POVERTY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION INDICATORS IN 2017

Poverty and social inclusion indicators are part of the general EU indicators for tracing the progress in the field of poverty and social inclusion. Main source of statistical data on which basis the indicators are calculated is the annually conducted Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).

Poverty estimation

In 2017, the average monthly poverty line for the country is 351.08 BGN per person. The number of persons who are below this line is 1 665.3 thousand representing 23.4% of the population.

1. Main poverty indicators

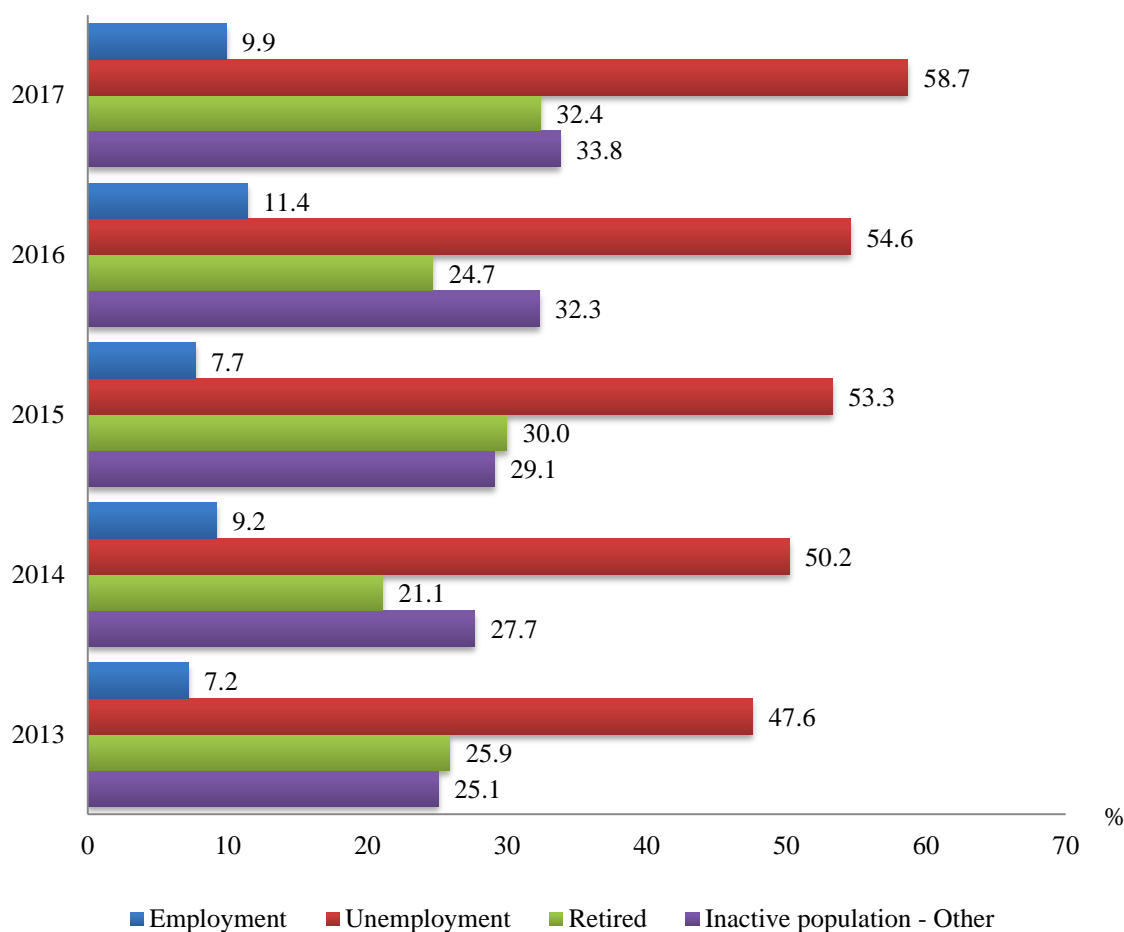|	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
At-risk-of-poverty threshold (monthly average in BGN)	285.9	323.8	325.8	308.2	351.1
Persons below at-risk-of-poverty threshold - in thousands	1528	1578	1586	1639	1665
At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of the population)	21.0	21.8	22.0	22.9	23.4
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (% of the population)	41.8	46.2	42.9	45.5	44.8
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers with pensions included (% of the population)	26.7	27.3	28.4	27.9	29.2
Inequality of income distribution (S80/20)	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.7	8.2
Gini coefficient[1]	35.4	35.4	37.0	37.7	40.2

The poverty line increased by 13.9% compared to the previous year and the share of poor population increased by 0.5 percentage points (Table 1).

The social protection system contributes considerably to the poverty decrease. According to 2017 data, if the income from pensions is included into the household's income and the rest social transfers are excluded, the poverty level increases from 23.4 to 29.2%, or by 5.8 percentage points. And respectively, if the pensions and the rest of the social transfers are excluded, the poverty level increases up to 44.8%, or by 21.4 percentage points.

The main factor influencing the risk of poverty for the prevailing part of population is the economic activity and participation in the labour market. For the observed period, the share of poor is highest among the unemployed (58.7%) and the risk of poverty for unemployed male is 8.2 percentage points higher than for unemployed female (Figure 1).

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[1] Calculated based on data of the distribution of persons and households by income and normalized in the range from 0 to 100.

Figure 1. At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status

Share of poor among employed persons decreased in 2017 compared to the previous year by 1.6 percentage points and is 10.0%. The risk of poverty is forth times higher for persons working part time than for those working full-time (Table 2). At the same time the risk of poverty among female is 2.9 percentage points lower than among male.
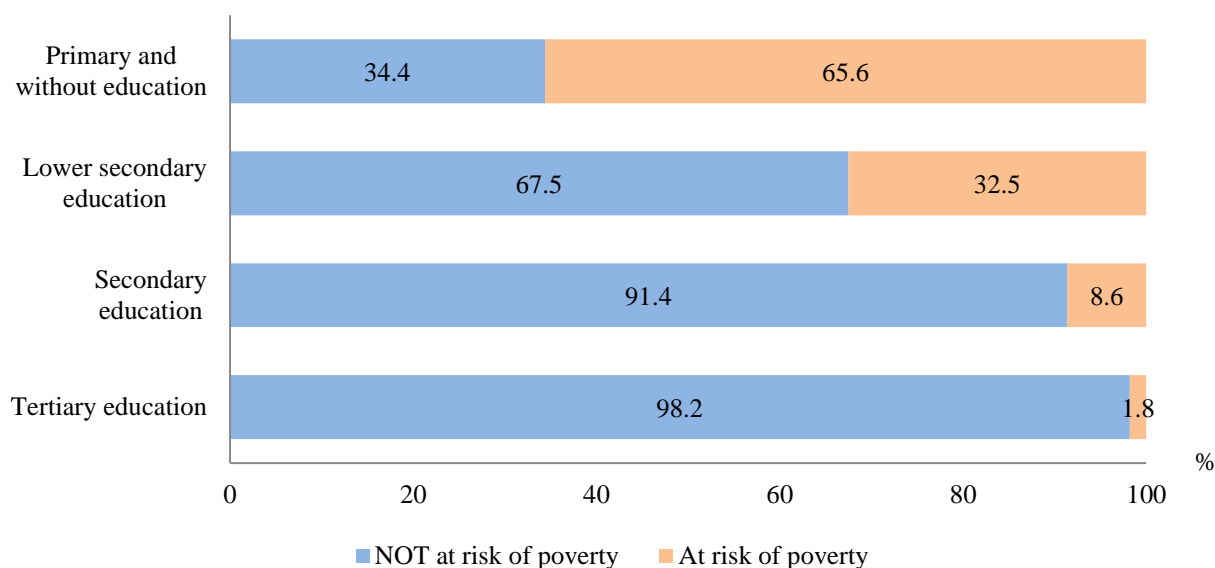
2. In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (by gender, population 18 - 64 age)

(Per cent)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Employed					
Total	**7.2**	**9.3**	**7.8**	**11.6**	**10.0**
Male	8.0	9.8	8.3	13.2	11.3
Female	6.4	8.7	7.2	9.7	8.4
Type of employment					
Full time	6.4	8.1	6.7	10.2	8.3
Part time	20.9	27.8	30.3	42.2	35.6

