



POVERTY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION INDICATORS IN 2018

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 2018, the average monthly poverty line for the country is 351.11 BGN average per person. The number of persons who are below this line is 1 550.8 thousand representing 22.0% of the population.

1. Main poverty indicators

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
At-risk-of-poverty threshold (monthly average in BGN)	323.8	325.8	308.2	351.1	351.1
Persons below at-risk-of-poverty threshold - in thousands	1578	1586	1639	1665	1551
At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of the population)	21.8	22.0	22.9	23.4	22.0
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (% of the population)	46.2	42.9	45.5	44.8	45.2
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers with pensions included (% of the population)	27.3	28.4	27.9	29.2	29.5
Inequality of income distribution (S80/20)	6.8	7.1	7.7	8.2	7.7
Gini coefficient ¹	35.4	37.0	37.7	40.2	39.6

The poverty line remains the same compared to the previous year and the share of poor population decreased by 1.4 percentage points (Table 1).

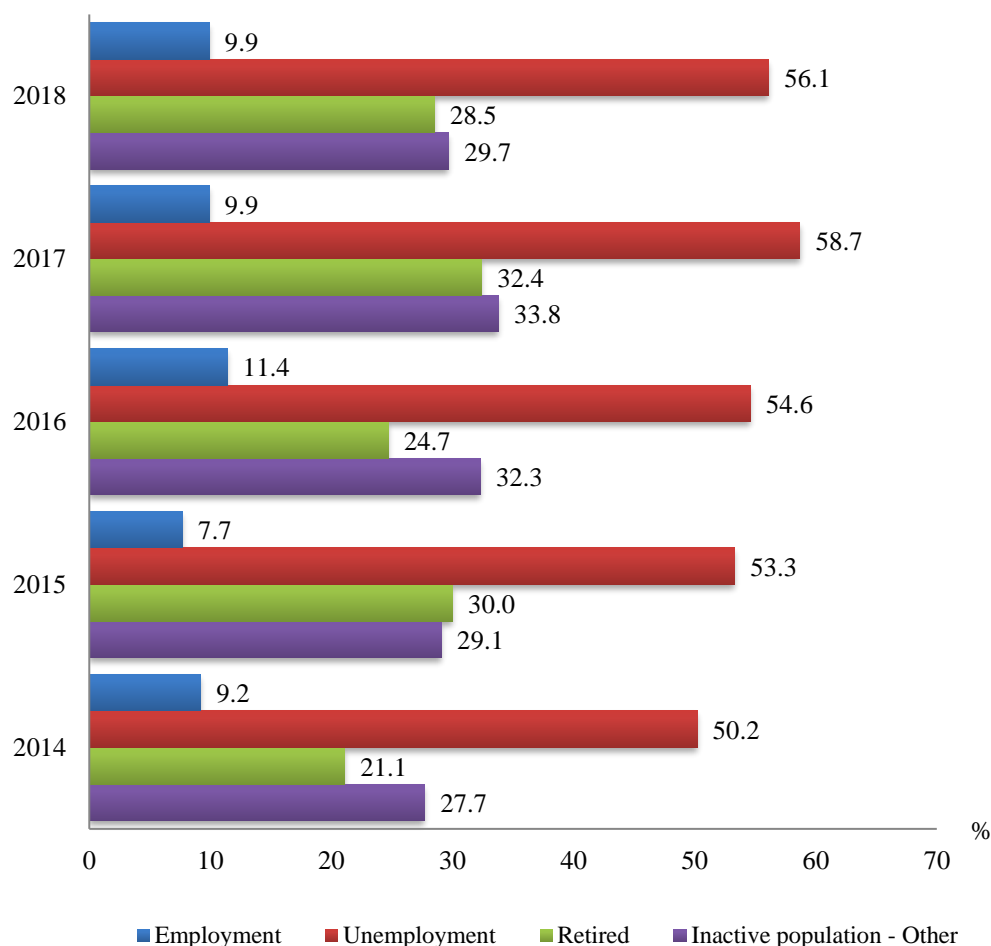
The social protection system contributes considerably to the poverty decrease. According to 2018 data, if the income from pensions is included into the household's income and the rest social transfers are excluded, the poverty level increases from 22.0% to 29.5%, or by 7.5 percentage points. And respectively, if the pensions and the rest of the social transfers are excluded, the poverty level increases up to 45.2%, or by 23.2 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 (56.1%) and the risk of poverty for unemployed male is 11.8 percentage points higher than for unemployed female (Figure 1).

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 in 2018 remained at the level of the previous year - 10.1%. The risk of poverty is four 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)

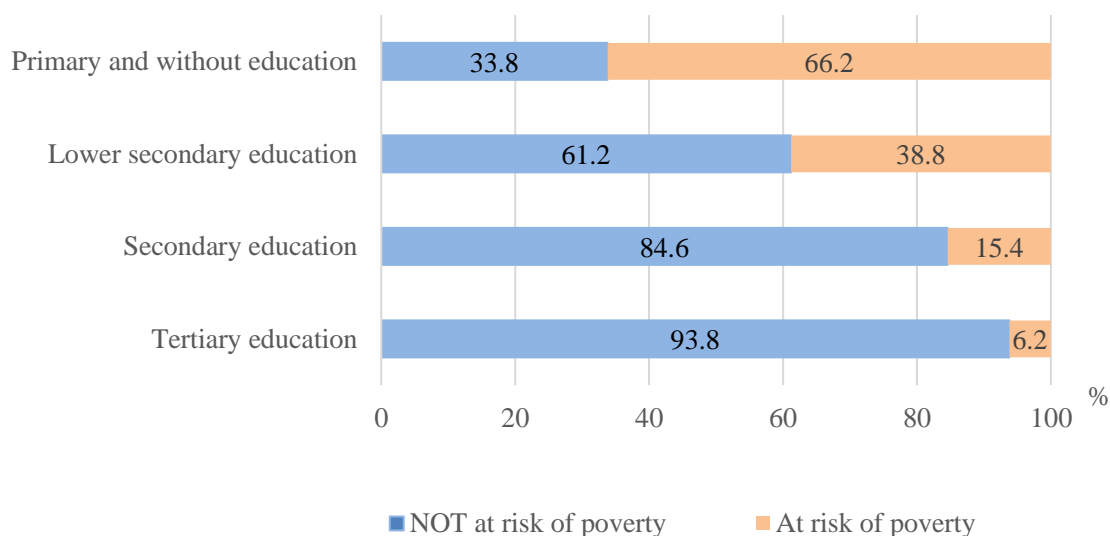
(Per cent)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Employed					
Total	9.3	7.8	11.6	10.0	10.1
Male	9.8	8.3	13.2	11.3	11.5
Female	8.7	7.2	9.7	8.4	8.6
Type of employment					
Full time	8.1	6.7	10.2	8.3	8.6
Part time	27.8	30.3	42.2	35.6	34.4



Educational level influences considerably the risk of poverty for employed. Highest is the share of working poor with primary and without education - 66.2% (Figure 2). The increase of educational level decreases the share of poor among employed with primary education about 2 times and more than 4 times for those with secondary education. The share of working poor with tertiary education is 6.2%.

