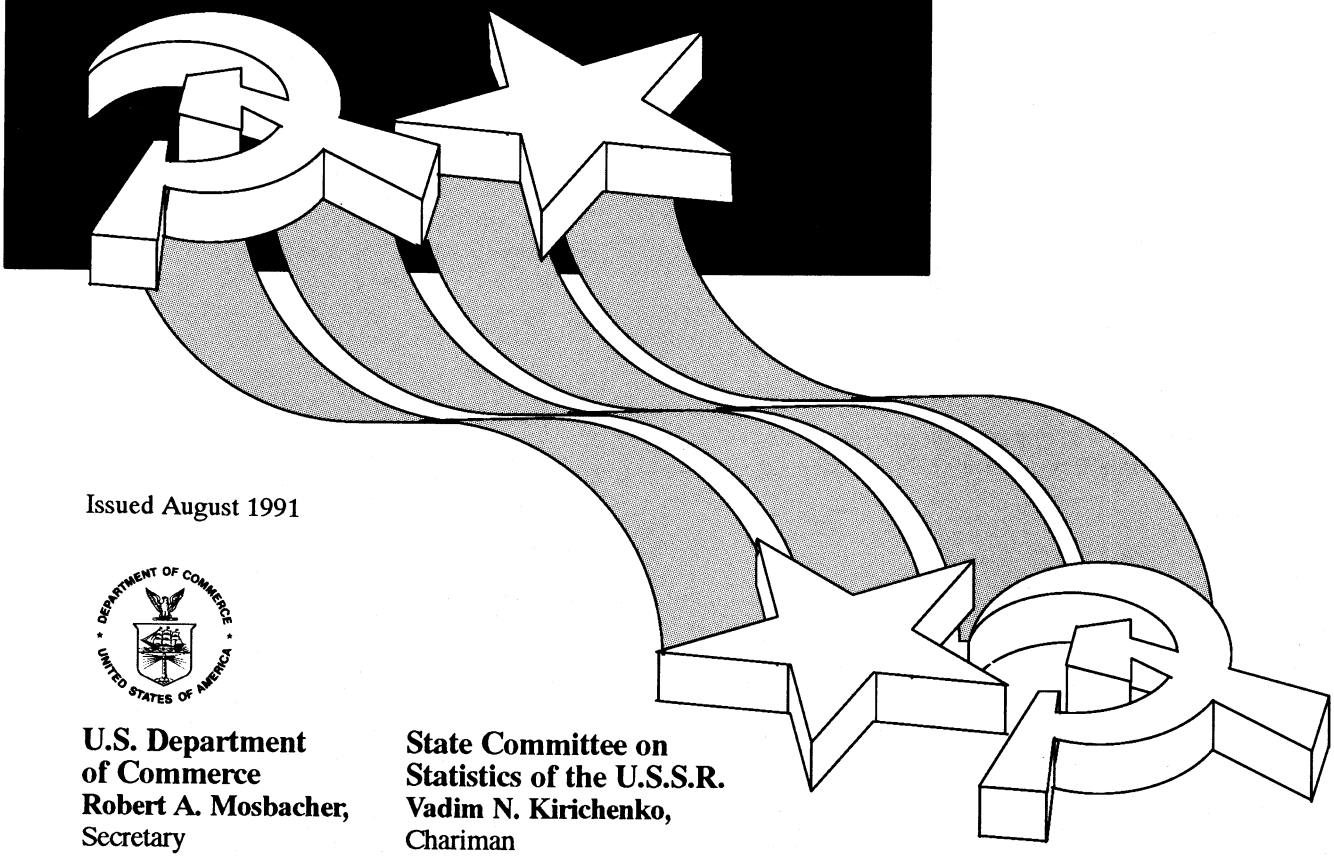
USA/USSR: Facts and Figures

США/СССР: Факты и Цифры



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Foreword

The *USA/USSR: Facts and Figures* is a joint publication by the statistical agencies of the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It is the outcome of several years of cooperation between the State Committee on Statistics of the U.S.S.R. (Goskomstat) and the U.S. statistical agencies under the auspices of the Office of Statistical Policy of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President. This volume was prepared by Goskomstat U.S.S.R. and the U.S. Bureau of the Census in collaboration with other U.S. statistical agencies.

International statistical cooperation and coordination are goals of both the United States and the Soviet Union. Both countries recognize the importance of sharing information, statistics, and methods. This statistical handbook is a step toward providing users in both countries with information which is in as consistent a presentation as currently possible.

Comparing statistics for two countries as different as the United States and the Soviet Union is difficult. Differences in our economic systems complicate comparisons of statistical values; that is, data in dollars and rubles; differences in our social systems complicate comparisons of social well-being. Concepts and definitions vary. To note these differences, however, is not to suggest that we should not attempt to understand them. We selected illustrative, rather than comprehensive, statistical series of data for the United States and the Soviet Union. These series avoid the least comparable data. For this reason, we omitted value data, including such aggregate economic measures as gross national product.

This volume presents information in eight major categories: population, social statistics, labor force and employment, industry, energy, agriculture, transportation, and consumer goods. While data selected for inclusion are generally comparable, we included introductory notes to each section, as well as table notes, to help clarify differences. Data are presented as generally published in each country, so that format or presentation may not be completely comparable. The statistical differences, in fact, help to illustrate some of the interesting differences in the way the two societies describe themselves.

Each country provided its data for this volume, along with the footnotes to help explain the data. We tried to compile comparable sets of information, but each country takes the sole responsibility for the accuracy and reliability of its data as presented here. Because the U.S. Bureau of the Census shares responsibility for U.S. statistics with many other agencies and organizations, the sources of data are noted on each U.S. table. All data on the Soviet Union are provided by Goskomstat. Brief descriptions of the statistical systems of the United States and Soviet Union also are included in this volume.

In addition to being an important example of international cooperation, the *USA/USSR: Facts and Figures* marks a notable change in the presentation of data for the United States. This is the first general statistical yearbook to provide data for the United States exclusively in metric units. The Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 declares that the metric system is "the preferred measurement system for U.S. trade and commerce." U.S. Federal agencies are required to coordinate and plan the use of the metric system in their activities. Furthermore, they are to increase understanding of the metric system by using it in their publications. The Secretary of Commerce is assigned a major responsibility for coordinating efforts at conversion to metric in Federal agencies. Appropriately, *USA/USSR: Facts And Figures*, which was compiled and issued by the Bureau of the Census, meets these goals.

This joint handbook is a milestone in the development of closer relations between the statistical agencies of the United States and the Soviet Union. The U.S. Bureau of the Census and Goskomstat U.S.S.R. are proud of this contribution to greater understanding and cooperation between the two countries.

Introduction

THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM

Statistics in the United States are collected, compiled, analyzed, and disseminated by a wide range of Federal, State, and local government agencies and by private organizations. The statistical system of the United States Government is decentralized, with statistical programs placed in departments whose functions made them the most obvious collectors or users of particular statistics. Eight executive departments have agencies within them whose sole mission is to compile and publish statistics for government and public use. These agencies operate on the basis of separate statutes that authorize, or in some cases, require them to collect and publish statistical data on particular subjects. In addition, about 60 other Federal agencies collect and publish statistics for general use or conduct statistical surveys and studies to support their research on administrative functions.The Statistical Policy Office of the Office of Management and Budget, in the Executive Office of the President is responsible for statistical policy and coordination of Federal statistical programs and activities.

The following describes briefly the mission and of the Statistical Policy Office and the main statistical agencies. Figure 1 is a list of Federal agencies having budgets of at least $500,000 for statistical activities. The activities of these agencies are discussed in more detail in *Statistical Programs of the United States Government*, a report prepared each fiscal year by the Statistical Policy Office.

Statistical Policy Office— The Statistical Policy Office carries out the responsibility of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for oversight, coordination, and policy direction of Federal statistical activities. OMB's functions include long-range planning to improve statistical programs; coordinating statistical activities through budget review and other means; establishing government-wide policies, principles, standards, and guidelines for data collection, classification, and publication; and evaluating statistical programs and agency performance. In addition, the Statistical Policy Office coordinates the participation of the Federal agencies in international statistical activities.

Bureau of the Census— The Bureau of the Census in the Department of Commerce is the largest agency of the Federal Government for the collection, compilation, and publication of general-purpose statistics. It conducts censuses of: population, housing, agriculture, business, manufacturers, mineral industries, transportation, and governments. These are conducted every 5 years, except for population and housing, which are conducted every 10 years.

In addition to the censuses, which are complete enumerations, the Census Bureau conducts frequent sample surveys on many of the same subjects as the censuses, but which provide more current information on economic and social conditions. These surveys are taken with frequency varying from weekly to annually.

The Census Bureau collects and publishes information on a variety of other topics, including U.S. foreign trade. Because of its expertise and capability, the Census Bureau collects data (conducts surveys) on a reimbursable basis for many other Federal Government agencies, as well as other organizations. The Census Bureau also engages in international activities, including research on foreign countries, and conducts an international training program for foreign statisticians.

Bureau of Economic Analysis— The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) in the Department of Commerce prepares the national income and product accounts of the United States, as well as the wealth accounts, input-output accounts, the U.S. balance of payments and associated foreign investment accounts, personal income and related series by geographic area, and measures relating to environmental change within the framework of the national economic accounts. BEA offers seminars on national accounts for foreign statisticians.

Bureau of Labor Statistics— The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in the Department of Labor is the principal source of statistical information on labor force, employment, industrial and occupational employment, hours worked and earnings, wages and employee benefits, productivity and technological change, consumer expenditures, projections of economic growth, and other economic and social issues. BLS compiles and publishes wholesale and consumer price indexes, as well as information on costs and standard of living.

In cooperation with the Bureau of International Labor Affairs (also in the Department of Labor), BLS participates in international activities, including statistical training programs for foreign statisticians.

Economic Research Service— The Economic Research Service in the Department of Agriculture conducts research on the production and marketing of major agricultural commodities; foreign agriculture and trade; economic use, conservation, and development of natural resources; trends in rural population, employment, and housing; rural economic adjustment problems; and performance of the U.S. agricultural industry.

Energy Information Administration— The Energy Information Administration in the Department of Energy collects, analyzes, and publishes data on sources of supply, distribution, and consumption of energy resources. It develops and maintains information systems and publishes data on oil, natural gas, coal, nuclear power, electric power, and alternative fuel sources. It prepares short-term forecasts and reports on energy sources, end use, prices, supply and demand, and energy-related economic, international, and financial matters.

National Agricultural Statistics Service— The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) in the Department of Agriculture is the primary supplier of general-purpose agricultural statistics at the national and state level. NASS collects, summarizes, analyzes, and publishes agricultural production and marketing data, number of farms, land in farms, data on acreage, yield and production of crops; stocks and values of farm commodities, numbers and inventories of livestock, and prices of agricultural products. NASS also offers training programs for foreign statisticians.

National Center for Education Statistics— The National Center for Education Statistics in the Department of Education collects, analyzes, and disseminates information on the characteristics and condition of education in the United States.

National Center for Health Statistics— The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) in the Department of Health and Human Services is the main agency for general-purpose health data. It is responsible for vital statistics and data on the nature and extent of health, illness, and disability of the U.S. population. NCHS also offers training courses in vital statistics for foreign statisticians.

Bureau of Justice Statistics— The Bureau of Justice Statistics in the Department of Justice collects, analyzes, and publishes data on crime, victims of crime, criminal offenders, and the operations of justice systems at all levels of government (Federal, state, and local).

Statistics of Income Division— The Statistics of Income Division in the Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, compiles and publishes regular reports on income based on individual, sole proprietorship, partnership, and corporation tax returns, as well as various reports based on other types of returns, such as estate tax returns and the returns of private foundations, and reports based on analytical studies of particular provisions of the tax laws.

Publication and Dissemination of Information

Federal statistical agencies provide data to the public in official publications, on various other media, such as computer tapes and diskettes, and in direct response to inquiries.

The main, single source of official statistics of the United States is the *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, which is issued annually by the Bureau of the Census. The latest edition is the 1990 volume (issued January 1990). It includes over 1,500 tables covering all aspects of life in the United States. It also includes a detailed appendix of sources with the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of most Federal statistical agencies.

Most Federal publications may be purchased from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (telephone 202-783-3238).

Other Statistical Organizations

Statistics in the United States are also collected by the 50 States, as well as other regional and local governments. In addition, a wide range of private companies collect, analyze, and disseminate statistics. In fact, some of the data included in this handbook are from private sources. These are indicated in the notes accompanying each table. In many cases, the data from private sources are copyrighted and may be reproduced only with the permission of the sources of the data.

Figure 1. **U.S. FEDERAL AGENCIES WITH MAJOR STATISTICAL PROGRAMS**

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Economic Research Service
National Agricultural Statistics Service
Foreign Agricultural Service
Human Nutrition Information Service
Food and Nutrition Service
Forest Service
Soil Conservation Service

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Economic Analysis
Bureau of the Census
International Trade Administration
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Office of Business Analysis

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

National Center for Education Statistics

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Energy Information Administration
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Office of Energy Research
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Environment, Safety, and Health

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration
Centers for Disease Control
National Center for Health Statistics
Health Resources and Services Administration
Agency for Health Care Policy and Research
National Institutes of Health
Indian Health Service
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation
Office of Human Development Services
Health Care Financing Administration
Family Support Administration
Social Security Administration

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Community Planning and Development
Office of the Assistant Secretary of Housing
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research
Public and Indian Housing

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Mines
United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Minerals Management Service
United States Geological Survey

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Justice Statistics
Bureau of Prisons
Drug Enforcement Administration
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Immigration and Naturalization Service

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Employment and Training Administration
Employment Standards Administration
Mine Safety and Health Administration
Occupational Safety and Health Administration

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Office of the Secretary of Transportation
Research and Special Program Administration
Federal Aviation Administration
Federal Highway Administration
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
Urban Mass Transportation Administration

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

United States Customs Service
Internal Revenue Service

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES:

Agency for International Development
Consumer Product Safety Commission
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
Environmental Protection Agency
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
National Science Foundation
Small Business Administration

THE STATE COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS OF THE U.S.S.R.

The State Committee on Statistics of the U.S.S.R. (Goskomstat U.S.S.R.) is an administrative state organization for the Soviet Union and republics. It is the central statistical organization for the country (until 1987, it was called the Central Statistical Administration of the U.S.S.R..)

Goskomstat U.S.S.R. is responsible for statistics, accounting, and statistical reporting on all branches of the national economy. The statistical system of Goskomstat on the first of January 1990 included 15 statistical organizations on the republican level. Basic flows of information are aggregated to the national level by state statistical offices, beginning with information from rayon organizations,[1] oblast organizations,[2] and republic organizations.[3]

The main tasks of Goskomstat U.S.S.R. are as follows:

* conducting basic research on socioeconomic processes in society, identifying and forecasting trends in the national economy, and forming a system of scientific indicators to identify resources for raising the effectiveness of societal production;
* improving the quality of statistical information and accounting and raising the reliability of state statistical reporting for all branches of the national economy;
* improving statistical information by introducing new technology, including the broad application of contemporary means of communication, computer, and organizational technology; and
* securing *glasnost'* (openness) of statistical information as one of the most highly required directions for democratizing Soviet society, and perfecting methods of informing the population about national economic development and changes in the economic and social life of the country.

Goskomstat U.S.S.R. is responsible for state statistical reporting; preparing questionnaires and reporting forms; conducting statistical programs, including one-time accountings, surveys, and censuses; publishing methodologies; and establishing and overseeing procedures of statistical reporting on the national economy for enterprises, associations, institutions, and organizations, as agreed to by ministries, state committees, and departments of the U.S.S.R.. Together with the Ministry of Finance U.S.S.R., Goskomstat U.S.S.R. prepares reporting forms for enterprises on bookkeeping information and statistics. Goskomstat U.S.S.R. is responsible for methodological questions on national economic reporting.

Goskomstat U.S.S.R. conducts a variety of statistical programs in order to study social processes. These statistical programs include one-time studies, demographic survey research, family budget statistics, statistical research on sociodemographic processes of the country, joint statistical studies of public opinion on socioeconomic questions with the State Committee of the U.S.S.R. on Labor and Social Questions and with VTsSPS (All-Union Council of Professional Unions), and development of general indicators to characterize Soviet socioeconomic conditions and the life of the Soviet people.

Goskomstat U.S.S.R. coordinates the information-education activity of the statistical organizations of the republics with the goal of informing the population about national economic development and about changes in the economic and social life of the country. Goskomstat U.S.S.R. publishes data necessary to conduct scientific research work on economic and social questions.

In order to accomplish these tasks, Goskomstat U.S.S.R. is organized into departments, including the department for improving statistical methodology, summary statistics, macroeconomic indicators and prices, statistics on scientific-technical progress, population statistics, labor statistics, statistics on material resources, social statistics, industry statistics, statistics on the agro-industrial complex, capital construction statistics, statistics on foreign economic relations, retail trade statistics, and transportation and communication statistics.

The following organizations are a part of Goskomstat U.S.S.R.: Main Computing Center (GVTs Goskomstat U.S.S.R.), Information Publication Center, Scientific-Research Institute of Statistics, All-Union Scientific-Research and Planning-Technological Institute of Statistical Information Systems, Interbranch Institute for Raising the Qualifications of Management and Specialists in the Fields of Accounting and Statistics, and the journal *Vestnik statistiki (Herald of Statistics)*.

A list of the main publications of Goskomstat U.S.S.R. follows this introduction.

[1] A rayon organization is the smallest territorial unit in the Soviet Union, somewhat analogous to a district in he United States, but often larger in territory.

[2] An oblast organization is a larger territorial administrative unit in the Soviet Union, roughly analogous to a county in the United States, but usually much larger in territory.

[3] There are 15 republics in the Soviet Union, roughly analogous to the 50 states in the United States, but usually larger in territory and population.

STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS
FINANSY I STATISTIKI (PUBLISHER)

1989

1. *The U.S.S.R. in Figures in 1988.* Short statistical abstract.
2. *National Economy of the U.S.S.R. in 1988.* Statistical yearbook.
3. *(Retail) Trade of the U.S.S.R..* Statistical abstract.
4. *National Education and Culture in the U.S.S.R..* Statistical abstract.
5. *Population of the U.S.S.R.: 1988.* Statistical yearbook.
6. *Social Development of the U.S.S.R..* Statistical abstract.
7. *Agro-Industrial Complex of the U.S.S.R..* Statistical abstract.
8. *Scientific-Technical Progress in the U.S.S.R..* Statistical abstract.
9. *Environmental Protection and Rational Natural Resource Utilization.* Statistical abstract.
10. *The U.S.S.R. and Foreign Countries: 1988.* Statistical abstract.
11. *Transport and Communications of the U.S.S.R..* Statistical abstract.

1988

1. *The U.S.S.R. in Figures in 1987.* Short statistical abstract.
2. *National Economy of the U.S.S.R. in 1987.* Statistical yearbook.
3. *Industry of the U.S.S.R..* Statistical abstract.
4. *Agriculture of the U.S.S.R..* Statistical abstract.
5. *Capital Construction of the U.S.S.R..* Statistical abstract.
6. *Population of the U.S.S.R.: 1987.* Statistical yearbook.
7. *Labor in the U.S.S.R..* Statistical abstract.
8. *Material-Technical Supply of the National Economy of the U.S.S.R..* Statistical abstract.
9. *The U.S.S.R. and Foreign Countries: 1987.* Statistical abstract.

Section 1. Population and Vital Statistics

This section presents a selection of data on the size and demographic characteristics of U.S. and Soviet populations.

Population data are from censuses and regular estimates made by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and Goskomstat U.S.S.R. Other data are collected from surveys and administrative records. In general, the tables in this section present conceptually similar sets of information, although some definitions and conventions vary. Table 1.4, which presents race and Hispanic origin information for the United States and nationalities for the Soviet Union, is the least comparable series. The table is included because it provides important information on the population of each country, even if direct comparisons are impossible.

In the United States, population censuses are taken every 10 years at the beginning of each decade. Midyear estimates (July 1) and selected data from the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, all of which were taken on April 1 of the respective years, are included in this volume. Two definitions of population are used: total population (which includes Armed Forces abroad) and resident population (which excludes Armed Forces abroad). The resident population includes all people, including noncitizens residing in the territory of the United States at the time of census, following the "usual place of residence" concept.

The Soviet Union has conducted four population censuses since World War II: 1959, 1970, 1979, and 1989. This volume includes data from the latter three, which were taken on January 15, 1970; January 17, 1979; and January 12, 1989. Most Soviet population data in this volume are from the censuses. Population data of the Soviet Union are defined as *de jure* or *de facto*. *De facto* counts population at a location regardless of resident status; *de jure* is similar to the concept of usual place of residence, except that foreign citizens are not included. Uniformed military, including those stationed abroad, are included in both series. Foreign citizens in the Soviet Union at the time of the census are counted in *de facto* population but not in *de jure* population. See notes in table 1.1 for additional explanation.

Table 1.1	U.S.A.:	Population
	U.S.S.R.:	Population
Table 1.2	U.S.A.:	Urban and Rural Population (Resident, Census Data)
	U.S.S.R.:	Urban and Rural Population (De Facto, Census Data)
Table 1.3	U.S.A.:	Population (Total) by Age and Sex
	U.S.S.R.:	Population (De Jure) by Age and Sex
Table 1.4	U.S.A.:	Population (Resident) by Race and Hispanic Origin
	U.S.S.R.:	Population (De Jure) by Nationality
Table 1.5	U.S.A.:	Components of Natural Increase in Population
	U.S.S.R.:	Components of Natural Increase in Population
Table 1.6	U.S.A.:	Total and Age-Specific Fertility Rates
	U.S.S.R.:	Total and Age Specific Fertility Rates
Table 1.7	U.S.A.:	Life Expectancy at Birth
	U.S.S.R.:	Life Expectancy at Birth
Table 1.8	U.S.A.:	Deaths and Death Rates by Selected Causes
	U.S.S.R.:	Deaths and Death Rates by Selected Causes
Table 1.9	U.S.A.:	Death Rates by Age and Sex
	U.S.S.R.:	Death Rates by Age and Sex
Table 1.10	U.S.A.:	Marriages and Divorces
	U.S.S.R.:	Marriages and Divorces
Table 1.11	U.S.A.:	Infant Mortality
	U.S.S.R.:	Infant Mortality
Table 1.12	U.S.A.:	Abortions (Legal)
	U.S.S.R.:	Abortions

Table 1.1 U.S.A.: Population

(In thousands)

Year	Total population	Resident population
1970	205,052	203,984
1975	215,973	215,465
1980	227,719	227,217
1985	238,466	237,934
1990	247,975	249,466

NOTES: Estimates are as of July 1. Total population includes Armed Forces abroad. Resident population excludes Armed Forces abroad. Both definitions include all people, including non-citizens (for example, diplomats and aliens), on the territory of the United States.

National population estimates are derived by using decennial census data as benchmarks and data available from other agencies on births, deaths, and net immigration.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports,* Series P-25, Nos. 802, 1023, 1029, 1057, and 1068.

Table 1.1 U.S.S.R.: Population

(In thousands)

Year	De facto population	De jure population
1970	241,720	241,436
1975	253,332	252,981
1979	262,436	262,085
1985	275,899	275,361
1989	286,731	285,743
1990	288,624	287,635

NOTES: Data for 1970, 1979, and 1989 are from the population census, taken approximately every 10 years. The dates of the census data presented here are January 15, 1970; January 17, 1979; and January 12, 1989. Other years are estimates as of January 1.

The *de facto* population consists of people counted in the decennial census and found at a given location, regardless of whether they reside at that location permanently or temporarily. The *de jure* population consists of those who permanently live at the location at the time of the taking of the census, including those who are temporarily absent, provided that the absence does not exceed 6 months. The *de jure* population also includes those in transit to their place of permanent residence, or to permanent work or study, even if the length of transit is less than 6 months. Foreign citizens (diplomats or commercial representatives) who are on the territory of the Soviet Union at the time of the census are counted in the census as temporarily living in the Soviet Union, regardless of how long they stay in the Soviet Union. Thus, they are included in the *de facto* population but not the de jure population.

Uniformed military in active service in the Soviet Army and Navy, whether they are stationed within the borders of the Soviet Union or abroad, are included in both the *de facto* and *de jure* population counts.

Table 1.2 U.S.A.: Urban and Rural Population (Resident, Census Data)

Year	Resident population (thousands)			Percent distribution	
	Total	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1970	[1]203,212	149,325	53,887	73.5	26.5
1980	226,546	167,051	59,495	73.7	26.3

NOTES: Data are as of April 1. Urban and rural population for the United States are counted in census years. The urban population comprises all persons living in places with 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs, towns, and in certain other census-designated urban areas. The population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population. The residence data come from the initial tabulated counts for the resident population from the decennial censuses, and thus do not match the estimated midyear population figures in Table 1.1.

[1]There are three different census counts for 1970 (April 1): 203,212 thousand is the initial tabulated count for which information is available on characteristics; 203,235 thousand is the official count; and 203,302 thousand contains the latest revisions. Breakdowns of the revised count are not available for demographic characteristics.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1989,* table 18, p. 16.

Table 1.2 U.S.S.R.: Urban and Rural Population (De Facto, Census Data)

Year	De facto population (thousands)			Percent distribution	
	Total	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1970	241,720	135,991	105,729	56.3	43.7
1979	262,436	163,586	98,850	63.3	37.7
1989	286,731	188,814	97,917	65.9	34.1

NOTES: Census data. The classification of the population into urban and rural components is based on the administrative status of the place of residence, not on the population size. The administrative status reflects the basic form of activity of the employed population of that place of residence (either agricultural-rural or industrial-urban). Urban areas include cities, urban-type settlements, workers' settlements, and health-resort settlements. All remaining populated places are considered to be rural areas.

Table 1.3 **U.S.A.: Population (Total) by Age and Sex**

(In thousands)

Age	Total			Male			Female		
	1970	1980	1989	1970	1980	1989	1970	1980	1989
All ages	205,052	227,757	248,762	100,354	110,888	121,445	104,698	116,869	127,317
Under 5	17,166	16,458	18,752	8,751	8,417	9,598	8,415	8,040	9,155
5-9	19,919	16,609	18,212	10,152	8,495	9,321	9,768	8,114	8,891
10-14	20,853	18,236	16,950	10,622	9,314	8,689	10,230	8,923	8,260
15-19	19,333	21,159	17,847	9,816	10,776	9,123	9,517	10,382	8,725
20-24	17,202	21,584	18,886	8,655	10,882	9,529	8,547	10,702	9,356
25-29	13,736	19,804	21,830	6,821	9,897	10,979	6,915	9,906	10,851
30-34	11,587	17,822	22,218	5,716	8,845	11,151	5,872	8,977	11,068
35-39	11,155	14,124	19,676	5,475	6,964	9,782	5,680	7,160	9,894
40-44	11,995	11,744	16,908	5,847	5,756	8,319	6,148	5,988	8,589
45-54	23,316	22,754	24,905	11,253	10,996	12,118	12,063	11,758	12,787
55-64	18,682	21,762	21,593	8,833	10,180	10,200	9,849	11,582	11,394
65-74	12,493	15,653	18,182	5,461	6,791	8,095	7,032	8,862	10,087
75 and over	7,614	10,051	12,802	2,953	3,575	4,541	4,661	6,476	8,261

NOTES: Data are as of July 1; includes Armed Forces abroad. Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. The estimates for 1980 and 1989 do not reflect age data from the 1990 census, which are not yet available.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, Nos. 917 and 1057.

Table 1.3 **U.S.S.R.: Population (De Jure) by Age and Sex**

(In thousands)

Age	Total			Male			Female		
	1970	1980	1989	1970	1980	1989	1970	1980	1989
All ages	241,436	262,085	285,743	111,182	121,868	134,687	130,254	140,217	151,056
Under 5	20,525	22,639	26,643	10,442	11,480	13,566	10,083	11,159	13,077
5-9	24,493	21,342	24,342	12,484	10,826	12,359	12,009	10,516	11,983
10-14	25,040	20,946	22,581	12,754	10,624	11,444	12,286	10,322	11,137
15-19	21,987	24,735	21,268	11,221	12,701	10,884	10,766	12,034	10,384
20-24	16,957	23,877	20,394	8,558	12,042	10,261	8,399	11,835	10,133
25-29	13,700	21,280	24,356	6,775	10,672	12,229	6,925	10,608	12,127
30-34	21,095	14,514	23,483	10,382	7,224	11,727	10,713	7,290	11,756
35-39	16,571	15,751	20,824	8,128	7,647	10,302	8,443	8,104	10,522
40-44	18,980	19,080	13,829	8,743	9,233	6,763	10,237	9,847	7,066
45-54	21,312	33,627	32,411	8,155	15,229	15,258	13,157	18,398	17,153
55-64	21,945	19,238	29,795	7,747	6,698	12,562	14,198	12,540	17,233
65-74	12,648	16,891	14,780	3,966	5,340	4,550	8,682	11,551	10,230
75 and over	6,047	8,076	10,928	1,759	2,114	2,731	4,288	5,962	8,197

NOTES: Census data. All ages include those not reported by age.

Table 1.4 U.S.A.: Population (Resident) by Race and Hispanic Origin

(In thousands)

Year	Resident population	Race					
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race[1]	Hispanic origin[2]
1970	203,212	177,749	22,580	793	1,369	721	9,073
1980	226,546	188,372	26,495	1,420	3,500	6,758	14,609
1990	248,710	199,686	29,986	1,959	7,274	9,805	22,354

NOTES: Data are as of April 1. The data on race and Hispanic origin are not totally consistent between censuses.

[1]In 1980 and 1990, most persons in the other race category were also of Hispanic origin.
[2]Hispanic population may be of any race. In 1980 and 1990, most persons in the Other race category were also of Hispanic origin.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Census of Population*, vol. 1, chapter B (PC(1)-B1) and chapter C (PC(1)-C1); *1980 Census of Population*, vol. 1, chapter B (PC80-1-B1) and chapter c (PC80-1-C); *1990 Census of Population*, Press Release CB91-100.

Table 1.4 U.S.S.R.: Population (De Jure) by Nationality

(In thousands)

Nationality	1979	1989
TOTAL	262,085	285,743
Russian	137,397	145,155
Ukrainian	42,347	44,186
Uzbek	12,456	16,698
Belorussian	9,463	10,036
Kazakh	6,556	8,136
Azerbaijanian	5,477	6,770
Tatar	6,317	6,649
Armenian	4,151	4,623
Tadzhik	2,898	4,215
Georgian	3,571	3,981
Moldavian	2,968	3,352
Lithuanian	2,851	3,067
Turkmen	2,028	2,729
Kirgiz	1,906	2,529
People of Dagestan	1,657	2,066
Avar	483	601
Lezgin	383	466
Dargin	287	365
Kumyk	228	282
Lak	100	118
Tabasaran	75	98
Nogay	60	75
Rutul	15	20
Tsakhur	14	20
Agul	12	19
German	1,938	2,039
Chuvash	1,751	1,842
Latvian	1,439	1,459
Bashkir	1,371	1,449
Jewish	1,811	1,378
Mordvinian	1,192	1,154
Polish	1,151	1,126
Estonian	1,020	1,027
Chechen	756	957

Table 1.4 U.S.S.R.: Population (De Jure) by Nationality—Continued

(In thousands)

Nationality	1979	1989
Udmurt	714	747
Mariy	622	671
Ossetian	542	598
Korean	389	439
Karakalpak	303	424
Buryat	353	421
Kabardin	322	391
Yakut	328	382
Bulgarian	361	373
Greek	344	358
Komi	327	345
Crimean Tatar	132	272
Uygur	211	263
Gipsy	209	262
Ingush	186	237
Turkish	93	208
Tuvin	166	207
Gagauz	173	198
People of the North	158	184
Nen	[1]30	35
Evenk	27	30
Khant	21	23
Chukchi	[2]14	15
Even	13	17
Nanay	11	12
Koryak	7.9	9.2
Mans	7.6	8.5
Dolgan	5.1	6.9
Nivkh	4.4	4.7
Sel'kup	3.6	3.6
Ul'ich	2.6	3.2
Itel'men	1.4	2.5
Udegey	1.6	2.0
Saam	1.9	1.9
Eskimo	1.5	1.7
Iganasan	.9	1.3

Table 1.4 **U.S.S.R.: Population (De Jure) by Nationality**—Continued

(In thousands)

Nationality	1979	1989
Chuvan	(2)	1.5
Ket	1.1	1.1
Yukagir	.8	1.1
Oroch	1.2	.9
Tofalar	.8	.7
Aleutian	.5	.7
Negidal'	.5	.6
Orok	(NA)	.2
En	(1)	.2
Kalmyk	147	174
Hungarian	171	171
Karachayev	131	156
Kurdish	116	153
Komi-Permyak	151	152
Rumanian	129	146
Karel	138	131
Adygey	109	125
Abkhaz	91	105
Balkar	66	85
Khakas	71	80
Altay	60	71
Dungan	52	69
Finnish	77	67
Cherkes	46	52
Persian	31	40
Middle Asiatic Jewish	28	36
Abazin	29	34
Tat	22	31
Beludzh	19	29
Assyrian	25	26
Talysh	1.4	20
Mountain Jewish	9.4	19
Shor	16	17
Czech	18	16
Jewish-Georgian	8.5	16
Veps	8.1	13

Table 1.4 **U.S.S.R.: Population (De Jure) by Nationality**—Continued

(In thousands)

Nationality	1979	1989
Chinese	12	11
Slovak	9.4	9.1
Udin	6.9	8
Arab	6.8	7.7
Afghan	4.0	6.7
Albanian	4.3	4.0
Vietnamese	2.8	3.4
Spanish	3.0	3.2
Khalkha-Mongolian	3.2	3
Cuban	2.6	2.8
Serbian	1.7	2.7
Karayim	3.3	2.6
People of India and Pakistan	.5	1.7
Krymchak	3.0	1.4
Italian	1.0	1.3
Dutch	.7	.8
Izhor	.7	.8
Khorvat	.2	.8
French	.8	.7
Japanese	.8	.7
Austrian	.6	.5
American	.1	.3
English	.2	.3
Liv	.1	.2
Other and unidentified[3]	25	32

(NA) Not available.

