POVERTY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION INDICATORS IN 2024

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 2024, the average monthly poverty line for the country was 763.83 BGN per person. The number of persons who were below this line were 1 401.3 thousand representing 21.7% of the population.

1. Main poverty indicators

Indicators	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
At-risk-of-poverty threshold (monthly average in BGN)	451.00	504.33	525.92	637.92	763.83
Persons below at-risk-of-poverty threshold - in thousands	1660	1532	1572	1326	1401
At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of the population)	23.8	22.1	22.9	20.6	21.7
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (% of the population)	41.7	44.3	44.2	45.3	46.1
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers with pensions included (% of the population)	29.9	31.5	30.3	28.5	30.0
Inequality of income distribution (S80/20)	8.0	7.4	7.3	6.6	7.0
Gini coefficient[1]	40.0	39.7	38.4	37.2	38.4

Compared to the previous year, the poverty line increased by 19.7% and the relative share of the poor population increased by 1.1 percentage points (Table 1).

The social protection system contributes considerably to the poverty decrease. According to 2024 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 21.7% to 30.0%, or by 8.3 percentage points. Respectively, if the pensions and the rest of the social transfers are excluded, the poverty level increases up to 46.1%, or by 24.4 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, share of people at-risk-of-poverty aged 18 and over is highest among the

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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.

unemployed (58.7% for the year 2024) and for unemployed males is 12.7 percentage points higher than for unemployed females.

Figure 1. At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status aged 18 and over
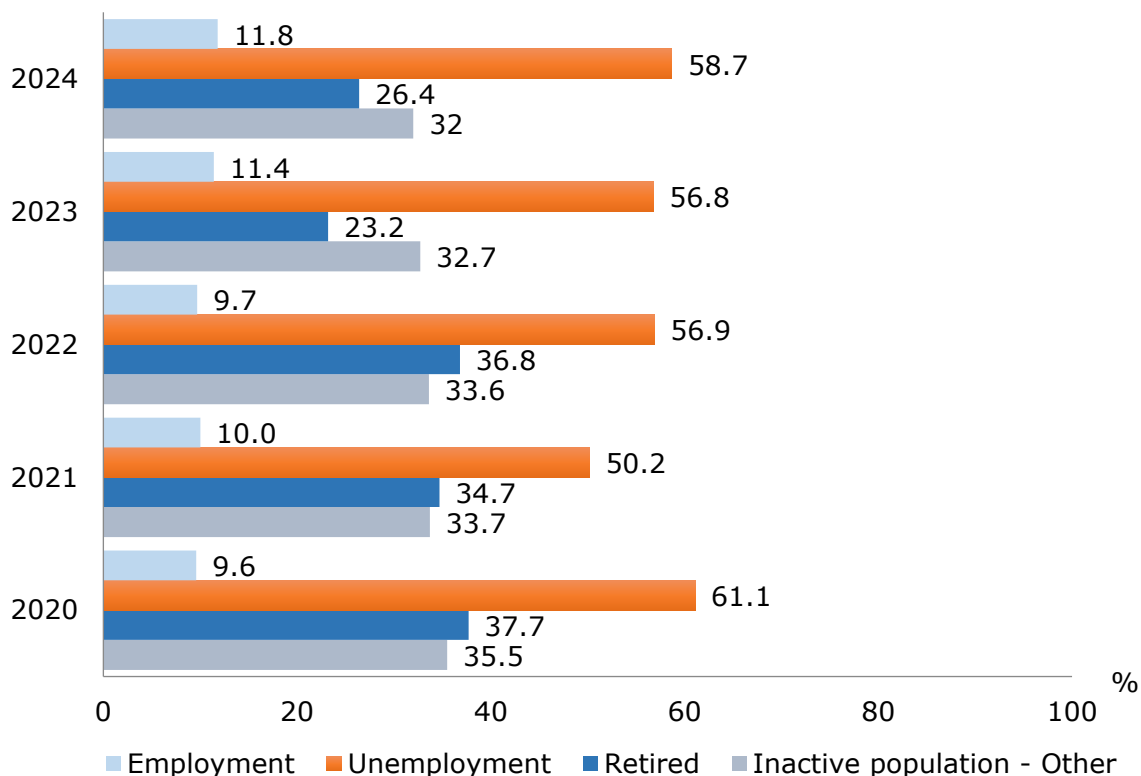

In 2024, the share of people at-risk-of-poverty among employed persons in the 18 - 64 age group increased by 0.4 percentage points compared to the previous year - up to 12.1%. The risk of poverty is three times higher for persons working part-time than for those working full-time (Table 2). At the same time, the risk of poverty among females is 2.5 percentage points lower than among males.

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

(Per cent)

| Indicators	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Employed					
Total	**9.7**	**10.0**	**10.0**	**11.7**	**12.1**
Male	10.6	11.3	11.5	12.9	13.2
Female	8.5	8.5	8.3	10.4	10.7
Type of employment					
Full-time	8.4	8.9	9.0	10.3	10.6
Part-time	33.6	25.4	23.5	30.1	29.2

Educational level influences considerably the risk of poverty for the employed. The highest is the share of working poor with primary and without education - 56.3% (Figure 2). The increase of educational level decreases the share of poor among employed with primary education by about two times and more than five times for those with secondary education. The share of working poor with tertiary education is the lowest - 4.8%.

