

CHAPTER VII. SOCIETY OF FOREST-STEPPE UKRAINE IN 1897

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The main normative document for conducting the First General Census of the population of the Russian Empire was the Regulation approved in 1895. The Census was carried out on January 28, 1897, and the Central Statistical Committee published its final results in 1905 (*Obschiy svod*, 1905, I–II). The first volume of the final edition contains various statistical materials concerning the total population, its spatial, age, social, confessional, and economic distribution. For the first time in the official demographic statistics of Eastern Europe, the ethnic component was included in the second volume. This fact forces the author to return to some of the issues discussed in the previous sections, but now taking into account the data of the late 19th century.

1. Population and agricultural resources

During the half-century between 1846 and 1897, the population of the Forest-Steppe Ukraine provinces reached 17,137,230 people (tbl. VII.1.1) and constituted 18.3% of all inhabitants of the European part of the Russian Empire (*Obschiy svod*, 1905, I, p. III). There was an 86.3% increase in population in the entire region compared to 1846. The population of Right-Bank grew by 104.3%, while Left-Bank's population only increased by 67.6% at the same time. The variance in average annual population growth was the reason for this. Thus, by 1897, this index value on Left-Bank was two times lower than in 1883 and almost equaled 1846. On Right Bank, however, it grew almost by 2 times (tbl. VII.1.2). In the author's opinion, the reasons for such disproportions should be sought in the peculiarities of the ethnic composition of the population of both subregions, which will be discussed in more detail below. Kyiv and Podillia provinces were still the two major sources of demographic activity (This book, pp. 94–95, fig. I.5.1), but the previously depressed Volyn already surpassed Poltava province in terms of population in 1897. The most important economic result of population growth was the increase in population density, which, in turn, put pressure on local natural resources (This book, p. 112, tbl. II.2.1). Compared with the

pre-crisis year of 1846, in 1897 the average population density on Right-Bank increased by +114.5%, and on Left-Bank by +67.9%, reflecting the general rate of demographic change. Until the early 1880s, some of the excess rural population was absorbed by the cities, but by the end of the 19th century they were overcrowded, and the proportion of urban residents in most provinces and the region as a whole began to decline (tbl. VII.1.1). The availability of agricultural land for people, particularly farmland for crop production and livestock farming, decreased as well (tbl. VII.1.3). Between 1883 and 1897, this index value declined by 54.9% across the entire region (-42.7% on Right-Bank and -62.7% on Left-Bank). The most significant changes occurred in Volyn (-73.2%) and Kharkiv province (-73.2%). Even if considering only peasant lands, the changes for the worse are obvious (-40.6% on Right-Bank, -13.1% on Left-Bank, and -27.5% for the region). As one of the researchers of peasant land shortages wrote in those distant times, “The peasants were given land once, bought from the landowners without asking their consent, but they made a small mistake, did not calculate that the people would multiply, but the land would not grow...” (Yermolov, 1906, p. 3). Landowners' farms were raided by peasants in 1905, but this did not solve the problem.

**Table VII.1.1. The population of Forest-Steppe Ukraine
from 1846 to 1897**

Province/year	Quantity/including in cities or towns (%)			
	1846	1863	1883	1897
Kyiv	1730101/9.3	2012095/11.2	2492112/14.9	3559229/12.9
Podillia	1540254/4.6	1868857/7.0	2302489/8.2	3018299/7.3
Volyn	1413485/7.3	1602715/9.1	2096475/8.5	2989482/7.8
Poltava	1688053/7.1	1911802/8.2	2520887/9.6	2778151/9.9
Chernihiv	1403083/8.0	1487399/9.5	1996366/10.8	2297856/9.1
Kharkiv	1425256/10.1	1590937/12.4	2224700/15.0	2492316/14.7
Right-Bank	4683863/7.2	5483667/9.1	6891076/10.7	9567010/9.6
Left-Bank	4516392/8.3	4990138/9.9	6741953/11.7	7568323/11.2
Total	9200255/7.7	10475668/9.5	13634912/11.2	17137230/10.3

Source: (This book, tbl. I.2.1, I.2.2; Statisticheskiiy vremennik Rossiyskoy imperii, 1886 a, pp. 32–33, 38–39, 48–49, 56–59; Obschiy svod, 1905, I, pp. 2, 4).

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Table VII.1.2. Population density, dynamics, and growth rates from 1846 to 1897

Province/ year	Density per sq. v.				AADG%			DPG%		
	1846	1863	1883	1897	1863 to 1846	1883 to 1863	1897 to 1883	1863 to 1846	1883 to 1846	1897 to 1846
Kyiv	38.7	45.0	55.7	79.4	1.0	1.3	2.9	16.3	44.0	105.7
Podillia	41.3	50.1	62.4	81.7	1.3	1.2	2.1	21.3	49.5	96.0
Volyn	22.4	25.6	33.3	47.3	0.8	1.6	2.8	13.4	48.3	111.5
Poltava	38.7	43.8	57.5	63.4	0.8	1.7	0.7	13.3	49.3	64.6
Chernihiv	30.5	32.3	43.4	49.9	0.4	1.8	1.0	6.0	42.3	63.8
Kharkiv	29.8	33.3	46.5	52.1	0.7	2.1	0.8	11.6	56.1	74.9
Right-Bank	32.4	40.2	50.5	69.5	1.1	1.4	2.6	17.1	47.1	104.3
Left-Bank	32.8	36.5	49.1	55.1	0.6	1.9	0.8	10.5	49.3	67.6
Total	32.6	37.1	48.3	60.7	0.9	1.6	2.0	13.9	48.2	86.3

Sq. v. – square versta, AADG – average annual demographic growth, DPG – dynamics of population growth. Source: calculated by the author according to the tbl. VII.1.1.

Table VII.1.3. Provision of the population of Forest-Steppe Ukraine with agricultural land at the end of the 19th century)

Province/year	Agriland all (desiatins per capita)				Only peasants' property
	1846	1863	1883	1897	1897
Kyiv	1.62	1.55	1.30	0.82	0.74
Podillia	1.72	1.41	1.29	0.87	0.70
Volyn	2.03	1.87	1.57	0.53	1.06
Poltava	1.97	1.82	1.22	0.65	0.95
Chernihiv	2.42	2.17	1.38	0.51	1.44
Kharkiv	2.65	2.39	1.77	0.53	1.45
Right-Bank	1.78	1.59	1.38	0.71	0.82
Left-Bank	2.33	2.10	1.45	0.56	1.26
Total	2.03	1.84	1.42	0.64	1.03

Source: calculated by the author according to (This book, tbl. II.5.1; Tsifrovyye dannyye o pozemelnoy sobstvennosti v Rossii, 1897, pp. 6–9).

2. Ethnic aspects of social composition

The ethnic component of the 1897 Census materials, which was new for Russian state statistics, immediately piqued the interest of scientists. Among the first to be mentioned was a study on the settlement of Ukrainians (Yaroshevich, 1905), a detailed ethno-demographic review

of the Right-Bank provinces (Lichkov, 1905), and a monograph on the professional composition of the Jewish population, unique in its level of information content (Brutskus, 1908). In our contemporaries, the worthiest successor to L. Lichkov's work became, first of all, the Kyiv scientist Yu. Polischuk expanded the substantive part of his research and its chronological framework from the end of the 18th to the beginning of the 20th century, but only within the three provinces of Right-Bank Ukraine (Polischuk, 2012).

