POVERTY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION INDICATORS IN 2019

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 2019, the average monthly poverty line for the country is 413.04 BGN average per person. The number of persons who are below this line is 1 586.2 thousand representing 22.6 % of the population.

1. Main poverty indicators

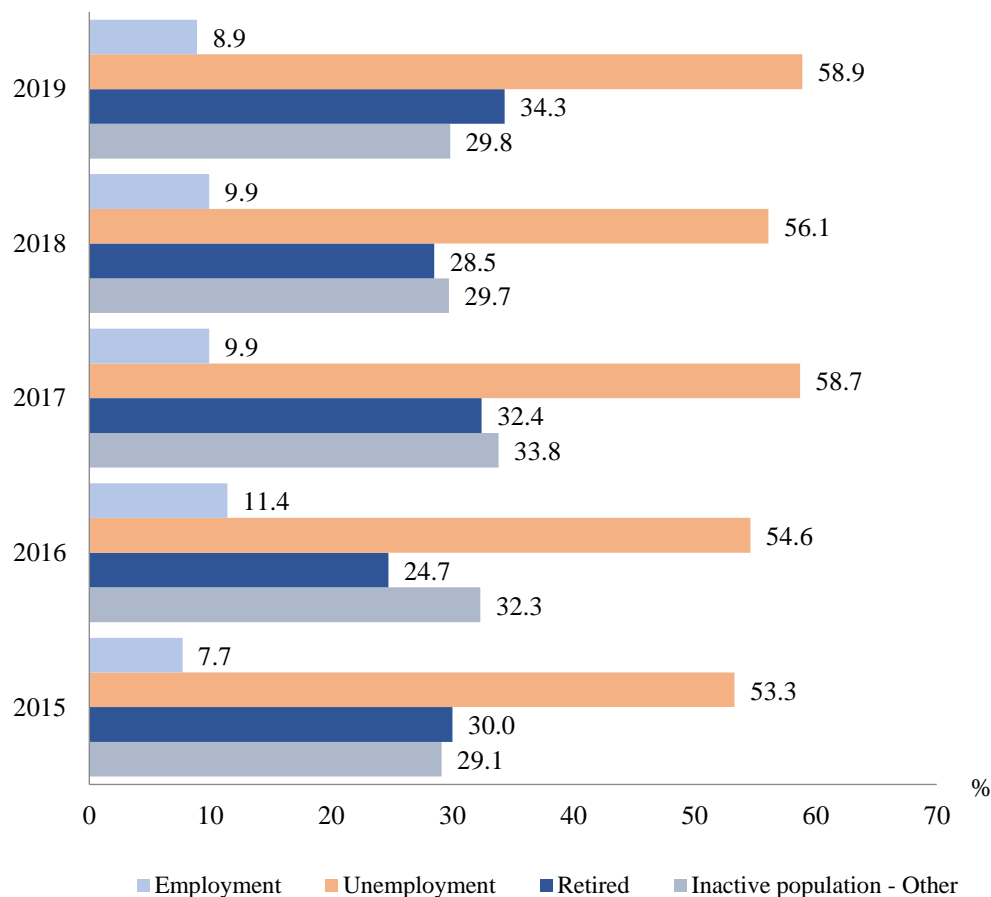|	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
At-risk-of-poverty threshold (monthly average in BGN)	325.8	308.2	351.1	351.1	413.0
Persons below at-risk-of-poverty threshold - in thousands	1586	1639	1665	1551	1586
At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of the population)	22.0	22.9	23.4	22.0	22.6
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (% of the population)	42.9	45.5	44.8	45.2	42.2
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers with pensions included (% of the population)	28.4	27.9	29.2	29.5	29.6
Inequality of income distribution (S80/20)	7.1	7.7	8.2	7.7	8.1
Gini coefficient[1]	37.0	37.7	40.2	39.6	40.8

Compared to the previous year, the poverty line increased by 17.6% and the relative share of the poor population increased by 0.6 percentage points (Table 1).

The social protection system contributes considerably to the poverty decrease. According to 2019 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 22.6% to 29.6%, or by 7.0 percentage points. And respectively, if the pensions and the rest of the social transfers are excluded, the poverty level increases up to 42.2%, or by 19.6 percentage points.

The main factor influencing the risk of poverty for the prevailing part of the population is the economic activity and participation in the labour market. For the observed period, the share of poor is highest among the unemployed (58.9%) and the risk of poverty for unemployed male is 14.2 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.

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

In 2019, the share of the poor among employed persons in the 18-64 age group decreased by 1.1 percentage points compared to the previous year, to 9.0%. The risk of poverty is around 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 1.5 percentage points lower than among male.

2. In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (by gender, population 18 - 64 age)

(Per cent)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Employed					
Total	**7.8**	**11.6**	**10.0**	**10.1**	**9.0**
Male	8.3	13.2	11.3	11.5	9.7
Female	7.2	9.7	8.4	8.6	8.2
Type of employment					
Full time	6.7	10.2	8.3	8.6	7.8
Part time	30.3	42.2	35.6	34.4	30.8

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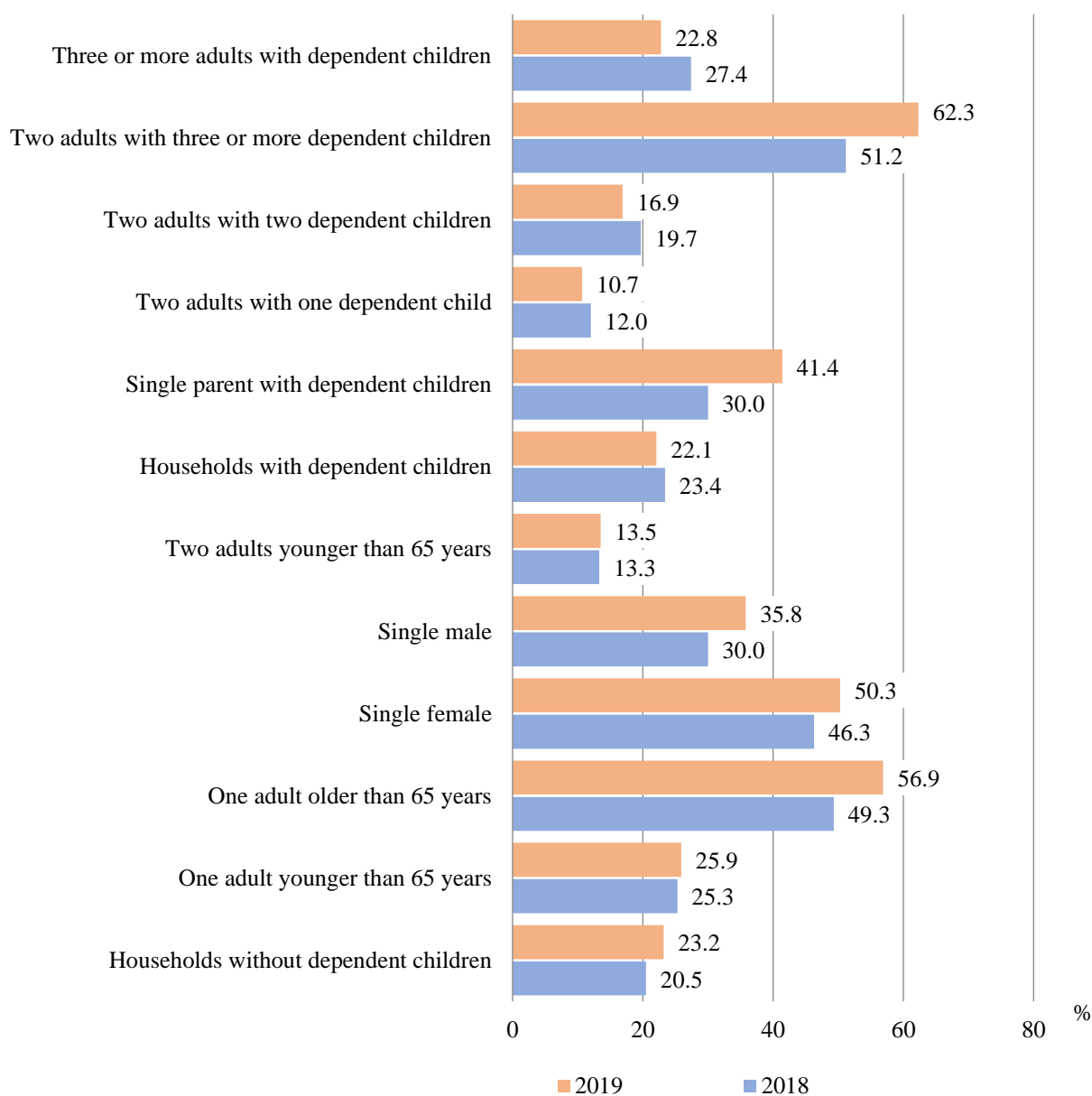
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Educational level influences considerably the risk of poverty for employed. Highest is the share of working poor with primary and without education - 55.5% (Figure 2). The increase of educational level decreases the share of poor among employed with primary education about 2 times and more than 7 times for those with secondary education. The share of working poor with tertiary education is 2.5%.

