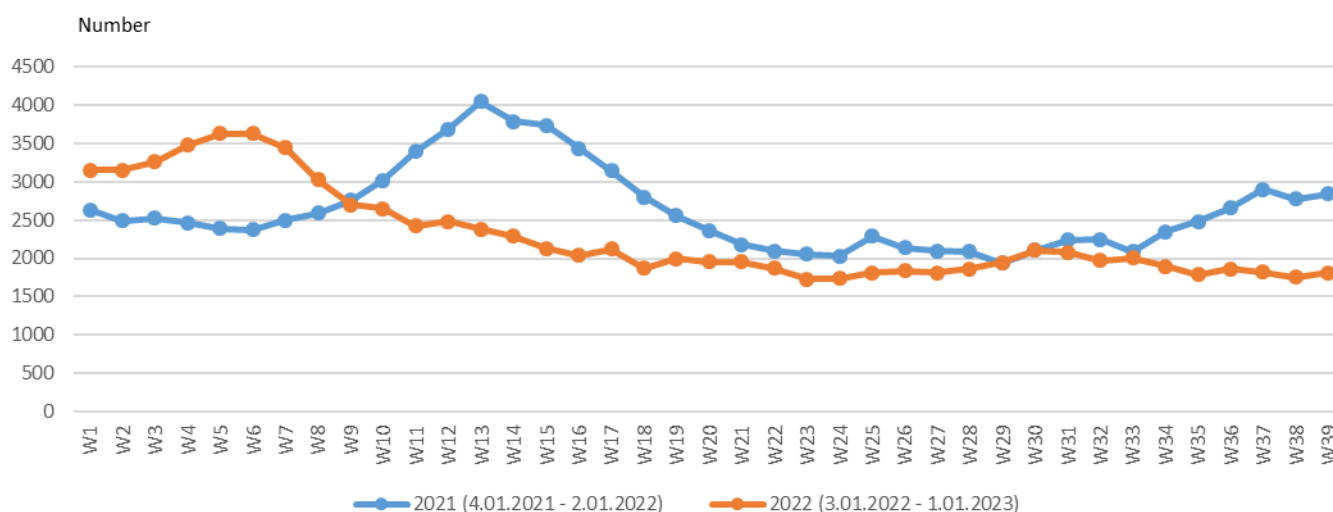


DEATHS IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 2022 (PRELIMINARY DATA)

The number of deaths in the third quarter of 2022 (27th - 39th week) is 24 711 and the crude mortality rate¹ is 14.5%. Mortality among males (15.6‰) is higher than among females (13.5‰). Compared to the same period of the previous year, the number of deaths has decreased by 6 092, or 19.8%. According to second quarter of 2022 mortality decreased by 633 or by 2.5%.

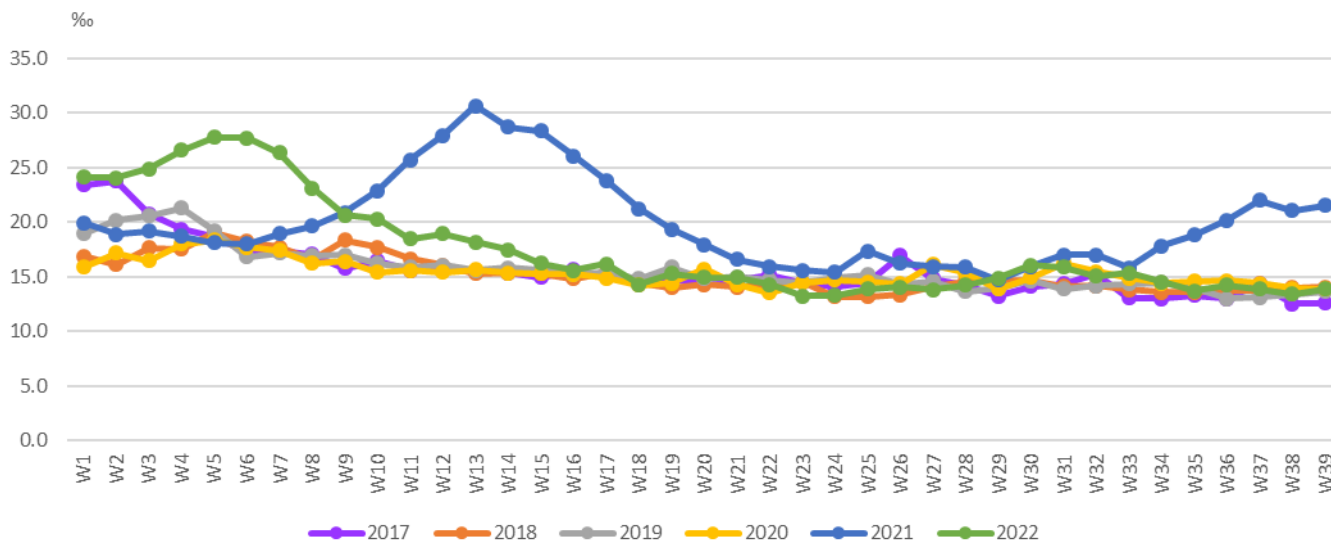
Figure 1. Deaths in Bulgaria by weeks in 2021 and 2022
(1st - 39th week)



