

## INTERDEPENDENCE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN THE CURRENT ACTIVITY OF THE FEMININE POPULATION WITH THE AGE OF 15 AND OVER AND THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN ALIVE BY THEM IN DEPRESSION OF BEIUȘ

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**Abstract:** The present study wants to underline the particularities established between the present activity of the women with the age of 15 and over and their quality to have born children alive or not, the number of born children attribute to them, respectively, having as reference area the Depression of Beiuș. It were used data offered by the Census of the population and houses, accomplished in 2011. From the analysis of the results obtained, it can be observed that the percentage of women that have born alive children is higher in the rural feminine population (79,2%), and in the active population (80,3%), compared to the urban feminine population (73,5%), respectively the inactive one (74,9%), where their percentage is more reduced. Regarding the quantitative distribution of the women depending on the number of alive newborns predominates those with two children on the level of the entire socio economic categories registered, the exceptions being given by the feminine population of pupils and students, of persons supported and those with other economic situations, among which the highest percentage falls to the women with a child born alive.

**Key words:** feminine population, newborns alive, current economic activity, Depression of Beiuș

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### INTRODUCTION

Depression of Beiuș forms the internal compartment of Depression of Crișul Negru that expresses ...the best the characteristics of „*gulf-depression*” from the Western facade of Occidental Carpathians... (Pop, 2005, p. 79). Inside the Bihor county, it occupies the South-Eastern part, being neighbour with the Cluj, Alba and Arad counties (Filimon, 2012; Herman and Benchiș, 2017).

From the demographic point of view, this depression area is confronted with a phenomenon of quantitative regression of population, in the conditions when the Census of population and house from 2011 surprises a number of 69 314 inhabitants, compared to 77 008 persons from the census of 2002. The causes reside in the installing and perpetuation in the post communist period of some negative values of the natural and migratory review, with direct repercussions on the degree of ageing of the population, which on the level of 2011 is very accentuated (Cicharska, 2014; Stoica, 2011; Filimon et al., 2012). Thus on the level of this depression area the number of alive

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newborns is directly influenced by these demographic evolutions to which is added, with complementary nature, the economic restructuring specific to the area (Prasca and Olău, 2013).

### **METHODOLOGY**

The first stage of research presupposed the consulting of some works centered on the study of the population from geographical perspective, either on general level (Blaga, 1979; Cucu, 1997, 2002; Erdeli and Dumitrache, 2001; Herman, 2009; Ilieș and Stașac, 2000; Neaguț, 2011; Nicoară, 1999b; Surd, 2004), or on the particular level (Dimitriu, 2007; Filimon, 2012; Filimon, 2014; Maier, 2003; Morar, 2012; Muntele, 1998; Nicoară, 1999a; Persu, 2012; Pop, 1995; Rațiu, 2008; Ungureanu et al., 2002).

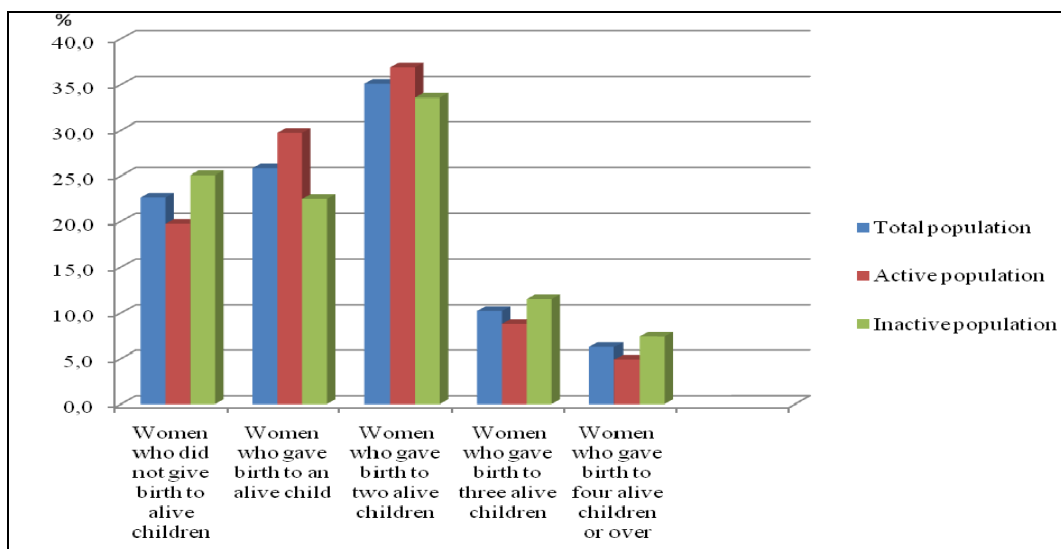
The processing and analyzing of the data, that was made in the second stage of this research, has at its basis the numbers delivered by the Census of the population and houses from 2011. This has offered the possibility of structuring the feminine population with the age of 15 and over in: active population, that includes three subcategories: employed population, unemployed in search of a place of work and unemployed in search of the first place of work, respectively inactive population, that subordinates: groups of pupils and students; of pensioners; of housewives; of women supported (by other persons, by the state and by private organizations, but also from other sources) and of women in other economic situations (income from renting, interests, lease). To this fractionation of the feminine population with the age of 15 and over depending on the statute of the current activity on horizontal is added another, on the vertical, which includes, also, two large samples: that of the women that did not give birth to alive children (less viewed in this study) and that of the women that gave birth to at least one alive child, debated in detail in the following pages. The data offered by the census allow the division of the feminine population with the age of 15 and over in four subcategories: the first includes the women with a child born alive, the second those with two children, the third those with three children, and the fourth those with four children and over. Regarding the method of calculation of the percentage values, the reporting was made permanently to the total feminine population with the age of 15 and over, for the purpose of obtaining average values specific to the feminine population that did not give birth to alive children, and for the women that gave birth to alive children, and in order to calculate the percentages attributed to the feminine population depending on the number of children born alive, for each type of activity concerned.