Educational level influences considerably the risk of poverty for employed. Highest is the share of working poor with primary and without education - 65.6% (Figure 2). The increase of educational level decreases the share of poor among employed with primary education about 2 times and more than 7 times for those with secondary education. The share of working poor with tertiary education is 1.8%.
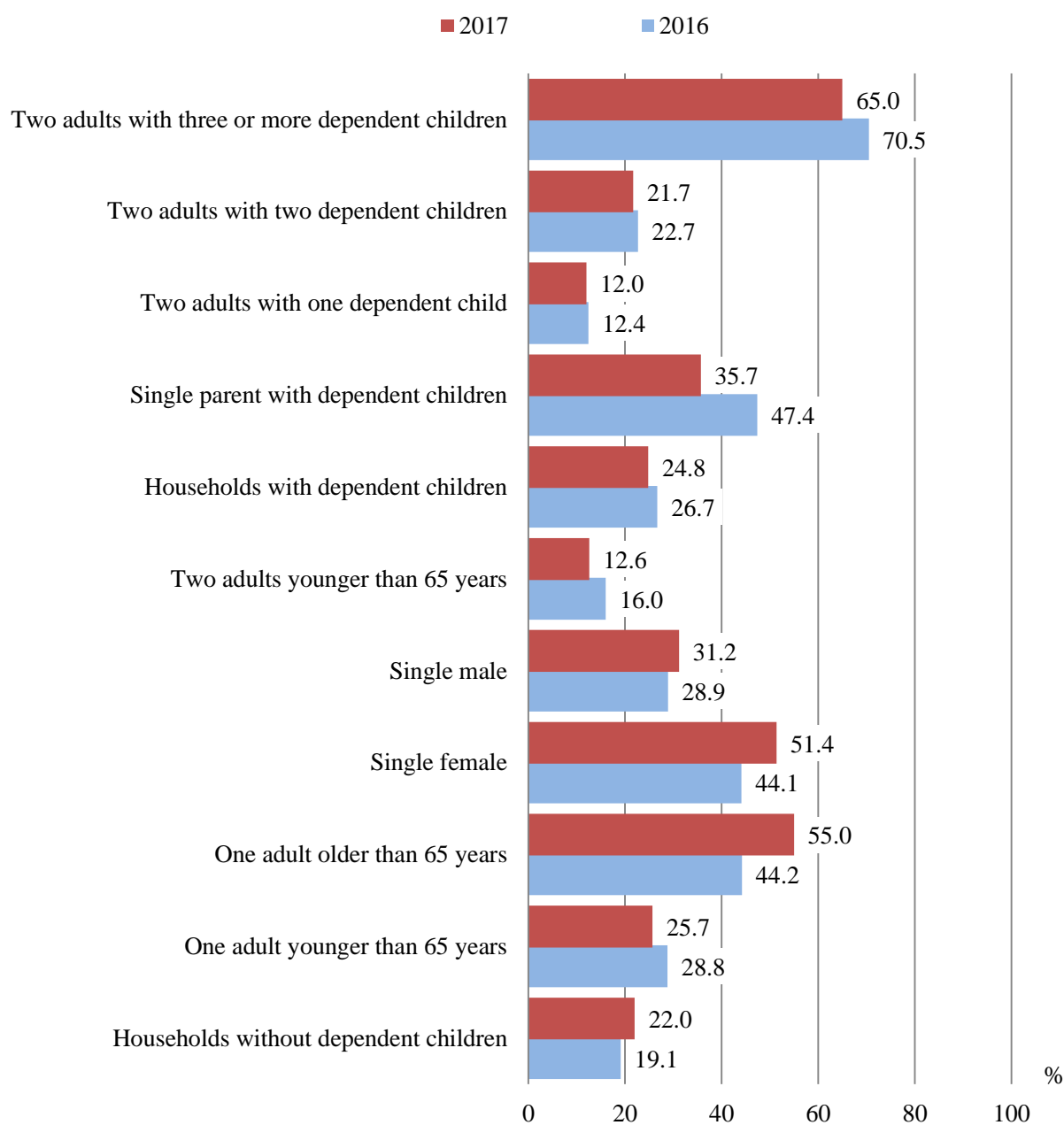
Figure 2. Employees at-risk-of-poverty by level of education in 2017

Poverty estimates by type of household, show that poverty is concentrated among elderly single-person households older than 65 years, single parents with children and households with three or more children. Compared to the previous year, in 2017 highest is the increase of the risk of poverty among single-person households older than 65 years - an increase of 10.8 percentage points (Figure 3). Share of poor is lowest among households with two adults with one child (12.0%) and two adults aged below 65 years (12.6%). Among single-person households the risk of poverty is 20.2 percentage points higher for female than for male. Moreover, the risk of poverty among single-person households varies according to the household member age - it is 29.3 percentage points higher for persons aged 65 and over than for those aged below 65 years.

Figure 3. Risk of poverty by household types

■ 2017 ■ 2016

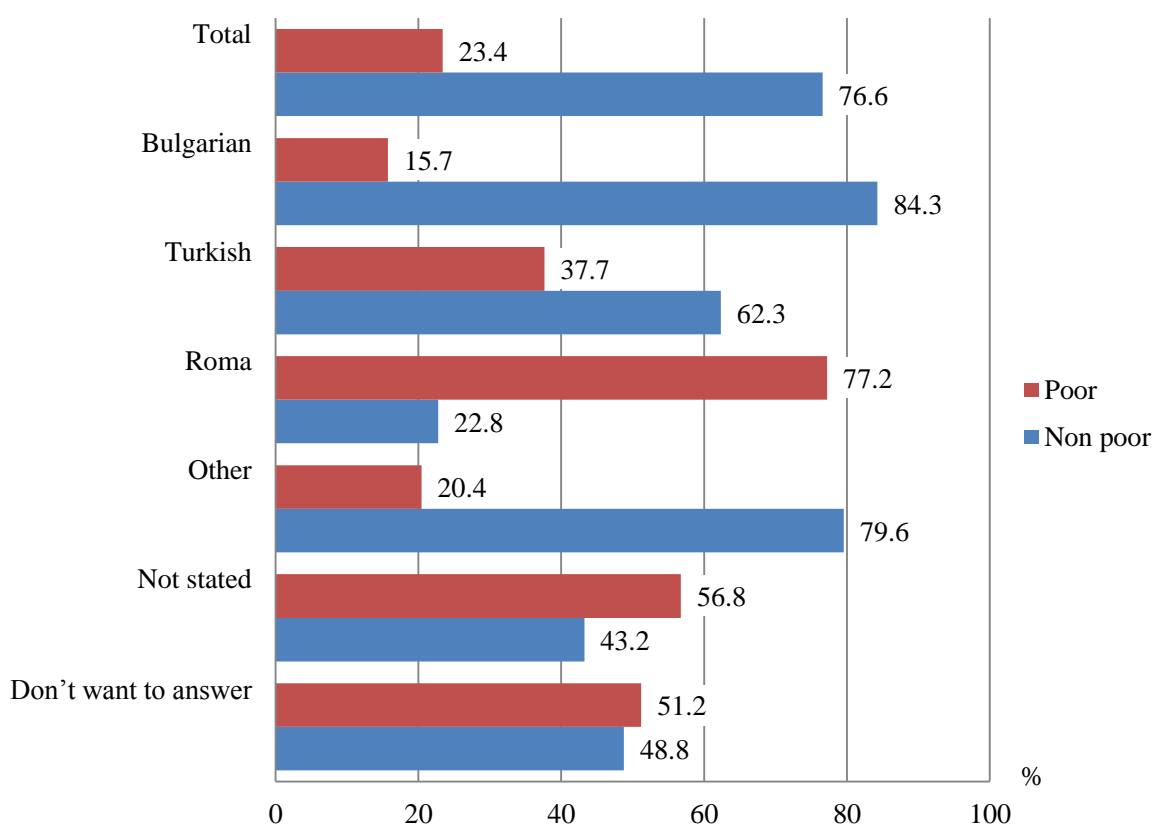| Household type	2017	2016
Two adults with three or more dependent children	65.0	70.5
Two adults with two dependent children	21.7	22.7
Two adults with one dependent child	12.0	12.4
Single parent with dependent children	35.7	47.4
Households with dependent children	24.8	26.7
Two adults younger than 65 years	12.6	16.0
Single male	31.2	28.9
Single female	51.4	44.1
One adult older than 65 years	55.0	44.2
One adult younger than 65 years	25.7	28.8
Households without dependent children	22.0	19.1

%

Poverty estimates by ethnicity[1]

In order to meet the increasing users' needs of information, incl. poverty estimates by ethnicity, in 2015 a new question on respondents' ethnic group is added to the survey main questionnaire. Self-determination principle is applied i.e. respondents determine their ethnicity themselves and answering the question is voluntary. If the respondent does not want to answer the question a possibility is provided answer - 'Don't want to answer' to be chosen. Also a possibility is ensured answer 'Not stated' to be given in case the respondent cannot determine his/her ethnicity. Children ethnic group is determined by their parents and if the parents' ethnic group is different based on consensus.

In 2017, highest is the share of poor among Roma ethnic group - 77.2% and lowest among Bulgarian one - 15.7%.

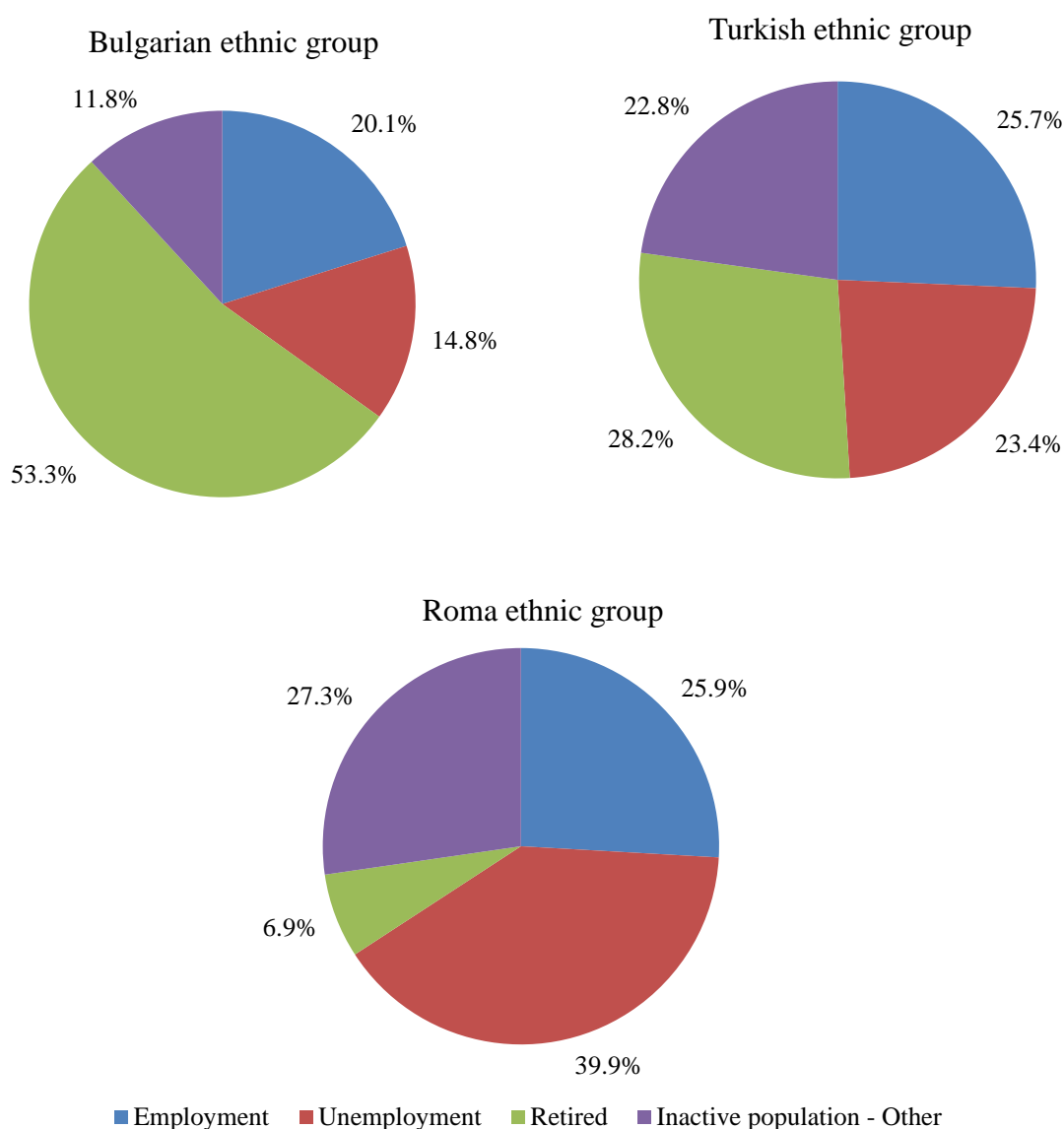**Figure 4. Distribution of households' members by ethnic group and risk of poverty**