The highest mortality in the third quarter of 2022 was registered in the 30th week (25th - 31th July) - 2 102, or 16.1 per 1 000 people of the average annual population. The lowest number of deaths in the third quarter of 2022 was in the 38th week - 1 751 people, or 13.4‰.

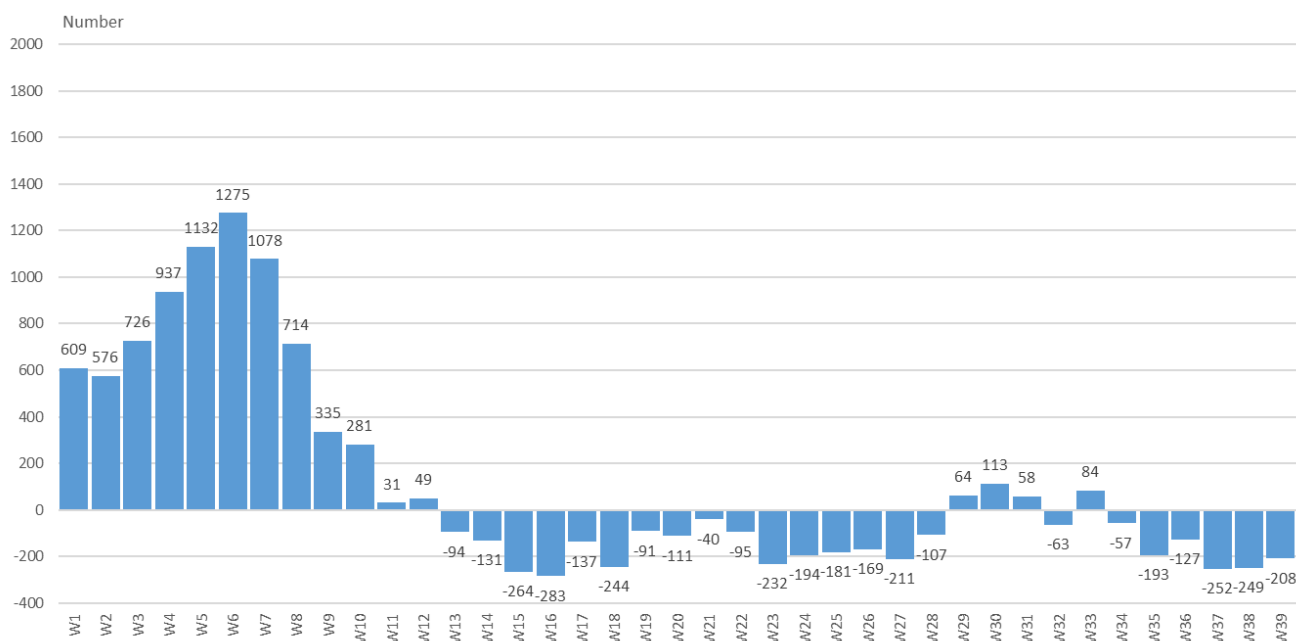
¹ Represents the ratio of the number of deaths during the respective period (quarter) to the average annual population multiplied by 365 and divided by the number of days during the same period.

