

Tadeusz Dmochowski*

University of Gdańsk, Gdańsk, Poland

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7609-6350>

Demographic changes in the Russian Siberia and the Far East in 1989-2019

The place of Siberia and the Russian Far East on the map of Russia

The Russian Siberia and the Far East, despite an impressive territory, whose size exceeds the area of the three largest countries after Russia (Canada, China, United States) constitutes – to a large extent, due to climatic and natural reasons – a sparsely populated and still economically unused resource base of the Russian Federation, and previously the USSR, although after 2000 there has been a clear progress in the exploiting of Russia's Asian resources.

Settlement difficulties are mainly caused by the climate. Going from the north, the dominant vegetation type – beyond the zone of Arctic deserts – is the tundra¹, an almost unpopulated, forest-free community of low-growing plants (lichens and mosses), located in the cold climate of the Arctic and subarctic zones, with constantly frozen soil. The transition zone is the wooden tundra, where single trees occur, which transforms into the taiga, the zone of coniferous and to a small extent deciduous forests covering most of the area of Siberia. A large part of the coniferous forest zone lies within permafrost², thawing in the summer to a small depth, which prevents the outflow of rainwater and promotes the formation of swamps. Taiga is the largest forest resource in the world. In the south, it borders with the deciduous forest zone or the steppe zone.

The possibilities of tillage are very limited due to permafrost, numerous swamps, poor soils and a short growing season. For that reason, most of the population is concentrated in the southern part of Siberia.

The geographical delimitation of Siberia in the Romanov empire encompassed the entire Asian territory of Russia, excluding (the all in all European) Transcaucasia, the

¹ From the Finnish word *tunturi* – woodless, bare, empty highlands.

² *Permafrost*, known in Russian as *vechnaya merzlota*, *mnogo letnyaya kriolitizona*, *mnogo letnyaya merzlota*, and covers 65% of the Russian territory and around 35 million km² in total in the world.

Forecasian region and Turkestan (*Entsiklopedicheskiy slovar'*, 1900: 748). Hence, they encompassed the Asian territory of Russia, east of the Ural Mountains and covering the entire territory up to the Pacific Ocean, including the so-called Russian Far East and north-eastern part of today's Kazakhstan. Official documents referred to this part of Russia as Siberia until 1917 (*Sovetskaya istoricheskaya entsiklopediya*, 1969: 830).

Since the Soviet times, when two countries were established in Siberia: Siberian and Far Eastern, the name Siberia began to be understood in two ways: a) as the name of the entire territory east of the Ural, b) as a common name only for Western and Eastern Siberia without the Far East (*Sovetskaya istoricheskaya entsiklopediya*, 1969: 830)³. It is understood similarly today, either as 1) the entire territory of former Siberia (with the Far East), but located strictly within the borders of the Russian Federation, or as 2) Siberia without the Far East. In each of these views, the area of Siberia (with or without the Far East) exceeds the territory of the next three largest (after Russia) countries of the world – Canada, China and the United States (each of which has an area of less than 10 million km²).

The division of Siberia into Western Siberia (extending between the Ural Mountains in the west and the Yenisei River valley in the east)⁴ and Eastern Siberia (from the Yenisei River valley in the west to the borders of the watershed of the rivers flowing into the Arctic Ocean⁵ in the north and the Pacific Ocean in the east)⁶ is also used, as well as the Far East, which has some geographical justification. From the north, Siberia and the Far East are closed by the waters of the Arctic Ocean, and from the south by the state border with China, Mongolia and Kazakhstan.

