

Ukraine and the Border Issues

by

Stephen Rapawy

**Center for International Research
U.S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233-3700**

CIR Research Note

May 1993

Ukraine and the Border Issues

by

Stephen Rapawy

**Center for International Research
U.S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233-3700**

CIR Research Note

May 1993

CONTENTS

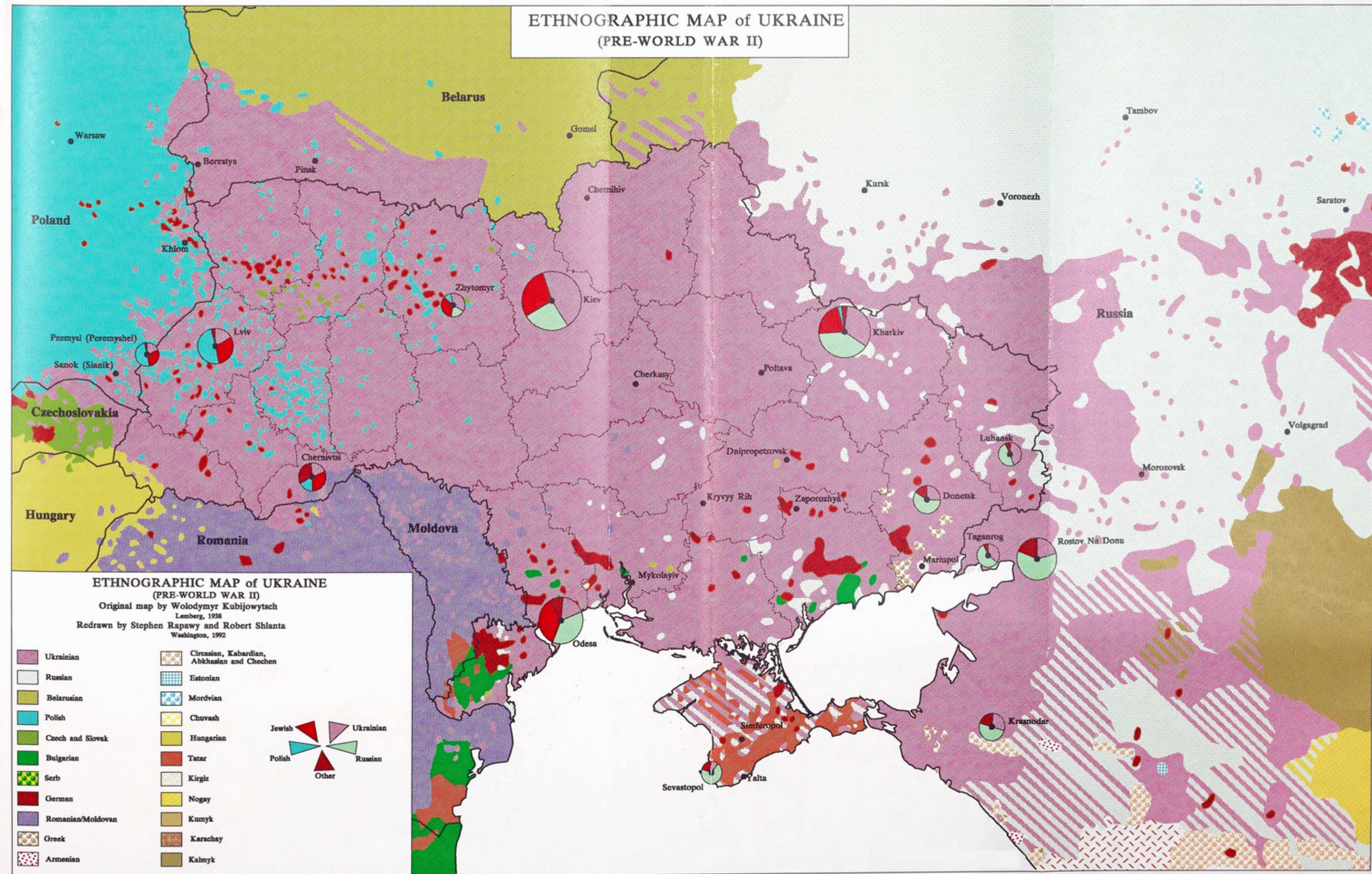
PREFACE	v
ETHNOGRAPHIC MAP OF UKRAINE, PRE-WWII	vii
AN OVERVIEW	1
THE RUSSIAN BORDER	5
Expansion of Ukraine	5
Ethnic Changes	7
THE MOLDOVAN - ROMANIAN BORDER	10
The Carpathian Mountains	10
The Steppe	11
HUNGARIAN AND SLOVAK BORDERS	13
Rus', Ruthenia and Ukraine	13
Current Dispute	15
POLISH AND BELARUSIAN BORDERS	17
World War I	17
The Interwar Period	18
World War II	19
TEXT TABLES	22
Table 1. Number and Share of Ukrainian Males in Russia Based on the V Registration (1795) and the All-Russian Census of Population: 1897	22
Table 2. Number of Ukrainians in the Russian Empire: 1897	24
Table 3. Ukrainians in Ukraine and Adjacent Areas: 1926	28
Table 4. Nationality Composition of the Odesa Oblast: 1989	33
APPENDIX A. SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS	34
Table A-1. Nationality Composition of the Population, by Oblast: 1989	36
Table A-2. Language Characteristics of the Population, by Oblast and Nationality: 1989	40
Table A-3. Fluency in Ukrainian and Russian, by Oblast: 1989	44

Table A-4.	Mixed Marriages in Ukraine: 1978 and 1988	45
Table A-5.	Educational Attainment of Employed Population: 1989	46
Table A-6.	General Education: 1990	47
Table A-7.	Language of Instruction in General Education Schools: 1980, 1988 and 1990	48
Table A-8.	Language of Instruction in Schools of Oblast Capitals in Ukraine: June 1987	49
Table A-9.	Graduates of Specialized Secondary Educational Institutions in Ukraine, by Specialty: 1980, 1985 and 1990	50
Table A-10.	Higher Education in Ukraine: 1990	51
Table A-11.	Graduates of Higher Educational Institutions, by Specialty: 1980, 1985 and 1990	52
Table A-12.	Holdings and Circulation of the Libraries of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine, by Language: 1990	53
Table A-13.	Employment in Ukraine, by Oblast: 1985 and 1990	54
Table A-14.	Employment Services: 1990	55
Table A-15.	Pensioners in Ukraine, by Oblast and Category: 1990	56
Table A-16.	Source of Income of the Population in Ukraine: 1989	57
Table A-17.	Average Monthly Wage, by Oblast and Category of Worker in Ukraine: 1980 and 1990	58
Table A-18.	Per Capita Output of Consumer Goods in Ukraine, by Oblast: 1990 . .	59
Table A-19.	Production of Textiles, Knitted Wear and Footwear in Ukraine, by Oblast: 1985 and 1990	60
Table A-20.	Output of Agricultural Products in Ukraine, by Oblast: 1976 to 1990 .	61
Table A-21.	Output of Selected Agricultural Products in Ukraine, by Oblast: 1986 to 1990	62
Table A-22.	Cooperatives in Ukraine: 1990	63
Table A-23.	Trade Outlets in Ukraine: 1980 and 1990	63
Table A-24.	Services in Ukraine, by Oblast: 1985 and 1990	64
Table A-25.	Dwellings Commissioned by the State in Ukraine, by Oblast: 1976 to 1990	65
Table A-26.	Per Capita Living Space in Ukraine, by Oblast: 1980, 1985 and 1990 .	66
Table A-27.	Family Welfare in Ukraine: 1990	67
Table A-28.	Prospects for Family Welfare in Ukraine in 1 to 2 Years: 1990	68
Table A-29.	Population Characteristics for Ukraine and Selected European Countries	69
Table A-30.	Per Capita Output of Major Industrial and Agricultural Products in Ukraine and Selected European Countries: 1989	69

PREFACE

The Europe/Commonwealth of Independent States (ECIS) Branch of the Center for International Research has initiated a new series of short reports on Ukraine and the Border Issues. All Ukrainian borders with neighboring countries were discussed whether or not there are current territorial disputes. These papers are now published in a single report together with statistical material for Ukraine on demography, economics and living conditions.

ETHNOGRAPHIC MAP of UKRAINE (PRE-WORLD WAR II)



AN OVERVIEW

The sudden disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991 lifted the Ukrainian question out of the scholarly literature, of interest only to students of East European history, and placed it on the front pages of newspapers worldwide. The abrupt appearance of a state with 52 million people, a military with nuclear weapons and a territory second in size only to Russia in Europe, evoked surprise and concern. With the removal of Soviet power, the new state was immediately confronted with territorial claims by neighboring countries increasing the concern over the possibility of bloody border disputes in the heart of Eastern Europe, similar to the ethnic strife in the Caucasus and the civil war in Yugoslavia.

Ukraine, like other East European countries which regained independence in the twentieth century, has a complex history going back to the early middle ages. During much of its history, Ukraine was partitioned among neighboring states leading to population shifts and giving rise to contending territorial claims. Specific border issues can be understood only in the context of these historical events affecting Ukraine as a whole over a long period of time.

The history of Ukraine begins with the formation of Kievan Rus' in the ninth century. The new state was organized by Varangians (Norsemen) under the Rurikide dynasty and included present western Russia, Belarus, north-central and western Ukraine. Western ethnographic boundaries of Ukraine were established largely in the tenth century and remained comparatively stable until the Second World War. After seizing the throne of Kiev in 980, Volodymyr the Great initiated a series of campaigns in the west incorporating Slavic tribes in what is now western Ukraine into the Kievan State. The region became part of Rus' and accepted Eastern Christianity giving it a permanent pro-Kiev orientation despite subsequent political changes.

Eastern Christianity in the Carpathian region actually pre-dates the official conversion to Christianity in Kiev in 988.¹ Moravian rule at the time extended north of the Carpathian Mountains and Slavic Rite bishops were appointed for Crocow and Przemyśl (Peremysel).² Destruction of the Moravian state by Magyars and pressure by the Roman Church, displaced the Slavic Rite by the Latin Rite, except in the territories which became part of Rus'.

¹Evidence has been found of a cathedral going back to the beginning of the tenth century in Przemyśl. This city continued to serve as a major administrative center of the Eastern Church until 1944.

²The Slavic Rite (patterned on Greek Church Service but using old Slavonic as a liturgical language) started spreading to the region from Greater Moravia when Saints Cyril and Methodus started their missionary work in 863.

The southern and eastern boundaries of the Ukrainian Rus' fluctuated considerably at this time. Settlers were unable to establish permanent communities in the southern steppes because of repeated devastation by steppe nomads. In contrast, settlements in the northeastern Ukraine fared better since the area was partially wooded and thus could blunt or slow down nomadic forays mounted on horseback. Throughout this period, the sedentary population was subjected to the nomadic forays but a cataclysmic event occurred in December 1240 when Mongols sacked Kiev and broke up the Kievan State. Although declining in power and prestige, Kiev was still considered a grand prize given its wealth and significance as the seat of the metropolitan of Rus'.³ The countryside was ravaged, depopulated and put under direct Mongol administration. Outlying principalities also had to submit to the Mongols but native princes were left to administer day to day affairs. The amount of Mongol control differed among principalities but all became Mongol vassals or were at least forced to pay tribute at some point. One such area was the Volhynia-Galicia Principality which continued a precarious existence for another century. It included western Ukraine and part of the present day southwestern Belarus, a sizeable political entity by medieval standards. The Principality was devastated by Mongol raids several times and was forced to pay tribute to the Golden Horde, but still managed to retain considerable sovereignty. Overtime, Mongol danger from the east diminished only to be replaced by more threatening developments to the north and west.

Under the pressure of Teutonic Knights, Lithuanian tribes formed a unified state and during the reign of Gedimin (1316-1341) started expanding into Belarusian and the Ukrainian lands. By the end of the fourteenth century all Belarusian and Ukrainian lands, with the exception of Galicia, were under Lithuanian control as far as the Black Sea. Despite this new conquest, cultural and national identity were preserved because the Lithuanians ruled through local princes using local language, laws and customs. In Ukrainian historiography the Lithuanian rule is viewed as a quasi-indigenous state with the Gedimin dynasty replacing the Rurikide dynasty.

Lithuania was not the only western neighbor to threaten Ukraine. The unification of the Polish principalities under Casimir III the Great (1333-1370) precipitated a Polish *drang nach osten*. In 1340, exactly 100 years after the Mongols sacked Kiev, Poles captured Lviv. Popular reaction against the invasion drove the Poles out, but in 1349 the Polish acquisition of Galicia became permanent. During the next century Poland and Lithuania formed a commonwealth with Poland decidedly the senior partner. The union became a mechanism through which Polish rule was extended to the remaining Ukrainian lands.

Polish conquest brought many changes to Ukraine, including shifts in the ethnic make-up of the population that are still evident today. Unlike Lithuanians, Poles installed their own administrators and laws, Latin and Polish became official languages and the state promoted

³Prior to the mongol invasion, powerful political and economic centers were already developing in the northeast, Rostov-Suzdal' region, and in the west, Volhynia-Galicia Principality. By the end of the thirteenth century the metropolitan moved to the northeast settling eventually in Moscow, further reducing political significance of Kiev.

Roman Catholicism among the Orthodox population. The Chelm (Kholm) region and Galicia were the first Ukrainian territories to be affected by the imposition of direct Polish control in the fourteenth century. Under the protection of the Crown, Franciscans and Dominicans started proselytizing in Galicia. A Roman Catholic Archbishop's See was established in Halych in 1375 and later transferred to Lviv. A more aggressive stance was taken in Pszemysl where an Orthodox Cathedral was given to the Catholic Church in 1442. Polish laws, courts and administration were introduced in 1434 and Polish nobility replaced local nobility. The latter's eclipse became permanent through their eventual merger with the peasantry. Towns were placed under the Magdeberg Law, permitting local autonomy, but the rights of the Orthodox population were restricted. The remaining Ukrainian lands came under Polish control through the Union of Lublin, which established the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. During the Lithuanian period, local laws and language were used in administration and native nobility enjoyed full rights. Thus the privileges of custom, language and law enjoyed during the Lithuanian period were revoked under the Polish administration. In the villages, free peasantry was enserfed and greater burdens were placed on the rural population. Their obligations to the nobles increased six-fold in Galicia during the sixteenth century and in Volhynia serfs sometimes were required to work as much as 3 days a week for their masters.

The population of the Commonwealth was composed principally of Poles, Ukrainians, Belarusians and Lithuanians, but there were also smaller groups including Karims, Armenians, Germans and Jews. These groups usually lived in towns and, if numerous enough, were governed by their own laws as amended by a charter issued to them. Jews were the largest among these groups and played an important role in the history of the region. Large Jewish immigration was precipitated by expulsions from Western Europe and encouragement by the Polish kings to settle in the country. The crown hoped that Jews would strengthen the state by expanding commerce and industry. Casimir the Great in 1334 issued a charter giving Jewish communities a considerable amount of self-rule and, as the Polish state expanded eastward, Jews settled in large numbers in Belarus and Ukraine reaching as far east as the Smolensk-Kiev line. By the end of the seventeenth century, about two-thirds of world Jewry lived in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

Ukraine during this time was expanding east of Kiev along the forest-steppe zone towards Kharkiv and south towards the Black Sea. The breakup of the Golden Horde made the steppes somewhat safer for settlement. But incessant warfare with the nomads continued until the incorporation of the Khanate of Crimea into the Russian Empire at the end of the eighteenth century. The push eastward also had an economic impetus that required opening up new crop lands to satisfy the growing demands for Ukrainian wheat in the rising urban centers of Western Europe. Export of wheat through the Baltic port of Gdansk alone increased from about 10,000 sacks at the end of the fifteenth century to 129,000 sacks in 1648. Eastward expansion was further reinforced by the Polish Crown which frequently rewarded nobles for their services with large tracts of land on the Ukrainian frontiers. To solve labor shortage, magnates sponsored Polish and German settlements and encouraged Ukrainian peasantry to settle in the "free settlements" (Slobody) where corvee obligations were suspended for 10 to 20 years. Thousands of towns and villages sprang up on the steppes as people in the populated regions of Galicia and

Volhynia took advantage of greater freedom and more land.

Despite these attractions, life on the frontiers was not harmonious. Some people moved deeper into the steppes to escape feudal obligations and formed Cossack (armed) settlements. Others remained but frequently revolted against the re-imposition of corvee systems, even though it was less burdensome than in older areas. As was often the case, ethnic, religious, and class backgrounds often coincided along divisive lines. The rural population was mostly Ukrainian and Orthodox while landlords were usually either Roman Catholic Poles or Polanized Ukrainians who converted to Catholicism. Towns were Polish in character and populated largely by Poles and Jews. Poles served in administration as well as trades while Jews were merchants, artisans and provided a variety of services for the estates. Therefore peasant and Cossack revolts immediately took on ethnic and religious coloration.

The Cossack revolt in 1648 precipitated a general uprising in Ukraine that lasted until 1686. In the end, Russia took the city of Kiev and the territory east of the Dnieper River, Poland received everything to the west of Dnieper until the eighteenth century when the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was dismembered completely. The 38 year long war which involved Poland, Russia, Ukraine, Moldova and the Ottoman Empire left the country devastated. The long conflict intensified migration as many people settled east of the Dnieper and especially along the Ukrainian northern border with Russia. Russia built a series of fortifications in the area (Belgorod Line) and encouraged Ukrainian Cossack settlements, even before the conflict, in order to shield Russian populated areas in the north from Tatar raids. The settlements ran south of Belgorod and Voronezh reaching the upper part of the Khoper River near Novokhopersk. They not only protected Russians but blocked their access to the Black Sea steppes as well. Over the next two centuries Ukrainians settled the Black Sea steppes and northwestern part of the Caucasus.

This brief historical survey provides context for the map by Kubijovyc showing settlement patterns by nationality early in this century. A modified version of the original is shown with the 1991 border of Ukraine with adjacent countries. The political boundaries do not coincide with ethnic boundaries as large tracts of land settled by Ukrainians in the Don region and North Caucasus became part of Russia: The map also shows the Black Sea steppes with greater ethnic diversity and the Donbass with less Russification than is the case now. Other important changes include west and northwest ethnic Ukrainian territories which became part of Poland and Belarus. Areas where Ukrainians comprised at least one-half of the population are shown as ethnic Ukrainian territories. This overstates the homogeneity of the country, especially since cities were largely non-Ukrainian. Nationality composition of some cities are superimposed on the map to indicate ethnic diversity.

THE RUSSIAN BORDER

Expansion of Ukraine

The 1686 treaty proclaiming "eternal peace" between Poland and Russia finalized the partition of Ukraine. Russia received the Left Bank Ukraine, territory east of the Dnieper River, the city of Kiev and its environs and a large portion of the Right Bank Ukraine, west of Dnieper where the river bends to the east. The rest of Ukraine remained under Poland. The territory under Russia was divided into three administrative units: the Hetmanate, Sloboda Ukraine, and Zaporizhzhya.

The Hetmanate included the Chernihiv, Kiev and Poltava regions, old settled Ukrainian lands, and the Starodub district north of Chernihiv, now part of Russia. Hetmanate territory was divided into ten districts (regiments), but comprised a single autonomous political unit governed by the hetman, the top Cossack chieftain. The Cossack state lasted about a hundred years but its autonomy was threatened from the beginning and suffered curtailment after the Battle of Poltava in 1709 when Hetman Mazepa went over to the Swedes. The Hetmanate, abolished in 1781 by Catherine II, served as a model in organizing Sloboda Ukraine to the east.

Ukrainians started settling in Sloboda Ukraine in 1638 when a group of Cossacks fled the territory under Poland after an unsuccessful rebellion. But the large flow of Ukrainians only started in the second half of the seventeenth century in response to a revolt against Poland and the ensuing wars. After 1685, the region was divided into five districts (regiments) named after the principal cities: Kharkiv, Izyum, Okhtyrka, Ostrogozhsk and Sumy. The regiments, unlike those in the Hetmanate, did not form an autonomous region but were subordinated separately to a Moscow representative in Belgorod. Nevertheless, the population enjoyed greater freedom than most areas of the Russian Empire. In 1765, the Sloboda Regiments were abolished, and most of that territory formed Kharkiv Guberniya. The remaining Ukrainian territory became part of Kursk and Voronezh Guberniyas. In 1795, Ukrainians comprised 86 percent of the male population in the Kharkiv Guberniya, 40 percent in Voronezh and 27 percent in Kursk.⁴

In the late 18th century, the Zaporizhzhya region included most of the present Donbass and the lower Right Bank Ukraine stretching as far west as the Boh River, but excluding the

⁴The fifth Registration taken in 1795 reports only male population.

Black Sea coast.⁵ As in the Hetmanate and Sloboda Ukraine, opposition to Russian rule in Ukraine was not tolerated. In 1775 as the Russian army was returning from the war against Turkey, it launched a surprise attack and destroyed the sich. The Cossack chieftain was exiled to the Solovki Islands and senior officers were sent to Siberia while thousands of Cossacks fled and established a new sich south of the Danube River. Incorporation of the Khanate of Crimea into the Russian Empire and expulsion of Turkey from the northern shores of the Black Sea opened the steppes to unhindered settlement. Territories along the Black Sea were merged with Zaporizhzhya into a single administrative unit and named New Russia.⁶

Catherine II appointed Grigorii Potemkin as governor of New Russia and strenuous effort was made to settle the region quickly by bringing in people both from outside the Empire and from the different regions within the country. Orthodox groups from the Balkans and the Ottoman Empire--Serbs, Bulgars, Greeks, Romanians, Armenians--settled in large numbers. Germans settled in compact rural communities frequently organized along religious lines. Jews were granted special permission to settle because the area was outside the Pale, i.e., territory that was never a part of the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and therefore closed to the Jews. As a result, Odesa eventually became one of the major Jewish centers in Ukraine. From within the Empire, both Russians and Ukrainians settled the regions. Land grants were given to both Russian and Ukrainian officials and officers who then suspended corvee obligations for 20 to 30 years to attract settlers to work the fields.