Figure 2. Employees at-risk-of-poverty in the age group 18 - 64 years

by the level of education in 2024
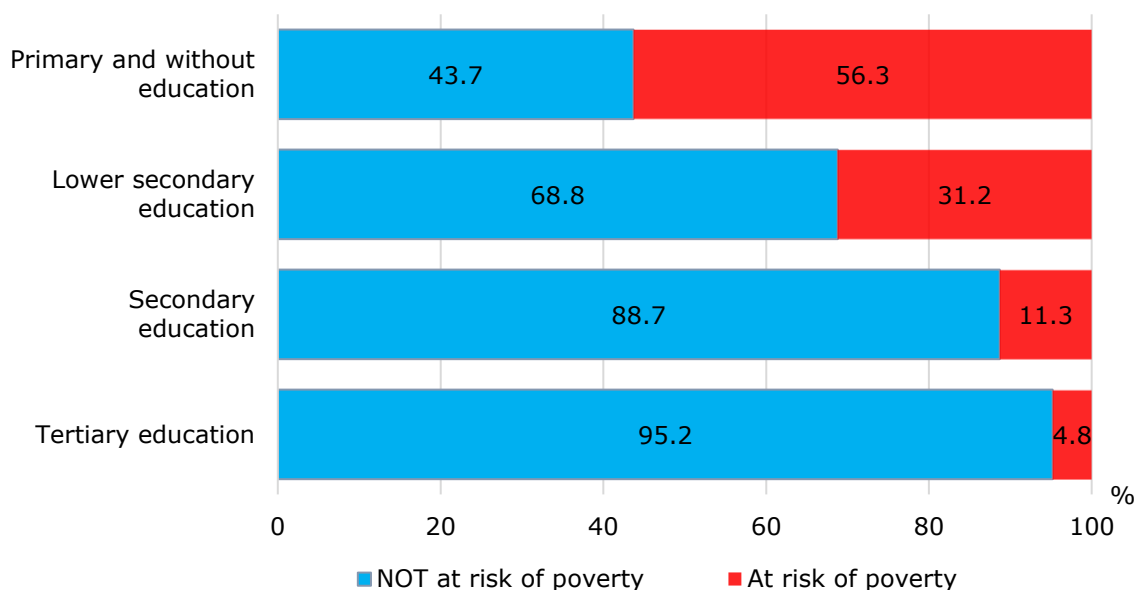
At-risk-of-poverty estimates by household type show that poverty is concentrated among two-adult households with three or more dependent children (47.0% for 2024) and one-parent households with dependent children (40.0% for 2024). Among single-person households, at-risk-of-poverty is 3.6 percentage points 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 16.7 percentage points higher than for persons aged below 65 years living in a single-person household (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Risk of poverty by household types
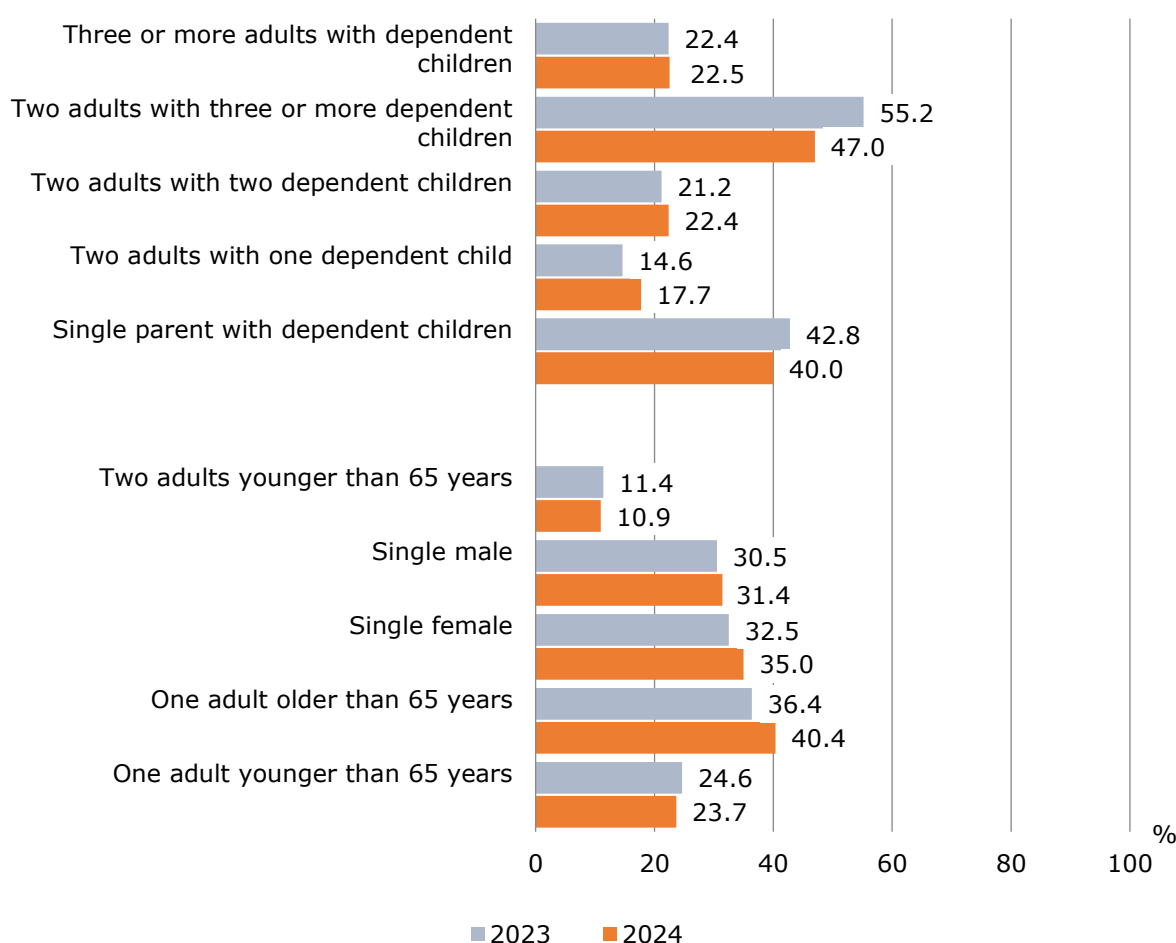
Poverty estimates by ethnicity[2]

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. Parents determine their children's ethnic group. 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 2024, Roma ethnic group had the highest at-risk-of-poverty rate - 62.5%, and the lowest among Bulgarian one - 16.0%.

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[2] Due to the sample nature of the survey, the poverty estimates 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 2024
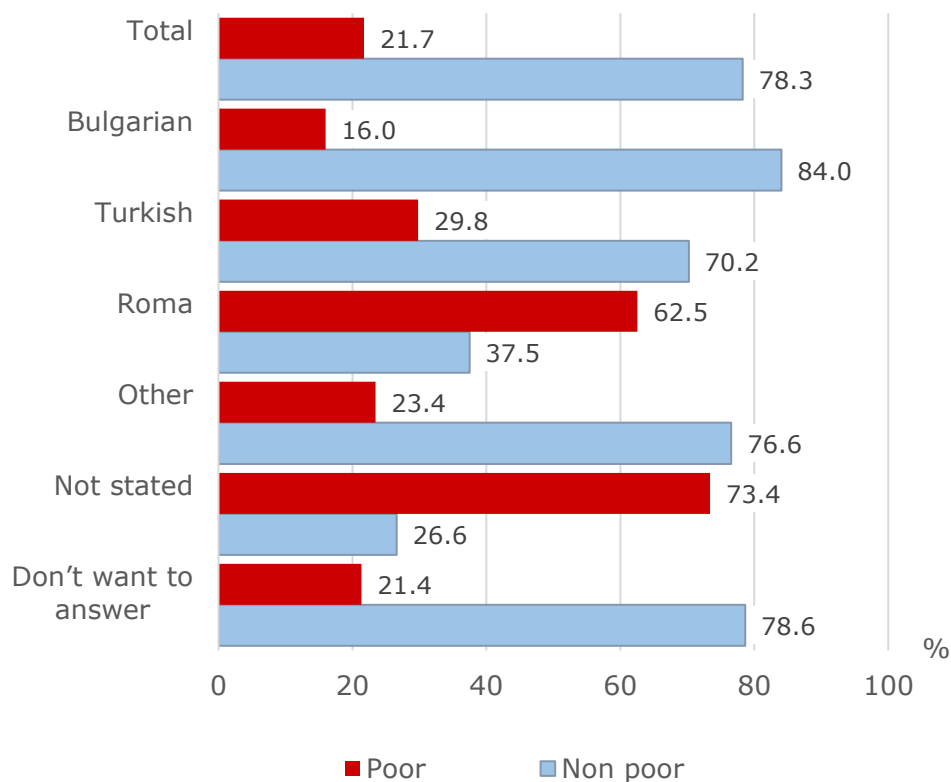
Considerable differences exist in the distribution of poverty among various ethnic groups and their economic activities (Figure 5). Retired individuals make up the majority of the poor in the Bulgarian and Turkish ethnic groups (45.9% and 34.2% respectively), while the Roma ethnic group have the highest percentages of unemployed individuals (32.9%).

