

# HEALTH CARE & PHARMA

## Helgi's Pocket Guide

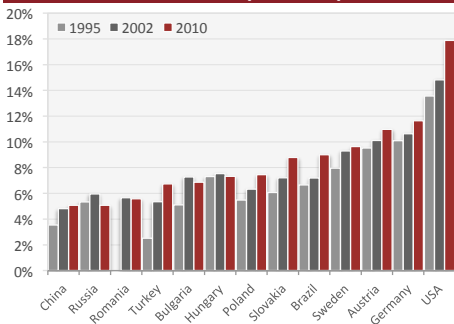
February 2013

Bulgaria

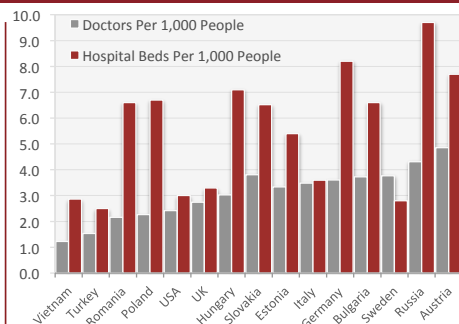
KEY FIGURES	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Population (mln)	8.72	8.41	8.17	7.74	7.53
Life Expectancy (Years)	71.6	71.1	71.7	72.6	73.5
Life Expectancy At 65 Years (Years)	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.7	15.4
Total Health Expenditure (As % Of GDP)		4.6%	6.0%	7.3%	6.9%
Total Health Expenditure Per Capita (USD)		80	95	274	435
Public Health Expenditure (As % Of Total)		73.3%	59.6%	58.4%	54.5%
Neonatal Mortality (Per 1,000 Live Births)	12.1	12.4	11.2	8.6	6.8
Infant Mortality (Per 1,000 Live Births)	18.5	19.2	17.7	13.8	11.0
Hospital Beds Per 1,000 People	9.8	10.4	7.4	6.4	6.6
Physicians (Per 1,000 People)	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.7
Prevalence Of HIV, Total (As % Of Population Aged 15-49)	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%
Incidence Of Tuberculosis (Per 100,000 People)	46	46	46	46	40
Immunisation, Pol3 (As % Of One-Year-Old Children)	99%	97%	94%	97%	96%



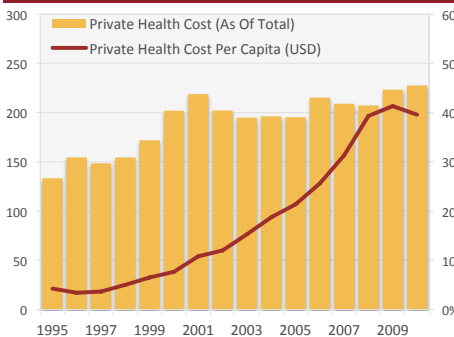
### HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURES (AS OF GDP)



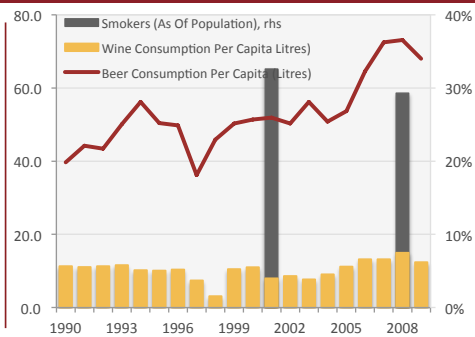
### HEALTH CARE PENETRATION



### PRIVATE HEALTH CARE CONTRIBUTION

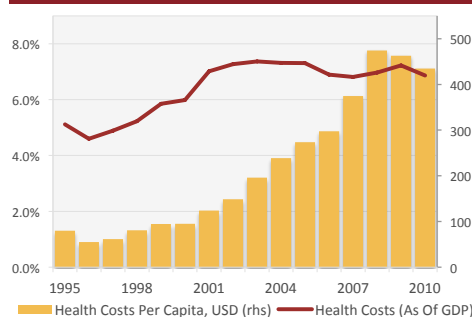


### LIFESTYLE

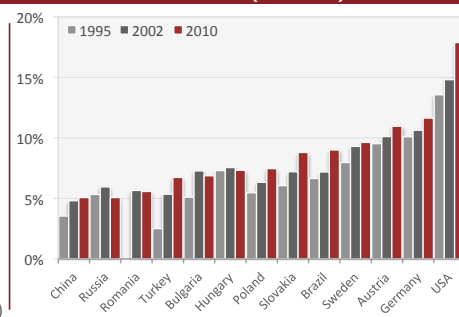


Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, OECD, United Nations, Helgi Analytics calculation

### HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURES

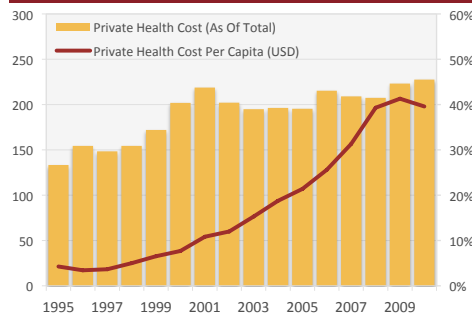


### HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURES (As Of GDP)

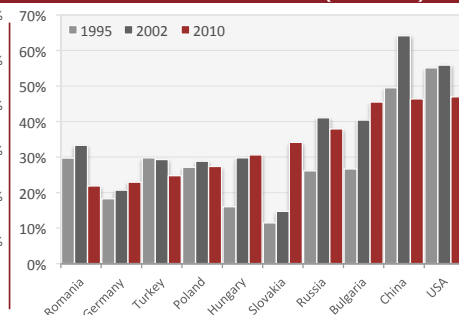


Bulgaria's total healthcare expenditures rose from around 5% of GDP in 1995 to 7.4% in 2009. This means around USD 475 per capita in absolute terms, compared to USD 5,000 in the EU15, or over USD 7,000 in the USA. Bulgaria only began overall reform of its antiquated health system, inherited from the communist era, in 1999. Since 2000, mandatory employee health insurance has been introduced and the system has been decentralised and by 2005 most primary care came from private physicians.

### PRIVATE HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURES

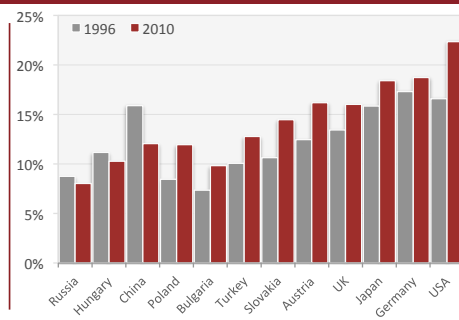
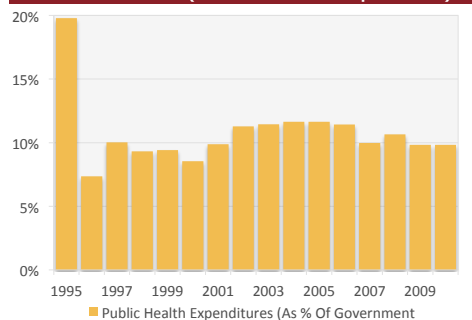


### PRIVATE HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURES (As Of Total)



Bulgarians spend twice as much on health care from their own pockets as a decade ago, as the proportion of income spent on health care increased from 2.4% in 1997 to 5.5% in 2005. On average, Bulgarians cover 40% of their health care costs from their own pockets, which is one of the highest figures in Europe. In absolute terms, however, it accounts for "only" USD 200 a year.

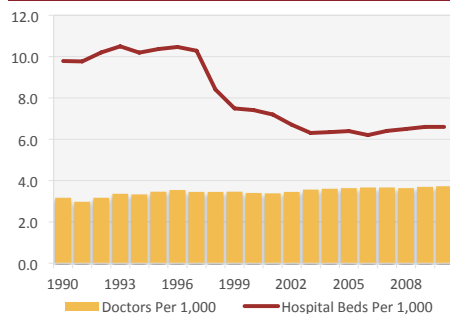
### PUBLIC HEALTH COST (As Of Government Expenditures)



