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## LAW, ECONOMY AND MANAGEMENT IN MODERN AMBIENCE

### Proceedings

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**Fakultet za poslovne studije i pravo, Beograd**  
**Fakultet za informacione tehnologije i inženjerstvo, Beograd**

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## FEATURES OF THE ETHNIC STRUCTURE OF THE RUSSIAN NORTH POPULATION

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**Abstract:** *The paper considers the dynamics of the number and ethnic structure of the Russian North population for 1926-2015. Two aspects of the ethnic structures of the population of the North of Russia are highlighted, the analysis is made according to the dynamics of the number and ethnic structure of the population living in the national-territorial formations; an assessment is given of the contribution of individual ethnic groups of the former USSR and the national republics of Russia to the ethnic composition of the population of the Russian North. It is shown that the indigenous population, constituting an absolute majority, as a result of the colonization of their territories in order to involve natural resources in industrial circulation, began to constitute only a small share in the population structure. The methodical approach is applied in the study of ethnic structures; it is the selection of the ten most numerous nationalities within the Russian population and the assessment of their representation in the structure of the Russian North population. It is concluded that only Russians, Ukrainians, Tatars and Bashkirs take an active part in the northern settlement, forming demographic and labor potentials. The purpose of the article is to identify the migration impact on the size and ethnic structure in the Russian northern regions, to assess the contribution of the ten country largest nationalities to the demographic and labor potentials in the Russian North. The object of study is the thirteen Russian northern regions. The subject of study is the dynamics and ethnic northern structures, the representation in them of the ten most numerous nationalities from the former USSR and the Russian na-*

tional republics. The information base includes materials from population censuses starting from 1926 and ending in 2010, and materials from the 2015 micro-census, current records of the Federal State Statistics Service at the beginning of the year. The analysis of the migration impact showed that throughout the development, and then of the Russian northern habitation, migration was a major factor in the changes taking place. This was especially noticeable in the ethnic structures of those regions where the population was formed by migrations. The migration effect has led to the fact that indigenous ethnic groups make up an insignificant population share in their national-territorial formations located in the Russian North. At the same time, there has been a positive trend, when the indigenous population is concentrated within its national-territorial formations. It is revealed that of the ten most numerous ethnic groups in Russia, only Russians, Ukrainians, Tatars and Bashkirs take an active part in settling the North, in shaping the demographic and labor potentials. To mitigate the negative effects of migration (loss of national culture and native language of the indigenous population), regional governments need to pursue a targeted national policy designed to preserve the culture and language of the indigenous people. The Komi Republic and the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) have positive experience in this direction. Assimilation processes significantly influenced the ethnic structure. Their influence is considered on the distribution of households by nationality of its members. When conducting population censuses, statistics identify two types of households, firstly, those who live together and belong to the same nationality, and secondly, those households whose members belong to different nationalities. The analysis can be done on any of the two sets (together make up 100%). Among all the considered regions, the Tyva Republic stands out: the share of households in which all members belong to the same nationality is 91.6-95.5% (1970-2010). It can also be noted that almost all northern national-territorial entities have a share of ethnically mixed households higher than the average in Russia (more than twice). It is especially high in the Komi Republic (34.8%) and the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug (30.0%). The following feature is noted in the report. The share of households increased throughout Russia and in its northern regions from 1970 to 2002, all members of these households belong to different nationalities. Further in 2002-2010, the opposite trend is observed - the share of households with all members belonging to different nationalities has a reduction. That is, we see a direct dependence on migration - mixed families dominate in a decreasing population. As a consequence, the share of single-national families increases among indigenous people.

**Keywords:** Russian North, Population, Indigenous Groups, Ethnic Structure, Human Migrations.

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## ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЭТНИЧЕСКОЙ СТРУКТУРЫ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ РОССИЙСКОГО СЕВЕРА

