

**CHAPTER V. ETHNICAL COMPOSITION  
OF THE RIGHT-BANK SUBREGION  
IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY**

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30525/978-9934-26-533-4-5>

**1. Sources, research history**

The source base and methodology for domestic demographic statistics, including ethnography, formed slowly but steadily in the second half of the 19th century. A. F. Rittich's research covers the period from 1858 to 1873, P.P. Chubinskyi's from 1865 to 1869, and both researchers, in addition to governors' reports, in one way or another, relied on official data by the population of the Russian Empire in 1867 (*Statisticheskiiy vremennik Rossiyskoy imperii*, 1871, pp. 10–11, 14–15, 22–23; Chubinskyi, 1872, p. 281; Rittikh, 1864; His, 1875; His, 1875 a, pp. 108–109). The next statistical sources on this problem were published in the period after the First General Census of 1897 and related to its results (*Obschiy svod po imperii rezultatov razrabotki daniyih Pervoy vseobschey perepisi naseleniya, proizvedennoy 28 yanvarya 1897 goda*, 1905, II, pp. 20–37).

How did our predecessors use these and other statistical sources in their works? Unfortunately, there are only a few instances like this. First of all, these are the ethno-demographic studies of V. M. Kabuzan, which were based on carefully researched archival and published materials. In his latest monograph on the demographic history of the Ukrainian people (Kabuzan, 2006), the author's achievements are fully reflected. The scale of the approach allowed the scientist to identify the main trends in the demographic development of Ukrainians and some other ethnic groups in Eastern Europe from the end of the 18th to the end of the 20th century, but the fact of using only the comparative-chronological method did not allow the talented researcher to fully reveal the potential of the collected statistical data.

Another direction of historical research, that is currently leading, can be designated as ethno-social. Its numerous supporters, relying mainly on descriptive sources, try to identify changes in the social conditions of the lives of ethnic minorities, most often Poles, Jews, Germans, and Czechs, interpreting the results obtained as evidence of discriminatory policies

on the part of the tsarist government (Kuzema, 2004; Nadolska, 2004; Babijchuk, 2006; Pavlyuk, 2014; Filinyuk, 2018). The monograph of Yu. M. Polishchuk (Polishchuk, 2012; review by Hauhman, 2015) became the quintessence of the peculiarities of this direction.

This part of the author's research does not cover the ethno-social history of Forest-Steppe Ukraine. He aims to develop a dynamic statistical model that depicts the ethno-demographic situation in the Right-Bank subregion during the second half of the 19th century <sup>1</sup>.

## 2. Ethnicity and demography

Let's start with the question: How many people lived in the three provinces of Right-Bank Ukraine (Kyiv, Podillia, and Volyn) in 1858, 1867, and 1897, and how did the population change? According to official data, the number of inhabitants was respectively 5,221,128, 5,774,307, and 9,544,944 (Statisticheskkiye tablitsy Rossiyskoy imperii, 1863, pp. 160, 163, 168, 174; Statisticheskiiy vremennik Rossiyskoy imperii, 1871, pp. 2–3; Obshchiiy svod po imperii rezultatov razrabotki dannykh Pervoy vseobshchey perepisi naseleniya, II, 1905, p. III). It is easy to see that in less than 40 years, the local population increased by 4,323,816 people or 82.8%. To understand the general dynamics of the process, let us compare these data with the demographic composition of the European part of the Russian Empire (EPR) for this period without the three provinces of Right-Bank Ukraine, determining the proportion of the latter to the total number of the remaining population of Russian Eastern Europe. We obtain a dynamic series of 9.7% (1858), 10.0% (1867), and 11.4% (1897) with a variable comparative base determined by the years of observation. As can be seen, the population of Right-Bank Ukraine grew slowly due to the general trends that prevailed in this part of Europe.

Next, on a relatively stable demographic background, let's trace the dynamics of quantitative changes among the main ethnic groups of the local population and their ratio.

