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ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

POPULATION TRENDS IN RUMANIA

Note by the French Delegation

I. THE GENERAL PICTURE

1. Natural movement of the population

The population of the Rumanian Socialist Republic rose from 15,791,000 inhabitants at 1st July, 1948 to 21,029,000 inhabitants at 1st July, 1974; the contribution of migratory movements to this rise of 33% in 26 years was negligible.

2. The development of the annual natural growth rate can be divided into three phases. The first, which ended in 1958, saw a high level of growth due to the high birth rate (around 25%) together with a big drop in the death rate, which declined from 15% plus to somewhere in the region of 10%(1). During the second period, there was a big fall-off in growth, which reached an all-time low in 1965 and 1966 (0.60%); the already very low mortality was not sufficient to offset the sharp drop in the birth rate, from 22.9% in 1957 to 14.3% in 1966, i.e. a drop of 38% in 10 years(2). After 1967, the sharp rise in the birth rate increased the growth rate, which now seems to be stable at around 1%.

3. For the last twenty years or so, the general demographic trend in Rumania has been determined essentially by the birth rate, since the death rate has reached a level where its variations have very little effect on population growth.

This document includes: 1 Annex

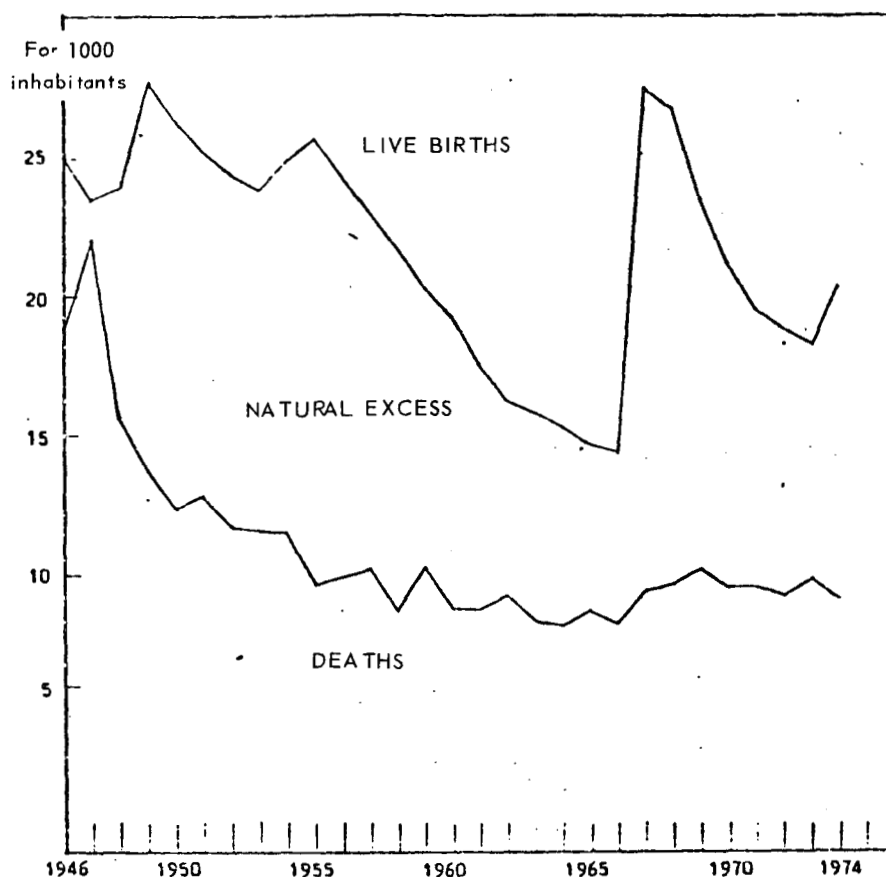
- (1) The very rapid reduction in infant mortality (164% in 1946 and 70% in 1958) was an important contributory factor.
- (2) Part of this drop is attributable to the smaller proportion of women between 20 and 29 years of age in the overall number of women in the reproductive period. The proportion went from 33.2% in 1956 to 28.8% in 1966.

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FIG. 1. RUMANIA - NATURAL MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION



2. Fertility

(i) Current index

4. The fertility rates by age groups eliminate the effects which age and sex distribution exercises on the crude birth rate. In Table I these rates are shown by groups of five years, from 1956 to 1974.

5. To obtain a more general view of the fertility trend during the period, use has been made of the sum of the rates for each calendar year available plus an estimate for the period 1948 to 1955 (see Annex).