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[1] Due to sample nature of survey, the poverty estimates by ethnicity contain stochastic inaccuracy. To define the stochastic accuracy of main poverty indicators by ethnicity, stochastic errors are calculated coefficients of variation and confidence intervals. The last are shown in methodological notes (Table 8).

Considerable discrepancies are observed in the distribution of poor belonging to separate ethnic groups and their economic activity. Among poor belonging to the Bulgarian ethnic group prevail retired people (53.3%), while among Roma one highest is the share of unemployed (39.9%). Regarding employed, highest is the share of working poor among Roma ethnic group - 25.9%, compared to 25.7% working poor among Turkish and 20.1% among Bulgarian ethnic groups.

Figure 5. Share of poor by economic activity and ethnicity

Bulgarian ethnic group

11.8%
20.1%
14.8%
53.3%

Turkish ethnic group

22.8%
25.7%
28.2%
23.4%

Roma ethnic group

27.3%
25.9%
6.9%
39.9%

■ Employment ■ Unemployment ■ Retired ■ Inactive population - Other

Risk of poverty is strongly influenced by education, regardless the ethnic group - increase of education decreases the risk of poverty of employed of the three main ethnic groups. Among Bulgarian ethnic group the risk of poverty for persons with primary education and without education is 28 times higher compared

to the risk of poverty for persons with tertiary education and among Turkish one - 5 times higher (Figure 6). Among Roma population, 73.2% of persons with primary and without education are poor, compared to absence of poor among Roma with tertiary education.

Figure 6. Share of employed by education, risk of poverty and ethnic group

	Non poor	Poor
Bulgarian Primary and without education	52.8	47.2
Lower secondary education	78.0	22.0
Secondary education	92.9	7.1
Tertiary education	98.3	1.7
Turkish Primary and without education	67.3	32.7
Lower secondary education	69.3	30.7
Secondary education	79.0	21.0
Tertiary education	92.9	7.1
Roma Primary and without education	26.8	73.2
Lower secondary education	47.1	52.9
Secondary education	55.6	44.4
Tertiary education	100.0	

Material deprivation of the households at national level

The general indicators of poverty assessment include subjective indicators related to material deprivation. They show the subjective assessment and personal attitude of the persons and households related to the possibility to meet individual needs. The subjective indicators are formed from the answers of nine questions related to the consumption of specific goods and services (Table 3).

3. Subjective material deprivation items in 2017

	Questions related to deprivations asked to the households	Deprived persons - in numbers	Share of population - %
1	Has the household been in arrears, i.e. has been unable to pay on time due to financial difficulties for any of the listed housing costs: • Mortgage repayment for the main dwelling • Rent • Utility bills for electricity, water, heating, etc. (without expenditures on telephone)| • Hire purchase instalments or other loan payments	2362995	33.2
2	Can your whole household afford (if you wish) going for a week's annual holiday away from home every year, including staying at a second dwelling or with friends and relatives	3743693	52.6
3	Can your whole household afford (if you wish) eating meat, chicken or fish (or their vegetarian equivalent) every second day	2251005	31.6
4	Can your household afford an unexpected required expense and pay through its own resources (urgent repair of the dwelling or car; replacement of washing machine or refrigerator; sudden illness, etc.)	3785062	53.2
5	Does your household have a telephone (incl. mobile)	192570	2.7
6	Does your household have a colour TV	114297	1.6
7	Does your household have a washing machine	593772	8.3
8	Does your household have a car/van (incl. company car for private use)	1462964	20.5
9	Can your household afford to keep its home adequately warm	2590289	36.4

Data show that the highest number of households have restrictions on affording a holiday away from home (52.6%) and the ability to afford unexpected required expenses with own resources (urgent repair of the dwelling or car, replacement of washing machine or refrigerator, sudden illness, etc.) - 53.2%. In parallel, 2.7% of respondents cannot afford having a telephone (including mobile), 1.6% - a colour TV, 8.3% - a washing machine, and 31.6% of the households claim that they cannot afford having a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day. One third of persons in households have arrears on the payment of housing-related costs in time, as 36.4% of the households cannot keep their home adequately warm.

In 2017, 30.0% of the population live in severe material deprivation (limitations in 4 of 9 indicators).

Limitations connected to satisfaction of certain needs and necessities differ among separate ethnic groups. For all ethnic groups highest is the share of persons who cannot afford a holiday away from home - 89.8% of Roma, 72.5% of Turkish and 46.4% of Bulgarian population (Table 4). Over 85.0% of Roma cannot afford unexpected required expenses with own resources and 70.0% - to have a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day. The respective shares for Turkish population are 66.0% and 34.2%.

4. Share of deprived persons in 2017 by ethnic groups

(Per cent)

	Questions	Bulgarian ethnic group	Turkish ethnic group	Roma ethnic group	Other ethnic group
1	Has the household been in arrears, i.e. has been unable to pay on time due to financial difficulties for any of the listed housing costs: • Mortgage repayment for the main dwelling • Rent • Utility bills for electricity, water, heating, etc. (without expenditures on telephone)| • Hire purchase instalments or other loan payments	28.6	38.7	71.1	14.7
2	Can your whole household afford (if you wish) going for a week's annual holiday away from home every year, including staying at a second dwelling or with friends and relatives	46.4	72.5	89.8	45.8
3	Can your whole household afford (if you wish) eating meat, chicken or fish (or their vegetarian equivalent) every second day	27.0	34.2	70.0	13.7
4	Can your household afford an unexpected required expense and pay through its own resources (urgent repair of the dwelling or car; replacement of washing machine or refrigerator; sudden illness, etc.)	48.3	66.0	86.3	31.5
5	Does your household have a telephone (incl. mobile)	1.0	2.8	18.2	3.1
6	Does your household have a colour TV	0.5	1.7	11.6	0.0
7	Does your household have a washing machine	4.2	9.8	43.9	5.9
8	Does your household have a car/van (incl. company car for private use)	14.9	23.6	68.3	6.8
9	Can your household afford to keep its home adequately warm	32.7	44.4	61.9	28.1

The population with severe material deprivation (limitations in 4 of 9 indicators) by ethnic groups are 23.7% of Bulgarian, 36.9% of Turkish and 81.0% of Roma population.

Households with low work intensity status

Jobless households are households where no member has been in employment over the last four weeks, i.e. all members of the household aged 16 years old or more have been either unemployed or inactive. Low work intensity of the household refers to the ratio between, on the one hand, the number of months that all working age (18 - 59) household members have been working during the income reference year, and on the other hand, the total number of months that could theoretically have been worked by the same household members. For those who declare that they work part-time, number of months is converted to full-time based on hours worked.