Figure 2. Employees at-risk-of-poverty by level of education in 2019
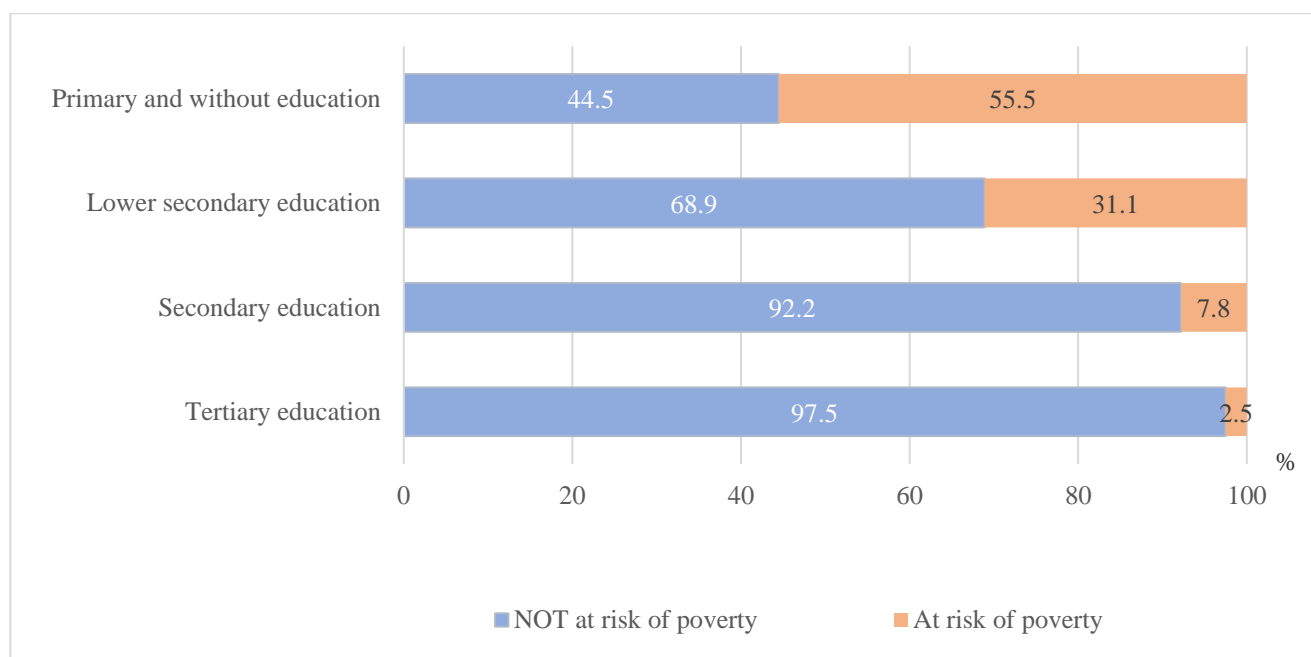
Poverty estimates by type of household show that poverty is concentrated among elderly single-person households older than 65 years, single parents with children and households with three or more children. Compared to the previous year, in 2019 highest is the decrease of the risk of poverty among households of two adults with three or more dependent children - a decrease of 4.6 percentage points (Figure 3). Share of poor is lowest among households with two adults with one child (10.7%) and two adults aged below 65 years (13.5%). Among single-person households the risk of poverty is 14.5 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 31.0 percentage points higher for persons aged 65 and over than for those aged below 65 years.

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Figure 3. Risk of poverty by household types

Household type	2019	2018
Three or more adults with dependent children	22.8	27.4
Two adults with three or more dependent children	62.3	51.2
Two adults with two dependent children	16.9	19.7
Two adults with one dependent child	10.7	12.0
Single parent with dependent children	41.4	30.0
Households with dependent children	22.1	23.4
Two adults younger than 65 years	13.5	13.3
Single male	35.8	30.0
Single female	50.3	46.3
One adult older than 65 years	56.9	49.3
One adult younger than 65 years	25.9	25.3
Households without dependent children	23.2	20.5

■ 2019   ■ 2018

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Poverty estimates by ethnicity[1]

In order to meet the increasing users' needs for information, including poverty estimates by ethnicity, in 2015 a new question on respondents' ethnic group was 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 as an answer - 'Don't want to answer' to be chosen. There is also the possibility to answer 'Not stated' in case the respondent cannot determine his/her ethnicity. Children's ethnic group is determined by their parents. If the parents are of different ethnicity the answer for the children's ethnic group is recorded as the one determined by the parents based on a mutual agreement.

In 2019, highest is the share of poor among Roma ethnic group - 64.8% and lowest among Bulgarian one - 16.7%.

Figure 4. Distribution of households' members by ethnic group and risk of poverty in 2019
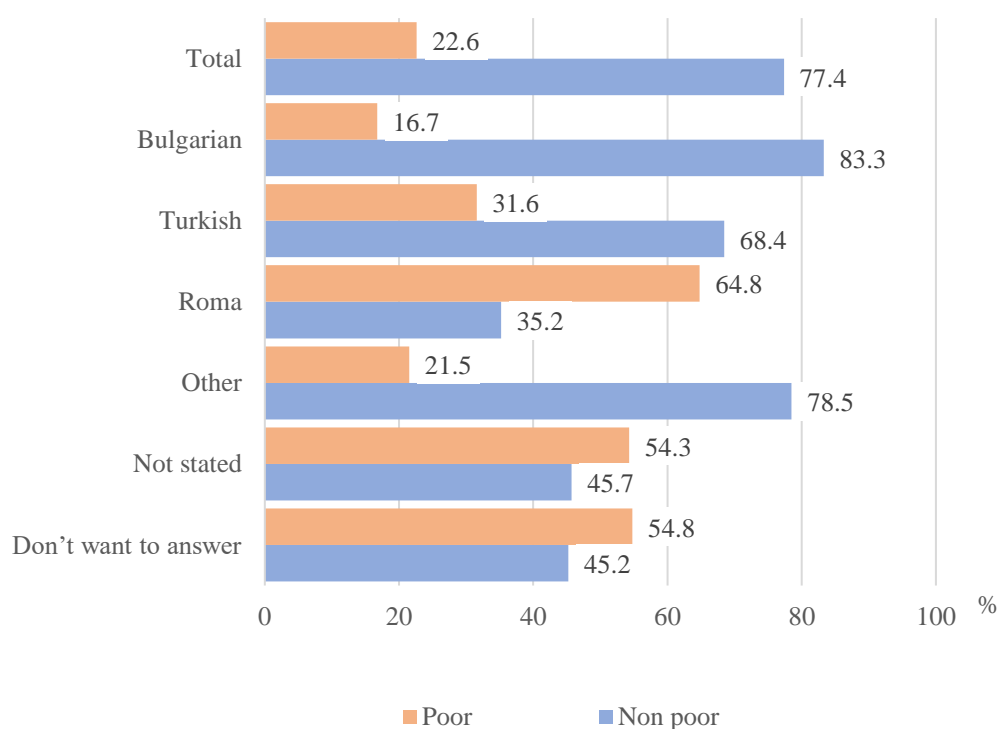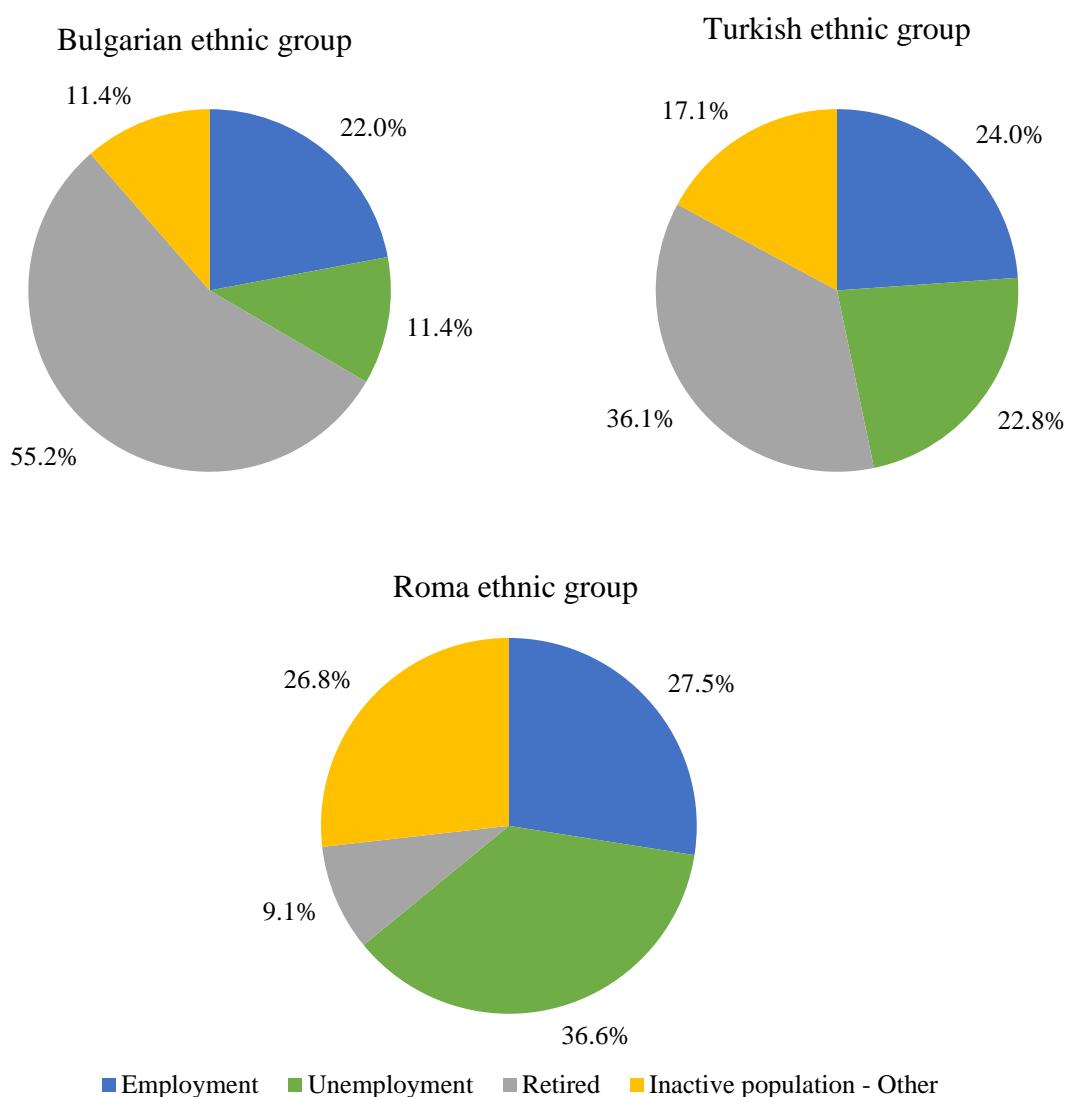