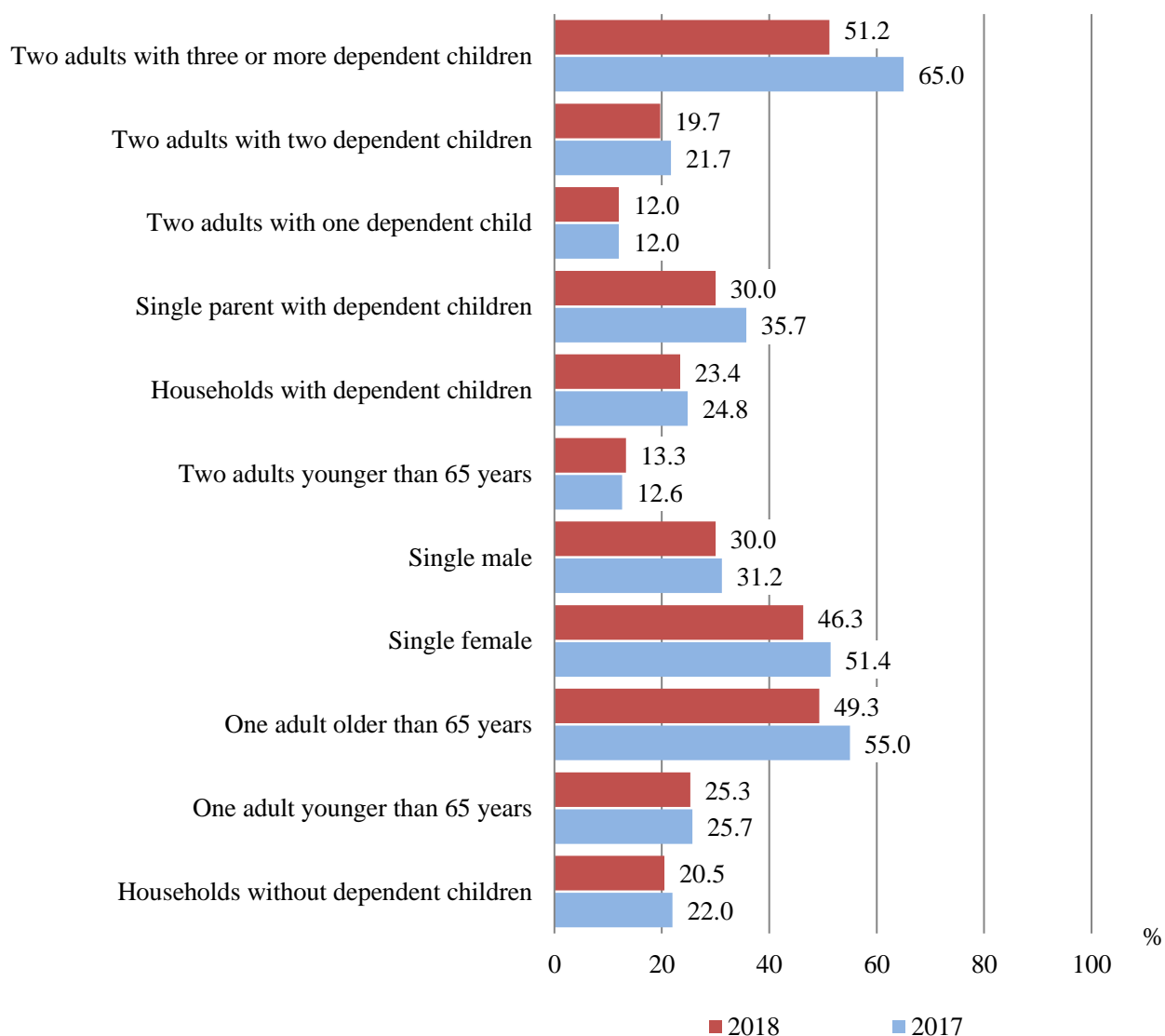
Figure 2. Employees at-risk-of-poverty by level of education in 2018



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 2018 highest is the decrease of the risk of poverty among households of two adults with three or more dependent children - a decrease of 13.8 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 (13.3%). Among single-person households, the risk of poverty is 16.3 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 24.0 percentage points higher for persons aged 65 and over than for those aged below 65 years.



Figure 3. Risk of poverty by household types



Poverty estimates by ethnicity¹

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

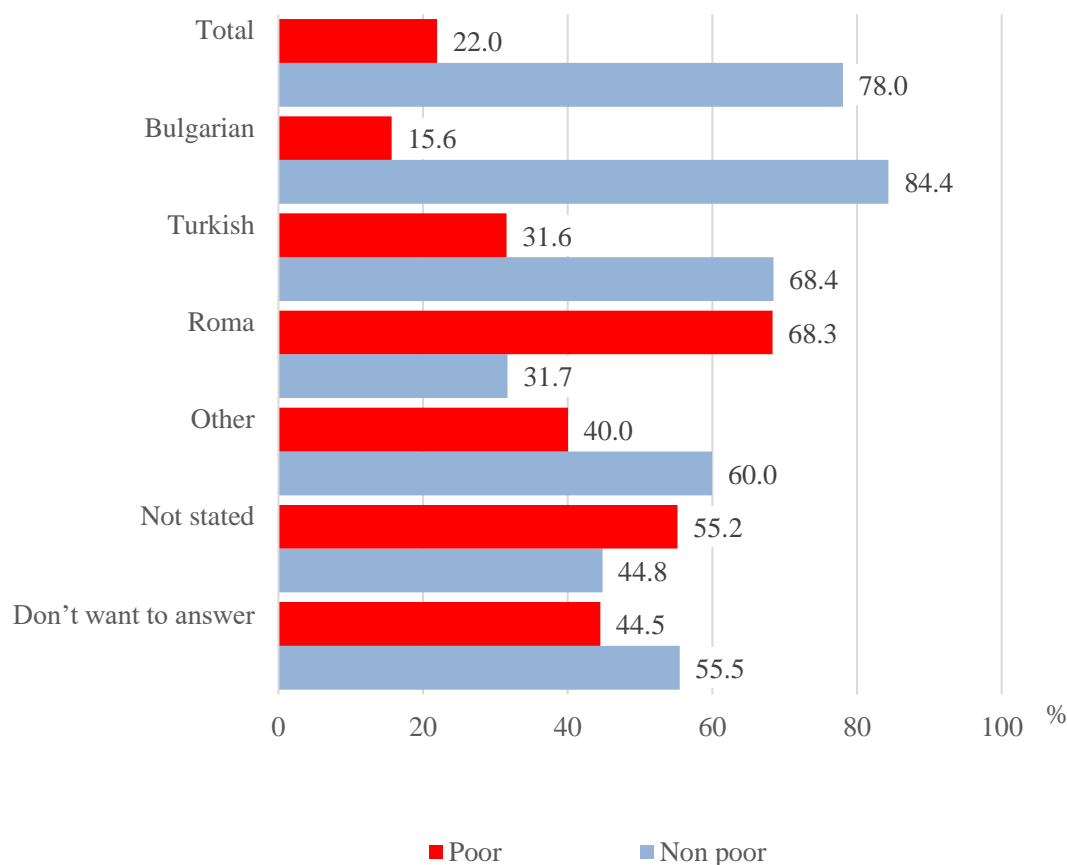
¹ Due to sample nature of survey, the poverty estimates by ethnicity contain stochastic inaccuracy. To define the stochastic accuracy of main poverty indicators by ethnicity, stochastic errors, coefficients of variation and confidence intervals are calculated. The last are shown in methodological notes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



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 2018, highest is the share of poor among Roma ethnic group - 68.3% and lowest among Bulgarian one - 15.6%.

Figure 4. Distribution of households' members by ethnic group and risk of poverty in 2018



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 (48.7%), while among Roma highest is the share of unemployed (39.2%). Regarding employed, highest is the share of working poor among Roma ethnic group - 28.6%, compared to 26.5% working poor among Turkish and 25.3% among Bulgarian ethnic groups.



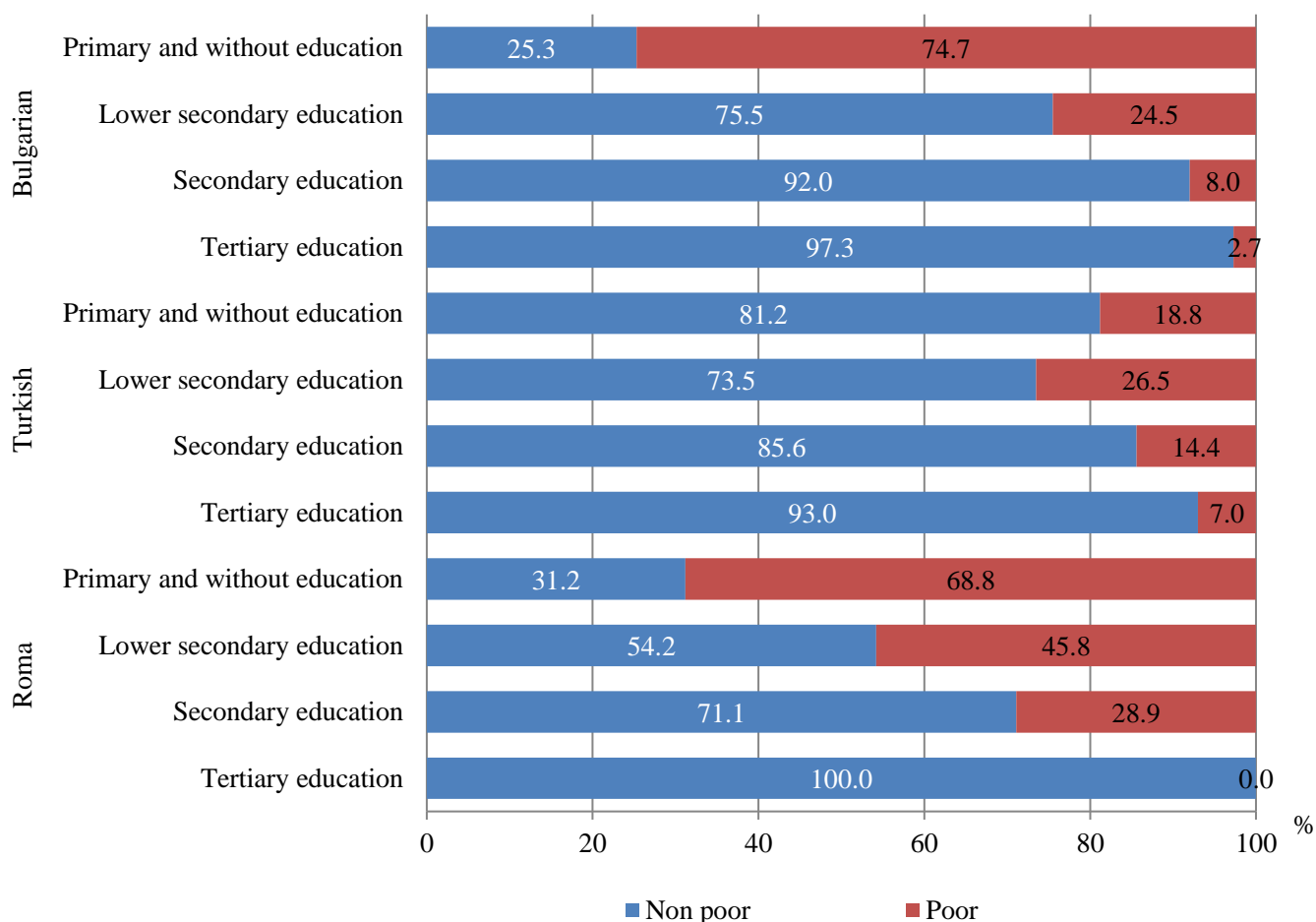
Figure 5. Share of poor by economic activity and ethnicity