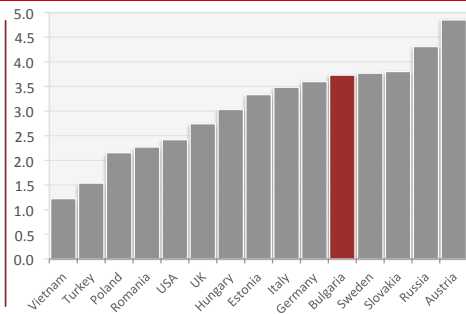
Public healthcare cost around 12% of total government expenditures in 2009, with the share rising gradually from 9% in 1995. Apart from the already-mentioned implementation of the mandatory and voluntary health insurance system, the health care reform conducted over the last decade included closures of hospitals operating below capacity. As a result, around 40% of hospital beds have been cancelled.

Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, United Nations, OECD, Helgi Analytics calculation

#### PHYSICIANS & HOSPITAL BEDS PER 1,000 PEOPLE

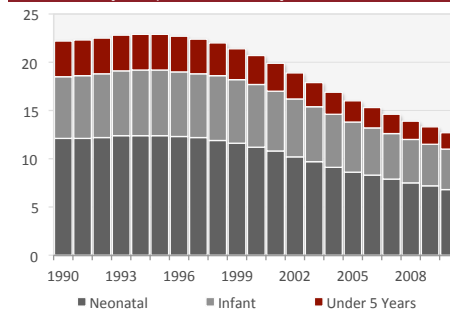


#### PHYSICIANS PER 1,000 PEOPLE (2010)

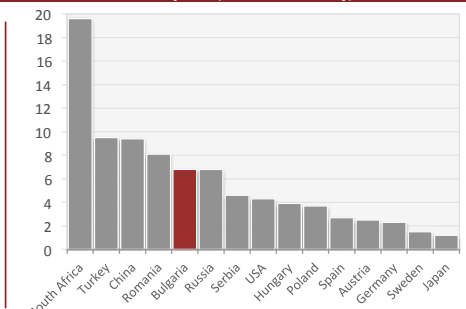


Bulgaria seems to have enough doctors, but lacks a number of other medical personnel, according to a number of reports. The country has more than 3.5 doctors per each 1,000 inhabitants, which is well above most Central and South-Eastern European countries, but also more than in Germany or Italy, for example. On the other hand, the number of other medical personnel (such as nurses, midwives, or dental and pharmaceutical assistants) has been declining since the 1990s and is causing concern in fields such as paediatrics or anaesthesiology, for example.

#### MORTALITY (Per 1,000 Live Births)

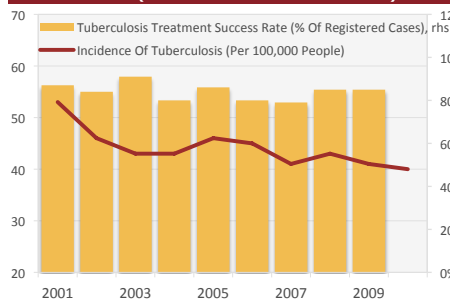


#### INFANT MORTALITY (Per 1,000 Live Births), 2010

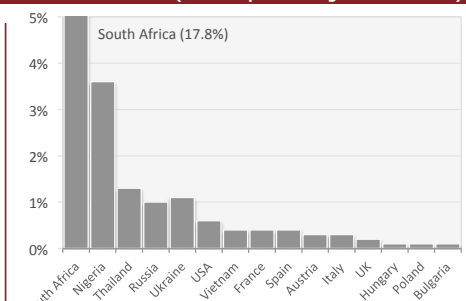


Infant mortality in Bulgaria has halved over the last two decades, but remains more than twice as high as in the most developed parts of Europe. This might be connected mainly to the low level of immunisation of children and the difficulty of access of pregnant women or children to healthcare. That is especially true in the rural areas (such as the districts of Sliven, Montana or Razgrad, where infant mortality exceeds 20 per 1,000 live births, compared to Sofia, which is already on the EU average level) or within specific ethnic groups.

