Резюме на публикациите на английски език
за участие в конкурса на ИИНЧ-БАН за академична длъжност „доцент“
по професионално направление
3.1. Социология, антропология и науки за културата

Изготвен от гл. ас. д-р Любомир Ивов Стойчев

I. Хабилитационен монографичен труд

Томова, И., **Стойчев, Л.**, & Иванов, М. (2020). Мерки за преодоляване на демографската криза в Република България. Том V. Демографски дисбаланси и социални неравенства между големите етнически групи в България. Издателство на БАН “Проф. Марин Дринов.” ISBN:978-954-322-967-3 https://zenodo.org/doi/10.5281/zenodo.10518041

Summary: *This collective monograph offers an independent, comprehensive evaluation of Bulgaria's response to the demographic crisis and its challenges, particularly focusing on social inequality and demographic disparities among major ethnic groups—ethnic Bulgarians, Roma, and Turkish and Muslim communities. It critically examines more than 150 national policies and strategic documents to assess their effectiveness and shortcomings in addressing these issues.*

Using statistical data and analysis—including data from EU-SILC (European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions)—the book traces post-1990 trends in employment, income, poverty, education, healthcare, housing, and social inclusion, demonstrating how inequalities have persisted or even deepened. It also provides an in-depth analysis of the changing social distances toward Roma and growing negative attitudes toward immigrants, disaggregate by key factors such as gender, age, educational level, and cohort.

Additionally, the volume explores the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of Bulgaria's Muslim communities, their self-identification, religiosity, migration experiences, and public attitudes, drawing on data from research studies conducted in 2011 and 2016.

In the joint study, Lubomir Stoytchev examines key dimensions of social inequality and demographic imbalance in Bulgaria. His analyses rely on methodological rigor with empirical approach, focusing particularly on housing, social attitudes, and policy recommendations.

A central part of his work is Chapter 5 (pp. 109–137), where he studies the housing situation and housing needs of vulnerable ethnic and religious groups. This chapter results are based on a clear research methodology and comparative scope. Stoytchev demonstrates that inadequate housing cannot be addressed in isolation: effective housing policy must be accompanied by measures for social protection, reduction of income inequality, and poverty alleviation. He also highlights early NGO initiatives during the transition period that attempted to improve Roma housing. These, however, proved unsustainable without parallel policies ensuring employment for adults and education for children. The conclusion is that housing improvement is dependent on integrated social and economic measures.

Another major contribution is in Chapter 8 (pp. 181–212), where Stoytchev interprets survey data on Bulgarian attitudes toward Roma. Based on a 2018 representative survey, he identifies education, gender, and parenthood as key factors shaping attitudes. Women, especially mothers, tend to be more tolerant and supportive of inclusive education. Nevertheless, his findings underline that still a great deal of ethnic

Bulgarians remain distant and reluctant to integrate Roma into their personal and social lives. The analysis provides an unflinching picture of persisting prejudices.

In Chapter 9, Stoytchev shifts focus to attitudes toward immigrants in Bulgaria. Though lacking a diachronic comparison with the 1990s, the analysis of recent surveys exposes rising negative stereotypes and rejection. Importantly, he emphasizes a Bulgarian specificity: the absence of ethnic immigrant enclaves in Sofia, unlike other European capitals. For example, Arab immigrants from the Middle East tend to settle dispersedly and maintain social ties primarily through work and community associations.

The authors offer targeted policy recommendations aimed at reducing demographic imbalances and fostering social inclusion in Bulgaria. Ilona Tomova and Lubomir Stoytchev, co-authors Chapter 11 (pp. 305–344), outline particular policy recommendations for reducing demographic imbalances and social inequalities. Their proposed measures are hierarchically ordered—beginning with education, followed by healthcare access, poverty reduction, and only then housing improvements. This sequence reflects the authors' conviction that housing policies must be embedded in a broader framework of social inclusion.