NOTES: Nationality of adults is based on the self-identification of census respondents, while the nationality of children (up to age 18) is based on the declaration of their parents.

[1]Nen includes En for 1979. En were separately enumerated in the 1989 census.

[2]Chukchi includes Chuvan for 1979. Chuvan were separately enumerated in the 1989 census.

[3]Other nationality includes those for whom nationality was not reported on the census form.

Table 1.5 **U.S.A.: Components of Natural Increase in Population**

Year	Total (calendar year; thousands)			Rate (per 1,000 midyear population)		
	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Birth rate	Death rate	Rate of natural increase
1970	3,739	1,927	1,812	18.2	9.4	8.8
1975	3,144	1,894	1,250	14.6	8.8	5.8
1980	3,612	1,990	1,622	15.9	8.7	7.1
1985	3,761	2,087	1,674	15.7	8.7	7.0
1988	3,913	2,171	1,742	15.9	8.8	7.1
1989	3,977	2,155	1,822	16.0	8.7	7.3

NOTES: Natural increase is the main component of population change; the other component is net civilian immigration (in thousands):

1970	438	1985	650
1975	449	1988	667
1980	845	1989	682

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports,* Series P-25, Nos. 1045 and 1057.

Table 1.5 **U.S.S.R.: Components of Natural Increase in Population**

Year	Total (calendar year; thousands)			Rate (per 1,000 midyear population)		
	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Birth rate	Death rate	Rate of natural increase
1970	4,226	1,996	2,230	17.4	8.2	9.2
1975	4,611	2,363	2,248	18.1	9.3	8.8
1980	4,851	2,744	2,107	18.3	10.3	8.0
1985	5,374	2,947	2,427	19.4	10.6	8.8
1988	5,381	2,889	2,492	18.8	10.1	8.7
1989	5,062	2,875	2,187	17.6	10.0	7.6

NOTES: Rates based on midyear *de facto* population, which is calculated as the arithmetic average of population at the beginning and end of the year. Components of population change are obtained from registrations of births and deaths at offices of the "Registry of Acts of Civil Status" (ZAGS). Births and deaths are recorded on certificates, and duplicates are sent to Goskomstat, where annual estimates are tabulated. Data are for *de facto* population, thus including non-residents. Data for *de jure* population (excluding non-residents) are not available for components of natural increase in population.

Table 1.6 **U.S.A.: Total and Age-Specific Fertility Rates**

(Per thousand women)

Year	Total fertility rate	Age-specific fertility rate (by age of mother)							
		10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1970	2,480	1.2	68.3	167.8	145.1	73.3	31.7	8.1	.5
1975	1,774	1.3	55.6	113.0	108.2	52.3	19.5	4.6	.3
1980	1,840	1.1	53.0	115.1	112.9	61.9	19.8	3.9	.2
1985	1,843	1.2	51.3	108.9	110.5	68.5	23.9	4.0	.2
1987	1,871	1.3	51.1	108.9	110.8	71.3	26.2	4.4	.2
1988	1,932	1.3	53.6	111.5	113.4	73.7	27.9	4.8	.2

NOTES: Based on registered births. Data are for resident population, thus births to nonresidents of the United States are excluded.

The total fertility rate is the number of births that 1,000 women would have in their lifetime if, at each year of age, they experienced the birth rates occurring for that age group in the specified year. This indicator does not depend on the age structure of the population, but characterizes the overall level of fertility in a given calendar period. A total fertility rate of 2,110 represents the approximate "replacement level" fertility (assuming no net migration). The age-specific fertility rates of each age group represent the average number of births to women of that age group in the given calendar period.

The birth rate is the average number of births to women of the corresponding age group.

SOURCES: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, annual; and unpublished data.

Table 1.6 **U.S.S.R.: Total and Age-Specific Fertility Rates**

(Per thousand women)

Year	Total fertility rate	Age-specific fertility rate (by age of mother)							
		15-49	under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1969-1970	2,416	65.7	30.4	163.9	128.7	88.1	48.5	15.3	2.9
1975-1976	2,396	68.9	35.9	175.9	130.1	78.4	40.2	14.8	1.8
1978-1979	2,273	69.9	39.4	174.6	125.6	72.1	31.9	11.7	1.6
1985-1986	2,455	78.2	43.6	189.7	142.4	76.3	32.0	7.6	.8
1987	2,528	79.7	44.8	193.1	145.8	79.1	33.9	9.0	.7
1988	2,452	76.8	46.8	191.0	138.8	73.9	31.1	7.9	.6
1989	2,340	72.5	49.5	188.8	126.4	67.0	27.3	7.0	.5

NOTES: The number of women in the age group 15-19 years was used as the denominator to calculate the rate for the age group up to 20 years of age, while the numerator consisted of all births to women under age 20. To calculate the rate for the age group 15-49 years, the numerator included all births, including those occurring to women up to 15 years old and to those older, while the denominator consisted of women aged 15 to 49.

The total fertility rate is the number of births that 1,000 women would have in their lifetime if, at each year of age, they experienced the birth rates occurring for that age group in the specified year. This indicator does not depend on the age structure of the population, but characterizes the overall level of fertility in a given calendar period. The age-specific fertility rates of each age group represent the average number of births to women of that age group in the given calendar period. Data are for *de facto* population, thus including non-residents. Data for *de jure* population (excluding non-residents) are not available for fertility rates.

Table 1.7 **U.S.A.: Life Expectancy at Birth**

(In years)

Year	Male	Female	Total
1970	67.1	74.7	70.8
1975	68.8	76.6	72.6
1980	70.0	77.4	73.7
1985	71.2	78.2	74.7
1987	71.5	78.4	75.0
1988	71.5	78.3	74.9
1989*	71.8	78.5	75.2

* Data for 1989 are preliminary.

NOTES: Excludes deaths of nonresidents of the United States. Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years that a new-born would live if its entire life-time were spent under the mortality schedule (of age-specific death rates) for the given period.

SOURCES: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States,* annual; and *Monthly Vital Statistics Report.*

Table 1.7 **U.S.S.R.: Life Expectancy at Birth**

(In years)

Year	Male	Female	Total
1969-1970	64.4	73.4	69.3
1975-1976	63.1	72.7	68.3
1978-1979	62.5	72.6	67.9
1985	63.3	72.9	68.4
1987	65.1	73.8	69.8
1988	64.8	73.6	69.5

NOTES: Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years that a new-born would live if its entire life-time were spent under the mortality schedule (of age-specific death rates) for the given period. Data are for *de facto* population, thus including non-residents. Data for *de jure* population (excluding non-residents) are not available for life expectancy.

Table 1.8 U.S.A.: Deaths and Death Rates by Selected Causes

Cause of death	International classification	Death (thousands)						Death rate (per 100,000 resident population)					
		1970	1975	1980	1985	1988	1989*	1970	1975	1980	1985	1988	1989*
All causes	(X)	1,921.0	1,892.9	1,989.8	2,086.4	2,168.0	2,155.0	945.3	878.5	878.3	873.9	882.0	868.1
Major cardiovascular diseases	390-448	1,008.0	971.0	988.5	977.9	969.4	934.3	496.0	450.7	436.4	409.6	394.4	376.4
Malignancies	140-208	330.7	365.7	416.5	461.6	485.0	497.2	162.8	169.7	183.9	193.3	197.3	200.3
Accidents and adverse effects	E800-E949	114.6	103.0	105.7	93.5	97.5	94.8	56.4	47.8	46.7	39.1	39.5	38.2
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	490-496	30.9	25.5	56.1	74.7	82.9	84.4	15.2	11.8	24.7	31.3	33.7	34.0
Pneumonia and influenza	480-487	62.7	55.7	54.6	67.6	77.7	75.2	30.9	25.8	24.1	28.3	31.6	30.3
Diabetes mellitus	250	38.3	35.2	34.9	37.0	40.4	46.6	18.9	16.4	15.4	15.5	16.4	18.8
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	571	31.4	31.6	30.6	26.8	26.4	26.4	15.5	14.7	13.5	11.2	10.7	10.6
Conditions originating in the perinatal period	760-779	43.2	26.6	22.9	19.2	18.2	18.5	21.3	12.4	10.1	8.1	7.4	7.5
Congenital anomalies	740-759	16.8	13.2	13.9	12.8	12.8	12.7	8.3	6.1	6.2	5.4	5.2	5.1
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	580-589	8.9	8.1	16.8	21.3	22.4	21.2	4.4	3.7	7.4	8.9	9.1	8.6
Suicide	E950-E959	23.5	27.1	26.9	29.5	30.4	31.2	11.6	12.6	11.9	12.3	12.4	12.6
Homicide and legal intervention	E960-E978	16.8	21.3	24.3	19.9	22.0	23.0	8.3	9.9	10.7	8.3	9.0	9.3
Other causes	(X)	195.2	208.9	198.1	244.6	283.4	289.5	95.7	96.9	87.3	102.6	115.3	116.4

(X) Not applicable.
* Data for 1989 are preliminary and are based on a 10 percent sample of deaths.

NOTES: Excludes deaths of nonresidents of the United States. Death rates are based on the resident population enumerated as of April 1 for 1970 and 1980 and estimated as of July 1 for other years. Beginning 1979, deaths are classified according to the ninth revision of the *International Classification of Diseases*. For earlier years, deaths are classified according to the revision in use at that time.

SOURCES: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, annual; *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*; and unpublished data.

Table 1.8 U.S.S.R.: Deaths and Death Rates by Selected Causes

Cause of death	International classification	Death (thousands)						Death rate (per 100,000 de facto population)					
		1970	1975	1980	1985	1988	1989	1970	1975	1980	1985	1988	1989
All causes	(X)	1,996.3	2,363.4	2,743.8	2,947.1	2,888.8	2,874.5	822.4	928.8	1,033.3	1,061.9	1,011.0	999.4
Major cardiovascular diseases	390-448	927.0	1,160.9	1,434.3	1,625.9	1,601.0	1,557.3	381.9	456.2	540.1	585.8	560.3	541.4
Malignancies	140-208	308.7	342.3	371.8	417.6	459.3	470.1	127.2	134.5	140.0	150.5	160.8	163.5
Accidents and adverse effects	E800-E949	176.3	203.6	241.7	206.4	195.2	200.2	72.6	80.0	91.0	74.7	68.3	69.6
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	490-496	153.2	165.0	166.8	84.5	90.8	93.6	63.1	64.9	62.8	30.4	31.8	32.5
Diabetes mellitus	250	4.2	5.4	7.3	10.2	13.3	16.3	1.7	2.1	2.8	3.7	4.6	5.7
Conditions originating in the perinatal period	764-779	19.9	23.2	22.4	36.8	38.0	36.3	8.2	9.1	8.4	13.3	13.3	12.7
Congenital anomalies	740-759	16.9	22.3	23.2	25.5	24.4	22.1	6.9	8.7	8.8	9.2	8.5	7.7
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, nephrosis	580-589	10.9	11.0	10.9	13.1	13.1	13.4	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.7	4.6	4.6
Suicide	E950-E959	56.1	65.7	71.4	68.1	55.5	60.3	23.1	25.8	26.9	24.5	19.4	21.0
Homicide	E960-E978	13.4	19.3	25.8	21.4	21.2	27.8	5.5	7.6	9.7	7.7	7.4	9.7
Other causes	(X)	309.7	344.7	368.2	437.6	377.0	377.1	127.7	135.6	138.7	157.7	132.0	131.1

(X) Not applicable.

NOTES: Deaths for 1981 and later are classified according to the ninth revision of the *International Classification of Diseases*. Deaths for earlier years are classified according to the seventh revision. Data are for *de facto* population, thus including non-residents. Data for *de jure* population (excluding non-residents) are not available for deaths and death rates.

Table 1.9 **U.S.A.: Death Rates by Age and Sex**

Age	Death rates (per 1,000 population)													
	Males							Females						
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	1988*	1989*	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	1988*	1989*
All ages	10.9	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.2	8.1	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.2
Under 1	24.1	17.9	14.3	12.0	11.3	11.1	10.8	18.6	14.1	11.4	9.3	9.0	9.0	8.9
1-4	.9	.8	.7	.6	.6	.6	.5	.8	.6	.5	.4	.5	.5	.4
5-14	.5	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
15-24	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	.7	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5
25-34	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.0	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8
35-44	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
45-54	9.6	8.6	7.7	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.3	5.2	4.6	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4
55-64	22.8	20.2	18.2	16.9	16.2	16.1	15.7	11.0	9.9	9.3	9.2	9.0	9.0	8.9
65-74	48.7	44.1	41.1	37.9	36.2	35.7	34.1	25.8	22.4	21.4	20.9	20.6	20.6	20.0
75-84	100.1	91.5	88.2	85.0	82.2	82.2	79.5	66.8	57.4	54.4	52.2	51.2	51.7	50.8
85 and over	178.2	181.3	188.0	183.3	180.3	183.7	177.0	155.2	144.5	147.5	143.4	142.6	145.1	140.7

* Data for 1988 and 1989 are preliminary and are based on a 10 percent sample of deaths.

NOTES: Excludes deaths of nonresidents of the United States and fetal deaths. Rates for "All ages" include deaths at unknown age, which are not included in age-specific rates. Death rates are based on the resident population enumerated as of April 1 for 1970 and 1980 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years.

SOURCES: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, annual; *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*; and unpublished data.

Table 1.9 **U.S.S.R.: Death Rates by Age and Sex**

Age	Death rates (per 1,000 population)													
	Males							Females						
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989
All ages	8.9	10.0	11.1	11.0	10.0	10.2	10.4	7.7	8.7	9.7	10.3	9.9	10.1	9.7
Under 1	28.6	33.6	31.2	29.6	29.2	27.7	25.5	21.9	26.3	24.2	23.0	22.3	21.4	19.6
1-4	2.4	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.3	1.8
5-14	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.0	.9	.8	.7	.9	.7
15-24	3.9	4.1	4.2	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.3
25-34	7.7	7.9	8.4	6.8	5.3	5.8	6.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9
35-44	12.9	13.7	15.6	13.2	9.9	10.1	11.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.4	3.6	3.8	3.8
45-54	22.9	24.8	28.8	26.9	22.6	23.0	24.5	9.4	9.6	10.4	9.9	8.6	8.6	8.9
55-64	47.5	50.6	56.0	54.4	50.1	51.0	51.9	20.3	21.7	23.2	23.2	21.8	22.1	21.5
65-74	103.3	107.4	113.9	115.3	109.3	108.4	107.1	58.6	57.8	59.5	61.0	59.3	59.0	57.7
75-84	218.5	236.8	242.0	239.2	224.9	229.2	230.4	163.0	172.7	174.4	165.9	156.8	159.5	161.1
85 and over[1]	188.7	208.0	226.2	231.5	212.0	204.7	212.8	164.6	174.5	193.0	205.1	178.7	175.7	187.4

[1]Includes deaths of unknown age. Data are for *de facto* population, thus including non-residents. Data for *de jure* population (excluding nonresidents) are not available for death rates.

Table 1.10 **U.S.A.: Marriages and Divorces**

Year	Total (thousands)		Rate (per 1,000 resident population)	
	Marriages	Divorces	Marriages	Divorces
1970	2,159	708	10.6	3.5
1975	2,153	1,036	10.0	4.8
1980	2,390	1,189	10.6	5.2
1985	2,413	1,190	10.1	5.0
1988*	2,389	1,183	9.7	4.8
1989*	2,404	1,163	9.7	4.7

* Data for 1988 and 1989 are preliminary.

NOTES: Beginning in 1980, includes nonlicensed marriages in California. Total marriages and divorces are estimated based on registrations in the reporting states. Divorces include reported annulments (non-secular requirement for a divorce) and some estimated state figures for all years.

SOURCES: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, annual; and *Monthly Vital Statistics Report.*

Table 1.10 **U.S.S.R.: Marriages and Divorces**

Year	Total (thousands)		Rate (per 1,000 de facto population)	
	Marriages	Divorces	Marriages	Divorces
1970	2,365	636	9.7	2.6
1975	2,723	783	10.7	3.1
1980	2,725	930	10.3	3.5
1985	2,718	933	9.8	3.4
1988	2,673	950	9.4	3.3
1989	2,711	972	9.4	3.4

NOTES: Data are for *de facto* population, thus including non-residents. Information on marriages and divorces is obtained on the basis of an annual statistical processing of reports on "acts of civil status" as registered by the offices of the "Registry of Acts of Civil Status" (ZAGS).

Table 1.11 **U.S.A.: Infant Mortality**

Year	Infant deaths	
	Total (thousands)	Rate (per 1,000 live births)
1970	75	20.0
1975	51	16.1
1980	46	12.6
1985	40	10.6
1988	39	10.0
1989*	39	9.7

* Data for 1989 are preliminary.

NOTES: Excludes deaths of nonresidents of the United States. The number of deaths and the infant mortality rate represent deaths of infants under 1 year old, exclusive of fetal deaths.

SOURCES: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics* of *the United States*, annual; and *Monthly Vital Statistics Report.*

Table 1.11 **U.S.S.R.: Infant Mortality**

Year	Infant deaths	
	Total (thousands)	Rate (per 1,000 live births)
1970	103	24.7
1975	126	27.9
1980	132	27.3
1985	140	26.0
1988	134	24.7
1989	116	22.7

NOTES: Deaths up to age 1. In the Soviet Union, a "live birth" is defined as a fetus at 28 or more weeks of age, and height of 35 centimeters or more, and weight of 1 kilogram or more, which is born naturally or removed surgically from the mother, and which could breathe independently (even if it is only one breath). The perinatal period begins at 28 weeks of pregnancy and ends 7 days after birth. The birth of a fetus before 28 weeks of age, and under 35 centimeters of height, and under 1 kilogram of weight, is considered a miscarriage (an abortion), regardless whether the fetus showed any signs of life. A living fetus less than 28 weeks old, and with height under 35 centimeters, and weight under 1 kilogram, is counted as a live (premature) birth only after the fetus has lived for more than 7 days (after the end of the perinatal period). Data are for *de facto* population, thus including non-residents.

Table 1.12 **U.S.A.: Abortions (Legal)**

Year	Total (thousands)	Rate (per 1,000 women, ages 15-44)
1975	1,034.2	21.7
1980	1,553.9	29.3
1985	1,588.6	28.0
1987	1,559.1	26.9
1988	1,590.8	27.3

NOTES: The number of legal abortions are from surveys of hospitals, clinics, and physicians identified as providers of abortion services. Abortion rates are computed per 1,000 women 15-44 years of age, resident population on July 1 of the specified year.

SOURCES: S. K. Henshaw and J. Van Vort, *Abortion Services in the United States,* 1987 and 1988, *Family Planning Perspectives,* Vol. 22 No. 3, May/June 1990, pp. 102-108, 142.

Table 1.12 **U.S.S.R.: Abortions**

Year	Total (thousands)	Rate (per 1,000 women, ages 15-49)
1975	7,135	105.7
1980	7,003	102.3
1985	7,034	100.3
1987	[1]6,818	97.1
1988[2]	7,229	103.2
1989[2]	6,974	99.8

NOTES: Abortions include all induced abortions, which occurred in medical establishments, and also those abortions which were begun outside of a medical establishment but resulted in the hospitalization of the patient. Data are for *de facto* population, thus including non-residents.

[1]Data may exclude so-called "mini-abortions" (conducted by vacuum-aspiration).
[2]Totals and rates for 1988 and 1989 include so-called "mini-abortions" (conducted by vacuum-aspiration). In 1988, there were 1,460 thousand such abortions.

Section 2. Social Statistics

This section includes a selection of information on the education and health systems, housing, entertainment, media, and international travel. Social statistics constitute an area of particular difficulty in international comparisons, because different countries have different social systems, and thus produce different kinds of social statistics. For example, although both countries provide for public education, the educational systems in the United States and the Soviet Union are quite different. American classifications such as elementary and high school have parallels in the Soviet classifications primary and secondary, but the two classifications are not equivalent. The American system uses grades and the Soviet system uses classes to delineate educational progress. Additionally, the Soviet system has a greater emphasis on vocational or professional training, and there is a wider variety of vocational education options in the public education system than in the American case. Detailed explanations are provided in the notes to table 2.1. Differences in definition and coverage extend to most of the other tables in this section. Definitions of physician and the types of other health care professionals that are counted vary somewhat; special categories, such as *feldsher* in the Soviet Union and paramedic in the United States may be similar but are not identical. Because most housing in the United States is privately owned, the data emphasize these units; whereas, most housing in the Soviet Union is owned by the state. Another example of the type of incongruities of data in this section is the information on movie theaters. Each country's data make distinctions that are not relevant to the other country's figures: U.S. data distinguish the number of screens rather than movie theaters because of the introduction of multi-screen theaters. On the other hand, Soviet statistics distinguish stationary and traveling movie theaters.

Table 2.1	U.S.A.:	Educational Attainment
	U.S.S.R.:	Educational Attainment
Table 2.2	U.S.A.:	Student Enrollment
	U.S.S.R.:	Student Enrollment
Table 2.3	U.S.A.:	Foreign Student Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education
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Table 2.5	U.S.A.:	Physicians, Nurses, and Dentists
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	U.S.S.R.:	Print Media
Table 2.12	U.S.A.:	Foreign Travel to the United States
	U.S.S.R.:	Foreign Travel to the Soviet Union
Table 2.13	U.S.A.:	Travel to Foreign Countries
	U.S.S.R.:	Travel to Foreign Countries

Table 2.1 **U.S.A.: Educational Attainment**

Year	Population aged 25 years and over (millions)	Percent of population aged 25 years and over completing number of school years						
		Elementary school			High school		College	
		0-4 years	5-7 years	8 years	1-3 years	4 years	1-3 years	4 years and over
1970	109.9	5.5	10.0	12.8	19.4	31.1	10.6	10.7
1980	132.8	3.6	6.7	8.0	15.3	34.6	15.7	16.2
1987	149.1	2.4	4.5	5.8	11.7	38.7	17.1	19.9
1988	151.6	2.4	4.4	5.2	11.7	38.9	17.0	20.3

NOTES: Population refers to persons 25 years and over. It excludes Armed Forces, except members living off base or with families on base. Beginning in 1980, excludes inmates of institutions. Data for 1970 are based on 20 percent sample. Data for 1980 are based on 17 percent sample. Beginning in 1985, the data are from the Current Population Survey. The structure of the U.S. educational system is characterized by local control of schools and policy. Each state provides a system of free public schools covering kindergarten plus 12 years. Schooling is generally compulsory from the ages of 6 or 7 years to 16 years. There are several structural patterns: kindergarten (ages 5-6) plus elementary grades 1-8 (ages 6-14), followed by 4 years of high school (ages 14-18); kindergarten plus six grades of elementary school, followed by a 3-year junior high school and 3-year senior high school. About 10 percent of elementary- and secondary-school students attend private institutions. There also exist technical and vocational high schools (ages 14-18), which are included here.

A graduate of high school may enter the labor market or continue his or her education. Higher education options, including 2-year junior and community colleges, 2-year vocational and technical colleges, 4-year colleges, and universities offering programs for 4 years and beyond. The junior and community colleges offer 4-year college preparatory classes for 4-year colleges or associate degrees in the arts and sciences. Vocational and technical colleges provide the opportunity to learn a trade (carpentry, auto mechanics, etc.). Four-year colleges offer undergraduate degrees in the arts (Bachelor of Arts) and sciences (Bachelor of Sciences). After earning a bachelor's degree, the student may pursue another degree, either a professional degree (Medicine, Law, Business) or a Master's degree in a specific discipline of the arts and sciences. Postgraduate work can continue to the doctoral level, where a median of 6.9 years is required to earn a doctoral degree.

Pre-school-age children may attend day-care centers, but these are not included as part of the U.S. educational system.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *U.S. Census of the Population: 1970,* vols. I and II; *1980,* vol. I, chapter C; and *Current Population Reports,* Series P-20, No. 428; and National Academy Press, *Summary Report 1987: Doctoral Recipients from United States Universities,* 1989.

Table 2.1 **U.S.S.R.: Educational Attainment**

Year	Population aged 15 years or above with higher or secondary (completed or incomplete) education (millions)	Percent completing indicated level of education				
		Incomplete secondary	Completed secondary	Completed specialized secondary	Incomplete higher	Completed higher
1970	94.9	47.2	23.4	13.4	2.6	8.3
1979	137.8	51.3	45.1	23.4	3.2	14.8
1989	172.2	42.4	64.6	38.6	3.6	23.0

NOTES: The category Completed Higher consists of graduates of higher education establishments (VUZ), such as academies, universities, and institutes. The category Incomplete Higher consists of students in higher education establishments who have completed half or more than half of their educational program. The category Completed Specialized Secondary consists of graduates of technicums or of other specialized secondary education establishments (SSUZ), such as medical or pedagogical vocational schools. The category Completed Secondary consists of graduates of 11- or 10-year schools and of secondary professional-technical schools (PTU). The category Incomplete Secondary consists of students in the eighth through tenth classes in 11-year schools, and of students in the ninth through eleventh classes of general secondary or professional-technical schools.

In the Soviet Union, a system of uninterrupted education is established by the laws of the Soviet Union and of the union republics. This system includes in-school and extra-curricular education, general educational preparation for different diplomas (elementary, incomplete secondary, and secondary), professional preparation in professional-technical schools, preparation of skilled workers in specialized secondary education establishments and in higher education establishments, academic research programs for the academic degrees Doctor and Candidate of Science, research programs for academic titles such as Academic, Member-Correspondent of the Academy of Sciences, Professor, etc., and study in various education establishments and at (night-school) courses for improving and renewing technical qualifications.

The general pattern of education in the Soviet Union consists of the following types of schools: primary schools, classes 1-4; intermediate schools, classes 5-9; and secondary schools. There are slight variations on this pattern (partial-intermediate, specialized secondary). The length of education is either 10 or 11 years in the Soviet system. The category designated above require the following years of completed schooling: Primary— 3 or 4 years; Incomplete Secondary—not less than 8 or 9 years; Completed Secondary—10 or 11 years. Students who have completed secondary schools have the right to enroll in higher education establishments. After completing the eighth or ninth class of a general school, students may continue their education in the upper classes of secondary schools or they may enroll in specialized secondary education establishments or in professional technical schools for vocational training. Graduates of specialized secondary and professional-technical schools are considered to have completed their secondary education. Graduates from higher education establishments (academies, universities, institutes) have higher education degrees. Generally, higher education requires 4 to 6 years.

Pre-school education in the Soviet Union occurs in day-care centers and creches for children from age 1 to 6 or 7.

Table 2.2 **U.S.A.: Student Enrollment**

(In thousands)

Year	Elementary education	Secondary education	Higher education		
			Total	Male	Female
1970	31,553	19,719	8,581	5,044	3,537
1975	29,340	20,451	11,185	6,149	5,036
1980	28,148	18,170	12,097	5,874	6,223
1985	28,485	16,581	12,247	5,818	6,429
1987	28,433	16,938	12,768	5,932	6,836
1988	29,242	16,196	13,043	5,998	7,045

NOTES: Data are as of fall of the year. Some 1987 data and 1988 are estimates. Includes estimates for institutions not reporting. Elementary includes kindergarten through sixth grade. Secondary includes junior and senior high schools (grades 7-12). Higher education includes universities, colleges, professional schools, junior and teachers colleges, both publicly and privately controlled, regular session.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics*, annual; *Projections of Education Statistics*, annual; and unpublished data.

Table 2.2 **U.S.S.R.: Student Enrollment**

(In thousands)

Year	Elementary education	Secondary education, including general and specialized	Higher education		
			Total	Male	Female
1970	15,334	38,427	4,581	2,334	2,247
1975	12,714	40,620	4,854	2,405	2,449
1980	13,813	37,242	5,235	2,513	2,722
1985	15,043	36,511	5,147	2,297	2,850
1987	15,728	35,491	5,026	2,273	2,753
1988	15,976	35,325	4,999	2,305	2,694
1989	16,405	35,290	5,178	2,552	2,626

NOTES: Students of the first through third classes are included under Elementary education. Since 1986, this category also has included 6-year-old children who are studying according to the program of the first class, but who are enrolled in preschool institutions. Students of the fifth through the eleventh classes are included under Secondary education. There are three kinds of secondary education institutions: general schools, professional-technical academies (in which students may study either a general or a professional program), and specialized secondary institutions. Students in institutions of higher education are shown in the Higher education category.

Table 2.3 **U.S.A.: Foreign Student Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education**

(In thousands)

Year	Total	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America	North America	Oceania
1975	155	18	82	14	26	9	3
1980	286	36	165	23	42	16	4
1985	342	40	200	33	49	16	4
1987	350	32	218	36	43	16	4
1988	356	28	224	39	45	16	4
1989	366	26	232	43	45	17	4

NOTES: Nonimmigrant; for fall of the previous year. Latin America includes Central America, Caribbean, and South America.

SOURCES: Institute of International Education, New York, NY, *Open Doors*, annual, (Copyright).

Table 2.3 **U.S.S.R.: Foreign Student Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education**

(In thousands)

Year	Total	Africa	Asia	Europe	Other
1975	29.8	4.9	10.5	11.5	2.9
1980	55.3	11.5	20.2	14.0	9.6
1985	66.7	14.7	29.0	10.3	12.6
1987	70.1	17.5	29.7	10.7	12.2
1988	73.0	19.3	30.7	11.0	11.9
1989	74.7	20.9	31.6	11.1	11.1

NOTES: Foreign students are registered at the State Committee for Education. Data in this table are based on reports from the State Committee for Education. "Other" consists of students from Latin America, South America, and Oceania.

Table 2.4 U.S.A.: Graduates (High School) and Earned Degrees Conferred at Institutions of Higher Education

(In thousands)

Year	High school graduates	Number of degrees				
		Total	Bachelor's	Master's	First professional	Doctor's
1970	2,889	1,065	793	209	35	30
1980	3,043	1,330	929	298	70	33
1985	2,677	1,374	979	286	75	33
1987*	2,698	1,388	991	290	73	34
1988*	2,793	1,397	993	299	70	35

* Data for 1987 and 1988 are preliminary.

NOTES: Bachelor's degrees are conferred upon the completion of a 4-year college program in the arts or sciences. The Master's degree is earned in an additional 2-year program which focuses upon a particular discipline in the arts or sciences. A first professional degree includes degrees for medicine (M.D.), dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D), and law (LL.B. or J.D.). A Doctorate degree is the highest degree attainable and takes approximately 7 years of additional schooling after the bachelor's degree.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics*, annual.

Table 2.4 U.S.S.R.: Graduates (Secondary School) and Earned Degrees Conferred

(In thousands)

Year	Graduates				Graduate degrees awarded		
	Partial secondary schools	Full secondary schools	Specialized secondary establish-ments	Higher education establish-ments	Total	Higher education establish-ments	Other scientific establish-ments
1970	4,661	2,581	1,033.3	630.8	25.9	10.8	15.1
1980	4,270	3,966	1,274.7	817.3	23.8	9.2	14.5
1985	4,078	3,297	1,246.6	858.9	25.0	9.4	15.7
1987	4,224	2,754	1,279.5	768.1	24.8	9.5	15.3
1988	4,176	2,587	1,237.3	775.2	24.5	9.3	15.2
1989	4,208	2,532	1,215.4	792.5	24.0	9.1	15.0

NOTES: See notes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

Table 2.5 **U.S.A.: Physicians, Nurses, and Dentists**

Year	Physicians		Nurses		Dentists	
	Total (thousands)	Rate (per 100,000 resident population)	Total (thousands)	Rate (per 100,000 resident population)	Total (thousands)	Rate (per 100,000 civilian population)
1970	348	168	750	368	116	47
1975	409	187	961	446	127	50
1980	487	211	1,273	560	141	54
1985	577	237	1,544	647	156	57
1987	612	252	1,627	668	161	58

NOTES: Numbers of doctors, dentists, and nurses are as of end of year. The number of physicians includes those who are inactive. Both physicians and dentists include those in Federal service. Rates are based on midyear resident population. The number of physicians includes those in Puerto Rico and outlying areas of the United States. Data for nurses include only active, registered nurses. The rate for dentists excludes those in Federal service and is based on civilian population only.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, unpublished data.