#### TUBERCULOSIS (Incidence & Treatment Success)



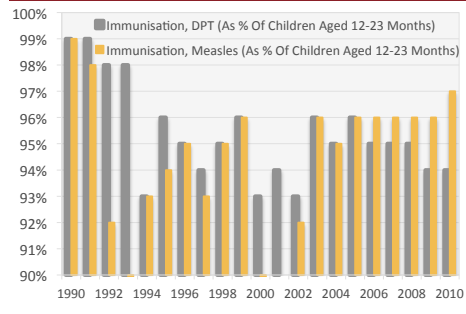
#### PREVALENCE OF HIV (As Of Population Aged 15-49 Years)



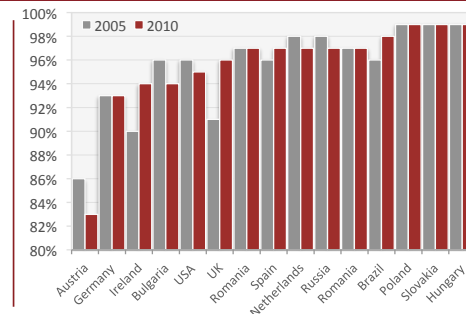
The incidence of tuberculosis in Bulgaria rose during the 1990s, before it started falling in the last decade. Still, the number of newly detected cases is still approximately four times higher, at around 40 per 100,000 inhabitants, in comparison with the EU average. As far as HIV/AIDS is concerned, fortunately, Bulgaria has one of the lowest levels of prevalence of the disease in the world. Its close geographical proximity to countries with an HIV/AIDS epidemic, such as Ukraine, represents a risk to watch out for, however.

Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, United Nations, OECD, Helgi Analytics calculation

#### IMMUNISATION

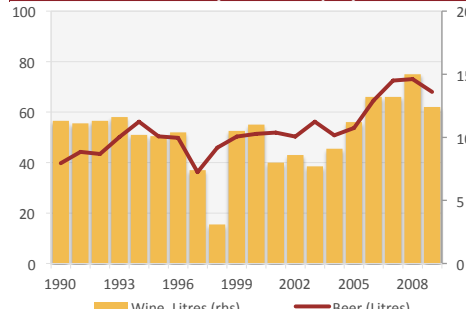


#### IMMUNISATION (DPT, As Of Children 12-23 Months)

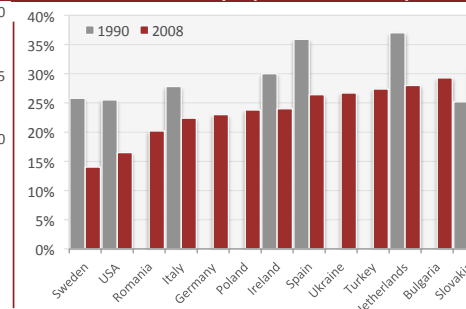


Children's vaccination has long been compulsory in Bulgaria (and the whole Soviet Bloc before 1989), so no wonder the whole of Central Europe shows a very high percentage of children vaccinated against the most common diseases. The ratio often approaches 100% in most of the CEE countries and is higher than in Western Europe, where compulsory vaccination has been less strict.

#### ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION (Litres Per Capita)

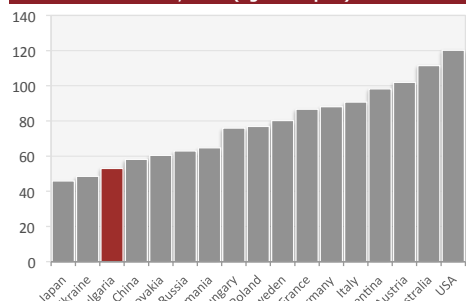


#### TOBACCO CONSUMPTION (Proportion Of Smokers)

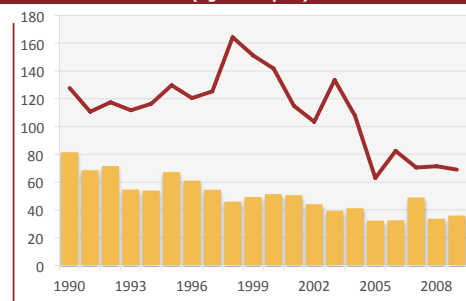


Alcohol consumption in Bulgaria makes a substantial contribution to the burden of disease and premature mortality. Some studies indicate that overall 50% of men and 13% of women drink at least weekly. Drinking is most common among those living in cities and those with higher education and high incomes. Heavy drinking is much more common among men living in Sofia and big towns. Tobacco consumption is one of the highest in Europe as nearly 30% of Bulgarians smoke regularly, according to OECD.