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**Аннотация:** Рассматривается динамика численности и этническая структура населения российского Севера за относительно длительный исторический период времени: 1926-2015 годы. Выделяются два аспекта этнических структур населения Севера России: анализируется динамика численности и этническая структура населения, проживающего в национально-территориальных образованиях; оценивается вклад отдельных этносов бывшего Союза ССР и национальных республик России в этнический состав населения российского Севера. Показывается, что коренное население, некогда составляющее абсолютное большинство, в результате колонизации их территорий с целью вовлечения природных ресурсов в промышленный оборот, стало составлять лишь небольшую долю в структуре населения. Применен методический подход в исследовании этнических структур населения, связанный с отбором десяти наиболее многочисленных национальностей в составе населения России и оценкой их представительства в структуре населения российского Севера. Сделан вывод, что только русские, украинцы, татары и башкиры принимают активное участие в заселении северных регионов, формировании там демографического и трудового потенциалов. Цель статьи – выявить влияние ми-

грации на численность и этнические структуры населения северных регионов России, оценить вклад десяти наиболее многочисленных национальностей страны в демографический и трудовой потенциал российского Севера. Объектом исследования выступают тринадцать регионов Севера России. Предметом исследования стали динамика и этнические структуры населения северных регионов, представительство в них десяти наиболее многочисленных национальностей бывшего СССР и национальных республик России. Информационная база: материалы переписей населения, начиная с 1926 г. и заканчивая 2010 г., а также материалы микропереписи населения 2015 г., данные текущего учета Федеральной службы государственной статистики на 1 января соответствующего года. Проведенный анализ влияния миграции на динамику численности и этнические структуры населения северных регионов России показал, что на всем протяжении освоения, а затем обживания российского Севера, миграции являлись основным фактором происходящих изменений. Особенно заметно это отразилось на этнических структурах тех регионов, где население было сформировано миграциями. Как результат воздействия миграции – коренные этносы стали составлять незначительный удельный вес в составе населения своих национально-территориальных образований, расположенных на российском Севере. В то же время наметилась положительная тенденция – концентрация коренного населения в пределах своих национально-территориальных образований. Раскрыто, что из десяти наиболее многочисленных этносов России только русские, украинцы, татары и башкиры принимают активное участие в заселении северных регионов, формировании там демографического и трудового потенциалов. Чтобы сгладить негативные последствия миграций (утрата национальной культуры и родного языка коренным населением) региональным правительствам необходимо проводить целенаправленную национальную политику, призванную сохранить культуру и язык коренного населения. В этом плане положительным является опыт республик Коми и Саха (Якутия). На этническую структуру существенное влияние оказали и ассимиляционные процессы. Вклад ассимиляционных процессов в этнические структуры рассмотрен на примере распределения домохозяйств по национальности его членов. В статистике при проведении переписей населения выделяются два типа домохозяйств: совместно проживают лица, принадлежащие к одной национальности, или члены домохозяйств принадлежат к разным национальностям. Анализ можно проводить по любой из двух совокупностей (вместе дают 100%). Среди всех рассматриваемых регионов выделяется Республика Тыва: доля домохозяйств, где все члены одной национальности, составляет 91,6-95,5% (1970-2010 гг.). Также можно отметить, что практически во всех северных национально-территориальных образованиях доля этнически смешанных домохозяйств выше, чем в среднем по России (более чем вдвое). Особенно высока она в Республике Коми – 34,8% и Ямало-Ненецком АО – 30,0%. Отмечается в докладе и такая особенность. С 1970 по 2002 г. по России в целом и в ее северных регионах шло увеличение доли домохозяйств, где все члены принадлежат к разным национальностям. В последующий период (2002-2010 гг.) видна обратная тенденция – сокращение доли домохозяйств, где все члены принадлежат к разным национальностям. Здесь видна прямая зависимость от миграции – в убывающем населении преобладают смешанные семьи. Как следствие возрастает доля однонациональных семей из числа лиц коренной национальности.

**Ключевые слова:** российский Север, население, коренные этносы, этническая структура, миграции населения.

## 1. INTRODUCTION<sup>1</sup>

Last decades of XX century were critical for political and economic system in Russia. This circumstance also influenced the migration mood of the northerners. [1]. From 1989 until 2019 number of population of the northern regions decreased from 9,692,900 to 7,833,500 people or the decrease is 1,859,400 people and makes 19.2%, of which in national regions – from 5,438,700 to 5,039,500 people or the decrease is 399,200 people that makes 7.3%, i.e. less intensive, than in the northern region in general. Decrease in population influenced both urban and rural population. In ten out of thirteen regions, number of population tended to go down and grew in three regions only. The most prosperous regions in demographic dynamics are Khanty-Mansi and Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Districts and Republic of Tyva.