Table I: RUMANIA - General fertility rate

Year	15-49 years	Age groups						
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1956	89.9	52.5	180.4	155.9	103.5	53.8	23.8	2.7
1957	83.7	54.3	180.1	145.4	92.8	54.6	17.2	2.2
1958	81.9	55.9	176.7	136.8	84.2	48.2	14.0	1.8
1959	77.1	59.4	168.4	125.8	73.9	42.6	14.4	1.6
1960	73.9	59.1	164.1	121.2	67.6	39.0	14.5	1.4
1961	63.4	62.6	155.4	110.1	60.1	32.4	13.2	0.9
1962	63.5	58.4	147.4	105.0	54.9	29.5	11.4	0.8
1963	61.9	61.5	144.0	102.9	53.1	28.2	10.7	0.7
1964	59.9	56.8	144.0	102.6	52.2	26.2	9.5	0.8
1965	57.3	52.4	140.7	99.8	53.5	25.1	8.9	0.8
1966	55.7	51.7	143.0	98.2	53.4	25.1	8.3	0.9
1967	105.5	79.8	251.8	198.1	124.1	59.7	16.6	1.2
1968	102.9	82.4	241.4	193.9	126.5	63.9	17.3	1.2
1969	89.6	72.6	215.7	171.7	108.0	54.7	15.0	1.0
1970	81.2	65.7	201.4	151.6	94.9	48.8	13.8	0.9
1971	75.3	62.1	190.9	138.1	82.7	44.3	13.1	0.8
1972	72.7	61.3	185.9	131.6	76.9	40.7	12.0	0.8
1973	70.4	60.6	182.4	124.2	71.6	37.6	10.3	0.6
1974	79.3	69.3	202.3	142.9	78.3	40.2	10.7	0.7

Source: "Anuarul Statistic al Republicii Socialiste România, 1975"

6. The cumulative fertility rates provide a good indication of fertility at a particular time. For a given year they represent the average number of children which would have been born to a woman if all her fertile life were to be spent in exactly the same conditions as those obtaining during the year in question. Fig. 2 shows how the index moved between 1948 and 1974.

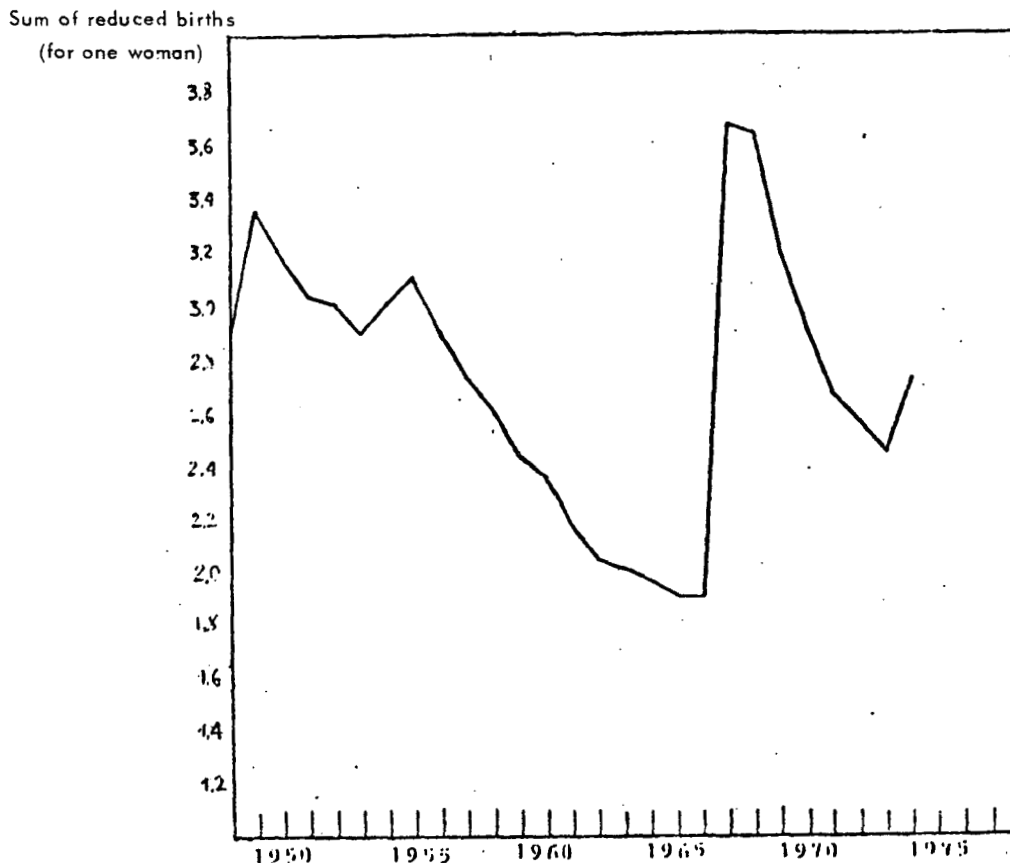
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FIG. 2 - RUMANIA - Sum of general fertility rates



7. The fertility rate of Rumanian women remained high and relatively stable until 1955, when it plunged steeply. In 1961 the replacement rate went right down(1). To counter this trend, restrictions on abortion were introduced(2) and the index rose dramatically in 1967. But the effects of the new legislation were not lasting and three years later the figures were back to the 1956 and 1957 levels, partly, in all probability, because Rumanian couples had adjusted to a situation in which the legal termination of pregnancies could no longer be used as a common means of birth control. In the last few years, however, it seems that the drop has been halted at a healthy replacement rate and at a yearly growth rate of just over 1.

(1) The net reproduction rate fell below 1.
 (2) Decree of October 1966.