#### MEAT CONSUMPTION, 2009 (kg Per Capita)



#### FRUIT & VEGETABLES (kg Per Capita)



The consumption of meat has been declining since the collapse of the communist era in 1989. In 2009, around 53 kg was consumed per person, 15% less than in 1990. Bulgarians eat much less meat than other European countries. Although fruit and, especially, vegetables are common ingredients of the traditional Bulgarian cuisine, their consumption has gradually been decreasing over the last two decades. In absolute terms, Bulgarians consume fewer than 100 kg of vegetables per capita a year and less than 40 kg of fruit. We suspect domestic harvesting distorts these figures heavily.

Source: World Bank, National Statistical Office, United Nations, OECD, Faostat, Helgi Analytics calculation

POPULATION		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Population	<i>mil</i>	7.82	7.78	7.74	7.70	7.66	7.62	7.59	7.53	7.48
Persons Per Household	<i>persons</i>	2.70	2.70	2.69	2.68	2.67	2.64	2.62	2.65	2.62
Share Of Population (0–14 Years Of Age)	%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
Share Of Population (15–64 Years Of Age)	%	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%	68%
Share Of Population (65+ Years Of Age)	%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	18%	18%
Median Age	<i>years</i>	40.4	40.6	40.8	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.6	41.8
Old Age Dependency Ratio	%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	26%	26%
Youth Dependency Ratio	%	21%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Life Expectancy, both sexes	<i>years</i>	72.1	72.6	72.6	72.6	72.7	73.0	73.4	73.5	
Life Expectancy, female	<i>years</i>	75.6	76.2	76.3	76.3	76.3	76.6	77.1	77.2	
Life Expectancy, male	<i>years</i>	68.7	69.1	69.0	69.1	69.2	69.5	69.9	70.0	
Life Expectancy At 65, both sexes	<i>years</i>	14.5	14.8	14.7	14.8	15.0	15.3	15.5	15.4	
Life Expectancy At 65, female	<i>years</i>	15.8	16.2	16.1	16.3	16.4	16.7	17.0	17.0	
Life Expectancy At 65, male	<i>years</i>	13.0	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.5	13.8	13.6	