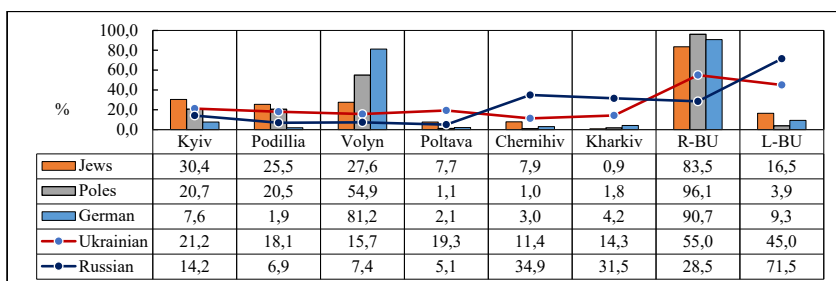
In one of the sections of the proposed study (This book, pp. 195–206), the author examined the dynamics of ethnic changes in Right-Bank of Forest-Steppe Ukraine from 1858 to 1897. Based on the data of the First General Population Census, it became possible to expand the territory under consideration to the borders of the entire region, while being forced to reduce the time interval to the last years of the 19th century (tbl. VII.2.1). During the Census, the ethnicity of 16,656,585 people, or 97.2% of the population of six provinces of the Ukrainian Forest-Steppe, was determined by their native language. The Census organizers understood this approach was inaccurate (*Obschiy svod*, 1905, II, pp. I–II). However other means of determining the ethnic self-identification of various population groups did not exist at that time. Of every 1,000 respondents, on average 799 identified themselves as Ukrainians, 84 as Jews, 84 as Russians, 20 as Poles, and 13 as Germans (tbl. VII.2.1.a). The distribution of representatives of these main ethnic groups across the parts of the region was not uniform (tbl. VII.2.1.b), except for Ukrainians, the indigenous ethnic group of the territory in question. Most of them (55.0%) lived on Right-Bank (39.3% in Kyiv and Podillia provinces), and slightly fewer (45.0%) lived on Left-Bank (19.3% in Poltava province). Jews (83.5%), Poles (96.1%), and Germans (90.7%) preferred Right-Bank. Despite the Jews being evenly distributed throughout all three provinces of this subregion, the Poles and Germans were concentrated in Volyn (54.9% and 81.2%, respectively). Chernihiv and Kharkiv provinces were the main areas where Russians lived in the Left-Bank subregion (71.5%). On Right-Bank, their highest concentration (14.2%) was in Kyiv province (tbl. V.3.3).

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Table VII.2.1. Main ethnic groups in Forest-Steppe Ukraine, 1897

a) Quantity/per 1000 (‰)

Province/ Ethnic group	Ukrainian	Jews	Poles	Russian	German	Total
Kyiv	2822894/799	425453/120	68394/19	199084/56	16176/5	3532001/1000
Podillia	2405346/821	356755/122	67878/23	97335/33	3991/1	2931305/1000
Volyn	2090148/712	385910/132	181884/62	103591/35	172377/59	2933910/1000
Poltava	2571590/932	107261/39	3779/1	71861/26	4533/2	2759024/1000
Chernihiv	1518441/713	110244/52	3290/2	490797/231	6364/3	2129136/1000
Kharkiv	1900410/801	12331/5	5814/2	443707/187	8947/4	2371209/1000
Right-Bank	7318388/779	1168118/124	318156/34	400010/43	192544/20	9397216/1000
Ukraine						
Left-Bank	5990482541/825	229836/32	12883/2	1006365/139	19844/3	7259369/1000
Ukraine						
Total	13308829/799	1397954/84	331039/20	1406375/84	212388/13	16656585/1000



b) Distribution of ethnic groups by provinces and subregions

R-BU – Right-Bank Ukraine, L-BU – Left -Bank Ukraine.

Source: calculated by the author according to (*Obschiy svod, 1905, II, pp. 20–37*).

Before moving on to an examination of the ethnic coloring of the social composition of the region's population as of 1897, it is appropriate to at least briefly dwell on the general trends in the change of its social structure over the period 1867 – 1897 (tbl. VII.2.2). The earlier state of the social organism of the Ukrainian Forest-Steppe was examined in detail above in the corresponding section of the monograph (This book, pp. 129–166). During the last third of the 19th century, the share of the nobility decreased here from 15 to 13‰ and increased only in Kyiv province (from 14 to 17‰). A similar tendency can be observed among the clergy, whose part

decreased everywhere by a third or even half. Only in Podillia province did the share of townspeople stay almost the same in the population structure. In all the rest, as well as in the entire region, it increased noticeably (from 120 to 149‰), although it remained low in Kharkiv (68‰) and Poltava (82‰) provinces. In Volyn, Poltava, and Chernihiv provinces, the part of peasants remained unchanged. There was some progress in other areas of the region, with an overall average value of 812‰ in 1897 against 802‰ in 1867.

During the 1897 Census, the social affiliation of 16,768,386 individuals was determined (tbl. VII.2.3). As expected, the most numerous were peasants (82.9%). Next, with a significant gap, were townspeople (15.2%), nobles (1.3%), and clergy (0.6%). 80.2% of respondents were ethnically Ukrainians, 8.6% Jews, 8.3% Russians, 1.8% Poles and 1.1% Germans. Frequency analysis of the distribution of representatives of various ethnic groups in social groups and by provinces yielded the following results:

Nobles. In the group as a whole, out of 1000 nobles, 404 were Russian, 341 – were Ukrainian, 243 – were Poles, 8 – were German, and 3 – were Jews. Nobles of Ukrainian origin were most often found in Poltava (671‰), Chernihiv (516‰), and Podillia (308‰) provinces. Russian nobles predominated in Kharkiv (686‰) and Kyiv (511‰) provinces and occupied second place after the Ukrainians in Chernihiv (426‰). The third ethnic group with a significant noble stratum was the Poles on Right-Bank – 498‰ in Volyn, 465‰ in Podillia, and 301‰ in Kyiv provinces.

Clergy. The main part of this social group was divided between Ukrainians (499‰) and Russians (385‰). The third largest group was Jewish priests (111%). Ethnic Ukrainians predominated among Orthodox priests in Poltava province (816‰). In other provinces, the differences in the ratio of Ukrainian and Russian priests fluctuated between 50 – 100‰. The equal frequency of Jewish priests in the Right-Bank provinces is noteworthy: 170 – 179‰

Townspeople. In this large social group, the Jews were the undisputed leaders (550‰ in the region, 704‰ in Podillia, 601–611‰ in Volyn and Kyiv, 405–428‰ in Chernihiv and Poltava provinces). Ukrainians occupied second place in the group (270‰ throughout the Forest-Steppe, 507–519‰ in Poltava and Kharkiv provinces). Russian townspeople made up 121‰

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in the region, but nowhere did they exceed the percentage of Ukrainians or Jews (390‰ Kharkiv, 290‰ Chernihiv, 115‰ Kyiv provinces). There were 36‰ Poles among town residents (almost all in the three Right-Bank provinces), and 24‰ Germans (77‰ in Volyn).

Peasants. The most representative part of this social category of the Forest-Steppe of Ukraine population was ethnic Ukrainians (909‰ in the region, a maximum of 980‰ in Poltava, and a minimum of 780‰ in Chernihiv provinces). Russian peasants, only 69‰, lived in the largest numbers in Chernihiv (216‰) and Kharkiv (151‰) provinces. Among others, 46‰ Poles and 50‰ Germans in Volyn can be noted.