The population of Siberia during the tsarist period and the USSR

Demographically, Siberia constituted a remote and sparsely populated base of European Russia. According to the estimates of Boris Dolgich, who takes into account the territo-

³ In the first case of the consideration of Siberia as the entire territory of the RSFSR east of the Ural (including the Far East) – its area was calculated at 12,778.9 thousand km². Included here is the entire territory of the current Siberian OF (4,361.7 thousand km²), Far Eastern OF (6,952.5 thousand km²) and all territorial units of the Ural OF (1,818.4 thousand km²), except for Sverdlovsk Oblast (194.8 thousand km²) and Chelyabinsk Oblast (87.9 thousand km²), which totals 13,119.6 thousand km² – 282.7 thousand km² = 12,849.9 thousand km². Only the subtraction of Kurgan Oblast (71 thousand km², however, included in the list of administrative units comprising Siberia), which together with Sverdlovsk Oblast and Chelyabinsk Oblast was not included in the census (282.7 thousand km²), gives a total of 353.7 thousand km², and consideration of the subtraction of the territory of these three districts from the territory of the current three federal districts gives the previously reported size of the territory of Siberia – 12,778.9 thousand km².

⁴ Altai Krai; oblasts: Kemerovo, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Tomsk, Tyumen.

⁵ Also known as Arctic Sea, Icy Sea, Northern Icy Ocean, Russian *Severnnyy Ledovityy okean*.

⁶ Krasnoyarsk Krai, Zabaykalsky Krai, Irkutsk Oblast, Buryatia, Tywa and for some time Yakutia.

ry of Soviet Siberia after 1945, including Amur Oblast, Primorsky Krai, Kurile Islands and all of Sakhalin, in the 17th century it was inhabited by only 236,000 people (Dolgikh, 1960: 617; Dmochowski, 2001: 107-110), i.e. 0.02 person per km².

The first population census of Siberia under Russian rule, conducted in 1719-1722, showed 241,000 "male souls" (i.e., around 0.5 million people). Less than 140 years later (in 1858), before the addition of Priamurye and Ussuri Krai (i.e. territories in which Amur Oblast and Primorsky Krai were later established), the population of Siberia increased more than six times, exceeding 3 million people (Kabuzan, 1979: 25; Dmochowski, 2001: 203-205). In the territories transferred in 1858-1860, in 1850, 17.7 thousand people lived there (Dmochowski, 2001: 263).

In 1795-1858, Siberia saw the migration (including exiles, of whom there were 349.6 thousand) of 516.8 thousand people, in the years 1859-1870 – 129.2 thousand people (together with the exiles), of which 25.5 thousand to Primorye Oblast and 14.4 thousand to Amur Oblast; in 1871-1896 – 1,148.7 thousand people, which constituted 30.1% of the total number of people migrating inside the Tsarist state, of which to Western Siberia 696.5 thousand, Eastern Siberia 219.5 thousand and to the Far East 232.7 thousand. In the latter number, most people migrated to Primorye Oblast (149.7) followed by Amur Oblast (59.8) and Zabaykalsky Oblast (23.2). As a result of migration and natural growth, the population of Siberia and the DW increased from 1,188.2 thousand in 1795 to 3,033.8 thousand in 1858 and up to 5,758.8 thousand in 1897 (Dmochowski, 2001: 264).

In 1926, over 11 million people lived in Siberia, over 14 million in 1939, over 13.8 million in 1947, over 18 million in 1959, and over 19.5 million in 1970 (*Naseleniye*, 2009).

The last two Soviet population censuses were carried out in 1979 and 1989. The population of the Ural Region increased from 19.41 million to 20.28 million, West Siberian Region from 12.96 to 15.00 million, East Siberian Region from 8.16 million to 9.16 million, and the Far Eastern Region from 6.82 million to 7.94 million.

By adjusting the calculations to the federal districts of 2000, the population of the administrative units of the later Ural Federal District (Kurgan Oblast, Chelyabinsk Oblast, Sverdlovsk Oblast, Tyumen Oblast) increased from 10,859,783 people in 1979 to 12,525,993 people in 1989, i.e. by 1,666,210 people; administrative units of the later Siberian Federal District with 21,116,255 in 1979 to 24,158,339 people in 1989, i.e. by 3,042,084 people. The population of the administrative units of the later Far Eastern Federal District increased from 6,819,057 in 1979 to 7,940,679 people in 1989, i.e. by 1,121,622 people. The calculations based on the 2000 district boundaries do not take into account the change made in 2018 consisting in the transition of Buryatia and Zabaykalsky Krai (Chita Oblast) from SFD to FEFD.

