

POVERTY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION INDICATORS IN 2023

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 2023, the average monthly poverty line for the country was 637.92 BGN per person. The number of persons who were below this line were 1 325.9 thousand representing 20.6% of the population.

1. Main poverty indicators

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
At-risk-of-poverty threshold (monthly average in BGN)	413.04	451.00	504.33	525.92	637.92
Persons below at-risk-of-poverty threshold - in thousands	1586	1660	1532	1572	1326
At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of the population)	22.6	23.8	22.1	22.9	20.6
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (% of the population)	42.2	41.7	44.3	44.2	45.3
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers with pensions included (% of the population)	29.6	29.9	31.5	30.3	28.5
Inequality of income distribution (S80/20)	8.1	8.0	7.4	7.3	6.6
Gini coefficient ¹	40.8	40.0	39.7	38.4	37.2

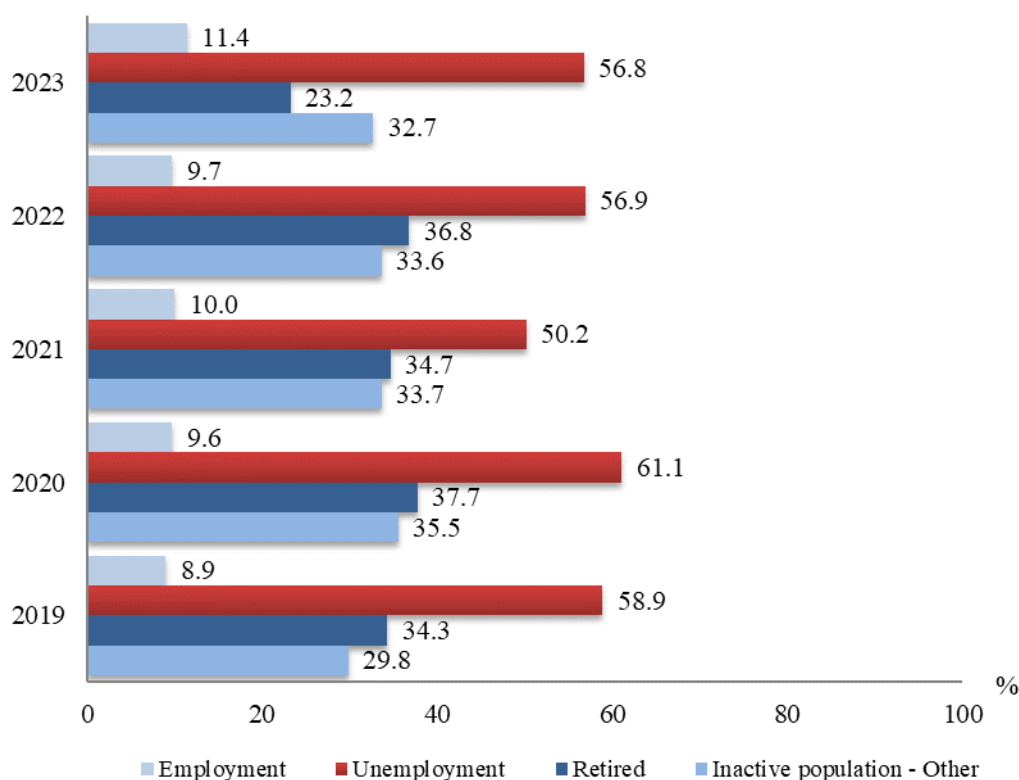
Compared to the previous year, the poverty line increased by 21.3% and the relative share of the poor population decreased by 2.3 percentage points (Table 1).

The social protection system contributes considerably to the poverty decrease. According to 2023 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 20.6% to 28.5%, or by 7.9 percentage points. Respectively, if the pensions and the rest of the social transfers are excluded, the poverty level increases up to 45.3%, or by 24.7 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 unemployed (56.8% for the year 2023) and for unemployed males is 12.0 percentage points higher than for unemployed females.

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 aged 18 and over



In 2023, the share of people at-risk-of-poverty among employed persons in the 18 - 64 age group increased by 1.7 percentage points compared to the previous year - up to 11.7%. 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.

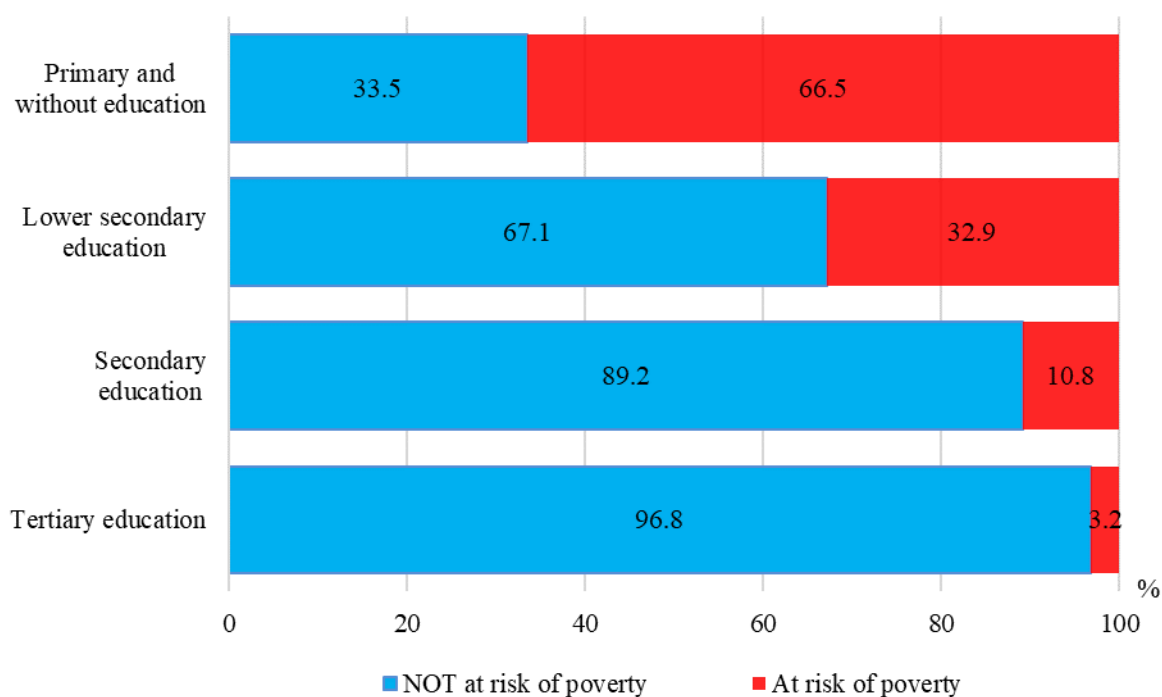
2. In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (by gender, population 18 - 64 age)

(Per cent)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Employed					
Total	9.0	9.7	10.0	10.0	11.7
Male	9.7	10.6	11.3	11.5	12.9
Female	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.3	10.4
Type of employment					
Full time	7.8	8.4	8.9	9.0	10.3
Part time	30.8	33.6	25.4	23.5	30.1