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 - 3 times higher (Figure 6). Among Roma population, 68.8% 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



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 2018

	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	2251775	31.9
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	2152127	30.5
3	Can your whole household afford (if you wish) eating meat, chicken or fish (or their vegetarian equivalent) every second day	2212102	31.3
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.)	2267012	32.1
5	Does your household have a telephone (incl. mobile)	176119	2.5
6	Does your household have a colour TV	108165	1.5
7	Does your household have a washing machine	522752	7.4
8	Does your household have a car/van (incl. company car for private use)	1152984	16.3
9	Can your household afford to keep its home adequately warm	2376457	33.6

Data show that the highest number of persons have restrictions on housing-related expenses – 31.9%. In parallel, 31.3% of respondents cannot afford having a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day and 32.1% of the households claim that they cannot afford unexpected required expenses with own resources (urgent repair of the dwelling or car, replacement of washing machine or refrigerator, sudden illness, etc.). The part of the households that cannot keep their home adequately warm is 33.6%.

In 2018, 20.9% 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 to pay housing costs on time – 70.8% of Roma, 36.0% of Turkish and 27.3% of Bulgarian population (Table 4). For the Roma ethnicity over half (51.5%) cannot afford (if wanted) a holiday away from home and about 73% cannot afford consumption of meat, chicken or fish every second day. For the Turkish ethnic group 39.0% cannot afford an unexpected required event with own resources and 34.3% - to have a meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day.



4. Share of deprived persons in 2018 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	27.3	36.0	70.8	23.5
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	27.2	40.1	51.5	36.0
3	Can your whole household afford (if you wish) eating meat, chicken or fish (or their vegetarian equivalent) every second day	26.5	34.3	72.6	15.4
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.)	29.0	39.0	53.5	37.0
5	Does your household have a telephone (incl. mobile)	0.8	3.5	17.1	1.8
6	Does your household have a colour TV	0.5	1.7	11.0	0.0
7	Does your household have a washing machine	3.8	9.1	39.0	1.6
8	Does your household have a car/van (incl. company car for private use)	13.2	20.9	64.1	11.1
9	Can your household afford to keep its home adequately warm	30.1	39.8	59.4	24.2

The population with severe material deprivation (limitations in 4 of 9 indicators) by ethnic groups are 15.8% of Bulgarian, 24.6% of Turkish and 63.2% 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 and over 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.

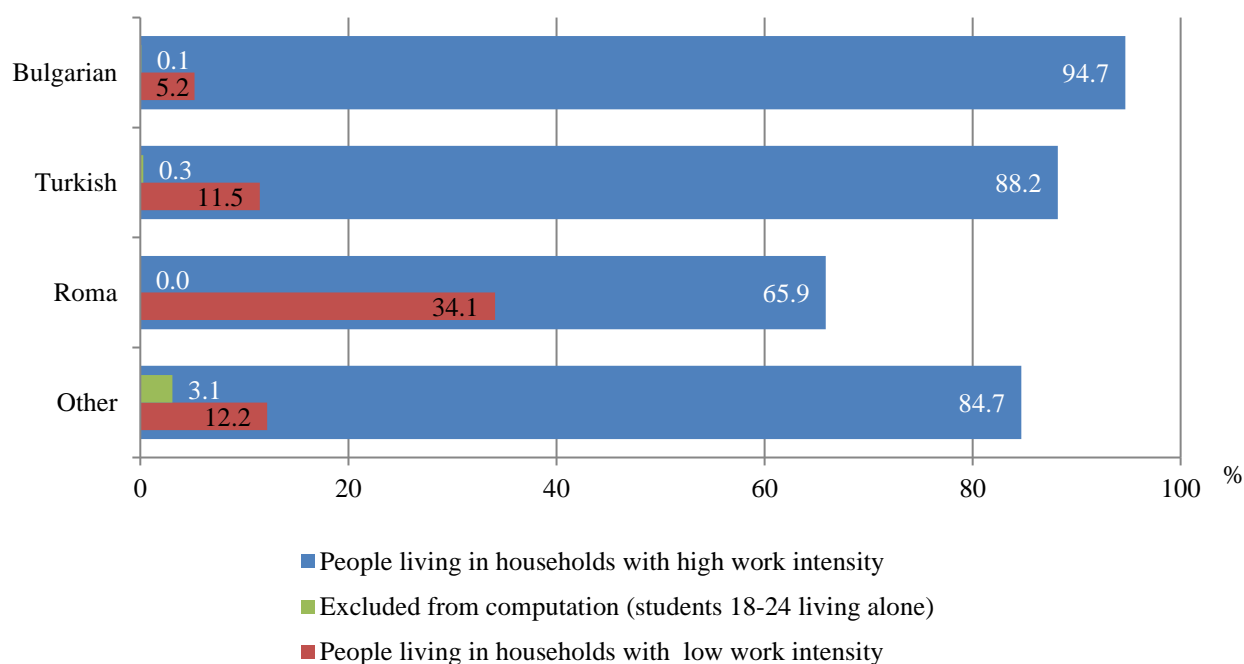
5. People aged 18 - 59 years living in households with very low work intensity by gender

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total - in thousands	461.4	440.3	437.4	409.7	331.2
Share of population - %	11.2	10.9	11.0	10.5	8.6
Male - in thousands	242.2	230.7	221.9	220.2	177.6
Share of population - %	11.6	11.2	10.9	11.0	9.0
Female - in thousands	219.2	209.6	215.5	189.5	153.5
Share of population - %	10.9	10.6	11.1	9.8	8.1

331.2 thousand persons aged 18 - 59 years live in a household with very low work intensity in 2018, or 8.6% of the population. Compared to 2017 their share decreased by 1.9 percentage points. Share of male (9.0%) is 0.9 percentage points higher than of female (8.1%).

Highest is the share of persons with very low work intensity among Roma population - 34.1%, compared to 11.5% - among Turkish ethnic group and 5.2% among Bulgarian.

Figure 7. People aged 18 - 59 years living in households with very low work intensity by ethnic groups in 2018





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.

