cooperation. Innovations must be new to the enterprise concerned, but do not need to be original.

Chapter 11: Transport

Inland / national / domestic transport is transport that occurs in a particular territory. It can be distinguished from international transport. Equally, the compilation of transport statistics based on the territory concept can be compared with those based on the nationality (of the vehicle or vessel for example) concept. Most inland transport statistics exclude maritime and air transport.

Inland waterways include rivers, canals, lakes or other stretches of water which by natural or man-made features are suitable for navigation.

A **tonne-kilometre** is a unit of measurement representing the movement over a distance of one kilometre of one tonne of freight.

A **passenger-kilometre** is a unit of measurement representing the movement over a distance of one kilometre of one passenger.

Buses, coaches and trolley-buses are passenger road motor vehicles: mini-buses and mini-coaches are designed to seat more than nine persons; buses and coaches are designed to carry more than 24 persons, where coaches only have seated passengers; trolley-buses are designed to seat more than nine persons and are connected to electric conductors and are not rail-borne.

A **rail passenger** is any person, excluding members of the train crew, who makes a journey by rail.

A **sea passenger** is any person who makes a sea journey on a merchant ship. Service staff are not regarded as passengers. Non-fare paying crew members travelling but not assigned and infants in arms are excluded.

An **air passenger** is any person, excluding on-duty members of the flight and cabin crews, who makes a journey by air. **Air passengers carried** include all passengers on a particular flight (with one flight number) counted once only and not repeatedly on each individual stage of that flight. Included are all revenue and non-revenue passengers whose journeys begin or terminate at the reporting airport and transfer passengers joining or leaving the flight at the reporting airport. Excluded are direct transit passengers.

Chapter 12: Energy

A **tonne of oil equivalent** is a normalised unit of energy, equivalent to the approximate amount of energy that can be extracted from one tonne of crude oil. It is assigned a net calorific value of 41 868 kilojoules per kilogramme and may be used to compare the energy from different sources.

Hard coal includes anthracite, coking coal, other bituminous and sub-bituminous coal.

Renewable energy sources / renewables are energy sources that replenish (or renew) themselves naturally, such as solar, wind, tidal and geothermal energy as well as hydropower and energy from (renewable) biomass and wastes.

Solid fuels refer to various types of solid material (as opposed to liquid or gas) that are used as fuel, notably hard coal, patent fuel, coke, coal tar, lignite/brown coal and peat.

Petroleum products refer to various liquid fuels, notably crude oil, motor gasoline (petrol), diesel, liquid petroleum gas (LPG), kerosene, jet fuel, naphtha, residual fuel oil, white spirits, lubricants, paraffin waxes and bitumen.

Biomass is organic, non-fossil material of biological origin that can be used for heat production or electricity generation. It includes: wood and wood waste; biogas; municipal solid waste; and biofuels.

Renewable wastes include wood waste, municipal solid waste and the renewable part of industrial waste.

Primary energy production is the extraction of energy from a natural source. The precise definition depends on the fuel involved.

Net imports are the balance between imports minus exports.

Gross inland (energy) consumption is the total energy demand of an economy (such as a country or region). It is the quantity required to satisfy inland consumption.

(Gross) final energy consumption is the total energy consumed by end users. It excludes energy used by the energy sector itself, including for deliveries and transformation, and fuel transformed by industrial auto-producers and coke transformed into blast-furnace gas where this is part of the transformation sector.

The energy dependency / import dependency rate is calculated as the share of net imports in gross inland energy consumption

The energy intensity is the ratio between gross inland consumption of energy and gross domestic product.

Gross generation of electricity / gross production of electricity is the total amount of electrical energy produced by transforming other forms of energy.

Gross electricity consumption is the sum of electricity generation (including auto-production) and electricity net imports.

Auto-production is defined as a natural or legal person generating electricity essentially for his/her own use.

A **gigawatt hour** is a unit of energy representing one billion (1 000 million) watt hours and is equivalent to one million kilowatt hours. A kilowatt hour is equivalent to a steady power of one kilowatt running for one hour and is equivalent to 3.6 million joules or 3.6 megajoules.

A **megajoule** is a unit of measurement of energy consumption: a gigajoule is equal to one million joules.

Value added tax / VAT is a general, broadly based consumption tax assessed on the value added to goods and services. VAT is charged as a percentage of price.

Chapter 13: The environment

Waste means any substance or object which the holder disposes of or is required to dispose of pursuant to the provisions of national law in force.

Treatment of waste includes recovery and disposal.

Recovery is any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy. Some examples of recovery operations are: solvent reclamation, recycling organic substances (including composting), recycling metals.

Disposal of waste (other than incineration) includes deposit into or onto land, deep injection (for example into wells), surface impoundment (such as pits, lakes or lagoons), special engineered landfill, permanent storage (such as containers in mines), release onto land or into bodies of water (including seas and oceans).

Incineration is a method of waste disposal that involves the combustion of waste. It may refer to incineration on land or at sea.

