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Sotsgorod

The Problem of Building Socialist Cities

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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.⁷⁷

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 do70% 6,937 persons
For these there are usually (according to TsSU) women.4.6% 319 "

Basic cadre of workers7,256 "

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 personnel1,128 "

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 3.8×770 = 2,926 persons
Women 73.2×147 = 470 "
Single..... 211 "
Total 3,607 "

VI

Total population, connected with production:

		Of that number— independents	Of that number— dependents
Workers and members of their families	24,805	7,256	17,549
Service personnel and members of 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 [sovkhozy], 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.

