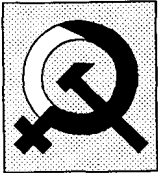


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# The USSR

## *and Constituent Republics*



- The population of the USSR was 281,689,000 (132,504,000 men and 149,185,000 women).

- The average annual number of working women was 60,054,000 (50.6% of all workers and office employees).

- 21,617,200 women graduates of specialized secondary schools or colleges (61% of the total number of such specialists) were employed in the economy.

- There were 741 school or college graduates (647 school graduates after eight or ten years of schooling and 94 college graduates) per 1,000 men (aged 10 years and older). The corresponding figure for women was 681 (595 school graduates after eight or ten years of schooling and 86 college graduates).

- The most widespread languages were Russian and the languages of the other peoples of the USSR (about 130).

### 1) Russian Federation

- The population was 145,311,000 (67,663,000 men and 77,648,000 women).
- The average annual number of working women was 34,928,000 (52% of the republic's workers and office employees).
- 12,576,600 women graduates of specialized secondary and higher schools were employed in the economy.
- The languages: Russian, East Slavic, Finno-Ugrian, Turkic, Iranian, etc.
- Capital: Moscow

### 2) Ukraine

- The population was 51,201,000 (23,641,000 men and 27,560,000 women).
- The average annual number of working women was 10,753,000 (52% of the

republic's workers and office employees).

- 4,000,200 women graduates of specialized secondary and higher schools were employed in the economy.
- The languages: Ukrainian and Russian.
- Capital: Kiev.

### 3) Byelorussia

- The population was 10,078,000 (4,720,000 men and 5,358,000 women).
- The average annual number of working women was 2,275,000 (53% of the republic's workers and office employees).
- 840,600 women graduates of specialized secondary and higher schools were employed in the economy.
- The languages: Byelorussian and Russian.
- Capital: Minsk.

### 4) Uzbekistan

- The population was 19,026,000 (9,387,000 men and 9,639,000 women).
- The average annual number of working women was 2,165,000 (43% of the republic's workers and office employees).
- 787,000 women graduates of specialized secondary and higher schools were employed in the economy.
- The languages: Uzbek and Russian.
- Capital: Tashkent.

### 5) Kazakhstan

- The population was 16,244,000 (7,872,000 men and 8,372,000 women).
- The average annual number of working women was 3,213,000 (49% of the republic's workers and office employees).
- 1,113,400 women graduates of specialized secondary and higher schools were employed in the economy.

- The languages: Kazakh and Russian.
- Capital: Alma-Ata.

### 6) Georgia

- The population was 5,266,000 (2,492,000 men and 2,774,000 women).
- The average annual number of working women was 1,024,000 (46% of the republic's workers and office employees).
- 338,200 women graduates of specialized secondary and higher schools were employed in the economy.
- The languages: Georgian, Abkhazian and Russian.
- Capital: Tbilisi.

### 7) Azerbaijan

- The population was 6,811,000 (3,327,000 men and 3,484,000 women).
- The average annual number of working women was 912,000 (43% of the republic's workers and office employees).
- 282,100 women graduates of specialized secondary and higher schools were employed in the economy.
- The languages: Azerbaijani, Armenian and Russian.
- Capital: Baku.

### 8) Lithuania

- The population was 3,641,000 (1,718,000 men and 1,923,000 women).
- The average annual number of working women was 838,000 (52% of the republic's workers and office employees).
- 331,100 women graduates of specialized secondary and higher schools were employed in the economy.
- The languages: Lithuanian and Russian.
- Capital: Vilnius.

### 9) Moldavia

- The population was 4,185,000 (1,990,000 men and 2,195,000 women).
- The average annual number of working women was 826,000 (52% of the republic's workers and office employees).
- 292,100 women graduates of specialized secondary and higher schools were employed in the economy.
- The languages: Moldavian and Russian.
- Capital: Kishinev.

### 10) Latvia

- The population was 2,647,000 (1,230,000 men and 1,417,000 women).
- The average annual number of working women was 677,000 (55% of the re-

public's workers and office employees).

- 229,600 women graduates of specialized secondary and higher schools were employed in the economy.
- The languages: Latvian and Russian.
- Capital: Riga.

#### 11) Kirghizia

- The population was 4,143,000 (2,028,000 men and 2,115,000 women).
- The average annual number of working women was 609,000 (48% of the republic's workers and office employees).
- 215,900 women graduates of specialized secondary and higher schools were employed in the economy.
- The languages: Kirghiz and Russian.
- Capital: Frunze.

#### 12) Tajikistan

- The population was 4,807,000 (2,380,000 men and 2,427,000 women).
- The average annual number of working women was 441,000 (38% of the republic's workers and office employees).
- 139,000 women graduates of specialized secondary and higher schools were employed in the economy.
- The languages: Tajik and Russian.
- Capital: Dushanbe.

#### 13) Armenia

- The population was 3,412,000 (1,671,000 men and 1,741,000 women).
- The average annual number of working women was 657,000 (48% of the republic's workers and office employees).
- 207,500 women graduates of specialized secondary and higher schools were employed in the economy.
- The languages: Armenian, Azerbaijani and Russian.
- Capital: Yerevan.

#### 14) Turkmenia

- The population was 3,361,000 (1,658,000 men and 1,703,000 women).
- The average annual number of working women was 349,000 (41%

of the republic's workers and office employees).

- 124,900 women graduates of specialized secondary and higher schools were employed in the economy.
- The languages: Turkmen and Russian.
- Capital: Ashkhabad.

#### 15) Estonia

- The population was 1,556,000 (727,000 men and 829,000 women).
- The average annual number of working women was 387,000 (54% of the republic's workers and office employees).
- 139,000 women graduates of specialized secondary and higher schools were employed in the economy.
- The languages: Estonian and Russian.
- Capital: Tallinn.

### Demographics and Geography

• The Soviet Union is inhabited by more than 100 nations and ethnic groups, big and small. For instance, there are about 140 million Russians in the USSR, more than 40 million Ukrainians, almost 13 million Uzbeks, and approximately 10 million Byelorussians, while such small ethnic groups as the Yukaghirs or the Tofalars number less than one thousand each.

• The Soviet Union consists of 53 national-state formations: 15 unions and 20 autonomous republics, 8 autonomous regions, and 10 autonomous areas.

• The population of the USSR is 281.7 million. Sixty-six out of every one hundred people live in cities.

• The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics occupies an area of 22.4 million square kilometres. It is washed by the waters of 12 seas belonging to three oceans — the Atlantic, Arctic and Pacific. The distance from the country's eastern-most to its western-most point is 10,000 kilometres (a quarter of the length of the equator) and covers eleven times zones.

• The boundary between Europe and Asia runs along the Ural Mountains. The geographic centre of Asia is situated in Kyzyl, on the bank of the Siberian river Yenisei, the capital of the Tuva Autonomous Republic. Another autonomous republic, Yakutia, has the coldest spot in the Northern Hemisphere where the mercury drops below minus 60 Celsius in winter.

• The territory of the USSR encompasses subtropical areas and the perpetual ice of the arctic, large rivers and towering mountains, boundless Siberian forests and tundras, volcanos and geysers, deserts and steppelands.

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