II. Статии и доклади, публикувани в нереферирани списания с научно рецензиране или публикувани в редактирани колективни томове

Stoytchev, L. (2023). Social-demographic dimensions of Bulgaria's NEETs: Poverty and ethnicity in focus. Papers of BAS. Humanities & Social Sciences, 10, 2, 207–216. Prof Marin Drinov Publishing House of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences ISSN: 2367-6248 (Print)
https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14101610

Abstract: *This study investigates the socio-demographic dimensions of Bulgaria's NEET (Not in Education, Employment, or Training) population, focusing on poverty and ethnicity, particularly among Bulgaria's Roma. The purpose is to explore how and to what extent poverty influences NEET status, with an emphasis on the disparities between Roma and non-Roma youth. The methodology relies on data collected through a survey conducted by NSI/FRA, employing a two-stage stratified cluster sampling of 15 thousand households. The data were processed using weighted percentages, direct standardization, and tetrachoric correlations to assess the associations between socio-demographic characteristics and NEET status. Results show that Roma youth aged 15-29 are disproportionately represented in the NEET population, with a NEET rate of 53.6%, compared to 19.3% for the general population. After direct standardization by poverty, the Roma NEET rate reduces to 36.2%, though it remains significantly higher than the national average. This finding underscores that poverty, while a key factor, does not fully explain the elevated NEET rates among Roma, suggesting other structural barriers also are in play. The study concludes that comprehensive policies targeting both poverty reduction and other social measures and interventions are essential to reduce the NEET rates among vulnerable ethnic groups. It also highlights the economic losses resulting from youth disengagement from the labour market, emphasizing the importance of integrated policy measures.*

Stoytchev , L. (2022). Attitudes and Distances of the Ethnic Bulgarians of Reproductive Age towards Mixed Marriages with Bulgarian Nationals of Turkish Descent. Nasselenie Review, 40(1), 95–114. ISSN 0205-0617 https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10696851

Abstract: *Data from a representative sociological survey with persons of reproductive age in the Republic of Bulgaria are analysed and discussed in the article. The focus is on the attitudes and distances of ethnic Bulgarians towards the Bulgarian nationals of Turkish origin. Fifteen key attitudes towards the Bulgarian nationals of Turkish descent are analysed in addition to an age-related interpretation of the attitudes towards the mixed marriages between ethnic Turks and ethnic Bulgarians. From a social integration perspective, the analysis and interpretation take into account important characteristics of the ethnic Bulgarians such as their education, gender, place of residence, etc. The results show that among the Bulgarian community, the negative attitudes towards mixed marriages dominate, although among the different subgroups the attitudes are nuanced and ambiguous.*

Stoytchev, L. (2016). Income Inequality, Youth Unemployment and the Expansion of Bulgaria's Higher Education in the New Millennium. Papers of BAS. Humanities and Social Sciences, 3(2), 97–109. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10043593

Abstract: *The influence of income inequality and youth unemployment on the expansion of the higher education in Bulgaria is analysed and interpreted. Bivariate and multivariate linear regression models are calculated and discussed. Quantitative evidence about an association between income inequality and the growing percentage of higher education graduates is presented. The youth unemployment perspective to higher education is also modelled and explored as a context and as a predictor Data analyses confirm the theoretical assumption that increasing income inequality in society can lead to more higher education graduates, especially among the 25-64 age group. Youth unemployment proves to be an important contextual setting for the income inequality – higher education relationship.*

Tomova, I., & **Stoytchev, L.** (2013). Roma Representations in the District of Razgrad. Nasselenie Review, 5–6, 175–186. ISSN 0205-0617 https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14101105

Abstract: *Pilot survey results concerning the Roma representations in the district of Razgrad are presented and discussed in the paper. The survey was conducted in late 2012 and the results show that for the last few years ethnic relations in the district of Razgrad have normalised and eased. The proportion of those who perceive as a problem the percentage of the minorities in Bulgaria has decreased since the early 1990s. First signs of a transition from traditional to modern forms of racisms (e.g. the latent racism) were detected in the study.*

Tomova , I., **Stoytchev, L.**, & Cherkezova, S. (2013). Introductory Comparative Analysis of the Main Results of the Opinion Survey Realised in Bulgaria, Italy and Slovenia. In S. Devetak (Ed.), Tackling Stereotypes and Prejudices between Roma and Non-Roma in the EU Member States: Bulgaria, Italy, Romania and Slovenia (pp. 177–188). ISCOMET Institute for Ethnic and Regional Studies. COBISS.SI-ID 75507969, COBISS.BG-ID 1287903204. https://iscomet.org/wp-content/uploads/Redupre-Publication.pdf

