



GIRLS AND WOMEN IN THE DIGITAL WORLD: Bulgaria's experience



Mrs Zornitsa Roussinova Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Policy of the Republic of Bulgaria

Girls in ICT Day 2018 28 April 2018, Sofia, Bulgaria







Share of women and girls employed in the ICT sector

European Union - 16%

Bulgaria - 27,7%





Wages in the IT sector in BG:

- **App. 3 times higher** than the average wage
- 2015-2017 increase by 30%



Thinking about the future

Future S

- Identifying the right skills for the new jobs
- Better planning and linking the policies in the field of education, training and employment
- Emphasis on youth employment, skills and competencies needed for the future labour market











Rising demand, major shortages

- ICT specialists are in particularly high demand, with employment growth in ICT more than eight times higher than the average employment growth in the EU (Eurostat).
- Recent forecasts predict a shortage of more than 500,000 ICT specialists by 2020.
- Only around 17 % of the almost 8 million ICT specialists are women.
- The EU is facing difficulties in responding to increasing shortages of ICT specialists and filling vacancies requiring digital skills.



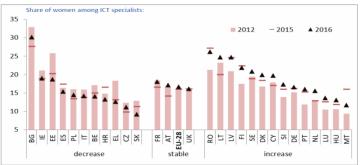
Girls' aspirations to choose ICT career are extremely low

 Very few girls aspire to become ICT professionals

 More than eight out of ten ICT jobs go to men

 Women still need higher qualifications to be in ICT jobs









In ICT gender gap in earnings is lower than in other occupations

- The gender gap in monthly earnings in ICT is 13 % (26 % among health professionals, 33 % among other workers).
- More women in ICT receive a higher income (i.e. in the 5th income quintile) than women in health professions or in other occupations.
- Income inequality is high between women and men ICT specialists. 70 % of men and 54 % of women in ICT are in the top two quintiles.

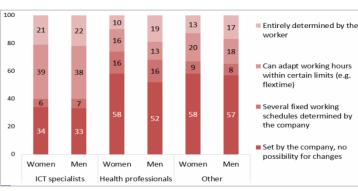


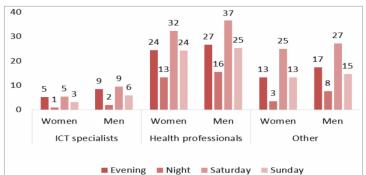
A chance for better work-life balance

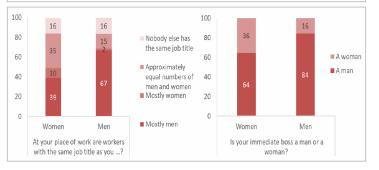
 ICT specialists have more flexibility in working hours

Atypical hours are less common

Women tend to work in more gender diverse environment









Policies towards increasing women's and girls' participation in the ICT sector

Active and inclusive labour market policy

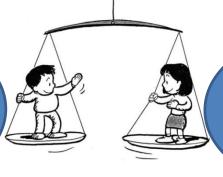


Training, skills upgrade and digital literacy



Mentoring and lifelong learning

Protection against discrimination



Flexibility and conciliation measures

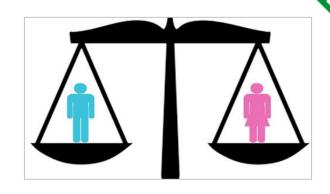


Awareness raising



Conclusions

There are impediments for the equal employment of men and women in the ICT sector



BUT

Girls and women are and will continue to be a driving force of change and innovation!











for your attention

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