

## IV. POPULATION

Data on the annual number of the population are based on results of the regular population censuses and intercensal estimates obtained by the vital statistics using figures of natural and migration increase.

Data source for the natural movement of the population are the forms ESGRAON - TDS: certificate of birth, certificate of death, certificate of a civil marriage and certificate of a divorce. The data for internal migration of the population are obtained from the forms for residential registration.

Until 1964 data for the country as a whole and for the territorial division, refer to the present-in-area population, and since 1965 - to the number of resident population.

For the period after 1964 the number of the population is computed in the following manner:

1. For the census years (1965, 1975, 1985, 1992) the natural and migration increase for the period from the reference moment to the end of the year are added to the enumerated population as of the reference date.

2. For the years between censuses, the natural and migration increase for the current year are added to the population calculated at the end of the previous year.

The present-in-area population includes:

- permanent present population - the persons who live permanently in the country and on the reference date (census date or end of the year) have not left it;

- temporarily present population - persons living permanently outside the country, but who on the census date (or the end of the year) are found in the country.

The permanent population includes:

- the permanent present population;
- the temporarily absent persons, persons living permanently in the country, but at the reference moment living abroad for less than one year.

Till 1995 the population by age is calculated by the method of moving of each age (transition from one age to another) From 1996 these calculations are made by means of elementary sets.

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 place of permanent residence of the infant's parents (mother); deaths - to the place of permanent residence of the deceased person; marriages - to the place of permanent residence of the groom; divorces - to the place of permanent residence of the husband and wife up to the moment of their actual separation.

The concept 'birth' denotes the completion of a pregnancy, which has as a result the bearing of a child.

It includes the bearing of live-born and still-born infants and it excludes abortions.

The indicator 'births' includes the number of live-born and still-born infants, and not the cases of bearings, which might be with one, two or more children.

Live-born is an infant who at the completion of the pregnancy regardless of its length, has a weight of 1000 grams and over and has demonstrated evidence of life. Evidence of life is breathing, heartbeat, pulsation of the umbilical cord or voluntary muscle movement. The presence of one of these signs indicates that the infant is live-born.

A foetus with weight less than 1000 grams who lives for at least 6 days after the birth, is considered live-born

Still-births are infants showing no evidence of life after birth, are 35 and more centimetres long or the duration of the pregnancy is at least 28 weeks. Abortions which are premature interruption of pregnancy (induced or spontaneous) are excluded from this number.

Abortion is defined as interruption of pregnancy when the foetus did not show any evidence of life and its length was below 35 centimetres or gestation was less than 28 weeks.

If the foetus weighs less than 1000 grams and lives for less than 6 days after birth, the case is also considered abortion.

The data for population deaths by causes are developed on the basis of the 'International Classification of Diseases', Revision IX from 1975. The initial reason for the death is coded. Data sources are the death certificates. The deaths by causes are shown by classes of diseases. Infants who died before they were one year of age by causes are shown according to a list containing 55 groups.

The classification of internal migration by reasons is done according to the reasons indicated in the address forms by the persons as a motive for the change of residence.

The annual average number of the population is an arithmetic average from the calculated population at the end of the previous year and the end of the current year.

The age structure of the population is the distribution of the population in the different age groups.

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) at the end of the year.

Rate of demographic ageing is the rate of increase of the relative share of the population of over working age (according to the age limit defined for men and women) compared with the share of this population for the preceding year.