Considerable discrepancies are observed in the distribution of poor belonging to separate ethnic groups and their economic activity. Among poor belonging to the Bulgarian ethnic group retired people (55.2%) prevail, while among Roma highest is the share of unemployed (36.6%). Regarding employed, highest is the share of working poor among Roma ethnic group - 27.5%, compared to 24.0% working poor among Turkish and 22.0% among Bulgarian ethnic groups.

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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, coefficients of variation and confidence intervals are calculated. These are shown in the methodological notes (Table 8).
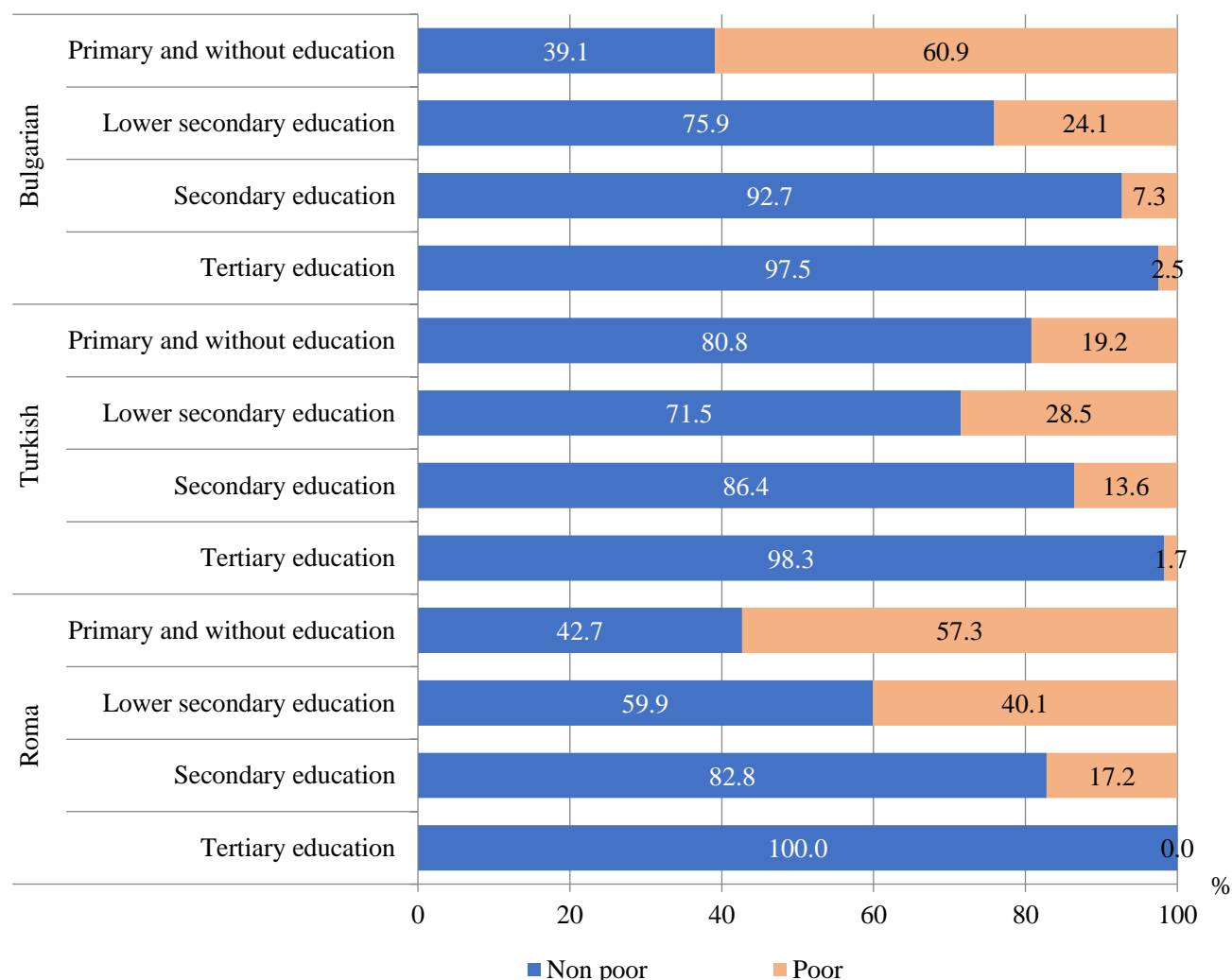
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Figure 5. Share of poor by economic activity and ethnicity

Bulgarian ethnic group

Turkish ethnic group

Roma ethnic group

■ Employment ■ Unemployment ■ Retired ■ Inactive population - Other

The at risk of poverty is strongly influenced by education level regardless of the ethnic group – for all three main ethnic groups an increase of education decreases the risk of poverty of the employed . Among Bulgarian ethnic group the at risk of poverty for persons with primary education and without education is 24 times higher compared to the at risk of poverty for persons with tertiary education and among the Turkish one it is 11 times higher (Figure 6). Among Roma population, 57.3% of persons with primary and without education are poor compared to absence of poor among Roma with tertiary education.

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Figure 6. Share of employed by education, risk of poverty and ethnic group in 2019

Bulgarian
- Primary and without education: Non poor 39.1, Poor 60.9
- Lower secondary education: Non poor 75.9, Poor 24.1
- Secondary education: Non poor 92.7, Poor 7.3
- Tertiary education: Non poor 97.5, Poor 2.5

Turkish
- Primary and without education: Non poor 80.8, Poor 19.2
- Lower secondary education: Non poor 71.5, Poor 28.5
- Secondary education: Non poor 86.4, Poor 13.6
- Tertiary education: Non poor 98.3, Poor 1.7

Roma
- Primary and without education: Non poor 42.7, Poor 57.3
- Lower secondary education: Non poor 59.9, Poor 40.1
- Secondary education: Non poor 82.8, Poor 17.2
- Tertiary education: Non poor 100.0, Poor 0.0

■ Non poor   ■ Poor

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).