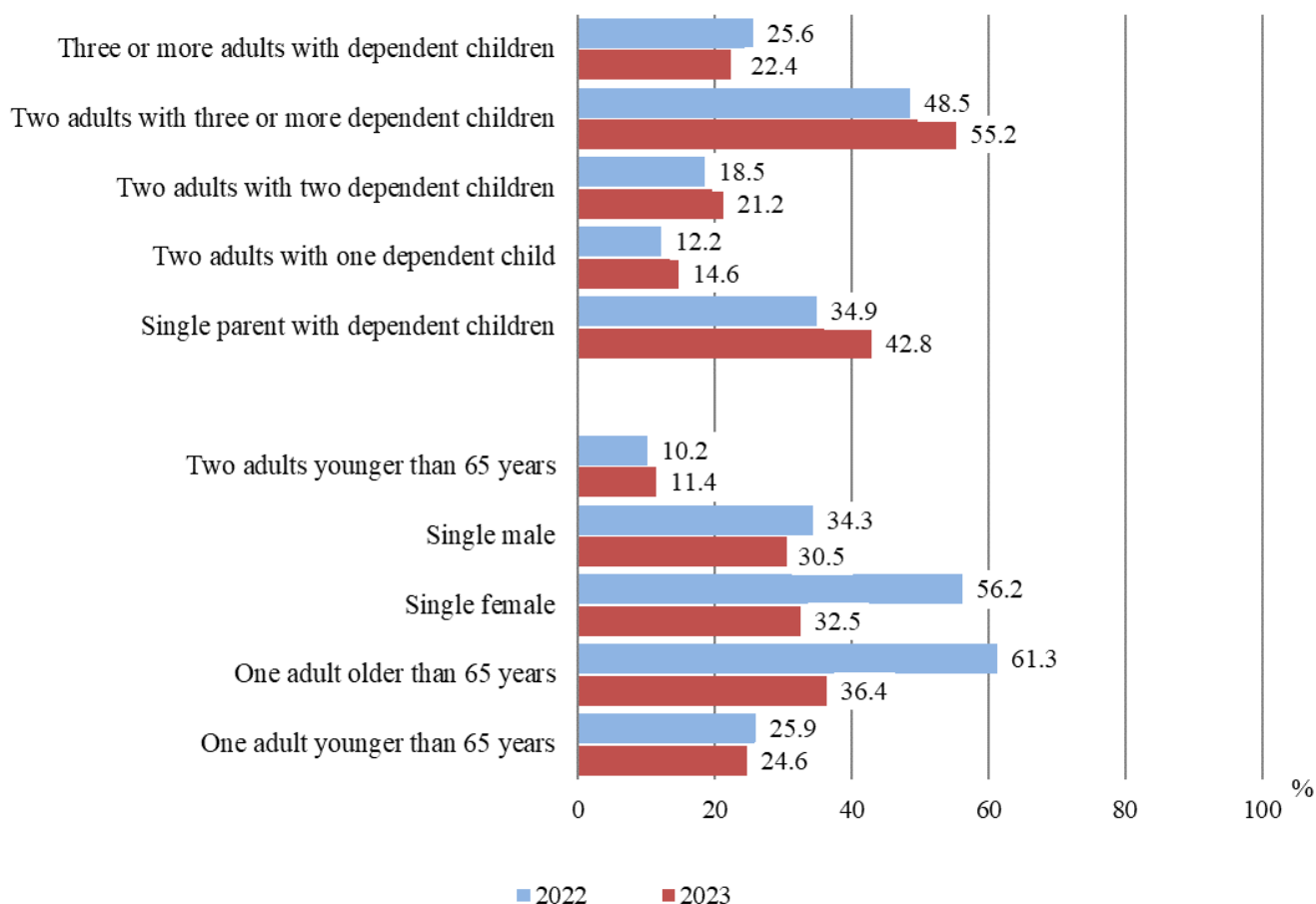
Educational level influences considerably the risk of poverty for the employed. The highest is the share of working poor with primary and without education - 66.5% (Figure 2). The increase of educational level decreases the share of poor among employed with primary education by about two times and more than six times for those with secondary education. The share of working poor with tertiary education is the lowest - 3.2%.

Figure 2. Employees at-risk-of-poverty in the age group 18 - 64 years by the level of education in 2023



At-risk-of-poverty estimates by household type show that poverty is concentrated among two-adult households with three or more dependent children (55.2% for 2023) and one-parent households with dependent children (42.8% for 2023). Among single-person households, at-risk-of-poverty is 2.0 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 11.8 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



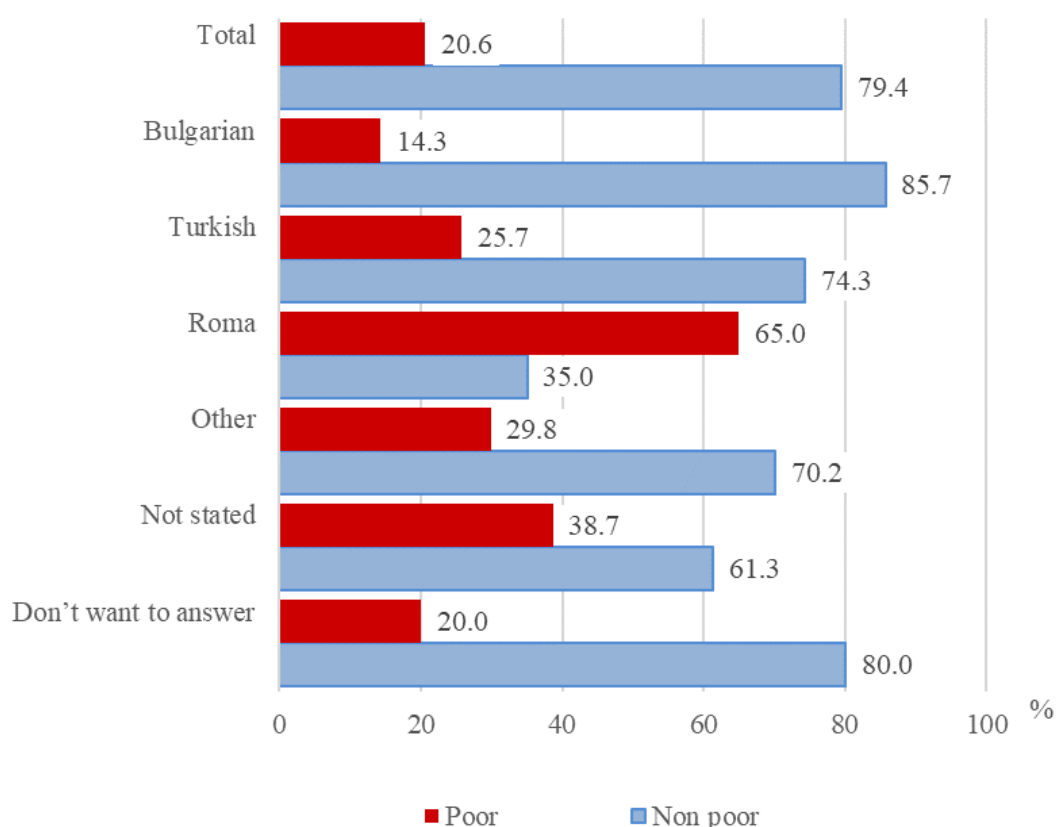
Poverty estimates by ethnicity²

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. 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.

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).

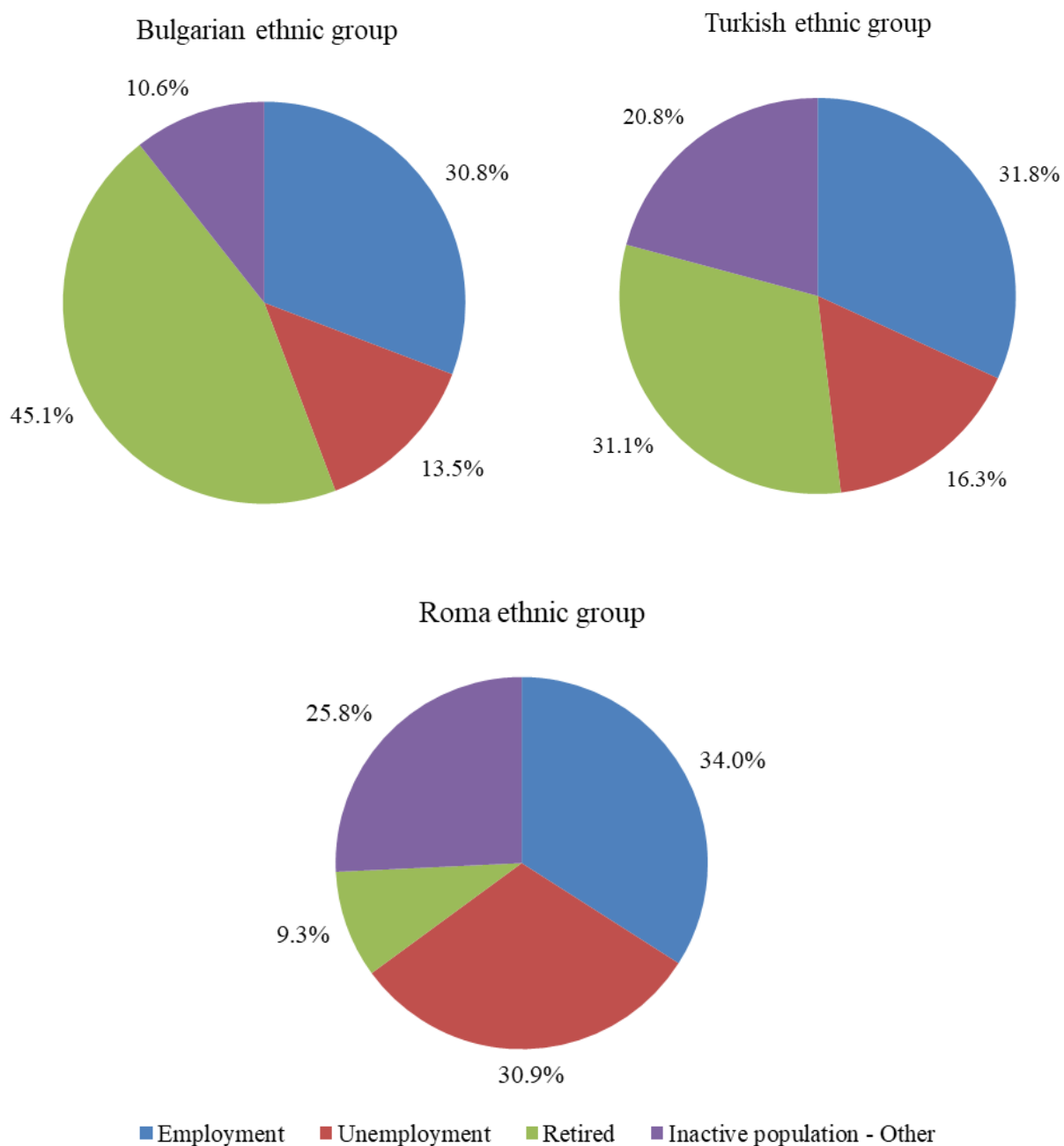
In 2023, Roma ethnic group had the highest at-risk-of-poverty rate - 65.0%, and the lowest among Bulgarian one - 14.3%.

