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ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

BULGARIA: DEMOGRAPHY 1950-1990

Note by the Secretary

Attached is the Federal Republic of Germany's assessment of the Bulgarian demographic situation 1950-1990 examined in accordance with the outline in NATO Working Paper AC/127-WP/255/2 of 28th April, 1970.

2. This paper will be discussed at the second meeting with experts on demographic problems which is scheduled to be held on 23rd and 24th September, 1971.

3. The tables at Annex are reproduced in the original language only.

(Signed) Ph. de BURLET

NATO,  
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NOTE BY THE GERMAN DELEGATION

Quantitative and Structural Changes  
of Bulgaria's Population 1950 - 1990

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QUANTITATIVE AND STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN  
BULGARIA'S POPULATION 1950 - 1990

Introduction (see Tables 1, 1(a) and 1(b))

1. With the exception of the year 1951, Bulgaria's population has increased steadily since the Second World War. The annual rate of growth has shown a slightly falling trend since 1954 (see Table 2(a), column 2).

During the period from 1950 to 1970, the population increased by 17.9 per cent. The number of births always exceeded the number of deaths (both rates tended to decline). The fact that the population nevertheless decreased by about 29,900 in 1951 was due to the extremely high loss through migration during that year (see paragraph 2).

Among the Communist countries of South-Eastern Europe, only the population of Hungary increased less than that of Bulgaria.

A. Components of Population Changes from 1950 to 1970

I. Migration

(a) Emigration and Immigration  
(see Tables 2 and 2(a))

2. Emigration and immigration influenced the size of the population only in some years.

From 1949 to 1952, about 155,000 Turks left Bulgaria, partly as expellees and partly as more or less voluntary emigrants.

Before that period it was primarily the Jews who left the country.

3. An agreement between Sofia and Ankara signed in March 1968 and ratified in August 1969 provides for the voluntary re-settlement of 30,000 Bulgarian citizens of Turkish ethnic origin to their relatives in Turkey. Families who were separated in 1949-1952 are to be reunited. This operation will take 11 years since the agreement provides that only 2,700 Turks may leave Bulgaria each year.

4. The official emigration and immigration statistics of a Communist country are generally studied with particular care. Tables 2(a) and 2(b) have thus been established as a means to check Table 2 which shows the official migration figures. Without external migration, the population would

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have had to grow by the "natural increase" (number of live births minus deaths) during each year (see Table 2(a), column 3). By deducting the actual change in the population from the "natural increase" (see Table 2(a), column 1) one theoretically obtains the migration figure. However, this "theoretical migration figure" (see Table 2(a), column 4) differs spectacularly from the official migration figure (see Table 2, column 3). These differences are shown in Table 3(b). The result is:

- (a) All divergencies below 100 may be neglected since they can be explained by statistical errors due to rounding off the population figures. Therefore, the years from 1957 to 1964 and from 1966 to 1968 may be excluded from the critical review.
- (b) For the period from 1948 to 1955 and for the year 1965, the official migration figure shows an annual migration loss which is 5,000 people less than the "theoretical" result of Table 2(a), column 4. The year 1956, still showing a loss of more than 500 persons less, follows the period from 1948 to 1955 so that it can be assumed that the factors which led to this conspicuous difference probably continued to have their effect in 1956. According to the official migration statistics, the years from 1948 to 1951 (with a total migration loss of 194,192 persons) were marked by substantial migration movements. During the following years - 1952 to 1956 - (with a total migration loss of 2,281 persons compared with only 521 during the five years thereafter) no substantial migration movements were known officially. It seems that Bulgaria's emigration and immigration statistics for those years were manipulated in order to conceal the large number of emigrants and the countries to which they went. Also as far as 1965 is concerned, there is no other explanation.

(b) Internal Migration (see Tables 3, 3(a) and 3(b))

5. The decisive factor for internal migration was the heavy influx of the rural population into the cities.

The rapid industrialisation after the Second World War which transformed Bulgaria from an agrarian country into an agrarian-industrial country accelerated the urbanisation process. The few industrial centres began to show signs of congestion.

While, at the end of 1946, only 24.7% of the population lived in towns, this percentage rose to 51.7 at the end of 1969 (see Table 3). The number of towns increased during the same period from 106 to 189. The number of large cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants increased as well. While in 1934, only the capital, Sofia, with 287,095 inhabitants belonged to this category, there were five more large cities at the end of 1969 (see Table 3(a)).

60% of the Bulgarian towns had less than 10,000 inhabitants in 1969. However, only one-seventh (in 1934 one-fourth) of the urban population live in these small towns.

6. Until 1934, the majority of the urban population lived in small towns (up to 50,000 inhabitants); in 1969, this majority applied to the larger towns (with more than 50,000 inhabitants). The larger towns proved more attractive to the rural population than the smaller ones, i.e. there is a correlation between the size of the towns and the increase of their population.

According to a Bulgarian review(1) the quantitative changes of the urban population are composed of the following factors (see Table 3(b)):

(a) Internal Migration:

During the 23 years from 1947 to 1969, almost 3.4 million people changed their domicile (this corresponds to about 40% of the total population of 1969). Migration was particularly important after 1957: an average of 160,000 people per year changed their domicile. The migratory gain of the towns was considerable.

(b) Natural Increase of the Urban Population:

It amounted to an average of 35,007 persons per year during the period from 1961 to 1969.

(c) Administrative Transformation of Villages into Towns:

73 villages were given the status of towns between 1961 and 1969.

(d) Mergers of Villages with Towns:

Such incorporations account for 3.2% of the changes in the total urban population between 1961 and 1969.

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(1) "Statistika", Sofia, 1970, No. 6, page 43 ff.

(e) Emigration:

74,331 persons, mostly Turks and Jews, emigrated from the towns after 1947. From 1951 onwards, emigration was very low. According to official data, 1,665 persons emigrated to foreign countries from 1961 to 1969, of whom 1,636 came from towns so that only 29 persons are claimed to have come from rural regions (see Table 2).

The Bulgarian review estimates that Bulgaria's total population in 1980 will be 9,046,000, of which the share of the urban population will be 64%.

7. The rise in the urban population, especially in the large towns, caused problems whose solution is likely to become more and more difficult in view of the above prognosis. There is a considerable housing shortage in the cities. According to the census of 1965, the per-capita dwelling space was 10.5 sq.m for the entire population; in the towns, the actual per-capita figure was far below this average. Therefore housebuilding has been particularly encouraged in the towns; it is planned to build 12,000 dwellings per year in Sofia alone. It is hoped that the housing shortage will be overcome by 1980. At that time every inhabitant is to have 16 sq.m of housing space at his disposal.

8. The continuous increase of traffic and the growing number of factories which are often built without taking the prevalent wind direction into consideration increased the carbon monoxide and dioxide content and other harmful substances in the air. Already in 1967 the Council of Ministers gave instructions that the toxic substances released by the factories should be decontaminated by installing filters or afterburners(1).