Massive moving of people to the north of the country was dealing with implementation of huge industrious projects. Until XX century colonization of edging territories did not obviously influence the aboriginal population, whereas massive moving of people to the North in the 1930-ies both voluntary and obligatory [2] introduced changes in the ethnical structures of developed/settled down areas where native ethnoses used to live. The biggest transformations were made in the ethnic structures of indigenous peoples of the North: Karelians, Komi, Mansi, Khanty, and Nenets (in Yamal-Nenets AD). Two groups of people – Tyva and Yakut are still remained titular ethnic groups numerous enough living on their native territories and make the biggest share in the ethnic structure of population in their republics.

## 2. ETHNIC GROUPS OF NATIONAL TERRITORIAL SUBDIVISIONS

In 1939 the total number of native ethnic groups in the northern national regions, living in Russia was 970,999 people, where 622,318 people (64.1%) used to live on their ethnic motherland. According to the nation census made in 2010 number of native ethnic groups of the north of Russia increased by 1,134,829 people – by 163,830 people, or 16.9% compared to the data made in 1939. 1,043,802 people used to live on their ethnic land (92.0%). We can conclude that over the last 72 years native ethnoses of the Russian North started to live more compact.

From 1939 until 2010 number of titular ethnic groups decreased in Republics of Karelia and Komi by 63,001 and 28,953 people in accordance. In other national regions there was increase in number of population, for instance, in Republic of Sakha (Yakutiya) – by 233,219 people (2 times), in Republic of Tyva – by 151,303 people (2.5 times), in Yamal-Nenets AD – by 16,318 people (2.2 times), in Khanty-Mansi AD – Khanty by 6,830 people (1.6 times) and Mansi – by 5,209 people (1.9 times), in Nenets AD – by 1,902 people (134.0%), in Chukotsky AD – by 661 people (105.5%). The above-mentioned data show that almost all native ethnic groups had positive dynamics of growth.

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It may be noted that there is the positive tendency for some ethnic groups in location in their national communities. Today the following ethnic groups live compact on their ethnic motherland: in Republic of Sakha (Yakutiya) – Yakut people make 97.6%, in Republic of Tyva – Tuvinians make 94.5%, in Republic of Komi – Komi people – 88.7%, in Chukotsky AD – Chukchi people – 80.3% (from their number in population of Russia). In most cases Karelians live out of their national area – 25.1%, but compared to 1939 the share of those who live in Republic of Karelia increased by 31.4 %.(Table 1).

**Table 1:** Share of titular ethnic groups, that live on the territories of national republics and districts (okrugs) in the Russian North of the total number of population in Russia based on the nation census dated on 1939-2010, %

Region	Titular ethnic group	Year						
		1939	1959	1970	1979	1989	2002	2010
Republic of Karelia		43.5	52.1	59.6	61.0	63.2	70.3	74.9
Republic of Komi	Komi	55.7	86.8	87.6	87.7	86.7	87.4	88.7
Republic of Sakha (Yakutiya)	Yakuts	96.4	95.7	96.8	96.1	96.1	97.4	97.6
Republic of Tyva	Tuvinians	-	98.1	97.3	97.9	96.3	96.7	94.5
Nenets AD	Nenets	22.7	21.7	20.5	20.5	18.8	18.8	16.8
Khanty-Mansi AD	Mansi	91.6	89.3	87.8	82.8	79.3	86.5	89.5
	Khanty	66.3	59.4	58.2	54.1	53.4	59.7	61.6
Chukotsky AD	Chukchi	87.6	85.4	81.5	81.0	78.9	80.1	80.3
Yamal-Nenets AD	Nenets	54.4	61.2	61.6	59.0	61.2	64.0	66.7

Analysis of representation of native ethnoses in the structure of population in their national-territorial subdivisions made for a relatively long period of time 1939-2010 is of scientific and practical interest. Republic of Tyva is introduced since 1959 that can be explained by the fact that it joined the USSR on August 17<sup>th</sup> 1944. Native/titular ethnic groups of northerners have a variety of trends in the share of the ethnical structure of people in their constituent entities.

