

REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA



NATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

WOMEN AND MEN IN THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA

2018



REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA



NATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

**WOMEN AND MEN
IN THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA
2018**

SOFIA, 2019

Three decorative, curved black lines that sweep across the bottom of the page, starting from the left and moving towards the right, creating a sense of movement and design.

Dear Users,

Great was the desire of the team to the National Statistical Institute to prepare and issue a completely new and different publication, as indeed is 'Women and Men in the Republic of Bulgaria 2018'.

That is why I am pleased to present to your attention the edition where you will find interesting and curious information about the lives of women and men in our country, the similarities and differences between them through charts and tables, short texts and thematic infographics.

The publication starts with a review of the population in Bulgaria by sex and age, including information on marriage, birth rate and immigration, as well as some estimates for 2060. The topic of the family on the Census data has also found its place.

We are all convinced that education is a major factor in the life of every one, of which depends the participation of people of working age in the labour market. Data for young people who do not study and do not work (NEET) are also available. A comparative analysis of the average monthly salary of employees is made in the issue since the beginning of the new millennium, the lives and living conditions of different population groups have been listed.

In Bulgaria, as well as in Europe and the whole world, health is a top priority with anticipation for a long life in good health. The publication includes indicators that reveal the picture of the public health.

As contemporary and modern people, in 2017 we also turn to the new information and communication technologies used by households and people in Bulgaria.

The publication presents current information showing the participation of women in state governance.

In the 'Time Budget' chapter all of you can understand how long in average people spend on different activities in their everyday lives.

And once you get familiar with the statistics included in the publication, you can test your new knowledge by answering the test questions in p. 5.

Of course, my review is short and does not cover the whole publication, but I hope this is the beginning of your acquaintance with the 'Women and Men in the Republic of Bulgaria 2018'.

Sergey Tsvetarsky
President of the National Statistical Institute

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ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

incl.	= including
BGN	= Bulgarian New Lev (after denomination)
PC	= Penal Code
NSI	= National Statistical Institute
%	= per cent

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE!

During the lives of women and men in Bulgaria, there are both similarities and differences in terms of their work and daily activities, as well as how they spend their free time. But do you know how large or how small the differences are?

The test is an introduction to the publication, and each question is related to one of the 10 chapters.

Three answers are given for each question, with only one of them being correct.

We hope the test is interesting and we wish you success!

1. How many men and women live in Bulgaria as of 31.12.2017?
 - a) Men are 3 222 490 and women - 3 622 666
 - b) Men are 3 422 009 and women - 3 227 225
 - c) Men are 3 422 409 and women - 3 627 625
2. What is the sex ratio of adults participating in self-education in 2016 in the 25 - 34 age group?
 - a) Men are more than women are
 - b) Women are more than men are
 - c) Equal participation of both sexes
3. What is the employment rate for women and men in the 15 - 64 age group in 2017?
 - a) Men - 70.6%, women - 63.1%
 - b) Men - 76.0%, women - 62.1%
 - c) Men - 70.6%, women - 61.3%
4. The average gross monthly salary for men in 2016 is BGN 1 054. What is the amount for women for the same year?
 - a) BGN 831
 - b) BGN 842
 - c) BGN 813
5. How does the average annual income of women and men change in 2017 compared to 2016?
 - a) For men is 19.1%, and for women - by 8.8% higher
 - b) For men is 19.4% and for women - 18.9% higher
 - c) Does not change
6. For what age group women the prevailing self-assessment of health is 'Good'?
 - a) 35 to 44 years
 - b) 25 to 34 years
 - c) 45 - 54 years

7. Women or men use computers and surf in the Internet more actively in 2017?
Can you point out specific data?
- a) Men - computers - 59.7%, the Internet - 63.0%; women - computers - 58.0%, the Internet - 60.8%
 - b) Men - computers - 50.7%, the Internet - 63.0%; women - computers - 58.0%, the Internet - 62.8%
 - c) Men - computers - 58.7%, the Internet - 60.1%; women - computers - 50.8%, internet - 63.8%
8. Would you indicate how the total number of crimes with penalties inflicted is changing in 2017 compared to the previous year?
- a) Decreased by 1 366
 - b) Increased by 1 366
 - c) There is no change
9. What is the ratio of women and men in the composition of the National Assembly? And in the composition of the Council of Ministers? The date is 1.08.2018.
- a) National Assembly - men - 79.2%, women - 22.1%; Council of Ministers - men - 74.2%, women - 25.3%
 - b) National Assembly - men - 72.9%, women - 27.1%; Council of Ministers - men - 76.2%, women - 23.8%
 - c) National Assembly - men - 72.7%, women - 28.1%; Council of Ministers - men - 76.3%, women - 28.3%
10. What is the main activity for women and men mainly spending their time for 2009 - 2010 period?
- a) Employment
 - b) Unspecified personal care, eating, other personal care
 - c) Sleep

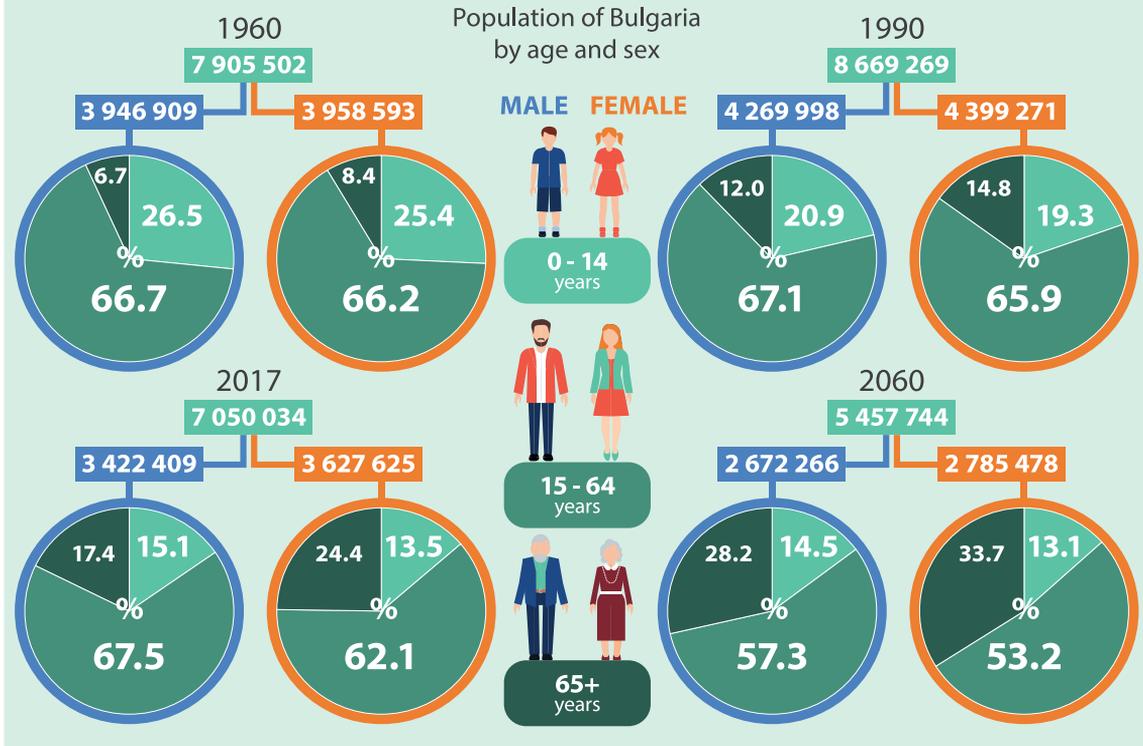
CORRECT ANSWERS: 1. b); 2. a); 3. a); 4. b); 5. b); 6. a); 7. a); 8. a); 9. b); 10. b)

1

POPULATION AND FAMILIES



Population of Bulgaria by age and sex



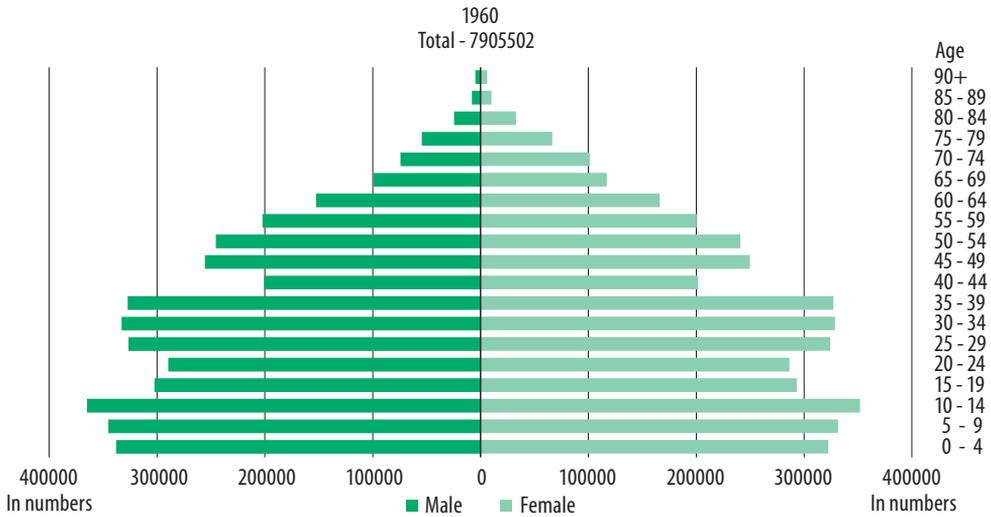
Mean age at first marriage





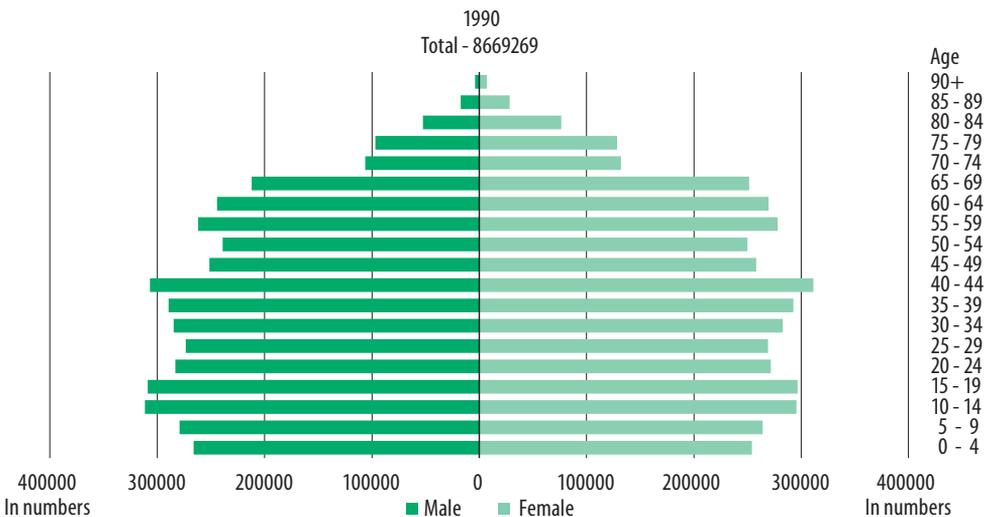
Population

Figure 1.1. Age-sex structure of the population as of 31.12.1960



At the end of 1960 to 1 000 males correspond 1 003 females, i.e. the distribution by sex is uniform and the last applies to almost all age groups.

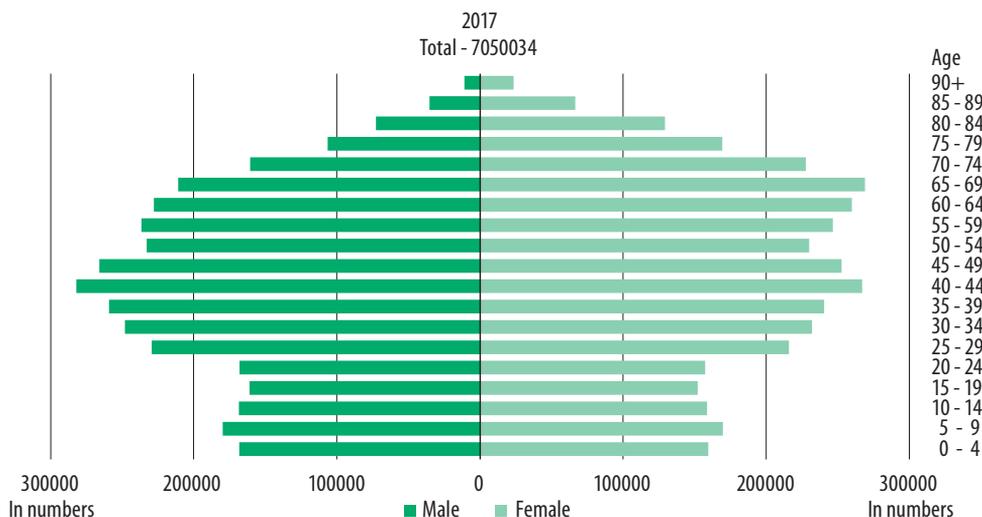
Figure 1.2. Age-sex structure of the population as of 31.12.1990



Compared to 1960, the population age structure worsen due to the steady tendency of decrease of fertility during the last 20 years.

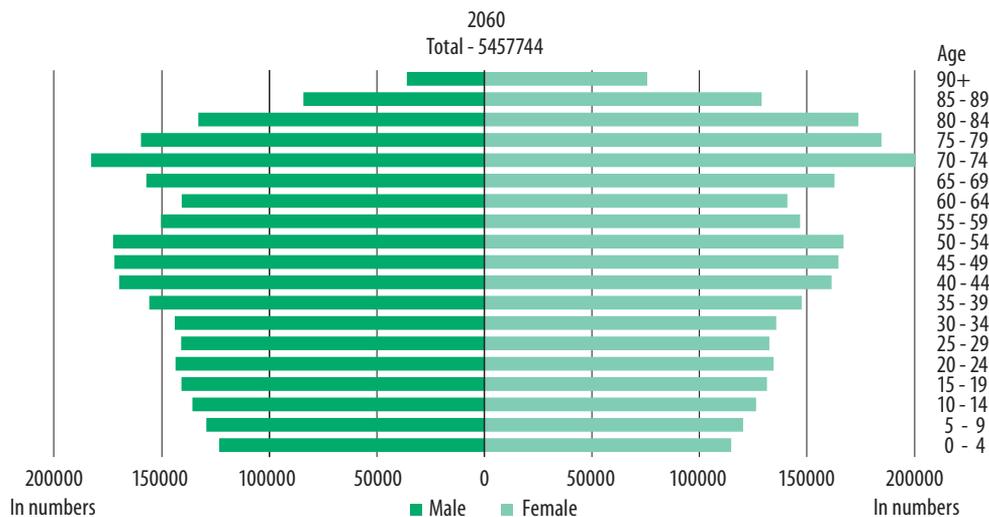


Figure 1.3. Age-sex structure of the population as of 31.12.2017



In 2017 male population is 3 422 409 (48.5%) and female - 3 627 625 (51.5%) or to 1 000 males correspond 1 060 females. Males prevail among the population aged up to 53 years. The number and share of females into the total population increased among the elderly.

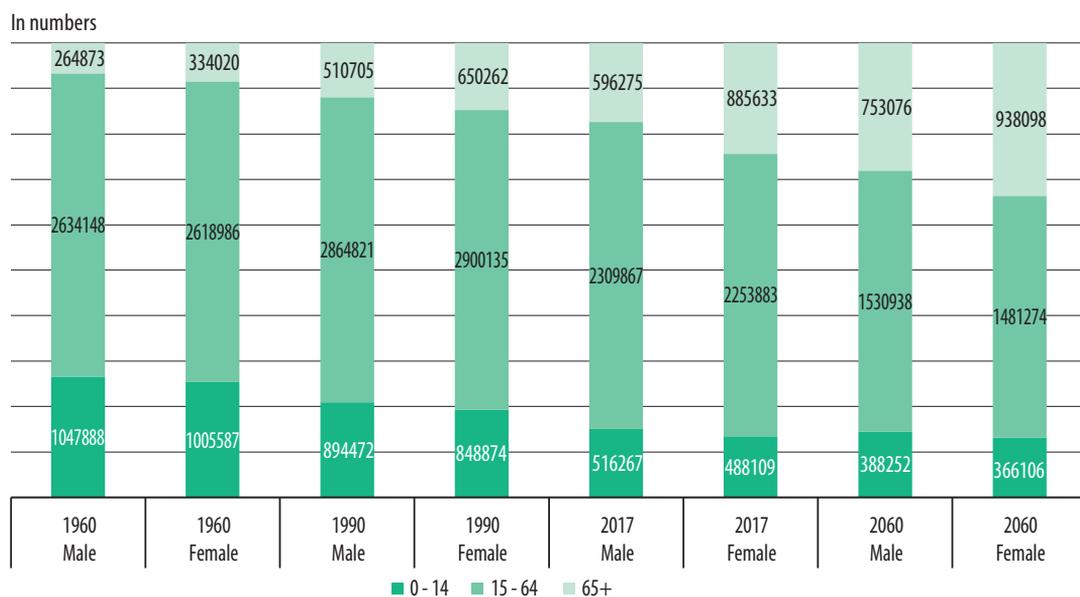
Figure 1.4. Age-sex structure of the population for 2060



It is expected that in 2060 the prevalence of the female population over the male in the high ages will remain, while an uniform distribution is expected in the rest age groups.



Figure 1.5. Structure of the population by sex and age groups as of 31.12.1960, 1990, 2017 and 2060



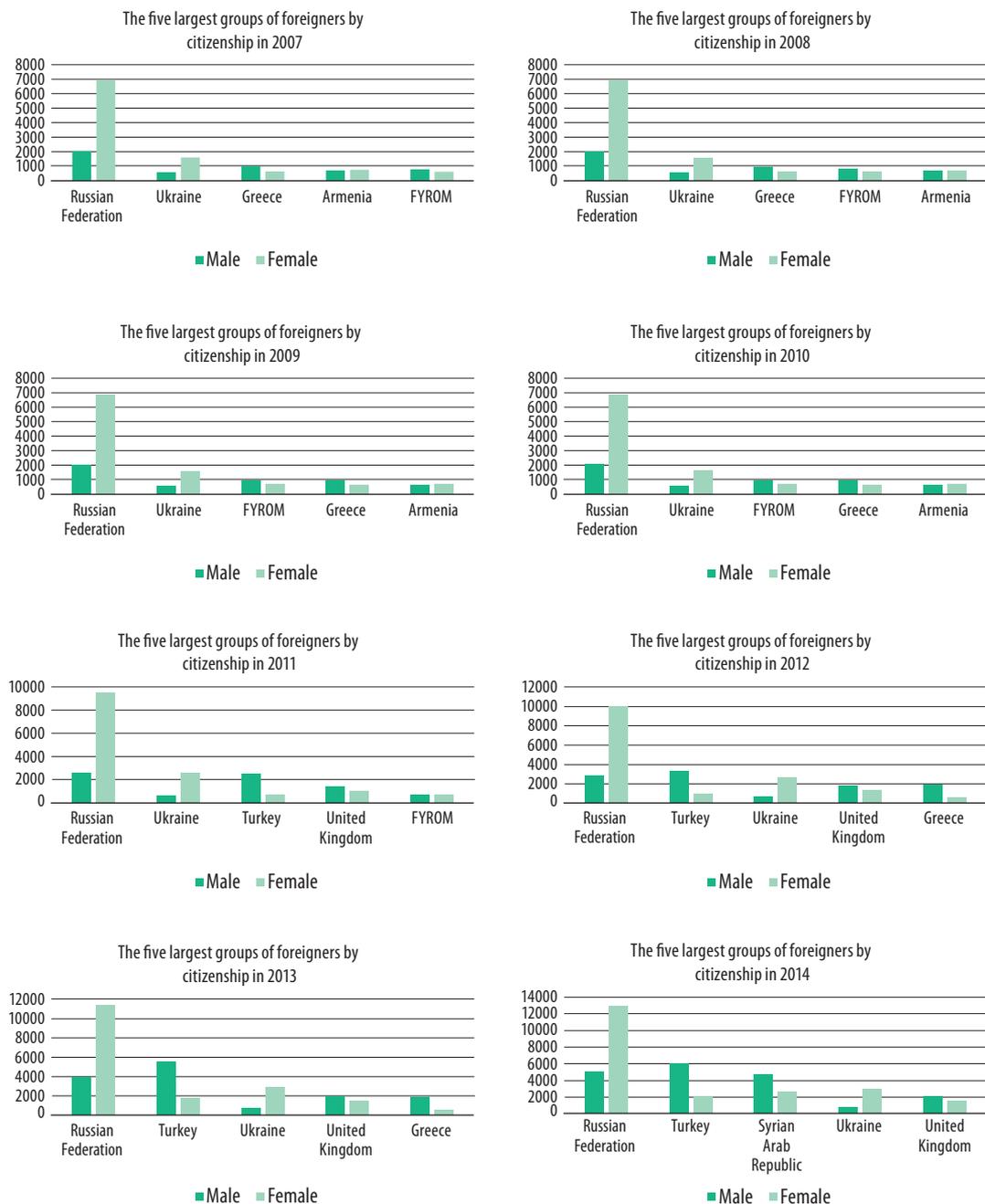
By the end of 2017 children aged 0 - 14 years are 1 004 376 or 14.3% of country population, and persons aged 15 - 64 years - 4 563 750 or 64.7%.

Persons aged 65 and over are 1 481 908, or 21.0% of the country population; 24.4% - females, compared to 17.4% - males.

Tendency of decrease of population aged up to 64 and decrease of persons aged 65 and over is observed within the period 1960 - 2060.

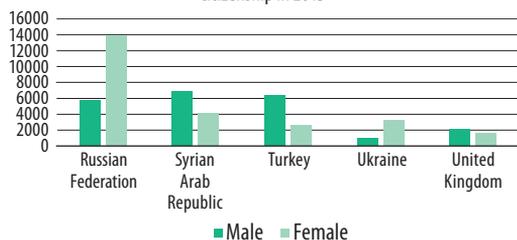


Figure 1.6. The five largest groups of foreigners by citizenship and sex within the period 2007 - 2017

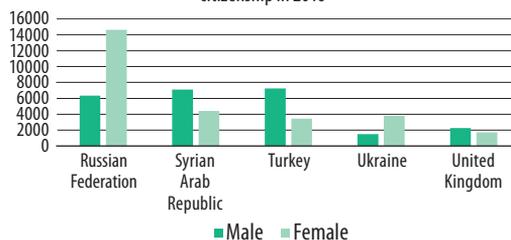




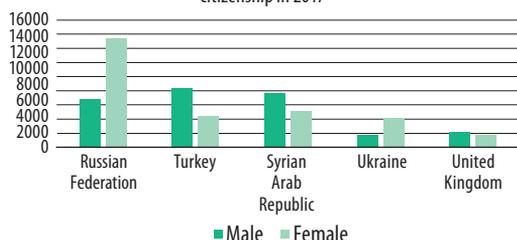
The five largest groups of foreigners by citizenship in 2015



The five largest groups of foreigners by citizenship in 2016



The five largest groups of foreigners by citizenship in 2017



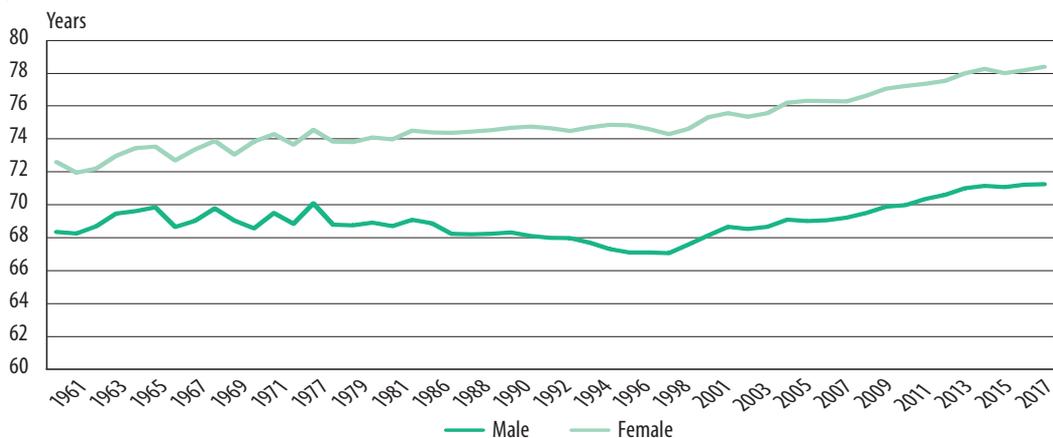
Within the period 2007 - 2017 the citizens of the Russian Federation are the largest group of foreigners. Within the period 2007 - 2017 the women from the Russian Federation and Ukraine exceed the men from these countries. For the first time in 2011 the citizens of United Kingdom and Turkey are among the five largest groups of foreigners. For the first time in 2014 the citizens of Syrian Arab Republic are among the five largest groups of foreigners.

1. The twenty largest groups of foreigners by citizenship as of 31.12.2017 by sex

Countries	2017			2017		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	In numbers			%		
Russian Federation	22141	6770	15371	0.31	0.20	0.42
Turkey	12817	8375	4442	0.18	0.24	0.12
Syrian Arab Republic	12774	7683	5091	0.18	0.22	0.14
Ukraine	5894	1752	4142	0.08	0.05	0.11
United Kingdom	3842	2133	1709	0.05	0.06	0.05
Greece	2031	1565	466	0.03	0.05	0.01
FYROM	1712	1100	612	0.02	0.03	0.02
Germany	1346	840	506	0.02	0.02	0.01
China	1332	627	705	0.02	0.02	0.02
Armenia	1196	490	706	0.02	0.01	0.02
Iraq	1111	755	356	0.02	0.02	0.01
Serbia	1102	607	495	0.02	0.02	0.01
United States	1092	652	440	0.02	0.02	0.01
Moldova	1086	338	748	0.02	0.01	0.02
Kazakhstan	1073	376	697	0.02	0.01	0.02
Poland	1009	302	707	0.01	0.01	0.02
Italy	860	717	143	0.01	0.02	0.00
Belarus	622	122	500	0.01	0.00	0.01
Romania	621	321	300	0.01	0.01	0.01
Israel	576	355	221	0.01	0.01	0.01



Figure 1.7. Life expectancy by sex



The life expectancy of male population within the period 2015 - 2017 is 71.3 years, whereas of female is with 7.1 years higher - 78.4 years.

The life expectancy of male population increased with 2.9 years compared to 1961, and for female - with 5.8 years.

The difference in the life expectancy between sexes is largest in 1995 (7.7 years), and smallest in 1965 (3.5 years).

Figure 1.8. Mean age at first marriage - male, female within the period 1960 - 2017

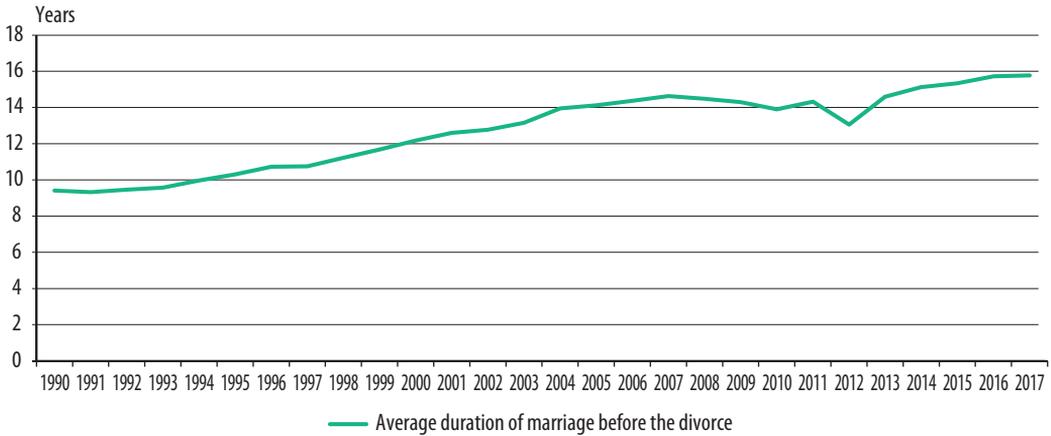


In 1960, the mean age at first marriage for men and women is respectively 24.7 and 21.7 years;

Since 1995 the mean age at first marriage increased slowly, reaching 31.4 years for male and 28.4 years for female in 2017.

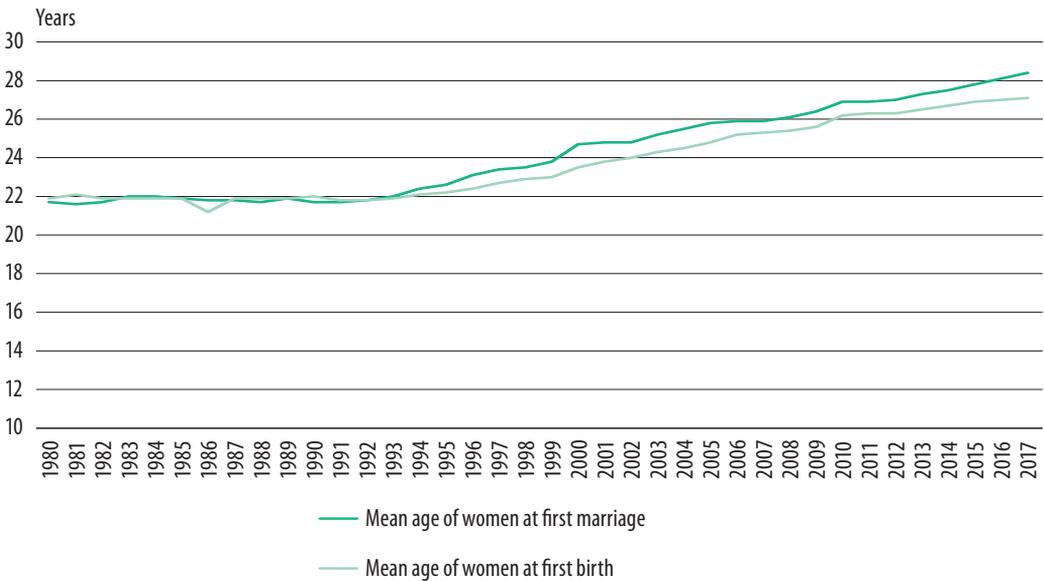


Figure 1.9. Average duration of marriage before the divorce within the period 1990 - 2017



The average duration of marriage before the divorce increased from 9.4 in 1990 to 15.8 years in 2017.

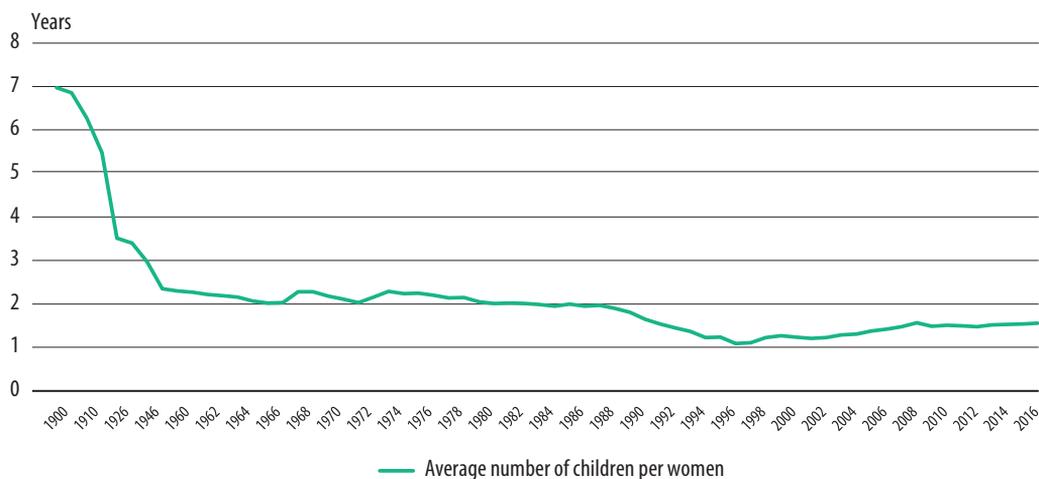
Figure 1.10. Mean age of women at first marriage and first birth within the period 1980 - 2017



Mean age of women at first birth increased from 21.9 in 1980 to 27.1 in 2017. Mean age at women at first marriage also increased - from 21.7 in 1980 to 28.4 in 2017.