Abstract: *This book chapter presents a comparative analysis of an opinion survey exploring stereotypes, prejudices, and social distance toward Roma people in specific regions of Bulgaria, Italy, and Slovenia. The study found that Bulgarian respondents demonstrated the most ambivalence, expressing both the most positive and the most openly negative views of Roma. In contrast, Italian and Slovenian respondents were less likely to voice overtly negative attitudes, suggesting a shift from old-fashioned to more modern, latent forms of racism. Widespread negative stereotypes—such as viewing Roma as not law-abiding—persist across all three countries, often reinforced by media and politicians. The research also highlights significant social distance, with a majority of non-Roma respondents in all three nations rejecting close relationships like having a Roma person marry into their family. Ultimately, the authors suggest that while open racism is more prevalent in Bulgaria, latent racism is strong across the board and contributes to hidden resistance to Roma integration policies.*

Томова , И., & **Стойчев, Л.** (2013). Репрезентации за ромите в Разградска област. Население, 3–4, 206–217. ISSN 0205-0617 https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14100748

Abstract: T*his paper presents and analyzes findings from a pilot survey on public perceptions of Roma in the province of Razgrad, conducted in late 2012. The results indicate that in recent years ethnic relations in the region have become more normalized and less tense. Compared to the early 1990s, fewer respondents now consider the proportion of minorities in Bulgaria to be a societal problem. At the same time, the study identifies early signs of a shift from traditional forms of racism toward more modern manifestations, such as latent racism.*

Stoytchev, L. (2012). Movement of Prices, Unemployment Rate and the Roma Content in the Dailies, August 2010 – February 2011. Nasselenie Review, 3-4, 128-140. ISSN 0205-0617 https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14099716

Abstract: *This study investigates the impact of two macroeconomic processes on the volume of Roma-related content in six Bulgarian daily newspapers. Drawing on Eurostat macroeconomic indicators and press monitoring data provided by an independent nonprofit organization, the analysis tests for associations between the frequency of Roma-related articles and fluctuations in prices—specifically food and non-alcoholic products, as well as diesel and unleaded 95 fuel—and the unemployment rate. The findings suggest that overall price movements are not significantly correlated with the volume of Roma coverage. In contrast, both unemployment levels and changes in diesel and food prices exhibit a strong and statistically significant association with the extent of Roma-related reporting. Notably, this pattern is not replicated in the case of a nationalist daily, where no statistically significant relationship could be established.*

Стойчев , Л. (2011). Динамика на цените, равнище на безработица и ромско съдържание във всекидневниците: август 2010 – февруари 2011. Население, 3-4, 175-189. ISSN 0205-0617 https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14099191

Abstract: *This article examines the relationship between macroeconomic trends and the volume of media content about the Roma population in Bulgarian daily newspapers from August 2010 to February 2011. Using economic data indicators and press monitoring, the study tests for a significant association between the amount of Roma-related articles and factors like the prices of food, non-alcoholic beverages, diesel, and fuel, as well as the national unemployment rate. The research found no significant correlation between the overall movement of prices and the volume of Roma content. However, a strong and significant inverse relationship was discovered between the volume of Roma-related articles and the unemployment rate, diesel prices, and food prices, particularly in non-nationalistic (liberal) media. In contrast, the study found that in a nationalistic newspaper, the volume of Roma content was not significantly affected by these economic factors, suggesting its editorial focus is guided more by ideology than by economic shifts.*

Стойчев , Л. (2009). Невръстните роми и българи в корекционните учебни заведения. Население. 27(3–4), 134–151. ISSN 0205-0617 https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14130566

Abstract: *This paper examines delinquency and deviance among adolescent and minor offenders in Bulgaria, with a particular focus on ethnic differences. Using profiling techniques, offenders of Bulgarian and Roma ethnic origin placed in correctional institutions are compared across twelve socio-demographic characteristics. Statistical analysis is employed to identify significant similarities and differences between the two groups. The results indicate that similarities outweigh differences, suggesting that both groups share analogous vulnerabilities when considering the relationship between prosecution and the socio-demographic traits of underage offenders. Particular emphasis is given to age, educational attainment, family background, substance use, length of institutional stay, and previous institutionalization.*