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3. Subjective material deprivation items in 2019

	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	2053333	29.3
2	Can your whole household afford (if you wish) going for a week's annual holiday away from home, including staying at a second dwelling or with friends and relatives	2483902	35.4
3	Can your whole household afford (if you wish) eating meat, chicken or fish (or their vegetarian equivalent) every second day	1933732	27.6
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.)	2560221	36.5
5	Does your household have a telephone (incl. mobile)	152217	2.2
6	Does your household have a colour TV	91547	1.3
7	Does your household have a washing machine	499333	7.1
8	Does your household have a car/van (incl. company car for private use)	1150260	16.4
9	Can your household afford to keep its home adequately warm	2107474	30.1

Data show that the highest number of persons claim that they cannot afford unexpected required expenses with own resources – 36.5%. In parallel, 35.4% of respondents cannot afford going for a week's annual holiday away from home and 30.1% of the households cannot keep their home adequately warm. The part of the households that have restrictions on housing-related expenses is 29.3%.

In 2019, 19.9% 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 the Bulgarian ethnic group the highest is the percentage of persons who cannot afford unexpected required expenses with own resources - 32.4%, while for the Roma ethnic group the highest is the percentage of people who cannot afford to eat meat, chicken or fish every second day - 68.0%. For the Turkish ethnic group - 51.1% of the persons cannot afford a one-week annual holiday away from home, including staying at a second dwelling or with friends and relatives. (Table 4).

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4. Share of deprived persons in 2019 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	24.6	32.9	66.7	14.1
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	30.7	51.1	64.1	51.7
3	Can your whole household afford (if you wish) eating meat, chicken or fish (or their vegetarian equivalent) every second day	23.2	25.5	68.0	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.)	32.4	45.3	65.5	51.7
5	Does your household have a telephone (incl. mobile)	0.7	2.3	15.5	0.0
6	Does your household have a colour TV	0.3	2.0	9.5	0.0
7	Does your household have a washing machine	3.4	7.3	39.7	1.2
8	Does your household have a car/van (incl. company car for private use)	11.4	17.8	60.8	10.7
9	Can your household afford to keep its home adequately warm	26.2	32.6	61.0	32.0

Severe material deprivation (limitations in 4 of 9 indicators) is observed in 14.8% of the Bulgarian ethnic group, in 22.1% of Turkish and 63.0% of Roma ethnic group .

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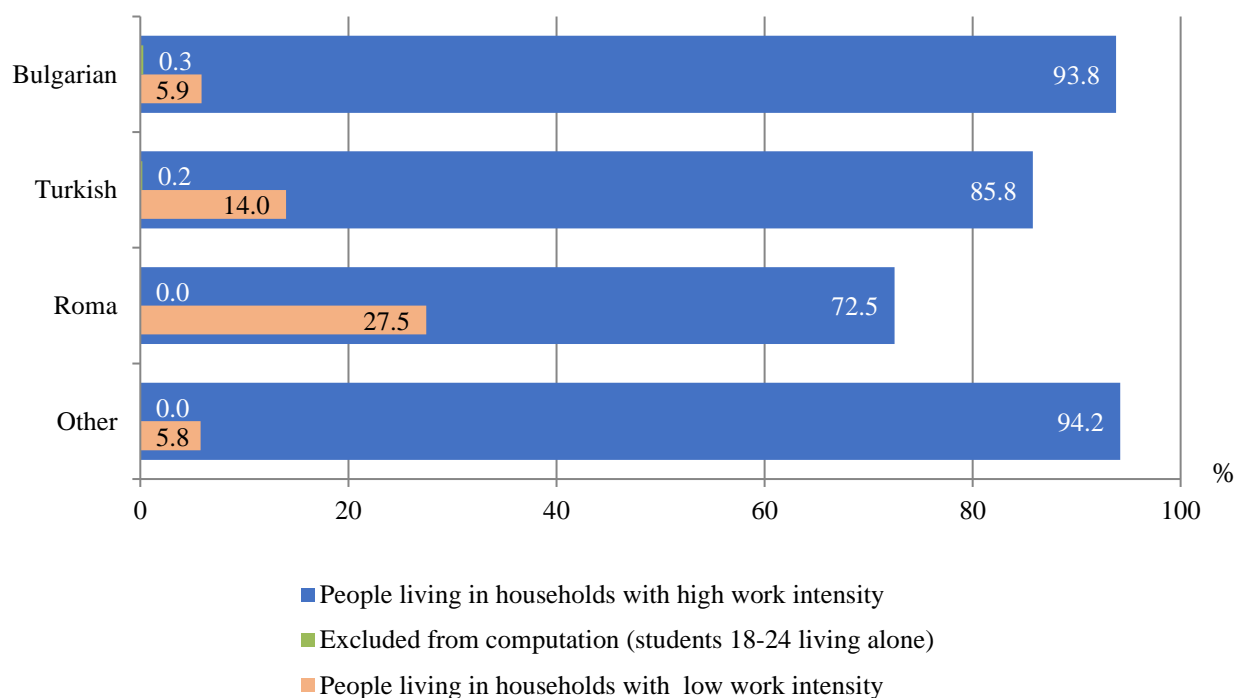
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5. People aged 18 - 59 years living in households with very low work intensity by gender

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total - in thousands	440.3	437.4	409.7	331.2	332.8
Share of population - %	10.9	11.0	10.5	8.6	8.7
Male - in thousands	230.7	221.9	220.2	117.6	173.7
Share of population - %	11.2	10.9	11.0	9.0	8.9
Female - in thousands	209.6	215.5	189.5	153.5	159.1
Share of population - %	10.6	11.1	9.8	8.1	8.5

332.8 thousand persons aged 18 - 59 yeas live in a household with very low work intensity in 2019, or 8.7% of the population. Compared to 2018 their share increased by 0.1 percentage points. Share of male (8.9%) is 0.4 percentage points higher than that of female (8.5%).

Highest is the share of persons with very low work intensity among Roma ethnic group - 27.5%, compared to 14.0% - among Turkish ethnic group and 5.9% among Bulgarian ethnic group.

Figure 7. People aged 18 - 59 years living in households with very low work intensity by ethnic groups in 2019

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

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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.
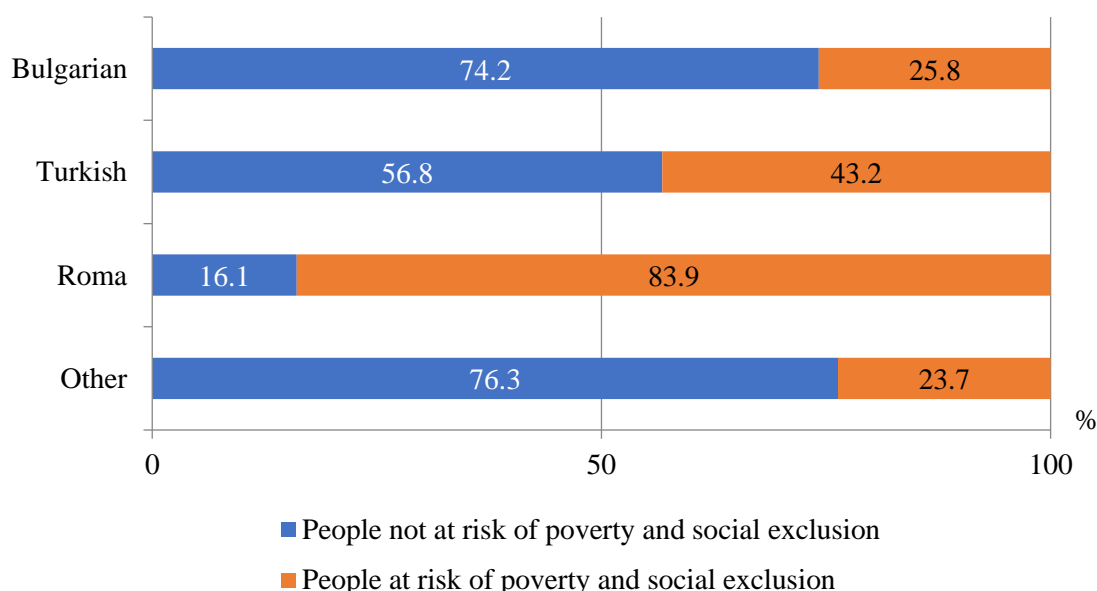
The combining of the three indicators show that in 2019 - 32.5% or 2 278.7 thousand persons are at risk of poverty or social exclusion (Table 6).