Table 1. Population of the Russian Federal Soviet Socialist Republic as well as Siberia and the Russian Far East (in the territory of the Ural, Siberian and Far Eastern Federal District) with a division into administrative entities according to the 1979 and 1989 census*

Territory	1979	1989	Growth between 1979 and 1989
1	2	3	4
RFSRR	137550949	147400537	9849588
Ural Region	19415021	20279310	864289
Bashkir ASSR	3848627	3950482	101855
Udmurt ASRR	1493670	1609003	115333
Kurgan Oblast	1080274	1104872	24598
Orenburg Oblast	2088553	2174459	85906
Perm Oblast, including	3011540	3099994	88454
Komi-Permyak Autonomous Okrug	173202	159689	13513
Sverdlovsk Oblast	4453491	4716768	263277
Chelyabinsk Oblast	3438866	3623732	184866
West Siberian Region	12958453	15003215	2044762
Altai Krai, including	2674614	2822305	147691
Gorno-Altai Autonomous Oblast	171835	191649	19814
Kemerovo Oblast	2958066	3176335	218269
Novosibirsk Oblast	2618024	2782005	163981
Omski Oblast	1954663	2140336	185673
Tomskaya Oblast	865934	1001613	135679
Tyumen Oblast, including	1887152	3080621	1193469
Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug	a) 569139	a) 1268439	699300
Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug	b) 157616	b) 486164	328548
Administrative units of the later Ural Federal District	10859783	12525993	1666210
East Siberian Region	8157802	9155124	997322
Buryat ASSR	900812	1041119	140307
Tuvan ASSR	266453	309129	42676
Krasnoyarsk Krai, including	3197580	3596260	398680
a) Khakas Autonomous Oblast	a) 500106	a) 568605	68499
b) Taymyr (Dolgan-Nenets) Autonomous Okrug	b) 44108	b) 55111	b) 11003
c) Evenk Autonomous Okrug	c) 15710	c) 24409	c) 8699
Irkutsk Oblast, including	2559522 including	2830641 including	271119
Ust-Orda Buryat Autonomous Okrug	132732	136306	3574
Chitinskaya Oblast, including	1233435	1377975	144540
Agin-Buryat Autonomous Okrug	69269	77032	7763
Administrative units of the Siberian Federal District within the borders of 2000 (i.e. with Buryat and Chitinskaya Oblast)	21116255	24158339	3042084
Far Eastern Region	6819057	7940679	1121622

1	2	3	4
Yakut ASRR	838808	1081408	242600
PrimorskyKrai	1977779	2258391	280612
Khabarovsk Krai, including Jewish Autonomous Oblast	1565971	1824506	258535
Amur Oblast	190219	215937	25718
Kamchatka Oblast, including Koryak Autonomous Okrug	937389	1057781	120392
Magadan Oblast, including Chukotka Autonomous Okrug	378491	466096	87605
Sakhalin Oblast	34265	39363	5098
	465704	542868	77164
	132859	157528	24669
	654915	709629	54714

Source: own study based on: Demoscope Weekly, 2019b; Demoscope Weekly, 2019c.

*The administrative units that later became part of the Ural Federal District are marked in grey.

Demographic changes in Siberia after the collapse of the USSR

After the collapse of the USSR and the regain of sovereignty by Russia – since 1991 the Russian Federation – due to the relaxing of administrative regulations that hampered the free choice of residence so far and a low birth rate, there was a decrease in the Zauran population (Siberian and Far Eastern) of Russia.

The Ural region (taking into account only the administrative units of the later Ural Federal District, i.e. from 2000) was in 1989 inhabited by 12.53 million people, in 2002 the Ural Federal District was inhabited by 12.37 million people, and in 2010 by 12.08 million people.