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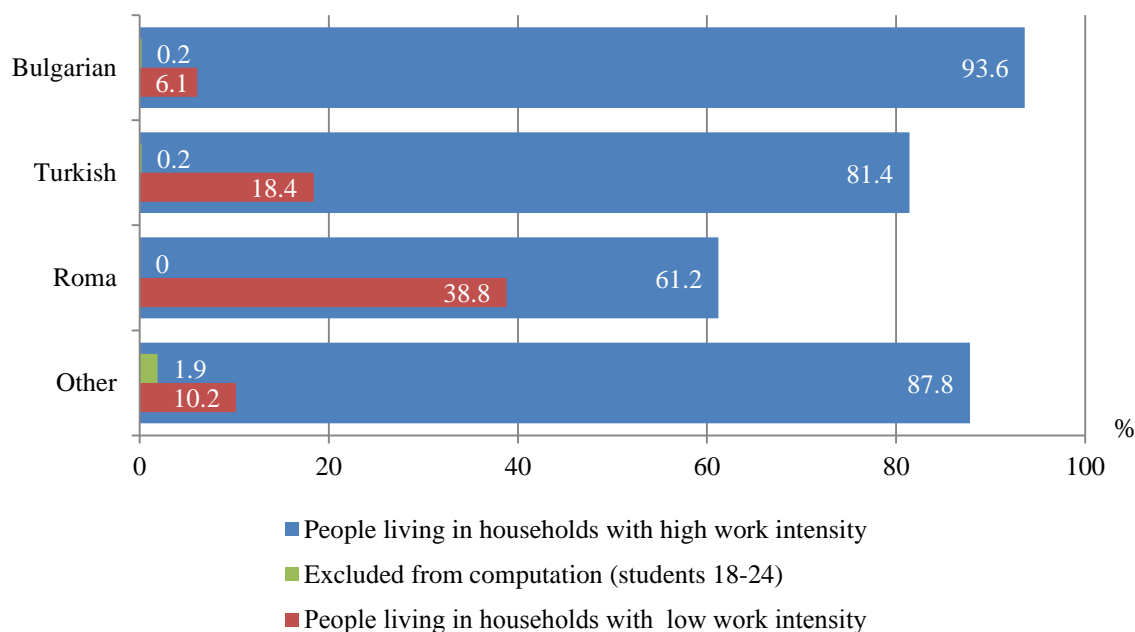
5. People aged 18 - 59 years living in households with very low work intensity by gender

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total - in thousands	482.1	461.4	440.3	437.4	409.7
Share of population - %	11.6	11.2	10.9	11.0	10.5
Male - in thousands	254.3	242.2	230.7	221.9	220.2
Share of population - %	12.0	11.6	11.2	10.9	11.0
Female - in thousands	227.8	219.2	209.6	215.5	189.5
Share of population - %	11.1	10.9	10.6	11.1	9.8

409.7 thousand persons aged 18 - 59 yeas live in a household with very low work intensity in 2017, or 10.5% of the population. Compared to 2016 their share decreased by 0.5 percentage points. Share of male (11.0%) is 1.2 percentage points higher than of female (9.8%).

Highest is the share of persons with very low work intensity among Roma population - 38.8%, compared to 18.4% - among Turkish ethnic group and 6.1% among Bulgarian.

Figure 7. People aged 18 - 59 years living in households with very low work intensity by ethnic groups

■ People living in households with high work intensity
■ Excluded from computation (students 18-24)
■ People living in households with low work intensity

Combined indicator

In relation to the goals set in strategy 'Europe 2020' a combined indicator for regular monitoring of countries' progress in implementing the national targets is calculated using data from the Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). The indicator includes at-risk-of-poverty rate, severe material deprivation rate and rate of people living in households with low work intensity.
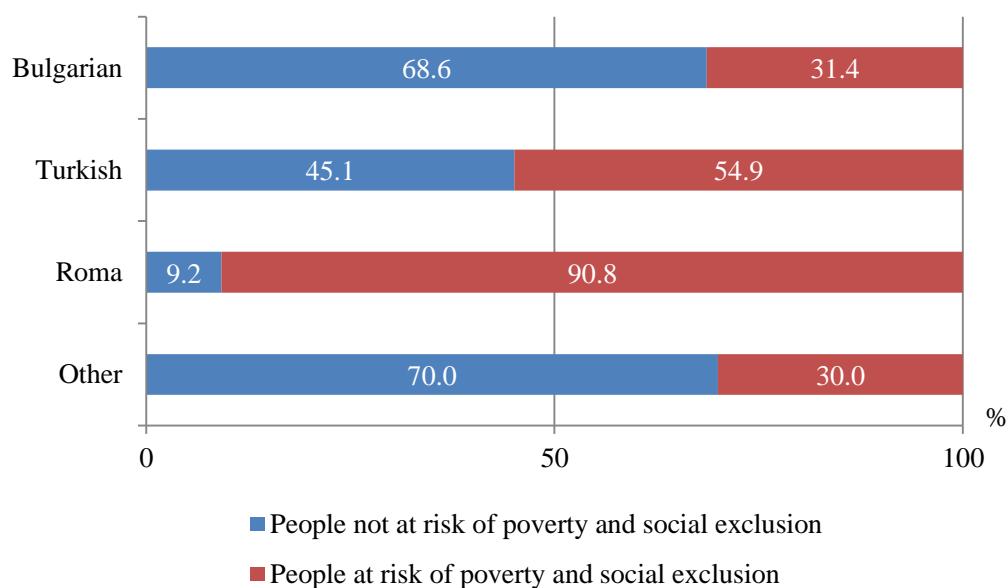
The combining of the three indicators show that in 2017 - 38.9% or 2 766.6 thousand persons are in at risk of poverty and social exclusion (Table 6).

The indicator value decreases by 1.5 percentage points compared to 2016, more considerably among female - by 1.7 than among male - 1.3 percentage points.

6. Population at-risk-of-poverty or social inclusion by gender

	2013	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
Total - in thousands	3493.4	2908.6	2981.7	2890.3	2766.6
Share of population - %	48.0	40.1	41.3	40.4	38.9
Male - in thousands	1648.5	1370.6	1386.4	1341.7	1286.8
Share of population - %	46.5	38.8	39.5	38.5	37.2
Female - in thousands	1844.9	1538.1	1595.3	1548.6	1479.8
Share of population - %	49.4	41.3	43.0	42.1	40.4

Figure 8. Population at-risk-of-poverty or social inclusion by ethnic groups

■ People not at risk of poverty and social exclusion
■ People at risk of poverty and social exclusion

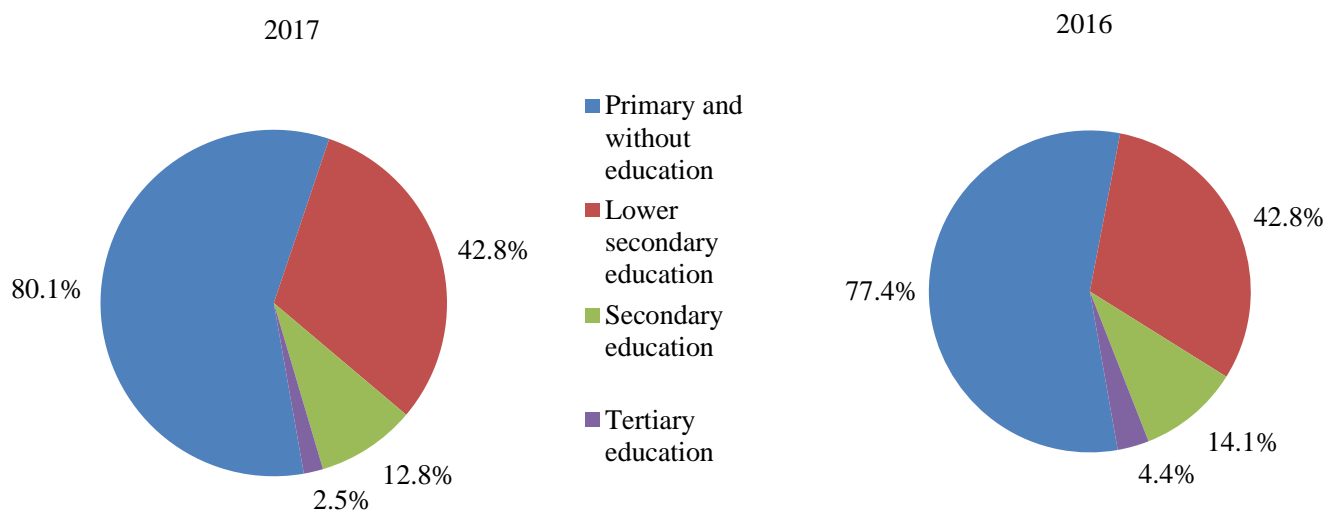**Children at-risk-of-poverty and material deprivation**

In 2017, 29.2% of children aged 0 - 17 years in Bulgaria were at-risk-of-poverty or 2.7 percentage points less than in 2016. The social transfers decrease children's poverty rate by 12.6 percentage points.

Figure 9. Children at-risk-of-poverty before and after social transfers

- ■ At-pisk-of-poverty rate after social transfers
- ■ At-pisk-of-poverty rate before social transfers
- ■ At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers incl. pensions

The parents' level of educational attainment and professions are important for children's future progress. The higher educational level creates opportunities for better access to labour market and higher remuneration. In 2017, parents of eight of ten children at-risk-of-poverty (80.1%) are with primary and no education (Figure 10). Nearly 32 times less or 2.5% of children living in households which members have high level of education were at-risk-of-poverty. The risk of poverty among children whose parents are with secondary education is five times higher than for those whose parents are with tertiary education.