The indicator value decreases by 0.3 percentage points compared to 2018, more considerably among male - by 0.3 than among female - 0.2 percentage points.

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

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total - in thousands	2981.7	2890.3	2766.6	2315.2	2278.7
Share of population - %	41.3	40.4	38.9	32.8	32.5
Male - in thousands	1386.4	1341.7	1286.8	1057.7	1037.0
Share of population - %	39.5	38.5	37.2	30.8	30.5
Female - in thousands	1595.3	1548.6	1479.8	1257.4	1241.8
Share of population - %	43.0	42.1	40.4	34.6	34.4

Figure 8. Population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion by ethnic groups in 2019

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

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Children at-risk-of-poverty and material deprivation

In 2019, 27.5% of children aged 0 - 17 years in Bulgaria were at-risk-of-poverty or 0.9 percentage points more than in 2018. The social transfers decrease children's poverty rate by 12.4 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
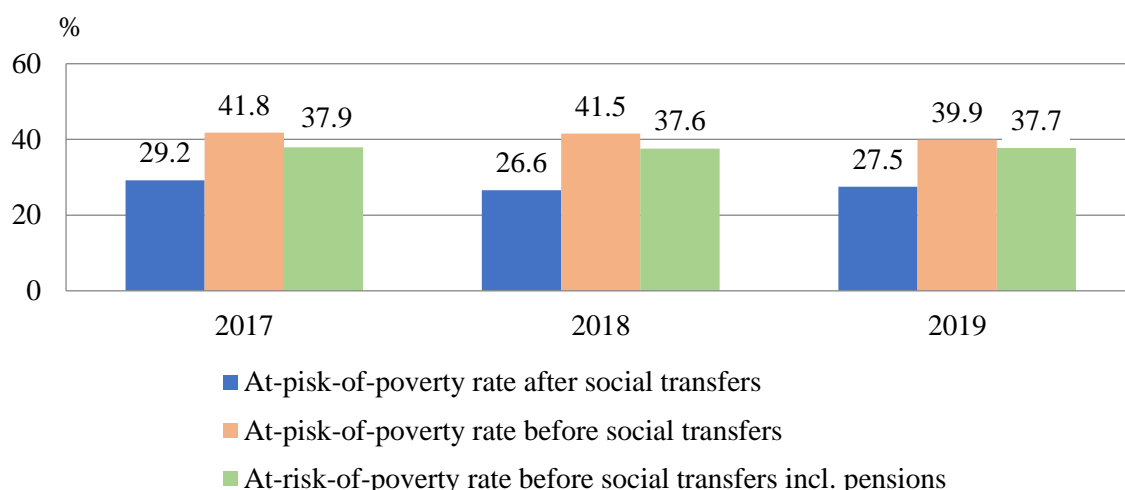
The parents' level of educational attainment and professions are important for children's future progress. The higher educational level creates opportunities for better access to labour market and higher remuneration. In 2019, parents of seven out of ten children at-risk-of-poverty (68.3%) are with primary and no education (Figure 10). Nearly 16 times less or 4.3% of children living in households where parents have high level of education were at-risk-of-poverty. The risk of poverty among children whose parents are with secondary education is seven 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

■ Primary and without education   ■ Lower secondary education   ■ Secondary education   ■ Tertiary education

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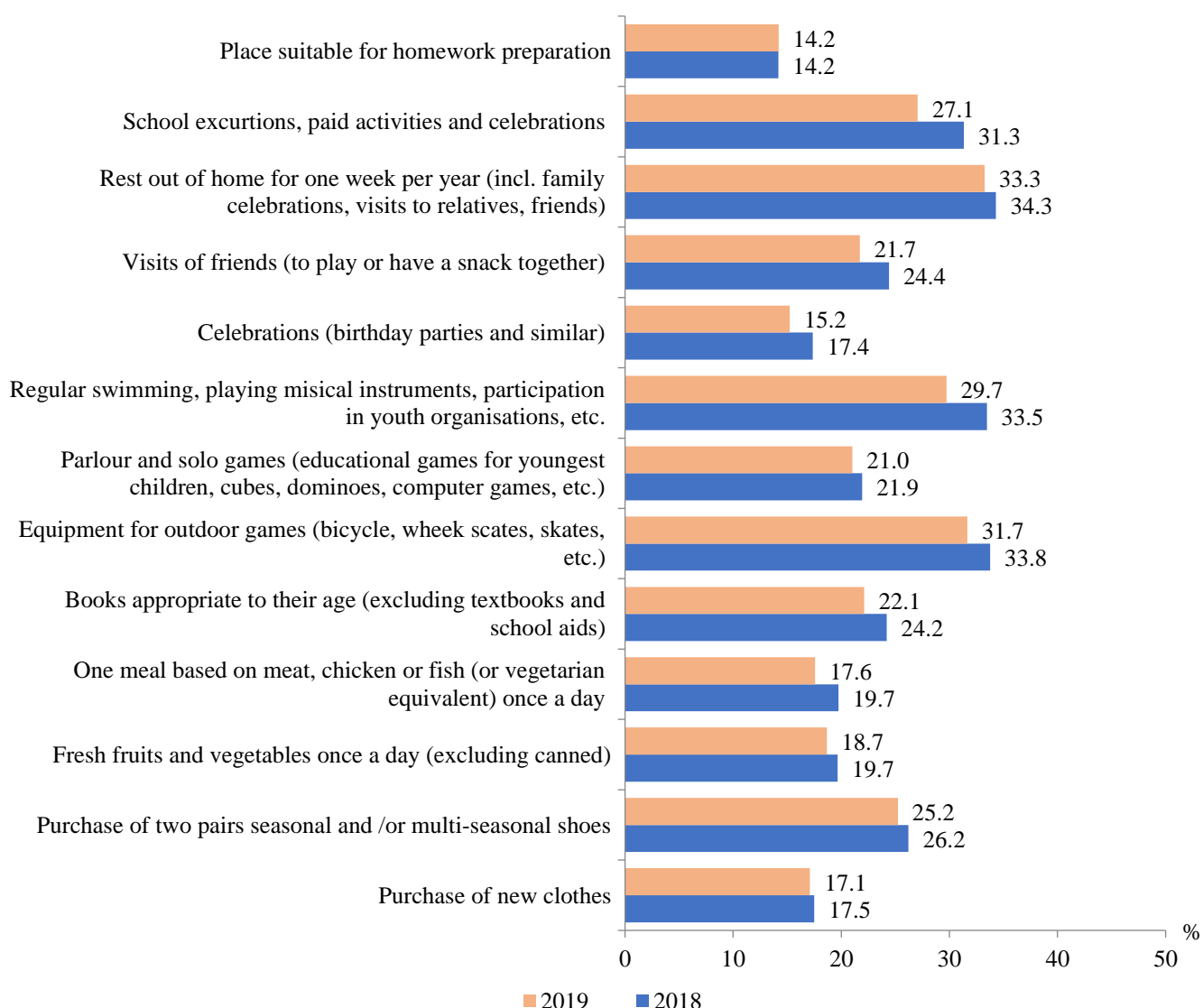
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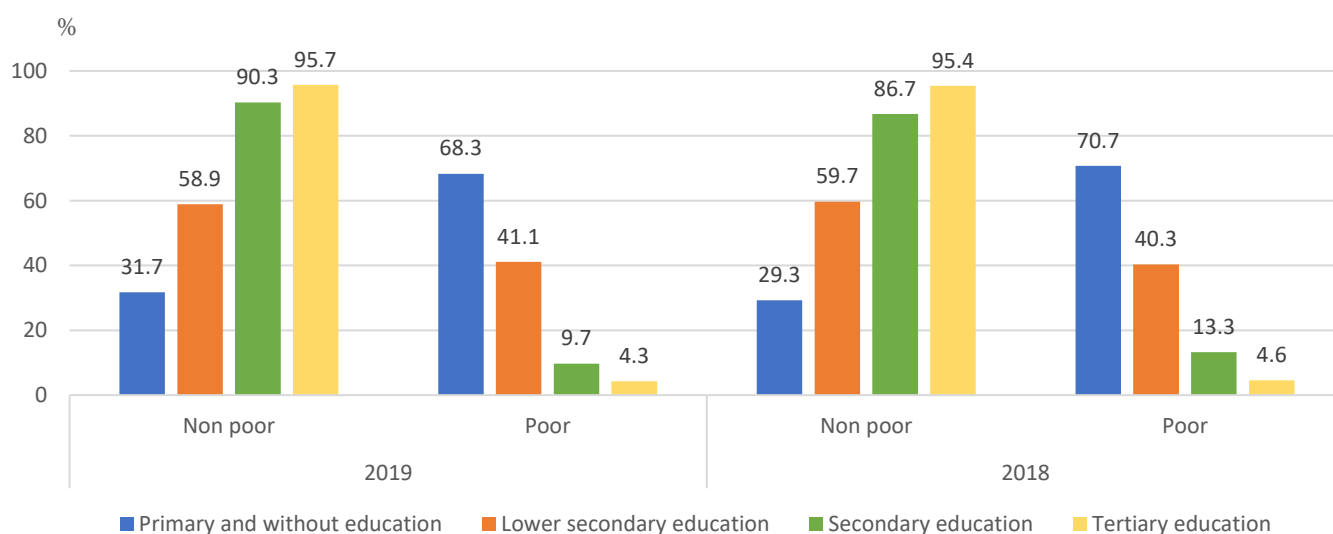
Material deprivation among children