**Ukrainians.** According to available sources, in 1858, there were 3,891,948 of them on Right-Bank; in 1867 – 4,712,163; and in 1897 –

---

<sup>1</sup> The lack of comparable quality and diversity of ethno-statistical data on the Left-Bank subregion up until the end of the 19th century forced the author, in this case, to limit himself to the Right-Bank part of the Ukrainian Forest-Steppe. In the final chapter of the study, readers will be offered a comprehensive examination of the issue based on the materials of the 1897 Census.

7,357,543 (tbl. V.2.1.1). Here and further, we calculated according to (Rittih, 1864; His, 1875, pp. 144–146, 157–162; His, 1872, pp. 175–180, 276–310, 316–318; Obschiy svod, 1905, II, pp. 20–37). Quantitative growth over four decades amounted to 3,465,595 people or 89.1%. Compared with the population of EPRE, the dynamic row will have the form of 7.2%, 8.8%, and 8.1%, with a peak in 1867, which differs from the general trend established above for the entire subregion population.

*Jews* were the second largest ethnic group of Right-Bank Forest-Stepp Ukraine in that century, whose representatives confidently distinguished themselves among others by cultural characteristics. In 1858 – 609,239 people of this ethnic group were recorded, 1867 – 696,846, and in 1897 – 1,195,169 (tbl. V.2.1.1). Quantitative growth over 39 years amounted to 585,930 people, or 96.2%, with almost imperceptible growth dynamics to the population of the EPRE: 1.1%, 1.2%, and 1.4% in the years of observation.

*Poles* historically were the third largest ethnic group among the inhabitants of the Right-Bank subregion, and according to data for 1858, there were 493,767 of them. Table V.2.1.1 shows that 322,108 Poles were interviewed during the 1897 population Census. This is the only significant ethnographic community, which did not increase but decreased by the end of the period by 171,659 people (-34.8%). Its specific weight to the population of the European part of Russia varied between 0.9% in 1858, 0.5% in 1867, and 0.4% in 1897.

Other *smaller* ethnic groups of Right-Bank include Russians, Germans, Czechs, and Moldovans (tbl. V.2.1.2). For a long time, their quantitative composition increased mainly mechanically due to migrations and initially did not exceed a few thousand people. The situation changed in the latter third of the 19th century, when there were 176,095 German colonists in the region, and Russians outnumbered Poles by 102,167, or 31.7%.

Quantitative analysis of the main ethno-demographic indicators of Right-Bank Ukraine in the period 1858 – 1897 with an intermediate point in 1867 testifies to a slow but steady growth of the total mass of the population due to an increase in the number of Ukrainians and, to a much lesser extent, Jews. The reverse trend was shown by the Polish ethnic group, which was constantly decreasing its numbers in the region, giving way to such “minorities” as Russians and Germans.