Figure 2. Weekly crude mortality rates in the period 2017 - 2022



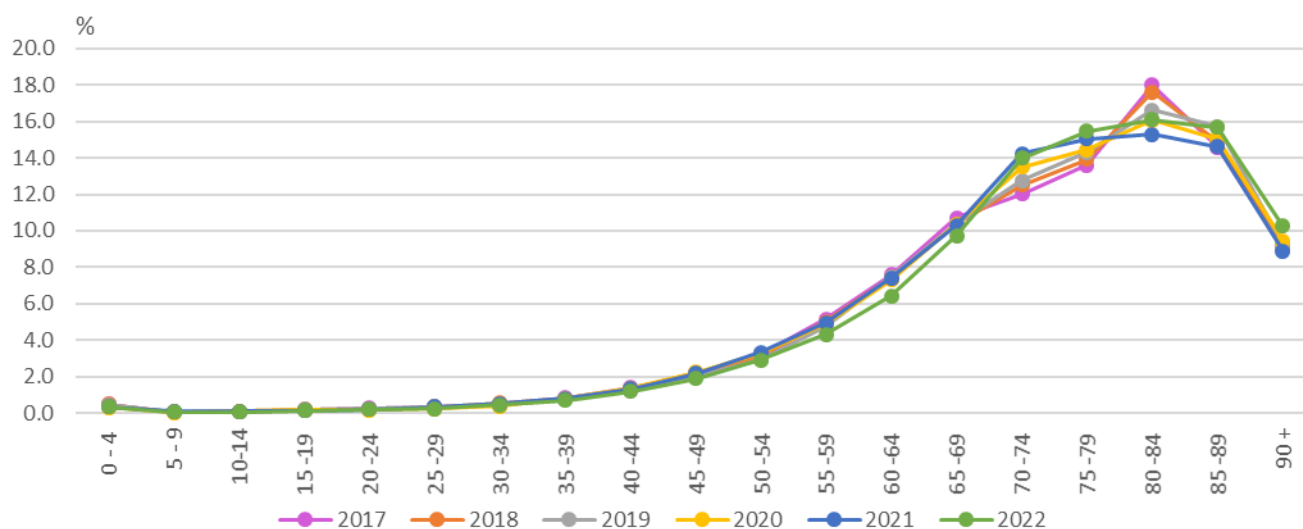
The change of deaths by weeks in the third quarter of 2022 compared to the average deaths for the period 2017 - 2021 fluctuates from (-252) to 113 numbers. There is a decrease in the deaths in nine weeks, and during the rest four weeks they increase. The highest decrease of deaths is in the 37th week - 252 cases or mortality declines by 12.2% compared to the base period (2017 - 2021).

Figure 3. Change of the deaths by weeks in 2022 compared to the average deaths for the period 2017 - 2021



In the third quarter of the period 2017 - 2022, the age distribution of the deaths remains relatively even in the age groups. There is a slight decrease in the share of deaths in age groups from 40 to 69 years and a slight increase in the age group from 75 to 79 years.

Figure 4. Share of deaths by age in the third quarter of the period 2017 - 2022



In the third quarter of 2022 compared to the same period of 2021, there is a decrease in the number of deaths in all districts. The highest decrease is Targovishte (-32.4%), Veliko Tarnovo (-31.6%) and Lovech (-24.5%) and the lowest decrease is in Sliven (-12.4%), Kardzhali (-14.1%) and Pleven (-14.4%).

1. Deaths in the third quarter of 2021 and 2022 by districts

Districts	2021 (number)	2022 (number)	Deaths growth (number)	Deaths growth (%)
Total	30803	24711	-6092	-19.8
Blagoevgrad	1188	963	-225	-18.9
Burgas	1609	1305	-304	-18.9
Varna	1723	1438	-285	-16.5
Veliko Tarnovo	1304	892	-412	-31.6
Vidin	490	401	-89	-18.2
Vratsa	840	703	-137	-16.3
Gabrovo	611	495	-116	-19.0
Dobrich	845	679	-166	-19.6
Kardzhali	609	523	-86	-14.1
Kyustendil	615	519	-96	-15.6
Lovech	681	514	-167	-24.5
Montana	713	587	-126	-17.7
Pazardzhik	1159	965	-194	-16.7
Pernik	676	532	-144	-21.3
Pleven	1218	1042	-176	-14.4
Plovdiv	2880	2284	-596	-20.7
Razgrad	608	484	-124	-20.4
Ruse	1114	858	-256	-23.0
Silistra	538	409	-129	-24.0
Sliven	781	684	-97	-12.4
Smolyan	484	383	-101	-20.9
Sofia (stolitsa)	4379	3587	-792	-18.1
Sofia	1172	930	-242	-20.6
Stara Zagora	1483	1173	-310	-20.9
Targovishte	646	437	-209	-32.4
Haskovo	1056	837	-219	-20.7
Shumen	776	614	-162	-20.9
Yambol	605	473	-132	-21.8

