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2011 POPULATION CENSUS – MAIN RESULTS

Population

- As of 1.02.2011 the population of Bulgaria is 7 364 570 persons. 3 777 999 persons (51.3%) are women and 3 586 571 persons (48.7%) are men, or 1 000 men accounted for 1 053 women.
- The tendency for urbanization is kept - 5 339 001 persons live in urban areas or 72.5% and 2 025 569 persons live in rural areas or 27.5% of the population in the country.
- Within the period between the two censuses 2001 and 2011 the country population decreased with 564 331 persons and the average annual rate of decrease is 0.7%.
- Two thirds of the decrease is due to the negative natural increase (more dead than born persons) and one third (31.1%) to the international migration, which is estimated at 175 244 persons.

Territorial distribution

- The biggest district as regards the number of population is Sofia capital, where 1 291 591 persons live or 17.5% of the population in the country. The smallest district is Vidin - 101 018 persons (1.4%).
- In the period between the two censuses only the population in Sofia capital has increased by 120 749 persons or 10,3% and Varna – by 13 061 persons or 2,8%.
- There are considerable differences in the number of population by municipalities - 39.2% of the population in the country lives in 9 municipalities with population over 100 000 persons. In 60 municipalities the enumerated persons are below 6 000 and 3.1% of the country population lives there.
- The population in the country is distributed in 255 cities and 5 047 villages. In 181 settlements there are no enumerated persons. From 1 to 50 persons live in one fifth (21%) of the settlements, while between 100 and 500 persons live in little more than a third (36%) from the settlements.
- One third of the population in the country (33.6%) lives in the seven biggest cities, where the population is over 100 000 persons.

Structure by age

- The process of demographic aging continues. It is expressed by reducing the absolute number and relative share of the population less than 15 years and increasing the share of population aged 65 years and older. The share of population over 65 increased from 16.8% in 2001 to 18.5% in 2011. At the same time in 2001 persons under 15 years are 15.3% of the population in the country. In 2011 their share decreases to 13.2%.
- The population aged 65 years and more has the biggest relative share in the following districts: Vidin - 25.5%, Montana and Gabrovo - 24%, Lovech - 23.3%, and Kyustendil - 22.8%. The share of adult population is lowest in districts Blagoevgrad, Varna and Sofia - capital – 16%.
- 62.2% of the population in the country is at working age, i.e. 4 576 904 persons. 52.5% of them are men and 47.5% - women. The bigger share of the population at working age lives in the urban areas - 75.8%, and 24.2% - in rural.



- The reproduction of population at working age is best characterized by the demographic replacement rate. It represents the ratio between the number of persons entering working age (15 - 19 years) and persons exiting the working age (60 - 64 years). Total for the country the ratio is 70. For comparison, in 2001 every 100 persons exiting the working age are replaced by 124 young people.

Citizenship

- As of 1st February 2011, 36 723 persons with foreign citizenship live in Bulgaria representing 0.5% of the country population.
- Each second person with foreign citizenship, living permanently in the country, is from European country outside the European Union. Russians dominate - 11 991 (65.1%), followed by citizens of Ukraine - 3 064 (16.6%), Republic of Macedonia - 1 091 (5.9%), Moldova - 893 (48%) and Serbia - 569 (3.1%).
- At the census moment 8 444 EU citizens live permanently in Bulgaria, or 23% of all foreign citizens in the country.
- Persons who declare double citizenship – Bulgarian and other, are 22 152, or 0, 3% of the country population.

Ethno - cultural characteristics

Ethnic structure

The established demographic tendencies and increased emigration during the last 20 years influence the number of all ethnic groups in the country, resulting no significant on the change in the ethnic structure of the population in the years between the last two censuses:

- The Bulgarian ethnic group comprises 5 664 624 persons or 84,8% of persons who declared their ethnic identity on a voluntary basis.
- The Turkish ethnic group is the second highest number - 588 318 persons. It represents 8.8% of the population.
- The Roma ethnicity is traditionally the third one numbering 325 343 persons, with a relative share of 4.9%.
- The population with Bulgarian ethnicity identity is significantly more urbanized in comparison to the other two ethnic groups. 77.5% of Bulgarians live in urban areas, compared to 37.7% of Turkish and 55.4% of Roma.
- The persons who identify themselves to the Turkish ethnicity are located in several districts – Kardzhali, Razgrad, Targovishte, Shumen, Silistra, Dobrich Ruse, Burgas, where 63.7% of the population of this ethnic group lives.
- The persons from the Roma ethnic group are distributed in all districts. The biggest share of Roma ethnicity is in districts Montana - 12.7% and Sliven - 11.8%, followed by Dobrich - 8.8% and Yambol - 8.5%, compared to the total for the country - 4.9%.
- The persons who do not identified themselves to a given ethnic group are 53 391 - 0.8%. Among them, the share of the youngest people under 19 years of age is 51.7%.

Mother tongue

- The Bulgarian is a mother tongue for 5 659 024 persons or 85.2% of the population. The Turkish is a mother tongue for 605 802 or 9.1% of the persons who have respond to the



question on a voluntary basis. The Roma language is a mother tongue for 281 217 persons or 4.2%.

- The relation between the ethnic self-identification and the identification by mother tongue is strongly expressed. The most homogeneous group by mother tongue is the Bulgarian ethnic one. Among the persons who respond to the two questions related to ethnicity and mother tongue 5 571 049 (99.4%) indicate Bulgarian as a mother tongue, 15 959 persons (0.3%) - Turkish, 7 528 persons (0.1%) - Roma and 7 511 persons (0.1%) - other.
- Among the persons who identified themselves to the Turkish ethnic group 564 858 or 96.6% have pointed the Turkish as a mother tongue and 18 975 persons or 3.2% - Bulgarian.
- The Roma ethnic group by mother tongue is distributed as follows: 272 710 persons or 85% indicate Roma language as a mother tongue; 24 033 persons or 7.5% - Bulgarian; 21 440 persons or 6.7% - Turkish; 1 837 persons or 0.6% - Romanian.

Religion

- The religious denomination is a question on which the share of non-responded persons is the highest - 21.8%. Highest amongst the non-respondents is the share of young people and people in the districts Sofia capital, Plovdiv and Varna.
- The persons who identified themselves as East-Orthodox are 4 374 135 or 76% of the persons who have responded to the question. The Catholic religion is indicated by 48 945 persons and Protestant by 64 476 persons or 0.8% and 1.1% from the respondents respectively. Moslems are 577 139 persons or 10%. Of them, Moslems - sunnity are 546 004 persons and Moslems - shiity - 27 407 persons. 3 727 persons pointed out just Moslem religion. Other religion is pointed by 11 444 persons or 0.2% of the respondents. 272 264 persons (4.7%) have no religion and 409 898 (7.1%) do not identify themselves.

Marital status

The general tendency in the population structure by marital status for the past 10 years is related to reduction of the share of married persons in comparison with never married persons and persons cohabiting without marriage:

- The share of persons living in partnership, without legal marriage increases twice. It increases from 4% in 2001 to nearly 8% in 2011.
- From all persons, cohabiting without marriage, 70% are among young age group from 16 to 39 years.

Educational structure

- The educational structure of the population aged 7 and more completed years improves significantly, following the clear-cut tendency of increase of the number and share of population with tertiary and upper secondary education together with the decrease of the number of persons with lower secondary and lower education. As of 1st February 2011 the number of persons with tertiary education is 1 348.7 thousand (19.6%), every fifth has tertiary education. In comparison to the previous census, the relative share of population with tertiary education increases with 5.5 points. The persons with secondary education are 2 990.4 thousand (43.4%).
- There are significant differences in the educational structure by residence –almost three quarter of the population in the urban areas (71.6%) have at least secondary education, while for the population in the rural areas this relative share is hardly 40.3%.



- Women have completed tertiary education significantly more often than the men and at the census moment 791.8 thousand women (22.3%) and 556.9 thousand men (16.7%) have tertiary education.
- For the first time the present census includes the category “school never attended”. The number of such persons is 81.0 thousand or 1.2% of the population aged 7 years and more.
- Illiterate persons are 112 778 and their relative share of the population aged 9 and over is 1.7%. Amongst the persons who have identified themselves as Bulgarians illiterate are 0.5%, amongst Turkish ethnic group – 5.2%, and amongst Roma – 14.5%
- There are significant differences in number of children aged 7 to 15 years, who should be within the educational system, but are not at school as of 1st February 2011. Amongst Roma ethnic group 23.2% are not visiting school, amongst Turkish ethnic group - 11.9% and amongst Bulgarian - 5.6%

Economic activity of the population

- As of 1st February 2011 there are 3 282 740 economically active persons aged between 15 and 64 years. Total for the country the activity rate is 65.3% (68.1% for male and 62.5% for female). The activity rate is estimated as a ratio between the number of economically active persons and the population in the age group 15 to 64 completed years.
- From the total number of economically active persons as of 1st February 2011, 2 834 835 are employed and 494 848 - unemployed. From the total employed persons 1 470 063 are men (51.9%) and 1 364 772 - women (48.1%). From all unemployed persons at the end of January 2011, 57.2% are men and 42.8% - women.
- As of 1st February 2011 the employment rate, estimated as a ratio between the number of employed persons and the population in the age group 15 - 64 completed years is 55.5%. The employment rate for the male population (56.9%) is higher than for female (54.0%).
- The unemployment rate as of 1 February 2011 estimated as a ratio between the number of unemployed persons and the population in the age group 15 - 64 completed years is 15.0% total for the country, 16.4% for men and 13.5% for women respectively .
- District Sofia capital has the highest economic activity rate - 71.5%, followed by districts Pernik - 68.3%, Gabrovo - 67.9%, Smolyan - 67.8%, Varna - 67.1%. The lowest is the activity rate in districts Silistra - 56.9%, Kardzhali - 57.4%, Vidin - 59.8%, Sliven - 60.0% and Targovishte - 60.5%.

Migration

- Within the period 2001 - 2011, 379 181 persons have changed their residence in the country from one settlement to another. 35.5% have changed their residence in the period between the two censuses, migrating to a settlement of the same district. The rest 64.5% have migrated outside the district of previous residence.
- Within the period 1980 - 2011, 233 463 persons have changed their current address abroad with an address in Bulgaria. 91.9% of them are Bulgarian citizens who return to Bulgaria after stay abroad. Nearly 73% of them resided from one to five years abroad, 17.1% - from five to ten years and 7.2% - more than eleven years. 57.5% of residents abroad are male.
- The biggest relative share has the Bulgarian citizens who have returned from Russian Federation - 16.1%, followed by persons who have returned from Spain - 9.3%, Germany - 9.2%, Greece - 9.1%, etc.



- Among the Bulgarian citizens who have stayed abroad persons with secondary education are prevailing - 45.8%, with tertiary - 34.1%, with lower secondary - 13%.

Housing fund

- There are 3 887 076 dwellings in the country. 3 859 460 of them are located in residential buildings, 23 232 – in non-residential buildings, 828 are institutional dwellings and 3 556 – primitive and mobile dwellings.
- 2 566 544 (66%) of dwellings are situated in urban areas and 1 320 532 – in rural areas.
- The average number of persons living in one dwelling decreases from 2.1 in 2001 to 1.9 in 2011.

Housing characteristics and availability of durables

- 29.0% of all dwellings have energy saving woodwork. 15.5% of dwellings have outside thermal insulation.
- 97.9% of the inhabited dwellings have TV, cooker - 93.2%, refrigerator - 93.3%. PCs have 54.1% and 18.1% of the dwellings in the urban and rural areas respectively. Internet connection is available in 51.4% of the inhabited dwellings in urban areas and 16.4% in rural ones. Satellite aerial is available in 22% of the dwellings in 2011.
- Bathing facilities have 82.1% of the inhabited dwellings. For 5.9%, the bathing facility is outside the building and for 3.2% - in the building, but outside the dwelling. The rest 8.8% of the inhabited dwellings have no bathing facilities.
- Toilet facilities are available in 74.1% of the inhabited dwellings, for 4.4% it is outside the dwelling, but inside the building and for 20.5% outside the building. 1.0% of the inhabited dwellings have no toilet facilities.
- The energy mainly used for heating of the dwelling is firewood and coals - 57.9% of the inhabited dwellings, electricity - 26.2%, central heating system - 13.7% and gas from central source - 1.2%.

I. 2011 Population Census - data collection, data entry and data processing

The 17th Population and Housing Census in the demographic history of Bulgaria was conducted from 1st until 28th February 2011.

For the first time Bulgaria has conducted a census as a Member state of the European Union, complying the requirements of the Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of Council on population and housing censuses, as well as the related European regulations on technical format and data quality.

The Population Census is conducted applying two methods for collecting of the information:

- electronic (1 - 9 February 2011) - on-line by Internet, and
- traditional (10 - 28 February 2011)

The on-line census is conducted for the first time in Bulgaria. It is accepted with a great interest and exceptionally high activity is registered. The persons enumerated by Internet represent 41% of the population, as this percentage in Sofia reached 66%, in Varna - 51%, in Plovdiv - 41%.



With the assistance and the active participation of all census bodies – the Central Census Commission, district and municipal census commissions, enumerators and supervisors and the Regional Statistical Offices, the Census in the country took place in a calm environment. A key factor for the success was that the census was turned into a state assignment of a first priority, which was cordially accepted and engaged central and local administrations, non-governmental organizations, academic community, media and all Bulgarian citizens. The massive information campaign and the wide and detailed reporting in the media at each census stage were of great importance.

The traditional census is conducted with the help of 46 000 enumerators and supervisors.

The Regional Statistical Offices, within 50 days only, have entered nearly 4 200 000 questionnaires on population, 2 774 373 questionnaires on dwellings and 2 105 000 questionnaires on buildings. Each day on average 84 000 questionnaires on population, 55 490 questionnaires on dwellings and 42 100 questionnaires on building are entered.

Data entered from paper questionnaires is combined with the electronic data, followed by procedures for control of the quality and data coverage. The control included the removal of double enumerated persons, incorrect reference of a particular category or settlements, incorrect unique civil numbers, data entry mistakes, etc.

In compliance with Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses, as regards the modalities and structure of the quality report and the technical format for data transmission, the information from administrative sources is used. The estimates of the population not covered by the census are done in compliance with the statistical methodology and concern the definition of the population categories used during the census. As regards the coverage, the results are analyzed in comparison with other statistical sources - Information System “Demography”, data from administrative sources on students and pupils, insured persons, beneficiaries of pensions and others.

In parallel, a procedure for clarification and correction of incorrect unique civil numbers and finding missing unique civil numbers using the Information System “Demography” and other administrative sources is elaborated. These procedures are done at the NSI and the corrections are made for each separate case.

II. Dissemination of the 2011 Population Census results

The 2011 census results are provided in quite a short period and first in the European Union due to the excellent organization and the devoted work of the NSI. At the previous census, the results are published 2 years later. Moreover, for the first time in the history of the Bulgarian statistics the users are able to use tables containing results not only from the 2011 census, but also from all Population and Housing Censuses in Bulgaria since 1900 onwards, free of charge from the NSI website.

Of course, the information collected during the census is huge in volume and provides many opportunities for presentation of tables and graphics in different dimensions and level of details (by districts, municipalities and settlements). The present publication presents main results, which are traditionally published in the country after the population censuses and used in international comparisons by the UN, EU and other international organizations. Thus, the NSI starts a campaign on data dissemination of 2011 census results, which will continue with enlargement of data accessible by Internet, elaboration of paper publications, carrying out of thematic press conferences



on actual questions and topics such as fertility and reproductive behavior, families and households, infrastructure and living conditions, qualification and professional structure of the labour force, migration, living conditions of disabled people, etc., as well as regional (district and municipality) topics.

For convenience, the main concepts and definitions, important for the interpretation of the results, are given in the annex to the publication. Let us once again to turn our attention to the main census principles, which will facilitate the interpretation and analysis of the presented data.

All data of the Population Census refer to the crucial moment - 1st February 2011 and the territorial distribution of the population and housing fund are according to the administrative and territorial division to that moment.

Information collected during the censuses is declared by the enumerated persons.

The participation in the census is compulsory and the Law on 2011 Population and Housing Census determines the questions answering to which is voluntary. All other questions are obligatory.

Data from the population census refer to “resident population” category. These are persons, permanently living at the address that are enumerated and persons temporary absent - for period less than one year – living in other settlement in the country or abroad.

III.1. Population - number and territorial distribution

The result as regards the number and dynamic, structure by age and sex and territorial distribution of the population, announced when presenting the express results, are confirmed by the final results of the 2011 census.

As of 1st February 2011 the population of Bulgaria is 7 364 570 persons.

