POVERTY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION INDICATORS IN 2021

Poverty and social inclusion indicators are part of the general EU indicators for tracing the progress in the field of poverty and social inclusion. The 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 2021, the average monthly poverty line for the country is 504.33 BGN per person. The number of persons who are below this line is 1 532.4 thousand representing 22.1 % of the population.

1. Main poverty indicators

|	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
At-risk-of-poverty threshold (monthly average in BGN)	351.1	351.1	413.0	451.0	504.3
Persons below at-risk-of-poverty threshold - in thousands	1665	1551	1586	1660	1532
At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of the population)	23.4	22.0	22.6	23.8	22.1
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (% of the population)	44.8	45.2	42.2	41.7	44.3
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers with pensions included (% of the population)	29.2	29.5	29.6	29.9	31.5
Inequality of income distribution (S80/20)	8.2	7.7	8.1	8.0	7.4
Gini coefficient[1]	40.2	39.6	40.8	40.0	39.7

Compared to the previous year, the poverty line increased by 11.8% and the relative share of the poor population decreased by 1.7 percentage points (Table 1).

The social protection system contributes considerably to the poverty decrease. According to 2021 data, if the income from pensions is included in the household's income and the rest of social transfers are excluded, (allowances, social and family benefits and supplements) the poverty level increases from 22.1% to 31.5%, or by 9.4 percentage points. Respectively, if the pensions and the rest of the social transfers are excluded, the poverty level increases up to 44.3%, or by 22.2 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 the poor is highest among the unemployed (50.2% for the year 2021) and the risk of poverty for unemployed males is 11.8 percentage points higher than for unemployed females.

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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
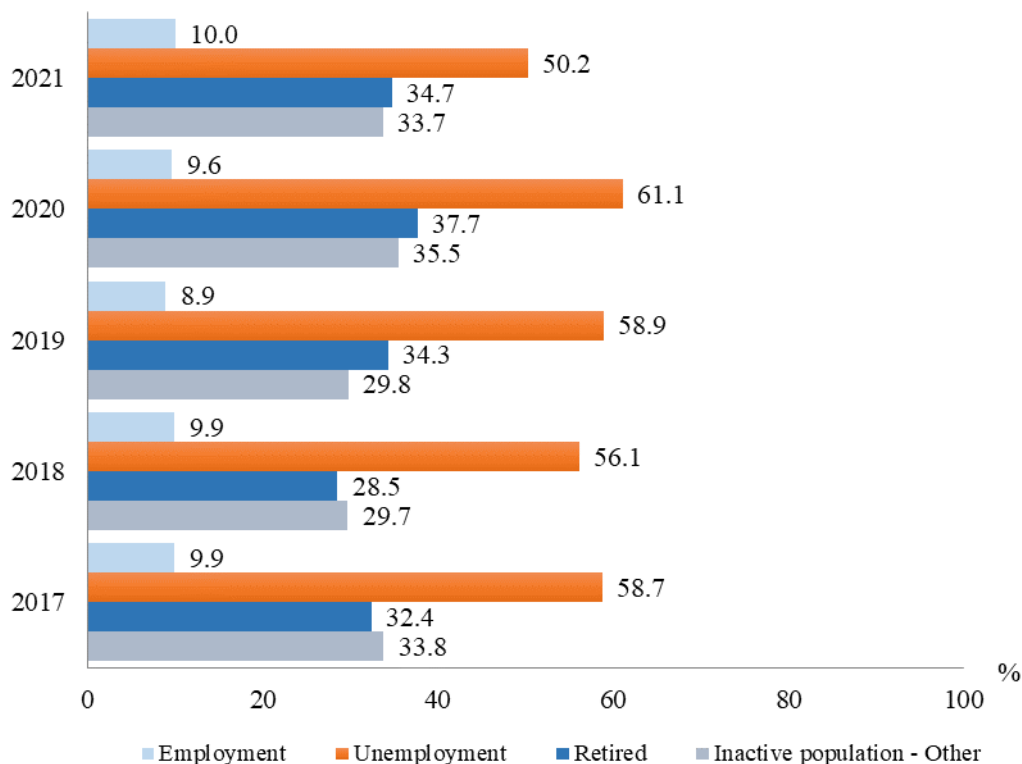
In 2021, the share of the poor among employed persons in the 18-64 age group increased by 0.3 percentage points compared to the previous year, to 10.0%. The risk of poverty is three times higher for persons working part-time than for those working full-time (Table 2). At the same time, the risk of poverty among females is 2.8 percentage points lower than among males.

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

(Per cent)

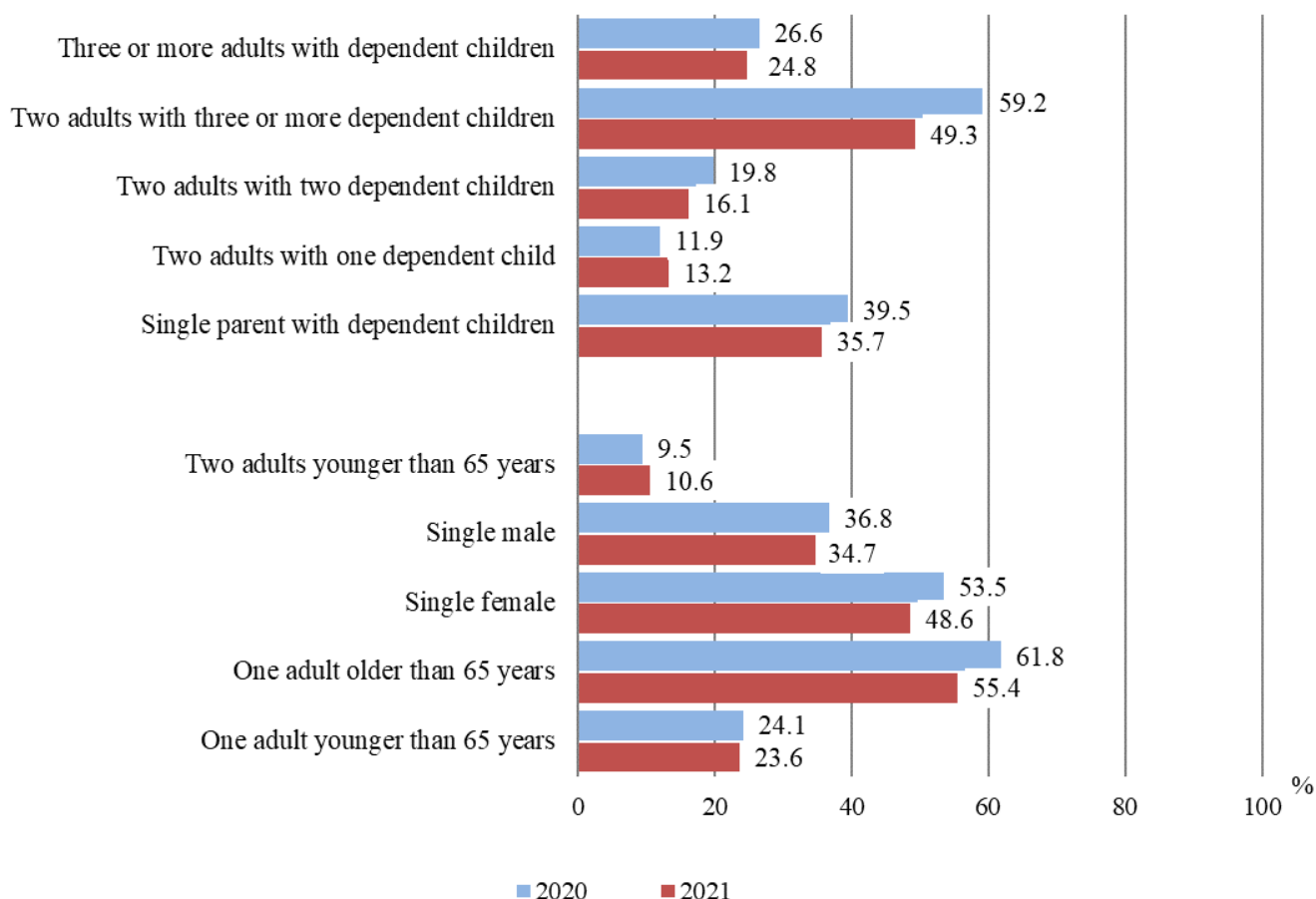|	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Employed					
Total	**10.0**	**10.1**	**9.0**	**9.7**	**10.0**
Male	11.3	11.5	9.7	10.6	11.3
Female	8.4	8.6	8.2	8.5	8.5
Type of employment					
Full time	8.3	8.6	7.8	8.4	8.9
Part time	35.6	34.4	30.8	33.6	25.4

Educational level influences considerably the risk of poverty for the employed. The highest is the share of working poor with primary and without education - 61.1% (Figure 2). The increase of educational level decreases the share of poor among employed with primary education by about two times and more than six times for those with secondary education. The share of working poor with tertiary education is the lowest - 3.6%.