Figure 4. Distribution of households' members by ethnic group and risk of poverty in 2023



Considerable differences exist in the distribution of poverty among various ethnic groups and their economic activities among individuals aged 18 and older (Figure 5). Retired individuals make up the majority of the poor in the Bulgarian ethnic group (45.1%), while the Turkish and Roma ethnic groups have the highest percentages of employed individuals (31.8% and 34.0% respectively). Among the unemployed, the Roma ethnic group has the highest proportion of poor individuals (30.9%), compared to 16.3% among the Turkish and 13.5% among the Bulgarian ethnic groups.

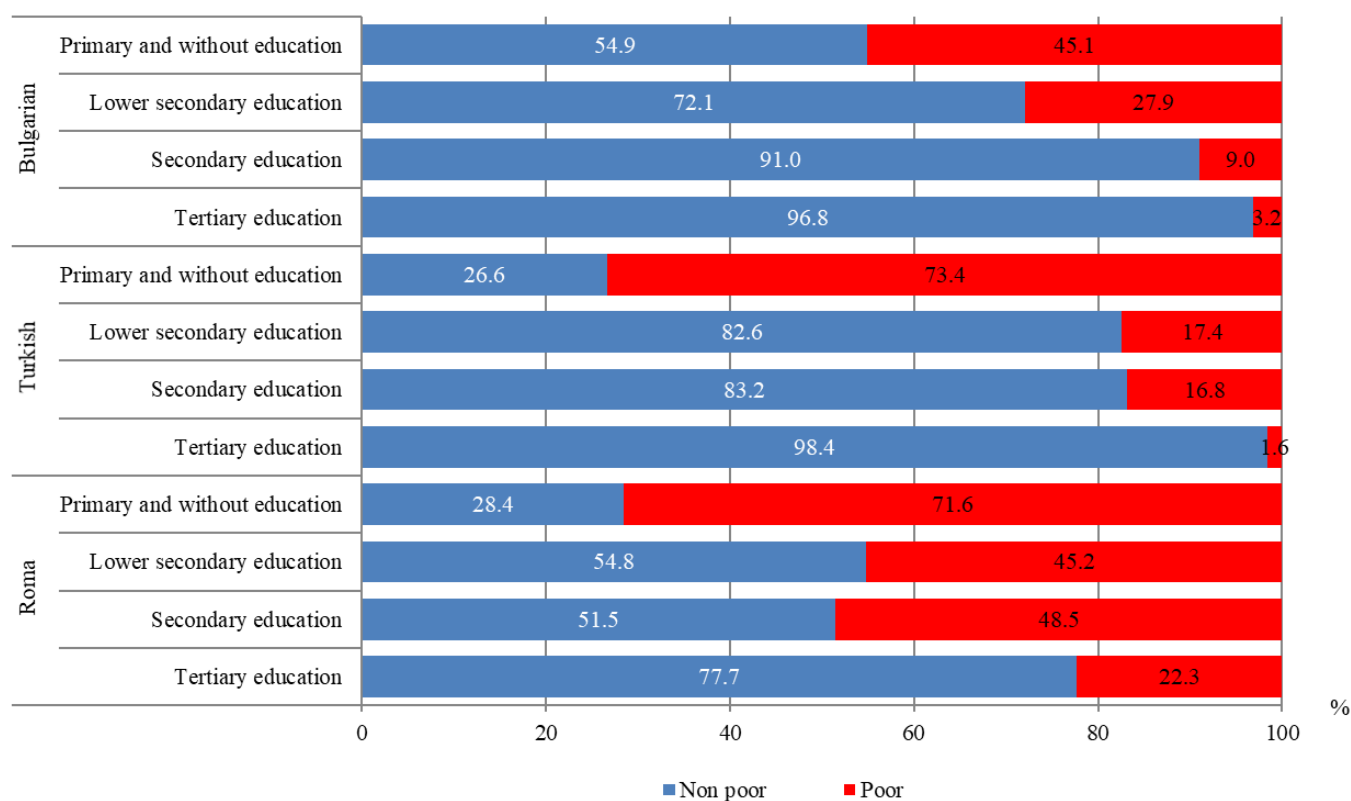
Figure 5. Share of poor aged 18 and over by economic activity and ethnicity in 2023



Education level strongly influences the risk of poverty, irrespective of ethnic group. Across all three main ethnic groups, an increase in education reduces the likelihood of employed individuals experiencing poverty.

The at-risk-of-poverty for persons in the age group 18 - 64 years with primary education and without education is 14 times higher compared to the risk of poverty for persons with tertiary education among the Bulgarian ethnic group and is 46 times higher for the Turkish ethnic group (Figure 6). Among the Roma population, around three-quarters of the persons with primary and without education are poor, and among persons with tertiary education – 22.3% are at risk of poverty.

Figure 6. Share of employed persons in the age group 18 - 64 years by education, risk of poverty and ethnic group in 2023



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 2023

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.)	3013063	46.7
Can the household afford, if they want, a week's annual holiday away from home	2854750	44.2
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	1213933	18.8
Can the household afford, if they want, to eat meat, chicken or fish (or their vegetarian equivalent) every second day	1284442	19.9
Does the household afford to keep its home adequately warm	1335132	20.7
Does the household have a car (incl. a company car for private use)	713665	11.1
Can the household afford to replace worn-out furniture	2697054	41.8
Questions to persons aged 16 and more		
Availability of internet connection at home that can be used for personal needs	412765	7.5
Replacement of worn-out clothes by buying some new ones	1294176	23.7
Buying two pairs of shoes depending on the season and/or all-weather shoes	1623863	29.7
Spend a small amount of money each week on yourself	1202019	22.0
Regularly participate in sports and entertainment activities such as cinema, theatre, concert, etc.	872449	15.9
Get-together with friends/relatives for a drink/meal (incl. at home) at least once a month	698929	12.8

In 2023, 18.0% of the population live in severe material and social deprivation (limitations in 7 out of 13 items) or 0.7 percentage points less compared to 2022.



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

4. Share of deprived persons in 2023 by ethnic groups

Questions to the household	(Per cent)			
	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.)	41.4	51.2	84.8	56.8
Can the household afford, if they want, a week's annual holiday away from home	37.8	57.6	83.4	50.9
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	15.1	20.9	46.5	18.9
Can the household afford, if they want, to eat meat, chicken or fish (or their vegetarian equivalent) every second day	16.8	17.5	47.3	18.6
Does the household afford to keep its home adequately warm	16.8	20.3	51.6	26.1
Does the household have a car (incl. a company car for private use)	7.2	11.4	42.2	15.3
Can the household afford to replace worn-out furniture	37.3	50.0	71.8	47.9
Questions to persons aged 16 and more				
Availability of internet connection at home which can be used for personal needs	5.4	7.2	27.8	8.5
Replacement of worn-out clothes by buying some new ones	19.1	31.5	57.8	23.0
Buying two pairs of shoes depending on the season and/or all-weather shoes	25.2	37.8	63.0	38.0
Spend a small amount of money each week on yourself	18.1	25.0	54.2	20.9
Regularly participate in sports and entertainment activities such as cinema, theatre, concert, etc.	13.5	14.8	39.9	6.2
Get-together with friends/relatives for a drink/meal (incl. at home) at least once a month	10.3	15.8	33.0	8.8

In 2023, limitation in 7 out of 13 items is observed in 12.7% of the Bulgarian ethnic group, 20.6% of Turkish and 58.3% 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) have 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*

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total 0-64 years - in thousands	472.0	424.0	421.3	428.5	322.9
Share of population - %	9.2	8.4	8.4	8.6	7.0
Male - in thousands	244.0	218.0	210.5	210.9	163.6
Share of population - %	9.3	8.4	8.2	8.2	6.9
Female - in thousands	228.0	206.0	210.8	217.5	159.3
Share of population - %	9.1	8.3	8.6	8.9	7.1
Total 18-64 years - in thousands	336.0	294.0	293.7	300.4	231.0
Share of population - %	8.6	7.6	7.7	7.9	6.6
Male - in thousands	175.0	154.0	151.7	151.3	119.7
Share of population - %	8.7	7.9	7.7	7.8	6.6
Female - in thousands	161.0	140.0	142.0	149.1	111.3
Share of population - %	8.4	7.4	7.6	8.1	6.5

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

231.0 thousand persons aged 18 - 64 years live in a household with low work intensity in 2023, or 6.6% of the population. Compared to 2022, their share decreased by 1.3 percentage points. The share of males (6.6%) is 0.1 percentage points higher than that of females (6.5%).