Figure 1. Population by census years within the period 1900 - 2011

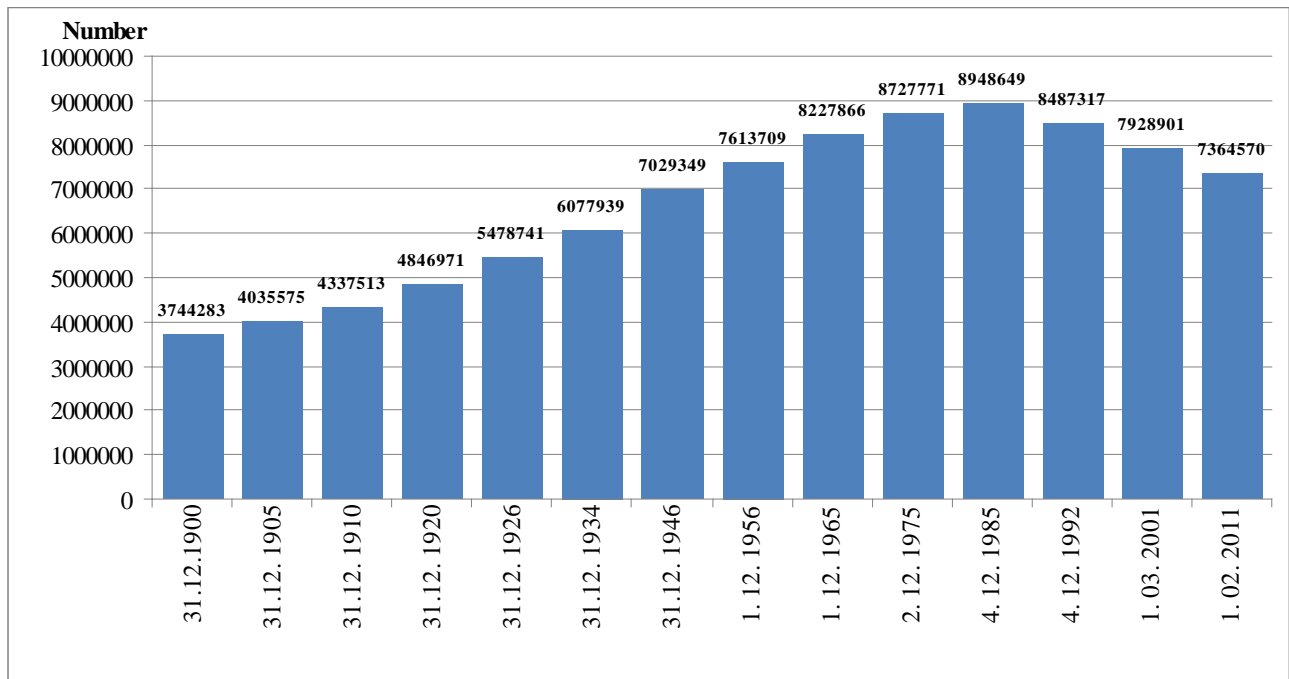
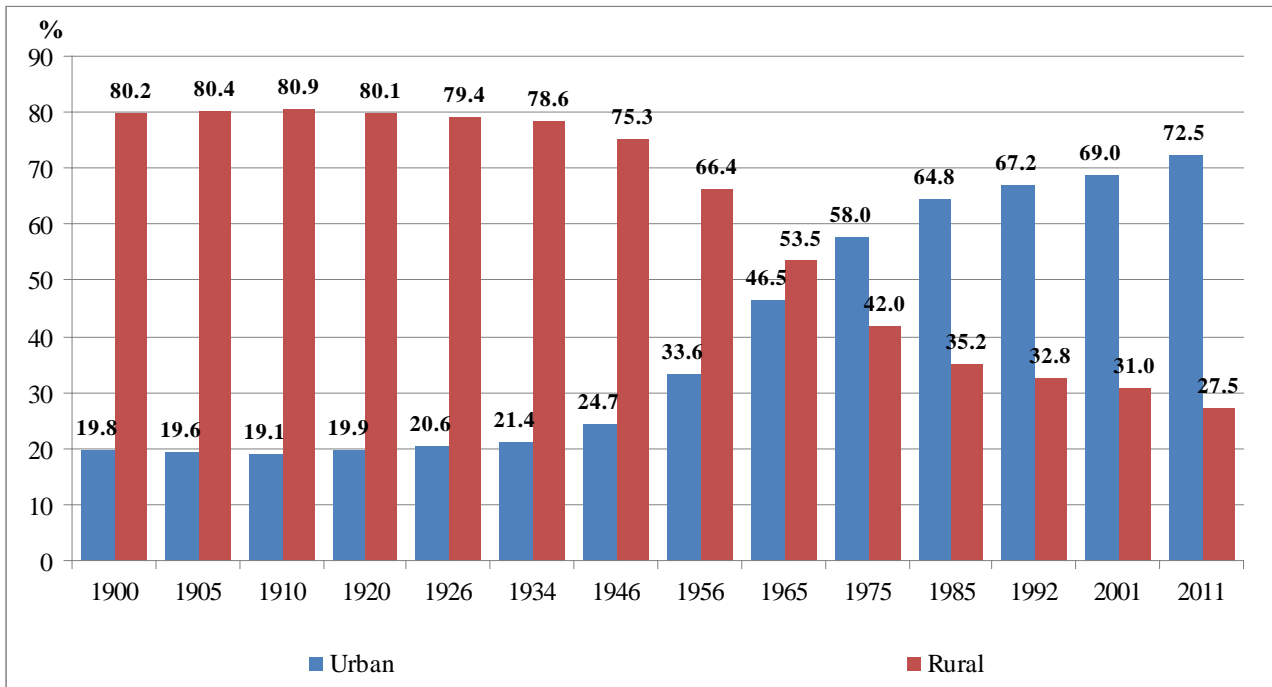




Figure 2. Population structure in urban areas by census years within the period 1900 - 2011



The tendency of increase the relative share of urban population and decrease of the rural population is kept. 5 339 001 persons, or 72.5% live in urban areas and 2 025 569 persons, or 27.5 % - in rural areas.

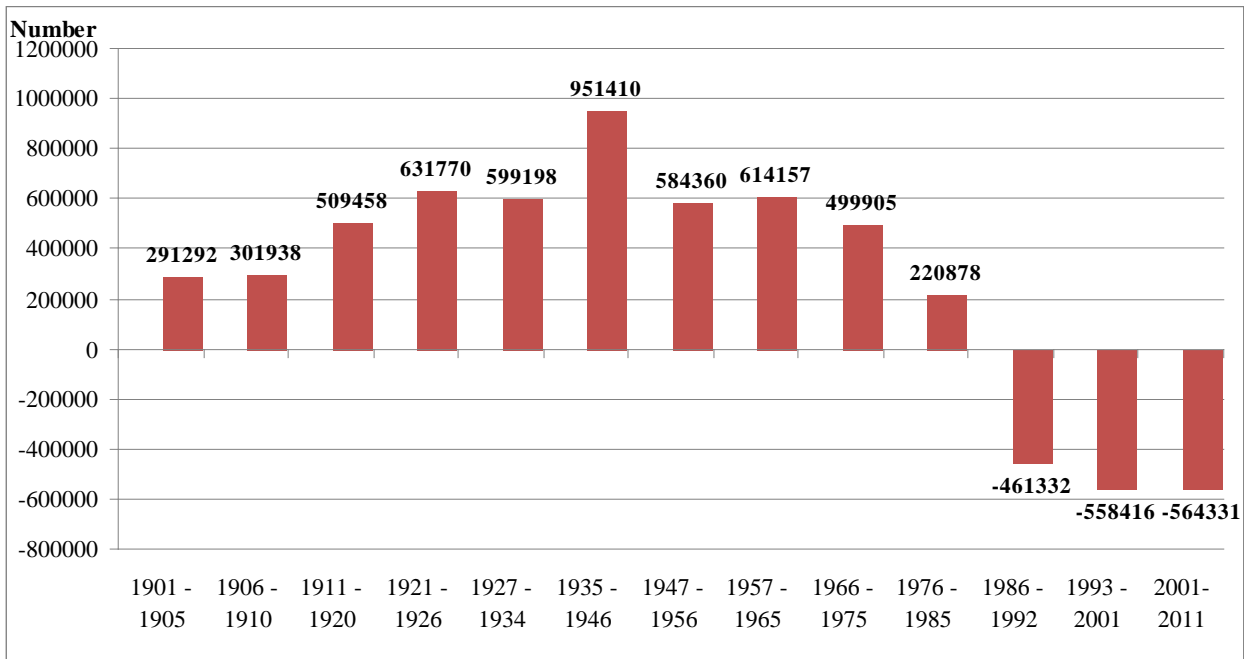
Increase of population between the censuses

The factors, influencing the number of population in the country are natural movement (births and deaths) and international migration, and in the territorial aspect - internal migration of the population and administrative and territorial changes.

In the period between the last two censuses (2001-2011) the population in the country decrease with 564 331 persons and the average annual rate of decrease is 0.7%.



Figure 3. Increase of the population between the censuses within the period 1900 - 2011



Two thirds of the population decrease (68.9%) is due to the negative natural increase (more deaths than births). In the period 1st March 2001 - 1st February 2011 the population in the country decreased by 389 087 persons due to negative natural increase. The natural increase in the years between the last two censuses is negative and the biggest decrease of the number of population is registered in 2002 (- 46 118 persons).

Almost one third of the population decrease (31.1%) in the period between the two censuses is due to the international migration, estimated at 175 244 persons. The international migration (emigration) according to the census methodology is estimated as a change of the number of population due to the number of persons, who are absent from the country for a period more than one year.

Territorial distribution of the population

The territorial distribution of the population is defined by the natural movement of population (births and deaths), as well as by internal and international migration. The changes in the administrative and territorial division of the country (merging of settlements, moving settlements from one municipality to another) effect statistically the territorial distribution of the population.

The largest district regarding the number of population is Sofia capital, in which live 1 291 591 persons, or 17.5% of the population in the country and the smallest district is Vidin with 101 018 persons (1.4%).



Six are the districts with number of population over 300 thousand person, as in three of them – **Sofia capital, Plovdiv and Varna live in total one third of the country population.** Fourth district regarding the number of population is Burgas with 415 817 persons, followed by districts Stara Zagora - 333 265 persons and Blagoevgrad with population 323 552 persons.

In the period between the two censuses only the population in districts Sofia capital and Varna has increased - 120 749 persons (10.3%) and 13 061 persons (2.8%) respectively.

In all other districts the population decrease, and in the districts Burgas, Plovdiv, Blagoevgrad and Kardzhali the relative share of decrease is lower than the country average. The population in districts Vratsa and Vidin decrease with 20%.

Figure 4. Population by districts and share of districts population as of 1st February 2011

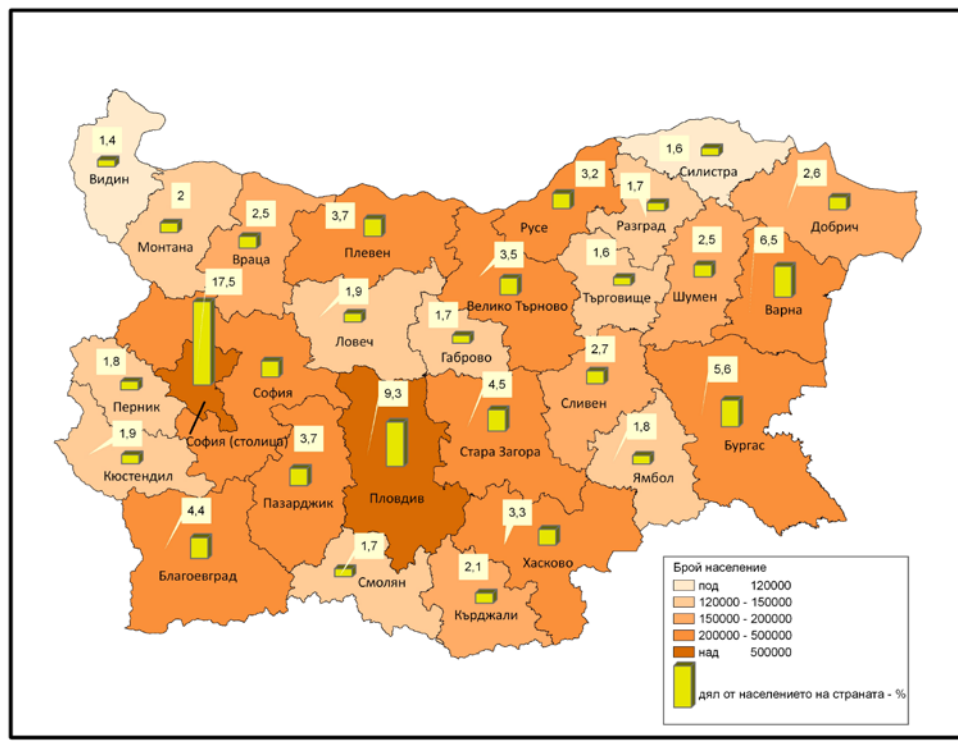




Table.1 Population by districts as of 1.02.2011

Districts	Population as of:		Increase - absolute number	Increase - %	% of the population in the country as of 01.02.1011
	1.03.2001	1.02.2011			
Bulgaria	7 928 901	7 364 570	-564 331	-7.1	100,0
Blagoevgrad	341 173	323 552	-17 621	-5.2	4.4
Burgas	423 547	415 817	-7 730	-1.8	5.6
Varna	462 013	475 074	13 061	2.8	6.5
Veliko Tarnovo	293 172	258 494	-34 678	-11.8	3.5
Vidin	130 074	101 018	-29 056	-22.3	1.4
Vratsa	243 036	186 848	-56 188	-23.1	2.5
Gabrovo	144 125	122 702	-21 423	-14.9	1.7
Dobrich	215 217	189 677	-25 540	-11.9	2.6
Kardzhali	164 019	152 808	-11 211	-6.8	2.1
Kyustendil	162 534	136 686	-25 848	-15.9	1.9
Lovech	169 951	141 422	-28 529	-16.8	1.9
Montana	182 258	148 098	-34 160	-18.7	2.0
Pazardzhik	310 723	275 548	-35 175	-11.3	3.7
Pernik	149 832	133 530	-16 302	-10.9	1.8
Pleven	311 985	269 752	-42 233	-13.5	3.7
Plovdiv	715 816	683 027	-32 789	-4.6	9.3
Razgrad	152 417	125 190	-27 227	-17.9	1.7
Ruse	266 157	235 252	-30 905	-11.6	3.2
Silistra	142 000	119 474	-22 526	-15.9	1.6
Sliven	218 474	197 473	-21 001	-9.6	2.7
Smolyan	140 066	121 752	-18 314	-13.1	1.7
Sofia	273 240	247 489	-25 751	-9.4	3.4
Sofia capital	1 170 842	1 291 591	120 749	10.3	17.5
Stara Zagora	370 615	333 265	-37 350	-10.1	4.5
Targovishte	137 689	120 818	-16 871	-12.3	1.6
Haskovo	277 478	246 238	-31 240	-11.3	3.3
Shumen	204 378	180 528	-23 850	-11.7	2.5
Yambol	156 070	131 447	-24 623	-15.8	1.8



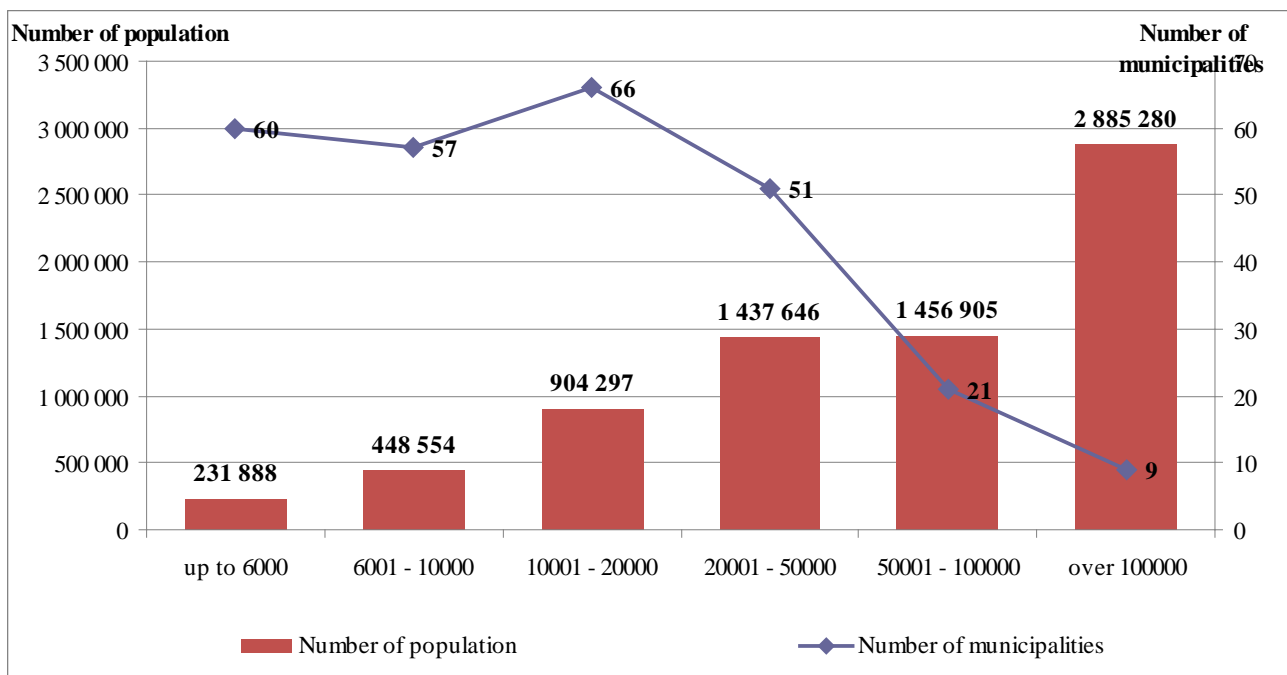
Distribution of the population by municipalities

There are big differences in the number of population by municipalities. In 60 municipalities enumerated population is under 6 000 persons, where 3.1% of the population in the country lives.

9 municipalities are with population over 100 000 persons, or 39.2% of the total population in the country.

The number of municipalities with population from 10 000 to 20 000 persons - 66 is the biggest, and the relative share of population in them is 12.3%.

Figure 5. Distribution of the municipalities according to the number of population in them as of 1.02.2011



Distribution of the population by settlements

As of 1.02.2011 the population in the country is distributed in 255 cities and 5047 villages. In 181 settlements there are no enumerated persons. In 21% of the settlements live from 1 to 50 persons, and in 36% of settlements live between 100 and 500 persons.



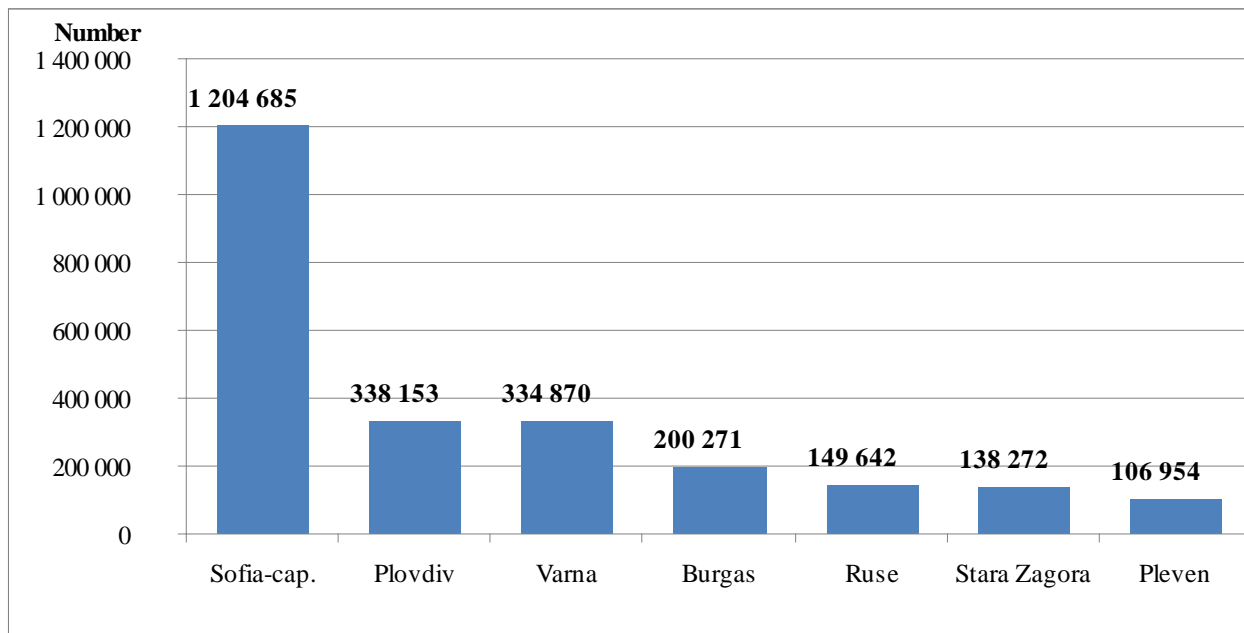
Table 2. Distribution of the settlements according the number of population in them as of 1.02.2011

(Number)

	Settlements	Population
Total	5 302	7 364 570
0	181	0
1 – 10	417	1 960
11 – 50	703	19 596
51 – 100	522	38 923
101 – 500	1 927	501 828
501 -1000	750	529 684
1001 – 10000	725	1 685 472
10001 – 50000	58	1 237 904
50001 – 100000	12	876 356
over 100000	7	2 472 847

In seven cities with population over 100 000 persons live 33.6% of the total country population.