By 1795 Ukrainians accounted for 83 percent of the population in Katarynoslav, 91 percent in Kherson and a minority, 24 percent, in Tavrida. In addition to the legal factors, there were other forces driving settlement patterns. A combination of high birthrates, lack of job creating industrial development, and availability of quality farmland on the frontiers both pushed and pulled the population relentlessly eastward. By the second half of the nineteenth century, Ukrainians were migrating to North Caucasus in large numbers.

Settlement of North Caucasus began in 1792 when 13,000 soldiers who fought in a war against Turkey received land on the Kuban River as a reward for their services. The troops were organized in Zaporizhzhya according to Cossack precepts⁷ in 1787-91. The settlement grew very rapidly because of heavy migration from Ukraine, especially in the second half of the nineteenth century when the Black Sea steppes were settled and the abolition of serfdom in 1861

⁵The area derives its name from the word Zaporizhzhska Sich (Fort Beyond The Rapids). In 1552 Cossacks built a permanent wooden fortification (sich) on the Little Khortytsya Island in the Dnieper River south of the rapids, near the present city of Zaporizhzhya. During the next two centuries, the sich was moved a number of times, but was usually rebuilt on a river island.

⁶In 1802 New Russia was divided into three guberniyas--Katerynoslav, Kherson and Tavrida, which include Crimea.

⁷Originally dubbed the "Loyal Zaporizhzhya Troops" they were later renamed Black Sea Cossacks. In 1861 some troops from the Don region were attached to the Black Sea Cossacks who were renamed Kuban Cossacks.

removed constraints on the movement of the peasantry. Reportedly, Ukrainians comprised 75 percent of the Kuban Cossacks in 1917. In 1926 Ukrainians in North Caucasian Kray (northwest Caucasus and Rostov Oblast) totaled 3.1 million and comprised 61 percent of the population in the Kuban Okrug.

The administrative reorganization at the beginning of the nineteenth century in the Russian Empire essentially fixed the current boundaries of Ukraine. The Empire was divided into guberniyas with Ukrainians comprising a majority in ten guberniyas, excluding Crimea which was a part of Tavrida Guberniya). But many predominantly Ukrainian districts were incorporated into neighboring guberniyas where Ukrainians became a minority. In the January 22, 1918 proclamation of Ukraine's independence, the newly formed Ukrainian government claimed ten guberniyas. The new state was to consist of Kiev, Volyn, Podilya and Chelm guberniyas, carved out of the Right Bank Ukraine acquired during the partitions of Poland in 1793 and 1795 and the six eastern guberniyas—Chernihiv, Poltava, Kharkiv, Katerynoslav, Kherson and Tavrida with some adjustments. The proclamation excluded Crimea but the southern portion of Grodno Guberniya was claimed for Ukraine. These boundaries were recognized by Germany, the Austro-Hungarian Empire and Soviet Russia in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk in 1918. Subsequently the Skoropadsky's Government (April 1918 to December 1918) claimed for Ukraine all the territories recognized in the treaty as well as southern portions of Minsk, Mogilev, Kursk and Vornesh Guberniyas and a western portion of the Don Cossack lands. This claim would have brought all ethnic Ukrainian territories within the Ukrainian state, except the Kuban region, and would have added Belarusian territories of southern Minsk and Mogilev guberniyas where few Ukrainians lived. After the cessation of hostilities, the newly formed Soviet Ukraine consisted of territories recognized by the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with some modifications. Chelm and the western portion of the Volyn Guberniya by then became part of Poland. The Starodub area was detached from Chernihiv Guberniya and incorporated into Russia, Putyvl region was transferred from Kursk to Chernihiv and western portion of the Don Cossack Lands were added to Ukraine. In 1924 two territorially significant changes were made in Ukraine. The Moldovan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was established on the east bank of the Dniester River on Ukrainian and Moldovan ethnic territory, previously part of Podilya and Kherson Guberniyas. And some, but not all, of the former Don Cossack Lands were transferred back to Russia.

Ethnic Changes

Both the 1897 and the 1926 censuses show similar distributions of Ukrainians and Russians in eastern Ukraine and the adjacent territory of Russia. The 1897 census was the last and the only full census taken in the Russian Empire. Population was not enumerated by nationality but respondents were asked to indicate their native language. Ukrainians in the census are taken to be those persons who claimed "Little Russian", the official Russian designation for Ukrainian, as their native language. On balance, this identification understates the number of Ukrainians since many were linguistically assimilated. The 1926 data showed that 13 percent of the individuals who identified themselves as Ukrainians claimed other than

Ukrainian, usually Russian, as their native language. On the other hand, 8 percent of the individuals claiming Russian as the native language were of non-Russian nationality, according to the census. The nine guberniyas in the Russian Empire which were to become the core of the Ukrainian Republic after the revolution had a population of 23.4 million. Ukrainians totaled 17 million, Russians 2.7 million, Jews 1.9 million and Tatars 194,000. Russians lived largely in the Donbass region and northern shores of the Black Sea. At the same time 3.7 million Ukrainians were on the Russian side of the border, including North Caucasus. Aside from the absolute increase in numbers, the 1926 census did not show a significant shift in the nationality composition of the population in Ukraine. Such changes that did occur were caused, in part, by border modifications and a different definition of nationality.

Changes occurring after 1926 have been difficult to document. The Soviet censuses of 1937 and 1939 were never published in full. There were fragmentary releases of figures from the 1939 census at different times but the 1937 results were suppressed until 1990. The newly released data from the latter showed Ukrainians in the USSR decreasing from 31.2 million to 26.4 million between 1926 and 1937. Most losses occurred in Russia, 3.8 million, mostly along the Ukrainian border, compared to less than a million loss in Ukraine. The 1926 census reported 4.5 million Ukrainians in the border areas and North Caucasus, by 1937 the number of Ukrainians decreased to one million. Assimilation undoubtedly played a role, but it is improbable that a rural population living in compact areas would virtually disappear in 11 years. These areas, like Ukraine, had large population losses due to severe famine and deportations during collectivization, but only reclassification of Ukrainians as Russians could account for the dramatic change.

While Ukrainians were disappearing on the Russian side of the border, Russians were increasing rapidly on the Ukrainian side. Between 1897 and 1937, Russians increased from 2.7 million to 3.2 million. By 1959, the census reported 7.1 million and the numbers have been growing steadily ever since, reaching 11.4 million in 1989. Large increases are due to massive migration after World War II and Russification of Ukrainians, largely through intermarriage. With respect to the first cause, in 1989, 38 percent of Russians living in Ukraine, 4.3 million, were born in Russia. What caused large numbers of Russians to move to the Donbass and take jobs in heavy industry when many Ukrainians were concurrently moving to similar jobs in the Urals, Siberia and Kazakhstan cannot be answered now. Rukh has charged that these migration patterns were motivated by the desire to dilute the national identity of the population in Ukraine. Growing access to the previously classified information could answer some of these questions in the future.

Russification is also an important force behind the shift in ethnic composition. In 1988, 21 percent of Ukrainian men and 57 percent of Russian men married women outside their own nationality. Since the two ethnic groups account for 95 percent of the population in Ukraine, most mixed marriages have to be between the spouses of the two groups. Birth rates traditionally have been higher among Ukrainian women than Russian women, but the Russian population has been increasing faster. This anomaly is attributed largely to the disproportionate registration of offspring of Ukrainian/Russian marriages as Russian. Soviet law required that

an individual of mixed parentage select the nationality of one of the parents when applying for an internal passport at the age of 16. The tendency was to favor Russian nationality since it had been viewed as the most prestigious group in the Soviet Union.

Any complete discussion of the ethnic changes in Ukraine must address the fate of the people in Crimea. The written history of Crimea, beginning about 1000 B.C. with Greek colonization, shows that the land has been home to numerous peoples over the centuries. In modern times, the peninsula has been associated with the Crimean Tatars, a Turkic group which established the Khanate (Principality) of Crimea in the fourteenth century. Shortly after its founding, the Khanate became a vassal state of the Ottoman Empire but by the end of the eighteenth century it had fallen into Russian hands. Following its Russian incorporation, the ethnicity of the peninsula changed due to Tatar emigration and deportation and the heavy influx of Russians. The 1897 census showed 194,000 Tatars, but due to the Civil War losses and emigration, the population dropped to 179,094 by 1926. This represented a 7.6 percent decrease compared to 39.7 percent increase for Russians during the same period. The 1926 census recorded 713,832 people in Crimea of which Russians totaled 42.2 percent, Tatars 25.1 percent and Ukrainians 10.9 percent. The 1937 census reported 994,798 for Crimea people without any breakdown by nationality.

In 1944 Tatars, were deported from Crimea and charged with collaboration with the Germans.⁸ The estimates on the number of Tatars deported range from 165,000 to 250,000. In all but the last post-war census, they were reported with other Tatars. The 1989 census changed this practice and broke out Crimean Tatars for the years 1959 (50,000), 1979 (132,000) and 1989 (272,000). The 1989 census reported 2.4 million people in Crimea of which Crimean Tatars numbered 38,365, other Tatars 10,762, Russians 1.6 million (68.4 percent) and Ukrainians 625,919 (25.6 percent). It is now claimed that almost 200,000 Crimean Tatars have returned to Crimea, but even if all return, they will still be a small minority.

⁸The German population had been deported from the peninsula in 1941 without any charges as a preventive measure. In 1945 the Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was reduced to an oblast but remained in the RSFSR until 1954 when it was transferred to Ukraine.

THE MOLDOVAN - ROMANIAN BORDER

The Carpathian Mountains

Five Ukrainian oblasts border Moldova and Romania but only three--Zakarpattya, Chernivtsi and Odesa--have a sufficiently large number of Moldovans or Romanians to be reported separately. The 1989 census reported 324,525 Moldovans and 134,825 Romanians living largely in rural areas of Ukraine. Historically, ethnic borders have been more stable in the Carpathian Mountains than in the steppe region to the south and the Black Sea coast.

Romanians live almost exclusively in Zakarpattya and Chernivtsi oblasts. Zakarpattya Oblast reported 29,485 Romanians living mostly in the villages of Rakhiv and Tachiv rayons with a total population of 48,534 in 1989. Most Romanians have reported Romanian as their native language and have a very limited knowledge either of Ukrainian or Hungarian despite the fact that the region was part of the Hungarian state from the Middle Ages through World War I.

Romania and Moldova have had a long association with Chernivtsi, oblast (better known as Bukovina). There is little information on the early history of the region. The northern portion of the territory was part of the Kievan State in the eleventh century. In the fourteenth century, the Principality of Moldova was founded in the southern part of the region but fell under the Ottoman control at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Turks continued to rule Bukovina until 1774 when most of the province went to Austria, except the Khotyn District. The latter became part of Russia in 1812 along with the Moldovan territory east of the Prut River and the whole area was then renamed Bessarabia. Between the two World Wars, Bukovina and the Khotyn District were part of Romania. After the Second World War, northern Bukovina was transferred to Ukraine and renamed Chernivtsi Oblast.

Since the disintegration of the Soviet Union, Romania has made claims on the whole oblast or specific districts, both on historical and ethnic grounds. Formed in the middle of the nineteenth century through the unification of Walachia and Moldova, Romania has been claiming territories which were part of either principality at some point or were part of Romania during the inter-war period. The ethnic make-up of the population in the area has been difficult to determine due to lack of data for the earlier period and the change of boundaries, as well as methodological differences in the censuses taken by different countries which held the region in modern times. The most recent information on ethnicity comes from 1989 census, which reported a population of 940,801 for the oblast--Ukrainians totaled 666,095 (70.8 percent), Romanians 10,317 (10.6 percent), Moldovans 84,519 (8.9 percent) and Russians 63,095 (6.7 percent).

Ethnic breakdown by rayon is not available, but some information can be provided for Khotyn and Hertsa, the two districts claimed by Romania. Khotyn district, much larger than the present Khotyn Rayon, was part of Bessarabia during the Tsarist period. The 1897 census reported a population of 310,532, of which 52.7 percent claimed Ukrainian as their native language and 23.6 percent, Moldovan. Sokyany and Kelmentsi rayons, in the Hertsa area, had 114,698 persons in 1989, with Ukrainians accounting for 60 percent, Moldovans 15 percent and Romanians 11 percent. The most recent Romanian census (1977), reported 51,503 Ukrainians living in Romania. The largest concentration of Ukrainians, 31,962, was in the Maramures District followed by 8,531 in the Suceava District. The data, while not as detailed as might be hoped for, showed a small number of Ukrainians in Romania and a small number of Romanians in Ukraine. Each nationality does not comprise a strong majority in any district of the neighboring country.

The Steppe

The Ukrainian borders with Moldova along the steppe and the Black Sea Coast changed a number of times. The territory between the Prut and Dniester Rivers, extending to the Black Sea, was annexed by Russia from Turkey and re-named Bessarabia after the royal family, whose members at different times were rulers of Walachia and Moldova. In setting the boundaries, more consideration seems to have been given to geography than ethnicity. The Khotyn area, with a large Ukrainian population, was attached to Bessarabia instead of the Podilya Guberniya. Ethnic Moldovan districts east of the Dniester were attached to the Ukrainian guberniyas, but the coast, between the two rivers with large numbers of Ukrainians, Bulgarians, Germans, and Gagauz, became part of Bessarabia. The guberniya remained a part of the Russian Empire until the annexation by Romania in 1918. In 1924, an Autonomous Moldovan Republic was organized within Ukraine, east of the Dniester, incorporating Moldovan and Ukrainian settlements. The first capital of the republic, Balta, now in the Odesa Oblast, was replaced by Tiraspol in 1929. The 1926 census reported a population 572,339 for the republic, with Ukrainians comprising 48.5 percent, Moldovans 30.1 percent and Russians and Jews 8.5 percent each.

During World War II, the Soviet Union annexed northern Bukovina, which was never a part of the Russian state before, from Romania and the territories between the Prut and Dniester Rivers comprising former Bessarabia during the Tsarist period. In 1940, the Moldovan Autonomous Republic was changed to a union republic and expanded. The Khotyn district was transferred to Ukraine, but predominantly Moldovan rayons of the former autonomous republic east of the Dniester (Grigoropol, Dubossary, Kamenka, Rybnitsn, and Slobogzeyya) were transferred to the new union republic. However, coastal rayons under Romania during the inter-war period went to Ukraine.

The disintegration of the Soviet Union and establishment of independent Ukrainian and Moldovan states precipitated territorial claims and counter claims along the whole border between the two countries. The Ukrainian Government recognizes the existing boundaries with

Moldova, as with all other countries, and has not made territorial claims against any state. However, some Ukrainian organizations or individuals, whose size cannot be determined, have demanded that the northern part of Moldova and the area on the left bank of the Dniester be transferred to Ukraine. Claims against northern Moldova involve four rayons (Brichany, Drokiya, Oknisha and Yednitsy) with a population of 400,000. Reportedly, Moldovans comprise 60 percent and Ukrainians 30 percent of the total. The left bank Moldovan territory, attached to the Ukrainian guberniyas during the Tsarist period and part of the Moldovan Autonomous Republic from 1924-1940, includes five rayons (Grigaropol, Rybnitsa and parts of Kamenka, Dubussary and Slobodzeya). The area has 742,000 people, where Moldovans account for 40 percent of the population, Russians 30 percent and Ukrainians 25 percent.

The current conflict in Moldova has not affected Ukraine's territory directly. But some groups did call for the establishment of a Pre-Dniester Republic on the territory of the inter-war Moldovan Autonomous Republic. This would include ethnic Moldovan territory on the left bank of the Dniester discussed above, and the six northwestern rayons of the Odesa Oblast. The 1989 census reported a population of 253,000 for the region, with Ukrainians comprising 79 percent of the total and a large majority in every rayon.

The coastal region between the Dniester and Danube Rivers has been settled by many different groups reflecting the turbulent history of the Eurasian steppe. The area is sometimes called Budzhak, after a Tatar tribe that roamed the steppe between sixteen and eighteen centuries. During the post-nomadic period, the territory was settled by Ukrainians, Russians, Bulgars, Germans, Gagauz and Moldovans. The territory on the Ukrainian side of the border consists of the nine southern-most rayons of the Odesa Oblast. The rayons have a population of 675,000 with Ukrainians comprising a plurality (36.8 percent).

Budzhak, on the Moldovan side, consists of five rayons with a population of 287,000, with Bulgarians and Gagauz⁹ totaling approximately 88,000 and 140,000 each. Both groups migrated to the region from the Balkans at the end of the eighteenth century and beginning of the nineteenth century, when the area came under Russian control.

Several claims have been made against this territory on both sides of the border. Demands had been made for the formation of a federative Gagauz-Bulgar Republic, consisting of the territory settled by them in Moldova and Ukraine. Other Bulgars want the establishment of an autonomous republic of their own. Romanian and Moldovan authorities, on the other hand, demand the nine rayons in Ukraine.

⁹Gagauz are Turkic speaking people believed to be descendants of various Turkic nomads who settled in the Danube valley and accepted Eastern Christianity before Ottomans invaded the Balkans.

HUNGARIAN AND SLOVAK BORDERS

Rus', Ruthenia and Ukraine

The disintegration of the Soviet Union has unleashed latent centrifugal forces at both the national and sub-national levels. In the Zakarpattia Oblast and in northeastern Slovakia, the Rusyn Movement has been revived and is having an impact on present border issues. Because the Rusyn/Ukrainian phenomenon has a long history, it will be discussed at some length.

The name of Ukraine and its titular ethnic group has changed several times since the Middle Ages. The term Rus' first appeared in the ninth century associated with the Kiev region. Hence the name Kieven Rus', for the state. In the following centuries, the name was applied to the territory of an ever increasing Kieven state, stretching eventually from the Carpathian Mountains to the Gulf of Finland. This huge territory was settled largely by Slavic tribes, known collectively as the East Slavs. In native documents, an inhabitant was called Rusyn and the country Rus', but in the West, the Latin rendering of the country's name was Rusteni or Rutheni. After the Mongol invasion, the name was used for the present day Belarus or Ukraine or for both.

In the middle of the seventeenth century, the terms Ukraine and Malaia Rossia or Malorossia acquired wide usage. Ukraine, meaning borderland, had been used since the eleventh century, referring to several specific areas. But in the seventeenth century the name was applied to the Dnieper region and the Cossack lands in a broad sense, not as a borderland, but as a country in itself. The new name Ukraine was superseded shortly by that of Malaia (Little) Rossia in the territories that became part of the Russian state. The term, Little Rossia, had been used by the Patriarch of Constantinople in the fourteenth century when establishing new metropolitanates in Halych and Moscow to replace the disbanded metropolitanate in Kiev. The Halych seat, with five dioceses, was designated as Rossia Minor and the Moscow seat, with twelve dioceses, as Rossia Major. After the Treaty of Pereiaslav (1654), Tsar Alexis adopted this ecclesiastical Greek terminology, where Rus' was rendered as Rossia, and titled himself "Tsar of Great, Little, and Other Rossia." The name "Little Russia" was then applied to all Ukrainian territories within the Russian state during the Tsarist period. But the old terminology (Rus'/Rusyn, or Ruthenia/Ruthenian) was retained on those territories that became a part of the Austrian Empire.

During the national revival in the nineteenth century, the term Ukraine again gained wide usage in Eastern Ukraine, in part, to avoid confusion over the names Rus' and Rossia. While

on the territory of the former Russian Empire, the new term replaced "Little Russia" without too much difficulty, it met with stronger resistance in the Austrian Empire.

The arrival of the name Ukraine from the east added to the doubt whether the people on the Dnieper and in Galicia were one or two different nationalities. The struggle in large measure revolved around the language question. The abolition of serfdom, reforms in government and introduction of public education, in the Hapsburg Empire, urgently required mutually understandable language. Initially, an ersatz language was created based on Church Slavonic, standard Russian, and local idiom. This artificial language was neither widely intelligible nor practical. The Ukrainophiles argued for adopting the newly emerging literary language from the Dnieper region as modified with some additions from Galician Ukrainian. Those Galicians who would not accept literary Ukrainian, abandoned the Church Slavonic variant and opted for standard Russian. The choice of language, was of course, tied with the question of self-identity. Those who adopted the Russian language usually considered themselves to be ethnically Russian. This coincided with the official Tsarist view which claimed that Eastern Slavs were all Russians and that Ukrainians and Belarusians were regional members of a common ethnic group. By World War I, the Ukrainophiles had largely displaced Russophiles in Bukovina and Galicia. After the war, the conflict over the choice of language and the name of the people shifted south of the Carpathian Mountains to the territory which had been a part of the Hungarian state since the Middle Ages.

People of the Zakarpattya Oblast and northeastern Slovakia had been a part of the Hungarian state for most of their history but retained strong cultural, linguistic and religious ties to Ukrainians on the north side of the mountains. The three local dialects, Hutsul, Boyko and Lemko, for example, are spoken on both sides of the Carpathians and the local Orthodox Church while recognizing the Pope as its head has retained Slavonic Rite, as in Galicia.

The defeat and the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire at the end of the First World War provided the people with some political self-determination for the first time in history. Eventually four different options were proposed. The first three offered, alternatively, union with: Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, or Hungary, while the last recommended complete independence. The independence alternative had the least support, while union with Hungary found support only among the clergy. The amount of popular support for the other two propositions is difficult to gauge since the issue was never put to the vote. However, union with Ukraine appears to have received the most backing among the numerous politically active groups. Despite the apparent popularity of the Ukrainian option, the inability of governments both in Kiev and Lviv to establish firm control made the Czechoslovak option look increasingly more attractive. Formation of Czechoslovakia was firmly backed by the victorious allies, and Czechoslovakia agreed to incorporate Carpathian Rus' into the new state as an autonomous region. Finally, Czechoslovakian troops, organized and encouraged by the allies, occupied the western Ruthenian districts to the River Uzh. Ruthenian leaders agreed to join the new state with the understanding that Carpathian Rus' would be a self administered autonomous region, which relegated to the federal government only the right to conduct foreign and military affairs and to administer financial matters. The Treaty of St. Germain, uniting the area with

Czechoslovakia, defined Ruthenia as the territory south of the Carpathian Mountains inhabited by Ruthenians. The exact boundaries were to be established later, but would include the territory east of Uzh River (present Zakarpattia Oblast) and a portion of the Presov region, now in Slovakia. The boundaries were never extended beyond Uzh, and Zakarpattia never received autonomy, although it fared much better than other Ukrainian lands partitioned among the Soviet Union, Poland and Romania. The generally benign policies in the region created considerable goodwill towards Czechoslovakia.