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 2023 30.0% of the population, or 1 933.1 thousand persons, are at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion (Table 6).

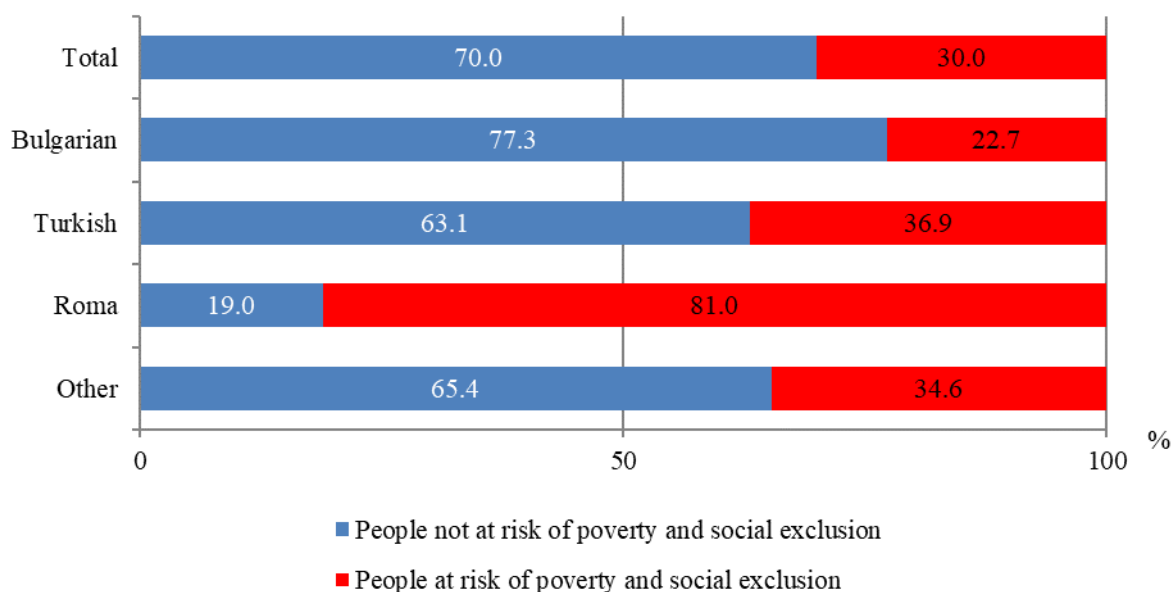
The indicator value decreases by 2.2 percentage points compared to 2022, while for men it decreases by 1.2 percentage points, and for women - by 3.2 percentage points.

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

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total - in thousands	2327.0	2340.0	2193.5	2206.1	1933.1
Share of population - %	33.2	33.6	31.7	32.2	30.0
Male - in thousands	1051.0	1052.0	984.0	974.7	875.5
Share of population - %	30.9	31.2	29.4	29.4	28.2
Female - in thousands	1277.0	1288.0	1209.5	1231.4	1057.6
Share of population - %	35.4	35.9	33.9	34.8	31.6

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

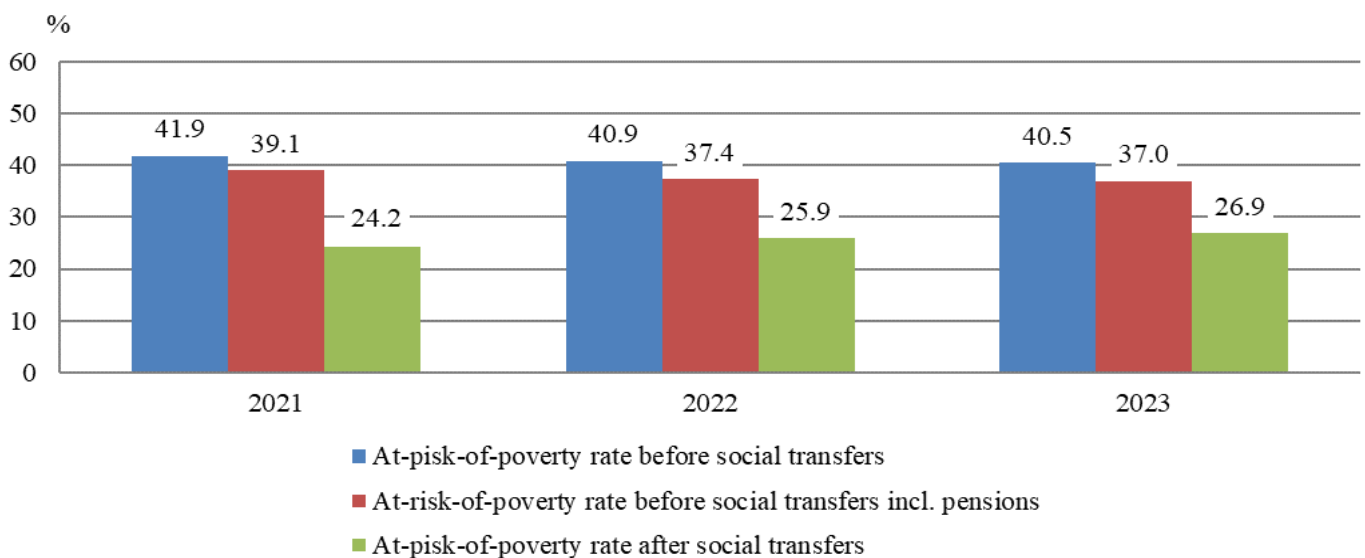
Figure 7. Population at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion by ethnic groups in 2023



Children at-risk-of-poverty and material deprivation

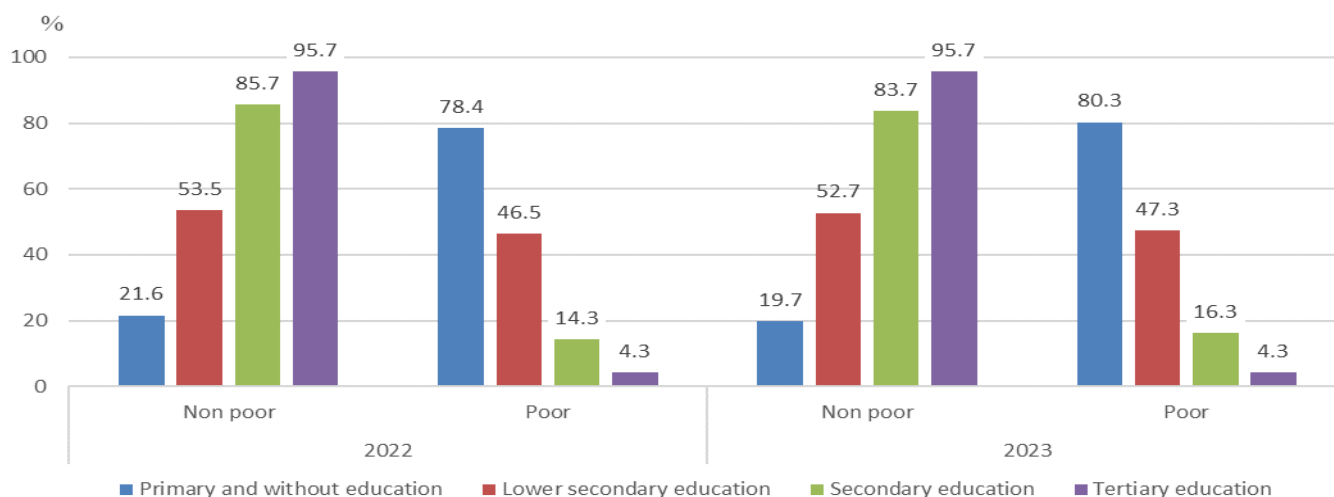
In 2023, 26.9% of children aged 0 - 17 years in Bulgaria were at-risk-of-poverty or by 1.0 percentage points more compared to 2022. The social transfers to the households decrease children's poverty rate by 13.6 percentage points.