In March 1970, the Bulgarian Central Committee Plenum adopted a resolution which provides for an improvement of the "geographical distribution of productive forces" within the next 20 years(2).

9. In order to prevent the further centralisation of the industry in the towns, so-called "agro-industrial complexes" are being built in the country. Their purpose is to put agricultural production on an industrial basis; in addition, industrial facilities are being established step by step. Although, for the time being, it is primarily planned to build industries for the processing of agricultural

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- (1) BTA (English Edition) of 6th May, 1968  
(2) "Sofia News" of 19th March, 1970



products, their proximity to the raw materials is not decisive. The main goal is to discourage the population from migrating into the towns by creating industrial jobs in rural areas with the aim to overcome the regional differences in the standard of living of the Bulgarian population.

## II. Birth Rate, Death Rate and Natural Increase of the Population

### (a) Birth Rate (see Table 4)

10. During the years after the Second World War, the birth rate of an average of 24.8 was relatively high up to and including 1950. It started to fall in 1951 and reached its lowest point (14.9) in 1966 (see Table 4).

This decline in the birth rate by 40% from 1950 to 1967 placed Bulgaria second among the European COMECON countries (i.e. without the USSR) behind Poland (47%)(1).

11. The falling birth rate was mainly a result of decreasing fertility rates within the age groups concerned (number of live births per 1,000 women of child-bearing age); the worsening of the age structure played a minor rôle(2).

Therefore, the sequence of the gross reproduction rates (expected number of female births by 100 women during their fertile age) shows a trend similar to the sequence of the birth rates. The gross reproduction rate decreased from 119 in 1951 to 98 during 1966 and 1967. Thus, Bulgaria is among the countries with the lowest fertility rate(3).

12. The alarming drop in the birth rate had the result that at the turn of 1967/1968 the Bulgarian Government took measures aimed at increasing the birth rate. Partly as a result of these measures, the birth rate increased in 1968 from 15.0 to 16.9. This level was maintained in 1969. One of the main

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- (1) Paul F. Myers, Demographic Trends in Eastern Europe, published in "Economic Developments in Countries of Eastern Europe", Joint Economic Committee, 91st Congress of the United States, 2nd Session, Washington 1970, page 82, Tab. 5.
- (2) Paul F. Myers, op.cit.p.85.
- (3) Paul F. Myers, op.cit.p.88 f.

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reasons was a revision of the liberal abortion laws in December 1967. Since then abortions have only been permitted if the woman is over 45 years of age or has more than two children. Abortions are not permitted in the case of childless women - except on special medical or social grounds. A woman with one or two children has to seek the permission of a medical commission.

13. Since the liberalisation of abortions at the beginning of 1956, abortions played an increasingly important rôle in Bulgaria as a means of birth control. While the number of illegal abortions and miscarriages remained constant, the number of legal abortions rose from 18,400 in 1956 to 101,400 in 1966(1).

It can be expected that the Bulgarian women will now use other methods of birth control. This would mean that the governmental measures to limit abortions will not have the desired success.

14. About simultaneously with the revision of the abortion law, the taxes for single and widowed people as well as childless couples were increased. Large families, on the other hand, receive bourses and help in the procurement of housing, loans, admission to kindergartens and scholarships. Legislation to protect working mothers was improved. It is supposed that these measures will, in the long run, influence the birth rate more than the new abortion law.

15. The most important reason for the drop in the birth rate, however, has probably been the steadily increasing number of working women; in 1970 their share in the total number of working people was already 43%; in agriculture their share is as high as 50%.

It is not to be expected that this trend will change. Therefore there is little prospect in Bulgaria that the birth rate will go up in the near future and that the age structure of the population will improve.

(b) Death Rate (see Tables 5 and 5(a))

16. The general death rate has declined during the period from 1950 to 1969. The fact that in 1969 the death rate was lower by 6.9% than in 1950 is of little significance; for, contrary to the birth rate which has decreased steadily almost all the time - at least until 1967 - the death rate has fluctuated between 11.6 and 7.9 (see Table 5).

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(1) Paul F. Myers, op.cit. page 94, Tab. 10.

17. During the years from 1950 to 1968, the death rate of men always exceeded the death rate of women. On the other hand, the death rate of men decreased somewhat more rapidly than that of women (total decrease from 1950 to 1968: 15.7. Decrease for men: 16.5, for women: 14.7%; these figures are also of limited significance). Both sequences fluctuate; they have their peaks during the same years, which explains the abrupt movements of the general death rate.

18. The falling death rate has increased the average life expectancy. Thus a child born in Bulgaria in 1937 had a life expectancy of 52 years(1). The average life expectancy during the period from 1965 to 1967, on the other hand, was 70.7 years (68.8 years for men and 72.7 years for women)(2).

This development has to be attributed primarily to the improvements in the public health system.

19. The most important factor in the decrease of the death rate was the substantial drop in infant mortality (see Table 5(a)). An article in "Statistika", Sofia, 1970, No. 1, examined infant mortality in the most important social-economic groups(3) during the period from 1959 to 1967, separately for urban and rural areas as well as for Bulgaria as a whole.

It was found that the infant mortality rate was highest among members of agricultural production co-operatives and lowest in the families of employees and public servants.

Each social group showed a higher infant mortality rate in the villages than the corresponding urban group. However, the difference in infant mortality between the various social groups is greater than the difference between the general infant mortality rates in the towns and in the villages; this means that membership in a specific social group has a greater influence on infant mortality than the question whether one lives in a town or in a village.

The best means to obtain a further reduction in infant mortality would therefore be the improvement of public health in the villages, especially for agricultural workers.

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(1) Paul F. Myers, op.cit. page 84.

(2) "Sophia News" of 31st December, 1970.

(3) Workers, employees and public servants. Members of the agricultural production co-operatives TZKS and "Others" such as tradesmen, free professions, private dealers etc.

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(c) Natural Growth Rate (see Table 6)

20. The natural growth rate in the villages exceeded the urban growth rate only in 1958 and 1960. Since 1962, the two trends have developed along divergent lines and in 1966 this development began to assume alarming proportions which has caused serious concern to the Bulgarian Government.

Essentially, this is a result of the rapid industrialisation, as can be seen from the birth and death rates. There can be no doubt that the investments made in Bulgaria's villages are far below actual requirements. If the economic policy of the Bulgarian Government does not pay sufficient attention to this problem, i.e. by making good the omissions of the past and by planning for the future, the villages are in danger of becoming depopulated and will be inhabited only by old people. The more intensive promotion of industries and services in the towns will draw more and more younger and active people away from the villages. Agriculture will then have to rely even more on female labour. The general living conditions in the villages may finally offer less favourable chances to found a family than in the towns. On the other hand, there is a possibility that retired people will leave the towns and return to the villages.