Figure 5. Share of poor aged 18 and over by economic activity and ethnicity in 2024

Bulgarian ethnic group

Turkish ethnic group

Roma ethnic group

■Employment ■Unemployment ■Retired ■Inactive population - Other
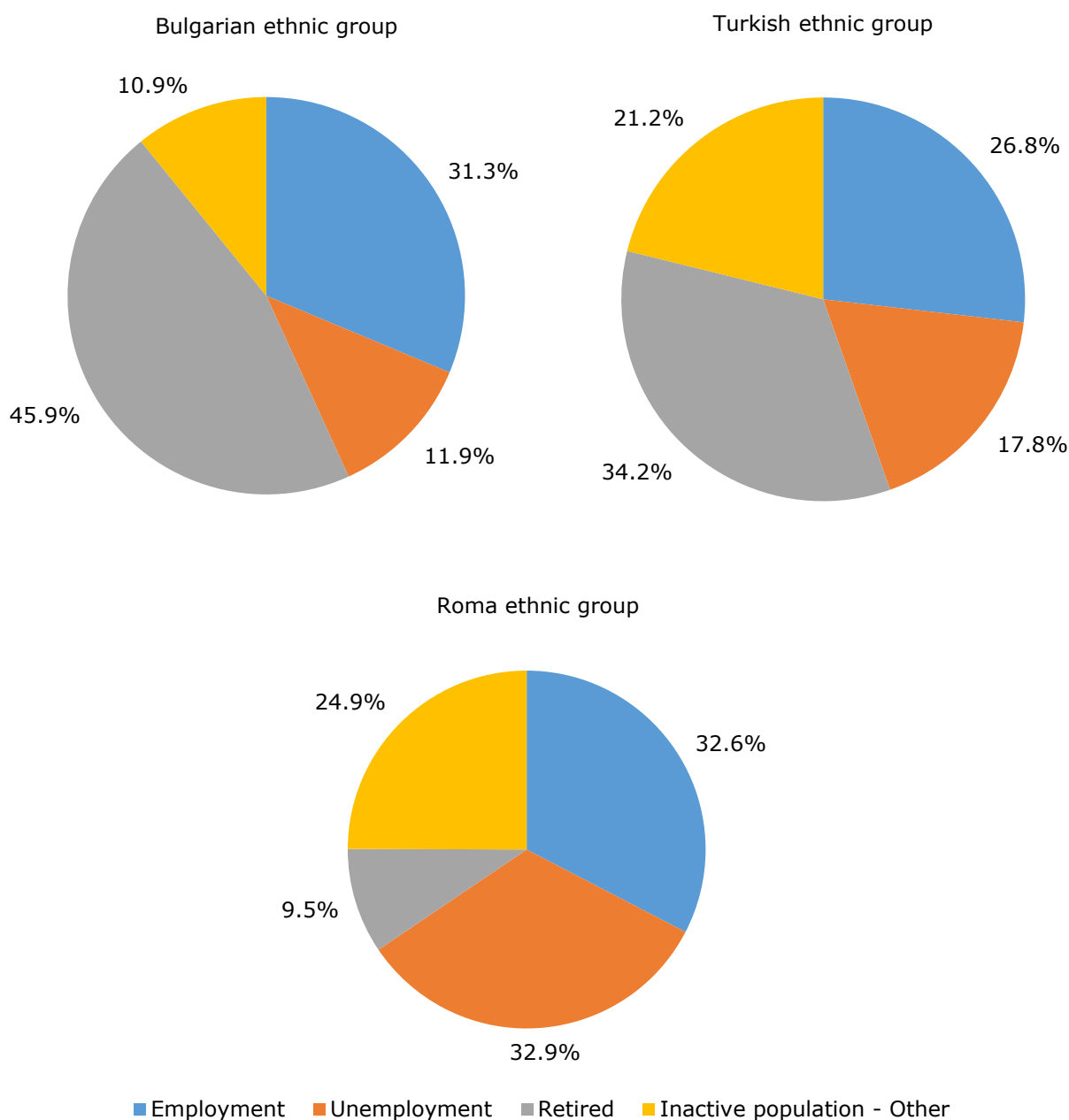
Material and social deprivation of households

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 2024

Questions to the household	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.)	2938354	45.6
Can the household afford, if they want, a week's annual holiday away from home	2671443	41.4
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 telephone expenses) * instalments for loan repayment	1208329	18.7
Can the household afford, if they want, to eat meat, chicken or fish (or their vegetarian equivalent) every second day	1207341	18.7
Does the household afford to keep its home adequately warm	1223425	19.0
Does the household have a car (incl. a company car for private use)	678944	10.5
Can the household afford to replace worn-out furniture	2543222	39.4
Questions to persons aged 16 and more		
Availability of internet connection at home that can be used for personal needs	392675	7.2
Replacement of worn-out clothes by buying some new ones	1189603	21.8
Buying two pairs of shoes depending on the season and/or all-weather shoes	1462909	26.8
Spend a small amount of money each week on yourself	1114213	20.4
Regularly participate in sports and entertainment activities such as cinema, theatre, concert, etc.	871580	15.9
Get-together with friends/relatives for a drink/meal (incl. at home) at least once a month	653428	11.9

In 2024, 16.6% of the population live in severe material and social deprivation (limitations in 7 out of 13 items), or 1.4 percentage points less compared to 2023.

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

4. Share of deprived persons in 2024 by ethnic groups

(Per cent)

Questions to the household	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.)	40.9	51.7	83.3	46.8
Can the household afford, if they want, a week's annual holiday away from home	34.7	58.0	84.7	36.7
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 telephone expenses) * instalments for loan repayment	15.2	19.6	49.2	16.5
Can the household afford, if they want, to eat meat, chicken or fish (or their vegetarian equivalent) every second day	15.3	17.3	50.6	23.9
Does the household afford to keep its home adequately warm	14.8	22.1	52.6	17.7
Does the household have a car (incl. a company car for private use)	6.6	10.6	44.9	3.7
Can the household afford to replace worn-out furniture	35.1	49.6	70.2	41.5
Questions to persons aged 16 and more				
Availability of internet connection at home which can be used for personal needs	5.2	7.3	28.0	4.9
Replacement of worn-out clothes by buying some new ones	17.4	32.2	55.5	20.0
Buying two pairs of shoes depending on the season and/or all-weather shoes	22.3	38.4	60.5	29.8
Spend a small amount of money each week on yourself	16.7	25.8	51.6	16.3
Regularly participate in sports and entertainment activities such as cinema, theatre, concert, etc.	13.4	16.1	41.5	10.5
Get-together with friends/relatives for a drink/meal (incl. at home) at least once a month	9.6	16.7	31.6	3.0

In 2024, limitation in 7 out of 13 items is observed in 11.5% of the Bulgarian ethnic group, 20.4% of Turkish and 58.5% of the Roma ethnic group.