III. Студии, публикувани в научни издания, реферирани и индексирани в световноизвестни бази данни с научна информация

Stoytchev, L. & Tomova, I. (2024) What's behind the Attitudes of the Ethnic Bulgarians in Reproductive Age towards Interethnic Marriages with Members of Bulgaria's Turkish Community?. Journal of Ethnic and Cultural Studies. 169-191. E-ISSN: 2149-1291 http://dx.doi.org/10.29333/ejecs/1902 (Scopus, Q1)

Abstract: *This piece of research investigates the determinants of ethnic Bulgarians' attitudes towards interethnic marriages with members of Bulgaria's Turkish community. A statistical analysis was conducted to examine the role of socio-demographic factors in shaping these attitudes. It discusses many factors but focuses on the statistically significant educational attainment, settlement type, family status, and net income. Higher levels of education do not necessarily lead to more tolerant attitudes towards interethnic marriages. Settlement type and family status emerge as influential determinants. Income is important in shaping attitudes, with the better-off households exhibiting higher approval rates to interethnic mixed marriages. These and other findings contribute to understanding interethnic attitudes and provide valuable insights for policymakers and stakeholders working towards fostering social cohesion and inclusion.*

IV. Студии, публикувани в нереферирани списания с научно рецензиране или публикувани в редактирани колективни томове

Стойчев, Л. (2025). Обратно у дома: социално-демографски профили на завърналите се краткосрочни емигранти. В: П. Найденова & Г. Михова (Ред.), Естествен прираст и миграция на населението в България (с. 170–198). Център за демографски изследвания и обучение, Издателство "Славена". ISBN: 978-619-190-277-4 https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15374930

Abstract: *This study examines the demographic and socio-economic profile of returning emigrants in Bulgaria from reintegration and inclusion perspectives. The findings reveal that most returnees are of working age, with a median age lower than the national average. Labour migration is the dominant reason for emigration among those who return, with men returning more frequently than women, reflecting a gender-specific migration pattern. The educational profile shows that a significant share has secondary education, while the proportion of highly educated returnees is lower than the national average for young adults. Employment data indicate that although most returnees work, a considerable share faces unemployment or economic inactivity. Ethnic disparities are evident, with Roma and Turkish returnees exhibiting younger age profiles and lower educational attainment compared to ethnic Bulgarians. Geographically, returnees are concentrated in urban areas, with significant regional variations. These insights highlight the complex reintegration challenges faced by returning emigrants and their potential impact on Bulgaria's labour market and demographic landscape.*

Томова, И., & **Стойчев, Л.** (2023). Неравенства на разполагаемите доходи в България (2012-2020). Население, 41(3), 403–422. ISSN: 2367-9174 https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10131355

Abstract: *Marked by the European Union's highest levels of disposable income inequality from 2013 to 2021, the Republic of Bulgaria presents a compelling case for sociological inquiry into the mechanisms of economic disparity. This study explores the complex landscape of inequality in the nation, examining its post-communist origins and evolving dynamics to identify the principal drivers that amplified stratification between 2007 and 2020. To contextualize Bulgaria's unique trajectory, a comparative methodology is employed, leveraging extensive datasets from Eurostat (2000-2020) and the World Inequality Lab (1980-2017) to benchmark against other European nations. The analysis further disaggregates these macro-level trends by social strata, offering a granular examination of the divergent economic realities of the poor, the middle class, and the wealthy, with empirical evidence extending to 2021.*

Stoytchev, L. (2023). Attitudes towards immigrants among the Bulgarians of reproductive age: national survey results. Nasselenie Review, 41(3), 485–513. ISSN 0205-0617 https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10160184

Abstract: *The article discusses various aspects of the attitudes of Bulgaria's public towards immigrants. The attitudes towards inclusive education for the children of immigrants are also discussed. The analysis and interpretation of the results include important, in terms of inclusion, characteristics of the reproductive age persons such as sex, age, education, family situation, place of residence, work and income. The research highlights a mixed public sentiment: while a majority express general tolerance, there are significant negative attitudes, particularly toward non-EU immigrants, often influenced by negative media portrayals. The analysis reveals that people in larger cities and those with children tend to be more tolerant, while paradoxically, older age groups (34-51) appear more tolerant than younger millennials.*

Стойчев, Л. (2021). Нагласи и дистанции на етническите българи във фертилна възраст спрямо смесените бракове с български граждани от турски произход. Население, 39(1), 103–122. ISSN 0205-0617 https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10696754