Figure 2. Employees at-risk-of-poverty by the level of education in 2021
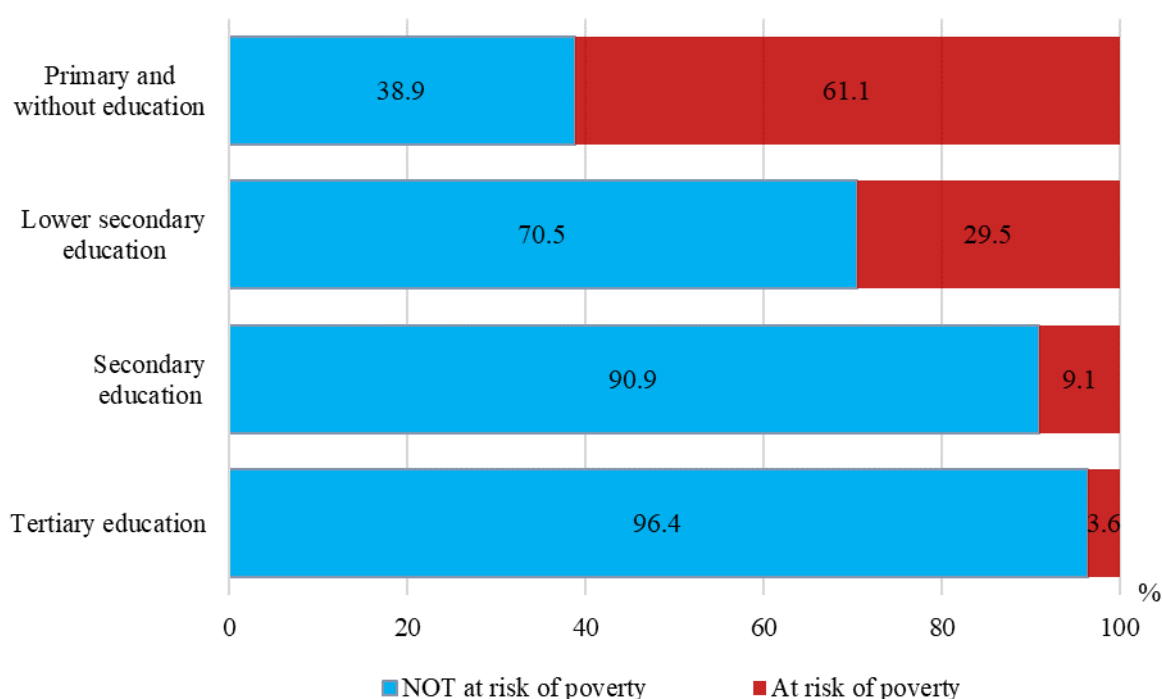
Poverty estimates by type of household show that poverty is concentrated among elderly single-person households older than 65 years (55.4% for 2021) and single-person households – female (48.6% for 2021). Compared to the previous year, in 2021 highest is the decrease of the risk of poverty among households of two adults with three or more children - a decrease of 9.9 percentage points (Figure 3). Among single-person households the risk of poverty is 13.9 percentage points higher for females than for males. In a single-person household where the age of the person is above 65 the risk of poverty is 31.8 percentage points higher than for persons aged below 65 years living in a single-person household.
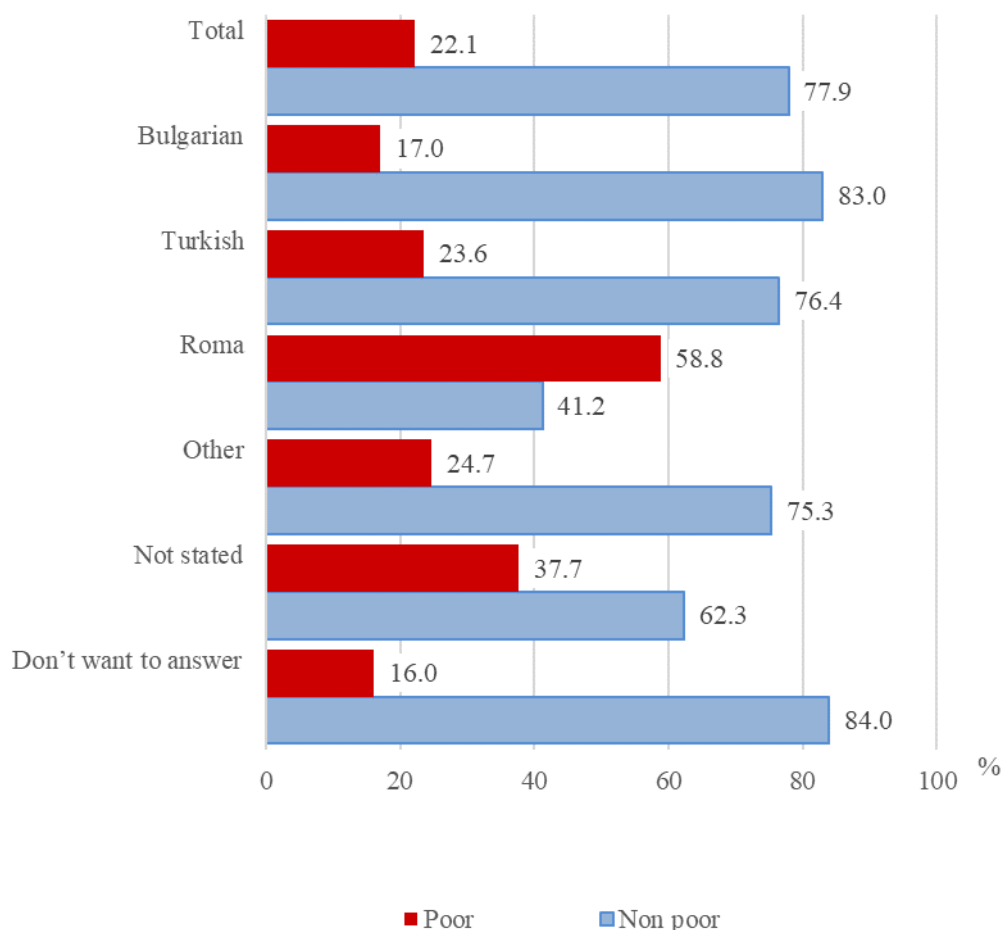
Figure 3. Risk of poverty by household types

Household type	2020	2021
Three or more adults with dependent children	26.6	24.8
Two adults with three or more dependent children	59.2	49.3
Two adults with two dependent children	19.8	16.1
Two adults with one dependent child	11.9	13.2
Single parent with dependent children	39.5	35.7
Two adults younger than 65 years	9.5	10.6
Single male	36.8	34.7
Single female	53.5	48.6
One adult older than 65 years	61.8	55.4
One adult younger than 65 years	24.1	23.6

■ 2020 ■ 2021

Poverty estimates by ethnicity[2]

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.

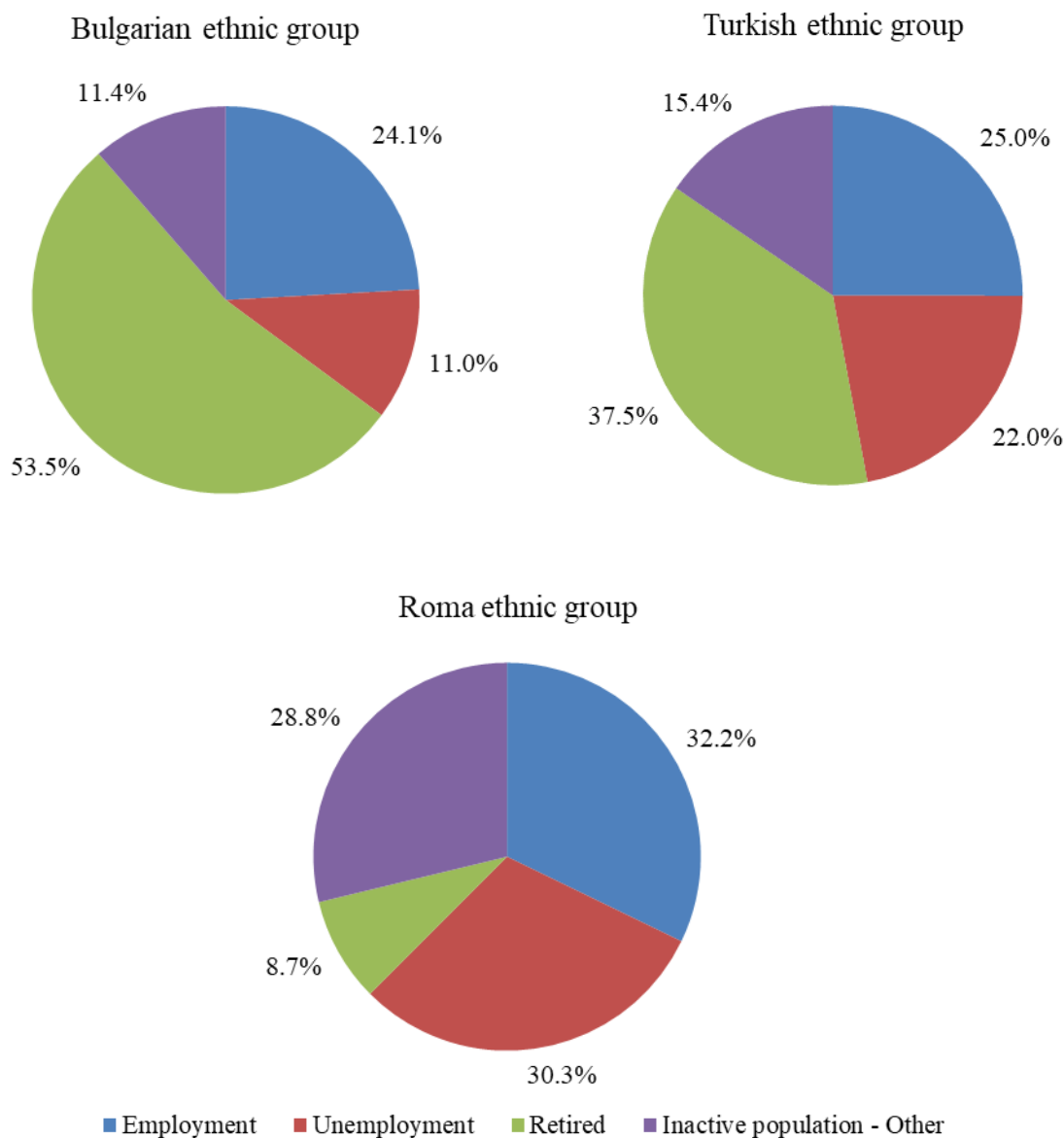In 2021, the highest is the share of poor among Roma ethnic group - 58.8% and the lowest among Bulgarian one - 17.0%.