Figure 10. Share of children at-risk-of-poverty by educational level of their parents
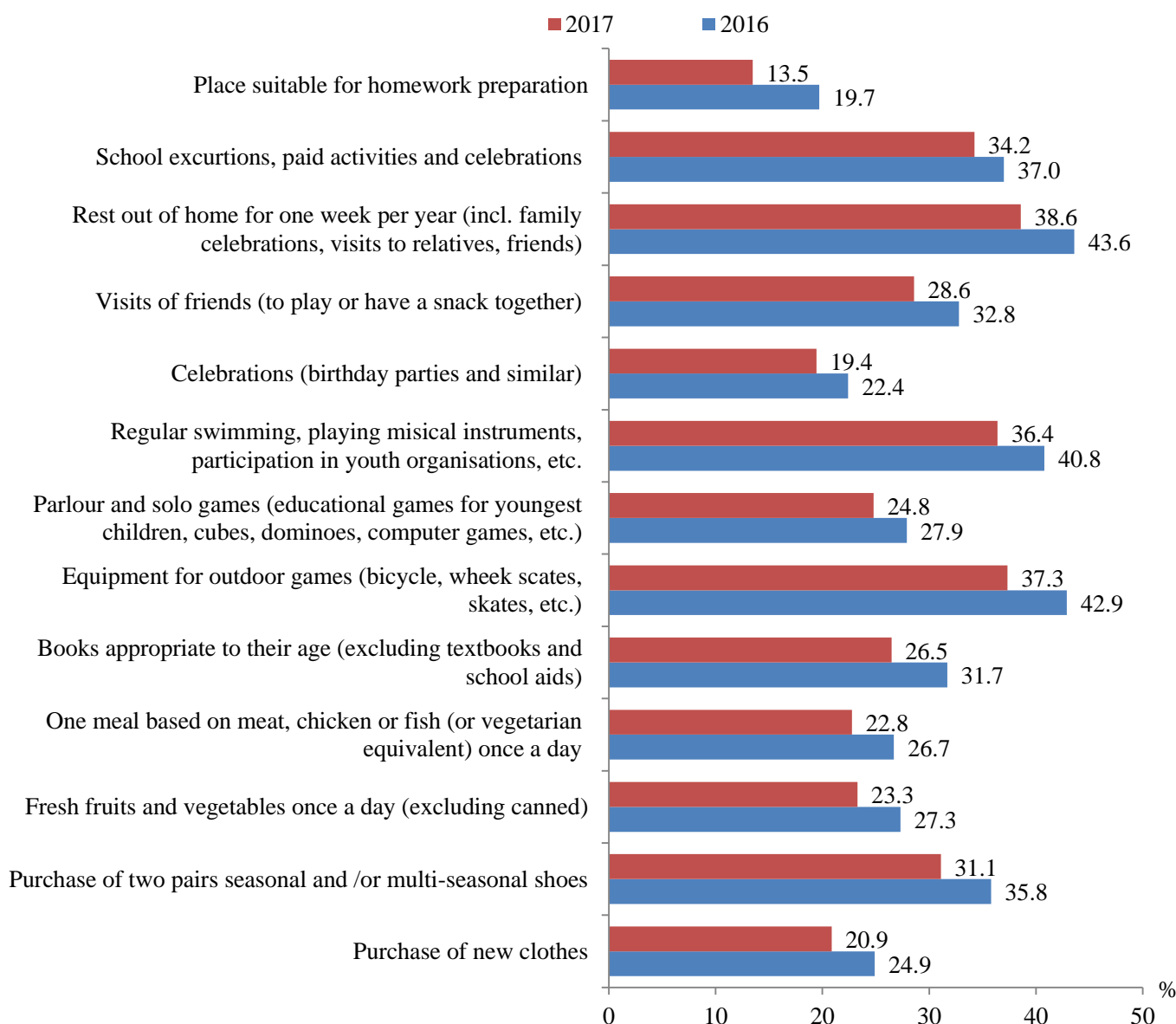

Material deprivation among children

EU-SILC collects data on material deprivation among children aged 1 to 15 years since 2013. In 2017 the share of children with material deprivation (lacking 1 or more from 13 items) is 45.6% and for 4.3% of children no need can be satisfied due to financial reasons. More than a third of the children (38.6%) cannot

afford one-week holiday per year (including family holidays, visiting relatives, friends, organised by the school vacation, etc.); 36.4% - regular swimming, playing musical instruments, participation in youth organisations, etc. and equipment for outdoor games (bicycle, skates, etc.) - 37.3% (Figure 11). For each of four children could not be ensured place suitable for homework preparation, meat, chicken or fish meal at least once a day and books suitable for their age (31.1%).

In 2017, 42.1% of children with material deprivation were at-risk-of-poverty.
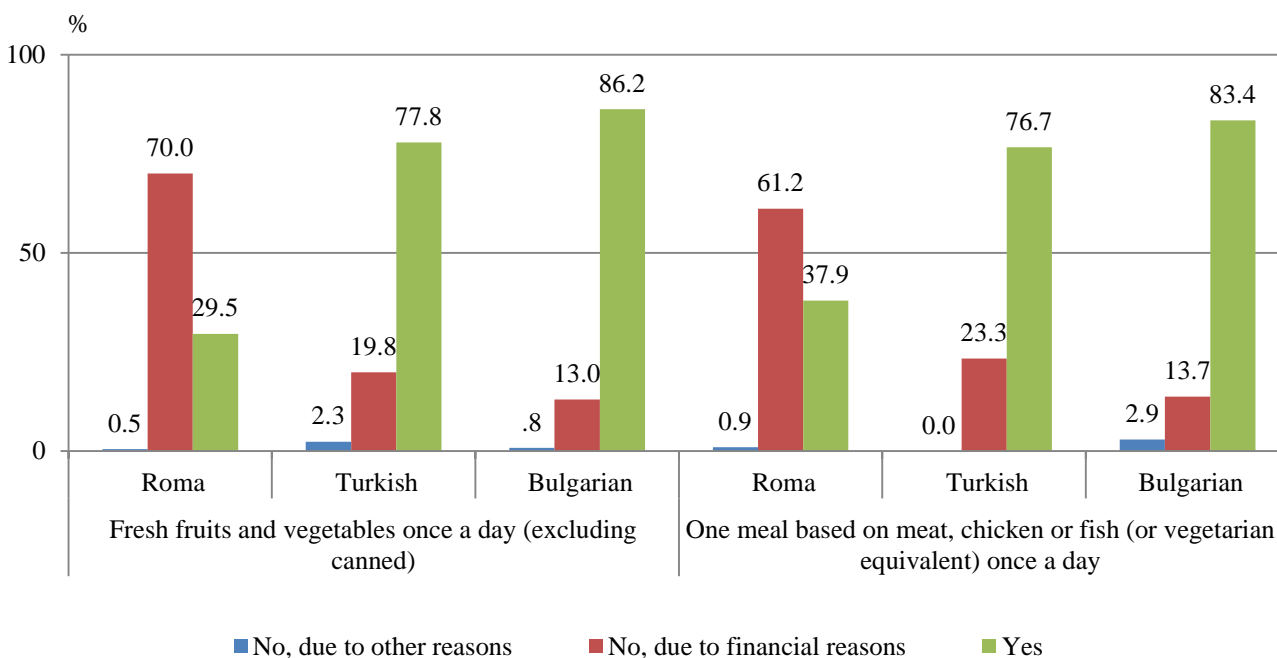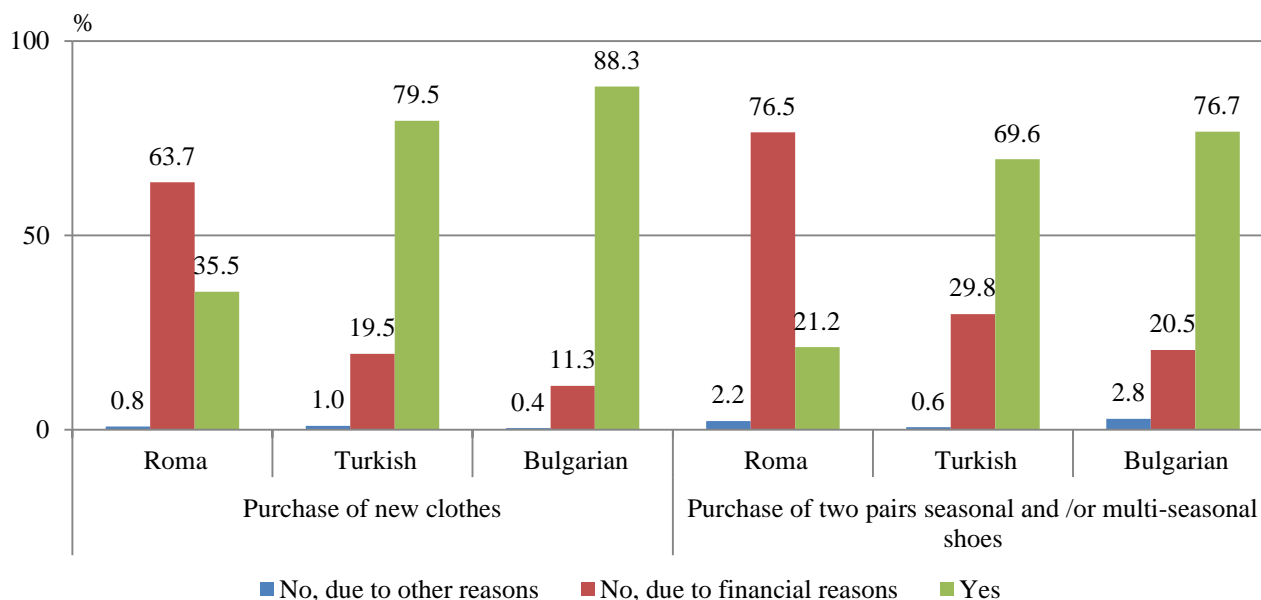
Figure 11. Material deprivation among children in 2016 and 2017