Figure 6. Population in the seven biggest cities in Bulgaria as of 1.02.2011





Population of the district centers

Within the period between the last two censuses in 2001 and 2011 four of the district centers have a positive increase - Sofia, Varna, Burgas and Veliko Tarnovo. The highest population decrease is observed in the district centers Lovech (-17.1%), Vidin (-16.2%), Silistra (-15.1%), Razgrad (-13.0%), Pleven (-12.2%), etc.

Table 3. Population of the district centers as of 1.03.2001 and as of 1.02.2011

District centers	Population as of:		Increase - absolute number	Increase - %
	1.03.2001	1.02.2011		
Blagoevgrad	71144	70881	-263	-0.4
Burgas	192390	200271	7881	4.1
Varna	312889	334870	21981	7.0
Veliko Tarnovo	66897	68783	1886	2.8
Vidin	57395	48071	-9324	-16.2
Vratsa	68975	60692	-8283	-12.0
Gabrovo	67065	58950	-8115	-12.1
Dobrich	100000	91030	-8970	-9.0
Kardzhali	45659	43880	-1779	-3.9
Kyustendil	49919	44532	-5387	-10.8
Lovech	44146	36600	-7546	-17.1
Montana	49176	43781	-5395	-11.0
Pazardzhik	78855	71979	-6876	-8.7
Pernik	85991	80191	-5800	-6.7
Pleven	121880	106954	-14926	-12.2
Plovdiv	338224	338153	-71	0.0
Razgrad	38948	33880	-5068	-13.0
Ruse	161453	149642	-11811	-7.3
Silistra	41952	35607	-6345	-15.1
Sliven	100366	91620	-8746	-8.7
Smolyan	33091	30642	-2449	-7.4
Sofia	1091772	1204685	112913	10.3
Stara Zagora	143420	138272	-5148	-3.6
Targovishte	40659	37611	-3048	-7.5
Haskovo	80303	76397	-3906	-4.9
Shumen	89214	80855	-8359	-9.4
Yambol	82649	74132	-8517	-10.3



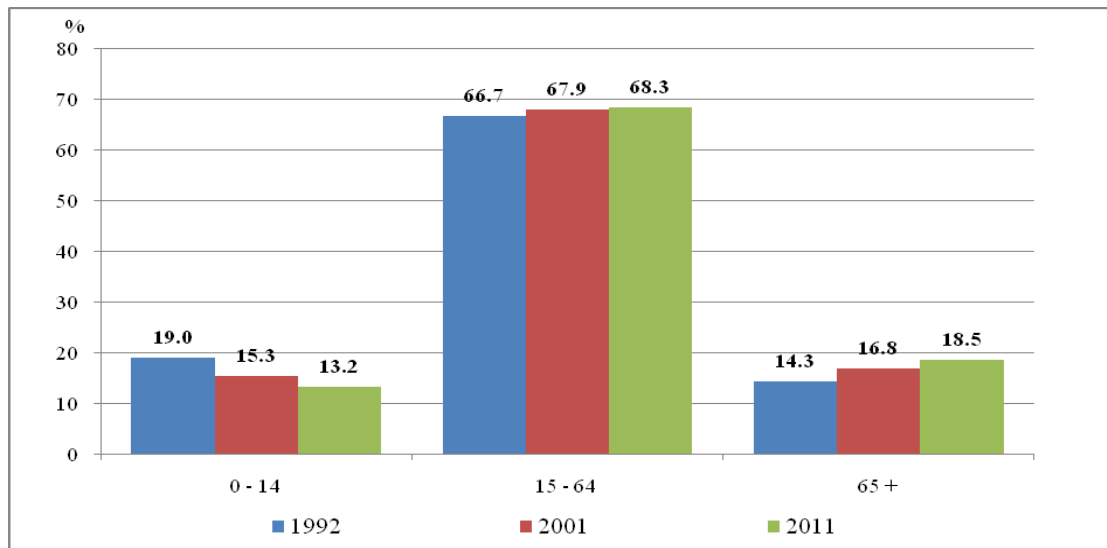
III.2. Population structure by sex and age

As of 1.02.2011 the female population is 3 777 999 persons (51.3%) and the male - 3 586 571 (48.7%), **or 1 000 males correspond to 10 053 females.** During the 2001 census this ratio is the same: 1 000 males to 10 053 females.

Changes in the population structure by age have occurred during the period between the last two censuses. **There is an ongoing process of demographic aging, resulting from the decrease of absolute number and relative share of the population under 15 years and increase of the share of population aged 65 and over.**

- In 2001 the persons under 15 years are 15.3% of the country population. In 2011 their share decreases to 13.2%.
- The share of population in the age group 15 - 64 years has increased insignificantly. In comparison with 2001 census this share increases by 0.4%, from 67.9% to 68.3%.
- The largest increase is observed in the share of population aged 65 and over - from 16.8% in 2001 to 18.5% in 2011.

Figure 7. Population by age groups and census years for the period 1992-2011

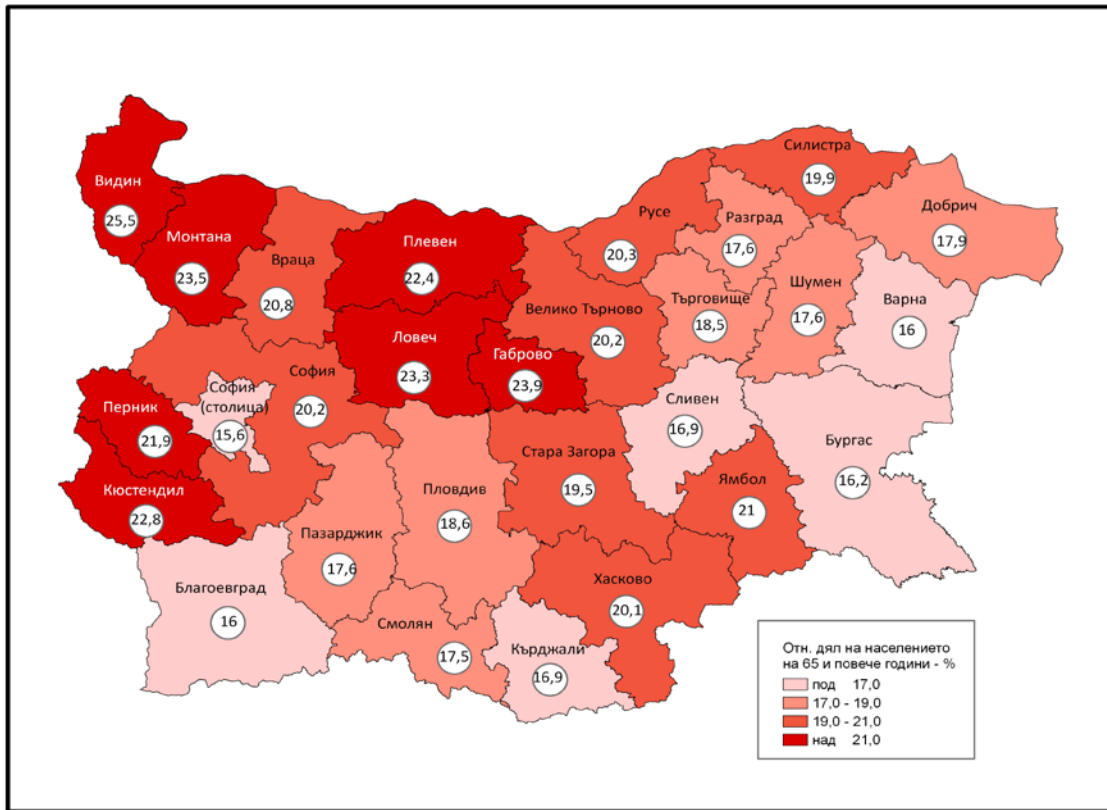


The relative share of population aged 65 and over is highest in districts Vidin (25.5%), Montana and Gabrovo (24%), Lovech (23.3%) and Kyustendil (22.8%).

In 13 districts of the country the population aged 65 and over is more than 1/5.



Figure 8. Share of the population aged 65 and over by districts as of 1.02.2011

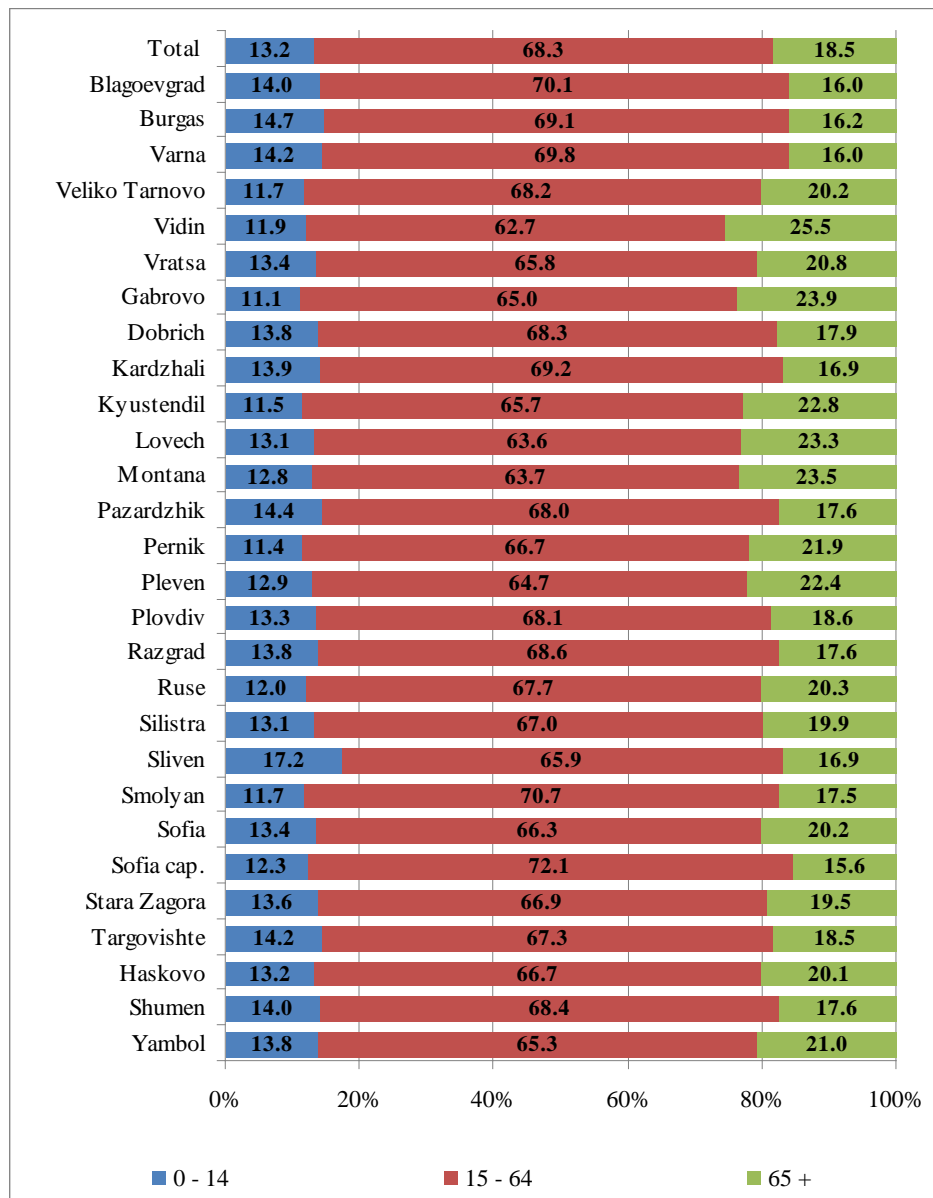


The share of population under 15 years is highest in districts Sliven - 17.2% and Burgas - 14.7%. This share is lowest in districts Gabrovo and Pernik - 11%, Kyustendil - 11.5%, Veliko Tarnovo and Smolyan - 11.7%.

The population in the age group 15 - 64 years has the highest share in district Sofia capital - 72.1%, followed by district Smolyan - 70.7% and districts Blagoevgrad and Varna – 70%.



Figure 9. Population by districts and age as of 1.02.2011



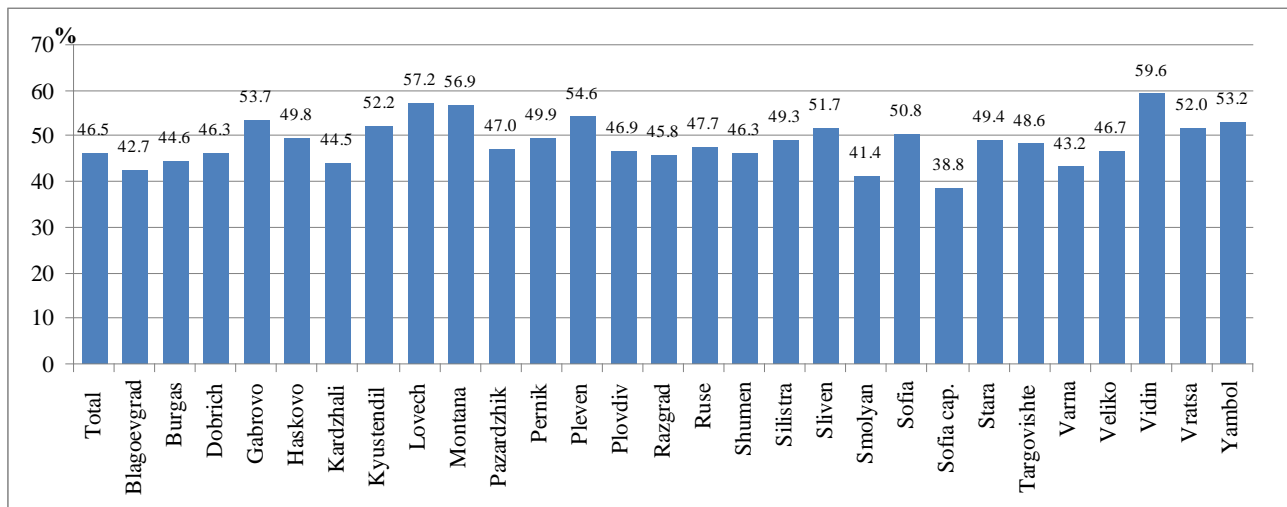
The **age dependency ratio** in the country is 46.5%, i.e. to 100 persons in the age group 15 - 64 completed years correspond nearly 47 persons aged under 15 years and 65 and over. This ratio is more favourable in urban areas - 41%, compared to rural ones - 63.1%

The highest is the ratio in districts Vidin (59.6%), Lovech (57.2%) and Montana (56.9%). In 10 districts of the country this ratio is over 50%.

Districts, in which the ratio is more favourable, are Sofia capital (38.8%), Smolyan (41.4%), Blagoevgrad (42.7%) and Varna (43.2%).



Figure 10. Age dependency ratio by districts



Population under, at and over working age ¹

The ageing of population leads to change in its main age structure – distribution of population under, at and over working age. Influence on the share of population at and over working age has the ageing of population, as well as the legislative changes in determining the retirement age.

62.2% of the country population is at working age or 4 576 904 persons. 52.5% are male and 47.5% - female. 65% of the urban population is at working age, compared to 54.7% - of rural population.

Sofia is the district with the highest relative share of the population at working age - 66.5%, followed by districts Blagoevgrad and Smolyan with 64.7%. The lowest is the share of the population at working age in district Vidin - 54.8%.

As of 1st February 2011 the number of population under working age is 1 039 949 persons, or 14.1% of the total population. Predominant is the share of men - 51.4% and 48.6% - for women. About 3/4 (72.6%) of the persons under working age live in urban areas and 27.4% - in rural ones. Highest is the relative share of the population under working age in district Sliven - 18.3%, followed by Burgas - 15.6%, Pazardzhik - 15.4%, Targovishte - 15.2%, Varna and Shumen - 15%. Lowest is the relative share of the population under working age in Gabrovo - 11.8%, Pernik - 12.1%, Kyustendil - 12.3%, and Veliko Tarnovo - 12.4%.

Nearly one fourth of the population in the country (23.7%) is over working age - 1 747 717 persons. The share of persons over working age is minimal among men in urban areas (15.6%) and

¹ The distribution of the population under, at and over working age is done according to the labour legislation at the census moment.



