

II. POPULATION

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

Until 1964 data relate to the present-in-area population, but since 1965 - to the permanent population.

In general, permanent population includes:

- permanent residents of Bulgaria who present in the country at the reference date (at end of the year or on the date of the census);

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

The temporarily absent population and the emigrants are excluded from the present-in-area population.

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

$$(1) \quad 100 \left(\sqrt[n]{\frac{S_1}{S_0}} - 1 \right)$$

where S_0 and S_1 - the number of population respectively at the beginning and at the end of the relevant period and n - number of intercensal years.

From 1947 through 1956 population is evaluated on the basis of the population enumerated in 1946 and 1956 using the figures on natural and migration increase and an adjustment of the increase in intercensal period (1946 - 1956). For that purpose the following formula is applied:

$$(2) \quad S_t = S_0 + D_o^t \pm \frac{(S_1 - S_0) D_o^T}{T}$$

where S_t - the number of population as of a given date after the year of first census; D_o^t - increase of population evaluated by natural and migration increase as of the year t ; $S_1 - S_0$ - 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 adjustment is applied to natural increase only while the migration is recorded annually, as it is registered, in the number of population.

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

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

2. For the intercensal years - to the population at the

end of the previous year is added the natural and migration increase during the whole year.

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

The territorial allocation of data on population, natural and migration increase are presented according to the administrative division 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.

Annual average 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.

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

Data on natural population movement come from the national civil registration system.

Migration increase for the country as a whole represents the difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants while by region it represents also the difference between the number of out-migrants to (from) the given region. After December 1, 1965 the internal-migration is allocated according to the out-migrants permanent residence.

The 'Births' includes the number of live born and still-born infants but excludes abortions.

Considered as live born is an infant who showed any evidence of life after birth (such as: breathing, beating of heart, pulsation of umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles) regardless of duration of mother's pregnancy.

Considered as still-born is an infant showing no evidence of life after birth provided that its size is at least 35 cm or pregnancy lasted at least 28 weeks. Abortions (induced or spontaneous) which are prematurely interruption of pregnancy are excluded from still-born.

Abortion is defined as any interruption of pregnancy after which the foetus does not show any evidence of life and its size is below 35 cm or the duration of gestation is less than 28 weeks.

The crude birth, death, natural increase, marriage and divorce rates are computed per annual average population.