EU-SILC collects data on material deprivation among children aged 1 to 15 years since 2013. In 2019 the share of children with material deprivation (lacking 1 or more from 13 items) is 39.9% and for 4.6% of children not a single need can be satisfied due to financial reasons. A third of the children (33.3%) cannot afford one-week holiday per year (including family holidays, visiting relatives, friends, organised by the school vacation, etc.); 29.7% - regular swimming, playing musical instruments, participation in youth organisations, etc. and equipment for outdoor games (bicycle, skates, etc.) - 31.7% (Figure 11).

In 2019, 40.6% of children with material deprivation were also at-risk-of-poverty.

Figure 11. Material deprivation among children in 2018 and 2019

Item	2019	2018
Place suitable for homework preparation	14.2	14.2
School excurtions, paid activities and celebrations	27.1	31.3
Rest out of home for one week per year (incl. family celebrations, visits to relatives, friends)	33.3	34.3
Visits of friends (to play or have a snack together)	21.7	24.4
Celebrations (birthday parties and similar)	15.2	17.4
Regular swimming, playing misical instruments, participation in youth organisations, etc.	29.7	33.5
Parlour and solo games (educational games for youngest children, cubes, dominoes, computer games, etc.)	21.0	21.9
Equipment for outdoor games (bicycle, wheek scates, skates, etc.)	31.7	33.8
Books appropriate to their age (excluding textbooks and school aids)	22.1	24.2
One meal based on meat, chicken or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) once a day	17.6	19.7
Fresh fruits and vegetables once a day (excluding canned)	18.7	19.7
Purchase of two pairs seasonal and /or multi-seasonal shoes	25.2	26.2
Purchase of new clothes	17.1	17.5

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The ability to ensure certain children's necessities defers among ethnicities. In 2019, the shares of materially deprived (lacking 1 or more from 13 items) children by ethnicity are as follows: 30.5% - among Bulgarian ethnic group, 45.4% - among Turkish one, 83.1% - among Roma and 28.1% - among other ethnicities. Not a single need (limitation on all the 13 items) could be satisfied for 2.0% of the Bulgarians, 2.7% of Turkish and 18.9% of Roma. About 25% of materially deprived children of Bulgarian ethnic group live at-risk-of-poverty at the same time. The respective shares for the other ethnic groups are: 29.2% of children of Turkish ethnic group, 70.4% of Roma and 29.6% of other ethnicity.

Figure 12. Material deprivation among children by ethnic groups in 2019

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Place suitable for homework preparation

	Roma	Turkish	Bulgarian
No, due to other reasons	16.3	7.2	3.6
No, due to financial reasons	43.5	12.5	6.0
Yes	40.2	80.3	90.4

Books appropriate to their age (excluding textbooks and school aids)

	Roma	Turkish	Bulgarian
No, due to other reasons	14.2	18.3	10.0
No, due to financial reasons	67.2	70.0	12.2
Yes	18.6	0.0	77.8

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

Celebrations (birthday parties and similar)

	Roma	Turkish	Bulgarian
No, due to other reasons	2.1	5.5	3.7
No, due to financial reasons	55.4	19.8	11.1
Yes	42.5	74.7	85.2

Visits of friends (to play or have a snack together)

	Roma	Turkish	Bulgarian
No, due to other reasons	5.6	11.7	12.7
No, due to financial reasons	72.3	28.6	18.8
Yes	22.1	59.7	68.5

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

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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 2019
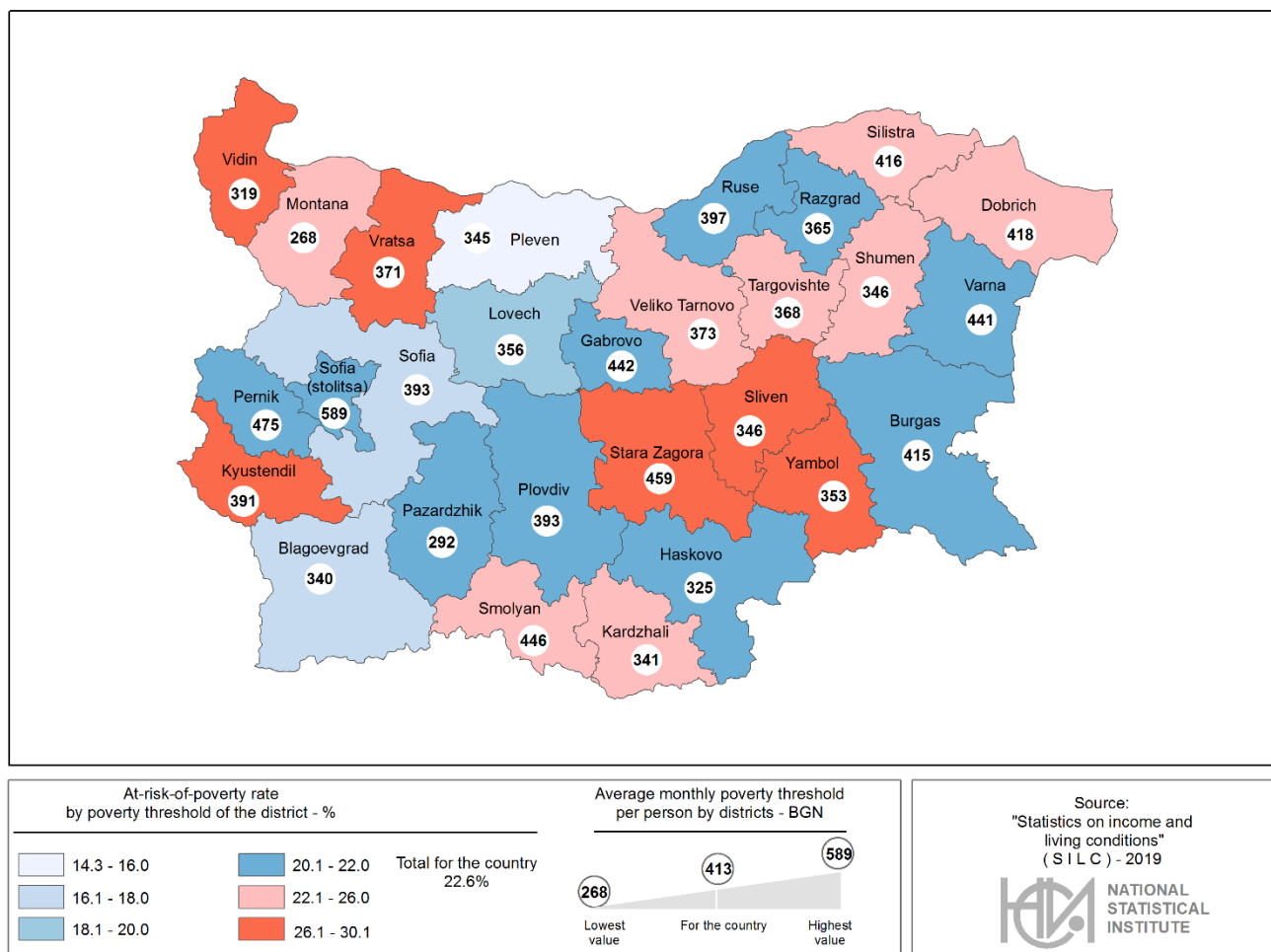
Lowest poverty threshold in 2019 is observed in districts Montana and Pazardzhik - 268 and 292 BGN respectively, and the highest - in district Sofia (stolitsa) - 589 BGN, followed by districts Pernik (475 BGN) and Stara Zagora (459 BGN).