MONOGRAPH

**Table V.2.1. The ethno-demographic situation in the provinces of the Right-Bank subregion (1858–1897)**

<b>1. Main ethnic groups of the population (quantitative composition)</b>									
Provinces	Ukrainians 1858	Ukrainians 1867	Ukrainians 1897	Jews 1858	Jews 1867	Jews 1897	Poles 1858	Poles 1867	Poles 1897
Kyiv	1535714	1843220	2819145	225014	252167	430489	89153	54520	68791
Podillia	1263500	1574540	2442819	200100	240423	369906	223970	104346	69156
Volyn	1092734	1294403	2095579	184125	204256	394774	180694	108784	184161
Total	3891948	4712163	7357543	609239	696846	1195169	493767	267650	322108
<b>2. Other ethnic groups of the population (quantitative composition)</b>									
Provinces	Russians 1858	Russians 1867	Russians 1897	Germans 1858	Germans/ Czechs 1867	Germans/ Czechs 1897	Moldovans 1858	Moldovans 1867	Moldovans 1897
Kyiv	7399	5790	215819	2356	1287/0	4767	0	0	0
Podillia	17431	8566	99818	1866	973/779	0	41613	11680	26764
Volyn	12214	3451	108683	5009	24485/ 6244	171331/ 27670	0	0	0
Total	37044	18195	424275	9231	26745/ 7023	176095/ 27670	41613	11680	26764
<b>3. Main ethnic groups of the population (specific weight %)</b>									
Provinces	Ukrainians 1858	Ukrainians 1867	Ukrainians 1897	Jews 1858	Jews 1867	Jews 1897	Poles 1858	Poles 1867	Poles 1897
Kyiv	80.4	85.4	79.2	11.8	11.8	12.1	4.7	2.5	1.9
Podillia	71.8	80.9	80.9	11.4	12.4	12.3	12.7	5.4	2.3
Volyn	71.7	78.8	70.1	12.1	12.4	13.2	11.9	6.7	6.2
Total	74.9	83.5	76.9	11.7	12.2	12.5	9.5	4.7	3.4
<b>4. Other ethnic groups of the population (specific weight %)</b>									
Provinces	Russians 1858	Russians 1867	Russians 1897	Germans 1858	Germans/ Czechs 1867	Germans/ Czechs 1897	Moldovans 1858	Moldovans 1867	Moldovans 1897
Kyiv	0.6	0.3	6.1	0.1	0.1/0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Podillia	1.0	0.4	3.3	0.1	0.1/0.1	0.0	2.4	0.6	0.9
Volyn	0.8	0.2	3.6	0.4	1.5/0.4	5.7/0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.7	0.3	4.4	0.2	0.5/0.1	1.9/0.3	0.8	0.2	0.3

### 3. Dynamic statistical modeling of the ethnic situation

The transition from the subregional to the provincial level of analysis of statistical sources, initially in their quantitative expression, can be carried out by analyzing the average annual growth of ethnicities in every province between 1858 and 1867 and between 1867 and 1897 (fig. V.3.1). The increase in ethnic Ukrainians was evenly distributed, with a slight slowdown in Kyiv and Podillia provinces in the last third of the 19th century. The situation was not the same for smaller ethnic groups. Demographic processes among the Jewish population of Podillia were characterized by stability, while in Kyiv and Volyn provinces, their numbers increased significantly. In 1858 – 1867, the number of Poles rapidly decreased throughout Right-Bank, later in 1867 – 1897, the tendency to decrease was maintained only in Podillia province; in Kyiv province, this process slowed down and changed to the opposite in Volyn, thanks to which in 1897 the number of the Polish population here returned to the level of 1858. The quantitative composition of the Russian ethnic minority in the region in 1858 – 1867 decreased even more rapidly than that of the Poles, but in 1867 – 1897, primarily in Kyiv and Volyn provinces, this ethnic group demonstrated a peculiar record of mechanical demographic growth. The German ethnic population in Kyiv and Podillia provinces experienced significant annual growth declines in 1858 – 1867 but rapidly grew in Volyn due to the substantial increase of colonial settlers. In the period between 1867 and 1897, the reduction of the German population continued only in Podillia. German colonists were still arriving in Volyn province but at a slower rate than before. They were joined by another migratory stream of Czech here. Kyiv province was also a location where some Germans settled. In general, the share of the non-Ukrainian population, relative to ethnic Ukrainians in the region, changed as follows: in 1858 – 30.6%, in 1867 – 21.8%, in 1897 – 29.5%, that is, at the beginning and at the end of the period it was almost the same. Its reduction in the second half of the 1860s should be connected primarily with the mass outflow of the Polish population from Right-Bank after the defeat of the 1863 uprising and the peculiarities of the methodology of calculating the number of representatives of ethnic groups of Right-Bank population by A. F. Rittikh and P. P. Chubinsky.

The given observations permit the transition from quantitative to structural and dynamic analysis of the situation in the subregion. We have already taken the first step in this direction by using the indicator of the specific weight of ethnic groups to construct dynamic rows with a variable comparative base at reference chronological measurement points. This relative indicator will be the most important in determining the evolution and dynamics of the ethnic structure of the Right-Bank population's spatiotemporal organization.