The interwar period was characterized by a Russophile/Ukrainophile struggle over language, national identity and demands for autonomy. As in Galicia, the conflict centered around the language issue, especially in schools and textbook publishing. By the end of the 1930's, the pro-Ukrainian element became dominant. In the elections for parliament, held on February 12, 1939, the Ukrainian National Union, a coalition of pro-Ukrainian parties received 86 percent of the popular vote. With the disintegration of Czechoslovakia, the territory proclaimed independence on March 14, 1939, calling itself Carpatho-Ukraine (*Karpats'ka Ukrayina*) and adopting most of the symbols of the Ukrainian National Republic. The declaration of independence never had any real impact since the republic was already under attack by Hungary and its conquest was completed in few days. In 1945, the area was annexed by the Soviet Union and renamed Zakarpat'ska Oblast (Transcarpathian Oblast).

Current Dispute

Under the impetus of glasnost', the Rusyn movement revived in Zakarpattia. On February 17, 1990, the Society of Subcarpathian Rusyns was organized and propagated the idea that Rusyns are a separate nationality, different from Ukrainians. The Society issued a "Declaration" on September 17, 1990 which called for the establishment of Subcarpathian Rus' as an independent, neutral country. The December 1, 1991 referendum had a question on Ukraine's independence and a question on regional autonomy. The first question received a yes vote from 93 percent of the voters. The second question asked: "Do you want Transcarpathia to receive the status of an autonomous territory within an independent Ukraine with the proviso that it not become a member of any other administrative - territorial entity?". Seventy-eight percent of the voters answered, yes. It is apparent that people support some form of regional autonomy but how many support Rusyn separatism and independence is difficult to determine. Nevertheless, the Society is quite active in courting foreign support. In December 1991, a delegation traveled to Prague urging the Czechoslovak Parliament to annul the 1945 treaty ceding the area to the Soviet Union. The movement, thus far, has not received encouragement from the neighboring countries.

Demands for regional autonomy have also been made by the Hungarian population in the Zakarpattia Oblast. Hungarians, totaling 163,000 in Ukraine, are the second largest nationality in the oblast with 156,000 or 12.5 percent of the latter's population in 1989. Hungarians are concentrated in Berehovo Rayon, where they reportedly comprise 67 percent of the population (86,000). After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Hungarians and other groups began demanding

independence. Territorial autonomy was offered as a compromise and approved by voters in a referendum. However, the nature of this autonomy has yet to be agreed on. The Ukrainian Parliament in the meantime, passed a law guaranteeing political, cultural and economic rights to citizens of all nationalities. These concessions coupled with good relations with Hungary muted demands for independence, at least for now.

The collapse of Communism revived the old Ruthenian/Ukrainian dispute in Slovakia. During the post-war period, Ruthenian was not recognized as a nationality in Czechoslovakia and most Ruthenians evidently declared themselves Ukrainians. By the time of the latest census (1991), Ruthenian nationality could be claimed, and 18,648 individuals out of 39,400 who could be classified as Ukrainians opted for Ruthenian. In Slovakia alone, Ruthenians totaled 16,948 and Ukrainians 13,847. The surprisingly large numbers of people calling themselves Ruthenians coincided with their increased political activities. The First Rusyn World Congress was held on April 23, 1991 in Medzilaborce, Slovakia and was attended by local Ruthenians and those abroad including 60 delegates from the Zakarpattia Oblast. The level of support for the establishment of Ruthenian nationality is difficult to assess. Historically, the Ukrainophiles have been victorious in similar disputes throughout Ukraine. The establishment of an independent Ukraine undoubtedly will give Ukrainophiles a psychological boost and they may also receive concrete aid. There is no evidence that Ukrainian government is involved in the Presov dispute, but in the future, at least teacher training for the Ukrainian schools and textbooks in Slovakia will be provided either by the government or by private organizations.

POLISH AND BELARUSIAN BORDERS

World War I

The collapse of the Russian and Austrian Empires during World War I permitted historic Polish-Ukrainian animosities to resurface. Poland had been divided for over a century among three states: Austria, Russia and Germany. Austria took the southeastern part of Poland with the city of Cracow, and the Ukrainian lands of Galicia, Bukovina and Zakarpattya. Russia occupied northeastern Poland, including Warsaw as well as the rest of Ukraine. Germany had Silesia and the Baltic Territories. By the time the Bolsheviks seized power in 1917, the German forces occupied a northwestern portion of Ukraine, previously under Russia. They maintained the control of the territory until the end of the war, in the fall of 1918.

With the imminent collapse of the Austrian Empire, both Poles and Ukrainians started forming national states and uniting with their co-nationals in the neighboring states. On November 13, 1918 a Western Ukrainian National Republic was proclaimed in Lviv which claimed the territory of Eastern Galicia, Bukovina and Zakarpattya. The last two territories and the time were occupied already by Romania and Hungary, respectively. The Republic was actually hard pressed to establish control over Eastern Galicia, east of the San River. Poles considered Ukrainian Galicia a part of the historic Polish state which had been partitioned at the end of the eighteenth century. The province was conquered by Poland in the middle of the fourteenth century and even during the Austrian period, Poles controlled local administration. During the many centuries of Polish domination, the disputed areas became quite heterogenous as the ethnic Polish border was pushed eastward. In the predominantly Polish areas, there were pockets of population which retained Ukrainian identity. Analogously, in the predominantly Ukrainian areas, Poles comprised a majority in most towns and there were Polish rural enclaves, especially around cities, due to immigration and assimilation. The 1910 Austrian census reports 8 million people in Galicia, of whom 5.5 million, 68 percent, resided in the historic Ukrainian districts. The census does not report population by nationality but only by language and religion. Because most Jews and some Germans are reported as a Polish speaking population, religion is a better indicator in approximating the number of Ukrainians and Poles. In the predominantly Ukrainian districts of Galicia, Greek Catholics (Uniates) comprised 58.5 percent, Roman Catholics 28.0 percent and Jews 12.1 percent.

The history of Volyn, the northwestern part of Ukraine, is similar to that of Galicia, but the region was incorporated into the Russian Empire during the 18th century partitions of Poland. Mostly ethnic Ukrainian territory formed Volyn Guberniya, but some districts with

large Ukrainian populations were located in the adjacent jurisdictions of the Russian Empire. The last Tsarist census, 1897, reports the population of the Empire by language and religion. The two characteristics are used to approximate the population by ethnicity. The guberniya had 3 million people, with Ukrainians comprising 70.1 percent, Jews 13.3 percent and Poles 6.1 percent; Germans and Czechs accounted for most of the remaining population. Ukrainians comprised approximately 16 percent of the population in the neighboring Polish guberniyas of Siedlce and Lublin. But in some districts (*uyezdy*) on the Volyn border, Ukrainians either formed a majority (Wlodowa, Hrubieszow and Tomaszow) or a sizeable minority of the population (Bielsk, Konstantynov-Janow, Chelm and Bilgoraj). In 1912 the Kholm (Chelm) Guberniya was formed consisting largely of these Ukrainian areas.

After the Bolshevik coup in the fall of 1917, Volyn was under the nominal authority of the Ukrainian National Republic in Kiev. But when German troops left at the end of the war, a conflict broke out between Poles and Ukrainians. As in Galicia, Poles considered the region to be part of historic Poland and tried to incorporate it into the newly emerging Polish state. During the next two years, a Polish-Ukrainian war was fought almost continuously, both in Volyn and in Galicia. Attempts by Western powers to mediate the conflict failed. During the summer of 1920, a Polish-Soviet war broke out as Poles first occupied Kiev only to be thrown back to the outskirts of Warsaw. The Bolshevik defeat at Warsaw in September 1920 resulted in a truce. The hostilities between the two countries were formally ended by the Treaty of Riga signed on March 18, 1921. Poland received Kholm Guberniya, the western part of the Volyn Guberniya and western Belarus which include some Ukrainian districts. The annexation of Galicia by Poland was based on the decision of the Council of Ambassadors, March 15, 1923, representing Western powers.

The Interwar Period

The inclusion of Western Ukraine by force of arms into the newly formed Polish state set the stage for the next two decades of conflict. Poland agreed to regional autonomy for the Ukrainian territory, but in fact embarked on an immediate Polanization of the region. Ukrainians, on the other hand, would not acquiesce to the Polish conquest and engaged in a guerrilla warfare against the Polish rule.

The Polanization policy included restriction of Ukrainian in political and cultural activities, particularly the use of Ukrainian language in education, and settling ethnic Poles on Ukrainian territory. The largest colonization took place in Volyn where estates of non-Polish landlords, amounting to about 800,000 hectares, were confiscated and distributed mostly among Poles, especially discharged Polish servicemen. Ukrainian sources claim that approximately 200,000 Poles were moved to the rural areas of Volyn and Galicia and another 100,000 to the towns. Polish sources dispute this number; but even if it were less, the economic situation and ethnic tension worsened during the Polish period.

Ukrainian opposition was conducted both through legal channels and by violence. In the

latter instance, the effort was spearheaded largely by the Ukrainian Military Organization (UVO) --a group formed in Prague in 1920 by former officers of the Ukrainian Galician Army. UVO organized the bombing of government buildings, police stations, telegraph offices and the burning of Polish estates and crops in the field. In 1929, UVO was reorganized in Vienna as an Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN). The new organization continued "a campaign of terror against the Polish state" but at the same time "strove to become a broadly based ideological/revolutionary movement...."¹⁰ The government responded with repressive counter measures, including the large scale "pacification" of 1930. Between September 16 and November 30, 1930, Polish troops and police went through about 800 Ukrainian villages destroying houses, libraries, reading rooms. Many people were arrested; beatings, often fatal, were liberally administered and individuals suspected of collaboration with OUN were shot. The acts of mutual violence continued, with varying degrees of intensity, until the fall of the Polish state in 1939.

Censuses taken in 1921 and 1931, reported population by language and ethnicity. Estimating population by nationality in Western Ukraine always presented difficulties because a sizeable share of the population was of mixed ancestry or had been acculturated and could be classified either as Polish or Ukrainian. Data presented here are from the 1931 census with adjustments by Volodymyr Kubijovyc. The census reports a population of 9.2 million in Ukrainian districts with Ukrainians comprising 64.5 percent, Poles 23.8 percent and Jews 9.9 percent. Galicia had 5.4 million with Ukrainians accounting for 64.4 percent of the total, Poles 25.0 percent and Jews 9.8 percent. The province here refers to Ukrainian or Eastern Galicia and apparently encompasses a smaller area than was used in the discussion of the 1910 Austrian census, above. The northwestern lands (Chelm region, Volyn and Ukrainian districts in Belarus) reported a population of 3.8 million where Ukrainians accounted for 64.1 percent.

World War II

The Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact of August 23, 1939 called for a simultaneous German-Soviet attack on Poland. Germany struck on September 1, 1939 but the Soviet Union didn't enter the war until September 17. By then, the German army crossed most of Poland and eventually entered Western Ukraine but moved back to the San-Vistula Rivers as stipulated in the Pact. A new treaty, signed on September 28, 1939 in Moscow, fixed the German-Soviet line in Ukraine along the San-Solokiya-Buh Rivers. Essentially, Poland was divided along ethnic lines with Germany taking Polish territory and Soviet Union occupying most Ukrainian and Belarusian lands. On the Ukrainian border, Germans occupied several Ukrainian districts--the Lemkian region, Chelm District and the territory north of the Buh River. These districts had a population of about 1.2 million with Ukrainians totaling 500,000 and "Latinites", Ukrainian speaking Roman Catholics, another 200,000. In order to make the new border coincide with ethnic borders, an agreement was signed on November 16, 1939 providing for an exchange of population. Germans were permitted to leave the Soviet Union and Ukrainians and Belarusians

¹⁰Orest Subtelny, *Ukraine; A History*. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1988, p. 444.

were encouraged to resettle in the Soviet Union. An estimated 100,000 Germans left Ukraine and about 10,000 Ukrainians migrated east.

At the end of the Second World War, Polish eastern boundaries again became an international issue. The allies, especially Britain, wanted a strong post-war Poland, but the Soviet Union refused to return the territory acquired in 1939. An understanding was reached at the Yalta Conference in 1945 that the Soviet-Polish boundary would run 5-8 kilometers east of the Curzon Line¹¹ and Poland would be compensated by Germany for the loss. The new border actually runs west of the Curzon Line along the German-Soviet line of 1939 with minor deviation favoring Poland.

The Soviet Union again insisted on exchanging population and an agreement was signed between Poland, Belarus, Lithuania and Ukraine. The Polish-Ukrainian agreement called for a voluntary exchange of Poles and Ukrainians which was to have been completed by February 1, 1945.¹² Soviet population exchange commissions were set up in Ukrainian districts in Poland to propagandize and process migration to Ukraine. The commissions met with limited success as, reportedly, only 63,000 people left for Ukraine within the established time. The reluctance of the people to leave their land required use of force but attacks of the Ukrainian underground (*Ukrayins'ka Povstans'ka Armiya* (UPA)--Ukrainian Insurgent Army) on trains and bridges made deportations difficult. Repatriation deadlines were extended several times, with the last one coming at the end of July 1946. During this period, Ukrainians were subject to attacks by Polish civilians and villages were destroyed by Polish army and police. In the end, 483,000 Ukrainians were deported to the Soviet Union, according to the Polish data.

In Ukraine, similar pressures were brought to bear on the Polish population--attacks by civilians and UPA and coercion by authorities. However, to date, the circumstances regarding deportations in Ukraine are less well known than those in Poland. About 810,000 Poles left Ukraine for Poland after World War II and over 200,000 after 1957. Reportedly, more than 300,000 Poles were deported to the east when the Soviet Union occupied eastern Poland in 1939 and, presumably, not many returned. The first post-war census, in 1959, reported 363,000 Poles in Ukraine, a deficit of almost one million when compared to the pre-war Polish population. The deficit presumably represents the population of Polish-Ukrainian ancestry which re-identified itself as Ukrainian after the war as well as war losses.

Approximately 200,000 Ukrainians were left on the Polish side of the border after the deportation to the Soviet Union ended in July 1946. The following year, Polish authorities deported remaining Ukrainians to western Poland, settling them on the newly acquired German territory. Deportation was rationalized as a part of an effort to destroy UPA operating in

¹¹Named after the British Foreign Minister Lord Curzon who proposed a demarcation line in 1919 between Poland and Soviet Russia running somewhat east of the ethnic Polish border with Ukraine and Belarus'.

¹²Based on pre-war data, an estimated 2.6 million Poles lived on the territory of Ukraine within current borders and up to 750,000 Ukrainians were on the Polish side.

Ukrainian districts. While elimination of the underground was a factor, some writers argued that Poles were actually more interested in removing Ukrainians from the area to preclude possible future border changes at the expense of Poland. To support their thesis, they point to the deportation of Ukrainians from the Polish-Belarus border districts where UPA did not operate. Whatever the motives, Poles adopted techniques used a few years earlier in deporting numerous Soviet nationalities.

The deportations, under the code name "Vistula", started on April 28, 1947 and were officially completed on July 31, but were actually continued throughout 1947. By August 12, 1947, 140,575 persons were deported. Typically, a village would be surrounded by troops and all Ukrainians, whether communists or nationalists, were given several hours to pack and leave.¹³ Ukrainians were not resettled in compact areas but scattered among the Polish population. Presumably to hasten assimilation, families from a single Ukrainian village would not be resettled in a single village, even if land and houses were available, but placed in a number of villages. The number of Ukrainians in the eastern districts and in Poland as a whole is difficult to estimate because many Ukrainians falsified their nationality and Poland does not publish population statistics by nationality.

The Kubijovyc map of ethnic Ukrainian territories shows a sizeable portion of southwest Belarus inhabited by Ukrainians. In the northwest, the ethnic border runs along the Narva River towards Pruzhany and reaches the Prypyat River, south of Lunin. The Prypyat serves as a border almost up to Mozyr, where the boundary then turns south of the waterway. The map shows the cities of Brest, Kobryn, Pinsk and Turov located on the Ukrainian speaking territory. The region on both sides of the current Belarusian/Ukrainian border is called Polisia and was settled historically by a people speaking transitional Belarussian/Ukrainian dialects. They had little national awareness, especially on the Belarusian side, and practiced the same religion. The present boundaries between the two countries, however, were more affected by the administrative-territorial division of the Russian Empire than linguistic considerations.

Grodno and Minsk guberniyas went to Belarus and Volyn Guberniya to Ukraine during the Soviet period. The 1897 census reports a small number of Belarusians in Volyn, but 362,526 persons (22.6 percent) in the Grodno Guberniya claimed Ukrainian as their native language. Most Ukrainians were in the three *uyezdy*--Bilsk (39.0 percent), Brest (64.3 percent) and Kobryn (79.5 percent)--which formed the northern tip of the medieval Volyn - Galicia Principality. But Minsk Guberniya, whose southern portion is shown to be populated by Ukrainians, reported only 10,069 Ukrainians and the Pinsk District reported only 1,423 Ukrainian speakers. During the post-war period, most Ukrainian speaking districts in the former Grodno Guberniya were included in the newly formed Brest Oblast, but only 25,649 Ukrainians were reported in the 1959 census.

¹³Polish forces consisted of five regular army divisions and three specialized regiments, corps of internal security troops, local police and para-military units.

TEXT TABLES

Table 1. Number and Share of Ukrainian Males in Russia Based on the V Registration (1795) and the All-Russian Census of Population: 1897

Country, Region, Province	V Registration (1795)			1897 Census		
	Ukrainians	Total	Percent of total	Ukrainians	Total	Percent of total
Russia.....	4,026,580	18,240,429	22.08	10,844,616	50,336,243	22.55
Ukraine, total.....	3,558,107	4,203,151	84.65	8,564,570	11,936,725	71.75
Ukraine, left bank.....	1,604,573	1,696,824	94.58	3,028,671	3,748,994	80.80
Kharkiv.....	424,996	494,842	85.88	1,004,372	1,253,759	80.11
Chernihiv.....	1,179,577	1,201,982	98.13	747,721	1,118,696	66.84
Poltava.....	(1)	(1)	(NA)	1,276,578	1,376,539	92.74
Ukraine, right bank.....	1,532,318	1,737,609	88.15	3,657,739	4,776,031	76.59
Kiev.....	523,235	588,775	88.87	1,394,814	1,767,288	78.92
Volyn.....	492,858	568,438	86.70	1,049,048	1,502,803	69.80
Podilya.....	516,224	580,396	88.94	1,213,877	1,505,940	80.61
New Russia.....	461,075	706,857	65.51	2,625,360	5,575,619	47.23
Ukrainian provinces.....	385,420	547,826	71.40	1,795,954	3,255,500	55.17
Katerynoslav.....	202,768	243,411	83.30	736,890	1,091,715	67.50
Kherson.....	151,018	166,764	90.56	741,897	1,400,981	52.95
Tavrida.....	31,640	129,651	24.40	317,167	762,804	41.58
Cossack Lands.....	75,649	164,031	46.12	829,406	2,302,119	36.03
Don Cossack lands.....	61,232	149,269	41.02	366,482	1,294,320	28.24
Kuban Cossack lands.....	14,417	14,762	97.66	462,924	1,007,799	45.93
Regions:						
Bessarabia, Khotyn uyezd.....	35,790	64,861	55.16	82,206	156,200	55.18
Central agricultural region.....	353,070	2,963,872	11.91	727,586	7,212,054	10.08
Voronezh.....	180,605	448,260	40.29	456,389	1,251,345	36.47
Ryazan.....	17	452,354	--	1,755	843,559	--
Tambov.....	2,378	519,619	0.46	3,492	1,301,723	0.27
Orlov.....	8,579	500,856	1.76	2,321	983,327	0.24
Kursk.....	161,380	593,216	27.20	262,606	1,166,190	22.52
Tula.....	111	449,567	--	1,023	665,910	--
Lower Volga (Saratov, Samara, Astrakhan, Stavropol).....	39,307	673,603	5.83	363,064	3,488,774	10.40
Lithuania and Belarus (Smolensk, Vitebsk, Mogilev, Minsk, Vilna, Grodno, Belostack) Kovno.....	197	2,576	--	195,204	5,712,897	3.41
Siberia (Tobolsk, Tomsk, Irkutsk).....	--	594,618	--	121,295	2,964,419	4.09
South pre-Urals (Orenburg, Ufa).....	35	296,393	--	23,491	1,883,572	1.25

Table 1. Number and Share of Ukrainian Males in Russia Based on the V Registration (1795) and the All-Russian Census of Population: 1897--Continued

Country, Region, Province	V Registration (1795)			1897 Census		
	Ukrainians	Total	Percent of total	Ukrainians	Total	Percent of total
Central industrial region (Moscow, Vladimir, Kaluga, Yaroslav, Kostroma, Nizhegorod, Tver).....	104	3,036,913	--	8,834	5,034,449	--
Lake region (St. Petersburg, Novogorod, Olonets, Pskov).....	--	920,883	--	6,900	2,484,299	--
Middle Volga (Kazan, Penzensk, Simbirsk)....	88	1,088,607	--	2,144	2,492,351	--
North region (Arkhangelsk, Vologda).	23	83,515	--	102	799,448	--
North pre-Ural (Vyat, Perm).....	--	916,463	--	944	2,866,483	--
Baltic region (Livonia, Estonia, Courland).....	--	585,440	--	1,076	1,158,653	--
Total, within Russia's borders at the beginning of the XIX century.....	4,026,580	18,240,429	2,208	10,844,616	50,336,243	21.55
Includes Russians, Ukrainians, and Belarussians in the Transcaucasus, Central Asia, and Bessarabia, 1897 census..	4,026,580	18,240,429	2,208	11,059,800	51,144,818	21.63

NA Not available.