People living in households with low work intensity

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) have worked less than 20% of their total potential during the income reference year.

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

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

Indicators	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total 0 - 64 years - in thousands	**424.0**	**421.3**	**428.5**	**322.9**	**365.9**
Share of population - %	**8.4**	**8.4**	**8.6**	**7.0**	**7.9**
Male - in thousands	218.0	210.5	210.9	163.6	186.4
Share of population - %	8.4	8.2	8.2	6.9	7.9
Female - in thousands	206.0	210.8	217.5	159.3	179.5
Share of population - %	8.3	8.6	8.9	7.1	8.00
Total 18 - 64 years - in thousands	**294.0**	**293.7**	**300.4**	**231.0**	**249.3**
Share of population - %	**7.6**	**7.7**	**7.9**	**6.6**	**7.1**
Male - in thousands	154.0	151.7	151.3	119.7	127.8
Share of population - %	7.9	7.7	7.8	6.6	7.1
Female - in thousands	140.0	142.0	149.1	111.3	121.6
Share of population - %	7.4	7.6	8.1	6.5	7.1

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

249.3 thousand persons aged 18 - 64 years live in a household with low work intensity in 2024, or 7.1% of the population. Compared to 2023, their share increased by 0.5 percentage points. The share of males and females is equal.

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 30.3% of the population, or 1 952.7 thousand persons, are at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion in 2024 (Table 6).

The indicator value increases by 0.3 percentage points compared to 2023, while for men it increases by 0.7 percentage points, and for women it remains at the same level.

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

Indicators	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total - in thousands	**2340.0**	**2193.5**	**2206.1**	**1933.1**	**1952.7**
Share of population - %	**33.6**	**31.7**	**32.2**	**30.0**	**30.3**
Male - in thousands	1052.0	984.0	974.7	875.5	894.7
Share of population - %	31.2	29.4	29.4	28.2	28.9
Female - in thousands	1288.0	1209.5	1231.4	1057.6	1058.0
Share of population - %	35.9	33.9	34.8	31.6	31.6

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

Figure 6. Population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion by ethnic groups in 2024
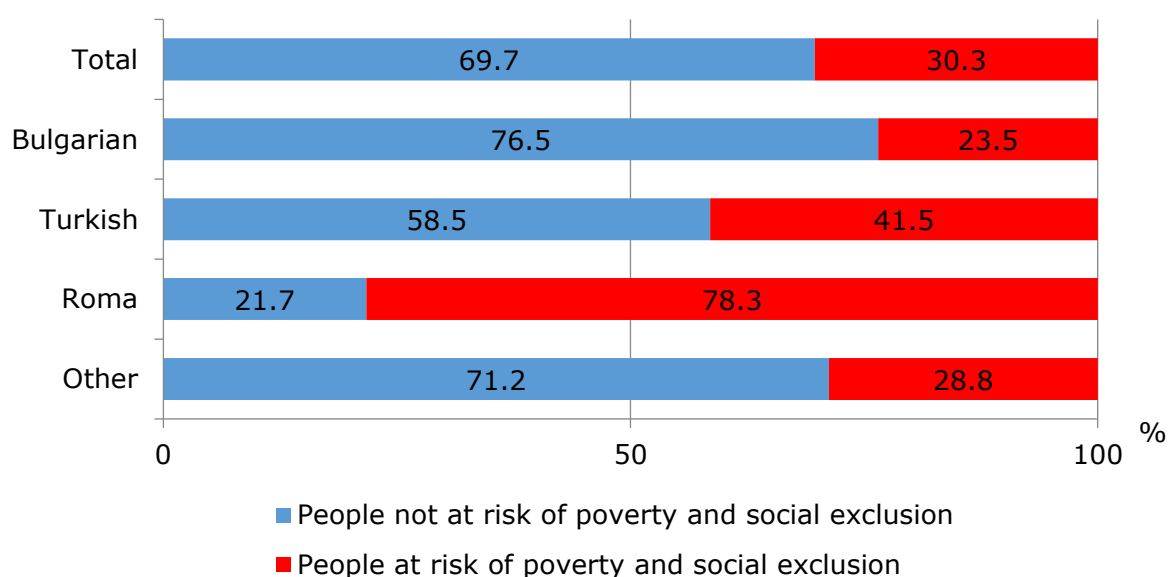
**Children at-risk-of-poverty and material deprivation**

In 2024, 28.2% of children aged 0 - 17 years in Bulgaria were at-risk-of-poverty, or by 1.3 percentage points more compared to 2023. The social transfers to the households decrease children's poverty rate by 14.1 percentage points.

Figure 7. Children at-risk-of-poverty before and after social transfers

■ At-pisk-of-poverty rate before social transfers
■ At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers incl. pensions
■ At-pisk-of-poverty rate after social transfers
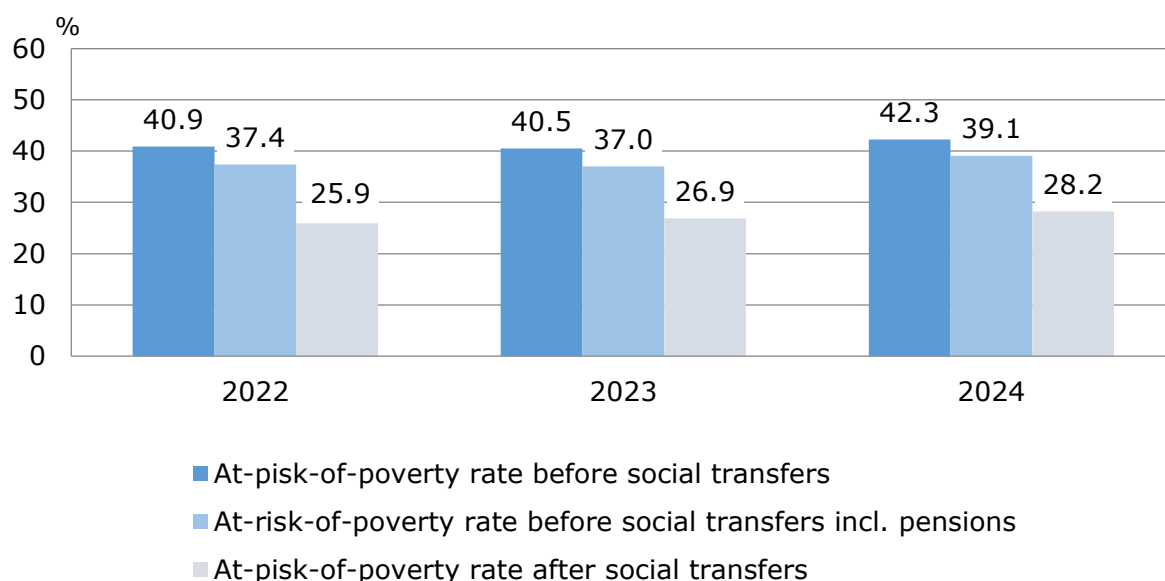
The parents' level of educational attainment and professions are important for children's future progress. The higher educational level creates opportunities for better access to the labour market and higher remuneration. In 2024, parents of every seven of ten children at-risk-of-poverty (72.5%) were with primary and no education (Figure 8). Nearly 10 times less or 7.1% of children living in households where parents have tertiary education were at-risk-of-poverty.