It is clear that for a considerable time, the specific weight of individual ethnic groups in the subregion did not remain stable and fluctuated not only due to changes in their number but also under the influence of more complex processes of interaction of various factors that did not always have a linear character (tbl. V.2.3, V.2.4). For example, the specific weight of the Ukrainian population increased significantly between 1857 and 1867. Later, in 1867 – 1897, it remained at the same level only in Podillia, while in Kyiv and Volyn provinces it returned to the values of 1858. The share of ethnic Jews was almost unchanged during the entire period in Kyiv province between 1858 and 1867 in Volyn but increased by 1% in Podillia during this time. In the following 30 years, the situation did not change in Podillia and Kyiv provinces. Only in Volyn did the specific weight of Jewish communities increase by almost 1%. The number and percentage of Poles decreased significantly between 1858 and 1897, but Volyn was stabilized after 1867 and remained unchanged until the end of the period. The specific weight of other ethnic groups changed mainly due to new migrations, and in 1897, the share of Russians in Kyiv province was already 6.1%, in Volyn 3.6%, in Podillia 3.3%, which could not but affect the general ethnic picture of Right-Bank at the end of the 19th century. The increase in German colonists to 5.7% of the population in 1897 was significant to Volyn. The ethnic Moldovan population in Podillia province in 1858 was 2.4%, but it dwindled to 0.9% at the end of the period.

The activity and direction of the statistical interaction between ethnic groups within the regional system can be tentatively determined by calculating the Pearson correlation coefficient based on their specific weight within provinces (tbl. V.3.1).

**1858 year.** The Ukrainian group shows a strong negative correlation with all other groups except for Jews. The Jewish group has a close to neutral

correlation with Ukrainians and Poles, a significant positive correlation with Germans, and a similar but negative correlation with Russians. The Poles group is closely and positively correlated with Russians and Germans and has a neutral correlation with Jews, with a distinct negative correlation to the group of Ukrainians. The group Russians is not in any way related to Germans, and has a close positive correlation with Poles, while having a strong negative correlation with Ukrainians and Jews. The German group is neutral towards Russians, closely and positively correlated with Jews and, to a lesser extent, with Poles, and clearly and negatively correlated with the group Ukrainians.

**1867 year.** There have been changes in the nature and direction of mutual influences between ethnic groups statistically. Thus, Ukrainians are weakly and positively correlated with Russians, while having a strong negative correlation with all other groups in the subregion. The group of Jews appears neutral towards Russians, strongly and positively correlated with Poles and Germans, and its relationship with the group of Ukrainians is strongly negative. The group of Poles, as before, has a significant and positive correlation with Jews and Germans, a strong and negative correlation with Ukrainians, and a less clear but negative correlation with Russians. The group of Russians is neutral towards the Jews and has a strong negative correlation with Germans, a weak positive correlation with Ukrainians, and a weak negative correlation with the Polish group. Finally, the group of Germans is significantly and positively correlated with the groups of Jews and Poles, and negatively correlated with Ukrainians and Russians.

**1897 year.** The correlation between Ukrainians and other groups is identical to that of the previous chronological section. The groups of Jews, Poles, and Germans show a strong positive correlation with each other, but a negative correlation with Ukrainians and Russians.

The provincial level has shown the general statistical balance of the specific weight of the main ethnic groups of Right-Bank between 1858 and 1897. On the one hand, there are groups of Jews, Poles, and Germans that show a strong positive correlation between them. On the opposite side, there is the largest group of Ukrainians and the rapidly rising group of Russians. Since 1867, in our sample, they have already been positively correlated with one another and actively and negatively reacted to statistical shifts in an ethnically different environment.

Now, we will proceed to an in-depth analysis of the statistical interaction of ethnic groups at the level of smaller administrative units – districts. There were 36 in the Right-Bank subregion and 12 in each of the three provinces. This can only be done for 1867 and 1897 since there is no similar information for 1858.