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[2] Due to the sample nature of the 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 2021

Ethnic group	Poor	Non poor
Total	22.1	77.9
Bulgarian	17.0	83.0
Turkish	23.6	76.4
Roma	58.8	41.2
Other	24.7	75.3
Not stated	37.7	62.3
Don't want to answer	16.0	84.0

■ Poor   ■ Non poor

Considerable discrepancies are observed in the distribution of poor belonging to separate ethnic groups and their economic activity. Among the poor belonging to the Bulgarian and Turkish ethnic groups retired people (53.5 and 37.5% respectively) prevail, while among the Roma ethnic group the highest is the share of employed -32.2%. Regarding the unemployed, the highest is the share of poor among the Roma ethnic group - 30.3%, compared to 22.0% among Turkish and 11.0% among Bulgarian ethnic groups.

Figure 5. Share of poor by economic activity and ethnicity

Bulgarian ethnic group

11.4%
24.1%
11.0%
53.5%

Turkish ethnic group

15.4%
25.0%
22.0%
37.5%

Roma ethnic group

28.8%
32.2%
8.7%
30.3%

■ 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 the Bulgarian ethnic group the at risk of poverty for persons with primary education and without education is 18 times higher compared to the at risk of poverty for persons with tertiary education and among the Turkish one it is 8 times (Figure 6). Among the Roma population, around two thirds of the persons with primary and without education are poor compared to the absence of poor among Roma with tertiary education.

Figure 6. Share of employed by education, risk of poverty and ethnic group in 2021
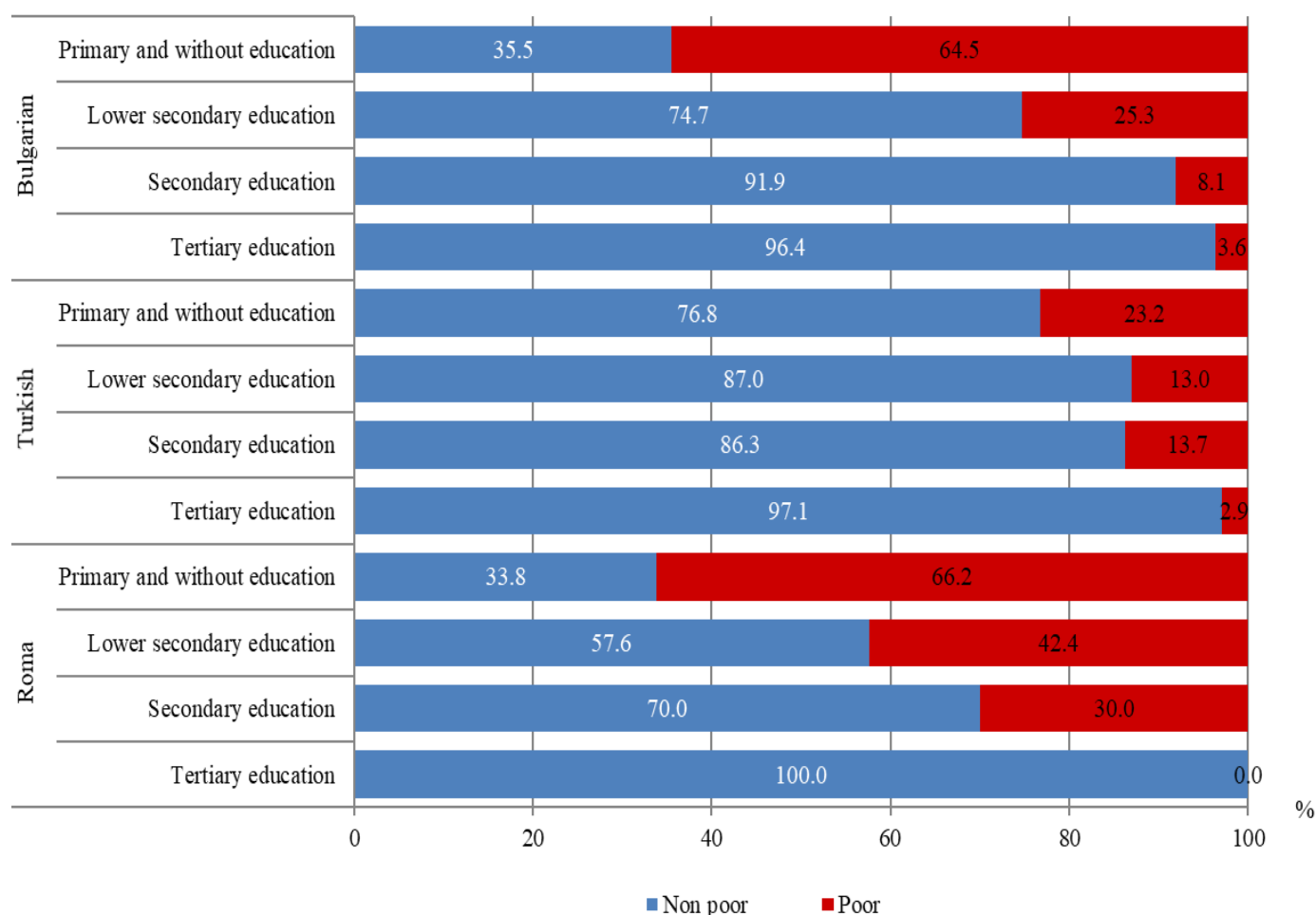
Material and social deprivation of households

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. By 2020, nine questions related to the consumption of specific goods and services were used to assess the material deprivation of households. From 2021, a new indicator of severe material and social deprivation is included which shows the lack of necessary and desirable items for living a worthy life. It is calculated as the share of persons in the population who cannot afford 7 out of 13 items - 6 at the individual level and 7 at the household level (Table 3).

3. Material and social deprivation items in 2021

Questions to the households	Deprived persons – number	Share of population - %
Can the 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.)	2517495	36.4
Can the household afford, if they want, a week's annual holiday away from home.	2842714	41.1
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 expenses on the telephone) * instalments for loan repayment	1414484	20.4
Can the household afford, if they want, to eat meat, chicken or fish (or their vegetarian equivalent) every second day.	1551951	22.4
Does the household afford to keep its home adequately warm.	1642036	23.7
Does the household have a car (incl. a company car for private use).	910294	13.1
Can the household afford to replace worn-out furniture.	2702055	39.0
Questions to persons aged 16 and more		
Availability of internet connection at home that can be used for personal needs.	535318	9.1
Replacement of worn-out clothes by buying some new ones.	1629974	27.9
Buying two pairs of shoes depending on the season and/or all-weather shoes.	2010907	34.4
Spend a small amount of money each week on yourself.	1453273	24.8
Regularly participate in sports and entertainment activities such as cinema, theatre, concert, etc.	1067966	18.2
Get-together with friends/relatives for a drink/meal (incl. at home) at least once a month.	912381	15.6

In 2021, 19.1% of the population live in severe material and social deprivation (limitations in 7 out of 13 items).

Limitations connected to satisfaction of certain needs and necessities differ among separate ethnic groups (Table 4).

4. Share of deprived persons in 2021 by ethnic groups

(Per cent)

Questions to the households	Bulgarian ethnic group	Turkish ethnic group	Roma ethnic group	Others
Can the 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.)	31.5	41.2	71.7	43.6
Can the household afford, if they want, a week's annual holiday away from home.	35.2	53.3	75.5	56.1
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 expenses on the telephone) * instalments for loan repayment	16.9	19.1	47.3	41.2
Can the household afford, if they want, to eat meat, chicken or fish (or their vegetarian equivalent) every second day.	19.0	13.4	54.4	23.8
Does the household afford to keep its home adequately warm.	20.0	19.6	54.4	40.1
Does the household have a car (incl. a company car for private use).	8.7	10.6	50.5	13.8
Can the household afford to replace worn-out furniture.	34.7	44.0	68.7	56.8
Questions to persons aged 16 and more				
Availability of internet connection at home which can be used for personal needs.	6.2	6.7	36.2	14.0
Replacement of worn-out clothes by buying some new ones.	23.0	31.2	64.7	42.4
Buying two pairs of shoes depending on the season and/or all-weather shoes.	29.6	37.4	71.9	49.8
Spend a small amount of money each week on yourself.	20.7	27.0	56.4	42.2
Regularly participate in sports and entertainment activities such as cinema, theatre, concert, etc.	15.7	12.7	43.5	19.4
Get-together with friends/relatives for a drink/meal (incl. at home) at least once a month.	11.8	18.2	44.2	10.3

Limitation in 7 out of 13 items is observed in 13.6% of the Bulgarian ethnic group, 18.5% of Turkish and 61.3% of the Roma ethnic group.