Figure 1.11. Average number of children per women within the period 1900 - 2017



The average number of live born children per women in 2017 is 1.56, compared to 6.97 in 1900, 1.95 in 1985, and 1.24 children in 2001.



Families

Families are included in the census programme in Bulgaria since 1965. Families representing a family nucleus - two spouses with or without children or one parent with children are subject of survey.

The numbers of families increased between 1965 and 1985, and in subsequent Censuses decline. Over a period of 45 years, there were a steady tendency of decrease of the number of multiple families (five or more members). The average number of members per family decreased from 3.0 persons in 1965 to 2.7 in 2011.

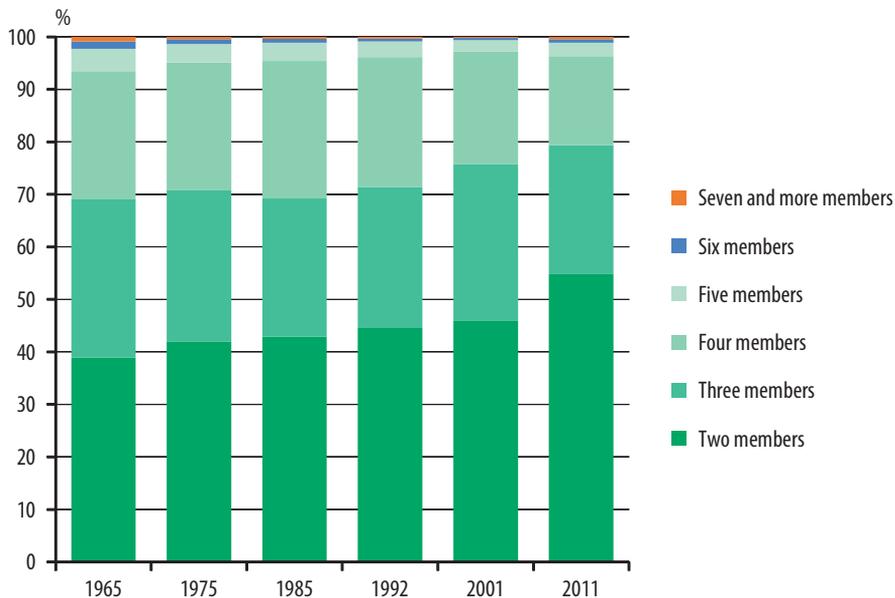
2. Families by number of members and census years

Families by number of members	(In numbers)					
	1965	1975	1985	1992	2001	2011
Total for the country	2410148	2626788	2699955	2547016	2369100	2123224
Two members	937841	1103754	1159030	1134719	1087057	1053471
Three members	726784	757135	710680	683633	708924	653207
Four members	588526	637154	706047	630053	506962	367788
Five members	101525	93491	94250	75831	51331	36203
Six members	33930	22865	19894	14937	9738	7788
Seven and more members	21542	12389	10054	7843	5088	4767
Persons in the families	7282704	7725844	7941547	7368808	6682394	5802005
Average number of members per family	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7



In the 1965 - 2011 period, the relative share of two-member families constantly increased - from 38.9% at the beginning of the period to 54.8% at the end.

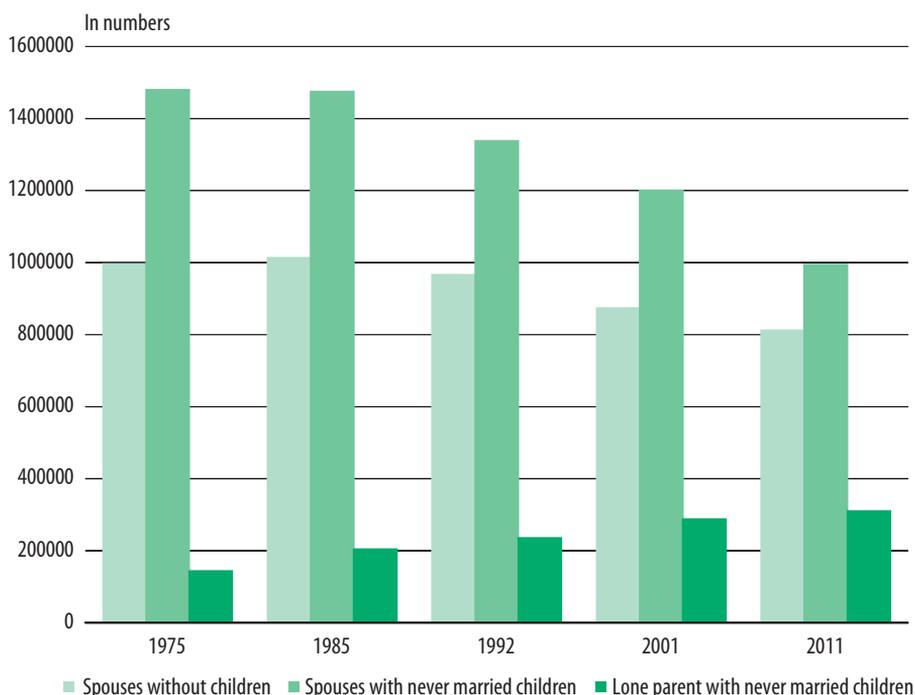
Figure 1.12. Structure of families by number of members and Census years



Over the years, there were changes in the type of families. The number of families composed of spouses without children decreases, but their relative share varied around 38.0% for all censuses. The families of two spouses with children decrease both in number and relative share, while the number and share of families consisting of one parent with children increases.



Figure 1.13. Families by type of family and Census years



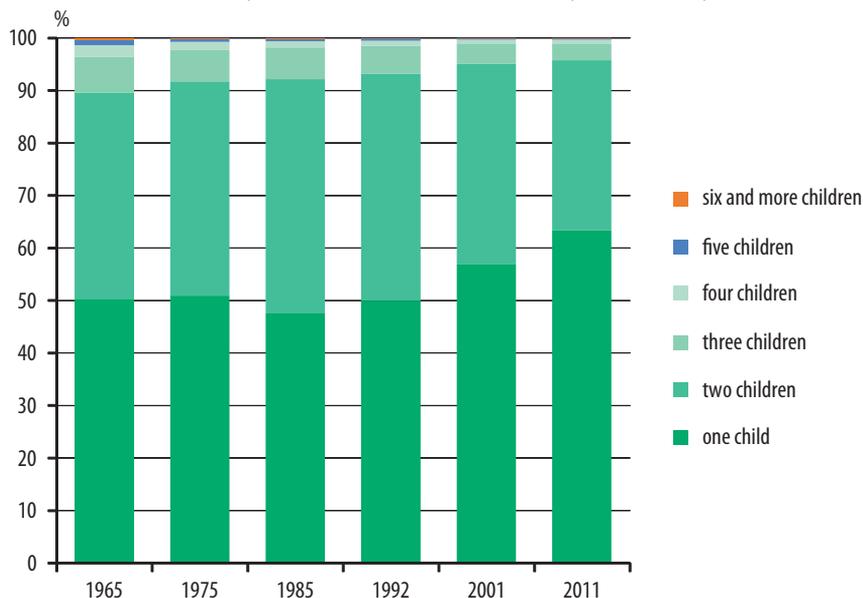
Between 1965 and 2011, the number of multi children families - with four or more children - steadily decreased. The average number of children in a family falls below one child (0.9) in the last two censuses.

3. Families by number of children in the family and Census years

Families by number of children	1965	1975	1985	1992	2001	2011
Total for the country	2410148	2626788	2699955	2547016	2369100	2123224
Without children	844730	998572	1015730	968796	875853	813995
One child	786679	829740	801705	788833	851188	829161
Two children	615664	663856	749950	682295	568162	424051
Three children	105673	97765	100779	82505	57562	41789
Four children	35100	23908	21087	16136	10847	8950
Five children	14493	8161	6665	5488	3480	3200
Six and more children	7809	4786	4039	2963	2008	2078
Children in the families	2597746	2618356	2748349	2512621	2234217	1868340
Average number of children per family	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9



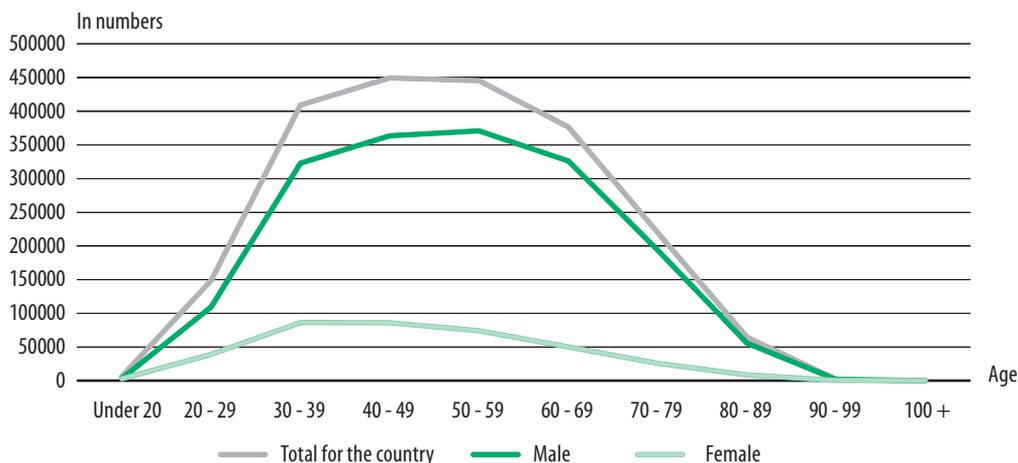
Figure 1.14. Families with children by number of children in the family and Census years



Traditionally in Bulgaria, the man is considered the head of the family. At the last census, 82.3% of the heads of the families are men. Women, heads of families, are 17.7%, two-thirds of them being mothers who raise their children alone.

Population aging in the country also predetermines the fact that 52.3% of the heads of families are aged 50 and over. There are some differences in the age of heads of families of both sexes. 54.3% of men are aged 50 and over, and 42.6% - of women.

Figure 1.15. Families as of 1.02.2011 by sex and age of the head of the family





Number and relative share of lone parent families with never married children increased in the course of Censuses - from 5.6% of all families in 1975 to 14.7% in 2011.

Between 1975 and 2011, there were significant changes in the legal marital status of the parent who raised children alone. While in 1975 only 0.3% of mothers and fathers were never married, in 2011 their share was 19.5% of mothers and 13.0% of fathers with never married children.

4. Lone parent families with never married children by legal marital status and Census years

Legal marital status	(In numbers)				
	1975	1985	1992	2001	2011
Lone parent with never married children	146088	206802	237853	290028	312783
Never married	471	4762	8270	27515	56963
Married	20868	19678	44160	53654	46681
Widowed	69792	80964	87174	102225	110969
Divorced	54957	101398	98249	106634	98170
of which:					
Mother with children	121475	171569	196096	240239	251325
Never married	402	4349	7378	24703	48957
Married	17696	15896	34949	41557	32536
Widowed	56982	65265	70240	86941	90705
Divorced	46395	86059	83529	87038	79127
Father with children	24613	35233	41757	49789	61458
Never married	69	413	892	2812	8006
Married	3172	3782	9211	12097	14145
Widowed	12810	15699	16934	15284	20264
Divorced	8562	15339	14720	19596	19043



Figure 1.16. Structure of families, composed of mothers with children, according to the legal marital status of the mother

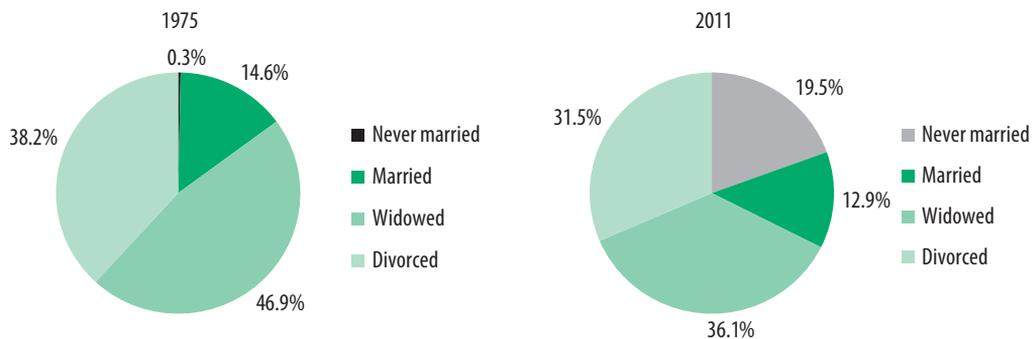
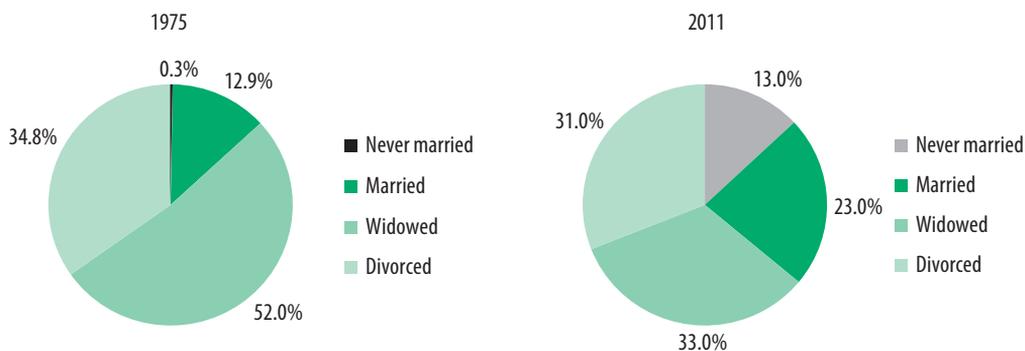


Figure 1.17. Structure of families composed of a father with children, according to the legal marital status of the father



2

EDUCATION AND LIFELONG LEARNING

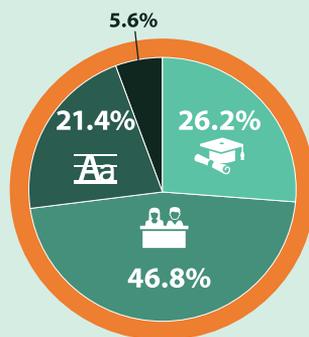
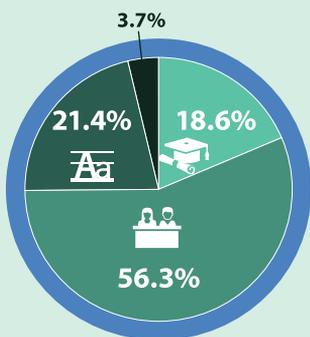


Structure of the population aged 15 and over by sex and education degree

2017

MALE

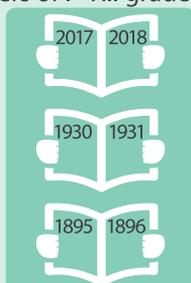
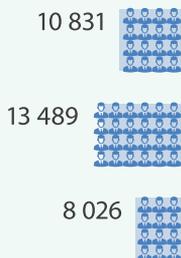
FEMALE



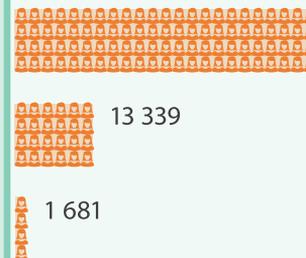
MALE

Teachers of I - XII grade by sex

FEMALE



School year





The National Statistical Institute conducts yearly exhaustive surveys that characterize the activity of the educational institutions. Education statistics is the first periodic reporting, which began in the distant 1895. Currently the methodology of the surveys in this area is completely harmonized with Eurostat requirements, which ensures that data is comparable to all other European countries. NSI conducts also sample surveys on enterprises (Continuing Vocational Training of the employees) and on households (Adult Education Survey).

Data sources for the educational structure of the population are population censuses and the Labor force survey.

The educational structure of the population based on population censuses has been observed since 1934 when the predominant part of the population was with primary education or lower - 81.0% of males and 89.7% of females. At that time the number of persons who had completed tertiary education was 33.0 thousand of whom 27.6 thousand men (83.5%) and 5.4 thousand women (16.5%). Over the years the educational structure of the population has been constantly improving, as in 2017 the number of persons with tertiary education was 1 037 thousand of whom 543.2 thousand men (39.7%) and 826.2 thousand women (60.3%). The highest number of persons with tertiary education was of 25 - 34 year-olds - 33.4%. The number of men with completed upper secondary education was higher than those of women in all age groups. The relative share of women with at least lower secondary education (27.0%) was slightly higher than those of men (25.1%), which is mainly due to the more unfavorable educational structure of the elderly population (aged 65 and over).

While the number of boys in school was 2.5 times higher than those of girls at the end of the 19th century, in the school year 2017/2018 these numbers were almost equal. Boys are still little more than girls due to demographical reasons.

Totally 113 250 persons graduated from lower secondary education in 2017 of whom 60 151 were men and 53 099 were women. The number of secondary education graduates was 48 281 persons as the number of men (24 109) was almost equal to the number of women (24 172). While women enroll and graduate mostly from general education schools, men were in a majority among vocational education.

The highest number of persons enrolled in vocational programmes for acquiring a level of professional qualification was found in the field of 'Engineering and engineering trades' where males (31 221) were considerably more than females (6 742). The most common fields of education among women were 'Personal services' and 'Business and administration'.



There were also considerable differences by gender among the enrolled and graduates in the different areas of tertiary education. Men dominated fields were 'Engineering, manufacturing and construction', 'Business, administration and law' and 'Services' while women were the majority among the fields of 'Business, administration and law', 'Health and welfare' and 'Education'.

In the late 19th century female teachers in Bulgaria were barely 1 681 while the number of male teachers was 8 026. During the 30s of the last century their numbers became equal (13 489 males and 13 339 females) to be reached almost full feminization of the teaching profession nowadays. In 2017/2018 school year the share of female teachers in vocational schools was 72.8% of the total and in general education - respectively 85.3%.

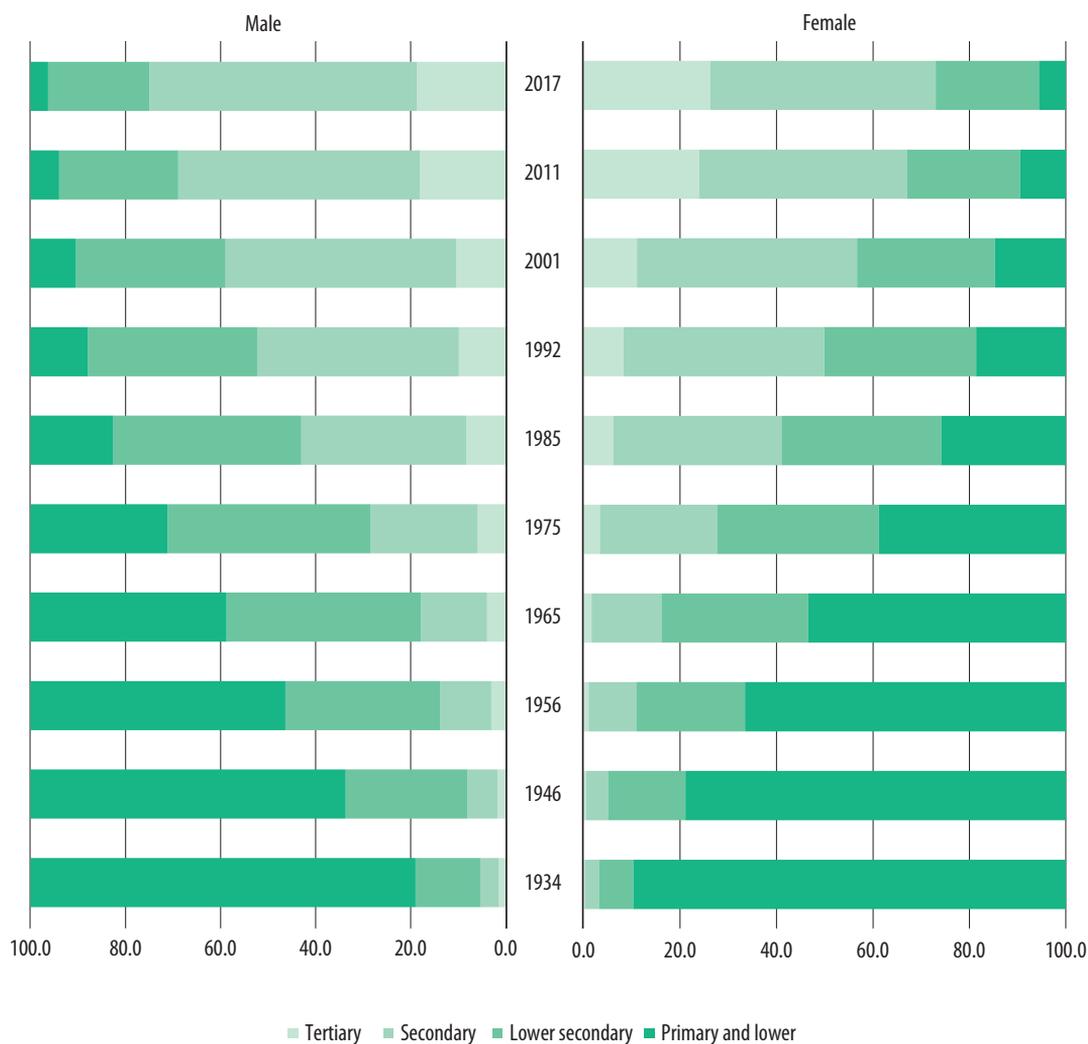
The male academic staff in tertiary education (11 056) was slightly more than the female (10 858). The distribution by academic positions showed that women were predominant in the lower-ranking academic positions - assistants, lecturers and researchers while men were more likely to be found in positions such as professors and associate professors.

According to the 2007 Adult Education Survey, the proportion of the population aged 25 to 64 who had participated in formal education or non-formal training was higher among men (37.9%) than among women (35.0%). In 2011, men were still little more active than women, but in 2016 the participation rates for both sexes were almost the same. Women were more likely than men to have participated in informal learning as in 2016 the proportion of women who participated in such learning was 52.5% while the corresponding share for men was 49.1%.

For additional data and information regarding the conducted surveys, visit the NSI's webpage, section 'Education and Lifelong Learning' (<http://www.nsi.bg/en/node/4769>).



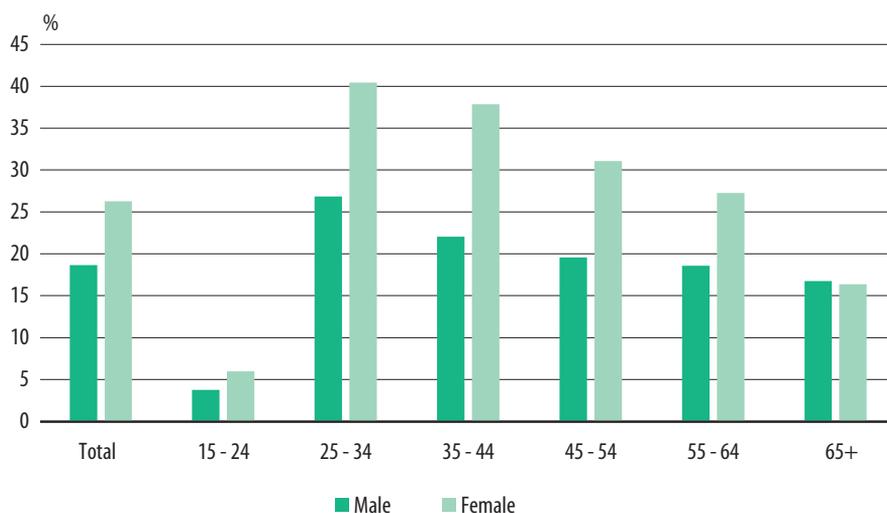
Figure 2.1. Educational structure of the population aged 15 years and more for the period 1934 - 2017



Data source: 1934 - 2011 - Population censuses; 2017 - Labor force survey.

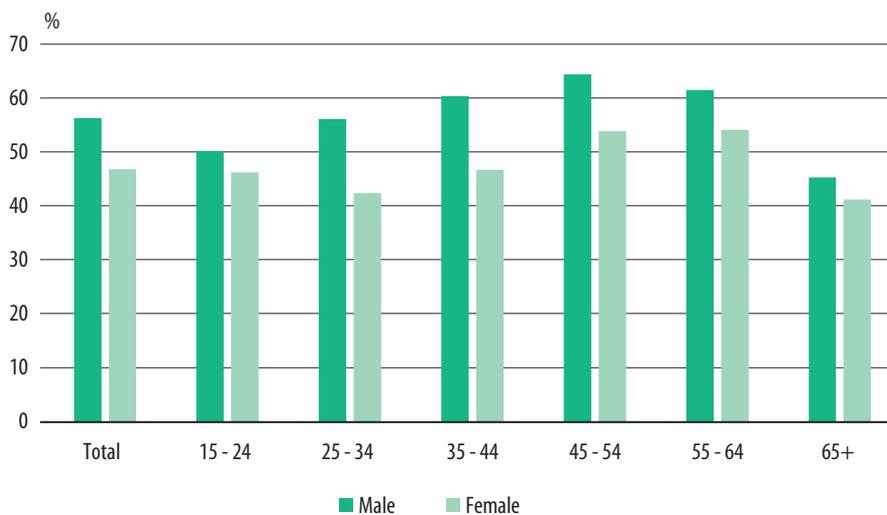


Figure 2.2. Relative share of the population with tertiary education by age groups and sex in 2017



Data source: NSI, Labor Force Survey.

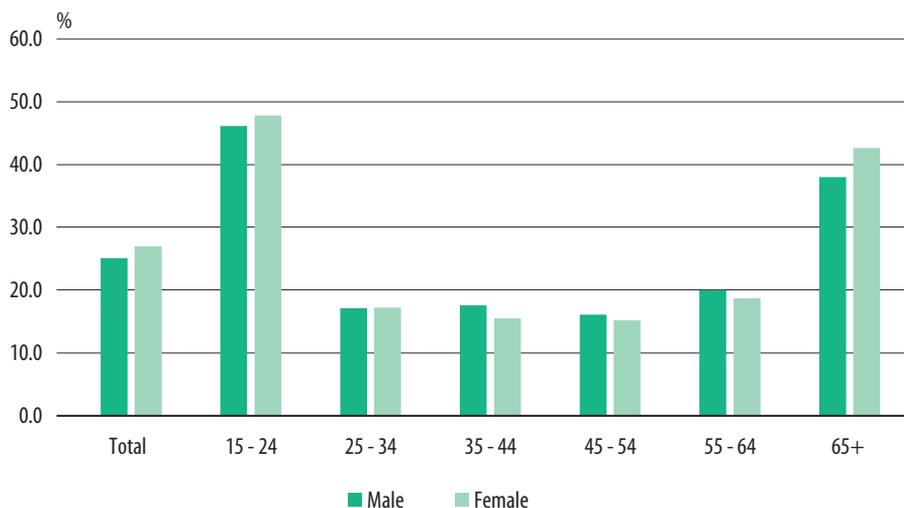
Figure 2.3. Relative share of the population with secondary education by age groups and sex in 2017



Data source: NSI, Labor Force Survey.

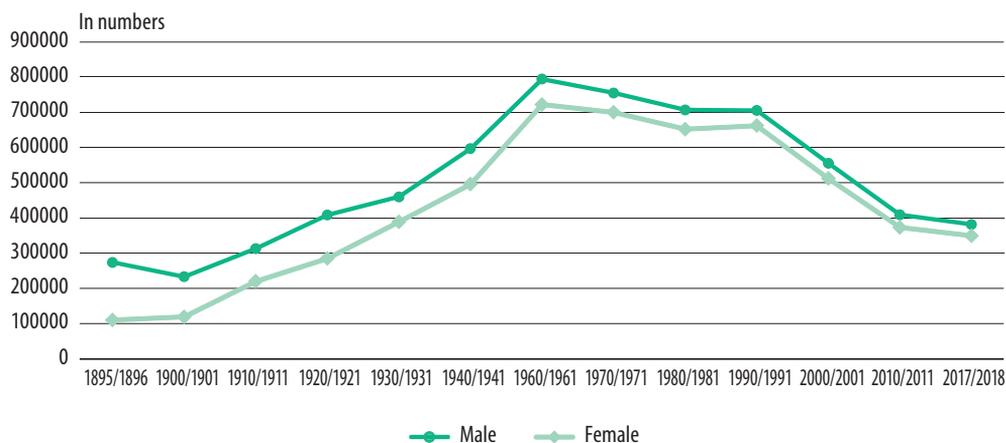


Figure 2.4. Relative share of the population with at least lower secondary education by age groups and sex in 2017



Data source: NSI, Labor Force Survey.

Figure 2.5. Students in I - XII grade by sex in the period 1895 - 2017



Data source: NSI, Education Statistics.



1. Graduates from lower secondary and upper secondary education by type of school and sex in 2017

(In numbers)

	Total	Male	Female
Graduates from lower secondary and secondary education	161531	84260	77271
Lower secondary education	113250	60151	53099
General schools	101275	53095	48180
Vocational schools and classes	11869	6984	4885
Special schools	106	72	34
Secondary education with a diploma	48281	24109	24172
General schools	26556	11430	15126
Vocational schools and classes	21714	12672	9042
Special schools	11	7	4

Data source: NSI, Education Statistics

2. Enrolments in programs for acquiring a level of professional qualification by narrow field of education and sex in the school year 2017/2018

(In numbers)

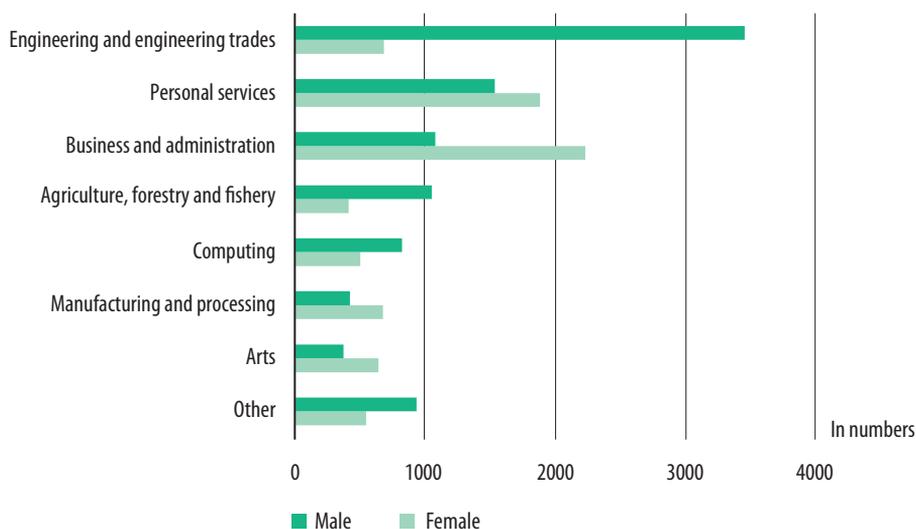
Narrow field of education ¹	Total	Male	Female
Manufacturing and processing	37963	31221	6742
Personal services	28954	13850	15104
Business and administration	19894	7346	12548
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	15540	11441	4099
Manufacturing and processing	10529	4697	5832
Computing	10280	6942	3338
Arts	7717	2825	4892
Architecture and building	6740	4709	2031
Transport services	1336	980	356
Veterinary	936	478	458
Security services	544	387	157
Humanities	420	299	121
Environmental protection	395	146	249
Social services	390	81	309
Health	327	130	197
Journalism, mass communication and information	56	17	39

Data source: NSI, Education Statistics

¹ According to the List of Professions for Vocational Education and Training.



Figure 2.6. Graduates from programs for acquiring a level of professional qualification by narrow field of education and sex in the school year 2017/2018



Data source: NSI, Education Statistics.

