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## **Sotsgorod**

### **The Problem of Building Socialist Cities**

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#### **OA Funding Provided By:**

National Endowment for the Humanities/Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Humanities Open Book Program.

The title-level DOI for this work is:

[doi:10.7551/mitpress/6353.001.0001](https://doi.org/10.7551/mitpress/6353.001.0001)

## APPENDIX 1

ACCOUNT OF GOSPLAN RSFSR ON THE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS  
FOR THE CITY OF MAGNITOGORSK UNDER CONDITIONS OF  
SOCIALIZED SERVICES FOR THE POPULATION'S NEEDS.<sup>77</sup>

## I

a) Occupied on regular schedule in the *kombinat*:

|                         |        |         |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|
| Workers .....           | 9,910  | persons |
| Service personnel ..... | 1,491  | "       |
| Total .....             | 11,401 | "       |

b) Conditions of production allow hiring of the following:

|       | Workers |    | Service Personnel |    | Total  |
|-------|---------|----|-------------------|----|--------|
|       | persons | %  | persons           | %  |        |
| Men   | 6,937   | 70 | 895               | 60 | 7,832  |
| Women | 2,973   | 30 | 596               | 40 | 3,569  |
| Total | 9,910   | —  | 1,491             | —  | 11,401 |

## II

a) Involved in production that men only can do .....70% 6,937 persons  
For these there are usually (according to TsSU) women.4.6% 319 "

Basic cadre of workers .....7,256 "

b) Of the men, single (data of TsSU) .....12-13% 853 persons  
Heads of families 6,084 persons, total .....6,937 "  
Of the women: single (according to TsSU) .....28% 90 "  
Married 72%—229 persons, total ..... 319 "

In all single 943 persons, married 6,313 persons, Total..7,256 "

## III

Average composition of the family:

Men 3.8 persons  $\times$  6,084..... = 23,119 persons  
Women 3.2 persons  $\times$  229..... = 743 "  
Single..... 943 "

Total workers' population including families..... 24,895 "

## IV

a) (see paragraph I) service personnel—male—involves  
only 60% ..... 895 persons  
For them, there are usually 25-26% women ..... 233 "

Basic cadre of service personnel .....1,128 "

b) Of male service personnel: single 13.5-14%..... 125 persons  
married—770 persons, total..... 895 "  
Of female service personnel: single 37% ..... 86 "  
married—147 persons, total..... 233 "

In all single 211 persons, married 917 persons, total.....1,128 "

## V

Average composition of the family:

Men  $3.8 \times 770$ ..... = 2,926 persons  
Women  $73.2 \times 147$ ..... = 470 "  
Single..... 211 "  
Total ..... 3,607 "

## VI

Total population, connected with production:

|   |        | Of that number—<br>independents | Of that number—<br>dependents |
|---|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Workers and members<br>of their families              | 24,805 | 7,256                           | 17,549                        |
| Service personnel<br>and members of<br>their families | 3,607  | 1,128                           | 2,479                         |
| Total   | 28,412 | 8,384                           | 20,028                        |

## VII

According to accounting records, preliminary regular studies of the public, socio-cultural, and servicing institutions show that there will be about 5,480 vacancies of which 1,430 must be filled by men (with consequent female vacancies at 4,050).

Of the 1,430 men, 14% of single men will be drawn in from the outside, i.e., 200, and 1,230 married.

|                              |               |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| Family coefficient 3.8 ..... | 4,674 persons |
| Single .....                 | 200 "         |
| Total.....                   | 4,874 "       |

## VIII

|                           | Of the total population | Of that number— independent | Of that number— dependents |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Connected with production | 28,412 persons          | 8,384                       | 20,028                     |
| Connected with services   | 4,874 persons           | 1,430                       | 3,444                      |
| Total                     | 33,286 persons          | 9,814                       | 23,472                     |

But there were 11,401 vacancies, 8,384 were hired in connection with production, leaving 3,017

But there were 5,480 vacancies, 1,430 were hired in connection with service, leaving 4,050

Total ... 16,881 [minus those hired:] 9,814 [,leaving] 7,067

Available vacancies to the number 7,067 must be taken up by dependents.

Therefore we have the following population structure:

total 33,286, independent 16,881, dependent 16,405

## IX

According to TsSU figures, the composition of the families of metal workers and service personnel, by age:

|                | Single | Heads of Families | Members of the Family up to Age 16 | 16-59  | 60 or Older |
|----------------|--------|-------------------|------------------------------------|--------|-------------|
| Working men    | 893    | 6,084             | 7,398                              | 8,250  | 1,387       |
| Working women  | 90     | 229               | 260                                | 225    | 29          |
| Service men    | 125    | 770               | 878                                | 1,132  | 146         |
| Service women  | 86     | 147               | 122                                | 168    | 33          |
| Assistance men | 200    | 1,230             | 1,392                              | 1,838  | 234         |
| Total          | 1,354  | 8,460             | 10,040                             | 11,603 | 1,729       |

Overall number 33,286 persons

Transferring the dependent population within the age group 16-59 (11,603 persons), into available vacancies (7,067), we will have an excess of 4,536 people of which only about one thousand will be occupied with servicing of the housing; the youngest group (16-19) will be freed from work for study in the mining technical school (440 persons) and the 10-year school (500 persons); we must allow 3% unemployable for various reasons (illness, etc.)—about one thousand persons.

There is a remaining reserve of 1,496 of unused labor force, the labor of whom could be organized in craft-industry cooperatives and workshops, on the nearby state farms [sovkhazy], family garden allotments [ogoroda], etc.

All the figures are based on maximum coefficients. Thus, the quantity of single persons could be increased, which would lower the population by about 1,000-1,500 persons; the female composition of the population occupied in production could be raised by 500, which would further decrease the population by 1,500, etc.