Incineration with energy recovery refers to incineration processes where the energy created in the combustion process is harnessed for re-use, for example for power generation.

Abbreviations and acronyms

Geographical aggregates and country codes

EU-28	European Union of 28 Member States
EU-27	European Union of 27 Member States
EU	European Union
EA-17	Euro area of 17 Member States
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
IE	Ireland
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
HR	Croatia
IT	Italy
CY	Cyprus
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom
IS	Iceland
LI	Liechtenstein
NO	Norway
CH	Switzerland
ME	Montenegro
MK ^(†)	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
RS	Serbia
TR	Turkey

(†) Provisional ISO code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which is to be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

Units of measurement

%	per cent
EUR	euro
GJ	gigajoule
GWh	gigawatt-hour
HRK	Croatian Kuna
kg	kilogram
kgoe	kilogram of oil equivalent
km ²	square kilometre
kWh	kilowatt hour
m ³	cubic metre
passenger-km	passenger-kilometre
PPS	purchasing power standard
toe	tonne of oil equivalent
tonne-km	tonne-kilometre

Other abbreviations and acronyms

BoP	balance of payments
ECB	European central bank
EEA	European economic area
EEA	European environment agency
EFTA	European free trade association
EU	European Union
Eurostat	statistical office of the European Union
FDI	foreign direct investment
GDP	gross domestic product
GERD	gross domestic expenditure on R&D
HICP	harmonised index of consumer prices
ICT	information and communication technology
ISCED	international standard classification of education
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
NACE	statistical classification of economic activities within the European Community
OECD	Organisation for economic cooperation and development
PhD	doctorate / doctor of philosophy
R&D	research and development
Rev.	revision
UAA	utilised agricultural area
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations educational, scientific and cultural organisation
VAT	value added tax

Classifications

Several classifications are used within this publication. A full listing of these classifications can be found at the following websites.

ICD-10

The international statistical classification of diseases and related health problems

Used in the chapter on health.

<http://www.who.int/classifications/icd/en/>

ISCED 1997

The international standard classification of education

Used in the chapter on education.

<http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Pages/international-standard-classification-of-education.aspx>

NACE Rev. 2

The statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community

Used in the chapters on health, the labour market, business, science and technology, and the environment.

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST_NOM_DTL&StrNom=NACE_REV2&StrLanguageCode=EN

NST 2007

The standard goods classification for transport statistics

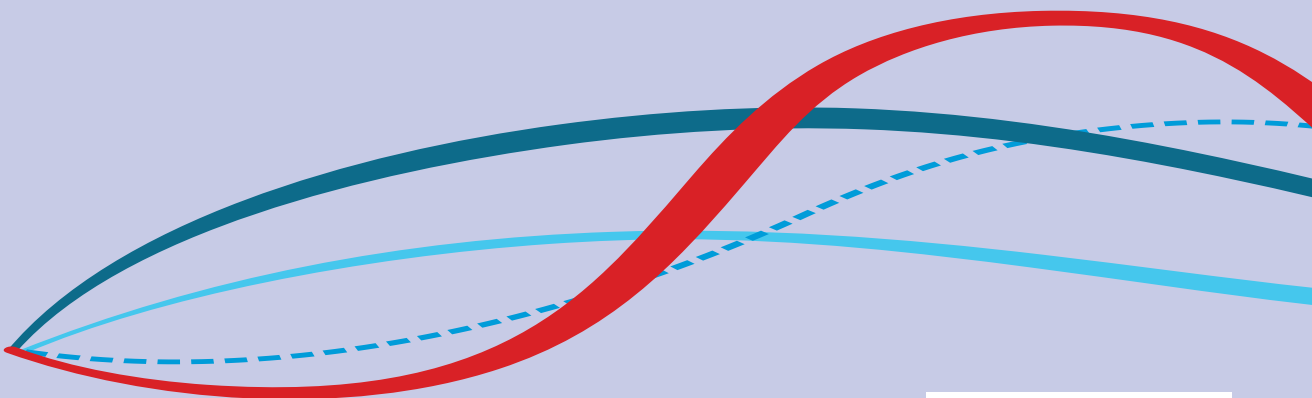
Used in the chapter on transport.

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=DSP_GEN_DESC_VIEW_NOHDR&StrNom=CL_NST2007&StrLanguageCode=EN

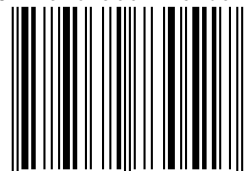
A statistical portrait of Croatia in the European Union

A statistical portrait of Croatia in the European Union analyses statistical data for Croatia, all members of the European Union, EFTA countries and candidate countries to the European Union. It aims to show the latest statistical data at the time of Croatia's accession to the European Union.

This publication presents a selection of key data as well as more detailed information for: population; health; living conditions; education; the labour market; the economy; international trade; agriculture, forestry and fishing; business; science and technology; transport; energy; and the environment.



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