3. Students enrolled in tertiary education by sex and broad field of education¹ in the academic year 2017/2018

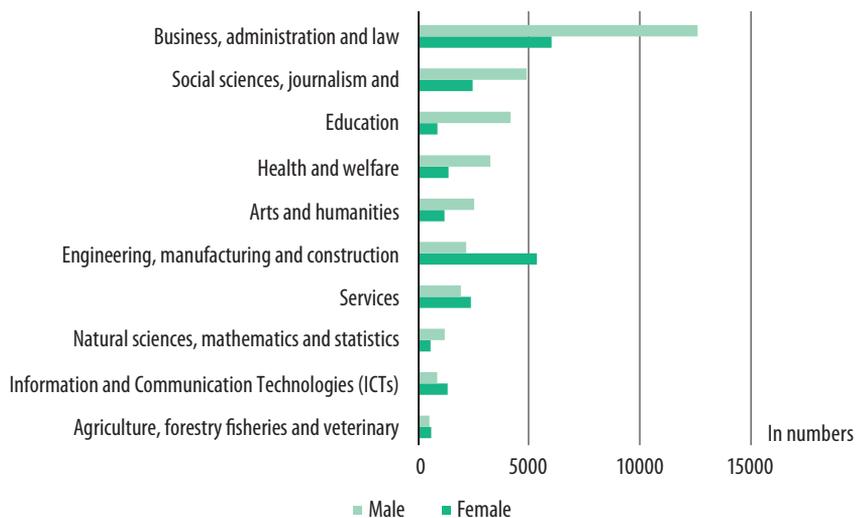
Broad field of education	(In numbers)		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	229771	106333	123438
Business, administration and law	56886	21380	35506
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	37781	28639	9142
Health and welfare	29213	10660	18553
Social sciences, journalism and information	22728	8588	14140
Education	18727	3621	15106
Services	17744	10860	6884
Arts and humanities	17018	6061	10957
Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)	10732	7506	3226
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	6829	2540	4289
Agriculture, forestry fisheries and veterinary	6111	3502	2609
Unspecified	6002	2976	3026

Data source: NSI, Education Statistics.

¹ According to the Classification of Fields of Education and Training (ISCED-F 2013).

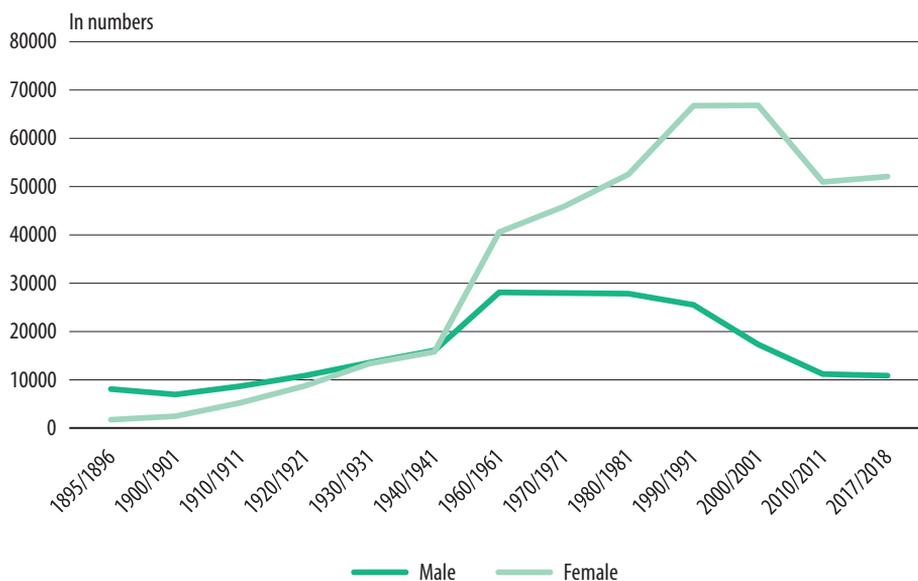


Figure 2.7. Tertiary education graduates by sex and broad field of education in 2017



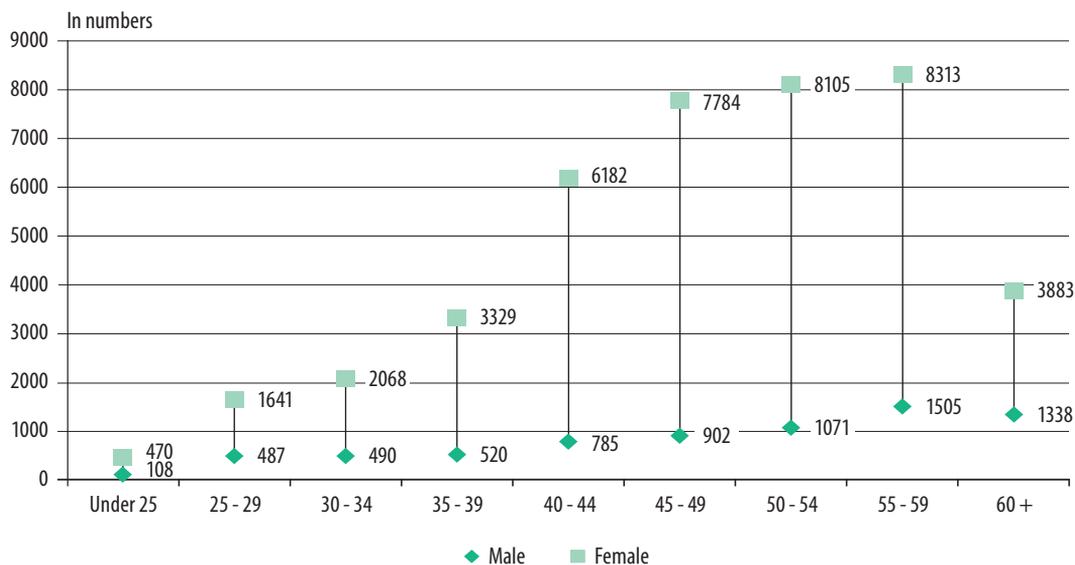
Data source: NSI, Education Statistics.

Figure 2.8. Grade I - XII teachers by sex for the period 1895 - 2017



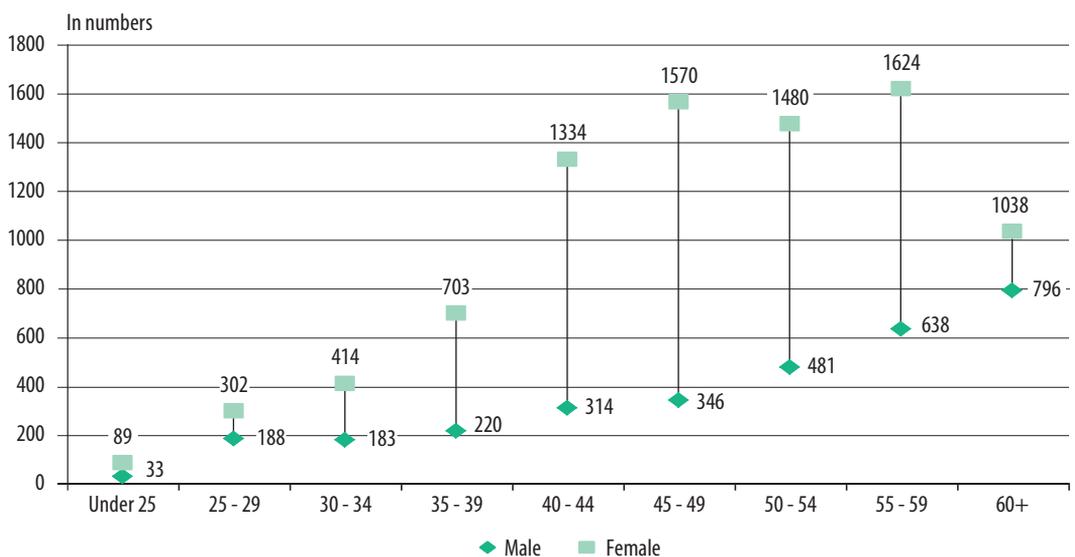
Data source: NSI, Education Statistics.

Figure 2.9. Teachers in general schools by age groups and sex in the 2017/2018 school year



Data source: NSI, Education Statistics.

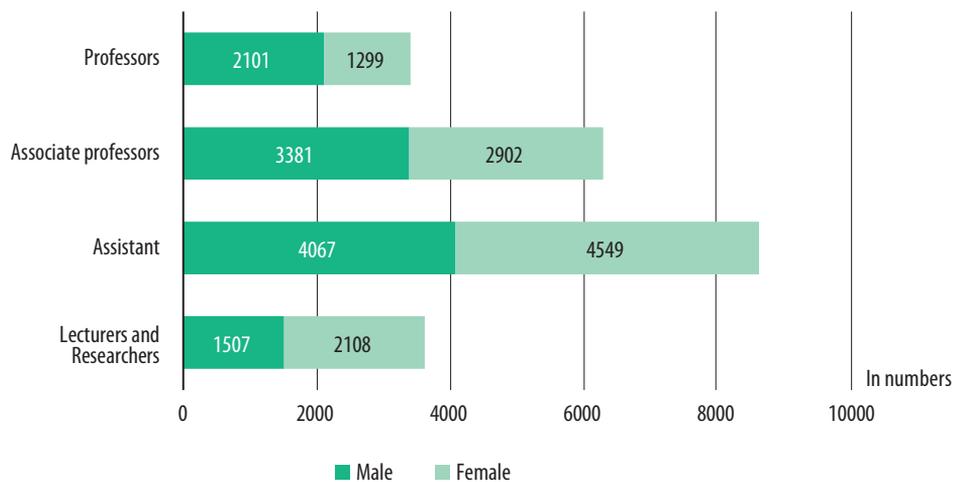
Figure 2.10. Teachers in vocational schools by age groups and sex in the 2017/2018 school year



Data source: NSI, Education Statistics.



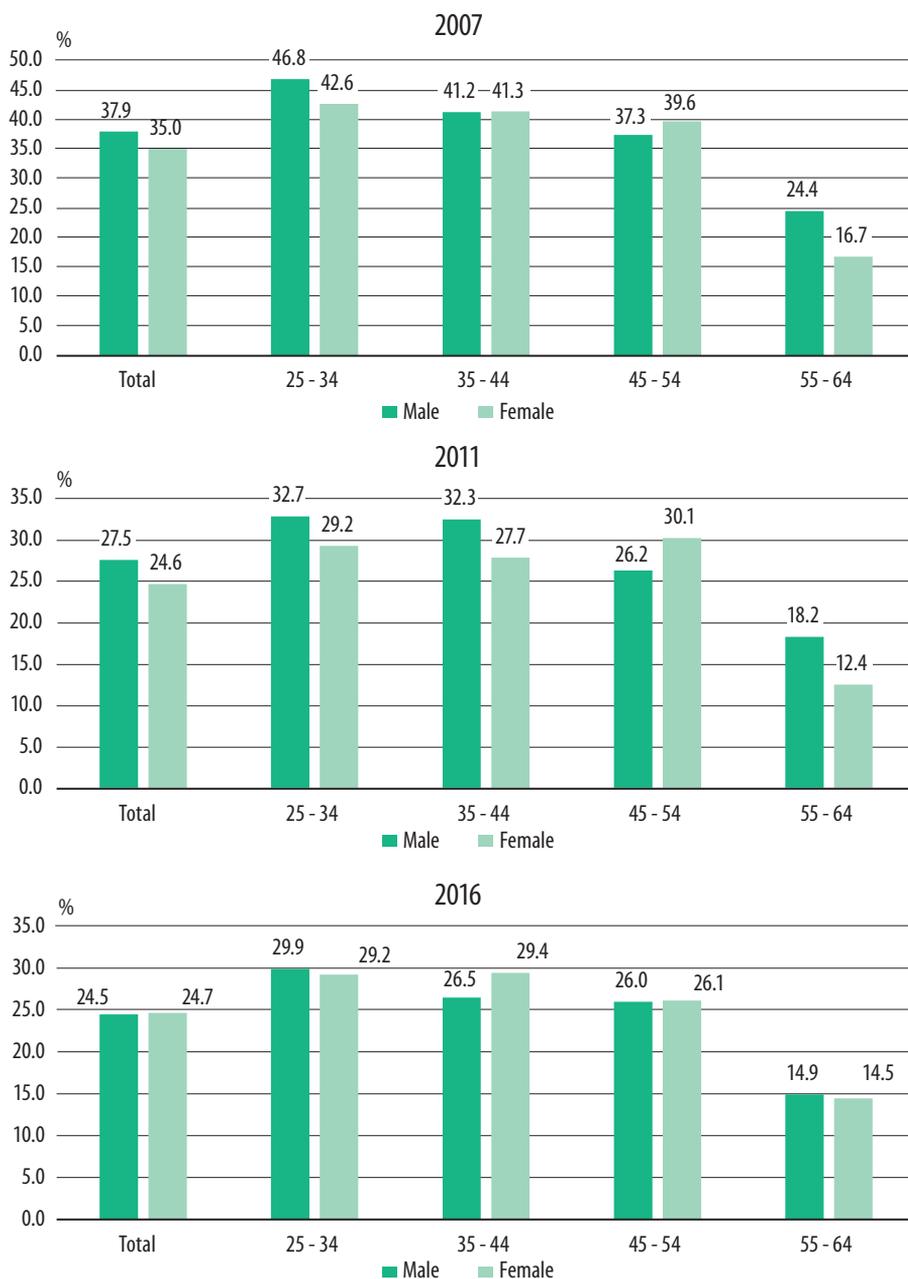
Figure 2.11. Teaching staff in higher schools by academic position and sex in 2017/2018



Data source: NSI, Education Statistics.



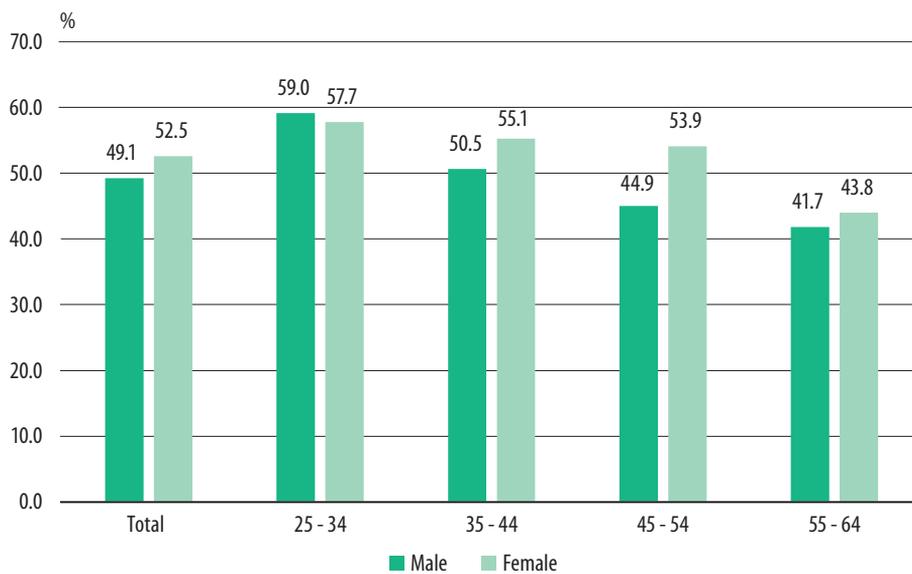
Figure 2.12. Adult participation in formal or non-formal education and training by age and sex in 2007, 2011 and 2016



Data source: NSI, Education Statistics (Adult Education Survey).



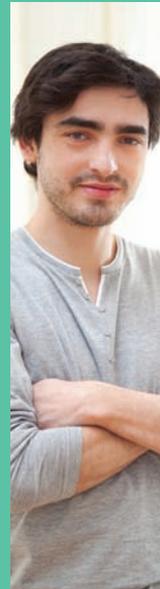
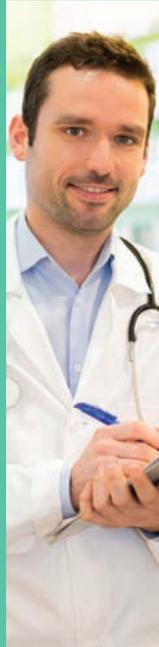
Figure 2.13. Adult participation in informal learning by age and sex in 2016



Data source: NSI, Education Statistics (Adult Education Survey).

3

LABOUR MARKET

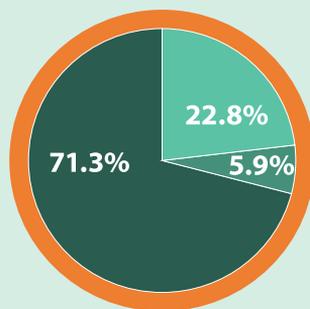
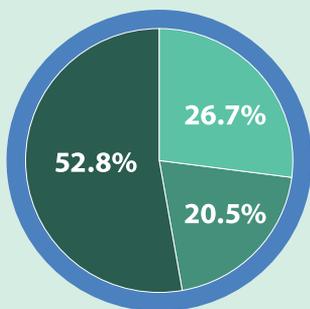


Structure of self-employed persons by economic sectors and by sex

2017



MALE



FEMALE



In 2017, 71.3% of the population aged 15 - 64 was economically active. The activity rate for this age group is by 8.3 percentage points higher for men than for women - 75.4% and 67.1%, respectively.

In 2017 the number of employed persons aged 15 and over reached 3 150.3 thousand, of which 1 682.6 thousand, or 53.4% were men and 1 467.7 thousand, or 46.6%, were women.

Of all categories by status in employment, the proportion of women was higher than that of men only among unpaid family workers, where the ratio between women and men was approximately 2:1. Women accounted for almost half (48.1%) of all employees, with the public sector accounting for 18.6 percentage points higher than men, while the private sector was predominantly male. Among self-employed persons women occupied a significantly smaller share - 28.2% for employers and 35.9% for self-employed, without employees.

Almost three quarters of the employed women (1 070.2 thousand) worked in the service sector. Women accounted for 53.8% of all working in the sector, while in the other two sectors - 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing' and 'Industry', the share of employed men predominated - 69.9% and 64.9% respectively. Among different economic activities with the highest share of women are 'Education' (79.8%) and 'Human health and social work activities' (79.6%), while men had a higher share than women mostly in the economic activities 'Construction' (93.0%) and Mining and quarrying (80.8%).

The structure of employed men and women by occupational groups (defined with a two-digit code in the National Classification of Occupations and Posts - 2011) showed that most women work as sales workers and personal service workers, and most men - drivers and mobile plant operators and protective services workers.

The educational level of working women was higher than that of men. For women employed the share of university graduates was 40.1%, while for men this share was 23.9%.

In 2017, the employment rate for the age group 15 - 64 was 66.9%, with male employment higher than that for women - 70.6% for men and 63.1% for women.

Higher employment of men was observed in all age groups, but it was most pronounced in the 25 - 34 age group, where the difference in the employment rate between the two sexes was 14.3 percentage points. In the 45 - 54 age group, this difference decreased to 1.7 percentage points.

The employment rate among young people aged 15 - 29 was 42.0% (47.6% for men and 36.0% for women). At the same time, 18.9% of people in this age group neither study nor work. This share was higher for women - 23.2%, compared to 14.8% for men.



In 2017, 206.9 thousand people, of whom 114.2 thousand male and 92.8 thousand female were unemployed. The unemployment rate was 6.2% and was higher for men (6.4%) than for women (5.9%). By degrees of education, the unemployment rate varied from 3.0% for higher education to 31.8% for primary and lower education.

Of all unemployed, 113.8 thousand, or 55.0%, were unemployed for one or more years. For unemployed men their share was 56.5% and for unemployed women - a little lower (53.1%). The long-term unemployment rate was 3.6% for men and 3.2% for women respectively.

In 2017, 51.0 thousand unemployed people were 15 - 29 years of age. The unemployment rate for this age group was 9.9% and it was also higher for men (10.2%) than for women (9.4%).

Of the unemployed, 34.9 thousand were looking for the first job - 19.9 thousand men and 15.0 thousand women.

In 2017, 1 317.7 thousand people, or 28.7% of the population aged 15 - 64, were economically inactive, of which 569.8 thousand were men and 747.9 thousand were women. The economic inactivity rate was 24.6% for men and 32.9% for women. For men, the main reason for not being on the labour market was participation in education and training (37.5% of inactive men aged 15 - 64) and for women - personal and family reasons (30.5%).

Source of the data in the tables and graphs is the 'Labour Force Survey' conducted by the NSI.



Figure 3.1. Population aged 15 years and over by sex and labour status in 2017

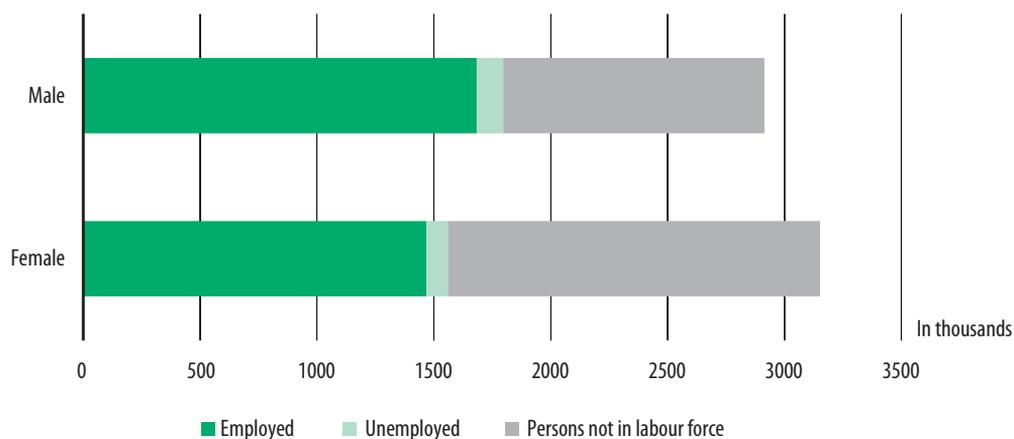
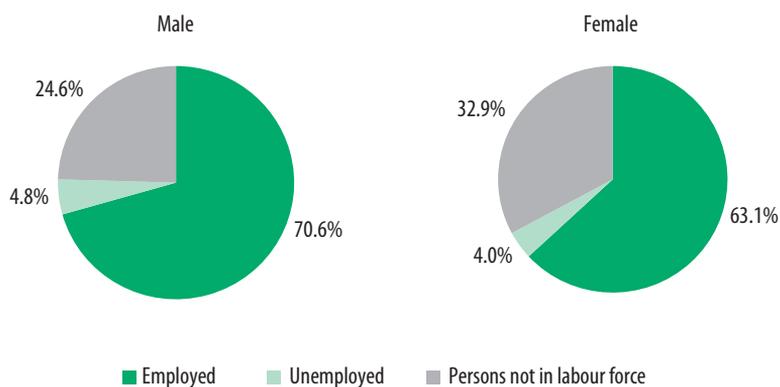


Figure 3.2. Population aged 15 - 64 years by sex and labour status in 2017





1. Employed, unemployed and economically inactive persons by sex and age groups in 2017

Age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number - in thousands			Structure - %		
Employed persons	3150.3	1682.6	1467.7	100.0	53.4	46.6
Of which:						
15 - 64	3073.4	1638.6	1434.8	100.0	59.4	40.6
15 - 24	148.6	88.3	60.3	100.0	56.4	43.6
25 - 34	689.2	388.4	300.8	100.0	53.1	46.9
35 - 44	869.6	462.0	407.6	100.0	51.2	48.8
45 - 54	797.3	408.5	388.8	100.0	51.2	48.8
55 - 64	568.7	291.4	277.3	100.0	57.3	42.7
Unemployed persons	206.9	114.2	92.8	100.0	55.2	44.8
Of which:						
15 - 64	204.1	112.5	91.6	100.0	61.1	38.9
15 - 24	22.1	13.5	8.6	100.0	56.0	44.0
25 - 34	51.6	28.9	22.7	100.0	52.0	48.0
35 - 44	50.0	26.0	24.0	100.0	53.6	46.4
45 - 54	44.8	24.0	20.8	100.0	56.5	43.5
55 - 64	35.6	20.1	15.4	100.0	57.3	42.7
Economically inactive persons	2707.7	1116.8	1590.9	100.0	41.2	58.8
Of which:						
15 - 64	1317.7	569.8	747.9	100.0	48.4	51.6
15 - 24	478.4	231.7	246.7	100.0	33.2	66.8
25 - 34	196.1	65.2	131.0	100.0	40.6	59.4
35 - 44	132.3	53.7	78.6	100.0	46.7	53.3
45 - 54	137.4	64.2	73.3	100.0	41.5	58.5
55 - 64	373.4	155.1	218.4	100.0	39.3	60.7



Figure 3.3. Activity rate (15 - 64 years) by sex

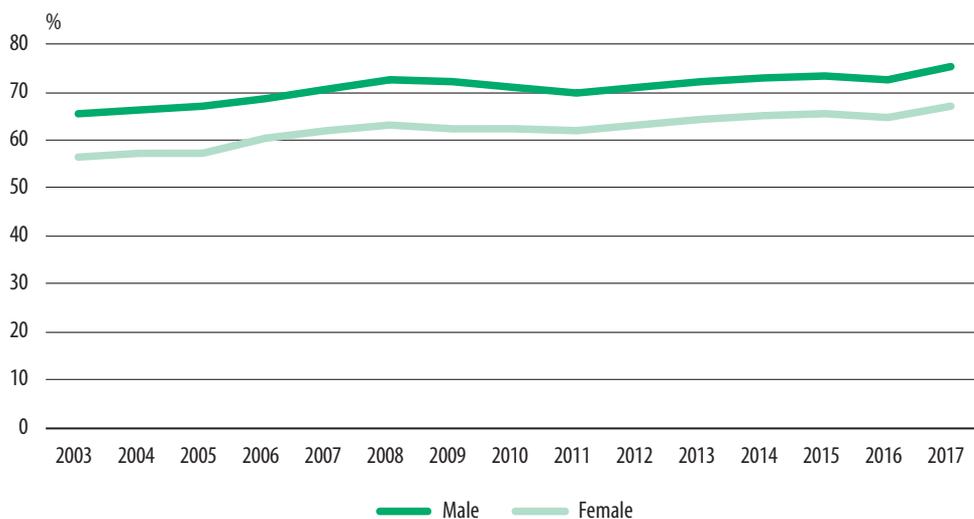


Figure 3.4. Activity rate by age group and sex in 2017

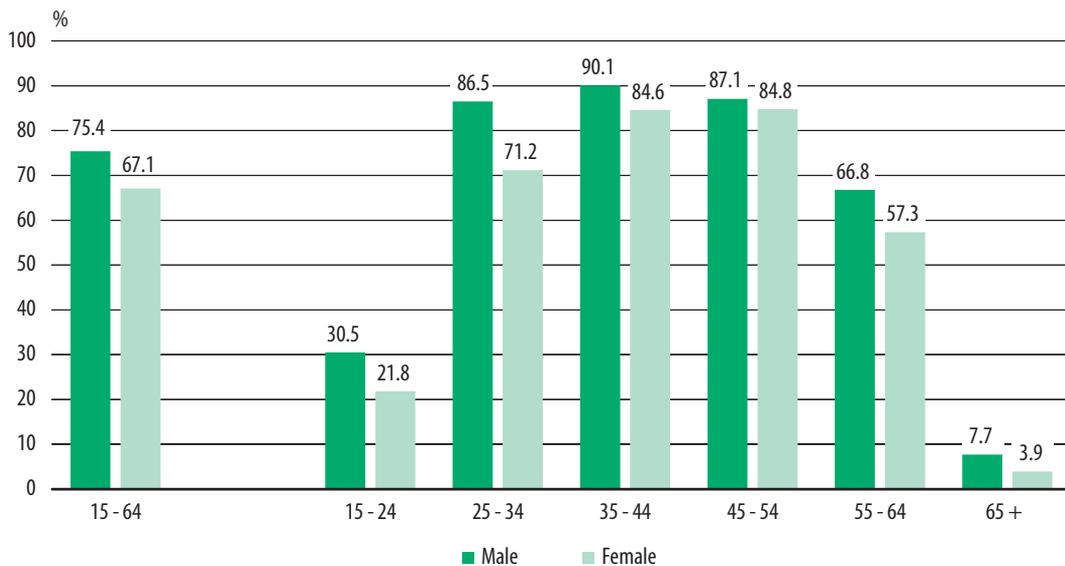




Figure 3.5. Employment rate (15 - 64 years of age) by sex

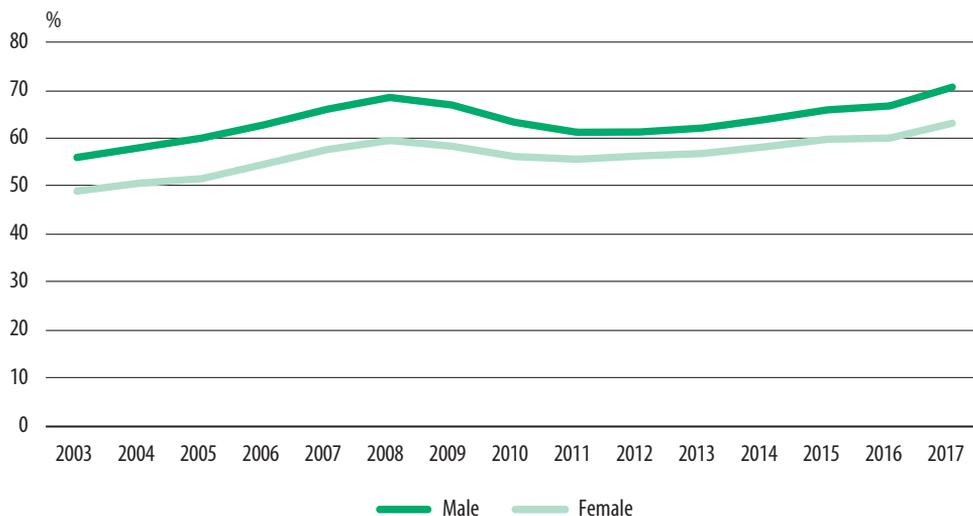


Figure 3.6. Employment rate by age group and sex in 2017

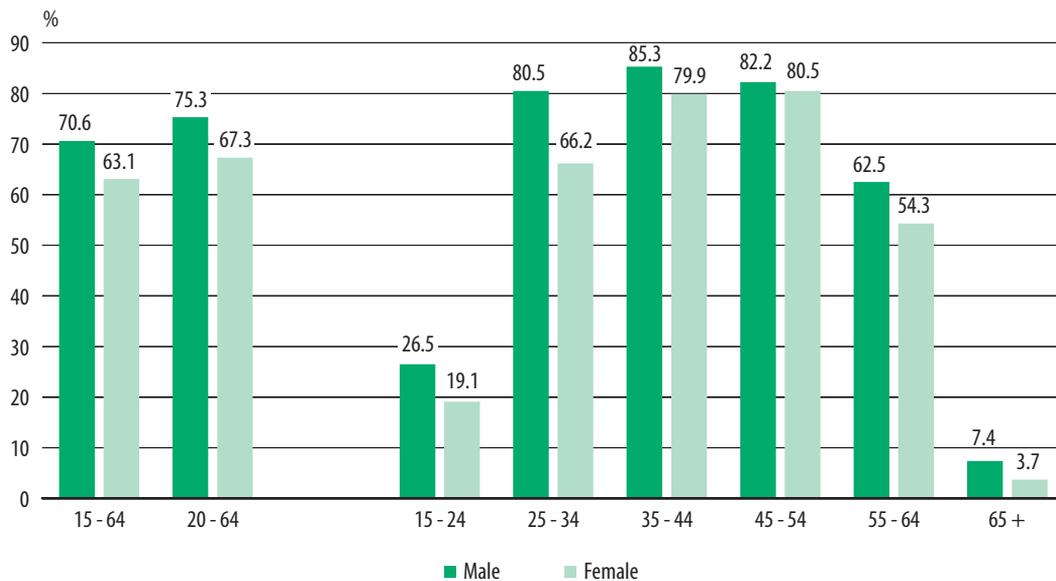




Figure 3.7. Structure of employed persons by sex and education levels in 2017

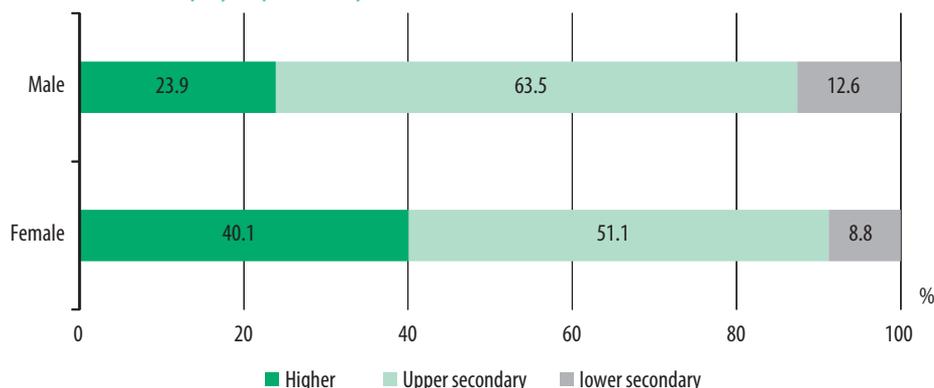


Figure 3.8. Relative share of employed men and women by economic activity in 2017