-- Zero or negligible.

(1) Reported with Chernihiv Province.

Source: Istoriya SSSR, No. 1, 1965, pp. 31 and 32.

Table 2. Number of Ukrainians in the Russian Empire: 1897

Province and Nationality	Thousand	Percent
Total.....	22,381	17.8
Ukraine.....	23,430	100.0
Ukrainian.....	17,005	72.6
Russian.....	2,767	11.8
Other.....	3,661	15.6
Chernihiv Guberniya.....	2,298	100.0
Ukrainian.....	1,523	66.3
Russian.....	496	21.6
Other.....	279	21.1
Katerynoslav.....	2,114	100.0
Ukrainian.....	1,459	69.0
Russian.....	365	17.3
Other.....	290	13.7
Kharkiv Guberniya.....	2,492	100.0
Ukrainian.....	2,009	80.6
Russian.....	441	17.6
Other.....	42	1.6
Kherson Guberniya.....	2,734	100.0
Ukrainian.....	1,462	53.5
Russian.....	575	21.0
Other.....	697	25.5
Kiev Guberniya.....	3,559	100.0
Ukrainian.....	2,819	79.1
Russian.....	209	5.9
Other.....	531	14.9
Podilya Guberniya.....	3,018	100.0
Ukrainian.....	2,443	81.0
Russian.....	99	3.3
Other.....	476	15.8
Poltava Guberniya.....	2,778	100.0
Ukrainian.....	2,583	93.0
Russian.....	73	2.6
Other.....	122	4.4
Tavrida Guberniya.....	1,448	100.0
Ukrainian.....	611	42.2
Russian.....	404	27.9
Other.....	433	29.9
Adjacent Territory.....	14,963	100.0
Ukrainian.....	4,129	27.6
Russian(1).....	6,145	41.1
Other.....	4,689	31.3
Bessarabia.....	1,985	100.0
Ukrainian.....	380	19.1
Moldovan.....	921	46.4
Jewish.....	228	11.5
Russian.....	156	7.8
Other.....	300	15.2

Table 2. Number of Ukrainians in the Russian Empire: 1897--Continued

Province and Nationality	Thousand	Percent
Khotyn uyezd.....	311	100.0
Ukrainian.....	164	52.7
Moldovan.....	73	23.6
Jewish.....	48	15.4
Russian.....	18	5.7
Grodno Guberniya.....	1,603	100.0
Ukrainian.....	363	22.6
Belarusian.....	705	44.0
Other.....	535	33.4
Brest uyezd.....	219	100.0
Ukrainian.....	141	64.3
Belarusian.....	4	1.8
Polish.....	8	3.5
Jewish.....	45	20.8
Other.....	21	9.6
Belsk uyezd.....	164	100.0
Ukrainian.....	64	39.0
Belarusian.....	8	4.9
Polish.....	57	34.9
Other.....	35	21.2
Kobryn.....	184	100.0
Ukrainian.....	147	79.5
Belarusian.....	2	0.8
Jewish.....	25	13.8
Other.....	10	5.9
Kursk Guberniya.....	2,371	100.0
Ukrainian.....	528	22.3
Russian.....	1,832	77.3
Other.....	11	0.5
Grayvoron.....	177	100.0
Ukrainian.....	105	58.9
Russian.....	73	40.9
Other.....	--	0.2
Novo-Oskolsk.....	158	100.0
Ukrainian.....	81	49.0
Russian.....	77	51.1
Other.....	--	--
Putvil.....	164	100.0
Ukrainian.....	86	52.5
Russian.....	77	46.9
Other.....	1	0.6
Lublin Guberniya.....	1,161	100.0
Ukrainian.....	196	16.9
Polish.....	730	62.9
Other.....	235	20.2
Hrubyshev.....	101	100.0
Ukrainian.....	60	59.6
Polish.....	23	23.1
Other.....	18	17.3

Table 2. Number of Ukrainians in the Russian Empire: 1897--Continued

Province and Nationality	Thousand	Percent
Tomashiv.....	99	100.0
Ukrainian.....	49	49.5
Polish.....	36	36.5
Other.....	14	14.0
Khomsk.....	138	100.0
Ukrainian.....	46	33.4
Polish.....	47	34.5
Other.....	45	32.1
Siedlice Guberniya.....	772	100.0
Ukrainian.....	108	14.0
Polish.....	511	66.2
Other.....	150	19.8
Belsk.....	77	100.0
Ukrainian.....	29	37.3
Polish.....	26	33.8
Other.....	22	28.9
Vlodava.....	98	100.0
Ukrainian.....	55	56.1
Polish.....	21	21.4
Other.....	22	22.5
Konstantinovsk.....	61	100.0
Ukrainian.....	19	31.1
Polish.....	33	54.1
Other.....	9	14.8
Voronezh Guberniya.....	2,531	100.0
Ukrainian.....	916	36.2
Russian.....	1,603	63.3
Other.....	12	0.5
Biryuch.....	201	100.0
Ukrainian.....	141	70.2
Russian.....	58	28.9
Other.....	2	0.9
Boguchar.....	310	100.0
Ukrainian.....	254	81.8
Russian.....	55	17.7
Other.....	1	0.5
Ostrogozhsk.....	274	100.0
Ukrainian.....	247	90.3
Russian.....	23	8.4
Other.....	4	1.3
Valyyki.....	188	100.0
Ukrainian.....	96	51.1
Russian.....	91	48.6
Other.....	1	0.3
Don Cossack Lands.....	2,564	100.0
Ukrainian.....	720	28.1
Russian.....	1,713	66.8
Other.....	131	5.1

Table 2. Number of Ukrainians in the Russian Empire: 1897--Continued

Province and Nationality	Thousand	Percent
Rostov okrug.....	341	100.0
Ukrainian.....	122	52.8
Russian.....	180	35.7
Other.....	40	11.6
Taganrog okrug.....	416	100.0
Ukrainian.....	235	61.3
Russian.....	112	26.9
Other.....	149	35.9
Kuban Cossack Lands(2).....	1,976	100.0
Ukrainian.....	918	46.5
Russian.....	841	42.6
Other.....	217	11.0
Ekatarinodar.....	180	100.0
Ukrainian.....	102	56.7
Russian.....	49	27.3
Other.....	29	16.0
Temryuk.....	306	100.0
Ukrainian.....	242	79.1
Russian.....	39	12.8
Other.....	25	3.1
Yeysk.....	231	100.0
Ukrainian.....	186	80.8
Russian.....	39	16.1
Other.....	6	3.1

-- Zero or negligible.

(1) Number of Russians is slightly understated because they are not presented separately for several western guberniyas in the table.

(2) Comprise Kuban and Chernomorsk guberniyas.

Note: Based on the 1910 Austrian census, there were 3,811,000 Ukrainians in the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Source: All-Russian Census of Population, 1987.

Table 3. Ukrainians in Ukraine and Adjacent Areas: 1926

(In thousands, except percent)

Republic/Oblast and Nationality	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent
UKRAINE, present boundaries.....	37,951	100.0	4,920	13.0	33,035	87.0
Ukrainian.....	27,491	72.0	1,803	7.0	25,687	93.0
Russian.....	3,161	8.0	1,162	37.0	2,001	63.0
Polish.....	2,641	7.0	375	14.0	2,265	86.0
Jewish.....	2,142	6.0	1,043	49.0	1,059	49.0
Other.....	2,516	7.0	537	21.0	2,023	80.0
Southeast.....	12,375	33.0	2,385	19.0	9,997	81.0
Crimea.....	714	100.0	278	39.0	435	61.0
Ukrainian.....	72	10.0	24	33.0	48	67.0
Russian.....	278	39.0	152	55.0	126	45.0
Tatar.....	166	23.0	33	20.0	133	80.0
Jewish.....	43	6.0	35	81.0	8	19.0
Other.....	155	22.0	34	22.0	120	77.0
Dnipropetrovsk.....	1,750	100.0	333	19.0	1,418	81.0
Ukrainian.....	1,451	83.0	156	11.0	1,295	89.0
Russian.....	156	9.0	88	56.0	68	44.0
Jewish.....	89	5.0	69	78.0	20	22.0
Other.....	54	3.0	20	37.0	35	65.0
Donetsk.....	1,583	100.0	301	19.0	1,283	81.0
Ukrainian.....	972	61.0	108	11.0	864	89.0
Russian.....	405	26.0	150	37.0	256	63.0
Jewish.....	35	2.0	22	63.0	13	37.0
Other.....	171	11.0	2	1.0	169	99.0
Kharkiv.....	2,384	100.0	480	20.0	1,914	80.0
Ukrainian.....	1,831	77.0	240	13.0	1,590	87.0
Russian.....	436	18.0	143	33.0	293	67.0
Jewish.....	81	3.0	67	83.0	14	17.0
Other.....	36	2.0	20	56.0	16	44.0
Kherson.....	836	100.0	59	7.0	778	93.0
Ukrainian.....	580	69.0	21	4.0	559	96.0
Russian.....	143	17.0	21	15.0	122	85.0
Jewish.....	37	4.0	15	41.0	22	59.0
Other.....	76	9.0	2	3.0	74	97.0
Luhansk.....	1,326	100.0	143	11.0	1,183	89.0
Ukrainian.....	928	70.0	61	7.0	868	94.0
Russian.....	351	26.0	68	19.0	283	81.0
Other.....	46	3.0	14	30.0	33	72.0
Mykolayiv.....	1,081	100.0	158	15.0	926	86.0
Ukrainian.....	558	52.0	44	8.0	514	92.0
Russian.....	107	10.0	50	47.0	57	53.0
Jewish.....	48	4.0	27	56.0	21	44.0
Other.....	369	34.0	37	10.0	331	90.0
Odesa.....	1,741	100.0	535	31.0	1,207	69.0
Ukrainian.....	681	39.0	98	14.0	582	85.0
Russian.....	338	19.0	212	63.0	125	37.0
Jewish.....	212	12.0	167	79.0	45	21.0
Moldavian.....	136	8.0	17	13.0	119	88.0
Other.....	375	22.0	40	11.0	334	89.0

Table 3. Ukrainians in Ukraine and Adjacent Areas: 1926--Continued

(In thousands, except percent)

Republic/Oblast and Nationality	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent
Zaporizhzhya.....	960	100.0	108	11.0	853	89.0
Ukrainian.....	640	67.0	42	7.0	598	93.0
Russian.....	176	18.0	37	21.0	139	79.0
Jewish.....	33	3.0	21	64.0	12	36.0
Other.....	111	12.0	8	7.0	104	94.0
Center.....	17,629	46.0	1,691	10.0	15,937	90.0
Cherkasy.....	1,880	100.0	156	8.0	1,724	92.0
Ukrainian.....	1,758	94.0	92	5.0	1,666	95.0
Russian.....	15	1.0	7	47.0	8	53.0
Other.....	107	6.0	57	53.0	50	47.0
Chernihiv.....	1,912	100.0	119	6.0	1,793	94.0
Ukrainian.....	1,721	90.0	76	4.0	1,644	96.0
Russian.....	130	7.0	16	12.0	114	88.0
Other.....	61	3.0	26	43.0	35	57.0
Khmelnytskiy.....	1,806	100.0	98	5.0	1,708	95.0
Ukrainian.....	1,479	82.0	46	3.0	1,433	97.0
Russian.....	22	1.0	5	23.0	17	77.0
Jewish.....	143	8.0	39	27.0	104	73.0
Polish.....	163	9.0	8	5.0	155	95.0
Kiev.....	2,504	100.0	593	24.0	1,910	76.0
Ukrainian.....	2,088	83.0	281	13.0	1,807	87.0
Russian.....	145	6.0	121	83.0	24	17.0
Jewish.....	203	8.0	159	78.0	44	22.0
Other.....	68	3.0	32	47.0	36	53.0
Kirovohrad.....	1,397	100.0	102	7.0	1,295	93.0
Ukrainian.....	1,214	87.0	62	5.0	1,152	95.0
Russian.....	84	6.0	15	18.0	69	82.0
Jewish.....	53	4.0	22	42.0	31	58.0
Other.....	46	3.0	3	7.0	43	93.0
Poltava.....	2,152	100.0	172	8.0	1,980	92.0
Ukrainian.....	2,020	94.0	101	5.0	1,919	95.0
Russian.....	52	2.0	14	27.0	37	71.0
Other.....	80	4.0	57	71.0	23	29.0
Sumy.....	1,812	100.0	183	10.0	1,629	90.0
Ukrainian.....	1,602	88.0	134	8.0	1,468	92.0
Russian.....	167	9.0	26	16.0	141	84.0
Other.....	43	2.0	23	53.0	20	47.0
Vynnytsya.....	2,545	100.0	135	5.0	2,410	95.0
Ukrainian.....	2,227	88.0	64	3.0	2,163	97.0
Russian.....	43	2.0	11	26.0	33	77.0
Jewish.....	193	8.0	49	25.0	145	75.0
Polish(1).....	81	3.0	11	14.0	70	86.0
Zhytomyr.....	1,621	100.0	133	8.0	1,488	92.0
Ukrainian.....	1,195	74.0	43	4.0	1,151	96.0
Russian.....	36	2.0	15	42.0	21	58.0
Jewish.....	154	10.0	61	40.0	93	60.0
Polish.....	237	15.0	13	5.0	223	94.0

Table 3. Ukrainians in Ukraine and Adjacent Areas: 1926--Continued

(In thousands, except percent)

Republic/Oblast and Nationality	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent
West.....	7,947	21.0	844	11.0	7,101	89.0
Chernivtsi.....	770	100.0	108	14.0	662	86.0
Ukrainian.....	383	50.0	12	3.0	370	97.0
Russian.....	39	5.0	2	5.0	38	97.0
Romanian.....	232	30.0	29	13.0	203	88.0
Jewish.....	85	11.0	41	48.0	44	52.0
Other.....	31	4.0	24	77.0	7	23.0
Ivano-Frankivsk.....	1,227	100.0	93	8.0	1,133	92.0
Ukrainian.....	843	69.0	12	1.0	831	99.0
Russian.....	0	--	--	--	--	--
Jewish.....	90	7.0	22	24.0	68	76.0
Polish.....	294	24.0	60	20.0	235	80.0
Lviv.....	2,098	100.0	403	19.0	1,695	81.0
Ukrainian.....	996	47.0	49	5.0	948	95.0
Russian.....	0	--	--	--	--	--
Jewish.....	256	12.0	131	51.0	125	49.0
Polish.....	845	40.0	223	26.0	623	74.0
Rivne.....	894	100.0	38	4.0	855	96.0
Ukrainian.....	605	68.0	3	0.0	602	100.0
Russian.....	12	1.0	3	25.0	9	75.0
Jewish.....	61	7.0	22	36.0	39	64.0
Polish.....	217	24.0	11	5.0	205	94.0
Ternopil.....	1,320	100.0	34	3.0	1,286	97.0
Ukrainian.....	673	51.0	3	0.0	671	100.0
Russian.....	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Jewish.....	147	11.0	13	9.0	92	63.0
Polish.....	499	38.0	18	4.0	481	96.0
Volyn.....	941	100.0	84	9.0	857	91.0
Ukrainian.....	575	61.0	9	2.0	566	98.0
Russian.....	8	1.0	5	63.0	4	50.0
Jewish.....	94	10.0	39	41.0	55	59.0
Polish(1).....	264	28.0	31	12.0	232	88.0
Zakarpattya.....	697	100.0	84	12.0	613	88.0
Ukrainian.....	399	57.0	22	6.0	378	95.0
Russian.....	17	2.0	1	6.0	16	94.0
Jewish.....	85	12.0	22	26.0	64	75.0
Hungarian.....	171	25.0	40	23.0	132	77.0
Romanian.....	12	2.0	0	0.0	12	100.0
Other.....	13	2.0	0	0.0	13	100.0
USSR, 1926 boundaries.....	31,194	100.0	3,287	11.0	27,908	89.0
Ukraine, 1926 boundaries.....	23,219	100.0	2,537	11.0	20,682	89.0
Russia, 1926 boundaries.....	7,873	100.0	699	9.0	7,174	91.0

Table 3. Ukrainians in Ukraine and Adjacent Areas: 1926--Continued

(In thousands, except percent)

Republic/Oblast and Nationality	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent
ADJACENT AREAS (RUSSIA, MOLDOVA, AND BELARUS), present boundaries.....	4,198	100.0	308	7.0	3,889	93.0
RUSSIA						
Ukrainian.....	3,918	100.0	296	8.0	3,622	92.0
Bryansk.....	1,664	100.0	103	6.0	1,561	94.0
Russian.....	1,497	90.0	86	6.0	1,411	94.0
Ukrainian.....	108	6.0	1	1.0	107	99.0
Jewish.....	33	2.0	11	33.0	22	67.0
Other.....	25	2.0	4	16.0	21	84.0
Belgorod.....	1,519	100.0	71	5.0	1,447	95.0
Russian.....	1,138	75.0	53	5.0	1,084	95.0
Ukrainian.....	377	25.0	16	4.0	360	95.0
Other.....	5	0.0	2	40.0	3	60.0
Voronezh.....	2,700	100.0	243	9.0	2,457	91.0
Russian.....	1,898	70.0	182	10.0	1,717	90.0
Ukrainian.....	786	29.0	52	7.0	733	93.0
Other.....	16	1.0	9	56.0	7	44.0
Kursk.....	2,011	100.0	99	5.0	1,912	95.0
Russian.....	1,615	80.0	89	6.0	1,525	94.0
Ukrainian.....	384	19.0	2	1.0	382	99.0
Other.....	12	1.0	7	58.0	5	42.0
Krasnodar kray.....	3,039	100.0	492	16.0	2,547	84.0
Russian.....	1,252	41.0	107	9.0	1,145	91.0
Ukrainian.....	693	23.0	49	7.0	644	93.0
Other.....	1,094	36.0	32	3.0	1,062	97.0
Stavropol kray.....	1,819	100.0	244	13.0	1,575	87.0
Russian.....	1,046	58.0	164	16.0	882	84.0
Ukrainian.....	558	31.0	39	7.0	519	93.0
Other.....	215	12.0	40	19.0	174	81.0
Rostov.....	2,485	100.0	547	22.0	1,928	78.0
Russian.....	1,324	53.0	357	27.0	967	73.0
Ukrainian.....	1,012	41.0	136	13.0	876	87.0
Other.....	139	6.0	54	39.0	84	60.0
MOLDOVA.....	2,226	100.0	189	8.0	2,036	91.0
Russian.....	229	10.0	51	22.0	178	78.0
Moldavian.....	1,469	66.0	61	4.0	1,408	96.0
Ukrainian.....	203	9.0	10	5.0	193	95.0
Jewish.....	182	8.0	67	37.0	115	63.0
Other.....	143	6.0	0	0.0	142	99.0
BELARUS						
Ukrainian.....	77	100.0	2	3.0	75	97.0
Brest.....	813	100.0	88	11.0	725	89.0
Belarusian.....	583	72.0	6	1.0	577	99.0
Jewish.....	106	13.0	44	42.0	62	58.0
Ukrainian.....	37	5.0	0	0.0	37	100.0
Other.....	87	11.0	38	44.0	49	56.0

Table 3. Ukrainians in Ukraine and Adjacent Areas: 1926--Continued

(In thousands, except percent)

Republic/Oblast and Nationality	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent
Gomel.....	1,369	100.0	103	8.0	1,266	92.0
Belarusian.....	946	69.0	23	2.0	923	98.0
Russian.....	243	18.0	29	12.0	214	88.0
Jewish.....	112	8.0	27	24.0	85	76.0
Ukrainian.....	40	3.0	2	5.0	38	95.0
Other.....	28	2.0	22	79.0	6	21.0

-- Zero or negligible.

(1) Includes small number of other nationalities.

Note: Parts may not sum to total due to independent rounding.

Sources:

Isentral'noye statisticheskoye upravleniye, Vsesoyuznaya perepis' naseleniya 1926 goda. Moskva, Izdeniye TsSU Soyuza SSR, 1929, Tom XVII, pp. 8, 14, 18, and 38.

Ralph Scott Clem, "The Changing Geography of Soviet Nationalities and Its Socioeconomic Correlates: 1926-1970." Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Columbia University, 1975, Appendix I.

Table 4. Nationality Composition of the Odesa Oblast: 1989

(In thousands)

Oblast/Cities/Rayons	Total	Ukrainians	Russians	Moldovans	Bulgars	Gagauzy	Others
Odesa Oblast.....	2,624	1,433	719	145	166	27	134
Cities:							
Odesa.....	1,122	550	441	11	17	1	102
Ilichevsk.....	65	37	24	1	1	--	2
Southern rayons.....	675	249	160	84	139	24	19
Artsy.....	60	15	15	4	24	1	1
Bilohorod-Dnistrovskyy.....	130	85	31	7	3	--	4
Bilohorod-Dnistrovskyy (city).....	65	37	24	1	2	--	1
Bolhrad.....	79	5	8	1	48	13	4
Izmail.....	149	45	56	19	24	1	4
Izmail (city).....	92	29	47	4	8	1	3
Kyliya.....	66	27	22	10	3	3	1
Reny.....	44	7	8	21	4	3	1
Sarata.....	50	23	9	6	10	--	2
Taratyno.....	52	12	8	11	18	3	--
Tatarburnary.....	44	30	3	5	5	--	1
Northwestern rayons.....	253	200	24	21	1	--	7
Balta.....	58	50	4	1	--	--	3
Frunzovka.....	22	19	1	2	--	--	--
Kodyma.....	40	36	2	1	--	--	1
Kotovsk.....	75	51	9	13	--	--	2
Kotovsk (city).....	43	31	7	3	--	--	2
Krasnyye Oknyu.....	25	19	2	3	--	--	1
Velikaya Mikhailovka.....	33	25	6	1	1	--	--
Other rayons.....	512	3,900	65	26	9	--	16
Ananyev.....	42	30	2	8	--	--	2
Byelayev.....	104	80	17	4	1	--	2
Byerezovka.....	40	32	6	1	--	--	1
Ivanovka.....	31	21	4	1	4	--	1
Komintarovskoye.....	68	49	13	1	2	--	3
Lyubashevka.....	36	31	2	3	--	--	--
Nikolayevskiy.....	22	20	1	1	--	--	--
Ovidopol'.....	53	39	10	1	1	--	--
Razdelnaya.....	60	43	9	4	1	--	3
Savaran.....	24	23	--	--	--	--	1
Shiryayevo.....	32	28	1	2	--	--	1

-- Less than 1,000.