(ii) Net final progeny

3. The level and trend of the net final progeny of women, which in the last analysis determines the growth and long-term changes in the population structure, can differ greatly from the fluctuations of the index referred to above, since the latter is affected by whether families are ahead or behind in the constitution of their progeny. The data available on Rumania do not allow a precise estimate to be made of how the situation developed in this sphere during the period in question.

9. However, there are several factors which all go to indicate that the final number of children born to women of the post-1930 generations is well below what it was for earlier generations:

- a sustained drop in the current index over a relatively long period is often accompanied by a fall-off in the intensity of the trend;
- the proportion of births in the higher age groups has gone down gradually throughout the period;
- a comparable development has been recorded in neighbouring countries: Bulgaria (from 2.5 children for the 1920-21 generations to 2.05 children for the 1930-31 generations), Yugoslavia (from 3.25 children to 2.7) and Hungary (from 2.15 to 2.0)(1).

10. It is much more difficult to explain the significance of the recent rise in the current index. To interpret it as corresponding to a basic change in behaviour would be dangerous. It has to be remembered that social, economic and legal measures often affect only the rate at which the family grows and not its final size.

3. Sex and age distribution of the population

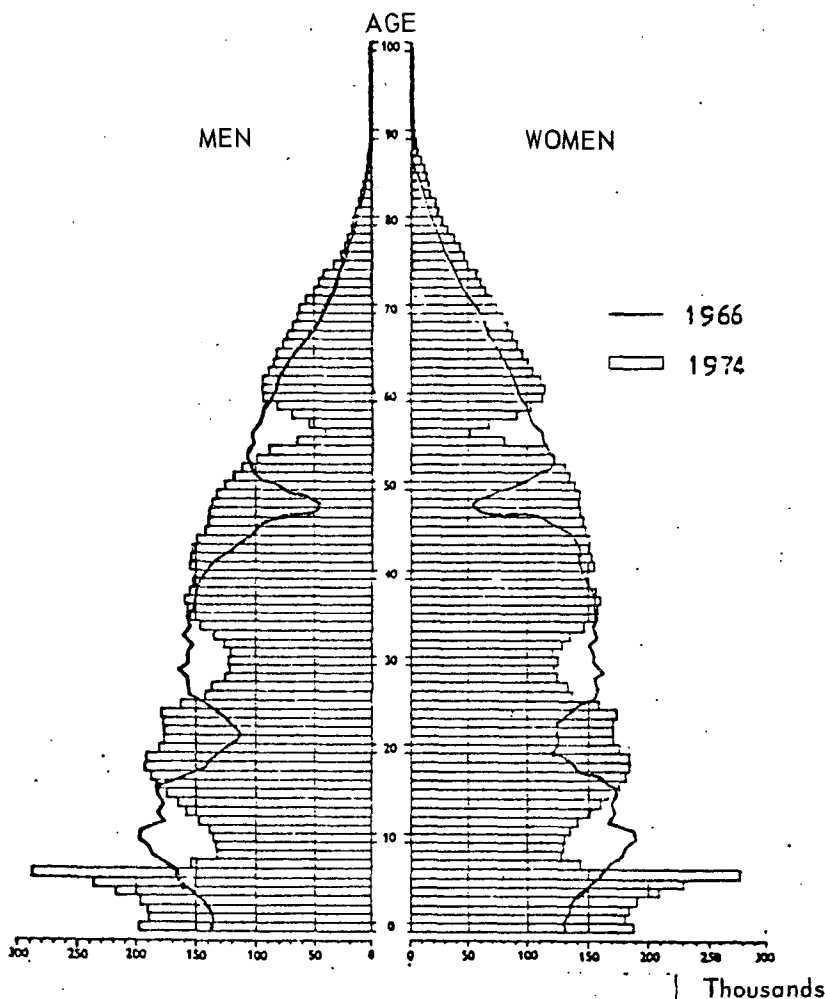
11. Noteworthy features of the Rumanian population pyramid at 1st July, 1974 were:

- the decline in births during the two world wars: "shrinkage" at the top and in the middle of the pyramid, corresponding to the 1916-1919 and 1941-46 generations;
- the contradictory development of the birth rate after 1956: 3rd "shrinkage" between 10 and 20 years and big rise in levels of the 1967, 1968 and 1969 generations due to the "accident" in 1967;

(1) See C. Blayo and P. Festy: "La fécondité à l'Ouest et à l'Est de l'Europe", Population, No. 4-5, 1975.

- the base of the pyramid records the recent pick-up in the birth rate.

FIG. 3 - RUMANIA - Population by age and sex at the 1966 and 1st July 1974 censused



12. The development of the three big age groups reveals a slow but constant process of population ageing which, although it began later in the industrialised countries, is developing with greater intensity. The main reason for this is the long-term decline of fertility.