### **INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA ON THE GENERAL LEVEL OF THE DEPRESSION OF BEIUȘ**

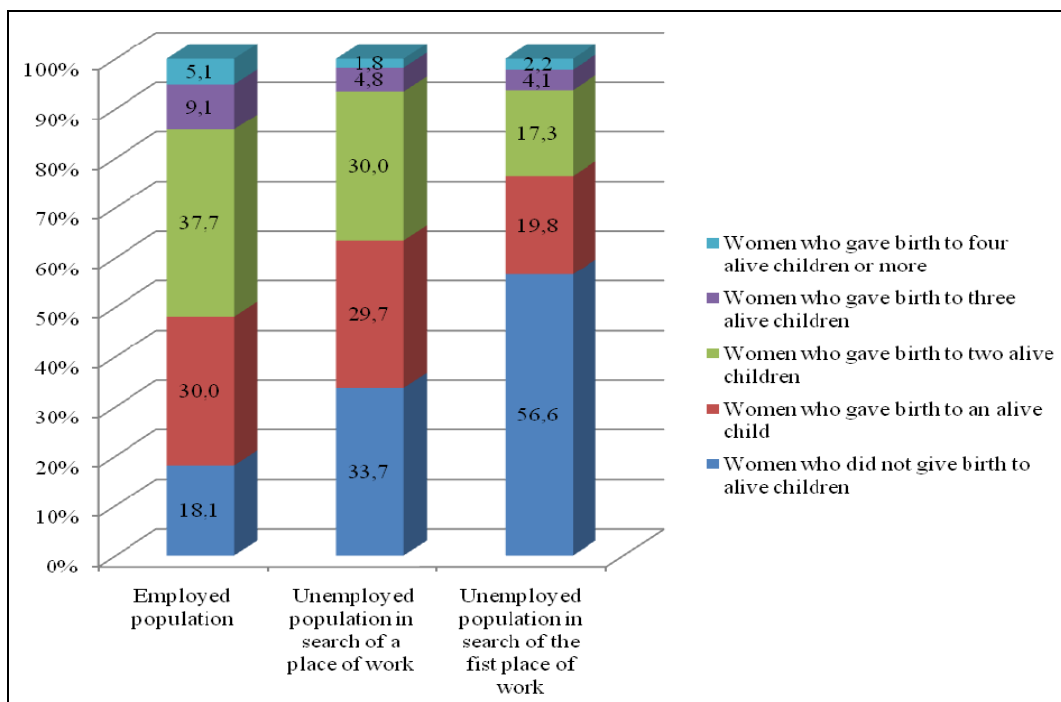
At the general level of the depression the percentage values obtained following the performing of the calculations show a percentage of feminine population that gave birth to alive children of 77,4% of the total women of with the age of 15 and over. Classifying the four categories of women concerned, the lot of women that gave birth to two children, is by far the first, with 35,1, followed by that of the women with only one child born, with 25,8%, and the women who gave birth to three children would have a percentage of 10,2%, and those with four or more to register an average of 6,3%.

The active feminine population registers a percentage of 46,4% of the total feminine population viewed, among this being observed an increase of the value attributed to the women that gave birth to at least a child, up to the figure of 80,3%. It is observed among this population an augmentation of the values attributed to the women that gave birth to a child up to almost 30%, of those with two children to 37%, together with the diminishing of the figures owned by the women that gave birth to three children (8,8%) and those that gave birth to four children or more (4,9%) (figure 1).

If among the employed feminine population the percentage values registered by the women who gave birth to children are similar to those attributed to the active feminine population, presenting only a mild superiority those from the first category mentioned, the situation is changing radically if we take into consideration the specific number of the unemployed feminine population from this depression area.