Abstract: *This study analyzes public attitudes and social distance among ethnic Bulgarians toward Bulgarian nationals of Turkish origin, using a nationally representative sociological survey of individuals of reproductive age. The research examines fifteen key attitudes and provides an age-related interpretation of views on inter-ethnic marriages between Bulgarians and Turks. From a social integration perspective, the analysis incorporates key sociodemographic variables such as education, gender, and place of residence. The findings reveal that negative attitudes toward inter-ethnic marriage are prevalent within the Bulgarian community, although nuanced and ambiguous stances exist across different demographic subgroups. The article underscores the complexity of ethnic relations and attitudes within the Bulgarian context.*

Томова, И., **Стойчев, Л.**, Черкезова, С., & Николова, С. (2016). Оценка на актуализираната Национална стратегия за демографско развитие на населението в Република България (2012-2030) от гледна точка на намаляване на различията, свързани с етничността. Население, 1, 143–165. ISSN 0205-0617 https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14071528

Abstract: *This study utilizes the analytical consultations approach to examine policies and measures concerning the ethnicity aspects within Bulgaria's Updated National Strategy for Demographic Development (2012–2030) and its 2015 Action and Monitoring Plan. A specific focus is placed on issues related to healthcare and human capital. The assessment critically discusses the primary challenges within health policy and medical practices concerning birth rates, mortality (particularly infant and maternal), infectious diseases, and morbidity. Furthermore, it analyzes the deficiencies of the educational system in relation to the integration and inclusion of Roma children. The analysis concludes with specific recommendations that offer particular solutions to these pressing issues.*

Томова , И., & **Стойчев, Л.** (2013). Влиянието на социалния пол върху жизнените избори при ромите. Население, 3–4, 181–205. ISSN 0205-0617 https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14059194

Abstract: *The paper presents the qualitative research results on the impact of gender in the Roma community. Issues concerning to the place of Roma women in the family and community, traditional practices with respect to Roma women and their social status and the opportunities they have are in the very focus of the analysis. Opportunities through which Roma women can improve your life choices are also examined. The study discusses practices, status and opportunities of representatives from four types of groups that vary in their degree of economic, social, cultural, etc. development and integration into the Bulgarian society.*

V. Публикувана глава от колективна монография

И. Томова, & Стойчев, Л. (2022). Глава 1. Образование. В И. Томова, & Стойчев, Л., Тематичен доклад за положението на ромите: Основни показатели за социално приобщаване и основни права в България (с. 17–28). НСИ. ISBN: 978-619-155-031-9 https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10037161

Abstract: *This chapter examines disparities in access to and participation in education among Roma children in Bulgaria, drawing on statistical evidence. The findings reveal profound inequalities across all stages of the educational pathway. Only 27.7% of Roma children aged 0–4 years attend kindergarten or nursery, compared to 46.0% of their ethnic Bulgarian peers. Among children aged 3–6 years, 58.3% of Roma are enrolled in early childhood education and care, substantially below the participation rates of Bulgarians (83.0%) and Turks (77.0%). Attendance gaps persist through compulsory education: while 96.6% of Bulgarian and Turkish children aged 7–15 years attend school, the rate for Roma is just 86.2%. Educational disadvantage deepens during adolescence, with early school leaving posing a critical challenge—only 28.0% of Roma aged 20–24 years have completed at least secondary education, with a marked gender gap disadvantaging women. The data further highlight entrenched educational segregation: 63.5% of Roma children aged 6–14 years study in schools or kindergartens where all or most of their peers are Roma. These patterns underscore persistent structural barriers to educational inclusion and equality.*

И. Томова, & Стойчев, Л. (2022). Глава 2. Заетост. В И. Томова, & Стойчев, Л., Тематичен доклад за положението на ромите: Основни показатели за социално приобщаване и основни права в България (с. 29–36). НСИ. ISBN: 978-619-155-031-9 https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10037161