**Table VII.2.2. Main social categories of the population
from 1867 to 1897 ‰**

Group/ year/ province	Nobles		Clergy		Townspeople		Peasants	
	1867	1897	1867	1897	1867	1897	1867	1897
Kyiv	14	17	11	6	166	195	751	775
Podillia	12	10	11	6	176	167	756	797
Volyn	19	12	10	6	167	217	738	738
Poltava	18	15	9	6	50	92	885	885
Chernihiv	16	10	10	5	107	121	809	794
Kharkiv	12	13	8	4	46	68	879	904
Total	15	13	10	5	120	149	802	812

Source: calculated by the author according to (Statisticheskiiy vremennik Rossiyskoy imperii, 1871, I, pp. 2–3; Ibid., V, pp. 72–73; Nalichnoe naselenie, 1905, VI, pp. 6, 12, 24, 25, 34, 35).

Table VII.2.3. Ethnic composition of social groups, 1897

Province	Social group	Ethnic group: quantity/per 1000 (‰)					Total by province
		Ukrainians	Jews	Poles	Russians	Germans	
Kyiv	Nobles	10191/	357/	18136/	30773/	735/	60192/
		169	6	301	511	12	1000
Podillia	Nobles	9235/	3/	13949/	6721/	114/	30022/
		308	0	465	224	4	1000
Volyn	Nobles	9162/	9/	17174/	7948/	162/	34455/
		266	0	498	231	5	1000
Poltava	Nobles	27412/	130/	1110/	11978/	209/	40839/
		671	3	27	293	5	1000
Chernihiv	Nobles	11768/	98/	1132/	9714/	106/	22818/
		516	4	50	426	5	1000

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Kharkiv	Nobles	7297/ 229	117/ 4	2081/ 65	21836/ 689	484/ 15	31815/ 1000
Group total		75065/ 341	714/ 3	53582/ 243	88970/ 404	1810/ 8	220141/ 1000
Kyiv	Clergy	8703/ 438	3416/ 172	65/ 3	7657/ 386	18/ 1	19859/ 1000
Podillia	Clergy	6550/ 388	2877/ 170	82/ 5	7371/ 437	3/ 0	16883/ 1000
Volyn	Clergy	7622/ 419	3253/ 179	163/ 9	7108/ 391	24/ 1	18170/ 1000
Poltava	Clergy	13514/ 816	419/ 25	2/ 0	2622/ 128	6/ 0	16563/ 1000
Chernihiv	Clergy	6002/ 529	399/ 35	5/ 0	4929/ 435	7/ 1	11342/ 100
Kharkiv	Clergy	4406/ 405	22/ 2	21/ 2	6434/ 591	2/ 0	10885/ 1000
Group total		46797/ 499	10386/ 111	338/ 4	36121/ 385	60/ 1	93702/ 1000
Kyiv	Townspeople	158637/ 229	422747/ 611	24551/ 35	79699/ 115	6727/ 10	692361/ 1000
Podillia	Townspeople	97507/ 193	355884/ 704	14739/ 29	36143/ 72	887/ 2	505160/ 1000
Volyn	Townspeople	132583/ 205	389130/ 601	48623/ 75	27491/ 42	49676/ 77	647503/ 1000
Poltava	Townspeople	129402/ 507	109365/ 428	961/ 4	14802/ 58	836/ 3	255366/ 1000
Chernihiv	Townspeople	80709/ 529	112461/ 35	891/ 0	83106/ 435	410/ 1	277577/ 1000
Kharkiv	Townspeople	88609/ 405	12296/ 2	1385/ 2	66542/ 591	1839/ 0	170671/ 1000
Group total		687447/ 270	1401883/ 550	91150/ 36	307783/ 121	60375/ 24	2548638/ 1000
Kyiv	Peasants	2637256/ 956	6614/ 2	22154/ 8	87534/ 32	4608/ 2	2758166/ 1000
Podillia	Peasants	2322349/ 965	12491/ 5	31332/ 13	39166/ 16	917/ 0	2406255/ 1000
Volyn	Peasants	1939162/ 879	5063/ 2	100701/ 46	52445/ 24	109690/ 50	2207061/ 1000
Poltava	Peasants	2409727/ 980	671/ 0	1691/ 1	42742/ 17	3098/ 1	2457929/ 1000
Chernihiv	Peasants	1423713/ 780	1253/ 1	778/ 0	393814/ 216	4580/ 3	1824138/ 1000
Kharkiv	Peasants	1904183/ 845	168/ 0	2222/ 1	340671/ 151	5112/ 2	2252356/ 1000

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Group total	12636390/ 909	26260/ 2	158878/ 11	956372/ 69	128005/ 9	13905905/ 1000
Region total*	13445699/ 802	1439243/ 86	303948/ 18	1389246/ 83	190250/ 11	16768386/ 100

* The ethnicity or social identity of 368,844 people (2.15%) of the region's population in 1897 remained unknown. Source: calculated by the author according to (Nalichnoe naselenie, 1905, VI, pp. 6, 12, 24, 25, 34, 35; Ibid., 1905, VII, pp. 2–5, 12, 15, 20–21, 25–26; Obschiy svod, 1905, II, pp. 20–37; Pervaya vseobschaya perepis naseleniya Rossiyskoy imperii, 1897. Kievskaya guberniya, 1904, pp. 258–259; Ibid. Podolskaya guberniya, 1904, pp. 256–257; Ibid. Volyinskaya guberniya, 1904, pp. 248–249; Ibid. Poltavskaya guberniya, 1904, pp. 286–287; Ibid. Chernigovskaya guberniya, 1904, pp. 308–309; Ibid. Kharkovskaya guberniya, 1904, pp. 270–271).

3. Ethnic composition of the literate population

According to the 1897 Census, every fifth resident of the European part of the empire could read and write (22.9%). In the provinces of Forest-Steppe Ukraine, this index value was lower: Kyiv – 18.1%, Podillia – 15.5%, Volyn – 17.2%, Poltava – 16.9%, Chernihiv – 18.4%, Kharkiv – 16.8%. There were significantly more literate people among men and the urban population (fig. VII.3.1). However, a similar situation was observed in many other provinces of the Russian state, except for the Polish, Baltic, and capital ones (Obschiy svod, 1905, I, Application, pp. 88–89).

The sample of respondents on the subject of literacy in the provinces of the Ukrainian Forest-Steppe amounted to 16,836,995 people (tbl. VII.3.1) or 98.2% of the established population. Literate in Russian in the region as a whole was 14.5% (13.3% on Right-Bank and 16.1% on Left-Bank), in other languages 1.8% (2.6% and 0.7%), with education higher than primary 0.9% (0.9% and 0.9%). Some predominance of literate in Russian to the east of the Dnipro was determined by the concentration of the main number of Russians here and the placement of the overwhelming majority of those educated in other languages on Right-Bank by the presence of the main mass of the Jewish, Polish, and German population there (tbl. VII.2.1). The distribution of representatives of different ethnic groups by categories of literate in the provinces was as follows (tbl. VII.3.1):

Ukrainians. Representatives of the indigenous ethnic group of Forest-Steppe Ukraine made up the overwhelming majority of those literate in

Russian who had mostly primary education, which could only be obtained in the state language then. The number of literates in other languages ranged from 27% in Kyiv province to 98% in Podillia. On Left-Bank, only in Kharkiv province were there only 14% of them, and in Poltava and Chernihiv provinces, Ukrainians who knew foreign languages were almost nonexistent. The situation was different with education above primary. On Left-Bank, the frequency of Ukrainians in this educational category fluctuated from 270% in Kharkiv province to 370 and 465% in Chernihiv and Poltava provinces. On Right-Bank, the situation was different: 149% of Ukrainians in Kyiv province had higher than primary education, and from 180 to 183% in Volyn and Podillia. The reason for such differences, according to the author, lies in the different social composition of the predominantly Ukrainian rural population of the region in the mid-19th century (This book, pp. 144–146), which affected the fates of their descendants in the following decades.