Table II: RUMANIA - Percentage distribution of the population by major age groups at the 1930, 1948, 1956, 1966 and 1st July, 1974 censuses

Year	Age group			
	0-14	15-59	60 and over	Total
1930	33.5	59.1	7.4	
1948	28.9	61.9	9.2	
1956	27.5	62.6	9.9	
1966	26.0	61.7	12.3	
1974	25.1	60.7	14.2	

Source: - "Recensamintul Populatii din 15 Martei 1966", Directia Centrala de Statistica, Bucurest, 1969,
 - "Anuarul Statistic al Republicii Socialiste Romania, 1975"

4. Projections

13. The first projection shown is that of the Rumanian National Demographic Commission(1). It is based on an optimistic assessment of the effects of the measures taken during the projected period, particularly regarding fertility. In the present paper this will be referred to as the "high assumption". Table III shows the assumptions used.

Table III: RUMANIA - Gross reproduction and fertility rates (Yearly averages)

Age groups - years	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
Gross reproduction rate.	1.27	1.36	1.44
Fertility rate:			
15-19	59.1	64.7	66.0
20-24	184.3	198.4	207.5
25-29	138.4	150.6	156.0
30-34	85.6	92.4	96.9
35-39	43.2	41.8	50.5
40-44	12.4	13.5	14.2
45-49	0.9	0.9	0.9

(1) Published in "The Population of Rumania", National Demographic Commission, Editions Méridiane, Bucharest, 1974.

14. The assumption predicts a constant rise in fertility throughout the period. If the figures for 1970-1975 are compatible with the data studied, the predicted level for 1980-1985 presupposes a return to the figures obtaining in the early '50s (index oscillating around 3 children per woman), which seems highly unlikely.

15. For the death rate, an increase in life expectancy of a little over one year in each five year period is predicted, which means that it should rise from 65.1 years in 1970 to 63.15 years in 1985 for men and from 69.5 years to 72.25 years in 1985 for women. These assumptions are plausible given the present level and trend of the death rate in Rumania. Tables IV and V show respectively the development of the main population indices deduced from the fertility rate and life expectancy assumptions and the results of the projection.

Table IV: RUMANIA - Main population indices derived from the 1970-1985 projection

	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
1. Live births (Thousands)	2000	2285	2435
- Yearly average	400	457	487
2. Number of deaths (Thousands)	1055	1115	1165
- Yearly average	211	223	233
3. Natural growth (Thousands)	945	1170	1270
- Yearly average	189	234	254
4. Birth rate (‰)	19.3	20.9	21.1
5. Death rate (‰)	10.2	10.2	10.1
6. Natural growth rate (‰)	9.1	10.7	11.0
7. Mean annual rate of increase (%)	1.0	1.1	1.1

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Table V: RUMANIA - Development of the age and sex distribution of the population (in thousands) according to the so-called "high assumption". Period 1970-1985.

Age Group	Male				Female				Total					
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985	1970	1975	1980	1985		
All ages	9 942	10 449	11 073	11 729	All ages	10 302	10 775	11 345	11 953	All ages	20 244	21 224	22 418	23 682
0-4	1 038	971	1 118	1 187	0-4	993	929	1 065	1 130	0-4	2 031	1 899	2 183	2 317
5	137	214	195	231	5	130	206	197	220	5	267	420	382	451
6	138	236	190	228	6	132	227	180	218	6	270	465	370	446
7	143	251	187	224	7	137	241	177	214	7	280	492	364	438
8	150	192	191	216	8	141	184	182	207	8	291	376	373	433
9	160	135	199	205	9	151	128	191	197	9	311	263	390	402
5-9	728	1 029	962	1 106	5-9	691	986	917	1 056	5-9	1 419	2 014	1 879	2 160
10	168	137	214	195	10	160	129	204	187	10	328	266	418	382
11	176	138	236	190	11	168	132	226	180	11	344	270	462	370
12	184	142	250	186	12	176	136	241	177	12	360	278	491	365
13	190	149	192	190	13	183	141	183	183	13	373	290	375	373
14	198	159	135	198	14	190	151	127	192	14	388	310	262	390
10-14	916	725	1 027	959	10-14	877	689	981	919	10-14	1 773	1 414	2 003	1 878
15	196	168	138	213	15	189	159	130	205	15	385	327	266	418
16	185	175	138	235	16	178	168	131	226	16	363	343	269	461
17	180	183	142	249	17	173	176	136	240	17	353	359	278	499
18	180	189	148	191	18	173	182	141	183	18	353	371	239	374
19	180	197	158	134	19	173	189	151	177	19	353	386	309	353
15-19	921	912	722	1 022	15-19	886	874	689	981	15-19	1 807	1 786	1 411	2 003
20	182	195	167	135	20	175	189	159	129	20	357	383	326	265
21	168	184	174	137	21	162	177	167	131	21	329	361	342	268
22	146	179	182	141	22	140	173	176	135	22	287	351	357	276
23	139	178	188	147	23	135	172	182	141	23	274	351	369	288
24	129	179	195	157	24	125	172	188	150	24	255	351	384	307
20-24	765	915	906	718	20-24	737	882	872	686	20-24	1 502	1 797	1 778	1 454
25-29	645	759	909	900	25-29	633	733	879	853	25-29	1 283	1 492	1 757	1 763
30-34	786	619	752	902	30-34	787	634	730	874	30-34	1 573	1 273	1 482	1 726
35-39	779	777	632	745	35-39	774	781	630	725	35-39	1 553	1 558	1 262	1 470
40-44	740	767	766	624	40-44	746	766	773	624	40-44	1 486	1 533	1 509	1 248
45-49	614	723	751	751	45-49	639	735	753	763	45-49	1 303	1 458	1 506	1 214
50-54	335	593	700	727	50-54	414	673	719	740	50-54	749	1 266	1 417	1 457
55-59	490	317	562	664	55-59	576	400	650	696	55-59	1 066	717	1 212	1 360
60-64	440	447	291	517	60-64	499	544	379	617	60-64	939	991	670	1 134
65-69	341	378	386	257	65-69	399	454	495	347	65-69	740	832	831	600
70-74	210	267	298	306	70-74	285	335	382	470	70-74	495	602	680	726
75-79	115	142	182	206	75-79	176	208	247	286	75-79	291	350	429	492
80-84	57	62	79	103	80-84	93	104	124	151	80-84	150	166	203	254
85 and over	22	27	31	41	85 and over	42	49	58	70	85 and over	64	76	89	111