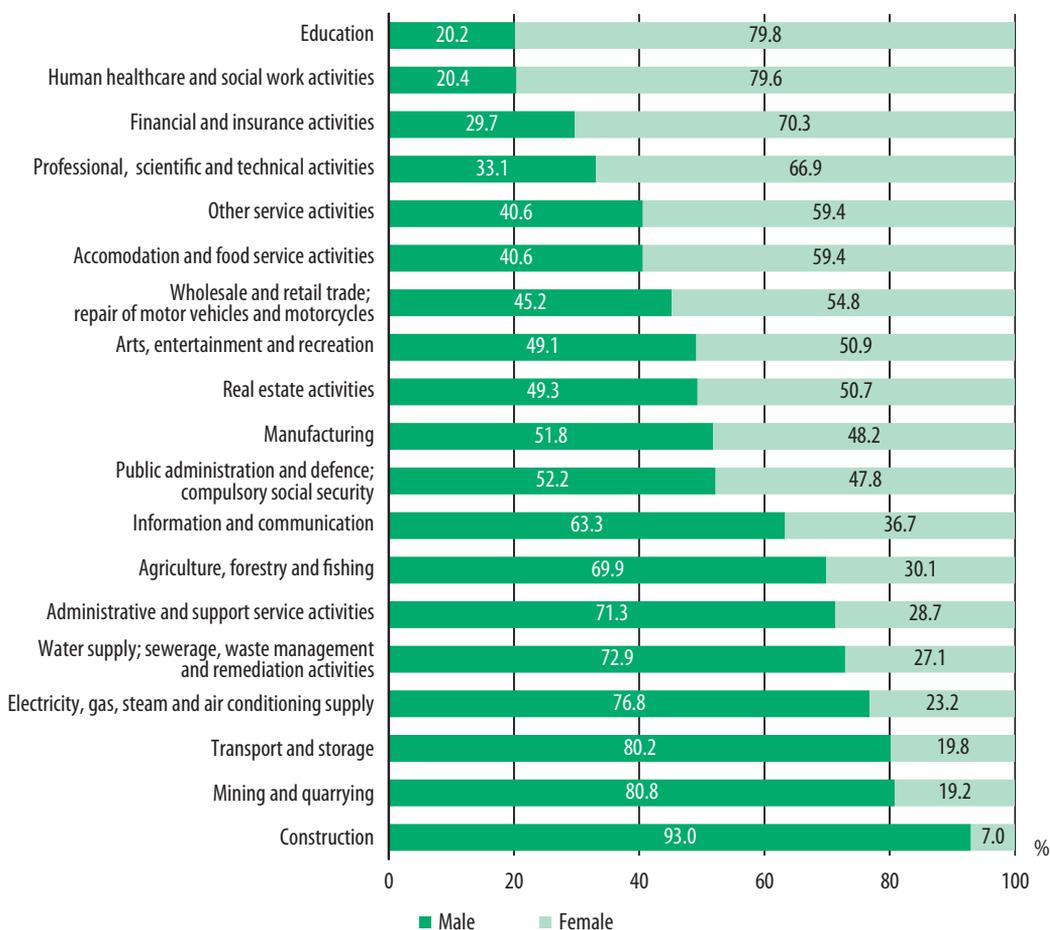
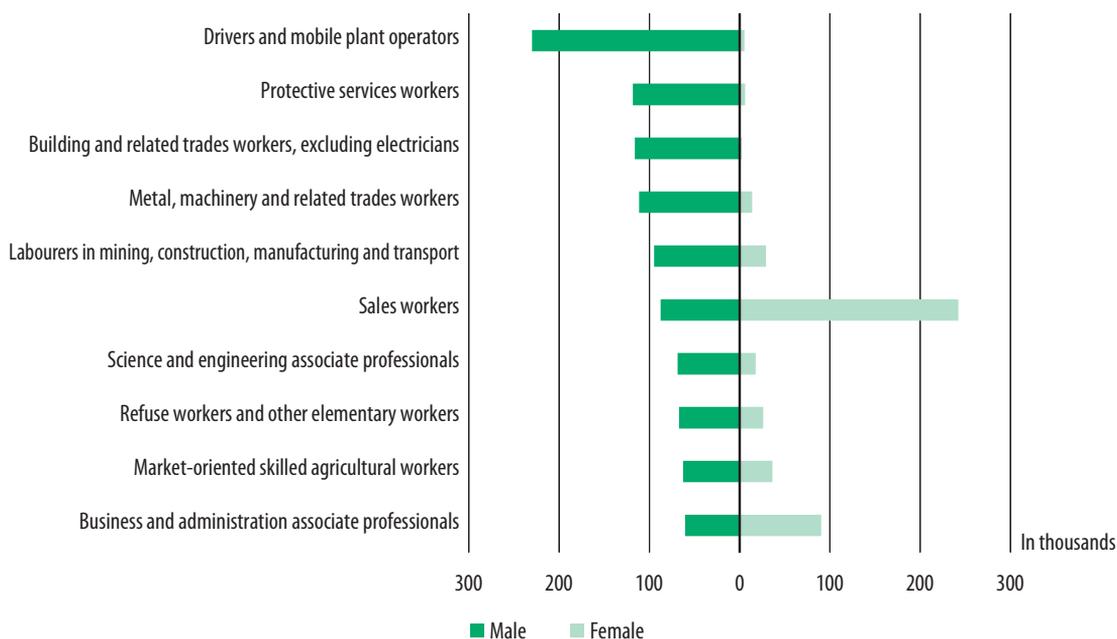
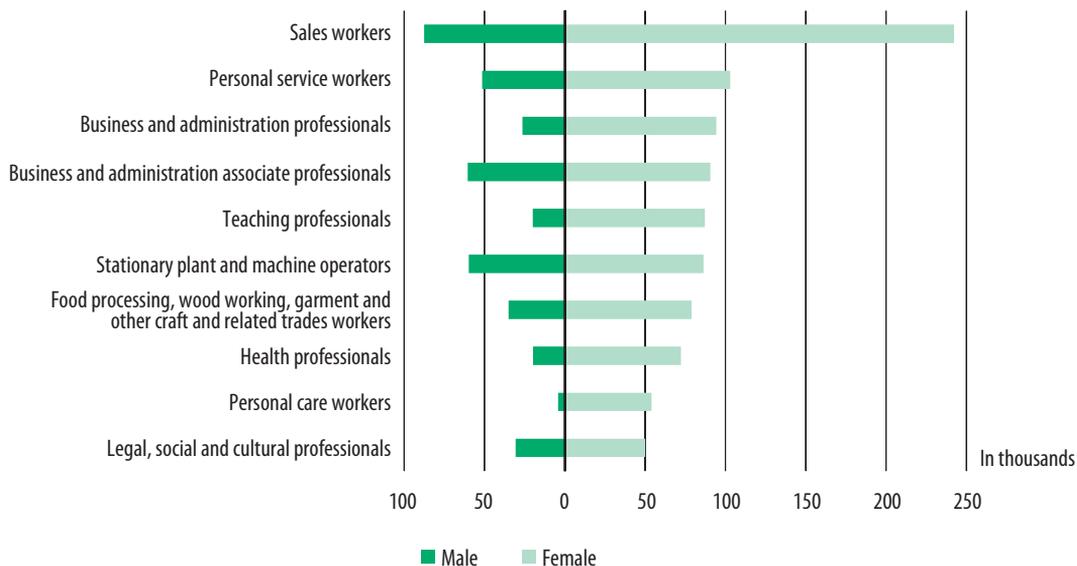
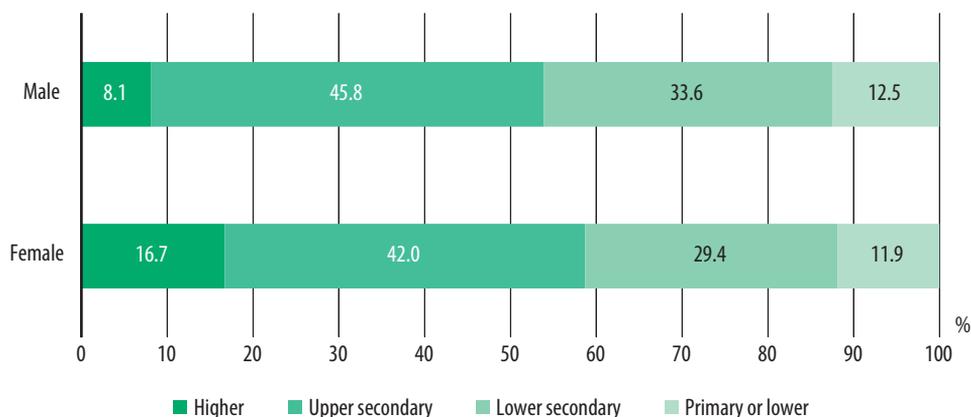


Figure 3.9. Main groups of occupations of men in 2017¹Figure 3.10. Main groups of occupations of women in 2017¹

¹ Sub-classes of professions marked with a two-digit numerical code in the NCPD - 2011.



Figure 3.11. Structure of temporary employees by sex and education levels in 2017



2. Self-employed persons by economic sector and sex in 2017

Economic sectors	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Number - in thousands			Structure - %	
Total	374.8	242.2	132.6	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	95.0	64.8	30.2	26.7	22.8
Industry	57.4	49.6	7.8	20.5	5.9
Services	222.5	127.9	94.6	52.8	71.3

3. Unemployed persons by sex

Years	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Unemployed persons - In thousands			Structure - %		
2003	449.1	246.1	203.0	100.0	54.8	45.2
2004	399.8	221.6	178.2	100.0	55.4	44.6
2005	334.2	182.5	151.6	100.0	54.6	45.4
2006	305.7	156.4	149.3	100.0	51.2	48.8
2007	240.2	120.7	119.5	100.0	50.2	49.8
2008	199.7	103.9	95.8	100.0	52.0	48.0
2009	238.0	130.1	107.9	100.0	54.7	45.3
2010	352.3	199.8	152.6	100.0	56.7	43.3
2011	376.2	219.0	157.2	100.0	58.2	41.8
2012	410.3	241.1	169.3	100.0	58.8	41.3
2013	436.3	249.8	186.5	100.0	57.3	42.7
2014	384.5	221.4	163.1	100.0	57.6	42.4
2015	305.1	174.2	130.9	100.0	57.1	42.9
2016	247.2	141.7	105.6	100.0	57.3	42.7
2017	206.9	114.2	92.8	100.0	55.2	44.9



Figure 3.12. Unemployment rate by sex

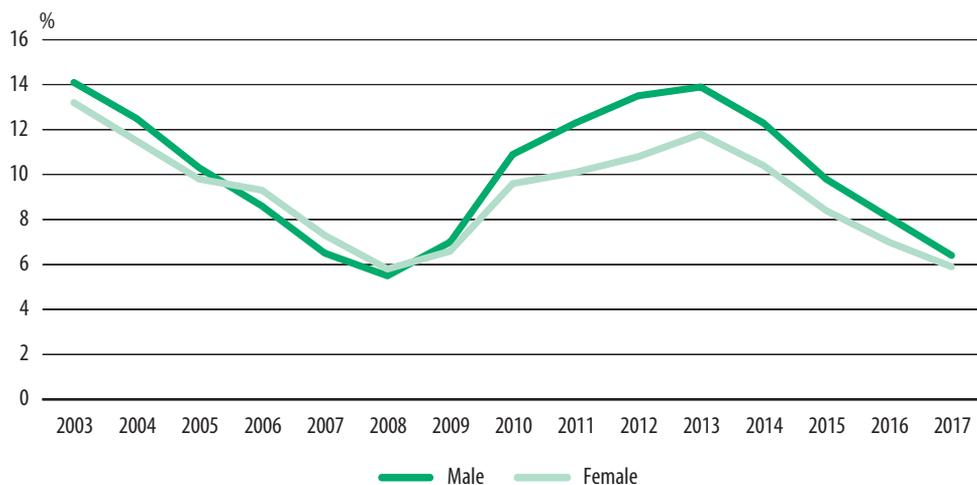


Figure 3.13. Unemployment rate by age group and sex in 2017

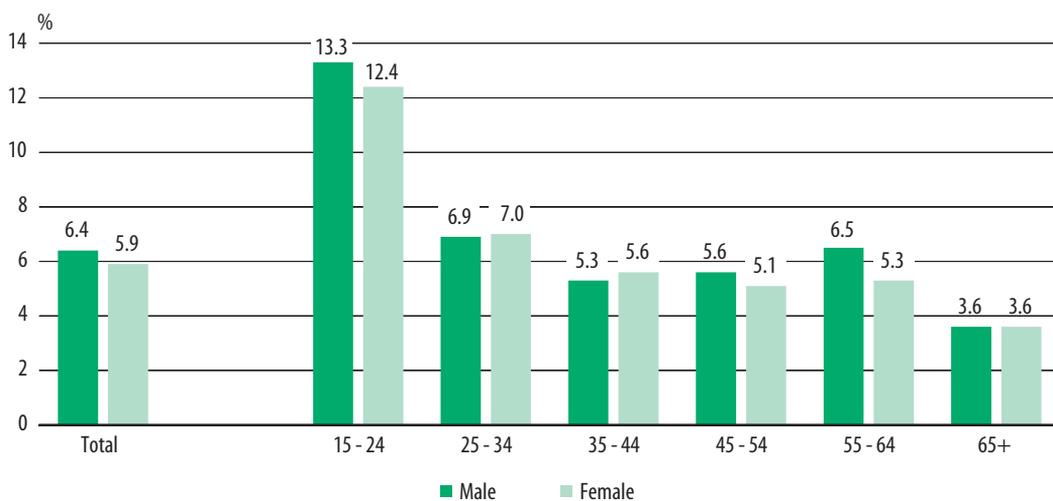




Figure 3.14. Unemployment rates by sex and education levels

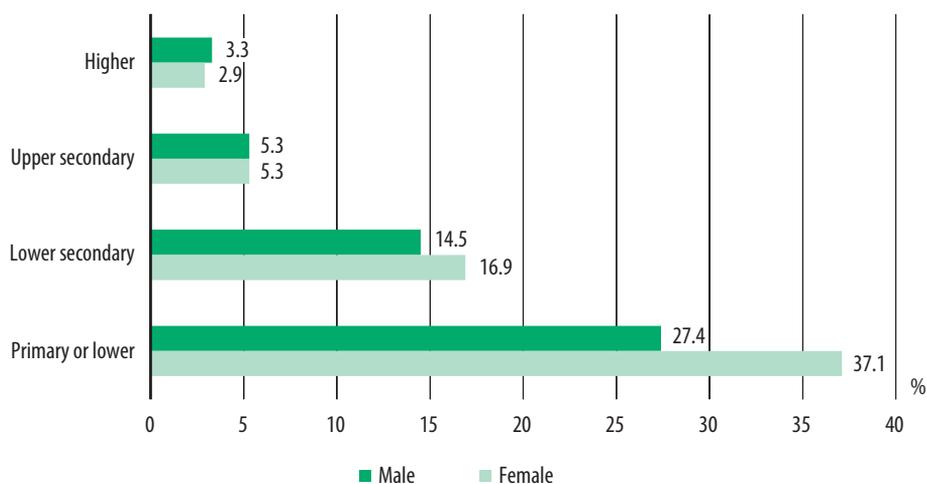
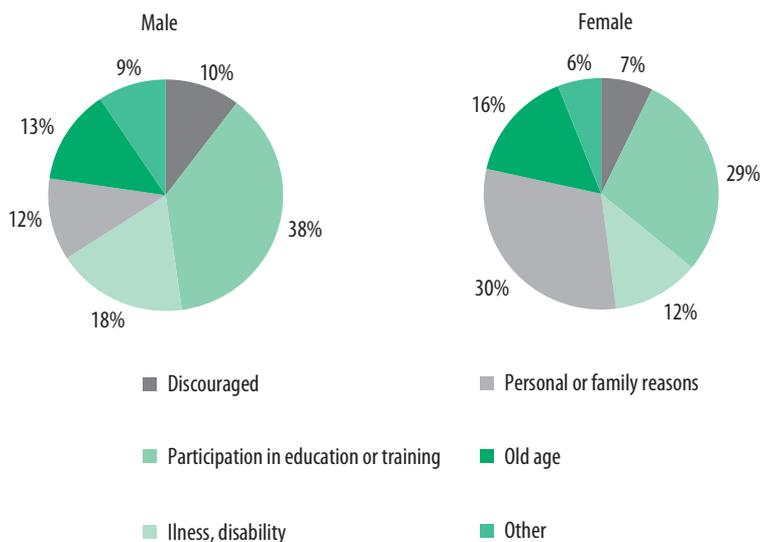


Figure 3.15. Structure of persons not in labour force aged 15 - 64 years by reason of inactivity and sex in 2017





4. Relative share of young people (15 - 29 years) neither in employment nor in education and training

Years	(Per cent)		
	Total	Male	Female
2004	28.7	26.5	31.0
2005	26.8	23.5	30.3
2006	23.9	20.0	27.9
2007	20.3	17.5	23.3
2008	18.5	15.4	21.9
2009	20.8	17.9	24.0
2010	23.5	21.2	25.8
2011	24.7	23.0	26.6
2012	24.7	23.0	26.4
2013	25.7	23.8	27.8
2014	24.0	21.3	26.8
2015	22.2	19.8	24.7
2016	22.4	19.1	25.8
2017	18.9	14.8	23.2

4

WAGES AND SALARIES



Gross monthly wages and salaries of the employees under labour contract in October 2014 by sex and age

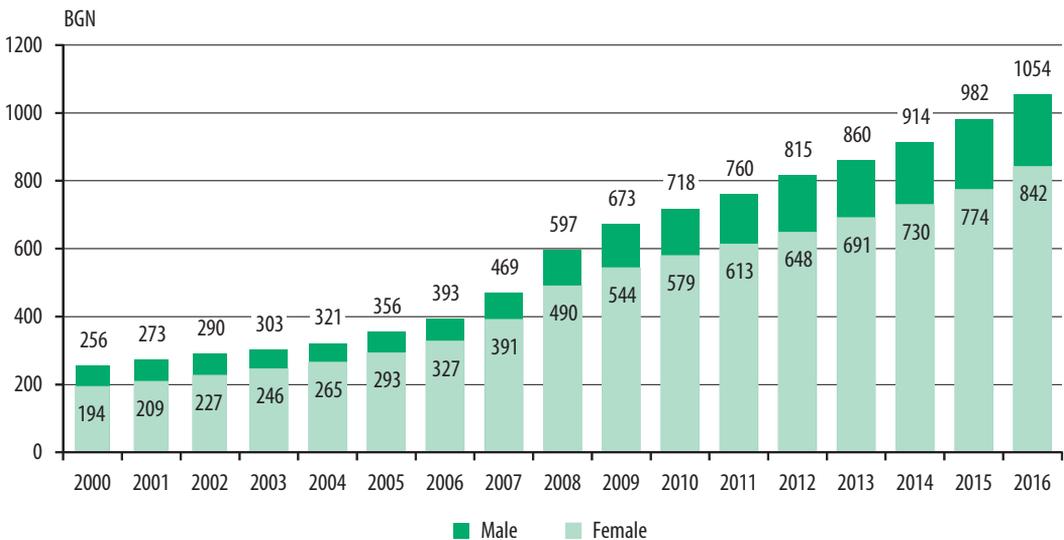


The data presented under this section should not be accepted as a direct measure of sex inequality in terms of remunerations. The differences in male and female earnings depend on the characteristics of the employer for which the employees work (economic activity, size of the enterprise, location) and on the individual characteristics of the employees (age, education, occupation, skills, experience).

Over the period 2000 - 2016 the average gross wages and salaries of the male employees were higher than those of female employees. Although the wages and salaries of female employees were lower in levels, up to 2007 there was a higher annual increase of the wages and salaries of females compared to those of males, leading to reduction of the wages and salaries gap. After 2007 the trend has changed and the average wages and salaries of men were growing faster than those of women (with the exception of 2011, 2013 and 2016).

The average gross wages and salaries in 2016 was 1 054 BGN for males (by 7.3% higher than 2015), while for females the corresponding figure was 842 BGN (up by 8.8% compared to 2015).

Figure 4.1. Average gross monthly wages and salaries of the employees under labour contract by sex



Data source: Annual survey 'Employed persons, wages and salaries and other labour costs'.



Wages and salaries by economic activities

In almost all economic activities the average gross wages and salaries of male employees is higher than those of females. In 2016 the gender pay gap is most pronounced in section 'Human health and social work activities', and 'Financial and insurance activities' where female employees earn correspondingly 38.4 and 32.1% less than men. In two sections 'Administrative and support service activities', and 'Construction' the female wages are higher than those of males by 17.2 and 10.9% respectively.

1. Average monthly wages and salaries of the employees under labour contract by economic activities and sex 2008 - 2016

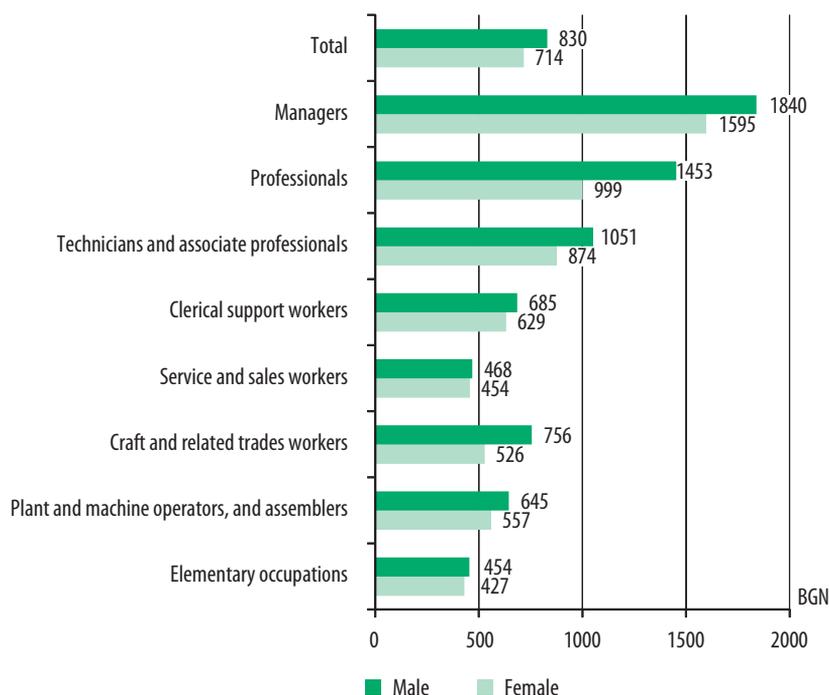
Economic activities	2008		2012		2016	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
Total	597	490	815	648	1054	842
Agriculture,forestry and fishing	414	348	623	530	799	700
Mining and quarrying	877	708	1287	1005	1424	1216
Manufacturing	565	388	733	502	978	686
Electricity,gas,steam and air conditioning supply	1147	913	1604	1357	1717	1528
Water supply,sewerage,waste management and remediation activities	594	483	705	609	864	714
Construction	459	474	637	651	763	846
Wholesale and retail trade;repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	517	384	733	558	994	740
Transportation and storage	630	554	761	681	876	846
Accommodation and food service activities	370	310	518	428	634	517
Information and communication	1301	984	1921	1377	2620	1804
Financial and insurance activities	1521	1077	1900	1245	2142	1454
Real estate activities	658	495	801	664	993	800
Professional,scientific and technical activities	915	652	1251	879	1605	1183
Administrative and support service activities	328	345	461	514	711	833
Public administration and defence;compulsory social security	840	715	960	857	1141	1041
Education	670	557	859	685	1049	862
Human health and social work activities	770	521	1033	668	1407	867
Arts,entertainment and recreation	521	402	777	508	967	658
Other service activities	426	362	549	472	680	587

Data source: Annual survey 'Employed persons, wages and salaries and other labour costs'.

Wages and salaries by occupations

Conventionally, better are paid occupations presuming higher qualification, educational level and responsibilities. At first place are managers with gross monthly wages and salaries in October 2014, 1 840 BGN for men and 1 595 BGN for women. The lowest paid are male and female employees in elementary occupations (454 and 427 BGN correspondingly). The largest gender pay inequality is observed in ISCO 08 major group 2 'Professionals', where monthly earnings of women are 31.3% lower than those for men.

Figure 4.2. Gross monthly wages and salaries of the employees under labour contract in October 2014 by sex and occupations



Data source: [Structure of Earnings Survey 2014](#).

Economic activity coverage: All economic activities except of 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing'.

The structure of employees by economic activities and occupations is the main reason for the pay gap between men and women in favor of men. For example, in section 'Human health and social work activities' at about 35% of women are in profession 'Nursing and Midwifery Professionals', while at about 34% of men are in profession 'Medical Doctors'.

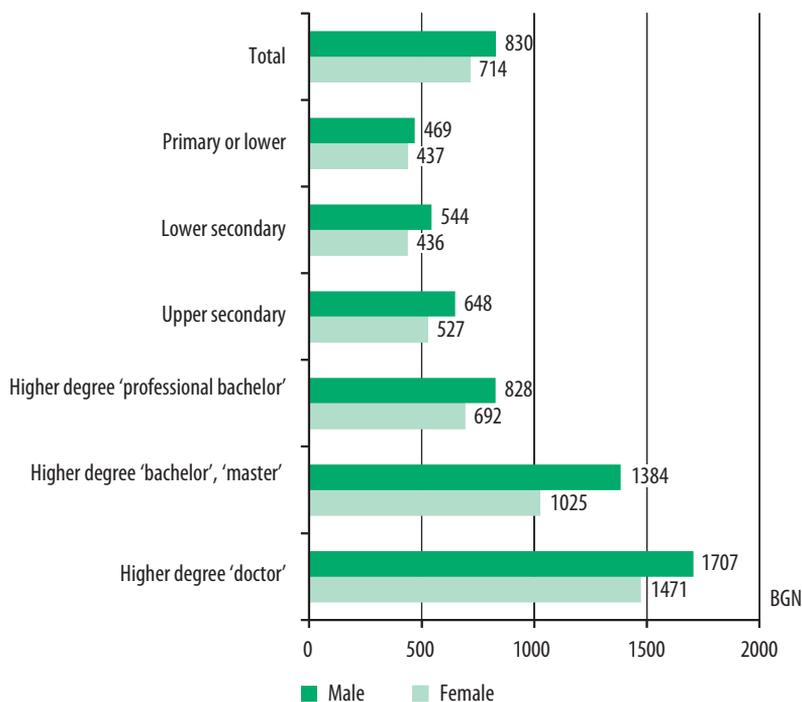


In 'Construction' the highest share of men employees is in the low paid 'Elementary occupations', while women are mainly engaged in higher paid occupations such as 'Professionals' and 'Clerical support workers', which explains the higher average wages of women than the men in this section.

Wages and salaries by education

The level of earning is in positive correlation to the level of completed education. The best paid are employees with educational degree 'Doctor'. Their gross monthly wages and salaries are twice as high as the total average. For all educational levels the average gross wages and salaries of women are lower than those for men. The most significant is the difference for women with higher degree 'Bachelor' and 'Master' whose monthly wages and salaries are 26% less than the monthly wages and salaries of men with the same educational level.

Figure 4.3. Gross monthly wages and salaries of the employees under labour contract in October 2014 by sex and education



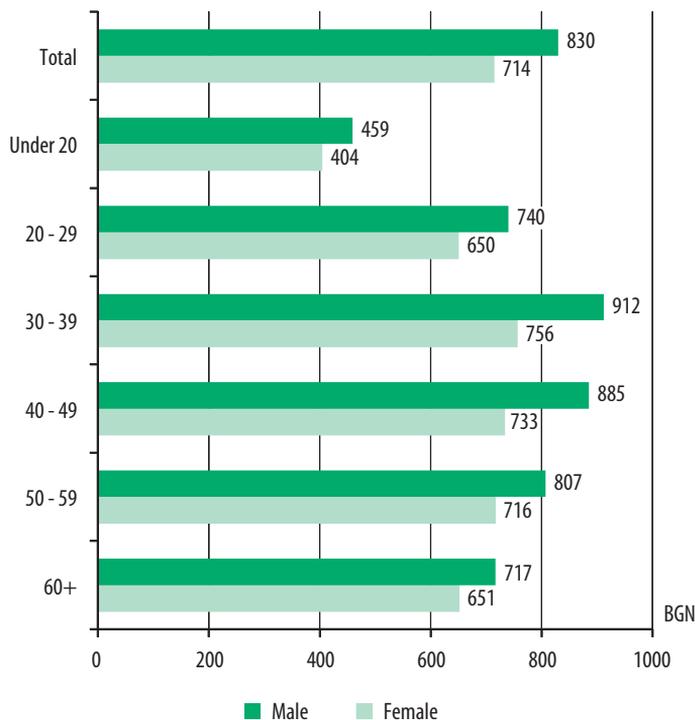
Data source: Structure of Earnings Survey 2014.

Economic activity coverage: All economic activities except of 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing'.

Wages and salaries by age

The age and the practical knowledge and skills are among the determinants that influence level of employees' earnings. The male employees in the youngest age group - up to 20 years old receive on average 459 BGN per month, which is 45% less than the total average for the males. Correspondingly females in this group receive 404 BGN per month, which is 43% less than the total average for the females. In the surveyed population the larger share have persons at age 30 - 39 and 40 - 49 as for the both groups the average wages and salaries, for both sexes, are above the national average.

Figure 4.4. Gross monthly wages and salaries of the employees under labour contract in October 2014 by sex and age



Data source: Structure of Earnings Survey 2014.

Economic activity coverage: All economic activities except of 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing'.

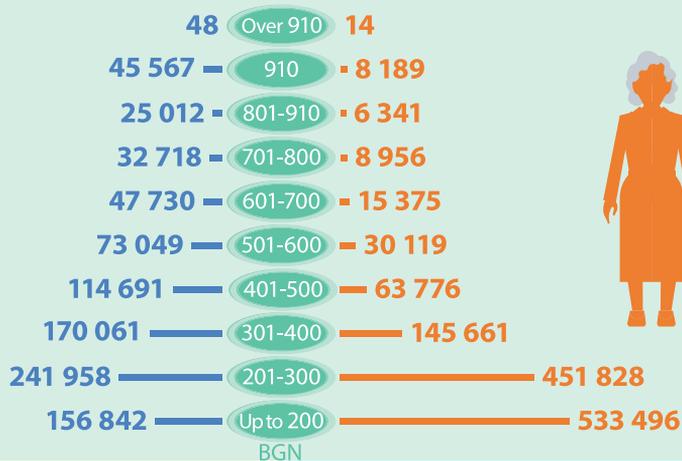
5

INCOME AND SOCIAL INCLUSION



Number of pensioners by sex and main monthly pension

2017



907 691

MALE

FEMALE

1 263 766

BGN

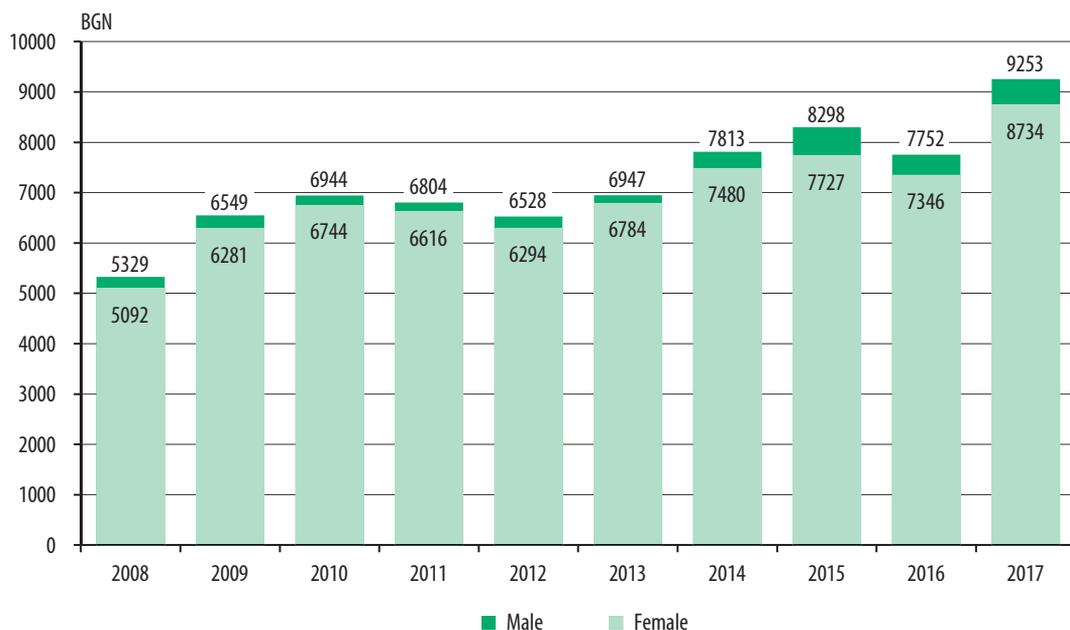
Average annual income of households by sex

The key objective of the survey on income and living conditions being part of the European Statistical System (ESS) is to provide timely and comparable data on income distribution and social inclusion. The survey is conducted according to a unified methodology defined by Regulation No. 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and the Council and provides information on the current state (cross-sectional data) and longitudinal (longitudinal data) changes in income data, level and structure of poverty and social exclusion.