Figure 8. Share of children at-risk-of-poverty by educational level of their parents

■ Primary and without education   ■ Lower secondary education
■ Secondary education   ■ Tertiary education
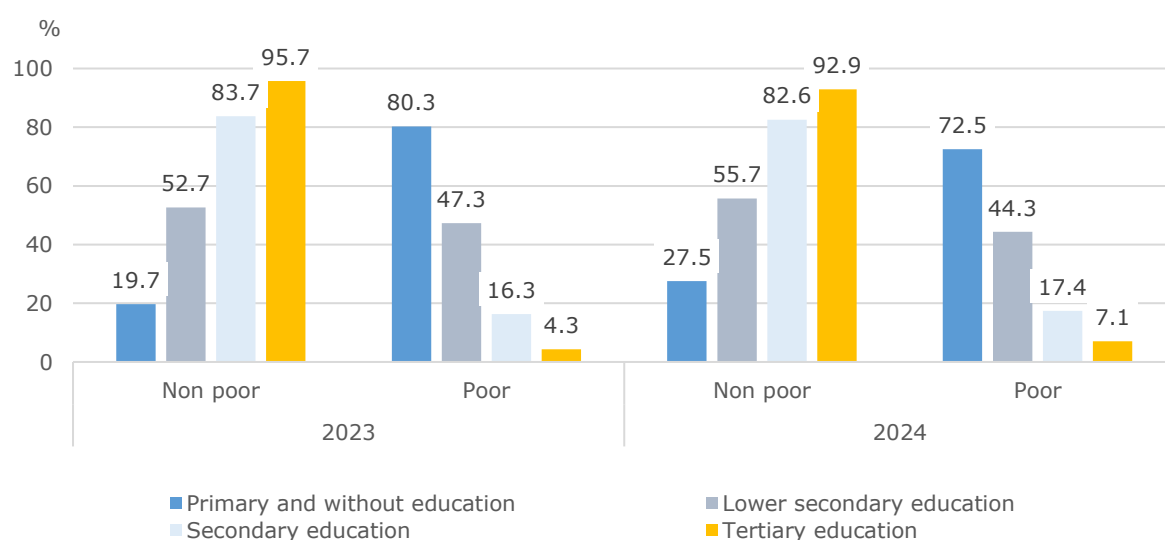
Material deprivation among children

BG-SILC collects data on material deprivation among children aged 1 to 15 years since 2013. In 2024, the share of children with material deprivation (lacking 1 or more from 13

items) was 28.6% and for 2.2% of children not a single need could be satisfied due to financial reasons. Around one quarter of the children (23.1%) could not 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.) - 21.2%, and 18.8% - regular swimming, playing musical instruments, participation in youth organisations, etc. (Figure 9).

In 2024, 46.7% of children with material deprivation were also at-risk-of-poverty.

Figure 9. Material deprivation among children in 2023 and 2024
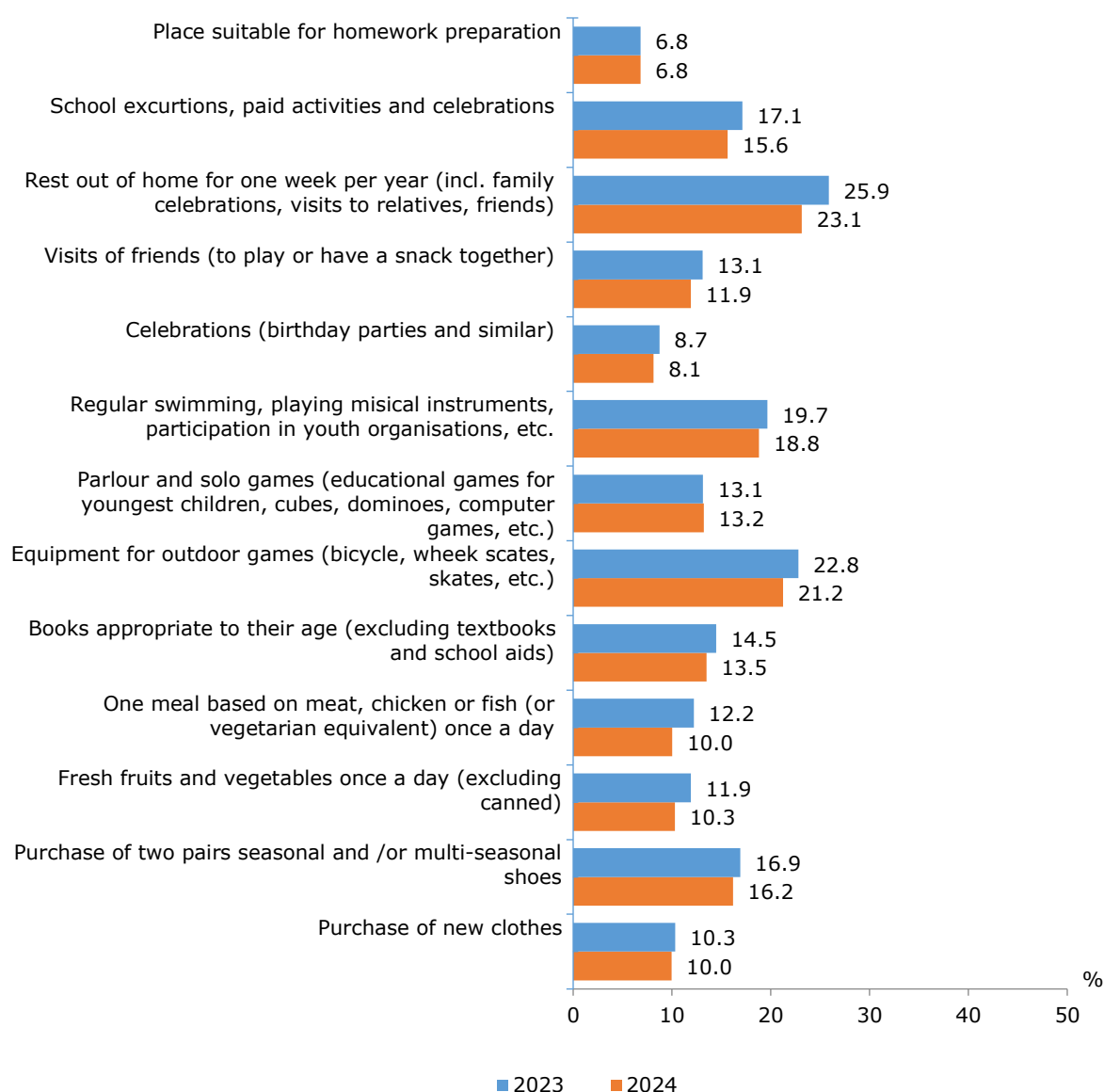
The ability to ensure certain children's necessities differs among ethnicities. In 2024, the shares of materially deprived (lacking 1 or more from 13 items) children by ethnicity were as follows: 18.5% - among the Bulgarian ethnic group, 30.2% - among Turkish one, 77.7% - among Roma, and 15.8% - among other ethnicities.