**Figure 1.** Distribution of the number of children on the level of the total feminine population, active and inactive, from the Depression of Beiuș, in 2011  
(Data source: The census of the population and houses from 2011, DJS Bihor)



**Figure 2.** Distribution of the number of children on the level of the active feminine population with the age of 15 and over from the Depression of Beiuș, in 2011  
(Data source: The census of the population and houses from 2011, DJS Bihor)

Thus, the unemployed women in search of another place of work hold an average of 4,8% among the active feminine population, of which 33,7% did not gave birth to alive children, and the difference of 66,3% is represented by the women that gave birth to at least one alive child. It is

observed, thus, a diminishing of the values specific to the women that gave birth to alive children, compared to the employed feminine population and if we detail on the level of the number of children, the widest regression falls to the women with two born children (over 7%), followed by those with three children (over 4%), respectively four children (over 3%). The discrepancies are accentuated moreover if we consider the unemployed feminine population in search of the first place of work (2,3% of the active feminine population) and the employed one, one of the main causes being the age relatively small of the women from this category. Thus, the women which gave birth to alive children register a percentage of 43,4%, so less than half of their total. Corresponding to this evolution are also the specific values of the four categories analyzed, thus if those with one child born are close to the limit of 20%, marking a rebound of over 10% compared to the employed feminine population, those with two children, by the figure of 17,3% mark more than a bisection of the values, the same evolution being specific to the women with three, respectively four or over four children (figure 2).

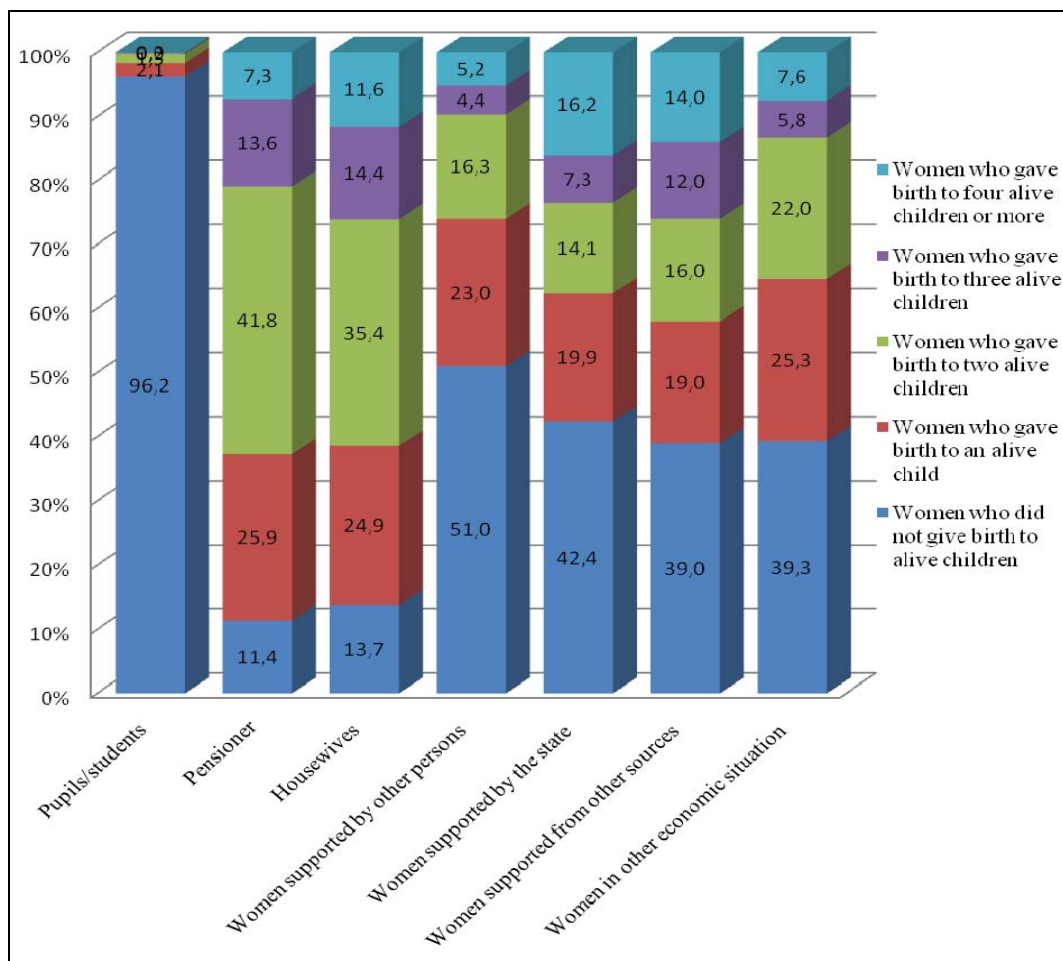
The inactive feminine population holds 53,6% of the total feminine population from the same category of age. Among it, a quarter is represented by women that did not give birth to alive children and the difference is attributed to those that have at least one child. As in in case of the active feminine population among the inactive one, the highest values fall to the women with two children born alive, with the percentage of 33,6% (value more reduced with 3% than in case of the active one), being followed by that of the women with a child born alive, that hold the percentage of 22,4% (value also inferior to that attributed to the active population). An interesting phenomenon is that of the numbers relatively high attributed to the women that gave birth to three children (11,5%), respectively those with four or more than four children (7,4%). The explanation consists in the fact that this category includes pensioner women, who are presupposed to have more children, especially in respect to the age they have, but also the housewives, that are predisposed to a higher number of births.