III. Remark concerning the Ethnic Groups in Bulgaria

21. Contrary to other Communist countries (Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania), Bulgaria has today a higher number of minority populations than before the Second World War.. However, the percentage of these ethnic groups in the population has somewhat decreased. Official information on the size of these minorities is rarely made available. In 1965, the percentages represented by minorities compared with the total population (8,201 million in mid-year) were as follows:

<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>% of total Population</u>	<u>Persons in 1,000</u>
Bulgarians	85.5	7,011.9
Turks	8.6	705.3
Gipsies	2.6	213.2
Macedonians	2.5	205.0
Armenians	0.3	24.6
Greeks	0.1	8.2
Others	0.4	32.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,201.0</b>

Note: Absolute figures have been calculated from the percentages.

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The birth rates of the Turks, Gipsies and Pomaks included in "Others" are higher than that of the Bulgarian population. Since the Government is not interested in increasing the percentages of the minorities, the Pomaks and gipsies, for example, are compelled by the Authorities to assume Bulgarian names.

Thus, any future statistics on ethnic groups in Bulgaria will have to be viewed with caution.

B. Prognosis of Changes in the Population between 1970 and 1990  
(see Tables 7, 8 and 8(a))

22. Previous projections prepared by Bulgarian statisticians and also used within COMECON as a basis for long-term planning indicated that the Bulgarian population would increase to 9,173,000 until 1980(1). At that time, the forecasts did not go up to 1990. With regard to the age structure, it would have followed from this calculation that in 1980 there would have been 3,180,000 persons under 15 and 65 or over, and 5,993,000 persons of working age (15 to 64 years). This would have resulted in a dependency ratio (persons of non-working age for every 1,000 persons of working age) of 514 for 1980.

In the meantime, the above projection has been corrected. Only 9,046,000 inhabitants are now considerable attainable for Bulgaria by 1980(2). This is in accordance with Bulgaria's pessimistic estimate of her own situation due to the catastrophic development of her population statistics in the last few years.

23. Up to the present time, the most precise projection has been the study published in December 1969 by the Bureau of the Census of the United States on "Projection of the Population of the Communist Countries of Eastern Europe, by Age and Sex: 1969 to 1990"(3). It was also taken as a basis for Mr. Paul F. Myers' study mentioned several times in this document which was again used as a basis for our Table 7. In this Table, it was attempted to correct data for the first few years of the projection according to the development which

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- (1) "Rozwój Gospodarczy Krajów RWPG 1950-1968", Warsaw 1969, p. 50 and following pages.
  - (2) "Statistika", Sofia, 1970, Edition No. 6, p. 43 and following pages.
  - (3) Published by the US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, December 1969, Series p. 91, No. 18, 39 p.

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has become known so far. Of the four variants which Mr. Myers mentions on the basis of the calculations of the Bureau of the Census, variants A and D must be omitted according to the demographic facts which have been observed up to now, so that the choice was limited to variants B and C. Table 7 was based on variant B because it is likely that the Bulgarian Government, aware of the alarming development of the birth and death rates will make every effort to counteract this development. Actual developments, which would otherwise presumably follow the trend of variant C, will therefore possibly tend more towards B. However, variant B has been adopted with all due reservation since the demographic data from 1969 onwards are not yet final.

24. It has been assumed in Table 7 that migration will not influence the development of the population to a significant degree and that the death rates will slowly increase in connection with the rise in the ratio of old people to total population, while the birth rate will decrease at the same slow rate. Table 7 does not show the change to be expected in the age structure of the Bulgarian population. This is the purpose of Table 8 which is based on the same sources as Table 7. Table 8 only indicates the age and sex structures for 1970, 1980 and 1990, while the publication of the US Bureau of the Census and the study of Paul F. Myers also contain figures for 1975 and 1985.

The age structure of the Bulgarian population according to the last census of 1st December, 1965, on which the projections mentioned before are mainly based, is shown in Table 8(a). The dependency ratio for 1965 calculated from this table is 479, i.e. for every 1,000 persons aged between 15 and 64 there were 479 persons of a lower or higher age. According to Table 8, the dependency ratio for 1970 is 474 and is thus somewhat more favourable than for 1965. For the last year of the projection, a dependency ratio of 522 would have to be expected. Thus there is some probability that in 1990 the burden on the working population of caring for those who are not yet or no longer able to work will be approximately 10% higher if the efforts remain the same. If variant A would be chosen instead of variant B, for example by assuming that the population policy of the Bulgarian Government will be completely successful, this would result in a more unfavourable dependency ratio (604), because of the higher number of children under 15. On the other hand, the dependency ratios are more favourable in the case of variants C and D, because the age groups under 15 are smaller.

C. Development of Employment from 1950 to 1970  
(see Tables 9, 9(a), 9(b) and 9(c))

25. Satisfactory manpower statistics covering the period up to the present time have never been published in Bulgaria. The existing statistics are contradictory, are based on totally different sources, contain double countings or conceal relevant information. Table 9, in which an attempt was made to continue the table prepared by Andrew Elias in his study, shows the development of civilian employment from 1950 to 1969. The table reveals, entirely in accordance with the development of Bulgaria, the considerable decrease in agricultural employment and the equally important increase in employment in industry, construction and the service sectors.

This table is, however, not sufficient, as can be seen especially by a comparison between "civilian employment" according to Table 9 and "economically active population" in Table 9(b). Statistics of the economically active population have so far only been published on the basis of the census of December 1965. No published data are available for the years after 1965. A comparison of the statistics of the economically active population in 1965 with the manpower statistics of the same year shows, however, a large number of differences. The number of those working in agriculture and forestry is higher by 153,000 than in the manpower statistics, in industry the difference is 184,000, probably mostly in the home industries sector. There is also an important difference between the "Administration" columns of the two statistics. In this case, the number of economically active persons is 96,000 higher than in the manpower statistics. Presumably, the manpower statistics do not fully comprise all party and trade union employees. The total number of economically active persons is 543,000 higher than the number of civilian employees. In other terms: one would have to increase the number of civilian employees by approximately 15% in order to determine the number of economically active persons for 1965.

26. There are many reasons to believe that this rough figure also applies to the years afterwards. This means that the number of economically active persons in Bulgaria represents more than 50% of the total population, and is thus relatively high.

In this respect, Bulgaria does not differ from the other Communist countries. It should, however, be taken into account in all these considerations that also in the Communist countries employment is subject to seasonal fluctuations and that, moreover, the problem of "helping family members" especially in agriculture and in home industry, plays a not inconsiderable rôle. The figures available are therefore not constant figures, but, on the whole, average figures, around which actual developments oscillate.

27. These remarks apply also to Table 9(a) which shows the employment in the various industrial branches in Bulgaria from 1960 to 1970. While the table reveals that employment in the consumer goods industry was higher than in the producer goods industry after 1960, it does not indicate that the more modern facilities were chiefly installed in the producer goods industry and that it is just these plants which are operated by a relatively small staff. Although non-ferrous metallurgy has considerably developed in Bulgaria from 1960 to 1970, the number of employees has decreased since 1967. The production capacity of the chemical industry, for example, has also increased considerably more strongly than the number of employees in this branch of industry.