For the period 2008 - 2017, the average annual income of male was higher than that of female. The income gap between male and female varies between years. In 2013 female received 2.3% lower income than male and the largest difference was observed in 2015 when female received a 6.9% lower income than male.

For 2017 the average annual income of male was 19.4% higher compared to 2016 (9 253 BGN), whereas for female the average annual income increased by 18.9% compared to 2016 (8 734 BGN).

Figure 5.1. Average annual income of households by sex



Data source: Annual survey 'Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)'



Average annual income of households by household type

According to the type of household, the households with the lowest income are those of two adults with three or more children - 4 178 BGN. In 2017 the income of this type of household increased by 29.2% compared to 2016.

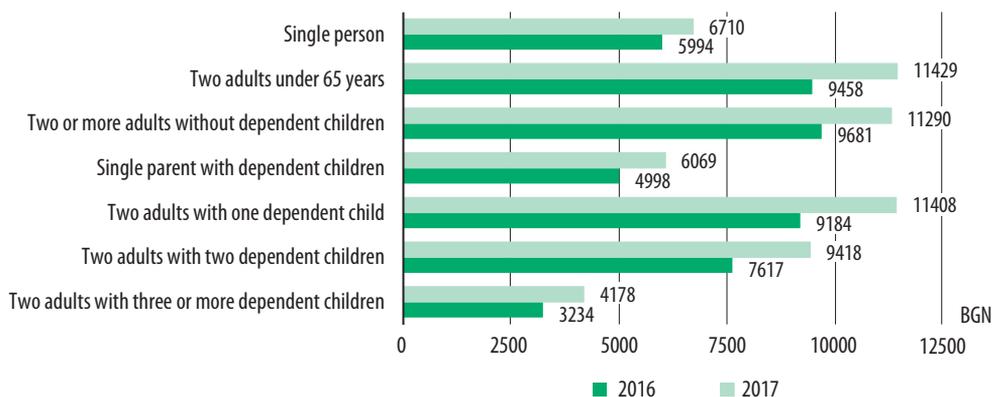
In 2017 households of two adults under 65 years without children had the highest average annual income - 11 429 BGN or 20.8% higher than in 2016.

1. Average annual income of households by type of household

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Single person	3324	4081	4652	4567	4589	5177	6414	6118	5994	6710
Households without dependent children	5189	6491	7087	6989	6812	7280	8284	8102	8070	9259
Two adults under 65 years	6083	7721	8444	8514	8069	7825	9549	9938	9458	11429
Three or more adults	6059	7773	8164	7987	8019	8841	9429	9393	9681	11290
Households with dependent children	5241	6351	6649	6490	6065	6474	7034	7906	7015	8718
Single parent with dependent children	4674	5919	6047	6160	4738	5403	5126	5677	4998	6069
Two adults with one dependent child	6040	7847	7789	8500	7237	7281	8274	9555	9184	11408
Two adults with two dependent children	5845	6913	7114	6936	6412	7102	7755	9059	7617	9418
Two adults with three or more dependent children	2583	3187	3649	3092	3058	2752	3577	3955	3234	4178
Two or more adults with dependent children	5257	6364	6676	6504	6132	6534	7147	8052	7142	8872
Two or more adults without dependent children	5500	6917	7527	7443	7267	7729	8716	8701	8766	10137
Two adults	4870	5992	6852	6832	6550	6627	8045	8142	8085	9331

Data source: Annual survey 'Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)'

Figure 5.2. Average annual income of households by household type in 2016 and 2017



Data source: Annual survey 'Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)'



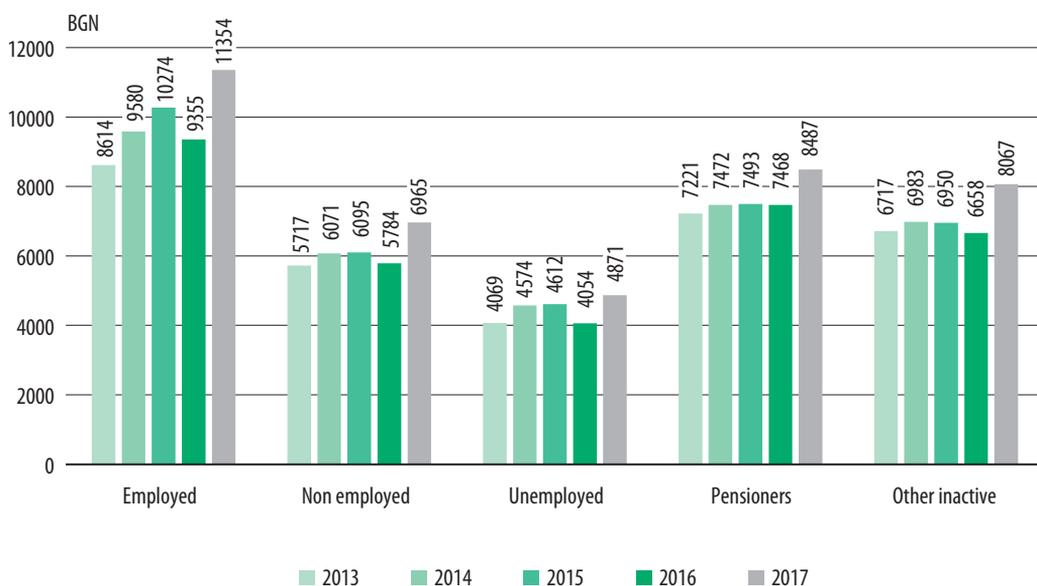
Average annual income of households by economic activity and age groups (18 - 64; 65+ years)

In 2017 the highest average income was received by employed persons aged 65 and over - 14 933 BGN, compared to 11 354 BGN for employed persons aged 18 - 64. Unemployed persons aged 18 - 64 years had the lowest income.

Compared to 2016 the largest income increase was observed employed persons aged 65 and over - by 23.5%, followed by the income increase of employed persons aged 18 - 64 - by 21.4%. The average annual income of an unemployed person aged 18 - 64 increased by 20.2% compared to 2016.

The income of pensioners aged 18 - 64 increased by 13.6% in 2017 compared to 2016 and by 7.5% increase in the income of pensioners aged 65 and over.

Figure 5.3. Average annual income of persons aged 18 - 64 by economic activity



Data source: Annual survey 'Statistics of Income and Living Conditions (SILC)'

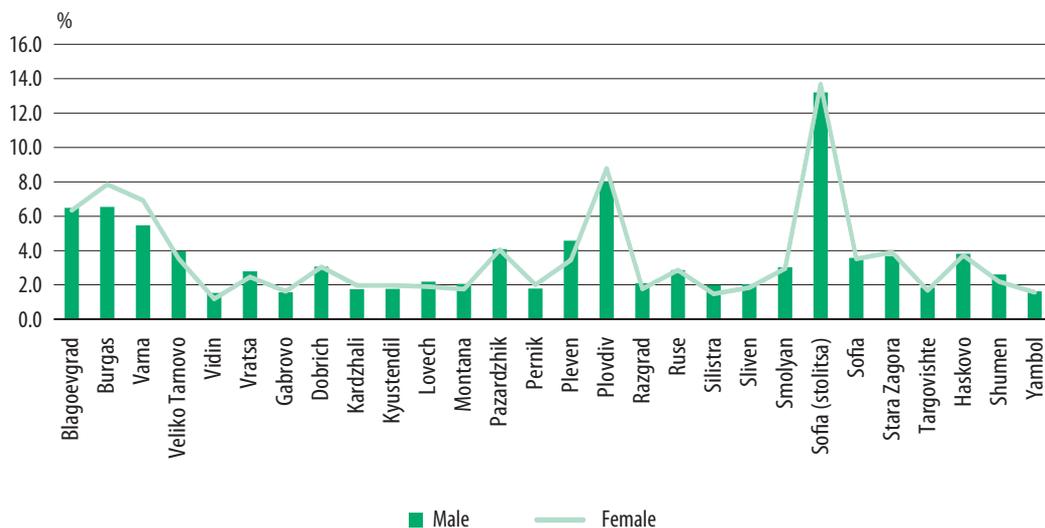
Every person aged 16 and over, who is an object of observation, self-defined his/her economic status according to his/her daily activities at the time of the interview.



Registered unemployed persons entitled to cash unemployment benefit, distributed by sex and districts in 2016

In 2016 registered unemployed persons, entitled to cash unemployment benefits, were 87 837, of which 38 366 male and 49 471 female. Those in Sofia (stolitsa) district had the highest share of the unemployed persons, entitled to cash unemployment benefits - 13.5%, followed by the districts of Plovdiv (8.4%), Burgas (7.3%), Blagoevgrad (6.4%) and Varna (6.3%). The districts of Vidin (1.3%), Gabrovo and Yambol (both with 1.6%), Silistra (1.7%) and Targovishte (1.8%) accounted for less than 2% of the total registered unemployed persons, entitled to cash benefits.

Figure 5.4. Registered unemployed persons, entitled to cash unemployment benefits, by sex and districts in 2016



Data source: National Social Security Institute.



Number of pensioners by sex and size of main monthly pension in 2017

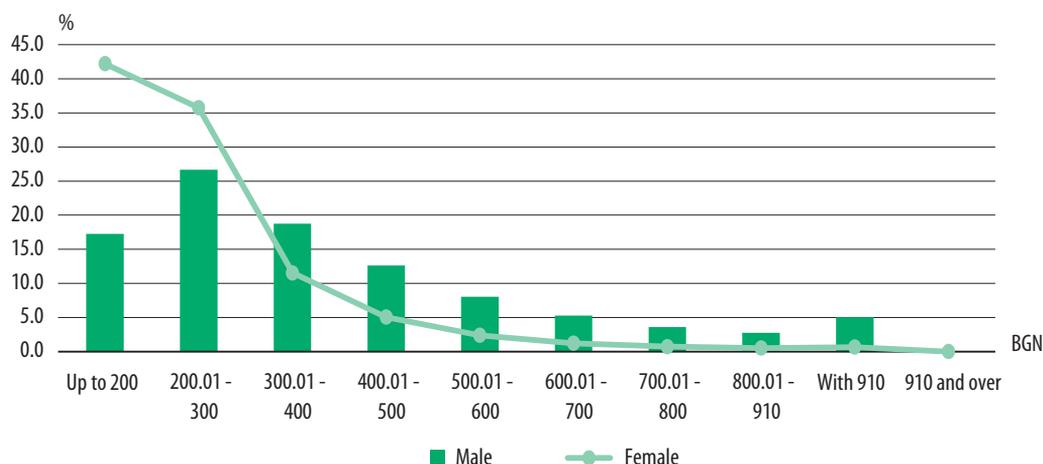
In 2017 the average monthly number of pensioners in the country was 2 172 753, that is 8 137 pensioners less (a decrease by 0.4%) than 2016.

The relative share of female was higher than that of male in the lower pension rates. Distributed by amount of main monthly pension, 89% of the female received main pension of up to 400 BGN. The corresponding share for male was 62.7%.

The share of pensioners with main monthly pension of up to 200 BGN was 42.2% for female and 17.3% for male. Main pension between 201 and 300 BGN was received by 35.8% of female and 26.7% of male.

A maximum size of pension of 910 BGN was received by 45 567 male pensioners and by 8 189 female.

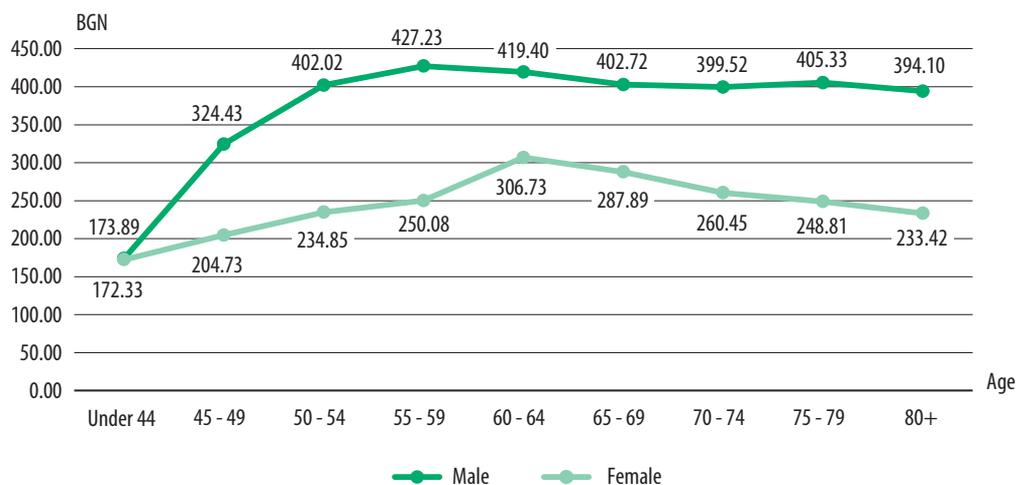
Figure 5.5. Relative share of pensioners by sex and size of main monthly pension in 2017



Data source: National Social Security Institute.



Figure 5.6. Average amount of main pension by sex and age groups in 2017



Data source: National Social Security Institute.

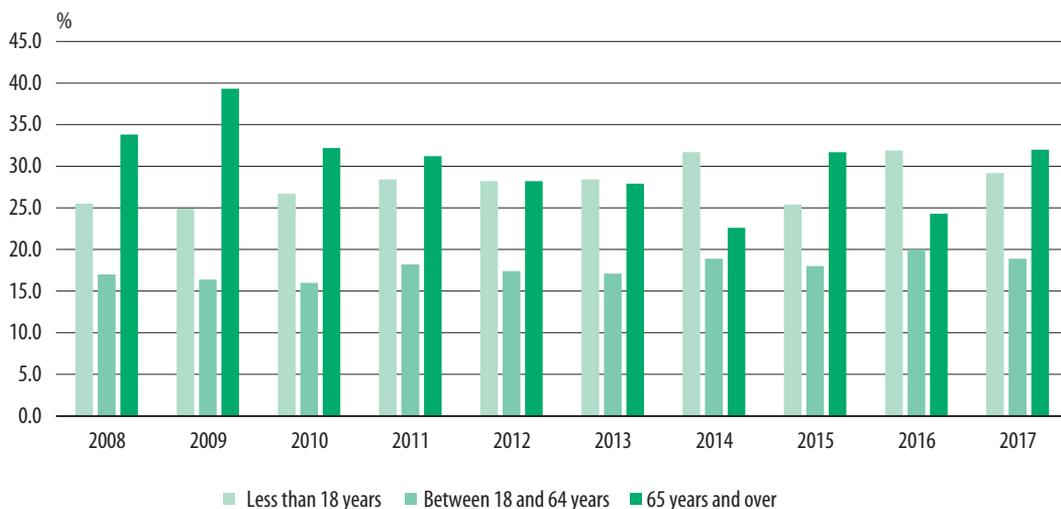
At risk of poverty rate by sex and age groups

In 2017 the average monthly poverty line for the country is 351.08 BGN per person in a household. The number of persons who are below this line is 1 665.3 thousand representing 23.4% of the population. Of them 754.7 thousand are male and 910.6 thousand - female. The at risk of poverty rate for male was 21.8% and for female - 24.9%.

In 2017 the at risk of poverty rate for people aged 65 and over was by 2.8 percentage points higher than in the 0 - 17 age group and by 13.1 percentage points higher than in the 18 - 64 age group.



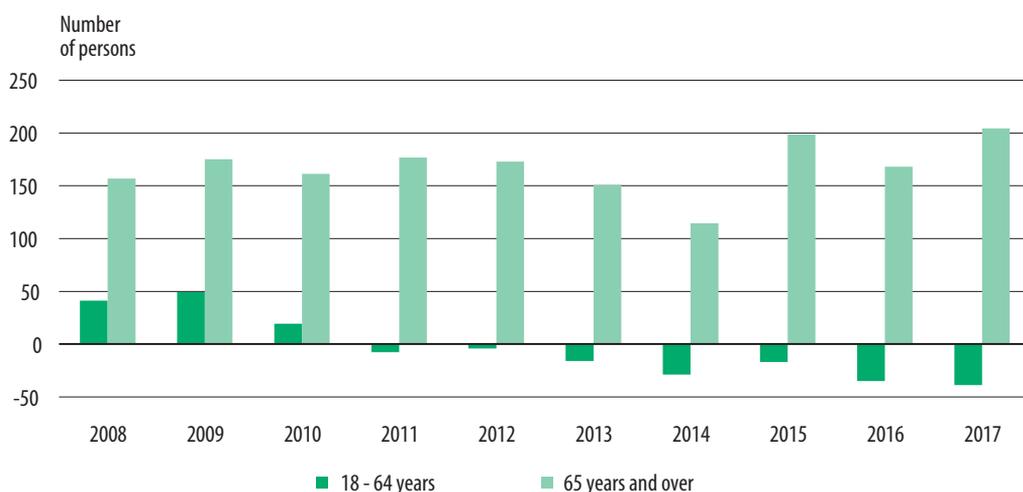
Figure 5.7. At risk of poverty rate by age groups



Data source: Annual survey 'Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)'.

During the 2008 - 2017 period, for the persons at risk of poverty aged 18 - 64, the number of female at risk of poverty was higher than that of male until 2010. Since 2011 the number of female at risk of poverty in that group has increased. With regard to persons at risk of poverty aged 65 and over, throughout the whole period of observation the number of female was higher than that of male.

Figure 5.8. Difference between number of poor male and poor female by age groups



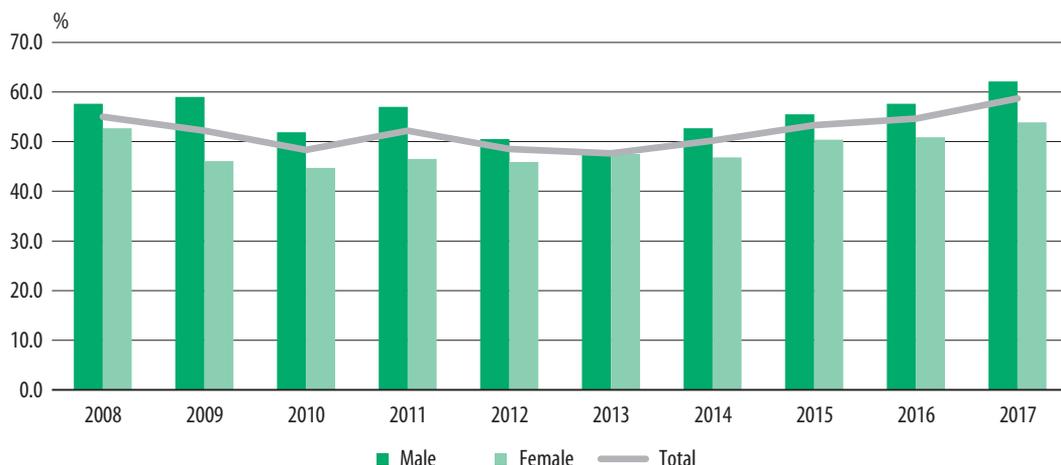
Data source: Annual survey 'Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)'.



At risk of poverty rate by economic activity and sex

The main factor, increasing the risk of poverty for the prevailing part of population, was their economic activity and participation in the labour market. For the whole period of observation the share of poor was higher for the group of the unemployed (58.7% in 2017). The risk of poverty for unemployed male was by 8.2 percentage point higher than for unemployed female.

Figure 5.9. Relative share of unemployment persons at risk of poverty by sex

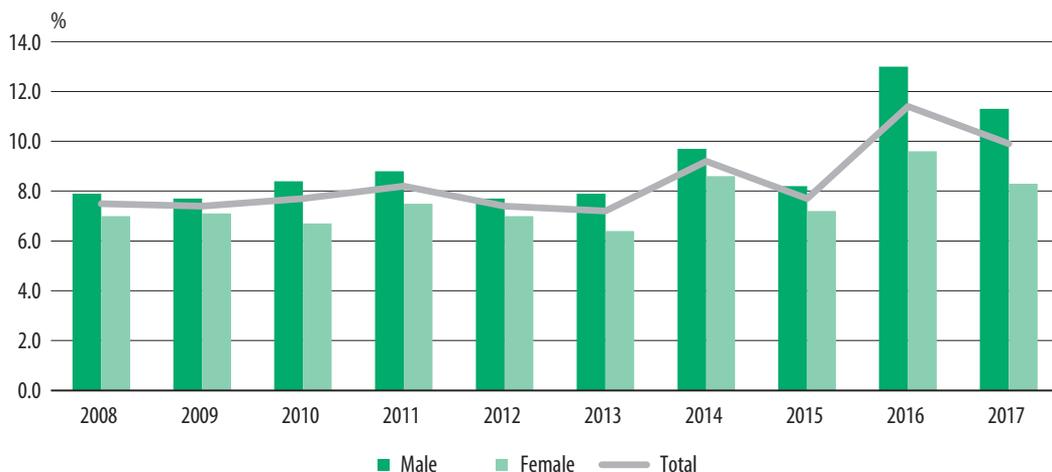


Data source: Annual survey 'Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)'

Share of poor among employed persons in the 18 - 64 age group decreased in 2017 compared to the previous year by 1.6 percentage points and is 10.0%. The risk of poverty is four times higher for the part-time workers than for those working full-time. At the same time the risk of poverty among working female was by 2.9 percentage points lower than that among male.



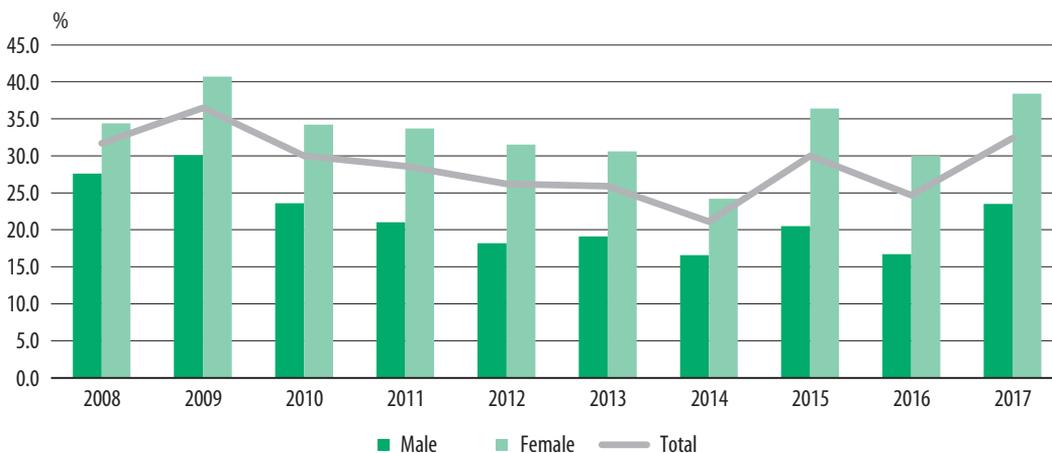
Figure 5.10. Relative share of employed persons at risk of poverty by sex



Data source: Annual survey 'Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)'.

Throughout the period of observation the risk of poverty among pensioners was higher for female than for male. In 2017 the relative share of female among pensioners falling below poverty line was 14.9 percentage points higher than that of male.

Figure 5.11. Relative share of pensioners at risk of poverty by sex



Data source: Annual survey 'Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)'.



Relative share of the population living with material deprivation by age groups and sex

Common poverty assessment indicators include subjective indicators related to material deprivation. They present the subjective assessment and personal attitude of persons and households related to the possibility to meet individual needs. The subjective indicators are formed from the answers of nine questions related to the consumption of specific goods and services.

In 2017 30.0% of the population lived in severe material deprivation (limitation in 4 of 9 indicators). This was the lowest rate for the entire period of observation. The share of female living with material deprivation is higher than that of male.

2. Relative share of population living with material deprivation by age and sex

Survey year		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Income reference year		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Age	Sex										
Total	Total	41.2	41.9	45.7	43.6	44.1	43.0	33.1	34.2	31.9	30.0
	Male	39.6	40.1	44.2	42.5	42.9	41.6	31.7	33.0	30.4	28.8
	Female	42.8	43.5	47.2	44.6	45.3	44.4	34.3	35.3	33.4	31.1
Less than 18 years	Total	40.8	43.6	46.5	45.6	46.6	46.3	38.4	37.3	36.1	33.1
18 - 64 years	Total	36.2	37.1	42.2	40.3	40.8	39.9	29.5	31.3	29.0	27.0
	Male	34.7	35.6	41.5	40.0	40.1	40.1	29.3	31.4	28.7	27.4
	Female	37.7	38.5	42.9	40.6	41.5	39.7	29.7	31.2	29.3	26.7
65 years and over	Total	61.0	58.4	58.1	53.7	53.2	50.7	40.3	40.9	37.5	36.3
	Male	59.5	54.3	53.8	49.6	49.2	45.1	35.9	34.4	30.6	29.5
	Female	62.0	61.2	61.1	56.5	55.9	54.5	43.3	45.3	42.2	40.9

Data source: Annual survey 'Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)'.

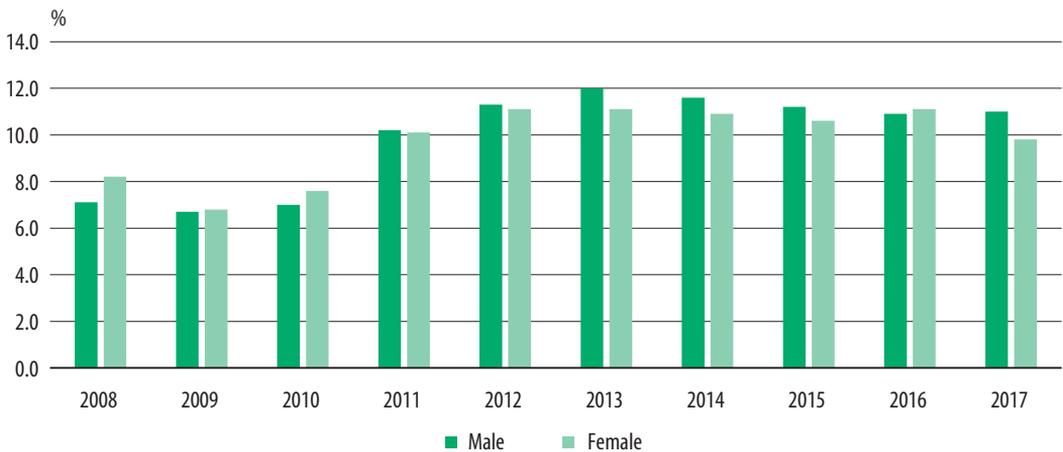
People living in households with low work intensity by age groups and sex

Low work intensity of the household refers to the ratio between the number of months, in which each household member in the 18 - 59 age group was working in the previous year (actual months worked), to the total number of months in which the same member could theoretically work full-time. For persons who declare that they work part-time, the number of months is converted to full-time based on hours worked.

People living in households with low work intensity are defined as people of age group 0 - 59 years living in households where the adults (those aged 18 - 59, but excluding students aged 18 - 24) worked less than 20% of their total potential during the income reference period.

409.7 thousand persons aged 18 - 59 (10.5% of the population) lived in households with low work intensity in 2017. Compared to 2016 their share decreased by 0.5 percentage points. The share of male (11.0%) is 1.2 percentage points higher than that of female (9.8%).

Figure 5.12. Relative share of persons living in households with low work intensity by sex



Data source: Annual survey 'Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)'



Combined indicator

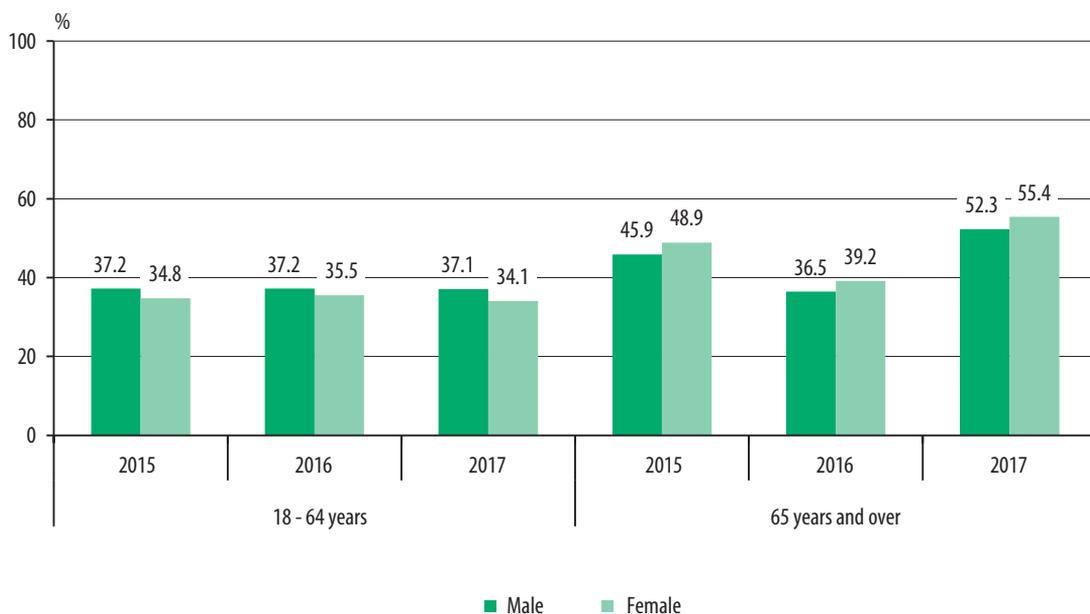
Population at risk of poverty and social exclusion by sex and age

In line with the goals set in strategy 'Europe 2020', a combined indicator for regular monitoring of the progress of countries in implementing the national targets is calculated using data from the Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). The indicator includes persons living at risk of poverty, with material deprivations and in households with low work intensity.

The combination of the three indicators shows that in 2017 - 38.9% or 2 766.6 thousand persons, were in at risk of poverty and social exclusion.

The indicator value decreased by 1.5 percentage point compared to 2016 with bigger difference for female (1.7 percentage points) than in male (1.3 percentage points).

Figure 5.13. Relative share of persons living at risk of poverty and social exclusion by sex



Data source: Annual survey 'Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)'

6

PUBLIC HEALTH





MALE
13 404

Physicians by age
as of 31.12.2017

FEMALE
16 674





The statistical activity in the field of public health is performed by the National Statistical Institute and the National Centre for Public Health and Analysis. The activity is performed through conducting statistical surveys by the two administrations as well as by their regional offices in compliance with the legal requirements of European and national legislation. Harmonised at European level information on the main areas of public health statistics is provided as follow:

- *Statistics of the health care system - resources and activities of the health establishments;*
- *Deaths by causes of death, in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases and health problems - X Revision, issued by the World Health Organization;*
- *Surveys on the health status of the population - Health Interview Survey.*

Health care is one of the main priorities for Europeans who expect to have a long life in good health, to be protected from diseases and accidents, to receive adequate health care. In this sense, the statistics of public health has a key role in decision-making and is an essential tool for the monitoring of policies in this area.

The researchers assume that people assessed as a whole the presence or absence of diseases, functional limitations and limitations in activities in daily life due to health reasons. Self-assessment of health largely depends on the sex and age of the respondents. Males more often define their health as 'very good' and 'good'. The 2014 European Health Interview Survey data shows that in Bulgaria 76.7% of males aged 15 - 24 years and 67.3% of females in the same age group defined their health as 'very good'. The share of persons who assessed their health as 'bad' and 'very bad' increased in the old age groups. Almost a third of females aged 65 and over set their health as 'bad' and 'very bad'.