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 2023, parents of every eight of ten children at-risk-of-poverty (80.3%) were with primary and no education (Figure 9). Nearly 19 times less or 4.3% 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 four 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

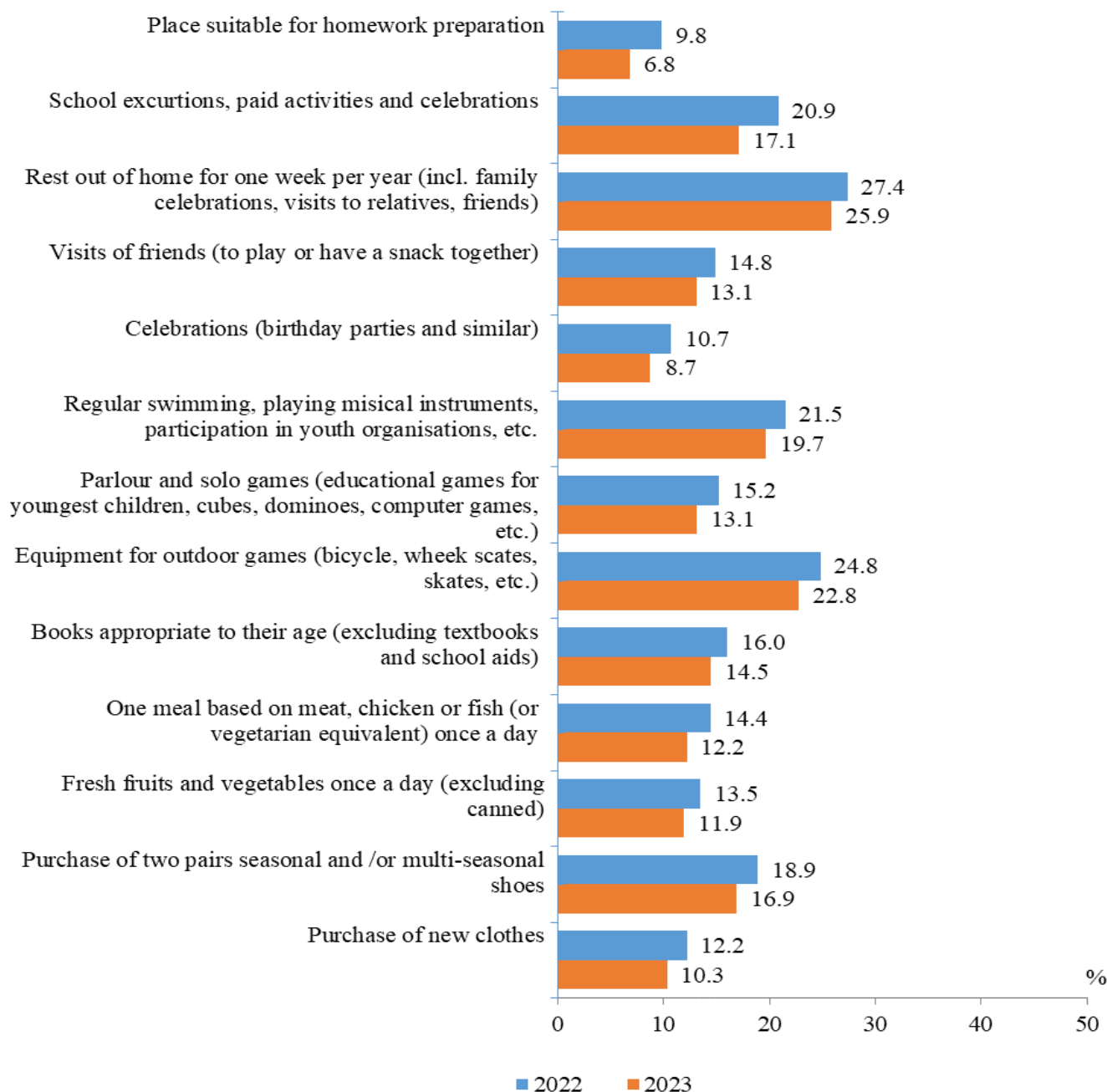


Material deprivation among children

EU-SILC collects data on material deprivation among children aged 1 to 15 years since 2013. In 2023 the share of children with material deprivation (lacking 1 or more from 13 items) was 30.9% and for 1.6% of children, not a single need could be satisfied due to financial reasons. Around one quarter of the children (25.9%) 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.) - 22.8%, and 19.7% - regular swimming, playing musical instruments, participation in youth organisations, etc. (Figure 10).

In 2023, 47.8% of children with material deprivation were also at-risk-of-poverty.

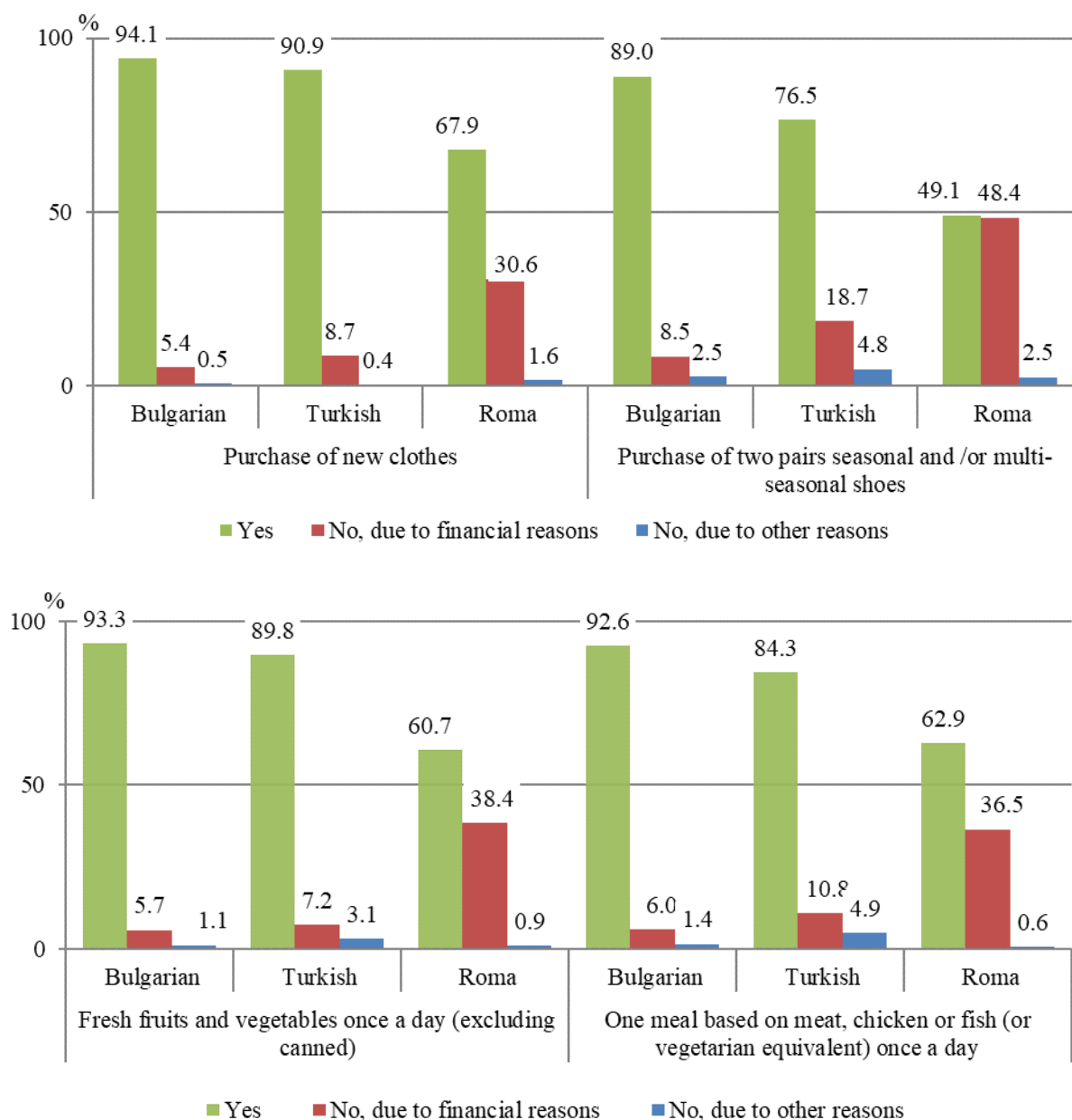
Figure 10. Material deprivation among children in 2022 and 2023