Highest share of people at-risk-of-poverty is observed in districts Sliven - 30.1%, Kyustendil - 28.8%, Vratsa - 27.7%, and Yambol – 27.4%. Lowest is the share of people at-risk-of-poverty in districts Pleven - 14.3%, Blagoevgrad - 16.5%, Sofia - 16.8%, and Lovech - 18.5%.

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Figure 14. Change of the poverty threshold for 2019 compared to 2018 and risk of poverty rate by regions and gender
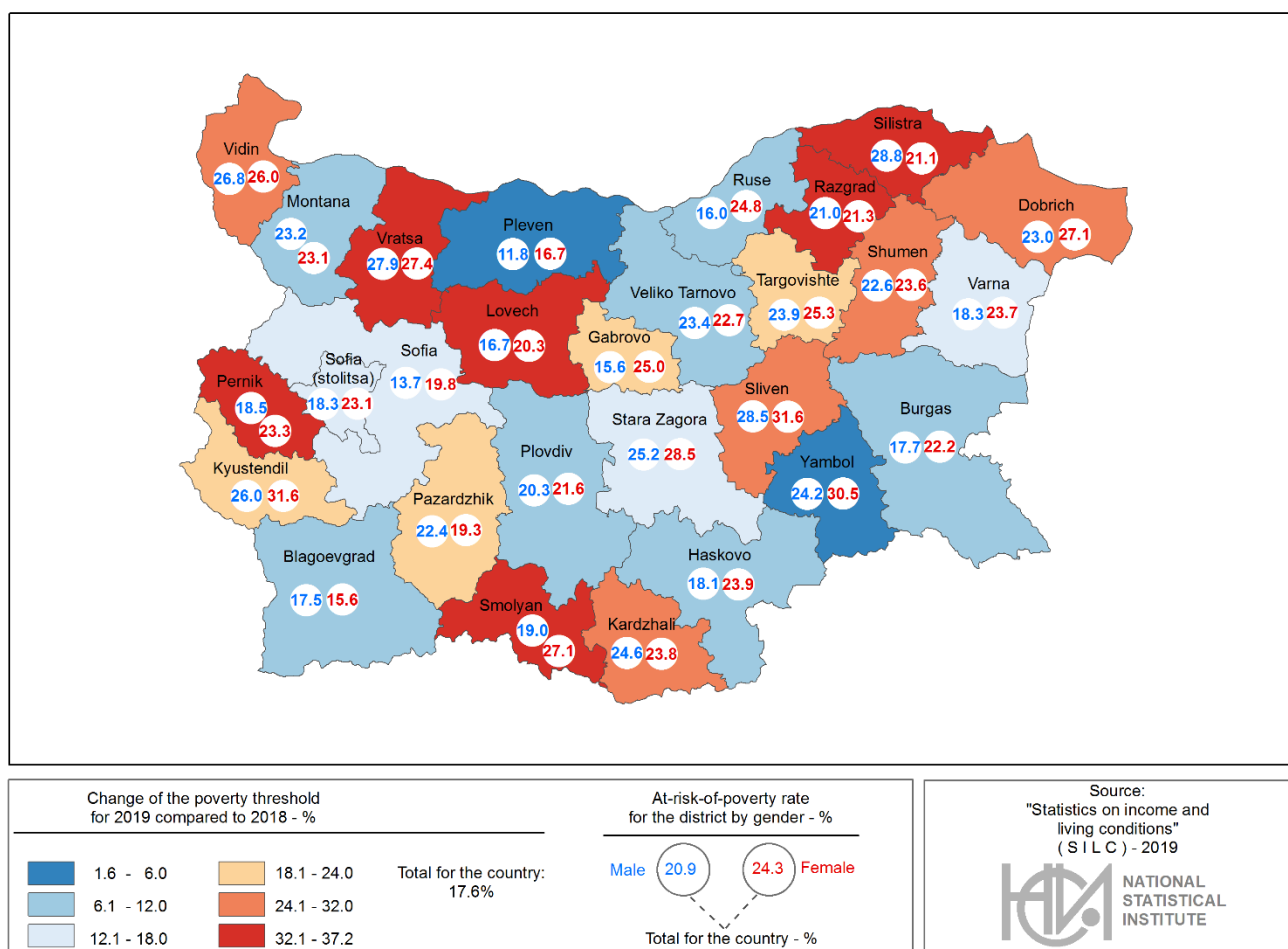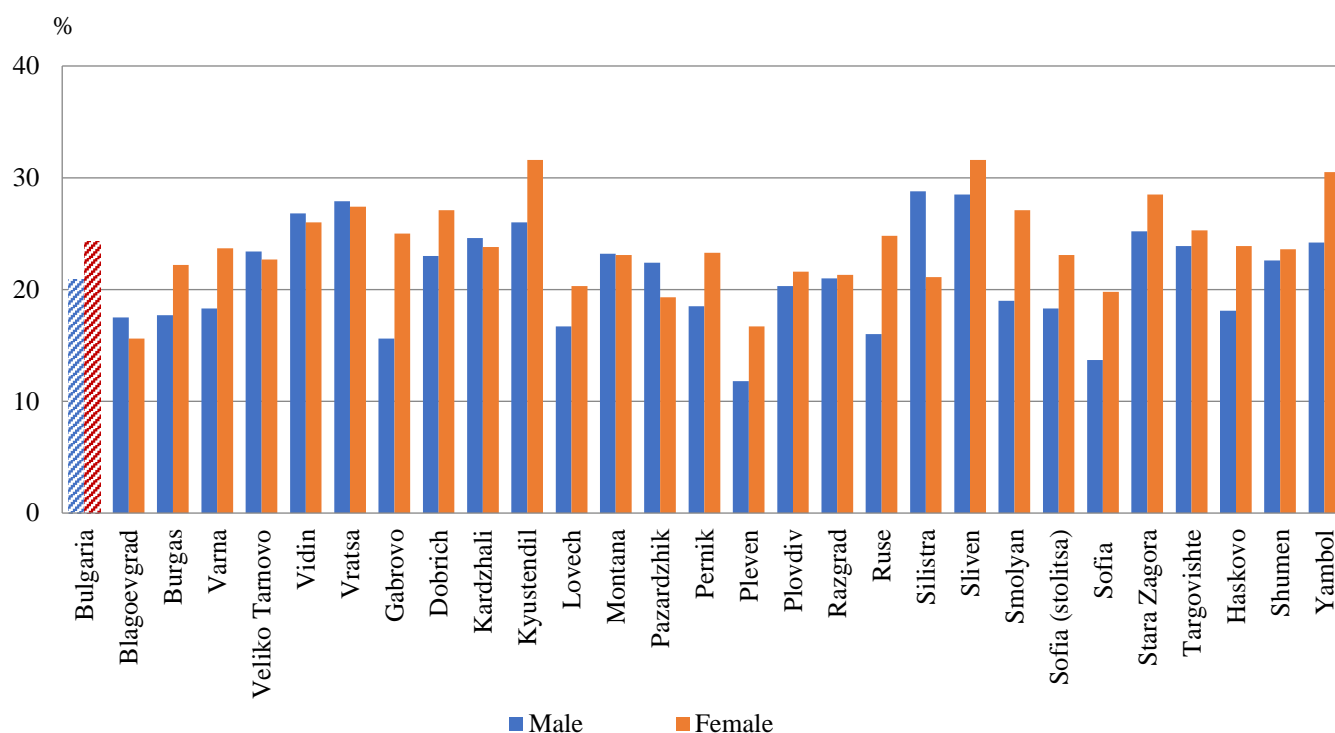

The poverty threshold in 2019 increased compared to 2018 in the all districts. The highest growth was recorded in the districts of Razgrad (by 37.2%), Vratsa (by 34.9%), Lovech (34.7%), Pernik (by 34.6%), Smolyan and Silistra by 33.4% each. The lowest increases were observed in the districts of Yambol (by 1.6%), Pleven (by 5.8%), Plovdiv (by 6.6%), and Haskovo (by 8.8%).

The lowest share of poor for male - 11.8%, is observed in district Pleven, while the highest one - in district Silistra - 28.8%. Lowest is the at-risk-of-poverty rate for female in district Blagoevgrad - 15.6%, compared to highest in district Kyustendil and Sliven - 31.6%.

In districts Gabrovo, Ruse, Smolyan, Yambol, Sofia, Haskovo, Kyustendil and Varna the share of female at-risk-of-poverty is more than 5 p.p. higher than of male. In 8 districts – Montana, Vratsa, Veliko Tarnovo, Vidin, Kardzhali, Blagoevgrad, Pazardzhik and Silistra the share of poor male is higher than the share of poor female.