By making analysis of dynamics of the titular ethnic groups share in the structure of population in their regions, one can note that for three ethnic groups – Karelians, Komi and Chukchi 1959 was the crucial year when their share in the composition of population decreased two and more times by 1939, after that it was also gradually going down. There was gradual decrease in the share of Yakut people in the ethnical structure of population in Republic of Sakha (Yakutiya) from 1939 until 1989 and later on its growth by 2010 when Yakut people made almost half of the population in their republic (49,9%). Out of eight ethnic groups, Mansi and Khanty people underwent the most of migration impact during economic development of the territory in Khanty-Mansi AD as well as Nenets people who used to live in Yamal-Nenets AD. Only Tuvinians had a desirable dynamics of both absolute population growth and increase of their share in the ethnical structure of population (1959 – 57.0, 2010 – 82.0%, increased by 25 pp).

### 3. ETHNICAL COMPOSITION OF POPULATION IN RUSSIA AND ITS NORTHERN REGIONS

In order to get a deeper insight of migration processes and ethnical structures in the northern regions of Russia we should make the following assumption. If representatives of all ethnic groups of Russia had approximately similar migration intensity both out of national areas and to the northern regions of Russia, the most numerous ethnic group of the country would be represented in the national structure of the Russian North according to their share in the structure of population in Russia with some variations. In order to prove or dispose the suggested assumption one should study the ethnical composition of population in Russia, distinguishing ten most numerous national groups, that in 2010 made the share of 91.94% (table 2).

**Table 2:** National composition of population in Russia according to the date of nation census made in 1989-2010 and microcensus made in 2015\*

Nationality	People			% of those who specified national identity			For reference, microcensus made in 2015	
	1989	2002	2010	1989	2002	2010	nationality	% of those who specified
1. Russians	119,865,946	115,889,107	111,016,896	81.54	80.64	80.90	1. Russians	81.92
2. Tatars	5,522,096	5,554,601	5,310,649	3.76	3.87	3.87	2. Tatars	3.27
3. Ukrainians	4,362,872	2,942,961	1,927,988	2.97	2.05	1.40	3. Chechens	1.07
4. Bashkirians	1,345,273	1,673,389	1,584,554	0.92	1.16	1.15	4. Chuvashes	0.94
5. Chuvashes	1,773,645	1,637,094	1,435,872	1.21	1.14	1.05	5. Ukrainian	0.93
6. Chechens	898,999	1,360,253	1,431,360	0.61	0.95	1.04	6. Bashkirians	0.74
7. Armenians	532,390	1,130,491	1,182,388	0.36	0.79	0.86	7. Armenians	0.61
8. Avars	544,016	814,473	912,090	0.37	0.57	0.66	8. Ossetians	0.58
9. Mordovians	1,072,939	843,350	744,237	0.73	0.59	0.54	9. Mordovians	0.56
10. Kazakhs	635,865	653,962	647,732	0.43	0.46	0.47	10. Ingush	0.55

\* ranked dated on 2010.

The list of ten most numerous nationalities includes representatives of three ethnic groups representing independent countries today: Ukraine, Armenia and Kazakhstan (Ukrainians, Armenians and Kazakhs). Share of the above-mentioned ethnic groups in the national composition of population in Russia in 2010 was 2.73% (in 1989 – 3.76%, in 2002 – 3.30%). Five ethnic groups live on the territory of their national republics in the Russian Federation: Tatars, Bashkirians, Chuvashes, Chechens, Mordovians – 7.65% (in 1989 – 7.23%, in 2002 – 7.71%). Avars live mostly in Republic of Dagestan – 850,011 people (93.2% of the total number of population living in Russia), their share makes 29.4% of population in the Republic. They have increased their share in the national structure of population in Russia by 0.29 pp. In 1989 ten top most numerous na-

nationalities were made by Belarusians – 1,206,200 people (6 place), Germans – 842,300 people (9 place) and Udmurts – 714,800 people (10 place). In 2002 Belarusians with the population of 808 thousand people moved from 6<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> position. Microcensus of population made in 2015 registered a different composition of the most numerous nationalities. The eighth position belonged to Ossetians, tenth – to Ingush, whereas Avars and Kazakhs moved to 11th and 13th position in accordance. Yakuts took the 12 position. However, it should be noted that one should take the results of microcensus in 2015 with care, especially when considering national structure of territories where small native ethnic groups live.

