

POVERTY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION INDICATORS IN 2020

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 2020, the average monthly poverty line for the country is 451.00 BGN per person. The number of persons who are below this line is 1 659.9 thousand representing 23.8 % of the population.

1. Main poverty indicators

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
At-risk-of-poverty threshold (monthly average in BGN)	308.2	351.1	351.1	413.0	451.0
Persons below at-risk-of-poverty threshold - in thousands	1639	1665	1551	1586	1660
At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of the population)	22.9	23.4	22.0	22.6	23.8
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (% of the population)	45.5	44.8	45.2	42.2	41.7
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers with pensions included (% of the population)	27.9	29.2	29.5	29.6	29.9
Inequality of income distribution (S80/20)	7.7	8.2	7.7	8.1	8.0
Gini coefficient ¹	37.7	40.2	39.6	40.8	40.0

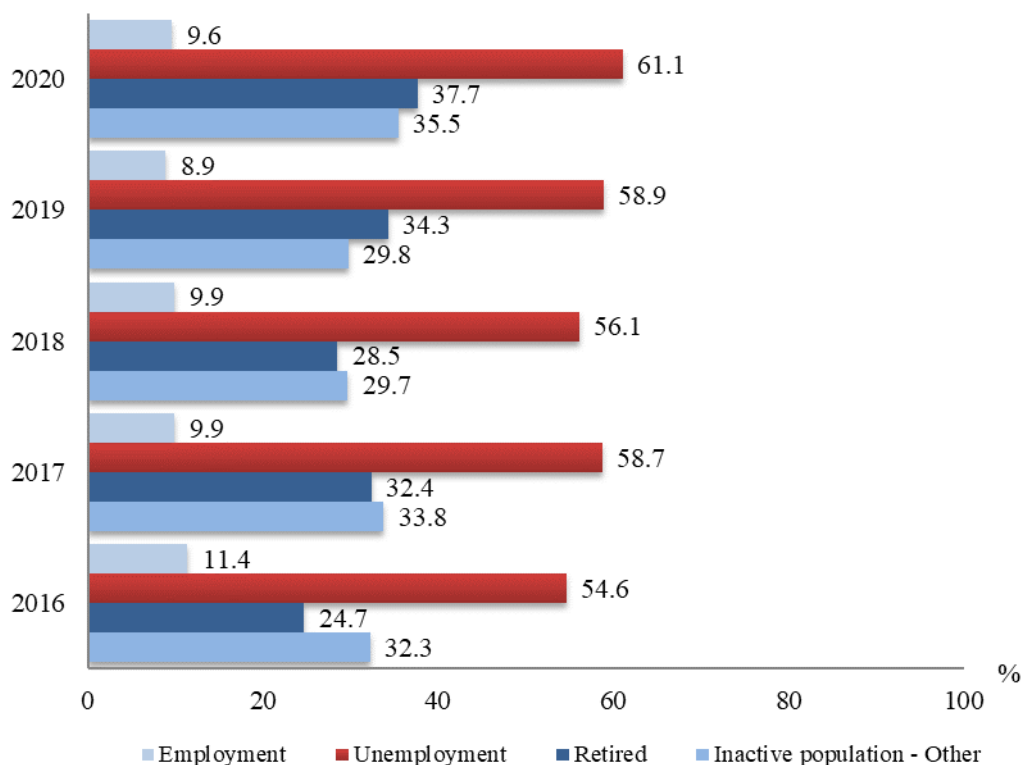
Compared to the previous year, the poverty line increased by 9.2% and the relative share of the poor population increased by 1.2 percentage points (Table 1).

The social protection system contributes considerably to the poverty decrease. According to 2020 data, if the income from pensions is included into the household's income and the rest social transfers are excluded, (allowances, social and family benefits and supplements) the poverty level increases from 23.8% to 29.9%, or by 6.1 percentage points. Respectively, if the pensions and the rest of the social transfers are excluded, the poverty level increases up to 41.7%, or by 17.9 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 (Figure 1). For the observed period, the share of poor is highest among the unemployed (61.1% for the year 2020) and the risk of poverty for unemployed male is 12.3 percentage points higher than for unemployed female.

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



In 2020, the share of the poor among employed persons in the 18-64 age group increased by 0.7 percentage points compared to the previous year, to 9.7%. 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 2.1 percentage points lower than among male.

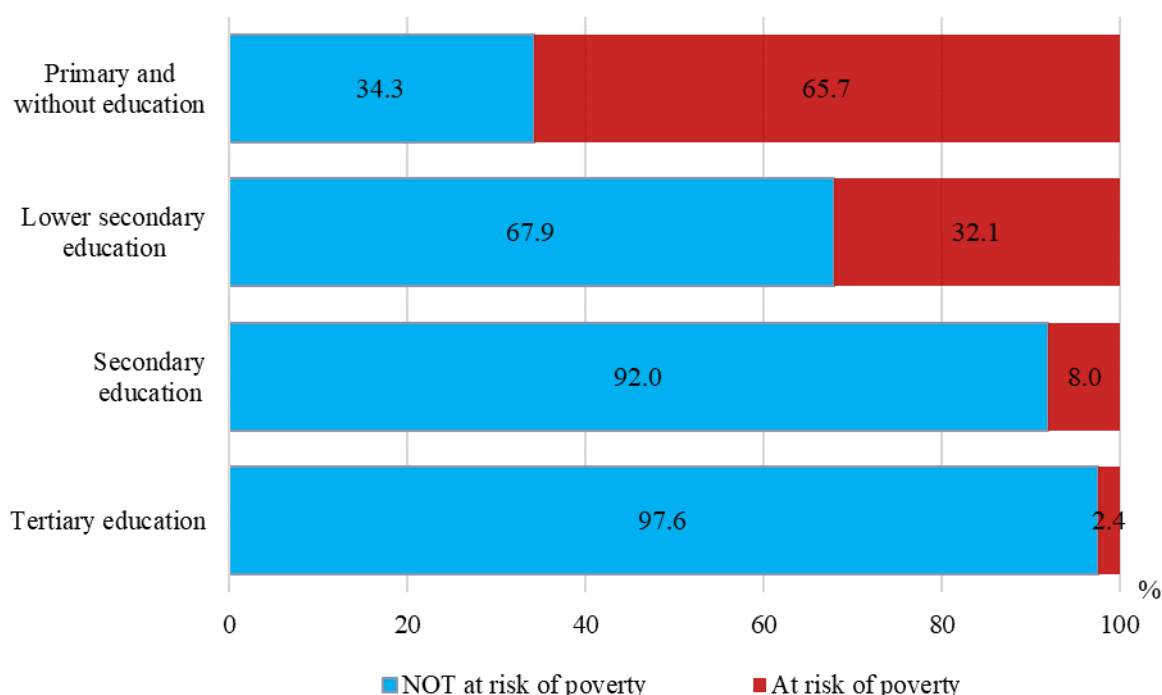
2. In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (by gender, population 18 - 64 age)

(Per cent)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Employed					
Total	11.6	10.0	10.1	9.0	9.7
Male	13.2	11.3	11.5	9.7	10.6
Female	9.7	8.4	8.6	8.2	8.5
Type of employment					
Full time	10.2	8.3	8.6	7.8	8.4
Part time	42.2	35.6	34.4	30.8	33.6