■2017   ■2016

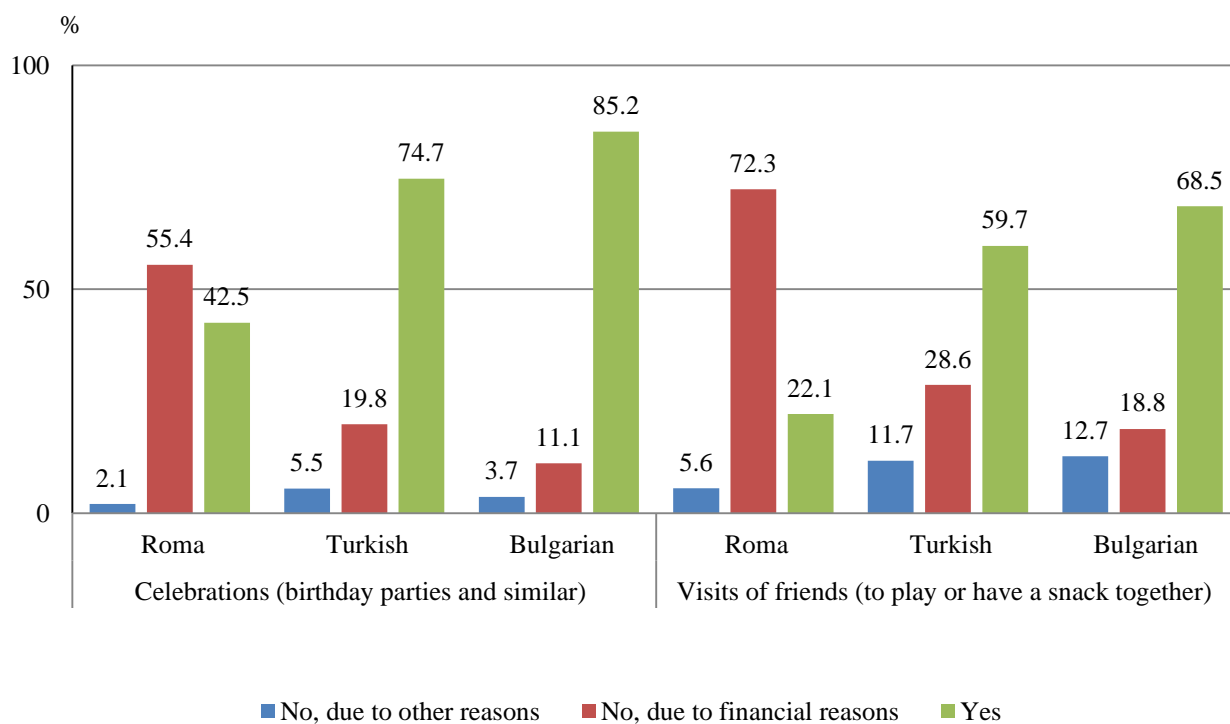|	2017	2016
Place suitable for homework preparation	13.5	19.7
School excurtions, paid activities and celebrations	34.2	37.0
Rest out of home for one week per year (incl. family celebrations, visits to relatives, friends)	38.6	43.6
Visits of friends (to play or have a snack together)	28.6	32.8
Celebrations (birthday parties and similar)	19.4	22.4
Regular swimming, playing misical instruments, participation in youth organisations, etc.	36.4	40.8
Parlour and solo games (educational games for youngest children, cubes, dominoes, computer games, etc.)	24.8	27.9
Equipment for outdoor games (bicycle, wheek scates, skates, etc.)	37.3	42.9
Books appropriate to their age (excluding textbooks and school aids)	26.5	31.7
One meal based on meat, chicken or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) once a day	22.8	26.7
Fresh fruits and vegetables once a day (excluding canned)	23.3	27.3
Purchase of two pairs seasonal and /or multi-seasonal shoes	31.1	35.8
Purchase of new clothes	20.9	24.9

The ability to ensure certain children's necessities defers among ethnicities. In 2017, the shares of materially deprived (lacking 1 or more from 13 items) children by ethnicity are as follows: 16.5% - among Bulgarian ethnic group, 32.3% - among Turkish one, 71.6% - among Roma and 34.4% - among other ethnicities. No necessity (limitation on all the 13 items) could be satisfied for 0.6% of the Bulgarians, 1.6% of Turkish and 16.3% of Roma. About 21% of materially deprived children of Bulgarian ethnic group live

at-risk-of-poverty at the same time. The shares for the rest ethnic groups are: 45.5% of children of Turkish ethnic group, 85.5% of Roma and 5.0% of other.

Figure 12. Material deprivation among children by ethnic groups

Place suitable for homework preparation / **Books appropriate to their age (excluding textbooks and school aids)**

	Roma	Turkish	Bulgarian	Roma	Turkish	Bulgarian
No, due to other reasons	16.3	7.2	3.6	11.5	15.1	7.5
No, due to financial reasons	43.5	12.5	6.0	76.0	29.0	14.7
Yes	40.2	80.3	90.4	12.5	55.9	77.8

■ No, due to other reasons ■ No, due to financial reasons ■ Yes

Celebrations (birthday parties and similar) / **Visits of friends (to play or have a snack together)**

	Roma	Turkish	Bulgarian	Roma	Turkish	Bulgarian
No, due to other reasons	2.1	5.5	3.7	5.6	11.7	12.7
No, due to financial reasons	55.4	19.8	11.1	72.3	28.6	18.8
Yes	42.5	74.7	85.2	22.1	59.7	68.5

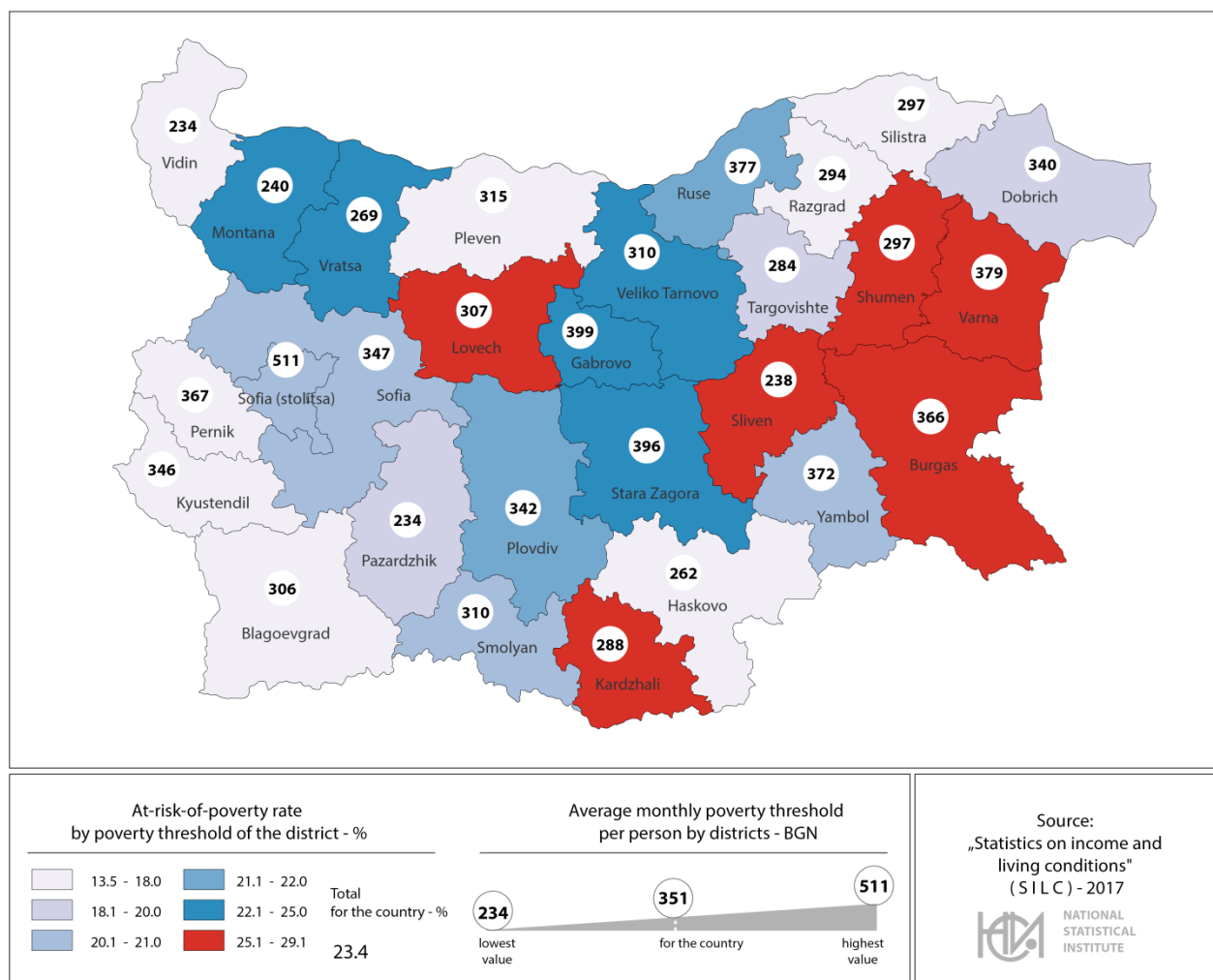■ No, due to other reasons ■ No, due to financial reasons ■ Yes