The national composition of population in the Russian North might be considered by analogy. Ten most numerous ethnic groups can be considered for comparison. While analyzing ethnic composition of population in the North of Russia one can notice the following, in the national composition there is Ukraine. In the structure of nations, it takes the third place both in Russia and in the Russian North. Representatives of two independent countries Belarus and Azerbaijan also present national composition in the North. Together with Ukraine their share is 5.72% (in 1989 – 10.64%, in 2002 – 7.77%). From the above mentioned data it is obvious that in the national composition of population in the Russian North number of Ukrainians, Belarusians and Azerbaijanians in 2010 decreased by 4.92 pp than it was in 1989. (Table 3).

**Table 3:** The national composition of population in the Russian North according to nation census made in 1989-2010\*

Nationality	People			% of those who specified national identity		
	1989	2002	2010	1989	2002	2010
1. Russians	6,872,594	5,798,139	5,359,227	70.91	70.39	71.10
2. Yakuts	366,458	433,210	467,321	3.78	5.26	6.20
3. Ukrainians	778,582	456,561	297,495	8.03	5.54	3.95
4. Tuvinians	198,706	235,735	249,704	2.05	2.86	3.31
5. Komi	310,879	275,548	216,379	3.21	3.35	2.87
6. Tatars	213,051	189,245	175,628	2.20	2.30	2.33
7. Belarusians	221,045	129,233	80,235	2.28	1.57	1.06
8. Azerbaijanians	32,362	54,625	53,728	0.33	0.66	0.71
9. Bashkirians	53,567	52,893	50,661	0.55	0.64	0.67
10. Karelians	84,214	68,787	47,444	0.87	0.84	0.63

\* ranked dated on 2010.

Out of ten most numerous ethnic groups that live in the Russian North six ethnic groups represent their national republics: Yakuts, Tuvinians, Komi, Tatars, Bashkirians and Karelians. Their share in the national structure of the Russian North makes 16.01% (in 1989 – 12.66%, in 2002 – 15.25%). It should be mentioned that the above mentioned ethnic groups enlarged their representativeness by 3.35 pp. In 1989 the top ten comprised of Chuvashes – 47.5 thousand people (10 place). Four ethnic groups are

represented by republics whose territories belong to regions of the Extreme North and equivalent to it areas: Yakuts, Tuvinians, Komi and Karelians. Their share is 13.01% (in 1989 – 9.91%, in 2002 – 12.31%). As you see, the northern nations have increased their representation by 3, 1 pp due to Yakuts and Tuvinians. However, in absolute calculus from 2002 until 2010 there was decrease of those ethnic groups from 1,013,280 people to 980,848 people, and the absolute loss was 32,432 people. In addition, we can note that Nenets take the eleventh position in the structure of nationalities of population in the North – 39940, which includes 8676 people living in the European North and 31264 in the Asian North (2010).

According to the microcensus made in 2015 top ten nationalities in population of the North of Russia consists of: Yakuts – 6.08, Komi – 1.50, Chukchi – 0.83, Nenets – 0.77, Karelians – 0.67, Koryaks – 0.37, Khanty – 0.35, Veps – 0.03%. Share of Russians in population of the North makes 71.83% [3].

Having considered the national structure of population in Russia and its northern regions, we can mention the following. Out of ten numerous nationalities in Russia in the North four are in the top ten, i.e. Russians, Ukrainians, Tatars and Bashkirians. The rest six ethnic groups take the following places according to their share in the national structure of population in the northern regions: Chuvashes – 13, Armenians – 21, Mordovians – 27, Chechens – 28, Kazakhs – 31 and Avars – 37. Similar representativity of the above-mentioned nationalities one can see in the ethnic structure of population in the national regions of the Russian North (Table 4).

**Table 4:** Place that an ethnic group takes in the national structure of population in Russia and in the Russian North, according to the nation census data made in 2010

Nationality	The Russian Federation	Russian North	European North	Asian North	National regions in the north of the RF
1. Russians	1	1	1	1	1
2. Tatars	2	6	6	5	6
3. Ukrainians	3	3	3	4	4
4. Bashkirians	4	9	16	6	8
5. Chuvashes	5	13	8	14	13
6. Chechens	6	28	32	27	27
7. Armenians	7	21	12	21	21
8. Avars	8	37	35	34	35
9. Mordovians	9	27	14	26	28
10. Kazakhs	10	31	29	30	31

\* ranked according to the Russian Federation

Ten numerous ethnic groups are differently represented in the European and Asian North. European regions are preferable as a place to live and work for Russians, Ukrainians, Tatars, Chuvashes, Armenians, Mordovians and Bashkirians, whereas Asian North is preferable for Russians, Ukrainians, Tatars, Bashkirians and Chuvashes

(they are in the top twenty). It can be partly explained by the distances between territories of migrants' exchanges and similarities in industry specialization of the sending and hosting parts.