16. The second projection used is part of the series drawn up by the United States Department of Commerce on the East European countries(1). Use has been made of the C series, which will be referred to as the "low assumption" and which would seem to correspond to the minimum development of the Rumanian population in the short and medium term.

17. For the death rate, the assumptions are not very different from those for the "high assumption". For fertility, on the other hand, it is expected that the gross reproduction rate will decline between 1972 and 1982 and then level off. On the basis of 1.06 in 1972 it should have gone down to 1.00 ten years later. This assumption has already been partly disproved by the facts, since 2.1 revealed that the sum of the fertility rates increased in 1974. However, the gap is small and could well be offset in future years.

(1) US Department of Commerce: "Projections of the population of the Communist countries of Eastern Europe, by age and sex: 1972 to 2000" - International Reports, December 1972.

Table VI: RUMANIA - Projection of the age and sex distribution of the population (in thousands) according to the so-called "low assumption"

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Age Group	Male			Female			Total		
	1975	1980	1985	1975	1980	1985	1975	1980	1985
All Ages	10,410	10,088	11,268	10,752	11,198	11,551	21,170	22,087	22,819
0- 4	957	937	890	921	902	856	1,878	1,839	1,745
5- 9	989	950	931	952	917	890	1,941	1,867	1,829
10-14	739	987	948	703	951	916	1,442	1,938	1,864
15-19	929	737	983	891	702	950	1,820	1,439	1,934
20-24	911	925	734	877	890	701	1,788	1,814	1,435
25-29	732	906	920	707	975	838	1,439	1,781	1,808
30-34	657	727	900	648	705	873	1,298	1,432	1,773
35-39	707	645	721	789	644	702	1,575	1,289	1,423
40-44	771	777	637	769	783	640	1,540	1,560	1,277
45-49	720	757	763	733	761	774	1,453	1,517	1,538
50-54	575	699	735	633	719	747	1,237	1,418	1,482
55-59	315	547	666	394	644	699	709	1,191	1,365
60-64	462	290	507	556	376	615	1,017	666	1,121
65-69	382	405	255	453	513	347	835	917	602
70-74	274	308	327	343	391	444	616	699	771
Over 75	227	292	349	353	427	503	580	719	853

18. If the two projections are compared, it will be seen that for the 15-59 age group and the 60 and over age group, the differences are negligible. There will be about 13,400,000 persons between 15 and 59 in 1980 and 14,000,000 in 1985, i.e., an increase over 1974 of 640,000 and 1,240,000 respectively. For the age group 60 and over, which had 2,985,000 persons in 1974, the increase will be practically nil in 1980 and around 300,000 persons in 1985.

19. For the age group 0-14, the results are very different:

- if the "high assumption" should prove correct, in this group there would be 6,070,000 persons in 1980 and 6,355,000 in 1985, i.e. by comparison with 1974, an increase of 780,000 and 1,070,000 respectively;

- in the case of the "low assumption" the increase would be 360,000 persons in 1980 and 154,000 in 1985.

20. The fulfilment of one or the other of these projections would entail very big differences in the rate of investment in education during the next ten years.

5. Ethnic distribution

21. The ethnic distribution of the population of Rumania is shown in the following table.

Table VII: RUMANIA - Population breakdown by nationalities at the 1930, 1956 and 1966 censuses

Ethnic groups	1930		1956		1966	
	Numbers (in thousands)	%	Numbers (in thousands)	%	Numbers (in thousands)	%
Total	14,281	100.0	17,489	100.0	19,103	100.0
Rumanians	11,118	77.8	14,996	85.7	16,747	87.7
Hungarians	1,423	10.0	1,588	9.1	1,620	8.5
Germans	663	4.4	385	2.2	383	2.0
Others	1,106	7.7	521	3.0	354	1.8

Source: Recensamintul Populatei din 21 Februaiei. Directia Centrala de Statistica, Bucarest, 1959.

Recensamintul Populatei din 15 Martei 1966. Directia Centrala de Statistica, Bucarest, 1969.

22. The predominant position of the Rumanians in the population pattern increased during the period under survey. The comparative decrease in the other ethnic groups may be due both to emigration to join families abroad and to a lower fertility rate.