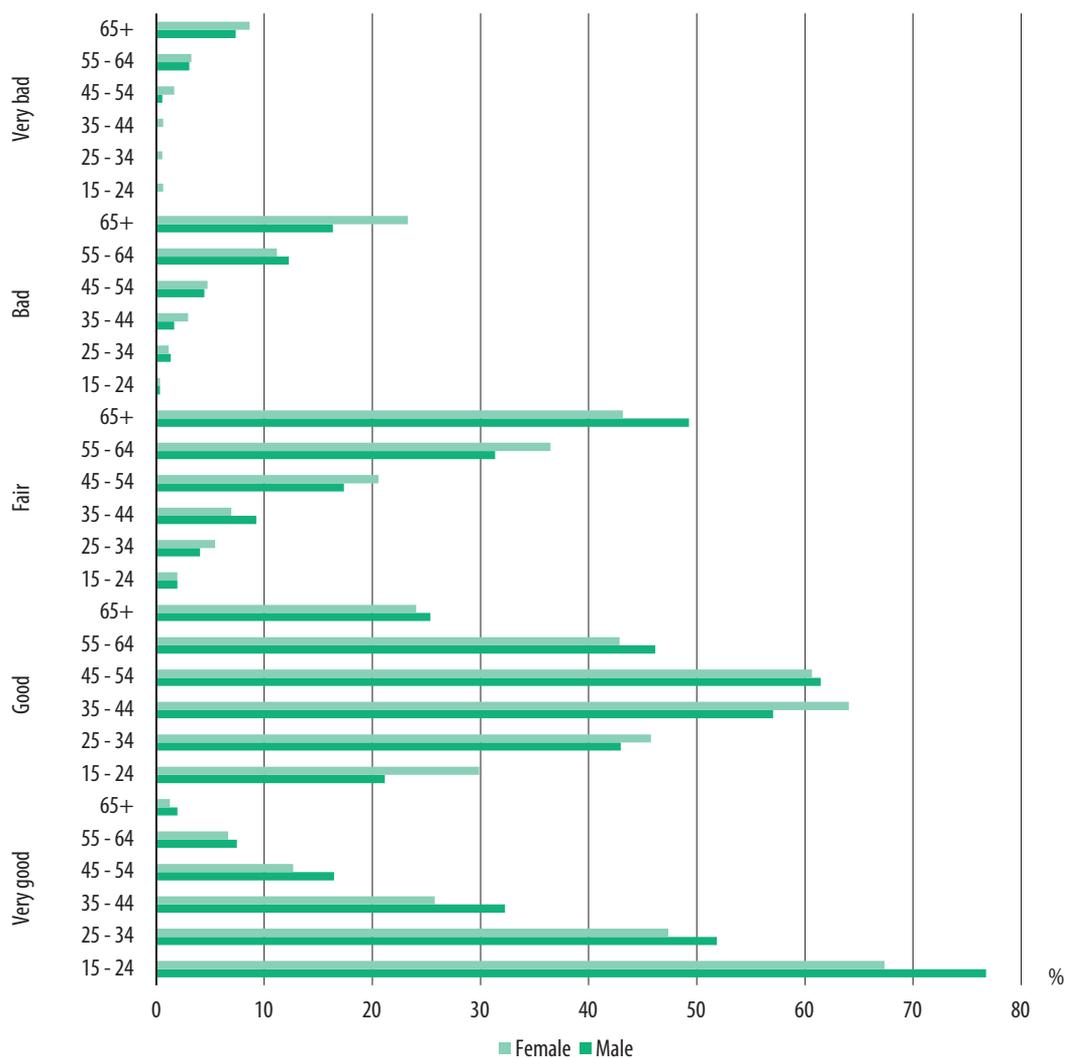
Being overweight predisposes to various diseases as diseases of the circulatory system, diabetes and many others. Significant differences in its prevalence between male and female population were observed. The European Health Interview Survey data showed that overweight, including obesity, were 62.2% of males and 46.8% of females aged 15 years and over.

Tobacco and alcohol use are other risk factors for morbidity. In 2014, 36.4% of males and 20.7% of females aged 15 years and older smoked daily. The proportion of daily smokers was highest among males aged 45 - 54 years (49.1%) and females aged 35 - 44 years (36.4%).

Differences between male and female population were also significant in terms of alcohol consumption. In 2014, 14.9% of males and 3.6% of females consumed alcohol every day or almost every day. Females who 'have never or not in the last 12 months' consumed alcohol were twice time more than males.



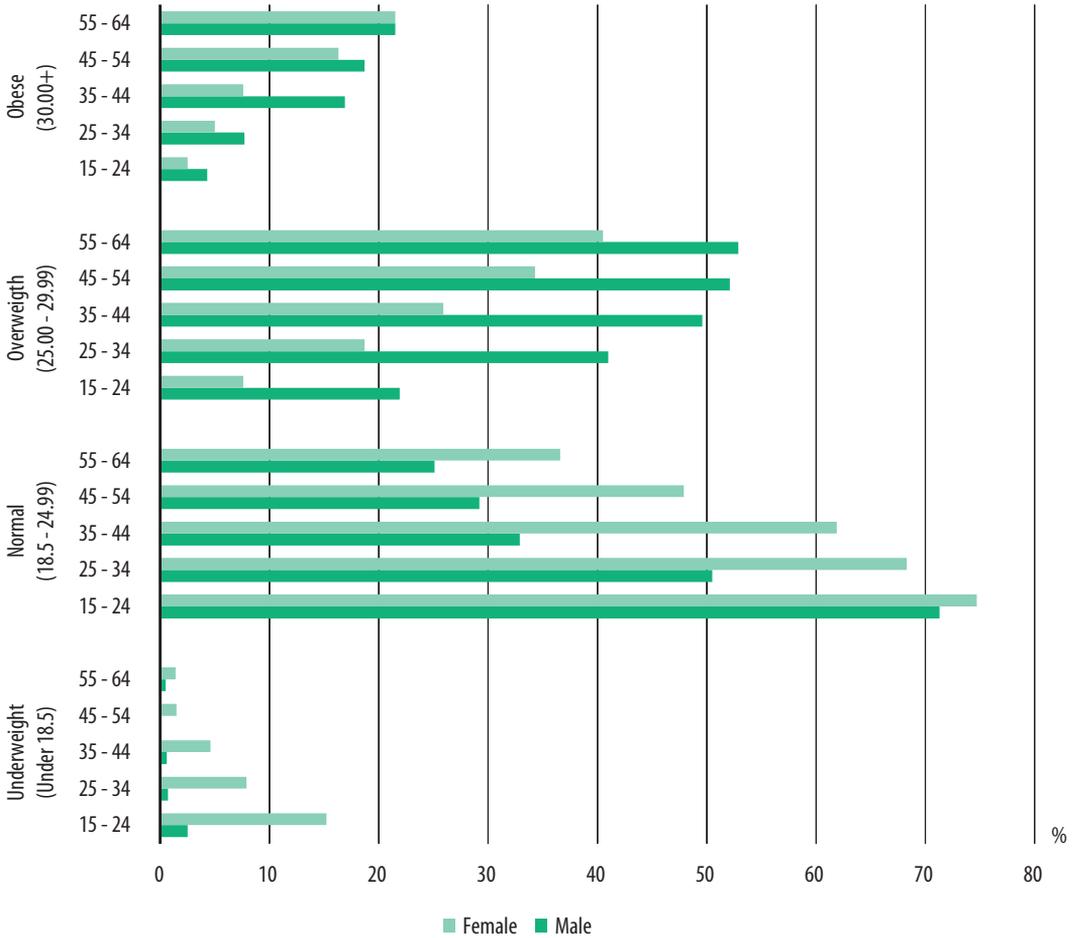
Figure 6.1. Self - perceived health, by age in 2014



Data source: European Health Interview Survey - 2014.



Figure 6.2. Boddy mass index, by age in 2014



Data source: European Health Interview Survey - 2014.



Figure 6.3. Alcohol consumption, by age in 2014

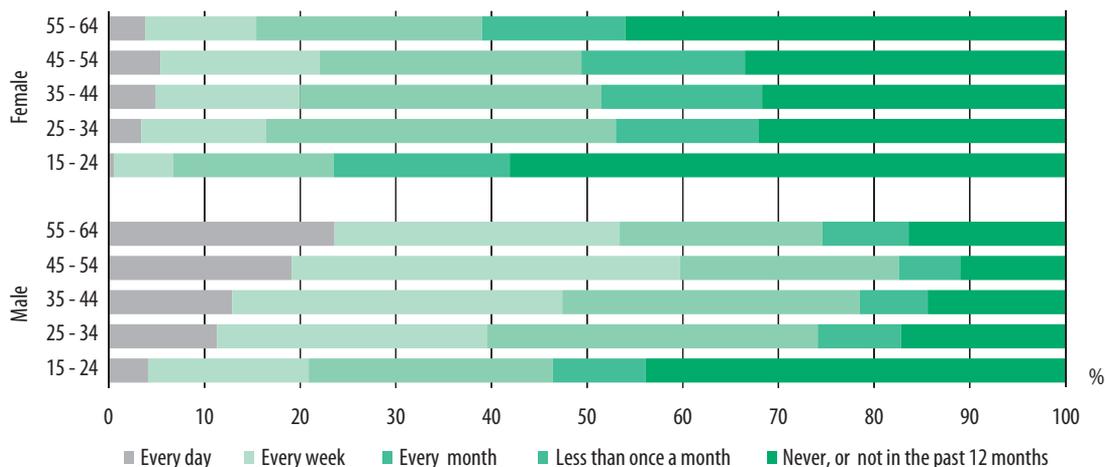
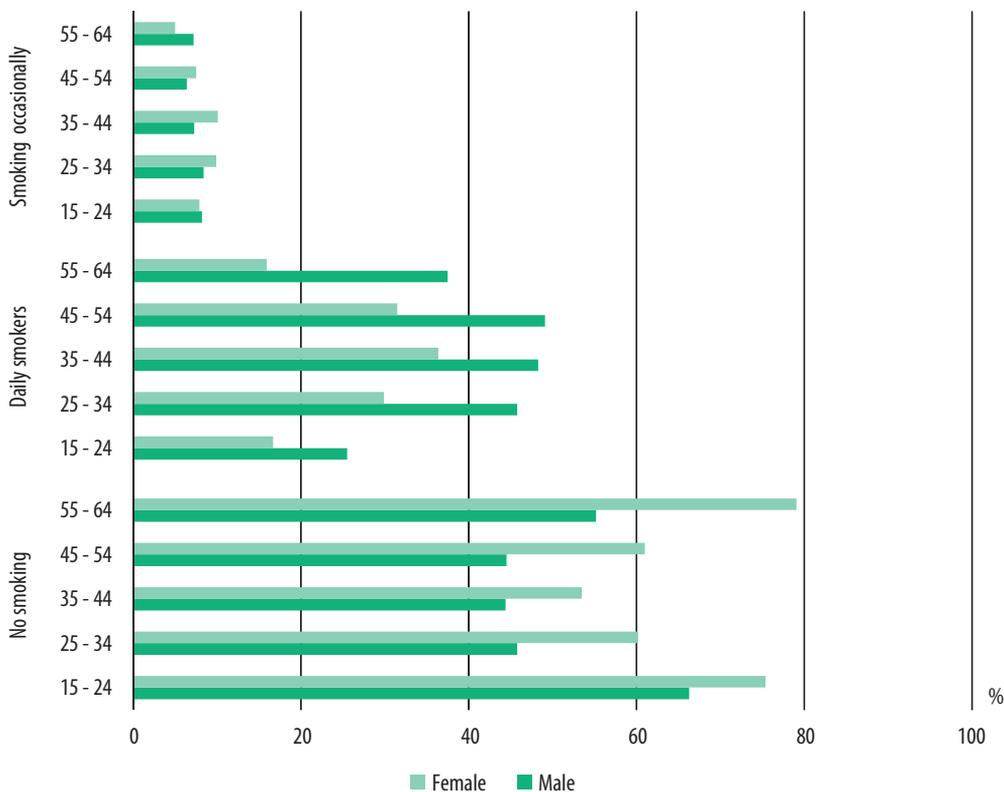


Figure 6.4. Smoking behaviour, by age in 2014



Data source: European Health Interview Survey - 2014.

In Bulgaria, as early as 1892, the cause of death was recorded in the 'sheet of deceased'. The first attempts to collect and statistically process information on deaths by causes were made in 1900 - 1901. For the first time such data were published in 1927, gradually covering all cities. Nowadays, the survey 'Deaths by causes and mortality by causes' is included in the National Statistical Institute's program annually.

The total number of deaths in 2017 was 109 791, as 56 781 of them were males and 53 010 - females. The death rates by sex were 1 652.4¹ per 100 000 males and 1 456.4 per 100 000 females respectively. A relatively stable structure of causes of death has been retained for decades.

The main causes of death among the whole population were Diseases of the circulatory system. They were underlying cause of death for about two-thirds of the cases in the country. Over the last decade, the mortality rate from diseases of the circulatory system among female population is growing at a faster rate than that of male's one. As a result, since 2012, females' mortality rates were higher than those for males.

The mortality rate from diseases of the circulatory system in 2017 was 1 017.5 per 100 000 of the population, as the rate for males was 1 012.2 per 100 000 and for females - 1 022.5 per 100 000. The relative share of the deceased persons from diseases of the circulatory system in childhood and adolescence (0 - 19 years of age) were almost the same for both sexes. However, in active ages (20 - 64), the share of deaths caused by these diseases among males exceeded that among females and the mortality rates are over 2.5 times higher for males than those for females.

The second place in the structure of deaths by causes among the whole population was due to Neoplasms, which account for 15.9% of all deaths in 2017. The mortality rate due to Neoplasms was 246.3 per 100 000 persons. The deceased males were 10 106 and 7 323 - females. The mortality rates were 294.1 per 100 000 male and 201.2 per 100 000 female, respectively.

In 2017, 2 696 persons (2.5%) died due to external causes, not related to illness, of which 1 934 were males and 762 - females. External causes of death were identified as preventable causes, as they include cases whose aetiology is related to the lifestyle and environmental as well as infrastructures' factors. The differences in mortality rates due to external causes for both sexes are significant - the mortality rate for males was 2.7 times higher than that for females (56.3 and 20.9 per 100 000 of the respective population).

¹ Mortality by causes of death is calculated as ratio between number of deaths by certain cause and annual average of the respective population. It is calculated per 100 000 of population.



Figure 6.5. Mortality by age for persons aged 0 to 64 years per 100 000 of the population in 2007

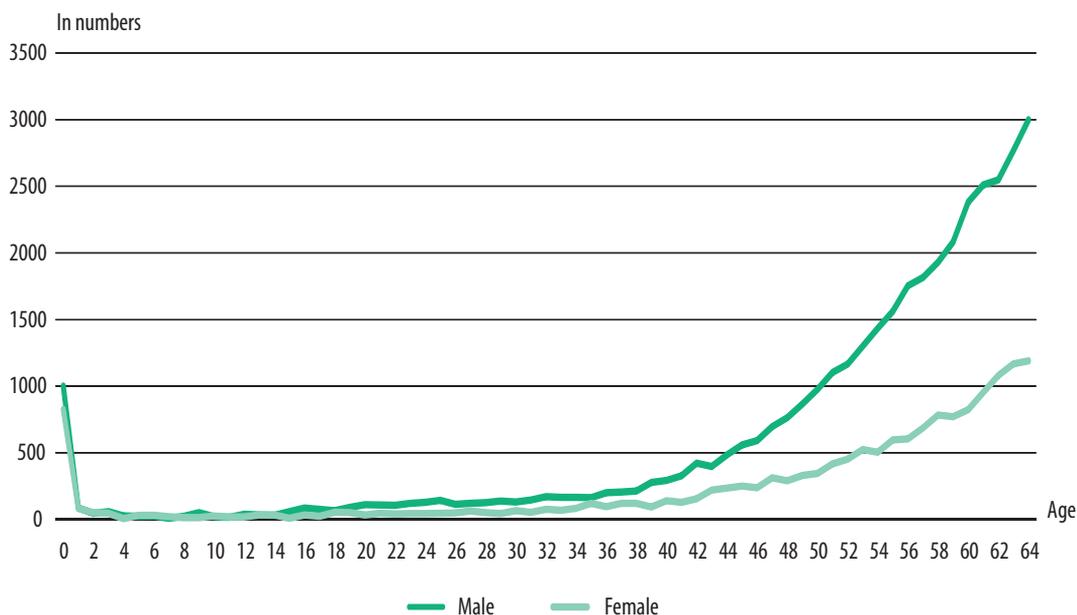


Figure 6.6. Mortality by age for persons aged 0 to 64 years per 100 000 of the population in 2017

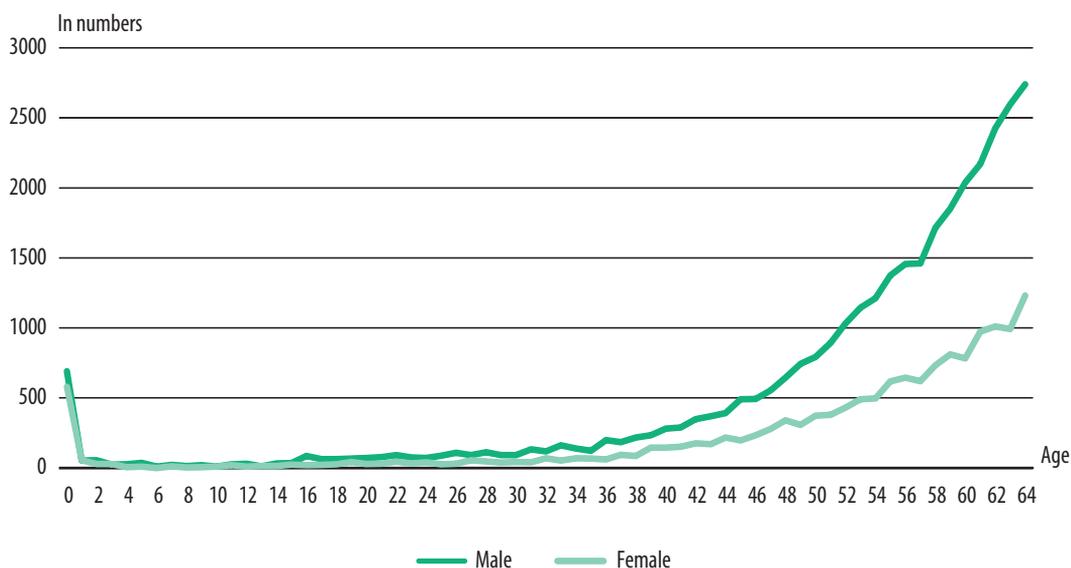




Figure 6.7. Mortality by age for persons aged 65 to 95 years per 100 000 of the population in 2007

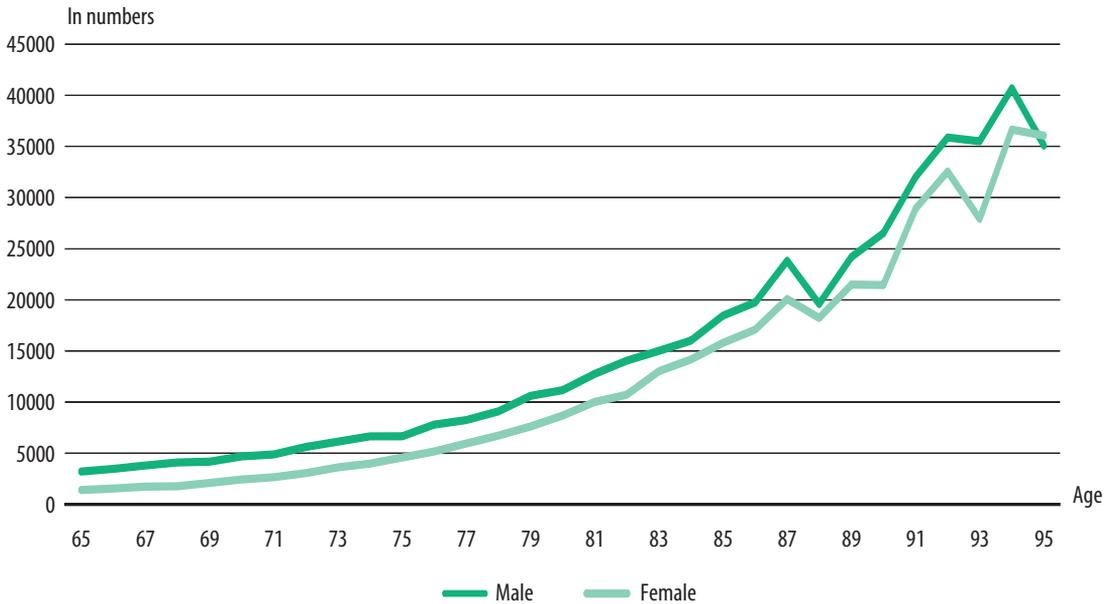
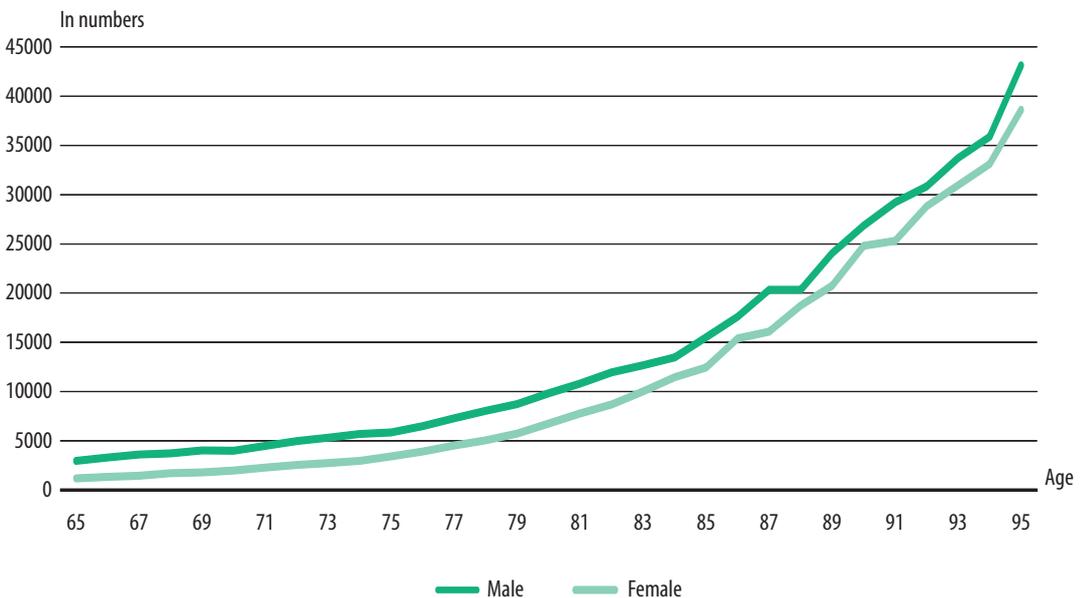


Figure 6.8. Mortality by age for persons aged 65 to 95 years per 100 000 of the population in 2017





1. Deaths by causes in 2017

ICD -10	Total	Male	Female
In numbers			
Total	109791	56781	53010
I. Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	701	413	288
II. Neoplasms (C00-D48)	17429	10106	7323
III. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50-D89)	140	79	61
IV. Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	1585	713	872
V. Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)	78	44	34
VI. Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	884	462	422
VII. Diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00-H59)	1	1	-
VIII. Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60-H95)	-	-	-
IX. Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	71997	34782	37215
X. Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	4561	2706	1855
XI. Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	3877	2569	1308
XII. Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)	55	20	35
XIII. Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)	34	14	20
XIV. Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N99)	1552	833	719
XV. Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00-O99)	5	-	5
XVI. Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	208	123	85
XVII. Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	105	56	49
XVIII. Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	3883	1926	1957
XX. External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	2696	1934	762



1. Deaths by causes in 2017

(Continued and end)

ICD -10	Total	Male	Female
Per 100 000 population			
Total	1551.6	1652.4	1456.4
I. Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	9.9	12.0	7.9
II. Neoplasms (C00-D48)	246.3	294.1	201.2
III. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50-D89)	2.0	2.3	1.7
IV. Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	22.4	20.7	24.0
V. Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)	1.1	1.3	0.9
VI. Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	12.5	13.4	11.6
VII. Diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00-H59)	0.0	0.0	-
VIII. Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60-H95)	-	-	-
IX. Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	1017.5	1012.2	1022.5
X. Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	64.5	78.7	51.0
XI. Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	54.8	74.8	35.9
XII. Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)	0.8	0.6	1.0
XIII. Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)	0.5	0.4	0.5
XIV. Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N99)	21.9	24.2	19.8
XV. Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00-O99)	0.1	-	0.1
XVI. Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	2.9	3.6	2.3
XVII. Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	1.5	1.6	1.3
XVIII. Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	54.9	56.1	53.8
XX. External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	38.1	56.3	20.9



Figure 6.9. Mortality from diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99) per 100 000 of the population

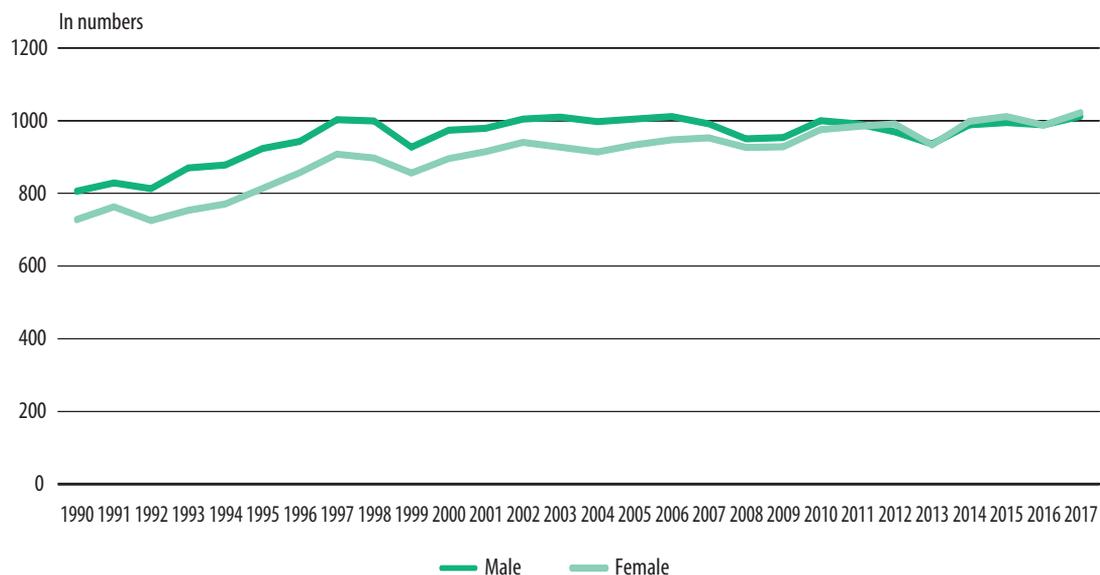


Figure 6.10. Mortality from Neoplasms (C00-D48) per 100 000 of the population

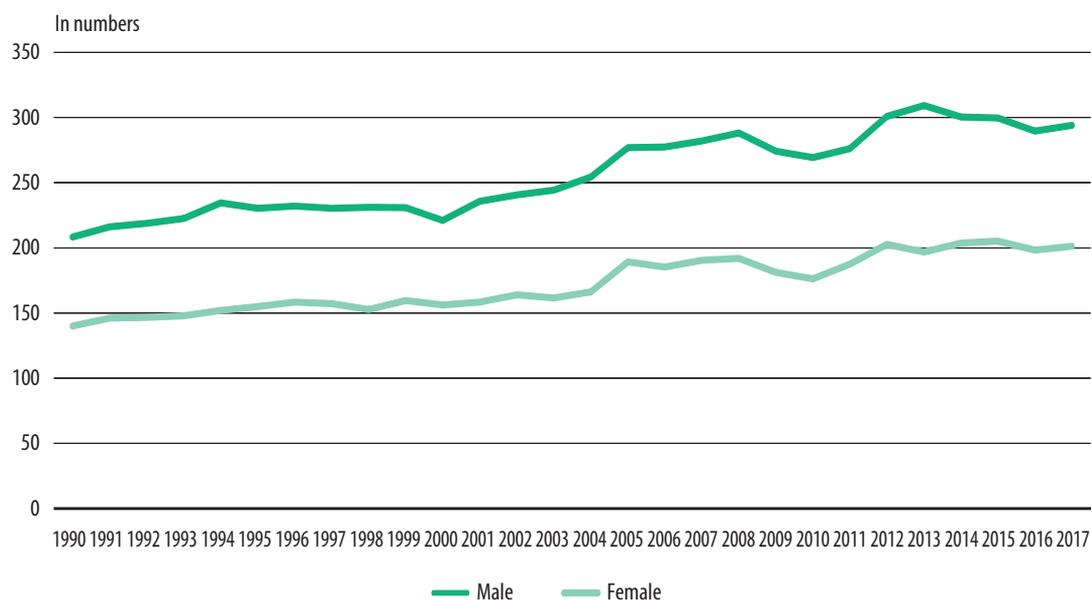




Figure 6.11. Accident mortality (V01-X59, Y85-Y86) per 100 000 population

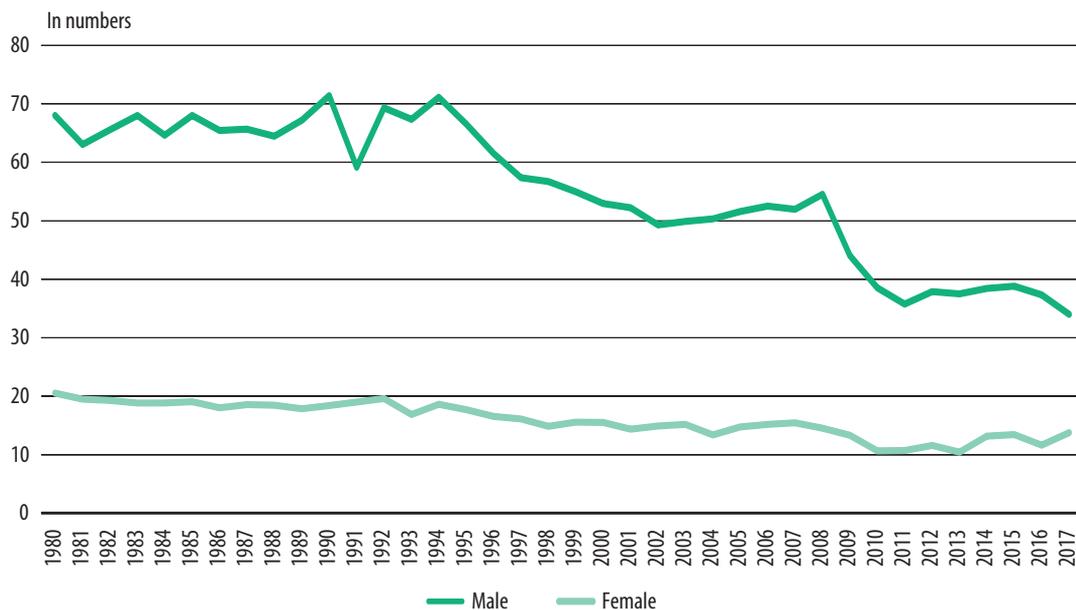
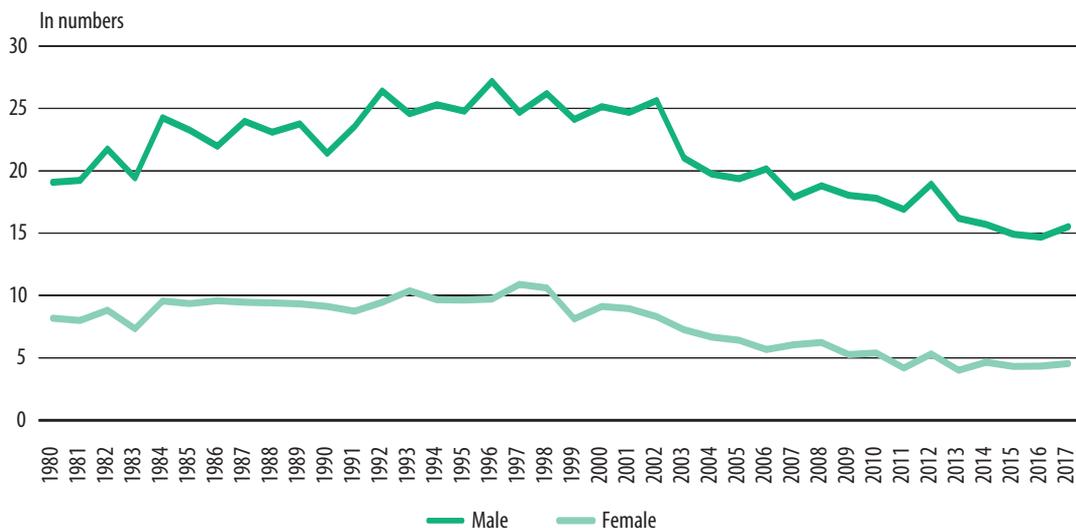


Figure 6.12. Mortality from suicide and intentional self-harm (X60-X84) per 100 000 of the population





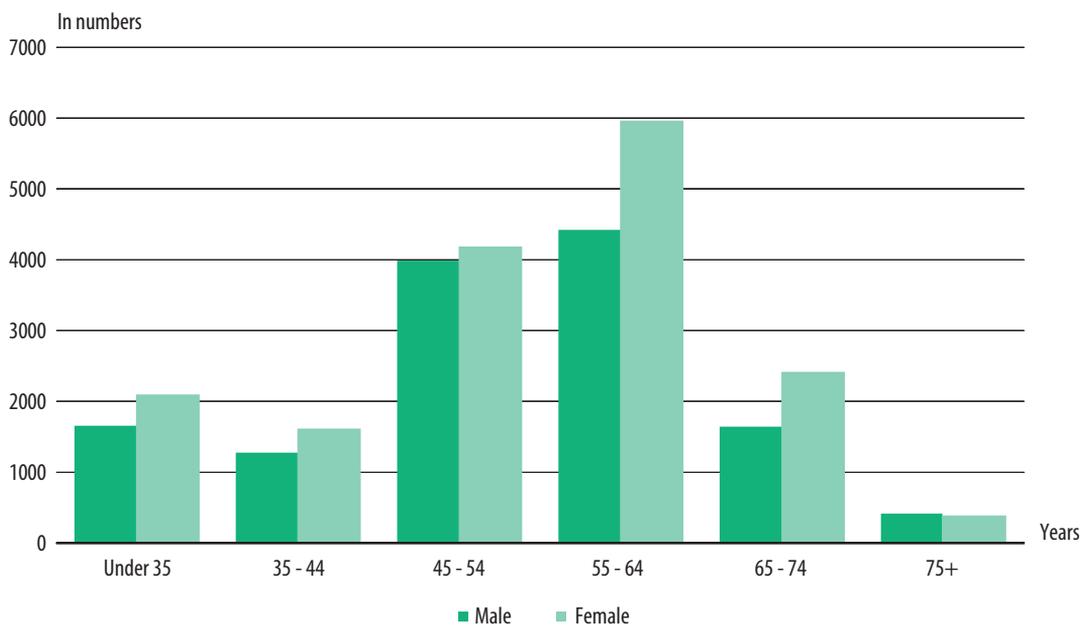
As of 31.12.2017 the practicing physicians is 30 078, of which 13 404 (44.6%) were males and 16 674 (55.4%) - females.