Households of unemployed persons or households with low work intensity status

Households of unemployed persons 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.

Until 2020 the indicator was calculated for persons aged 18 to 59 and from 2021 it is calculated for persons aged 18 to 64.

The low work intensity of the household is calculated as the ratio between the number of months that all household members aged 18-64 have been working during the income reference year (months in actual labour) to the total number of months that the same member of the household could theoretically work at full employment. For those who declare that they work part-time, the number of months is converted to full-time based on hours worked.

People living in households with low work intensity are defined as people of ages from 0 - 64 years living in households where the adults (those aged 18 - 64, 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 low work intensity by age groups and gender*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total 0-64 years - in thousands	**570.0**	**462.0**	**472.0**	**424.0**	**421.3**
Share of population - %	**11.1**	**9.0**	**9.2**	**8.4**	**8.4**
Male - in thousands	300.0	245.0	244.0	218.0	210.5
Share of population - %	11.5	9.3	9.3	8.4	8.2
Female - in thousands	270.0	217.0	228.0	206.0	210.8
Share of population - %	10.7	8.6	9.1	8.3	8.6
Total 18-64 years - in thousands	**403.0**	**333.0**	**336.0**	**294.0**	**293.7**
Относителен дял от населението - %	**10.3**	**8.5**	**8.6**	**7.6**	**7.7**
Share of population - %	**219.0**	**181.0**	**175.0**	**154.0**	**151.7**
Male - in thousands	11.0	9.0	8.7	7.9	7.7
Share of population - %	184.0	152.0	161.0	140.0	142.0
Female - in thousands	9.5	7.9	8.4	7.4	7.6

* Data for the years before 2021 has been recalculated according to the new definition

293.7 thousand persons aged 18 - 64 years live in a household with low work intensity in 2021, or 7.7% of the population. Compared to 2020 their share increased by 0.1 percentage points. The share of males (7.7%) is 0.1 percentage points higher than that of females (7.6%).

Combined indicator

In relation to the goals set in key areas in strategy "Europe 2030" 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 and social deprivation rate and rate of people living in households with low work intensity.

The combining of the three indicators shows that in 2021 - 31.7% of the population or 2 193.5 thousand persons are at-risk-of -poverty or social exclusion (Table 6).
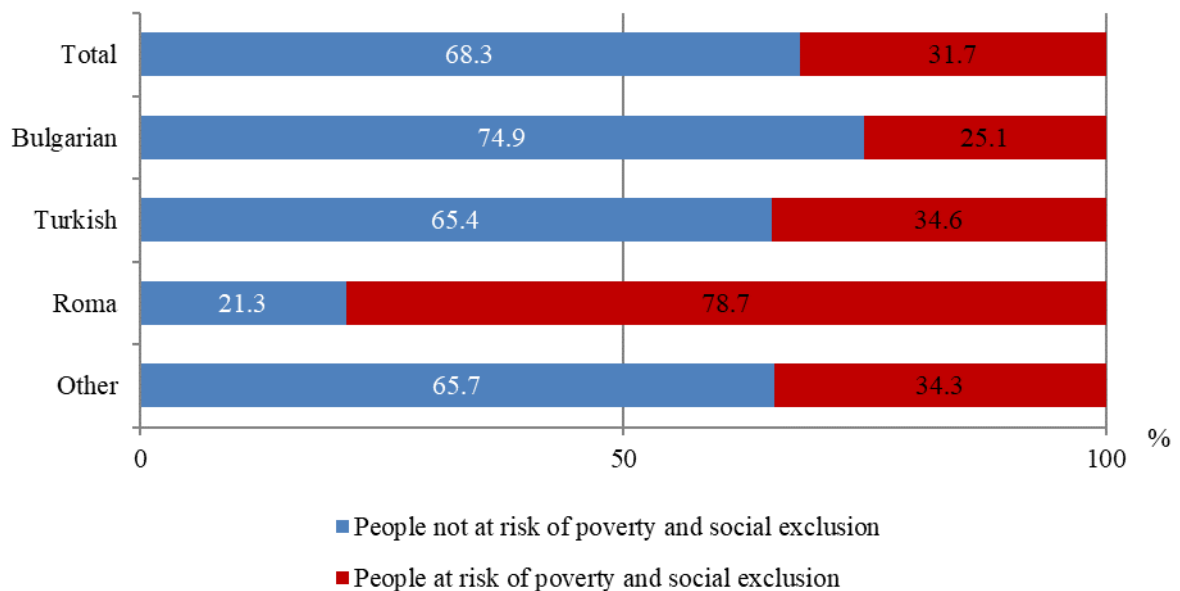
The indicator value decreases by 1.9 percentage points compared to 2020, more considerably among females - by 2.0 than among males – by 1.8 percentage points.

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total - in thousands	**2708.0**	**2343.0**	**2327.0**	**2340.0**	**2193.5**
Share of population - %	**38.0**	**33.2**	**33.2**	**33.6**	**31.7**
Male - in thousands	1229.0	1046.0	1051.0	1052.0	984.0
Share of population - %	35.5	30.5	30.9	31.2	29.4
Female - in thousands	1479.0	1296.0	1277.0	1288.0	1209.5
Share of population - %	40.4	35.7	35.4	35.9	33.9

* Data for the years before 2021 has been recalculated according to the new definition

**Figure 7. Population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion by ethnic groups in 2021**

■ 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 2021, 24.2% of children aged 0 - 17 years in Bulgaria were at-risk-of-poverty or 4.1 percentage points less than in 2020. The social transfers to the households decrease children's poverty rate by 17.7 percentage points.

Figure 8. Children at-risk-of-poverty before and after social transfers
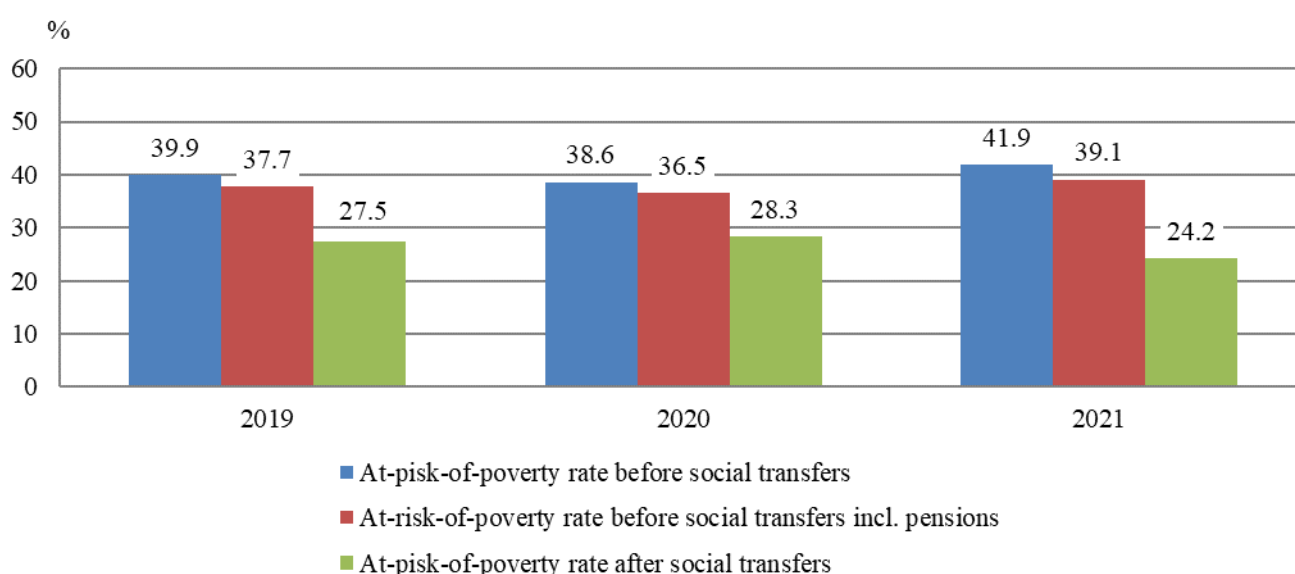
The parents' level of educational attainment and professions are important for children's future progress. The higher educational level creates opportunities for better access to the labour market and higher remuneration. In 2021, parents of every seventh of ten children at-risk-of-poverty (73.2%) are with primary and no education (Figure 9). Nearly 12 times less or 5.9% of children living in households where parents have tertiary education were at-risk-of-poverty. The risk of poverty among children whose parents are with secondary education is two times higher than for those whose parents are with tertiary education.