28. Another serious problem for the development of the Bulgarian economy is the number of specialists having a university education or secondary vocational training. In spite of considerable efforts in this sector (see Table 9(c)), Bulgaria is still years behind the higher industrialised countries (Czechoslovakia, GDR) and will hardly be able to close this gap within a few years.

29. The exact number of Bulgarian workers abroad, i.e. practically in other COMECON countries and in the Third World, is not known. Recently, some information has been published in which skilled workers employed in the USSR were mentioned. By the end of 1970, their number should reach 7,000, while the employment of 12,000-13,000 skilled workers is planned for 1975. In addition, a total of over 2,800 Bulgarian specialists from various sectors of science, research and education were working in the USSR in February 1971.

The figures mentioned above will probably not be reached by the Bulgarian workers in all other COMECON countries taken together.

On the whole, the employment of Bulgarian workers in other Communist countries does not appear to have reached such proportions that it affects the Bulgarian economy. The advantages such as especially the widening of technical know-how will probably outweigh the disadvantages.

This is also likely to apply to the more than 2,000 specialists who, according to the "Sofia News" of 4th June, 1970, are working in the developing countries.



D. Prognosis of the Development of Employment in Bulgaria from 1970 to 1990 (see Tables 10 and 10(a))

30. For the purpose of this prognosis, it has been assumed that in 1965 the number of economically active persons, according to the census of that year, represented almost 77% of the number of those able to work. It has also been assumed that this proportion will remain more or less constant. The result is the series of figures in Table 10.

According to this projection, the number of economically active persons in 1990 will only be a little less than 9% higher than in 1970. Assuming that new jobs corresponding to the expected increase will have to be created to meet the full number of economically active persons, this means that approximately 190,000 new jobs will have to be provided for the period from 1970 to 1980 or approximately 16,000 jobs per year. Approximately 198,000 new jobs or almost 20,000 per year will be required for period from 1980 to 1990.

The dependency ratio which was 479 in 1965 will improve by 1980 (451), but will then rise to 522 by 1990 because of the increase in the ratio of old people to total population.

It should also be noted that the population of military service age (men from 17 to 34 years) will only be 3.9% higher in 1990 than in 1970. The strength of the younger age groups (men from 17 to 19 years) will even be 2.4% smaller in 1990 than in 1970.

E. Conclusions

The population of Bulgaria has increased in the last few years with a decreasing growth rate.

At the turn of 1967/1968, the alarming decline in the birth rate led to birth-promoting measures of the Government, which, however, promise only little success in the long run. The main reason for the low birth rate is the high number of working women which cannot be reduced because of the lack of manpower.

The birth rate is today higher in the towns than in the villages because, in the course of forced industrialisation, it was especially the younger people who migrated to the towns.

The death rate could be reduced, especially if infant mortality among agricultural workers would be lowered by improved public health services. There is a danger that the number of old people in the villages becomes too high, since the death rate is higher there than in the towns.

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The natural growth rate in the towns today exceeds that in the villages.

Immigration and emigration played an important part for Bulgaria only in some years. Today Bulgaria has a higher number of people belonging to ethnic minorities (almost 1.2 million) than before the Second World War. The resettlement of 30,000 Turks which has been agreed for the next decade will not make much difference.

In 1990, Bulgaria is expected to have a population of over 9.5 million. In connection with this development, the age structure will change. While in 1965 there were 479 persons of younger and older age groups for every 1,000 persons of working age (15-64 years), this dependency ratio declined to 474 in 1970, will decrease further to 451 in 1980 and will rise again to the less favourable figure of 522 in 1990.

The number of economically active persons in Bulgaria will probably increase only a little less than by 9% from 1970 to 1990. Because of the increase in the economically active population, approximately 190,000 new jobs will have to be created between 1970 and 1980. In the following decade (1980-1990) 198,000 new jobs will be required.

On the whole, the latitude of the Bulgarian Government to take decisions in economic policy will be limited by the probable demographic developments. Within these limits, however, there will be sufficient possibilities to go on encouraging the industrialisation of Bulgaria and to make measures against the danger of depopulation of the villages.

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Table 1

Development of the Bulgarian Population from 1950 to 1970(1)  
(The figures are given in thousands; they are extrapolated figures except those marked by (+))

Jahr:	Bevölkerung am 1.Juli:			Bevölkerung am 31.Dezember		
	Insges.: (++)	Davon: männl.:	weibl.:	Insges.: (++)	Davon: männl.:	weibl.:
1939	6 295	3 157	3 138	6 319	3 169	3 150
1945	6 942	3 475	3 467	6 971	3 489	3 482
1950	7 250	3 624	3 626	7 273	3 635	3 638
1951	7 258	3 626	3 632	7 243	3 617	3 626
1952	7 275	3 633	3 642	7 307	3 648	3 658
1953	7 346	3 668	3 678	7 386	3 687	3 698
1954	7 423	3 706	3 717	7 461	3 724	3 737
1955	7 499	3 743	3 756	7 538	3 762	3 776
1956	7 576	3 781	3 795	7 614 (+)	3 799 (+)	3 814 (+)
1957	7 651	3 818	3 833	7 689	3 837	3 852
1958	7 728	3 857	3 871	7 766	3 876	3 890
1959	7 798	3 892	3 906	7 829	3 908	3 921
1960	7 867	3 928	3 940	7 906	3 947	3 959
1961	7 943	3 966	3 977	7 981	3 985	3 996
1962	8 013	4 001	4 012	8 045	4 018	4 027
1963	8 078	4 034	4 044	8 111	4 051	4 060
1964	8 144	4 068	4 076	8 177	4 085	4 092
1965	8 201	4 101	4 100	8 231	4 116	4 115
1966	8 258	4 130	4 128	8 285	4 143	4 142
1967	8 310	4 156	4 155	8 335	4 168	4 167
1968	8 370	4 185	4 185	8 404	4 160	4 244
1969	8 436	4 218	4 218	8 467	4 234	4 233
1970	8 497 (2)	•	•	8 524 (3)	•	•

- (1) Angaben für die Jahre 1939, 1945 und 1950 bis 1967 nach "Statističeskij Ježegodnik/Statistical Yearbook 1969", (Sofia 1969), S.3, Tab.3; für die Jahre 1968 und 1969 nach "Statističeski Spravočnik 1970", Sofia 1970, S.4, Tab. 5;
- (2) Schätzung;
- (3) Rab. Delo, Sofia, v.31.12.1970
- (+) Angaben der Volkszählung;
- (++) Die Gesamtzahlen der obigen Tabelle sind nicht immer gleich der Summe aus den Rubriken "männl." und "weibl."; die Unterschiede beruhen auf Auf- oder Abrundung.