The largest was the share of physicians in the age group 55 - 64 years - 10 387 persons or 34.5%. Of them were males 4 423 or 33.0% of all males and females 5 964 or 35.8% of all females.

The young practicing physicians aged up to 35 years were 3 757 persons (12.5%), with males 1 657 and females 2 100.

The oldest (65 years and older) physicians - 4 865, or 16.2%, of which men 2 059 and women 2 806.

Figure 6.13. Physicians by age as of 31.12.2017



7

TECHNOLOGY

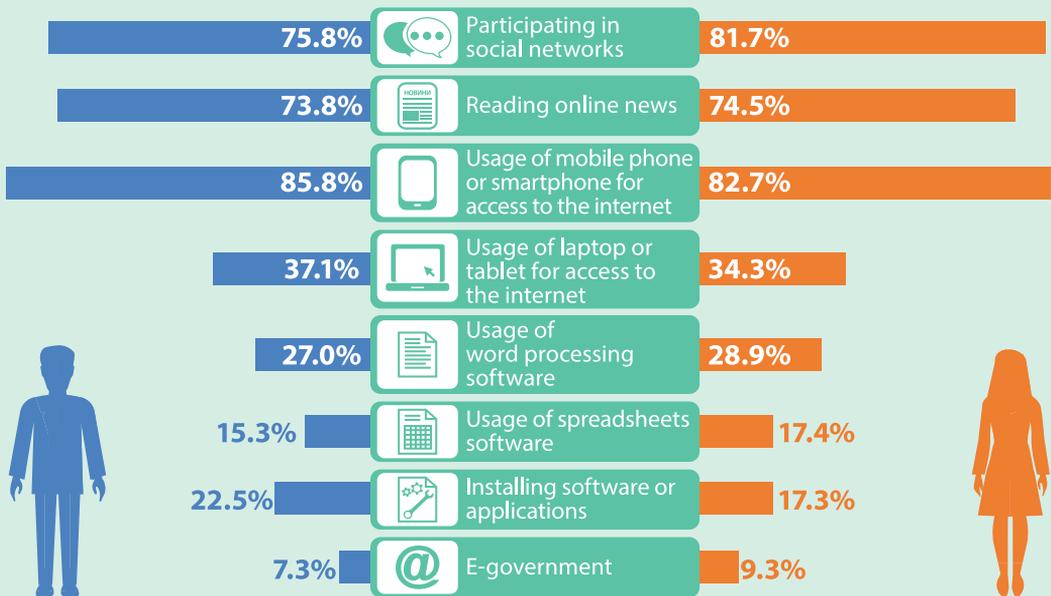


MALE

Technology

2017

FEMALE



The data source was survey on Information and Communication Technologies usage in households and by individuals in 2017, NSI.

In 2017, males were more active in regular computer and internet usage compared to females. 59.7% of men used a computer every day or at least once a week, and 63.0% used the internet while the respective relative shares of the women were 58.0% and 60.8%.

Females used internet to participate in social networks more than males (81.7% of women and 75.8% of men who used internet in the last three months), while in reading online news, there were no general difference - 74.5% of women and 73.8% of men.

Use of internet

Figure 7.1. Relative share of individuals, who used the internet for participating in social networks, of all individuals who used the internet in the last three months, by sex and age group in 2017

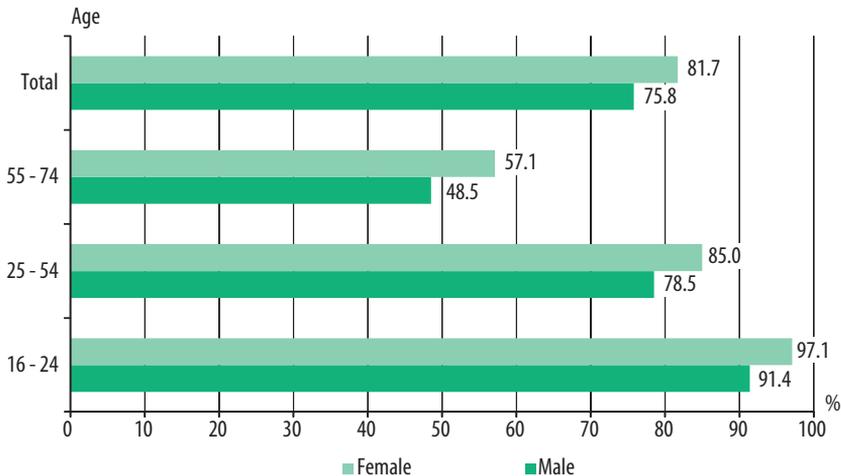
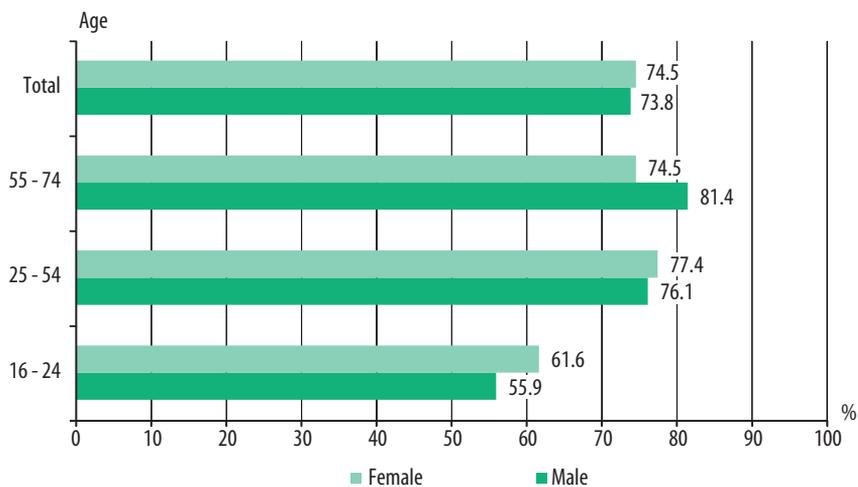


Figure 7.2. Relative share of individuals, who used the internet for reading online news, newspapers, magazines, of all individuals who used the internet in the last three months, by sex and age groups in 2017



Use of mobile devices

More men than women used mobile devices to access the internet away from home or work. A mobile phone or smartphone were preferred by 85.8% of men and 82.7% of women, who used internet in the last three months, and laptop or tablet respectively by 37.1% of men and 34.3% of women.

Figure 7.3. Relative share of individuals, who used mobile phone or smartphone to access the internet away from home or work, of all individuals who used the internet in the last three months, by sex and age groups in 2017

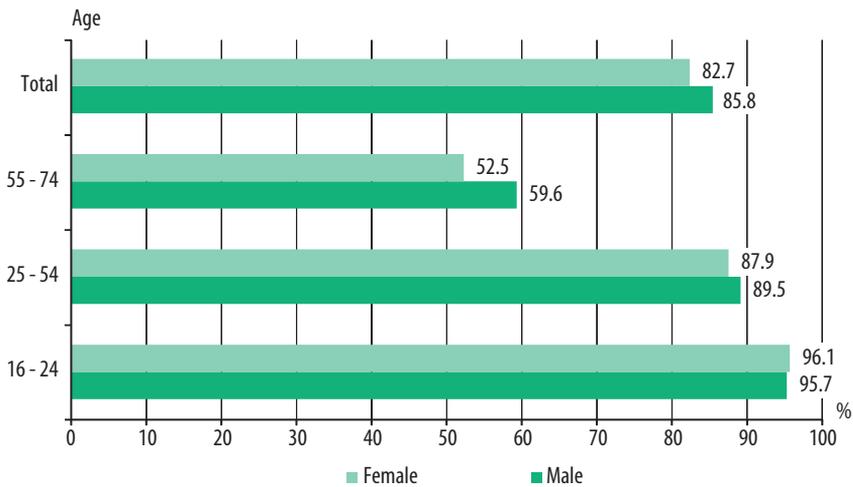
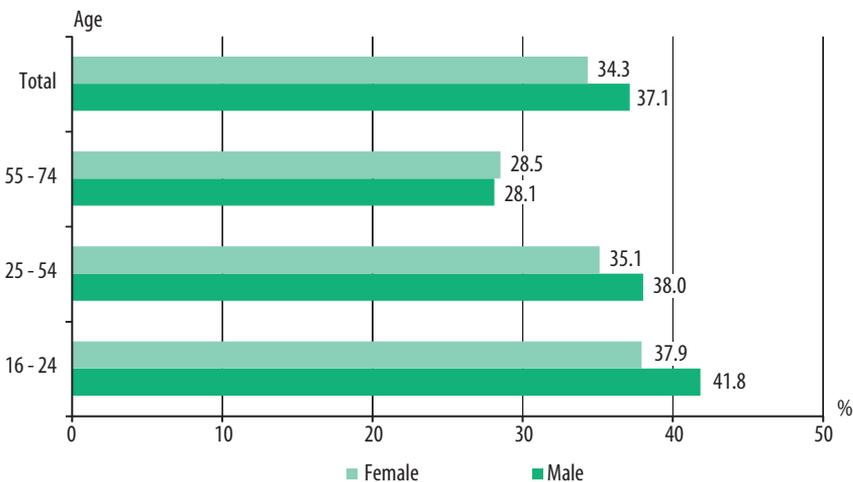


Figure 7.4. Relative share of individuals, who used laptop or tablet to access the internet away from home or work, of all individuals who used the internet in the last three months, by sex and age groups in 2017

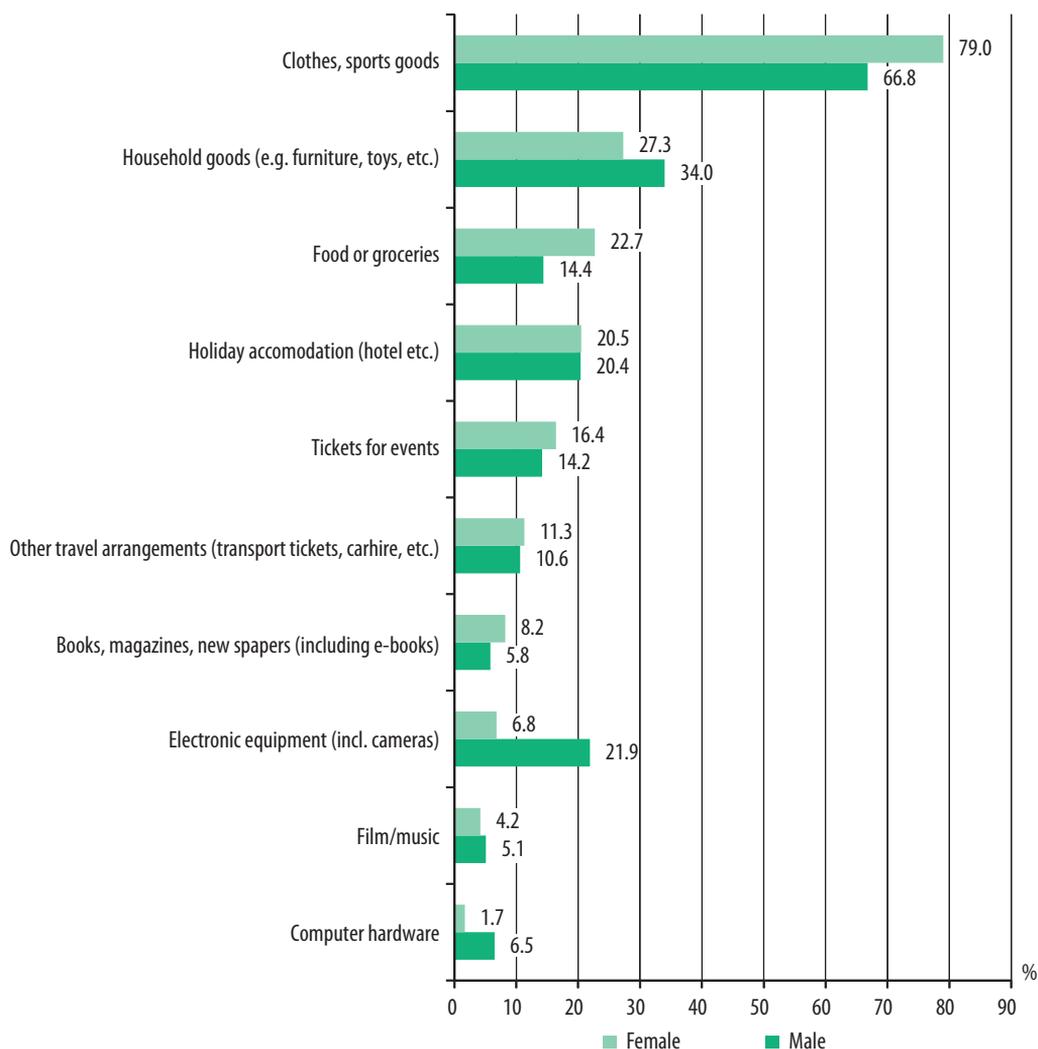




Electronic commerce (E-commerce)

Females purchased clothes online much more than males (79.0% of women compared to 66.8% of men, who bought online in the last 12 months) while males purchased more electronic equipment - 21.9% of men and 6.8% of women.

Figure 7.5. Relative share of individuals by type of goods and services purchased over the internet, of all individuals who ordered/bought goods or services over the internet in the last 12 months, by sex in 2017



E-skills

Females more often used word processing and spreadsheet software than males while more men (22.5%) than women (17.3%) installed software or applications.

Figure 7.6. Relative share of individuals, who used word processing software in the last 12 months, of all individuals by sex and age groups in 2017

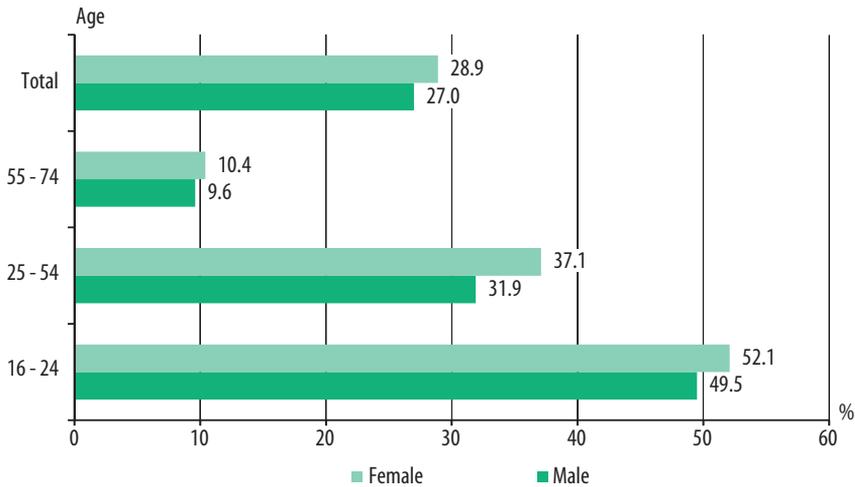


Figure 7.7. Relative share of individuals, who used spreadsheets in the last 12 months, of all individuals by sex and age groups in 2017

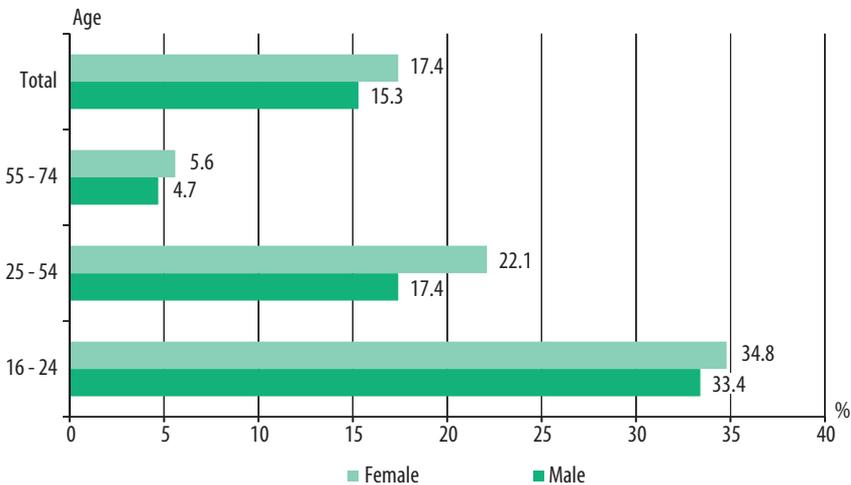
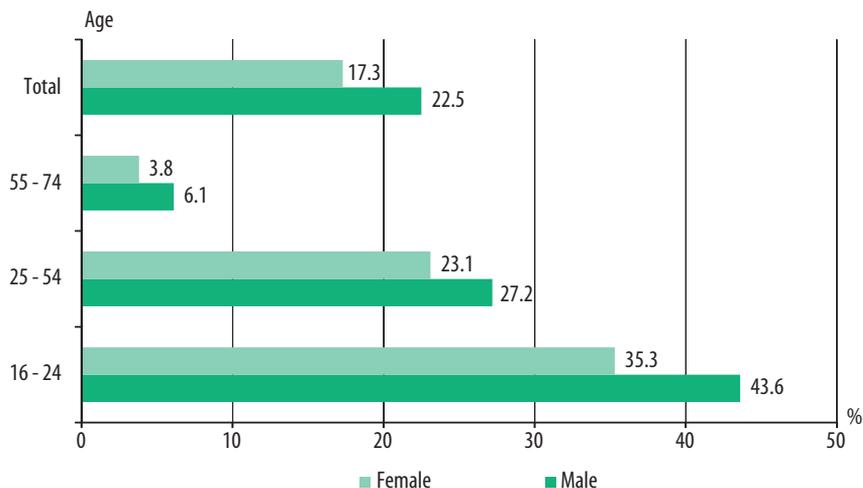




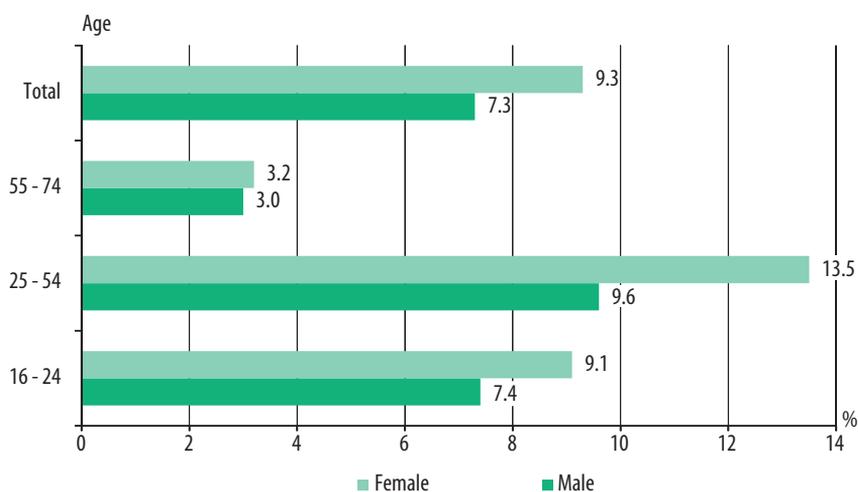
Figure 7.8. Relative share of individuals, who installed software or applications in the last 12 months, of all individuals by sex and age groups in 2017



E-government

When used the online services offered by public administration and particular when submitted official forms online in the last 12 months, females were more active than males - respectively 9.3% and 7.3%.

Figure 7.9. Relative share of individuals, who used the internet to submit completed official documents in the last 12 months, of all individuals by sex and age groups in 2017



8

JUSTICE AND CRIMINALITY







Ensuring the security of the Bulgarian citizens and combating criminality is one of the main priorities and a topical topic in public debates in recent years, which is becoming increasingly important. The availability of timely and reliable statistical data on criminality is crucial for the process of preparation and implementation of adequate policies and measures to combat offenders of the law. Sources of data in this field of the socio-economic life of the country, besides the National Statistical Institute (NSI), are the Ministry of Interior, the Prosecution Office of the Republic of Bulgaria, the General Directorate 'Execution of Sentences' at the Ministry of Justice.

The NSI's data on crimes with penalties inflicted, accused and convicted persons show significant differences between men and women. Between 1990 and 2016, the proportion of convicted men ranged from 85.9% in 1990 to 91.1% in 2016. The tendency in the structure of the convicted persons in their distribution by sex from previous years is also retained in 2017, when convicted men are 91.7% and women - 8.3% of all convicted persons with sentences came into force.

The NSI's data reported also differences by gender in distribution by type of committed crimes. In 2017, the largest share of the convicted women were those against property (25.3% of all convicted women), followed by the convicted offenders of crimes against economy (22.8%), while 47.2% of the convicted men were convicted as generally dangerous crimes' perpetrators.

1. Crimes with penalties inflicted by chapters of the Criminal Code and by sex of perpetrators in 2016 and 2017

(In numbers)

Chapters of the CC	2016			2017		
	total	male	female	total	male	female
Total	28119	25512	2607	26753	24637	2116
Crimes against the Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes against the person	1770	1684	86	1745	1664	81
Crimes against the rights of the citizens	235	169	66	261	189	72
Crimes against marriage, family and youth	826	713	113	749	619	130
Crimes against the property	6345	5745	600	5692	5186	506
Crimes against the economy	2349	1688	661	2009	1537	472
Crimes against the financial, tax and insurance system	135	92	43	141	103	38
Crimes against the activity of state bodies and public organizations	2401	2172	229	1681	1488	193
Crimes against sports	1	1	-	1	1	-
Documentary crimes	1276	944	332	1035	884	151
Computer crimes	4	4	-	1	1	-
Crimes against the order and the public peace	566	510	56	597	563	34
Generally dangerous crime	12201	11781	420	12837	12398	439
Crimes against the defensive capacity of the republic, the information representing a state secret and against the foreign classified information	2	1	1	-	-	-
Military crimes	8	8	-	4	4	-
Crimes against the peace and humanity	-	-	-	-	-	-

2. Accused persons by sex in 2016 and 2017

(In numbers)

Chapters of the CC	2016			2017		
	total	male	female	total	male	female
Total¹	34101	30900	3201	33629	30738	2891
Crimes against the Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes against the person	1684	1580	104	1973	1808	165
Crimes against the rights of the citizens	239	169	70	277	201	76
Crimes against marriage, family and youth	1009	856	153	904	738	166
Crimes against the property	7653	6978	675	6618	6053	565
Crimes against the economy	2488	1791	697	2097	1596	501
Crimes against the financial, tax and insurance system	145	100	45	152	109	43
Crimes against the activity of state bodies and public organizations	2742	2409	333	1796	1547	249
Crimes against sports	1	1	-	1	1	-
Documentary crimes	911	784	127	878	768	110
Computer crimes	4	2	2	2	2	-
Crimes against the order and the public peace	604	544	60	642	595	47
Generally dangerous crime	11880	11450	430	11782	11351	431
Crimes against the defensive capacity of the republic, the information representing a state secret and against the foreign classified information	1	-	1	1	1	-
Military crimes	12	12	-	8	7	1
Crimes against the peace and humanity	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹The number of persons with imposed administrative sanctions according to Art. 78a of the CC was included in the total number of accused persons. The number of persons with imposed administrative sanctions according to Art. 78a of the CC was not distributed by chapters.

3. Persons convicted with penalties imposed by sex in 2016 and 2017

(In numbers)

Chapters of the CC	2016			2017		
	total	male	female	total	male	female
Total	28301	25778	2523	25800	23662	2138
Crimes against the Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes against the person	1464	1397	67	1509	1443	66
Crimes against the rights of the citizens	226	157	69	260	187	73
Crimes against marriage, family and youth	785	661	124	699	566	133
Crimes against the property	7431	6781	650	6427	5887	540
Crimes against the economy	2410	1734	676	2023	1535	488
Crimes against the financial, tax and insurance system	121	82	39	136	97	39
Crimes against the activity of state bodies and public organizations	2689	2376	313	1732	1497	235
Crimes against sports	1	1	-	1	1	-
Documentary crimes	868	753	115	830	728	102
Computer crimes	2	2	-	1	1	-
Crimes against the order and the public peace	561	508	53	595	550	45
Generally dangerous crime	11737	11321	416	11582	11165	417
Crimes against the defensive capacity of the republic, the information representing a state secret and against the foreign classified information	1	-	1	-	-	-
Military crimes	5	5	-	5	5	-
Crimes against the peace and humanity	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figure 8.1. Crimes with penalties inflicted by sex of perpetrators, accused and convicted persons in 2016 and 2017

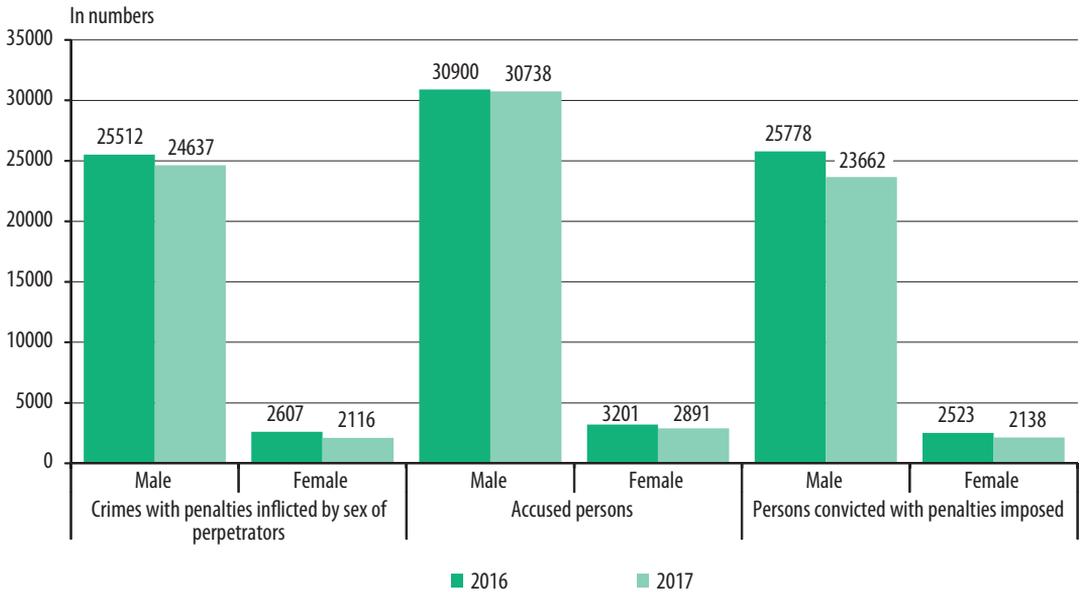
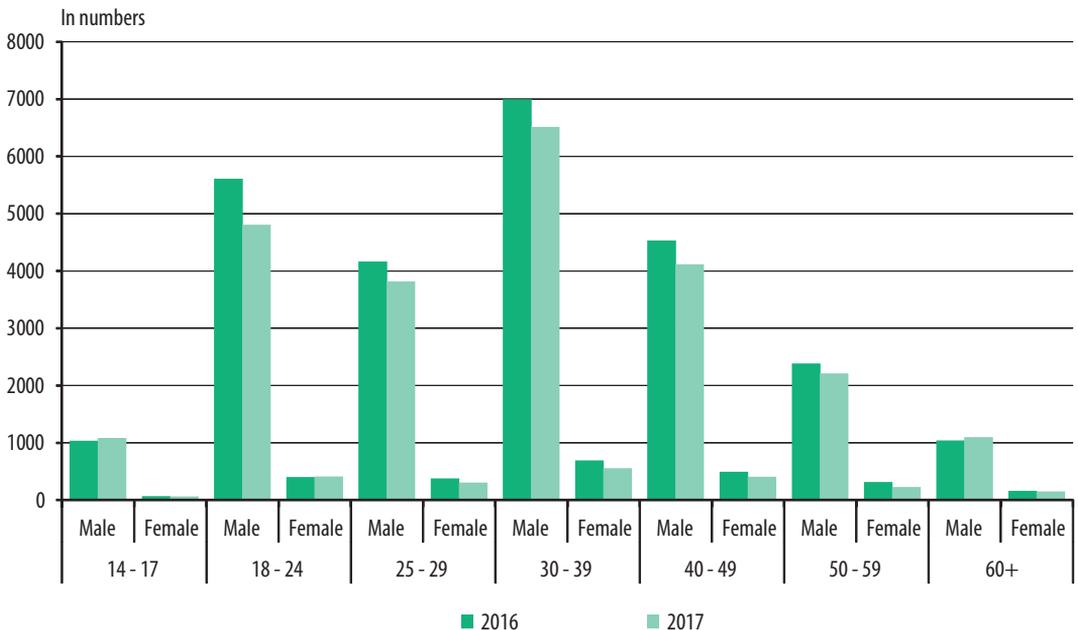


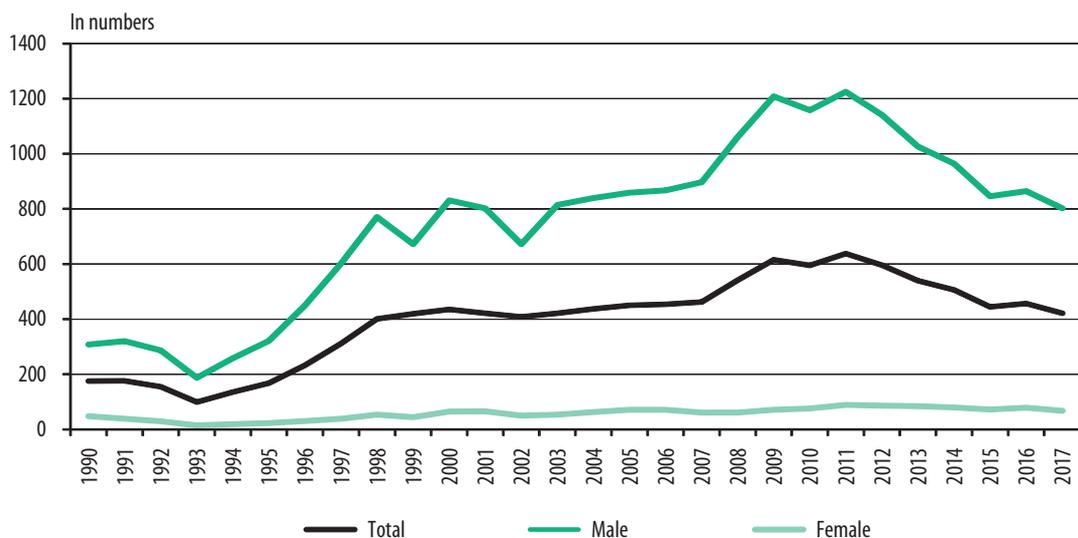
Figure 8.2. Persons convicted with penalties imposed in 2016 and 2017 by sex and age





During the period of 1990 - 2016 the male criminality rate per 100 000 persons of the criminally responsible male (aged 14 and over) increased from 308 in 1990 to 865 in 2016, and women from 48 (1990) to 79 in 2016. In 2017, the rate of male was 802 per 100,000 persons of criminally responsible male population, and rate of convicted women - 68 per 100,000 persons of the respective population.