Abstract: *This chapter analyzes the prevalence and determinants of employment and the "Not in Education, Employment, or Training" (NEET) status among young adults in Bulgaria, focusing on ethnic disparities. The data reveal a stark stratification in labour market and educational outcomes: 53.6% of Roma aged 15–29 years are NEET, a rate significantly higher than that of ethnic Bulgarians (11.7%) and ethnic Turks (22.5%). The analysis identifies a pronounced gender gap within the Roma community, with the NEET rate for young Roma women at 69.8%, compared to 39.5% for young Roma men. Furthermore, family joblessness emerges as a critical predictor of NEET status. The findings show that 80.9% of young Roma from families with the highest joblessness intensity are NEET, compared to 56.7% of their ethnic Bulgarian peers. Despite national labour shortages, a majority of Roma aged 20–64 years (52.8%) are either unemployed or have left the labour market, a rate far exceeding that of ethnic Bulgarians (19.8%) and ethnic Turks (34.9%). The findings underscore persistent structural barriers and profound inequalities in access to employment and education.*

И. Томова, & Стойчев, Л. (2022). Глава 3. Бедност и социално изключване. В И. Томова, & Стойчев, Л., Тематичен доклад за положението на ромите: Основни показатели за социално приобщаване и основни права в България (стр. 37–43). НСИ. ISBN: 978-619-155-031-9 https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10037161

Abstract: *This chapter documents the depth and persistence of poverty among Roma communities in Bulgaria, with a particular focus on child well-being. The findings reveal that 71.1% of Roma live at risk of poverty, compared with 35.2% of ethnic Turks and just 16.5% of ethnic Bulgarians. Severe deprivation is also evident in non-monetary indicators: 24.1% of Roma reside in households where at least one member has gone to bed hungry in the past month due to lack of resources. The burden of poverty falls disproportionately on children, with 77.2% of Roma under 18 classified as at risk of poverty, compared to 30.0% of Turkish and 13.3% of Bulgarian children. Nearly one in three Roma children (29.9%) live in households experiencing hunger. Such extreme conditions undermine cognitive development, hinder access to quality education, and foster feelings of helplessness and hopelessness, reinforcing intergenerational cycles of poverty.*

И. Томова, & Стойчев, Л. (2022). Глава 4. Здраве. В И. Томова, & Стойчев, Л., Тематичен доклад за положението на ромите: Основни показатели за социално приобщаване и основни права в България (стр. 44–58). НСИ. ISBN: 978-619-155-031-9 https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10037161

Abstract: *This piece of research explores ethnic disparities in health status and healthcare access in Bulgaria, with a particular focus on the Roma population. Paradoxically, Roma aged 16 and older report the lowest prevalence of long-standing limitations in daily activities due to health problems among the three largest ethnic groups, despite experiencing higher premature mortality rates. This discrepancy is largely explained by demographic structure: shorter life expectancy among Roma results in fewer individuals surviving into older age, when chronic health limitations are most common. Roma children, however, face markedly higher health risks than their Bulgarian and Turkish peers. Parents' assessments of their children's health are less positive, reflecting adverse living conditions and lower vaccination coverage—8.5% of Roma children are unvaccinated, compared with 2.3% nationally. Access to healthcare is further constrained by gaps in health insurance coverage: only 62.2% of Roma overall are insured, and just 39.3% of working-age adults (18–65 years) hold insurance, compared with 84.5% of Bulgarians and 67.4% of Turks. Informal employment contributes significantly to this disparity. Utilization of specialized medical services is also lower among Roma (13.6%) than among Bulgarians (27.6%) or Turks (23.2%). Beyond structural barriers, prejudice and discrimination exacerbate exclusion, with 10.6% of Roma reporting discriminatory experiences in healthcare, six times the rate observed among Bulgarians. These findings underscore the interplay of structural disadvantage and social stigma in shaping health inequalities.*

И. Томова, & Стойчев, Л. (2022). Глава 5. Жилища. В И. Томова, & Стойчев, Л., Тематичен доклад за положението на ромите: Основни показатели за социално приобщаване и основни права в България (стр. 59–66). НСИ. ISBN: 978-619-155-031-9 https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10037161