Figure 9. Share of children at-risk-of-poverty by educational level of their parents
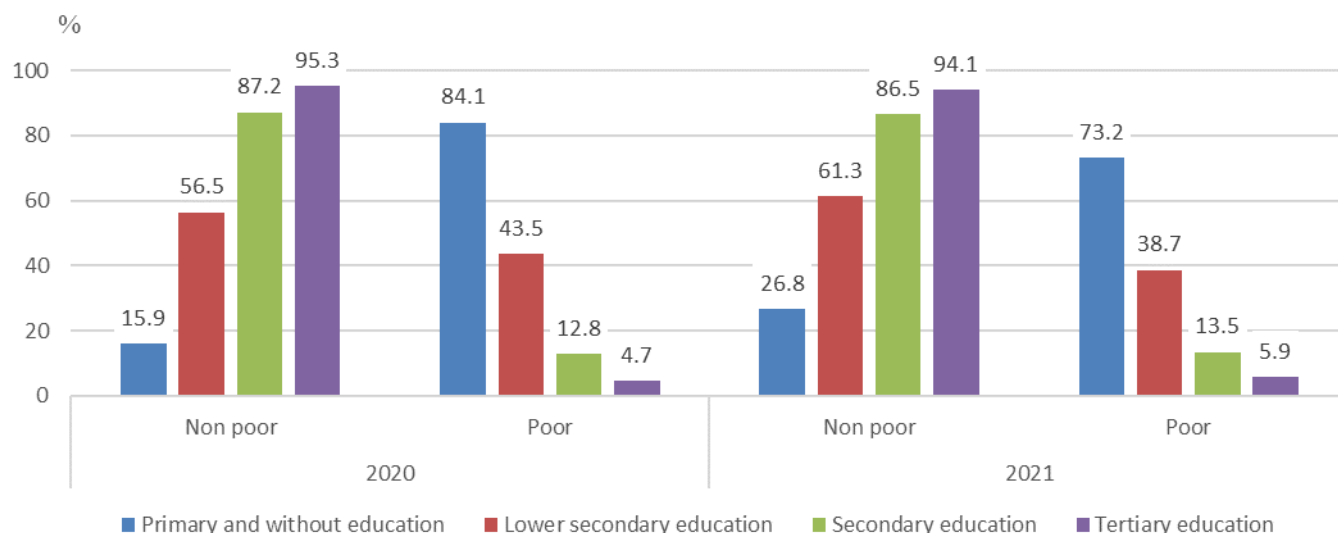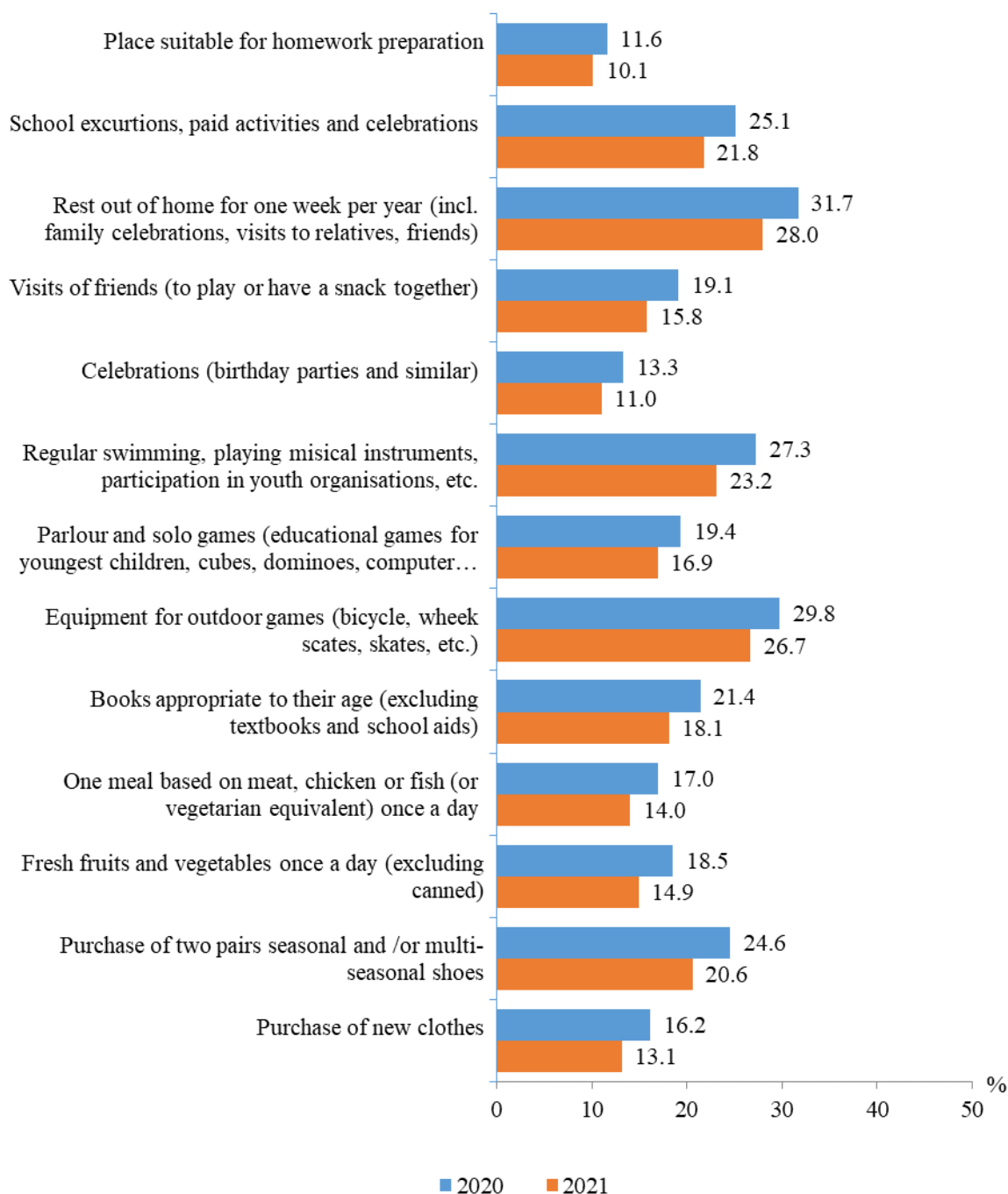

Material deprivation among children

EU-SILC collects data on material deprivation among children aged 1 to 15 years since 2013. In 2021 the share of children with material deprivation (lacking 1 or more from 13 items) is 36.0% and for 2.5% of children, not a single need can be satisfied due to financial reasons. Around one third of the children (28.0%) cannot afford a one-week holiday per year (including family holidays, visiting relatives, friends, organised by the school vacation, etc.); equipment for outdoor games (bicycle, skates, etc.) - 26.7% and 23.2% - regular swimming, playing musical instruments, participation in youth organisations, etc. (Figure 10).

In 2021, 37.6% of children with material deprivation were also at-risk-of-poverty.
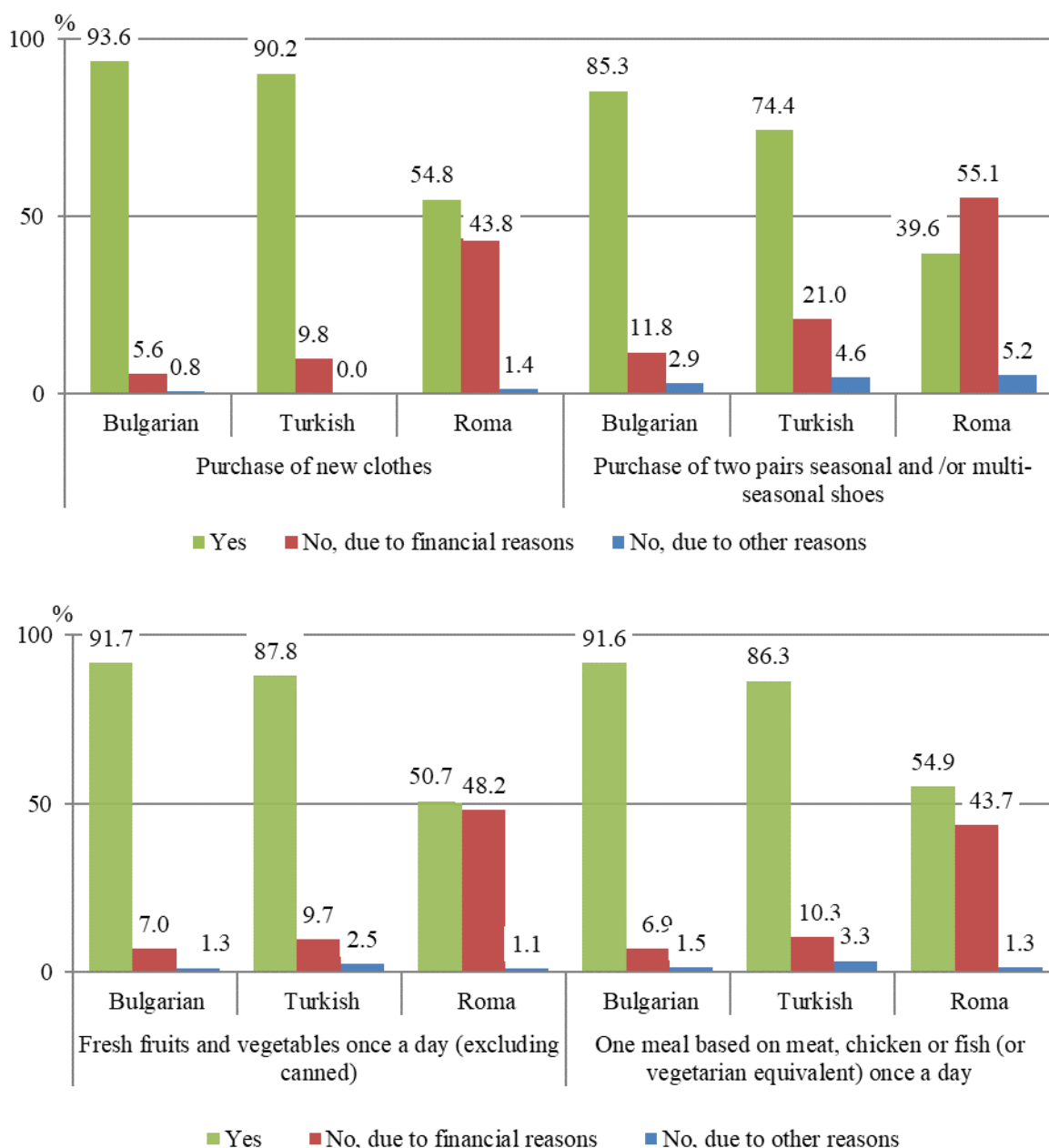
Figure 10. Material deprivation among children in 2020 and 2021