6. Geographical distribution of the population.
Urbanization

23. The salient feature of the geographical population pattern in Rumania over the last 40 years is the constant advance of urbanization.

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Table VIII: RUMANIA - Town/country population at the 1930, 1948, 1956, 1966 and 1st July, 1974 censuses.

Date	Population (in thousands)			Proportion of urban population (%)
	Total	Town	Country	
1930	14,281	3,051	11,229	21.4
1948	15,872	3,713	12,159	23.4
1956	17,489	5,474	12,015	31.3
1966	19,103	7,306	11,797	38.2
1974	21,028	8,979	12,072	42.7

Sources: -"The Population of Rumania", National Demographic Commission. Editions Méridiane, Bucharest, 1974
 -Anuarul Statistic al Republicii Socialiste, România, 1975.

The urban population has almost doubled during the period under consideration; most of the changes took place after 1948.

24. The figures in Table IX give further details of these movements.

Table IX: RUMANIA - Urban population breakdown by size of cities at the 1956 and 1966 censuses

Number of inhabitants	Number of towns		Population (in thousands)		Proportion (%)		Ratio $\frac{1966}{1956}$
	1956	1966	1956	1966	1956	1966	
Total	171	183	4,746.7	6,220.1	100.0	100.0	131.0
1. Over 1,000,000	1	1	1,177.7	1,366.7	24.8	22.0	116.0
2. 100,000-1,000,000	7	12	857.3	1,778.4	18.1	28.6	207.4
3. 50,000-99,999	8	8	653.1	532.1	13.8	8.5	81.5
4. 20,000-49,999	25	43	737.6	1,273.4	15.5	20.5	172.6
5. 10,000-19,999	60	59	877.6	859.6	18.5	13.8	97.9
6. Under 10,000	70	60	443.4	409.9	9.3	6.6	92.4

Source: "Recensamintul Populatei din 21 Februariei 1956".

"Recensamintul Populatei din 15 Martei 1956".

25. The population movement has been mainly towards the towns in the 100,000 to 1,000,000 and 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants bracket. The number of towns in these two categories has almost doubled in the space of ten years. In 1966 they accounted for half the urban population as against only one-third in 1956.

7. Demographic policy(i) Birth rate

26. State allowances for children have existed in Rumania since 1956. They are calculated on the basis of the parents' income (with an upper limit which, in 1974, was 4,000 lei per month), the number and age of the children (no allowances are payable after 16) and the place of residence of the parents (town or country). Since 1972, they have been extended to members of the agricultural co-operatives. The total funds allocated by the State for this purpose rose from 1,726 million lei in 1960 to 2,715 million in 1965, 4,230 million in 1970 and 6,800 million in 1973.

27. Since 1965, Rumanian women are entitled to 112 days' maternity leave, during which they receive the equivalent of 60% of the average pay packet. During the same year, mothers may be given leave to look after a sick child up to the age of three years. They receive up to 55% of the average wage. Expectant mothers in their sixth month and those breast-feeding their babies may not be employed on night work or in dangerous or incommodious premises. They are also entitled to a rest period of two hours a day until the child is nine months old.

28. The decree of October 1966 introduced two different types of measures:

- a maternity benefit became payable as from the third child (1,000 lei in 1972);
- the regulations governing abortion, which was a common form of birth control in Rumania, became much more restrictive;
- no terminations were allowed after the first three months and they had to be carried out by a gynaecologist in a hospital or a surgery. Authorization to terminate a pregnancy is granted only for medical reasons when there is a danger of abnormality, on the grounds of age (over 45), when there are four or more children, and in a case of rape or incest.

(ii) Senior citizens

29. The basis of the current policy is the old age pension which is part of the State social welfare system. It is granted to all male wage-earners of sixty who have worked for at least twenty-five years and to all female wage-earners of fifty-five who have worked for twenty years. The pension is calculated as a percentage of salary and the lower the salary the higher the percentage. Pensionable age can be reduced if the working conditions are unpleasant or incommodious and women who have had three, four or five children may receive their pensions one, two or three years earlier.

II. WORKING POPULATION

1. The working population as a proportion of the total population

30. Table X gives a general idea of the changes which have taken place between 1956 and 1966.

31. The total population increased by 1,615,000 persons over the period under consideration whereas the working population dropped by 87,000, with the result that the general activity rate declined from 59.4% to 54.2%. This is explained mainly by the drop in the activity rate for the younger age-groups (14 to 19 and 20 to 24) because of the greater number of youngsters who receive secondary and, to a lesser degree, higher education, as well as by the drop in the rate for the upper age groups (60 and over), which is often linked with the gradual movement from agriculture to the industrial sectors.

32. The activity rate for the adult age groups (25-59) shows a big rise because of the greater number of women working. Bearing in mind that the social and economic factors underlying this development (expansion of secondary and higher education, industrialization, working women) have continued to make themselves felt and will probably continue to do so in the future, it may be assumed that the two major trends observed have become more pronounced since the last survey and that they will continue to determine for some years yet the development of the working population in Rumania. The case of Czechoslovakia and Poland would seem to go some way towards bearing out this prediction.