Jews. The share of those literate in Russian among other inhabitants of the Ukrainian Forest-Steppe was the second after the Ukrainians, except for Kharkiv province, located beyond the Pale of Settlement. Almost all Jews of the Russian Empire by the end of the 19th century went to religious schools “heder”, where instruction was conducted in Yiddish (*Evreyskaya entsiklopediya* (1906–1913), pp. 589–595). Therefore, according to the results of the Census among “literate in other languages”, they were significantly ahead of representatives of other ethnic groups: from 901% in Chernihiv to 302% in Kharkiv province, the only one of the six Forest-Steppe where Jews were inferior to the Germans in this respect. Gymnasium and university education were not available to Jews for a long time. Only in 1887 was a 10% quota established for them within the Pale of Settlement and 3–5% outside it (Safonov, Naumov, 2013). Hence, the value of the corresponding indicator could not be high.

Poles. By the end of the 19th century, the number of representatives of this ethnic group on Right-Bank alone had decreased by 34.8% compared to 1858 (This book, p. 172), which made it less representative in the region, especially on Left-Bank (tbl. VII.2.1). Despite certain difficulties associated with the defeat of two anti-imperial uprisings and significant emigration in the 1860s, the prestige of education among Poles remained high: 624% educated in languages other than Russian in Poltava province and

with an educational level above primary 644‰ in Chernihiv province, 225‰ in Podolia, 224‰ in Volyn, 166‰ in Kyiv province.

Russians. The third largest ethnic group in Forest-Steppe Ukraine formed mainly in the second half of the 19th century. Without standing out in any way in the categories of “education in Russian” or “education in other languages”, Russians significantly surpassed other ethnic groups in the category of “education above primary”: 535‰ in the region (571‰ on Right-Bank and 491‰ on Left-Bank). It is also noteworthy that in almost all provinces except Poltava, despite the differences in population and ethnic groups, the frequency of Russians with education above primary was almost the same 513 – 599‰. Most likely, this can be explained by the even distribution of Russian officials and priests across the region's provinces.

Germans. Unlike Ukrainians, Poles, and Jews, Germans, as Russians, were mostly first, second or third-generation residents of the region. Many of the newly arrived colonists remained citizens of their countries and, in addition to Russian, studied in their native language (Polishuk, 2012, pp. 257–269). In Volyn, in this indicator (365‰), they were second only to Jews with their religious schools; in Kharkiv province, they were the absolute leaders (565‰). Otherwise, the educational indicators of this ethnic group are unremarkable.

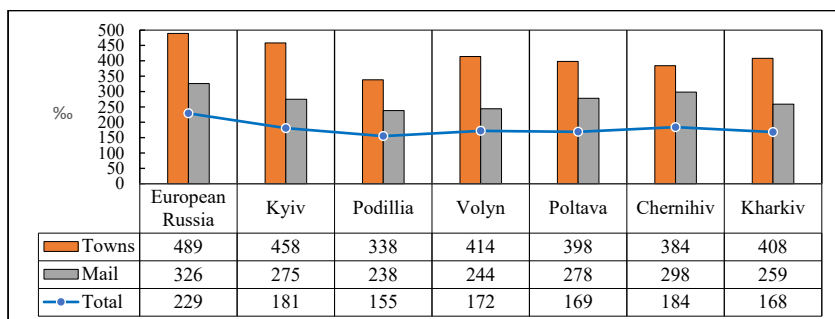


Figure VII.3.1. Literacy of the Forest-Steppe Ukraine population, 1897

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Table VII.3.1. Ethnic groups of the literate population, 1897

Province	Case	Ethnic groups (quantity/per 1000)					
		Ukrainians	Jews	Poles	Russians	Germans	Total
Kyiv	Observed	2816145/ 796	430847/ 122	68791/ 19	209427/ 59	14707/ 4	3539917/ 1000
	Literate in Russian	323421/ 606	99341/ 186	24175/ 45	83276/ 156	3563/ 7	533776/ 1000
	Literate in other languages	1582/ 27	49521/ 854	4186/ 72	114/ 2	2614/ 45	58017/ 1000
	Education above primary	6812/ 149	2455/ 54	7592/ 166	27421/ 599	1469/ 32	45749/ 1000
Podillia	Observed	2442819/ 819	369306/ 124	69176/ 23	98984/ 33	4069/ 1	2984354/ 1000
	Literate in Russian	251471/ 659	72830/ 191	21365/ 56	34446/ 90	1212/ 3	381324/ 1000
	Literate in other languages	6318/ 98	51148/ 794	5726/ 89	0/ 0	1259/ 20	64451/ 1000
	Education above primary	3354/ 183	660/ 36	4118/ 225	9974/ 545	211/ 12	18317/ 1000
Volyn	Observed	2095606/ 710	394774/ 134	184161/ 62	104889/ 36	171331/ 58	2950761/ 1000
	Literate in Russian	186464/ 540	68525/ 199	32271/ 94	38714/ 112	19131/ 55	345105/ 1000
	Literate in other languages	4231/ 34	60301/ 482	14743/ 118	128/ 1	45626/ 365	125029/ 1000
	Education above primary	3534/ 180	671/ 34	4405/ 224	10332/ 526	702/ 36	19644/ 1000
Poltava	Observed	2553133/ 930	110352/ 40	3891/ 1	72961/ 27	4579/ 2	2744916/ 1000
	Literate in Russian	364649/ 842	44362/ 102	1678/ 4	20835/ 48	1402/ 3	432926/ 1000
	Literate in other languages	0/ 0	10578/ 334	19765/ 624	0/ 0	1329/ 42	31672/ 1000
	Education above primary	11386/ 465	2138/ 87	666/ 27	9842/ 402	455/ 19	24487/ 1000
Chernihiv	Observed	1526072/ 712	113787/ 53	3302/ 2	495663/ 231	5306/ 2	2144130/ 1000
	Literate in Russian	250711/ 671	39611/ 106	814/ 2	81277/ 217	1295/ 3	373708/ 1000
	Literate in other languages	58/ 4	14084/ 901	146/ 9	42/ 3	1295/ 83	15625/ 1000
	Education above primary	6113/ 370	1112/ 67	644/ 39	8479/ 513	186/ 11	16534/ 1000