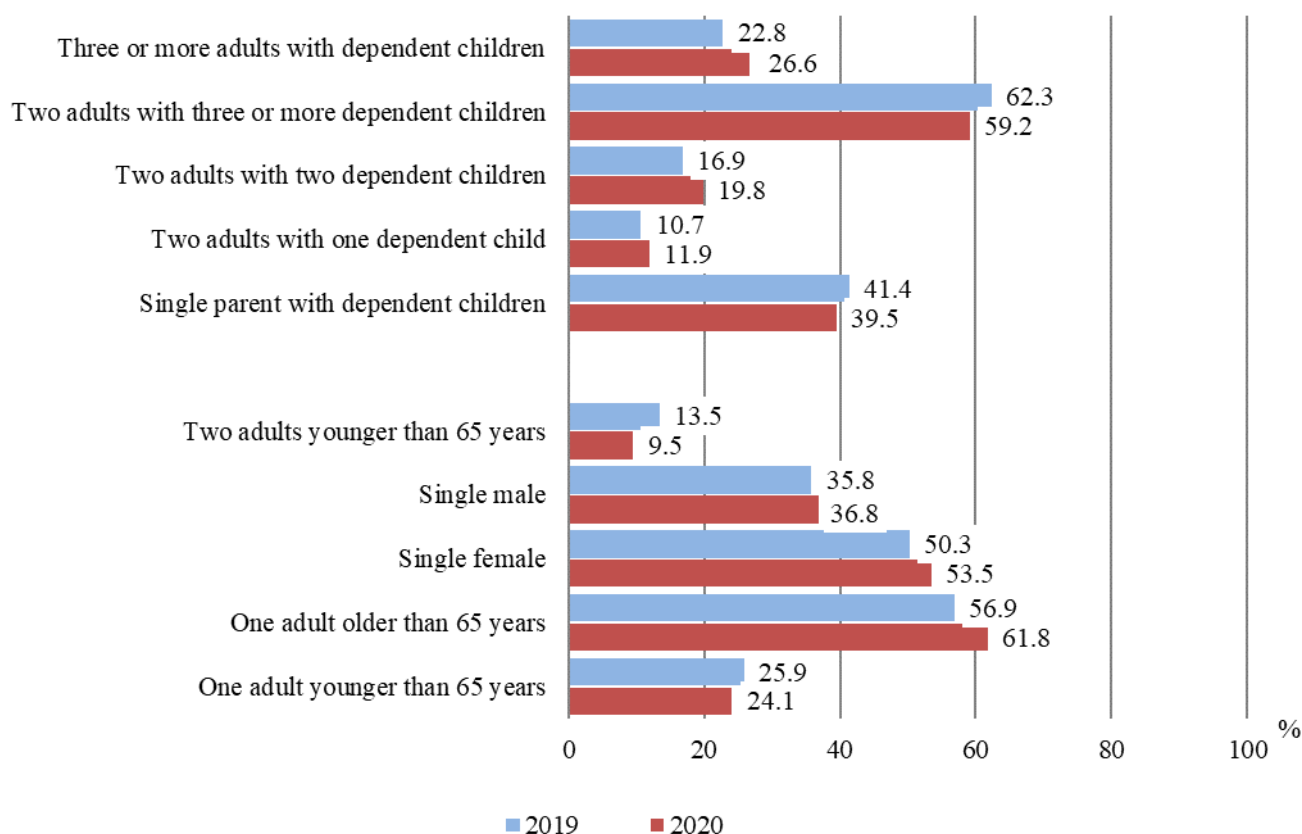
Educational level influences considerably the risk of poverty for employed. Highest is the share of working poor with primary and without education – 65.7% (Figure 2). The increase of educational level decreases the share of poor among employed with primary education about 2 times and more than 8 times for those with secondary education. The share of working poor with tertiary education is the lowest - 2.4%.

Figure 2. Employees at-risk-of-poverty by level of education in 2020



Poverty estimates by type of household show that poverty is concentrated among elderly single-person households older than 65 years (61.8% for 2020) and households with three or more children (59.2% for 2020). Compared to the previous year, in 2020 highest is the decrease of the risk of poverty among households of two adults younger than 65 years - a decrease of 4.0 percentage points (Figure 3). Among single-person households the risk of poverty is 16.7 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 37.7 percentage points higher for persons aged 65 and over than for those aged below 65 years.

Figure 3. Risk of poverty by household types



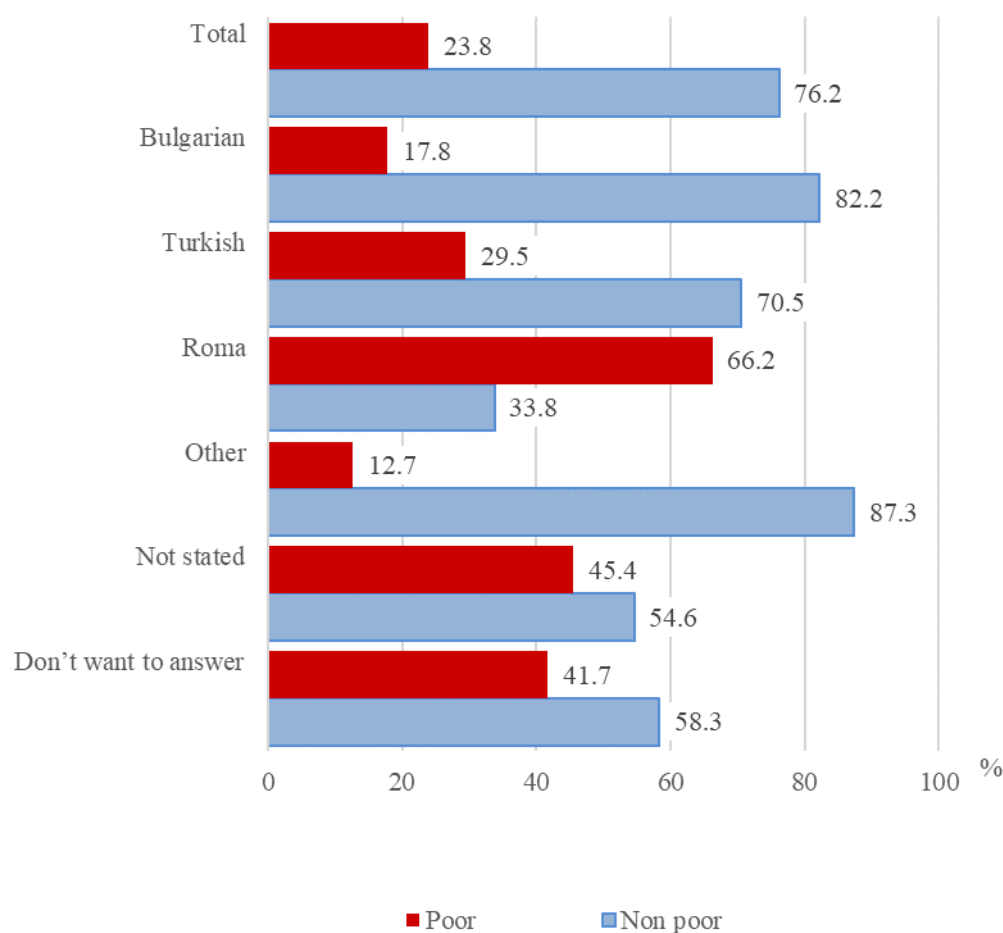
Poverty estimates by ethnicity²

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 2020, highest is the share of poor among Roma ethnic group - 66.2% and lowest among Bulgarian one - 17.8%.

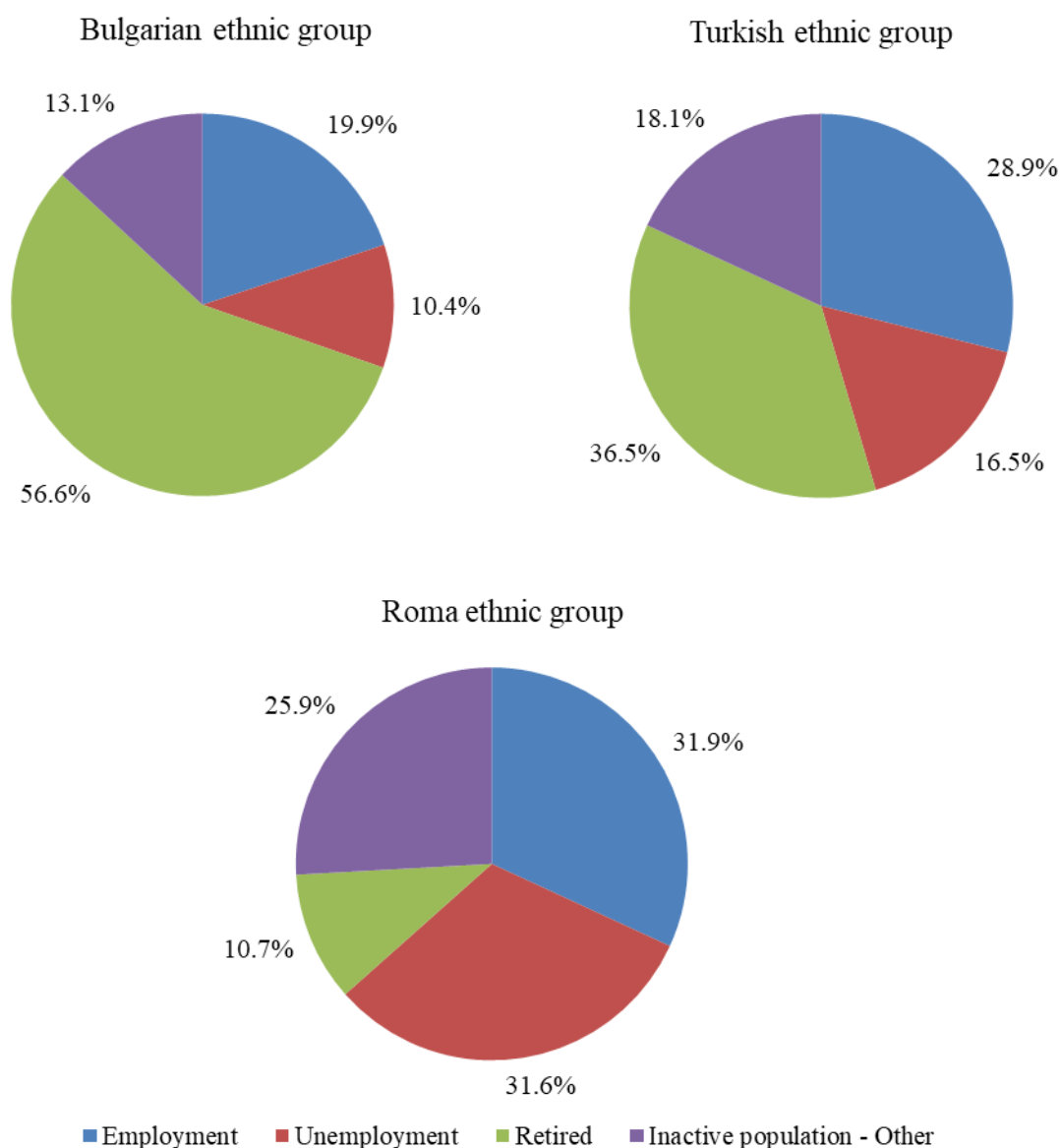
² Due to sample nature of survey, the poverty estimates by ethnicity contain stochastic inaccuracy. To define the stochastic accuracy of main poverty indicators by ethnicity, stochastic errors, coefficients of variation and confidence intervals are calculated. These are shown in the methodological notes (Table 8).