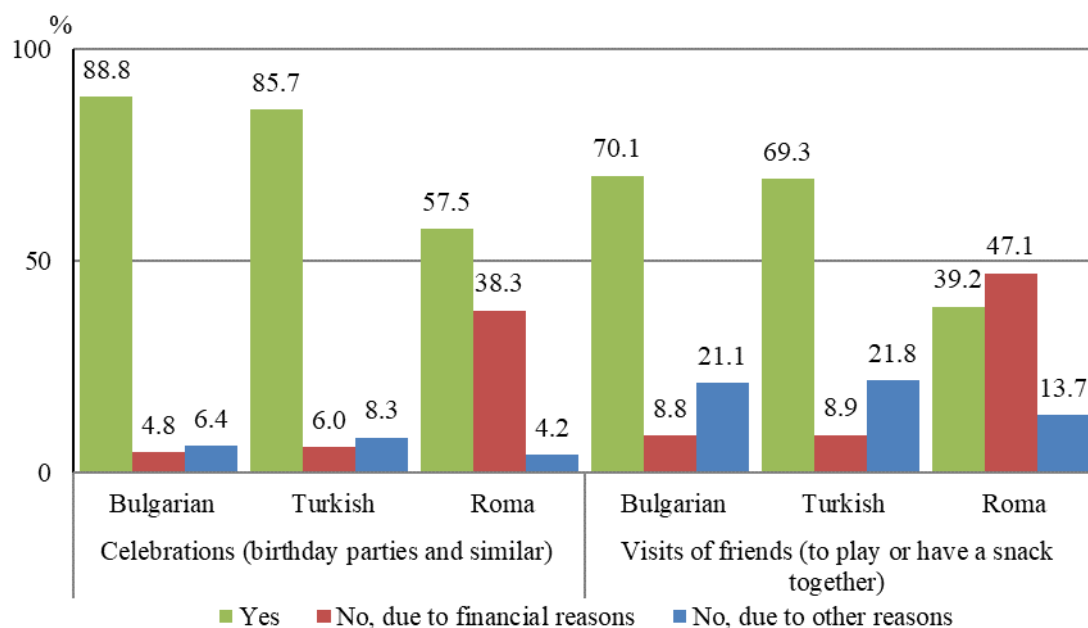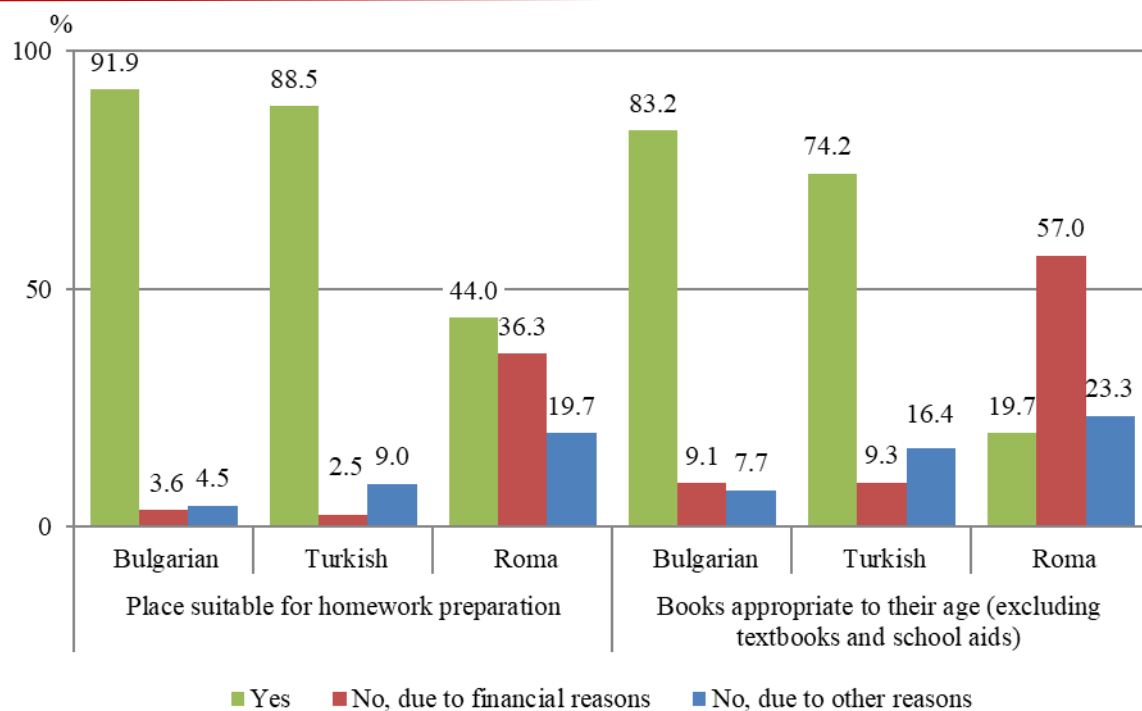| Category	2020	2021
Place suitable for homework preparation	11.6	10.1
School excurtions, paid activities and celebrations	25.1	21.8
Rest out of home for one week per year (incl. family celebrations, visits to relatives, friends)	31.7	28.0
Visits of friends (to play or have a snack together)	19.1	15.8
Celebrations (birthday parties and similar)	13.3	11.0
Regular swimming, playing misical instruments, participation in youth organisations, etc.	27.3	23.2
Parlour and solo games (educational games for youngest children, cubes, dominoes, computer…)	19.4	16.9
Equipment for outdoor games (bicycle, wheek scates, skates, etc.)	29.8	26.7
Books appropriate to their age (excluding textbooks and school aids)	21.4	18.1
One meal based on meat, chicken or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) once a day	17.0	14.0
Fresh fruits and vegetables once a day (excluding canned)	18.5	14.9
Purchase of two pairs seasonal and /or multi-seasonal shoes	24.6	20.6
Purchase of new clothes	16.2	13.1

■ 2020   ■ 2021

The ability to ensure certain children's necessities differs among ethnicities. In 2021, the shares of materially deprived (lacking 1 or more from 13 items) children by ethnicity are as follows: 26.3% - among the Bulgarian ethnic group, 31.8% - among Turkish one, 90.3% - among Roma and 45.0% - among other ethnicities.

Not a single need (limitation on all the 13 items) could be satisfied for 0.9% of the Bulgarians, 11.1% of the Roma ethnic group and for the Turkish etnic group there is no such case. About 21% of materially deprived children of the Bulgarian ethnic group live at-risk-of-poverty at the same time. The respective shares for the other ethnic groups are: 30.1% of children of the Turkish ethnic group and 62.0% of Roma ethnicity.