Not a single need (limitation on all the 13 items) could be satisfied for 0.7% of the Bulgarians, 0.6% of the Turkish ethnic group and 10.5% of Roma ethnic group. About 27.0% of materially deprived children of the Bulgarian ethnic group lived at-risk-of-poverty at the same time. The respective shares for the other ethnic groups were: 36.5% of children of the Turkish ethnic group and 70.4% of Roma ethnicity.

Figure 10. Material deprivation among children by ethnic group in 2024

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

	Bulgarian	Turkish	Roma
Place suitable for homework preparation – Yes	95.2	91.8	58.4
No, due to financial reasons	2.2	1.7	26.8
No, due to other reasons	2.6	6.5	14.8
Books appropriate to their age – Yes	87.6	67.5	29.9
No, due to financial reasons	5.9	15.7	44.8
No, due to other reasons	6.4	16.7	25.4

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

	Bulgarian	Turkish	Roma
Celebrations – Yes	94.8	87.9	61.5
No, due to financial reasons	2.8	5.4	32.9
No, due to other reasons	2.4	6.7	5.6
Visits of friends – Yes	81.9	76.9	44.2
No, due to financial reasons	5.4	9.7	41.5
No, due to other reasons	12.6	13.4	14.3

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 11. Poverty threshold by districts in 2024
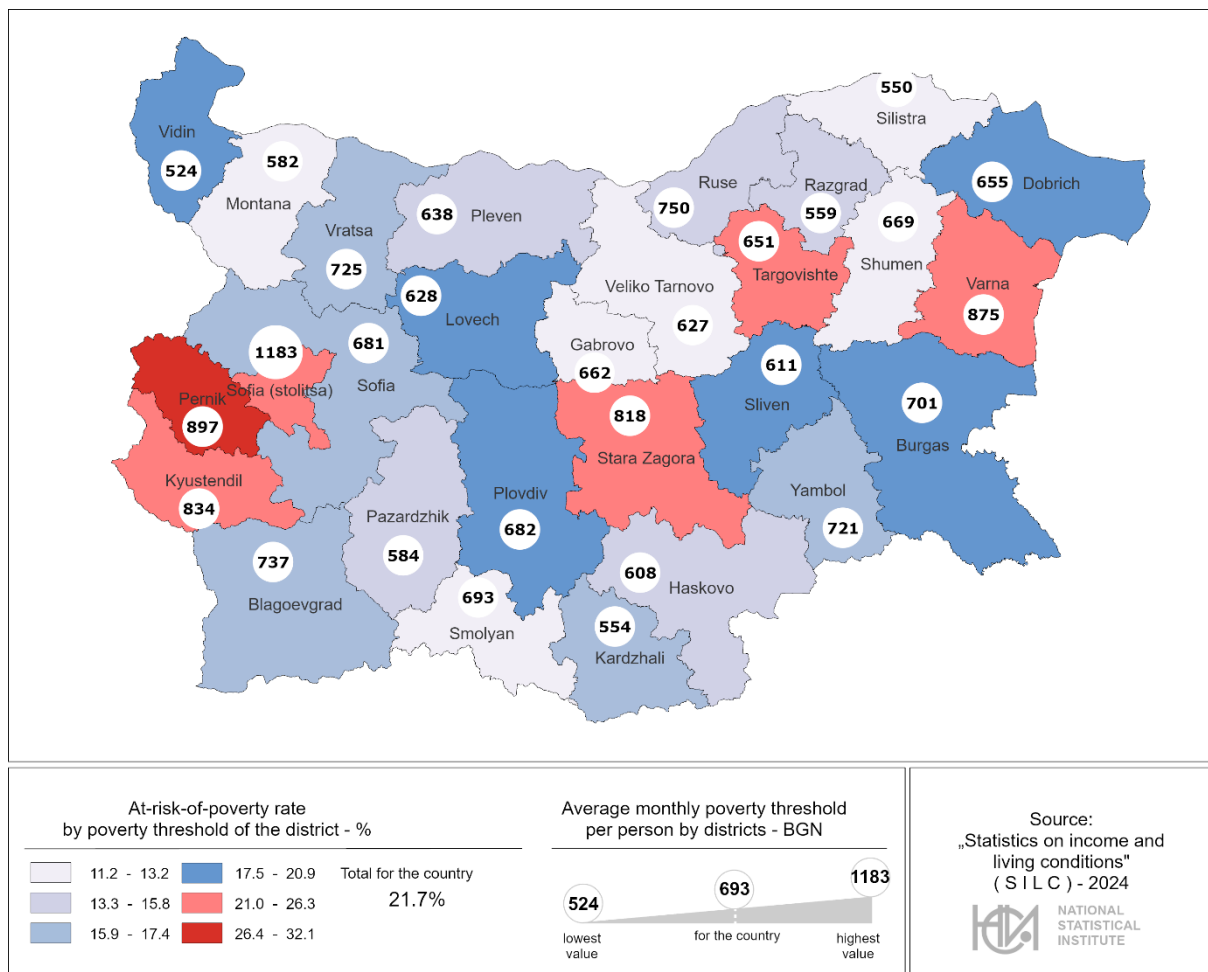
The lowest poverty threshold in 2024 is observed in districts Vidin and Silistra - respectively, 524 and 550 BGN, and the highest - in district Sofia (stolitsa) - 1183 BGN, followed by districts Pernik (879 BGN), Varna (875 BGN), Kyustendil (834 BGN) and Stara Zagora (818 BGN).

Highest share of people at-risk-of-poverty is observed in districts Pernik - 32.1%, Stara Zagora - 26.3%, Targovishte - 22.4%, Varna - 22.3%, and Sofia (stolitsa) - 22.2%. The lowest is the share of people at-risk-of-poverty in districts Gabrovo - 11.2%, Veliko Tarnovo - 12.4%, Montana, Silistra and Smolyan - all by 13.1%, and Shumen - 13.2%.