There is an increase in the number of deaths in the third quarter of 2022 compared to the second quarter of the same year in nine districts of the country. The highest is the increase in the districts of Yambol (14.3%), Pazardzhik (8.4%) and Razgrad (7.3%). In the rest nineteen districts there was a decrease in the number of deaths. The lowest is the decrease in the districts - Vidin (-15.2%), Kyustendil (-13.4%) and Silistra (-12.6%).

2. Deaths in the second and third quarter of 2022 by districts

Districts	II quarter 2022 (number)	III quarter 2022 (number)	Deaths growth (number)	Deaths growth (%)
Total	25344	24711	-633	-2.5
Blagoevgrad	975	963	-12	-1.2
Burgas	1259	1305	46	3.7
Varna	1543	1438	-105	-6.8
Veliko Tarnovo	959	892	-67	-7.0
Vidin	473	401	-72	-15.2
Vratsa	713	703	-10	-1.4
Gabrovo	510	495	-15	-2.9
Dobrich	706	679	-27	-3.8
Kardzhali	511	523	12	2.3
Kyustendil	599	519	-80	-13.4
Lovech	578	514	-64	-11.1
Montana	608	587	-21	-3.5
Pazardzhik	890	965	75	8.4
Pernik	568	532	-36	-6.3
Pleven	1062	1042	-20	-1.9
Plovdiv	2246	2284	38	1.7
Razgrad	451	484	33	7.3
Ruse	903	858	-45	-5.0
Silistra	468	409	-59	-12.6
Sliven	655	684	29	4.4
Smolyan	400	383	-17	-4.3
Sofia (stolitsa)	3690	3587	-103	-2.8
Sofia	928	930	2	0.2
Stara Zagora	1233	1173	-60	-4.9
Targovishte	431	437	6	1.4
Haskovo	928	837	-91	-9.8
Shumen	643	614	-29	-4.5
Yambol	414	473	59	14.3

Methodological notes

Coverage

The total number of deaths includes all people whose usual place of residence (current address) is in the Republic of Bulgaria, regardless of their place of death.

Definition

Death means a termination of all vital functions without a possibility to be recovered.

Geographical scope (territory)

Data on deaths are distributed in regional aspect (settlements, municipalities, districts and statistical regions) in accordance with the administrative-territorial division of the country as of 31.12. of the respective year by persons' current address.

Data source

The source of data on deaths is the Unified System for Civil Registration and Administrative Services (ESGRAON). Deaths are registered through a common USCRASP-CDS 'Death notification'. Based on it and not later than 48 hours after the death, the Death Act is created. Electronic death certificates are sent monthly (from April 2020 - weekly) by DG GRAO at the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works to the NSI. The data are processed, edited and validated through the Information System Demography in accordance with the rules set in the system for validation and control in the processing of demographic events. This ensures full coverage of death events for Bulgaria in one calendar year in accordance with the definitions and requirements of Regulation (EU)

№ 1260/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European demographic statistics.

Main indicators

Crude mortality rate (‰)

Represents the ratio of the number of deaths during the year to the average annual population in that year expressed per 1 000 inhabitants.

Total mortality rate for parts of the year (‰)

Represents the ratio of the number of deaths during the respective period (weeks, months, quarters) to the average annual population multiplied by 365 and divided by the number of days during the same period.

Change of the death (Excess mortality)

Change in the number of deaths in the reporting year compared to the average number of deaths for the previous 5 years is calculated as an absolute difference between the number of deaths in a given week of the reporting year and the average number of deaths for the corresponding week of the 5-year period before the reporting year.