Among the categories of inactive population, the greatest percentage falls to the pensioners, who by the figure of 59,8% are assuring a clear majority. For that matter, among this type of population is registered also the highest percentage of women that gave birth to alive children (88,6%), reported to all the other categories, of the active population and of the inactive one. The value is more explainable by the criteria of age of these women that are included in the greatest part in the group of elder population from Depression of Beiuș. More exactly, the percentage of pensioner women with two children is over the limit of 40% (41,8% - maximum value reported to all the categories concerned), while the pensioner women with only one child hold a percentage of at least a quarter of the total of pensioner women. Regarding the pensioner women that gave birth to three children, is observed that the percentage of 13,6% specific to them is crossed only by that attributed to the housewives, while the pensioner women with four or more than four children hold a figure of 7,3%, close to the specific average of the inactive feminine population (figure 3).

The second place, as percentage, among the inactive feminine population falls to the housewives (19,5%), in whose population the highest values are held by the women that gave birth to alive children (86,3%). Regarding the distribution of the values on the four categories of women that gave birth to alive children, the highest figure (35,4%) falls, according to the pattern already underlined by the previous values, to the women with two children, these being followed by those with one child, who hold the percentage of 24,9%. As we already mentioned in the above lines, in this category of housewives we can observe that the women with three children born alive hold 14,4%, and those that gave birth to four or more than four children would register a value of 11,6%.

The distinct category represented by pupils and students is characterized by the presence of some values totally opposed to those registered by the housewives and pensioner from the Depression of Beiuș. These realities are enclosed in a normality determined by the young age of this contingent, respectively their statute of pupils, respectively students, statute that is hardly usual for the women that gave birth to alive children. But there are numerous exceptions, proved by the fact that 3,8% of the feminine population of pupils/students with the age over 15 gave birth

to at least one alive child, more exactly 78 persons, of which 2,1% gave birth to a single child, 1,5% to two children, and 0,2% to three children. No pupil/student belongs to the category of women that gave birth to four children or more.



**Figure 3.** Distribution of the number of children on the level of the inactive feminine population with the age of 15 and over from the Depression of Beiuș, in 2011 (Data source: The census of the population and houses from 2011, DJS Bihor)

Regarding the supported feminine persons, either by the state, private organizations, other persons, or from other sources, their percentage is reduced, with only 4,3% from the inactive feminine population from the depression. The specific figures vary between 60% - women that gave birth to alive children and who are supported from other sources, and 48,8% for those supported by the state. Detailing on the level of the number of children, it predominates the omen that gave birth to an alive child, with values situated around the figure of 20%, followed by those with two children, with percentage between 14-16%. In case of those that gave birth to three children is found a clearer differentiation: women supported from other sources reach a relatively high percentage, of 12% from the total of women with the age of over 15 from this category, and those supported by other persons would hold a percentage of only 4,4%. The discrepancies that are more accentuated appear for women supported that have four

children or more, so that those supported by other persons register an average of 5,2% of the total, and those supported by the state would reach to 16,2%.

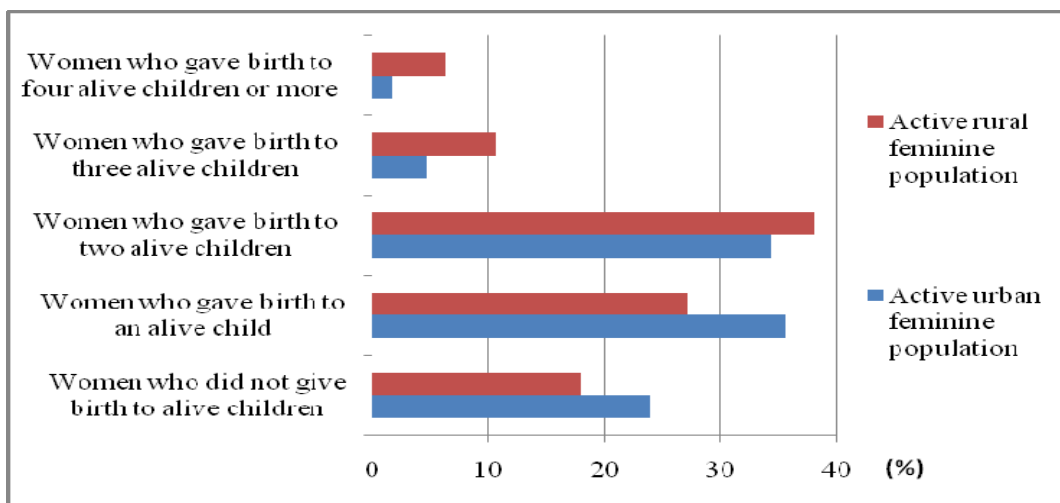
The women with the age of over 15, included in the category of those that hold another economic situation register the following percentages: 61% - women that gave birth to alive children, of which 25,3% gave birth to a child, 22 % - two children, while the value attributed to those with three children, respectively four children are not to be neglected, being of 5,8%, respectively 7,6%.