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Table 1(a)

Increase of the Bulgarian Population from 1950 to 1970  
in Five-Year Intervals(1)

Jahrfünft:	Zunahme in % nach dem Bevölkerungsstand vom 1. Juli:	Zunahme in % nach dem Bevölkerungsstand vom 31. Dezember:
1950 - 1955	3,4	3,6
1955 - 1960	4,9	4,9
1960 - 1965	4,2	4,1
1965 - 1970	3,6	3,6

(1) Berechnet auf Basis der Tabelle 1.

Table 1(b)

Population Figures According to the Official Census in Bulgaria

	1934	1946	1.12.1956	1.12.1965
Insges.:	6 077 939	7 029 349	7 613 709	8 227 866
Davon:				
männl.:	3 053 893	3 516 774	3 799 356	4 114 167
weibl.:	3 024 046	3 512 575	3 814 353	4 113 699
Städte				
insges.:	1 302 551	1 735 188	2 556 071	3 822 824
Davon:				
männl.:	660 914	888 538	1 276 670	1 911 860
weibl.:	641 637	846 650	1 279 401	1 910 964
Land				
insges.:	4 775 388	5 294 161	5 057 638	4 405 042
Davon:				
männl.:	2 392 979	2 628 236	2 522 686	2 534 952
weibl.:	2 383 409	2 665 925	2 534 952	2 202 735

Quellen: "Statističeskij Ježegodnik/Statistical Year-book 1969" (Sofia 1969), S.3 Tab.2 und "Statističeski Godišnik na Narodna Republika B'lgarija 1969", Tab.1, S.12.

Table 2

Immigration and Emigration in Bulgaria from 1948 to 1970

Jahr:	Zahl der Auswanderer:	Zahl der Einwanderer:	-	Offizielle Wanderungs- bilanz:
1948	15 839	21	-	15 818
1949	21 565	41	-	21 524
1950	57 393	20	-	57 373
1951	99 477	-	-	99 477
1952	515	29	-	486
1953	400	-	-	400
1954	242	-	-	242
1955	820	-	-	820
1956	370	36	-	334
1957	275	137	-	138
1958	108	56	-	52
1959	129	26	-	103
1960	181	20	-	161
1961	84	17	-	67
1962	100	16	-	84
1963	119	7	-	112
1964	84	20	-	64
1965	42	3	-	39
1966	141	5	-	136
1967	85	-	-	85
1968	330	-	-	330
1969	:	:	:	:
1970	:	:	:	:

Quellen: "Statističeski Godišnik na Narodna Republika  
B'lgarija" 1960, S.66, Tab.23; a.a.O.1963, S.79,  
Tab.38; a.a.O.1969, S.67, Tab.41

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Table 2(a)

Population Increase and Migration Figures of Bulgaria  
from 1945 to 1970

Jahr:	Veränderung der Bevölke- rung: (1)	Wachstums- rate in Prozent: (2)	Natürlicher Bevölkerungs- zuwachs: (3)	Geschätzte Wande- rungsbilanz: (4)
1945	57 800	0,84	63 369	- 5 569
1946	58 200	0,84	83 427	- 25 227
1947	68 700	0,98	75 613	- 6 913
1948	64 200	0,91	85 844	- 21 644
1949	65 700	0,92	93 059	- 27 359
1950	45 200	0,63	108 437	- 63 237
1951	29 900	0,41	75 439	- 105 339
1952	63 500	0,88	69 700	- 6 260
1953	78 900	1,08	85 165	- 6 265
1954	75 400	1,02	85 518	- 6 118
1955	76 800	1,03	83 018	- 6 218
1956	75 900	1,01	76 757	- 857
1957	75 100	0,99	75 228	- 128
1958	77 500	1,01	77 560	- 60
1959	62 900	0,83	63 042	- 142
1960	76 300	0,97	76 417	- 117
1961	75 200	0,95	75 299	- 99
1962	64 500	0,81	64 508	- 8
1963	65 900	0,82	66 086	- 186
1964	66 400	0,82	66 479	- 79
1965	53 300	0,65	58 821	- 5 521
1966	54 500	0,66	54 673	- 173
1967	49 800	0,60	49 886	- 86
1968	69 000	0,83	69 284	- 284
1969	62 900	0,75	.	.
1970	57 000	0,67	.	.

- (1) Berechnet nach den Angaben für den 31. Dezember der einzelnen Jahre in den bei Tabelle 1, Anmerkung (1) und (3) angezogenen Quellen;
- (2) Berechnet aus der Bevölkerungszahl am Jahresende auf Basis der bei Tabelle 1, Anmerkung (1) und (3) angezogenen Quellen;
- (3) 1950 bis 1968 nach "Statističeskij Letopisnik/Statistical Yearbook 1969" (Sofia 1969) S.9, Tabelle 14;
- (4) Natürlicher Bevölkerungszuwachs minus Veränderung der Bevölkerung;

Table 2(b)

Migration Figures of Bulgaria from 1948 to 1970:  
Comparison of the officially supplied migration losses (according to Table 2, Column 3) with the estimated, "theoretical" migration losses (according to Table 2(a), Column 4)

Jahr:	Offiziell ausgewiesene Wanderungsverluste nach Tab.2, Spalte 3:	Geschätzte, "theoretische" Wanderungsverluste nach Tab.2 a, Spalte 4:	Wanderungsverluste nach A sind geringer (-) oder größer (+) als nach B:
	A	B	C
1948	- 15 818	- 21 644	- 5 826
1949	- 21 524	- 27 359	- 5 835
1950	- 57 373	- 63 237	- 5 864
1951	- 99 477	-105 339	- 5 862
1952	- 486	- 6 260	- 5 774
1953	- 400	- 6 265	- 5 865
1954	- 242	- 6 118	- 5 876
1955	- 820	- 6 218	- 5 398
1956	- 334	- 857	- 523
1957	- 138	- 128	+ 10
1958	- 52	- 60	+ 8
1959	- 103	- 142	+ 39
1960	- 161	- 117	+ 44
1961	- 67	- 99	+ 32
1962	- 84	- 8	+ 76
1963	- 112	- 186	+ 74
1964	- 64	- 79	+ 15
1965	- 39	- 5 521	- 5 482
1966	- 136	- 173	+ 37
1967	- 85	- 86	+ 1
1968	- 330	- 284	+ 46
1969	•	•	•
1970	•	•	•

(Bemerkung für die Endredaktion: die Vorzeichen (-) bei den Spalten A und B können, da im Tabellkopf von Verlusten die Rede ist, fortgelassen werden. Diese Bemerkung ist nicht zu übersetzen.)

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Table 3

Share of the Urban Population in the total Population  
(At the end of each year: indicated in per cent)

Jahr:	Anteil:	Jahr:	Anteil:	Jahr:	Anteil:
1950	27,5	1957	34,4	1964	45,3
1951	28,5	1958	35,2	1965	46,5
1952	29,1	1959	36,2	1966	47,5
1953	30,4	1960	38,0	1967	48,5
1954	31,2	1961	38,8	1968	49,5
1955	32,1	1962	39,8	1969	51,7
1956	33,6	1963	40,8	1970	.