In 1989, Siberia (within the boundaries of the later Siberian Federal District of 2000) was inhabited by 24.16 million, followed by 20.06 and 19.26 million people respectively, and the Far East (within the boundaries of the later Far Eastern Federal District of 2000) in 1989 was inhabited by 7.94 million, in 2002 by 6.69 million and in 2010 by 6.29 million people. There was, therefore, a significant depopulation everywhere.

Between 1989 and 2010, the population of Siberia decreased by 4,901,913 people, while that of the Far East by 1,647,550 people, and of the Ural Federal District by 445,467, totalling to 6,994,930 people in three federal districts. In total, this gives 7 million people in merely 21 years.

By decree of the President of the Russian Federation of November 3, 2018, two entities were excluded from the Siberian Federal District: the Republic of Buryatia and Zabaykalsky Krai were transferred to the Far Eastern Federal District (President of Russian Federation, 2018). Currently, the Ural Federal District consists of 6 entities of the Russian Federation, Siberian of 10, and Far East of 11 entities of the Russian Federation.

In the period 2010-2019, the number of inhabitants of the Ural Federal District increased slightly from 12,080,526 to 12,350,122 people, i.e. by 269,596 people. In 2010, the Siberian Federal District was inhabited by 19,256,426 people within its borders of

Table 2. Population of the RFSRR and the Russian Federation and Siberia and the Russian Far East (in the territory of the Ural, Siberian and Far Eastern Federal Districts, in 2000) with a division into administrative entities according to censuses from 1989, 2002 and 2010*

Entity	1989	Entity	2002	2010
1	2	3	4	5
RFSRR	147400537	Russian Federation	145166731	142856536
Urals Region ^a	20279310	Ural Federal District	12373926	12080526
Bashkir ASSR ^b	3950482			
Udmurt ASSR ^c	1609003			
Kurgan Oblast	1104872	Kurgan Oblast	1019532	910807
Orenburg Oblast ^d	2174459			
Perm Oblaste ^e , including	3099994			
Komi-Permyak Autonomous Okrug	159689			
Sverdlovsk Oblast	4716768	Sverdlovsk Oblast	4486214	4297747
Chelyabinsk Oblast	3623732	Chelyabinsk Oblast	3603339	3476217
West Siberian Region ^f	15003215	Siberian Federal District	20062938	19256426
Altai Krai	2822305	Altai Krai	2607426	2419755
Gorno-Altai Autonomous Oblast	191649	Altai Republic	202947	206168
Kemerovo Oblast	3176335	Kemerovo Oblast	2899142	2763135
Novosibirsk Oblast	2782005	Novosibirsk Oblast	2692251	2665911
Omski Oblast	2140336	Omski Oblast	2079220	1977665
Tomskaya Oblast	1001613	Tomskaya Oblast	1046039	1047394
Tyumen Oblast, including:	3080621	Tyumen Oblast, including:	3264841	3395755
Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug	1268439	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug – Jugra	1432817	1532243
Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug	486164	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug	507006	522904
Administrative units of the later Ural Federal District	12525993	Ural Federal District	12373926	12080526