Note: Parts may not sum to total because of independent rounding.

Source: USSR 1989 census.

APPENDIX A. SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS

This Appendix presents 30 tables of statistics for Ukraine. Data are given by oblast whenever possible, and grouped by three regions: southeast, center and west. The grouping is based on ethnic, economic and historical differences among the regions. The nine oblasts, stretching from Kharkiv in the northeast to Odesa in the southwest, comprising the southeast have a population of 24.4 million, 48 percent of the total, and include the most urbanized and ethnically diverse area in the country. Of the five cities with over a million people, all, with the exception of Kiev, are located in the area and 79 percent of the people live in urban areas. Ethnic Ukrainians comprise only 57.5 percent of the population and in the cities the majority is even smaller, 54.1 percent--10.6 million out of a 19.6 million urban total. Russians are the next largest group, comprising 36.5 percent of the area total and 9.1 million (80 percent), out of 11.4 million Russians in Ukraine. Because of migration, assimilation and deportations, the area is less heterogenous than it was at the turn of the century. Serbs and Albanians have been assimilated almost completely, virtually all Germans have been deported and only a small number of Greeks and Armenians are left. But there are still sizable numbers of Moldovans, Bulgarians and Gagauz, primarily in rural areas and Tatars are returning to Crimea in large numbers.

The region is more Russified linguistically than ethnically as 54 percent of the people claim Russian as their native language. Virtually all Russians and 25.7 percent of Ukrainians claim Russian as a mother tongue. People of other groups who have abandon their national language switch to Russian and not to Ukrainian. However, bilingualism is still widespread in Ukraine and 78 percent of the population claims fluency in both languages. Patterns of bilingualism differ by region. In the southeastern oblasts, Ukrainian is less widespread than Russian, knowledge of Russian ranges from 80 percent in Mykolayiv to 97 percent in Crimea. Fluency in Ukrainian is claimed by 56.7 percent in the Donetsk and Odesa oblasts and reaches its maximum level in Kherson, 82.4 percent. In the Crimean cities only 23.3 percent of the people claim to know Ukrainian. But despite the fact that Russian population is largely urban and lives mostly in the southeast where little Ukrainian is spoken and there are only few Ukrainian language schools, still, 3 million Russians in Ukraine--2.7 million in the southeast--claim fluency in Ukrainian. Presumably a large portion of the bilingual Russian population is of Ukrainian-Russian parentage.

Southeast is the most industrialized part of the country with the best educated population and labor force. It accounts for 48 percent of the population but comprises well over half of the

labor force with higher education, enrollment in higher education, number of institutions of higher learning and a share of full-time faculty members with doctorates. Traditionally, wages and value of services in the area were highest in the republic. The region, however, has a high concentration of heavy defense industry and a comparatively low output of consumer goods and agricultural products. The current economic conditions should, therefore, affect this area more adversely than other parts of Ukraine.

The center consists of nine oblasts and accounts for one-third of the population in the country. Sixty percent of the people live in urban areas, but this share overstates the actual urbanization for most oblasts because the city of Kiev with 2½ million people accounts for one-quarter of the urban population in the region. Ethnic Ukrainians are more rural than the rest of the population as immigration to Ukraine and assimilation were largely confined to the cities. Ukrainians comprise 86.2 percent of the population, Russians 10.4 percent and each remaining nationality accounts for less than 1 percent of the total. Of the 1.8 million Russians in the area, 30.5 percent live in Kiev but comprise under 10 percent of the population in each oblast, except for Kirovohrad and Sumy. There has been some linguistic Russification, but the area is basically bilingual. About 90 percent of the people claim fluency in Ukrainian and fluency in Russian ranges from 91.9 percent in Kiev to 65.7 percent in the Vynnytsa oblast.

Economic and cultural developments of the oblasts in central Ukraine are about average. The area is a major agricultural region with extensive food processing industry. Wages are below those in the southeast, reflecting in part, predominance of food and light industries which have traditionally paid lower wages.

The seven western oblasts became part of the Soviet Union during the Second World War. Earlier, five oblasts were in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, while Volyn and Rivne were in the Russian Empire and became part of Poland between the wars. The seven oblasts comprise 18.8 percent of the population where more than one-half of the people live in rural areas, with the exception of Lviv oblast. Historically, Jews and Poles made up a sizeable share of the population until the Second World War. Since the war, Russians, who did not live here earlier, migrated in large numbers and now account for 4.5 percent of the population while Ukrainians amount to 89.5 percent. Other groups are quite small except for Romanians in Chernivtsi oblast and Hungarians in Zakarpattia.

Wages in this area are the lowest in Ukraine reflecting rural character of the region and comparatively low wages in food and light industries. But the area will probably fare better than other regions during the current economic crisis precisely because of agriculture and concentration of food and light industries.

Table A-1. Nationality Composition of the Population, by Oblast: 1989(1)

Oblast and nationality	Population		Percent	
	Thousands	Percent	Urban	Rural
Ukraine.....	51,452	100.0	66.7	33.3
Ukrainian.....	37,419	72.7	60.3	39.7
Russian.....	11,358	22.1	87.6	12.4
Jewish.....	486	0.9	99.2	0.8
Belarusian.....	440	0.9	--	--
Moldovan.....	325	0.6	--	--
Bulgarian.....	234	0.5	--	--
Polish.....	219	0.4	--	--
Hungarian.....	163	0.3	--	--
Romanian.....	135	0.3	--	--
Greek.....	99	0.2	--	--
Tatar.....	87	0.2	--	--
German.....	38	0.1	--	--
Other.....	452	0.9	--	--
SOUTHEAST.....	24,793	100.0	79.2	20.8
Ukrainian.....	14,245	57.5	74.1	25.9
Russian.....	9,105	36.7	87.2	12.8
Belarusian.....	111	0.4	72.2	27.8
Crimean Tatar.....	38	0.2	23.4	76.6
Greek.....	84	0.3	67.1	32.9
Moldovan.....	161	0.7	28.2	71.8
Bulgarian.....	200	0.8	35.7	64.3
Gagauzyan.....	27	0.1	20.9	79.1
Other.....	821	3.3	83.9	16.1
Crimea.....	2,430	100.0	69.3	30.7
Ukrainian.....	626	25.8	59.7	40.3
Russian.....	1,630	67.0	74.4	25.6
Belarusian.....	50	2.1	63.2	36.8
Crimean Tatar.....	38	1.6	23.4	76.6
Jewish.....	18	0.7	95.6	4.4
Other.....	69	2.8	59.1	40.9
Dnipropetrovsk.....	3,870	100.0	83.2	16.8
Ukrainian.....	2,770	71.6	79.4	20.6
Russian.....	936	24.2	93.2	6.8
Jewish.....	50	1.3	99.6	0.4
Other.....	114	2.9	86.2	13.8
Donetsk.....	5,395	100.0	90.2	9.8
Ukrainian.....	2,693	50.7	86.5	13.5
Russian.....	2,316	43.6	95.0	5.0
Greek.....	84	1.6	67.1	32.9
Other.....	302	4.1	92.8	32.2
Kharkiv.....	3,175	100.0	78.4	21.6
Ukrainian.....	1,993	62.8	73.5	26.5
Russian.....	1,054	33.2	86.4	13.6
Jewish.....	49	1.5	99.5	0.5
Other.....	79	2.5	82.2	17.8
Kherson.....	1,237	100.0	61.1	38.9
Ukrainian.....	937	75.7	56.9	43.1
Russian.....	250	20.2	75.4	24.6
Belarusian.....	13	1.0	62.4	37.6
Other.....	38	3.1	70.4	29.6

Table A-1. Nationality Composition of the Population, by Oblast, 1989(1)--Continued

Oblast and nationality	Population		Percent	
	Thousands	Percent	Urban	Rural
Luhansk.....	2,857	100.0	86.3	13.7
Ukrainian.....	1,482	51.9	81.9	18.1
Russian.....	1,279	44.8	90.9	9.1
Belarusian.....	34	1.2	92.9	7.1
Other.....	62	2.1	93.0	7.0
Mykolayiv.....	1,328	100.0	65.5	34.5
Ukrainian.....	1,004	75.6	61.0	39.0
Russian.....	258	19.4	83.1	16.9
Moldovan.....	17	1.3	32.8	67.2
Belarusian.....	14	1.1	63.9	36.1
Jewish.....	12	0.9	98.8	1.2
Other.....	24	1.7	71.7	28.3
Odesa.....	2,624	100.0	65.7	34.3
Ukrainian.....	1,433	54.6	61.7	38.3
Russian.....	719	27.4	86.4	13.6
Bulgarian.....	166	6.3	33.1	66.9
Moldovan.....	145	5.5	27.7	72.3
Jewish.....	69	2.6	99.4	0.6
Gagauzyan.....	27	1.1	20.9	79.1
Other.....	66	2.5	75.5	24.5
Zaporizhzhya.....	2,074	100.0	75.6	24.4
Ukrainian.....	1,308	63.1	72.1	27.9
Russian.....	664	32.0	83.5	16.5
Bulgarian.....	35	1.7	47.9	52.1
Other.....	67	3.2	78.8	47.9
CENTER.....	16,831	100.0	60.1	39.9
Ukrainian.....	14,510	86.2	55.9	44.1
Russian.....	1,759	10.4	88.2	11.8
Jewish.....	149	0.9	99.5	0.5
Belarusian.....	25	0.2	100.0	0.0
Polish.....	69	0.4	60.3	39.7
Other.....	319	1.9	74.8	25.2
Cherkasy.....	1,527	100.0	52.5	47.5
Ukrainian.....	1,382	90.5	49.1	50.9
Russian.....	122	8.0	86.0	14.0
Other.....	23	1.5	81.5	21.7
Chernihiv.....	1,413	100.0	53.1	46.9
Ukrainian.....	1,292	91.5	50.0	50.0
Russian.....	97	6.8	87.2	12.8
Other.....	24	1.7	83.0	96.8
Khmelnytskyi.....	1,522	100.0	47.1	52.9
Ukrainian.....	1,375	90.4	43.6	56.4
Russian.....	88	5.8	86.7	13.3
Other.....	59	3.8	71.4	30.3
Kiev (oblast).....	1,934	100.0	53.3	46.7
Ukrainian.....	1,729	89.4	50.0	50.0
Russian.....	168	8.7	83.1	16.9
Other.....	37	1.9	69.9	27.8

Table A-1. Nationality Composition of the Population, by Oblast: 1989(1)--Continued

Oblast and nationality	Population		Percent	
	Thousands	Percent	Urban	Rural
Kiev (city).....	2,572	100.0	100.0	0.0
Ukrainian.....	1,864	72.5	100.0	0.0
Russian.....	537	20.9	100.0	0.0
Jewish.....	101	3.9	100.0	0.0
Belarusian.....	25	1.0	100.0	0.0
Other.....	46	1.7	97.9	0.0
Kirovohrad.....	1,228	100.0	59.5	40.5
Ukrainian.....	1,047	85.3	56.8	43.2
Russian.....	144	11.7	79.8	20.2
Other.....	37	3.0	56.7	43.1
Poltava.....	1,749	100.0	56.1	43.9
Ukrainian.....	1,537	87.9	52.4	47.6
Russian.....	179	10.2	85.1	14.9
Other.....	33	1.9	72.5	28.9
Sumy.....	1,427	100.0	61.5	38.5
Ukrainian.....	1,220	85.5	59.3	40.7
Russian.....	190	13.3	74.2	25.8
Other.....	17	1.2	76.6	22.5
Vinnytsya.....	1,921	100.0	43.9	56.1
Ukrainian.....	1,758	91.5	40.2	59.8
Russian.....	112	5.9	84.0	16.0
Jewish.....	26	1.4	97.7	2.3
Other.....	24	1.2	66.2	31.9
Zhytomyr.....	1,538	100.0	52.9	47.1
Ukrainian.....	1,306	84.9	48.2	51.8
Russian.....	121	7.9	87.3	12.7
Polish.....	69	4.5	60.3	39.7
Jewish.....	22	1.4	99.2	0.8
Other.....	19	1.3	68.9	23.7
WEST.....	9,681	100.0	47.7	52.3
Ukrainian.....	8,664	89.5	45.1	54.9
Russian.....	435	4.5	92.9	7.1
Romanian.....	187	1.9	46.0	54.0
Hungarian.....	156	1.6	37.7	62.3
Polish.....	27	0.3	67.6	32.4
Moldovan.....	85	0.9	13.0	87.0
Other.....	129	1.3	80.9	19.1
Chernivitsi.....	941	100.0	41.9	58.1
Ukrainian.....	666	70.8	41.7	58.3
Romanian.....	100	10.7	26.7	73.3
Moldovan.....	85	9.0	13.0	87.0
Russian.....	63	6.7	88.0	12.0
Jewish.....	16	1.8	99.5	0.5
Other.....	10	1.0	67.7	34.4
Ivano-Frankivsk.....	1,413	100.0	41.7	58.3
Ukrainian.....	1,343	95.0	39.0	61.0
Romanian.....	57	4.0	94.6	5.4
Other.....	13	1.0	82.6	12.5
Lviv.....	2,727	100.0	59.1	40.9
Ukrainian.....	2,465	90.4	55.4	44.6
Russian.....	195	7.2	96.8	3.2
Polish.....	27	1.0	67.6	32.4
Other.....	41	1.4	98.3	3.2

Table A-1. Nationality Composition of the Population, by Oblast: 1989(1)--Continued

Oblast and nationality	Population		Percent	
	Thousands	Percent	Urban	Rural
Rivne.....	1,164	100.0	45.2	54.8
Ukrainian.....	1,086	93.3	42.8	57.2
Russian.....	54	4.6	92.3	7.7
Belarusian.....	16	1.4	31.4	68.6
Other.....	9	0.7	68.3	20.5
Ternopil.....	1,164	100.0	40.5	59.5
Ukrainian.....	1,126	96.8	39.1	60.9
Russian.....	27	2.3	90.2	9.8
Other.....	11	0.9	63.8	36.3
Volyn.....	1,058	100.0	48.6	51.4
Ukrainian.....	1,001	94.6	46.2	53.8
Russian.....	47	4.4	91.7	8.3
Other.....	10	1.0	78.4	14.0
Zakarpattia.....	1,246	100.0	40.7	59.3
Ukrainian.....	977	78.4	38.4	61.6
Hungarian.....	156	12.5	37.7	62.3
Russian.....	49	4.0	87.2	12.8
Romanian.....	29	2.4	17.7	82.3
Other.....	34	2.7	73.1	27.4

-- Zero or negligible.

(1) There are also 6.8 million Ukrainians living in the countries of the former Soviet Union: Russia--4.4 million, Kazakhstan--almost 900 thousand, Moldova--600 thousand, Belarus--291 thousand, Uzbekistan--153 thousand, and Kirgizstan--108 thousand.

Source: Derzhkomstat, Naselennya ukrayins'koyi RSR (za dannyimi vsesoyuznoho perepysu naselennya, 1989 r. (Kiev: 1990, pp. 144 and 153-161).

Table A-2. Language Characteristics of the Population, by Oblast and Nationality: 1989

Oblast and Nationality	Population (thousand)	Native language (percent)		
		Own nationality	Ukrainian	Russian
Ukraine.....	51,452	87.9	0.9	11.1
Ukrainian.....	37,419	87.7	--	12.3
Russian.....	11,356	98.4	1.6	--
Jewish.....	486	7.1	2.1	90.6
Other.....	2,191	54.8	12.4	30.5
SOUTHEAST.....	24,907	81.4	0.6	17.9
Ukrainian.....	14,245	74.3	--	25.7
Russian.....	9,105	98.9	1.0	--
Crimean Tatar.....	38	93.3	0.1	2.8
Other.....	1,518	42.6	3.8	52.8
Crimea.....	2,430	84.0	0.1	15.7
Ukrainian.....	626	52.5	--	47.4
Russian.....	1,630	99.8	0.1	--
Belarusian.....	50	34.5	0.5	64.8
Crimean Tatar.....	38	93.3	0.1	2.8
Jewish.....	18	6.1	0.2	93.3
Other.....	69	45.4	2.3	51.2
Dnipropetrovsk.....	3,870	85.5	0.8	13.6
Ukrainian.....	2,770	84.8	--	15.2
Russian.....	936	97.7	2.2	--
Jewish.....	50	3.5	1.0	95.2
Other.....	114	39.9	9.8	49.7
Donetsk.....	5,312	75.2	0.4	24.3
Ukrainian.....	2,693	59.5	--	40.4
Russian.....	2,316	99.4	0.6	--
Greek.....	84	19.0	1.8	79.0
Other.....	219	33.4	2.4	63.6
Kharkiv.....	3,175	83.9	0.6	15.4
Ukrainian.....	1,993	79.5	--	20.5
Russian.....	1,054	98.5	1.5	--
Jewish.....	49	3.7	0.5	95.7
Other.....	79	49.6	4.8	45.1
Kherson.....	1,237	87.6	1.3	11.0
Ukrainian.....	937	87.7	--	12.3
Russian.....	250	96.1	3.9	--
Belarusian.....	13	39.3	15.1	45.5
Other.....	38	46.1	12.1	41.1
Luhansk.....	2,857	80.0	0.5	19.5
Ukrainian.....	1,482	66.3	--	33.7
Russian.....	1,279	99.2	0.8	--
Belarusian.....	34	30.9	3.0	66.1
Other.....	62	38.5	3.5	57.1
Mykolayiv.....	1,328	83.8	1.0	14.8
Ukrainian.....	1,004	83.7	--	16.3
Russian.....	258	97.4	2.6	--
Moldovan.....	17	71.1	12.9	14.1
Belarusian.....	14	29.9	12.7	57.4
Jewish.....	12	4.2	1.8	93.9
Other.....	24	26.2	12.7	48.4

Table A-2. Language Characteristics of the Population, by Oblast and Nationality: 1989--Continued

Oblast and Nationality	Population (thousand)	Native language (percent)		
		Own nationality	Ukrainian	Russian
Odessa.....	2,624	79.2	0.7	19.9
Ukrainian.....	1,433	74.2	--	25.7
Russian.....	719	99.0	0.9	--
Bulgarian.....	166	81.7	1.0	16.6
Moldovan.....	145	79.3	5.1	15.4
Jewish.....	69	4.6	0.5	94.9
Gagauzyan.....	27	84.2	0.6	13.5
Other.....	66	39.9	4.9	53.8
Zaporizhzhya.....	2,074	81.9	0.8	17.3
Ukrainian.....	1,308	77.0	--	22.9
Russian.....	664	98.3	1.7	--
Bulgarian.....	35	48.0	2.4	49.4
Other.....	67	31.1	5.2	63.2
CENTER.....	16,831	92.1	1.2	6.6
Ukrainian.....	14,510	94.2	--	5.8
Russian.....	1,759	96.4	3.6	--
Other.....	563	24.7	25.4	49.5
Cherkasy.....	1,527	96.7	0.6	2.7
Ukrainian.....	1,382	97.9	--	2.1
Russian.....	122	95.4	4.6	--
Other.....	23	36.6	13.4	49.2
Chernihiv.....	1,413	92.6	0.4	7.0
Ukrainian.....	1,292	93.3	--	6.7
Russian.....	97	96.5	3.5	--
Other.....	24	40.0	8.0	51.5
Khmelnyskyy.....	1,522	95.0	2.5	2.5
Ukrainian.....	1,375	98.3	--	1.7
Russian.....	88	93.8	6.2	--
Other.....	59	18.1	55.0	26.6
Kiev (oblast).....	1,934	96.6	0.8	2.6
Ukrainian.....	1,729	98.0	--	2.0
Russian.....	168	95.3	4.7	--
Other.....	37	37.9	20.4	41.4
Kiev (city).....	2,572	78.8	0.6	20.5
Ukrainian.....	1,864	78.8	--	21.2
Russian.....	537	98.7	1.3	--
Jewish.....	101	4.7	1.2	94.1
Belarusian.....	25	31.1	4.0	64.8
Other.....	1,910	77.8	0.3	21.8
Kirovohrad.....	1,228	94.9	1.1	3.9
Ukrainian.....	1,047	96.4	--	3.6
Russian.....	144	95.4	4.5	--
Other.....	37	49.5	19.9	30.0
Poltava.....	1,749	95.9	0.6	3.4
Ukrainian.....	1,537	97.0	--	2.9
Russian.....	179	95.8	4.1	--
Other.....	33	44.6	10.9	43.5
Sumy.....	1,427	91.1	0.5	8.4
Ukrainian.....	1,220	90.7	--	9.2
Russian.....	190	97.2	2.7	--
Other.....	17	47.3	8.7	43.2

Table A-2. Language Characteristics of the Population, by Oblast and Nationality: 1989--Continued

Oblast and Nationality	Population (thousand)	Native language (percent)		
		Own nationality	Ukrainian	Russian
Vinnytsya.....	1,921	96.1	0.8	3.1
Ukrainian.....	1,758	98.2	--	1.8
Russian.....	112	95.2	4.8	--
Jewish.....	26	15.3	7.2	77.5
Other.....	24	36.4	36.3	26.6
Zhytomyr.....	1,538	90.2	5.0	4.8
Ukrainian.....	1,306	96.8	--	3.2
Russian.....	121	92.0	7.9	--
Polish.....	69	1.6	89.9	8.4
Jewish.....	22	12.7	4.2	83.1
Other.....	19	42.6	18.9	38.1
WEST.....	9,714	97.1	0.9	1.5
Ukrainian.....	8,664	99.0	--	0.9
Russian.....	435	96.0	4.0	--
Romanian.....	187	73.3	7.6	1.7
Hungarian.....	156	97.2	2.1	0.6
Moldavian.....	85	95.4	2.5	2.1
Other.....	188	35.2	26.9	31.7
Chernivitsj.....	941	90.5	2.0	4.0
Ukrainian.....	666	97.3	--	2.6
Romanian.....	100	53.0	11.7	2.9
Moldovan.....	85	95.4	2.5	2.1
Russian.....	63	97.4	2.5	--
Jewish.....	16	27.4	1.2	71.4
Other.....	10	39.1	26.1	33.6
Ivano-Frankivsk.....	1,413	98.7	0.4	0.9
Ukrainian.....	1,343	99.4	--	0.6
Romanian.....	57	96.1	3.9	--
Other.....	13	37.9	26.4	35.3
Lviv.....	2,727	97.3	0.8	1.9
Ukrainian.....	2,465	98.9	--	1.1
Russian.....	195	97.0	2.9	--
Polish.....	27	47.7	45.0	7.1
Other.....	41	37.6	7.0	54.6
Rivne.....	1,164	97.2	1.5	1.2
Ukrainian.....	1,086	99.1	--	0.9
Russian.....	54	94.0	6.0	--
Belarusian.....	16	18.2	69.0	12.8
Other.....	9	27.8	36.3	35.0
Ternopil.....	1,164	98.8	0.7	0.4
Ukrainian.....	1,126	99.7	--	0.2
Russian.....	27	92.3	7.7	--
Other.....	11	22.0	59.7	18.0
Volyn.....	1,058	98.5	0.5	1.0
Ukrainian.....	1,001	99.4	--	0.6
Russian.....	47	94.1	5.8	--
Other.....	10	38.5	23.4	37.7

Table A-2. Language Characteristics of the Population, by Oblast and Nationality: 1989--Continued

Oblast and Nationality	Population (thousand)	Native language (percent)		
		Own nationality	Ukrainian	Russian
Zakarpattia.....	1,246	96.5	0.9	1.2
Ukrainian.....	977	98.4	--	1.0
Hungarian.....	156	97.2	2.1	0.6
Russian.....	49	95.8	3.8	--
Romanian.....	29	98.2	0.7	0.5
Other.....	34	37.5	17.7	13.6

-- Zero or negligible.