Figure 4. Distribution of households' members by ethnic group and risk of poverty in 2020



Considerable discrepancies are observed in the distribution of poor belonging to separate ethnic groups and their economic activity. Among poor belonging to the Bulgarian and Turkish ethnic groups retired people (56.6 and 36.5% respectively) prevail, while among Roma ethnic group highest is the share of employed - 28.9%. Regarding unemployed, highest is the share of poor among Roma ethnic group – 31.6%, compared to 16.5% among Turkish and 10.4% among Bulgarian ethnic groups.

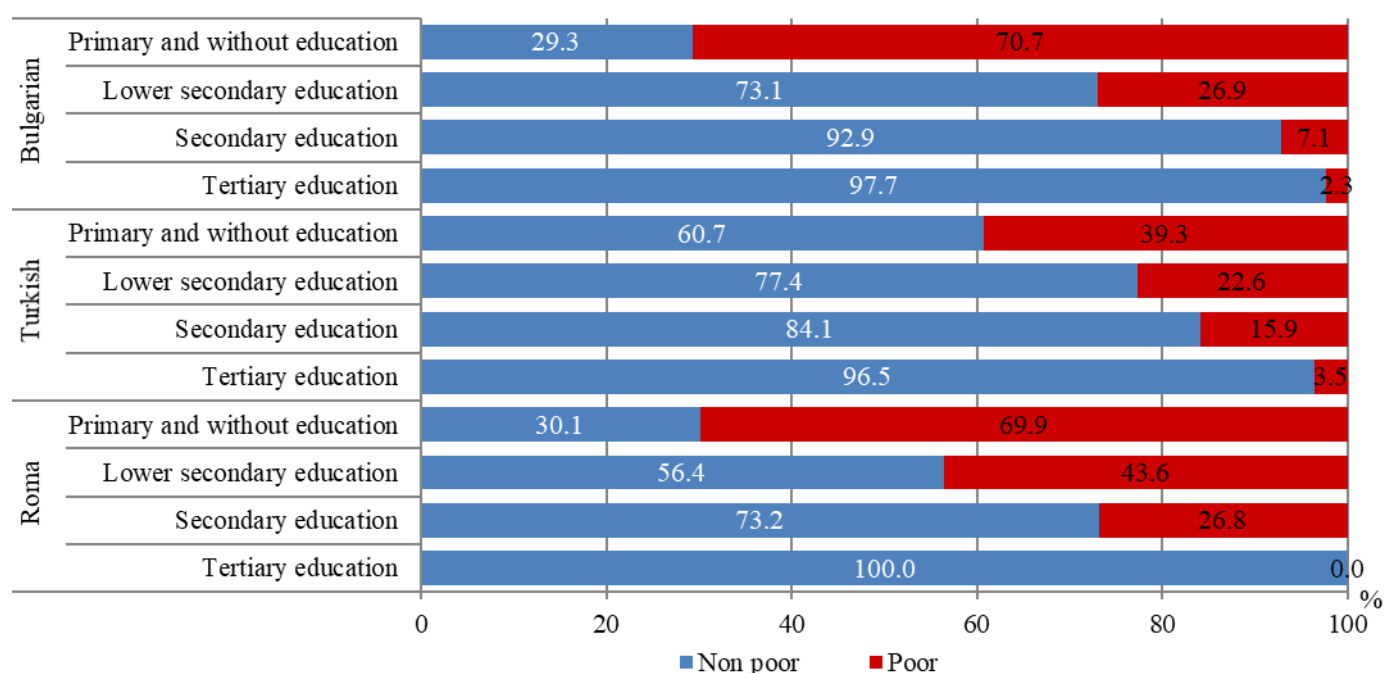
Figure 5. Share of poor by economic activity and ethnicity



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 31 times higher compared to the at risk of poverty for persons with tertiary education and among the Turkish one it is 11 times (Figure 6). Among Roma population, around 70.0% 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 in 2020



Material deprivation of households

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 2020

	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 	1644947	23.6
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	2739691	39.3
3	Can your whole household afford (if you wish) eating meat, chicken or fish (or their vegetarian equivalent) every second day	1803004	25.9
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.)	3028650	43.5
5	Does your household have a telephone (incl. mobile)	150205	2.2
6	Does your household have a colour TV	102978	1.5
7	Does your household have a washing machine	487607	7.0
8	Does your household have a car/van (incl. company car for private use)	1264921	18.2
9	Can your household afford to keep its home adequately warm	2107474	27.5

Data show that the highest number of persons claim that they cannot afford unexpected required expenses with own resources – 43.5%. Cannot afford going for a week's annual holiday away from home 39.3% of respondents and 27.5% cannot keep their home adequately warm. The part of the households that have restrictions on housing-related expenses is 23.6%.

In 2020, 19.4% 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 - 38.9%, which is also observed among the Roma ethnic group – 74.5%. For the Turkish ethnic group – 52.7% 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).

4. Share of deprived persons in 2020 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 	19.8	21.3	55.1	15.0
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	34.0	52.7	70.2	62.3
3	Can your whole household afford (if you wish) eating meat, chicken or fish (or their vegetarian equivalent) every second day	21.4	22.3	62.8	18.6
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.)	38.9	48.1	74.5	63.2
5	Does your household have a telephone (incl. mobile)	0.6	1.7	14.7	0.0
6	Does your household have a colour TV	0.4	2.0	9.7	0.0
7	Does your household have a washing machine	3.2	5.4	38.3	1.3
8	Does your household have a car/van (incl. company car for private use)	9.7	13.8	54.6	10.3
9	Can your household afford to keep its home adequately warm	23.3	28.4	57.3	59.0

Severe material deprivation (limitations in 4 of 9 indicators) is observed in 13.8% of the Bulgarian ethnic group, in 20.4% of Turkish and 62.0% of Roma ethnic group.

Jobless households or 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 is calculated as 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 year.

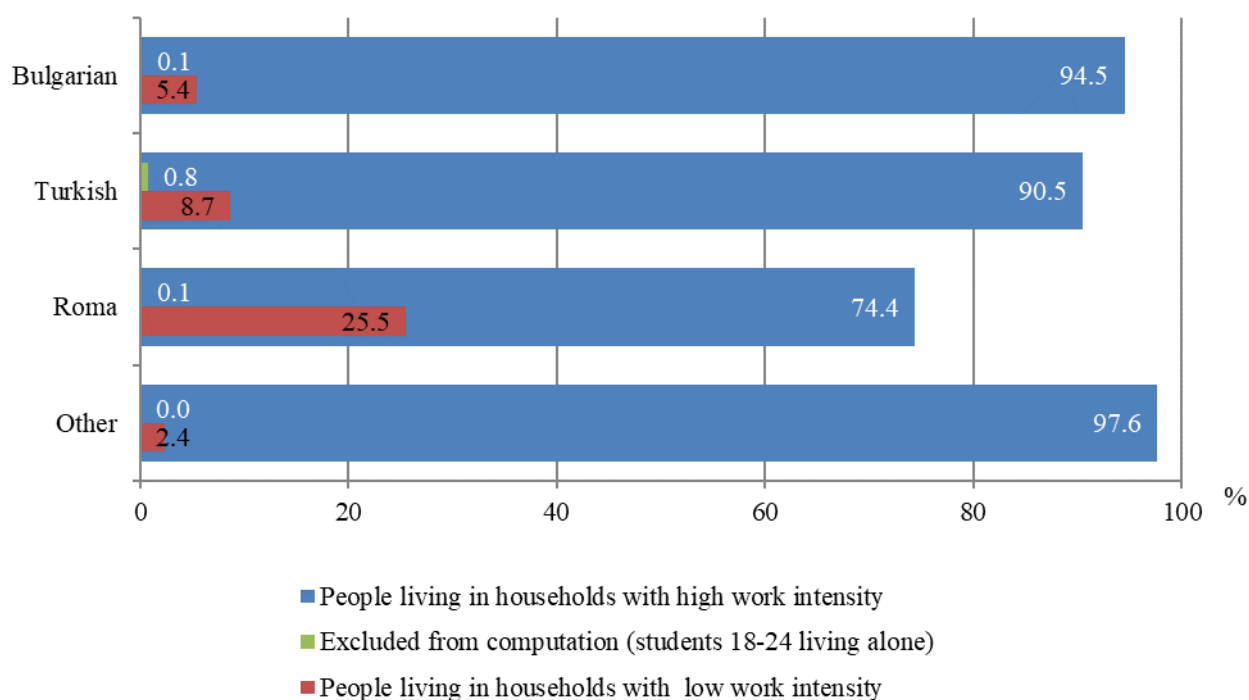
5. People living in households with very low work intensity by age groups and gender