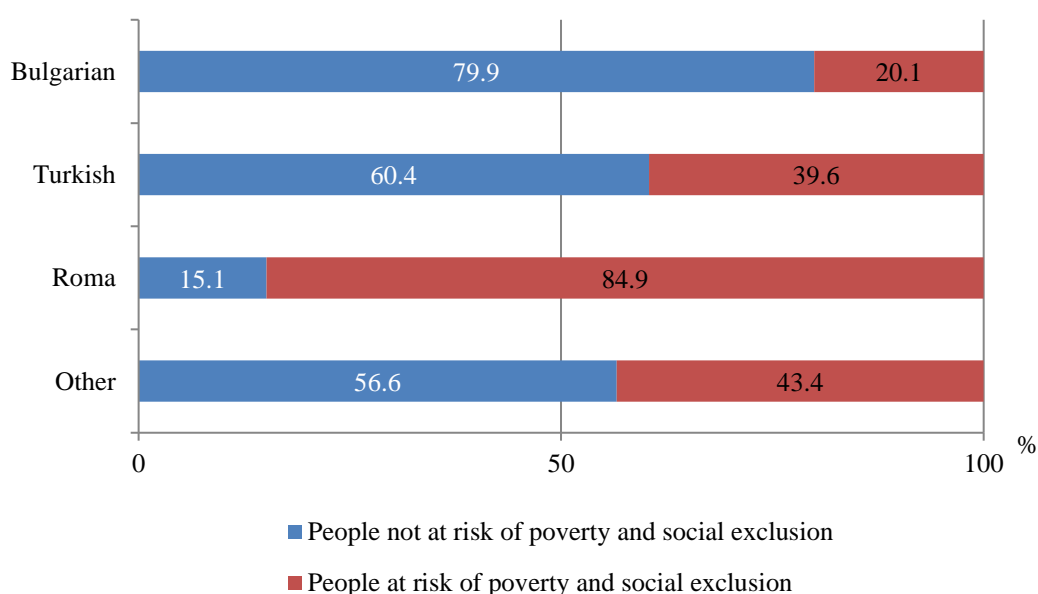
The combining of the three indicators show that in 2018 - 32.8% or 2 315.2 thousand persons are in at risk of poverty and social exclusion (Table 6).

The indicator value decreases by 6.1 percentage points compared to 2017, more considerably among male - by 6.4 than among female - 5.8 percentage points.

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total - in thousands	2908.6	2981.7	2890.3	2766.6	2315.2
Share of population - %	40.1	41.3	40.4	38.9	32.8
Male - in thousands	1370.6	1386.4	1341.7	1286.8	1057.7
Share of population - %	38.8	39.5	38.5	37.2	30.8
Female - in thousands	1538.1	1595.3	1548.6	1479.8	1257.4
Share of population - %	41.3	43.0	42.1	40.4	34.6

Figure 8. Population at-risk-of-poverty or social inclusion by ethnic groups in 2018

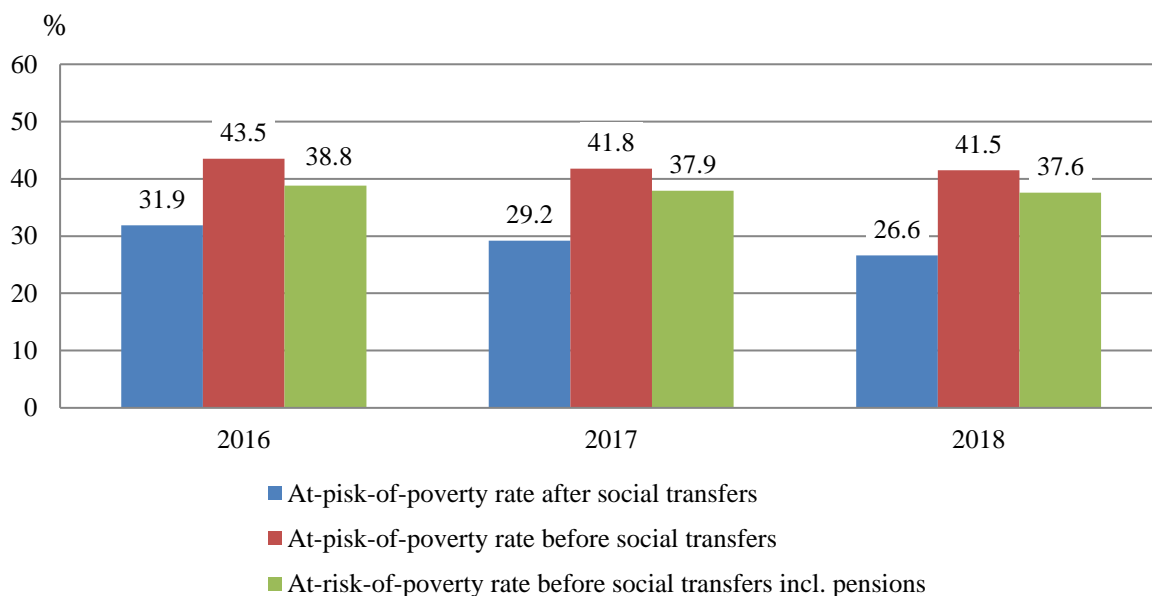




Children at-risk-of-poverty and material deprivation

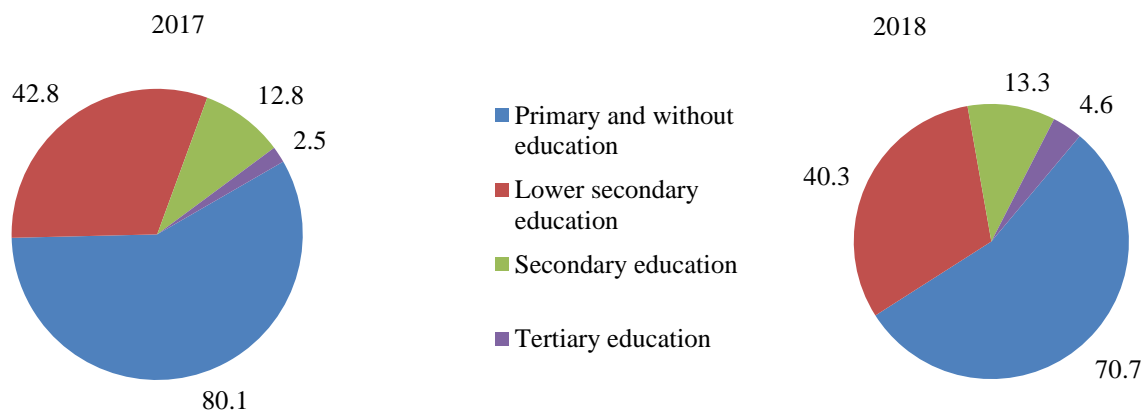
In 2018, 26.6% of children aged 0 - 17 years in Bulgaria were at-risk-of-poverty or 2.6 percentage points less than in 2017. The social transfers decrease children's poverty rate by 14.9 percentage points.

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



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 2018, parents of seven out of ten children at-risk-of-poverty (70.7%) are with primary and no education (Figure 10). Nearly 15 times less or 4.6% 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