Angaben für 1950 bis 1968 nach "Statističeskij Jezegodnik/Statistical Yearbook 1969, (Sofia 1969), S.8, Tab.12; für 1969 nach "Sofioter Nachrichten" vom 31.12.1970 und 4.2.1971.

Tabelle 3 a

Städte mit 100 000 und mehr Einwohnern  
(Angaben in Tausend)

Städte:	1946	1956	1965	Ende 1969
Sofia	366,8	644,7	801,1	868,2
Plovdiv	126,6	161,8	222,5	247,5
Varna	77,0	120,3	180,1	219,0
Russe	53,5	83,5	128,9	149,6
Burgas	44,4	72,5	106,1	131,7
Stara Zagora	.	.	.	109,0

Angaben für 1946, 1956 und 1965 nach den Volkszählungen, veröffentlicht "Statističeskij Jezegodnik/Statistical Yearbook 1969", (Sofia 1969) S.7, Tab.11; Angaben für 1969 nach den "Sofioter Nachrichten" vom 31.12.1970.



Table 3(b)

Numerical Changes in the Urban Population in Bulgaria,  
Broken Down by Factors, from 1961 to 1980

Faktoren	1961 - 1969		Prognose für die Periode 1970 - 1980	
	Veränderung der Einwohnerzahl (in Tausend)	Anteil an der Gesamt- veränderung in %	Veränderung der Einwoh- nerzahl (in Tausend)	Anteil an der Gesamtver- änderung in %
Immigre- migration	+665,6	45,9	+660,3	46,6
Natürliche Zuwachs.....	+315,1	21,7	+589,5	41,6
Erhebung v. Dörfern zu Städten.....	+425,6	29,3	} +199,0	14,1
Einwanderung v. Dörfern in Städte.....	+ 45,9	3,2		
Emigration	- 1,6	-0,1	- 52,6	- 2,3
Insges.:	+1 450,5	100,0	+1 417,0	100,0

Quelle: "Statistika", Heft 6, Sofia 1970, S.47; die absoluten Zahlen in der Prognose wurden aus dem Anteil der Gesamtveränderung und aus den Prozentzahlen berechnet.

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Table 4

Development of the Birth Rate in Bulgaria from 1950 to 1970  
(Live births per 1,000 inhabitants; number of inhabitants as of 1st July of each year)

Jahr:	Insgesamt:	Stadt:	Land:
1950	25,2	24,9	25,3
1951	21,0	22,5	20,5
1952	21,2	21,0	21,2
1953	20,9	20,8	20,9
1954	20,2	19,0	20,7
1955	20,1	18,7	20,8
1956	19,5	17,5	20,5
1957	18,4	17,0	19,2
1958	17,9	16,4	18,7
1959	17,6	16,0	18,4
1960	17,8	16,1	18,8
1961	17,4	15,8	18,3
1962	16,7	15,3	17,7
1963	16,4	15,5	17,0
1964	16,1	15,6	16,4
1965	15,3	14,7	15,9
1966	14,9	15,5	14,4
1967	15,0	15,9	14,2
1968	16,9	18,0	15,9
1969	16,9	18,5	15,4
1970	°	°	°

Quellen: Zahlen für 1950 bis 1968 nach "Statističeskij Ježegodnik/Statistical Yearbook 1969" (Sofia 1969), S.10, Tab.15 und "Statističeskij Godišnik na Narodna Republika B'lgarija 1969" (Sofia 1969) S.21, Tab.14; Zahlen für 1969 nach "Statističeskij Spravočnik 1970", Sofia 1970, S.6, Tab.4; Als Geburtenrate für Bulgarien insgesamt 1969 geben die "Sofioter Nachrichten" vom 31.12.1970 17,0 an.

Table 5

Development of the Death Rate in Bulgaria from 1950 to 1970

Jahr:	Allgemeine Sterberate (Sterbefälle auf 1000 Einw.)	Sterberate der Männer (Sterbe- fälle auf 1000 männl. Einwohner)	Sterberate der Frauen (Sterbe- fälle auf 1000 weibl. Einwohner)
1950	10,2	10,9	9,5
1951	10,6	11,3	10,0
1952	11,6	12,1	11,0
1953	9,3	9,9	8,7
1954	9,2	9,8	8,6
1955	9,0	9,7	8,6
1956	9,4	9,9	8,9
1957	8,6	9,0	8,2
1958	7,9	8,3	7,5
1959	9,5	9,9	9,1
1960	8,1	8,5	7,7
1961	7,9	8,3	7,4
1962	8,7	9,1	8,3
1963	8,2	8,5	7,9
1964	7,9	8,3	7,5
1965	8,1	8,6	7,8
1966	8,3	8,7	7,8
1967	9,0	9,5	8,5
1968	8,6	9,1	8,1
1969	9,5	.	.

Quellen: Allgemeine Sterberate 1950 bis 1968 nach "Statističeskij Ježegodnik/Statistical Yearbook 1969" (Sofia 1969) S.10, Tab.15; Sterberate der Männer und der Frauen berechnet nach den absoluten Angaben der Gesamtzahl der Männer und der Frauen am 1. Juli, a.a.O.S.3, Tab.3 und der Sterbefälle (Männer, Frauen), a.a.O.S.1; Tab.14; die allgemeine Sterberate für 1969 wurde in "Statističeski Spravočnik 1970", Sofia 1970, S.6, Tab. 7 und in den "Sofioter Nachrichten" vom 31.12.1970 veröffentlicht.

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Table 5(a)

Development of Infant Mortality in Bulgaria from 1950 to 1970  
(Deaths per year of children under 1 year of age for every  
1,000 live births of the same period)

Jahr:	Kindersterb- lichkeit:	Jahr:	Kindersterb- lichkeit:
1950	94,5	1961	37,8
1951	108,2	1962	37,3
1952	97,7	1963	35,7
1953	80,8	1964	32,9
1954	86,3	1965	30,8
1955	82,4		
1956	72,0	1966	32,2
1957	66,3	1967	33,1
1958	52,2	1968	28,3
1959	55,9	1969	30,5
1960	45,1	1970	27,1

Quellen: Angaben für 1950 bis 1954 nach "Statisti-  
česki Godišnik na Narodna Republika  
B'lgarije" 1964, S.48, Tab.22; für 1955  
bis 1965 a.a.O. 1966, S.50, Tab.26; für  
1966 bis 1968 a.a.O. 1969, S.25, Tab.25;  
für 1969 nach "Statističeski Spravočnik  
1970", Sofia 1970, S.6, Tab.7; für 1970  
nach "BFA Informations Bulletin" vom  
18.6.1971.