Indicators of the specific weight of ethnic groups in the districts show significant diversity. The use of an integrated indicator of the increase in the specific weight of ethnic groups allows for simplification of the form of their presentation without losing information and shifts the emphasis towards identifying the dynamics of the process over a certain period (tbl. V.3.2). A multidimensional statistical cluster analysis of changes in the ethnic structure of Right-Bank subregion during the last third of the 19th century is based on these data (fig. V.3.2). Five cluster groups of districts were identified based on the peculiarities of ethnodemographic processes. Four of these groups were combined into two macrogroups, and one was significantly different from the others (tbl. V.3.2).

**Macrogroup A** (*cluster groups 1 and 2*). The most representative cluster group in terms of size and population was cluster group 1, which included 26 districts, mainly from Kyiv, Podillia, and partially Volyn provinces (fig. V.3.2, V.3.3). Analysis of statistical data shows that during the last third of the 19th century a slight decrease in the specific weight (but not the number, see tbl. V.2) of Ukrainians in most of the area occurred mainly due to a corresponding increase in the share of the ethnic groups of Russians or Jews, often both together. Events unfolded somewhat differently in two districts of cluster group 2, – Kamianetskyi in Podillia and Berdychivskyi in Kyiv provinces, where there was a positive increase in the specific weight of ethnic Ukrainians due to a noticeable reduction in the share of Jews and Poles in the local population. Something similar, but on a smaller scale, took place in the Mohylivskyi and Bratslavskyi districts of Podillia province, which belong to the first cluster group. In general, the 28 districts of macrogroup A, which covered the east, south, and a significant part of the west of Right-Bank, demonstrate the gradual nature of changes that did not destroy the existing balance in the ratio of the main ethnic groups, despite some structural innovations.

**Macrogroup B** (*cluster groups 3 and 4*). The seven districts of cluster group 3 in Volyn (fig. V.3.2, V.3.3) show a different development trend. They are distinguished by a significant reduction in the specific weight



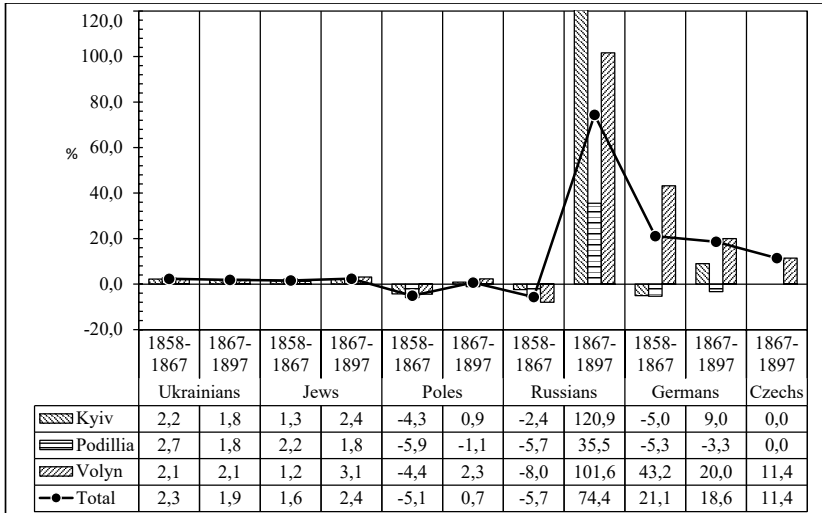
of the Ukrainian population (tbl. V.3.2) due to the increase in the share of ethnic groups of Germans and Russians, less often Jews and Poles. In the districts of Novohradvolynskiy and Zhytomyrskiy, cluster group 4, the specific weight of German colonists increased from 8.9% to 9.6% – the highest indicator in Right-Bank between 1867 and 1897.

**Separate group 5.** It includes only the Kyiv district (fig. V.3.2, V.3.3), where the ethno-demographic situation in the last third of the 19th century changed the most radically since only here the specific weight of Ukrainians decreased by 34.5%, and the share of Russians increased by 26.5% (tbl. V.3.2). The reason was the transformation of the city of Kyiv into a powerful economic center of Ukraine, which required some qualified personnel, which was then lacking in the subregion itself for objective reasons, which will be discussed in more detail in section VII of this book.