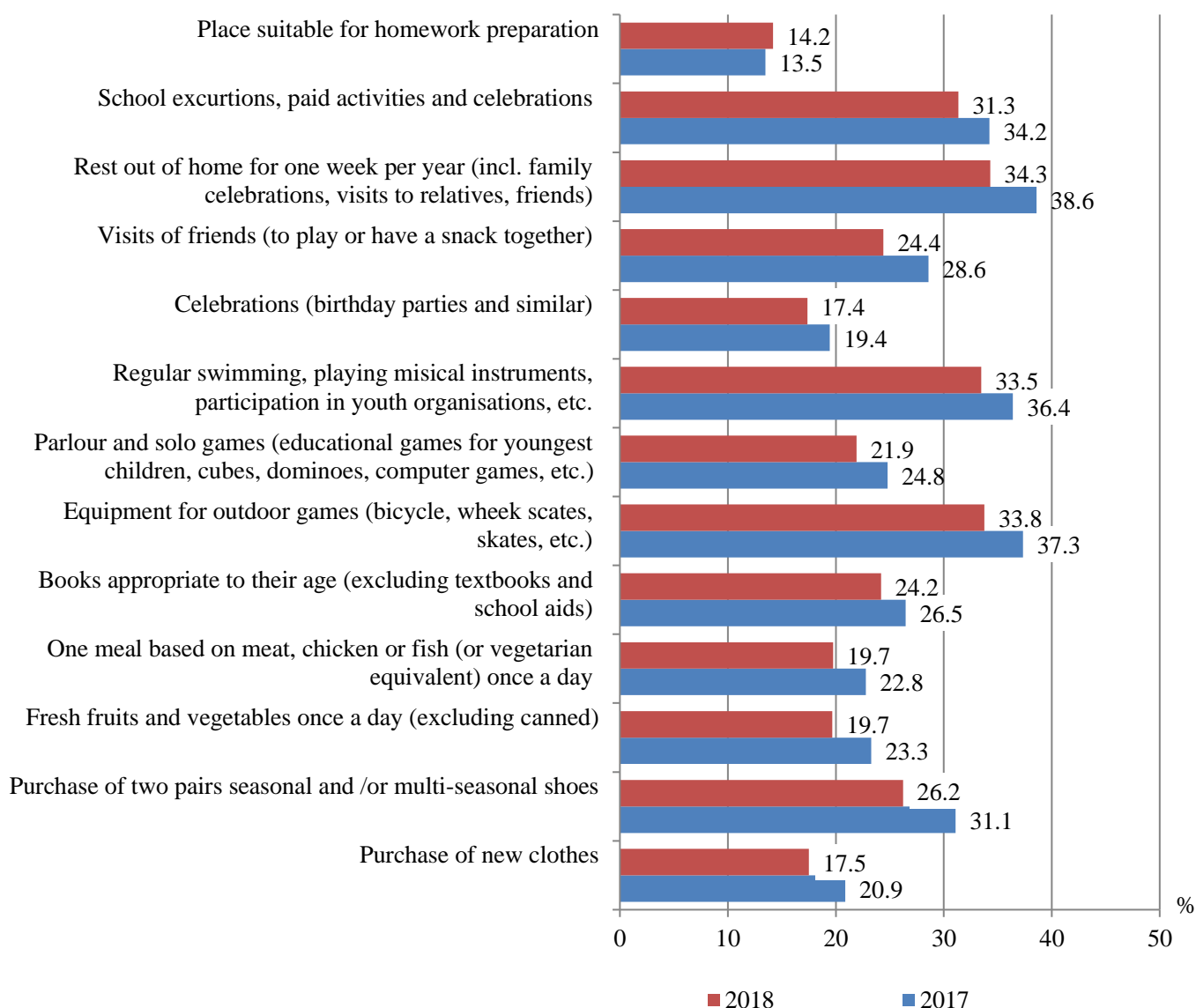


Material deprivation among children

EU-SILC collects data on material deprivation among children aged 1 to 15 years since 2013. In 2018 the share of children with material deprivation (lacking 1 or more from 13 items) is 43.5% and for 4.4% of children no need can be satisfied due to financial reasons. About a third of the children (34.3%) cannot afford one-week holiday per year (including family holidays, visiting relatives, friends, organised by the school vacation, etc.); 33.5% - regular swimming, playing musical instruments, participation in youth organisations, etc. and equipment for outdoor games (bicycle, skates, etc.) - 33.8% (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%).

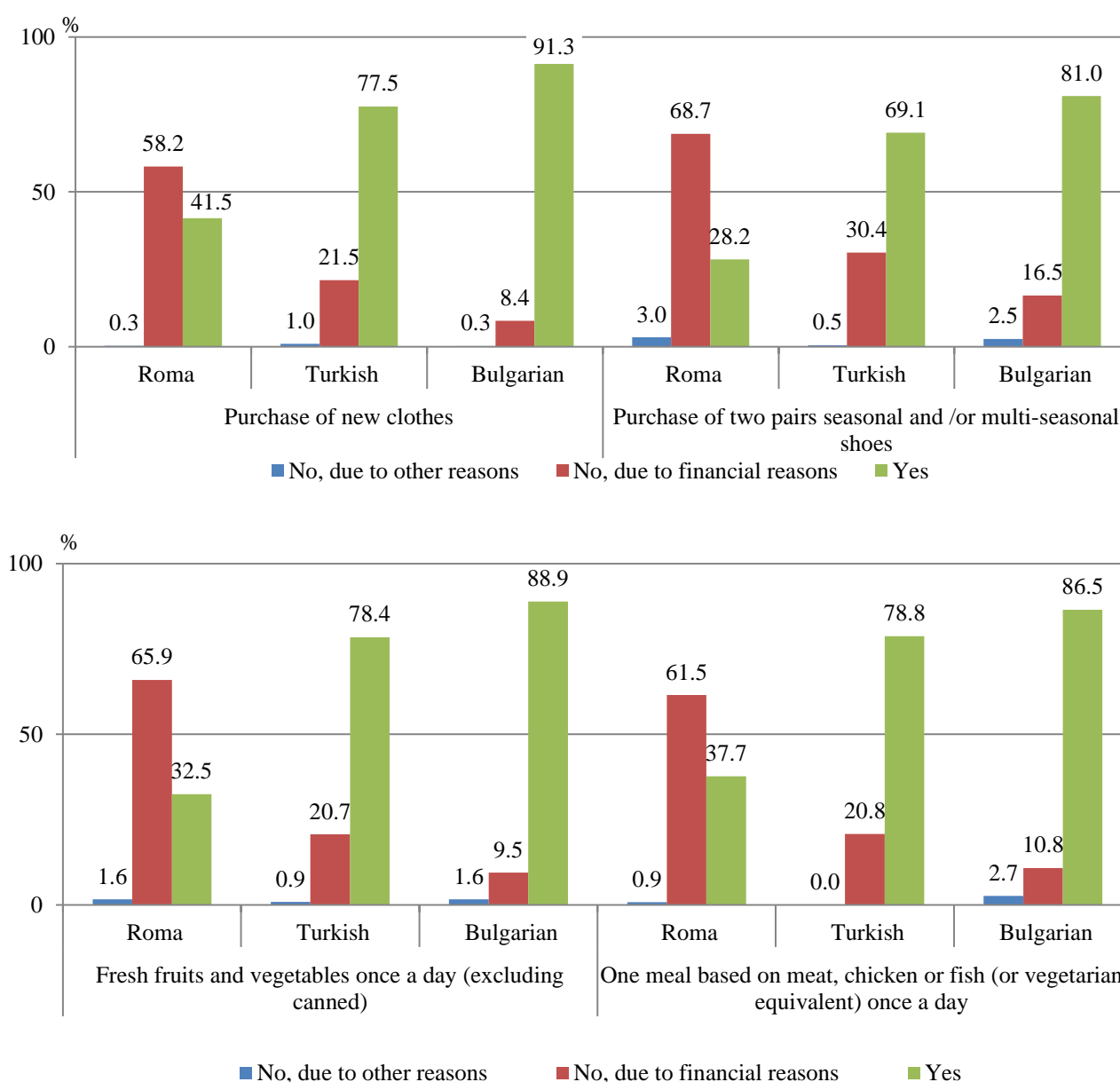
In 2018, 40.7% of children with material deprivation were at-risk-of-poverty.