Source: Derzhkomstat, Naselennya ukrayins'koyi RSR (za dannyimi vsesoyuznoho perepysu naselennya, 1989 r. (Kiev: 1990, pp. 174-183).

Table A-3. Fluency in Ukrainian and Russian, by Oblast: 1989

(Percent)

Oblast	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Ukrainian	Russian	Ukrainian	Russian	Ukrainian	Russian
Ukraine.....	78.0	78.4	72.1	87.4	89.8	60.4
SOUTHEAST						
Crimea.....	25.3	97.0	21.3	98.4	34.4	93.9
Dnipropetrovsk....	78.7	84.2	75.7	88.1	93.5	64.4
Donetsk.....	56.7	93.6	54.5	95.0	76.8	80.5
Kharkiv.....	74.7	91.0	70.7	93.9	89.3	80.7
Kherson.....	82.4	80.3	76.9	87.6	90.9	68.8
Luhansk.....	58.1	91.4	55.1	93.5	77.4	78.4
Mykolayiv.....	77.8	80.0	70.7	86.9	91.3	66.9
Odesa.....	56.7	84.5	52.2	93.2	65.2	67.7
Zaporizhzhya.....	70.5	87.8	67.4	92.6	80.1	73.2
CENTER						
Cherkasy.....	94.3	67.6	90.6	77.8	98.5	56.4
Chernihiv.....	92.2	69.6	87.7	79.4	97.2	58.5
Khmelnyskyy.....	95.6	66.3	91.6	78.4	99.2	55.4
Kiev (oblast)....	93.5	68.9	89.7	78.2	97.8	58.4
Kiev (city)....	81.2	91.9	81.2	91.9	--	--
Kirovohrad.....	91.4	71.6	88.5	79.6	95.7	59.9
Poltava.....	93.0	75.9	89.3	84.3	97.8	65.3
Sumy.....	88.5	75.6	86.4	82.1	91.8	65.3
Vinnysya.....	95.6	65.7	91.3	80.1	98.9	54.4
Zhytomyr.....	93.4	66.4	88.7	78.5	98.7	52.9
WEST						
Chernivitsi.....	77.7	64.3	80.2	79.9	76.0	53.0
Ivano-Frankivsk...	97.3	52.7	93.8	69.1	99.7	41.0
Lviv.....	95.6	63.4	93.0	75.5	99.5	45.9
Rivne.....	97.1	63.6	94.2	76.7	99.5	52.8
Ternopil.....	98.8	54.6	97.4	72.6	99.8	42.4
Volyn.....	97.4	64.0	95.2	76.0	99.5	52.8
Zakarpattia.....	82.7	58.9	82.0	69.1	83.1	51.9

-- Zero or negligible.

Source: Derzhkomstat, Naselennya ukrayins'koyi RSR (za dannyimi vsesoyuznoho perepysu naselennya, 1989 r. (Kiev: 1990, pp. 184-185).

Table A-4. Mixed Marriages in Ukraine: 1978 and 1988

Nationality	Men	Married women of own nationality	Women	Married men of own nationality
1978				
Total.....	524,100	(NA)	524,100	(NA)
Ukrainian.....	367,953	291,487	372,022	291,487
Russian.....	123,734	55,899	123,044	55,899
Jewish.....	6,514	3,602	5,477	3,602
Belarusian.....	5,129	330	4,950	330
Other.....	20,770	(NA)	18,607	(NA)
1988				
Total.....	455,800	(NA)	455,800	(NA)
Ukrainian.....	315,241	249,429	321,241	249,429
Russian.....	111,791	47,897	110,706	47,897
Jewish.....	4,375	2,006	3,626	2,006
Belarusian.....	4,827	297	4,190	297
Other.....	19,566	(NA)	16,037	(NA)

-- Not available

Note: Mixed marriages among Ukrainians in Russia, Belarus, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Latvia and Kirgistan:

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1988</u>
Ukrainian men.....	7,9159	7,3581
Married to Ukrainian women....	1,4038	1,0923
Ukrainian women.....	6,9986	6,8411
Married to Ukrainian men.....	1,4038	1,0923

Sources: TsSU, Narodnoye khozyaystvo ukrayinskoy SSR v 1978 godu: statisticheskiy yezhegodnik (Kiev: Tekhnika, 1979, p. 10); Goskomstat, Naseleniye SSR, 1988: statisticheskiye yezhegodni (Moscow: Finansyi statistika, 1989, pp. 218-230); and Ministerstvo statystiky ukrayins'koyi RSR, Narodne hospodarstvo ukrayins'koyi RSR u 1990 rotsi: statystychnyy shchorichnyk (Kiev: Tekhnika, 1991, p. 38).

Table A-5. Educational Attainment of Employed Population: 1989

Oblast	Thousand				Percent			
	Total	Higher	Secondary	Elementary	Total	Higher	Secondary	Elementary
Ukraine.....	25,916	3,913	20,137	1,866	100.0	15.1	77.7	7.2
SOUTHEAST.....	12,788	1,908	9,808	1,073	100.0	14.9	76.7	8.4
Crimea.....	1,277	213	978	86	100.0	16.7	76.6	6.7
Dnipropetrovsk.....	1,977	324	1,542	111	100.0	16.4	78.0	5.6
Donetsk.....	2,713	377	2,157	179	100.0	13.9	79.5	6.6
Kharkiv.....	1,640	208	1,337	95	100.0	12.7	81.5	5.8
Kherson.....	636	81	502	53	100.0	12.7	78.9	8.4
Luhansk.....	1,433	191	1,145	97	100.0	13.3	79.9	6.8
Mykolayiv.....	688	98	544	46	100.0	14.2	79.1	6.7
Odesa.....	1,342	252	988	102	100.0	18.8	73.6	7.6
Zaporizhzhya.....	1,082	163	615	303	100.0	15.1	56.9	28.0
CENTER.....	8,361	872	6,333	1,157	100.0	10.4	75.7	13.8
Cherkasy.....	736	90	591	55	100.0	12.2	80.3	7.5
Chernihiv.....	670	75	533	62	100.0	11.2	79.6	9.2
Khmelnyskyi.....	736	80	591	65	100.0	10.9	80.3	8.8
Kiev (oblast).....	969	116	593	260	100.0	12.0	61.2	26.8
Kiev (city).....	1,450	73	966	412	100.0	5.0	66.6	28.4
Kirovohrad.....	605	71	491	42	100.0	11.8	81.2	7.0
Poltava.....	851	108	694	49	100.0	12.7	81.5	5.8
Sumy.....	691	84	549	57	100.0	12.2	79.5	8.3
Vinnytsya.....	915	99	725	92	100.0	10.8	79.2	10.0
Zhytomyr.....	738	75	600	63	100.0	10.2	81.3	8.5
WEST.....	4,767	620	3,706	441	100.0	13.0	77.7	9.3
Chernivitsi.....	457	53	356	47	100.0	11.7	78.0	10.3
Ivano-Frankivsk....	681	87	526	68	100.0	12.8	77.2	10.0
Lviv.....	1,378	226	1,043	109	100.0	16.4	75.7	7.9
Rivne.....	561	64	434	63	100.0	11.4	77.4	11.2
Ternopil.....	561	66	440	55	100.0	11.8	78.4	9.8
Volyn.....	504	58	396	50	100.0	11.5	78.6	9.9
Zakarpattia.....	625	66	510	49	100.0	10.5	81.6	7.9

Source: Derzhkomstat, URSR, Naselennya Ukrayins'koyi RSR (za danyymi vsesoyuznoho perepysu naselennya 1989 r.) (Kiev, 1990, pp. 122-123).

Table A-6. General Education: 1990

Oblast	Number of schools	Enrollment (Thousands)	Share attending second or third shift(1)
Ukraine.....	21,825	7,132	15.3
SOUTHEAST.....	7,739	3,392	--
Crimea.....	649	369	18.4
Dnipropetrovsk.....	1,079	523	14.3
Donetsk.....	1,281	666	17.4
Kharkiv.....	1,007	408	18.5
Kherson.....	582	195	11.9
Luhansk.....	833	377	20.4
Mykolayiv.....	693	206	16.7
Odesa.....	951	364	17.5
Zaporizhzhya.....	664	284	23.5
CENTER.....	8,344	2,249	--
Cherkasy.....	716	202	8.9
Chernihiv.....	909	179	14.6
Khmelnyskiyy.....	1,062	210	9.7
Kiev (oblast).....	820	267	14.1
Kiev (city).....	341	357	18.4
Kirovohrad.....	642	162	12.9
Poltava.....	1,037	224	15.6
Sumy.....	717	185	15.2
Vinnytsya.....	1,120	246	10.3
Zhytomyr.....	980	217	12.4
WEST.....	5,742	1,491	--
Chernivitsi.....	453	143	9.0
Ivano-Frankivsk.....	731	218	9.7
Lviv.....	1,353	389	13.0
Rivne.....	766	188	18.1
Ternopil.....	878	169	9.5
Volyn.....	845	168	17.2
Zakarpattya.....	716	216	11.1

-- Zero or negligible.

(1) Refers only to general schools.

Source: Ministerstvo statystyky Ukrayiny, Statystychnyy zbirnyk: osvita ta kultura na Ukrayini (Kiev: 1991, pp. 11 and 15).

Table A-7. Language of Instruction in General Education Schools: 1980, 1988 and 1990(1)

Language	Enrollment (thousand)			Percent		
	1980	1988	1990	1980	1988	1990
Total	6,499.1	6,799.7	6,854.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ukrainian	3,544.2	3,227.7	3,283.2	54.5	47.5	47.9
Russian	2,895.1	3,520.5	3,520.0	44.5	51.8	51.3
Moldovan	40.4	34.1	14.3	0.6	0.5	0.2
Hungarian	19.1	17.1	17.6	0.3	0.2	0.3
Polish	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Romanian	--	--	18.8	--	--	0.3
Crimean Tatar	--	--	0.1	0.0	--	0.0

-- Zero or negligible.

(1) Schools for the handicapped children are excluded.

Note: There is a substantial difference between the languages of instructions for urban and rural pupils. During the 1990/91 school year, over two-thirds (68 percent) of the urban pupils were taught in Russian, while a large majority of rural pupils (83 percent) were taught in Ukrainian.

Source: Ministerstvo statystyky Ukrayiny, Statystychnyy zbirnyk: osvita ta kultura na Ukrayini (Kiev: 1991, p. 6).

Table A-8. Language of Instruction in Schools of Oblast Capitals in Ukraine: June 1987

City	Total	Ukrainian schools	Russian schools	Mixed schools
Ukraine.....	1,611	264	1,189	158
SOUTHEAST.....	853	20	805	28
Dnipropetrovsk.....	140	9	125	6
Donetsk.....	146	0	146	0
Kharkiv.....	161	2	156	3
Kherson.....	55	5	49	1
Luhansk.....	61	0	60	1
Mikolayiv.....	56	0	51	5
Odesa.....	100	3	90	7
Semiferopol.....	33	0	33	0
Zaporizhzhie.....	101	1	95	5
CENTER.....	525	98	312	115
Cherkasy.....	31	5	19	7
Chernihiv.....	30	0	24	6
Khmel'nitskiy.....	28	9	17	2
Kiev.....	274	34	152	88
Kirovohrad.....	32	4	17	11
Poltava.....	35	19	16	0
Sumy.....	23	3	20	0
Vinnytsya.....	31	10	21	0
Zhytomyr.....	41	14	26	1
WEST.....	233	146	72	15
Chernivitsi.....	38	15	23	0
Ivano-Frankivsk.....	26	18	6	2
Lviv.....	103	66	26	11
Rivne.....	24	15	9	0
Ternopil.....	23	20	3	0
Uzhhorod.....	19	12	5	2

Source: Goskomstat, Ukr. SSR, Narodnoye khozyaystvo Ukrainiskoy SSR v 1987 godu: statisticheskiy yezhegodnik (Kiev: Tekhnika, 1988, p. 329).

Table A-9. Graduates of Specialized Secondary Educational Institutions in Ukraine, by Specialty: 1980, 1985 and 1990

Specialty	Persons			Percent		
	1980	1985	1990	1980	1985	1990
Total.....	232,236	236,899	228,663	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economics and planning.....	27,373	25,927	25,388	11.8	10.9	11.1
Law and record maintenance.....	608	716	882	0.3	0.3	0.4
Education.....	13,352	18,621	23,303	5.7	7.9	10.2
Health services.....	20,639	28,972	30,917	8.9	12.2	13.5
Culture and art.....	10,231	10,605	9,639	4.4	4.5	4.2
Ecology and environmental protection.....	362	303	203	0.2	0.1	0.1
Hydrology and meteorology.....	300	272	273	0.1	0.1	0.1
Geology and prospecting.....	892	886	812	0.4	0.4	0.4
Mine preparation.....	3,735	4,150	4,611	1.6	1.8	2.0
Energy.....	1,958	2,213	2,005	0.8	0.9	0.9
Metallurgy.....	3,525	3,607	2,951	1.5	1.5	1.3
Machine-building and metalworking.....	11,652	12,949	10,166	5.0	5.5	4.4
Aviation.....	220	297	387	0.1	0.1	0.2
Ship building.....	1,703	1,414	1,130	0.7	0.6	0.5
Automobiles and tractors.....	4,414	4,004	3,437	1.9	1.7	1.5
Power machine building.....	155	135	126	0.1	0.1	0.1
Utilization, services and repair of machines and equipment.....	10,520	10,705	10,515	4.5	4.5	4.6
Electrical technology.....	5,451	6,169	5,065	2.3	2.6	2.2
Utilization and building of instruments and devices..	1,010	1,124	1,057	0.4	0.5	0.5
Electronics.....	1,645	1,734	1,624	0.7	0.7	0.7
Automation and system utilization.....	6,679	6,254	7,676	2.9	2.6	3.4
Computation technology and automated systems.....	5,078	4,796	4,492	2.2	2.0	2.0
Radio technology and communication.....	6,282	5,630	5,903	2.7	2.4	2.6
Transport utilization.....	5,458	4,839	4,166	2.4	2.0	1.8
Chemical technology.....	3,575	3,576	3,462	1.5	1.5	1.5
Logging and woodworking.....	1,349	1,402	1,247	0.6	0.6	0.5
Food processing technology.....	3,170	3,051	2,816	1.4	1.3	1.2
Technology for consumer goods.....	3,687	4,100	3,815	1.6	1.7	1.7
Architecture and construction.....	16,528	14,489	12,056	7.1	6.1	5.3
Geodesy and cartography.....	601	500	450	0.3	0.2	0.2
Agriculture and forestry.....	30,360	27,980	24,723	13.1	11.8	10.8
Merchandising, trade, public dining and services.....	28,247	24,381	22,392	12.2	10.3	9.8
Methodology, standardization and quality control.....	1,477	1,098	974	0.6	0.5	0.4

Source: Derzhkomstat, URSR, Naselennya Ukrayins'koyi RSR (za danymy vsesoyuznoho perepysu naselennya 1989 r.) (Kiev, 1990, p. 34).

Table A-10. Higher Education in Ukraine: 1990

Oblast	Enrollment			Full-time faculty and degree earned			
	Thousands	Per 1,000 population	Number of institutions	Total	Doctorates	Candidates	Other
Ukraine.....	881.3	170	149	67,329	3,789	34,885	28,655
SOUTHEAST.....	462.7	177	80	36,184	2,007	18,879	15,298
Crimea.....	22.7	89	4	2,105	189	1,150	766
Dnipropetrovsk.....	77.4	198	12	6,290	389	3,372	2,529
Donetsk.....	61.5	115	10	5,159	264	2,556	2,339
Kharkiv.....	128.7	403	22	9,398	529	5,093	3,776
Kherson.....	15.7	125	3	985	28	480	477
Luhansk.....	32.6	114	5	2,428	87	1,230	1,111
Mykolayiv.....	12.8	95	2	981	31	454	496
Odesa.....	77.5	294	15	6,261	380	3,322	2,559
Zaporizhzhya.....	33.8	161	7	2,577	110	1,222	1,245
CENTER.....	274.1	136	44	20,465	1,209	10,415	8,841
Cherkasy.....	11.7	77	3	769	36	349	384
Chernihiv.....	10.9	78	2	818	22	294	502
Khmelnyskyy.....	16.5	108	3	978	24	456	498
Kiev (oblast).....	6.0	31	1	392	19	167	206
Kiev (city).....	150.2	568	18	11,484	884	6,473	4,127
Kirovohrad.....	11.8	95	3	893	14	344	535
Poltava.....	22.6	128	5	1,622	65	804	753
Sumy.....	15.5	108	4	1,070	37	448	585
Vinnytsya.....	19.4	102	3	1,853	88	802	963
Zhytomyr.....	9.5	63	2	586	20	278	288
WEST.....	144.5	129	25	10,680	573	5,591	4,516
Chernivitsi.....	11.9	127	2	817	61	523	233
Ivano-Frankivsk.....	14.3	99	3	1,049	59	531	459
Lviv.....	67.7	245	12	5,362	305	2,883	2,174
Rivne.....	15.7	133	3	1,047	16	468	563
Ternopil.....	17.5	149	3	1,179	67	594	518
Volyn.....	9.4	88	1	664	9	251	404
Zakarpattia.....	8.0	63	1	562	56	341	165

Source: Ministerstvo statystyky Ukrayiny, Statystychny zbernyk: Osvita ta kultura na Ukrayini (Kiev: 1991, pp. 3, 29 and 35).

Table A-11. Graduates of Higher Educational Institutions, by Specialty: 1980, 1985 and 1990

Specialty	Persons			Percent		
	1980	1985	1990	1980	1985	1990
Total.....	148,092	150,563	136,882	100.0	100.0	100.0
Natural sciences.....	13,025	11,895	11,184	8.8	7.9	8.2
Humanities.....	15,404	15,651	15,837	10.4	10.4	11.6
Labor, physical and esthetic training and education..	10,784	12,647	16,149	7.3	8.4	11.8
Health services.....	9,049	9,436	7,130	6.1	6.3	5.2
Culture and art.....	3,361	3,673	3,461	2.3	2.4	2.5
Economics.....	10,324	11,061	11,612	7.0	7.3	8.5
Engineering-economics.....	9,420	8,841	7,524	6.4	5.9	5.5
Geology and prospecting.....	920	891	764	0.6	0.6	0.6
Mine preparation.....	1,930	1,848	2,086	1.3	1.2	1.5
Energy.....	3,312	3,119	2,329	2.2	2.1	1.7
Metallurgy.....	2,061	2,179	1,547	1.4	1.4	1.1
Machine-building and metalworking.....	7,413	6,884	5,676	5.0	4.6	4.1
Aviation.....	1,650	1,644	878	1.1	1.1	0.6
Shipbuilding.....	1,291	1,360	844	0.9	0.9	0.6
Automobiles and tractors.....	3,797	3,470	3,074	2.6	2.3	2.2
Power machine building.....	1,075	1,030	596	0.7	0.7	0.4
Machinery and equipment.....	4,202	4,259	3,248	2.8	2.8	2.4
Electrical technology.....	1,908	1,886	1,110	1.3	1.3	0.8
Equipment building.....	1,502	1,206	913	1.0	0.8	0.7
Electronics.....	1,144	1,135	1,200	0.8	0.8	0.9
Automation and management.....	4,333	3,974	3,612	2.9	2.6	2.6
Computation technology and automated system.....	2,220	2,351	1,836	1.5	1.6	1.3
Radio technology and communication.....	4,239	4,405	3,153	2.9	2.9	2.3
Transport utilization.....	1,215	1,896	1,307	0.8	1.3	1.0
Chemical technology.....	2,582	2,519	2,068	1.7	1.7	1.5
Logging and woodworking.....	672	712	517	0.5	0.5	0.4
Food processing technology.....	3,811	4,200	3,844	2.6	2.8	2.8
Consumer goods technology.....	2,782	3,115	2,871	1.9	2.1	2.1
Construction and architecture.....	11,323	11,080	8,559	7.6	7.4	6.3
Geodesy and cartography.....	447	474	384	0.3	0.3	0.3
Agriculture and forestry.....	10,896	11,722	11,569	7.4	7.8	8.5

Source: Ministerstvo statystyky Ukrayiny, Statystychnyy zbirnyk: osvita ta kultura na Ukrayini (Kiev: 1991, p. 33).