Assessment of poverty at regional level

An important aspect in the study of poverty is its assessment by districts. The same method as for the poverty line at national level is applied in the calculating the poverty line for each district - 60% of the average disposable net income of the households in the district.
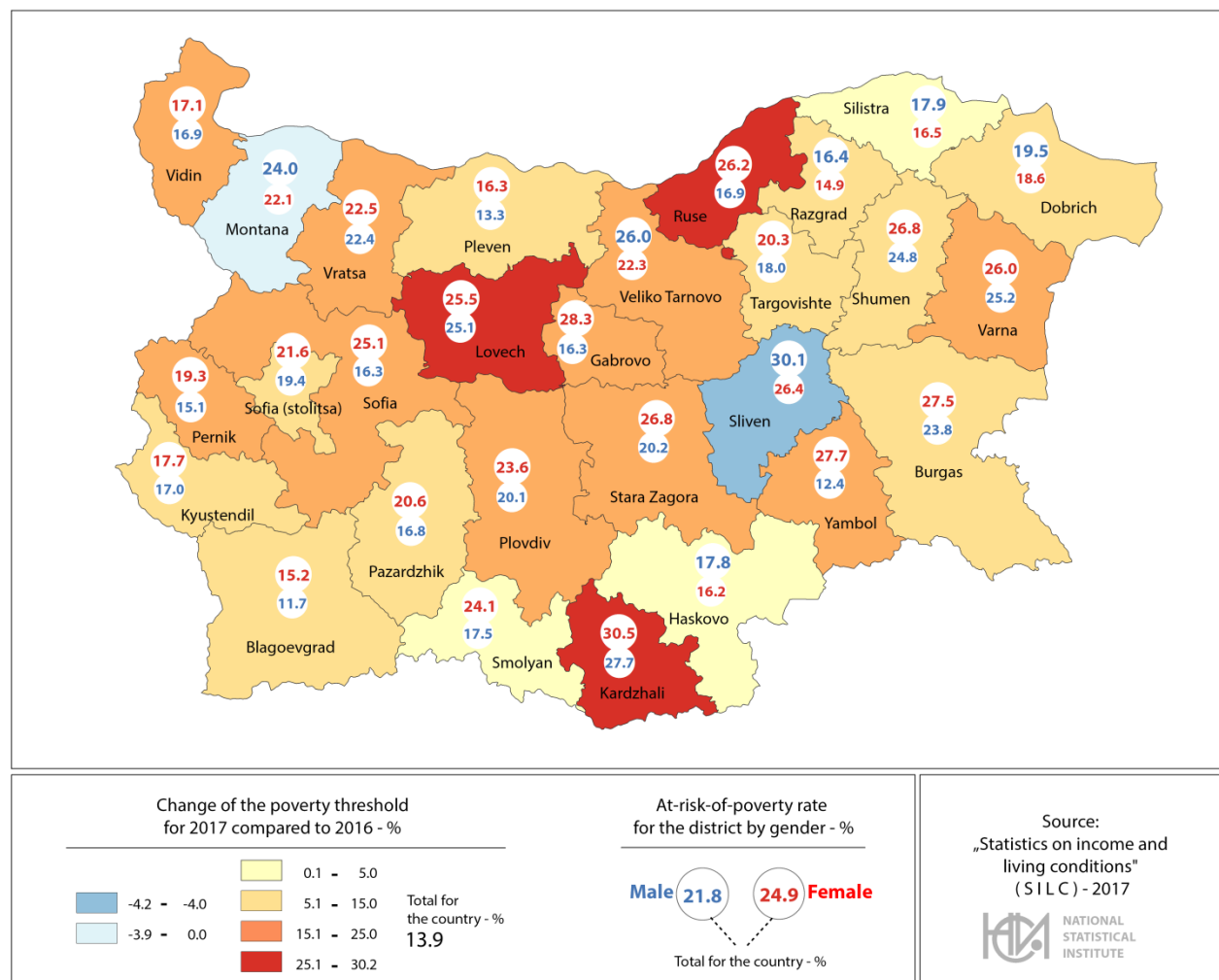
Figure 13. Poverty threshold by districts in 2017

Lowest poverty threshold in 2017 is observed in districts Vidin and Pazardzhik - 234 BGN respectively, and the highest - in district Sofia (stolitsa) - 511 BGN, followed by districts Gabrovo (399 BGN) and Stara Zagora (396 BGN).

Highest share of people at-risk-of-poverty is observed in districts Kardzhali - 29.1%, Sliven - 28.2% and Shumen - 25.8%. Lowest is the share of people at-risk-of-poverty in districts Blagoevgrad - 13.5%, Pleven - 14.8%, and Razgrad - 15.7%.

Figure 14. Change of the poverty threshold and risk of poverty rate by regions and gender
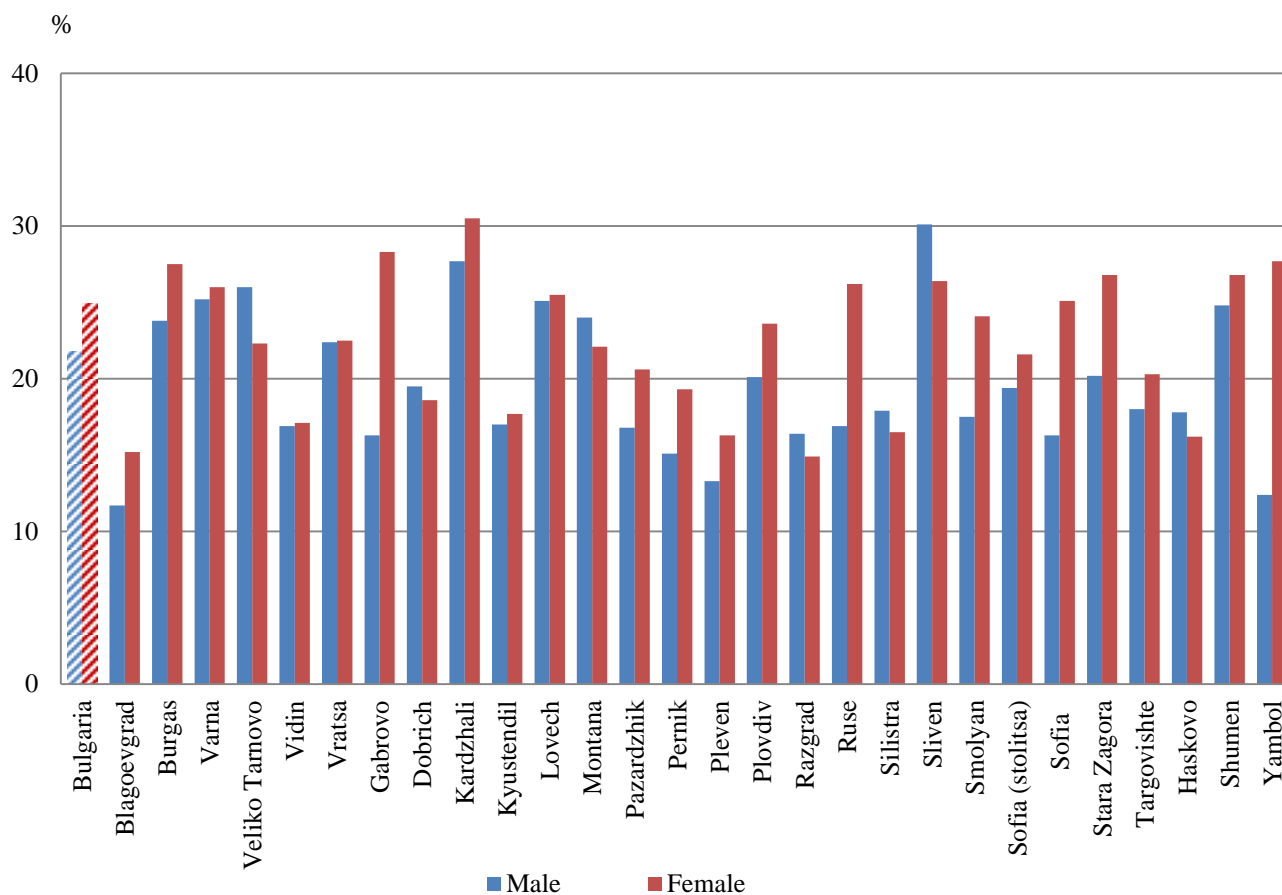

The poverty threshold in 2017 decreased compared to 2016 in 2 districts - Sliven (by 4.2%) and Montana (by 2.5%). The main reason for the lower level of poverty threshold is due to decrease of the average income from pensions by 16.7% for both districts.

The poverty threshold in 2017 increased compared to 2016 in all other districts, significantly in districts Kardzhali (by 30.2%), Lovech (by 30.2%), Ruse (by 25.3%), Varna (by 23.4%), Gabrovo (by 21.5) and Vidin (by 20.6%). The leading reasons for the increase are:

- Increased share of employed persons in the observed population (by 7.1% in district Vidin, by 6.0% in district Kardzhali and by 5.2% in district Gabrovo).
- Increased average income from wages - by 64.8% in district Gabrovo, by 57.0% in district Kardzhali, by 40.4% in district Varna, by 37.9% in district Ruse and by 23.3% in district Lovech.
- Reduced number of unemployment and other economically inactive persons.

The lowest share of poor for male - 11.7% is observed in district Blagoevgrad, while the highest one - in district Sliven - 30.1%. Lowest is the at-risk-of-poverty rate for female in district Razgrad - 14.9%, compared to highest in district Kardzhali - 30.5%. In districts Yambol, Ruse, Gabrovo, Sofia, Smolyan and Stara Zagora the share of female at-risk-of-poverty is more than 5 p.p. higher than of male. In 7 districts - Sliven, Veliko Tarnovo, Montana, Haskovo, Razgrad, Silistra and Dobrich, the share of poor male is higher than the share of poor female.

Figure 15. Share of the persons at-risk-of-poverty by gender and districts in 2017

Methodological notes

The Survey of Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) is a part of the European Statistical System (ESS) and is realized based on unified methodology, defined by the Regulation No. 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council. It provides cross-sectional and longitudinal data on changes in income, level and structure of poverty and social isolation.

The target population in EU-SILC consists of all **private** households and their members, living at the country territory at the reference period. Persons in institutional households are excluded.

Up to 2015, the survey is conducted over a 4 year rotational panel from private households. The size of the sample within the panel is around 7 300 addresses/private households every year, distributed over all regions of the country. Except from the sampled household all its members aged 16 years or more are also surveyed. Households are participating in the survey for 4 consecutive years. Every year 1 rotational group is dropped and replaced by another. This rotational design provides two kinds of data:

- Cross-sectional (data from the current year of observation)
- Longitudinal (data for households participated in the survey for at least two consecutive years).

Since 2015, with the financial support of the European Commission, households from the 9th and 10th rotational groups are followed for the fifth (5) and sixth (6) consecutive year respectively.

In 2017, the sample size of the panel is 8 652 private households from 6 rotational groups, distributed over all regions of the country.

Two types of questionnaires are used:
- Household questionnaire
- Individual questionnaire for persons aged 16 years and more.

Basis concepts:

Poverty line

The total disposable net income is used in the Eurostat methodology for calculation of poverty line. Poverty line represents 60% of the average total disposable net income per equivalent unit.