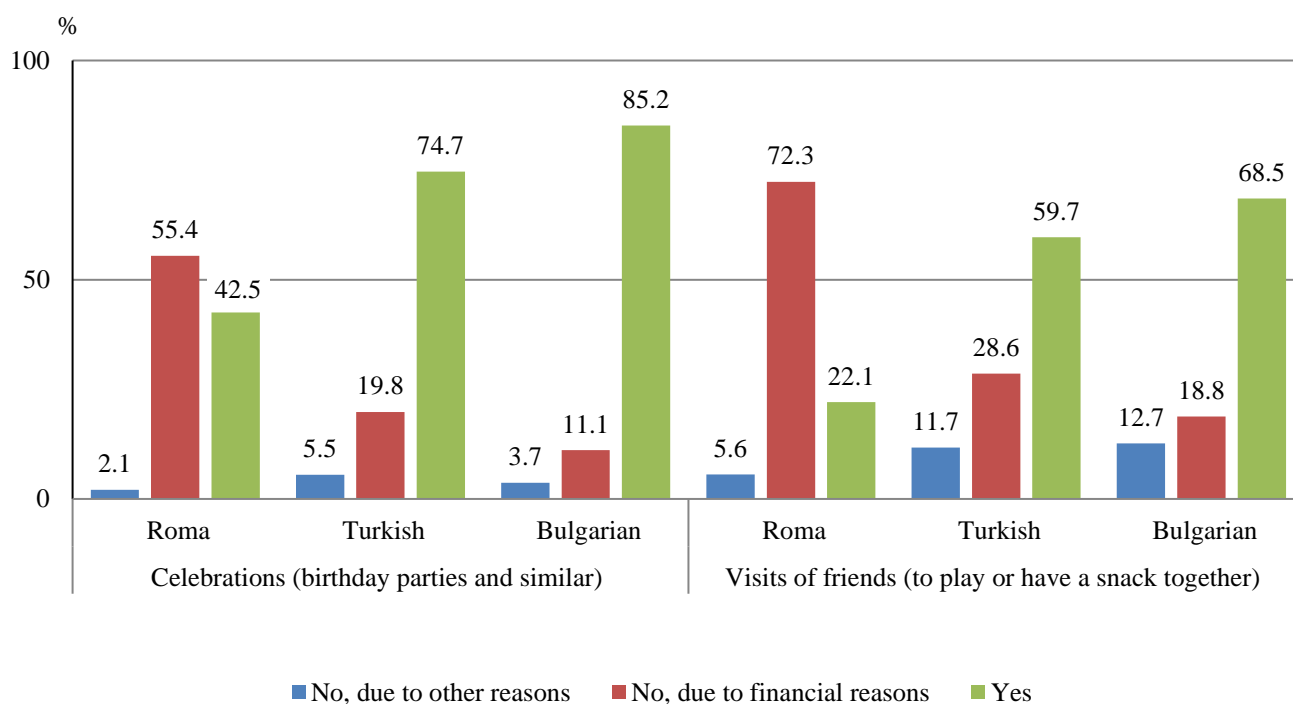
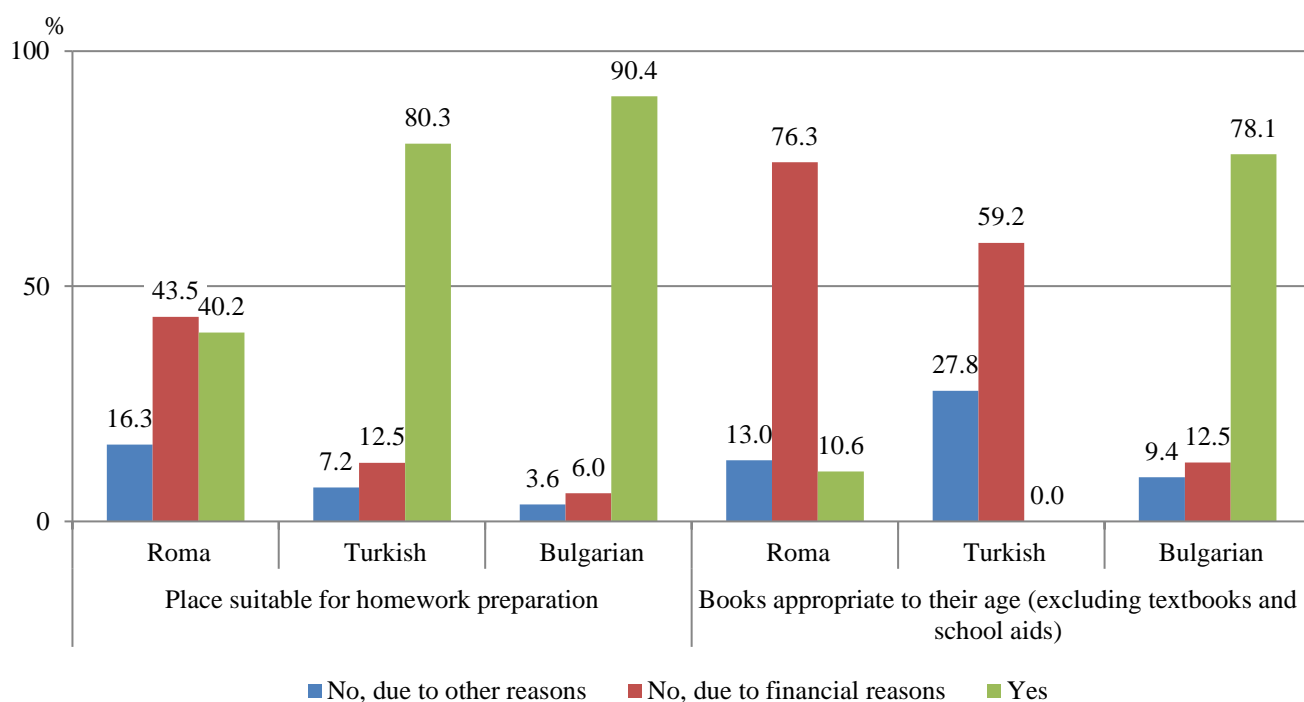
Figure 11. Material deprivation among children in 2017 and 2018



The ability to ensure certain children's necessities defers among ethnicities. In 2018, the shares of materially deprived (lacking 1 or more from 13 items) children by ethnicity are as follows: 15.9% - among Bulgarian ethnic group, 31.6% - among Turkish one, 71.1% - among Roma and 41.9% - among other ethnicities. No necessity (limitation on all the 13 items) could be satisfied for 0.8% of the Bulgarians, 1.7% of Turkish and 16.6% of Roma. About 23% of materially deprived children of Bulgarian ethnic group live at-risk-of-poverty at the same time. The respective shares for the rest ethnic groups are: 38.4% of children of Turkish ethnic group, 75.9% of Roma and 50.3% of other.

Figure 12. Material deprivation among children by ethnic groups in 2018



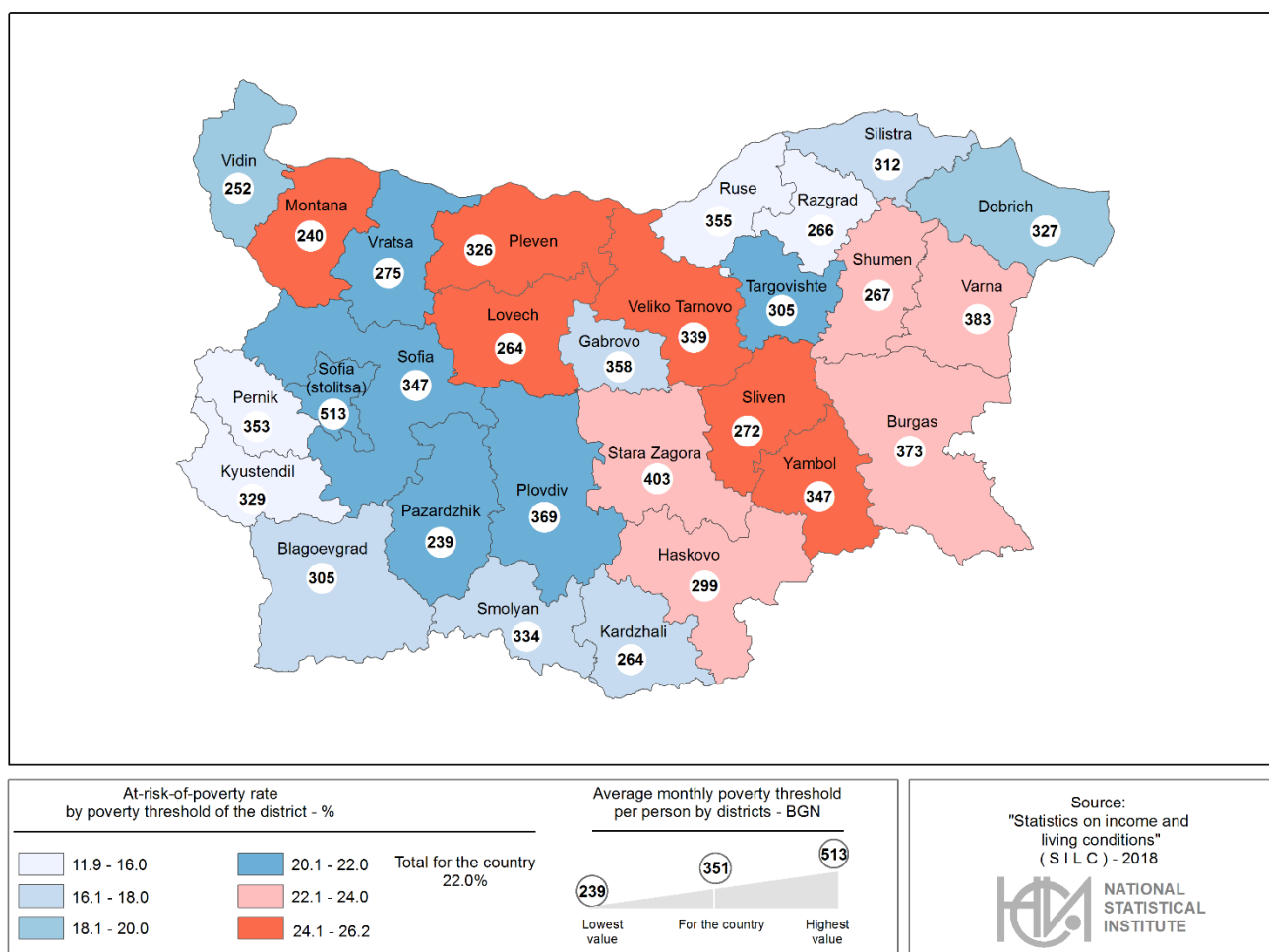




Assessment of poverty at regional level

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.