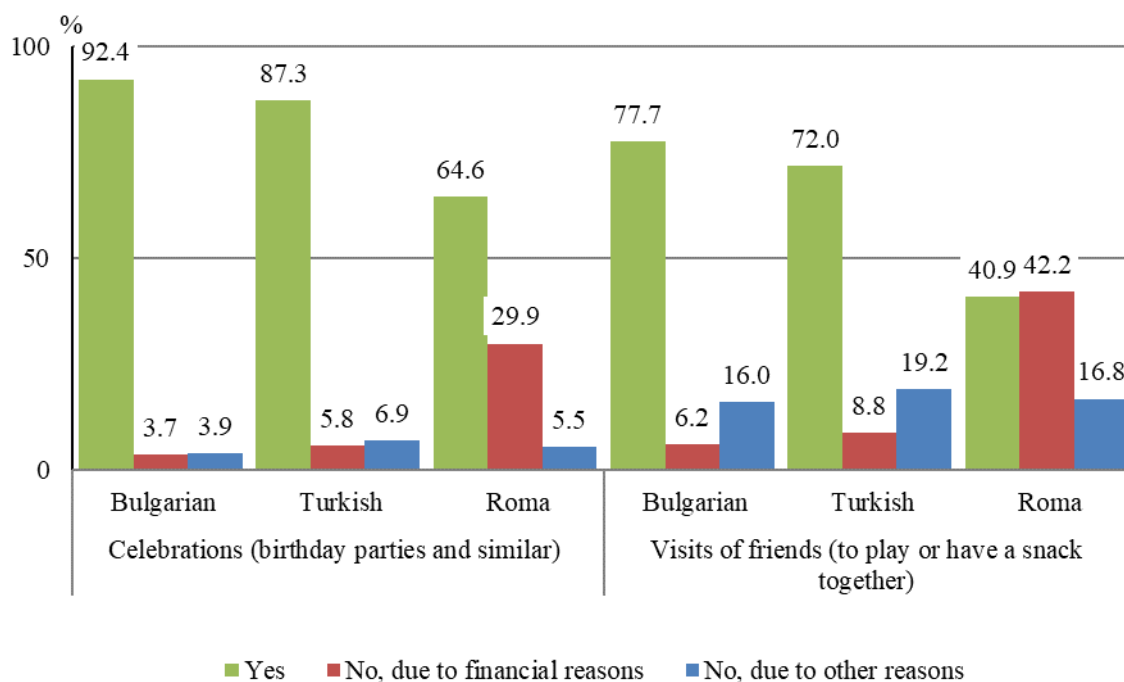
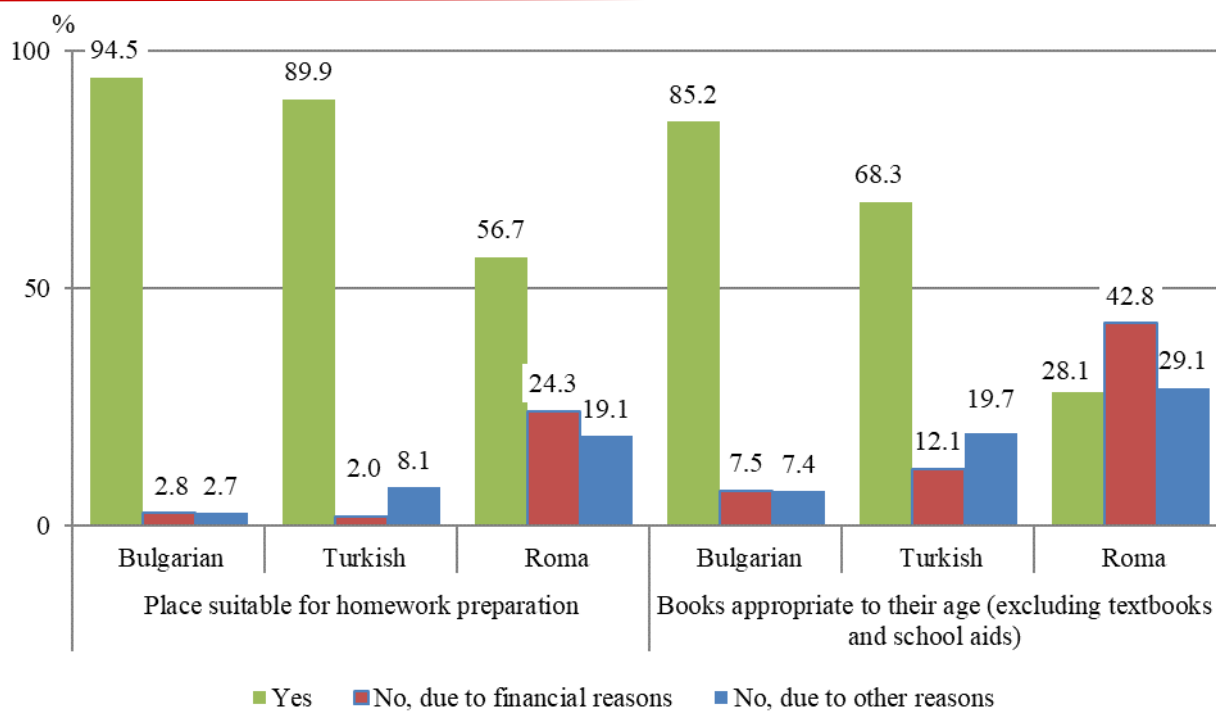


The ability to ensure certain children's necessities differs among ethnicities. In 2023, the shares of materially deprived (lacking 1 or more from 13 items) children by ethnicity were as follows: 20.6% - among the Bulgarian ethnic group, 29.9% - among Turkish one, 77.0% - among Roma, and 33.0% - among other ethnicities.

Not a single need (limitation on all the 13 items) could be satisfied for 0.9% of the Bulgarians, 0.8% of the Turkish ethnic group and 5.3% of Roma ethnic group. About 27.5% 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: 34.0% of children of the Turkish ethnic group and 74.6% of Roma ethnicity.

Figure 11. Material deprivation among children by ethnic group in 2023

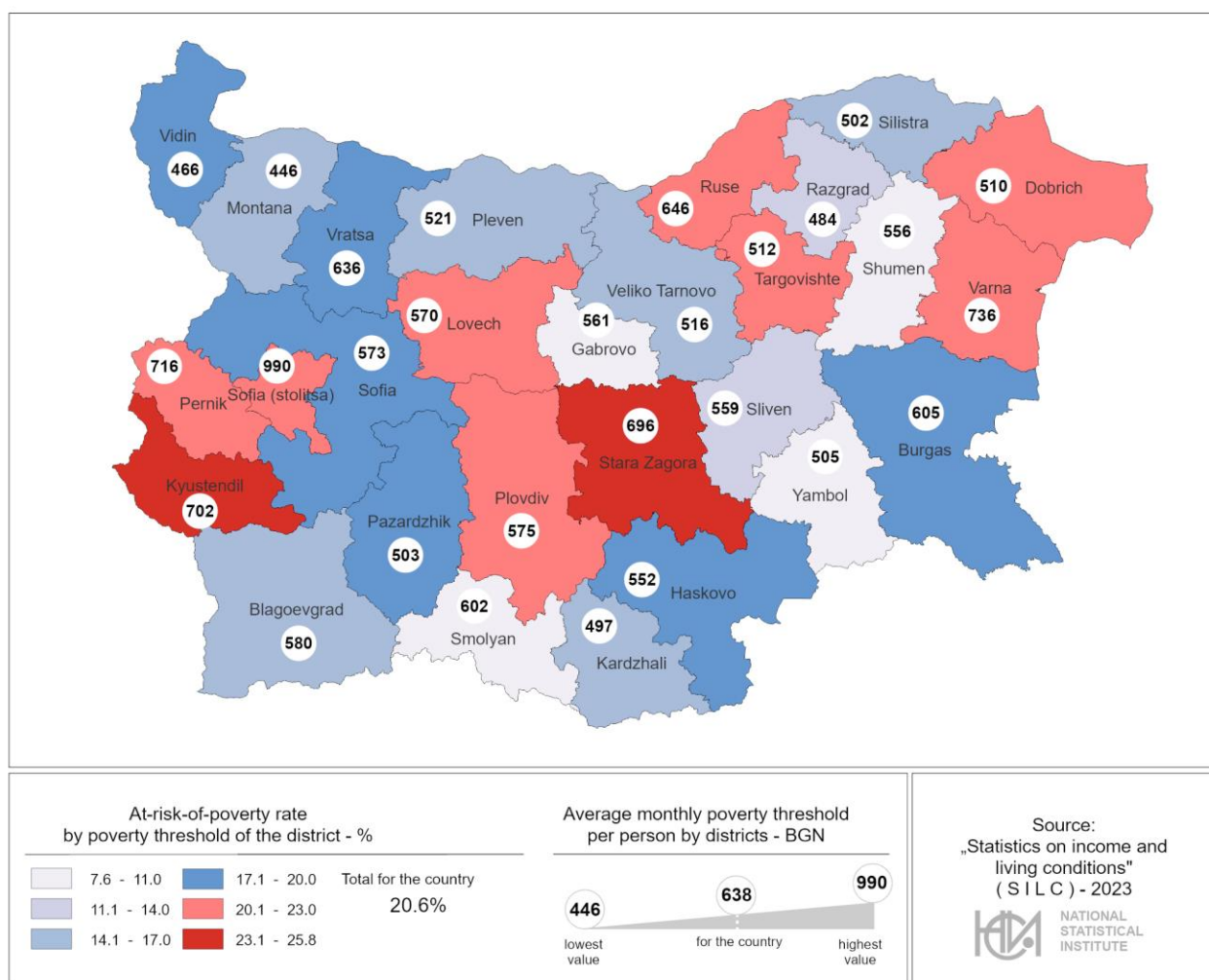




Assessment of poverty at regional level

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.