Abstract: *This chapter investigates housing deprivation and residential marginalization among Roma in Bulgaria, situating their experience within broader ethnic comparisons. The findings reveal stark disparities: 65.8% of Roma live in inadequate housing—defined as dwellings that are too dark, suffer from leaking roofs, damp walls or floors, or lack a bath/shower or indoor toilet—compared with 11.7% of Bulgarians and 29.6% of Turks. Almost half of Roma households (46.1%) lack basic amenities such as tap water, a bath/shower, or an indoor toilet, a situation affecting only 3.7% of Bulgarians and 12.5% of Turks. Environmental problems also disproportionately affect Roma, with 49% reporting issues such as pollution, dust, or unpleasant odors in their living areas. Forced evictions are another facet of housing insecurity, with 2.7% of Roma reporting displacement. Data on Roma neighborhoods, though fragmented, indicate that at least 4.2% of Bulgaria's population resides in marginalized conditions. Among residents of these areas, 54.6% self-identify as Roma, 36.2% as Bulgarians, and 7.9% as Turks. These findings underscore the structural inequalities shaping housing and environmental quality in Bulgaria.*

10.6 И. Томова, & Стойчев, Л. (2022). Глава 6. Дискриминация. В И. Томова, & Стойчев, Л., Тематичен доклад за положението на ромите: Основни показатели за социално приобщаване и основни права в България (стр. 67–78). НСИ. ISBN: 978-619-155-031-9 https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10037161

Abstract: *This chapter examines the scope and manifestations of discrimination against Roma in Bulgaria, underscoring its role in perpetuating a vicious cycle of inequality, poverty, and marginalization. The findings reveal that 17.9% of Roma reported experiencing discrimination on any grounds within the previous 12 months, with 16.5% citing ethnicity, skin colour, or religious beliefs as the basis. Discrimination is most acute in the labour market: 22.9% of Roma felt discriminated against when seeking employment, while 11% reported similar experiences in the workplace. Exclusion extends to other key domains of social life, with one in ten Roma encountering discrimination in interactions with school authorities or when accessing healthcare. The scale of the problem may be even greater, as awareness of legal protections remains limited: only 33% of Roma know of laws prohibiting discrimination on the grounds of ethnicity, religion, or skin colour. These findings highlight both the persistence of systemic barriers and the urgent need for stronger enforcement of anti-discrimination legislation, coupled with targeted awareness-raising measures to strengthen Roma rights and social inclusion.*

И. Томова, & Стойчев, Л. (2022). Глава 7. Пространствени измерения на депривация. Ромските махали. В И. Томова, & Стойчев, Л., Тематичен доклад за положението на ромите: Основни показатели за социално приобщаване и основни права в България (стр. 79–94). НСИ. ISBN: 978-619-155-031-9 https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10037161

Abstract: *This chapter investigates the demographic composition, living conditions, and social dynamics of marginalized localities in Bulgaria, commonly perceived as "Gypsy neighbourhoods." The findings indicate that at least 4.2% of the Bulgarian population resides in such areas. While the majority of residents self-identify as Roma (54.6%), a substantial share identify as ethnic Bulgarians (36.2%) or ethnic Turks (7.9%), underscoring the complex ethnic composition of these localities. Living conditions within these neighbourhoods are significantly worse than those outside, though deprivation is not evenly distributed: Roma residents face the most severe disadvantages compared to their Bulgarian and Turkish counterparts. Beyond material deprivation, stigma plays a critical role. The sharpest divide in discrimination emerges between those residing "within" and "outside" such neighbourhoods. This "Roma neighbourhood stigma" compounds existing prejudice and antigypsyism, intensifying the social exclusion of Roma communities.*

Стойчев , Л. (2011). Непълнолетните извършители на престъпления. В П. Найденова (Ред.), Населението на България в началото на XXI век: състояние и тенденции (стр. 157–184). Акад. изд. "Проф. Марин Дринов." ISBN: 978-954-322-445-6

Abstract: *This chapter analyzes juvenile crime in Bulgaria, focusing on offenders aged 14–17 over a 17-year period. Using data from the National Statistical Institute, the study applies approaches from the sociology of delinquency and criminology to construct a general profile of juvenile offenders and to trace changes in their structure and dynamics. Correlation-based statistical analysis is used to propose a periodization of Bulgaria's post-socialist transition, demonstrating that the determinants of criminal activity differ across sub-periods for underage and adult offenders. Several hypotheses are advanced to explain the observed shifts in convicted criminal activity, highlighting the complex interplay of demographic and social factors. The study further examines convicted underage offenders by attributes such as sex, age, education, ethnicity, family background, and type of crime. By situating these findings within broader processes of social change, the study contributes to understanding how structural transformations in Bulgarian society shape patterns of juvenile delinquency.*