Presence of representatives of former soviet republics in the national structure can be explained by the fact that migration flows between Russia and those areas still exist, in some cases they are stable, some had different intensity in different periods, but in general the labor market is attractive for people from Middle Asia and Transcaucasia. It is possible to conclude that in general, apart from Republic of Belarus northern regions have positive migration balance with former republics of the USSR. From the total positive migration balance, the northern regions have 5.69% (under the share of population – 5.49%, 2014) (table 5).

**Table 5:** Positive migration balance of population in Russia and the Russian North as a result of exchange of population with foreign countries within the period of 2004-2014 \*

Country	Russian North		European North		Asian North		The Russian Federation	
	place	people	place	people	place	people	place	people
Ukraine	1	35,857	1	9,189	1	26,668	2	381,622
Kyrgyzstan	2	21,085	5	2,436	2	18,649	5	229,079
Uzbekistan	3	17,514	3	3,532	3	13,982	1	462,956
Azerbaijan	4	17,388	2	6,066	5	11,322	7	157,686
Tadjikistan	5	15,801	6	2,248	4	13,553	6	212,408
Kazakhstan	6	12,480	8	1,909	6	10,571	3	356,356
Moldova, republic	7	9,403	7	2,010	7	7,393	8	148,694
Armenia	8	7,763	4	3,296	8	4,467	4	259,673
Georgia	9	1,715	9	1,021	10	694	9	69,128
Belarus		2		-1,105	9	1,107	11	35,869
Total		133,573		25,111		108,462		2,347,275

\* ranked according to the Russian North

Considering the national structure of population in the Russian North for a comparatively long period, one can trace two trends or two directions of dynamics in representation of certain ethnoses, i.e. uprising and dropdown. Twenty ethnic groups were selected, where every ethnos was in the top ten most numerous nationalities of population in the North of Russia during the certain historical period. For analysis, we have used only the data of the nation census. Microcensus of population made in 2015 is used for indicative purposes only, as its results change notably the range of significance of some ethnic groups, for instance, Chukchi and Koryak people. Two ethnic groups of Russians and Yakuts people stably headed the list since 1926 until 2010. Komi ethnos is also in the leading positions – 2-5. Azerbaijanians, Bashkirians, Byelorussians, Koreans, Germans, Tatars, Tuvinians, Ukrainians and Chuvashes people increased their rank. The rest of eight nationalities decreased their rank in the

national structure of population in the northern regions of Russia. Notably substantial changes had: Veps ethnic group – moved from 7 to 43 position, Chukchi moved from 6 to 25 position, Evenki moved from 5 to 16 position and Karelians from 4 to 10 position. (Table 6).

**Table 6:** National composition of population in the Russian North according to the data of the nation census made within 1926-2010 and microcensus of population made in 2015, top ten positions \*

Nationality	Year								
	1926	1939	1959	1970	1979	1989	2002	2010	2015
Russians	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Yakuts	2	3	4	4	3	3	3	2	2
Ukrainians	14	5	2	2	2	2	2	3	5
Tuvinians	-	-	6	6	6	7	5	4	3
Komi	3	2	3	3	4	4	4	5	4
Tatars	12	8	8	8	7	6	6	6	6
Belarusians	20	6	5	5	5	5	7	7	9
Azerbaijanians	-	36	33	37	27	15	9	8	11
Bashkirians	-	34	35	27	16	9	10	9	13
Karelians	4	4	7	7	8	8	8	10	10
Nenets	9	9	13	11	13	16	12	11	8
Koreans	23	25	9	9	9	11	13	12	17
Chuvashes	-	22	18	14	11	10	11	13	18
Khanti	-	10	17	15	15	18	16	14	15
Evenki	5	13	20	22	21	21	19	16	20
Germans	25	14	10	10	10	12	14	20	22
Chukchi	6	7	19	18	19	22	23	25	7
Finns	10	11	11	11	14	17	22	32	40
Koryak	8	17	25	24	28	31	33	34	14
Veps	7	15	22	26	34	36	38	43	57-59

\* ranked according to the nation census made in 2010.