Table 2.5 **U.S.S.R.: Physicians, Nurses, and Dentists**

Year	Physicians		Nurses		Dentists	
	Total (thousands)	Rate (per 100,000 de jure population)	Total (thousands)	Rate (per 100,000 de jure population)	Total (thousands)	Rate (per 100,000 de jure population
1970	577	237	1,034	425	91	37
1975	733	287	1,232	483	101	40
1980	888	333	1,417	532	109	41
1985	1,047	376	1,672	600	123	44
1987	1,097	386	1,748	615	134	47
1988	1,119	390	1,796	628	137	48
1989	1,138	395	1,893	658	140	49

NOTES: Rate data pertain to year-end, *de jure* population. Data on physicians include all doctors with higher education employed in medical and sanitary organizations, "institutions of social provisioning," research and teaching institutions, and the state system of health care. Dentists includes teeth specialists (similar to dental hygienists in the United States) and stomatologists (teeth specialists with higher education specializing in the diseases of the mouth). Data on physicians do not include stomatologists (with higher education) or teeth specialists lacking higher education.

Table 2.6 **U.S.A.: Hospital Beds**

Year	Number (thousands)	Rate (per 1,000 resident population)
1970	1,616	7.9
1975	1,466	6.8
1980	1,365	6.0
1985	1,309	5.5
1987	1,261	5.3
1988	1,241	5.0

NOTES: Data cover all hospitals accepted for registration by the American Hospital Association. To be accepted for registration, a hospital must meet certain requirements such as number of beds, construction, equipment, medical and nursing staff, patient care, clinical records, surgical and obstetrical facilities, diagnostic and treatment facilities, laboratory services, etc.

SOURCES: American Hospital Association, Chicago, IL, *Hospital Statistics*, annual, (Copyright).

Table 2.6 **U.S.S.R.: Hospital Beds**

Year	Number (thousands)	Rate (per 1,000 year end de jure population)
1970	2,663	11
1975	3,009	12
1980	3,324	12
1985	3,608	13
1987	3,712	13
1988	3,763	13
1989	3,822	13

NOTES: Excludes beds in tuberculosis sanatoriums. Data on hospital beds represent the actual quantity of operational beds equipped with the necessary supplies and ready for patient use, regardless of whether the beds were occupied by patients. Data on hospital beds exclude supplementary and temporarily operational beds obtained from the Epidemic Fund.

Table 2.7 **U.S.A.: Average Length of Hospital Stay**

Year	Number of days
1975	7.7
1980	7.6
1985	7.1
1987	7.2
1988	7.2

NOTES: Data are for non-Federal, short-term hospitals. Short-term hospitals have an average patient stay of less than 30 days. Data cover general and special hospitals. Special hospitals include obstetrics and gynecology; eye, ear, nose, and throat; rehabilitation; orthopedic; and chronic and other special hospitals except psychiatric, tuberculosis, alcoholism and chemical-dependency hospitals. Average length of stay is the number of inpatient days divided by the number of admissions.

SOURCES: American Hospital Association, Chicago, IL, *Hospital Statistics*, annual, (Copyright); and unpublished data.

Table 2.7 **U.S.S.R.: Average Length of Hospital Stay**

Year	Number of days
1975	13.8
1980	14.3
1985	13.9
1987	13.4
1988	13.3
1989	12.7

NOTES: Excludes psychiatric, tuberculosis, and substance-dependency beds. Calculated as the number of inpatient bed-days, divided by the number of patients hospitalized in permanent (i.e., not in mobile clinics) institutions.

Table 2.8 **U.S.A.: Housing Units Completed (New Privately Owned)**

(In thousands, except as indicated)

Year	Total	In structures with:		Location		Ownership			Average size (square meters)	
		1 unit	2 or more units	Inside MSA's	Outside MSA's	For sale	For owner	For rent	All new houses	Units in multi-family buildings
1975	1,317	875	442	923	395	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	153.0	93.0
1980	1,502	957	545	1,079	423	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	161.8	91.1
1985	1,703	1,072	631	1,422	281	882	331	490	166.0	85.8
1987	1,669	1,123	546	1,420	248	840	379	449	177.2	91.2
1989	1,423	1,026	397	1,181	242	751	335	338	189.3	93.0

(NA) Not available.

NOTES: A structure with a single housing unit represents a single-family residence, while a structure with two or more units constitutes a multi-family dwelling. A housing unit is defined as a group of rooms or a single room intended as separate living quarters by a family, by a group of unrelated persons living together, or by a person living alone. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall which is used or intended to be used by the occupants of another unit or the general public. Transient accommodations, barracks for workers, and institutional-type quarters are not counted as housing units. For data prior to 1986, area is defined by the old Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area definitions. Beginning with 1986, the new Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) definitions, as provided by the Office of Management and Budget, were used. New houses built for sale includes new houses occupied, or available for occupancy, by the end of the year, which have been sold or are still for sale. The average size of units in multi-family buildings was calculated using total size on all floors based on exterior dimensions divided by the number of housing units in the building. Hallways, lobbies, and elevator shafts were included in the total floor area. Unfinished basements, common laundry rooms, etc., were excluded.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Construction Reports* (C25-89-13), *Characteristics of New Housing*: 1989, tables 1, 14, and 16.

Table 2.8 **U.S.S.R.: Housing Units Completed**

(In thousands, except as indicated)

Year	Total	Type of building		Location		Ownership		Average floor space per unit (square meters)		Average living space per unit (square meters)	
		Individual houses	Apartments	Urban areas	Rural areas	Private	Public	All units	Private	All units	Private
1975	1,969	377	1,592	1,344	625	491	1,478	51.9	60.0	34.4	43.1
1980	1,785	247	1,538	1,266	519	341	1,444	54.5	64.8	34.3	45.3
1985	1,825	226	1,599	1,239	586	363	1,462	58.1	72.1	36.0	50.4
1987	2,085	258	1,827	1,437	648	413	1,672	58.8	74.7	37.7	51.8
1989	2,007	310	1,697	1,408	599	444	1,563	61.2	78.1	37.9	53.2

NOTES: Excludes dormitories. Housing units are defined as premises equipped and used for permanent residence, which are separate and have an independent entrance which opens onto a stairwell, corridor, or directly to the outside. The construction of individual one-family houses is financed by individuals and is considered their private property. Cooperative apartments are also private property and are located in apartment buildings which were built on a cooperative basis. Public units are financed by the state or by collective farms and are leased to the population. Average floor space includes the floor space of habitable rooms (general purpose rooms and bedrooms), and the floor space of subsidiary rooms within the limits of the primary bordering walls of the unit. These subsidiary rooms include kitchens, entry halls, rooms containing showers, baths, and toilets, and storage areas. Living space includes the floor space of the following kinds of rooms: dining rooms, bedrooms, children's rooms, and multi-purpose living/sleeping rooms. Thus, living space excludes the floor space of kitchens, corridors, and bathrooms.

Table 2.9 **U.S.A.: Characteristics of Housing Units**

(In thousands)

	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987
Total units	67,699	77,553	86,024	96,749	99,815
Average size (square meters per unit)	(NA)	(NA)	162.3	[1]155.5	161.1
Number of units with:					
Heating equipment	67,118	76,858	85,027	95,997	98,905
Air conditioning	27,536	38,317	51,800	59,385	64,074
All plumbing facilities	63,301	74,847	83,665	(NA)	(NA)
Source of water:					
Public system or private company	55,294	64,485	72,121	82,510	85,576
Well serving 1 to 5 units	11,102	11,607	12,566	13,228	13,291
Other	1,298	1,461	1,338	1,010	948
Means of sewage disposal:					
Public sewer	48,188	56,484	63,113	73,230	76,155
Septic tank, cesspool, chemical toilet	16,602	19,694	21,914	22,985	23,232
Other	2,904	1,375	998	534	427
Telephone available (occupied units only)	55,412	65,289	73,394	81,890	86,641

(NA) Not available.

NOTES: The average size data are based on survey data for housing stock and, thus, do not match the data provided in table 2.8. Main heating equipment includes warm-air furnace or electric heat pump, steam or hot water system, floor, wall, or pipeless furnaces, built-in electric units, room heaters with and without flues, stoves, fireplaces, and portable heaters.

[1]Figure is for 1984.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Housing Reports*, Series H-150-85 and H-150-87, *American Housing Survey*.

Table 2.9 **U.S.S.R.: Characteristics of Housing Units**

	1980	1985	1988	1989
Average number of square meters of floor space per inhabitant	13.4	14.6	15.5	15.8
Percent of housing units with the following characteristics:				
Running water	80	82	84	85
Sewage hookup	77	79	80	81
Central heating	77	78	80	80
Running hot water	49	61	65	66
Bathrooms	70	73	75	76
Natural gas for cooking	76	77	77	77
Electric heat (floor units)	4	11	13	13

NOTES: Based on public and cooperative housing stock. Earlier years not available.

Table 2.10 **U.S.A.: Movie Theaters**

Year	Number of theaters (thousands)	Attendance (millions)
1970	14	921
1975	15	1,033
1980	18	1,022
1985	21	1,056
1987	24	1,089
1988	23	1,085

NOTES: Data for 1970 represent theaters; thereafter, screens. A movie theater can have more than one screen and, thus, can show more than one film.

SOURCES: Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., New York, NY.

Table 2.10 **U.S.S.R.: Movie Theaters**

Year	Number of theaters (thousands)	Attendance (millions)
1970	157.0	4,652
1975	154.1	4,497
1980	152.6	4,259
1985	152.2	4,100
1987	153.0	3,775
1988	151.0	3,640
1989	147.8	3,205

NOTES: Includes only theaters with paid attendance. Includes both stationary (permanent structures) and traveling theaters. Stationary theaters account for most of the total: 147.1 in 1970; 139.3 in 1989.

Table 2.11 **U.S.A.: Print Media**

Item	Newspapers					Books		Periodicals
	Number			Circulation (millions)				
	Total	Daily	Sunday	Daily	Sunday	Issued	Sold (millions)	
1970	11,383	1,748	586	62.1	49.2	36,071	(NA)	9,573
1975	11,400	1,756	696	62.0	54.0	39,372	1,541	9,657
1980	9,620	1,745	736	62.2	54.7	42,377	1,856	10,236
1985	9,134	1,676	798	62.8	58.8	50,070	2,044	11,090
1987	9,031	1,645	820	62.8	60.1	56,057	2,122	11,593
1988	10,088	1,642	840	62.7	61.5	55,483	2,195	11,299
1989	10,457	1,626	847	62.6	62.0	45,718	(NA)	11,556

(NA) Not available.

NOTES: Circulation data not available for total newspapers. Number of newspapers is as of February 1 of the following year. Circulation is as of September 30 of the given year. Data are for English-language newspapers only. Total daily newspapers include morning, evening, and all-day newspapers. Books issued comprise new books published for the first time and new editions with changes in their text or format. Data for new books and new editions exclude government publications, books sold only by subscription, dissertations, periodicals and quarterlies, and pamphlets under 49 pages. Data on number of books and books sold are preliminary for 1988. The increase from 1980 to 1985 is due largely to a major improvement in the recording of paper-bound books. Books sold includes all titles released by publishers in the United States and imports which appear under the imprints of U.S. publishers. Multi-volume sets, such as encyclopedias, are counted as one unit. For periodicals, data generally refer to the year preceding the year shown.

SOURCES: Editor & Publisher Co., New York, NY, *Editor & Publisher International Year Book,* annual, (Copyright); Book Industry Study Group, Inc., New York, NY, *Book Industry Trends,* annual, (Copyright); R.R. Bowker Co., New York, NY, *Publishers Weekly,* (Copyright by Reed Publishing); Gale Research Inc., Ft. Lauderdale, FL, *Gale Directory of Publications, 1989, (Copyright).*

Table 2.11 **U.S.S.R.: Print Media**

Item	Newspapers				Books		Periodicals	
	Number		Circulation (millions)					
	Total	Daily	Total	Daily	Issued	Print run (millions)	Issued	Circulation (millions)
1970	8,694	639	140.7	81.6	78,899	1,362	5,968	2,622
1975	7,985	691	168.0	100.9	83,463	1,709	4,725	3,043
1980	8,088	713	176.2	109.3	80,676	1,760	5,236	3,226
1985	8,427	727	190.1	120.0	83,976	2,151	5,180	3,447
1987	8,532	726	207.9	129.3	83,011	2,276	5,295	3,885
1988	8,622	723	217.4	134.0	81,600	2,305	5,413	4,261
1989	8,811	719	230.5	137.8	76,711	2,251	5,228	5,085

NOTES: Daily newspapers are newspapers which are issued four or more times per week. Books issued comprise new books, new brochures, and new editions. Periodicals include journals and periodically issued handbooks and bulletins.

Table 2.12 **U.S.A.: Foreign Travel to the United States**

(In thousands)

Item	Total	Travelers by area of origin		
		Europe	Latin America	Other
1970	2,288	984	802	502
1975	3,674	1,500	916	1,258
1980	8,200	3,700	2,050	2,450
1985	7,538	2,904	1,796	2,838
1988	12,513	5,772	2,367	4,374
1989	13,999	6,251	2,627	5,121

NOTES: Data include travelers for business and pleasure, foreigners in transit through the United States, and students. Data exclude travel by foreign government personnel and foreign businessmen employed in the United States. Travelers from overseas excludes Canada and Mexico.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, based on data from U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 2.12 **U.S.S.R.: Foreign Travel to the Soviet Union**

(In thousands)

Item	Total	Travelers by area of origin						
		Europe	Asia	Africa	Caribbean and Central America	United States and Canada	South America	Other
1970	2,059	1,754	157	11	5	76	(NA)	56
1975	3,691	3,096	158	12	16	114	(NA)	295
1985	4,340	3,764	295	67	58	114	29	13
1988	6,007	5,214	457	70	61	167	20	18
1989	7,752	6,770	589	84	60	200	23	26

(NA) Not available.

NOTES: Data include foreign citizens entering the Soviet Union for the purposes of tourism, government or private business, and also include transportation personnel and those in transit. Data from records of the Border Guards.

Table 2.13 **U.S.A.: Travel to Foreign Countries**

(In thousands)

Item	Total	Travelers by area of destination		
		Europe	Latin America	Other
1970	5,260	2,898	1,912	450
1975	6,354	3,185	2,512	657
1980	8,163	3,934	3,218	1,011
1985	12,766	6,987	4,938	2,953
1988	14,546	7,466	5,823	3,618
1989	14,900	7,785	5,780	3,860

NOTES: Data cover residents of the United States, its territories and possessions. Data exclude travel to Canada and Mexico, cruise travelers, military personnel and other Government employees and their dependents stationed abroad, and U.S. citizens residing abroad. Since 1985, data for areas (especially Latin America and Other) include multiple counting of travelers entering more than one country. These are netted out of the total.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, based on data from U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 2.13 **U.S.S.R.: Travel to Foreign Countries**

(In thousands)

Item	Total	Travelers by area of destination						
		Europe	Asia	Africa	Caribbean and Central America	United States and Canada	South America	Other
1970	1,814	1,220	221	49	40	12	(NA)	272
1975	2,450	1,740	301	47	50	28	(NA)	284
1985	2,790	1,998	446	112	66	20	32	116
1988	4,243	3,103	625	111	59	74	35	235
1989	8,009	6,755	789	77	64	106	48	170

(NA) Not available.

NOTES: The data include trips abroad taken by Soviet citizens for the purposes of tourism, government and private business, and also include transportation workers. Data from records of the Border Guards.

Section 3. Labor Force and Employment

Labor force statistics for the United States are derived from surveys of the population to determine whether an individual should be counted as employed or unemployed. The table of "Labor Force and Employment" shows these data. The other employment data for the United States and all of the Soviet data presented here are based on information from economic units and are more work-time measures than labor force data. As is the case throughout this volume, the data by industry reflect each country's statistical classification scheme and are not strictly comparable.

The other important difference in data presented in this section concerns retirement. The Soviet Union has a single state-administered system of pensions paid to retired workers, whereas the United States has a mix of government and private retirement programs. By far, the largest and most comprehensive retirement system in the United States is the national Social Security system (OASDI), for which data are presented here.

Table 3.1	U.S.A.:	Labor Force and Employment
	U.S.S.R.:	Employment
Table 3.2	U.S.A.:	Employment by Industry (Nonfarm Payroll)
	U.S.S.R.:	Employment by Industry
Table 3.3	U.S.A.:	Employment of Women by Branch of the Economy
	U.S.S.R.:	Employment of Women by Branch of the Economy
Table 3.4	U.S.A.:	Average Weekly Hours Worked
	U.S.S.R.:	Average Weekly Hours Worked
Table 3.5	U.S.A.:	Retirement (Social Security)
	U.S.S.R.:	Retirement (Old-Age Pensioners)

Table 3.1 **U.S.A.: Labor Force and Employment**

(In thousands)

Year	Civilian labor force			Total employed			Total unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1970	82,771	51,228	31,543	78,678	48,990	29,688	4,093	2,238	1,855
1975	93,775	56,299	37,475	85,846	51,857	33,989	7,929	4,442	3,486
1980	106,940	61,453	45,487	99,303	57,186	42,117	7,637	4,267	3,370
1985	115,461	64,411	51,050	107,150	59,891	47,259	8,312	4,521	3,791
1987	119,865	66,207	53,658	112,440	62,107	50,334	7,425	4,101	3,324
1988	121,669	66,927	54,742	114,968	63,273	51,696	6,701	3,655	3,046
1989	123,869	67,840	56,030	117,342	64,315	53,027	6,528	3,525	3,003

NOTES: Annual data are averages of monthly data.

The civilian (noninstitutional) labor force is comprised of all civilians, 16 years and over, classified as employed or unemployed, and, thus, excludes Armed Forces personnel. Employed civilians are all individuals who, during the survey week: 1) performed the minimum of 1 hour's work for pay or profit, 2) worked at least 15 hours as unpaid workers in a family enterprise, and 3) were temporarily absent from their jobs for non-economic reasons (illness, vacation, weather conditions, strikes, etc.). Unemployed civilians are all individuals who: 1) were not employed but who were available for work and had made efforts to find a job in the preceding four week period, 2) were on layoff from their jobs, and 3) were waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Labor force data are based on the Current Population Survey monthly sample survey of the population for the week including the 12th of the month.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings,* monthly.

Table 3.1 **U.S.S.R.: Employment**

(In thousands)

Year	Employed population		
	Total	Male	Female
1970	113,957	55,383	58,574
1975	123,222	59,763	63,459
1980	132,118	64,738	67,380
1985	137,004	67,242	69,762
1987	138,377	68,649	69,728
1988	138,556	68,738	69,818
1989	139,288	69,101	70,187

NOTES: The population employed in the national economy includes workers and employees of state, cooperative, and societal enterprises, institutions, and organizations; collective farmers occupied in collective agriculture; collective farmers and members of families of workers and employees of ablebodied ages occupied in private subsidiary agriculture; and individuals engaged in individual labor activity. Employees on authorized absences (sick leave, maternity leave, vacation, etc.) are counted. The employed population does not include students of able-bodied ages if they are studying full-time.

Table 3.2 U.S.A.: Employment by Industry (Nonfarm Payroll)

(In thousands)

Industry	Standard industrial classification	1970	1980	1988	1989
Total nonfarm	(X)	70,880	90,406	105,536	108,413
Mining	10-14	623	1,027	713	700
Construction	15-17	3,588	4,346	5,110	5,200
Manufacturing	20-39	19,367	20,285	19,350	19,426
Durable goods	24, 25, 32-39	11,176	12,159	11,381	11,422
Lumber and wood products	24	658	704	769	758
Furniture and fixtures	25	440	466	528	526
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	610	629	569	569
Primary metal industries	33	1,260	1,142	771	772
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	627	512	279	278
Fabricated metal products	34	1,559	1,609	1,432	1,446
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	2,003	2,517	2,092	2,132
Electronic computers	3671	(NA)	(NA)	298	293
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	1,584	1,771	1,766	1,753
Radio and television communications equipment	3663	(NA)	(NA)	113	108
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	(NA)	223	260	252
Transportation equipment	37	1,833	1,881	2,038	2,054
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	799	789	857	857
Instruments and related products	38	804	1,022	1,033	1,026
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	426	418	384	386
Nondurable goods	20-23, 26-31	8,190	8,127	7,969	8,004
Food and kindred products	20	1,786	1,708	1,631	1,645
Tobacco products	21	83	69	55	49
Textile mill products	22	975	848	729	724
Apparel and other textile products	23	1,364	1,264	1,088	1,074
Paper and allied products	26	701	685	690	697
Printing and publishing	27	1,104	1,252	1,548	1,564
Chemicals and allied products	28	1,049	1,107	1,059	1,074
Petroleum and coal products	29	191	198	160	157
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	617	764	868	884
Leather and leather products	31	319	233	143	136
Services-producing	(X)	47,302	64,748	80,363	83,087
Transportation and public utilities	40-42, 44-49	4,515	5,146	5,527	5,648
Transportation	40-42, 44-47	2,694	2,960	3,312	3,450
Communications and public utilities	48, 49	1,822	2,186	2,215	2,199
Communications	48	1,129	1,357	1,283	1,265
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	692	829	932	934
Wholesale trade	50-51	4,006	5,292	6,055	6,271
Retail trade	52-59	11,034	15,018	19,077	19,580
Eating and drinking places	58	2,575	4,626	6,286	6,449
Finance, insurance, and real estate	60-65, 67	3,645	5,160	6,649	6,724
Services	07, 70-86, 89, 99	11,548	17,890	25,669	27,096
Hotels and other lodging places	70	(NA)	1,076	1,552	1,601
Personal services	72	898	818	1,062	1,083
Business services	73	1,397	2,564	4,669	4,931
Services to buildings	734	295	495	783	797
Personnel supply services	736	(NA)	543	1,360	1,429
Computer and data processing services	737	(NA)	304	676	745
Amusement and recreation services	79	(NA)	(NA)	986	1,047
Health services	80	3,053	5,278	7,121	7,551
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	(NA)	802	1,204	1,288
Offices and clinics of dentists	802	(NA)	(NA)	485	503
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	(NA)	997	1,314	1,370
Hospitals	806	1,863	2,750	3,295	3,472
Medical and dental laboratories	807	(NA)	105	147	162
Home health care services	808	(NA)	(NA)	217	249
Legal services	81	(NA)	498	850	892
Educational services	82	940	1,138	1,574	1,673
Social services	83	(NA)	1,134	1,604	1,713
Membership organizations	86	(NA)	1,539	1,745	1,814
Services, n.e.c.	89	(NA)	20	32	36

Table 3.2 **U.S.A.: Employment by Industry (Nonfarm Payroll)**—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	Standard industrial classification	1970	1980	1988	1989
Government	(X)	12,554	16,241	17,386	17,769
Federal government	(X)	2,731	2,866	2,971	2,988
State and local government	(X)	9,823	13,375	14,415	14,781

(NA) Not available. n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified. (X) Not applicable.

NOTES: Data are based on 1987 Standard Industrial Classification and 1989 benchmark levels. Data are nonfarm payroll data compiled from surveys of establishments. They include dual job holders. As a result, they are not consistent with the employment figures in tables 3.1 and 3.3, which are derived from surveys of households and count the number of employed persons rather than jobs. A breakdown of employed civilians by class of worker (consistent with the data in table 3.1) shows:

(In thousands)

Class of worker	1970	1980	1988	1989
Total employed	78,678	99,303	114,968	117,342
Agriculture	3,463	3,364	3,169	3,199
Wage and salary workers	1,154	1,425	1,621	1,665
Self-employed workers	1,810	1,642	1,398	1,403
Unpaid family workers	499	297	150	131
Nonagricultural industries	75,215	95,938	111,800	114,142
Wage and salary workers	69,491	88,525	103,021	105,259
Self-employed workers	5,221	7,000	8,519	8,605
Unpaid family workers	502	413	260	279

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, monthly; and unpublished data.

Table 3.2 **U.S.S.R.: Employment by Industry**

(In thousands)

Industry	1970	1975	1980	1985	1988	1989
Total	106,773	117,132	125,626	130,303	128,903	127,057
Agriculture, including forestry[1]	26,439	25,946	25,236	25,201	23,773	23,183
Industry, total[2]	31,593	34,054	36,891	38,103	37,376	36,414
Heavy industry	23,673	25,930	28,561	29,821	29,360	28,486
Fuels-energy complex	2,175	2,120	2,418	2,629	2,600	2,564
Electricity	633	686	770	858	869	873
Fuels industry	1,542	1,434	1,648	1,771	1,731	1,691
Oil production	111	113	140	165	176	177
Oil processing	161	161	176	179	163	158
Natural gas	22	28	34	36	37	36
Coal	1,120	1,009	1,178	1,276	1,260	1,228
Metallurgy complex	2,026	2,051	2,183	2,240	2,146	2,094
Ferrous metallurgy	1,359	1,369	1,451	1,488	1,413	1,379
Non-ferrous metallurgy	667	682	732	752	733	715
Machine-building complex	12,017	13,816	15,612	16,380	16,167	15,685
Machine-building	9,560	11,050	12,506	13,111	12,959	12,666
Electro-technical industry	828	924	1,018	1,056	1,035	1,007
Machine-tool and instrument industry	435	475	521	529	518	498
Instruments	859	1,075	1,280	1,321	1,312	1,271
Automobile industry	653	831	1,059	1,104	1,091	1,062
Tractors and agricultural machinery	716	854	963	1,036	1,037	995
Chemical-forestry complex	4,416	4,548	4,661	4,707	4,576	4,445
Chemical and petrochemical industry	1,568	1,753	1,924	1,983	1,931	1,890
Chemical	1,100	1,226	1,352	1,414	1,375	1,344
Petrochemical	365	414	456	451	438	427
Lumber, woodworking and paper	2,848	2,795	2,737	2,724	2,645	2,555
Logging	1,236	1,162	1,084	1,055	1,014	985
Lumber and woodworking	1,341	1,348	1,350	1,361	1,347	1,299
Cellulose-paper	258	269	288	295	272	258
Construction materials industry	2,003	2,160	2,243	2,289	2,278	2,162
Light industry	5,019	5,109	5,218	5,109	4,838	4,771
Textiles	2,113	2,141	2,200	2,161	2,015	1,966
Sewn goods	2,113	2,167	2,196	2,137	2,063	2,067
Leather, fur, and shoes	762	773	797	786	738	716
Processing branches located in the agro-industrial complex (food industries)	2,579	2,875	2,978	3,038	2,993	2,965
Other food industries	1,714	1,753	1,791	1,794	1,748	1,727
Meat and milk	716	767	819	873	893	894
Fish	329	355	368	371	352	344
Construction	9,052	10,574	11,240	11,492	12,746	13,184
Trade, communal dining, material-technical supply, and procurement	7,537	8,857	9,694	10,031	10,088	9,877
Transportation and communication (including timber rafting)	9,315	10,743	11,958	12,549	11,066	10,223
Credit and state insurance	388	519	649	679	676	689
Services[3]	21,375	24,994	28,260	30,352	31,050	31,331
Other branches[4]	1,074	1,445	1,698	1,896	2,128	2,156

NOTES: Average annual employment.

[1]Agriculture includes collective farmers occupied in non-agricultural branches of collective farms (such as industry, fish-catching, construction, trade, and services), but excludes family members working in private subsidiary agriculture.

[2]Industry includes the following activities: preparation of lumber; catch of fish and other sea-products; repair of passenger automobiles; domestic appliances and instruments, furniture, shoes, and knit and sewn goods; dry cleaning and dyeing; laundries; and secondary processing of ferrous metals. Industry does not include distribution of natural gas or publishing activities. The number of workers in Industry does not include workers of collective farm industrial enterprises, nor the workers and employees of part of small-scale subsidiary industrial enterprises.

[3]Services includes the residential-communal economy and non-productive services; health care; national education; culture and art; science; administration of the state and economic management; administration of cooperative and societal organizations; and the distribution of natural gas.

[4]Other branches includes publishing activities and information-computing services.

Table 3.3 **U.S.A.: Employment of Women by Branch of the Economy**

Branch	1970		1975		1980		1985		1988	
	Total (thousands)	Share (percent)	Total (thousands)	Share (percent)	Total (thousands)	Share (percent)	Total (thousands	Share (percent)	Total (thousands)	Share (percent)
Total	29,688	38	33,989	40	42,117	42	47,259	44	51,696	45
Agriculture	601	16	584	17	656	20	644	20	676	21
Mining	36	7	73	10	133	14	144	15	127	17
Construction	236	5	317	6	497	8	617	9	704	9
Manufacturing	5,741	28	5,573	29	6,905	31	6,752	32	7,019	33
Transportation and public utilities	1,129	21	1,251	22	1,646	25	2,035	27	2,209	27
Wholesale trade	598	22	772	23	1,013	26	1,232	28	1,284	28
Retail trade	5,653	46	6,932	48	8,340	51	9,322	52	9,942	52
Finance, insurance, real estate	1,987	50	2,438	51	3,490	58	4,119	59	4,691	59
Services	12,299	60	14,552	60	17,523	61	20,358	61	22,725	61
Public administration	1,408	31	1,498	31	1,915	36	2,037	41	2,319	43

NOTES: Data are annual averages of monthly figures based on a survey of households and, thus, do not match the data presented in table 3.2 for the United States. Data are for the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over. Data for transportation, services, and public administration, beginning 1985, are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years due to revisions in the industrial classification system. Public administration includes workers involved in uniquely governmental activities, e.g., judicial and legislative.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, January issues.

Table 3.3 **U.S.S.R.: Employment of Women by Branch of the Economy**

Branch	1970		1975		1980		1985		1988		1989	
	Total (thousands)	Share (percent)	Total (thousands)	Share (percent)	Total (thousands)	Share (percent)	Total (thousands	Share (percent)	Total (thousands)	Share (percent)	Total (thousands)	Share (percent)
Total	54,074	51	59,837	51	63,817	51	65,621	50	64,554	50	63,958	51
Agriculture, including forestry	12,550	47	12,048	46	11,287	46	10,710	42	10,029	42	9,786	39
Industry, total	15,178	48	16,663	49	17,979	49	18,420	48	17,858	48	17,501	48
Construction	2,616	29	3,002	28	3,078	27	3,003	26	3,079	24	3,130	24
Trade, communal dining, material-technical supply, and procurement	5,679	75	6,762	76	7,410	76	7,591	76	7,659	76	7,554	77
Transportation and communication (including-timber rafting)	2,829	30	3,253	30	3,531	30	3,676	29	3,153	28	3,011	30
Credit and state insurance	302	78	423	82	545	84	585	86	590	87	601	87
Services	14,363	67	16,937	68	19,104	68	20,670	68	21,095	68	21,311	68
Other branches	557	52	749	52	883	52	966	51	1,091	51	1,064	49

NOTES: Average annual employment. Data and coverage are consistent with those in table 3.2.

Table 3.4 **U.S.A.: Average Weekly Hours Worked**

Year	Nonagriculture		Agriculture	
	Wage and salary workers	Self-employed	Wage and salary workers	Self-employed
1970	38.3	45.0	40.0	51.0
1975	38.1	42.3	40.8	49.7
1980	38.1	41.2	41.6	49.3
1985	38.7	41.1	40.8	48.2
1987	38.7	41.0	40.6	47.8
1988	39.1	41.0	41.3	47.5

NOTES: Data are annual averages of monthly figures. Data cover the civilian, noninstitutional population 16 years and over.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, monthly; and unpublished data.

Table 3.5 **U.S.A.: Retirement (Social Security)**

Year	Social Security retirement beneficiaries (millions)	Average age upon receipt of Social Security benefits	
		Males	Females
1970	13.4	64.4	63.9
1975	16.6	64.0	63.7
1980	19.6	63.9	63.5
1985	22.4	63.7	63.4
1987	23.4	63.6	63.6
1988	23.9	63.7	63.3

NOTES: Social Security refers to OASDI, the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program. Includes retired workers over 62 years of age only. In the United States, workers and their dependents are covered by Federal, other governmental, and private programs for social insurance for retirement, survivor, and disability benefits. Under the Federal Social Security program, OASDI, 38.627 million benefits were paid to retirees, survivors, and those on disability. The OASDI program is not the only source of governmental benefits in the United States. For example, Federal, state, and local employees have different retirement programs. Additionally, there is a large variety of private pension and insurance plans provided to private-sector workers as a part of their employment compensation package at their place of work.

SOURCES: U.S. Social Security Administration, *Annual Statistical Supplement* to the *Social Security Bulletin*; and unpublished data.