HEALTH CARE		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Health Expenditure, Total (Current USD)	<i>USD mil</i>	1,528	1,852	2,112	2,290	2,870	3,615	3,509	3,277	
Total Health Expenditures (As % Of GDP)	%	7.4%	7.3%	7.3%	6.9%	6.8%	7.0%	7.2%	6.9%	
Total Health Expenditures Per Capita	<i>USD</i>	196	239	274	297	375	474	463	435	
Public Health Expenditures (As % Of Total)	%	61%	61%	58%	57%	58%	59%	55%	54%	
Public Health Expenditures Per Capita	<i>USD</i>	119	145	160	169	218	278	256	237	
Private Health Expenditures (As % Of Total)	%	39%	39%	39%	43%	42%	41%	45%	46%	
Private Health Expenditures Per Capita	<i>USD</i>	76	94	107	128	157	197	207	198	
Public Health Expenditures (As Of Gov. Costs)	%	11.4%	11.6%	11.6%	11.4%	10.0%	10.7%	9.8%	9.8%	
Persons Per Doctor (Physician)	<i>persons</i>	277	283	274	273	274	277	270	268	258
Number Of Hospital Beds	<i>beds</i>	49,171	47,709	49,626	47,719	48,749	49,507	50,041	48,934	47,391
Hospital Beds Per 1,000 People	<i>beds</i>	6.3		6.4	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6		
Total Fertility Rate (Live Births Per Woman)	<i>children</i>	1.23	1.29	1.32	1.38	1.42	1.48	1.57	1.49	
Mean Age Of Woman At Birth Of First Child	<i>years</i>	24.3	24.5	24.8	25.2	25.3	25.4	25.6	26.2	
Total Births	<i>mil</i>	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	
Births Attended By Health Staff (As % Of Total)	%	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00		
Neonatal Mortality (Per 1,000 Live Births)	<i>per '000</i>	9.70	9.10	8.60	8.30	7.90	7.50	7.20	6.80	
Infant Mortality (Per 1,000 Live Births)	<i>per '000</i>	15.4	14.6	13.8	13.2	12.6	12.0	11.5	11.0	10.6
Mortality Rate, Under 5 Years (Per 1,000 Live Births),per '000	<i>per '000</i>	17.9	16.9	16.0	15.3	14.6	13.9	13.3	12.7	
Immunisation, DPT (As % Of Children Aged 12-23 Months)	%	96%	95%	96%	95%	95%	95%	94%	94%	
Immunisation, Measles (As % Of Children Aged 12-23 Months)	%	96%	95%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	97%	
Immunisation, BCG (As % Of One-Year-Old Children)	%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	
Immunisation, HepB3 (As % Of One-Year-Old Children)	%	96%	94%	96%	96%	95%	96%	96%	95%	
Immunisation, Pol3 (As % Of One-Year-Old Children)	%	96%	94%	97%	96%	95%	96%	94%	96%	
Prevalence Of HIV, Total (As % Of Population Aged 15-49)	%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%		
Incidence Of Tuberculosis (Per 100,000 People)	<i>per '000</i>	43.0	43.0	46.0	45.0	41.0	43.0	41.0	40.0	
Tuberculosis Case Detection Rate (% , All Forms)	%	91%	91%	91%	91%	91%	91%	86%	79%	
Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (% Of Registered Cases)	%	91%	80%	86%	80%	79%	85%	85%		

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Pure Alcohol Consumption Per Capita	<i>litres</i>									
Wine Consumption Per Capita	<i>litres</i>	7.7	9.1	11.2	13.2	13.2	15.0	12.4		
Beer Consumption Per Capita	<i>litres</i>	56	51	54	65	73	73	68		
Cigarette Consumption Per Capita	<i>cigarettes</i>			2,649	2,221	2,363	2,467	2,213	1,448	1,444
Tobacco Consumption Per Capita	<i>grammes</i>									
Smokers As Of Population, +15 Years	%					29.3%				
Smokers As Of 15-24 Year-Old-Population	%					23%				
Overweight Population As Of Total	%									
Meat Consumption Per Capita	<i>kg</i>	46.4	51.9	51.1	47.7	46.1	50.5	53.0		
Fish Consumption Per Capita	<i>kg</i>	4.6	3.5	4.1	5.6	4.5	4.6	4.6		
Milk And Dairy Products Consumption Per Capita	<i>kg</i>	93.0	97.5	93.1	93.7	78.5	80.4	64.9		
Cheese Consumption Per Capita	<i>kg</i>	8.6	8.6	8.5	9.7	9.6	8.5	9.6		
Oil And Fat Consumption Per Capita	<i>kg</i>	17.2	16.4							
Fruit Consumption Per Capita	<i>kg</i>	39.4	41.3	32.3	32.5	48.9	33.7	36.0		
Vegetables Consumption Per Capita	<i>kg</i>	133.5	107.8	63.0	82.4	70.5	71.5	69.0		

Source: National Statistical Office, World Bank, Eurostat, United Nations, OECD, Faostat and Helgi Analytics calculation. For more details, description and explanation of particular indicators, please, visit [www.helgilibrary.com](http://www.helgilibrary.com)