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Table X: RUMANIA - Working population by sex and age at the 1956 and 1966 censuses

Age Group	1956 Census						1966 Census					
	Numbers in thousands			Activity rate (%)			Numbers in thousands			Activity rate (%)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
All ages	10,449	5,714	4,735	59.4	67.2	52.7	10,362	5,675	4,687	54.2	60.7	48.1
14-19	1,447	751	696	68.7	64.9	72.4	806	400	406	41.5	40.3	42.8
20-24	1,378	761	617	86.3	94.5	78	1,048	581	467	82.6	90.8	74.3
25-29	1,341	766	575	85.9	97.6	74.2	1,368	757	611	87.9	97.2	78.5
30-39	1,900	1,031	869	85.1	98.2	73.5	2,730	1,522	1,208	88.5	98.3	78.6
40-49	1,929	1,045	884	86.1	97.8	75.4	1,879	989	890	86.5	97.4	77.0
50-59	1,424	795	629	82.4	95.4	70.3	1,637	906	731	77.8	91.9	65.3
60 and over	1,029	565	464	59.3	77.5	46.1	885	516	369	37.9	50.5	28.2

Sources: -"Recensamîntul Populatei din 21 februariei 1956"

- "Recensamîntul Populatei din 15 martie 1966"

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Table XI: Economic activity rate by sex and certain age groups in Czechoslovakia and Poland

Age Group	Czechoslovakia (1970)		Poland (1973)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
15-19	34.7	41.3	32	26.5
20-24	90.2	78.7	37.5	74.5
25-29		79.3		79.8
30-34		79.0		80.0
35-39		81.1		82.3
40-44		80.2		81.6
45-49		77.6		79.0
50-54		70.2		74.4
55-59	85.3	35.9	37.3	64.7
60-64	32.7	17.9	76.2	44

Sources: -"The Population of Poland", Polish Academy of Sciences. Committee for Demographic studies, Warszawa, 1974.

-"La Population de la Tchécoslovaquie" CICRED, series, Paris 1974.

2. Classification of the working population by branch of activity

33. Table XII gives the classification of the working population by branches(1) during the period 1950-1974.

Table XII: RUMANIA - Classification of the working population by branch of activity

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1974
Total working population	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Industry	12.0	15.1	19.2	23.0	29.6
Construction	2.2	4.9	6.3	7.8	8.1
Agriculture	74.1	65.4	56.5	49.1	39.8
Forestry	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Transport	1.9	2.4	3.1	3.7	3.9
Communications	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7
Distribution	2.5	3.4	4.0	4.3	5.4
Local authorities					
Housing service	0.7	1.5	2.1	3.0	3.2
Teaching, cultural affairs, arts	2.3	2.7	3.5	3.7	3.9
Science and scientific affairs	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7
Health, social welfare	1.1	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.5
Administration	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.7
Other branches	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3

Source: "Anuarul Statistic....., 1975".

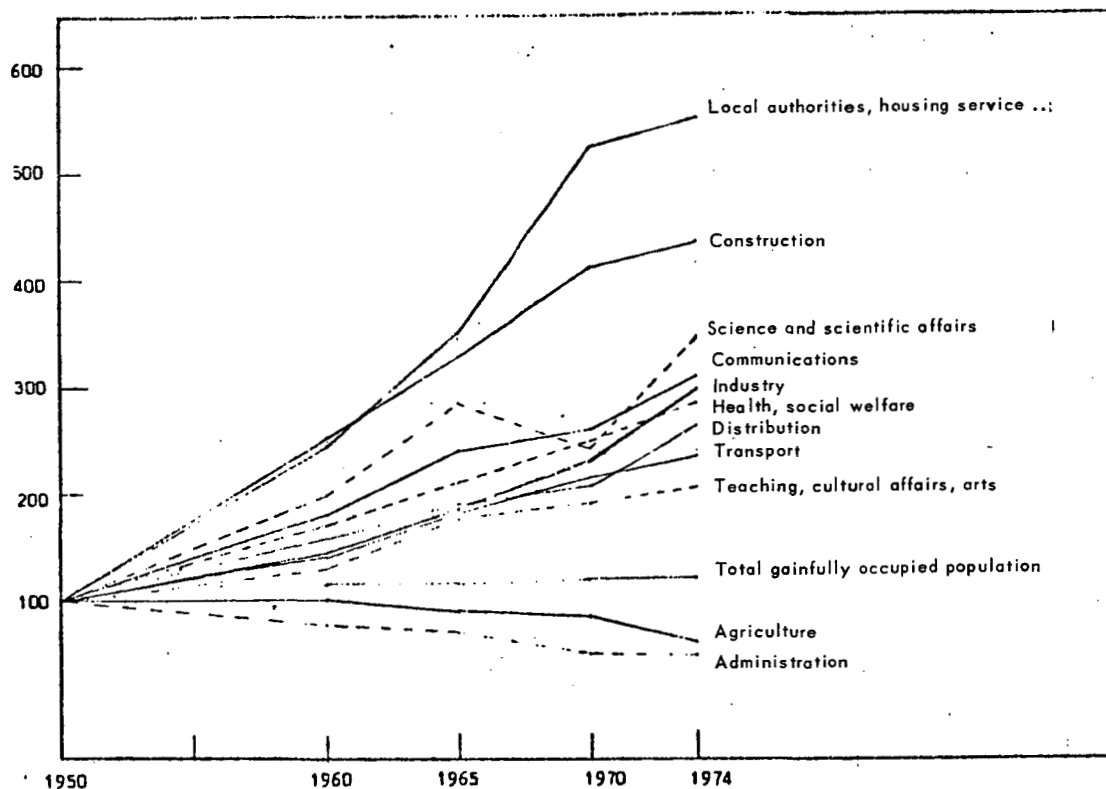
34. Agriculture still holds pride of place in spite of a big decline during the last 25 years (74.1% in 1950, 39.8% in 1974). Industry comes second and has made substantial progress (12% at the beginning of the period as against almost 30% at the end). Except for the Administration, all the other branches have followed the same trend of growth at the expense of agriculture. Figure 4 gives a clearer picture of this trend.