Table 3.4 **U.S.S.R.: Average Weekly Hours Worked**

Year	Industry	Agriculture
1970	34.9	34.8
1975	34.8	35.1
1980	34.7	36.1
1985	34.6	37.2
1987	34.8	37.3
1988	34.9	37.5
1989	34.5	37.8

NOTES: Data are average actual hours worked per week.

Table 3.5 **U.S.S.R.: Retirement (Old-Age Pensioners)**

Year	Total pensioners (millions)	Average age upon receipt of pension	
		Males	Females
1970	24.9	(NA)	(NA)
1975	29.4	(NA)	(NA)
1980	34.0	(NA)	(NA)
1985	39.3	58.2	54.1
1987	41.8	58.5	54.6
1988	43.2	(NA)	(NA)

(NA) Not available.

NOTES: Data are for old-age pensioners only. In the Soviet Union, the term "pensions" is used to express several different kinds of transfer payments, including payments to invalids who cannot work, families who have lost their breadwinner, mothers with three or more children, and for special service to the state (so-called "personal pensioners"). In 1988, this broader category totaled 58.6 million persons. In the Soviet Union, the legal retirement age is 55 years for women and 60 years for men, although certain hazardous professions have retirement age 5 or 10 years earlier. An old-age pensioner can continue working if his or her work is considered necessary, but the amount of full-time work allowed is determined by an income ceiling, which varies among occupations and types of pensions (personal or ordinary). Data on age of recipients for 1985 and 1987 are based on a 10 percent survey of pensioners conducted July 1, 1987.

Section 4. Industry

This section presents a selection of production information for industrial products covering basic industries, such as iron and steel, chemicals, and machinery, as well as final consumer goods, including durables, clothing, and foods. A selection of similar items has been presented in each table, but exact coverage and definitions are those used in each country's statistics and may not provide strictly comparable series. This is particularly true in the more advanced industries where product assortment varies markedly. Also, in most cases, data have been chosen to represent production of a given industrial product. However, in some cases, commonly-available U.S. statistics cover shipments, which may include imports, rather than production. Where shipments are used, the detailed notes to the individual tables define the concept.

Table 4.1	U.S.A.:	Production of Iron Ore
	U.S.S.R.:	Production of Iron Ore
Table 4.2	U.S.A.:	Production of Raw Steel, Pig Iron, and Ferroalloys
	U.S.S.R.:	Production of Steel, Pig Iron, and Ferroalloys
Table 4.3	U.S.A.:	Shipments of Steel by Product
	U.S.S.R.:	Production of Rolled Ferrous Metal by Product
Table 4.4	U.S.A.:	Shipments of Machine Tools
	U.S.S.R.:	Production of Machine Tools
Table 4.5	U.S.A.:	Shipments of Industrial Robots
	U.S.S.R.:	Production of Industrial Robots
Table 4.6	U.S.A.:	Production of Motor Vehicles
	U.S.S.R.:	Production of Motor Vehicles
Table 4.7	U.S.A.:	Sales of Farm Machinery
	U.S.S.R.:	Production of Farm Machinery
Table 4.8	U.S.A.:	Shipments of Selected Consumer Products
	U.S.S.R.:	Production of Selected Consumer Products
Table 4.9	U.S.A.:	Shipments, Sales, and Use of Computer and Personal Computer
	U.S.S.R.:	Production of Personal Computers
Table 4.10	U.S.A.:	Production of Fertilizer
	U.S.S.R.:	Production of Fertilizer
Table 4.11	U.S.A.:	Production of Basic Organic Synthesis Products
	U.S.S.R.:	Production of Basic Organic Synthesis Products
Table 4.12	U.S.A.:	Production of Synthetic Resins and Plastics
	U.S.S.R.:	Production of Synthetic Resins and Plastics
Table 4.13	U.S.A.:	Production of Selected Other Chemicals
	U.S.S.R.:	Production of Selected Other Chemicals
Table 4.14	U.S.A.:	Production of Plant Protection Agents
	U.S.S.R.:	Production of Plant Protection Agents
Table 4.15	U.S.A.:	Production of Synthetic Dyes
	U.S.S.R.:	Production of Synthetic Dyes
Table 4.16	U.S.A.:	Production of Chemical Fibers
	U.S.S.R.:	Production of Chemical Fibers
Table 4.17	U.S.A.:	Shipments of Tires
	U.S.S.R.:	Production of Tires

Table 4.18 U.S.A.: Production of Timber and Paper Products
U.S.S.R.: Production of Timber and Paper Products
Table 4.19 U.S.A.: Production of Cement, Construction Sand and Gravel, and Crushed Stone
U.S.S.R.: Production of Cement, Sand, and Gravel
Table 4.20 U.S.A.: Production of Clothing and Shoes
U.S.S.R.: Production of Clothing and Shoes
Table 4.21 U.S.A.: Production of Selected Foods
U.S.S.R.: Production of Selected Foods
Table 4.22 U.S.A.: Production of Tobacco Products
U.S.S.R.: Production of Tobacco Products
Table 4.23 U.S.A.: Production of Alcoholic Beverages
U.S.S.R.: Production of Alcoholic Beverages

Table 4.1 U.S.A.: Production of Iron Ore

(In million metric tons)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988
Crude ore	215.9	218.0	215.5	151.6	121.9	148.1	183.2
Usable ore	90.4	79.6	70.7	49.5	39.5	47.6	57.5

NOTES: Crude ore refers to ore in its natural state, prior to beneficiation. It includes both ore for concentration and direct-shipping ore. The final ore product of a mining operation, in contrast, is called usable or marketable ore. Usable ore may include pellets and other agglomerates, concentrates, lump ore, fines, or even by-product ore. Production totals for the United States exclude iron ore with a manganese content greater than 5 percent. Production data on these manganiferous iron ores are reported separately.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook*, vol. I, 1988, pp. 511-513; 1987, p. 490; 1986, p. 523;1985, p. 535; 1984, p. 475; 1970, p. 583.

Table 4.1 U.S.S.R.: Production of Iron Ore

(In million metric tons)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Crude ore	355	442	498	531	541	547	549	538
Marketed ore	197	235	245	248	250	251	250	241

NOTES: The crude ore total represents all ore mined, regardless of grade. It includes both ore for concentration and direct-shipping ore. The direct-shipping ore may have undergone conditioning (i.e.,minimal washing and screening), but is not considered to be beneficiated. The crude ore total includes ore delivered to other enterprises, processed within the enterprise, used to make sinter, or added directly to blast furnaces, direct-reduced iron plants, or open-hearth steel-making furnaces. Usable or marketable ore includes unbeneficiated lump ore and sinter fines, as well as concentrate produced for agglomeration and other uses.

Table 4.2 U.S.A.: Production of Raw Steel, Pig Iron, and Ferroalloys

(In million metric tons)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Raw steel, total	119.3	105.8	101.4	80.1	74.0	80.9	90.6	88.8
Open hearth	43.5	20.1	11.8	5.8	3.0	2.5	4.6	4.0
Basic oxygen process	57.4	65.1	61.3	47.1	43.5	47.6	52.6	52.9
Electric	18.3	20.6	28.3	27.1	27.6	30.8	33.4	31.9
Pig iron and ferroalloys, total production[1]	84.8	72.5	62.3	45.7	39.9	43.9	50.5	50.7

NOTES: Steel production is based on reports from individual steel mills whose reporting practices may differ; therefore, the specific data contained in the above totals could vary. "Raw steel" is steel solidified from the liquid, regardless of intended disposition and origin of charge. The only difference in reporting practices is that processed scrap obtained during steel pouring may or may not be included.

[1]Beginning in 1975, includes blast furnace ferroalloys.

SOURCES: American Iron and Steel Institute, Washington, DC, *Annual Statistical Report*, (Copyright).

Table 4.2 U.S.S.R.: Production of Steel, Pig Iron, and Ferroalloys

(In million metric tons)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Steel, total	115.9	141.3	147.9	154.7	160.6	161.9	163.0	160.1
Open hearth	84.1	91.5	89.1	85.8	86.9	85.8	85.6	83.6
Basic oxygen process	19.9	34.8	42.1	49.8	52.6	54.3	55.6	55.5
Electric	10.7	14.0	15.9	19.0	20.9	21.8	21.8	20.9
Pig iron and ferroalloys	85.9	103.0	107.3	110.0	113.8	113.9	114.6	113.9

NOTES: Total steel production includes small amounts of steel produced by the Bessemer process. Ferroalloys include blast furnace ferroalloys.

Table 4.3 **U.S.A.: Shipments of Steel by Product**

(In million metric tons)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
All grades, total[1]	81.7	73.7	76.5	69.5	68.5	74.6	86.4	85.8
Carbon steel, total	74.6	64.7	67.2	61.9	61.8	66.8	77.2	76.9
Alloy steel, total (other than stainless)	6.5	8.3	8.2	6.3	5.5	6.2	7.6	7.3
Stainless steel, total	.7	.7	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5
Ingots and semifinished shapes	6.2	4.0	2.9	2.1	3.4	3.9	5.2	5.0
Finished shapes								
Plates[2]	6.3	6.7	5.7	2.9	2.4	4.4	5.5	5.3
Sheets[2]	28.8	21.6	21.9	23.9	25.3	25.6	30.4	30.9
Sheets and strip[2]	-	4.6	6.2	8.5	9.6	10.0	11.5	11.4
Strip	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.3	.9	.9	1.3	1.3
Tin-mill products	6.3	5.3	5.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.7
Structural shapes (heavy), sheet piling and bearing piles[2]	6.9	6.5	6.2	4.4	4.0	3.3	3.4	3.3
Bars and tool steel	12.8	11.4	12.4	12.0	11.6	13.2	13.9	13.7
Rails, wheels, and track accessories	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.0	.7	.5	.6	.6
Pipe and tubes[2]	7.7	8.7	10.1	5.9	5.4	5.9	7.0	6.7
Wire[2]	2.5	1.5	3.2	3.1	1.7	3.5	3.9	4.1

- Represents zero.

NOTES: Data are domestic shipments from domestic producers and, thus, may include exports.

[1]Components may not sum to total due to rounding.
[2]Includes alloy steel and stainless steel data.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Industrial Reports*, Series MA33B.

Table 4.3 **U.S.S.R.: Production of Rolled Ferrous Metal by Product**

(In million metric tons)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Finished rolled metal, total	80.7	98.7	102.9	108.3	112.0	114.1	116.0	115.5
Railroad and tramway rails	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6
Sheet rolled metal, total	30.5	39.3	42.7	44.7	46.6	46.7	47.1	47.0
Cold-rolled thin steel sheet	5.2	6.8	6.9	9.6	9.9	10.2	10.6	10.7
Low-alloy steel products	7.7	12.6	12.9	15.4	17.6	17.9	18.1	18.1
Pipes (from bars)	1.5	1.7	2	1.9	2	1.9	1.9	1.9
Tin-mill products (including chrome-plated)	.5	.6	.6	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9
Bent steel shapes	.4	1.1	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.3

NOTES: Total includes products not shown separately.

Table 4.4 **U.S.A.: Shipments of Machine Tools**

(In thousands)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
ALL TYPES								
Total metalworking machinery[1]	254.7	276.8	323.9	148.4	139.4	141.1	160.0	150.9
Metal-cutting machines	188.5	227.3	248.6	94.9	90.0	92.7	104.8	103.6
Boring machines	.8	.8	1.8	.4	.5	7.7	10.2	10.5
Drilling machines	29.7	45.0	35.0	9.4	8.0	[2]	[2]	[2]
Gear-cutting machines	1.1	.9	.9	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2
Grinding and polishing machines [3]	88.8	101.9	97.0	51.8	54.5	59.9	63.3	60.2
Lathes	13.9	17.5	18.0	3.8	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.8
Milling machines	16.9	10.8	17.1	8.3	8.0	6.3	7.7	6.9
Other metal-cutting machines[4]	37.3	50.5	78.8	20.9	15.7	13.8	17.7	18.9
Metal-forming machines	63.9	49.5	75.3	53.5	49.4	48.4	55.3	47.7
NUMERICALLY CONTROLLED								
Total metalworking machinery[1]	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	5.7	6.4	7.0	8.2
Metal-cutting machines	1.9	4.0	8.9	4.6	4.6	5.3	5.7	6.8
Boring machines	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Drilling machines	.2	.1	.4	-	(D)	[2]	[2]	[2]
Gear-cutting machines	-	-	-	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Grinding and polishing machines [3]	-	(D)	.3	.7	.8	.8	.7	.8
Lathes	.5	1.6	2.7	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.2
Milling machines	.8	(D)	2.6	1.1	1.1	.8	.7	.8
Other metal-cutting machines[4]	.2	1.5	2.7	1.1	.9	(D)	(D)	(D)
Metal-forming machines	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4

- Represents zero. (D) Data withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

NOTES: These data are domestic shipments from domestic producers and, thus, may include exports. Metal-cutting machines are defined as new, industrial type, power-driven, complete machine tools, not supported in the hands of an operator when in use. They are used for removing metal in the form of chips, turnings, and borings. Also included are honing machines, lapping machines, and grinders. Excluded are machine tools designed primarily for home workshops, laboratories, garages, and service shops. These are small, lowpriced machine tools of light construction. Excluded also are rolling mill machinery, power-driven hand tools, wood-working machinery, and rebuilt machinery. Metal-forming-type machine tools are defined as new, industrialtype, power-driven, complete machine tools, not supported in the hands of an operator when in use. They are used to press, forge, emboss, hammer, extrude, blank, spin, shear, or bend metal into shape. Numerically-controlled machines are defined as machines controlled automatically by means of numerical programs inserted into the system. These include systems activated by direct data input, punched tape, punched cards, magnetic tape, cassette, or manual data input.

[1]Components may not sum to total due to rounding.
[2]For 1987 and later, "Drilling machines" are included under "Boring machines".
[3]Does not include gear-tooth grinding, lapping, polishing, and buffing machines.
[4]Does not include those designed primarily for home workshops, laboratories, garages, etc. In addition, some data have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Industrial Reports,* Series MQ35W.

Table 4.4 **U.S.S.R.: Production of Machine Tools**

(In thousands)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Metal-cutting tools, total	202.2	231.3	216.2	181.8	164.1	156.1	147.9	142.6
Lathes	45.4	41.2	34.6	22.6	21.2	16.7	17.9	18.7
Milling machines	21.1	22.8	20.9	15.9	14.7	11.4	8.7	9.2
Gear cutting machines	3.4	3.9	3.1	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.6	.9
Boring machines	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6
Grinding and polishing machines	13.7	14.0	11.6	9.8	9.4	8.0	8.0	7.4
Metal-cutting tools with numeric programming control	1.6	5.5	8.9	17.8	20.3	21.0	22.3	23.7
Pressing-forging machines	41.3	50.5	57.2	52.7	51.6	46.2	43.7	42.2

NOTES: Total and technical-types include machine tools which are component parts of assembly lines. Machine tools are used for the forming and shaping of articles by cutting away chips of metal. Machine tools include all types of lathes; planing, drilling, milling, grinding, and polishing machines; extension machine tools; and other types of metal-cutting instruments. Metal-cutting tools with manual gears and portable machine tools are excluded. Special machine tools of the given technical type are included in the total, but excluded from the technical category.

Metal-cutting machine tools with numeric programming control include lathes, and boring, drilling, milling, grinding, and polishing machines, used in the electro-physical and electro-chemical shaping of metal, which are equipped with numeric programming control.

Lathes are either automatic or partially automatic. Automatic lathes are equipped with either a single spindle or with multiple spindles. Partially automatic lathes consist of the following types: multiple-spindle chucks, multiple cutter, lathe-copiers, and others. Drilling machine tools consist of radial, table, and vertical drills. Boring machine tools consist of coordinate and horizontal boring tools of all types. Grinding and polishing machine tools consist of rounding, shaping, spline, internal, plane, centerless, and prolonged grinding and polishing machines. Gear-cutting machines consist of toothed milling, planing, cutting (for production of machined wheels), slotting, grinding, shaving, circling, rolling, and other gear-cutting machines. Milling machine tools include all types except toothed milling machines.

Table 4.5 U.S.A.: Shipments of Industrial Robots

(In thousands)

Product	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Robots, complete	5.5	6.7	6.0	2.4	2.2
Servo-controlled robots	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.0	1.8
Point-to-point type:					
Welding, soldering, brazing, and/or cutting	.8	1.0	.7	.3	.3
Foundry, forging and/or heat treating[1]	.1	.1	-	-	-
Assembly for non-electronic and electronic products	.5	.4	.5	.3	.2
Material handling and/or parts transfer	.5	.7	.7	.2	.2
Continuous-path type:					
Welding, soldering, brazing, and/or cutting	.3	.2	.1	.1	-
Spraying, painting, gluing, and/or sealing	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Fettling, grinding, polishing, and/or deburring[2]	.2	.5	.3	.8	.8
Nonservo-controlled robots	.5	.5	.2	.3	.4
Other robots	2.0	3.1	3.1	(X)	(X)

- Less than 50 units. (X) Not applicable, see notes.

NOTES: These data are domestic shipments from domestic producers and, thus, may include exports. A robot is a reprogrammable, multi-functional manipulator designed to move materials, parts, tools, or specialized devices through variable programmed motions for the performance of a variety of tasks. Based on a survey of all known manufacturers of robots. Robots are presently classified in the Standard Industrial Classification based on their primary industrial function. The first year this type of data was collected is 1985. Starting in 1988, major revisions were made in the total number of robots due to changes in the collection of data; "Other robots" were no longer collected. Original data in units were rounded to thousands.

[1]Combined with inspection, measuring, gauging, and/or sorting, machine tool loading and unloading robots.
[2]Includes other continuous-path type not elsewhere classified.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Industrial Reports*, Series MA 35X(87-1).

Table 4.5 U.S.S.R.: Production of Industrial Robots

(In thousands)

Production	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total	(NA)	.1	1.4	13.2	15.4	14.7	9.6	4.4

(NA) Not available.

NOTES: Total includes robots with cyclical programming. Industrial robots are automatic machines. The category includes all types of programmed manipulators and also programming centers which control the movements of machinery and which coordinate the production process. These manipulators and programming centers have the ability to change freely the position and consequent operations of one or several axes of movement of machinery, replacing the analogous function of a human being in moving about objects and technological equipment in the production process.

Table 4.6 **U.S.A.: Production of Motor Vehicles**

(In thousands)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988
Passenger cars	6,550	6,717	6,376	8,185	7,829	7,099	7,111
Trucks and buses	1,734	2,270	1,634	3,468	3,490	3,826	4,080

NOTES: U.S. production only. Passenger cars includes subcompact, compact, standard and intermediate models (following Automotive News classification). Trucks includes utility trucks, all pickups, vans, mini vans, mini passenger carriers, and station wagons built on truck chassis.

SOURCES: Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association of the United States, Inc., Detroit, MI, *Motor Vehicle Facts and Figures,* annual; and *World Motor Vehicle Data,* annual.

Table 4.6 **U.S.S.R.: Production of Motor Vehicles**

(In thousands)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Passenger cars[1]	344	1,201	1,327	1,332	1,326	1,332	1,262	1,217
Trucks	524.5	695.8	786.9	823.0	852.3	866.0	962.3	804.0
Buses	47.4	67.0	85.3	90.8	90.6	91.7	94.3	92.1

[1]Passenger cars includes specialized vehicles.

Table 4.7 **U.S.A.: Sales of Farm Machinery**

(In thousands)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988
Tractors, total	135.5	161.1	119.3	58.5	47.1	48.3	52.0
2-wheel drive[1]	135.5	150.5	108.4	55.5	45.1	46.6	49.3
4-wheel drive	(NA)	10.6	10.9	3.0	2.0	1.7	2.7
Combines	26.7	33.1	25.7	8.4	7.7	7.2	6.0
Field forage harvesters	15.0	13.1	9.5	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.4

(NA) Not available.

NOTES: Sales include units produced within the United States and may include units produced abroad and imported. Farm machinery is defined as all those machines not sold to consumers for lawn and garden purposes.

[1]Beginning 1980, covers tractors over 40 hp. only.

SOURCES: Farm and Industrial Equipment Institute, Chicago, IL, unpublished data.

Table 4.7 **U.S.S.R.: Production of Farm Machinery**

(In thousands)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Tractors[1]	458.5	550.4	554.9	585.5	595.0	567.5	559.2	532.2
Wheat combines	99.2	97.5	117.4	112.0	112.2	96.2	71.3	62.2
Other combines	34.3	70.9	46.7	38.0	40.4	41.6	38.7	34.2

[1]Tractors include all finished tractors and self-propelled chassis, but exclude low-horsepower garden tractors and motorized cultivators.

Table 4.8 **U.S.A.: Shipments of Selected Consumer Products**

(In thousands, except as noted)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987
Refrigerators[1]	5,286	4,582	5,173	5,874	6,284	6,724
Freezers[2]	1,359	2,457	1,715	1,140	1,154	1,180
Washing Machines	4,094	4,228	[3]7,187	4,925	5,430	5,643
Radios	34,049	25,276	27,012	27,528	29,896	30,678
Televisions						
Color	4,822	6,485	10,855	16,894	18,855	19,774
Black and white	4,546	4,968	6,149	3,745	3,730	3,506
Tape recorders						
Component[4]	(NA)	(NA)	716	908	1,508	1,458
Portable	(NA)	(NA)	23,366	27,626	30,635	30,753
Motorcycles (new)[5]	1,010	940	1,070	1,260	1,045	935
Bicycles (millions)[6]	5.0	5.6	6.9	5.8	5.3	5.2

(NA) Not available.

NOTES: Shipment data include units produced in the United States and may include units produced abroad (imports). Data are based on sales of retail establishments.

[1]6.5 cubic feet and over.
[2]10 cubic feet and over.
[3]For 1980, data include washers and dryers.
[4]Component tape recorders are tape decks in component systems.
[5]Retail sales only. Includes all-terrain vehicles and scooters. Excludes mopeds and motorized bicycles. Includes only motorcycles domestically produced. Source: Motorcycle Industry Council, Inc., Costa Mesa, CA.
[6]Source: Bicycle Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., Washington, DC.

SOURCES: Except as noted, for 1985 to 1987, Dealerscope Merchandising, Philadelphia, PA, *Merchandising, 66th Annual Statistical and Marketing Report*; for 1980, Gralla Publications, Inc., New York, NY, *Merchandising, 61st Annual Statistical and Marketing Report*; for 1970 and 1975, Billboard Publications, Inc., New York, NY, *Merchandising*, annual statistical issues.

Table 4.8 **U.S.S.R.: Production of Selected Consumer Products**

(In thousands)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Refrigerators and freezers	4,140	5,579	5,932	5,860	5,948	5,984	6,231	6,465
Washing machines	5,243	3,286	3,826	5,068	5,383	5,779	6,104	6,698
Radios	7,815	8,376	8,478	8,849	8,924	8,143	8,025	8,561
Televisions	6,682	6,960	7,528	9,371	9,436	9,081	9,637	9,938
Color	46	589	2,262	4,024	4,366	4,648	5,700	6,341
Black and white	6,636	6,371	5,266	5,347	5,070	4,433	3,937	3,597
Tape recorders	1,192	2,525	3,045	4,665	4,765	5,023	5,548	5,713
Motorcycles	699	843	995	1,056	1,043	960	982	990
Bicycles	3,851	4,292	4,736	5,362	5,491	5,550	5,647	5,605

Table 4.9 U.S.A.: Shipments, Sales, and Use of Computer and Personal Computers

(In thousands)

Product	1982	1985	1986	1987	1988
Mainframe computers shipped[1]	2	3	3	4	4
Super minicomputers, shipped[2]	5	7	8	8	10
Departmental computers, shipped[3]	65	111	117	104	104
Multi-user microcomputers[4]	107	211	216	239	245
Engineering and technical systems shipped[5]	1	21	31	58	84
Personal computers shipped[6]	2,567	6,100	6,800	8,700	10,000
Personal computers sold	3,530	6,750	7,040	8,340	9,050
Personal computers in use, total[7]	5,530	25,270	31,150	37,840	45,080
Workplace	2,260	9,260	12,220	15,910	20,330
Business	1,870	8,120	10,750	13,940	17,800
Government	400	1,140	1,470	1,970	2,530
Education	270	1,150	1,550	1,960	2,360
Kindergarten through grade 12	210	870	1,170	1,480	1,760
College/university	60	280	380	490	600
Home	3,000	14,860	17,380	19,970	22,380
Personal computer-related equipment in use					
Impact printers	1,900	12,800	17,210	22,490	22,380
Nonimpact printers	100	1,190	1,830	2,760	3,420
Plotters	50	390	610	880	1,070
Monochrome monitors	2,240	9,740	12,560	15,590	18,650
Color monitors	480	5,010	7,730	11,680	13,970
Modems	530	4,660	6,550	8,910	10,910
Add-in-boards[8]	5,680	29,620	41,220	55,170	5,260

NOTES: Shipment data include units produced within the United States and may include units produced abroad and imported. Since data are based on shipments or sales from retail establishments, removing imported products is not feasible (see methodology as detailed in the source). The terms mainframe, mini-, departmental, and micro- are broad designations which refer to the capabilities of a computer relative to another. A mainframe is characterized by a large main memory and the ability to process large amounts of data quickly and serve many users simultaneously. The micro-computer (personal computer) suits the needs of a single user. All other designations are computers whose size and capabilities lie between those of the mainframe and the micro-computer. The earliest year for which these data have been collected is 1982.

[1]Units costing more than $1.5 million. Rounded.
[2]Units costing $250,000 to $1.5 million. Rounded.
[3]Units costing $25,000 to $250,000. Rounded.
[4]Units priced below $25,000. Rounded.
[5]Single-user systems for technical and engineering applications, excluding CAD/CAM workstations from turnkey vendors.
[6]Units costing less than $10,000.
[7]Excluding multi-user personal computers. Totals may not add due to rounding.
[8]Excluding add-in modem boards.

SOURCES: For shipments data, Dataquest Inc., San Jose, CA, *Consolidated Data Base,* April 1988; for sales and use data, Future Computing/Datapro, Inc., Dallas, TX, unpublished data.

Table 4.9 U.S.S.R.: Production of Personal Computers

(In thousands)

Production	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total	-	8.8	27.6	51.6	123.4	240.6
For school use	-	-	10.5	22.6	55.8	99.7

- No production.

Table 4.10 **U.S.A.: Production of Fertilizer**

(In million metric tons, 100 percent nutrient value)

Product	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total[1]	19.0	22.6	26.6	24.3	20.8	21.7	23.9
Nitrogenous	(NA)	(NA)	14.1	12.6	11.1	11.2	12.2
Phosphatic[2]	(NA)	(NA)	10.2	10.2	8.6	9.3	10.3
Potassium	(NA)	(NA)	2.3	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.4

(NA) Not available.

NOTES: Although data have been collected on fertilizer production before 1980, they were tabulated in different forms and, therefore, are not compatible with the above chart.

[1]Before 1980, the data are given as annual averages for the years indicated.
[2]Does not include raw phosphate.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, *Agricultural Resources, Inputs Outlook and Situation Report*, periodical.

Table 4.10 **U.S.S.R.: Production of Fertilizer**

(In million metric tons, 100 percent nutrient content)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total	13.1	22.0	24.8	33.2	34.7	36.3	37.1	34.3
Nitrogenous	5.4	8.5	10.2	14.2	15.2	15.7	15.8	14.4
Phosphatic[1]	3.6	5.5	6.5	8.6	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.7
Potassium	4.1	8.0	8.1	10.4	10.2	10.9	11.3	10.2

[1]Phosphatic includes ground phosphate rock.

Table 4.11 **U.S.A.: Production of Basic Organic Synthesis Products**

(In million metric tons)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988
Ethylene	8.2	9.3	13.0	13.6	14.9	15.9	16.9
Propylene[1]	3.0	4.0	6.2	6.7	7.4	8.6	9.6
Synthetic methanol	2.3	2.4	3.3	2.3	3.3	3.5	3.7
Benzene, total	3.5	3.2	6.5	4.3	4.5	5.3	5.3
Xylene, high purity [2]	1.7	2.2	3.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5

[1]Includes refinery propylene. For 1970, includes data for propane-propylene mixture.
[2]Except for 1980, production is high purity xylene (98-100 percent). Figure for 1980 is all production.

SOURCES: U.S. International Trade Commission, *Synthetic Organic Chemicals, United States Production and Sales, [1970, 1975, 1980, 1985-88].* (TC Publication 479, 1972; and USITC Publications 804, 1977; 1183, 1981; 1892, September 1986; 2009, September 1987; 2118, September 1988; and 2219, September 1989).

Table 4.11 **U.S.S.R.: Production of Basic Organic Synthesis Products**

(In thousand metric tons)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Ethylene[1]	799	1,366	1,773	2,667	2,799	2,977	3,175	3,137
Propylene[1]	302	580	824	1,177	1,270	1,353	1,420	1,447
Methanol[2]	1,004	1,447	1,900	2,850	3,219	3,284	3,211	3,331
Benzene[3]	1,036	1,427	1,644	1,971	2,139	2,168	2,245	2,250
Xylene[4]	214	327	459	937	962	1,048	1,023	1,035

[1]Includes off-gases produced by petroleum refineries and petrochemical operations.
[2]Includes methanol produced by both catalytic reaction of carbon monoxide and hydrogen and by destructive distillation of wood.
[3]Includes benzene produced by the destructive distillation of coal and by pyrolysis of kerosene and diesel oil fractions.
[4]Includes xylenes produced from coal and from oil, i.e. all three isomers of xylene (ortho-, para-, and meta-xylene).

Table 4.12 U.S.A.: Production of Synthetic Resins and Plastics

(In thousand metric tons)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total[1]	8,712	11,278	17,317	22,674	23,784	26,974	28,814
Thermosetting resins, total	1,599	2,331	3,204	3,738	3,786	4,046	4,351
Alkyd resins	288	306	318	376	327	341	345
Epoxy resins (unmodified)[2]	75	83	147	191	197	233	258
Furfuryl type resins	(NA)	4	11	11	8	9	9
Glyoxal-formaldehyde resins	(NA)	(NA)	[3]	9	10	9	7
Melamine-formaldehyde resins	(NA)	(NA)	84	94	98	113	114
Phenolic and other tar acid resins	538	578	791	777	823	770	766
Polyester resins, unsaturated[4]	259	364	432	606	599	610	670
Polyether and polyester polyols for urethanes	(NA)	423	627	798	807	895	849
Polyurethane elastomers and plastics products[5]	29	81	115	154	126	103	124
Urea-formaldehyde resins [6]	338	413	594	642	694	891	1,135
Other thermosetting resins[7]	13	8	83	80	97	71	75
Thermoplastic resins, total	7,114	8,947	14,114	18,936	19,998	22,928	24,464
Acrylic resins[8]	244	351	466	648	632	702	748
Engineering plastics [9]	(NA)	121	263	353	347	678	677
Petroleum hydrocarbons resins	(NA)	136	120	115	124	158	174
Polyamide resins[10]	41	65	143	186	217	288	298
Polyester resins, saturated[8]	(NA)	35	276	583	792	1,195	1,252
Polyethylene resins	2,650	3,393	5,315	7,165	7,434	8,118	8,779
Polypropylene resins	467	864	1,677	2,564	2,837	3,165	3,291
Polyterpene resins	(NA)	5	19	13	16	17	25
Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) resins	(NA)	6	10	12	12	[11]	8
Rosin modifications, total	(NA)	29	83	154	190	144	148
Styrene plastics materials	1,610	1,759	2,512	3,278	3,210	3,756	4,165
Vinyl resins[12]	1,703	2,057	3,046	3,676	4,004	4,503	4,697
All other thermoplastic resins[13]	147	29	184	189	184	207	202

(NA) Not available.

[1]Plastics and resin materials. Dry weight basis. Dry weight basis is the total weight of the materials including resin and coloring agents, extenders, fillers, plasticizers, and other additives, but excluding water and other liquid diluents unless they are an integral part of the materials.

[2]Includes reactive diluents which are an integral part of the resin. Excludes the weight of hardeners sold in association with the resin as part of a two-component system.

[3]For 1980 glyoxal-formaldehyde resins are included with "Other thermosetting resins."

[4]Polyester resins are unsaturated alkyd resins, later to be copolymerized with a monomer, and polyallyl resins.

[5]The data on urethane elastomers may not be fully representative of the total urethane market in view of the very large number of urethane elastomer producers. For 1970, data represent polyether and polyester polyols which are intermediates for polyurethanes and are not themselves used as plastics or resins; the data do not include isocyanates or other intermediates for polyurethanes; the data are incomplete because most of the polyurethane polyols are reported as polyhydric alcohol derivatives.

[6]For 1970, data are for urea and melamine resins with about 70 percent of production consisting of urea-formaldehyde type.

[7]Includes acetone-formaldehyde, dicyandiamide, polybutadiene, silicone, thiourea, and certain other thermosetting resins.

[8]Does not include production for fiber use.