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total 0-59 years - in thousands	618.2	571.1	456.3	466.2	423.9
Share of population - %	11.9	11.1	9.0	9.3	8.5
Male - in thousands	309.1	299.7	240.6	241.6	216.7
Share of population - %	11.7	11.4	9.2	9.4	8.5
Female - in thousands	309.2	271.4	215.7	224.6	207.2
Share of population - %	12.2	10.8	8.7	9.2	8.5
Total 18-59 years - in thousands	437.4	409.7	331.2	332.8	296.2
Относителен дял от населението - %	11.0	10.5	8.6	8.7	7.9
Share of population - %	221.9	220.2	117.6	173.7	155.0
Male - in thousands	10.9	11.0	9.0	8.9	8.1
Share of population - %	215.5	189.5	153.5	159.1	141.2
Female - in thousands	11.1	9.8	8.1	8.5	7.7

296.2 thousand persons aged 18 - 59 years live in a household with very low work intensity in 2020, or 7.9% of the population. Compared to 2019 their share decreased by 0.8 percentage points. The share of male (8.1%) is 0.4 percentage points higher than that of female (7.7%).

Highest is the share of persons with very low work intensity among Roma ethnic group - 25.5%, compared to 8.7% - among Turkish ethnic group and 5.4% among Bulgarian ethnic group.

Figure 7. People aged 18 - 59 years living in households with very low work intensity by ethnic groups in 2020



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.

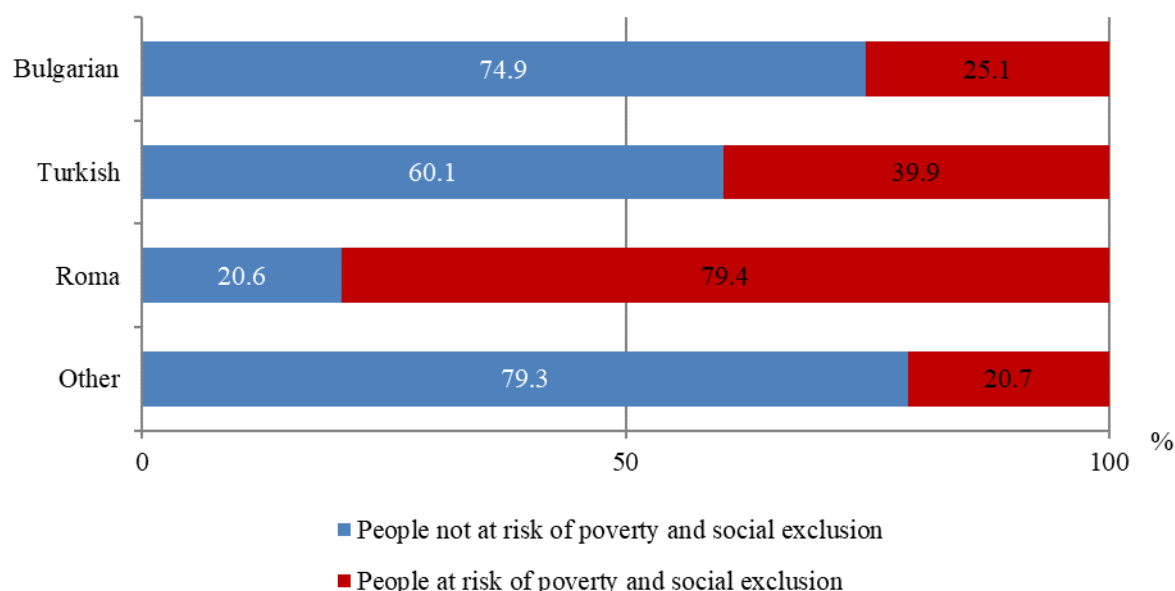
The combining of the three indicators show that in 2020 - 32.1% of the population or 2 231.5 thousand persons are at risk of poverty or social exclusion (Table 6).

The indicator value decreases by 0.4 percentage points compared to 2019, more considerably among male - by 0.7 than among female - 0.2 percentage points.

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total - in thousands	2890.3	2766.6	2315.2	2278.7	2231.5
Share of population - %	40.4	38.9	32.8	32.5	32.1
Male - in thousands	1341.7	1286.8	1057.7	1037.0	1005.6
Share of population - %	38.5	37.2	30.8	30.5	29.8
Female - in thousands	1548.6	1479.8	1257.4	1241.8	1225.9
Share of population - %	42.1	40.4	34.6	34.4	34.2

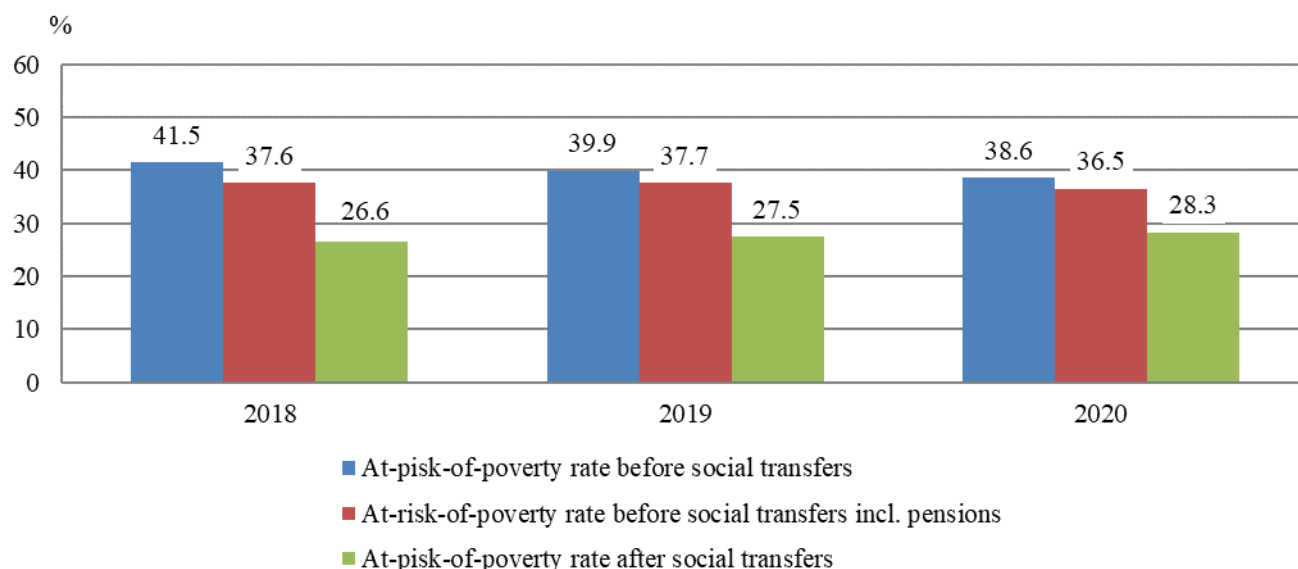
Figure 8. Population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion by ethnic groups in 2020



Children at-risk-of-poverty and material deprivation

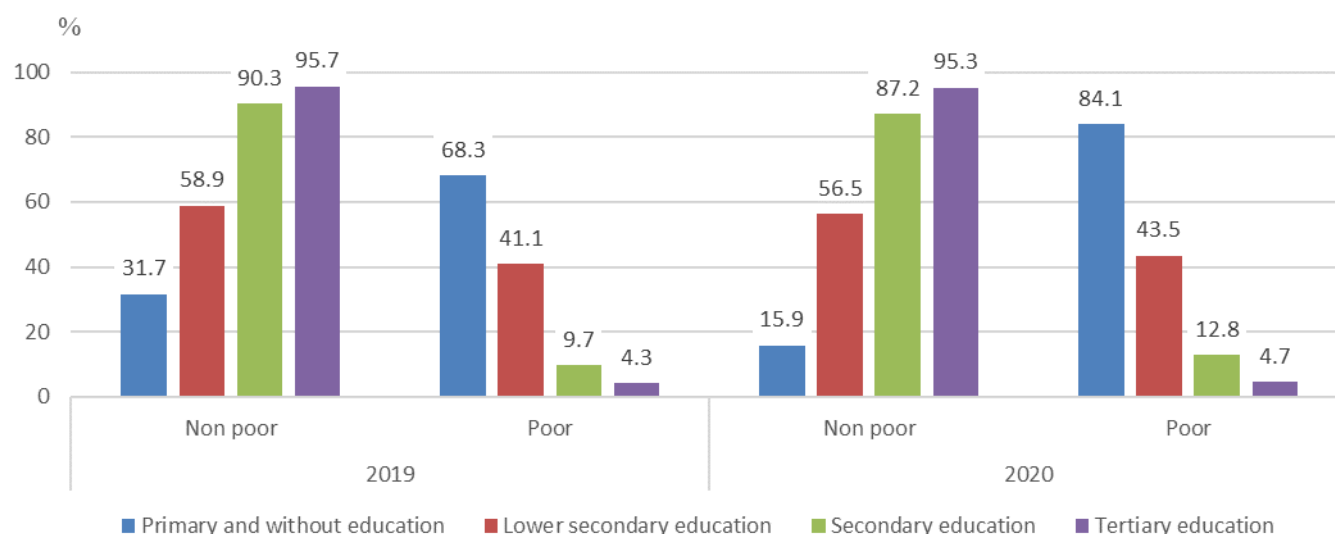
In 2020, 28.3% of children aged 0 - 17 years in Bulgaria were at-risk-of-poverty or 0.8 percentage points more than in 2019. The social transfers decrease children's poverty rate by 10.3 percentage points.