Table 6

Natural population Increase in Bulgaria from 1950 to 1970  
(in 1,000 inhabitants)

Jahr:      Stadt:

Jahr:	Insgesamt:	Städte:	Land:
1950	15,0	15,5	14,8
1951	10,4	12,8	9,5
1952	9,6	10,8	9,1
1953	11,6	12,6	11,2
1954	11,0	11,1	10,9
1955	11,1	11,5	10,9
1956	10,1	10,2	10,1
1957	9,8	9,9	9,8
1958	10,0	10,0	10,1
1959	8,1	8,7	7,7
1960	9,7	9,6	9,8
1961	9,5	9,6	9,4
1962	8,0	8,7	7,6
1963	8,2	9,3	7,5
1964	8,2	9,2	7,3
1965	7,2	8,5	6,1
1966	6,6	9,0	4,6
1967	6,0	8,9	3,3
1968	8,3	11,2	5,5
1969	7,4	11,2	3,7
1970	7,5	.	.

Quellen: Zahlen für 1950 bis 1968 nach "Statističeskij Ježegodnik/Statistical Yearbook 1969" (Sofia 1969), S.10, Tab.15 und S.11, Tab.16; für 1969 nach "Statističeskij Spravočnik 1970", Sofia 1970, S.6, Tab.7; die Gesamtzahl für 1970 stammt aus den "Sofioter Nachrichten" vom 31.12.70

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Table 7

Projection of the Bulgarian Population from 1971 to 1990

Jahr:	Bevölkerung (in Tausend)		Natürl. Zuwachs		Lebendgeburtten		Sterbefälle	
	1. Jan.	1. Juli	(in Tsd.)	Rate+	(in Tsd.)	Rate+	(in Tsd.)	Rate+
1970	8 467	8 495	63	7,4	135	16,0	72	8,5
1971	8 524	8 552	57	6,7	137	15,6	76	8,9
1972	8 596	8 631	72	8,4	142	16,5	70	8,1
1973	8 668	8 700	72	8,3	143	16,4	71	8,2
1974	8 733	8 765	64	7,3	141	16,1	78	8,9
1975	8 796	8 827	62	7,0	141	16,0	79	9,0
1976	8 858	8 888	60	6,8	141	15,9	81	9,1
1977	8 913	8 947	58	6,5	141	15,7	82	9,2
1978	8 976	9 004	56	6,2	140	15,6	84	9,3
1979	9 033	9 060	54	6,0	140	15,4	86	9,4
1980	9 087	9 113	52	5,7	139	15,3	87	9,6
1981	9 138	9 163	50	5,4	138	15,1	89	9,7
1982	9 188	9 212	47	5,1	137	14,9	90	9,8
1983	9 235	9 258	45	4,8	136	14,7	92	9,9
1984	9 280	9 301	45	4,6	135	14,6	93	10,0
1985	9 322	9 343	41	4,3	135	14,4	94	10,1
1986	9 363	9 382	39	4,1	134	14,3	95	10,1
1987	9 402	9 420	37	4,0	134	14,2	96	10,2
1988	9 439	9 457	36	3,8	133	14,1	97	10,3
1989	9 475	9 493	36	3,8	134	14,1	98	10,3
1990	9 511	9 530	37	3,9	135	14,1	98	10,3

+ Rate (f.d.natürl. Zuwachs, Lebendgeburtten u. Sterbefälle):  
jeweils pro Tausend der Bevölkerung nach dem Stand vom  
1. Juli gerechnet;

Bemerkung: diese Prognose beruht auf der Arbeit von Paul F.  
MARS, Demographic Trends in Eastern Europe, veröffentlicht  
in "Economic Developments in Countries of Eastern Europe",  
Joint Economic Committee, 91st Congress of the United  
States, 2d Session, Washington 1970, S. 125 Tab. A 2; zugrunde-  
gelegt wurde die Variante B, jedoch wurden die Zahlen für  
1970 bis 1972 korrigiert.

Table 8

The population of Bulgaria by Age Groups and Sex: 1970, 1980 and 1990

Altersgruppen:	1970		1980		1990	
	(Tsd.)	%	(Tsd.)	%	(Tsd.)	%
<u>Gesamtbevölkerung:</u>						
0 - 14 Jahre	1 921	22,7	1 998	22,0	2 019	21,2
15 - 39 "	3 175	37,7	3 214	35,4	3 262	34,3
40 - 64 "	2 565	30,1	2 773	30,5	2 987	31,4
15 - 64 "	5 740	67,8	5 987	65,9	6 249	65,7
65 Jahre u.mehr	806	9,5	1 101	12,1	1 243	13,1
Insgesamt:	8 467	100,0	9 086	100,0	9 511	100,0
Davon:						
männlich:	4 235	50,0	4 540	49,9	4 751	49,9
weiblich:	4 234	50,0	4 548	50,1	4 762	50,1
<u>Männliche Bevölkerung:</u>						
0 - 14 Jahre	986	23,3	1 028	22,6	1 038	21,9
15 - 39 "	1 605	37,9	1 632	36,0	1 667	34,9
40 - 64 "	1 277	30,2	1 376	30,3	1 484	31,3
15 - 64 "	2 882	68,1	3 008	66,3	3 151	66,2
65 Jahre u.mehr	367	8,6	504	11,1	562	11,9
<u>Weibliche Bevölkerung:</u>						
0 - 14 Jahre	936	22,1	971	21,4	981	20,6
15 - 39 Jahre	1 571	37,1	1 583	34,8	1 595	33,5
40 - 64 "	1 287	30,4	1 397	30,7	1 504	31,6
15 - 64 "	2 858	67,5	2 980	65,5	3 099	65,1
65 Jahre u.mehr	440	10,4	597	13,1	682	14,3

Quelle: Paul F. MYERS, a.a.O. (vgl. Bemerkung zu Tab.7), S.138,  
Tabelle B - 2, Variante B.

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Table 8(a)

The Population of Bulgaria by Age Groups and Sex  
(Results of the census of 1st December, 1965)

Alters- gruppe	Gesamtzahl:	Davon:	
		Männer:	Frauen:
unter 1	121 221	62 265	58 956
1 - 4	506 133	259 531	246 602
5 - 9	657 838	336 394	321 444
10 - 14	676 955	345 921	331 034
15 - 19	704 323	357 850	346 473
20 - 24	584 559	294 336	290 223
25 - 29	572 242	287 514	284 728
30 - 34	649 797	327 824	321 973
35 - 39	656 223	330 872	325 351
40 - 44	649 525	324 655	324 870
45 - 49	395 209	197 307	197 902
50 - 54	493 109	249 652	243 457
55 - 59	471 624	234 237	237 387
60 - 64	381 862	188 450	193 412
65 - 69	288 217	136 716	151 501
70 - 74	180 556	80 614	99 942
75 - 79	128 815	52 984	75 831
80 - 84	73 565	31 935	41 630
85 - 89	26 873	11 204	15 669
90 u. älter	9 220	3 906	5 314
nicht fest- gestellt	-	-	-
<b>Insgesamt:</b>	<b>8 227 866</b>	<b>4 114 167</b>	<b>4 113 699</b>

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Table 9

Civilian Employment in Bulgaria from 1950 to 1969  
(In thousand)