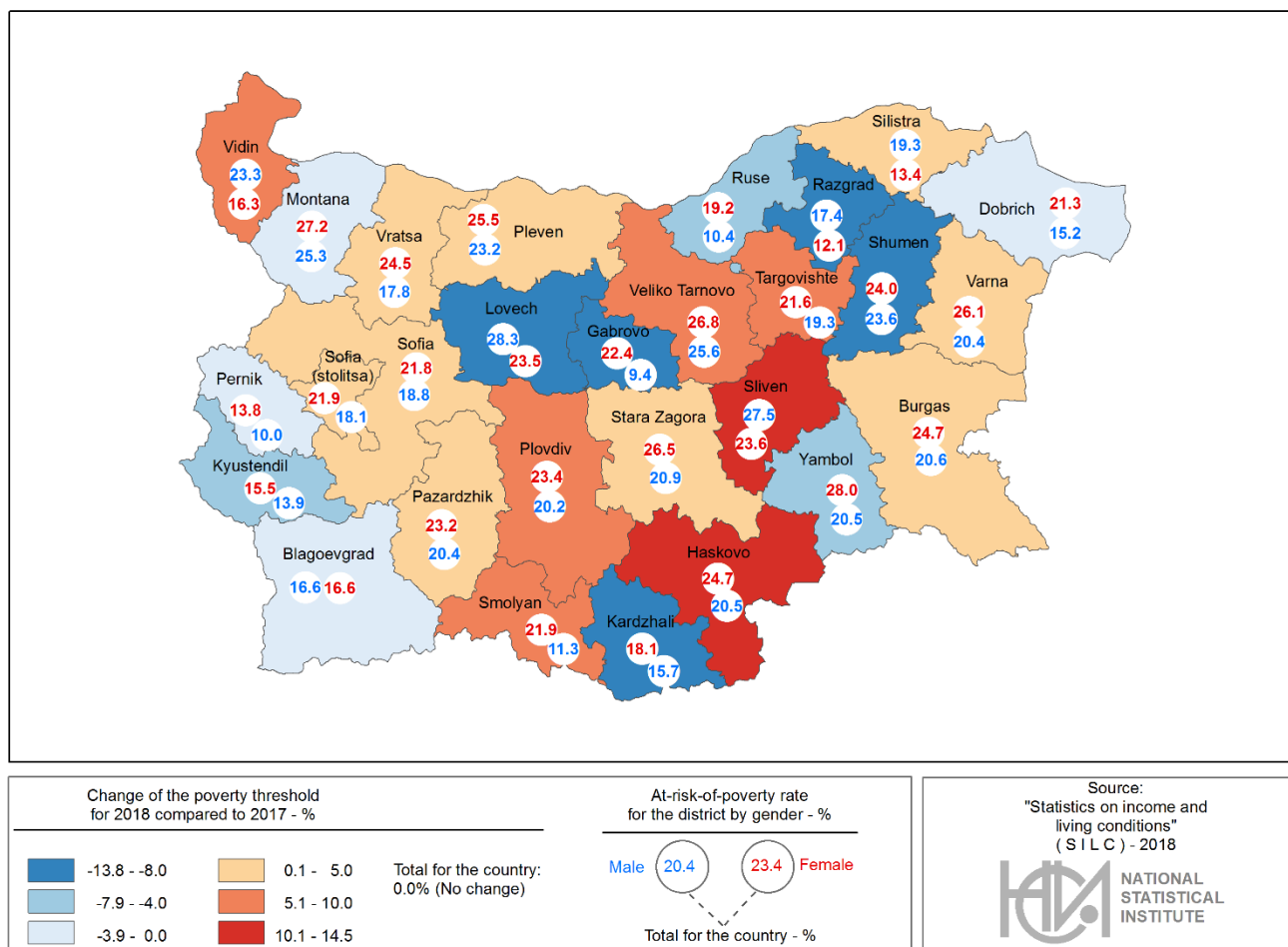
Figure 13. Poverty threshold by districts in 2018



Lowest poverty threshold in 2018 is observed in districts Pazardzhik and Montana - 239 and 240 BGN respectively, and the highest - in district Sofia (stolitsa) - 513 BGN, followed by districts Stara Zagora (403 BGN) and Varna (383 BGN).

Highest share of people at-risk-of-poverty is observed in districts Montana and Veliko Tarnovo - 26.2% each, Lovech - 25.8% and Sliven - 25.5%. Lowest is the share of people at-risk-of-poverty in districts Pernik - 11.2%, Kyustendil and Razgrad - 14.7% each, and Ruse - 14.9%.

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



The poverty threshold in 2018 decreased compared to 2017 in the following districts: Lovech (by 13.8%), Gabrovo (by 10.2%), Shumen (by 9.9%), Razgrad (by 9.6%), Kardzhali (by 8.4%), Yambol (by 6.6%), Ruse (by 6.0%), Kyustendil (by 4.8%), Dobrich (by 3.8%), Pernik (by 3.7%), Blagoevgrad (by 0.4%) and Montana (by 0.3%). The lower level of poverty threshold is due to:

- Decrease of the average income from work activity in districts Dobrich (by 23.4%), Razgrad (by 15.8%), Shumen (by 14.7%), Gabrovo (by 8.6%), Kyustendil (by 7.3%) and Yambol (by 5.7%).
- Decrease of the average income from pensions in districts Gabrovo (by 13.4%), Lovech (by 14.0%), Ruse (by 7.3%), Montana (by 7.4%), Kardzhali (by 6.5%), Pernik (by 6.3%) and Razgrad (by 6.9%).
- Increased share of pensioners in the observed population by 21.4% for Shumen district, 6.6% for Pernik district, 4.6% for Kardzhali district and by 4.4% for Blagoevgrad district.
- Increased share of inactive persons for districts Lovech (by 6.5%), Ruse (by 5.3%) and Gabrovo (by 3.5%).

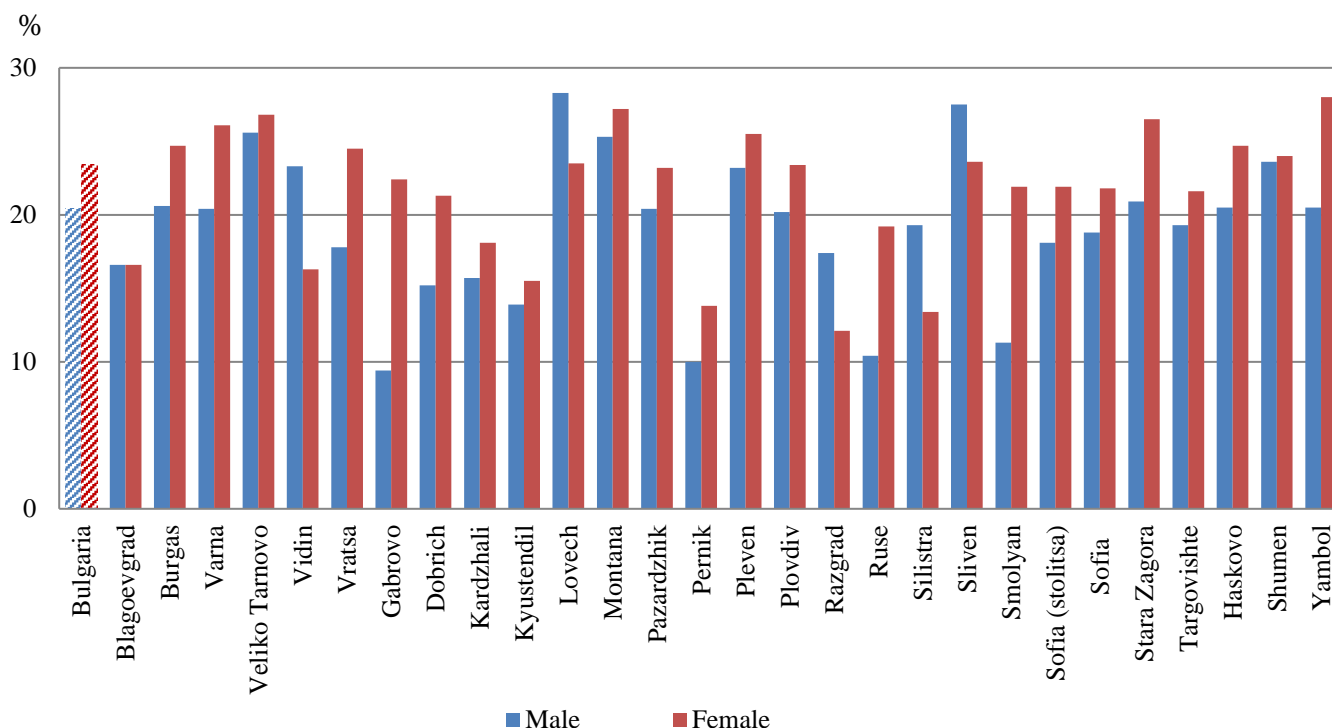
- Increased share of unemployed persons by 9.5% for district Kyustendil, by 5.2% for district Dobrich and by 2.7% for Gabrovo district.