**Figure 11. Material deprivation among children by ethnic group in 2021**

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

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

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

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

Assessment of poverty at regional level

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

Figure 12. Poverty threshold by districts in 2021
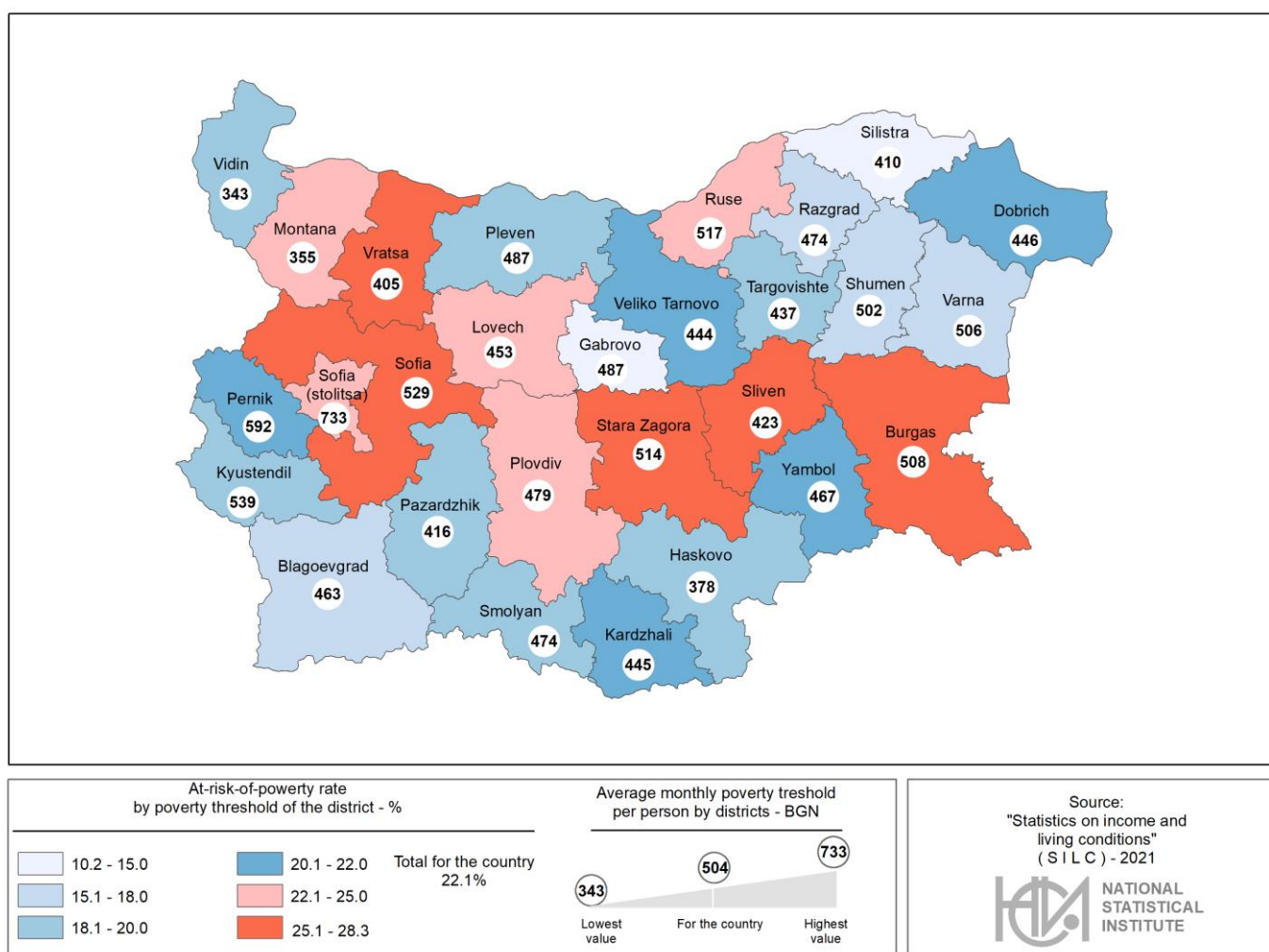
The lowest poverty threshold in 2021 is observed in districts Vidin and Montana - 343 and 355 BGN respectively, and the highest - in district Sofia (stolitsa) - 733 BGN, followed by districts Pernik (592 BGN), Kyustendil (539 BGN) and Sofia (529 BGN).

Highest share of people at-risk-of-poverty is observed in districts Stara Zagora - 28.3%, Sofia - 25.8%, Sliven - 25.2%, and Burgas – 25.2%. The lowest is the share of people at-risk-of-poverty in districts Silistra - 10.2%, Gabrovo - 11.1%, Blagoevgrad and Razgrad - 15.1% each.

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Figure 13. Change of the poverty threshold for 2021 compared to 2020 and risk of poverty rate by regions and gender
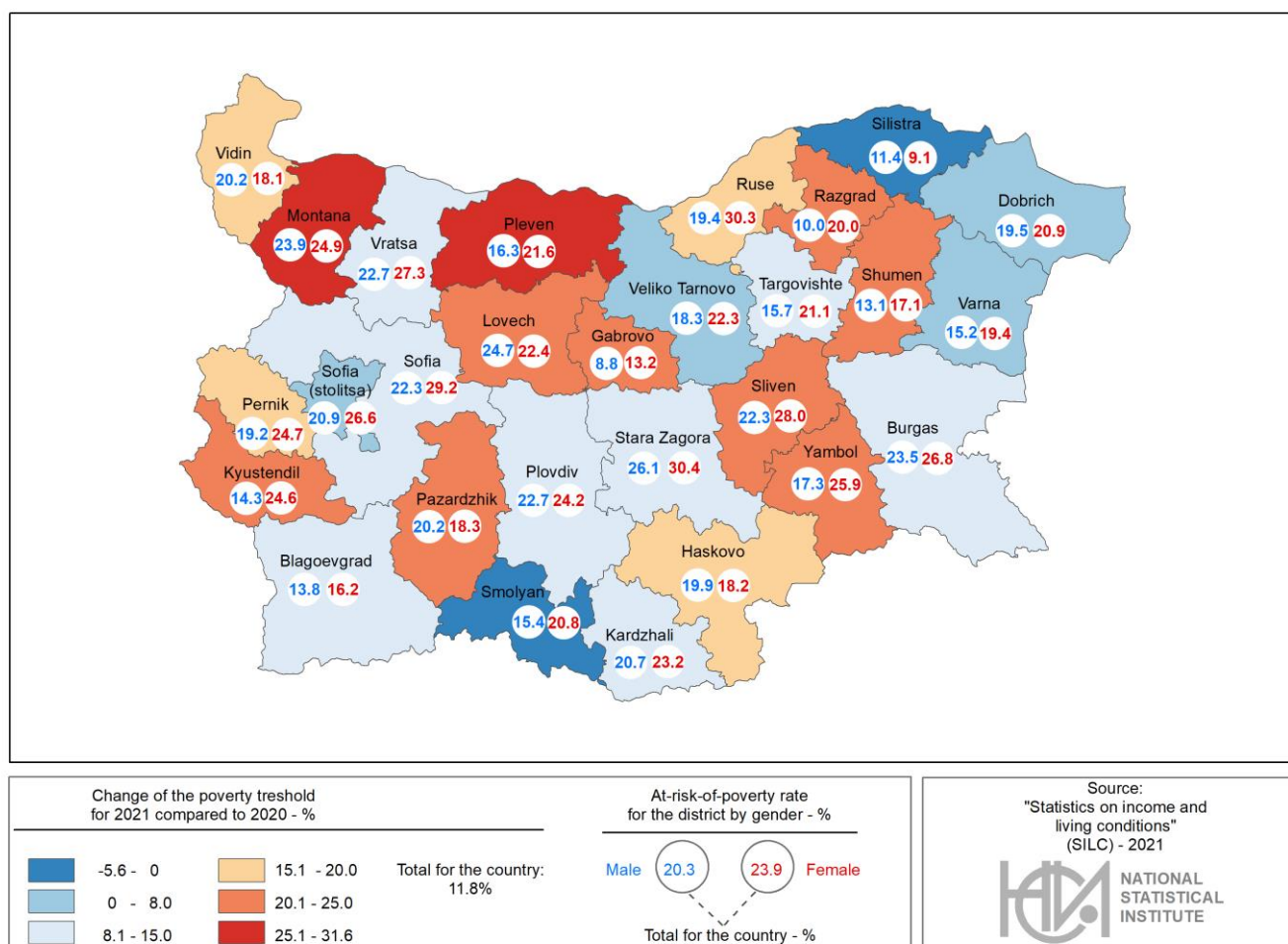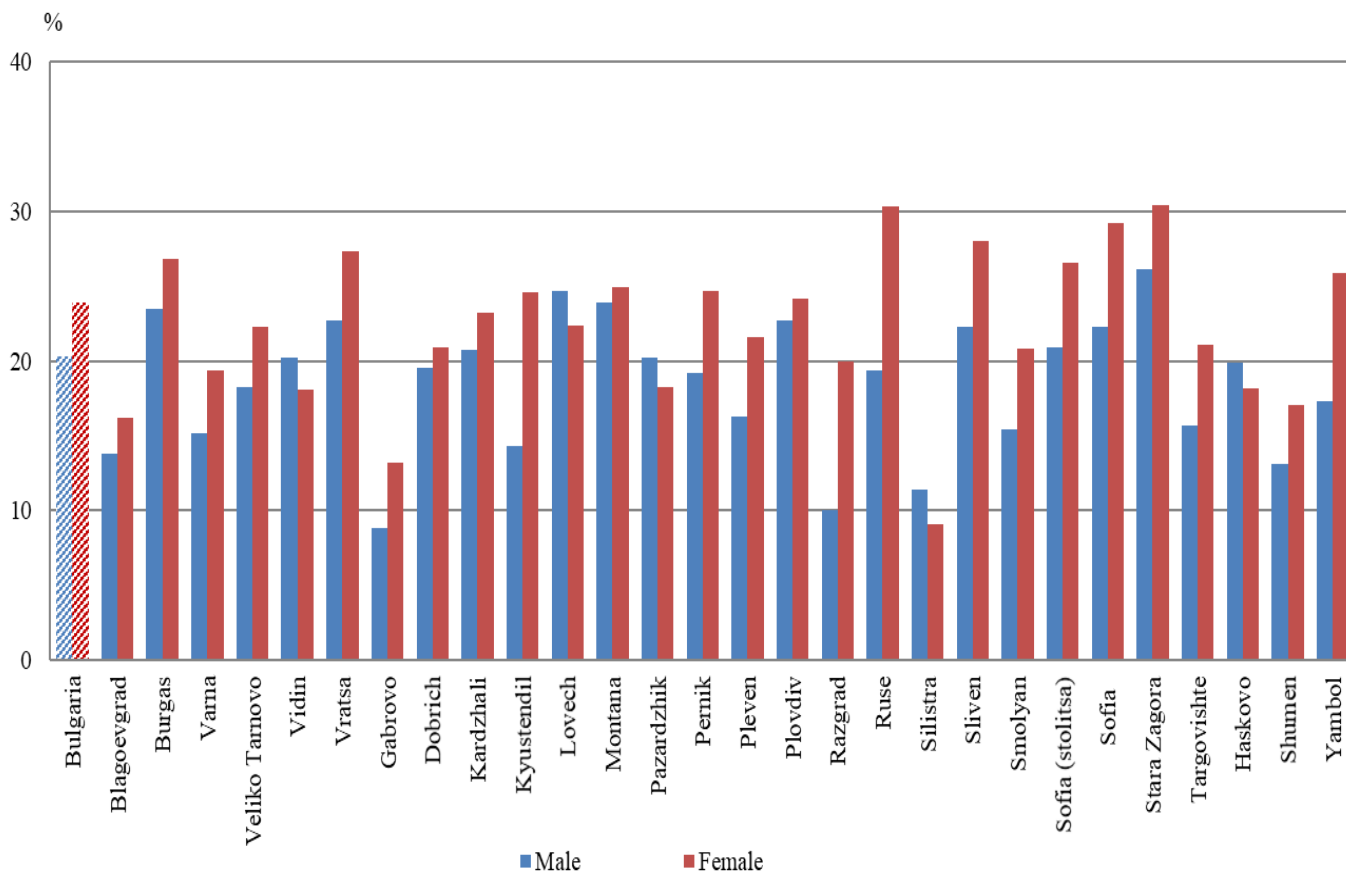

