

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN THE PERIOD 2018 - 2020

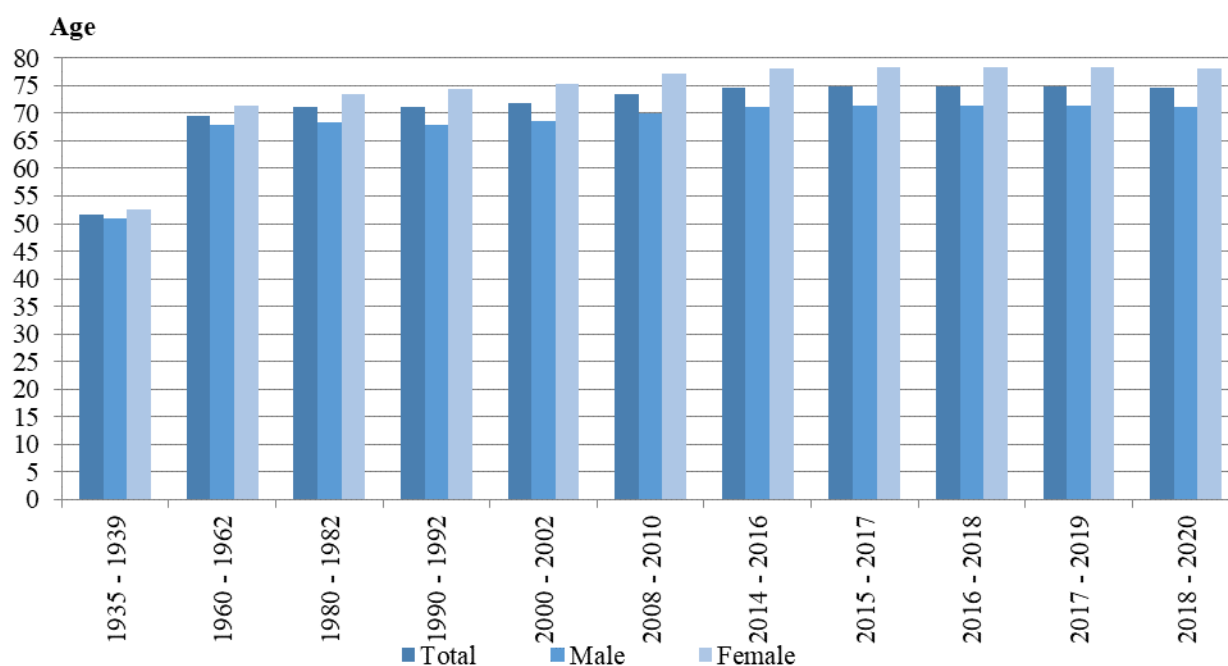
Life expectancy at birth¹ of the Bulgarian population calculated for the period 2018 - 2020 is 74.6 years. Compared to the previous period (2017 - 2019) it decreased by 0.3 years.

Different mortality rates among male and female, as well as among urban and rural population resulted in differences in the life expectancy at birth for these population categories.

Life expectancy at birth for male population is 71.1 years, while for female it is 7.1 years higher - 78.2 years.

Between 2010 and 2020, the life expectancy at birth increased for male population by 1.1 years, while for female - by 1.0 years.

Figure 1. Life expectancy at birth by sex and periods



Life expectancy of the urban population (75.5 years) is 2.9 years higher than of the rural (72.6 years). Compared to 2010, an increase of 1.5 years is observed for the urban population and of 0.3 years - for rural.

¹ Life expectancy at birth indicates the average expected duration of a life of a newborn under the hypothesis for a constant intensity of the age specific mortality observed for the respective year. Detailed information on life expectancy at birth by ages is published at the NSI website, heading 'Population and demographic processes', theme 'Life tables'.

1. Life expectancy at birth by residence

Period	Total	Urban	Rural
2008 - 2010	73.6	74.0	72.3
2009 - 2011	73.8	74.6	72.0
2010 - 2012	74.0	74.9	72.0
2011 - 2013	74.5	75.3	72.6
2012 - 2014	74.7	75.5	72.8
2013 - 2015	74.5	75.3	72.6
2014 - 2016	74.7	75.5	72.6
2015 - 2017	74.8	75.6	72.8
2016 - 2018	74.8	75.7	72.8
2017 - 2019	74.9	75.8	72.8
2018 - 2020	74.6	75.5	72.6