(1) Working population less salaried members of political organizations, national servicemen and prisoners. Most of the tables given in Rumanian publications relate to "the gainfully occupied population".

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FIG. 4 - RUMANIA - Trends in the working population by branch of activity (1950 = 100)



35. The local authorities, building, science and scientific affairs, communications, health and social welfare, distribution and transport and teaching, in that order, made very substantial progress.

36. During the most recent period shown on the chart (1970-1974) a number of differences appeared in the development of the branches. The growth rate of local authorities and in construction seems to have decreased but the communications, industrial, distribution and, above all, science and scientific affairs branches (which had fallen behind somewhat during the five previous years) increased their rate of expansion. Health and social services, transport and teaching continued to expand in the same way as during the preceding five-year period.

3. Occupational training

37. No statistical breakdown is available showing the level of qualification in the different economic branches. Nevertheless, the following table shows the number of persons who completed their studies during the period 1950 to 1970, by level of training and gives a good general picture of the trend in the field of education.

Table XIII: RUMANIA - Number of certificates awarded at different educational levels, 1950-1970

Educational level	1950-1955	1956-1960		1961-1965		1966-1970	
	Numbers (in thousands)	Numbers (in thousands)	Variation from preceding period	Numbers (in thousands)	Variation from preceding period	Numbers (in thousands)	Variation from preceding period
Total	727.9	787.5	+ 8.2%	855.6	+ 8.6%	995.6	+ 16.4%
Training schools	195.5	140.9	-27.9%	257.3	+ 82.6%	348.6	+ 35.5%
Secondary education	227.7	179.9	-21.0%	377.3	+209.7%	510.5	+ 35.3%
Higher education	57.0	57	0.0%	66.9	+ 17.4%	115.6	+ 72.8%

Source: "The population of Rumania".

38. During the period 1956-1960, the overall advance of 8.2% compared with the previous period would seem to be attributable exclusively to progress in primary and general education since awards of professional and secondary certificates and diplomas declined and awards of higher education diplomas and degrees remained at the same level.

39. Over the succeeding ten years a big effort must have been made, firstly, at the occupational training and secondary levels (+82.6% and +209.7% respectively for the period 1961-1965) and then in the field of higher education (+72.8% for the period 1966-1970).

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RUMANIA - Trend in the gross birth and death rates

Year	Birth rate %	Death rate %	Natural growth %
1946	24.8	18.8	0.60
1947	23.4	22.0	0.14
1948	23.9	15.6	0.83
1949	27.6	13.7	1.39
1950	26.2	12.4	1.38
1951	25.1	12.8	1.23
1952	24.3	11.7	1.31
1953	23.8	11.6	1.22
1954	24.8	11.5	1.33
1955	25.6	9.7	1.59
1956	24.2	9.9	1.43
1957	22.9	10.2	1.27
1958	21.6	8.7	1.29
1959	20.2	10.2	1.00
1960	19.1	8.7	1.04
1961	17.5	8.7	0.88
1962	16.2	9.2	0.70
1963	15.7	0.3	0.74
1964	15.2	8.1	0.71
1965	14.6	8.6	0.60
1966	14.3	8.2	0.61
1967	27.4	9.3	1.81
1968	26.7	9.6	1.71
1969	23.3	10.1	1.32
1970	21.1	9.5	1.16
1971	19.5	9.5	1.0
1972	18.8	9.2	0.96
1973	18.2	9.8	0.84
1974	20.3	9.1	1.12

RUMANIA - Sum of fertility
rates by age

Year	Sum of rates (for one woman)
1948	2.89
1949	3.34
1950	3.17
1951	3.03
1952	3.00
1953	2.88
1954	3.00
1955	3.09
1956	2.89
1957	2.73
1958	2.59
1959	2.43
1960	2.34
1961	2.17
1962	2.04
1963	2.01
1964	1.96
1965	1.91
1966	1.90
1967	3.66
1968	3.63
1969	3.19
1970	2.89
1971	2.66
1972	2.55
1973	2.44
1974	2.72