### THE INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA IN A COMPARING ANALYSIS URBAN-RURAL

The dwelling environments from the Depression of Beiuș present different particularities regarding the quantitative distribution of women with the age of 15 and over depending on the current activity and the number of children born alive.

On the general level, the total feminine population with the age of 15 and over marks higher values in the rural environment regarding the number of women that gave birth to alive children, with an average of 79,2%, compared to only 73,5% which is attributed to the urban, but the differentiations will be more visible once the subordinated levels are detailed. Regarding the quantitative distribution of women depending on the number of children is found the ranging on the first place of the urban only in the first category, namely the women with a single child born alive, and on the level of the other three categories the rural would register higher values than the urban, proving, thus, the presence of a higher natality in the village.

Thus, among the active persons is identified a percentage of 76,1% for the women that gave birth to alive children in the urban environment, and the rural would have a superior average than the urban of 82,1%. Analyzing the percentage of the women depending on the number of children, is observed the presence of a higher value in the urban only for the women that gave birth to a single child, of 35,6%, compared with 27,1% in the rural, and the percentage of women with two children would be superior in the last environment mentioned, of 38%, compared to 34,3% as it is registered in the towns. The discrepancies are maintained and even are accentuated on the level of the values held by the women that gave birth to three alive children, where the report is of 4,6% to 10,6% in favor to the rural, and in case of women with four children or more the figures are of 1,7% to 6,3% (figure 4).



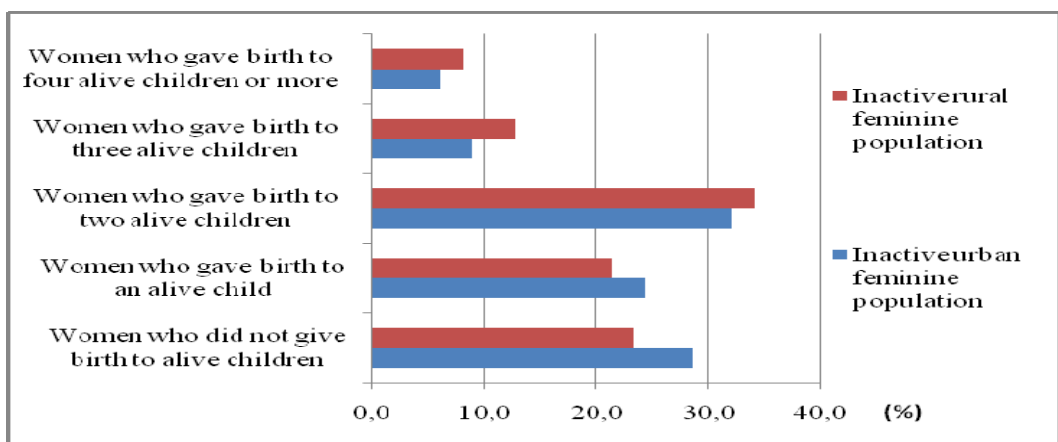
**Figure 4.** Distribution of the number of children on the level of the active feminine population on the level of the two dwelling environments from the Depression of Beiuș, in 2011  
(Data source: The census of the population and houses from 2011, DJS Bihor)

It results that in Depression of Beiuș, the women with three or more children born alive have a more important percentage on the level of villages, values that are determined either by the predominant presence of some communities of Rroma, or to some confessions that encourage the natality, or just, a natality behavior with traditional influences. The employed feminine population is folding approximately on the same quantitative distributions of the women depending on the number of children born alive as the active population, being observed the presence of just a mild percentage increase on the level of some categories or is observed even some identical values.