Table A-12. Holdings and Circulation of the Libraries of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine, by Language: 1990

(Million copies)

Oblast	Total				In rural areas			
	Books and journals, end of year		Books and journals, during the year		Books and journals, end of year		Books and journals, during the year	
	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In
	Ukrainian	Russian	Ukrainian	Russian	Ukrainian	Russian	Ukrainian	Russian
Ukraine.....	133.2	222.1	150.8	260.0	87.5	95.5	100.2	97.5
SOUTHEAST								
Crimea.....	1.5	13.1	0.5	17.7	0.9	5.0	0.4	6.8
Dnipropetrovsk....	6.2	13.5	5.2	15.3	3.2	3.5	2.9	3.0
Donetsk.....	5.6	14.3	4.4	22.1	2.2	3.4	2.1	3.8
Kharkiv.....	5.8	16.6	5.5	15.5	3.2	4.5	3.1	3.9
Kherson.....	3.2	4.9	3.6	6.7	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.7
Luhansk.....	3.2	7.9	3.0	11.8	1.5	2.1	1.6	2.8
Mikolayiv.....	6.1	16.7	4.5	15.4	4.1	6.5	3.2	6.8
Odesa.....	3.5	7.7	3.8	10.7	2.1	3.0	2.5	3.7
Zaporizhzhya.....	3.5	7.7	3.8	10.7	2.1	3.0	2.5	3.7
CENTER								
Cherkasy.....	5.9	8.6	7.5	10.4	4.1	4.0	5.2	4.3
Chernihov.....	5.2	6.9	6.7	8.2	3.7	3.9	4.6	4.2
Khmelnytskyi.....	7.5	8.0	7.4	8.1	5.6	4.8	5.5	4.2
Kiev (oblast).....	5.6	7.8	7.3	9.3	4.0	4.7	4.8	4.7
Kiev (city).....	2.1	8.5	2.3	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kirovohrad.....	4.3	6.7	4.7	6.9	2.7	3.3	3.0	3.0
Poltava.....	6.5	8.4	7.5	10.1	4.9	4.7	5.2	4.3
Sumy.....	4.9	7.0	4.9	9.4	3.5	3.8	3.4	4.0
Vinnytsya.....	9.6	10.8	9.1	9.9	7.3	7.1	6.9	5.5
Zhytomyr.....	6.1	16.7	4.5	15.4	4.1	6.5	3.2	6.8
WEST								
Chernivitsi.....	3.0	4.5	4.2	5.8	2.1	2.6	3.0	3.3
Ivano-Frankivsk...	5.9	5.4	7.4	5.3	4.1	2.9	5.1	2.4
Lviv.....	9.4	9.6	13.4	9.9	6.2	4.6	8.6	4.6
Rivne.....	5.0	5.7	6.1	5.6	3.7	3.6	4.5	3.0
Ternopil.....	5.8	5.8	7.9	5.9	4.4	3.4	5.8	3.4
Volyn.....	4.3	4.9	6.1	6.1	3.0	2.5	3.9	2.8
Zakarpattia.....	3.7	5.0	6.1	5.9	2.6	2.8	4.3	3.4

Source: Ministerstvo statystyky Ukrayiny, Statystychnyy Zbirnyk "Osvita ta Kultura na Ukrayini" (Kiev: 1991, p. 62).

Table A-13. Employment in Ukraine, by Oblast: 1985 and 1990

Oblast	State sector(1) annual average employment (thousands)		Cooperatives, 1990		
			Number of active cooperatives	Employment (thousands)	
	1985	1990		Total	As a second job
Ukraine.....	20,679	19,470	34,823	875.6	279.2
SOUTHEAST.....	10,982	10,145	19,055	507.0	154.0
Crimea.....	986	923	3,328	68.7	19.7
Dnipropetrovsk.....	1,712	1,520	2,374	71.5	19.3
Donetsk.....	2,455	2,302	3,749	85.9	25.3
Kharkiv.....	1,491	1,294	2,654	87.9	31.9
Kherson.....	533	516	714	18.0	4.1
Luhansk.....	1,320	1,250	1,534	32.8	9.1
Mykolayiv.....	544	528	1,009	25.6	6.8
Odesa.....	1,032	950	2,471	78.1	23.2
Zaporizhzhya.....	909	862	1,222	38.5	14.6
CENTER.....	6,397	6,071	9,574	246.9	87.4
Cherkasy.....	535	505	670	12.6	3.4
Chernihiv.....	453	418	525	10.6	2.1
Khmelnytskyi.....	475	478	606	13.0	4.4
Kiev (oblast).....	687	653	1,181	27.1	8.6
Kiev (city).....	1,449	1,323	3,120	111.3	48.1
Kirovohrad.....	445	428	660	15.0	3.7
Poltava.....	655	629	727	16.2	5.2
Sumy.....	537	525	576	13.1	3.9
Vinnytsya.....	631	606	811	14.2	4.5
Zhytomyr.....	530	506	698	13.8	3.5
WEST.....	3,300	3,254	6,194	121.7	37.8
Chernivitsi.....	297	279	693	12.7	4.9
Ivano-Frankivsk.....	467	458	978	24.1	8.4
Lviv.....	1,068	1,044	1,812	37.9	12.7
Rivne.....	375	379	711	13.1	3.7
Ternopil.....	334	351	659	9.4	2.9
Volyn.....	330	334	497	9.9	1.9
Zakarpattia.....	429	409	844	14.6	3.3

(1) Excludes collective farm employment and employment in private subsidiary farming. Collective farm employment by oblast are not available, but for the republic it amounted to 3,936,000 in 1985 and 3,481, in 1990.

Note: Self-employed in 1990 totaled 147.2 thousand; handicrafts 78.2; services, 34.7; socio-cultural services, 6.1; production of folk-art items, 0.3; others, 25.4.

Source: Ministerstvo statystyky Ukrayins'koyi RSR, Narodne hospodarstvo Ukrayins'koyi RSR u 1990 rotsi; statystchnyy shchorichnyk (Kiev: Tekhnika, 1991, pp. 52, 54 and 62).

Table A-14. Employment Services: 1990

Oblast	Registered for employment		Number placed	Share of registered placed
	Total	Released from work		
Ukraine.....	908.0	421.4	664.9	73.2
SOUTHEAST.....	525.8	238.0	362.2	--
Crimea.....	55.2	25.9	39.1	70.9
Dnipropetrovsk.....	103.6	48.3	78.0	75.3
Donetsk.....	109.3	52.3	79.0	72.3
Kharkiv.....	38.5	17.0	23.1	60.1
Kherson.....	28.6	13.4	21.2	74.2
Luhansk.....	69.0	27.7	40.1	58.1
Mykolayiv.....	30.1	11.9	19.4	64.3
Odesa.....	37.1	14.3	22.2	59.7
Zaporizhzhya.....	54.4	27.2	40.1	73.8
CENTER.....	274.0	135.7	219.3	--
Cherkasy.....	21.2	10.3	16.1	76.0
Chernihiv.....	20.6	11.8	15.7	76.1
Khmelnytskyi.....	24.7	15.0	21.1	85.7
Kiev (oblast).....	32.1	13.0	25.1	78.2
Kiev (city).....	44.7	24.6	39.4	88.1
Kirovohrad.....	15.5	7.6	11.6	74.5
Poltava.....	38.3	17.1	32.9	85.8
Sumy.....	34.4	16.5	27.2	78.8
Vinnytsya.....	23.7	11.3	16.6	70.2
Zhytomyr.....	18.8	8.5	13.6	72.4
WEST.....	108.2	47.7	83.4	--
Chernivitsi.....	7.7	4.5	6.2	80.3
Ivano-Frankivsk.....	23.4	13.7	21.7	92.5
Lviv.....	16.7	6.3	9.3	55.9
Rivne.....	19.9	8.4	16.0	80.6
Ternopil.....	10.4	3.2	5.2	49.7
Volyn.....	19.2	8.9	16.9	88.0
Zakarpattia.....	10.9	2.7	8.1	74.1

-- Zero or negligible.

Source: Ministerstvo statystyki Ukrayins'koyi RSR, Narodne hospodarstvo Ukrayins'koyi RSR u 1990 rotsi; statystychnyy shchorichnyk (Kiev: Tekhnika, 1991, p. 56).

Table A-15. Pensioners in Ukraine, by Oblast and Category: 1990

(Thousand)

Oblast	Total	By category			
		Pension-age persons	Invalids	Dependents	Others
Ukraine.....	13,084	9,713	1,313	1,209	849
SOUTHEAST.....	6,295	4,727	605	579	384
Crimea.....	552	398	52	42	60
Dnipropetrovsk.....	962	737	86	86	53
Donetsk.....	1,446	1,119	131	134	62
Kharkiv.....	809	598	85	74	52
Kherson.....	283	207	32	29	15
Luhansk.....	819	618	81	84	36
Mykolayiv.....	307	228	77	29	23
Odesa.....	599	432	61	55	51
Zaporizhzhya.....	518	390	50	46	32
CENTER.....	4,536	3,358	449	425	304
Cherkasy.....	453	333	49	45	26
Chernihov.....	451	329	47	47	28
Khmelnyskyi.....	430	334	40	33	23
Kiev (oblast).....	499	366	50	53	30
Kiev (city).....	461	317	48	31	65
Kirovohrad.....	337	262	27	30	18
Poltava.....	505	378	50	49	28
Sumy.....	416	320	32	41	23
Vinnytsya.....	561	416	58	55	32
Zhytomyr.....	423	303	48	41	31
WEST.....	2,253	1,628	259	205	161
Chernivitsi.....	223	163	20	21	19
Ivano-Frankivsk....	327	219	45	32	31
Lviv.....	624	469	63	52	40
Rivne.....	264	197	29	26	12
Ternopol.....	313	238	34	24	17
Volyn.....	272	192	41	23	16
Zakarpattia.....	230	150	27	27	26

Source: Ministerstvo statystyki Ukrayins'koyi RSR, Narodne hospodarstvo Ukrayins'koyi RSR u 1990 rotsi: statystychnyy shchorichnyk (Kiev: Tekhnika, 1991, p. 77).

Table A-16. Source of Income of the Population in Ukraine: 1989

(Thousands; parts may not sum to totals due to rounding)

Source and share (percent of population)													
Oblast	Population	Socialized sector employment	Per- cent	Private farming	Per- cent	Stipends	Per- cent	Pensioners and persons receiving state support		Personal dependents	Per- cent	Other and un- specified	Per- cent
								Per- cent	state support				
Ukraine.....	51,452	25,916	50.4	244	0.5	1,255	2.4	10,818	21.0	13,163	25.6	55	0.1
SOUTHEAST.....	24,907	12,788	51.3	75	0.3	641	2.6	5,014	20.1	6,360	25.5	30	0.1
Crimea.....	2,430	1,277	52.5	7	0.3	47	1.9	423	17.4	670	27.6	6	0.2
Dnipropetrovsk.....	3,870	1,977	51.1	10	0.3	114	2.9	787	20.3	978	25.3	4	0.1
Donetsk.....	5,312	2,713	51.1	9	0.2	133	2.5	1,121	21.1	1,329	25.0	6	0.1
Kharkiv.....	3,175	1,640	51.7	9	0.3	111	3.5	660	20.8	753	23.7	3	0.1
Kherson.....	1,237	636	51.4	8	0.7	26	2.1	234	18.9	332	26.8	1	0.1
Luhansk.....	2,857	1,433	50.2	7	0.2	65	2.3	637	22.3	713	25.0	3	0.1
Mykolayiv.....	1,328	688	51.8	5	0.4	25	1.9	249	18.7	360	27.1	1	0.1
Odesa.....	2,624	1,342	51.1	13	0.5	75	2.9	491	18.7	699	26.7	4	0.2
Zaporizhzhya.....	2,074	1,082	52.2	7	0.3	45	2.2	413	19.9	525	25.3	2	0.1
CENTER.....	16,831	8,361	49.7	58	0.3	387	2.3	3,916	23.3	4,095	24.3	14	0.1
Cherkasy.....	1,527	736	48.2	7	0.5	28	1.9	394	25.8	361	23.6	1	0.1
Chernihov.....	1,413	670	47.4	5	0.4	26	1.8	396	28.0	315	22.3	1	0.1
Khmelnytskyi.....	1,522	736	48.3	7	0.5	32	2.1	377	24.8	369	24.2	1	0.1
Kiev (oblast).....	1,934	969	50.1	8	0.4	36	1.8	433	22.4	487	25.2	2	0.1
Kiev (city).....	2,572	1,450	56.4	0	0.0	112	4.4	335	13.0	671	26.1	3	0.1
Kirovohrad.....	1,228	605	49.3	3	0.3	22	1.8	297	24.2	300	24.4	1	0.1
Poltava.....	1,749	851	48.7	4	0.2	34	1.9	452	25.8	407	23.3	1	0.1
Sumy.....	1,427	691	48.4	5	0.4	31	2.2	366	25.7	333	23.3	1	0.1
Vinnitsya.....	1,921	915	47.6	10	0.5	40	2.1	499	26.0	455	23.7	2	0.1
Zhytomyr.....	1,538	738	48.0	7	0.5	26	1.7	367	23.9	397	25.8	1	0.1
WEST.....	9,714	4,767	49.1	111	1.1	227	2.3	1,889	19.4	2,708	27.9	11	0.1
Chernivitsi.....	941	457	48.6	13	1.4	22	2.4	189	20.1	259	27.5	1	0.1
Ivano-Frankivsk.....	1,413	681	48.2	35	2.5	27	1.9	267	18.9	402	28.5	1	0.1
Lviv.....	2,727	1,378	50.5	14	0.5	92	3.4	508	18.6	733	26.9	2	0.1
Rivne.....	1,164	561	48.2	11	0.9	25	2.1	232	19.9	335	28.8	2	0.1
Ternopil.....	1,164	561	48.2	7	0.6	22	1.9	279	24.0	294	25.2	1	0.1
Volyn.....	1,058	504	47.7	5	0.5	20	1.9	229	21.7	298	28.2	1	0.1
Zakarpattia.....	1,246	625	50.1	26	2.1	20	1.6	184	14.8	388	31.1	3	0.3

Source: Derzhkomstat, *Naselennya ukrayins'koyi RSR (za dannyi vsesoyuznoho perepysu naselennya, 1989 r. (Kiev: 1990, pp. 194-195).*

Table A-17. Average Monthly Wage, by Oblast and Category of Worker in Ukraine: 1980 and 1990

(Rubles)

Oblast	1980		1990	
	Workers and employees	Collective farmers	Workers and employees	Collective farmers
Ukraine.....	155	104	247	220
SOUTHEAST				
Crimea.....	154	149	250	278
Dnipropetrovsk.....	163	124	255	249
Donetsk.....	174	128	268	293
Kharkiv.....	159	122	255	255
Kherson.....	150	132	241	251
Luhansk.....	171	122	262	271
Mykolayiv.....	151	121	250	249
Odesa.....	155	109	242	219
Zaporizhzhya.....	160	125	257	280
CENTER				
Cherkasy.....	143	115	238	223
Chernihiv.....	140	92	221	197
Khmelnysky.....	138	86	227	179
Kiev (oblast).....	147	108	280	239
Kiev (city).....	165	108	248	239
Kirovohrad.....	150	126	240	235
Poltava.....	151	120	243	235
Sumy.....	144	107	237	217
Vinnytsya.....	137	94	222	199
Zhytomyr.....	137	83	227	189
WEST				
Chernivitsi.....	135	93	221	197
Ivano-Frankivsk.....	141	87	227	194
Lviv.....	148	84	234	191
Rivne.....	139	82	221	191
Ternopil.....	135	86	218	200
Volyn.....	139	74	221	192
Zakarpattya.....	142	94	223	207

Source: Ministerstvo statystyky Ukrayins'koyi RSR, Narodne hospodarstvo Ukrayins'koyi RSR u 1990 rotsi: statystchnyy shchorichnyk (Kiev: Tekhnika, 1991, pp. 73 and 75).

Table A-18. Per Capita Output of Consumer Goods in Ukraine, by Oblast: 1990

(Retail prices in rubles)

Oblast	Total, excluding alcoholic beverages	Food products	Non-food products	
			Total	Light industry products
Ukraine.....	1,484	664	820	315
SOUTHEAST.....	1,368	631	737	277
Crimea.....	1,219	641	578	164
Onipropetrovsk....	1,195	484	711	274
Donetsk.....	974	481	493	221
Kharkiv.....	1,767	615	1,152	346
Kherson.....	1,266	582	684	467
Luhansk.....	1,191	488	703	339
Mykolayiv.....	1,407	746	641	290
Odesa.....	1,668	950	718	215
Zaporizhzhya.....	1,625	693	932	178
CENTER.....	1,587	796	791	317
Cherkasy.....	1,940	1,032	908	462
Chernihiv.....	1,473	562	911	464
Khmelnytskyi.....	1,355	828	527	190
Kiev (oblast).....	1,299	589	710	295
Kiev (city).....	2,314	429	1,885	571
Kirovohrad.....	1,270	878	392	93
Poltava.....	1,480	904	576	250
Sumy.....	1,657	995	662	218
Vinnytsya.....	1,586	993	593	281
Zhytomyr.....	1,494	752	742	342
WEST.....	1,570	658	912	406
Chernivitsi.....	1,940	794	1,146	612
Ivano-Frankivsk...	1,129	401	728	300
Lviv.....	2,124	605	1,519	478
Rivne.....	1,239	759	480	216
Ternopil.....	1,573	885	688	444
Volyn.....	1,356	725	631	380
Zakarpattia.....	1,628	438	1,190	409

Source: Ministerstvo statystyki Ukrayins'koyi RSR, Narodne gospodarstvo Ukrayins'koyi RSR u 1990 rotsi: statystychnyy shchorichnyk (Kiev: Tekhnika, 1991, p. 312).

Table A-19. Production of Textiles, Knitted Wear and Footwear in Ukraine, by Oblast: 1985 and 1990

Oblast	Textiles (million m ²)		Knitted wear (Thousand pieces)		Footwear (thousand)	
	1985	1990	1985	1990	1985	1990
Ukraine.....	1,160.2	1,211.6	319,587	350,896	185,726	196,437
SOUTHEAST.....	440.9	453.1	181,632	186,393	83,948	86,377
Crimea.....	1.8	1.4	7,345	7,860	3,999	3,716
Dnipropetrovsk..	6.9	7.6	9,992	10,997	14,752	15,038
Donetsk.....	141.6	151.8	44,747	44,071	7,919	7,869
Kharkiov.....	21.1	22.1	29,434	31,397	9,473	9,905
Kherson.....	182.5	196.6	242	200	5,441	5,416
Luhansk.....	35.0	31.6	33,058	34,776	21,593	22,631
Mykolayiv.....	--	--	14,207	15,161	4,442	4,938
Odesa.....	50.5	39.0	10,584	10,937	6,585	6,815
Zaporizhzhya....	1.5	3.0	32,023	30,994	9,744	10,049
CENTER.....	282.0	302.4	73,304	96,507	65,754	69,502
Cherkasy.....	92.4	102.4	1,989	2,129	583	818
Chernihiv.....	33.5	39.1	398	208	3,172	3,954
Khmelnytskyi....	9.0	7.4	7,890	7,975	6,107	7,067
Kiev (oblast)...	8.9	10.5	33,703	37,224	4,729	4,491
Kiev (city)...	82.8	79.9	8,079	8,535	25,453	26,223
Kirovohrad.....	--	--	76	85	2,827	2,795
Poltava.....	1.4	1.5	17,775	36,687	8,001	8,278
Sumy.....	7.8	8.7	177	164	5,164	5,247
Vinnytsya.....	2.8	5.5	2,998	3,323	4,280	4,683
Zhytomyr.....	43.4	47.4	219	177	5,438	5,946
WEST.....	437.3	456.1	64,651	67,996	36,024	40,558
Chernivitsi.....	18.6	14.2	10,702	10,436	8,354	8,815
Ivano-Frankivsk.	6.1	4.5	2,439	2,578	934	966
Lviv.....	87.5	105.7	23,769	24,180	10,647	10,871
Rivne.....	86.6	83.0	4,022	4,198	89	70
Ternopil.....	144.6	160.1	164	499	4,851	7,316
Volyn.....	77.9	73.5	140	154	1,154	1,935
Zakarpattia.....	16.0	15.1	23,415	25,951	9,995	10,585

-- Nothing reported.

Source: Ministerstvo statystyki Ukrayins'koyi RSR, Narodne hospodarstvo Ukrayins'koyi RSR u 1990 rotsi: statystychnyy shchorichnyk (Kiev: Tekhnika, 1991, pp. 314-315 and 317).