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Kharkiv	Observed	2006411/ 811	10620/ 4	5870/ 2	440936/ 178	9080/ 4	2472917/ 1000
	Literate in Russian	265704/ 702	6221/ 16	2516/ 7	100701/ 266	3412/ 9	378554/ 1000
	Literate in other languages	34/ 14	750/ 302	297/ 120	0/ 0	1402/ 565	2483/ 1000
	Education above primary	6894/ 270	1322/ 52	1523/ 60	14335/ 562	1431/ 56	25505/ 1000
Right-Bank Ukraine	Observed	7354570/ 776	1194927/ 126	322128/ 34	413300/ 44	190107/ 20	9475032/ 1000
	Literate in Russian	761356/ 604	240696/ 191	77802/ 62	156438/ 124	23906/ 19	1260198/ 1000
	Literate in other languages	12131/ 49	160970/ 650	24655/ 100	242/ 1	49499/ 200	247497/ 1000
	Education above primary	13700/ 164	3786/ 45	16115/ 193	47727/ 570	2382/ 28	83710/ 1000
Left-Bank Ukraine	Observed	6085616/ 827	234759/ 32	13063/ 2	1009560/ 137	18965/ 3	7361963/ 1000
	Literate in Russian	881064/ 743	90194/ 76	5008/ 4	202813/ 171	6109/ 5	1185188/ 1000
	Literate in other languages	92/ 2	25412/ 510	20208/ 406	42/ 1	4026/ 81	49780/ 1000
	Education above primary	24393/ 364	4572/ 69	2833/ 43	32656/ 491	2072/ 31	66526/ 1000
Total	Observed	13440186/ 798	1429686/ 85	335191/ 20	1422860/ 85	209072/ 12	16836995/ 1000
	Literate in Russian	1642420/ 672	330890/ 135	82810/ 34	359251/ 147	30015/ 12	2445386/ 1000
	Literate in other languages	12223/ 41	186382/ 627	44863/ 151	284/ 1	53525/ 180	297277/ 1000
	Education above primary	38093/ 254	8358/ 56	18948/ 126	80383/ 535	4454/ 30	150236/ 1000

Source: calculated by the author according to (Pervaya vseobschaya perepis naseleniya Rossiyskoy imperii, 1897. Kievskaya guberniya, 1904, p. 125; Ibid. Podolskaya guberniya, 1904, p. 133; Ibid. Volyinskaya guberniya, 1904, p. 116; Ibid. Poltavskaya guberniya, 1904, pp. 124–127; Ibid. Chernigovskaya guberniya, 1904, pp. 172–175; Ibid. Kharkovskaya guberniya, 1904, pp. 153–156).

4. Ethnic composition of livelihood professions

One of the most important socio-economic results of the First General Population Census of 1897 was the clarification of the professional stratification of society in its demographic and ethnic aspects (Obschiy

svod, 1905, I, pp. XL–XLIV; Ibid., II, pp. 326–355). A separate study is necessary to comprehensively analyze the data obtained, as was done for the Jews in the monograph mentioned above by B. D. Brutskus (1908).

In a regional study devoted to Forest-Steppe Ukraine, the author considers it sufficient to create a general statistical model aimed at identifying the leadership of ethnic groups in the main vital professions. It must be noted that all the main ethnic groups of the Forest-Steppe were represented in all vital professions but with varying degrees of intensity.

The necessary data on the quantitative and frequency characteristics of the ethnic composition of the main professions, collected in eight categories, are presented in the tbl. VII.4.1. Even at first glance, the absolute leadership of Ukrainians in agriculture is striking. However, in other ethnic groups, this type of activity was far from last in terms of the number of people employed in it, except for Jews: Ukrainians 11,647,816 or 87.6%, Germans 164,859 or 77.7%, Russians 702,967 or 50.1%, Poles 330,156 or 46.4%, Jews 24,322 or 1.7%. When compared with data for the empire as a whole (Obshiy svod, 1905, I, p. LII), the regional series of deviation for agriculture will be as follows: Ukrainians +1.4%, Germans +45.3%, Russians -25.3%, Poles -15.0%, Jews -1.5%.

The figures given characterize the rating of a profession or occupation in an ethnic group. It is this indicator that most often appears in various statistical reports and historical works. But in this case, the author is primarily interested in rating an ethnic group in a particular profession. For example, for the specialty V. Agriculture, such a series looks like this: Ukrainians – 918‰, Russians – 55‰, Germans – 13‰, Poles – 12‰, Jews – 2‰. It is not advisable to use it in this form for further analysis of the sample since it will artificially “shadow” other talents of hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians not directly related to agriculture. Therefore, the author considered it possible to temporarily remove the specialty V. Agriculture from the general list of professional categories at the stage of their cluster classification and factor analysis by ethnic composition. To reduce the dimensionality of quantitative data and, accordingly, the dispersion of features, the latter were normalized by the maximum value of the contribution indicator of an ethnic group in a series of professions (tbl. VII.4.1), with subsequent presentation of the result (rating) on a 100-point measurement scale (tbl. VII.4.2).

The results of the cluster classification of ethnic groups by their rating in professions are shown in fig. VII.4.1. The closest in the proximity matrix were the least numerous groups of Poles and Germans (distance 27 units), on the one hand, and the most numerous Ukrainians and Russians, as a separate cluster group (distance 119 units), on the other. Jews were located between these pairs of objects, closing the ethnic contour of Right-Bank (see tbl. VII.2.1, b). The semantic load of such a configuration is revealed in the factor analysis results (tbl. VII.4.3). The sample's explained variance was 94.96% (tbl. VII.4.3, a). Four factors (principal components) demonstrated high values for the following indexes: F1 – IV. Rentiers, living on welfare (factor score 1.88) and I. State and public service, free professions (0.54); F2 – VIII. Finance, trade, services (1.08), VI. Processing and crafts (0.77), I. State and public service, free professions (0.67), additional VII. Transport and communications (0.26); F3 – II. Armed forces (1.32), I. State and public service, free professions (0.92), additional VII. Transport and communications (0.46); F4 – VII. Transport and communications (1.09), VI. Processing and crafts (0.88), additional I. State and public service, free professions (0.47), and III. Servants, day laborers (0.36) (tbl. VII.4.3, b). By rotating the principal components' matrix with Varimax using the Kaiser normalization method, factor groups of professions, differentiated by the leading role of particular ethnic groups, were obtained by assigning specific scores to each object: Poles – F1 (0.80), Germans – F1 (0.88), Jews – F2 (0.93), Russians – F3 (0.92), Ukrainians – F4 (0.89) (tbl. VII.4.3.c). An extended description of the results of the multivariate statistical analysis is presented in the tbl. VII.4.4. At the interpretation stage, for completeness, the author considered it necessary to return the specialty V. Agriculture, shown in tbl. VII.4.4 in [] brackets. There, in the “Position in the profession” column, the rating of the ethnic group in the profession was determined by its frequency in the corresponding row (tbl. VII.4.1). For example, for the already cited series V. Agriculture, the ranking result will be as follows: Ukrainians – 1 (first position), Russians – 2, Poles and Germans – 3–4, Jews – 5 (last fifth position), which corresponds to the ordinal scale of measurements.

The first factor group included Poles and Germans, two relatively small ethnic groups in the region, concentrated in Right-Bank (tbl. VII.2.1). The social structure of both ethnic groups had its differences:

the Poles were traditionally distinguished by a significant stratum of nobility, while the Russified German nobles, as a rule, had no relation to the new waves of German peasant colonists (tbl. VII.2.3). Indirectly, this was reflected in the ratings of such a way of obtaining a livelihood as IV. Rentiers, living on welfare, especially income from capital or maintenance with a frequency of 109‰ (4th position) among Poles and 16‰ (5th position) among Germans. The comparatively high cultural level of Poles and Germans, knowledge of foreign languages (tbl. VII.3.1) contributed to their active involvement in the free professions: Science, literature, and art – 170‰ among Poles and 164‰ among Germans (3rd position in the overall rating). In addition, in category I. State and public service, free professions, Poles made a noticeable contribution to Private legal activity – 145‰ and Medical and sanitary activities – 121‰ (4th position in the rating). Engaged in agriculture, crafts, and trade, representatives of these ethnic groups provided themselves and their natives with sources of livelihood, but their overall results can hardly be called socially significant (tbl. VII.4.1; VII.4.4).