Wirtschaftszweig:	1950	1955	1960	1965	1969
Land- und Forstwirtschaft.....	2 575	2 412	2 135	1 738	1 540
Industrie.....	368	478	776	959	1 142
Bauwesen.....	64	115	161	225	276
Transport und Kommunikation.....	68	135	169	181	218
Handel.....	85	123	161	200	220
Wohnungswesen und Kommunalwirtschaft	18	34	47	63	72
Wissenschaft.....	2	9	15	22	41
Erziehung, Bildung, Kultur, Kunst.....	64	102	134	174	192
Sozialwesen, Gesundheitswesen, Sport.	21	46	64	88	104
Finanz, Kredit, Versicherungswesen.....	10	11	10	11	15
Verwaltung.....	60	59	50	44	47
Sonstige Zweige.....	9	15	16	20	23
Zivile Beschäftigung insgesamt.....	3 344	3 539	3 738	3 725	3 890

Bis 1965 wurde die auch mit unseren Berechnungen übereinstimmende Tabelle IV B von Andrew ELIAS, Magnitude and Distribution of the Labor Force in Eastern Europe, veröffentlicht in "Economic Developments in Countries of Eastern Europe" (vgl. Anmerkung zur Tabelle 7), S.218, übernommen. Die Zahlen für 1969 sind der amtlichen bulgarischen Statistik entnommen und, wie für die Landwirtschaft und die kleinen privaten Sektoren, durch Schätzungen ergänzt.

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Table 9(a)

Industrial Employment in Bulgaria by Branches  
(Workers and employees, in thousand; average employment per year)(1)

	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Industrie insg.:	762	936	1 024	1 077	1 090	1 112	1 132
dav.: staatl.:	657	833	913	960	969	985	1 001
genossensch.:	105	103	111	117	121	126	131
Produktionsgüter- industrie:	491	450	491	508	522	•	•
Konsumgüterind.:	361	506	533	569	567	•	•
Brennstoffe und Energiewirtschaft	56	68	71	72	72	73	75
Eisen u. Stahl(2).	9	21	23	27	27	29	29
Metalle(2).....	31	42	42	42	40	38	38
Metallurgie(2)....	40	65	65	69	67	67	67
Metallverarbeitg.	127	186	203	235	239	247	272
Chemie(3).....	26	38	40	46	50	56	69
Zellulose, Papier Holz, Holzverar- beitg.....	7	9	10	11	11	11	12
Baumstoffe(2).....	30	83	84	86	85	86	79
Glas, Porzellan, Fayence.....	33	47	48	50	50	50	52
Textil, Bekleidg. Leder, Schuhwerk..	11	17	20	19	20	20	25
Nahrungs- und Ge- nussmittel.....	166	166	181	186	194	202	210
Sonstige Zweige..	128	150	179	179	172	173	184
	89	112	122	126	129	127	17

(1) Die Zahlen weichen von denen der Tab.9 ab, weil das nicht-staatliche und nicht-genossenschaftliche Kleingewerbe unberücksichtigt blieb.

(2) Bergbau auf Erze und Rohstoffe eingeschlossen;

(3) einschl. pharmazeutischer und Gummi-Industrie und der zur chemischen Industrie gehörenden Bergbaubetriebe.

Quellen: "Stat.God.na Nar.Rep.B'lgarija 1968", S.134 f., Tab.21 und 23; a.a.O.1969, S.121, Tab.21, S.121 f., Tab.23; a.a.O. für 1969 nach "Stat.Spravocnik 1970", S.68 f., Tab.8, für 1970 nach "Statisticeski Investija" Jgs.1970, Heft 12, S.124. Die Zahlen für 1969 und 1970 in den angeführten Quellen beziehen sich nur auf die staatliche Industrie, die vorher daher durch Schätzungen der Beschäftigung in genossensch. Betrieben; Sektor der einzelnen Industriezweige verglichen gemacht.

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Table 9(b)

Civilian Employees and Economically Active Population in 1965  
(In thousand)

Wirtschaftszweig	Zivilbeschäftigte	Erwerbspersonen	B grösser (+) oder kleiner (-) als A
	A	B	
Land- u. Forstwirtschaft..	1 738	1 891	+ 153
Industrie.....	959	1 143	+ 184
Bau.....	225	281	+ 56
Transport u. Kommunikation	181	189	+ 8
Handel.....	200	200	+ 0
Wohnungswesen und Kommun- alwirtschaft.....	65	61	- 2
Wissenschaft.....	22	21	- 1
Erziehung, Bildung, Kunst	174	180	+ 6
Sozialwesen, Gesundheits- pflege, Sport.....	88	97	+ 9
Finanzen, Kredit, Versicherg.	11	16	+ 5
Verwaltung.....	44	140	+ 96
Sonstige, Arbeitslose u. Beschäftigte in nicht bekannten Zweigen.....	20	45	+ 25
Insgesamt.....	3 925	4 263	+ 338

Quellen: für Spalte A: Tab.9 (Zivilbeschäftigte); für Spalte B: "Statisticheski Jezegodnik/Statistical Yearbook 1969", S.5, Tab.9.

Table 9(c)

Specialists with University Education and Secondary Vocational Training  
(In thousand)

	1.12.1951	1.7.1956	1.7.1960	1.11.1966	1.11.1968	1.11. 1969
Hochschulausbildg.	42,0	66,8	92,6	129,5	148,9	153,7
Höhere Fachschul- ausbildung (*)	57,5	92,2	164,6	267,6	317,8	337,1
Zusammen:	99,5	159,0	257,2	397,1	466,7	492,4

Quellen: "Stat. Jezegodnik/Statistical Yearbook 1969", S.40, Tab.4 - 7, und "Stat. Spravocnik 1970", S.58 ff., Tab.13 - 15.

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Table 10

Projection of the Development of Employment in Bulgaria  
from 1970 to 1990

	Zensus v. 1.12. 1965	1970	1980	1990	1990 = % über 1970
Arbeitsfähige Bevölkerung (15 - 64 Jahre) in Tausend	5 559	5 740	5 987	6 249	8,9 %
in % der Ges.- Bevölkerung:	67,6	67,6	65,9	65,7	
Arbeitsfähige Bevölkerung					
männlich.....	2 793	2 882	3 008	3 151	9,3 %
weiblich.....	2 766	2 858	2 980	3 098	8,2 %
Dependenz-Quote (dependency ratio)	479	474	451	522	
Bewerbspersonen bei Annahme von 77 % der Bewerbs- fähigen.....	4 262	4 420	4 610	4 812	8,9 %

(Quellen: Angaben der Tabellen 8, 8 a und 9 b)

Table 10(a)

Population of Military Service Age from 1970 to 1990  
(in thousand)

Jahrgänge	1970	1980	1990	1990 = Änderung (-) gegen 1970 in %
17 bis 19 Jahre	213	196	209	- 2,4 %
17 bis 34 Jahre	1 138	1 222	1 182	+ 3,9 %

Quelle: Paul F. HYGGE, a.a.O., S. 147, Tab. 5