[9]Engineering plastics includes acetal, polycarbonate, polyimide and amide-imide polymers, polyphenylene oxide, polyphenylene sulfide and polysulfone.

[10]For 1970, does not include production for fiber use.

[11]For this year, polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) resins are included with "All other thermoplastic resins."

[12]Data are on the basis of dry resin content, excluding the weight of plasticizers, extenders, fillers, coloring agents, stabilizers, or impact modifiers.

[13]Includes cellulose plastics, coumarone-indene resins, fluorocarbon resins (except PTFE), phenoxy, resins, polybutylene type resins, polyphenyl aromatic ester resins, and other thermoplastic materials.

SOURCES: U.S. International Trade Commission, *Synthetic Organic Chemicals, United States Production and Sales, [1970, 1975, 1980, 1985-88].* (TC Publication 479, 1972; and USITC Publications 804, 1977; 1183, 1981; 1892, September 1986; 2009, September 1987; 2118, September 1988; and 2219, September 1989).

Table 4.12 U.S.S.R.: Production of Synthetic Resins and Plastics

(In thousand metric tons)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total	1,478.8	2,390.0	3,028.2	4,115.4	4,372.0	4,464.5	4,634.3	4,619.9
Thermosetting resins								
Alkyd resins	117.8	180.2	184.0	224.5	230.8	241.7	250.1	252.8
Epoxy resins	11.7	20.1	38.0	38.4	43.6	43.0	41.5	44.0
Furfuryl resins	1.7	4.1	6.0	7.0	7.3	7.1	6.5	6.9
Urea resins	375.2	656.8	788.6	913.2	967.6	978.9	1,021.6	1,043.7
Phenolic resins[1]	265.3	336.0	366.8	399.0	412.9	410.3	415.8	410.6
Polyester resins[2]	14.4	25.0	29.8	39.7	43.5	44.0	47.1	48.3
Penopolyurethanes	12.9	32.9	42.6	51.8	54.2	55.7	63.5	65.0
Thermoplastic resins[3]	604.6	1,028.8	1,433.5	2,256.1	2,412.4	2,478.2	2,568.9	2,627.7
Polyacrylic[4]	35.3	43.5	51.7	55.7	56.6	54.7	55.3	57.5
Polyethylene	267.2	419.9	622.6	1,101.9	1,182.9	1,193.6	1,212.6	1,198.5
Polypropylene	10.2	10.9	31.9	93.4	103.6	129.4	136.5	140.6
Polystyrene and copolymers	82.2	144.2	246.5	465.5	448.6	483.0	487.8	507.7
Polyvinylchloride and copolymers	159.8	334.3	398.4	454.7	525.0	520.4	576.3	619.5
Polyvinyl acetate	28.0	47.6	52.3	51.1	60.0	61.4	67.5	67.9

NOTES: Total also includes the following kinds of synthetic resins and plastics: urea-furan resins; cellulose esters and plastics based on them (such as cellulose acetate, ethyl cellulose, methyl cellulose, acetylbutyrate cellulose, celluloid, etrol nitrocellulose); silicon organic compositions; synthetic resins for paint production; ion-exchange resins; kumaronind and oil-polymer resins; and SG salt (a product of the interaction between sebaceous acid and hexamethylenediamine). Polyamide resins are excluded from the total except for polyamide-12.

[1]Includes molding powders.
[2]Unsaturated.
[3]Includes acetylcellulose for etrols, triacetate cellulose for film, celluloid, etrol nitrocellulose, fluoro-resins and fluoro-copolymers, polycarbonate, polyformaldehyde, polysulfone, polyamide-12, polybutylene terephthalate, polyphenylene oxide, and polyethylene terephthalate.
[4]Polymethylmethacrylate.

Table 4.13 **U.S.A.: Production of Selected Other Chemicals**

(In thousand metric tons)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Sulfuric acid	26,826	29,351	40,155	36,180	32,646	35,605	38,620	39,274
Ammonia[1]	11,880	14,869	(NA)	15,708	13,140	14,601	15,257	14,840
Sodium carbonate (soda ash)[2]	2,438	(D)	(D)	7,720	7,653	8,064	8,736	8,993
Sodium hydroxide[3]	9,128	8,747	10,544	9,787	9,437	10,479	9,553	9,516
Synthetic rubber	2,232	1,989	2,244	1,963	2,128	2,261	2,437	2,355

(NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing individual company data.

[1]Includes synthetic anhydrous (100 percent).
[2]Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines.
[3]Includes quantities later evaporated to solid caustic soda and reported as such.

SOURCES: Except as noted, U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Industrial Reports*, Series MA-28A, M-28B, and MA-30A.

Table 4.13 **U.S.S.R.: Production of Selected Other Chemicals**

(In thousand metric tons)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Sulfuric acid (in monohydrate)	12,059	18,645	23,033	26,037	27,847	28,531	29,372	28,267
Ammonia (synthetic)	7,638	11,998	16,732	22,167	23,818	24,232	24,436	23,613
Sodium carbonate (100 percent soda ash, excluding pot ash)	3,418	4,570	4,661	4,916	5,032	5,051	4,989	4,809
Sodium hydroxide (100 percent caustic soda).	1,783	2,395	2,755	3,056	3,229	3,288	3,323	3,185

Table 4.14 **U.S.A.: Production of Plant Protection Agents**

(In thousand metric tons)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total	468.9	727.0	665.8	560.1	535.1	471.5	527.8
Cyclic	329.8	542.6	478.2	397.4	391.0	293.7	344.6
Fungicides	43.4	50.4	58.0	43.6	43.1	37.8	38.7
Herbicides and plant growth regulators	149.8	299.7	291.3	286.2	294.2	203.9	267.2
Insecticides and rodenticides	136.5	192.5	128.8	67.5	53.7	51.9	38.5
Acyclic	139.2	184.5	187.7	162.7	144.1	177.8	183.3
Fungicides[1]	20.1	20.0	12.9	5.8	8.3	9.6	11.0
Herbicides and plant growth regulators[2]	33.3	57.7	74.0	56.5	34.5	48.3	51.1
Insecticides, rodenticides, soil conditioners, and fumigants	85.7	106.7	100.8	100.4	101.4	119.9	121.3

NOTES: Plant protection agents include fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, rodenticides, and related products such as plant growth regulators, seed disinfectants, soil conditioners, soil fumigants, and synergists. The data are given in terms of 100 percent active materials; they exclude such materials as diluents, emulsifiers, and wetting agents. Data do not include information for the insect fumigant, p-dichlorobenzene, nor the fungicide, o-phenylphenol. In addition, data are not included for fungicides, dimethyldithiocarbamic acid, sodium salt and dimethyldithiocarbamic acid, zinc salt (i.e., ziram). Finally, data for ethylene dibromide, a fumigant, are not included. These data were classified under different synthetic organic chemical titles. Data may not add up to totals shown due to rounding.

[1]Includes dithiocarbamates.
[2]Includes butylate, dalapon, EPTC, methanearsonic acid salts, thiocarbamates, and organophosphorus herbicides, and others.

SOURCES: U.S. International Trade Commission, *Synthetic Organic Chemicals, United States Production and Sales, [1970, 1975, 1980, 1985-88].* (TC Publication 479, 1972; and USITC Publications 804, 1977; 1183, 1981; 1892, September 1986; 2009, September 1987; 2118, September 1988; and 2219, September 1989).

Table 4.14 **U.S.S.R.: Production of Plant Protection Agents**

(In thousand metric tons; 100 percent active ingredients)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total	165.0	265.0	282.0	346.0	332.0	327.0	317.0	276.0
Fungicides	12.4	37.4	40.2	57.8	46.7	45.6	44.7	47.2
Herbicides	46.7	89.6	111.0	145.0	147.0	145.0	139.0	119.0
Insecticides and n.e.c.	76.2	98.8	86.0	91.6	102.0	94.9	81.5	55.2
Defoliants	24.9	32.2	35.3	44.3	32.0	34.9	45.4	47.9
Disinfectants	5.4	7.5	9.2	7.8	4.9	6.5	6.0	6.8

n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.

NOTES: Plant production agents include fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, rodenticides, and related products such as plant growth regulators, seed disinfectants, and soil fumigants.

Table 4.15 U.S.A.: Production of Synthetic Dyes

(In thousand metric tons)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total	106.4	93.4	111.3	100.8	106.9	115.7	127.2
Acid	10.4	8.5	11.6	8.7	9.6	8.2	8.1
Basic	6.5	5.4	6.6	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.3
Direct	14.6	11.5	14.2	13.4	18.1	16.7	18.9
Disperse	13.2	15.6	21.2	11.3	11.9	11.9	13.6
Fluorescent brightening agents	14.2	17.4	17.2	26.3	22.8	29.7	35.1
Food, drug, and cosmetic colors	2.0	1.6	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.5	3.2
Fiber-reactive	1.0	1.1	2.6	3.0	5.1	10.5	8.7
Mordants	.8	.3	.2	.2	.2	(x)	(x)
Solvent	5.2	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.0	4.3	5.6
Vat	25.6	19.2	18.2	16.5	17.8	16.6	14.1
All other dyes[1]	12.8	8.3	11.9	8.3	8.8	9.5	13.6

(x) Represents less than 45 tons.

NOTES: Production quantities are expressed in terms of a standard strength of product (based on dyeing performance) and not in terms of the amount of actual colorant. Data may not add up to totals shown due to rounding.

[1]The data include azoic compositions, coupling components, diazo components (bases and salts); sulfide dyes; and miscellaneous dyes. Statistics for these groups of dyes are not published separately because publication would disclose information received in confidence.

SOURCES: U.S. International Trade Commission, *Synthetic Organic Chemicals, United States Production and Sales, [1970, 1975, 1980,1985-88].* (TC Publication 479, 1972; and USITC Publications 804, 1977; 1183, 1981; 1892, September 1986; 2009, September 1987; 2118, September 1988; and 2219, September 1989).

Table 4.15 U.S.S.R.: Production of Synthetic Dyes

(In thousand metric tons)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total	94.8	88.6	81.0	73.4	82.3	78.7	82.1	81.3
Acid	6.1	4.9	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.4	5.4	4.7
Basic	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Direct	17.3	16.7	13.9	13.4	13.2	13.2	10.9	10.8
Fiber-reactive	0.3	1.1	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.3
Mordants	3.8	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.8	3.6
Vat	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.6
Sulfide	45.8	37.6	31.2	23.6	31.4	26.8	26.9	25.4
Optic	0.0	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.3
Cold dyeing products[1]	3.6	3.2	2.6	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.7	3.0
Organic-based	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Nigrosin and indulin	2.9	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	3.1	2.9
Chemical fiber	1.7	2.4	2.5	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.6
Disperse	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.8	3.2
Cationic	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4
Pigments	5.4	7.4	9.0	10.8	10.4	10.6	11.8	12.0

(NA) Not available.

[1]This category includes azoic, azoamino, and diazo dyes.

Table 4.16 U.S.A.: Production of Chemical Fibers

(In thousand metric tons)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total	(NA)	(NA)	3,592.5	3,683.6	3,831.1	4,046.5	4,145.7	4,126.0
Cellulosic[1]	(NA)	(NA)	339.6	252.8	280.5	274.4	278.4	263.2
Non-cellulosic[2]	(NA)	(NA)	3,252.9	3,430.8	3,550.6	3,772.1	3,867.3	3,862.8

(NA) Not available.

NOTES: Components may not sum to total due to rounding.

[1]Cellulosic includes rayon and acetate fibers.
[2]Non-cellulosic includes polyamide, polyester, acrylic, and olefin fibers.

SOURCES: Fiber Economics Bureau, Inc., Roseland, NJ, *Fiber Organon*, monthly, (Copyright).

Table 4.16 U.S.S.R.: Production of Chemical Fibers

(In thousand metric tons)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total[1]	623.0	955.0	1,176.3	1,393.9	1,479.7	1,517.3	1,554.6	1,557.3
Cellulosic[2]	456.4	590.4	606.4	604.9	623.4	612.9	601.3	583.9
Non-cellulosic[3]	166.6	364.6	569.9	789.0	856.3	904.4	953.3	973.4

[1]Excludes fiberglass, yarn, and tow. Includes cellulosic and non-cellulosic tire cord.
[2]Cellulosic fiber and thread are derived from cellulose, casein, and other natural polymers.
[3]Non-cellulosic fiber and thread are produced by polymerization or polycondensation of synthetic monomers.

Table 4.17 U.S.A.: Shipments of Tires

(In millions)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988
Tires, passenger car, total[1]	168.6	167.0	145.9	200.9	202.7	210.8	218.8
Radials	2.9	61.5	83.5	164.7	174.0	187.3	200.2
Tires, truck and bus, total[1]	25.7	27.3	31.1	41.1	40.6	44.4	46.0
Radials	(NA)	.8	3.8	19.7	21.1	26.0	29.4

(NA) Not available.

NOTES: These data are domestic shipments from domestic producers and, thus, may include exports.

[1]Includes original equipment and exports.

SOURCES: Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association of the United States, Inc., Detroit, MI, *Motor Vehicle Facts and Figures*, annual; and *World Motor Vehicle Data*, annual.

Table 4.17 U.S.S.R.: Production of Tires

(In millions)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Tires, passenger car, total	5.2	13.9	16.1	19.7	21.1	22.3	23.7	24.4
Radials	(NA)	(NA)	3.9	8.2	9.7	11.1	12.6	13.2
Tires, truck and bus, total	17.2	21.3	24.8	26.1	26.4	26.9	27.3	27.5
Radials	(NA)	(NA)	6.9	10.1	10.7	11.2	12.1	12.3

(NA) Not available.

Table 4.18 U.S.A.: Production of Timber and Paper Products

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987*
	(In million cubic meters, roundwood equivalent)					
Industrial roundwood production[1]	310.9	296.1	339.4	350.4	387.7	408.1
Softwoods	241.8	234.6	260.1	271.3	296.7	316.5
Hardwoods	69.2	61.5	79.1	79.1	91.0	91.6
Lumber production	146.0	136.9	148.4	157.5	183.3	195.7
Plywood and veneer production	28.6	32.6	32.9	39.8	42.1	43.7
Pulp products	107.4	97.6	122.9	116.6	127.3	130.8
	(In million metric tons)					
Total paper and paper board	46.9	46.3	57.6	63.6	66.7	69.9
Paper[2]	21.2	21.1	27.3	30.8	32.2	33.6
Paperboard[3]	22.9	22.4	28.0	29.9	32.1	33.9
Construction paper and board[4]	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.4

* Data for 1987 are preliminary.

[1]Domestic production includes log exports. For industrial roundwood, lumber, plywood and veneer, and pulp production, only preliminary figures are available for 1987.

[2]Includes newsprint, coated printing, uncoated free sheet, packaging and industrial converting, tissue and other machine creped, and other printing, writing, etc.

[3]Includes unbleached craft, bleached craft, semi-chemical, and recycled finish paperboard production.

[4]Includes wet machine board, approximately 91,000-145,000 tons per year, for 1980 and earlier years. Source: 1970-1980, U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Industrial Reports.*

SOURCES: Except as noted, U.S. Forest Service, *U.S. Timber Production, Trade, Consumption, and Price Statistics, 1950-86*, annual; and American Paper Institute, Inc., New York, NY, *Statistics of Paper, Paperboard, and Woodpulp*, annual.

Table 4.18 U.S.S.R.: Production of Timber and Paper Products

Product	Units	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Industrial timber[1]	Million cu. meters	303.4	323.0	289.8	295.2	312.5	318.8	321.5	311.1
Roundwood[2]	Mil. comp. cu. meters*	290.2	293.6	255.5	256.7	270.7	276.7	279.0	267.2
Plywood and veneer	Million cu. meters	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Pulp	Million metric tons	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
Paper and cartons	Million metric tons	6.7	8.6	8.7	10.0	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.6
Paper	Million metric tons	4.2	5.2	5.3	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3
Cartons	Million metric tons	2.5	3.4	3.4	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.3
Construction cartons									
Roofing type	1,000 metric tons	487.9	672.5	658.1	728.6	745.7	752.3	752.4	737.4
"Ensolit" type	1,000 metric tons	3.9	4.1	4.6	5.4	4.9	5.6	5.1	(NA)
Cellulose	Million metric tons	5.1	6.8	7.1	8.4	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.5

* Million compressed cubic meters. (NA) Not available.

[1]Industrial timber is comprised of hewn timber before processing and before removal of branches and twigs from the trunk.

[2]Roundwood is comprised of logs with branches and twigs removed.

Table 4.19 U.S.A.: Production of Cement, Construction Sand and Gravel, and Crushed Stone

(In million metric tons)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Cement[1]	69.0	63.2	69.6	70.7	71.5	70.9	71.0	71.3
Total clinker[2]	67.1	58.5	63.2	61.0	63.1	63.4	63.9	63.9
By process:								
Wet	40.5	33.0	32.7	23.7	22.8	21.7	21.1	20.0
Dry	26.6	22.9	26.7	34.3	37.2	39.6	40.7	42.8
Combination	(NA)	2.6	3.9	3.0	3.2	2.0	2.1	1.1
Construction sand and gravel (sold or used)	821.8	691.3	692.1	725.7	800.9	812.9	837.5	813.9
Crushed stone (sold or used)	791.7	816.3	892.0	907.7	928.0	1,088.5	1,131.8	1,120.2

(NA) Not available.

[1]Includes Puerto Rico; excludes Alaska.
[2]Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook*.

Table 4.19 U.S.S.R.: Production of Cement, Sand, and Gravel

Product	Units	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Cement	Million metric tons	95.2	122.1	125.0	130.8	135.1	137.4	139.5	140.4
Dry process clinker	Million metric tons	13.3	16.2	18.0	18.7	20.5	21.8	23.1	24.1
Sand	1,000 cubic meters	150,367	248,992	294,604	355,298	365,754	383,326	404,637	401,288
Gravel	1,000 cubic meters	72,582	87,302	89,354	83,024	83,969	75,834	75,150	72,026
Natural stone wall block	Millions	5,376	5,028	4,568	4,893	4,991	4,892	4,818	4,895

Table 4.20 **U.S.A.: Production of Clothing and Shoes**

(In million units)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Men's Clothing								
Men's suits	17.7	13.7	14.6	10.8	10.6	10.6	11.4	11.3
Boys' suits[1]	4.7	2.5	3.4	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.6	1.8
Separate trousers	173.6	169.5	125.1	186.2	195.8	182.1	181.1	187.3
Separate coats[2]	75.7	89.6	75.3	67.3	68.3	63.4	62.2	57.9
Woven shirts[3]	249.6	208.8	157.2	152.4	150.0	130.8	143.1	151.0
Casual slacks	123.6	153.3	89.0	49.8	42.7	45.1	35.7	34.0
Jeans	[4]	[4]	242.7	210.5	219.3	212.5	186.3	193.6
Work shirts (incl. flannels)	49.2	34.8	43.2	42.0	40.8	47.1	50.5	50.2
Women's clothing blouses and shirts [5]	159.6	219.6	307.2	255.6	258.0	256.8	228.9	219.3
Dresses	353.5	251.4	247.2	223.8	203.8	199.4	198.3	195.2
Suits[6]	8.8	9.0	17.6	12.3	10.8	6.7	8.4	6.7
Slacks	174.4	283.9	202.6	215.1	194.0	173.0	183.4	171.2
Jeans	[4]	[4]	105.4	118.9	119.3	118.1	110.2	100.9
Skirts	96.1	67.8	77.9	105.6	107.7	116.8	115.5	98.7
Coats	57.8	60.5	58.9	56.2	52.4	45.7	48.4	40.6
Knit outerwear:								
Sweaters	80.7	94.3	67.1	105.4	92.6	77.9	76.4	66.4
Sports shirts[7]	120.4	223.0	253.4	290.0	261.2	290.9	301.7	290.6
Shoes and slippers, nonrubber[8]	562.3	413.1	386.3	265.1	240.9	230.0	234.8	224.6
Shoes, sandals, playshoes[8]	466.1	339.1	313.4	210.4	185.0	179.8	178.3	195.2

NOTES: Data for little boys' clothing are included under female clothing.

[1]Includes uniform suits and coats.
[2]Includes men's and boys' coats. Data prior to 1985 exclude raincoats.
[3]Includes knit and woven dress and woven sport.
[4]For these years the production of jeans is included under casual slacks.
[5]Includes only woven blouses.
[6]Beginning 1980, includes pant suits.
[7]Includes sweatshirts. Beginning 1980, includes blouses.
[8]Millions of pairs.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Industrial Reports*, Series MA-23A; for data prior to 1980, Series MA-23E, MA-23F, and MA-23G; for data on shoes, Series M31A.

Table 4.20 **U.S.S.R.: Production of Clothing and Shoes**

(In million units)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Suits, total	72.3	75.3	71.3	54.4	57.2	57.7	55.8	57.4
Men's suits	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	17.8	17.6	17.7	18.8	17.4
Trousers	132.1	148.9	148.8	135.7	135.4	136.8	134.3	137.5
Coats and jackets	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1.7	2.2	2.8	2.7	2.7
Adult sport clothing	215.7	263.8	253.8	262.6	261.3	257.6	245.5	238.6
Dresses	193.3	246.9	274.4	271.0	289.5	286.9	283.9	291.0
Skirts	7.8	11.8	14.3	18.1	20.2	22.0	24.4	25.3
Raincoats	64.6	58.8	57.4	45.7	48.2	49.3	50.0	52.2
Knit outerwear	415.2	465.6	478.9	508.1	523.8	552.2	591.0	616.3
Shoes[1]	678.9	698.1	742.9	787.6	800.7	809.0	819.1	827.0
Sport shoes[1]	15.2	16.2	15.7	27.0	32.3	39.9	42.1	42.5

(NA) Not available.

[1]Millions of pairs.

Table 4.21 **U.S.A.: Production of Selected Foods**

Product	Units	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987
All red meat[1]	Million metric tons	16.43	16.71	17.71	17.89	17.84	17.57
Beef	Million metric tons	9.85	10.90	9.81	10.76	11.08	10.71
Veal	Million metric tons	.27	.40	.18	.23	.24	.19
Mutton and lamb	Million metric tons	.25	.19	.14	.16	.15	.14
Pork	Million metric tons	6.08	5.22	7.54	6.72	6.40	6.54
Chickens[2]	Millions	264	233	241	220	216	218
Broilers, produced[3]	Millions	2,987	2,950	3,963	4,479	4,646	5,003
Turkeys, raised	Millions	116	124	165	185	207	240
Cheese, total	1,000 metric tons	999.3	1,276.2	1,808.7	2,306.8	2,364.9	2,426.2
Cottage cheese, creamed[4]	1,000 metric tons	471.3	449.9	374.6	325.1	320.1	306.5
Milk produced on farms	1,000 metric tons	53.1	52.2	58.1	64.9	64.9	64.5
Condensed bulk milk	1,000 metric tons	561.6	472.6	432.2	559.3	618.3	627.9
Evaporated and condensed canned milk	1,000 metric tons	587.0	425.9	329.2	297.8	273.3	271.0
Dry whole milk	1,000 metric tons	31.3	28.6	37.7	54.0	55.4	66.3
Nonfat dry milk solids[5]	1,000 metric tons	661.0	458.1	530.3	634.7	587.5	489.9
Dry whey[6]	1,000 metric tons	281.9	270.6	313.3	448.1	468.1	469.4
Dry buttermilk	1,000 metric tons	27.2	19.5	20.0	23.6	30.0	25.4
Butter (incl. whey butter)	1,000 metric tons	516.2	446.7	519.8	566.6	545.7	501.2
Ice cream	Million liters	2,884	3,168	3,142	3,410	3,497	3,524
Milk sherbet	Million liters	186	186	170	182	189	189
Ice milk	Million liters	1,086	1,132	1,109	1,139	1,192	1,249
Vegetable oils[7,8]	Million metric tons	4.0	4.5	6.9	6.3	6.3	7.0
Soybean oil[8]	Million metric tons	2.7	3.5	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.8
Fish catch, total[9]	1,000 metric tons	2,232	2,214	2,943	2,841	2,738	3,131
By use:							
Human food	1,000 metric tons	1,151.8	1,119.1	1,658.9	1,495.5	1,540.4	1,791.5
Industrial products[10]	1,000 metric tons	1,080.5	1,095.0	1,283.9	1,345.7	1,197.7	1,339.3
By process:							
Fresh and frozen	1,000 metric tons	724.1	791.8	1,189.9	1,017.9	1,129.1	1,373.8
Canned	1,000 metric tons	522.1	411.8	527.1	559.3	514.8	531.6
Cured	1,000 metric tons	32.2	25.0	43.6	31.8	27.2	26.3
Reduced to meal oil etc.	1,000 metric tons	953.9	985.6	1,182.2	1,232.2	1,066.9	1,199.0
Eggs	Millions	68,208	64,632	69,684	68,412	68,400	69,492
Sugar cane, refined[11]	1,000 metric tons	2,048.0	2,479.7	2,312.9	2,571.3	2,780.9	2,825.3

NOTES: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.

[1]Excludes lard. All meat products exclude edible by-products.
[2]Beginning 1985, represents number sold and value of sales.
[3]Young chickens of the heavy breeds and other meat-type birds to be marketed at 2-5 lbs. (.9-2.3 kilograms) live weight from which no pullets are kept for egg production. Not included in production of chickens.
[4]Includes partially creamed (low fat).
[5]Includes dry skim milk for animal feed.
[6]Includes animal but excludes modified whey production.
[7]Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut, corn, coconut, linseed, sunflower, tung, safflower, and castor oils (listed in order of prevalence).
[8]For 1980-1987, data are for the crop year rather than the calendar year (i.e. October to September).
[9]All fish production figures are live weight.
[10]Meal, oil, fish solubles, homogenized condensed fish, shell products, bait, and animal food.
[11]Calculated on the basis of 100 tons of raw sugar required to produce 93.46 tons of refined sugar.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, *Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: Production and Efficiency Statistics, 1987*; and *Agriculture Outlook,* monthly; U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Field Crops* (Statistical Bulletin 708); *Crop Production,* June issue and annual; *Crop Values,* annual; *Livestock and Meat Statistics,* annual; *Hatchery Production-Annual; Poultry-Production, Disposition, and Income; Turkeys; Production of Manufactured Dairy Products,* annual; *Milk Production, Disposition, and Income,* annual; and *Layers and Egg Production-Annual*; and U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, *Fishery Statistics of the United States,* annual; and *Fisheries of the United States,* annual.

Table 4.21 **U.S.S.R.: Production of Selected Foods**

Product	Units	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Meat, total	Million metric tons	6.6	9.1	8.5	10.1	10.9	11.4	12.0	12.3
Beef	Million metric tons	3.5	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0
Veal	Million metric tons	.003	.01	.01	.02	.02	.02	.01	.01
Mutton	Million metric tons	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5
Pork	Million metric tons	2.2	3.3	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5
Poultry	Million metric tons	.4	.7	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
Butter	1,000 metric tons	963	1,231	1,278	1,517	1,612	1,672	1,724	1,734
Hard cheese	1,000 metric tons	466	547	648	814	837	863	894	899
Farmers' cheese	1,000 metric tons	398	482	508	599	633	659	698	720
Milk[1]	Million metric tons	83.0	90.8	90.9	98.6	102.2	103.8	106.8	108.5
Canned milk	1,000 metric tons	441	586	544	564	605	634	676	701
Dry milk and cream	1,000 metric tons	208	316	359	564	606	627	661	686
Ice cream	1,000 metric tons	376	463	506	587	652	698	751	797
Vegetable oil	1,000 metric tons	2,784	3,344	2,650	2,545	2,882	2,950	3,142	3,249
Fish catch	Million metric tons	7.8	10.4	9.5	10.7	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.3
Fish products	Million metric tons	4.0	4.8	5.0	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.6
Eggs[1]	Millions	40.7	57.4	67.9	77.3	80.7	82.7	85.2	84.9

[1]Includes production on collective and state farms, intersectoral and other agricultural enterprises and private plots.

Table 4.22 U.S.A.: Production of Tobacco Products

Product	Units	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988
Cigarettes[1]	Billions	583	651	714	665	658	689	695
Cigars[1]	Billions	8	6	4	3	3	2	2
Tobacco products[2]	1,000 metric tons	74.9	69.0	74.0	71.7	66.7	64.0	(NA)

(NA) Not available.

NOTES: Production data are for calendar years.

[1]Excludes cigars produced in customs bonded manufacturing warehouses. A customs bonded warehouse is one that produces tobacco products for export outside of U.S. customs' boundaries.
[2]Smoking and chewing tobaccos and snuff.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, *Tobacco Situation*, quarterly.

Table 4.22 U.S.S.R.: Production of Tobacco Products

Product	Units	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Cigarettes and papirosy[1]	Billions	323	364	364	381	384	378	358	343
Cigarettes	Billions	148	202	248	300	307	308	300	292
Smoking tobacco	1,000 metric tons	.8	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3

[1]Papirosy are paper-tube cigarettes.

Table 4.23 U.S.A.: Production of Alcoholic Beverages

Product	Units	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Distilled spirits[1]	Mil. proof gal.	917	718	784	796	722	796	845	1,008
Whisky	Mil. proof gal.	160	50	87	65	54	42	38	75
Still wines[2]	Mil. dekaliters[3]	269.9	296.0	245.3	235.4	252.5	256.3	203.6	230.9
Effervescent wines[4]	Mil. dekaliters	7.6	6.8	8.7	12.1	12.2	11.1	11.3	11.7
Beer	Mil. dekaliters	51.1	59.8	73.1	73.4	73.4	74.2	74.6	74.9

NOTES: U.S. data on production of distilled spirits are compiled in proof gallons. A proof gallon is the alcoholic equivalent of a U.S. gallon at 60 degrees Fahrenheit containing 50 percent ethyl alcohol by volume. Production data measured in proof gallons are not readily translatable to metric units.

[1]Includes alcohol produced at 190 degree proof or over used for beverage and other purposes.
[2]Production represents total amount removed from fermentors, including distilling material, and includes increase after fermentation (by amelioration, sweetening, and addition of wine spirits). In 1975, 13.2 million gallons of distilling materials were produced; 1980, 69.6 mil. gal.; 1985, 56.0 mil. gal.; 1986, 56.4 mil. gal.; 1987, 58.7 mil. gal.; 1988, 45.0 mil. gal.; 1989, 46.2 mil. gal.
[3]Wine production is compiled in wine gallons (231 cubic inches), and beer production in barrels (31 wine gallons). Production data are converted to dekaliters at the rate of 3.7853 liters per wine gallon.
[4]Includes champagne, other effervescent wines, and artificially carbonated wines.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, *Alcohol and Tobacco Summary Statistics*, annual.

Table 4.23 U.S.S.R.: Production of Alcoholic Beverages

(In million dekaliters, except as noted)

Product	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Vodka and distilled spirits	243	260	295	238	147	123	142	182
Wine	268	297	323	265	141	147	179	193
Fruit and berry wine	49	143	149	70	15	1	(NA)	(NA)
Champagne[1]	87	130	178	248	195	225	258	256
Cognac	5.4	7.2	9.4	7.0	6.7	9.5	11.8	13.6
Beer	419	571	613	657	489	507	558	602

(NA) Not available.

[1]In million bottles.

Section 5. Energy

This section presents data on energy production and consumption, including the electric power industry, as well as oil, gas, and coal. Energy production, being so capital intensive, traditionally has been the province of a few large companies in the United States, among the largest in the entire world. The same is true of the Soviet Union, where energy production is handled by several large government ministries. Although attempts have been made to provide comparable data on the two countries, many differences remain. For example, the U.S. measure of electrical generation capability is total summer capability because of the importance of air conditioning in the electrical load. In contrast, the Soviet measure is total installed capacity. Data on the length of overhead transmission lines are not commonly available for the United States. Petroleum production is reported for groups of states in the United States, but for republics in the Soviet Union. The Soviet definition of crude petroleum and gas production is of wider scope than for the United States. In the Soviet Union, oil production includes natural gas liquids recovered in gas processing plants, while the United States does not, and the United States includes only the natural gas marketed rather than the total amount extracted.

Table 5.1 U.S.A.: Electricity Production and Capacity
U.S.S.R.: Electricity Production and Capacity
Table 5.2 U.S.A.: Length of Overhead Transmission Power Lines
U.S.S.R.: Length of Overhead Transmission Power Lines
Table 5.3 U.S.A.: Crude Oil Production
U.S.S.R.: Crude Oil Production (Including Gas Condensate)
Table 5.4 U.S.A.: Natural Gas Production (Marketed)
U.S.S.R.: Natural Gas Production
Table 5.5 U.S.A.: Oil and Gas Wells Completed and Drilling
U.S.S.R.: Oil and Gas Wells Completed and Drilling
Table 5.6 U.S.A.: Coal Production
U.S.S.R.: Coal Production
Table 5.7 U.S.A.: Energy Supply and Disposition
U.S.S.R.: Energy Supply and Disposition

Table 5.1 U.S.A.: Electricity Production and Capacity

Type	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988
	(In billion kilowatt-hours)						
Total generation	1,532	1,918	2,286	2,470	2,487	2,572	2,704
Hydroelectric	248	300	276	281	291	250	223
Steam conventional[1]	1,240	1,414	1,726	1,778	1,756	1,837	1,921
Gas turbine	16	22	24	14	14	16	20
Internal combustion	6	6	4	2	2	2	2
Nuclear	22	173	251	384	414	455	527
	(In million kilowatts)						
Total summer capability[2]	336	491	579	655	665	674	678
Hydroelectric	64	78	82	89	89	90	90
Steam conventional[3]	248	333	397	437	441	442	444
Gas turbine	13	37	43	44	43	44	49
Internal combustion	4	5	5	5	5	5	([4])
Nuclear	7	37	52	79	85	94	95

NOTES: Data include only utilities; they do not include cogeneration systems.