In case of the unemployed women in search of a place of work, the rebound registered is of almost 20% compared to the employed population on the level of urban, and in the rural would register for the same population a slower regression, of a bit over 10%, being maintained thus a high average of women that gave birth to alive children, of 70,8%. If we detail on the level of the effective number of children born alive in the urban environment, the highest percentage falls on the women that gave birth to two children, of 30%, followed by those with one child, with 24,4%, and the last two categories would hold more reduced values, of 4,1%, respectively 1,1%. The rural is behaving differently on the level of these classifications, in the way that the majority falls on the women with a child, of 33,3%, being followed by those with two children, with 30% (value similar to that of the urban), and those with three children, four children or more to register figures a bit higher than those specific to the urban, of 5,3%, respectively 2,3%.

The unemployed feminine population in search of a place of work marks in case of the women that gave birth to alive children a value a bit over 50% in the urban environment, and in the rural would register only 39,5%. The distribution of the number of children on the level of this category of unemployed women is folding on that presented in the previous case, being underlined only the figure relatively high of 4,6% attributed to the women with four or more children from the urban.

The inactive feminine population with the age of 15 and over from the Depression of Beiuș registers for urban environment, and for the rural, inferior values to the active feminine population. The quantitative distribution of the inactive women depending on the number of alive children shows numerous similitudes between the two types of habitats. Thus, on the level of both the highest percentage falls on the women that gave birth to two children, with average values of over 30%, these being followed by those with a child born, with values of over 20%, while the last two places fall, naturally, to the women with three children, respectively those with four children or more. Among the differences signalized is also the higher percentage of women with two children in the rural environment, the same specific being attributed also to women with three children, who in the villages would hold 12,8%, but also to those with four children or more who have a percentage of 8,1% (figure 5).



**Figure 5.** Distribution of the number of children on the level of the inactive feminine population on the level of the two dwelling environments from the Depression of Beiuș, in 2011 (Data source: The census of the population and houses from 2011, DJS Bihor)

The pensioner feminine population from this depression area holds the highest percentages regarding the women who gave birth to alive children, of 85% in the urban and over 90% in the rural. Also, to it corresponds also much higher values than the average specific to the total inactive population on the level of the women that gave birth to two children, three, four or more. For example, in the rural environment the pensioner women that gave birth to three children hold 15,3% and those with four children or more reach to the average of 7,9% and in the urban the specific figures to be less reduced of 10,8%, respectively 6,2%.

The housewives are more numerous in the rural than in the urban, where they are close to a quarter of the inactive population, while in the urban dwelling environment they reach the value of only 12%, but, still, the percentages of those who gave birth to alive children are similar (85-86%). Regarding the classification of the women depending on the number of born children, the highest percentages fall on the women that have two children, 35,9% in the rural and 33,2% in the urban, the second place being occupied by the women who gave birth to a single child, with higher figures in the urban, of 30,1%, than in the rural, where they are estimated at 23,5%. The highest values are registered for the women that gave birth to three children (15,3% in the rural and 11,1% in the urban), while the women with four children or more hold in both habitats percentages situated a bit over 11% of the total housewife population.

The pupils, respectively the students from the area analyzed by us, who gave birth to at least one child are more numerous on the level of the villages, where they reach, a modest figure of 59 persons, representing 4,3% of the inactive feminine population, and in the towns the figure calculated would be of only 2,9% (19 persons). It predominates the women with a child and two children, those with three children being met only in the rural environment (0,3%). In the urban environment, in the category of the women with four children or more is registered only one person.

The women who gave birth to alive children with the age of 15 and over, supported, no matter the source, hold higher percentages on the level of the rural environment, where they reach even to a percentage of 70% in case of those supported by the state, while in the urban environment the maximum value is of 52% and belongs to the women supported from other sources. The highest percentages fall on the women with one child no matter the habitat, being underlined some record figures in case of the women supported by the state, which reach a value of 23,1% in case of those with four children or more and 20,7% for those supported from other sources.