MACROECONOMIC ROUND-UP		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
GDP	<i>USD bil</i>	20.7	25.3	28.9	33.2	42.1	51.8	48.6	47.7	53.5
GDP Growth	%	5.5%	6.7%	6.4%	6.5%	6.4%	6.2%	-5.5%	0.4%	1.7%
GDP Per Capita	<i>USD</i>	2,642	3,249	3,733	4,313	5,498	6,798	6,403	6,335	7,158
Industrial Production Growth	%	13.0%	12.8%	6.9%	6.0%	9.6%	0.6%	-17.4%	1.0%	4.9%
Retail Sales Growth	%									
Government Budget Balance (As % Of GDP)	%	-0.9%	2.2%	3.0%	2.2%	1.5%	0.8%	0.4%	-2.4%	
Public Debt (As % Of GDP)	%	46%	40%	29%	23%	19%	15%	16%	15%	15%
Unemployment Rate	%	13.7%	12.0%	10.1%	9.0%	6.9%	5.6%	6.8%	10.2%	11.2%
Gross Average Monthly Wage	<i>USD</i>	160	188	208	233	304	408	438	457	503
Foreign Debt (As % Of GDP)	%	65%	67%	62%	82%	101%	100%	114%	105%	
Imports (As % Of GDP)	%	59%	63%	56%	79%	79%	79%	56%	59%	66%
Exports (As % Of GDP)	%	49%	52%	41%	61%	60%	58%	48%	57%	67%
Current Account Balance (As % Of GDP)	%	-4.9%	-6.6%	-11.6%	-17.7%	-25.2%	-23.0%	-8.9%	-1.0%	0.9%
Foreign Exchange Reserves (Including Gold)	<i>USD bil</i>	6.8	9.3	8.7	11.8	17.5	17.9	18.5	17.2	17.2
Foreign Exchange Reserves (As % Of Imports)	%	56%	58%	54%	45%	53%	44%	68%	61%	49%
Foreign Direct Investments	<i>USD bil</i>	2.1	2.7	4.1	7.9	13.9	10.3	3.9	1.9	2.6
Foreign Direct Investments (As % Of GDP)	%	10.1%	10.5%	14.2%	23.7%	32.9%	19.9%	8.0%	3.9%	4.8%
Foreign Direct Investments (As % Of CA Deficit)	%	205%	159%	122%	134%	131%	86%	90%	375%	-515%
Workers' Remittances, Received (As % Of GDP)	%	8.3%	6.8%	5.6%	5.2%	4.0%	3.7%	3.3%	2.8%	2.8%
Portfolio Investments (As % Of GDP)	%	-1.0%	-2.1%	-4.5%	1.1%	-2.0%	-2.1%	-1.7%	-1.7%	-0.9%
Development Assistance (As % Of GDP)	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

INFLATION, FOREX & INTEREST RATES		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Inflation, CPI (Average)	%	2.2%	6.3%	5.0%	7.3%	8.4%	12.3%	2.5%	3.0%	3.4%
Long-Term Interest Rate (10-Year Gov. Bond Yield)	%	6.5%	5.4%	3.9%	4.2%	4.5%	5.4%	7.2%	6.0%	5.4%
Short-Term Interbank Interest Rate (3-Month)	%	3.7%	3.7%	3.6%	3.7%	4.9%	7.1%	5.7%	4.1%	
Interest Spread To USD, 10-Year Gov. Bond	%	2.4%	1.1%	-0.4%	-0.6%	-0.1%	1.7%	4.0%	2.8%	2.6%
Interest Spread To USD, 3M IBOR	%	2.5%	2.2%	0.1%	-1.5%	-0.4%	3.9%	4.8%	3.6%	-0.4%
FX Rate To USD (Average)	<i>per USD</i>	1.73	1.57	1.57	1.56	1.43	1.34	1.41	1.48	1.41
FX Rate To EUR (Average)	<i>per EUR</i>	1.95	1.95	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96

Source: National Statistical Office, National Central Bank, World Bank, Eurostat, United Nations and Helgi Analytics calculation. For more details, description and explanation of particular indicators, please, visit [www.helgilibrary.com](http://www.helgilibrary.com)

## ABOUT HELGI ANALYTICS

Helgi Analytics is a consulting company based in the Czech Republic. The company mainly provides consultancy in the area of financial services and real estate and focuses primarily on the region of Central and Eastern Europe.

Helgi Analytics also runs a web application called Helgi Library, which is a database/library offering data and analyses on more than 95% of the world's economy and population. The Library aims to bring interesting statistical data and analyses to a wide audience under affordable conditions. If you wish to get more details, please visit [www.helgilibrary.com](http://www.helgilibrary.com) or contact us at [info@helgianalytics.com](mailto:info@helgianalytics.com).

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