Equivalent scales

Poverty and social inclusion indicators are calculated based on the total disposable net income per equivalent unit. Different equivalent scales are applied due to the different household's composition and number of members. The modified OECD scale issued according to which the first adult household member, aged 14 years and more is given weight 1, the second - 0.5 and each child under 14 years of age - 0.3. The weights are given to each household member and are summarized in order to obtain the equivalent household size. The total disposable net income of each household is divided to its equivalent size thus creating a total disposable net income per equivalent unit.

Education level

To define the educational level of the parents used the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011):

 ISCED 0 - Pre-primary education
 ISCED 1 - Primary education
 ISCED 2 - Lower secondary education

ISCED 3 - Upper secondary education
ISCED 4 - Post-secondary non-tertiary education
ISCED 6 - Tertiary education (bachelor and professional bachelor)
ISCED 7 - Tertiary education (master)
ISCED 8 - Tertiary education (doctor).

Weighting

Data base for each country consists of different types of weights:

- Household weight (target variable DB090) for obtaining the real number of households at the country territory;
- Individual weight (target variable RB050) for obtaining the real number of persons at the country territory;
- Individual weight for each household member aged 16 years and more (target variable PB040) for obtaining the number of persons aged 16 years and more at the country territory.

The individual weight (RB050) is used for calculation of the poverty indicators, since the poverty status is calculated at individual level and the target group is referred to the whole population living in private households. For some of the indicators and namely those concerning persons aged 16 years and more (for instance 'share of employed poor'), the individual weight for persons aged 16 years and more issued (PB040).

In calculation of the indicators, the weights are corrected with a weighting factor thus eliminating the missing survey cases (RB050a).

Due to the sampling approach used in the Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), the estimates listed in tables 7, 8 and 9 are calculated:

7. Estimation for main indicators in 2017

Indicators	Percent	Standard error	Variance	Confidence interval	
				95% lower limit, in %	95% upper limit, in %
Population at-risk-of-poverty and social exclusion					
Total	**38.9**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**37.2**	**40.5**
Male	37.2	0.9	0.9	35.4	39.0
Female	40.4	0.9	0.8	38.7	42.2
0 - 17 years	41.6	1.7	2.8	38.3	44.9
18 - 64 years	34.8	0.9	0.9	32.9	36.6
65+	48.9	1.0	1.0	46.9	50.9
At-risk-of-poverty					
Total	**23.4**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**22.0**	**24.8**
Male	21.8	0.8	0.7	20.2	23.4
Female	24.9	0.8	0.6	23.4	26.4
0 - 17 years	29.2	1.6	2.6	26.0	32.3
18-64 years	18.9	0.8	0.6	17.4	20.4
65+	32.0	0.9	0.8	30.2	33.8

Indicators	Percent	Standard error	Variance	Confidence interval	
				95% lower limit, in %	95% upper limit, in %
Severe material deprivation					
Total	**30.0**	**0.8**	**0.6**	**28.4**	**31.6**
Male	28.8	0.9	0.8	27.0	30.6
Female	31.1	0.8	0.7	29.5	32.8
0 - 17 years	33.1	1.7	2.7	29.9	36.4
18 - 64 years	27.0	0.9	0.8	25.3	28.8
65+	36.3	1.0	0.9	34.4	38.2
Low work intensity					
Total 18 - 59 years	10.4	0.7	0.5	9.1	11.8
Total 0 - 17 years	13.2	1.5	2.2	10.3	16.1
Total 0 - 59 years	11.1	0.7	0.5	9.7	12.5
Male	11.4	0.8	0.6	9.9	12.9
Female	10.8	0.8	0.6	9.2	12.3

8. Estimation for main indicators by ethnic groups in 2017

Indicators	Percent	Standard error	Confidence interval	
			95% lower limit, in %	95% lower limit, in %
Population at-risk-of-poverty and social exclusion by ethnic group				
Bulgarian ethnic group	31.4	0.9	29.7	33.1
Turkish ethnic group	54.9	3.2	48.6	61.1
Roma ethnic group	90.8	2.1	85.7	94.1
Other ethnic group	30.0	6.7	18.6	44.5
At-risk-of-poverty and ethnic group				
Bulgarian ethnic group	15.7	0.6	14.6	17.0
Turkish ethnic group	37.7	2.9	32.1	43.5
Roma ethnic group	77.2	2.9	71.0	82.5
Other ethnic group	20.4	6.6	10.4	36.3
Severe material deprivation and ethnic group				
Bulgarian ethnic group	23.7	0.8	22.1	25.3
Turkish ethnic group	36.9	3.2	30.9	43.3
Roma ethnic group	81.0	2.8	74.9	85.9
Other ethnic group	17.4	3.5	11.5	25.3
Low work intensity and ethnic group				
Bulgarian ethnic group	6.1	0.5	5.2	7.2
Turkish ethnic group	18.4	2.8	13.6	24.5
Roma ethnic group	38.8	4.1	31.2	47.0
Other ethnic group	10.2	5.4	3.5	26.4

9. Estimation for indicator 'at-risk-of-poverty' by districts in 2017

	Blagoevgrad		Burgas		Varna		Veliko Tarnovo	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	**13.5**	**2.6**	**25.7**	**4.8**	**25.6**	**3.1**	**24.1**	**4.2**
0 - 17 years	3.2	1.4	6.7	2.7	3.5	0.9	6.9	2.0
18 - 64 years	6.6	1.4	13.1	2.5	12.0	2.1	10.2	2.2
65+ years	3.7	0.7	5.9	0.9	10.1	1.5	7.0	1.2
Male	11.7	2.7	23.8	5.0	25.2	3.6	26.0	4.8
Female	15.2	2.7	27.5	4.8	26.0	3.4	22.3	4.2
	Vidin		**Vratsa**		**Gabrovo**		**Dobrich**	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	**17.0**	**6.1**	**22.5**	**5.5**	**22.5**	**4.3**	**19.0**	**4.3**
0 - 17 years	1.1	1.1	7.7	2.7	1.7	1.1	4.2	1.8
18 - 64 years	10.9	4.3	11.2	3.0	8.5	2.4	10.2	2.8
65+ years	5.0	1.6	3.6	0.9	12.4	2.7	4.5	1.2
Male	16.9	7.5	22.4	5.9	16.3	4.9	19.5	5.0
Female	17.1	5.4	22.5	5.5	28.3	4.4	18.6	4.3
	Kardzhali		**Kyustendil**		**Lovech**		**Montana**	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	**29.1**	**5.1**	**17.3**	**4.1**	**25.3**	**6.4**	**23.0**	**8.3**
0 - 17 years	3.9	1.3	2.1	1.7	4.1	1.5	7.6	3.8
18 - 64 years	19.1	3.7	6.6	2.0	15.1	4.9	13.5	4.9
65+ years	6.1	1.4	8.6	2.0	6.0	1.2	2.0	0.7
Male	27.7	5.2	17.0	4.3	25.1	7.2	24.0	7.8
Female	30.5	5.6	17.7	4.7	25.5	6.1	22.1	9.2
	Pazardzhik		**Pernik**		**Pleven**		**Plovdiv**	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	**18.7**	**4.3**	**17.2**	**4.0**	**14.8**	**3.1**	**21.9**	**3.0**
0 - 17 years	4.6	1.9	3.8	1.8	3.7	1.5	5.2	1.3
18 - 64 years	12.3	2.8	9.8	2.5	6.3	1.6	10.9	1.9
65+ years	1.8	0.4	3.6	1.0	4.8	0.9	5.9	0.7
Male	16.8	3.8	15.1	4.4	13.3	3.4	20.1	3.4
Female	20.6	5.3	19.3	4.0	16.3	3.4	23.6	3.0

	Razgrad		Ruse		Silistra		Sliven	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	**15.7**	**3.8**	**21.6**	**3.1**	**17.2**	**4.4**	**28.2**	**6.6**
0 - 17 years	1.2	0.6	2.7	0.9	2.7	1.4	11.7	3.6
18 - 64 years	9.8	3.2	11.9	2.3	11.3	3.3	15.0	4.1
65+ years	4.6	1.1	7.1	1.3	3.2	0.8	1.5	0.5
Male	16.4	4.9	16.9	3.0	17.9	4.5	30.1	7.2
Female	14.9	3.4	26.2	4.1	16.5	4.7	26.4	6.3
	Smolyan		Sofia (stolitsa)		Sofia		Stara Zagora	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	**20.9**	**5.9**	**20.6**	**2.1**	**20.8**	**3.6**	**23.6**	**3.8**
0 - 17 years	2.3	1.3	4.3	0.8	1.7	0.8	5.1	2.1
18 - 64 years	11.0	5.4	9.6	1.4	10.6	2.9	9.9	2.0
65+ years	7.6	1.6	6.6	0.7	8.5	1.6	8.6	1.3
Male	17.5	5.6	19.4	2.5	16.3	3.8	20.2	3.7
Female	24.1	6.5	21.6	2.0	25.1	4.3	26.8	4.2
	Targovishte		Haskovo		Shumen		Yambol	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	**19.2**	**3.9**	**17.0**	**4.0**	**25.8**	**7.8**	**20.2**	**4.5**
0 - 17 years	3.7	1.5	4.0	1.3	6.4	2.9	0.9	0.8
18 - 64 years	11.0	2.5	9.9	2.6	15.8	5.3	9.5	3.9
65+ years	4.5	1.2	3.2	0.8	3.6	0.8	9.7	2.0
Male	18.0	4.1	17.8	4.6	24.8	8.2	12.4	4.1
Female	20.3	4.3	16.2	3.9	26.8	7.5	27.7	5.4

More information on the poverty and social inclusion indicators can be found at the NSI web site - www.nsi.bg, section 'Social inclusion and living conditions' and Infostat.