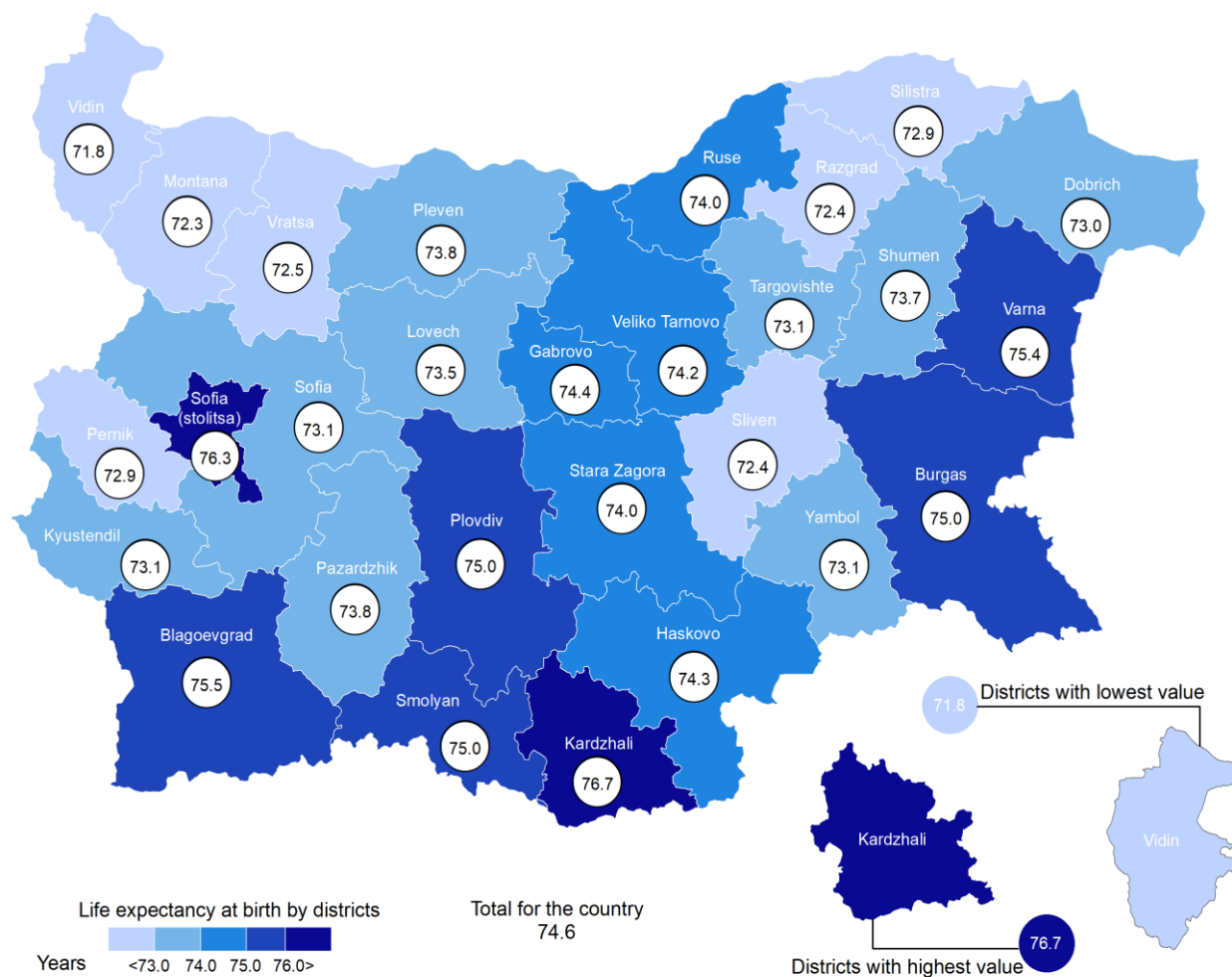
Life expectancy at age 65 is 15.8 years. The respective values for male and female are 13.6 and 17.5 years. For the period between 2010 and 2020, the life expectancy at age 65 increased by 0.4 years.

2. Life expectancy at birth at age 65 by sex

Period	Total	Male	Female
2008 - 2010	15.4	13.6	16.9
2009 - 2011	15.5	13.8	17.0
2010 - 2012	15.6	13.9	17.1
2011 - 2013	15.8	14.0	17.4
2012 - 2014	16.1	14.2	17.6
2013 - 2015	16.0	14.1	17.5
2014 - 2016	16.0	14.1	17.6
2015 - 2017	16.1	14.1	17.7
2016 - 2018	16.1	14.1	17.8
2017 - 2019	16.2	14.1	17.9
2018 - 2020	15.8	13.6	17.5

Life expectancy at birth varies from 71.8 years in district Vidin to 76.7 years in district Kardzhali. Life expectancy is higher than the country average in seven districts. Women live longer than men in all country districts, but highest is the difference between sexes in district Kyustendil (8.8 years), while smallest is in district Kardzhali (6.0 years).

Figure 2. Life expectancy at birth by district



Methodological notes

Life tables (biometric tables) are used for examining the age-specific mortality. They indicate the order of dying of a generation and reflect the gradual decrease of this generation due to the mortality. The life tables contain a system of an age-specific coefficients (presented as a function of the age) measuring the level of mortality during the separate time periods, survivors to a given age, life expectancy, etc.

Life tables and life expectancy are calculated from data for dead persons by single ages and years of birth, population by single ages and live births for **three consecutive years**.

The life expectancy indicator, calculated by the data from the life tables, measures expected (probable) quantity years (or number of years) which is forthcoming average to survive a person at age x (persons at every age) if during all his life the intensity of the mortality will be the same as the one during the current period.

Life expectancy at birth - Represents the ratio between the sum of men-years which the persons who have reached a given age x will survive for the whole period of their future life (from age x to the upper limit age) to the number of persons who have survived the age x .