Figure 12. Change of the poverty threshold for 2024 compared to 2023 and risk of poverty rate by regions and gender
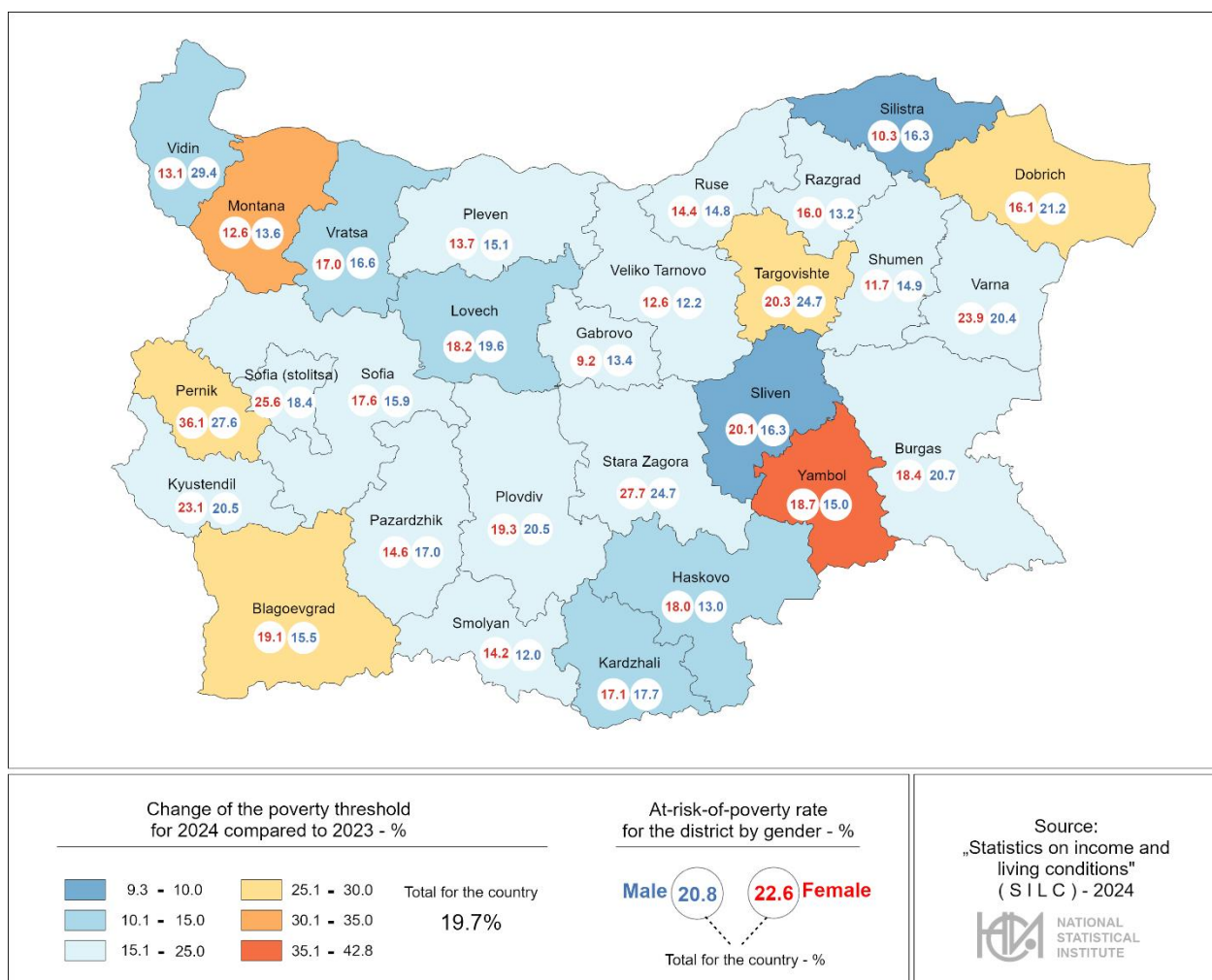
The poverty threshold in 2024 increased compared to 2023 in all districts. The highest increase was recorded in the districts of Yambol (by 42.8%), Montana (by 30.4%), Dobrich (by 28.5%), Targovishte (by 27.2%), Blagoevgrad (by 27.1%) and Pernik (by 25.4%).

The lowest share of poor for male - 12.0%, is observed in district Smolyan, while the highest one - in district Vidin - 29.4%. The lowest is the at-risk-of-poverty rate for female in district Gabrovo - 9.2%, compared to districts Pernik - 36.1%.

In districts Pernik, Sofia (stolitsa) and Haskovo the share of female at-risk-of-poverty is more than 5 p.p. higher than that of male. In three districts - Dobrich, Silistra and Vidin, the share of the poor males is more than 5 p.p. higher than the share of the poor females.

Figure 13. Share of person at-risk-of-poverty by gender and districts in 2024
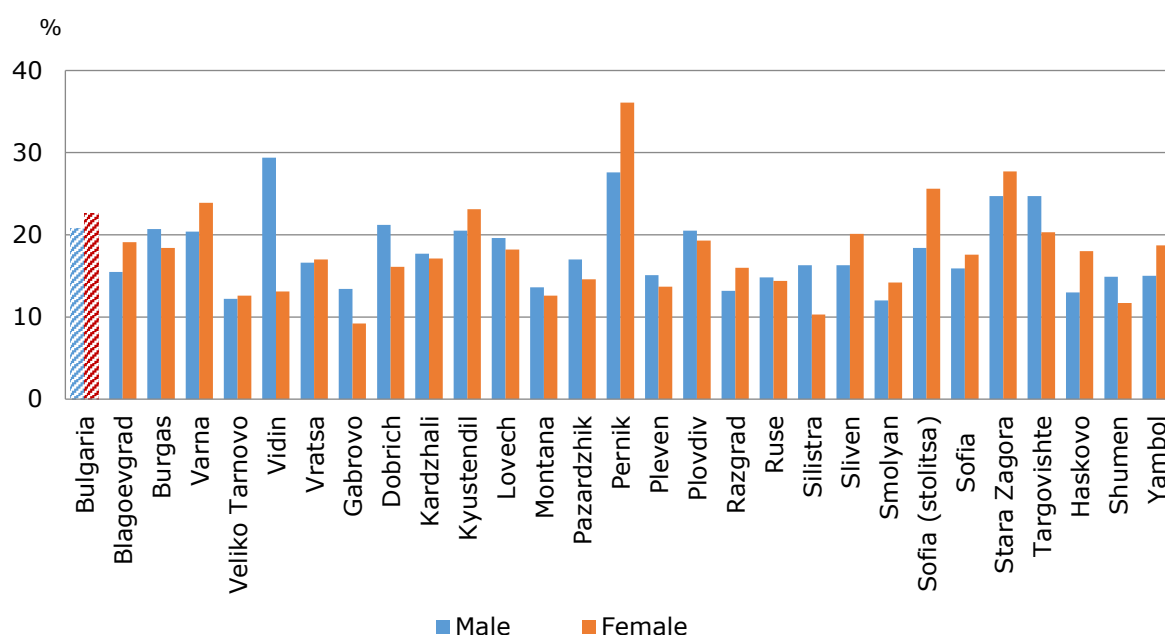
Methodological notes

Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 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.