According to the Census of 1897 (tbl. V.3.3), calculated by the author (Kiyevskaya guberniya, 1904, pp. 88–91), among 247,723 Kyivans, 54.2% recognized Russian as their native language (this is how ethnicity was determined during the population Census), 22.2% Ukrainian, 12.1% Jewish, 7.5% Polish, 1.8% German. In a district without a capital city (293,760 inhabitants), 84.8% of residents identified themselves as Ukrainians, 10.2% as Jews, 3.3% as Russians, 0.6% as Poles, and 0.5% as Germans. Altogether, this accounted for 56.2% of Ukrainians, 26.6% of Russians, 11.1% of Jews, 3.4% of Poles, and 1.1% of Germans for the entire Kyiv district which at the beginning of 1897 had a population of 541,483.

Thus, the quantitative analysis of statistical information with the construction of dynamic rows made it possible to show the region's continuous progressive process of population growth in the second half of the 19th century and the peculiarities of its course for different ethnic groups. Qualitative data analysis revealed latent trends in the mutual influence of ethnic groups, the direction of these relations, and the dynamics of their changes over time. The application of a complex indicator of the increase in the specific weight of ethnic groups, calculated for each of the 36 districts of the Right-Bank subregion, made it possible to proceed to the construction of a dynamic spatial model of the process of ethnodemographic changes in it between 1867 and 1897 using the capabilities of multidimensional cluster analysis. The mapgram of the ethno-demographic landscape of Right-Bank Ukraine in the last third of the 19th century became a planimetric implementation of this model (fig. V.3.3).

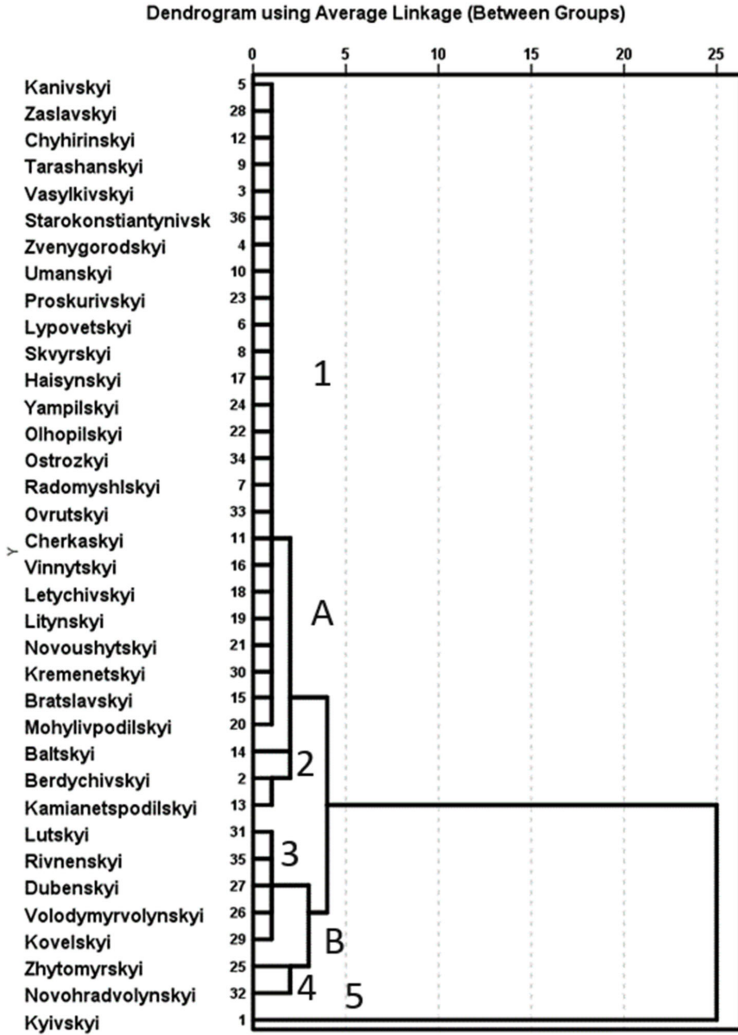
**MONOGRAPH**



**Figure V.3.1. Average growth of ethnic groups' population in the Right-Bank subregion by provinces from 1858 to 1867 and 1867 to 1897**