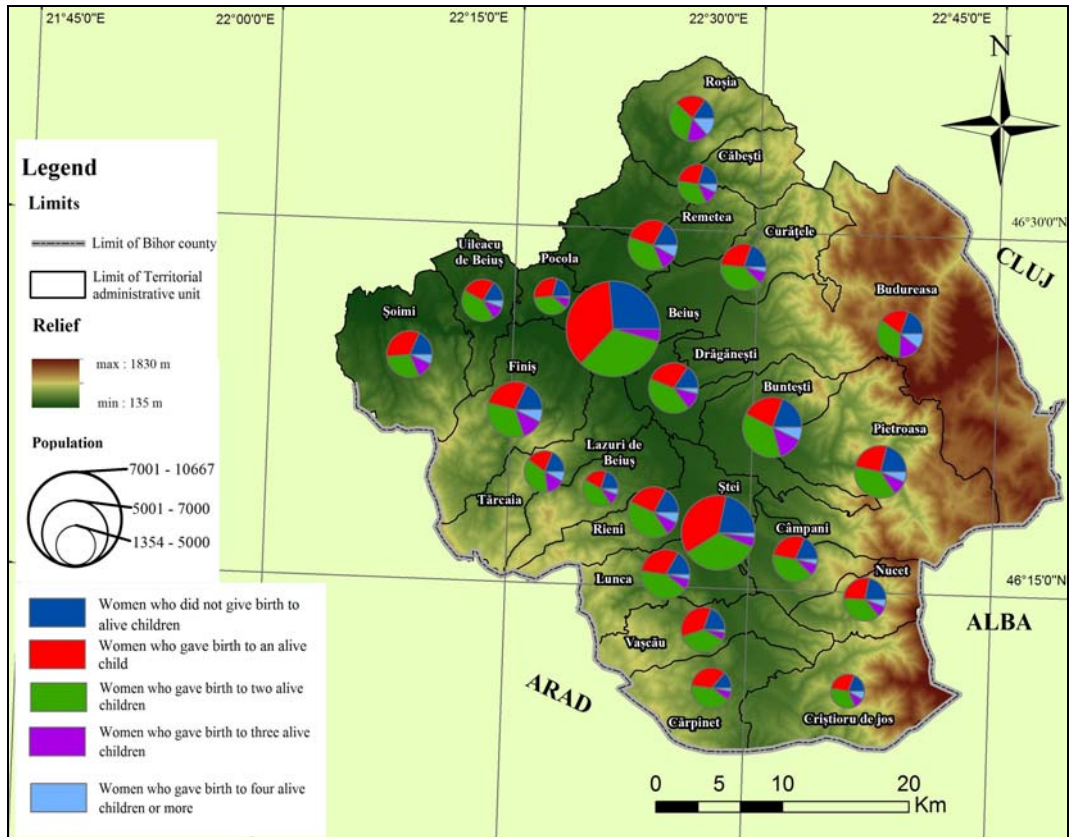
Regarding the women with the age of 15 and over in another economic situation, is remarked a higher percentage in the rural environment in case of those who gave birth to alive children, of 64,6%, compared to only 50,9% in the urban.

#### **THE INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA ON THE LEVEL OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS**

The high percentage of employed women among the active population influences in a great measure the values registered by the women that gave birth to alive children, in the conditions when the unemployed population by the decreased percentage held is only reducing a bit of those values.

The active women that gave birth to alive children present variable percentages among the administrative unit from the Depression of Beiuș (figure 6). From the centralization of the data it results that 70% of the administrative units register superior values to the general average of the depression, the first places in the classification falling to the communes Cărpinet, Roșia and Drăgănești. Regarding the quantitative distribution of the women depending on the number of alive newborn, is observed, as particular fact, higher percentages in case of those with three children, four or more over in those communes where there are important Roma ethnic community (Șoimi, Finiș, Budureasa etc.). The same characteristics are present also in some communes as Roșia, Pietroasa, Buntești which, by the geographical position somehow more isolated in this depression area and implicitly county area, have kept the tendencies of a traditional natality behavior.