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 2020, parents of every eighth of ten children at-risk-of-poverty (84.1%) are with primary and no education (Figure 10). Nearly 18 times less or 4.7% 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

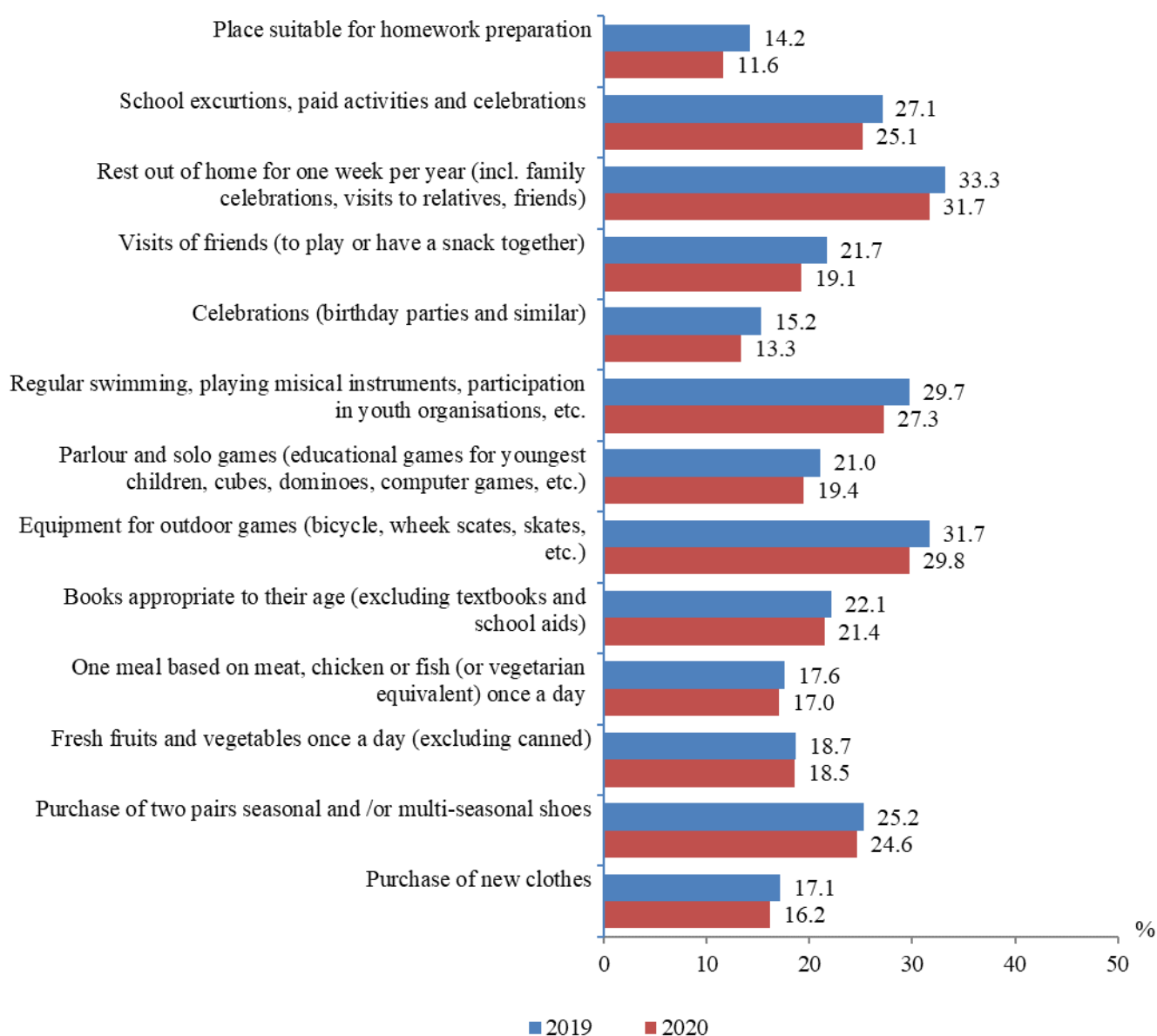


Material deprivation among children

EU-SILC collects data on material deprivation among children aged 1 to 15 years since 2013. In 2020 the share of children with material deprivation (lacking 1 or more from 13 items) is 38.5% and for 3.3% of children not a single need can be satisfied due to financial reasons. Around one third of the children (31.7%) cannot afford one-week holiday per year (including family holidays, visiting relatives, friends, organised by the school vacation, etc.); equipment for outdoor games (bicycle, skates, etc.) - 29.8% and 27.3% - regular swimming, playing musical instruments, participation in youth organisations, etc. (Figure 11).

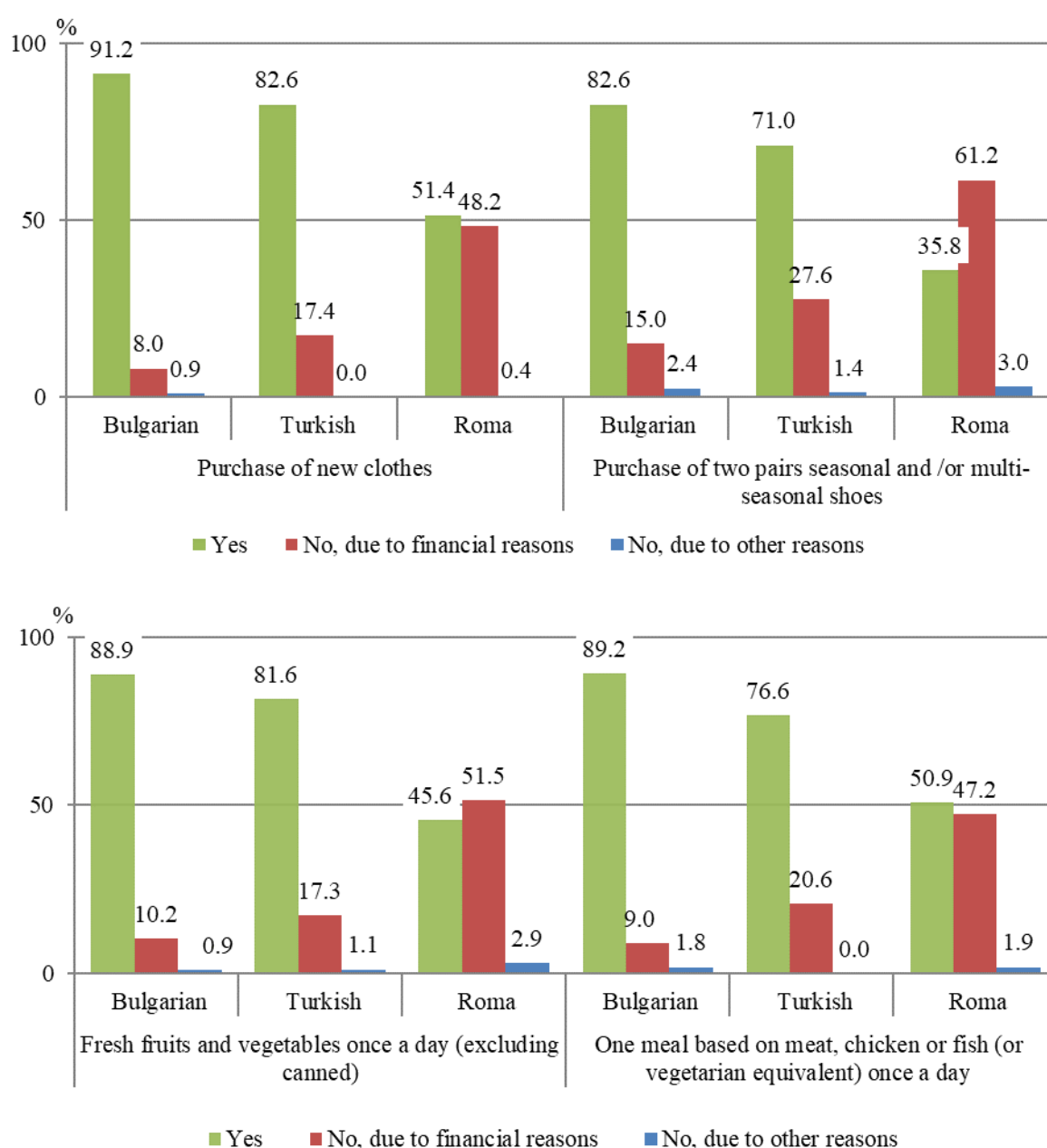
In 2020, 43.0% of children with material deprivation were also at-risk-of-poverty.