**Table V.3.1. Correlation of ethnic groups in the Right-Bank subregion by specific weight in the provinces (1858 – 1897)**

Ethnic groups and years of observation	Ukrainians	Jews	Poles	Russians	Germans
<b>1858</b>					
Ukrainians	1.00	0.07	-0.99	-0.86	-0.51
Jews	0.07	1.00	-0.17	-0.57	0.82
Poles	-0.99	-0.17	1.00	0.91	0.42
Russians	-0.86	-0.57	0.91	1.00	0.00
Germans	-0.51	0.82	0.42	0.00	1.00
<b>1867</b>					
Ukrainians	1.00	-0.95	-1.00	0.31	-0.74
Jews	-0.95	1.00	0.95	0.00	0.50
Poles	-1.00	0.95	1.00	-0.30	0.74
Russians	0.31	0.00	-0.30	1.00	-0.87
Germans	-0.74	0.50	0.74	-0.87	1.00
<b>1897</b>					
Ukrainians	1.00	-0.95	-0.97	0.28	-0.99
Jews	-0.95	1.00	1.00	-0.56	0.98
Poles	-0.97	1.00	1.00	-0.49	1.00
Russians	0.28	-0.56	-0.49	1.00	-0.40
Germans	-0.99	0.98	1.00	-0.40	1.00



**Figure V.3.2. Cluster classification of districts in the Right-Bank subregion's provinces by changes in the specific weight of ethnic groups (1867 – 1897)**

MONOGRAPH

**Table V.3.2. Results of the cluster classification of districts  
in the Right-Bank subregion's provinces by changes  
in the specific weight of ethnic groups (1867 – 1897)**