The poverty threshold in 2021 increased compared to 2020 in almost all districts. The highest increase was recorded in the districts of Montana (by 31.5%), Pleven (by 25.9%), Shumen (by 23.0%), Gabrovo (by 22.9%), Razgrad (by 22.7%) and Sliven (by 22.6%). A decrease in the poverty line compared to the previous year was observed in the districts of Silistra (by 5.6%) and Smolyan (by 0.7%).

The lowest share of poor for male - 8.8%, is observed in district Gabrovo, while the highest one - in district Stara Zagora - 26.1%. The lowest is the at-risk-of-poverty rate for female in district Silistra - 9.1%, compared to districts Stara Zagora and Ruse - 30.4% and 30.3% respectively.

In districts Kyustendil, Gabrovo, Smolyan, Kardzhali, Ruse, Sofia, Varna, Pleven, 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 the poor males is higher than the share of the poor females.

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Figure 14. Share of persons at-risk-of-poverty by gender and districts in 2021

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Methodological notes

Regulation № 1700 from 2019 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishes a common framework for European statistics on individuals and households based on individual data collected through samples. The survey on income and living conditions (SILC) is part of the surveys included in the regulation and refers to the collection of comparable and timely information on cross-sectional and longitudinal data on changes in income, the level and structure of poverty and the social exclusion.

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

Up to 2015, the survey is conducted over a 4 year rotational panel from private households. In 2021, the sample size of the panel is 9 112 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 who 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. The 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:

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7. Estimation for main indicators in 2021

Indicators	Percent	Standard error	Confidence interval	
			95% lower limit, in %	95% upper limit, in %
Population at-risk-of-poverty and social exclusion - new definition				
Total	31.7	0.9	29.9	33.5
Male	29.4	1.0	27.4	31.4
Female	33.9	0.9	32.0	35.7
0 - 17 years	33.0	1.9	29.4	36.8
18 - 64 years	26.3	1.0	24.4	28.3
65+	45.7	0.9	44.0	47.4
At-risk-of-poverty				
Total	22.1	0.8	20.6	23.8
Male	20.3	0.9	18.5	22.1
Female	23.9	0.8	22.3	25.6
0 - 17 years	24.2	1.8	20.9	27.8
18-64 years	17.1	0.9	15.4	18.9
65+	34.6	0.8	33.0	36.2
Severe material and social deprivation				
Total	19.1	0.8	17.5	20.7
Male	17.8	0.9	16.1	19.6
Female	20.3	0.8	18.7	22.0
0 - 17 years	20.0	1.7	16.8	23.5
18 - 64 years	16.5	0.9	14.8	18.2
65+	25.7	0.8	24.1	27.4

8. Estimation for main indicators by ethnic groups in 2021

Indicators	Percent	Standard error	Confidence interval	
			95% lower limit, in %	95% lower limit, in %
Population at-risk-of-poverty and social exclusion- new definition 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 and social 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

9. Estimation for indicator 'at-risk-of-poverty' by districts in 2021

	Blagoevgrad		Burgas		Varna		Veliko Tarnovo	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	**15.1**	**2.8**	**25.2**	**3.5**	**17.3**	**2.1**	**20.4**	**3.5**
0 - 17 years	17.8	7.2	30.9	7.1	16.6	4.2	17.2	6.2
18 - 64 years	9.6	2.6	19.5	3.7	15.3	2.3	13.6	3.9
65+ years	31.9	3.3	38.1	3.4	25.7	2.9	34.5	4.8
Male	13.8	3.0	23.5	3.7	15.2	2.3	18.3	4.3
Female	16.2	2.8	26.8	3.7	19.4	2.5	22.3	3.6
	Vidin		Vratsa		Gabrovo		Dobrich	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	**19.1**	**5.3**	**25.1**	**5.2**	**11.1**	**2.4**	**20.2**	**3.6**
0 - 17 years	33.1	11.0	38.8	10.8	2.3	2.3	32.2	8.9
18 - 64 years	15.6	5.5	20.3	5.3	3.9	1.6	13.3	3.6
65+ years	18.9	5.6	25.0	5.0	33.1	5.3	29.5	4.2
Male	20.2	6.1	22.7	5.5	8.8	2.5	19.5	3.8
Female	18.1	5.2	27.3	5.3	13.2	3.1	20.9	3.8
	Kardzhali		Kyustendil		Lovech		Montana	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	**22.0**	**4.0**	**19.6**	**3.2**	**23.5**	**4.3**	**24.4**	**6.3**
0 - 17 years	22.5	10.4	9.7	6.5	35.0	10.2	41.0	10.9
18 - 64 years	16.2	4.0	10.9	3.0	18.9	4.4	22.1	6.3
65+ years	42.0	4.9	47.1	5.5	27.0	5.2	13.3	4.2
Male	20.7	4.3	14.3	3.2	24.7	5.7	23.9	6.2
Female	23.2	4.2	24.6	3.9	22.4	4.1	24.9	6.8
	Pazardzhik		Pernik		Pleven		Plovdiv	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	**19.2**	**3.7**	**22.0**	**4.9**	**19.0**	**3.4**	**23.5**	**3.3**
0 - 17 years	17.1	5.8	25.8	11.9	16.5	6.2	28.6	6.4
18 - 64 years	17.1	4.4	15.6	4.7	15.2	3.8	18.6	3.4
65+ years	29.5	3.7	36.3	5.1	29.8	3.9	33.7	2.7
Male	20.2	4.6	19.2	5.4	16.3	3.4	22.7	3.8
Female	18.3	3.3	24.7	5.1	21.6	3.7	24.2	3.3

9. Estimation for indicator 'at-risk-of-poverty' by districts in 2021

Continued and end

	Razgrad		Ruse		Silistra		Sliven	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	**15.1**	**5.4**	**25.0**	**3.6**	**10.2**	**2.7**	**25.2**	**6.5**
0 - 17 years	5.9	4.5	30.2	8.7	9.1	4.8	18.0	9.0
18 - 64 years	13.8	7.0	18.8	4.0	9.3	2.8	29.0	9.1
65+ years	27.7	6.6	38.1	4.0	13.0	4.2	22.0	3.6
Male	10.0	5.5	19.4	3.6	11.4	3.1	22.3	7.2
Female	20.0	5.6	30.3	4.2	9.1	3.0	28.0	6.2
	Smolyan		Sofia (stolitsa)		Sofia		Stara Zagora	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	**18.2**	**3.6**	**23.8**	**2.0**	**25.8**	**5.7**	**28.3**	**4.3**
0 - 17 years	13.1	9.1	24.4	4.6	27.1	14.6	38.3	9.0
18 - 64 years	8.6	3.3	18.5	2.1	17.8	6.2	20.7	4.5
65+ years	42.4	6.9	41.1	2.5	39.0	4.5	40.6	3.9
Male	15.4	5.1	20.9	2.0	22.3	5.9	26.1	4.9
Female	20.8	3.7	26.6	2.4	29.2	5.8	30.4	4.4
	Targovishte		Haskovo		Shumen		Yambol	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	**18.4**	**3.7**	**19.0**	**3.9**	**15.2**	**3.1**	**21.7**	**3.7**
0 - 17 years	17.4	9.0	12.2	5.0	9.2	4.9	28.5	9.3
18 - 64 years	15.0	4.1	19.0	5.0	12.2	3.1	12.5	3.4
65+ years	29.5	4.0	22.7	4.5	35.8	5.8	37.5	5.7
Male	15.7	4.1	19.9	4.6	13.1	3.1	17.3	4.9
Female	21.1	4.3	18.2	4.1	17.1	3.5	25.9	3.6

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