In 2024, the sample size of the panel is 9 722 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:

7. Estimation for main indicators in 2024

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	30.3	0.8	28.7	31.9
Male	28.9	0.9	27.1	30.7
Female	31.6	0.9	29.9	33.3
0 - 17 years	35.1	1.8	31.7	38.7
18 - 64 years	26.3	0.9	24.6	28.1
65+	36.6	0.8	35.0	38.2
At-risk-of-poverty				
Total	21.7	0.8	20.2	23.3
Male	20.8	0.8	19.2	22.5
Female	22.6	0.8	21.0	24.2
0 - 17 years	28.2	1.7	25.0	31.7
18-64 years	18.3	0.8	16.7	19.9
65+	25.5	0.7	24.2	27.0
Severe material and social deprivation				
Total	16.6	0.7	15.2	18.1
Male	15.5	0.8	13.9	17.2
Female	17.6	0.8	16.2	19.1
0 - 17 years	18.2	1.6	15.2	21.6
18 - 64 years	14.3	0.8	12.8	15.9
65+	21.0	0.7	19.6	22.5
Low work intensity				
Total 18 - 64 years	7.1	0.5	6.2	8.1
Male	7.1	0.5	6.1	8.3
Female	7.1	0.6	6.1	8.3
Total 0 - 17 years	10.4	1.3	8.1	13.3
Total 0 - 64 years	7.9	0.7	6.7	9.3
Male	7.9	0.6	6.7	9.2
Female	8.0	0.7	6.6	9.6

8. Estimation for main indicators by ethnic groups in 2024

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	23.5	0.7	22.1	24.9
Turkish ethnic group	41.5	2.5	36.6	46.5
Roma ethnic group	78.3	2.8	72.3	83.2
Other ethnic group	28.8	7.6	16.4	45.4
At-risk-of-poverty and ethnic group				
Bulgarian ethnic group	16.0	0.6	14.8	17.2
Turkish ethnic group	29.8	2.3	25.5	34.5
Roma ethnic group	62.5	3.5	55.6	69.0
Other ethnic group	23.4	7.6	11.8	41.2
Severe material and social deprivation and ethnic group				
Bulgarian ethnic group	11.5	0.5	10.5	12.6
Turkish ethnic group	20.4	1.9	16.9	24.3
Roma ethnic group	58.5	3.6	51.2	65.3
Other ethnic group	11.3	4.1	5.4	22.0
Low work intensity and ethnic group				
Bulgarian ethnic group	4.5	0.5	3.7	5.5
Turkish ethnic group	12.1	1.8	8.9	16.2
Roma ethnic group	26.9	3.5	20.7	34.2
Other ethnic group	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

9. Estimation for indicator 'at-risk-of-poverty' by districts in 2024

	Blagoevgrad		Burgas		Varna		Veliko Tarnovo	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	**17.4**	**2.7**	**19.5**	**3.4**	**22.3**	**2.6**	**12.4**	**3.0**
0 - 17 years	18.5	4.8	30.0	7.1	24.5	4.7	15.7	7.8
18 - 64 years	15.0	3.2	18.6	3.7	19.6	2.8	11.4	3.6
65+ years	22.2	3.1	14.6	2.6	30.5	3.0	12.6	3.6
Male	15.5	2.6	20.7	3.8	20.4	2.8	12.2	3.6
Female	19.1	3.1	18.4	3.2	23.9	2.8	12.6	3.3
	Vidin		Vratsa		Gabrovo		Dobrich	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	**20.9**	**6.6**	**16.8**	**3.8**	**11.2**	**2.9**	**18.5**	**6.4**
0 - 17 years	45.0	13.3	18.4	8.5	19.9	7.5	27.4	14.3
18 - 64 years	18.1	7.2	17.0	4.6	9.9	3.3	17.7	6.4
65+ years	8.7	3.3	15.3	3.5	9.1	2.7	14.8	4.0
Male	29.4	9.0	16.6	4.4	13.4	3.9	21.2	7.8
Female	13.1	4.7	17.0	3.9	9.2	2.8	16.1	5.4

9. Estimation for indicator 'at-risk-of-poverty' by districts in 2024

(Continued and end)

	Kardzhali		Kyustendil		Lovech		Montana	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	**17.4**	**4.2**	**21.9**	**4.6**	**18.9**	**4.7**	**13.1**	**4.6**
0 - 17 years	31.9	11.1	34.8	13.3	32.4	10.7	27.9	11.3
18 - 64 years	15.8	4.1	15.5	4.8	17.0	5.1	11.3	3.9
65+ years	13.1	3.5	26.7	4.5	14.6	3.8	4.7	2.2
Male	17.7	4.8	20.5	5.4	19.6	5.2	13.6	4.4
Female	17.1	4.2	23.1	5.2	18.2	5.0	12.6	5.6
	Pazardzhik		Pernik		Pleven		Plovdiv	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	**15.8**	**3.8**	**32.1**	**6.4**	**14.4**	**3.2**	**19.9**	**3.6**
0 - 17 years	18.4	6.2	55.7	12.4	21.8	7.2	30.0	7.7
18 - 64 years	16.9	4.4	25.1	6.6	13.6	3.6	18.8	3.6
65+ years	10.0	2.2	29.4	4.1	11.4	2.7	14.0	1.8
Male	17.0	4.1	27.6	7.1	15.1	3.7	20.5	3.9
Female	14.6	3.8	36.1	6.4	13.7	3.3	19.3	3.6
	Razgrad		Ruse		Silistra		Sliven	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	**14.7**	**5.0**	**14.6**	**2.4**	**13.1**	**5.7**	**18.3**	**5.1**
0 - 17 years	12.5	5.5	8.2	4.3	24.9	12.4	32.1	11.8
18 - 64 years	15.1	6.3	12.8	2.8	14.1	5.9	19.8	6.0
65+ years	15.1	5.1	21.4	3.2	2.7	1.6	8.2	2.7
Male	13.2	4.9	14.8	2.8	16.3	7.3	16.3	5.3
Female	16.0	5.4	14.4	2.5	10.3	4.3	20.1	5.3
	Smolyan		Sofia (stolitsa)		Sofia		Stara Zagora	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	**13.1**	**2.9**	**22.2**	**1.9**	**16.8**	**4.6**	**26.3**	**4.1**
0 - 17 years	9.6	6.6	21.9	4.0	30.3	11.5	33.7	8.0
18 - 64 years	11.9	3.3	16.4	1.9	13.1	4.6	21.1	4.1
65+ years	16.1	4.1	40.8	2.3	16.8	2.9	32.2	3.6
Male	12.0	2.9	18.4	2.1	15.9	4.7	24.7	4.2
Female	14.2	3.5	25.6	2.0	17.6	4.7	27.7	4.6
	Targovishte		Haskovo		Shumen		Yambol	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	**22.4**	**5.6**	**15.6**	**3.3**	**13.2**	**3.5**	**16.9**	**4.6**
0 - 17 years	38.9	12.0	20.3	7.2	10.9	7.1	19.8	12.0
18 - 64 years	20.2	6.0	16.6	3.7	15.0	4.1	10.0	4.3
65+ years	17.2	4.5	10.3	2.5	10.4	3.3	29.6	5.1
Male	24.7	6.7	13.0	2.8	14.9	4.8	15.0	5.0
Female	20.3	5.2	18.0	4.1	11.7	3.0	18.7	4.8

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