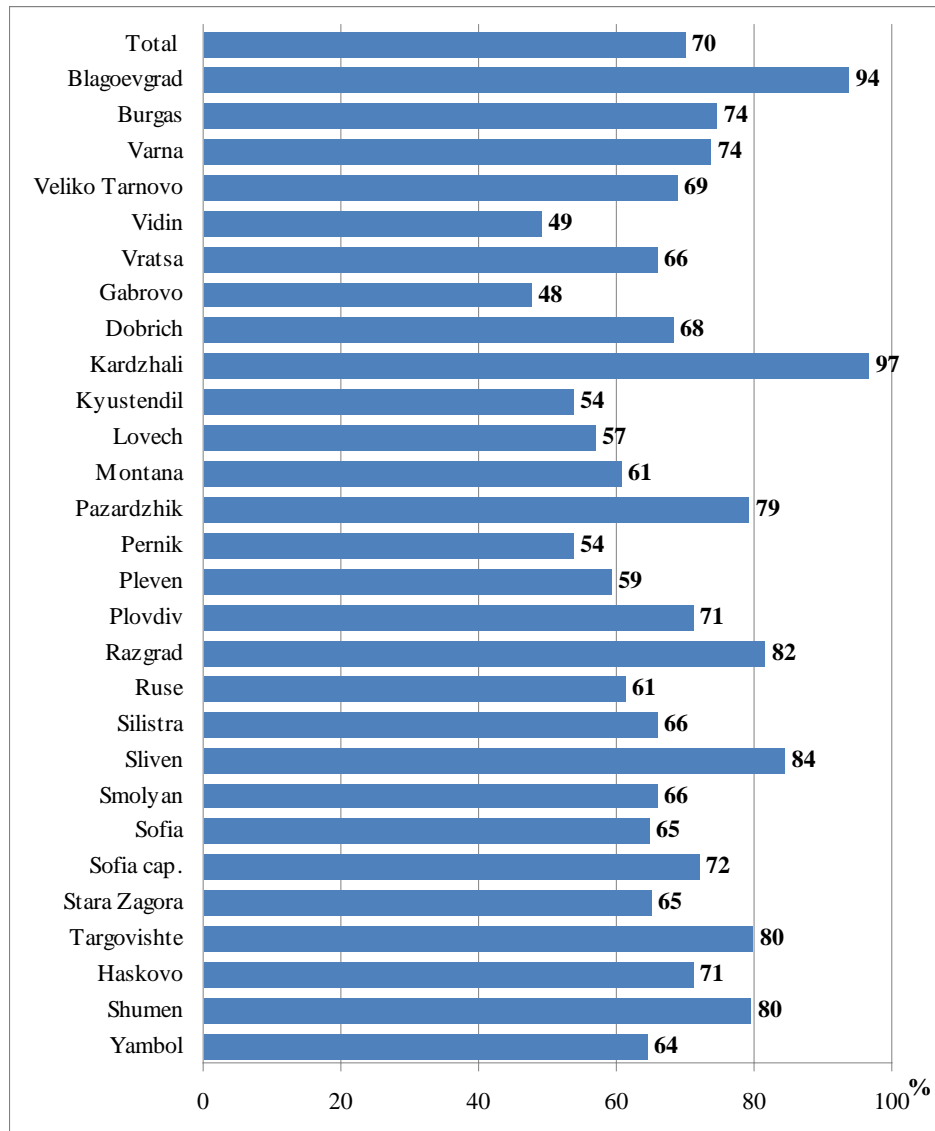
maximal among women in rural areas (38.0%). The districts with the highest share of adult population over working age are Vidin - 32.4%, Gabrovo - 30.6%, Montana - 29.6%, Lovech - 29.5%. Lowest is the share of population over working age in districts – Blagoevgrad and Sofia capital - 20.4%, Burgas and Kardzhali - 21.0%, Sliven - 21.8%.

The reproduction of population at working age is best characterized by the demographic replacement rate, showing the ratio between the number of persons entering working age (15 - 19) and the number of persons leaving working age (60 - 64). Total for the country this ratio is 70. In 2001 each 100 persons leaving the working age have been replaced by 124 young persons.

Most favourable is the ratio in districts Kardzhali (97), Blagoevgrad (94) and Sliven (84). Lowest is the rate in districts Gabrovo - 48, Vidin - 49 and Pernik and Kyustendil, where 100 persons leaving the working age are replaced by 54 persons.



Figure 11. Coefficient of demographic replacement by districts



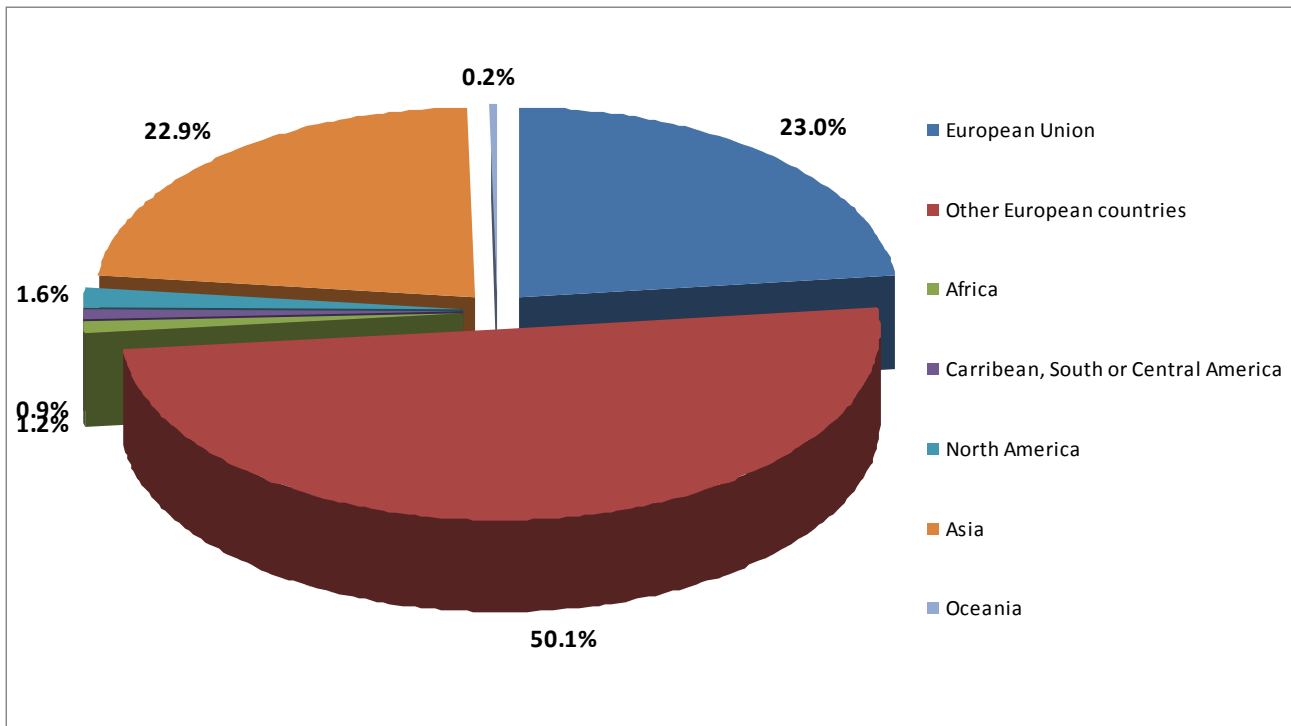
III.3. Citizenship

There are 36 723 persons with foreign citizenship permanently living in the country as of 1.02.2011 representing 0.5% of the country population. The bigger part (83%) is living in urban areas and 56% of the foreign citizens are women.

Each second person with foreign citizenship permanently living in the country is from European country out of the European Union. Highest is the share of persons with Russian citizenship - 11 991 (65.1%), followed by citizens of Ukraine - 3 064 (16.6%), Republic of Macedonia - 1 091 (5.9%), Moldova - 893 (4.8%) and Serbia - 569 (3.1%).



Figure 12. Structure of the persons with foreign citizenship residing at the country territory by continents as of 1.02.2011



There are 8 444 citizens of the European Union permanently living in Bulgaria at the census moment or 23% of all foreign citizens. Prevailing is the number of citizens of the United Kingdom 2 605 (30.9%), followed by citizens of Greece - 1 253 (14.8%), Germany - 848 (10%), Poland - 819 (9.7%) and Italy - 456 (5.4%).

22.9% of the foreigners are citizens of countries in Asia. Amongst them the highest is the share of citizens of Turkey - 32.6%, followed by citizens of Armenia - 13.9% and China - 8.9%.

Persons who have declared double citizenship at the census moment - Bulgarian and other are 22 152 or 0.3% of the country population. Amongst them, highest is the share of persons with Bulgarian and Russian citizenship - 5 257 (23.7%), followed by persons with Bulgarian and Turkish citizenship - 4 282 (19.3%), Bulgarian and citizenship of the USA - 1 725 (7.8%).

III.4. Ethno-demographic characteristics of the population

UN principles and recommendations connected to the population ethnic and religious characteristics are applied:

- *Voluntary answering.*
- *Self-declaration.*
- *Possibility to record own answers in "other" group.*



The principle for voluntary answering is applied for the second time during the censuses.

Answers “other” on questions on ethnic group, mother tongue and religion are stored as recorded by persons themselves in the database containing the individual data.

For the first time a possibility is provided to answer “no religion”.

Persons who take advantage of the right to answer voluntary to the question on ethnic group are 91% of the total population. Amongst those who do not answer to the question on ethnic group highest is the share of young people aged up to 39 years and of children aged 0 - 9 years. One third of the persons who do not answer to this question are from districts Sofia, Plovdiv and Varna - 113 260, 62 654 and 50 181 persons respectively.

The demographic tendencies and the intensive emigration during the last 20 years influence the number of all ethnic groups in the country and as a result there are no significant changes in the population ethnic structure between the last two censuses.

The Bulgarian ethnic group covered 5 664 624 persons or 84.8% of persons who answered voluntary to the question on ethnic group. The share of Bulgarian ethnic group increases by 0.9 points compared to the 2001 census. At the beginning of the 20th century the Bulgarian ethnic group represents 77.1% of the whole population and since 1910 till the present days it stays over 80% - in 1910 it is 81.1% and highest is the share of the Bulgarian ethnic group in 1975 - 90.9%.

Second by number is the Turkish ethnic group - 588 318 persons determine themselves as ethnic Turks as of 1.02.2011 or 8.8%. The share of the Turkish ethnic group decrease by 0.6 percentage points compared to 2001. During the censuses from 1900 to 1926, the share of Turkish ethnic group is over 10% and since 1934 it is from 9.7% in 1934 to 8.4% in 1975.

The Roma ethnic group takes the third place by tradition. As of 1.02.2011 it numbers 325 343 persons according to the persons self-declaration with a share of 4.9% or 0.2 percentage points more than in 2001.

49 304 persons or 0.7% determine themselves to other ethnic groups. The following are included: Russian ethnic group - 9 978 persons, Armenian - 6 552, Vlashka - 3 684, Greek - 1 379, Jewish - 1 162, Karakachanska - 2 556, Macedonian - 1 654, Romanian - 891, Ukrainian - 1 789 and others - 19 659 persons.

Persons who do not state their ethnic group are 53 391 - 0.8%. Amongst them highest is the share of young people up to 19 years of age - 51.7% of all who do not state their ethnic group.

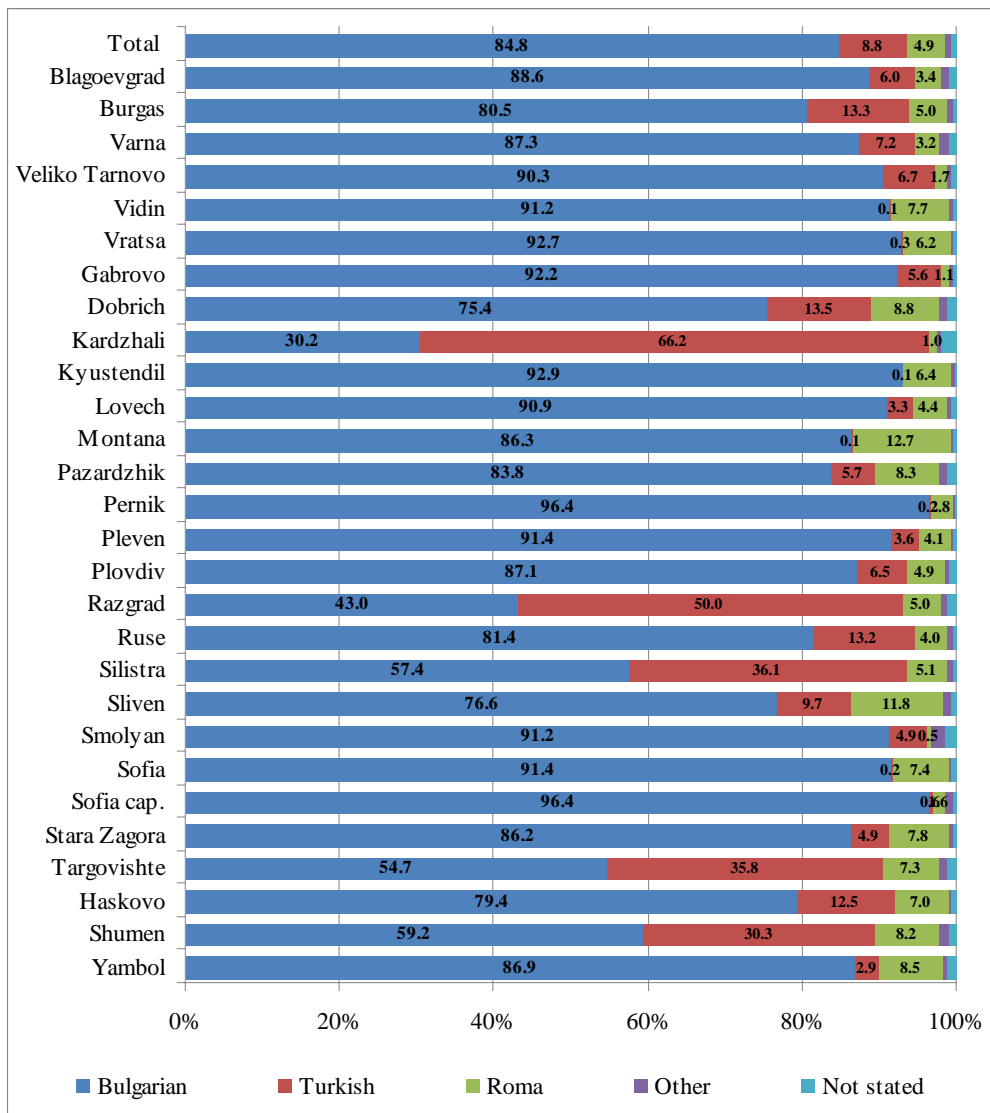
Amongst “other” ethnic group there are 235 persons who have recorded two ethnic groups, phenomenon connected to mixed marriages or partnerships.

Population from the Bulgarian ethnic group is considerably more urbanized compared to the others two main ethnic groups. 77.5% of the population from the Bulgarian ethnic group live in urban areas, compared to 37.7% of the population from the Turkish ethnic group and 55.4% of the Roma population.

Bulgarian ethnic group prevails in all districts excluding districts Kardzhali and Razgrad, where it represents 30.22 and 43.0% respectively. Persons from the Turkish ethnic group are concentrated in several districts - Kardzhali, Razgrad, Targovishte, Shumen, Silistra, Dobrich, Ruse and Burgas, where lives 63.7% of the population from the Turkish ethnic group.



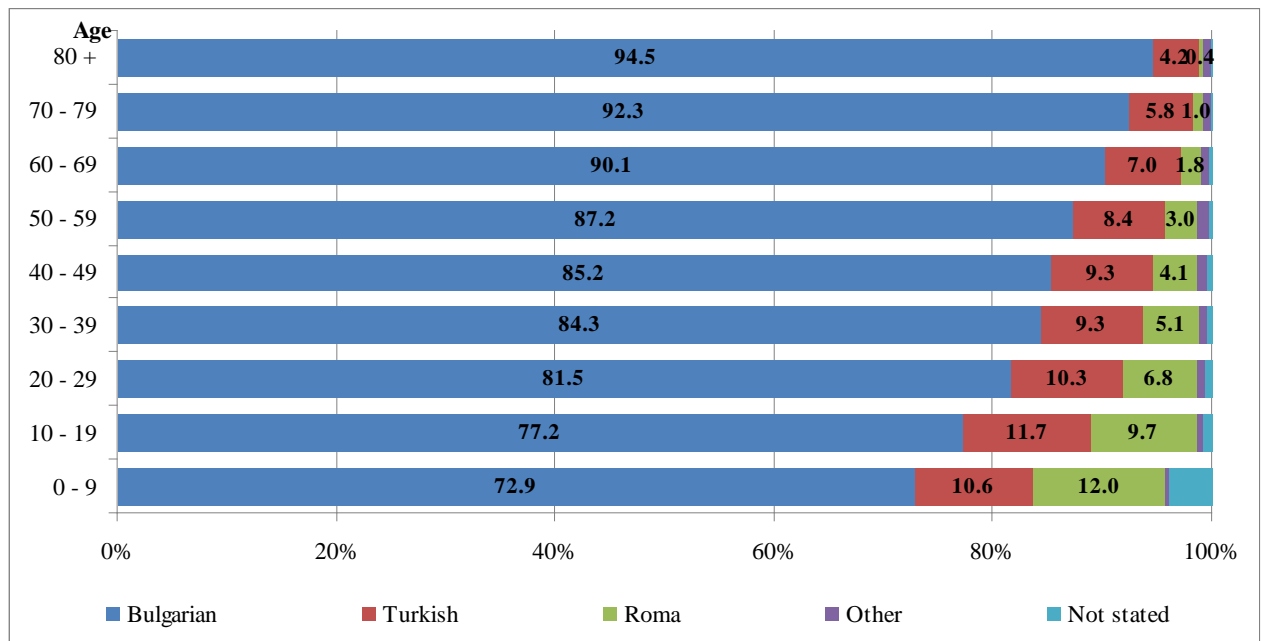
Figure 13. Population structure as of 1.02.2011 by districts and ethnic group - %



Roma population is distributed in all districts. Highest is the share of Roma population in districts Montana - 12.7% and Sliven - 11.8%, followed by Dobrich - 8.8%, Yambol - 8.5%, compared to 4.9% total for the country.

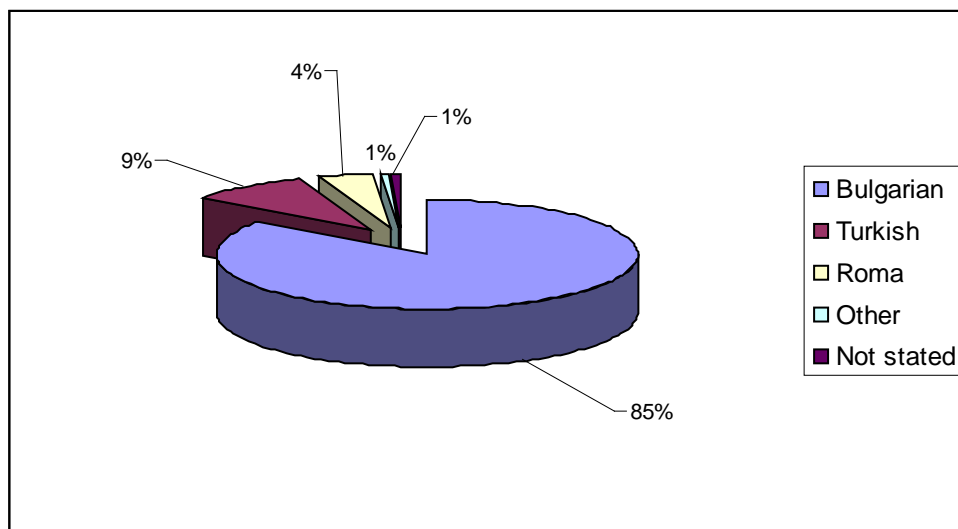


Figure 14. Population structure as of 1.02.2011 by ethnic groups and age



Mother tongue is the second ethno-demographic indicator traditionally surveyed during the censuses.

Figure 15. Population structure as of 1.02.2011 by mother tongue





9.8% of the counted population do not answer to the voluntary question on mother tongue. As for the ethnic group, the highest share of non-response is observed amongst young population and children aged 0 to 9 years of age.