[1]Fossil fuels only.
[2]Net summer capability is the steady, hourly output which generating equipment is expected to supply to system load exclusive of auxiliary power as demonstrated by test at the time of summer peak demand; includes wind, solar, thermal, and photovoltaic, not shown separately.
[3]Includes geothermal, wood, and waste.
[4]For 1988, internal combustion data are combined with gas turbine and are presented in the gas turbine row.

SOURCES: For 1970, U.S. Federal Power Commission, *Electric Power Statistics*, and press releases; for 1975 and 1980, U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Power Production, Fuel Consumption, and Installed Capacity-Annual*; and unpublished data; and thereafter, *Electric Power Annual, Annual Energy Review*; and unpublished data.

Table 5.1 U.S.S.R.: Electricity Production and Capacity

Type	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
	(In billion kilowatt-hours)							
Total generation	740.9	1,038.6	1,293.9	1,544.1	1,598.9	1,664.9	1,705.1	1,721.7
Hydroelectric	124.4	126.0	183.9	214.5	215.7	219.8	230.8	223.4
Steam conventional[1]	613.0	892.4	1,037.1	1,162.2	1,222.4	1,258.1	1,258.6	1,285.7
Nuclear	3.5	20.2	72.9	167.4	160.8	187.0	215.7	212.6
	(In million kilowatts)							
Total installed capacity[2]	166.2	217.5	266.8	314.9	321.7	332.3	338.9	341.1
Hydroelectric	31.4	40.5	52.3	61.7	62.1	62.7	63.8	64.4
Steam conventional[1]	133.9	172.3	202.0	225.1	229.4	235.2	239.7	239.6
Nuclear	.9	4.7	12.5	28.1	30.1	34.4	35.4	37.4

[1]Fossil fuels; includes stations which produce electricity using diesel fuel in internal combustion engines and gas turbines.
[2]The full-load continuous rating of a generator under specified conditions designated by the manufacturer.

Table 5.2 **U.S.A.: Length of Overhead Transmission Power Lines**

(In thousand kilometers)

Type	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total overhead structure[1,2]	726.8	519.9	539.8	564.9	558.2	562.4	563.6

[1]For 1975-1988, data include 181 major electric utilities; for 1970, data are for the total industry.
[2]For 1975-1988, lines of 132,000 volts and above; for 1970, 22,000 volts and above.

SOURCES: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Financial Statistics of Selected Electric Utilities.*

Table 5.2 **U.S.S.R.: Length of Overhead Transmission Power Lines**

(In thousand kilometers)

Voltage	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total overhead structure	445.5	604.8	768.5	908.6	939.4	969.5	1,000.4	1,024.8
35 kilovolt	175.7	241.8	303.7	345.0	353.4	361.8	369.5	374.7
110 kilovolt	185.8	244.0	309.1	368.9	381.8	395.2	409.4	421.9
154 kilovolt	5.8	7.7	9.7	11.0	11.3	11.5	11.8	12.3
220 kilovolt	50.2	70.3	92.8	115.0	119.1	124.5	128.7	132.9
330 kilovolt	14.2	19.4	24.3	28.4	28.9	29.8	31.0	31.6
400-500 kilovolt	13.2	19.4	25.5	34.7	37.2	38.6	40.8	42.2
750 kilovolt	.1	1.7	2.9	4.2	6.0	6.4	6.8	6.8
800 kilovolt	.5	.5	.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.4

NOTES: Data are for centralized power lines of the Ministry of Electric Power only and include only lines of 35 kilovolts or more.

Table 5.3 U.S.A.: Crude Oil Production

(In million metric tons)

Region	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total[1]	475.3	413.1	425.3	442.4	428.1	411.8	402.6
Mid-Atlantic[2]	1.5	6.6	6.6	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.9
Midwest[3]	57.7	43.5	45.8	51.9	47.2	42.7	40.8
South[4]	320.9	276.2	215.9	209.1	201.9	188.8	180.1
Louisiana	122.6	88.0	63.4	68.6	69.2	[5]23.6	[5]22.3
Texas	168.9	165.1	132.0	120.1	113.5	[5]102.8	[5]99.3
Mountain West[6]	33.2	33.6	28.5	30.9	29.3	27.7	27.4
West[7]	61.9	53.1	128.4	147.7	147.4	150.7	152.4
Alaska	11.4	9.5	80.0	90.0	92.0	96.8	99.7

NOTES: The disaggregation by state does not include offshore production; areas of the continental shelf are usually leased under Federal administration. Liquid hydrocarbons produced at natural gas processing plants mixed with crude oil are excluded where identifiable, but the total does include lease condensate (natural gas liquids produced during oil and gas extraction). Crude oil production is the volume of crude oil produced from reservoirs during a given period and is measured as the volume delivered from lease storage tanks to pipelines, trucks, ships, or other media of transportation to refineries or terminals with adjustment for net differences between openings and closings, lease inventories, storage losses, basic sediments, and water.

[1]Includes all states; therefore data may not sum to total.
[2]Includes New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Florida, and West Virginia (Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District 1).
[3]Includes Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Tennessee (PAD District 2).
[4]Includes Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, New Mexico, Louisiana, Texas, and Federal offshore areas (PAD District 3).
[5]Excludes Federal offshore production.
[6]Includes Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming (PAD District 4).
[7]Includes Alaska, Arizona, California, Nevada, and Federal offshore areas (PAD District 5).

SOURCES: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports*; and *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

Table 5.3 U.S.S.R.: Crude Oil Production (Including Gas Condensate)

(In million metric tons)

Region	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total	353.0	490.8	603.2	595.3	614.8	624.2	624.3	607.3
RSFSR	284.8	411.3	546.7	542.3	561.2	569.5	568.8	552.2
West Siberia	31.4	148.0	312.7	368.1	394.9	409.5	415.1	405.1
Ukraine	13.9	12.8	7.5	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.4
Belorussia	4.2	8.0	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
Uzbekistan	1.8	1.4	1.3	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.7
Kazakhstan	13.2	23.9	18.7	22.8	23.7	24.5	25.5	25.4
Georgia	(x)	.3	3.2	.6	.2	.2	.2	.2
Azerbaijan	20.2	17.2	14.7	13.1	13.3	13.8	13.7	13.2
Kirghizia	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Tadzhikistan	.2	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.2
Turkmenia	14.5	15.6	8.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.8

(x) Less than 50 thousand metric tons.

NOTE: Gas condensate refers to natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas and associated gas in the field during extraction; it also includes natural gas liquids recovered in gas processing plants.

Table 5.4 U.S.A.: Natural Gas Production (Marketed)

(In billion cubic meters)

Region	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total[1]	620.7	569.4	571.4	486.9	475.5	491.3	504.3
Alaska	3.1	4.5	6.5	9.0	8.5	10.1	10.6
Texas	236.7	212.0	201.5	171.4	174.2	173.5	178.0
Louisiana	220.5	200.8	197.1	142.0	138.6	145.0	146.7
Mid-Atlantic[2]	2.2	2.6	3.1	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.3
Midwest[3]	2.7	5.3	8.4	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
South[4]	17.8	13.8	17.2	18.3	17.4	18.4	19.7
West[5]	137.5	130.1	138.8	132.0	122.2	129.6	134.7

NOTES: Marketed production consists of the gross amount withdrawn less gas used, quantities vented and flared, and non-hydrocarbon gases removed in treating and processing operations.

[1]Excludes non-hydrocarbon gases. Includes all states, including those not listed; therefore, data may not sum to total.
[2]Includes New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.
[3]Includes Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio.
[4]Includes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.
[5]Includes California, Arizona, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

SOURCES: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Natural Gas Annual; Natural Gas Monthly*; and *Energy Data Reports*.

Table 5.4 U.S.S.R.: Natural Gas Production

(In billion cubic meters)

Region	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total	184.5	269.6	405.6	599.2	639.4	677.9	717.6	741.9
RSFSR	77.7	107.4	236.7	430.6	468.8	507.3	549.7	573.9
West Siberia	8.9	35.5	149.2	355.0	390.6	433.2	476.0	507.5
Ukraine	56.7	64.0	52.8	40.0	37.0	33.2	30.2	28.7
Belorussia	.2	.5	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3
Uzbekistan	29.9	34.7	32.5	32.2	36.0	37.1	37.2	38.3
Kazakhstan	2.0	4.8	4.0	5.1	5.4	5.9	6.6	6.3
Georgia	(x)	(x)	.3	.1	(x)	(x)	(x)	.1
Azerbaijan	5.1	9.2	13.1	13.1	12.7	11.7	11.0	10.4
Kirghizia	.3	.3	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Tadzhikistan	.4	.4	.2	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2
Turkmenia	12.2	48.3	65.7	77.5	78.9	82.1	82.3	83.8

(x) Less that 50 million cubic meters.

NOTES: Data on gas production is based on the gas volume at 0 degrees centigrade and at a pressure of 760 millimeters (mercury column). Gas production includes associated gas from oil wells that is recovered, but not the amount vented or flared.

Table 5.5 U.S.A.: Oil and Gas Wells Completed and Drilling

(Number of wells in thousands; meters drilled in millions)

Type of well	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988
All wells							
Total wells completed	29.5	40.8	71.5	72.5	39.8	36.0	31.9
Service, stratigraphy, and core wells	1.4	1.9	2.1	1.7	.8	.8	.7
Other wells completed[1]	28.2	38.9	69.5	70.8	39.0	35.0	31.2
Meters drilled	42.3	55.2	94.6	96.6	54.2	49.3	46.1
Oil wells	13.0	17.0	32.1	36.5	18.6	16.3	13.1
Meters drilled	17.3	20.4	37.6	43.4	22.8	20.1	17.0
Gas wells	4.0	8.2	17.1	12.9	8.1	7.8	8.2
Meters drilled	7.2	13.6	27.6	21.6	13.1	12.6	13.1
Dry holes	11.1	13.7	20.2	21.4	12.4	11.1	9.9
Meters drilled	17.7	21.2	29.8	31.6	18.4	16.7	16.0
Development wells							
Development wells completed	20.7	29.4	56.6	58.6	31.9	28.5	25.0
Meters drilled	29.0	38.4	72.5	75.8	41.7	37.9	34.9
Oil wells	12.3	16.0	30.3	34.7	17.6	15.5	12.2
Meters drilled	15.9	18.6	34.5	40.4	20.9	18.5	15.5
Gas wells	3.4	6.9	15.1	11.6	7.3	7.1	7.6
Meters drilled	6.1	11.0	23.4	19.0	11.5	11.2	11.7
Dry holes	4.9	6.5	11.2	12.2	7.0	6.0	5.2
Meters drilled	7.0	8.8	14.6	16.5	9.2	8.3	7.7
Exploratory wells							
Exploratory wells completed	7.4	9.5	12.9	12.2	7.2	6.7	6.1
Meters drilled	13.3	16.8	22.5	20.8	12.5	11.4	11.1
Oil wells	.8	1.0	1.8	1.7	1.0	.9	.8
Meters drilled	1.4	1.8	1.3	.9	.5	.5	.4
Gas wells	.5	1.3	2.1	1.3	.8	.7	.7
Meters drilled	1.1	2.6	4.2	2.7	1.6	1.4	1.3
Dry holes	6.2	7.2	9.0	9.2	5.4	5.1	4.7
Meters drilled	10.7	12.4	15.3	15.1	9.2	8.4	8.3
New-field wildcat wells completed	4.8	6.2	7.3	5.6	3.5	3.4	3.0
Meters drilled	9.2	11.5	14.0	11.2	6.6	6.1	5.8
Oil wells	.3	.4	.7	.4	.3	.3	.2
Meters drilled	.6	.9	1.3	.9	.5	.5	.4
Gas wells	.2	.5	.7	.4	.2	.2	.2
Meters drilled	.5	1.1	1.5	.8	.5	.4	.4
Dry holes	4.4	5.3	6.0	4.9	3.0	2.9	2.6
Meters drilled	7.7	9.5	11.2	9.5	5.7	5.2	5.0

NOTES: Data may not sum to totals due to rounding; data beginning in 1985 are for estimated completions rather than reported completions.

[1]Completed wells include old wells drilled deeper. The old well drilled deeper is counted as a new well, and the additional meters drilled are included for the category.

SOURCES: For 1970 and 1975, American Petroleum Institute, unpublished data; for 1980, *Well Completions and Footage Drilled in the United States, 1970-1982*; and for 1985 to 1988, Quarterly Completion Reports.

Table 5.5 U.S.S.R.: Oil and Gas Wells Completed and Drilling

(Number of wells and meters drilled in thousands)

Type of well	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
All wells								
Wells with drilling completed[1]	5,613	7,112	10,272	15,878	18,427	19,938	21,220	20,450
Wells with construction completed	5,432	6,855	9,730	15,683	17,573	19,429	20,985	19,937
Oil	3,317	4,786	6,931	12,278	13,926	15,178	16,180	15,558
Gas	518	515	563	686	694	785	830	645
Dry holes and exhausted wells	1,087	1,079	1,205	1,221	1,389	1,665	1,577	1,717
Undetermined[2]	510	475	1,031	1,498	1,564	1,801	(NA)	(NA)
Total meters drilled[3]	11,890	15,170	22,585	35,468	41,311	45,393	48,977	47,541
Development wells								
Wells with drilling completed[1]	3,809	5,269	8,263	13,520	15,879	17,186	18,333	17,600
Wells with construction completed	3,640	5,080	7,868	13,384	15,170	16,729	18,165	17,145
Oil	2,919	4,255	6,440	11,471	13,093	14,314	15,162	14,652
Gas	321	353	357	483	513	578	604	434
Dry holes and exhausted wells	107	118	174	92	135	204	172	189
Undetermined[2]	293	354	897	1,338	1,429	1,633	(NA)	(NA)
Total meters drilled[3]	6,744	9,751	16,691	28,700	34,117	37,587	40,603	39,612
Exploratory wells								
Wells with drilling completed[1]	1,804	1,843	2,009	2,358	2,548	2,752	2,887	2,850
Wells with construction completed	1,792	1,775	1,862	2,299	2,403	2,700	2,820	2,792
Oil	398	531	491	807	833	864	1,018	906
Gas	197	162	206	203	181	207	226	211
Dry holes and exhausted wells	980	961	1,031	1,129	1,254	1,461	1,405	1,528
Undetermined[2]	217	121	134	160	135	168	(NA)	(NA)
Total meters drilled[3]	5,146	5,419	5,894	6,768	7,194	7,806	8,374	7,929

(NA) Not available.

[1]Completed wells do not include old wells drilled deeper, but the additional meters drilled are counted in the total meters drilled.
[2]Undetermined wells are those wells that have not been proved to yield either gas or oil, or are not known to be dry holes or exhausted wells.
[3]Meters drilled is the actual increment to well depth; i.e., the overall depth of the well minus the previously drilled or used portion of the shaft.

Table 5.6 **U.S.A.: Coal Production**

(In million metric tons)

State and Method	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988*
Total[1]	556	594	753	802	807	833	862
State:							
Alabama	18.7	20.5	23.9	25.2	23.4	23.1	24.0
Illinois	59.0	54.0	56.7	53.7	56.1	53.7	53.2
Indiana	20.2	22.8	28.0	30.2	29.8	31.0	28.4
Kentucky	113.6	130.2	136.1	138.1	139.6	149.8	143.2
Montana	3.1	20.0	27.1	30.2	30.8	31.2	35.3
Ohio	50.2	42.4	35.7	32.3	33.0	32.5	30.8
Pennsylvania	81.8	81.9	84.4	64.8	64.9	67.5	64.0
Virginia	31.7	32.2	37.2	37.1	37.4	40.4	41.6
West Virginia	130.7	99.1	110.3	115.9	117.8	124.0	131.5
Wyoming	6.5	21.6	86.1	127.6	124.1	133.1	148.7
Other states	39.7	68.8	127.0	146.3	150.2	150.6	160.8
Method of mining:							
Underground	309	267	307	318	326	338	347
Surface (open pit)	247	327	446	484	481	495	515

* Data for 1988 are preliminary.

NOTES: Quantity mined is gross tonnage (i.e. tonnage before processing).

[1]Includes bituminous coal, lignite, and anthracite.

SOURCES: For 1970 and 1975, U.S. Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook*; thereafter, U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Energy Data Reports, Weekly Coal Production*; *Coal Production*, annual; and *Quarterly Coal Report*.

Table 5.6 **U.S.S.R.: Coal Production**

(In million metric tons)

Region and Basin	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988*	1989
Total[1]	624.1	701.3	716.4	726.4	751.1	759.8	771.9	740.3
RSFSR	344.8	381.1	391.4	395.2	407.9	414.7	425.5	409.9
Kuznetsk Basin	113.4	137.6	145.0	146.2	152.5	156.1	159.2	157.5
Donets Basin	33.5	34.5	32.3	31.1	31.1	30.9	31.7	30.5
Ukraine	207.1	215.7	197.1	189.0	193.1	192.0	191.7	180.2
Donets Basin[2]	183.9	188.5	173.3	167.5	171.0	169.2	168.5	157.5
Kazakhstan	61.6	92.2	115.4	130.8	137.8	142.1	143.1	138.4
Georgia	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.2

NOTES: Data are presented according to the Soviet methodology of gross weight consisting of all coal extracted before processing and, thus, includes waste.

[1]Includes bituminous coal, lignite, and anthracite. Includes all republics, including those not listed below; therefore, data may not sum to total.
[2]Includes only Ukrainian portion of the Donets Basin.

Table 5.7 U.S.A.: Energy Supply and Disposition

(In exajoules)

Type of Fuel	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988*
Production	68.4	68.4	67.7	68.4	69.5
Crude oil[1]	19.2	20.0	19.4	18.7	18.3
Natural gas liquids	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
Natural gas[2]	21.0	17.8	17.4	17.9	18.1
Coal	19.6	20.4	20.6	21.2	22.0
Electricity (primary)	6.0	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.7
Nuclear	2.8	4.4	4.7	5.2	6.0
Hydroelectricity	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.7	2.4
Geothermal and other	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2
Net trade[3]	−12.9	−8.3	−11.0	−12.6	−13.3
Exports	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.6
Imports	16.9	12.8	15.2	16.7	17.9
Consumption[4]	70.2	78.0	78.3	81.0	84.3

* Preliminary

NOTES: Nuclear, hydroelectricity, geothermal, and others converted to exajoules based on the average amount of fuel consumed for the equivalent generation in fossil fuel-fired stations.

[1]Includes lease condensate.
[2]Dry marketed gas.
[3]Exports minus imports.
[4]Includes industrial generation of hydroelectricity and net electricity imports.

SOURCES: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review.*

Table 5.7 U.S.S.R.: Energy Supply and Disposition

(In million metric tons of standard fuels)

Type of Fuel	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Production[1]	1,975.9	2,196.2	2,286.0	2,357.6	2,424.2	2,408.0
Crude oil and condensate	856.5	846.3	873.6	886.9	884.7	863.5
Natural gas	514.2	742.9	792.7	840.1	889.4	919.1
Solid fuels (coal and shale)	516.9	477.3	492.3	495.9	503.1	481.6
Electricity (primary)	82.1	120.4	119.0	127.8	140.0	136.8
Nuclear	22.0	50.6	48.7	56.5	65.2	64.4
Hydroelectricity	60.1	69.8	70.3	71.3	74.8	72.4
Thermal power[2]	(NA)	.5	.6	.7	.8	1.1
Nuclear thermal	(NA)	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8
Geothermal	(NA)	.1	.1	.1	.1	.3
Other types	6.2	8.8	7.8	6.2	6.2	5.9
Net trade[3]	310.0	321.4	361.1	385.8	403.8	396.1
Exports	327.8	352.2	396.0	418.8	446.5	426.8
Imports	17.8	30.8	34.9	33.0	42.7	30.7
Change in stocks	−13.8	−14.2	−31.7	−15.8	−34.8	−36.7
Consumption	1,652.1	1,860.6	1,893.2	1,956.0	1,985.6	1,975.2

(NA) Not available.

NOTES: One metric ton of standard fuel equals 7 million kilocalories of energy (coal equivalent).

[1]Data for primary electricity and for thermal power recalculated into standard fuel units based on the average actual amount of fuel consumed for the equivalent generation in fossil fuel-fired stations.
[2]Includes generation of steam and hot water rather than primary electricity.
[3] Exports minus imports.

Section 6. Agriculture

Agricultural statistics for the United States and the Soviet Union often differ in concept and coverage. U.S. agricultural statistics include family, as well as commercial, farms. Soviet statistics are for all forms of agriculture: state farms, collective farms, interbranch and other agricultural organizations, and private subsidiary agriculture (privately farmed plots of individuals). Sources for Soviet agricultural statistics consist of monthly and annual reports to Goskomstat filed by state farms, collective farms, and interbranch and other organizations. The data for private subsidiary agriculture are Goskomstat's estimates, based on a survey.

Different concepts are used for land area. In the U.S. tables, data are presented for area harvested. In the Soviet tables, data are presented for all area sown, up to the endpoint of the spring sowing season. Area sown includes specially designated "between-row" fields, and preliminary growth in plowed meadows and pastures subsequently used for grazing. Area sown does not include either repeated sowing on a single field or sowing between the rows of a previously sown field, except to include the sown area of the specially designated "between-row" fields. Sown area less winter kill, sown land actually used for grazing, and unharvested area are approximately equal to harvested area. In both countries, sown area exceeds harvested area. U.S. data are collected for both sown and harvested area, but yields are calculated for harvested area.

For the United States, in most cases, all agricultural output is counted in production figures, but some specific exclusions are indicated in footnotes to the tables. U.S. output is usable harvest, net of excess moisture and other unusable matter collected in the harvest process. Soviet agricultural output is gross harvest, which is collected from all fields, regardless of whether the field was sown once, repeatedly, or between the rows. Until recently, the harvest was measured in bunker weight, which is gross output direct from the harvesting combine, thus it includes excess moisture, unripe and damaged kernels, weed seeds, and other unsorted matter. The data presented here for 1975 and later have been adjusted by Goskomstat to a measure of usable output. Agricultural output does not reflect losses in storage or distribution.

Where applicable, U.S. tables present supply (output plus imports and stocks at the beginning of the year) and disappearance (usage, domestic and exports). Soviet tables show exports and imports separately. Data for both countries on livestock and meat production are detailed in footnotes to the tables.Small differences should be noted; in general, Soviet data are for the end of the year shown, while U.S. data are for the beginning of the year indicated. Meat production in the countries is expressed in roughly the same way, although the U.S. standard is carcass weight equivalent, which averages 3 percent less than the Soviet slaughter- weight basis.

Table 6.1	U.S.A.:	Wheat (Harvest Area, Yield, Production, and Uses)
	U.S.S.R.:	Wheat (Sown Area, Yield, Production, and Trade)
Table 6.2	U.S.A.:	Rye (Harvest Area, Yield, Production, and Uses)
	U.S.S.R.:	Rye (Sown Area, Yield, Production, and Trade)
Table 6.3	U.S.A.:	Rice (Harvest Area, Yield, Production, and Uses)
	U.S.S.R.:	Rice (Sown Area, Yield, Production, and Trade)
Table 6.4	U.S.A.:	Corn for Grain (Harvest Area, Yield, Production, and Uses)
	U.S.S.R.:	Corn for Grain (Sown Area, Yield, Production, and Trade)
Table 6.5	U.S.A.:	Oats (Harvest Area, Yield, Production, and Uses)
	U.S.S.R.:	Oats (Sown Area, Yield, Production, and Trade)
Table 6.6	U.S.A.:	Barley (Harvest Area, Yield, Production, and Uses)
	U.S.S.R.:	Barley (Sown Area, Yield, Production, and Trade)
Table 6.7	U.S.A.:	Sorghum (Harvest Area, Yield, Production, and Uses)
	U.S.S.R.:	Sorghum (Sown Area, Yield, and Production)
Table 6.8	U.S.A.:	Cotton (Harvest Area, Yield, Production, and Uses)
	U.S.S.R.:	Cotton (Sown Area, Yield, Production, and Trade)

Table 6.9	U.S.A.:	Sugar Beets (Harvest Area, Yield, and Production)
	U.S.S.R.:	Sugar Beets (Sown Area, Yield, and Production)
Table 6.10	U.S.A.:	Sugar Production (Raw and Refined)
	U.S.S.R.:	Sugar Production (Refined)
Table 6.11	U.S.A.:	Soybeans (Harvest Area, Yield, Production, and Uses)
	U.S.S.R.:	Soybeans (Sown Area, Yield, and Production)
Table 6.12	U.S.A.:	Sunflowers (Harvest Area, Yield, and Production)
	U.S.S.R.:	Sunflowers (Sown Area, Yield, and Production)
Table 6.13	U.S.A.:	Vegetable Production
	U.S.S.R.:	Vegetable Production
Table 6.14	U.S.A.:	Potatoes (Harvest Area, Yield, Production, and Uses)
	U.S.S.R.:	Potatoes (Sown Area, Yield, and Production)
Table 6.15	U.S.A.:	Fruit Production
	U.S.S.R.:	Fruit Production
Table 6.16	U.S.A.:	Livestock and Meat Production
	U.S.S.R.:	Livestock and Meat Production
Table 6.17	U.S.A.:	Milk Production
	U.S.S.R.:	Milk Production
Table 6.18	U.S.A.:	Farm Machinery
	U.S.S.R.:	Farm Machinery

Table 6.1 **U.S.A.: Wheat (Harvest Area, Yield, Production, and Uses)**

(In million metric tons, except as indicated)

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Hectares harvested (millions)	17.6	28.1	28.8	26.2	24.6	22.7	21.5	25.1
Yield (centners per hectare)	20.9	20.6	22.5	25.2	23.2	25.3	22.9	22.0
Production	36.8	57.9	64.8	66.0	56.9	57.4	49.3	55.4
Supply[1]	63.6	69.8	89.4	105.2	109.3	107.4	84.3	75.1
Disappearance, total	41.2	51.7	62.5	53.3	59.8	73.0	65.2	63.0
Exports[2]	20.2	31.9	41.2	24.7	27.2	43.5	38.6	35.4
Domestic use, total	21.0	19.8	21.3	28.6	32.4	29.6	26.5	27.6
Food	14.1	16.0	16.6	18.3	19.4	19.6	20.0	20.4
Seed	1.7	2.7	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.7
Feed[3]	5.3	1.0	1.6	7.7	10.9	7.6	3.7	4.5

NOTES: For marketing year beginning June 1.

[1]Production plus imports plus beginning stocks.
[2]Includes flour and other products expressed in wheat equivalent.
[3]Residual, approximates feed use and includes negligible quantities used for distilled spirits.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Wheat Situation and Outlook Yearbook; and Agricultural Outlook,* monthly.

Table 6.1 **U.S.S.R.: Wheat (Sown Area, Yield, Production, and Trade)**

(In million metric tons, except as indicated)

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Sown area (million hectares)	65.2	62.0	61.5	50.3	48.7	46.7	48.1	47.7
Yield (centners per hectare)								
Winter	22.8	18.0	21.1	20.5	26.7	28.5	28.3	31.9
Spring	12.3	6.5	11.6	11.2	13.2	10.7	9.1	9.2
Gross harvest	99.7	62.8	92.5	73.2	86.6	77.4	78.8	87.2
Exports	4.7	2.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.0
Imports	1.8	9.1	14.7	21.4	15.7	18.1	21.2	14.2

NOTES: Harvest for 1970 is bunker weight; for 1975 and after, usable harvest (adjusted for excess moisture and unusable matter).

Table 6.2 **U.S.A.: Rye (Harvest Area, Yield, Production, and Uses)**

(In thousand metric tons, except as indicated)

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Hectares harvested (thousands)	578	295	263	287	268	272	241	194
Yield (centners per hectare)	16.2	13.7	15.5	18.1	18.1	18.2	15.5	17.7
Production	935	404	406	518	485	495	373	343
Supply[1]	1,519	597	729	1,077	1,064	998	859	617
Disappearance, total	772	485	622	521	594	518	597	513
Exports	81	28	191	5	13	13	86	38
Domestic use, total	691	457	432	516	582	506	511	475
Food	137	107	89	89	89	89	89	89
Seed	175	104	107	97	94	97	81	89
Industry	89	53	53	53	51	51	51	51
Feed[2]	290	193	185	277	348	269	290	246

NOTES: For marketing year beginning June 1.

[1]Production plus imports plus beginning stocks.
[2]Residual.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Agricultural Statistics,* annual; and *Wheat Situation and Outlook Yearbook.*

Table 6.2 **U.S.S.R.: Rye (Sown Area, Yield, Production, and Trade)**

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Sown area (million hectares)	10.0	8.0	8.6	9.4	8.7	9.7	10.1	10.7
Yield (centners per hectare)	12.9	10.3	10.4	15.1	15.9	16.6	16.8	17.0
Gross harvest (million metric tons)	13.0	8.3	9.0	14.3	13.8	16.1	16.9	18.3
Exports (thousand metric tons)	172.0	-	-	-	9.4	19.9	17.9	15.2
Imports (thousand metric tons)	8.3	-	605.2	232.7	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero or negligible.

NOTES: Harvest for 1970 is bunker weight; for 1975 and after, usable harvest (adjusted for excess moisture and unusable matter).

Table 6.3 **U.S.A.: Rice (Harvest Area, Yield, Production, and Uses)**

(In thousand metric tons, except as indicated)

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Hectares harvested (thousands)	735	1,140	1,340	1,009	955	944	1,174	1,087
Yield (centners per hectare)	51.9	51.0	49.5	60.8	63.2	62.5	61.9	64.3
Production	3,814	5,811	6,628	6,129	6,038	5,902	7,264	6,985
Supply[1]	4,631	6,174	7,809	9,171	9,670	8,354	8,890	8,437
Disappearance, total[2]	3,768	4,451	7,076	5,670	7,348	6,940	7,666	7,348
Exports	2,134	2,588	4,131	2,679	3,814	3,269	3,901	3,493
Domestic use, total	1,544	1,816	2,497	2,815	3,223	3,360	3,496	3,583
Food	1,135	1,271	1,725	2,088	2,406	2,497	2,676	2,767
Brewers use	318	409	499	636	681	681	726	726
Seed	136	182	227	136	136	136	136	136

NOTES: For marketing year beginning August 1.

[1]Production plus imports plus beginning stocks.
[2]Consolidated data for rough and milled rice. Milled-rice data converted to a rough-rice basis.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Agricultural Outlook*, monthly; and *Rice Situation and Outlook Yearbook*.

Table 6.3 **U.S.S.R.: Rice (Sown Area, Yield, Production, and Trade)**

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Sown area (thousand hectares)	350.5	500.5	666.4	671.2	620.7	657.1	671.3	656.3
Yield (centners per hectare)	36.5	37.9	39.0	35.6	38.7	36.9	38.7	34.3
Gross harvest (million metric tons)	1.3	1.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.3
Exports (thousand metric tons)	neg.	-	98.8	107.8	358.4	195.7	134.1	180.6
Imports (thousand metric tons)	322.9	278.8	694.4	127.4	362.6	598.4	498.4	639.5

- Represents zero or negligible.

NOTES: Harvest for 1970 is bunker weight; for 1975 and after, usable harvest (adjusted for excess moisture and unusable matter).

Table 6.4 **U.S.A.: Corn for Grain (Harvest Area, Yield, Production, and Uses)**

(In million metric tons, except as indicated)

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Hectares harvested (millions)	23.2	27.4	29.5	30.4	27.9	24.1	23.6	26.2
Yield (centners per hectare)	45.4	54.2	57.1	74.1	74.9	75.2	53.1	72.9
Production	105.5	148.4	168.6	225.4	208.9	181.1	125.2	191.2
Supply[1]	131.1	162.6	220.4	267.6	311.6	305.2	233.5	240.3
Disappearance, total	114.2	146.5	185.0	165.0	187.6	197.0	184.4	202.7
Exports	13.1	42.6	60.7	30.0	37.9	43.6	51.5	57.8
Domestic use, total	101.0	103.9	124.2	134.9	149.7	153.4	132.7	144.9
Feed[2]	91.2	90.7	106.0	105.5	119.4	122.2	101.1	111.8
Food, alcohol, and seed	9.8	13.2	18.2	29.5	30.3	31.2	31.1	33.1

NOTES: For marketing year beginning September 1.