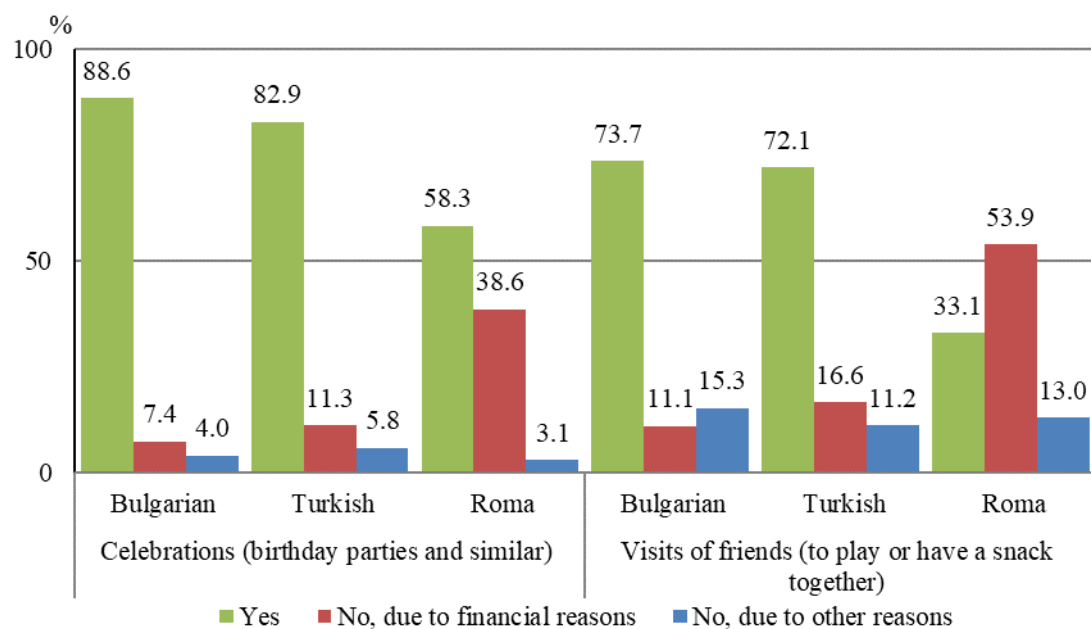
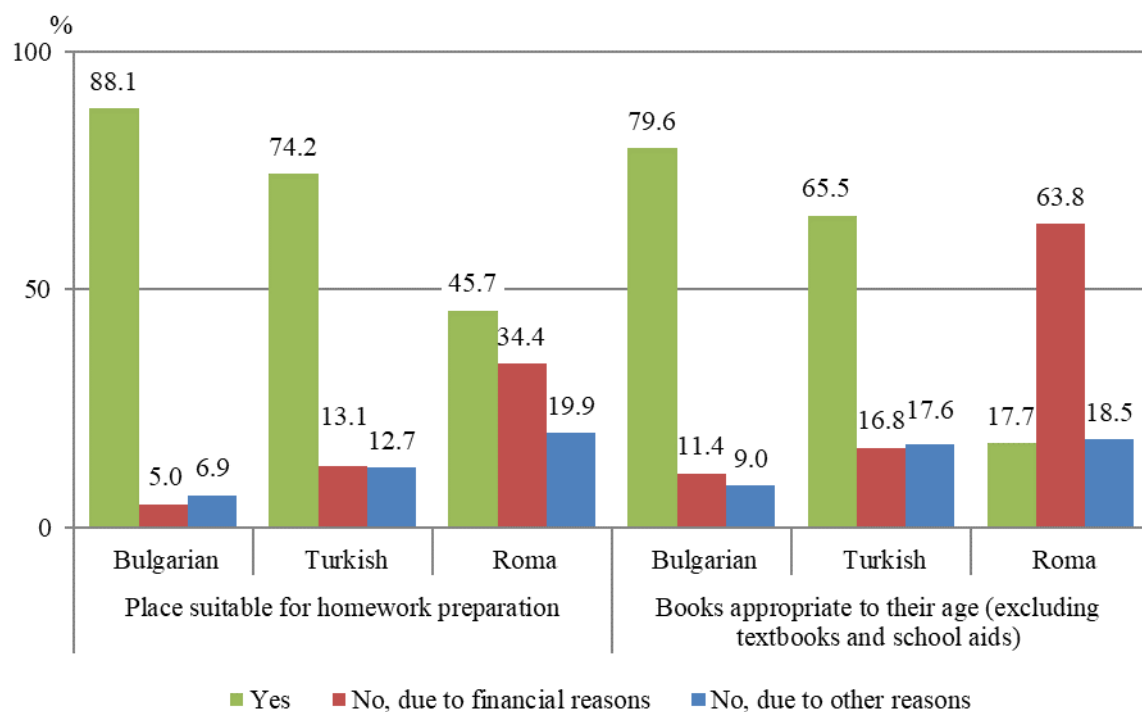
Figure 11. Material deprivation among children in 2019 and 2020



The ability to ensure certain children's necessities differs among ethnicities. In 2020, the shares of materially deprived (lacking 1 or more from 13 items) children by ethnicity are as follows: 29.0% - among Bulgarian ethnic group, 45.6% - among Turkish one, 77.8% - among Roma and 14.3% - among other ethnicities. Not a single need (limitation on all the 13 items) could be satisfied for 1.1% of the Bulgarians, 2.3% of Turkish and 14.1% of Roma ethnic group. About 27% 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: 36.6% of children of Turkish ethnic group and 71.6% of Roma ethnicity.

Figure 12. Material deprivation among children by ethnic group in 2020

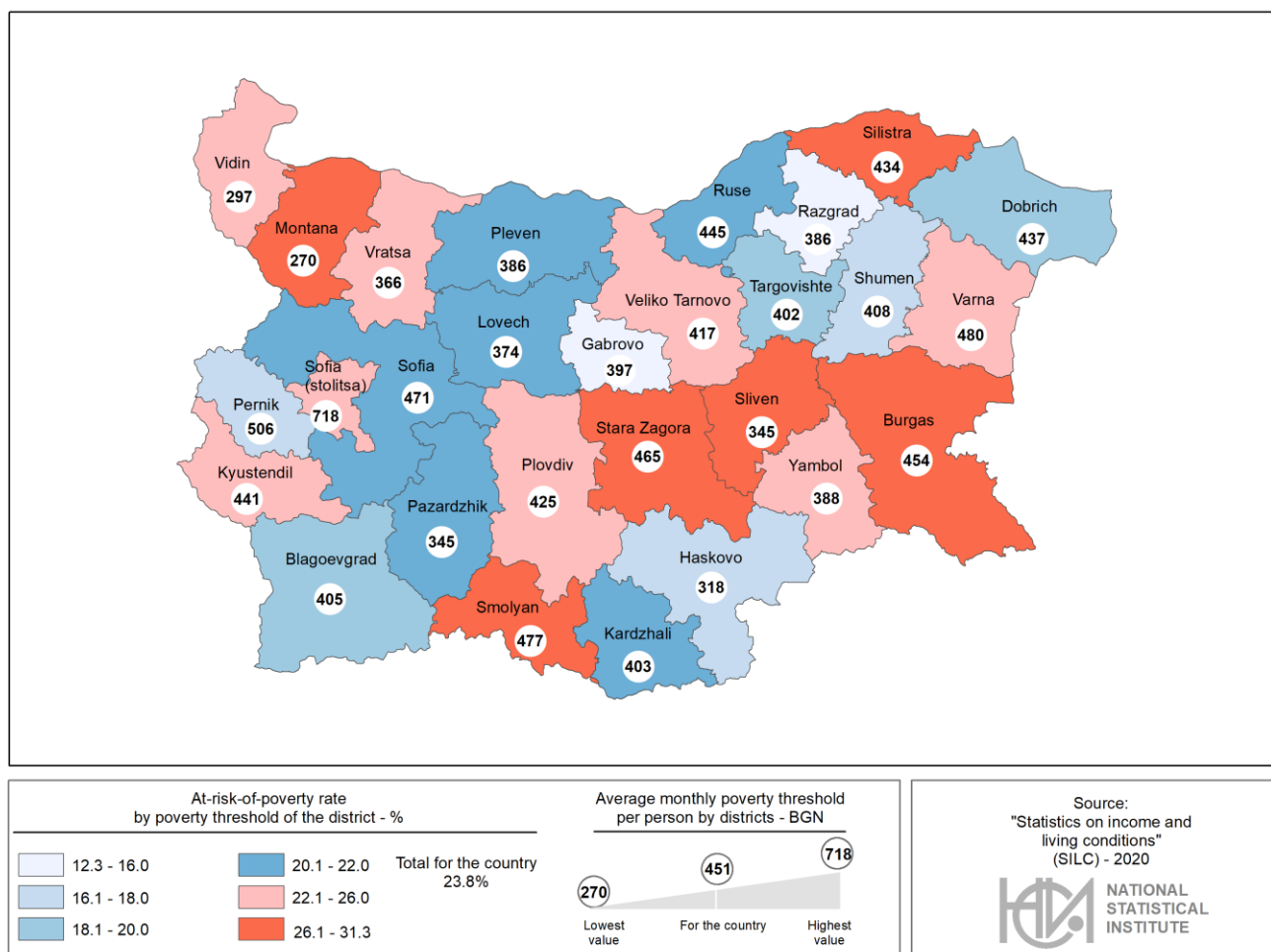




Assessment of poverty at regional level

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.