The second factor group is the Jews. The distribution of factor values and factor scores by professional groups (tbl. VII.4.3.b–c) rather clearly defines the areas of application of the main efforts of this ethnic group in the economic life of the region (tbl. VII.4.4). Unremarkable in the agricultural sector, the Jews have become the undisputed leaders in the field of trade – VIII. Finance, trade, and services (765‰), monopolizing the first position in 14 out of 16 trade specialties. Among them, Trade in grain products (946‰), Trade mediation (863‰), Trade in building materials and fuel (858‰) stand out. The Jews shared the lead in the Finance and credit specialty (391‰) with the Russians. The second in terms of the number of specialties mastered by representatives of this ethnic group was category VI. Processing and crafts – 316‰. Of the 18 specialties in this area, 3 were "Jewish", requiring the highest qualifications – Tools and precision mechanics (763‰), Polygraphy (553‰), Jewelry (411‰), and 2 more, related to the processing of agricultural products – Soft drinks (677‰) and Tobacco (592‰). In 4 professions, the main competitors of the Jews were Ukrainians: Clothing making (404‰), Plant and animal food (394‰), Alcohol production (390‰), Processing of animal products (350‰). In the Chemical products profession (360‰), Jews shared second place

with Russians, behind only Ukrainians. An honorable place in the life of Jewish communities was occupied by numerous “melamed” teachers of religious “heder” schools, which contributed to the ethnic group's placement in the leading position in the specialty Learning activities (527‰) of category I. State and public service, free professions (213‰ and overall 3rd position). However, at that time, Orthodox Jews were not allowed to teach in state schools and universities. In the author's opinion, in this case, there is a clear contradiction in the presentation of the Census results by its organizers and the actual significance of the activities of Jewish schools for the entire population of the region. As for the specialty of Science, literature, and art (312‰), the important contribution of ethnic Jews, mainly baptized graduates of gymnasiums and universities, is widely known. The professional series of the main professions of the considered factor and ethnic group of the population of Forest-Steppe Ukraine at the end of the 19th century is completed by category VII. Transport and communications (253‰), where Jews shared 2nd position with Russians. The professions Trade in grain products (946‰) and Trade mediation (863‰), like most other types of trade, required logistics and transport support, as a result of which the Carriage business (465‰) and other land transport (491‰) came under Jewish control.

The third factor group is represented by Russians. Its main factor characteristics were the professional categories II. Armed forces (526‰) and I. State and public service, free professions (333‰) (tbl. VII.4.3.b–c; VII.4.4). The quantitative predominance of Russians in the army was supported by the leadership of the empire at all stages of its existence. In the region under consideration, at the time of the 1897 Census, out of 143,267 military personnel, 52.6% were Russian and 35.5% were Ukrainian, with a decisive predominance of the Ukrainian population (tbl. VII.4.1). In 7 professions of category I. State and public service, free professions, the absolute leadership of Russians is noticeable only in Private legal activity (434‰). In three others, Russians shared the first position with Ukrainians – Administration, justice, and police (451‰), Clergy (379‰), Medical and sanitary activities (334‰), one with Jews – Science, literature, and art (277‰). The second position in the series of the specialty Public service (221‰) Russians occupied independently (after Ukrainians), and in the specialty Learning activities (223‰) they shared with Ukrainians. Category VII was a less significant but no less important factorial feature of the

group. Transport and communications (267‰), where Russians occupied the second position together with Jews. Within the category, Russians were leaders in the strategically important specialty of Post, telegraph, and telephone (585‰), and they also occupied the second position in the specialty of Railway transport (356‰) after Ukrainians.

The fourth factor group consisted of ethnic Ukrainians. It has been noted above that Ukrainians were absolute leaders in the category of specialties V. Agriculture – 918‰ (additionally Beekeeping and sericulture – 653‰, Animal breeding – 803‰) (tbl. VII.4.1; VII.4.4). It was in this sector of the economy that the main production function of the ethnic group was carried out. Among the factor indexes, the most important was VII. Transport and communications – 432‰, where representatives of the group occupied the first position in general and 2 of 5 specialties (Water transport – 664‰, and Railway transport – 536‰). Of equal importance was the category of professions VI. Processing and crafts – 474‰, in which Ukrainians independently occupied the first position in 8 of 18 specialties, mainly in the processing of raw materials, the manufacture of ceramics, clothing, and construction. In four other specialties, they shared the lead with Jews, and in two, the second position with Russians. Two more categories of specialties characterize the professional activity of the group as additional features. In category I. State and public service, free professions – 394‰, Ukrainians shared the lead with Russians in three specialties (Administration, justice, and police – 481‰, Clergy – 471‰, Medical and sanitary activities – 357‰), and in one, Public service – 656‰, they occupied the first position independently. In category III. Servants, day laborers – 658‰, which did not require high professional training and accepted the bulk of people from the villages fleeing to the towns from the land deficit, Ukrainians also predominated (tbl. VII.4.1, VII.4.4).

Summarizing the data presented, it can be concluded that in the social organism under consideration, the ethnic group of Ukrainians fulfilled the main production function, ensuring the creation of basic consumer and trade goods. Jews successfully managed the social role of product redistribution in raw or after processing through trade. The bearers of state control and management function were Russians – almost monopoly through the army or in cooperation with the most educated part of Ukrainians in civil affairs. Poles and Germans, along with other ethnic groups, took part in all types of public life, but most significantly in its cultural sphere.

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Table VII.4.1. The ethnic composition of livelihood professions, 1897

Livelihood professions	Ethnic groups: quantity/per 1000					
	Ukrainians	Jews	Poles	Russians	Germans	Total in group
I. State and public service, free professions	117388/394	63483/213	13717/46	99336/333	4023/14	297947/1000
Administration, justice, and police	30818/481	872/14	3160/49	28903/451	364/6	64117/1000
Public service	18829/656	2532/88	932/32	6343/221	81/3	28717/1000
Private legal activity	1078/184	1359/233	849/145	2535/434	22/4	5843/1000
Clergy	39084/471	11036/133	1202/15	31424/379	150/2	82896/1000
Learning activities	15157/206	38887/527	1925/26	16472/223	1296/18	73737/1000
Science, literature, and art	778/77	3137/312	1709/170	2783/277	1650/164	10057/1000
Medical and sanitary activities	11644/357	5660/174	3940/121	10876/334	460/14	32580/1000
II. Armed forces	50851/355	8201/57	7394/52	75327/526	1494/10	143267/1000
III. Servants, day laborers	494549/658	86052/114	59798/80	101074/134	10263/14	751736/1000
IV. Rentiers or living on welfare	86273/384	44745/199	20893/93	69636/310	3210/14	224757/1000
Income from capital or maintenance	57715/339	38345/225	18512/109	53093/312	2709/16	170374/1000
Income from state, private, and social aid	28558/525	6400/118	2381/44	16543/304	501/9	54383/1000
V. Agriculture	11647816/918	24322/2	153074/12	702967/55	164859/13	12693038/1000
Agriculture	11612474/918	23299/2	150860/12	698000/55	163560/13	12648193/1000
Beekeeping and sericulture	2900/653	48/11	340/77	1129/254	26/6	4443/1000
Animal breeding	32442/803	975/24	1874/46	3838/95	1273/32	40402/1000
VI. Processing and crafts	698132/474	466437/316	58456/40	227525/154	23847/16	1474397/1000
Forestry	17981/658	2734/100	1879/69	3229/118	1490/55	27313/1000
Mining	3063/601	1412/277	128/25	457/90	37/7	5097/1000