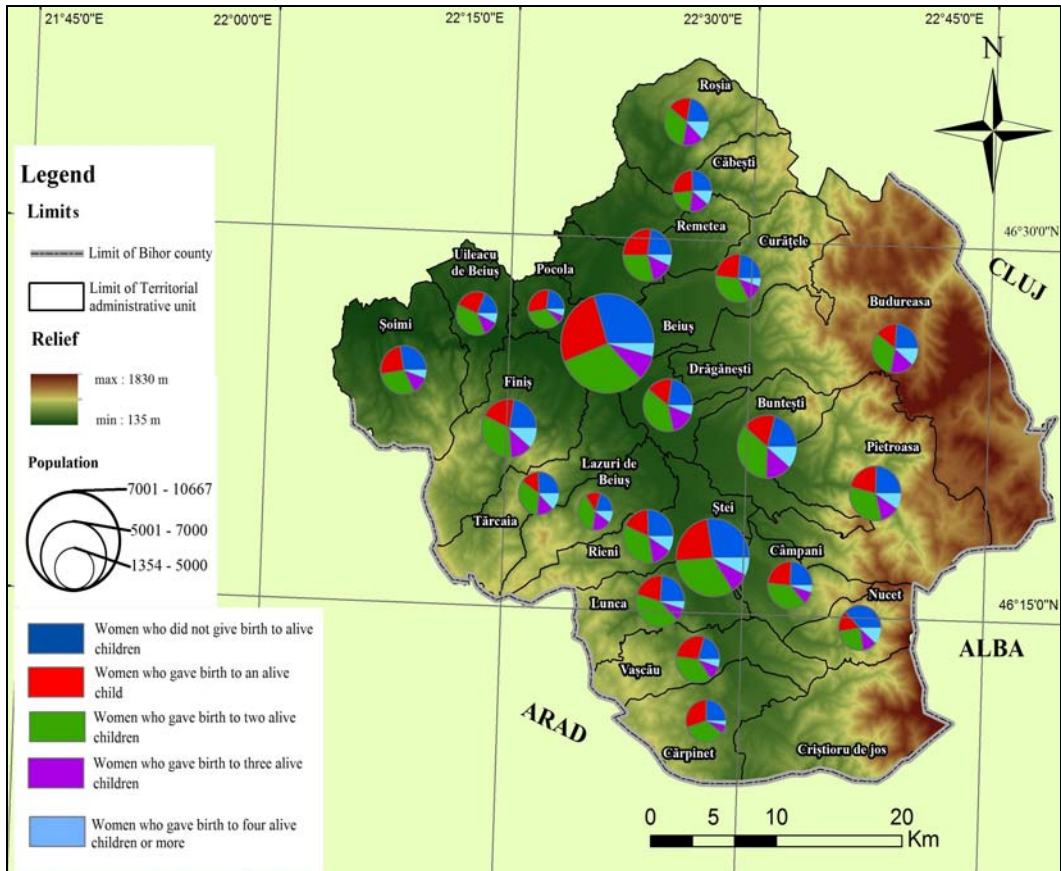




**Figure 6.** Distribution of the active women with the age of 15 and depending on the number of children born alive on the level of the administrative units from the Depression of Beiuș, in 2011  
 Source: The census of the population and houses from 2011, DJS Bihor

The inactive feminine population with the age of 15 and over is remarked by a more decreased percentage attributed to the women who gave birth to alive children, compared to the specific values of the active population, as it can be observed from figure 7. The calculated figures on the level of this category of population are the result of the high percentage of pensioner and housewives in the inactive population, manpower that is characterized by high percentage of women that gave birth to alive children. The population of pupils, students and women supported from different sources, by the values more reduced that they register, moderates the final average attributed to this category of inactive feminine population.

Of the 23 administrative units of Depression of Beiuș, 16 (namely 70% of their number) holds percentage of the inactive women that gave birth to alive children higher than the general average. Even if there is this coincidence of the figures with those specific for the active population, the values calculated on the level of the feminine population that gave birth to alive children are easily more reduced. It can be exemplified by the percentage of 81,9% held by Uileacu de Beiuș, and 80% registered by Vașcău and Lazuri de Beiuș etc. Regarding the quantitative distribution of the women depending on the number of children born alive, is remarked the higher percentage of these in the towns Stei and Beiuș, without being majoritary still in the total feminine population. The women with two children born alive hold significant percentages of the analyzed population in communes as: Roșia, Lunca, Buntești etc., and those with three children, four or more to register a more consistent presence in Finiș, Roșia, Budureasa etc.



**Figure 7.** Distribution of the inactive women with the age of 15 and depending on the number of children born alive on the level of the administrative units from the Depression of Beiuș, in 2011  
Source: The census of the population and houses from 2011, DJS Bihor

## CONCLUSIONS

The women with the age of 15 and over that gave birth to alive children register on the level of this depression area an average value of 77,4%. Behind this figure are hiding the major discrepancies registered on the level of the socio economic categories included in the present study, and in the administrative units.

If we are referring, in a first stage, to the conclusions that are detached from the analysis of the values specific to each presented current activity, on the level of the entire depression area, we find the presence of the highest percentages of women that gave birth to alive children in the pensioner feminine population, followed by the classic one, both being components of the inactive population, from the active population the employed population would have the highest figures. In exchange, the most reduced average values of this category fall to the population of pupils and student, respectively the unemployed feminine population in search of a place of work, the minimums that are explainable in respect with the young age of the women included in these categories, and their statute.

Regarding the quantitative distribution of the women depending on the number of children born alive is observed the highest percentages of women with two children, among the active population and the inactive one, exceptions being the categories of unemployed women in search of the first place of work, the pupils and students, the persons supported or with another economic situation where it predominates the women that gave birth to a single child. The women with three

children are more numerous among the population of pensioner, housewives and women supported from other sources, and those with four children or more would stand out among the women supported by the state, from other sources and the housewives.

Regarding the conclusions that can be given following the comparative analysis of the data specific to the urban and rural environment, we observe that the percentage of women that gave birth to alive children is higher in the rural environment, in the active population and in the inactive one. Regarding the quantitative distribution of the women depending on the number of children born alive, on the level of both habitats predominates the women with two children in the active feminine population, and in the inactive one. Also, it can be seen the higher percentage value for the rural environment in regard of the women with three children, respectively four children or more, on the level of the active population, and especially among the inactive, where the pensioner women and housewives raise the general average calculated.

The administrative units from this depression are characterized by the presence of some higher values of women that gave birth to alive children especially in the peripheral communes, that still keep the tendencies of a traditional demographic behavior, but also in those that include important communities of Roma ethnic, characterized, also, by a high natural increase.

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