The poverty threshold in 2018 increased compared to 2017 in 16 districts, significantly in districts Sliven (by 14.5%), Haskovo (by 14.2%), Veliko Tarnovo (by 9.4%), Smolyan (by 7.8%), Plovdiv (by 7.7%), and Vidin and Targovishte (by 7.5% each). The leading reasons for the increase are:

- Increased share of employed persons in the observed population (by 16.6% in district Sliven, by 7.9% in district Haskovo, by 7.8% in district Smolyan and by 3.9% in district Veliko Tarnovo).
- Increased average income from wages - by 17.9% in district Veliko Tarnovo, by 17.8% in district Smolyan, by 14.8% in district Targovishte, by 7.9% in district Vidin, by 3.1% in district Sliven and by 1.7% in district Plovdiv.
- Reduced number of unemployment and other economically inactive persons.

The lowest share of poor for male - 9.4%, is observed in district Gabrovo, while the highest one - in district Lovech - 28.3%. Lowest is the at-risk-of-poverty rate for female in district Razgrad - 12.1%, compared to highest in district Yambol - 28.0%. In districts Gabrovo, Smolyan, Ruse, Yambol, Vratsa, Dobrich, Varna and Stara Zagora the share of female at-risk-of-poverty is more than 5 p.p. higher than of male. In 5 districts - Vidin, Silistra, Razgrad, Lovech and Sliven 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 2018





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 2018, the sample size of the panel is 8 696 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 2018

Indicators	Percent	Standard error	Variance	Confidence interval	
				95% lower limit, in %	95% upper limit, in %
Population at-risk-of-poverty and social exclusion					
Total	32.8	0.9	0.8	31.0	34.6
Male	30.8	1.0	1.0	28.9	32.7
Female	34.6	0.9	0.9	32.8	36.5
0 - 17 years	33.7	1.8	3.4	30.1	37.3
18 - 64 years	28.3	1.0	1.0	26.4	30.2
65+	45.1	1.0	0.9	43.3	47.0
At-risk-of-poverty					
Total	22.0	0.8	0.7	20.4	23.6
Male	20.4	0.9	0.8	18.7	22.1
Female	23.4	0.8	0.7	21.8	25.1
0 - 17 years	26.6	1.8	3.1	23.1	30.0
18-64 years	18.2	0.8	0.7	16.6	19.9
65+	29.2	0.8	0.7	27.5	30.8



Indicators	Percent	Standard error	Variance	Confidence interval	
				95% lower limit, in %	95% upper limit, in %
Severe material deprivation					
Total	20.9	0.8	0.6	19.4	22.4
Male	19.4	0.8	0.7	17.8	21.1
Female	22.3	0.8	0.7	20.7	23.8
0 - 17 years	19.1	1.6	2.5	16.0	22.2
18 - 64 years	17.3	0.8	0.7	15.8	18.9
65+	32.7	0.9	0.9	30.9	34.5
Low work intensity					
Total 18 - 59 years	8.6	0.6	0.4	7.4	9.8
Male	9.0	0.7	0.5	7.6	10.3
Female	8.1	0.6	0.4	6.9	9.3
Total 0 - 17 years	10.4	1.2	1.4	8.0	12.7
Total 0 - 59 years	9.0	0.7	0.5	7.6	10.4
Male	9.2	0.7	0.5	7.8	10.7
Female	8.7	0.8	0.6	7.2	10.2

8. Estimation for main indicators by ethnic groups in 2018

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	20.1	1.0	18.2	22.0
Turkish ethnic group	39.6	3.5	33.0	46.6
Roma ethnic group	84.9	2.8	78.5	89.6
Other ethnic group	43.4	11.8	23.1	66.3
At-risk-of-poverty and ethnic group				
Bulgarian ethnic group	15.6	0.7	14.4	17.0
Turkish ethnic group	31.6	2.9	26.2	37.4
Roma ethnic group	68.3	3.6	60.9	74.9
Other ethnic group	40.0	10.4	22.2	61.0
Severe material deprivation and ethnic group				
Bulgarian ethnic group	15.8	0.6	14.6	17.1
Turkish ethnic group	24.6	2.7	19.7	30.3
Roma ethnic group	63.2	4.1	54.9	70.8
Other ethnic group	18.2	6.6	8.5	34.7
Low work intensity and ethnic group				
Bulgarian ethnic group	5.2	0.4	4.5	6.1
Turkish ethnic group	11.5	1.8	8.4	15.5
Roma ethnic group	34.1	4.1	26.5	42.6
Other ethnic group	12.2	7.2	3.5	34.3



9. Estimation for indicator 'at-risk-of-poverty' by districts in 2018

	Blagoevgrad		Burgas		Varna		Veliko Tarnovo	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	16.6	3.0	22.7	3.3	23.3	3.3	26.2	5.6
0 - 17 years	4.2	1.6	5.8	1.7	2.8	1.2	7.5	2.8
18 - 64 years	8.8	1.8	11.1	1.9	10.5	2.0	10.3	2.8
65+ years	3.6	0.6	5.8	0.8	10.0	1.5	8.4	1.5
Male	16.6	3.5	20.6	3.2	20.4	3.6	25.6	5.8
Female	16.6	2.8	24.7	3.7	26.1	3.6	26.8	5.8
	Vidin		Vratsa		Gabrovo		Dobrich	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	19.7	6.4	21.2	4.6	16.1	3.9	18.4	3.6
0 - 17 years	1.7	1.3	4.8	1.9	2.2	1.1	4.5	1.6
18 - 64 years	11.8	4.6	10.6	2.5	5.4	2.2	9.5	2.2
65+ years	6.3	1.8	5.8	1.3	8.6	2.0	4.4	1.0
Male	23.3	7.7	17.8	4.4	9.4	3.3	15.2	3.5
Female	16.3	5.1	24.5	5.0	22.4	4.6	21.3	3.9
	Kardzhali		Kyustendil		Lovech		Montana	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	16.9	3.3	14.7	4.1	25.8	7.3	26.2	9.0
0 - 17 years	1.6	0.8	3.6	2.2	5.3	1.7	10.7	4.3
18 - 64 years	11.4	2.8	6.0	2.0	16.4	5.8	14.3	5.1
65+ years	3.9	1.0	5.0	1.4	4.1	1.1	1.2	0.6
Male	16.9	3.3	14.7	4.1	25.8	7.3	26.2	9.0
Female	1.6	0.8	3.6	2.2	5.3	1.7	10.7	4.3
	Pazardzhik		Pernik		Pleven		Plovdiv	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	21.8	4.2	11.9	2.7	24.4	4.7	21.9	3.1
0 - 17 years	5.7	1.6	1.5	0.8	5.8	1.9	5.1	1.2
18 - 64 years	14.7	2.8	7.3	1.9	12.0	3.1	11.0	1.9
65+ years	1.3	0.4	3.1	1.0	6.7	1.2	5.8	0.6
Male	20.4	3.9	10.0	3.1	23.2	4.8	20.2	3.2
Female	23.2	4.8	13.8	2.7	25.5	5.0	23.4	3.2



	Razgrad		Ruse		Silistra		Sliven	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	14.7	4.0	14.9	2.8	16.3	4.4	25.5	6.0
0 - 17 years	1.4	0.7	2.6	0.9	2.5	1.2	8.7	3.1
18 - 64 years	11.5	3.3	6.8	1.7	10.8	3.2	14.2	3.9
65+ years	1.8	0.7	5.5	1.1	3.0	0.9	2.6	0.7
Male	17.4	5.2	10.4	2.5	19.3	5.3	27.5	7.1
Female	12.1	3.5	19.2	3.3	13.4	4.1	23.6	5.3
	Smolyan		Sofia (stolitsa)		Sofia		Stara Zagora	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	16.8	3.5	20.1	1.8	20.3	4.5	23.8	3.3
0 - 17 years	2.5	2.0	3.7	0.7	2.5	1.4	4.9	1.2
18 - 64 years	4.5	1.7	10.3	1.2	10.7	3.1	11.2	2.1
65+ years	9.8	2.0	6.1	0.5	7.2	1.4	7.7	1.2
Male	11.3	4.9	18.1	1.9	18.8	5.1	20.9	3.6
Female	21.9	3.3	21.9	1.9	21.8	4.7	26.5	3.5
	Targovishte		Haskovo		Shumen		Yambol	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	20.5	4.0	22.6	4.0	23.8	8.6	24.3	5.2
0 - 17 years	3.5	1.8	4.7	1.6	7.7	3.2	6.4	3.0
18 - 64 years	9.3	2.2	12.2	2.5	14.1	5.3	9.5	2.8
65+ years	7.7	1.5	5.8	1.2	2.1	0.7	8.4	2.0
Male	19.3	3.8	20.5	4.0	23.6	9.0	20.5	6.3
Female	21.6	5.2	24.7	4.7	24.0	8.3	28.0	4.8

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.