The Bulgarian language is pointed as mother tongue by 5 659 024 persons or 85.2% of the population, the Turkish - by 605 802 persons or 9.1% and Roma - by 281 217 persons or 4.2%.

The connection between the ethnic self-determination and self-determination by mother tongue is strongly expressed.

Most homogenous, according to the mother tongue, is the Bulgarian ethnic group - amongst persons who answer to the both questions on ethnic group and mother tongue, 99.4% have pointed the Bulgarian as a mother tongue, 15 959 persons (0.3%) - the Turkish, 7 528 persons (0.1%) - the Roma and 7 511 (0.1%) persons - other language.

Amongst persons who determine themselves as Turkish, 96.6% or 564 858 persons have pointed the Turkish as a mother tongue and 18 975 persons or 3.2% - Bulgarian language.

The Roma ethnic group is distributed by mother tongue as follows:

- 272 710 persons or 85% have pointed Roma as a mother tongue;
- 24 033 or 7.5% - Bulgarian;
- 21 440 or 6.7% - Turkish;
- 1 837 persons or 0.6% - Romanian.

Table 4. Distribution of the population as of 1.02.2011 by ethnic group and mother tongue¹

Ethnic group	Mother tongue					
	Total	Bulgarian	Turkish	Roma	Other	Not stated
Total	6611513	5631759	604246	280979	47071	47458
Bulgarian	5604300	5571049	15959	7528	7511	2253
Turkish	585024	18975	564858	549	87	555
Roma	320761	24033	21440	272710	1905	673
Other	48321	10726	397	26	36196	976
Not stated	53107	6976	1592	166	1372	43001

¹ Persons who answer to both questions are included.

Religion is the question on which the number of non-respondents is highest - 21.8% and again highest is the share of children and young people, as well as the number of non-respondents in districts Sofia capital, Plovdiv and Varna.

Highest is the number of persons who determine themselves as East-Orthodox - 4 374 135 persons or 76% of those who answered to the question. 48 945 persons determine themselves as Catholics, 64 476 as Protestants - 0.8 and 1.1% of those who have answered to the question



respectively. Moslems are 577 139 persons or 10%, of which 546 004 persons determine themselves as Moslems suniti and 27 407 persons - Moslems shiiti. 3 727 persons have recorded Moslem only. Other religions are pointed by 11 444 persons or 0.2% of those who have answered to the question.

The answer “no religion” is pointed by 272 264 persons (4.7%) and “not stated” by 409 898 (7.1%).

Amongst the persons who determine themselves as belonging to the Bulgarian ethnic group 86.7% or 4 240 422 are East-Orthodox, 43 985 - Catholics, 36 613 - Protestants and 67350 - Moslems. 222 387 have pointed “no religion” and 6% - “not stated”. Persons from the Bulgarian ethnic group who have answered “no religion” represent 82% of the total number of persons without religion in the country.

Amongst the persons who determine themselves as belonging to the Turkish ethnic group 444 434 or 88% are Moslems and of them 420 816 are Moslems suniti, 21 610 - Moslems shiiti and 2 008 have recorded Moslem only. 14 698 persons of the Turkish ethnic group have pointed the answer “no religion”, 39 529 do not state their religion, 5 279 are East-Orthodox, 1 182 - Catholics and 2 400 - Protestants.

Amongst the persons who determine themselves as belonging to the Roma ethnic group the prevailing part are East - Orthodox - 84 867 or 37%. Protestants are 23 289 (10%) of the Roma population, Moslems - 42 201 (18%). 30 491 have pointed the answer “no religion” and 49 491 - “not stated”.

The realization of the right for self-determination, as well as voluntary answering to the questions is manifested during the 2011 census, most obvious in respect children and young people in the large districts, where the on-line census coverage is highest.

III.5. Legal and de-facto marital status

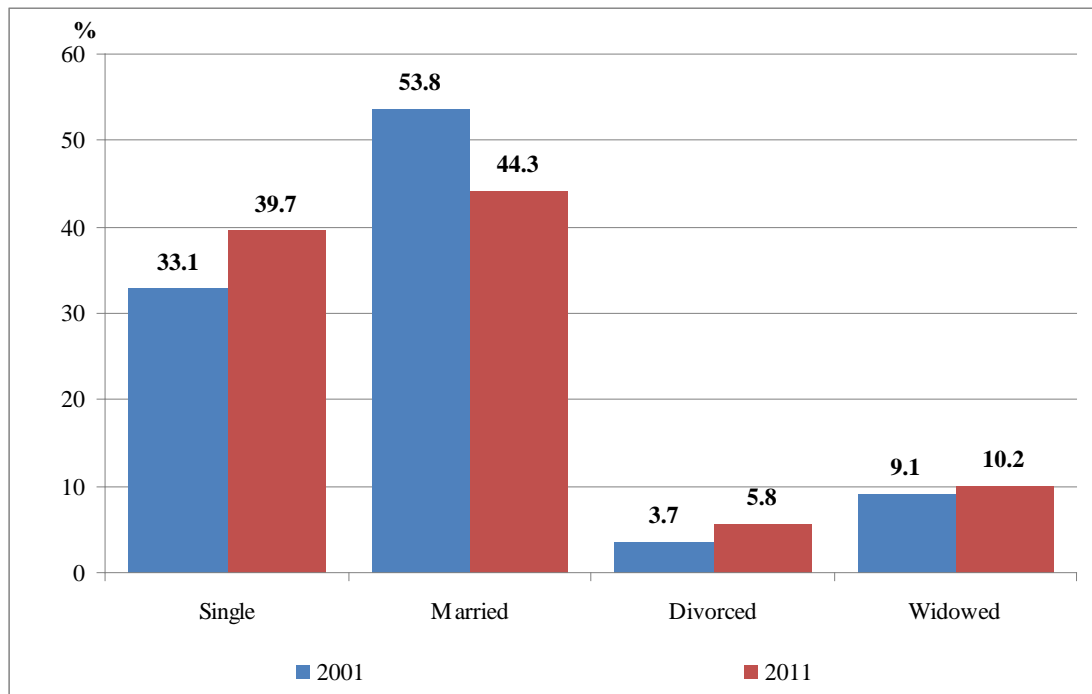
As of 1.02.2011 are counted 2 921 955 (39.7%) single persons, 3 259 948 (44.3%) married, 754 526 (10.2%) widowed and 428 141 (5.8%) divorced persons.

A tendency of decrease of the share of married persons at the expense of single and cohabiting persons is observed during the last 10 years. Compared to 2001 census, the share of persons in juridical marriage decreases by 10 percentage points nearly and the share of single persons increases by 7 points nearly.

The share of cohabiting persons, living without legal marriage, increases twice - from 4% in 2001 is reaches nearly 8% in 2011.



Figure 16. Structure of the population by legal marital status at 2001 and 2011 censuses

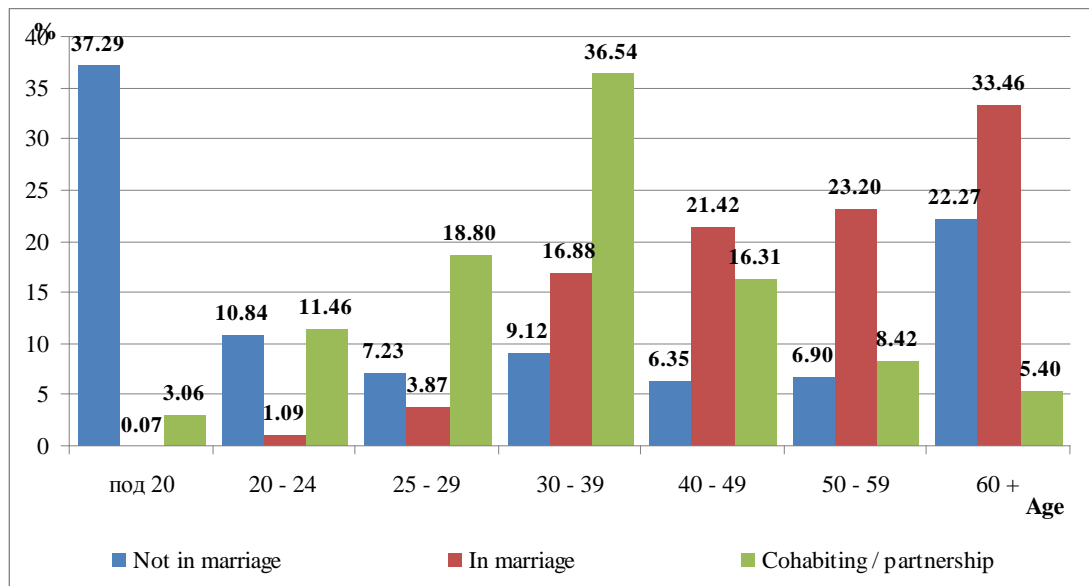


Single persons prevail amongst the young population. Nearly the half of single persons is aged 16 - 34 years. The share of single persons older than 34 years decrease and represents about 16% of the total number of single persons. On the contrary, the share of married persons increases in parallel to the increase of age and over age of 35 years it represents 87% of all married persons. The share of widowed persons is quite low amongst the young people and people in middle ages and the highest amongst population aged over 60 years of age - 85%. The share of divorced is highest amongst the persons aged 40 - 59 years and represents more than half of the divorced persons.

The young people prefer more and more to live in partnership, without juridical marriage. **70% of the persons living without marriage are aged 16 - 39 years. The share of cohabiting people decreases in parallel to the increase of age and amongst the population aged 40 - 49 years is 16%, and amongst those aged 50 and over - 14%.**



Figure 17. Population structure as of 1.02.2011 by de facto marital status



III.6. Educational structure of the population

Surveying of the population educational status starts with 1934 census. Up to 2011 the educational structure of population aged 7 and more improves considerably, following the clearly expressed tendency of increase of the number and share of population with tertiary and upper secondary education and decrease of the number of people with lower secondary or lower education.

As of 1.02.2011 there are 1 348.7 thousand persons with tertiary education or each fifth person (19.6%) has tertiary education. The share of persons with tertiary education increases by 5.5 percentage points compared to the previous census. With upper secondary education are 2 990.4 thousand persons (43.4%) and for the last ten years an increase of 5.5 percentage points is observed.

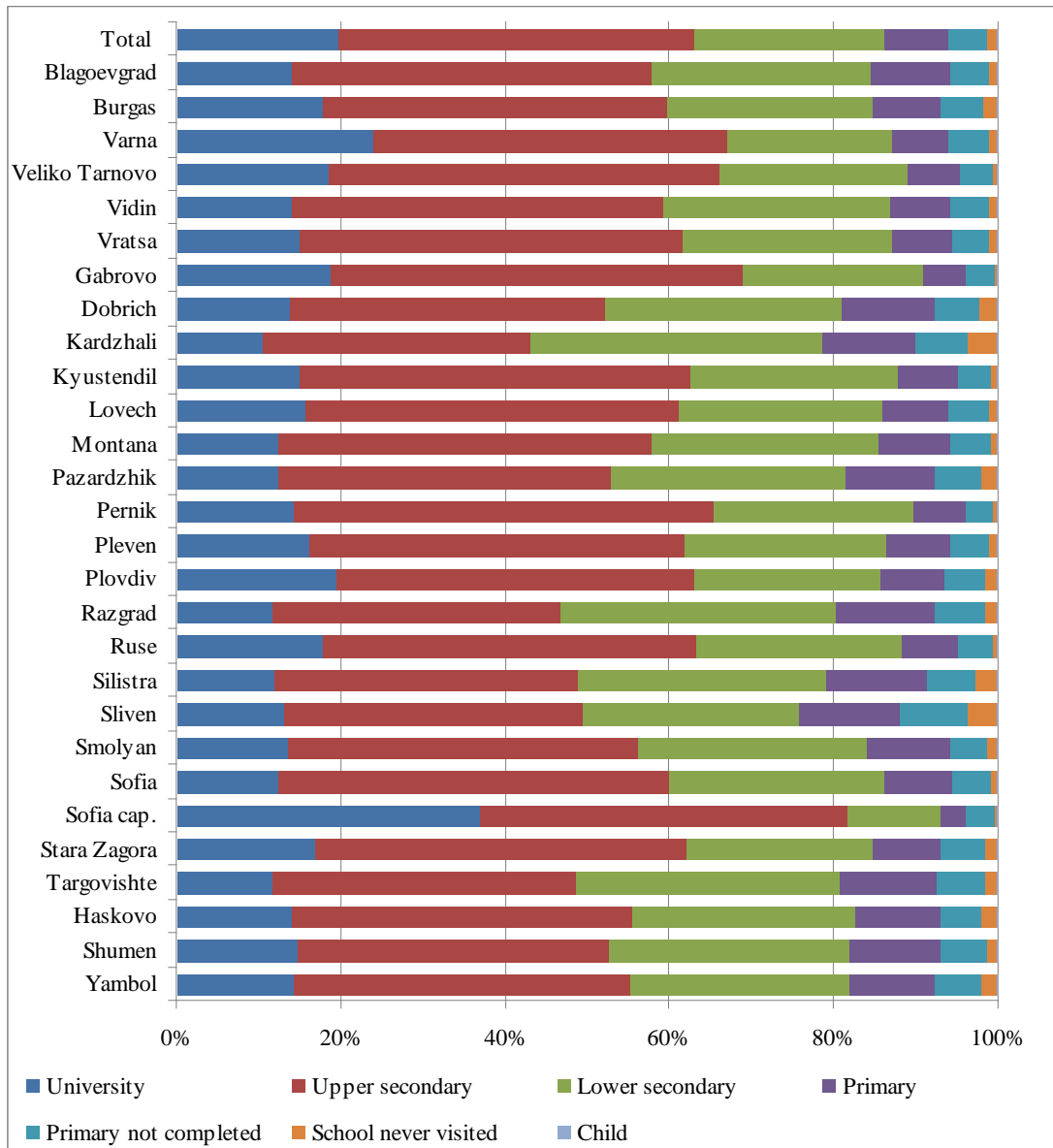
For the first time during the current census the category “school never visited” is included. The number of persons who have never visited school is 81.0 thousand or 1.2% of the population aged 7 and more. The fact that these people have never been part of the educational system is disturbing.

Generally, the education of male population is a little bit higher compared to female - share of males with upper secondary and higher education is 63.6% compared to 62.4% for females. In return for it, the females complete tertiary education more often than the males and at the census moment there are 791.8 thousand females (22.3%) with tertiary education, compared to 556.9 thousand males (16.7%).



Considerable discrepancies are observed in the educational structure by place of residence - nearly 3/4 of the female population in urban areas (71.6%) has at least upper secondary education completed, compared to hardly 40.3% in the rural areas.

Figure 18. Educational structure of the population as of 1.02.2011 by districts - %



Most educated are the residents of district Sofia capital, where each third person (36.8%) has tertiary education completed or the share is almost twice higher compared to the average for the country. Next are the districts Varna and Plovdiv, where the share of persons with tertiary education is 23.7 and 19.4% respectively. Most negative in respect the share of persons with tertiary education is the educational structure in districts Kardzhali (10.3%), Targovishte (11.5%) and Razgrad (11.6%).



Illiterate are 112 778 persons, representing 1.7% of the population aged 9 and over years of age. Highest number of illiterate persons is observed amongst the population in districts Sliven (5.7%), Kardzhali (5.2%), Silistra (3.8%) and Yambol (3.0%). Lowest is the share of illiterate in Sofia capital (0.4%), Pernik (0.5%), Gabrovo (0.6%), Ruse and Veliko Tarnovo - 0.8% and 0.9% respectively.

There are considerable differences in the share of illiterate persons amongst the three main ethnic groups. Amongst the Bulgarian ethnic group the share of illiterate is 0.5%, amongst the Turkish - 4.7% and amongst the Roma ethnic group - 11.8%.

Considerable differences are observed also for children aged 7 to 15 years, who are supposed to be part of the educational system, but are not as of 1.02.2011. For the Roma population the share of children who do not visit school is 23.2%, for the Turkish ethnic group - 11.9% and for the Bulgarian - 5.6%. Reasons due to which children do not visit school are not object of the census and therefore are not studied during the census. These might be health or other personal reasons.

III.7. Economic activity of the population

*Economically active population covers all employed or unemployed persons. Following the requirements of the Regulation (EO) № 763/2008, the questions on economic activity, on employment or unemployment should refer to the situation during the week preceding the census date. **The 2011 census data on labour market concern the economic activity during the last week of January 2011.***

The definitions applied in the Labour Force Survey, conducted by the NSI are used in respect the categories “economically active” and “economically inactive” persons.

- **Employed** are persons aged 15 and more who at the census moment performed some work for payment in cash or in kind or other income, did not work but had a job from which they were temporary absent due to different reasons (leave, illness, temporary technical or economic problems at the working place and others).
- **Unemployed** are persons aged 15 and more who did not work at the census moment, were actively seeking work within the preceding four weeks (want to work and are available to start work immediately).
- **Economically inactive** are persons under age of 15, as well as persons aged 15 and more who were neither employed, nor unemployed (during the reference period), for example students, retired persons, engaged with domestic or family duties.

No matter that the population aged 15 and more is concerned in the definitions, for comparative and analytical purposes of the labour market the indicators most often calculated refer to the population aged 15 – 64 years of age.

There are 3 282 740 economically active persons aged 15 – 64 years in the country as of 1.02.2011. The activity rate is a relative measure for participation of the population at the labour market. It is calculated as a ratio between the number of economically active persons and the population aged 15 - 64 completed years. The activity rate is 65.3% total for the country (68.1% for male and 62.5% for female).