Figure 8.3. Coefficients¹ of persons convicted per 100 000 persons of the criminally responsible population



¹ Persons convicted per 100 000 persons of the criminally responsible population aged 14+.

In 2017, 92.2% of the persons sentenced to ‘imprisonment’ were men, and all sentenced to ‘life imprisonment’ and ‘life imprisonment without parole’ too.

4. Persons convicted by penalties imposed and by sex in 2017

(In numbers)

Penalties imposed	2017		
	total	male	female
Total	25800	23662	2138
of which:			
Imprisonment	20918	19294	1624
Life imprisonment	2	2	-
Life imprisonment without parole	3	3	-
Fine	1174	1115	59
Probation	3509	3063	446
Other	194	185	9

5. Persons convicted to ‘Imprisonment’ by terms of imprisonment and by sex in 2017

(In numbers)

Imprisonment	2017		
	total	male	female
Total	20918	19294	1624
of which:			
Up to 6 months	10869	9974	895
From 6 months to 1 year	6074	5583	491
From 1 to 5 years	3746	3511	235
From 5 to 10 years	166	164	2
From 10 to 15 years	39	38	1
From 15 to 20 years	19	19	0
From 20 to 30 years	5	5	0

Greater is the relative share of convicted men for commitment of some socially significant crimes such as homicide (97.4%), robbery (96.9%), crimes against transport and communications (97.2%).

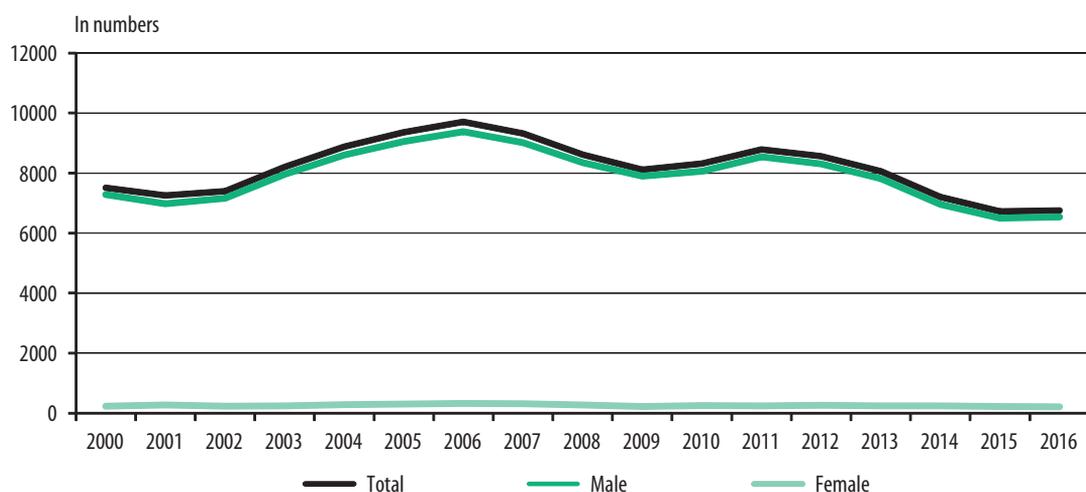
6. Persons convicted by some kinds of socially significant offences and by sex in 2016 and 2017

(In numbers)

Kinds of crimes	2016			2017		
	total	male	female	total	male	female
Intentional Homicide (Art. 115, 116, 118, 119, 120, 121 - completed)	82	77	5	76	74	2
Depravity (Art. 149 - 159)	220	219	1	211	210	1
Theft (Art. 194 - 197)	5346	5029	317	4443	4145	298
Robbery (Art. 198 - 200)	668	638	30	703	681	22
Crimes against the transport and communications (Art. 340 - 345a)	9273	9008	265	8979	8726	253

The difference in the relative share of women and men serving the terms of imprisonment in the penal institutions is significant. According to the data of the General Directorate 'Execution of Sentences', the proportion of women among all convicted persons held in prisons in the period 2000 - 2016 ranges from 2.7 to 3.3%.

Figure 8.4. Persons convicted held in penal institutions by sex



Data source: General Directorate 'Execution of Sentences' at the Ministry of Justice.

9

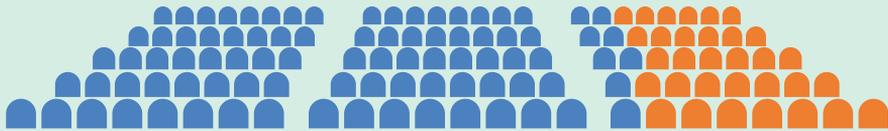
DECISION MAKING



Members of Parliament by sex
as of 1.08.2018



MALE
72.9%



FEMALE
27.1%

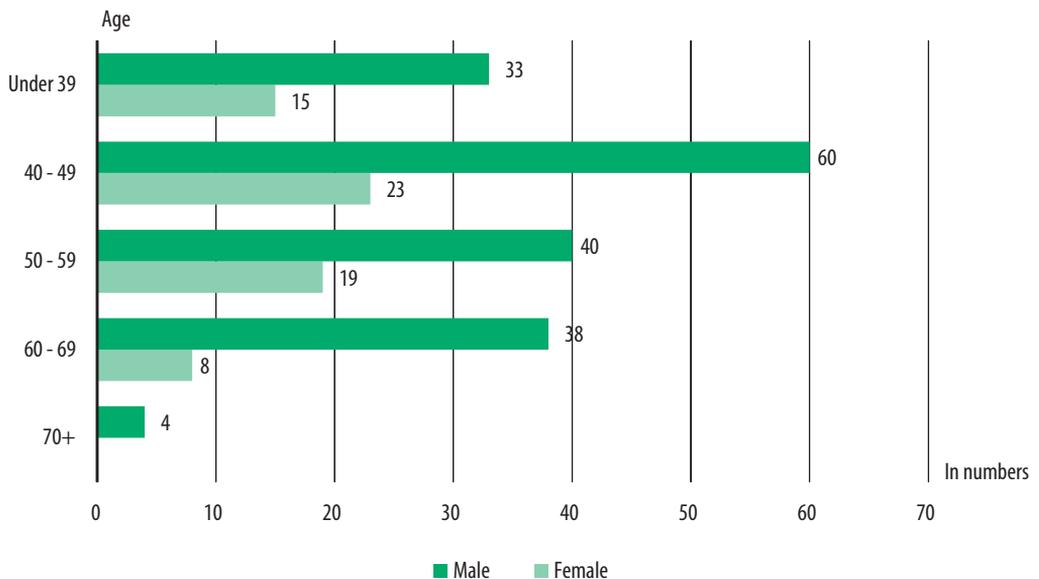


Bulgaria is a republic with a parliamentary form of government. The power of the State is divided between legislative, executive and judicial branches. The National Assembly is vested with the legislative authority and exercises parliamentary control. The National Assembly consists of 240 members¹. As of 1.08.2018 its composition consisted of 175 men (72.9%) and 65 women (27.1%). The National Assembly elects standing and ad hoc committees from among its Members. As of 1.08.2018 the number of the standing committees was 23.

The Council of Ministers directs and conducts State's domestic and foreign policy in accordance with the Constitution and the laws of the Republic of Bulgaria. As of 1.08.2018 its composition consisted of 21 persons, of whom 16 males (76.2%) and 5 females (23.8%).

Bulgaria is divided into 28 administrative-territorial districts and 265 municipalities. The mayor is the executive power within a municipality. He is being elected for a term of four years by the populace or by the municipal council in a manner established by law. As of 1.08.2018, the mayors males of municipalities were 231 (87.2%) and the females at this position were 34 (12.8%).

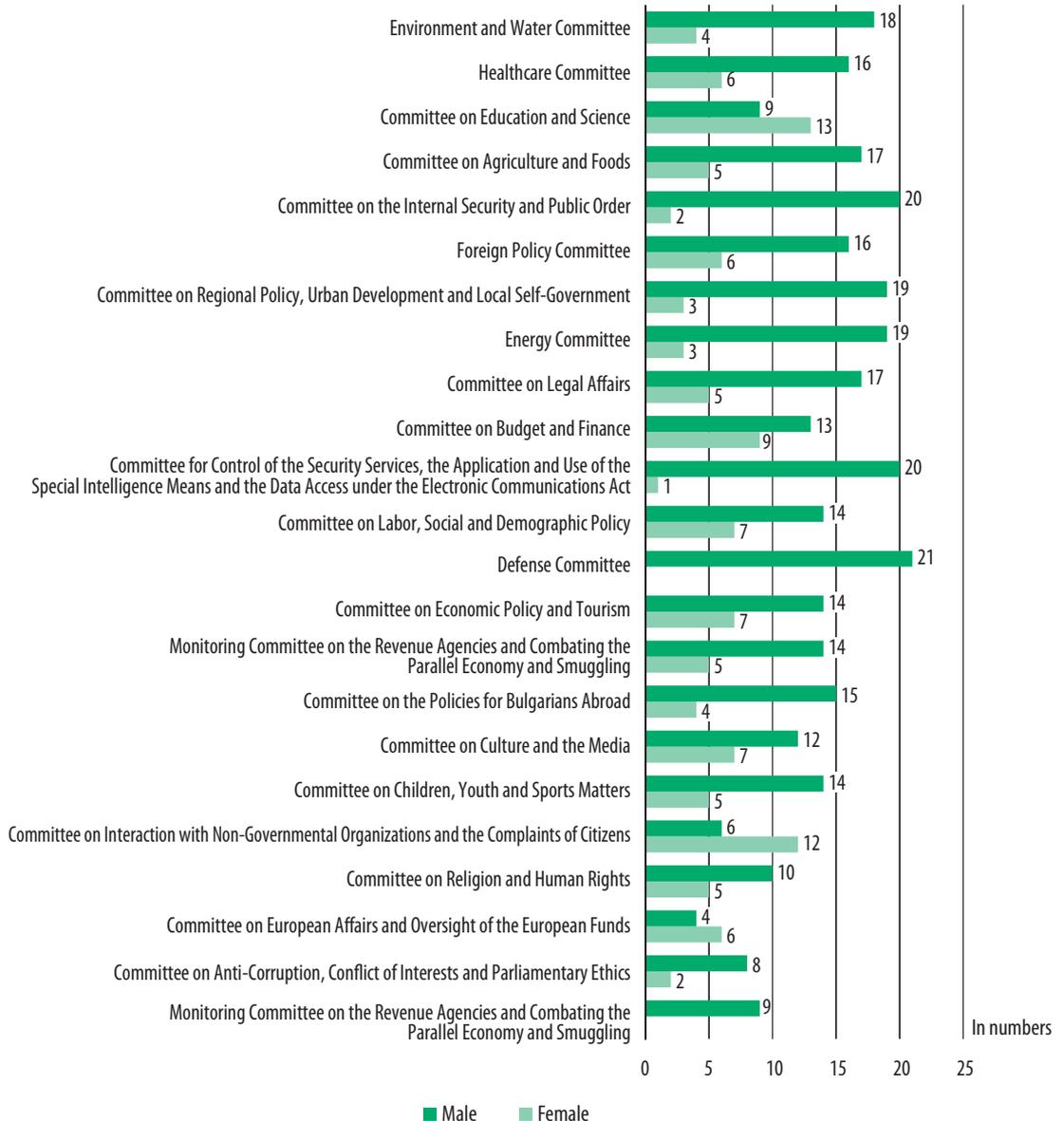
Figure 9.1. Members of Parliament by age and sex as of 1.08.2018



Data source: Official site of the National Assembly of the Republic of Bulgaria (<http://www.parliament.bg/en>).

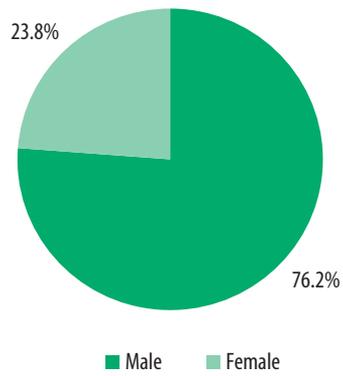
¹Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria.

Figure 9.2. Members of the standing committees by sex and type of the committee as of 1.08.2018



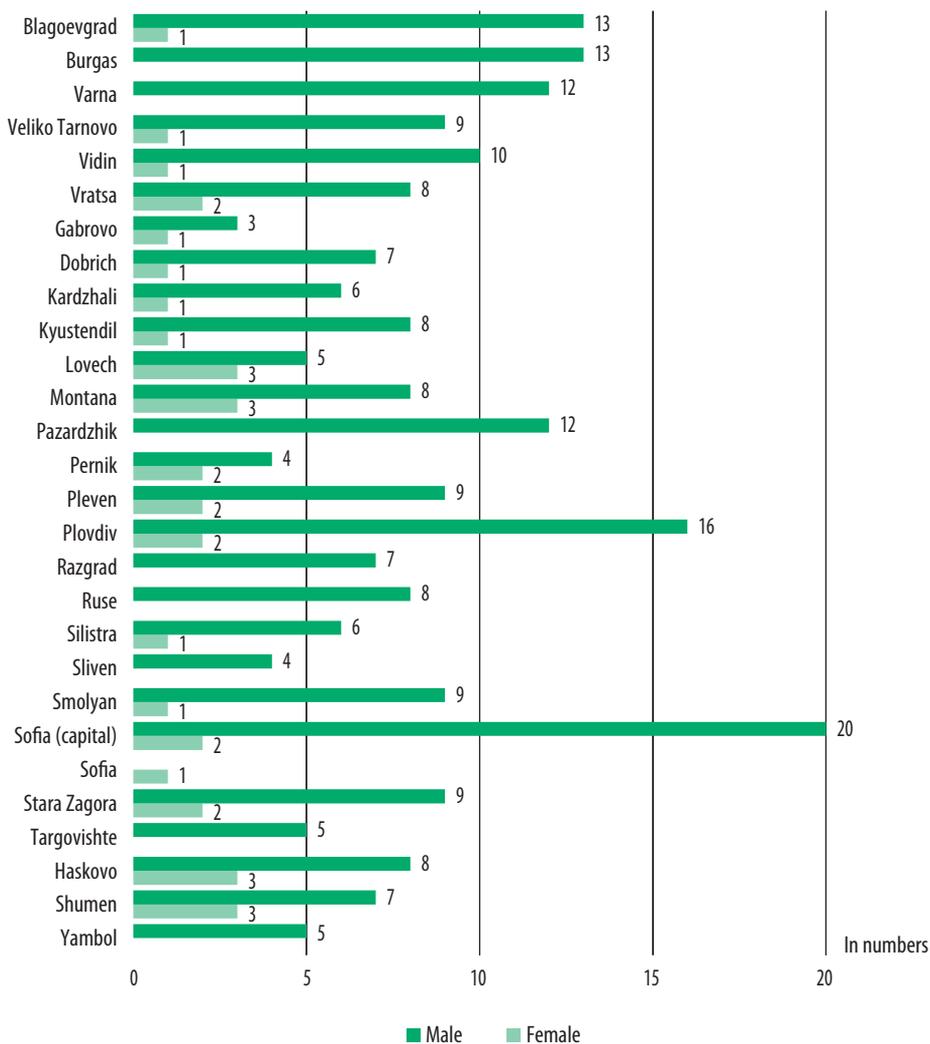
Data source: Official site of the National Assembly of the Republic of Bulgaria (<http://www.parliament.bg/en/parliamentarycommittees>).

Figure 9.3. Composition of the Council of Ministers by sex as of 1.08.2018



Data source: Official website of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Bulgaria (<http://www.gov.bg/en/Cabinet/CABINET-MEMBERS>).

Figure 9.4. Mayors of municipalities by sex and districts as of 1.08.2018



Data source: Integrated Information System of the State Administration
https://iisda.government.bg/ras/governing_bodies/gb_municipality_administrations.

10

TIME USE



Time use of the population by sex 2009 - 2010

Main activity



‘Time Use’ is a survey designed to gather data on the average time people spend on different activities in their everyday lives. The results of the survey provide an opportunity to formulate family policy and gender policy; disclosure of the connection and smooth the contradictions between the employment requirements and family life; revealing issues related to the children care, the disabled and sick members of households; support for the formation of employment policy, etc.

1. Time use by age - 2009 - 2010

(Hours and minutes per day)

Main activity	Total	Total			
		Age groups			
		10 - 19	20 - 49	50 - 64	64+
Sleep	9:14:03	9:32:52	8:35:07	8:55:45	10:14:03
Unspecified personal care, eating, other personal care	3:06:00	2:50:28	3:07:53	3:05:28	3:08:31
Employment	2:22:50	0:12:00	4:06:41	3:00:32	0:15:52
Study	0:20:02	3:27:04	0:10:55	0:00:07	0:00:02
Household and family care	3:25:17	0:55:42	2:53:15	3:48:29	4:21:16
Volunteer work and informal help	0:06:53	0:02:34	0:05:07	0:10:18	0:06:46
Participatory activities, Social life and Entertainment and Culture	0:43:48	0:52:19	0:39:25	0:35:40	0:54:54
Resting - time out, Sports and outdoor activities, Hobbies and games, Unspecified leisure time	0:41:21	2:36:57	0:46:03	0:20:06	0:25:32
TV and video	2:42:39	2:00:52	2:06:44	2:48:51	3:30:59
Other mass media	0:17:26	0:22:42	0:13:07	0:15:16	0:23:21
Travel excl. travel as part of work	0:58:01	1:05:23	1:14:07	0:57:50	0:36:52
Of which travel to/from work	0:18:48	0:01:56	0:33:12	0:23:18	0:01:36
Filling in TUS diary and Other, unspecified	0:01:40	0:01:07	0:01:38	0:01:37	0:01:53

1. Time use by age - 2009 - 2010

(Continued)

(Hours and minutes per day)

Main activity	Total	Male			
		Age groups			
		10 - 19	20 - 49	50 - 64	64+
Sleep	9:14:12	9:26:07	8:37:34	9:01:39	10:18:19
Unspecified personal care, eating, other personal care	3:16:35	2:49:22	3:16:32	3:19:24	3:22:12
Employment	2:49:10	0:14:42	4:32:51	3:24:32	0:26:26
Study	0:20:33	3:22:53	0:10:38	0:00:00	0:00:02
Household and family care	2:13:53	0:40:37	1:41:44	2:34:48	3:07:25
Volunteer work and informal help	0:06:38	0:02:19	0:06:45	0:07:40	0:06:42
Participatory activities, Social life and Entertainment and Culture	0:46:07	0:50:25	0:43:06	0:39:14	0:56:55
Resting - time out, Sports and outdoor activities, Hobbies and games, Unspecified leisure time	0:54:30	3:12:30	0:57:47	0:26:27	0:37:06
TV and video	2:52:46	1:56:19	2:18:35	3:04:12	3:48:13
Other mass media	0:20:21	0:16:19	0:14:05	0:18:51	0:32:31
Travel excl. travel as part of work	1:03:30	1:07:17	1:19:00	1:01:16	0:42:01
Of which travel to/from work	0:21:26	0:02:24	0:35:51	0:25:00	0:02:20
Filling in TUS diary and Other, unspecified	0:01:43	0:01:11	0:01:22	0:01:56	0:02:07

1. Time use by age - 2009 - 2010

(Continued and end)

(Hours and minutes per day)

Main activity	Total	Female			
		Age groups			
		10 - 19	20 - 49	50 - 64	64+
Sleep	9:13:55	9:39:08	8:32:38	8:50:46	10:11:05
Unspecified personal care, eating, other personal care	2:56:55	2:51:30	2:59:09	2:53:40	2:58:57
Employment	2:00:13	0:09:29	3:40:12	2:40:12	0:08:29
Study	0:19:35	3:30:56	0:11:12	0:00:13	0:00:02
Household and family care	4:26:38	1:09:41	4:05:36	4:50:55	5:12:49
Volunteer work and informal help	0:07:06	0:02:48	0:03:27	0:12:31	0:06:48
Participatory activities, Social life and Entertainment and Culture	0:41:47	0:54:06	0:35:40	0:32:39	0:53:29
Resting - time out, Sports and outdoor activities, Hobbies and games, Unspecified leisure time	0:30:03	2:04:00	0:34:10	0:14:43	0:17:28
TV and video	2:33:58	2:05:05	1:54:44	2:35:51	3:18:57
Other mass media	0:14:56	0:28:37	0:12:07	0:12:15	0:16:58
Travel excl. travel as part of work	0:53:18	1:03:37	1:09:11	0:54:55	0:33:15
Of which travel to/from work	0:16:32	0:01:30	0:30:31	0:21:51	0:01:05
Filling in TUS diary and Other, unspecified	0:01:37	0:01:03	0:01:54	0:01:21	0:01:43

2. Time use survey by age - 2009 - 2010

(Average time per participant)

Main activity	Total	Total			
		Age groups			
		10 - 19	20 - 49	50 - 64	64+
Sleep	9:14:03	9:32:52	8:35:07	8:55:45	10:14:03
Unspecified personal care, eating, other personal care	3:06:00	2:50:28	3:07:53	3:05:28	3:08:31
Employment	7:14:20	5:28:50	7:31:39	7:11:16	4:36:58
Study	5:33:25	5:59:34	4:26:51	1:18:41	0:22:50
Household and family care	3:54:24	1:22:12	3:26:01	4:07:02	4:43:11
Volunteer work and informal help	2:13:52	1:39:24	2:04:54	2:27:44	2:08:25
Participatory activities, Social life and Entertainment and Culture	1:15:01	1:21:43	1:14:04	1:06:19	1:21:08
Resting - time out, Sports and outdoor activities, Hobbies and games, Unspecified leisure time	1:53:59	3:07:47	1:56:02	1:20:48	1:23:07
TV and video	2:56:54	2:22:21	2:22:37	3:00:02	3:40:25
Other mass media	1:07:26	1:16:17	1:00:48	1:01:22	1:15:33
Travel excl. travel as part of work	1:13:28	1:15:32	1:23:14	1:10:58	0:59:11
Of which travel to/from work	1:04:30	0:52:52	1:06:12	1:03:08	0:51:40
Filling in TUS diary and Other, unspecified	0:38:14	0:35:51	0:37:57	0:37:36	0:39:32

2. Time use survey by age - 2009 - 2010

(Continued)

(Average time per participant)

Main activity	Total	Male			
		Age groups			
		10 - 19	20 - 49	50 - 64	64+
Sleep	9:14:12	9:26:07	8:37:34	9:01:39	10:18:19
Unspecified personal care, eating, other personal care	3:16:35	2:49:22	3:16:32	3:19:24	3:22:12
Employment	7:18:56	5:00:48	7:37:56	7:17:32	4:48:44
Study	5:32:24	5:52:39	4:35:32	.	0:23:38
Household and family care	2:49:35	1:08:17	2:19:26	3:02:32	3:34:28
Volunteer work and informal help	2:12:36	1:40:16	2:16:02	2:20:09	2:03:47
Participatory activities, Social life and Entertainment and Culture	1:18:05	1:25:46	1:17:09	1:10:07	1:24:31
Resting - time out, Sports and outdoor activities, Hobbies and games, Unspecified leisure time	2:07:00	3:39:00	2:06:42	1:29:08	1:34:04
TV and video	3:07:40	2:22:46	2:34:24	3:15:47	3:56:18
Other mass media	1:04:43	1:13:55	0:58:22	0:58:44	1:13:11
Travel excl. travel as part of work	1:15:32	1:15:31	1:25:35	1:11:26	1:01:22
Of which travel to/from work	1:03:54	0:50:39	1:06:31	1:01:02	0:51:45
Filling in TUS diary and Other, unspecified	0:37:06	0:35:37	0:34:04	0:37:51	0:39:58

2. Time use survey by age - 2009 - 2010

(Continued and end)

(Average time per participant)

Main activity	Total	Female			
		Age groups			
		10 - 19	20 - 49	50 - 64	64+
Sleep	9:13:55	9:39:08	8:32:38	8:50:46	10:11:05
Unspecified personal care, eating, other personal care	2:56:55	2:51:30	2:59:09	2:53:40	2:58:57
Employment	7:08:54	6:19:40	7:24:00	7:04:41	4:14:25
Study	5:34:20	6:05:57	4:19:00	1:18:41	0:22:11
Household and family care	4:40:39	1:32:23	4:17:34	4:53:52	5:27:01
Volunteer work and informal help	2:14:55	1:38:45	1:47:32	2:32:01	2:11:49
Participatory activities, Social life and Entertainment and Culture	1:12:19	1:18:30	1:10:37	1:02:51	1:18:47
Resting - time out, Sports and outdoor activities, Hobbies and games, Unspecified leisure time	1:38:18	2:35:49	1:41:25	1:10:44	1:10:52
TV and video	2:47:39	2:21:59	2:10:27	2:46:36	3:29:10
Other mass media	1:10:54	1:17:37	1:03:57	1:05:11	1:18:58
Travel excl. travel as part of work	1:11:28	1:15:32	1:20:40	1:10:33	0:57:23
Of which travel to/from work	1:05:12	0:56:32	1:05:51	1:05:19	0:51:31
Filling in TUS diary and Other, unspecified	0:39:19	0:36:06	0:41:25	0:37:17	0:39:09

3. Time use by life cycles - 2009 - 2010

(Hours and minutes per day)

Main activity	Total	Life cycles				
		Person who lives alone or in the household of his parents without children	Person who lives in a marriage or partnership without children	Person who lives in a marriage or partnership whose youngest child is 0 - 6 years old	Person who lives in a marriage or partnership whose youngest child is 7 - 17 years old	Single parent whose youngest child is 0 - 17 years old
Sleep	9:14:03	9:29:51	9:16:35	8:31:24	8:23:58	8:27:35
Unspecified personal care, eating, other personal care	3:06:00	3:03:57	3:09:34	2:52:21	3:05:20	3:08:40
Employment	2:22:50	1:42:27	2:23:35	3:30:46	4:26:58	3:36:46
Study	0:20:02	0:49:55	0:00:36	0:01:27	0:00:22	0:00:59
Household and family care	3:25:17	2:45:02	3:52:46	4:31:15	3:15:40	4:08:08
Volunteer work and informal help	0:06:53	0:06:31	0:07:51	0:02:08	0:07:30	0:00:49
Participatory activities, Social life and Entertainment and Culture	0:43:48	0:52:36	0:39:13	0:34:36	0:34:36	0:37:04
Resting - time out, Sports and outdoor activities, Hobbies and games, Unspecified leisure time	0:41:21	1:05:43	0:23:05	0:45:50	0:24:36	0:28:22
TV and video	2:42:39	2:41:10	2:55:15	1:56:18	2:20:00	2:04:21
Other mass media	0:17:26	0:19:06	0:18:09	0:10:04	0:11:38	0:12:35
Travel excl. travel as part of work	0:58:01	1:02:07	0:51:31	1:02:05	1:08:06	1:14:23
Of which travel to/from work	0:18:48	0:14:14	0:18:06	0:28:03	0:34:34	0:36:34
Filling in TUS diary and Other, unspecified	0:01:40	0:01:33	0:01:51	0:01:44	0:01:16	0:00:19

3. Time use by life cycles - 2009 - 2010

(Continued and end)

(Average time per participant)

Main activity	Total	Life cycles				
		Person who lives alone or in the household of his parents without children	Person who lives in a marriage or partnership without children	Person who lives in a marriage or partnership whose youngest child is 0 - 6 years old	Person who lives in a marriage or partnership whose youngest child is 7 - 17 years old	Single parent whose youngest child is 0 - 17 years old
Sleep	9:14:03	9:29:51	9:16:35	8:31:24	8:23:58	8:27:35
Unspecified personal care, eating, other personal care	3:06:00	3:03:57	3:09:34	2:52:21	3:05:20	3:08:40
Employment	7:14:20	7:09:59	7:12:24	7:15:13	7:31:17	6:46:58
Study	5:33:25	5:42:39	2:49:43	1:49:25	1:42:38	1:40:00
Household and family care	3:54:24	3:21:12	4:15:33	4:49:15	3:39:21	4:16:42
Volunteer work and informal help	2:13:52	2:20:08	2:15:07	1:16:54	2:07:25	0:40:31
Participatory activities, Social life and Entertainment and Culture	1:15:01	1:21:56	1:09:44	1:06:45	1:12:40	1:05:31
Resting - time out, Sports and outdoor activities, Hobbies and games, Unspecified leisure time	1:53:59	2:22:16	1:24:15	1:40:30	1:21:23	1:06:21
TV and video	2:56:54	3:01:03	3:05:46	2:08:40	2:28:14	2:21:22
Other mass media	1:07:26	1:14:00	1:05:59	0:51:28	0:53:17	0:53:27
Travel excl. travel as part of work	1:13:28	1:17:25	1:08:28	1:14:56	1:16:18	1:27:55
Of which travel to/from work	1:04:30	1:07:40	1:02:23	1:03:05	1:03:55	1:17:24
Filling in TUS diary and Other, unspecified	0:38:14	0:36:12	0:41:53	0:37:55	0:28:56	0:22:50

4. Time use by sex - 2009 - 2010

Main activity	Total	Sex	
		male	female
Sleep	9:14:03	9:14:12	9:13:55
Unspecified personal care, eating, other personal care	3:06:00	3:16:35	2:56:55
Employment	2:22:50	2:49:10	2:00:13
Study	0:20:02	0:20:33	0:19:35
Household and family care	3:25:17	2:13:53	4:26:38
Volunteer work and informal help	0:06:53	0:06:38	0:07:06
Participatory activities, Social life and Entertainment and Culture	0:43:48	0:46:07	0:41:47
Resting - time out, Sports and outdoor activities, Hobbies and games, Unspecified leisure time	0:41:21	0:54:30	0:30:03
TV and video	2:42:39	2:52:46	2:33:58
Other mass media	0:17:26	0:20:21	0:14:56
Travel excl. travel as part of work	0:58:01	1:03:30	0:53:18
Of which travel to/from work	0:18:48	0:21:26	0:16:32
Filling in TUS diary and Other, unspecified	0:01:40	0:01:43	0:01:37

4. Time use by sex - 2009 - 2010

(Continued and end)

Main activity	Total	Sex	
		male	female
Sleep	9:14:03	9:14:12	9:13:55
Unspecified personal care, eating, other personal care	3:06:00	3:16:35	2:56:55
Employment	7:14:20	7:18:56	7:08:54
Study	5:33:25	5:32:24	5:34:20
Household and family care	3:54:24	2:49:35	4:40:39
Volunteer work and informal help	2:13:52	2:12:36	2:14:55
Participatory activities, Social life and Entertainment and Culture	1:15:01	1:18:05	1:12:19
Resting - time out, Sports and outdoor activities, Hobbies and games, Unspecified leisure time	1:53:59	2:07:00	1:38:18
TV and video	2:56:54	3:07:40	2:47:39
Other mass media	1:07:26	1:04:43	1:10:54
Travel excl. travel as part of work	1:13:28	1:15:32	1:11:28
Of which travel to/from work	1:04:30	1:03:54	1:05:12
Filling in TUS diary and Other, unspecified	0:38:14	0:37:06	0:39:19

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