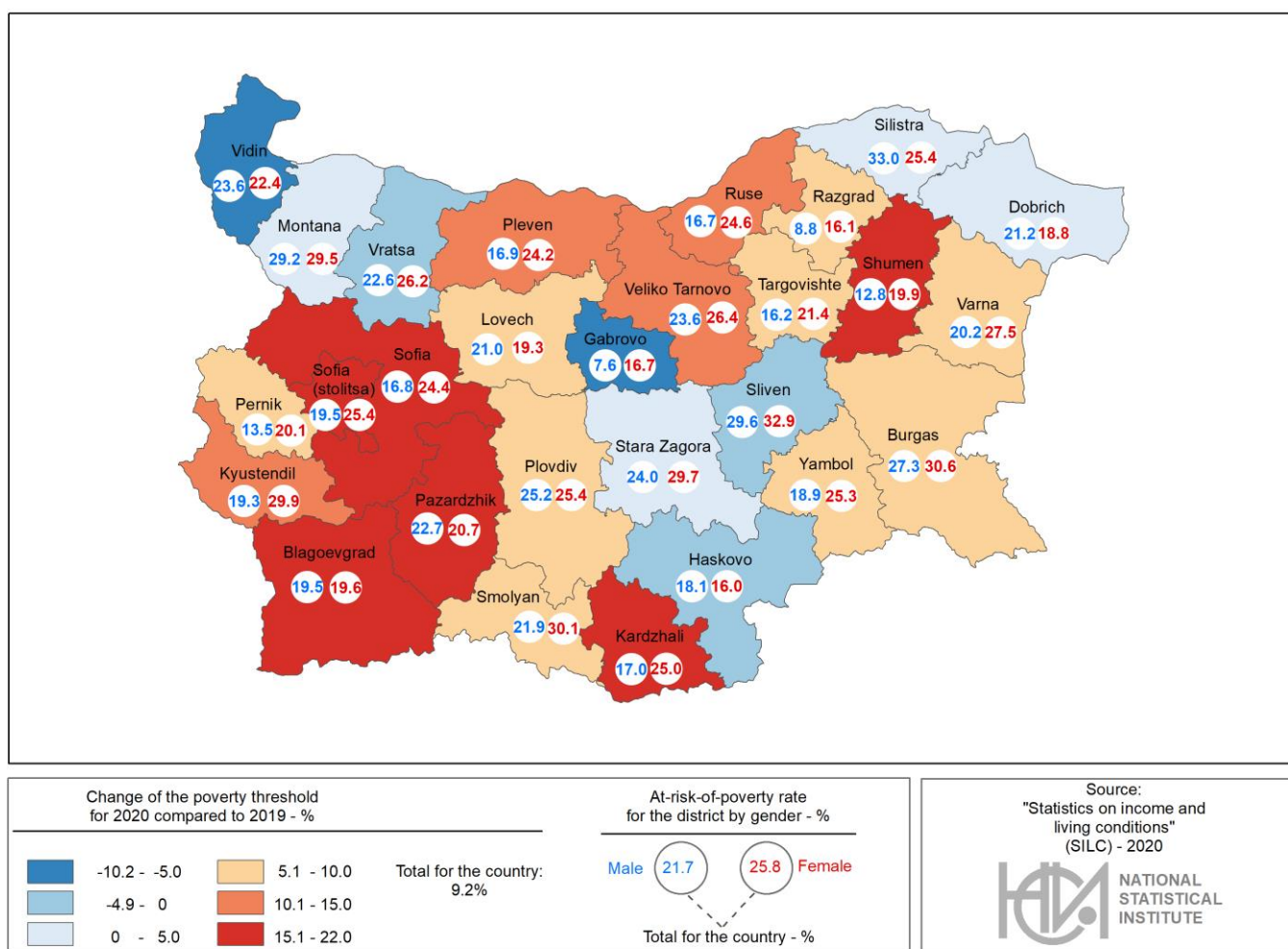
Figure 13. Poverty threshold by districts in 2020



Lowest poverty threshold in 2020 is observed in districts Montana and Vidin - 270 and 297 BGN respectively, and the highest - in district Sofia (stolitsa) - 718 BGN, followed by districts Pernik (506 BGN) and Varna (480 BGN).

Highest share of people at-risk-of-poverty is observed in districts Sliven - 31.3%, Montana - 29.4%, Silistra - 29.1%, and Burgas - 29.0%. Lowest is the share of people at-risk-of-poverty in districts Gabrovo - 12.3%, Razgrad - 12.6%, and Shumen - 16.4%.

Figure 14. Change of the poverty threshold for 2020 compared to 2019 and risk of poverty rate by regions and gender

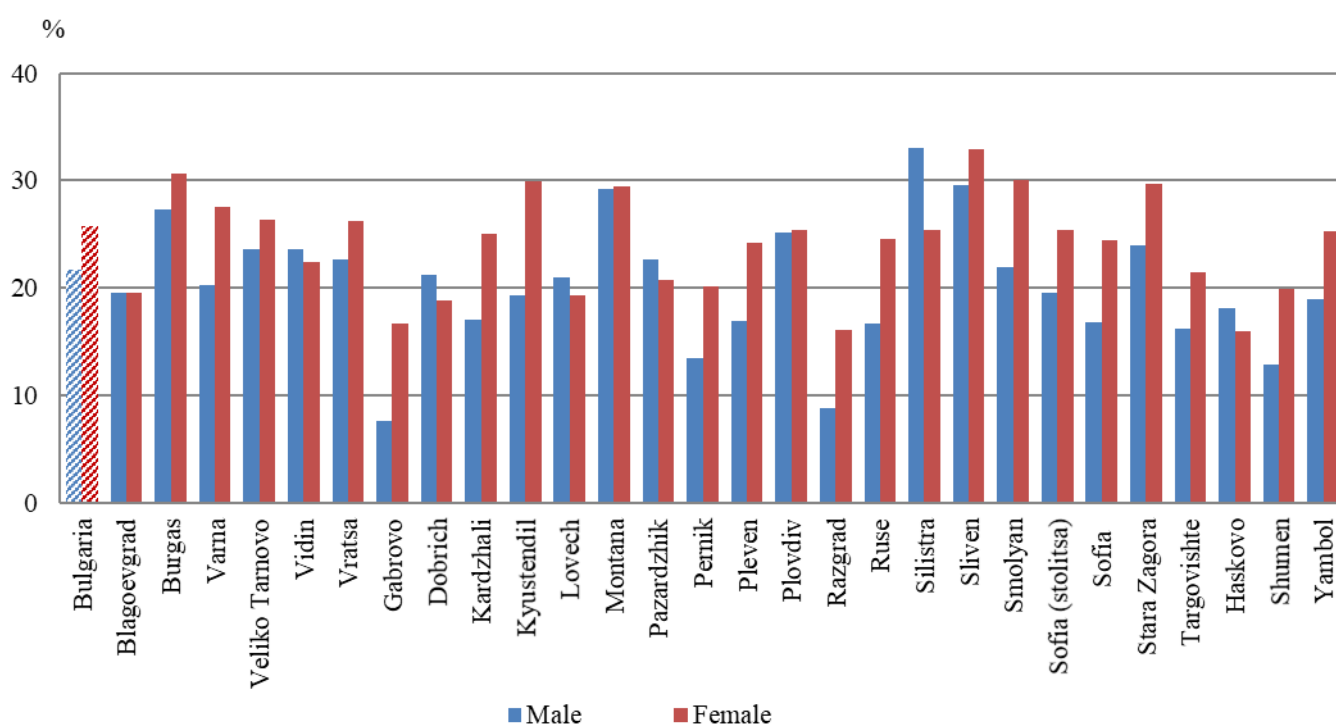


The poverty threshold in 2020 increased compared to 2019 in almost all districts. The highest growth was recorded in the districts of Sofia (stolitsa) (by 22.0%), Sofia (by 19.8%), Blagoevgrad (19.1%), Pazardzhik and Kardzhali by 18.2% each, and Shumen by 18.0%. The lowest increases were observed in the districts of Gabrovo (by 10.2%), Vidin (by 6.8%), Haskovo (by 2.2%), Vratsa (by 1.2%), and Sliven (by 0.2%).