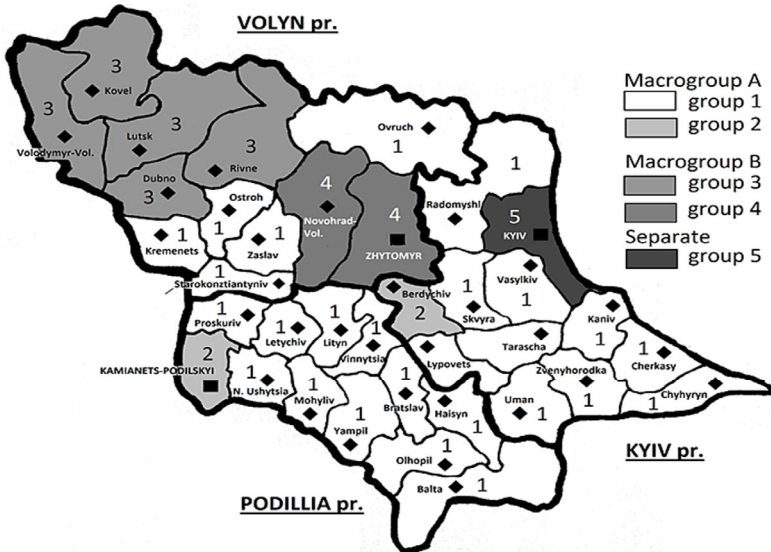
Macrogroup/group/ districts	The ethnic groups share increase 1867 – 1897 (%)						
	Ukrainians	Jews	Poles	Russians	Germans	Czechs	Moldovans
<b>Macrogroup A</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<i>group 1</i>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Kanivskyi	0	-0.6	-0.8	1.0	0	0	0
Chyhyrnskyi	-0.6	-0.4	-0.3	1.5	0	0	0
Vasykivskyi	-0.3	-0.8	-1.2	2.3	0	0	0
Zaslavskyi	0.1	-0.6	-0.7	1.8	0.5	0	0
Starokonstantynivskyi	-1.1	-0.7	-0.5	2.8	0	0	0
Tarashanskyi	0.2	-1.4	0.8	0.9	0	0	0
Zvenyhorodskyi	-1.4	0.7	-1.0	1.3	0	0	0
Umanskyi	-1.6	0.6	-0.1	1.9	0	0	0
Proskurivskyi	-2.2	0.8	0.4	2.9	0	0	0
Olhopolskyi	-0.8	2.2	-0.5	1.8	-0.2	0	-1.5
Radomyshlskyi	-3.2	0.9	-1.8	2.2	1.9	0	0
Ovrtskyi	-3.2	1.6	-1.2	2.2	0.6	0	0
Lypovetskyi	-2.6	3.0	-1.1	1.1	0	0	0
Skvyrskyi	-2.9	3.8	-1.6	1.3	-0.1	0	0
Haisynskyi	-3.2	3.0	-0.8	1.9	0	0	-0.2
Yampil'skyi	-1.6	2.5	-2.2	1.4	-0.1	0	0
Ostrozhskyi	-4.2	-1.0	1.6	2.5	0.5	1.5	0
Cherkaskyi	-5.7	2.8	-0.7	3.6	0	0	0
Vynnytskyi	-3.7	1.6	-2.9	5.2	0	0	0
Letchivskyi	-0.2	1.2	-3.3	3.1	0	-0.1	0
Litynskyi	0.7	0.6	-2.9	2.6	-0.1	0	0
Novoushytskyi	2.6	0.4	-4.8	2.2	0	0	0
Kremenetskyi	1.6	-0.8	-4.0	3.4	0	0	0
Bratslavskyi	3.0	-3.4	-2.0	2.6	-0.1	0	0
Mohylivpodil'skyi	4.9	-2.9	-4.9	2.7	0	0	0
Baltskyi	-1.1	-3.4	-2.1	3.8	-0.1	0	4.6
<i>group 2</i>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Berdychivskyi	6.4	-7.8	-2.2	3.6	0	0	0
Kamianetspodil'skyi	9.1	-3.2	-6.3	4.0	-0.1	0	0
<b>Macrogroup B</b>	<b>-12.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<i>group 3</i>	<b>-13.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Lutskyi	-15.8	0.9	3.0	5.0	6.1	1.0	0
Rivnenskyi	-15.8	3.0	4.2	3.5	5.1	0.7	0
Dubenskyi	-12.9	-1.8	4.1	4.5	2.2	2.8	0
Volodymyrvoilnskyi	-9.9	1.5	1.4	2.8	4.7	-0.5	0
Kovelskyi	-12.9	5.9	2.6	3.8	0.9	0	0
<i>group 4</i>	<b>-8.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

CHAPTER V

Zhytomyrskyi	-12.5	1.3	-3.6	5.2	9.6	0	0
Novohradvolynskyi	-4.7	1.0	-6.8	2.1	8.9	0	0
<i>Separate group 5</i>	<b>-34.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Kyivskyi	-34.5	4.0	2.3	26.6	1.0	0	0

**Table V.3.3. Ethno-demographic situation in Kyivskyi district of Kyiv province according to the 1897 Census**

Area	Ethnic groups (share %)						
	Ukrainians	Jews	Poles	Russians	Germans	Others	Total
Kyiv-city	55064 (22.2)	29937 (12.1)	18456 (7.5)	134283 (54.2)	4354 (1.8)	5450 (2.2)	247723 (100)
Kyivskyi district without the provincial center	249136 (84.8)	29932 (10.2)	1877 (0.6)	9642 (3.3)	1460 (0.5)	3214 (0.6)	293760 (100)
Kyivskyi district all Total	304200 (56.2)	59869 (11.1)	20333 (3.4)	143925 (26.6)	5814 (1.1)	8664 (1.6)	541483 (100)



**Figure V.3.3. The ethno-demography landscape of the Right-Bank subregion as a dynamic model's mapgram (1867 – 1897)**