1	2	3	4	5
East Siberian Region	9155124	-	-	-
Buryat ASSR	1041119	Republic of Buryatia	981238	972021
Tuvan ASSR	309129	Republic of Tyva	305510	307930
Krasnoyarsk Krai, including:	3596260	Krasnoyarsk Krai, including	2966042	2828187, including
Taymyr (Dolgan-Nenets) Autonomous Okrug	55111	Taymyr (Dolgan-Nenets) Autonomous Okrug ^g	39786	Taymyr Dolgan-Nenets region of Krasnoyarsk Krai 34432
Evenk Autonomous Okrug	24409	Evenk Autonomous Okrug ^h	17697	2. Evenk Region of the Krasnoyarsk Krai 16253
Khakas Autonomous Oblast	568605	Khakas Republic	546072	532403
Irkutsk Oblast, including	2830641	Irkutsk Oblast, including:	2581705	2428750
Ust-Orda Buryat Autonomous Okrug	136306	Ust-Orda Buryat Autonomous Okrug ⁱ	72213	Ust-Orda Buryat Autonomous Okrug 125177
Chitinskaya Oblast, including	1377975	Chitinskaya Oblast ^j , including:	1155346	Zabaykalsky Krai 1107107, including
Agin-Buryat Autonomous Okrug	77032	Agin-Buryat Autonomous Okrug	72213	Agin-Buryat Okrug 77167
Administrative units of the Siberian Federal District within the borders of 2000 (i.e. with Buryat and Chitinskaya Oblast)	24158339	Siberian Federal District	20062938	19256426
Far Eastern Region	7940679	Far Eastern Federal District	6692865	6293129
Yakut ASSR	1081408	Sakha Republic (Yakutia)	949280	958528
Primorsky Krai	2258391	Primorsky Krai	2071210	1956497
Khabarovsk Krai, including	1824506	Khabarovsk Krai, including	1627485	1343869
Jewish Autonomous Oblast	215937	Jewish Autonomous Oblast	190915	176558

1	2	3	4	5
Amur Oblast	1057781	Amur Oblast	902844	830103
Kamchatka Oblast, including	466096	Kamchatka Oblast, including	358801	Kamchatka Krai ^h 322079
Koryak Autonomous Okrug	39363	Koryak Autonomous Okrug	25157	Koryak Okrug 18759
Magadan Oblast, including	542868	Magadan Oblast, including	236550	156996
Chukotka Autonomous Okrug	157528	Chukotka Autonomous Okrug	53824	50526
Sakhalin Oblast	709629	Sakhalin Oblast	546695	497973
In total			39129729	

Source: own study based on: Demoscope Weekly, 2019c; Demoscope Weekly, 2019d; *Vserossijskaya perepis' naseleniya 2002 goda* (2002); Rosstat (2010b); Demoscope Weekly (2011); Dmochowski, 2013: 35-59).

*The administrative units of the Ural Federal District within the borders of 2000 were marked in grey.

^a The Ural Region (within the boundaries of the later Ural Federal District of 2002) was inhabited by 12,525,993 people in 1989.

^b On October 11, 1990, it was transformed into the Bashkir Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic – Bashkortostan, and on February 25, 1992, the Bashkortostan Republic. From 2000, a part of the Volga Federal District.

^c Republic of Udmurt from October 11, 1991. From 2000, a part of the Volga Federal District.

^d From 2000, a part of the Volga Federal District.

^e From 2000, a part of the Volga Federal District. On December 1, 2005, Perm Oblast was merged with the Komi-Permyak Autonomous Okrug (currently Komi-Permyak Oblast) to form a new entity of the Russian Federation – Permian Krai.

^f In 1989, both regions of Siberia were inhabited by 24,158,339 people.

^g In 2007, the okrug was liquidated and incorporated into Krasnoyarsk Krai as the Taymyr Region (Dolgan-Nenets).

^h In 2007, Evenk Autonomous Okrug was liquidated and incorporated into Krasnoyarsk Krai.

ⁱ On January 1, 2008, Ust-Orda Buryat Autonomous Okrug was incorporated into Irkutsk Oblast as a territory with a special status – Ust-Orda Buryat Autonomous Okrug.

^j On March 1, 2008, Chitinskaya Oblast and Agin-Buryat Autonomous Okrug were merged into a new unit – Zabaykalsky Krai.

^k Established on July 1, 2007 as a result of the merger of Kamchatka Oblast and Koryak Autonomous Okrug, which became Koryak Okrug of Kamchatka Krai.