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Fibrous processing	46924/ 521	25833/ 287	1384/ 15	13849/ 154	2132/ 24	90122/ 1000
Processing of animal products	21695/ 377	20151/ 350	1298/ 23	14060/ 244	315/ 5	57519/ 1000
Wood processing	73032/ 474	46528/ 302	8232/ 53	23767/ 154	2517/ 16	154076/ 1000
Metal processing	69546/ 478	37354/ 257	11563/ 79	24331/ 167	2712/ 19	145506/ 1000
Ceramic production	29107/ 657	6736/ 152	2563/ 58	5378/ 121	504/ 11	44288/ 1000
Chemical products	4718/ 295	5763/ 360	811/ 51	4429/ 276	298/ 19	16019/ 1000
Alcohol production	5247/ 385	5313/ 390	1093/ 80	1662/ 122	314/ 23	13629/ 1000
Soft drinks	722/ 198	2473/ 677	46/ 13	385/ 105	29/ 8	3655/ 1000
Plant and animal food	49206/ 376	51597/ 394	8220/ 63	17563/ 134	4367/ 33	130953/ 1000
Tobacco	1908/ 209	5419/ 592	50/ 5	1268/ 139	502/ 55	9147/ 1000
Polygraphy	2644/ 147	9912/ 553	521/ 29	3800/ 212	1057/ 59	17934/ 1000
Tools precision mechanics	469/ 80	4497/ 763	171/ 29	637/ 108	118/ 20	5892/ 1000
Jewelry	3863/ 318	4987/ 411	392/ 32	2780/ 229	122/ 10	12144/ 1000
Clothing making	223519/ 467	193420/ 404	8620/ 18	48607/ 102	4512/ 9	478678/ 1000
Housing construction	132067/ 557	40137/ 169	7483/ 32	55715/ 237	1667/ 7	237069/ 1000
Construction of wooden wheeled and water transport	829/ 417	266/ 134	233/ 117	617/ 311	41/ 21	1986/ 1000
Other crafts	11592/ 496	1905/ 82	3769/ 161	4991/ 214	1113/ 48	23370/ 1000
VII. Transport and communications	85758/ 432	50287/ 253	8576/ 43	52992/ 267	1052/ 5	198665/ 1000
Water transport	6258/ 664	2174/ 231	80/ 8	832/ 88	76/ 8	9420/ 1000
Railway transport	42079/ 536	2036/ 26	5745/ 73	27940/ 356	653/ 8	78453/ 1000
Carriage business	32124/ 343	43517/ 465	2111/ 23	15634/ 167	152/ 2	93538/ 1000
Other land transport	993/ 216	2258/ 491	119/ 26	1186/ 258	39/ 8	4595/ 1000

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Post, telegraph, and telephone	4304/ 340	302/ 24	521/ 41	7400/ 585	132/ 10	12659/ 1000
VIII. Finance, trade, services	114451/ 134	650910/ 765	8248/ 10	74144/ 87	3550/ 4	851303/ 1000
Finance and credit	909/ 141	2516/ 391	543/ 84	2351/ 366	109/ 17	6428/ 1000
Trade mediation	881/ 37	20761/ 863	325/ 14	1969/ 82	113/ 5	24049/ 1000
Trade in general	17359/ 111	128113/ 818	834/ 5	10034/ 64	340/ 2	156680/ 1000
Livestock trade	6006/ 141	34042/ 798	134/ 3	2414/ 57	78/ 2	42674/ 1000
Trade in grain products	3891/ 38	96380/ 946	55/ 1	1493/ 15	16/ 0	101835/ 100
Trade in other agricultural products	28770/ 119	192046/ 795	1750/ 7	18348/ 76	693/ 3	241607/ 1000
Trade in building materials and fuel	4370/ 85	43886/ 858	277/ 5	2406/ 47	207/ 4	51146/ 1000
Trade in household items	1747/ 165	7528/ 710	71/ 7	1228/ 116	24/ 2	10598/ 1000
Trade in metal products, machinery, and weapons	968/ 91	8274/ 781	130/ 12	1139/ 108	77/ 7	10588/ 1000
Trade in fabrics and clothing	6401/ 103	48910/ 791	175/ 3	6275/ 101	104/ 2	61865/ 1000
Trade in leather and furs	3775/ 143	20307/ 771	45/ 2	2197/ 83	7/ 0	26331/ 1000
Trade in luxury goods	764/ 151	2309/ 458	226/ 45	1426/ 283	318/ 63	5043/ 1000
Trade in other items	1902/ 128	11010/ 743	162/ 11	1232/ 83	507/ 34	14813/ 1000
Distribution trade	3485/ 262	7773/ 585	72/ 5	1936/ 146	12/ 1	13278/ 1000
Inns, hotels, and clubs	5442/ 187	14696/ 505	1334/ 46	7284/ 250	328/ 11	29084/ 1000
Alcohol trade	14596/ 554	3048/ 116	966/ 37	7524/ 285	227/ 9	26361/ 1000
Hygiene and sanitation	13185/ 456	9311/ 322	1149/ 40	4888/ 169	390/ 13	28923/ 1000
Region total	13295218/ 799	1394437/ 84	330156/ 20	1403001/ 84	212298/ 13	16635110/ 1000

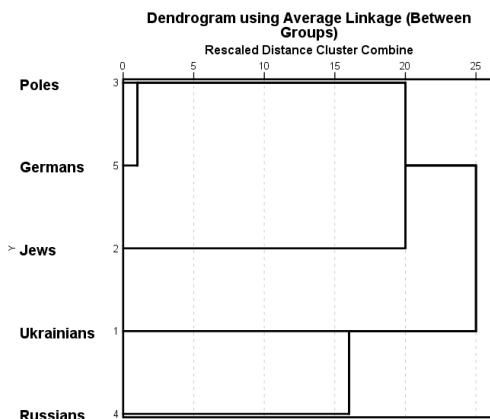
Source: calculated by the author according to (Pervaya vseobshchaya perepis naseleniya Rossiyskoy imperii, 1897. Kievskaya guberniya, 1904, pp. 178–183; Ibid. Podolskaya guberniya, 1904, pp. 174–177; Ibid. Volynskaya guberniya, 1904, pp. 164–171; Ibid. Poltavskaya guberniya, 1904, pp. 186–190; Ibid. Chernigovskaya guberniya, 1904, pp. 202–206; Ibid. Kharkovskaya guberniya, 1904, pp. 188–190).

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Table VII.4.2. Ranking of ethnic groups in professions*, 1897

Livelihood activities/Ethnic groups	Ukrainians	Jews	Poles	Russians	Germans
I. State and public service, free professions	100	54	12	85	4
II. Armed forces	67	11	10	100	2
III. Servants, day laborers	100	17	12	20	2
IV. Rentiers or living on welfare	100	52	24	81	4
VI. Processing and crafts	100	67	8	32	3
VII. Transport and communications	100	59	10	62	1
VIII. Finance, trade, services	18	100	1	11	1

* Without "V. Agriculture"



Ethnic groups	Proximity matrix				
	Matrix file input				
	Ukrainians	Jews	Poles	Russians	Germans
Ukrainians	0	155	203	119	228
Jews	155	0	135	137	150
Poles	203	135	0	142	27
Russians	119	137	142	0	165
Germans	228	150	27	165	0

Figure VII.4.1. Cluster classification of ethnic composition of professions, 1897

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**Table VII.4.3. Factor analysis
of ethnic composition of professions, 1897**

a) Variance explained

Component	Initial eigenvalues			Rotation sums of squared loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.93	58.57	58.57	1.64	32.88	32.88
2	0.89	17.86	76.43	1.11	22.27	55.15
3	0.66	13.14	89.57	1.01	20.19	75.34
4	0.27	5.38	94.96	0.98	19.62	94.96