The lowest share of poor for male - 7.6%, is observed in district Gabrovo, while the highest one - in district Silistra - 33.0%. Lowest is the at-risk-of-poverty rate for female in district Haskovo - 16.0%, compared to highest in districts Burgas and Sliven - 30.6% and 32.9% respectively.

In districts Kyustendil, Gabrovo, Smolyan, Kardzhali, Ruse, Sofia, Varna, Plevan, Razgrad, Shumen, Pernik, Sofia (stolitsa), Stara Zagora, Targovishte and Yambol the share of female at-risk-of-poverty is more than 5 p.p. higher than that of male. In 6 districts – Silistra, Dobrich, Haskovo, Pazardzhik, Lovech and Vidin the share of poor male is higher than the share of poor female.

Figure 15. Share of persons at-risk-of-poverty by gender and districts in 2020



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 exclusion.

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 collective and institutional households are excluded.

Up to 2015, the survey is conducted over a 4 year rotational panel from private households. In 2020, the sample size of the panel is 9 052 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.

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 parents the 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 (households with zero income) – 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 2020

Indicators	Percent	Standard error	Variance	Confidence interval	
				95% lower limit, in %	95% upper limit, in %
Population at-risk-of-poverty and social exclusion					
Total	32.1	0.9	0.8	30.2	33.9
Male	29.8	1.0	1.0	27.8	31.8
Female	34.2	1.0	0.9	32.3	36.0
0 - 17 years	33.3	1.9	3.8	29.4	37.1
18 - 64 years	25.9	1.0	1.0	24.0	27.9
65+	48.3	0.9	0.8	46.5	50.1
At-risk-of-poverty					
Total	23.8	0.9	0.7	22.2	25.5
Male	21.7	0.9	0.9	19.9	23.5
Female	25.8	0.9	0.8	24.1	27.6
0 - 17 years	28.3	1.9	3.7	24.5	32.0
18-64 years	17.5	0.9	0.8	15.8	19.2
65+	38.3	0.9	0.7	36.6	40.0

Indicators	Percent	Standard error	Variance	Confidence interval	
				95% lower limit, in %	95% upper limit, in %
Severe material deprivation					
Total	19.4	0.8	0.7	17.8	20.9
Male	18.4	0.9	0.8	16.7	20.2
Female	20.2	0.8	0.7	18.6	21.8
0 - 17 years	20.0	1.7	2.9	16.6	23.3
18 - 64 years	16.2	0.8	0.7	14.6	17.8
65+	27.8	0.9	0.8	26.1	29.5
Low work intensity					
Total 18 - 59 years	7.9	0.6	0.4	6.7	9.1
Male	8.1	0.6	0.4	6.8	9.3
Female	7.7	0.7	0.4	6.4	9.0
Total 0 - 17 years	10.6	1.4	2.0	7.8	13.4
Total 0 - 59 years	8.5	0.8	0.6	7.0	10.0
Male	8.5	0.8	0.6	7.0	10.1
Female	8.5	0.8	0.7	6.9	10.1

8. Estimation for main indicators by ethnic groups in 2020

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	25.1	0.8	23.7	26.6
Turkish ethnic group	39.9	2.9	34.3	45.7
Roma ethnic group	79.4	3.2	72.5	84.9
Other ethnic group	20.7	9.4	7.9	44.4
At-risk-of-poverty and ethnic group				
Bulgarian ethnic group	17.8	0.7	16.5	19.1
Turkish ethnic group	29.5	2.6	24.7	34.7
Roma ethnic group	66.2	3.5	59.0	72.8
Other ethnic group	12.7	6.0	4.8	29.5
Severe material deprivation and ethnic group				
Bulgarian ethnic group	13.8	0.6	12.7	15.0
Turkish ethnic group	20.4	2.3	16.3	25.3
Roma ethnic group	62.0	4.3	53.4	69.9
Other ethnic group	14.2	7.3	4.8	35.0
Low work intensity and ethnic group				
Bulgarian ethnic group	5.4	0.5	4.5	6.3
Turkish ethnic group	8.7	1.6	6.1	12.3
Roma ethnic group	25.5	3.9	18.7	33.7
Other ethnic group	2.4	2.1	0.4	12.3

9. Estimation for indicator 'at-risk-of-poverty' by districts in 2020

	Blagoevgrad		Burgas		Varna		Veliko Tarnovo	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	19.6	3.5	29.0	4.1	24.0	2.8	25.0	4.3
0 - 17 years	23.3	7.4	40.9	8.8	23.7	6.0	26.9	8.6
18 - 64 years	15.6	4.0	21.7	3.9	17.9	2.8	15.8	4.5
65+ years	29.3	3.5	39.1	3.2	37.8	3.9	42.6	5.2
Male	19.5	3.9	27.3	4.5	20.2	3.0	23.6	4.7
Female	19.6	3.4	30.6	4.4	27.5	3.4	26.4	4.5
	Vidin		Vratsa		Gabrovo		Dobrich	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	23.0	6.1	24.5	6.2	12.3	2.7	20.0	3.8
0 - 17 years	46.5	12.3	37.8	13.2	8.0	4.6	32.0	10.3
18 - 64 years	19.9	6.6	18.4	5.9	4.2	2.1	13.2	3.5
65+ years	16.3	4.6	29.9	5.9	31.9	5.2	30.6	5.0
Male	23.6	6.8	22.6	6.4	7.6	2.7	21.2	4.4
Female	22.4	6.0	26.2	6.2	16.7	3.9	18.8	3.8
	Kardzhali		Kyustendil		Lovech		Montana	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	21.1	3.6	24.8	5.6	20.1	4.3	29.4	10.5
0 - 17 years	17.0	8.1	33.0	14.7	24.7	11.1	43.5	16.1
18 - 64 years	15.7	3.7	16.8	5.2	15.5	4.9	31.1	10.9
65+ years	40.2	5.0	37.7	5.4	29.3	5.0	8.9	3.2
Male	17.0	3.3	19.3	4.4	21.0	6.3	29.2	9.9
Female	25.0	4.3	29.9	7.2	19.3	3.5	29.5	11.2
	Pazardzhik		Pernik		Pleven		Plovdiv	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	21.7	4.8	16.9	3.9	20.6	5.3	25.3	3.7
0 - 17 years	35.6	10.2	18.4	9.8	32.2	11.7	29.2	7.2
18 - 64 years	18.6	4.7	10.1	3.1	14.9	5.0	20.1	3.6
65+ years	21.6	3.6	40.8	6.3	24.9	3.7	37.9	3.0
Male	22.7	5.7	13.5	3.9	16.9	5.5	25.2	3.7
Female	20.7	4.3	20.1	4.6	24.2	5.3	25.4	3.9

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

Continued and end

	Razgrad		Ruse		Silistra		Sliven	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	12.6	2.6	20.8	3.3	29.1	6.0	31.3	6.7
0 - 17 years	2.8	2.1	28.1	8.3	31.9	11.0	47.5	13.2
18 - 64 years	9.7	2.7	14.2	3.2	27.1	6.8	29.9	7.0
65+ years	32.8	6.8	34.4	3.9	33.1	5.7	19.1	4.3
Male	8.8	3.0	16.7	3.2	33.0	6.7	29.6	7.2
Female	16.1	3.2	24.6	3.9	25.4	5.7	32.9	6.6
	Smolyan		Sofia (stolitsa)		Sofia		Stara Zagora	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	26.2	7.0	22.5	2.0	20.6	3.6	26.9	4.5
0 - 17 years	30.0	14.8	21.2	3.8	8.3	8.1	32.7	10.2
18 - 64 years	14.9	7.2	16.5	2.1	10.3	3.9	18.7	4.4
65+ years	50.9	7.1	46.7	2.6	45.5	4.6	44.6	4.0
Male	21.9	8.4	19.5	2.0	16.8	3.9	24.0	5.5
Female	30.1	6.3	25.4	2.3	24.4	4.0	29.7	3.9
	Targovishte		Haskovo		Shumen		Yambol	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	18.9	3.8	17.1	3.4	16.4	5.0	22.2	4.4
0 - 17 years	29.4	12.3	13.0	5.7	16.1	6.9	42.4	13.0
18 - 64 years	9.4	2.7	17.3	4.2	13.2	5.5	12.8	3.8
65+ years	36.4	5.9	18.6	3.5	29.4	5.7	31.4	5.3
Male	16.2	4.0	18.1	4.1	12.8	5.5	18.9	5.6
Female	21.4	5.2	16.0	3.3	19.9	5.0	25.3	4.2

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.