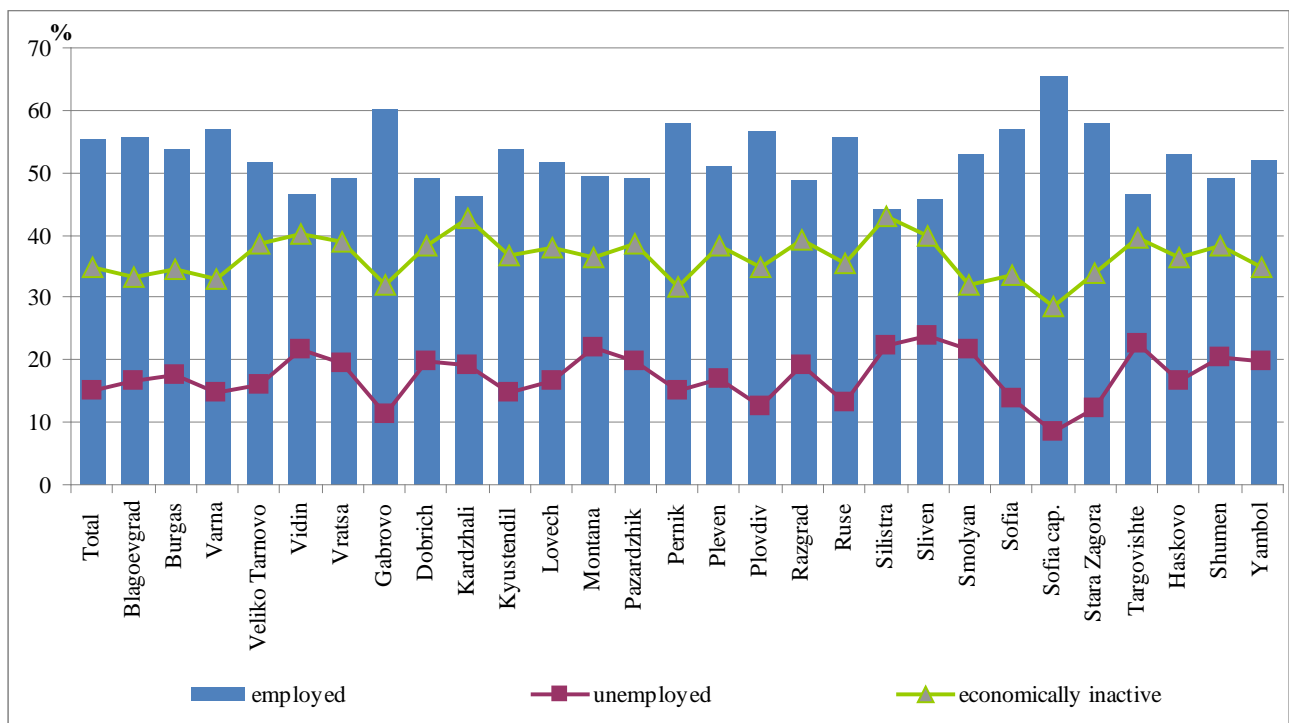


Out of the total number of economically active persons aged 15 – 64 years as of 1.02.2011, 2 789 661 are employed and 493 079 - unemployed. 1 470 063 (51.9%) of the employed are male and 1 364 772 (48.1%) - female. Share of the unemployed male at the end of January 2011 is 57.2% and of the unemployed female - 42.8%.

The employment rate at 1st February 2011, calculated as a ratio between the number of employed and the population aged 15 – 64 completed years is 55.5%. The employment rate amongst the male population is higher compared to female - 56.9 and 54.0% respectively.

The unemployment rate calculated as a ratio between the number of unemployed and the number of economically active population aged 15 - 64 years is 15.0% total for the country, 16.4% - for male and 13.5% - for female population.

Figure 19. Employment, unemployment and activity rates by districts as of 1.02.2011



Highest is the activity rate in district Sofia capital - 71.5%, followed by Pernik - 68.3%, Gabrovo - 67.9%, Smolyan - 67.8% and Varna - 67.1%.

Lowest activity rate is registered in districts Silistra - 56.9%, Kardzhali - 57.4%, Vidin - 59.8%, Sliven - 60.0% and Targovishte - 60.5%.

Highest is the employment rate in Sofia capital - 65.5% or 10 percentage points higher than the country average, Gabrovo - 60.2%, Stara Zagora and Pernik - 58.0%, Sofia - 57.2%. There are 9 districts where the employment rate is higher than the country average.



In 20 districts the unemployment rate is higher than the country average. Highest unemployment as of 1.02.2011 is observed in districts Sliven - 23.8%, Targovishte - 22.6%, Silistra and Montana - 22.1%, Smolyan and Vidin - 21.8%, and others.

Lowest unemployment amongst persons aged 15 - 64 years is observed in districts Sofia capital - 8.3%, Gabrovo - 11.4%, Stara Zagora - 12.4%, Plovdiv - 12.5%, and others.

The economically inactive population aged 15 - 64 years numbers 1 745 161 persons, of which 439 393 are students, 595 916 - retired persons, 397 934 - engaged with domestic and family duties and 311 895 - other.

District Silistra has the highest share of economically inactive population aged 15 - 64 completed years - 43.1%, followed by Vidin - 40.2% and Sliven - 40.0%.

Lowest is the share of economically inactive population in district Sofia capital - 28.5%.

III. 8. Migration of the population

Internal migration

There are 379 181 persons who changed their residence in the country within the period 2001 - 2011. Out of those who changed their residence between the last two censuses, 35.5% moved to a settlement within the same district. The rest 64.5% migrated out of the district of previous residence. Highest is the share of persons who migrated to districts Sofia capital - 32.1%, Varna - 10.8%, Plovdiv - 7.7% and Burgas - 5.5%.

Figure 20. The ten districts with highest share of migrants towards district Sofia capital within the period 2001 – 2011

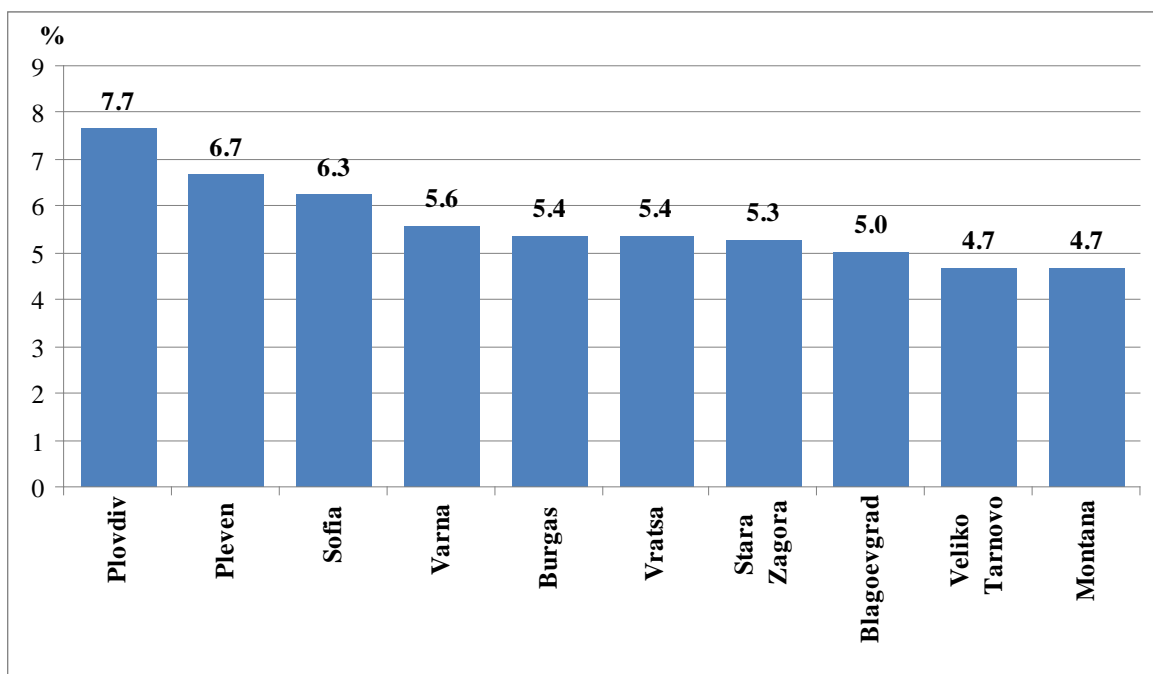




Figure 21. The ten districts with highest share of migrants towards district Varna within the period 2001 – 2011

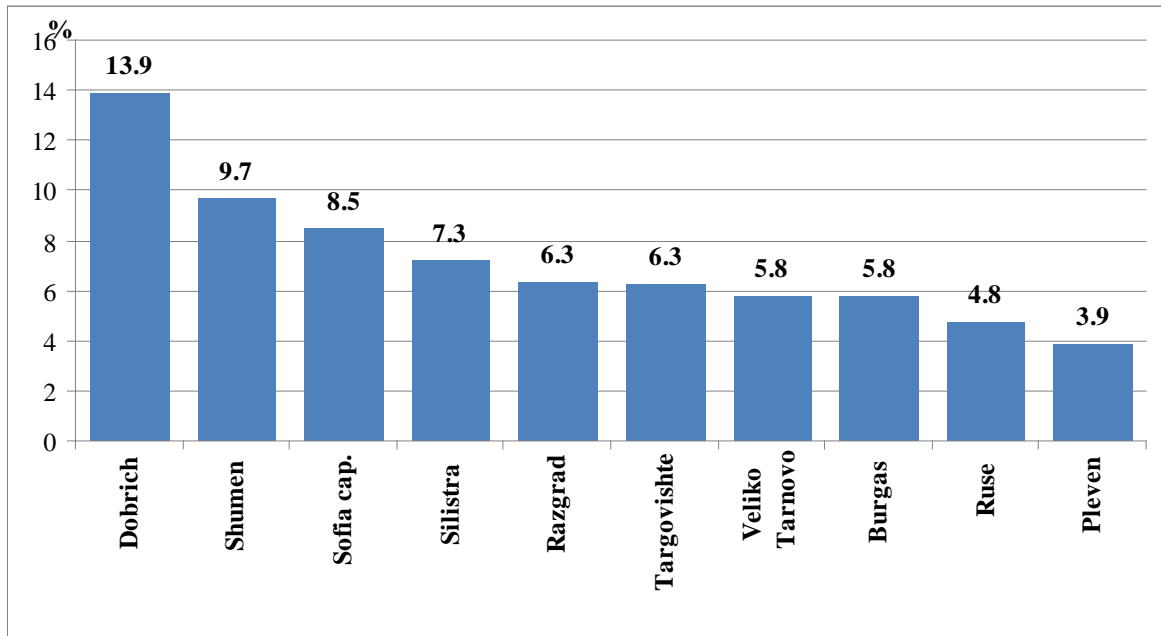
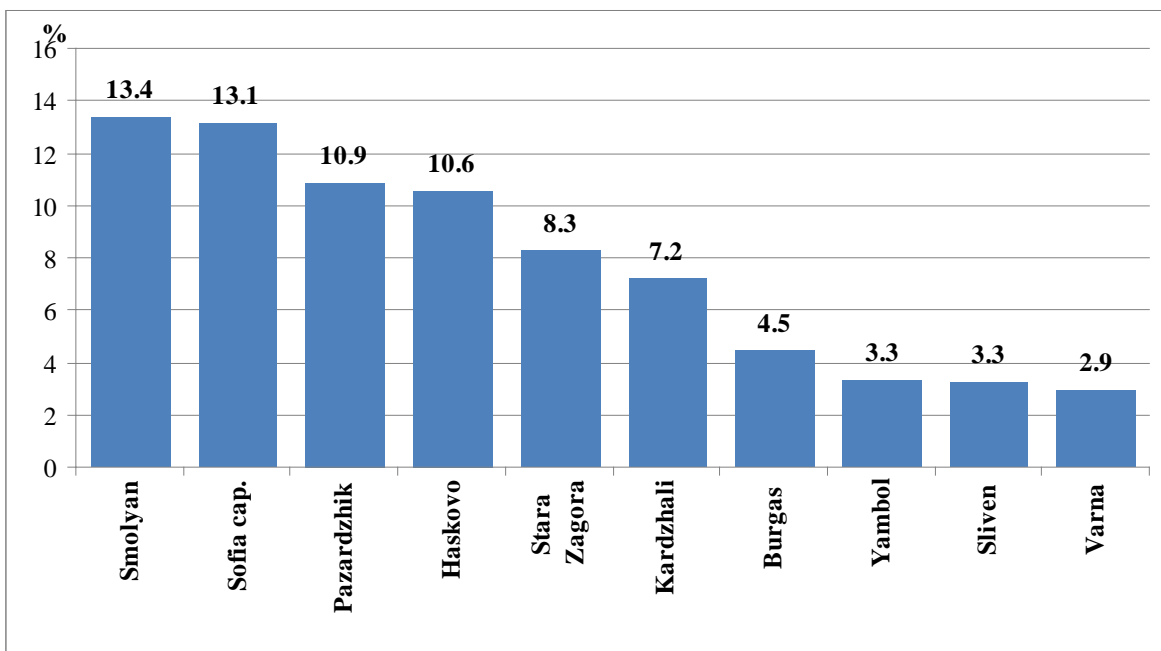


Figure 22. The ten districts with highest share of migrants towards district Plovdiv within the period 2001 – 2011



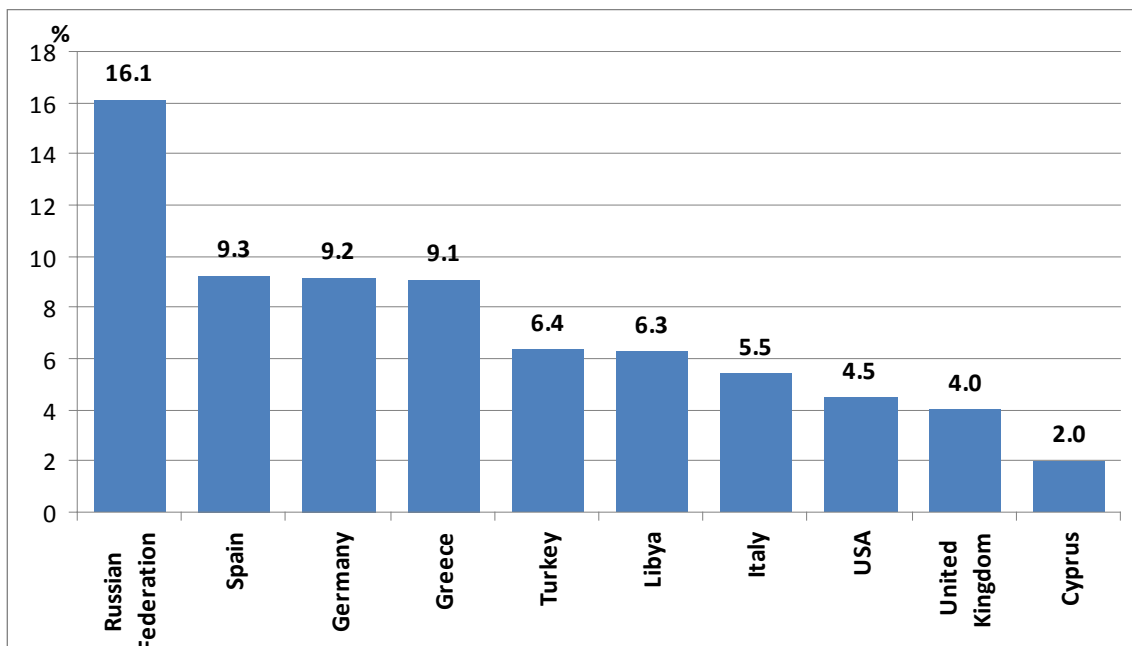


International migration

Within the period 1980 - 2011, 233 463 persons changed their current address abroad with an address in Bulgaria. 91.9% of them are Bulgarian citizens who return in Bulgaria after a stay abroad. Nearly 73% of them resided abroad one to five years, 17.1% - six to ten years and 7.2% - more than 11 years. 57.5% of the total number are male.

Highest is the share of Bulgarian citizens who stayed in the Russian Federation - 16.1%, followed by persons who returned from Spain - 9.3%, Germany - 9.2%, Greece - 9.1%, etc.

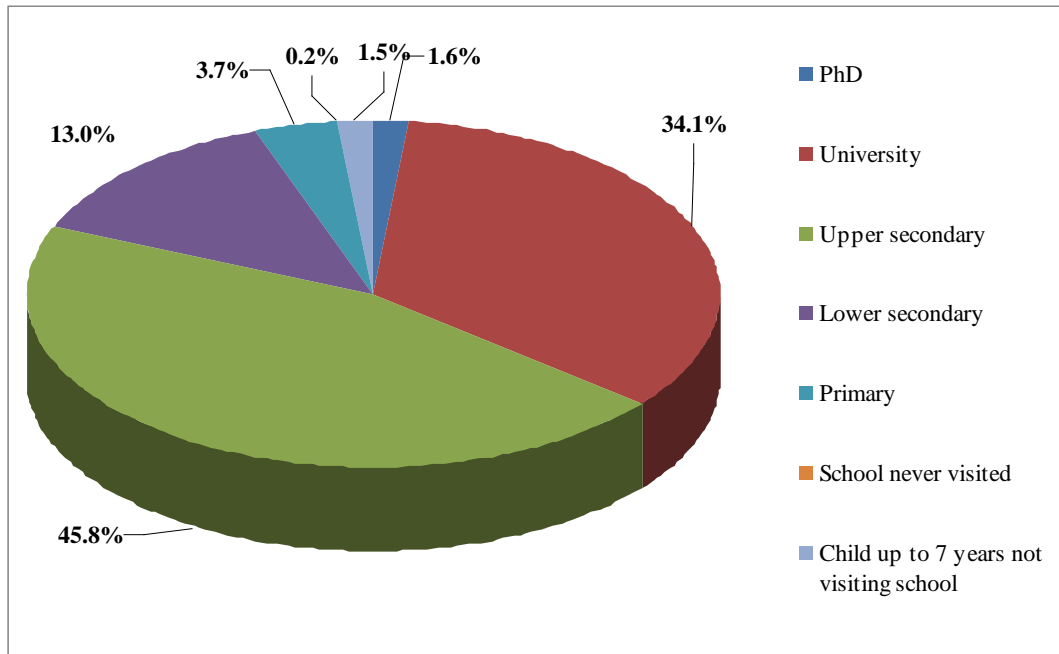
Figure 23. Bulgarian citizens who stayed abroad by country of residence - %



Amongst the Bulgarian citizens who stayed abroad prevailing is the number of persons with upper secondary education - 45.8%, with tertiary education are 34.1% and with lower secondary - 13%.

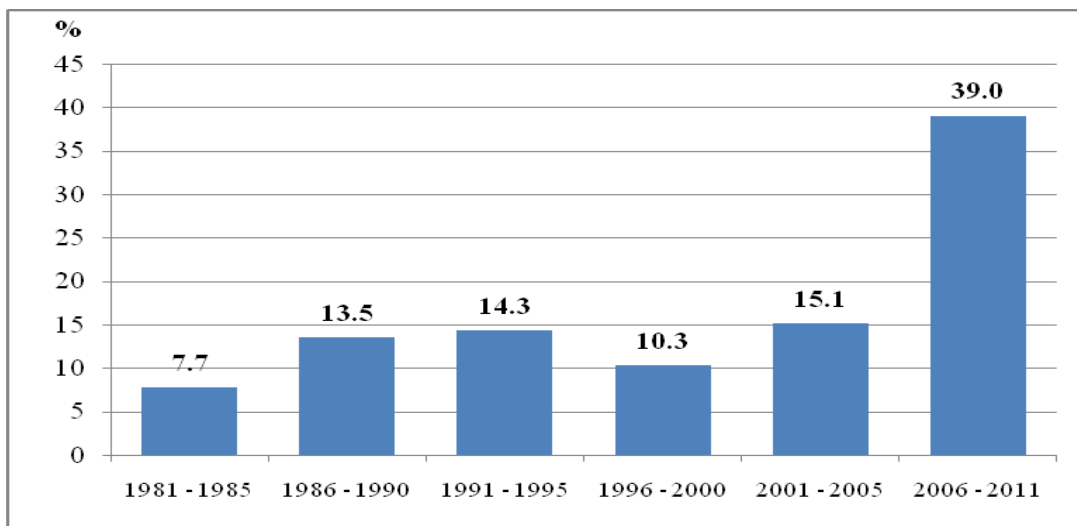


Figure 24. Structure of the Bulgarian citizens who stayed abroad by education



The number of Bulgarian citizens who return to Bulgaria increases after 2006. 9 467 (4.4%) Bulgarian citizens return in 2006, 15 288 (7.1%) - in 2008 and in 2010 their number reaches 23 811 or 11.1% of all who return.