Table A-20. Output of Agricultural Products in Ukraine, by Oblast: 1976 to 1990

(All sectors of agriculture in 1983 prices, million rubles)

Oblast	Annual average			Single year	
	1976-80	1981-85	1986-90	1989	1990
Ukraine.....	44,279.5	45,404.7	49,077.8	50,821.3	48,954.2
SOUTHEAST.....	16,980.8	17,465.1	19,198.3	20,094.7	19,446.2
Crimea.....	1,955.1	2,129.7	2,322.1	2,390.2	2,360.9
Dnipropetrovsk...	2,286.5	2,409.1	2,579.2	2,656.6	2,585.2
Donetsk.....	2,049.0	2,136.7	2,345.8	2,445.6	2,400.7
Kharkiv.....	2,192.3	2,238.0	2,430.6	2,558.6	2,487.1
Kherson.....	1,511.0	1,606.5	1,831.9	1,937.3	1,839.5
Luhansk.....	1,362.5	1,411.2	1,596.9	1,712.1	1,639.9
Mykolayiv.....	1,472.6	1,471.9	1,604.9	1,697.1	1,692.2
Odesa.....	2,281.7	2,233.4	2,437.2	2,567.2	2,357.7
Zaporizhzhya.....	1,830.1	1,828.6	2,049.7	2,130.4	2,083.0
CENTER.....	19,399.8	19,647.3	20,743.8	21,597.7	20,498.4
Cherkasy.....	2,014.4	2,095.6	2,225.5	2,269.9	2,197.3
Chernihiv.....	2,451.2	2,360.9	2,345.1	2,500.5	2,214.0
Khmelnytskyi.....	2,024.9	1,958.2	2,114.2	2,130.8	2,079.3
Kiev.....	2,574.6	2,749.6	2,945.9	3,076.2	2,854.0
Kirovohrad.....	1,778.8	1,768.5	1,820.9	1,889.0	1,871.7
Poltava.....	2,258.1	2,293.6	2,538.9	2,593.9	2,632.2
Sumy.....	1,813.4	1,824.7	1,889.5	1,978.8	1,885.8
Vinnytsya.....	2,725.2	2,756.7	2,861.1	3,119.7	2,860.5
Zhytomyr.....	1,759.2	1,839.5	2,002.7	2,038.9	1,903.6
WEST.....	7,938.9	8,292.3	9,135.7	9,128.5	9,009.6
Chernivitsi.....	888.6	898.3	915.0	923.0	879.0
Ivano-Frankivsk..	873.2	955.3	1,063.7	1,047.8	1,027.7
Lviv.....	1,686.2	1,788.5	1,951.6	1,956.4	1,943.3
Rivne.....	1,160.9	1,213.3	1,352.9	1,350.6	1,362.9
Ternopil.....	1,498.9	1,471.0	1,653.3	1,653.1	1,587.1
Volyn.....	1,200.9	1,265.8	1,442.2	1,488.7	1,450.8
Zakarpattia.....	630.2	700.1	757.0	708.9	758.8

Source: Ministerstvo statystyki Ukrayins'koyi RSR, Narodne hospodarstvo Ukrayins'koyi RSR u 1990 rotsi: statystychnyy shchorichnyk (Kiev: Tekhnika, 1991, p. 331).

Table A-21. Output of Selected Agricultural Products in Ukraine, by Oblast: 1986 to 1990

(Thousand tons)

Oblast	Grain		Potatoes		Vegetables		Meat		Butter	
	1986	1990	1986	1990	1986	1990	1986	1990	1986	1990
Ukraine.....	41,506	51,009	21,410	16,732	7,731	6,666	2,518.9	2,762.1	406.8	444.1
SOUTHEAST.....	18,483	24,242	2,233	2,475	4,127	3,547	1,125.8	1,264.8	137.8	153.0
Crimea.....	1,831	1,988	223	251	467	428	123.9	149.9	12.9	14.3
Dnipropetrovsk...	2,462	3,552	267	302	545	456	174.1	197.1	20.4	18.1
Donetsk.....	1,925	2,551	303	312	727	618	167.8	164.6	7.8	11.3
Kharkiv.....	1,984	3,008	482	472	394	277	136.8	155.9	17.6	21.6
Kherson.....	2,478	2,792	209	210	435	423	89.4	119.8	20.0	21.9
Luhansk.....	1,247	1,877	196	223	383	288	99.9	105.6	13.4	16.1
Mykolayiv.....	1,893	2,706	133	239	291	285	99.5	104.3	13.0	14.2
Odesa.....	2,383	2,674	190	249	497	462	116.9	141.4	17.2	17.8
Zaporizhzhya.....	2,280	3,094	230	217	388	310	117.5	126.2	15.5	17.7
CENTER.....	17,390	21,260	12,186	8,478	2,545	2,194	975.3	1,056.6	199.1	216.5
Cherkasy.....	1,982	2,375	806	735	391	321	127.2	136.4	19.8	20.0
Chernihiv.....	1,541	1,737	2,680	1,598	234	176	95.8	101.6	25.6	29.8
Khmelnytskyi.....	2,198	2,063	1,567	1,055	222	185	87.3	79.1	20.9	22.1
Kiev (oblast)....	1,818	2,112	1,544	1,102	530	464	64.3	79.1	26.7	26.3
Kiev (city)....	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	83.9	83.9	(X)	(X)
Kirovohrad.....	2,093	3,210	312	353	181	183	72.9	90.7	18.7	20.6
Poltava.....	2,415	3,450	602	603	291	286	132.3	148.2	21.3	25.3
Sumy.....	1,603	1,887	1,447	939	223	192	96.6	95.2	20.8	23.2
Vinnytsya.....	2,622	3,074	1,447	1,072	270	238	124.0	141.5	25.4	28.3
Zhytomyr.....	1,118	1,352	1,781	1,021	203	149	91.0	100.9	19.9	20.9
WEST.....	5,633	5,507	6,991	5,779	1,059	925	417.8	440.7	69.3	74.6
Chernivitsi.....	626	582	510	387	165	124	38.1	38.6	7.1	7.1
Ivano-Frankivsk..	525	503	742	622	129	99	55.6	56.9	5.3	5.4
Lviv.....	981	1,010	1,357	1,332	201	182	107.3	113.1	10.8	12.8
Rivne.....	828	865	1,275	884	163	127	57.2	59.1	13.4	14.7
Ternopil.....	1,501	1,319	1,155	1,019	135	140	74.9	81.0	15.3	15.0
Volyn.....	855	922	1,570	1,198	132	125	55.2	62.6	15.8	18.3
Zakarpattia.....	317	306	382	337	134	128	29.5	29.4	1.6	1.3

X Not applicable.

Source: Ministerstvo statystyki Ukrayins'koyi RSR, Narodne hospodarstvo Ukrayins'koyi RSR u 1990 rotsi: statystychnyy shchorichnyk (Kiev: Tekhnika, 1991, pp. 345, 348-349, 381-382).

Table A-22. Cooperatives in Ukraine: 1990

Activity	Number of cooperatives	Employment (thousands)		Wage fund (million rubles)	Sales of goods and services	
		Total	As a second job		Total	Directly to population
Total.....	34,823	875.6	279.2	3,452.1	7,938.0	1,256.0
Food products.....	6,085	148.8	44.0	619.0	1,673.0	526.9
Services.....	4,014	63.3	18.4	196.1	435.4	185.7
Public dining.....	458	4.5	0.6	8.4	51.3	37.1
Preparation and processing of secondary materials.....	358	12.2	2.6	54.0	146.5	10.2
Construction and design.....	10,799	365.7	88.6	1,587.7	2,978.0	115.0
Agriculture and husbandry.....	984	12.9	3.1	33.8	138.3	32.0
Trade and procurement.....	557	5.7	0.8	15.4	180.2	120.3
Printed and advertising materials...	985	13.5	4.0	46.5	93.0	5.6
Medical services organization.....	760	12.0	8.4	34.4	60.9	41.1
Leisure activities.....	337	4.0	1.8	11.4	49.7	30.7
Research, technical and information services.....	1,953	46.4	30.2	178.6	519.4	18.8
Others.....	7,533	186.6	76.7	666.8	1,612.3	132.6

Source: Ministerstvo statystyki Ukrayins'koyi RSR, Narodne hospodarstvo Ukrayins'koyi RSR u 1990 rotsi; statystychnyy shchorichnyk (Kiev: Tekhnika, 1991, pp. 61 and 114).

Table A-23. Trade Outlets in Ukraine: 1980 and 1990

Type of outlet	1980	1990
Stores (thousands).....	115	120
Pavilions (thousands).....	29	25
Collective farm markets.....	1,591	1,576
Covered.....	--	100
Number of stall (thousands).....	--	421

-- Zero or negligible.

Source: Ministerstvo statystyki Ukrayins'koyi RSR, Narodne hospodarstvo Ukrayins'koyi RSR u 1990 rotsi; statystychnyy shchorichnyk (Kiev: Tekhnika, 1991, pp. 61 and 114).

Table A-24. Services in Ukraine, by Oblast: 1985 and 1990

Oblast	Value of services (million rubles)			Per capita value of services (rubles)		
	1985	1990		1985	1990	
		Total	Rural areas		Total	Rural areas
Ukraine.....	8,131.0	13,056.2	2,088.9	160	252	124
SOUTHEAST.....	4,370.1	6,819.1	746.3	178	274	146
Crimea.....	583.6	983.2	85.8	248	390	111
Dnipropetrovsk.....	645.3	987.4	101.6	171	253	159
Donetsk.....	867.3	1,307.4	89.0	165	245	174
Kharkiv.....	562.6	816.9	89.0	178	256	132
Kherson.....	185.4	317.6	78.7	153	253	164
Luhansk.....	473.3	664.6	61.8	168	232	161
Mykolayiv.....	195.8	330.1	67.6	152	247	150
Odesa.....	515.7	850.3	96.4	198	323	108
Zaporizhzhya.....	341.1	561.6	76.4	168	268	153
CENTER.....	2,495.9	4,114.3	860.9	140	231	119
Cherkasy.....	199.2	332.7	101.5	130	217	142
Chernihiv.....	163.6	277.1	85.0	114	197	133
Khmelnytskyi.....	166.6	289.8	87.4	109	191	112
Kiev (oblast).....	272.3	440.5	128.2	138	227	145
Kiev (city).....	722.5	1,125.0	--	294	428	--
Kirovohrad.....	168.0	267.6	68.5	136	216	140
Poltava.....	244.4	409.5	121.1	140	233	159
Sumy.....	159.5	291.0	67.8	111	204	128
Vinnytsya.....	213.5	379.8	114.8	109	198	109
Zhytomyr.....	186.3	301.3	86.6	119	197	123
WEST.....	1,265.0	2,122.8	481.7	125	210	97
Chernivitsi.....	114.5	201.4	58.7	125	215	109
Ivano-Frankivsk....	167.5	278.0	76.9	121	194	93
Lviv.....	455.0	704.9	96.4	170	256	88
Rivne.....	126.8	215.8	59.3	110	184	94
Ternopil.....	123.1	228.9	69.6	106	195	102
Volyn.....	114.2	210.7	55.0	109	198	104
Zakarpattia.....	163.9	283.1	65.8	134	225	90

X Not applicable.

Source: Ministerstvo statystyki Ukrayins'koyi RSR, Narodne hospodarstvo Ukrayins'koyi RSR u 1990 rotsi: statystychnyy shchorichnyk (Kiev: Tekhnika, 1991, p. 120).

Table A-25. Dwellings Commissioned by the State in Ukraine, by Oblast: 1976 to 1990

(Thousand square meters of usable area)

Oblast	1976-80	1981-85	1986-90	1990
Ukraine.....	90,818	92,240	99,548	17,458
SOUTHEAST.....	46,240	46,826	47,750	8,337
Crimea.....	4,439	4,254	4,712	742
Dnipropetrovsk.....	8,781	9,425	8,831	1,639
Donetsk.....	9,558	9,101	9,091	1,505
Kharkiv.....	6,931	6,677	6,177	1,009
Kherson.....	2,733	2,637	2,694	498
Luhansk.....	4,316	4,405	4,571	819
Mykolayiv.....	2,213	2,538	2,826	543
Odesa.....	3,418	3,732	4,506	805
Zaporizhzhya.....	3,851	3,855	4,342	777
CENTER.....	30,032	31,444	35,408	6,191
Cherkasy.....	2,665	2,696	3,141	509
Chernihov.....	2,125	1,972	2,518	481
Khmelnysky.....	2,465	2,577	2,702	470
Kiev (oblast).....	3,865	4,404	5,468	850
Kiev (city).....	6,104	6,392	6,562	1,157
Kirovohrad.....	1,913	2,345	2,598	431
Poltava.....	3,320	3,340	3,900	695
Sumy.....	2,442	2,612	2,785	498
Vinnitsya.....	2,813	2,697	3,046	540
Zhytomyr.....	2,320	2,409	2,688	560
WEST.....	14,546	14,168	16,390	2,930
Chernivitsi.....	1,336	1,310	1,473	277
Ivano-Frankivsk.....	1,866	1,826	2,312	408
Lviv.....	3,883	4,006	4,712	888
Rivne.....	2,187	2,045	2,377	395
Ternopil.....	1,763	1,465	1,631	291
Volyn.....	1,766	1,861	2,006	360
Zakarpattia.....	1,745	1,655	1,879	311

Source: Ministerstvo statystyki Ukrayins'koyi RSR, Narodne hospodarstvo Ukrayins'koyi RSR u 1990 rotsi: statystychnyy shchorichnyk (Kiev: Tekhnika, 1991, p. 130).

Table A-26. Per Capita Living Space in Ukraine, by Oblast: 1980, 1985 and 1990

(End of year, square meters of useable space)

Oblast	1980			1985			1990		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Ukraine.....	15.1	14.2	16.5	16.3	15.4	18.2	17.8	16.5	20.6
SOUTHEAST									
Crimea.....	12.3	12.5	11.7	13.7	13.9	13.4	14.8	15.2	14.0
Dnipropetrovsk....	15.0	14.6	16.8	16.4	15.7	19.3	17.7	17.0	21.6
Donetsk.....	15.2	15.2	15.1	16.7	16.6	17.7	17.9	17.8	19.6
Kharkiv.....	13.9	13.7	14.6	15.8	15.4	17.0	17.0	16.4	19.1
Kherson.....	14.5	14.0	15.0	16.0	15.3	17.2	17.5	16.9	18.5
Luhansk.....	16.2	16.4	15.4	17.4	17.4	17.6	18.4	18.2	19.4
Mykolayiv.....	15.5	14.2	17.6	16.6	15.3	19.0	17.5	16.1	20.3
Odesa.....	14.9	13.5	17.2	15.8	14.4	18.3	17.3	15.2	21.2
Zaporizhzhya.....	14.5	13.7	16.3	16.0	15.3	18.0	17.6	16.5	21.3
CENTER									
Cherkasy.....	16.9	14.1	19.2	17.9	15.4	20.5	20.2	17.1	23.7
Chernihiv.....	15.5	13.9	16.9	17.1	15.0	19.2	18.8	15.9	23.3
Khmelnyskyy.....	16.3	12.9	18.3	17.3	13.7	20.0	19.1	15.0	23.0
Kiev (oblast)....	16.6	15.0	18.0	18.0	15.7	20.4	20.4	17.5	23.8
Kiev (city)....	15.0	15.0	(X)	15.6	15.6	(X)	16.7	16.7	(X)
Kirovohrad.....	15.8	13.6	18.3	17.3	15.3	20.0	19.1	16.8	22.5
Poltava.....	15.9	13.7	18.2	16.9	15.0	19.1	18.7	16.5	21.7
Sumy.....	15.2	14.2	16.3	16.3	14.7	18.6	18.1	16.1	21.5
Vinnytsya.....	17.0	13.1	19.2	18.6	14.0	21.8	21.0	15.6	25.4
Zhytomyr.....	14.6	12.6	16.2	16.1	14.1	18.1	18.8	15.9	22.2
WEST									
Chernivitsi.....	15.4	13.8	16.4	16.1	14.7	17.1	17.5	15.9	18.7
Ivano-Frankivsk...	15.6	13.5	16.9	16.1	14.6	17.1	17.5	15.8	18.7
Lviv.....	13.8	13.1	14.5	14.8	14.0	15.8	16.1	14.8	17.9
Rivne.....	14.6	13.2	15.5	15.9	14.6	16.8	17.8	16.0	19.3
Ternopil.....	15.3	13.8	16.1	16.3	14.9	17.2	17.7	15.2	19.5
Volyn.....	13.7	11.6	15.1	15.3	13.6	16.7	17.2	14.6	19.7
Zakarpattia.....	14.7	14.4	14.8	15.4	15.0	15.7	16.9	15.6	17.8

(X) Not applicable.

Source: Ministerstvo statystyki Ukrayins'koyi RSR, Narodne hospodarstvo Ukrayins'koyi RSR u 1990 rotsi; statystychnyy shchorichnyk (Kiev: Tekhnika, 1991, p. 154).

Table A-27. Family Welfare in Ukraine: 1990

		Level of adequacy (percent)						
		Families surveyed	Barely adequate	Adequate for important needs	Basically adequate	Almost adequate	Adequate	No reply
Per capita monthly income (rubles):								
Total(1).....	5,600	20.0	49.8	22.1	6.8	0.9	0.4	
Up to 50.....	236	40.7	44.9	11.0	2.1	0.4	0.9	
50.1 to 75.....	1,000	31.7	53.1	12.3	2.0	0.3	0.6	
75.1 to 100.....	1,871	21.8	54.1	18.9	4.2	0.5	0.5	
100.1 to 150.....	1,730	13.9	50.4	27.4	7.4	0.6	0.3	
150.1 to 200.....	576	8.9	37.5	34.2	16.3	2.8	0.3	
Over 200.....	177	5.1	24.3	35.0	29.4	6.2	--	
Children up to 16 years:								
One child.....	1,607	19.5	48.5	23.2	7.7	0.8	0.3	
Two children.....	944	18.5	52.0	23.0	5.9	0.3	0.3	
Three children.....	100	27.0	48.0	19.0	5.0	1.0	--	
Four or more children.....	18	38.9	50.0	11.1	--	--	--	

-- Zero or negligible.

(1) Parts sum to 5,590.

Note: Based on a survey of 5,600 families.

Source: Ministerstvo statystyki Ukrayins'koyi RSR, Narodne hospodarstvo Ukrayins'koyi RSR u 1990 rotsi: statystychnyy shchorichnyk (Kiev: Tekhnika, 1991, p. 87).

Table A-28. Prospects for Family Welfare in Ukraine in 1 to 2 Years: 1990

		Family living standard (percent)				
		Families questioned	Will worsen	Will remain unchanged	Will improve	Couldn't answer
Per capita monthly income (rubles):						
Total(1)	5,600	69.6		6.2	4.7	19.5
up to 50	236	69.9		4.2	4.7	21.2
50.1-75	1,000	71.3		4.5	4.1	20.1
75.1-100	1,871	71.5		5.8	3.6	19.1
100.1-150	1,730	69.3		6.3	5.0	19.4
150.1-200	576	63.7		8.5	6.6	21.2
Over 200	177	63.3		15.2	9.6	11.9
Children up to 16 years:						
One child	1,607	71.3		5.9	5.0	17.8
Two children	944	71.5		6.0	5.1	17.4
Three children	100	77.0		5.0	6.0	12.0
Four or more	18	94.4		--	--	5.6

(1) Parts sum to 5,590

Note: Based on a survey of 5,600 families.

Attitude towards cooperatives					
Total	Positive	Negative	Mixed	Indifferent	No answer
100.0	10.2	42.5	26.9	8.5	11.9

Source: Ministerstvo statystyki Ukrayins'koyi RSR, Narodne hospodarstvo Ukrayins'koyi RSR u 1990 rotsi: statystychnyy shchorichnyk (Kiev: Tekhnika, 1991, p. 87).

Table A-29. Population Characteristics for Ukraine and Selected European Countries

Country	Population 1991 (millions)	Infant mortality 1989(1)	Life expectancy(2)		
			Both sexes	Males	Females
Ukraine.....	51.9	12.8	71	66	75
Poland.....	37.8	15	71	67	75
Czech and Slovak republics.....	15.7	12	71	68	75
Germany.....	79.5	8	75	72	78
France.....	56.6	8	76	72	81
Great Britain.....	57.5	9	75	72	78

(1) The Polish figure is for 1988 and Ukrainian is for 1990; figure for Ukraine excludes some categories of premature children who died within a week after birth.

(2) Figures for each country are not for the same year, but all are for the years in the late 1980's. German data are for West Germany alone; life expectancy in East Germany was lower.

Sources: Ministerstvo Statystyky Ukrayins'koyi RSR, Narodne hospodarstvo Ukrayins'koyi RSR u 1990 rotsi; Statystychnyy shchorichnyk (Kiev, Tekhnika: 1991, pp. 466-468). Population data, Ukraine excluded, were prepared by the Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table A-30. Per Capita Output of Major Industrial and Agricultural Products in Ukraine and Selected European Countries: 1989

Product	Ukraine	Poland	Czech and Slovak Republics	West Germany	France	Great Britain
Electric power, kWh..	5,704.0	3,843.0	5,707.0	7,215.0	7,431.0	5,383.0
Oil, kg.....	105.0	4.0	9.0	64.0	57.0	1,486.0
Coal, kg.....	2,661.0	399.0	989.0	691.0	344.0	1,757.0
Iron ore, kg.....	2,121.0	0.3	48.0	2.0	167.0	4.0
Grain.....	989.0	728.0	785.0	444.0	1,056.0	404.0
Potatoes, kg.....	373.0	908.0	200.0	131.0	107.0	111.0
Meat, kg.....	86.0	73.0	100.0	96.0	112.0	66.0
Milk, kg.....	471.0	423.0	454.0	413.0	513.0	258.0

kWh Kilowatthour.

kg Kilogram.

Sources: Ministerstvo Statystyky Ukrayins'koyi RSR, Narodne hospodarstvo Ukrayins'koyi RSR u 1990 rotsi; Statystychnyy shchorichnyk (Kiev, Tekhnika: 1991, pp. 474-475). Population data, Ukraine excluded, were prepared by the Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