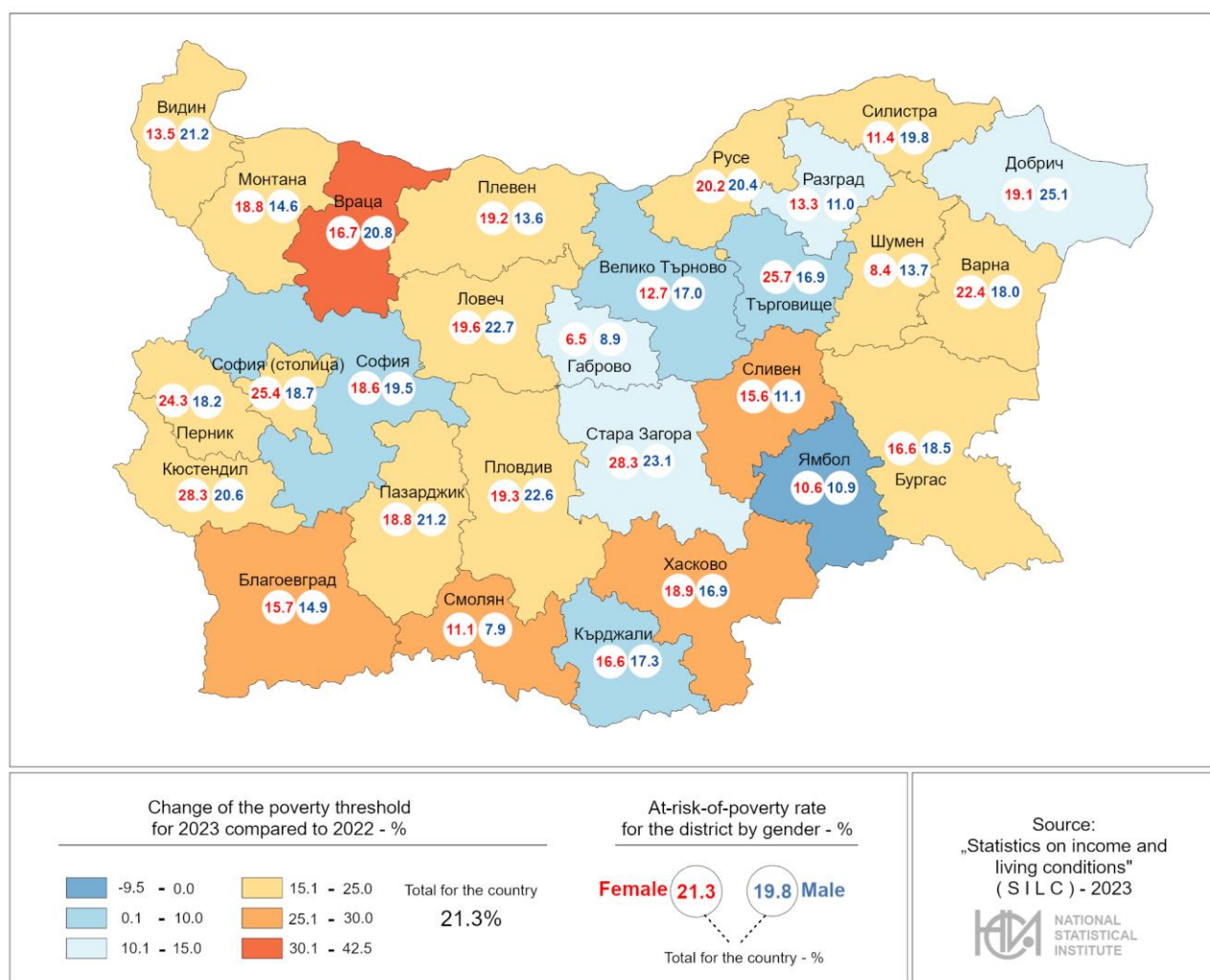
Figure 12. Poverty threshold by districts in 2023



The lowest poverty threshold in 2023 is observed in districts Montana and Vidin - respectively to 446 and 466 BGN, and the highest - in district Sofia (stolitsa) - 990 BGN, followed by districts Varna (736 BGN), Pernik (716 BGN) and Kyustendil (702 BGN).

Highest share of people at-risk-of-poverty is observed in districts Stara Zagora - 25.8%, Kyustendil - 24.6%, Sofia (stolitsa) - 22.2% and Dobrich - 22.0%. The lowest is the share of people at-risk-of-poverty in districts Gabrovo - 7.6%, Smolyan - 9.6%, Yambol - 10.7% and Shumen - 10.9%.

Figure 13. Change of the poverty threshold for 2023 compared to 2022 and risk of poverty rate by regions and gender

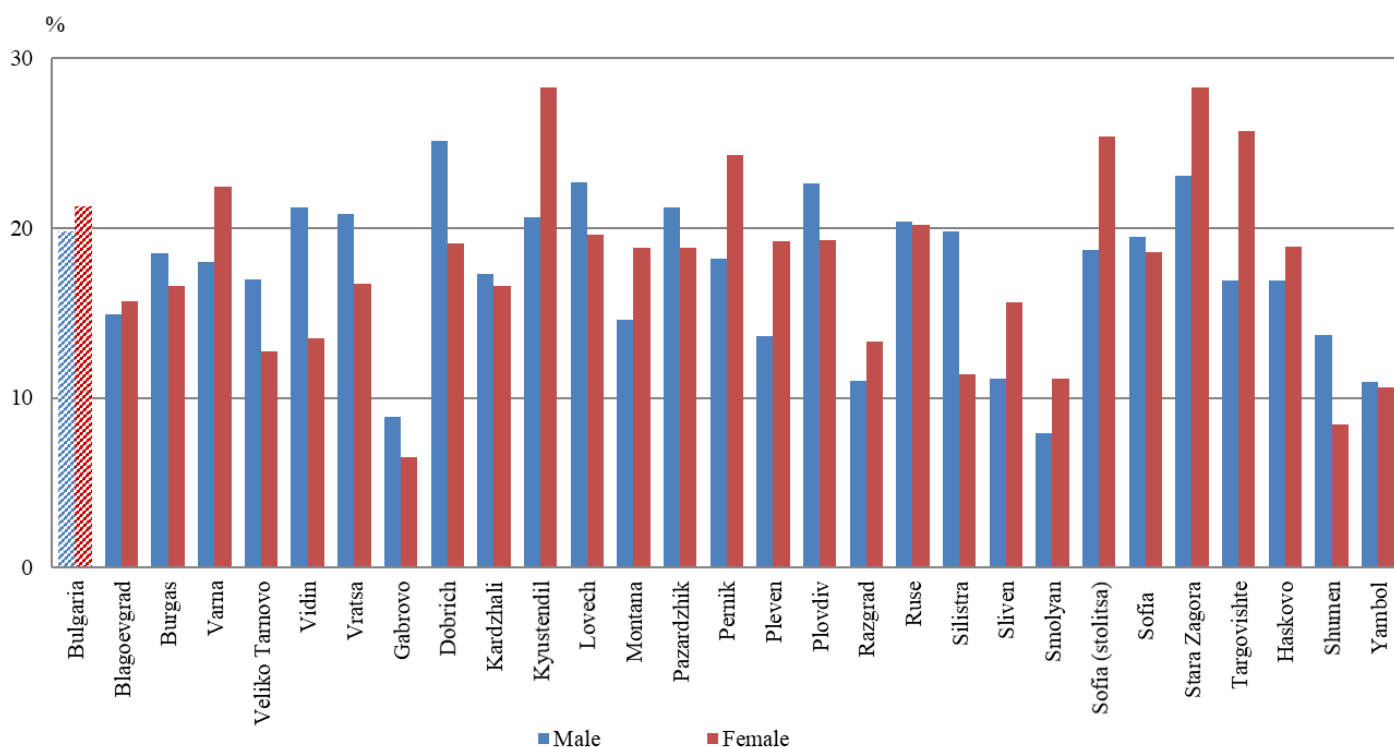


The poverty threshold in 2023 increased compared to 2022 in all districts, except for Yambol, where a decrease of 9.5 percentage points was observed. The highest increase was recorded in the districts of Vratsa (by 42.5%), Sliven (by 27.7%), Smolyan (by 26.8%), Haskovo (by 26.2%), Blagoevgrad (by 25.9%) and Shumen (by 25.0%).