[1]Production plus imports plus beginning stocks.
[2]Includes residual.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Agricultural Outlook*, monthly; *Agricultural Statistics*, annual; and *Feed Situation and Outlook Yearbook*.

Table 6.4 **U.S.S.R.: Corn for Grain (Sown Area, Yield, Production, and Trade)**

(In million metric tons, except as indicated)

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Sown area (million hectares)	3.4	2.6	3.0	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.1
Yield (centners per hectare)	28.0	27.4	31.7	32.1	29.5	32.4	36.1	37.1
Gross harvest	9.4	7.3	9.5	14.4	12.5	14.8	16.0	15.3
Exports (thousand metric tons)	280.7	86.1	145.9	266.0	212.3	251.3	364.8	200.0
Imports	.3	5.5	9.9	18.6	7.2	9.2	11.4	19.0

Table 6.5 U.S.A.: Oats (Harvest Area, Yield, Production, and Uses)

(In million metric tons, except as indicated)

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Hectares harvested (millions)	7.5	5.3	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.8
Yield (centners per hectare)	17.6	17.6	18.9	22.8	20.3	19.4	14.2	19.4
Production	13.28	9.28	6.66	7.56	5.59	5.43	3.16	5.43
Supply[1]	21.26	12.54	10.10	10.54	8.72	8.01	5.70	7.72
Disappearance, total	12.99	9.57	7.53	7.87	6.79	6.39	4.27	5.98
Exports	.28	.17	.13	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
Domestic use, total	12.72	9.38	7.40	7.85	6.79	6.39	4.27	5.98
Feed[2]	11.31	8.19	6.34	6.73	5.59	5.20	2.82	4.38
Food and seed	1.41	1.19	1.07	1.12	1.20	1.18	1.45	1.60

NOTES: For marketing year beginning January 1.

[1]Production plus imports plus beginning stocks.
[2]Includes residual.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Agricultural Outlook,* monthly; *Agricultural Statistics,* annual; and *Feed Situation and Outlook Yearbook.*

Table 6.5 U.S.S.R.: Oats (Sown Area, Yield, Production, and Trade)

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Sown area (million hectares)	9.2	12.1	11.8	12.6	13.2	11.8	11.0	10.8
Yield (centners per hectare)	15.3	9.4	11.8	14.6	14.3	13.5	12.1	13.9
Gross harvest (million metric tons)	14.2	11.4	13.9	18.3	18.9	15.9	13.3	15.0
Exports (thousand metric tons)	8.6	8.9	11.6	15.2	15.4	5.6	14.7	12.0
Imports (thousand metric tons)	0.0	214.2	257.9	305.7	163.2	29.6	71.1	223.4

NOTES: Harvest for 1970 is bunker weight; for 1975 and after, usable harvest (adjusted for excess moisture and unusable matter).

Table 6.6 U.S.A.: Barley (Harvest Area, Yield, Production, and Uses)

(In million metric tons, except as indicated)

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Hectares harvested (millions)	3.9	3.5	3.0	4.7	4.9	4.0	3.1	3.4
Yield (centners per hectare)	23.1	23.7	26.6	27.4	27.3	28.0	20.5	26.1
Production	9.06	8.25	7.86	12.85	13.26	11.34	6.31	8.77
Supply, total[1]	15.13	10.54	12.17	18.38	20.51	18.92	13.54	13.28
Disappearance, total	11.13	7.73	9.19	11.26	13.19	11.93	9.25	9.91
Exports	1.83	.50	1.65	.44	2.92	2.61	1.74	2.18
Domestic use, total	9.30	7.25	7.53	10.82	10.28	9.32	7.53	7.73
Feed[2]	6.29	4.05	3.66	7.14	6.49	5.65	3.61	3.81
Food, alcohol, and seed	3.00	3.20	3.88	3.68	3.79	3.79	3.92	3.92

NOTES: For marketing year beginning June 1.

[1]Production plus imports plus beginning stocks.
[2]Includes residual.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Agricultural Outlook,* monthly; *Agricultural Statistics,* annual; and *Feed Situation and Outlook Yearbook.*

Table 6.6 U.S.S.R.: Barley (Sown Area, Yield, Production, and Trade)

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Sown area (million hectares)	21.3	32.5	31.6	29.0	30.0	30.6	29.7	27.6
Yield (centners per hectare)	17.9	10.3	12.7	14.8	16.5	17.4	13.7	16.2
Gross harvest (million metric tons)	38.2	33.5	40.1	43.1	49.5	53.4	40.6	44.9
Exports (thousand metric tons)	503	818	56.7	145	42.3	38.8	40.4	32.6
Imports (million metric tons)	-	1.0	2.3	3.7	3.6	3.0	2.4	3.6

- Represents zero or negligible.

NOTES: Harvest for 1970 is bunker weight; for 1975 and after, usable harvest (adjusted for excess moisture and unusable matter).

Table 6.7 U.S.A.: Sorghum (Harvest Area, Yield, Production, and Uses)

(In million metric tons, except as indicated)

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Hectares harvested (thousands)	5,503.7	6,232.2	5,058.6	6,798.7	5,625.2	4,249.2	3,682.7	3,763.6
Yield (centners per hectare)	31.5	30.7	29.1	41.8	42.4	43.7	39.8	41.7
Production	17.35	19.15	14.71	28.45	23.85	18.57	14.66	15.70
Supply[1]	23.55	20.83	19.23	36.10	37.85	37.44	31.47	26.85
Disappearance, total	21.24	18.72	15.93	22.10	18.97	20.60	20.32	20.07
Exports	3.66	5.89	7.44	4.52	5.03	5.87	7.87	6.35
Domestic use, total	17.58	12.83	8.48	17.58	13.92	14.73	12.45	13.72
Feed[2]	17.25	12.55	8.20	16.87	13.61	14.10	11.89	13.34
Food, alcohol, and seed	.33	.28	.28	.71	.30	.64	.58	.41

NOTES: For marketing year beginning September 1.

[1]Production plus imports plus beginning stocks.
[2]Includes residual.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Agricultural Outlook*, monthly; *Agricultural Statistics*, annual; and *Feed Situation and Outlook Yearbook*.

Table 6.7 U.S.S.R.: Sorghum (Sown Area, Yield, and Production)

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Sown area (thousand hectares)	39.0	76.8	98.1	186.8	111.7	191.5	119.8	118.8
Yield (centners per hectare)	13.8	13.0	11.6	10.2	9.5	11.6	11.5	12.3
Gross harvest (thousand metric tons)	54	100	114	191	107	223	139	147

NOTES: Harvest for 1970 is bunker weight; for 1975 and after, usable harvest (adjusted for excess moisture and unusable matter).

Table 6.8 U.S.A.: Cotton (Harvest Area, Yield, Production, and Uses)

(In million metric tons, except as indicated)

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Hectares harvested (millions)	4.53	3.56	5.34	4.13	3.44	4.05	4.82	4.65
Yield (centners per hectare)	4.90	5.07	4.52	7.07	6.14	7.96	6.96	5.71
Production	2.22	1.81	2.42	2.92	2.11	3.22	3.35	2.66
Supply[1]	3.51	3.07	3.07	3.83	4.16	4.31	4.62	4.20
Disappearance, total	2.63	2.31	2.57	1.83	3.07	3.09	3.03	3.51
Exports	.85	.72	1.28	.44	1.46	1.44	1.33	1.70
Mill use	1.79	1.59	1.28	1.39	1.63	1.65	1.70	1.81

NOTES: Cotton imports are negligible; amounting to 5,000 bales in 1988 and to 1,000 bales in 1989. For marketing year beginning August 1. Cotton production is an estimate expressed in terms of 480-pound (218-kilogram; net weight) bales of lint cotton. Cottonseed, dirt, and foreign materials have been removed during the ginning process. The weight of the bale wrapping and ties also is excluded.

[1]Production plus imports plus beginning stocks.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Agricultural Outlook*, monthly; and *Cotton and Wool Situation and Outlook Yearbook*.

Table 6.8 U.S.S.R.: Cotton (Sown Area, Yield, Production, and Trade)

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Sown area (million hectares)	2.75	2.92	3.15	3.32	3.47	3.53	3.43	3.34
Yield (centners per hectare)	8.50	8.70	8.60	8.40	7.70	7.10	8.00	8.00
Gross harvest (million metric tons)	2.34	2.54	2.70	2.78	2.66	2.50	2.76	2.66
Exports (million metric tons)	.5	.8	.8	.7	.7	.8	.7	.8
Imports (thousand metric tons)	250	137	49	187	88	75	90	77

NOTES: Cotton is measured in gross weight, including cottonseed, dirt, and foreign materials.

Table 6.9 **U.S.A.: Sugar Beets (Harvest Area, Yield, and Production)**

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Hectares harvested (thousand)	572.6	613.9	481.6	446.4	482.4	506.7	526.5	528.1
Yield (centners per hectare)	418.2	438.8	442.6	457.2	473.8	503.0	427.2	439.7
Production (million metric tons)	23.9	26.9	21.3	20.4	22.9	25.5	22.5	23.2

NOTES: Sugar beet production is on a pre-washed, net-weight basis as delivered to the beet piler (processing plant), before processing has occurred. The production data are for sugar beets only. Production data excludes use for seed or feed.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Crop Production*, annual; and *Agricultural Statistics*, annual.

Table 6.9 **U.S.S.R.: Sugar Beets (Sown Area, Yield, and Production)**

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Sown area (million hectares)	3.37	3.67	3.71	3.41	3.40	3.40	3.37	3.34
Yield (centners per hectare)	237	181	218	241	233	266	261	291
Gross harvest (million metric tons)	78.9	66.3	81.0	82.4	79.3	90.7	88.0	97.4

NOTES: Sugar beets are expressed in gross weight, before washing or processing.

Table 6.10 **U.S.A.: Sugar Production (Raw and Refined)**

(In thousand metric tons)

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Raw sugar	5,276	6,306	5,330	5,472	6,074	6,649	6,264	6,005
Beet sugar	3,085	3,645	2,856	2,721	3,098	3,626	3,181	3,163
Cane sugar	2,191	2,661	2,474	2,751	2,976	3,023	3,082	2,842
Refined sugar	4,931	5,895	4,982	5,115	5,677	6,214	5,855	5,613
Beet sugar	2,883	3,407	2,669	2,543	2,896	3,390	2,973	2,956
Cane sugar	2,048	2,488	2,313	2,571	2,781	2,825	2,881	2,657
Imported sugar (raw value)	4,804	3,521	4,077	2,537	2,016	1,402	1,259	1,707

NOTES: Except as noted, for crop year beginning in September. Refined sugar calculated on the basis of 100 tons of raw sugar required to produce 93.46 tons of refined sugar. Production of lump sugar in the United States is negligible.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Agricultural Statistics*, annual; and *Sugar and Sweeteners Situation and Outlook Report*, June 1990.

Table 6.10 **U.S.S.R.: Sugar Production (Refined)**

(In thousand metric tons)

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Refined sugar	10,221	10,382	10,127	11,799	12,729	13,680	12,056	13,341
Beet sugar	8,139	7,445	6,618	7,600	7,976	8,839	8,187	8,769
Cane sugar[1]	2,082	2,937	3,509	4,199	4,753	4,841	3,869	4,572
Lump sugar only	2,005	2,478	2,607	2,900	3,112	3,207	3,219	3,402

[1]Sugar produced from imported raw (cane) sugar.

Table 6.11 U.S.A.: Soybeans (Harvest Area, Yield, Production, and Uses)

(In million metric tons, except as indicated)

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Hectares harvested (millions)	17.3	21.7	27.4	24.9	23.6	23.1	23.2	24.0
Yield (centners per hectare)	17.8	19.4	17.8	22.9	22.4	22.8	18.1	21.8
Production	30.7	42.1	48.9	57.1	52.9	52.7	42.2	52.4
Supply[1]	36.9	47.2	58.7	65.7	67.4	64.2	50.5	58.2
Disappearance, total	34.2	40.6	50.2	51.1	55.5	56.0	45.5	50.0
Exports, net[2]	11.8	15.1	19.7	20.1	20.6	21.8	14.3	16.9
Domestic use, total	22.4	25.5	30.5	31.0	34.9	34.6	31.2	33.1
Crushed	20.7	23.5	27.8	28.7	32.1	32.0	28.8	30.5
Feed[3]	1.7	1.9	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.6

NOTES: For marketing year beginning September 1.

[1]Production plus imports plus beginning stocks.
[2]Imports negligible.
[3]Includes residual. Beginning 1980, also includes seed.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Agricultural Outlook*, monthly; and *Oil Crops Situation and Outlook Yearbook*.

Table 6.11 U.S.S.R.: Soybeans (Sown Area, Yield, Production, and Trade)

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Sown area (million hectares)	.86	.81	.85	.74	.75	.78	.76	.83
Yield (centners per hectare)	7.0	9.6	6.1	6.3	9.5	9.2	11.6	11.5
Gross harvest (million metric tons)	.6	.8	.5	.5	.7	.7	.9	1.0
Exports (thousand metric tons)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	.7
Imports (thousand metric tons)	-	348.6	1,085.1	839.0	2,012,0	1,534.2	1,349.9	871.6

- Represents zero or negligible.

Table 6.12 U.S.A.: Sunflowers (Harvest Area, Yield, and Production)

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Hectares harvested (thousands)	83.8	286.9	1,490.5	1,150.9	791.2	718.3	777.4	739.0
Oil varieties	29.5	211.7	1,392.9	1,055.4	694.4	632.5	659.6	571.8
Non-oil varieties	54.2	75.3	97.5	95.5	96.7	85.8	117.8	167.1
Yield (centners per hectare)	10.1	12.4	11.4	12.4	15.4	16.5	10.5	11.0
Oil varieties	10.6	12.5	11.4	12.3	15.3	16.5	10.3	11.0
Non-oil varieties	9.9	12.2	10.8	13.5	15.5	16.2	11.2	10.9
Production (thousand metric tons)	84.9	356.8	1,698.9	1,431.5	1,214.9	1,184.0	812.8	812.4
Oil varieties	31.3	265.1	1,593.1	1,302.1	1,064.6	1,045.1	680.8	630.5
Non-oil varieties	53.6	91.7	105.8	129.4	150.3	138.9	132.0	181.9

NOTES: Non-oil type sunflower seed is used by confectioneries, in candies and in bakery products, and also is roasted and sold in individual packages as a snack food.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Agricultural Statistics*, annual.

Table 6.12 U.S.S.R.: Sunflowers (Sown Area, Yield, Production, and Trade)

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Sown area (million hectares)	4.78	4.04	4.35	4.05	3.85	4.16	4.28	4.46
Yield (centners per hectare)	12.8	12.3	10.6	12.9	13.7	14.7	14.3	15.8
Gross harvest (million metric tons)	6.14	4.99	4.62	5.26	5.27	6.12	6.16	7.07
Exports (thousand metric tons)	142.7	61.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports (thousand metric tons)	-	-	-	-	-	60.6	-	-

- Represents zero or negligible.

Table 6.13 **U.S.A.: Vegetable Production**

(In million metric tons)

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total	18.73	23.15	21.90	20.58	20.92	21.70	21.33	24.68
For fresh market[1]	[2]10.30	[2]10.88	[2]12.10	9.80	10.39	10.60	11.00	11.57
For processing[3]	[4]8.43	[4]12.27	[4]9.80	10.70	10.54	11.10	10.33	13.11
Beans, dry edible[5]	.79	.79	1.21	1.01	1.04	1.18	.87	1.10
Carrots	.82	.86	.95	1.03	1.07	1.30	1.24	1.40
Celery	.70	.72	.85	.83	.80	.81	.88	.92
Corn, sweet	2.31	2.82	2.60	3.11	3.02	3.31	2.84	3.40
Lettuce	2.11	2.43	2.87	2.78	2.64	3.08	3.20	3.41
Onions	1.38	1.42	1.52	2.04	1.98	2.05	2.12	2.17
Tomatoes	5.42	8.67	6.78	7.86	8.13	8.37	8.35	10.23

NOTES: For some crops in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested for economic reasons or excess cullage fruit.

[1]Covers asparagus, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, honeydew melons, lettuce, onions, and tomatoes. Estimates relate to crops which are grown primarily for sale, and do not include vegetables produced in farm and nonfarm gardens.

[2]Includes estimates for artichokes, snap beans, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cantaloupes, cucumbers, eggplant, escarole/endive, garlic, green peppers, spinach, and watermelons.

[3]Covers snap beans, sweet corn, cucumbers (pickles), green peas, and tomatoes. Relates to production used by commercial canners, freezers, and other processors, except dehydrators. These estimates include raw products grown by processors themselves and those grown under contract or purchased on the open market.

[4]Includes lima beans, beets, cabbage (sauerkraut), and spinach.

[5]For crop year beginning September 1. Covers baby limas, Great Northern, pinto, navy, red kidney, and other beans.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Vegetables and Specialties Situation and Outlook Yearbook.*

Table 6.13 **U.S.S.R.: Vegetable Production**

(In million metric tons)

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Vegetables, total	21.2	23.4	27.3	28.1	29.7	29.2	29.3	28.7
Cabbage, all types	5.1	5.1	6.4	6.5	6.7	5.7	6.1	6.1
Cucumbers	1.1	1.1	.9	.6	.3	.5	.5	.3
Tomatoes	3.1	4.7	4.7	5.2	5.8	5.4	4.9	4.9
Beets (table use)	.8	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8
Carrots (table use)	1.0	.9	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.6
Onions (bulbous)	.7	.6	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.0

Table 6.14 **U.S.A.: Potatoes (Harvest Area, Yield, Production, and Uses)**

(In million metric tons, except as noted)

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Hectares harvested (thousands)	575.1	509.9	464.6	550.0	493.7	523.3	509.5	518.8
Yield (centners per hectare)	257.4	286.7	297.1	336.0	332.9	337.5	317.2	323.8
Production	14.80	14.62	13.80	18.48	16.43	17.66	16.16	16.80
Sales, total	13.26	13.30	12.44	15.71	14.85	15.98	14.80	15.44
Table stock	5.86	5.18	4.45	5.68	4.95	5.90	4.90	5.13
For processing[1]	6.22	6.99	6.95	8.76	8.76	8.94	8.76	9.17
Seed and feed	1.18	1.14	1.04	1.27	1.14	1.14	1.09	1.14
Nonsales[2]	1.14	1.32	1.36	2.77	1.59	1.73	1.41	1.41

[1]Frozen french fries, chips and shoestring, dehydration and other processed potato products.

[2]Primarily shrinkage and loss.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Agricultural Statistics*, annual.

Table 6.14 **U.S.S.R.: Potatoes (Sown Area, Yield, and Production)**

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Sown area (million hectares)	8.1	7.9	6.9	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.0
Yield (centners per hectare)	120	112	96	113	137	121	103	120
Gross harvest (million metric tons)	96.8	88.7	67.0	73.0	87.2	75.9	62.7	72.2
Table stock only (million metric tons)	31.6	30.6	29.0	28.9	29.9	29.7	28.2	28.2

NOTES: Harvest is gross weight, before cleaning and processing.

Table 6.15 **U.S.A.: Fruit Production**

(In million metric tons)

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total[1]	19.58	24.93	29.09	22.56	22.70	25.68	26.11	26.80
Apples, commercial crop[2]	2.90	3.41	4.00	3.59	3.60	4.87	4.14	4.52
Peaches	1.36	1.29	1.39	.97	1.06	1.10	1.19	1.06
Pears	.50	.68	.81	.68	.69	.85	.78	.83
Grapes (fresh basis)	2.81	3.96	5.07	5.09	4.74	4.76	5.47	5.38
Prunes and plums (fresh basis)	.71	.59	.74	.59	.36	.62	.43	.68
Oranges[3]	7.28	9.29	10.73	6.11	6.79	6.98	7.75	8.11
Grapefruit[3]	1.98	2.27	2.71	2.05	2.12	2.33	2.52	2.58
Lemons[3]	.52	1.01	.72	.89	.63	.99	.71	.69

NOTES: For some crops in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested for economic reasons or excess cullage fruit.

[1]Includes cherries, apricots, figs, olives, tangerines, limes, tangelos, temples, strawberries (commercial crop), pineapples, avocados, nectarines, cranberries, bananas, kiwi fruit (beginning 1980), dates, papayas, persimmons (for 1970 and 1975) and pomegranates, not shown separately.

[2]Estimates of the commercial crop refer to production in orchards of 100 or more bearing-age trees.

[3]Year harvest was complete.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Agricultural Statistics*, annual.

Table 6.15 **U.S.S.R.: Fruit Production**

(In million metric tons)

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Fruits and berries, total (without citrus)	7.6	8.7	7.9	10.5	11.5	8.2	8.9	9.7
Seeded fruits[1]	5.7	6.7	5.6	8.2	8.8	5.9	6.1	6.9
Pitted fruits[2]	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.9
Fruits with nuts[3]	-	.1	-	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Subtropical fruits[4]	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3
Berries	.3	.3	.3	.4	.5	.6	.5	.5
Citrus fruits	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.2	.5	.1
Grapes	4.0	5.4	6.7	5.8	6.5	6.0	5.6	5.0

- Represents zero or negligible.

[1]Includes apples, pears, quince, and others.

[2]Includes plums, cherries, apricots, peaches, and others.

[3]Includes green olives, peanuts, almonds, pistachios, and others.

[4]Includes figs, persimmons, medlars, feykhoa, and others.

Table 6.16 U.S.A.: Livestock and Meat Production

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Livestock on farms (million head)[1]								
Cattle[2]	112.4	132.0	111.2	109.6	105.4	102.1	99.6	99.2
Cows and heifers, kept for milk	13.3	(NA)	10.8	10.8	11.2	10.5	10.3	10.2
Hogs and pigs	67.3	49.3	64.5	52.3	51.0	54.4	55.5	53.9
Sheep[3]	20.4	14.5	12.7	10.7	10.1	10.6	10.9	10.9
Number slaughtered (million head)								
Cattle	35.4	41.5	34.1	36.6	37.6	35.9	35.3	34.1
Calves	4.2	5.4	2.7	3.5	3.5	2.9	2.6	2.2
Hogs and pigs	87.1	69.9	97.2	84.9	80.0	81.4	88.1	89.0
Sheep[3]	10.8	8.0	5.7	6.3	5.8	5.3	5.4	(NA)
Meat production (million metric tons)[4]								
Beef	9.83	10.88	9.83	10.70	11.00	10.63	10.63	10.43
Veal	.27	.40	.18	.23	.24	.19	.18	.16
Pork	6.10	5.27	7.54	6.72	6.38	6.53	7.12	7.18
Lamb and mutton	.25	.19	.14	.16	.15	.14	.15	.16
Chicken[5]	3.84	4.01	5.50	6.54	6.78	7.37	7.64	8.17
Turkey[5]	.78	.82	1.10	1.34	1.49	1.74	1.80	1.94
Eggs (millions)	68.4	64.6	69.7	68.5	69.2	70.4	69.4	67.0

(NA) Not available.

NOTES: Number slaughtered and meat production cover inspected, noninspected, retail, and farm slaughter. The number of cows kept for milk is defined as the number of cows and heifers that have calved and were kept for milk. All cows kept for milking are included in the total number of cattle.

[1]As of January 1, except hogs and pigs as of December 1 of preceding year.
[2]Includes milk cows.
[3]Includes lambs.
[4]Carcass weight equivalent. Represents weight of animal minus head, entrails, hide, and offals. It does include internal organs, fat, and bone.
[5]Ready-to-cook basis.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Livestock and Meat Statistics*, quarterly; *Meat Animals - Production, Disposition, and Income*, annual; and *Agricultural Statistics*, annual.

Table 6.16 U.S.S.R.: Livestock and Meat Production

(In million metric tons)

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Livestock (at year end, million head)								
Cattle	99.2	111.0	115.1	120.9	122.1	120.6	119.6	118.4
Cows and heifer, kept for milk	39.8	41.9	43.4	42.9	42.4	42.0	41.8	41.7
Hogs and pigs	67.5	57.9	73.4	77.8	79.5	77.4	78.1	79.0
Sheep and goats	143.4	147.1	147.5	147.3	148.7	147.3	147.5	145.4
Sheep	138.0	141.4	141.6	140.8	142.2	140.8	140.7	138.4
Number slaughtered (at year end, million head) Cattle	32.3	36.6	37.4	39.7	40.2	41.8	42.1	42.7
Hogs and pigs	52.5	76.3	68.4	72.4	75.1	77.4	79.2	80.8
Sheep and goats	58.9	66.3	59.3	56.9	58.5	58.4	61.4	63.6
Meat Production (slaughter weight basis)								
Total	12.3	15.0	15.1	17.1	18.0	18.9	19.7	20.1
Beef and veal	5.4	6.4	6.6	7.4	7.8	8.3	8.6	8.8
Pork	4.5	5.6	5.2	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.7
Lamb and goat	1.0	1.1	.9	.8	.9	.9	1.0	1.0
Poultry	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4
Eggs (millions)	40.7	57.4	67.9	77.3	80.7	82.7	85.2	84.9

NOTES: Livestock figures are for all livestock, regardless of age. Cattle include buffalo, yaks, and zebu (a breed of Brahmin cattle). Figures on dairy cows exclude meat cattle and are for socialized agriculture only (excludes cows kept on private plots). Number of slaughtered livestock are livestock sold for slaughter. Slaughter weight basis consists of useable meat, fat, and sub-products (edible offal). Cattle includes calves. Sheep includes lambs.

Table 6.17 U.S.A.: Milk Production

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Milk produced on farms (million metric tons)[1]	53.1	52.2	58.1	64.9	64.9	64.9	65.8	64.4
Milk produced per cow (kilograms)[2]	4,449.2	4,721.6	5,402.6	5,902.0	6,038.2	6,265.2	6,401.4	6,446.8

[1]Includes milk consumed by calves and farm families.
[2]Production per cow based on total production of milk produced on farms.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Milk Production, Disposition, and Income*, annual.

Table 6.17 U.S.S.R.: Milk Production

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Milk production (million metric tons)	83.0	90.8	90.9	98.6	102.2	103.8	106.8	108.5
Milk produced per cow (kilograms)	2,110	2,204	2,149	2,318	2,428	2,501	2,588	2,655

NOTES: Milk production (includes milk taken from cows which was subsequently consumed either by calves or farm families) includes milk from cows, buffaloes, goats, and camels. Milk consumed directly from the cow (by calves) is not included. Milk produced per cow is based on one cow at beginning of year. Includes private subsidiary agriculture (private plots) production of milk.

Table 6.18 U.S.A.: Farm Machinery

(In thousands)

Type of machine	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987
Tractors[1]	4,619	4,469	4,749	4,704	4,609
Motor-trucks	2,984	3,032	3,387	3,436	3,437
Grain combines[2]	790	524	651	653	[3]667
Pickup balers[4]	708	667	756	800	823

NOTES: Stocks as of January 1.

[1]Excludes steam and garden tractors. Data for 1986 and 1987 exclude crawler tractors.
[2]Data for 1975 through 1986 cover self-propelled combines only.
[3]Covers grain and bean combines of all types.
[4]Excludes large balers that produce over 200-pound (91-kilogram) bales.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, *Selected Farm Machinery Statistics*, (Statistical Bulletin 743), July 1986; and *Agricultural Statistics*, annual. Data for 1987, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1987 Census of Agriculture*, vol. 1.

Table 6.18 U.S.S.R.: Farm Machinery

(In thousands)

Type of machine	1970	1975	1980	1985	1988
Tractors	1,978	2,334	2,562	2,775	2,692
Trucks	860	(NA)	1,147	1,327	1,354
Grain combines	623	680	722	828	751
Press balers	58	115	157	202	149

(NA) Not available.

NOTES: Stocks as of end of year.

Section 7. Transportation

This section presents statistics on passenger and freight shipments and traffic volume (ton-kilometers or passenger-kilometers) for the various transportation modes (railroads, motor vehicles, pipelines, waterways, and air). Data also are presented on the length of transportation networks (highways, railroads, air routes, and waterways), as well as other data on the number of vehicles, freight cars, etc., and their use. Most Soviet statistics are for transport "for general use." For the most part, this consists of the transport systems operated by centralized agencies and not those operated for internal use within an organization such as a mining enterprise or large industrial plant. U.S. coverage varies and is detailed in the footnotes to the U.S. tables. For communications, statistics are presented on the postal services, telephone system, and the use of selected media such as television and radio.

Table 7.1	U.S.A.:	Volume of Freight and Passenger Transportation
	U.S.S.R.:	Volume of Freight and Passenger Transportation
Table 7.2	U.S.A.:	Railroad Transportation
	U.S.S.R.:	Railroad Transportation
Table 7.3	U.S.A.:	Highway Transportation
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Table 7.4	U.S.A.:	Air Transportation
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Table 7.5	U.S.A.:	Inland Waterway Transportation
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Table 7.6	U.S.A.:	Sea Transportation
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Table 7.7	U.S.A.:	Petroleum Pipelines (Movements)
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Table 7.8	U.S.A.:	Natural Gas Pipelines
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Table 7.9	U.S.A.:	Communications
	U.S.S.R.:	Communications

Table 7.1 U.S.A.: Volume of Freight and Passenger Transportation

Mode	1970	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Domestic intercity freight traffic (billion metric ton-kilometers)						
Total	1,091.3	1,401.9	1,385.6	1,405.9	1,488.2	1,567.8	1,581.1
Railroads	434.6	525.4	504.5	501.1	547.9	579.5	590.8
Motor vehicles	232.2	312.9	343.9	353.4	372.6	394.0	403.6
Inland waterways[1]	179.8	229.4	215.3	221.5	231.7	246.9	245.8
Oil pipelines	243.0	331.5	317.9	325.8	330.9	342.2	335.4
Air[2]	1.9	2.7	3.8	4.1	4.9	5.2	5.5
	Domestic intercity passenger traffic (billion passenger-kilometers)						
Total	1,900.2	2,506.8	2,806.1	2,909.1	3,039.6	3,148.0	3,236.2
Private automobile	1,650.8	2,091.7	2,281.6	2,336.3	2,433.8	2,533.2	2,618.0
Air[3]	191.5	352.4	468.2	514.9	549.2	557.4	558.8
Bus[4]	40.2	43.4	38.6	38.6	37.0	37.2	38.3
Railroads[5]	17.7	17.7	17.7	19.3	19.6	20.3	21.1

NOTES: Ton-kilometers or passenger-kilometers are measures of traffic or transport work performed. A ton-kilometer is the movement of 1 ton for the distance of 1 kilometer. A passenger-kilometer is the movement of 1 passenger for the distance of 1 kilometer. The table comprises public and private traffic, both revenue and non-revenue. Taxis are not included because they are unimportant in intercity transportation. Gas pipelines are not included because in U.S. statistics, gas flows are not converted to tons.

[1]Includes Great Lakes and inland waterways, but not coastal, traffic.
[2]Revenue service only for scheduled and non-scheduled carriers, with small, domestic, all-cargo carriers included from 1980. Includes express and excess baggage, but does not include mail.
[3]Includes general aviation (mostly private business) flying.
[4]Excludes school and urban transit buses.
[5]Includes electric railways and rail commuter service.

SOURCES: Eno Foundation for Transportation, Westport, CT, *Transportation in America*, May 1990, with periodic supplements, (Copyright).

Table 7.1 U.S.S.R.: Volume of Freight and Passenger Transportation

Mode	1970	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Freight traffic (billion metric ton-kilometers)						
Total	3,804.0	6,480.5	7,473.0	7,846.1	7,987.4	8,251.6	8,173.4
Railroads	2,494.7	3,439.9	3,718.4	3,834.5	3,824.7	3,924.8	3,851.7
Motor vehicles	64.2	131.5	141.6	141.3	141.0	143.3	143.2
Internal waterways[1]	174.0	244.9	261.5	255.6	252.7	251.2	239.6
Pipelines[2]	413.1	1,812.9	2,443.1	2,641.3	2,793.5	2,917.6	2,944.4
Air	1.88	3.09	3.35	3.38	3.41	3.38	3.32
Sea	656.1	848.2	905.0	970.0	972.1	1,011.4	991.2
	Passenger traffic (billion passenger-kilometers)						
Total	[3]640.6	1,051.3	1,189.6	1,235.0	1,268.6	1,303.6	1,315.8
Bus	202.5	389.8	446.6	462.8	470.6	480.3	480.4
Taxi	11.9	16.3	18.8	18.7	19.1	19.2	18.3
Official vehicles[4]	.5	.8	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8
Trolleybus	29.1	51.6	58.3	61.5	64.8	66.8	67.1
Railroad	273.5	342.2	374.0	390.2	402.2	413.8	410.7
Tramway	37.9	47.1	49.7	50.9	52.1	52.8	51.9
Metro (subway)	(NA)	34.3	44.6	45.9	46.9	47.8	50.2
Air	78.2	160.6	188.4	195.8	204.2	214.8	229.0
Internal waterway	5.4	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.4
Sea	1.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.0

(NA) Not available.