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Figure 15. Share of persons at-risk-of-poverty by gender and districts in 2019

■ Male   ■ Female

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. In 2019, the sample size of the panel is 8 815 private households from 6 rotational groups, 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 6 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).

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

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Basic 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 is used 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 added up 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 parentsthe International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011) is used:

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 (Phd).

Weighting

The 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 is used (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:

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7. Estimation for main indicators in 2019

Indicators	Percent	Standard error	Variance	Confidence interval	
				95% lower limit, in %	95% upper limit, in %
Population at-risk-of-poverty and social exclusion					
Total	**32.5**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**30.8**	**34.3**
Male	30.5	1.0	0.9	28.6	32.4
Female	34.4	0.9	0.9	32.6	36.2
0 - 17 years	33.9	1.9	3.5	30.2	37.6
18 - 64 years	27.1	0.9	0.9	25.2	28.9
65+	47.1	0.9	0.8	45.3	48.9
At-risk-of-poverty					
Total	**22.6**	**0.8**	**0.6**	**21.1**	**24.2**
Male	20.9	0.8	0.7	19.3	22.5
Female	24.3	0.8	0.7	22.6	25.9
0 - 17 years	27.5	1.8	3.2	24.0	31.0
18-64 years	17.1	0.8	0.6	15.6	18.6
65+	34.6	0.8	0.7	33.0	36.2
Severe material deprivation					
Total	**19.9**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**18.5**	**21.4**
Male	18.9	0.8	0.7	17.3	20.5
Female	20.9	0.8	0.6	19.4	22.4
0 - 17 years	18.9	1.6	2.4	15.9	21.9
18 - 64 years	17.0	0.8	0.6	15.5	18.6
65+	29.1	0.9	0.8	27.4	30.8
Low work intensity					
Total 18 - 59 years	8.7	0.6	0.4	7.6	9.9
Male	8.9	0.6	0.4	7.7	10.1
Female	8.5	0.7	0.5	7.2	9.9
Total 0 - 17 years	11.1	1.2	1.5	8.7	13.5
Total 0 - 59 years	9.3	0.7	0.5	7.9	10.7
Male	9.4	0.7	0.5	8.1	10.8
Female	9.2	0.8	0.6	7.6	10.7

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8. Estimation for main indicators by ethnic groups in 2019

Indicators	Percent	Standard error	Confidence interval	
			95% lower limit, in %	95% upper limit, in %
Population at-risk-of-poverty and social exclusion by ethnic group				
Bulgarian ethnic group	18.6	0.9	17.0	20.4
Turkish ethnic group	38.5	3.5	31.8	45.6
Roma ethnic group	82.6	3.5	74.6	88.5
Other ethnic group	18.4	7.9	7.5	38.6
At-risk-of-poverty and ethnic group				
Bulgarian ethnic group	16.7	0.6	15.5	18.0
Turkish ethnic group	31.6	2.5	26.9	36.6
Roma ethnic group	64.8	3.8	57.0	71.9
Other ethnic group	21.5	7.2	10.6	38.9
Severe material deprivation and ethnic group				
Bulgarian ethnic group	14.8	0.6	13.7	16.0
Turkish ethnic group	22.1	2.3	17.9	27.0
Roma ethnic group	63.0	3.9	55.1	70.2
Other ethnic group	13.3	5.2	5.9	27.3
Low work intensity and ethnic group				
Bulgarian ethnic group	5.9	0.5	5.0	6.9
Turkish ethnic group	14.0	2.5	9.7	19.7
Roma ethnic group	27.5	3.6	21.1	34.9
Other ethnic group	5.8	4.3	1.3	22.4

9. Estimation for indicator 'at-risk-of-poverty' by districts in 2019

	Blagoevgrad		Burgas		Varna		Veliko Tarnovo	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	**16.5**	**3.5**	**20.1**	**3.4**	**21.1**	**2.7**	**23.0**	**4.5**
0 - 17 years	23.0	7.3	25.7	8.4	19.5	6.8	25.4	8.3
18 - 64 years	12.7	3.2	13.8	3.0	15.8	2.8	15.4	4.3
65+ years	22.9	2.7	32.9	3.1	32.9	3.4	36.1	5.5
Male	17.5	4.2	17.7	3.4	18.3	2.8	23.4	5.0
Female	15.6	3.0	22.2	3.7	23.7	3.2	22.7	4.6

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9. Estimation for indicator 'at-risk-of-poverty' by districts in 2019

Continued

	Vidin		Vratsa		Gabrovo		Dobrich	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	**26.4**	**5.4**	**27.7**	**5.2**	**20.5**	**3.7**	**25.1**	**4.0**
0 - 17 years	17.6	10.1	32.8	11.6	16.6	7.0	40.3	8.8
18 - 64 years	26.5	6.1	21.6	5.0	12.1	3.2	18.5	3.7
65+ years	30.0	6.1	39.6	6.0	41.3	5.8	33.1	5.4
Male	26.8	6.0	27.9	5.2	15.6	3.6	23.0	4.2
Female	26.0	5.4	27.4	5.8	25.0	4.6	27.1	4.2
	Kardzhali		Kyustendil		Lovech		Montana	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	**24.2**	**4.5**	**28.8**	**6.2**	**18.5**	**4.5**	**23.1**	**5.6**
0 - 17 years	12.2	6.5	45.7	14.7	31.2	10.5	41.3	10.7
18 - 64 years	24.3	5.4	22.5	5.4	12.1	5.0	20.2	5.4
65+ years	31.9	5.6	31.0	5.4	26.2	5.1	8.6	3.3
Male	24.6	5.1	26.0	5.6	16.7	5.7	23.2	5.3
Female	23.8	4.4	31.6	7.1	20.3	4.4	23.1	7.1
	Pazardzhik		Pernik		Pleven		Plovdiv	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	**20.8**	**3.8**	**20.9**	**3.8**	**14.3**	**2.6**	**21.0**	**3.0**
0 - 17 years	38.5	7.2	15.4	6.9	16.9	6.0	22.7	5.7
18 - 64 years	19.5	4.0	16.2	3.6	9.0	2.2	17.0	3.0
65+ years	9.9	2.9	44.2	6.7	23.2	3.7	33.2	2.7
Male	22.4	4.5	18.5	4.0	11.8	2.7	20.3	3.1
Female	19.3	3.8	23.3	4.1	16.7	3.0	21.6	3.2
	Razgrad		Ruse		Silistra		Sliven	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	**21.2**	**5.0**	**20.5**	**3.3**	**24.9**	**4.9**	**30.1**	**6.2**
0 - 17 years	14.4	7.6	25.7	7.3	31.1	10.5	50.3	11.5
18 - 64 years	20.0	5.3	15.7	3.6	23.4	5.3	25.7	6.2
65+ years	32.7	6.5	29.4	4.3	25.3	4.8	19.7	4.1
Male	21.0	6.2	16.0	3.4	28.8	5.4	28.5	6.9
Female	21.3	4.5	24.8	3.9	21.1	4.8	31.6	6.0

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9. Estimation for indicator 'at-risk-of-poverty' by districts in 2019

Continued and end

	Smolyan		Sofia (stolitsa)		Sofia		Stara Zagora	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	**23.2**	**6.8**	**20.8**	**2.2**	**16.8**	**4.9**	**26.9**	**3.4**
0 - 17 years	23.5	17.4	23.4	4.8	22.1	15.5	25.7	7.7
18 - 64 years	12.7	6.9	14.6	2.1	10.7	4.9	19.8	3.6
65+ years	46.7	6.4	41.3	2.3	31.1	3.8	47.9	4.2
Male	19.0	8.2	18.3	2.3	13.7	4.9	25.2	3.8
Female	27.1	6.1	23.1	2.3	19.8	5.3	28.5	3.4
	Targovishte		Haskovo		Shumen		Yambol	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	**24.6**	**5.4**	**21.1**	**3.9**	**23.1**	**5.5**	**27.4**	**5.2**
0 - 17 years	33.3	10.8	27.4	8.7	27.6	10.9	50.2	7.5
18 - 64 years	17.3	4.9	20.4	4.1	21.7	5.9	21.0	4.9
65+ years	40.3	7.0	18.9	3.7	23.6	5.7	24.3	5.6
Male	23.9	5.7	18.1	3.9	22.6	5.8	24.2	5.4
Female	25.3	6.0	23.9	4.4	23.6	5.5	30.5	5.9

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.

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