Figure 25: Bulgarian citizens who stayed abroad by year of return to Bulgaria - %

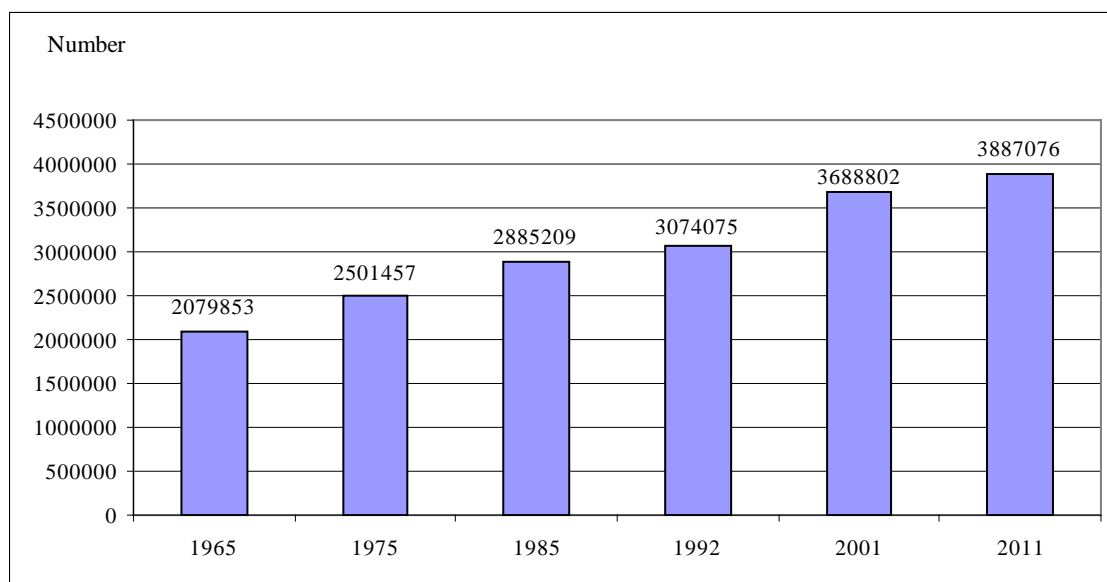




III. 9. Housing conditions – type of dwelling, average number of inhabitants, average area

According to the census data there are 3 887 076 dwellings² in the country as of 1.02.2011, of which 3 859 460 are situated in residential buildings, 23 232 - in non-residential buildings, 828 are institutions and 3 556 - primitive or mobile dwellings. The number of dwellings increases by 198 274 compared to the 2001 census. In urban areas are situated 2 566 544 dwellings or 66% of the housing fund and in rural - 1 320 532. Highest is the number of dwellings counted in district Sofia capital - 607 406 or 15.5% of the housing fund, followed by district Plovdiv - 318 566 and districts Burgas and Varna - 269 354 and 243 424 dwelling respectively. Lowest is the number of dwellings in districts Silistra and Razgrad - 57 296 and 59 576.

Figure 26. Housing fund by census years

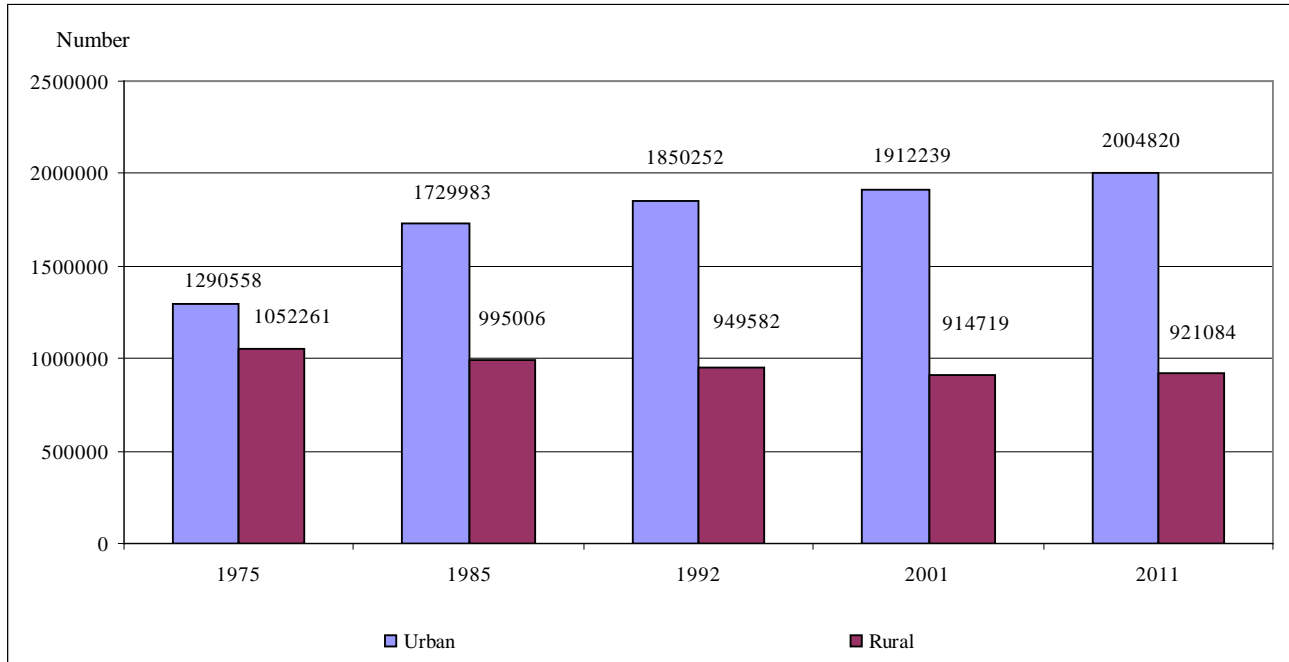


Inhabited are 78.1% of urban dwellings and 69.8% of rural dwellings. Number of inhabited dwellings in urban areas in 2001 is 83.2%, and in rural - 65.8%. Decrease of the share of inhabited urban dwellings by 4.1 percentage points is registered and increase of the inhabited rural dwellings by 4.0 percentage points. The share of inhabited dwelling is highest in districts Pazardzhik - 80.0%, Plovdiv - 79.8%, Blagoevgrad and Varna - 79.5 and 79.2% respectively and Sofia capital - 79.1% of all dwellings. Lowest is the share of inhabited dwellings in districts Burgas - 62.3% and Vidin - 65.8% of the housing fund.

² **Dwelling** is a separate and independent from the point of view of a construction place, intended for living, consisting of one or more premises and having one or more independent exits to an accessible to the public place - staircase, mutual corridor, courtyard or directly to the street.



Figure 27. Inhabited dwellings by census years

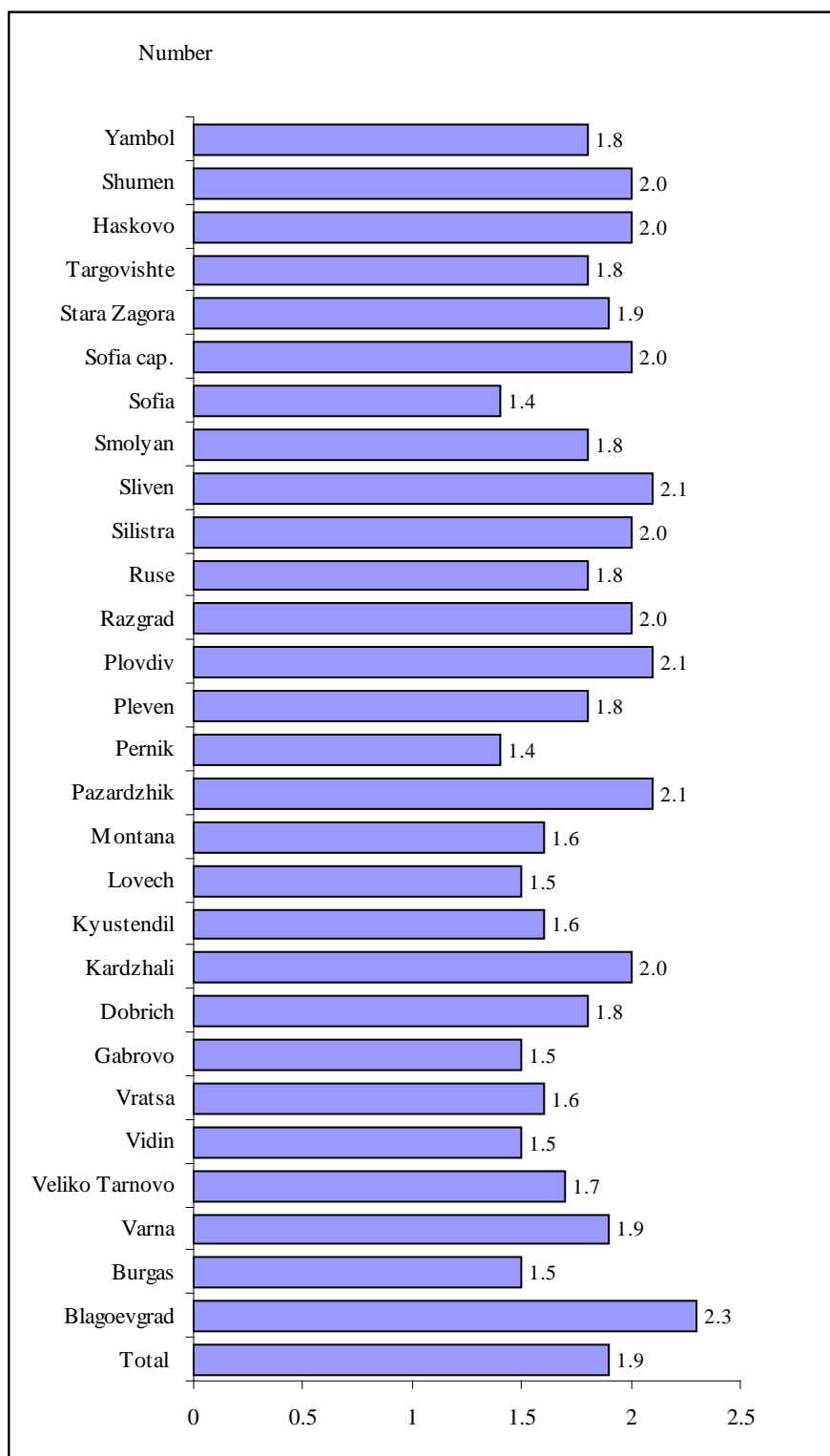


The average number of inhabitants per dwelling decreases from 2.1 in 2001 to 1.9 in 2011. Decrease is observed both in urban and rural areas, but the average number of inhabitants per dwelling in urban areas remains still higher. The average number of inhabitants in urban areas is 2.1 persons and in rural - 1.5.

Highest number of inhabitants per dwelling is observed in districts Blagoevgrad - 2.3 persons, Plovdiv, Pazardzhik and Sliven - 2.1. The average number of persons living in one dwelling in Sofia capital is 2.0. Lowest number of inhabitants per dwelling is observed in district Pernik - 1.4 persons and districts Burgas, Vidin, Gabrovo and Montana - 1.5 persons per dwelling.



Figure 28. Average number of inhabitants per dwelling as of 1.02.2011 by districts





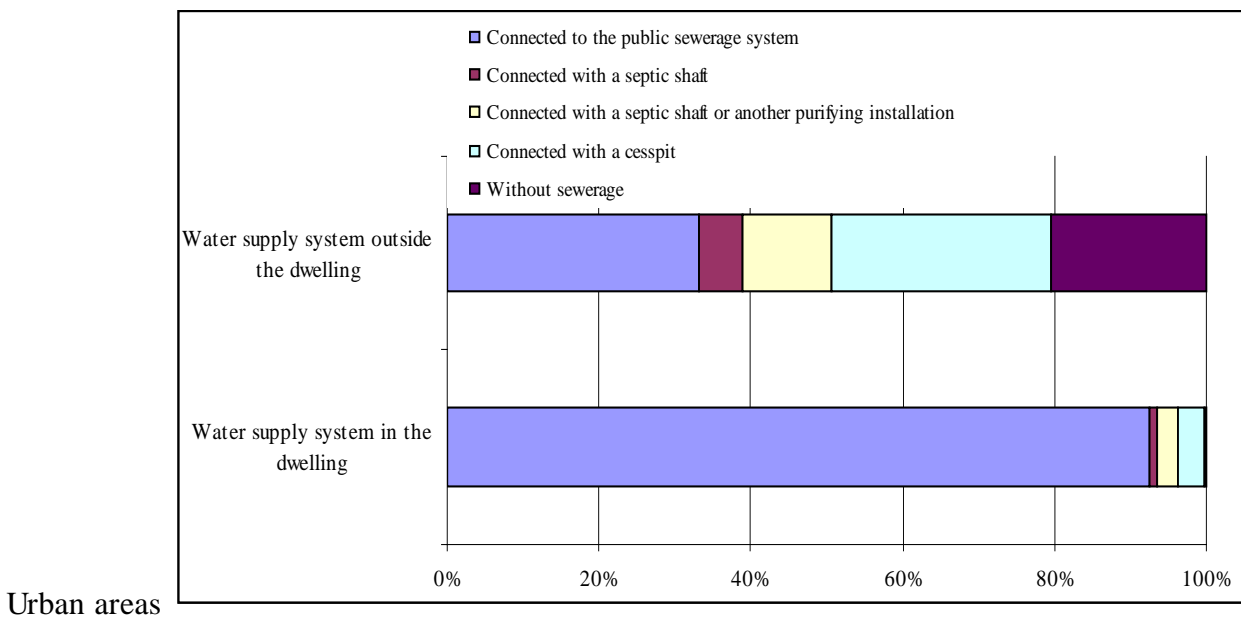
III. 10. Housing characteristics and availability of durables

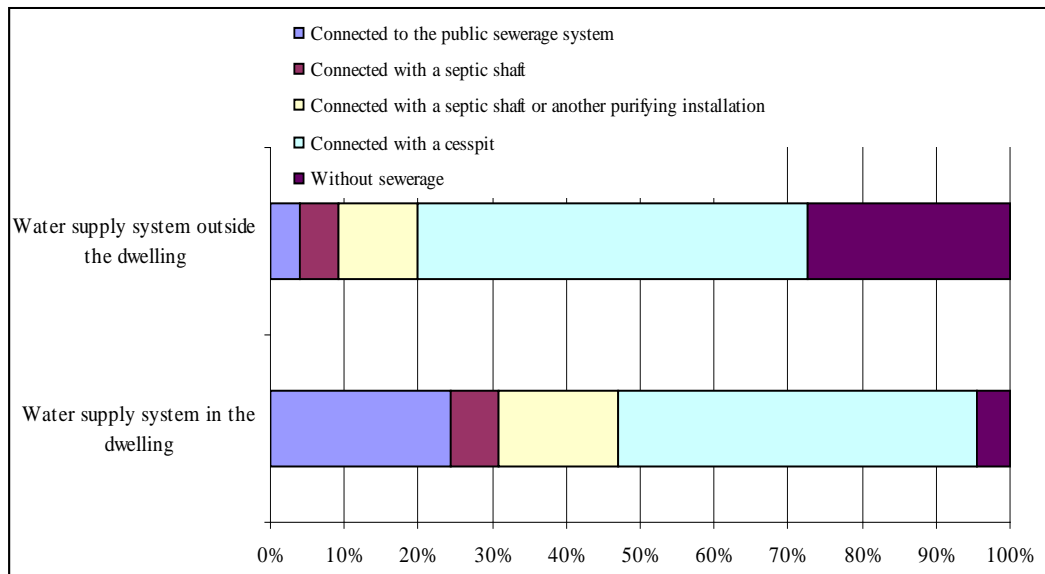
Main characteristics of the dwellings are the availability of electricity, water supply system, sewerage, toilet and bathing facilities, as well as the type of heating.

Almost all dwellings in the country have electricity. The share of dwellings without electricity is 0.02% and these are primitive dwellings situated in hard to be accessed mountain places.

The share of dwellings with water supply system and sewerage in urban areas is 92.4%. 0.3% of the urban dwellings have water supply system, but do not have sewerage. In rural areas highest is the share of sewerage connected to cesspit - 48.9% of the dwellings with water supply system in the dwelling and 52.5% of the dwellings with water supply system outside the dwelling. Without water supply system and sewerage are 1.7% of urban dwellings and 6.8% of rural ones.

Figure 29. Structure of dwellings as of 1.02.2011 by availability of water supply system and sewerage





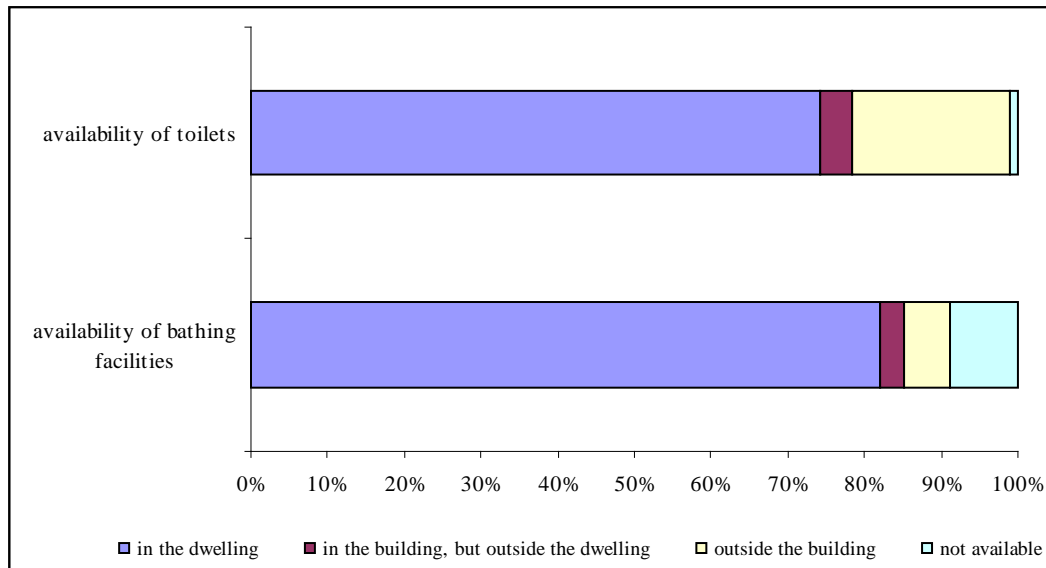
Rural areas

74.1% of the inhabited dwellings have toilet facilities inside the dwelling, for 4.4% the toilet is outside the dwelling, but in the building and for 20.5% - outside the building. Without separate toilet are 1.0% of the inhabited dwellings. Highest is the share of dwellings having toilet facilities inside the dwellings in district Sofia capital - 96.3%, followed by districts Gabrovo - 84.2%, Smolyan - 81.6% and Varna - 81.2% and lowest in districts Razgrad - 48.7% and Montana - 52.3% of the inhabited dwellings. Highest is the share of dwellings in which the toilet is outside the building in districts Montana and Razgrad - 41.8 and 39.6% respectively. Toilet outside the building could be found in Sofia capital also - 2.3% of the inhabited dwellings. Without separate toilet are 1.9% of the inhabited dwellings in district Razgrad and 1.6% in districts Pernik and Sliven. The same shares for the rest districts are insignificant.