NOTES: These data are for all public transport activity—intercity, intraurban, and international.

[1]River and lake (freshwater).
[2]Oil and natural gas pipelines combined. The amount of gas carried is converted to coal-equivalent standard fuel units; 1 ton = 1250 m^3.
[3]Excludes Metro.
[4]Official vehicles are those vehicles owned by government agencies, institutions, ministries, and individual enterprises.

Table 7.2 **U.S.A.: Railroad Transportation**

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	1988
Freight hauled						
Revenue-metric tons originated (millions)	1,346.9	1,265.3	1,353.2	1,197.2	1,244.4	1,297.0
Revenue-metric ton-kilometers (billions)	431.2	425.0	518.0	494.4	532.1	1,125.2
Passengers carried by AMTRAK[1]						
Revenue passengers carried (thousands)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	20,945	20,727	21,490
Revenue passenger-kilometers (millions)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8,008	8,637	9,149
Freight cars (thousands)	1,784	1,724	1,711	1,422	1,288	1,239
Class I railroads only[2]						
Freight cars (thousands)	1,454	1,345	1,168	867	749	725
Average capacity (metric tons)	60.9	66.2	71.2	75.5	77.1	78.0
Aggregate capacity (million metric tons)	86.7	90.0	84.1	65.5	57.7	50.7
Freight trains						
Train-kilometers (thousands)[3]	687.0	646.8	688.7	558.3	580.8	609.8
Average speed (kilometers per hour)[4]	32.3	32.2	29.3	35.2	35.7	34.6
Railroad track						
Railroad line owned (thousand kilometers)[5]	331.5	320.2	288.0	249.4	244.6	241.4
Railroad track owned (thousand kilometers)[6]	540.6	521.3	466.6	413.5	408.7	403.9

(NA) Not available.

NOTES: Revenue freight (and passenger) traffic excludes shipments on industry trackage.

[1]AMTRAK currently is a quasi-private corporation. It initially was a government corporation, but it now is incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia with three of its nine board members appointed by the U.S. President. It was formed when the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, and other railroads merged to form CONRAIL (freight service) and AMTRAK (passenger service).

[2]Class I is a specific designation for railroads based on the amount of their annual operating revenues. In 1988, a Class I railroad had annual revenues of $92 million or greater. Details of the classification system can be found in U.S. Interstate Commerce Commission, *Transport Statistics in the United States*, annual.

[3]Train-kilometers are the product of the number of trains dispatched and the number of kilometers travelled.

[4]Train-kilometers per train-hour (train-hours is the number of trains times the number of hours operated).

[5]Represents the aggregate length of roadway of all railroads. Excludes multiple main tracks, yard tracks, and sidings. Includes estimates for railroads other than Class I railroads.

[6]Includes multiple main tracks, yard tracks, and sidings. Includes estimates for railroads other than Class I railroads.

SOURCES: Association of American Railroads, *Yearbook of Railroad Facts; Statistics of Railroads of Class I*, annual; and *Analysis of Class I Railroads*, annual.

Table 7.2 **U.S.S.R.: Railroad Transportation**

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989
Freight hauled							
Revenue-metric-tons originated (millions)	2,896	3,621	3,728	3,951	4,067	4,116	4,017
Revenue metric ton-kilometers (millions)	2,494.7	3,236.5	3,439.9	3,718.4	3,824.7	3,924.8	3,851.7
Passengers carried							
Revenue passengers carried (millions)	3,354	3,972	4,072	4,166	4,360	4,396	4,323
Revenue passenger-kilometers (billions)	274	322	342	374	402	414	411
Freight trains							
Average gross weight (metric tons)	2,574	2,732	2,819	3,033	3,085	3,120	3,105
Average net weight (metric tons)[1]	1,462	1,563	1,632	1,764	1,783	1,803	1,789
Average daily run (kilometers)	256	249	227	239	(NA)	248	(NA)
Average speed (kilometers per hour)[2]	33.5	33.4	30.6	30.9	31.8	32.3	32.5
Railroad track[3]							
Railroad track operated, end of year (thousand kilometers)	135.2	138.3	141.8	144.9	146.1	146.7	147.4
Electrified railroad track operated, end of year (thousand kilometers)	33.9	38.9	43.7	48.4	51.7	52.9	53.9

(NA) Not available.

NOTES: Revenue freight (and passenger) traffic excludes shipments on industry trackage. These data are for intercity, intraurban, and international transport, but exclude metros (subways) and tramways.

[1]Excludes weight of train itself.

[2]Includes only the time actually underway; does not include time stopped in the station.

[3]Includes only the length of trunk lines, including multiple main tracks; excludes yard tracks and sidings.

Table 7.3 U.S.A.: Highway Transportation

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	1988
Interstate freight						
Common carrier truck, general freight[1]						
Vehicle-kilometers (millions)[2]	(NA)	10,049.8	10,534.1	9,267.8	8,888.1	(NA)
Metric-tons carried (millions)	(NA)	173.2	161.4	123.4	117.0	(NA)
Common carrier truck, other than general freight						
Vehicle-kilometers (millions)[2]	(NA)	7,684.6	11,084.4	9,193.8	9,269.4	(NA)
Metric tons carried (millions)	(NA)	239.4	293.9	274.8	267.6	(NA)
Local transit industry passengers carried by motorbus (millions)[3]	5,034	5,084	5,837	5,675	5,624	(NA)
Motor vehicle operations						
Vehicle-kilometers operated or travelled[2]						
Motorbus (millions)[3]	2,267.1	2,455.3	2,698.3	2,997.6	3,100.5	(NA)
Automobiles (billions)[4]	1,480.3	1,673.4	1,805.3	2,043.4	2,199.5	(NA)
Bus (billions)[5]	7.2	9.8	9.8	7.9	8.5	(NA)
Trucks (billions)	299.3	453.7	642.0	804.5	888.2	(NA)
Automobiles in use (millions)	80.4	95.2	104.6	114.7	119.8	121.5
Trucks in use (millions)	17.7	24.8	35.2	42.4	47.3	50.2
Highways length (thousand kilometers)[6]						
Total	6,001.6	6,175.3	6,363.6	6,214.0	6,233.3	(NA)
Urban	902.6	1,028.2	1,004.0	1,111.8	1,142.4	(NA)
Rural	5,098.9	5,147.2	5,359.6	5,102.1	5,090.9	(NA)

(NA) Not available.

[1]Common carriers are companies offering regularly scheduled service. Represents data for carriers reporting to the Interstate Commerce Commission only, and excludes exempt, private (shipper-owned) trucks and intrastate/intercity trucking.
[2]Number of vehicles times the number of kilometers travelled.
[3]Data comprise all privately and publicly owned, organized, local-passenger transportation agencies for hire except taxi cabs and sightseeing and school buses.
[4]Includes taxi cabs.
[5]Includes local, intercity, and school buses. School buses comprise about 80 percent of all U.S. registered buses.
[6]Prior to 1980, includes public and nonpublic roads; after 1981, only public roads. Includes surfaced and unsurfaced roads.

SOURCES: U.S. Interstate Commerce Commission, *Transport Statistics in the United States*; and Federal Highway Administration, Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association.

Table 7.3 U.S.S.R.: Highway Transportation

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989
Freight hauled[1]							
Freight originated (million metric tons)	3,810	5,404	6,456	6,320	6,853	6,921	6,776
Freight traffic (billion metric ton-kilometers)	64.2	96.9	131.5	141.6	141.0	143.3	143.2
Passengers							
Bus (millions)	27,344	36,469	42,176	47,006	49,983	50,723	50,496
Taxi (millions)	1,144	1,723	1,379	1,454	1,440	1,431	1,341
Bus traffic (billion passenger-kilometers)	202.5	304.0	389.8	446.6	470.6	480.3	480.4
Motor vehicles (thousands)							
Trucks, pickups, and vans, end of year	627.5	(NA)	710.3	741.5	736.0	726.8	700.3
Taxis in use, end of year	90.3	(NA)	135.3	128.5	132.8	132.7	126.3
Official vehicles in use, end of year[2]	463.6	(NA)	536.5	405.7	416.8	415.0	436.2
Private cars owned	1,395	(NA)	8,218	12,444	14,194	15,084	16,000
Highways length, end of year (thousand kilometers)							
All hard-surfaced roads[3]	489	618	724	812	843	857	868
Asphalt-surfaced roads	205	290	369	459	502	526	550

(NA) Not available.

NOTES: Includes intercity, intraurban, and international transportation.

[1]Includes common carriers and other publicly-owned vehicles.
[2]Official vehicles are those vehicles owned by government agencies, organizations, institutions, ministries, and individual enterprises.
[3]Includes graveled, slag, and other soil-surfaced roads, as well as asphalt and concrete surfaces.

Table 7.4 U.S.A.: Air Transportation

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	1988
Air cargo carried (thousand metric tons)[1]	3,039.4	3,706.9	5,045.6	4,584.9	6,072.4	6,836.1
Air cargo traffic (million ton-kilometers)[1]	2,693.9	3,328.7	3,993.3	4,328.7	5,646.1	6,465.1
Revenue passengers carried (millions)	169	205	297	382	448	455
Revenue passenger-kilometers flown (billions)	212.4	262.3	410.3	540.6	651.6	680.6
Length of air routes flown (thousand kilometers)[2]	529.9	563.8	607.3	607.7	616.5	620.0

NOTES: Data are for certified carriers only and exclude air taxis, which are for hire, and general aviation. Includes domestic and international operations; the Airline Deregulation Act of 1978 lifted restrictions on entering new markets, so there is no longer a clear distinction between domestic and international operators.

[1]Includes freight, express, and mail. Scheduled service of all certified route air carriers; includes all cargo.
[2]Includes all air routes available (without multiple counting of different route segments) in the contiguous 48 states.

SOURCES: Federal Aviation Administration, *FAA Statistical Handbook of Aviation,* annual.

Table 7.4 U.S.S.R.: Air Transportation

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989
Air cargo carried (million metric tons)[1]	1.8	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2
Air cargo traffic (billion metric ton-kilometers)[1]	1.88	2.59	3.09	3.35	3.41	3.38	3.32
Revenue passengers carried (millions)	71	98	104	113	119	125	132
Revenue passenger-kilometers flown (billions)	78.2	123	160.6	188.4	204.2	214.8	229
Length of air routes flown (thousand kilometers)[2]	773	827	996	1,115	1,130	1,146	1,155
Length of domestic air routes flown (thousand kilometers)[3]	596.0	645.0	780.4	926.9	939.1	928.4	915.1

NOTES: Includes domestic and international operations.

[1]Includes all freight and mail.
[2]Includes all air routes operated (without multiple counting of different route segments) within the Soviet Union and internationally.
[3]Includes all air routes operated (without multiple counting of different route segments) within the borders of the Soviet Union.

Table 7.5 U.S.A.: Inland Waterway Transportation

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987
Freight traffic (billion ton-kilometers)[1]	179.6	192.9	229.4	215.2	231.5
Length of inland water ways (thousand kilometers)[2]	(NA)	(NA)	41.1	(NA)	(NA)

(NA) Not available.

NOTES: Includes Alaskan and Atlantic intercoastal waterways; excludes traffic between foreign ports (on the Great Lakes).

[1]Includes domestic and international trade movements carried on inland waterways.
[2]The length of internal waterways has been assessed only once, in 1980, by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

SOURCES: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, *Waterborne Commerce of the United States,* annual; and American Waterways Operators, Arlington, VA, *Waterways of the United States,* map, 1981.

Table 7.5 U.S.S.R.: Inland Waterway Transportation

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989
Freight carried (million metric tons)	357.8	475.5	568.1	632.6	673.2	690.9	693.3
Freight traffic (billion metric ton-kilometers)	174.0	221.7	244.9	261.5	252.7	251.2	239.6
Length of inland waterways (thousand kilometers)[1]	144.5	145.4	142.0	126.6	122.5	122.5	123.7

NOTES: Includes only domestic operations.

[1]Counts only that portion of inland waterways in use for freight haulage on freshwater lakes and rivers.

Table 7.6 U.S.A.: Sea Transportation

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	1988
U.S. flag oceanborne foreign trade (million metric tons)[1]						
Liner	51.2	45.0	60.2	67.7	80.7	84.7
Non-liner	244.6	279.7	362.4	332.7	332.4	366.9
Tanker	185.1	300.7	362.0	250.6	317.1	347.1
U.S. merchant marine fleet[2]						
Number of vessels						
Total	931	583	569	492	456	444
Petroleum tankers	253	226	252	205	189	182
Tonnage (thousand deadweight metric tons)						
Total	15.7	14.7	20.9	21.3	21.1	21.5
Petroleum tankers	7.0	8.6	14.3	13.9	13.4	13.8

NOTES: Data include only shipments to foreign ports; does not include coastal shipping or shipments to other U.S. ports.

[1]Oceanborne foreign trade excludes United States/Canada movements across the Great Lakes.
[2]Represents active and inactive privately-owned U.S. fleet of 1,000 gross tons or more.

SOURCES: U.S. Maritime Administration, *United States Oceanborne Foreign Trade Routes*, 1989; and *Merchant Fleets of the World*, annual.

Table 7.6 U.S.S.R.: Sea Transportation

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989
Seaborne freight (million metric tons)	162	200	228	240	252	257	245
Seaborne freight traffic (billion metric ton-kilometers)	656	736	848	905	972	1,011	991
Merchant marine fleet[1]							
Number of vessels	5,924	7,652	8,279	7,154	6,705	6,741	6,555
Tonnage (million tons, gross)							
Total	14.8	19.2	23.4	24.7	25.2	25.8	25.9
Petroleum tankers	3.5	3.7	4.7	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.0

NOTES: Data includes international and domestic transportation.

[1]Annual average.

Table 7.7 U.S.A.: Petroleum Pipelines (Movements)

(In million metric tons)

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989
Total	522.3	542.1	529.7	558.4	546.9	551.8	546.5
Crude oil	415.8	413.5	375.4	391.5	372.3	376.8	370.9
Refined products	106.5	128.6	154.3	166.9	174.6	175.0	175.7

NOTES: Crude oil movements represent refinery receipts by pipeline. Product movements include intrastate and interstate pipeline movements. The product total for the years 1970, 1975, and 1980 exclude pentanes plus, residual fuel oil, and miscellaneous products.

SOURCES: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual.*

Table 7.7 U.S.S.R.: Petroleum Pipeline

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989
Deliveries (million metric tons)[1,2]							
Total	337.9	496.8	626.9	630.8	663.6	663.3	650.1
Crude oil	314.5	458.0	574.0	564.1	591.2	589.7	574.3
Refined products	23.4	38.8	52.9	66.7	72.4	73.6	75.8
Pipeline traffic (billion metric ton-kilometers)[2]							
Total	281.7	665.9	1,216.0	1,312.5	1,450.1	1,466.4	1,422.2
Crude oil	259.8	638.8	1,177.6	1,270.0	1,403.9	1,420.6	1,375.9
Refined products	21.9	27.1	38.4	42.5	46.2	45.8	46.3
Pipeline length, end of year, (thousand kilometers)[3]	37.4	56.6	69.7	81.0	86.4	86.1	85.7

[1]Amount shipped through pipeline.
[2]Includes only trunk lines.
[3]Crude oil and refined product pipelines combined.

Table 7.8 U.S.A.: Natural Gas Pipelines

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	1988
Deliveries to residential and commercial consumers (million cubic meters)[1]	538.58	497.24	515.93	447.69	440.04	462.13
Pipeline length (thousand kilometers)						
Transmission lines	232.55	259.05	260.55	305.29	291.61	308.35
Field lines	60.51	73.23	91.09	112.01	101.23	89.32
Storage lines	4.35	6.28	18.83	7.72	6.92	7.72

NOTES: In 1984, the reporting criteria for Forms FERC-2 and FERC C-2A were changed from that of prior years. The classification of interstate natural gas pipeline companies was changed to major companies and nonmajor companies.

[1]Total consumption minus lease and plant fuel, and minus pipeline fuel. Residential and commercial consumers include industrial use and electric utilities.

SOURCES: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review.*

Table 7.8 U.S.S.R.: Natural Gas Pipelines

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989
Total deliveries (billion cubic meters)	181	279	399	579	656	680	706
Centralized deliveries[1]	170	251	366	537	609	640	666
Centralized pipeline traffic (billion metric ton-kilometers)[2]	131.4	280.4	596.9	1,130.6	1,343.4	1,451.2	1,522.2
Pipeline length, end of year (thousand kilometers)							
Total trunk pipelines	67.5	98.8	130.9	174.5	197.0	207.6	212.9
Ministry pipelines only	64.8	93.8	124.5	167.9	190.2	200.5	205.8

[1]Deliveries from those pipelines subordinate to the Ministry of the Natural Gas Industry.
[2]Represents only pipelines subordinate to the Ministry of the Natural Gas Industry; natural gas converted at 1250 m^3 per ton.

Table 7.9 U.S.A.: Communications

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	1988
U.S. Postal System pieces of mail (millions)						
Total	84,882	89,266	106,311	140,098	153,931	160,491
First class and airmail[1]	50,174	52,482	60,332	72,517	78,933	82,381
Second class[2]	9,914	9,713	10,221	10,380	10,324	10,448
Third class[3]	19,974	21,867	30,381	52,170	59,734	61,970
Fourth class[4]	977	801	633	576	615	649
Other[5]	3,843	4,403	4,744	4,455	4,325	5,043
Telephones and service						
Toll calls (millions)[6]	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	102	162	(NA)
Overseas calls (millions)	23.4	62.2	199.6	411.7	579.6	(NA)
Number of domestic telephones (millions)[7]	105	130	157	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Number of access lines (millions)[7]	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	103	111	(NA)
Households with selected media						
TV set (percent)	95.3	97.1	97.9	98.1	98.1	98.1
Cable television (millions)	4	9	15	36	42	44
Both TV set and video-cassette recorders (percent)	(NA)	(NA)	1.1	20.8	48.7	58.0
Radio set (percent)	98.7	98.6	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0

(NA) Not available.

[1]Items mailed at first-class rates and weighing 12 ounces or less, including, but not limited to, letters.
[2]Includes second class publishers' mail, which includes printed publications periodically issued and mailed at a known post office to paid subscribers, such as regular rate newspapers and magazines, and classroom and nonprofit rate publications.
[3]Items less than 16 ounces in weight not mailed at either first- or second-class rates.
[4]Items not mailed at first-, second-, or third-class rates, except for government and international mail. May include parcel post, catalogs weighing 16 ounces or more, books, films, and records.
[5]Total less first-, second-, third-, and fourth-class mail. Includes international mail, government mail, priority mail (which is delivered more quickly than regular first-class service for a higher price), and free for blind mail.
[6]Includes long-distance service and calling-card calls.
[7]Before 1983, data are for the number of telephones in service (business, government, and private telephones), which exceeds the number of access lines. After 1983, data are for access lines (which is the telephone hook-up provided to homes and businesses and corresponds roughly to telephone number. An access line may service more than one telephone apparatus).

SOURCES: U.S. Postal Service, *Annual Report of the Postmaster General*; U.S. Federal Communications Commission, *Statistics of Communications Common Carriers*, annual; and unpublished data; and United States Telephone Association, Washington, DC, *Statistics of the Telephone Industry*, annual, (Copyright).

Table 7.9 U.S.S.R.: Communications

Item	1970	1975	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989
Postal system, type of items mailed							
Newspapers and journals (billions)	33.2	41.1	43.8	47.7	53.5	55.5	57.4
Letters (billions)	8.0	9.0	9.5	8.8	8.3	8.1	7.9
Packages (millions)	176	215	247	236	255	263	262
Telephones and service							
Completed intercity telephone calls (millions)	431	768	1,265	1,824	2,218	2,396	2,603
Telephones, end of year (millions)[1]	11.0	17.2	23.7	31.1	35.3	37.5	40.1
Utilization of selected media							
Televisions and radios, end of year (millions)	129.6	177.7	216.3	265.2	279.5	286.8	294.4
By type (millions):							
Television sets	34.8	55.2	66.8	82.4	87.4	89.9	92.4
Radio receivers	48.6	59.8	67.9	82.1	82.9	83.7	84.8
Radio players without antenna[2]	46.2	62.7	81.6	100.7	109.2	113.2	117.2

[1]Represents telephones in "general service" only, excluding telephone systems within an organization or enterprise for internal use.
[2]Used in large apartment or office buildings, where a central antenna is available via a wall hook-up.

Section 8. Consumer Goods

This section presents a brief set of statistics on consumer spending and consumption patterns. Strictly comparable sets of data are not available. Retail sales, which are a major component of consumption in both countries, are given as shares for major product groups. However, in the Soviet Union, a significant amount of food purchases occur outside the state retail network. Food is purchased in collective farm markets which are supplied from the private plots. The choice of years for which data are presented is determined by the availability of data for the United States, for which a Census of Retail Trade is taken every 5 years in years ending in 2 and 7. Soviet data are available from annual statistics. As in the preceding sections, each country's coverage and definitions are used; in this section, this results in inconsistent forms of presentation. For example, U.S. information on appliances is presented in terms of the number and proportion of households using the items, whereas Soviet statistics show the average number of units of each item per 100 families or 1,000 population.

Table 8.1 U.S.A.: Retail Sales Shares by Broad Merchandise Lines
U.S.S.R.: Retail Sales Shares by Major Product Groups
Table 8.2 U.S.A.: Annual Food Consumption Per Capita
U.S.S.R.: Annual Food Consumption Per Capita
Table 8.3 U.S.A.: Appliances (Households With)
U.S.S.R.: Number of Appliances

Table 8.1 **U.S.A.: Retail Sales Shares by Broad Merchandise Lines**

(In percent)

Merchandise line	1977	1982	1987
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Groceries and other food	19.7	19.1	16.6
Meals and snacks	7.8	8.9	9.2
Alcoholic drinks	1.4	1.4	1.3
Packaged alcoholic beverages	2.3	2.5	2.0
Cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco	1.2	1.4	1.6
Drugs, health and beauty aids	3.4	4.1	4.6
Men's, boys' wear, except footwear	3.3	2.8	2.8
Women's, girls' wear, except footwear	5.2	5.5	5.7
Footwear, except infant's and toddler's	1.5	1.6	1.5
Major household appliances	1.3	1.1	1.2
Audio equipment, musical instruments and supplies	1.3	1.1	1.1
Furniture and sleep equipment	2.1	1.8	2.0
Kitchenware and home furnishings	1.4	1.5	1.4
Jewelry	1.2	1.2	1.4
Sporting goods	1.4	1.3	1.4
Hardware, tools, plumbing, and electrical supplies	1.2	1.3	1.4
Lawn, garden equipment, and supplies	1.0	1.1	1.1
Lumber and building materials	3.8	3.1	3.5
Cars, trucks, powered vehicles	16.0	13.4	16.8
Automotive fuels and lubricants	7.0	8.9	6.1
Automobile tires, batteries, accessories	3.0	3.0	2.5
Household fuels	1.3	1.4	.8
Other not listed above	12.2	12.5	14.0

NOTES: Covers only establishments with paid employees.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Retail Trade,* 1977, 1982, and 1987, *Merchandise Line Sales.*

Table 8.1 **U.S.S.R.: Retail Sales Shares by Major Product Groups**

(In percent)

Product group	1980	1985	1988	1989
Meat, meat products, and sausage	7.2	7.8	8.7	8.2
Fish and canned fish	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3
Milk, cheese, and milk products	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
Eggs	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2
Animal fats	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6
Vegetable oil and fats	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
Milled products, bread, and pasta	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.1
Sugar	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.7
Chocolate, candy, and confectioneries	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3
Cotton-blend cloth	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Silk cloth	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.8
Wool cloth	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4
Knitwear	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0
Clothing and linen	8.9	9.2	8.3	8.2
Hosiery	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1
Shoes	4.5	4.7	4.1	4.1
Furniture	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.4
Soap and detergents	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7
Electric goods	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4
Audio equipment and TVs	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.5
Clocks and watches	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Passenger automobiles	3.3	3.8	3.9	3.9
Motorcycles, motorrollers, bicycles, and mopeds	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6

Table 8.2 **U.S.A.: Annual Food Consumption Per Capita**

(In kilograms, except as indicated)

Food	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989*
Total flour and cereal products[1]	69.0	72.7	74.4	77.3	78.0	75.9
Wheat flour	53.0	56.4	56.8	58.7	58.7	55.7
Milled rice[2]	4.3	4.1	5.3	6.1	6.5	7.1
Other[3]	11.7	12.1	12.3	12.4	12.8	13.0
Total red meat[4]	81.7	79.9	78.7	76.8	78.2	75.6
Beef	46.9	48.4	48.7	46.9	46.4	44.3
Veal and Lamb	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2
Pork	33.3	29.9	26.6	26.8	28.6	28.4
Poultry products[5]						
Chicken[5]	22.6	26.2	26.7	28.5	29.3	30.9
Turkey[5]	4.8	5.5	6.0	6.9	7.2	7.8
Eggs (units)	271.1	254.5	252.5	252.6	244.3	234.3
Dairy products, total[6]	246.7	268.8	267.7	271.7	263.5	256.5
Fats and oils, total[7]	26.0	29.1	29.1	28.5	28.5	27.6
Caloric sweeteners, total[8]	56.3	59.2	58.8	60.0	60.2	60.4
Fruits						
Fresh[9]	40.9	40.4	43.4	45.7	44.9	43.9
Canned[10]	4.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	(NA)
Dried	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5
Citrus juices[11]	15.3	18.3	19.6	18.2	18.1	16.3
Vegetables						
Fresh[9,12]	36.7	40.1	40.1	42.2	43.7	45.1
For processing[9]	47.7	47.5	46.9	47.1	45.5	(NA)
Dry beans	2.4	3.2	3.0	2.3	2.6	(NA)
Potatoes for fresh market[9]	23.2	21.2	22.4	21.9	23.8	21.2
Potatoes for processing[9,13]	28.7	34.6	34.4	35.0	32.4	34.8

(NA) Not available. * Data for 1989 are preliminary.

NOTES: Except for fluid milk, all data are based on U.S. total population. Fluid milk data are based on resident population. Total is computed from unrounded data; therefore, components may not add to total.

[1]Data consist of most items at processing level. Excludes quantities used in alcoholic beverages and fuel.
[2]Rice consumption is for the year beginning August prior to year stated.
[3]Total less wheat flour less milled rice. Includes corn products, barley products, breakfast cereals, rye flour, and net pasta imports.
[4]Carcass weight. Includes processed meats on a fresh basis. Skeletal meats; excludes edible offals.
[5]Data for chicken and turkey on a ready-to-cook basis.
[6]Milk equivalent, milkfat basis. The fat content of butter and margarine is 80 percent of product weight.
[8]Dry weight. Includes edible syrups (maple, molasses, etc.) and honey on dry weight basis. Excludes low calorie (artificial) sweeteners.
[9]Farm weight.
[10]Product weight. Excludes apples, applesauce, cranberries, pineapples, and citrus sections.
[11]Canned, chilled, and frozen; single-strength equivalent.
[12]Farm weight.Includes lettuce, onions, tomatoes, asparagus, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, artichokes, garlic, and eggplant.
[13]Potatoes used for processing to produce frozen, canned, and dehydrated potato products, and for potato chips.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economics Research Service, *Food Consumption, Prices and Expenditures*. annual; and unpublished data.

Table 8.2 **U.S.S.R.: Annual Food Consumption Per Capita**

(In kilograms, except as indicated)

Food	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Meat and meat products, in meat equivalent Total[1]	58	62	62	64	66	67
Without fat and subproducts	50	54	55	56	58	59
Milk and milk products, in milk equivalent	314	325	333	341	356	363
Eggs (units)	239	260	268	272	275	268
Fish and fish products	17.6	18.0	18.6	18.0	17.6	17.2
Sugar	44.4	42.2	44.0	47.2	46.8	42.5
Vegetable oil	8.8	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.4
Potatoes	109	104	107	105	99	98
Vegetables and melons	97	102	102	100	101	95
Fruits and berries[2]	33	41	47	44	43	41
Bread products[3]	138	133	132	132	131	129

[1]Slaughter weight basis, includes fat and sub-products. Includes poultry.
[2]Excludes fruits and berries used to produce alcoholic beverages. Includes canned fruit, juices, and other fruit products in fresh equivalents.
[3]Includes bread and pasta products in flour equivalents, flour, cereals, and beans.

Table 8.3 U.S.A.: Appliances (Households With)

Item	Number of households (millions)					Percent of households				
	1978	1980	1982	1984	1987	1978	1980	1982	1984	1987
Households, total	76.6	81.6	83.8	86.3	90.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electrical appliances										
Television set (color)	(NA)	67.0	71.0	75.9	83.9	(NA)	82.1	84.7	87.9	92.7
Television set (black and white)	(NA)	41.9	38.9	37.3	32.4	(NA)	51.3	46.4	43.2	35.8
Clothes washer	54.0	58.4	57.9	61.1	66.4	70.5	71.6	69.1	70.8	73.4
Range[1]	40.7	43.8	44.7	46.5	51.4	53.1	53.7	53.3	53.9	56.8
Oven[2]	41.5	48.5	49.3	54.2	71.5	54.2	59.4	58.8	62.8	79.0
Microwave oven	6.0	11.6	19.3	29.6	55.0	7.8	14.2	23.0	34.3	60.8
Clothes dryer	34.5	38.3	37.9	39.6	45.9	45.0	46.9	45.2	45.9	50.7
Freezer	27.0	21.1	31.0	31.7	30.8	35.2	25.9	37.0	36.7	34.0
Dishwasher	26.5	30.4	30.3	32.5	39.0	34.6	37.3	36.2	37.7	43.1
Humidifier	(NA)	11.0	11.3	11.3	13.2	(NA)	13.5	13.5	13.1	14.6
Dehumidifier	(NA)	7.3	7.5	7.5	9.0	(NA)	8.9	8.9	8.7	9.9
Window or ceiling fan	(NA)	(NA)	23.5	30.6	41.8	(NA)	(NA)	28.0	35.5	46.2
Gas appliances										
Range[1]	36.9	37.5	39.0	39.0	38.7	48.2	46.0	46.5	45.2	42.8
Oven	35.9	34.2	35.0	35.9	37.1	46.9	41.9	41.8	41.6	41.0
Clothes dryer	11.0	11.8	12.2	13.7	13.8	14.4	14.5	14.6	15.9	15.2
Outdoor gas grill	(NA)	7.1	9.4	11.5	18.3	(NA)	8.7	11.2	13.3	20.2
Refrigerators, total	76.4	81.5	83.5	86.1	90.4	99.7	99.9	99.6	99.8	99.9
One refrigerator	66.0	70.0	72.4	75.8	78.1	86.2	85.8	86.4	87.8	86.3
Two or more	10.4	11.5	11.1	10.3	12.3	13.6	14.1	13.2	11.9	13.6
Air conditioning, total	42.7	46.7	48.6	51.5	57.6	55.7	57.2	58.0	59.7	63.6
Central	12.6	22.2	23.3	25.7	30.7	16.4	27.2	27.8	29.8	33.9
Individual room units	25.1	24.5	25.3	25.8	26.9	32.8	30.0	30.2	29.9	29.7
Video cassette recorders	0.0	0.9	2.6	9.1	44.1	0.0	1.1	3.1	10.5	48.7

(NA) Not available.

[1]Stove-top or burners.
[2]Both conventional electric ovens and microwave ovens.

SOURCES: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review,* 1988. VCR data from Nielsen Media Research, Northbrook, IL. *VCR Trends,* (Copyright).

Table 8.3 U.S.S.R.: Number of Appliances

(End of year, units)

Item	Per 100 families			Per 1,000 population		
	1980	1985	1989	1980	1985	1989
Clocks and watches	518	530	547	1,523	1,580	1,647
Radio receivers	85	96	95	250	289	285
Television sets, total	85	97	105	249	293	316
Color only	10	26	44	29	77	132
Tape recorders	25	37	50	73	110	150
Cameras	31	34	34	91	102	102
Refrigerators and freezers	86	91	92	252	275	276
Washing machines	70	70	72	205	205	216
Vacuum cleaners	29	39	46	84	117	137
Automobiles	10	15	18	30	45	56
Motorcycles and motorscooters	10	14	18	29	43	55
Bicycles and mopeds	49	55	58	144	165	176
Sewing machines	65	65	63	190	190	185

NOTES: The estimated numbers of appliances per 100 families and per 1,000 population are based on data on the availability of appliances to the population. Availability data are based on both total sales and on service life. Service life of an appliance is based on a determination of wear and tear and depreciation. For example, if the service life of a television set is determined as 12 years, then the estimate for availability of television sets on the first of January 1990 is set equal to the number of television sets sold from 1978 through 1989. This number provides the numerator of the fraction expressing the relationship of television sets per 100 families. The total number of families is comprised of the sum of families and of single persons, including single persons living in state homes and institutions for the aged, invalids, and other dependents.