Extraction method: Principal component analysis.

b) Components and factor value

Index/Component/Factor value	F1	F2	F3	F4
I. State and public service, free professions	0.54	0.67	0.92	0.47
II. Armed forces	-0.56	-1.26	1.32	-0.85
III. Servants, day laborers	-0.04	-1.46	-1.51	0.36
IV. Rentiers or living on welfare	1.88	-0.06	0.14	-0.26
VI. Processing and crafts	0.01	0.77	-0.58	0.88
VII. Transport and communications	-1.20	0.26	0.46	1.09
VIII. Finance, trade, services	-0.64	1.08	-0.75	-1.70

c) Rotated component matrix

Factor group/Component/Factor score	F1	F2	F3	F4
1. Poles	0.80	-0.34	0.21	0.28
1. Germans	0.88		0.24	0.25
2. Jews		0.93	-0.22	-0.21
3. Russians	0.29	-0.24	0.92	
4. Ukrainians	0.38	-0.25		0.89

Extraction method: Principal component analysis. Rotation method:

Varimax with Kaiser Normalization. Rotation converged in 6 iterations.

**Table VII.4.4. Leadership of ethnic groups in professions
(multivariate statistical model)**

Factor group		Profession and ethnic group's share in it (%)	Position in the profession
Factor score	Factor value		
1. Poles		[V. Agriculture – 12]	3–4 with Germans
F1–0,80	1,88	IV. Rentiers, living on welfare – 93:	4
		Income from capital or maintenance – 109	4
	0,54	I. State and public service, free professions – 46:	4
		Science, literature, and art – 170	3 with Germans

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		Private legal activity – 145	4
		Medical and sanitary activities – 121	4
1. Germans		[V. Agriculture – 13]	3–4 with Poles
F1–0,88	1,88	IV. Rentiers or living on welfare – 14:	5
		Income from capital or maintenance – 16	5
	0,54	I. State and public service, free professions – 14:	5
		Science, literature, and art – 164	3 with Poles
2. Jews		[V. Agriculture – 2]	4–5
F2–0,93	0,88	VIII. Finance, trade, services – 765:	1
		Finance and credit – 391	1 with Russian
		Trade in grain products – 946	1
		Trade mediation – 863	1
		Trade in building materials and fuel – 858	1
		Trade in general – 818	1
		Livestock trade – 798	1
		Trade in other agricultural products – 795	1
		Trade in fabrics and clothing – 791	1
		Trade in metal products, machinery, and weapons – 781	1
		Trade in leather and furs – 771	1
		Trade in other items – 743	1
		Trade in household items – 710	1
		Distribution trade – 585	1
		Inns, hotels, and clubs – 505	1
		Trade in luxury goods – 458	1
	0,77	VI. Processing and crafts – 316:	2
		Tools and precision mechanics – 763	1
		Soft drinks – 677	1
		Tobacco – 592	1
		Polygraphy – 553	1
		Jewelry – 411	1
		Clothing making – 404	1 with Ukrainians
		Plant and animal food – 394	1 with Ukrainians
		Alcohol production – 390	1 with Ukrainians
		Chemical products – 360	2 with Russian
		Processing of animal products – 350	1 with Ukrainians
	0,67	I. State and public service, free professions – 213:	3
		Learning activities – 527	1
		Science, literature, and art – 312	1
	0,26	VII. Transport and communications – 253:	2 with Russian
		Carriage business – 465	1
		Other land transport – 491	1
3. Russian		[V. Agriculture – 55]	2
F3–0,92	1,32	II. Armed forces – 526	1

CHAPTER VII

0,92	I. State and public service, free professions – 333: Administration, justice, and police – 451 Private legal activity – 434 Clergy – 379 Medical and sanitary activities – 334 Science, literature, and art – 277 Learning activities – 223 Public service – 221	1 with Ukrainians 1 with Ukrainians 1 1 with Ukrainians 1 with Ukrainians 1 with Jews 2 with Ukrainians 2
0,46	VII. Transport and communications – 267: Post, telegraph, and telephone – 585 Railway transport – 356 Other land transport – 258 Carriage business – 167	2 with Jews 1 2 2 with Ukrainians 3
4. Ukrainians	[V. Agriculture - 918]	1
F4-0,89 1,09	VII. Transport and communications – 432: Water transport – 664 Railway transport – 536	1 1 1
0,88	VI. Processing and crafts – 474: Forestry – 658 Ceramic production – 657 Mining – 601 Housing construction – 557 Fibrous processing – 521 Other crafts – 496 Metal processing – 478 Clothing making – 467 Construction of wooden wheeled and water transport – 417 Alcohol production – 385 Processing of animal products – 377 Plant and animal food – 376 Jewelry – 318 Chemical products – 295	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 with Jews 1 1 with Jews 1 with Jews 1 with Jews 2 with Russian 2 with Russian
0,47	I. State and public service, free professions – 394: Public service – 656 Administration, justice, and police – 481 Clergy – 471 Medical and sanitary activities – 357	1 with Russian 1 1 with Russian 1 with Russian 1 with Russian
0,36	III. Servants, day laborers – 658	1

CONCLUSION

Summing up the general results of the study of the society of Forest-Steppe Ukraine in the middle – second half of the 19th century, the author considers it possible to highlight the following innovations:

1. Statement of the problem itself. Similar regional studies on Ukraine's history, especially using statistical materials and appropriate methodological techniques, have not yet been conducted.

2. For the first time, a multidimensional statistical model of the demographic potential of Forest-Steppe Ukraine in the mid-19th century has been created, verified by statistical data on the region's demography in the second half of the century.

3. For the first time, a spatial-dynamic model of negative changes in providing the population with agricultural resources from the mid-1840s to the early 1880s has been proposed for the region under consideration, verified using statistical data from the end of the 19th century.

4. For the first time, a regional sociological multidimensional statistical model in Ukrainian historiography has been created. This model includes parameters such as society's composition, spatial characteristics, and the dynamics of changes over time. The conclusions made on the materials of the mid-19th century have been clarified using statistical data from the 80s and 90s of the 19th century.

5. For the first time in Eastern Europe, the classification and typology of urban settlements in the 19th century were taken beyond the endless exchange of opinions and placed on a solid foundation of statistical data and research methods. Unfortunately, the author was unable to compare the results obtained with materials from the end of the 19th century since their publication at the beginning of the 20th century, having the character of a reference book on issues of everyday life of city dwellers, was characterized by unfortunate omissions in the economic section (Goroda Rossii v 1904 godu, 1906).

6. For the first time in Ukraine, at the level of the Right-Bank subregion, a dynamic statistical model of changes in the ethnic composition of the population in the second half of the 19th century has been proposed, supplemented for the entire Forest-Steppe region by materials from the First Census of 1897.

CONCLUSION

7. For the first time in Ukrainian historiography of the 19th century, the issue of the state of health and the health care system in six provinces of Forest-Steppe Ukraine has been comprehensively examined using statistical data, which marked the beginning of the history of domestic medical statistics.

8. In the final section of the study, a multidimensional statistical model of the ethnic content in the region's main livelihood areas and specialties at the end of the 19th century is proposed for the first time, and the associated functional characteristics of each of the main ethnic groups are determined.

All models are built on the same source base using the same methods, making the obtained results comparable in regional and interregional studies.

This is the author's opinion on the results of his work, which cannot but be subjective. The Reader will give an objective assessment of his efforts.