The lowest share of poor for male - 7.9%, is observed in district Smolyan, while the highest one - in district Dobrich - 25.1%. The lowest is the at-risk-of-poverty rate for female in district Gabrovo - 6.5%, compared to districts Kyustendil and Stara Zagora - 28.3%.

In districts Targovishte, Kyustendil, Sofia (stolitsa), Pernik, Pleven and Stara Zagora the share of female at-risk-of-poverty is more than 5 p.p. higher than that of male. In four districts - Silistra, Vidin, Dobrich and Shumen the share of the poor males is more than 5 p.p. higher than the share of the poor females.

Figure 14. Share of persons at-risk-of-poverty by gender and districts in 2023





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 2023, the sample size of the panel is 9 379 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 2023

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	30.0	0.9	28.3	31.7
Male	28.2	1.0	26.4	30.1
Female	31.6	0.9	29.8	33.4
0 - 17 years	33.9	1.8	30.4	37.6
18 - 64 years	26.7	0.9	24.9	28.6
65+ years	35.3	0.8	33.7	36.9
At-risk-of-poverty				
Total	20.6	0.8	19.0	22.2
Male	19.8	0.9	18.1	21.6
Female	21.3	0.8	19.7	23.0
0 - 17 years	26.9	1.8	23.6	30.6
18-64 years	18.0	0.9	16.4	19.8
65+ years	22.2	0.7	20.9	23.6

Indicators	Percent	Standard error	Confidence interval	
			95% lower limit, in %	95% upper limit, in %
Severe material and social deprivation				
Total	18.0	0.8	16.6	19.5
Male	16.7	0.8	15.1	18.4
Female	19.2	0.8	17.8	20.8
0 - 17 years	19.0	1.5	16.2	22.2
18 - 64 years	16.0	0.8	14.4	17.7
65+ years	22.4	0.8	21.0	24.0
Low work intensity				
Total 18-64 years	6.6	0.4	5.8	7.5
Male	6.6	0.5	5.8	7.7
Female	6.5	0.5	5.5	7.7
Total 0 - 17 years	8.3	1.0	6.5	10.6
Total 0 - 64 years	7.0	0.6	6.0	8.2
Male	6.9	0.5	5.9	8.0
Female	7.1	0.7	5.9	8.5

8. Estimation for main indicators by ethnic groups in 2023

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	22.7	0.7	21.4	24.1
Turkish ethnic group	36.9	2.5	32.1	42.1
Roma ethnic group	81.0	2.5	75.5	85.5
Other ethnic group	34.6	7.9	21.0	51.3
At-risk-of-poverty and ethnic group				
Bulgarian ethnic group	14.3	0.6	13.1	15.6
Turkish ethnic group	25.7	2.4	21.4	30.6
Roma ethnic group	65.0	3.3	58.3	71.1
Other ethnic group	29.8	8.5	16.2	48.4
Severe material and social deprivation and ethnic group				
Bulgarian ethnic group	12.7	0.6	11.6	13.8
Turkish ethnic group	20.6	1.9	17.1	24.6
Roma ethnic group	58.3	3.7	51.0	65.3
Other ethnic group	21.7	5.8	12.5	35.0
Low work intensity (aged 18-64) and ethnic group				
Bulgarian ethnic group	4.4	0.4	3.8	5.2
Turkish ethnic group	7.1	1.2	5.1	9.9
Roma ethnic group	21.1	2.6	16.5	26.6
Other ethnic group	13.3	6.2	5.0	30.6

9. Estimation for indicator ‘at-risk-of-poverty’ by districts in 2023

	Blagoevgrad		Burgas		Varna		Veliko Tarnovo	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	15.3	2.8	17.6	3.6	20.3	2.5	14.7	3.9
0 - 17 years	19.6	5.7	22.5	6.9	26.6	6.2	20.7	7.7
18 - 64 years	16.3	3.3	17.7	4.2	16.5	2.3	13.7	4.2
65+ years	9.5	2.1	14.2	2.5	28.6	3.1	12.6	4.0
Male	14.9	2.9	18.5	3.8	18.0	2.6	17.0	4.8
Female	15.7	3.2	16.6	3.6	22.4	2.9	12.7	3.5
	Vidin		Vratsa		Gabrovo		Dobrich	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	17.2	5.4	18.7	4.2	7.6	2.3	22.0	5.9
0 - 17 years	29.3	12.2	17.8	8.8	10.7	6.2	41.0	12.4
18 - 64 years	14.8	6.4	19.7	5.0	8.0	2.8	18.8	5.6
65+ years	14.2	4.9	16.8	3.8	5.5	2.2	15.4	4.1
Male	21.2	7.5	20.8	4.7	8.9	3.1	25.1	6.9
Female	13.5	3.9	16.7	4.3	6.5	2.5	19.1	5.4
	Kardzhali		Kyustendil		Lovech		Montana	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	16.9	4.0	24.6	4.5	21.1	5.2	16.8	5.0
0 - 17 years	29.3	10.2	31.1	11.6	35.0	11.1	38.5	10.9
18 - 64 years	14.9	3.9	18.2	5.0	19.1	4.9	17.1	5.1
65+ years	13.7	3.7	35.6	5.3	15.5	4.1	1.5	0.9
Male	17.3	4.1	20.6	4.7	22.7	6.0	14.6	4.3
Female	16.6	4.3	28.3	5.3	19.6	5.5	18.8	6.0
	Pazardzhik		Pernik		Pleven		Plovdiv	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	19.9	4.3	21.4	5.8	16.5	4.3	20.9	4.0
0 - 17 years	28.2	7.9	29.7	14.3	28.5	9.1	26.3	7.0
18 - 64 years	21.5	4.7	15.9	6.0	17.5	4.9	21.7	4.4
65+ years	7.8	2.0	27.0	4.8	6.7	2.5	14.3	1.9
Male	21.2	4.7	18.2	6.5	13.6	3.9	22.6	4.6
Female	18.8	4.3	24.3	5.6	19.2	4.8	19.3	3.9

9. Estimation for indicator 'at-risk-of-poverty' by districts in 2023

Continued and end

	Razgrad		Ruse		Silistra		Sliven	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	12.2	3.7	20.3	3.5	15.5	6.3	13.4	3.8
0 - 17 years	11.5	6.0	23.1	7.5	28.6	14.0	13.7	8.4
18 - 64 years	13.6	4.3	20.1	4.1	16.8	6.8	17.2	5.4
65+ years	8.7	4.7	19.3	3.2	5.5	2.7	7.7	2.3
Male	11.0	4.1	20.4	3.8	19.8	8.0	11.1	3.7
Female	13.3	3.9	20.2	3.7	11.4	5.0	15.6	4.3
	Smolyan		Sofia (stolitsa)		Sofia		Stara Zagora	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	9.6	2.2	22.2	1.9	19.0	6.0	25.8	4.3
0 - 17 years	0.0	0.0	20.6	3.8	43.3	13.3	32.8	9.6
18 - 64 years	6.6	2.3	16.5	2.0	18.1	5.8	20.4	4.1
65+ years	17.1	5.8	41.1	2.6	7.6	2.1	32.0	3.7
Male	7.9	2.3	18.7	2.0	19.5	6.1	23.1	4.7
Female	11.1	3.5	25.4	2.1	18.6	5.9	28.3	4.4
	Targovishte		Haskovo		Shumen		Yambol	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
Total	21.4	6.6	17.9	3.7	10.9	3.5	10.7	3.3
0 - 17 years	46.2	15.4	26.3	8.5	10.8	6.1	17.2	8.1
18 - 64 years	20.9	7.1	18.5	3.9	12.5	4.0	11.4	3.5
65+ years	8.2	4.0	10.8	2.7	6.8	3.1	5.1	2.4
Male	16.9	6.2	16.9	3.6	13.7	4.9	10.9	4.6
Female	25.7	7.7	18.9	4.1	8.4	2.7	10.6	3.0

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.