Bathing facilities are available in 82.1% of the inhabited dwellings. In 5.9% the bathing facility is outside the building, in 3.2% - inside the building, but outside the dwelling. The rest 8.8% have no bathing facility. Highest is the share of inhabited dwellings without bathing facilities in districts Targovishte - 19.9%, Pazardzhik - 17.2%, Vidin and Sliven - 17.0%. Highest is the share of dwellings with bathing facilities inside the dwelling in district Sofia capital - 96.9% and in districts Gabrovo, Ruse and Smolyan - about 90% of the inhabited dwellings. In district Targovishte 68.2% of the inhabited dwellings have bathing facilities inside the dwelling.

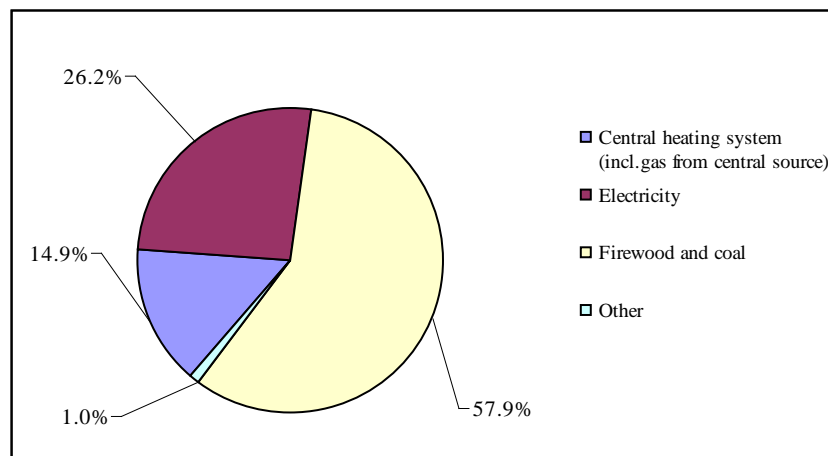


Figure 30. Structure of the inhabited dwellings as of 1.02.2011 by availability of toilet and bathing facilities



Energy from firewood and coal is mainly used for heating in the country - 57.9% of the inhabited dwellings, 26.2% use electricity, 13.7% - central heating system and 1.2% - gas from central source. Over 85% of the inhabited dwellings in districts Smolyan, Sofia, Silistra, Lovech and Montana use firewood and coal for heating. Electricity is used for heating from 52.2% of the household in district Varna and 45.0% - in Stara Zagora. Central heating system is used by 59.9% of the dwelling in Sofia capital, followed by districts Pernik - 21.7%, Pleven and Ruse - 17.0 and 15.0% respectively and Plovdiv - 8.8%. The share of dwellings using central heating system in the rest districts is lower. Gas from central source is the main source of heating for 4.4% of the inhabited dwellings in Gabrovo, 3.6% - in Dobrich, 2.4% - in Razgrad and Sofia. In the districts Kyustendil and Yambol about 2.0% of the inhabited dwelling use for heating gas from central source and in the rest districts - below 2%.

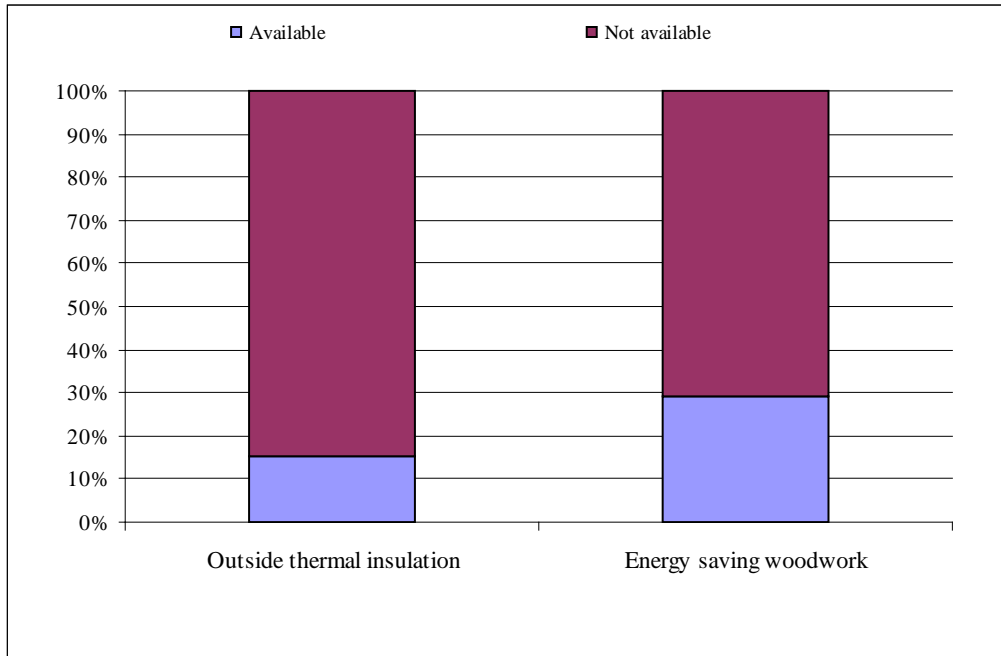
Figure 31. Structure of the inhabited dwellings as of 1.02.2011 by type of heating





For the first time during the 2011 census, information is gathered on the availability of energy saving woodwork and outside thermal insulation. Data show that 29.0% of the dwellings have energy saving woodwork and 15.5% - outside thermal insulation.

Figure. 32. Structure of the dwellings as of 1.02.2011 by availability of outside insulation and energy saving woodwork



In respect the availability of durables, data from the last two censuses show considerable changes during the last 10 years. As of 1.02.2011, TV is available in 97.9% of the inhabited dwellings, cooker - in 93.2% and refrigerator - in 93.3%. PCs are available in 54.1 of the urban dwellings and 18.1% - of the rural, compared to 4% - of all inhabited dwelling in 2001. Internet connection is available in 51.4% of the inhabited dwelling in urban areas and 16.4% - in rural areas. Satellite aerial has been available in 6% of the dwellings in 2001, compared to 22% in 2011.

Data on the availability of durables as of 1.02.2011 by districts is similar to the total for the country. Highest is the share of households having air conditioner in districts Plovdiv - 13.7% of the inhabited dwellings and Sofia capital - 11.2%. In the rest districts the share is below 10%. PC is available in 63.7% of the inhabited dwellings in Sofia capital, 49.1% - in Varna and 46.8% - in Plovdiv. Lowest is the share of dwellings with PCs in districts Montana and Sofia - 26.6%. The distribution of the inhabited dwellings by districts and availability of Internet connection is similar to the distribution by availability of PC. Highest is the share for district Sofia capital - 61.3% of the inhabited dwellings and lowest - for district Montana - 24.4%.



Figure 33. Inhabited dwellings as of 1.02.2011 by availability of PCs and Internet connection by districts - %

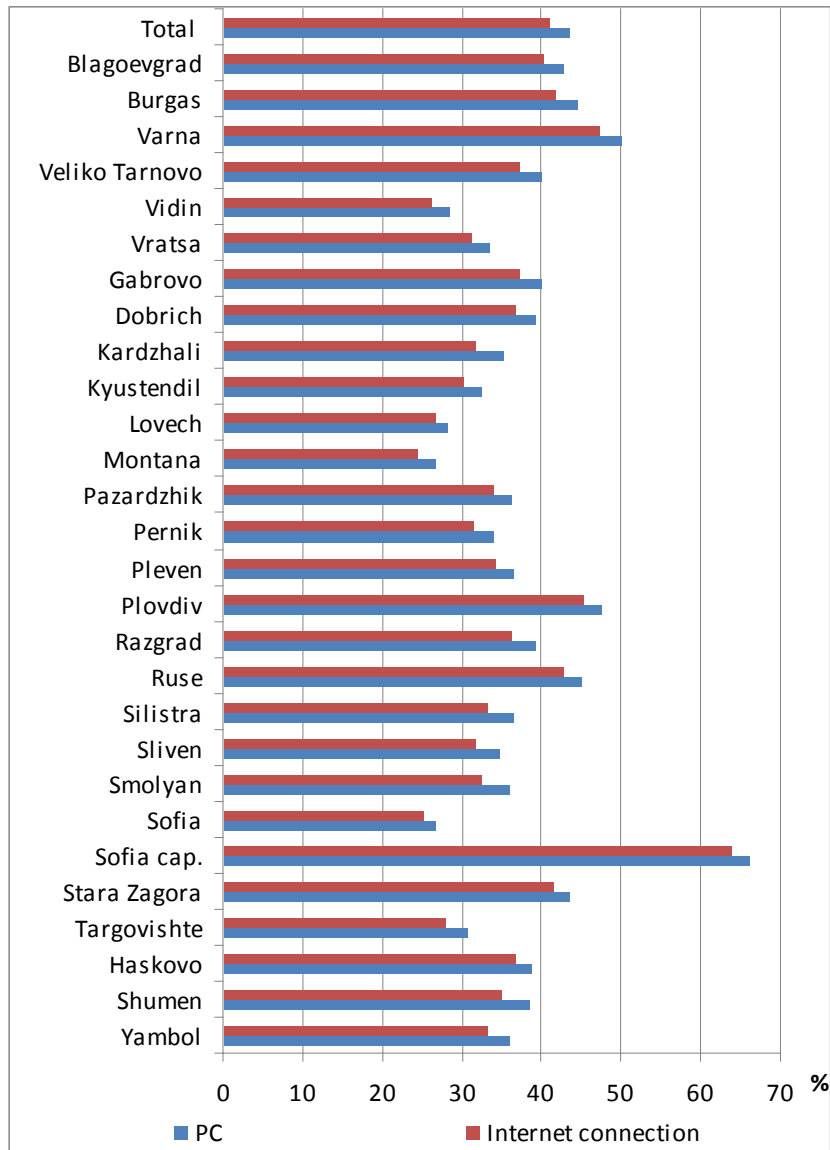
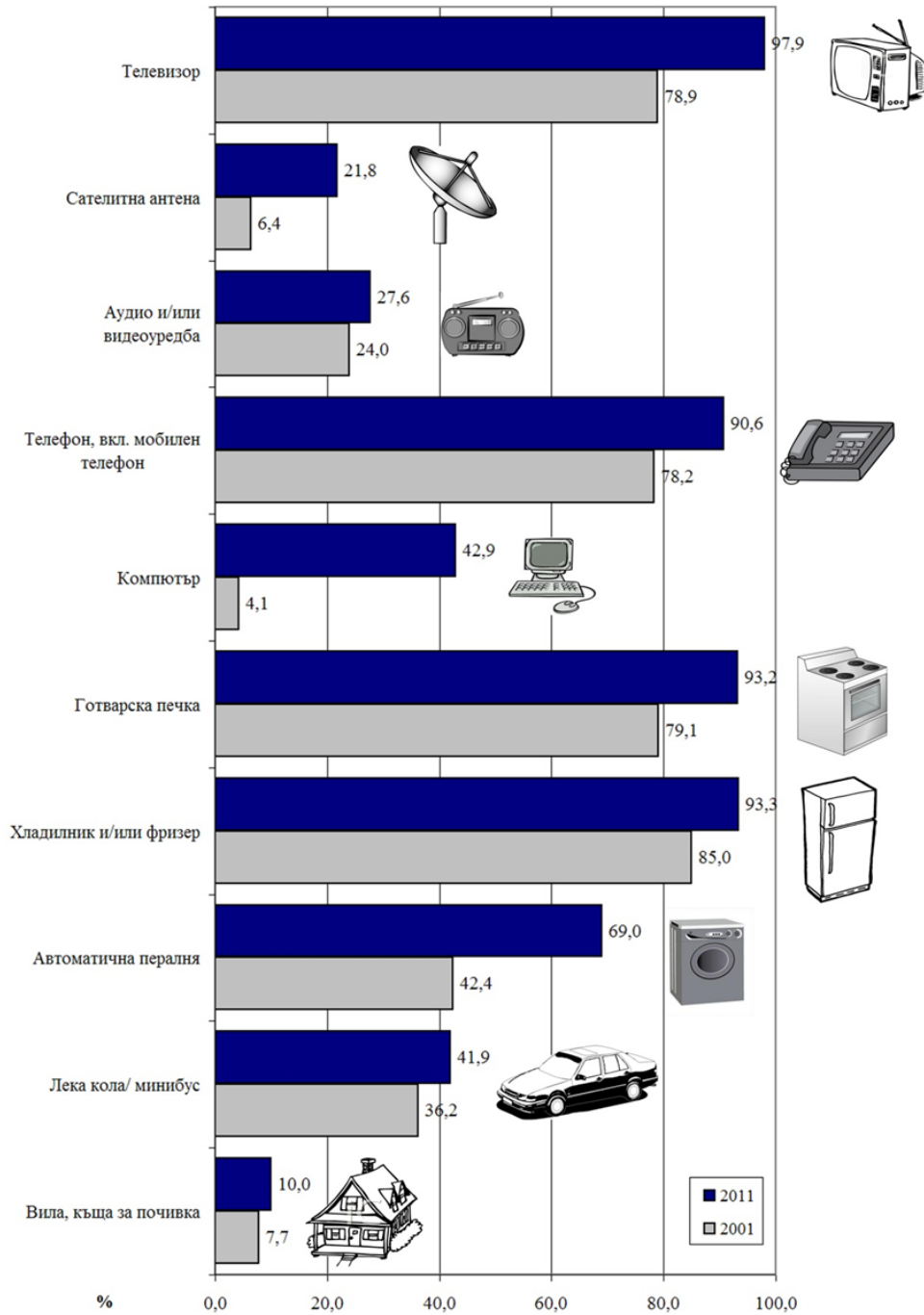




Figure 34. Structure of the inhabited dwellings by availability of durables and by census years





Annex 1

2011 Census legal framework

- Law on 2011 Population and Housing Census in the Republic of Bulgaria
- Law on Statistics
- Law on Personal Data Protection
- Law on Electronic Management
- Regulation № 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on population and housing censuses
- Commission Regulation (EC) № 1201/2009 implementing Regulation (EC) № 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on population and housing censuses as regards the technical specifications of the topics and of their breakdowns
- Commission Regulation (EU) № 519/2010 of 16 June 2010 adopting the programme of the statistical data and of the metadata for population and housing censuses as provided by Regulation (EC) № 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council
- Commission Regulation (EU) № 1151/2010 of 8 December 2010 implementing Regulation (EO) № 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses, as regard the modalities and structure of the quality reports and the technical format for data transmission.

Annex 2

Basic concepts and methodological notes

Population by age – the age is presented in completed years at the census date and is calculated based on date of birth, verified by the persons EGN (Unique Civil Number). Statistical tables by age are produced by 5 and 10 age groups. Population under, at and over working age is calculated.

- Under working age are persons up to 15 completed years.
- At working age are women aged 16 to 59 completed years and men aged 16 to 62 completed years.
- Over working age are women aged 60 and more and men aged 63 and more.

The breakdowns of population under, at and over working age are done in accordance to the legislation in force at the census moment.

Data on population reflect its decrease between the two censuses.

Country of birth and citizenship

The breakdowns by country of birth and citizenship are done according to the classifications “Country of birth” and “Citizenship” listed in the Commission Regulation (EC) № 1201/2009



implementing Regulation (EC) № 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on population and housing censuses as regards the technical specifications of the topics and of their breakdowns

Pupils and students at primary and secondary schools who study in a settlement different from the settlement where their family home is situated are counted as usual resident population at their family home.

Tertiary students who study away from home at college or university are counted as usual resident population in the settlement where they study, regardless in institution or private residence and not at their home, family.

Ethnic group is a community of persons close by origin, way of life, culture and language. Persons, object of the census, define themselves their ethnic group.

The ethnic group of children is defined by their parents. In case the parents are from different ethnic groups, the ethnic group of children is defined based on mutual agreement.

Mother tongue is the first language spoken at home in early childhood.

The mother tongue of children is defined by their parents. In case the parents have different mother tongues, the mother tongue of children is defined based on mutual agreement.

Religion is a belonging of a person to a given group, historically differentiated and characterised by performing definite religious practices (East-Orthodox, Catholic, Protestant, Moslem and others). Persons, object of the census, define themselves their religion.

Legal marital status

The question concerns all persons (including children).

1. „Single” - persons never married. The answer is given for persons up to 16 years of age also, who cannot contract a legal marriage according to the legislation.
2. „Married - persons in juridical marriage, registered according to the country legislation. The answer concerns also persons who have wedding only, prior to 12 May 1945.
3. „Widowed” - persons become widowed after the last legal marriage, i.e. after the death of spouse.
4. „Divorced” - persons issued a court decision.

De facto marital status

The question concerns all persons (including children).

De facto (real) marital status is a marital status of a person no matter the legal situation. De facto marital status may differ from the legal marital status.

1. „Not in marriage” - persons who are not living in a partnership.

The answer concerns also persons who at 1.02.2011 are in juridical marriage, but are separated i.e. are not living with their spouse, but are not still legally divorced.



Persons in legal marriage, living due to a given reason in a different settlements or at different addresses, are not included i.e. persons who have not terminate their marital relationships.

2. „In marriage”- persons who are in legal marriage as of 1.02.2011 and are living in a marriage with their spouse.

3. „Cohabiting/in partnership” - persons who are living in partnership, without legal marriage as of 1.02.2011.