As previously noted, migration influences significantly on the ethnical structure of population living in the northern regions of Russia due to the quantitative domination of newly-arrived population over the native one. This direct impact has occurred since 1950-ies and continued later and it cannot be excluded. There is also the second component – assimilation processes that influence circumstantially on the ethnical structures of the hosting communities. Such aspect of «dilution» of indigenous native ethnoses in numerosness of arriving migrants is worth a special attention.

The process of assimilation, despite a certain degree of conventionality, one can estimate by means of several indicators: birth rate of native and newly arrived people; currency of intermarriages; use of native language and a language of the predominant nation; development of the national infrastructure, etc.

Assimilation processes input into the ethnic structures can be studied by the example of households' distribution according to national identity of its members. There are two types of household in statistics data made based on the nation census, the first one is when people of one nationality are living in one household together, and the second one is when members of one household belong to different nationalities. Analysis can be made by any form of two aggregates (that in total makes 100%).

Republic of Tyva stands out of all the studied regions as the share of households where all members belong to one-nationality makes 91.6-95.5% (1970-2010). Such households are more united as they have similar attitude to culture and customs of their nation. It is quite a rare example in the world. It should be also noted that almost in all northern national-territorial subdivisions the share of ethnically mixed households is higher than in Russia in general (more than two times). It is relatively high in Republic of Komi – 34.8% and in Yamal-Nenets AD – 30.0% (Table 7).

**Table 7:** Allocation of families, private households that consist of two and more people, according to ethnic homogeneity in the regions of the Russian North based on nation census data made in 1970-2010, %

Region	Number of families, households – in total	Which includes families, households, where all members belong to					
		One nationality			To different nationalities		
		1970	2002	2010	1970	2002	2010
Russia	100	89.3	85.2	88.3	10.7	14.8	11.7
Republic of Karelia	100	66.8	66.5	73.5	33.2	33.5	26.5
Republic of Komi	100	68.9	61.3	65.2	31.1	38.7	34.8
Republic of Sakha (Yakutiya)	100	83.2	78.6	82.1	16.8	21.4	17.9
Republic of Tyva	100	92.6	91.6	95.5	7.4	8.4	4.5
Nenets AD	100	77.1	66.0	71.2	22.9	34.0	28.8
Khanty-Mansi AD	100	79.9	67.4	71.1	20.1	32.6	28.9
Chukotsky AD	100	76.5	65.4	70.9	23.5	34.6	29.1
Yamal-Nenets AD	100	78.1	65.0	70.0	21.9	35.0	30.0

One more peculiarity is noticeable. From 1970 until 2002 in Russia, in general and in its northern regions in particular there was the increased share of households where all the members belong to different nationalities. Within the later period (2002-2010) another tendency can be traced, i.e. decrease of the households' share where all the members have different nationalities. At this point there is a direct correlation of migration – in the decreasing population, mixed marriages are predominating. Inevitable share of monoethnic families of native local ethnic groups is increasing.

## 4. CONCLUSION

The conducted analysis of migration impact on number of population dynamics and the ethnic structure of population in the northern regions of Russia has revealed the fact that within the whole process of development and settling down of the Russian North, migration caused the main factor of the ongoing changes. Most noticeable it affected the ethnic structures of those regions where population was formed by means of migration. As a result of the migration impact on native ethnoses started to make a mean proportion in the population composition of national and territorial subdivisions located in the Russian North. At the same time, there has been the positive tendency in compact location of the native population within the borders of their national and territorial subdivisions. It is found out that out of ten most numerous ethnic groups in Russia only Russians, Ukrainians, Tatars, and Bashkirians take an active part in settling down northern Russian regions, form demographic and labor potential. In order to mitigate negative consequences of migration (loss of the national culture and native language by the local population) regional governments should conduct purposeful national policy aimed at preserving the native culture and language of the local population. In this respect, Republic of Komi and Republic of Sakha (Yakutiya) have some positive experience that can be shared.

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