

### III. POPULATION

Data on demographic characteristics of the population are based on results of the regular population censuses and intercensal estimates.

Until 1964 data refer to the present-in-area population, but since 1965 - to the resident population.

Resident population includes:

- permanent residents of Bulgaria who live in the country on the reference census date (present-in-area population);

- permanent residents of Bulgaria absent from the country for less than one year since the reference census date (temporarily absent population).

Present-in-area population includes:

- permanent present-in-area population

- persons, who have lived abroad, but are in Bulgaria on the reference census date.

The number of the population for the intercensal years until 1946 is calculated on the assumption that it has increased in geometrical progression and the following formula is applied:

$$(1) \quad S_i = 100 \left( \sqrt[n]{\frac{S_t}{S_1}} - 1 \right),$$

where  $S_1$  - the number of the population as of the preceding census date,  $S_1$  and  $S_t$  - the number of the population respectively at the beginning and at the end of the reference period and  $n$  - number of intercensal years.

Since 1947 until 1956 the population had been calculated on the basis of the population enumerated in 1946 and 1956 censuses using figures of natural and migration increase and an adjustment coefficient of the increase in the intercensal period (1946 - 1956). For that purpose the following formula was used:

$$(2) \quad S_i = S_1 + D_o^t \pm \frac{(S_t - S_1) - D_o^T}{T},$$

where  $S_1$  - the number of the population as of a fixed date after the year of the preceding census;  $D_o^t$  - natural and migration increase of the population as of the year  $t$ ;  $S_t - S_1$  - population growth between the two censuses obtained as a difference of the population enumerated in the two censuses;  $D_o^T$  - population growth between the two censuses calculated by the natural and migration increase;  $T$  - number of intercensal years.

The coefficient of correction is applied only to the natural increase and the registered migration is taken

into consideration annually when the total of the population is recalculated.

The number of population for the years after 1964 is calculated as follows:

1. For the census years (1965, 1975, 1985, 1992) - the natural and migration increase till the end of the year is added to the population enumerated as of census date.

2. For the intercensal years - the natural and migration increase during the whole year is added to the number of the population at the end of the preceding year.

Due to the incomplete coverage of external migration, during the period 1989 - 1992, after the census on December 4, 1992 the number of population at the end of the respective year and population movement coefficients are recalculated according to formula (2).

The territorial allocation of data on population, its vital statistics and migration, are presented according to the administrative division of the country at the end of the year.

Territorial distribution of vital events is tabulated on the basis of place of permanent residence. The relevant vital events are allocated as follows: births - to the locality of permanent residence of the infant's parents; deaths - to the locality of permanent residence of the dead person; marriages - to the locality of permanent residence of the husband; divorces - to the locality of permanent residence of the husband and wife up to the moment of their actual separation.

Average annual population is computed as an arithmetical average between the population calculated at the beginning and at the end of the year.

The distribution of population by age is calculated using the method of moving up all ages or passing from one age interval into the next.

Age dependency rate is the ratio between the number of dependents (according to the UN methodology - the persons aged 0-15 and 65 and older) and the number of independent population (15-64 years).

Demographic replacement rate is the ratio between the number of persons aged 15-19 years and the number of persons aged 60-64, i.e. people entering and people withdrawing from the working-age population.

Natural increase is calculated as a difference between the number of live births and deaths.

Data on vital statistics come from the national civil registration system - certificates of births, deaths, marriages and divorces.

Births include the number of live-born and still-born infants but exclude abortions.

Live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of