Table 3. Population of the Russian Federation and Siberia and the Russian Far East (in the territory of the Ural, Siberian and Far Eastern Federal District, within the borders of 2000) with the division into administrative entities in the years 1990-2010 (on January 1), in thousands of people. According to estimates

Region	Year								
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Russian Federation	147665	148460	146890	143474	142754	142221	142009	141904	141914
Ural Federal District	12725	12636	12515	12279	12244	12231	12241	12255	12280
Kurgan Oblast	1107	1100	1060	992	980	969	960	953	947
Sverdlovsk Oblast	4766	4679	4577	4428	4410	4400	4396	4395	4393
Tyumen Oblast, including	3150	3166	3218	3308	3323	3345	3374	3399	3430
Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug – Jugra	1267	1293	1360	1469	1478	1488	1505	1520	1538
Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug	489	478	496	523	531	539	543	544	546
Chelyabinsk Oblast	3702	3691	3660	3551	3531	3517	3511	3509	3508
Siberian Federal District	21106	20961	20464	19794	19677	19590	19553	19545	19561
Altai Republic	193	199	202	204	204	205	207	209	210
Republic of Buryatia	1048	1037	1005	969	964	960	960	961	963
Republic of Tyva	313	303	306	308	309	309	312	314	317
Khakas Republic	571	572	558	541	538	537	537	538	539
Altai Krai	2641	2694	2652	2565	2543	2523	2508	2497	2490
Krasnoyarsk Krai ^a	3156	3114	3022	2925	2906	2894	2890	2890	2893
Irkutsk Oblast, including	2795	2748	2644	2545	2527	2514	2508	2506	2502
Ust-Orda Buryat Okrug ^b	127	132	135	134	134	134	134	135	135
Kemerovo Oblast	3099	3065	2963	2855	2839	2826	2823	2822	2820
Novosibirsk Oblast	2742	2732	2725	2662	2650	2641	2636	2640	2649
Omski Oblast	2153	2169	2136	2047	2035	2026	2018	2014	2012
Tomskaya Oblast	1075	1072	1058	1037	1034	1033	1035	1039	1043
Zabaykalsky Krai, including	1320	1256	1193	1136	1128	1122	1119	1117	1116
Agin-Buryat Okrug ^c	70	73	71	74	74	75	76	77	78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Far Eastern Federal District	8045	7518	6913	6593	6547	6509	6487	6460	6440
Sakha Republic (Yakutia)	1111	1037	963	951	950	950	951	950	949
Kamchatka Krai	477	422	372	352	349	347	346	344	342
Primorsky Krai	2297	2266	2141	2036	2019	2006	1996	1988	1918
Khabarovsk Krai	1620	1567	1474	1420	1412	1405	1404	1402	1400
Amur Oblast	1056	995	936	887	881	875	870	864	860
Magadan Oblast	390	267	202	175	172	169	166	163	161
Sakhalin Oblast	714	659	569	532	526	521	518	515	510
Jewish Autonomous Oblast	218	209	195	189	187	186	186	185	185
Chukotka Autonomous Okrug	162	96	61	51	51	50	50	50	48

Source: own elaboration based on: Demoscope Weekly, 2017; Demoscope Weekly, 2010; Rosstat, 2008; Rosstat, 2010a.

^a As of January 1, 2007, Taymyr (Dolgan-Nenets) Autonomous Okrug was transformed into Taymyr Dolgan-Nenets (urban) Region of Krasnoyarsk Krai (Taymyrskiydolgano-Nenetskiy; munitsipal'noka). In 2010, it was inhabited by 36,000 thousand people. On January 1, 2007, Evenk Autonomous Okrug was transformed into the Evenk (municipal) Region of Krasnoyarsk Krai (Evenkiyskiy [munitsipal'nyy] rayon Krasnoyarskogo kraja). In 2010, the Evenk region was inhabited by 16 thousand people.

^b From 1977, it was referred to as Ust-Orda Buryat Autonomous Okrug. This okrug was liquidated on January 1, 2008 and connected to Irkutsk Oblast, becoming a territory with a special status in the composition of the oblast: Ust-Orda Buryat Okrug.

^c Administrative and territorial entity with a special status in Zabaykalsky Krai. It was established as a result of the transformation of Agin-Buryat Autonomous Okrug, which was liquidated in 2008 as a result of the merger with Chitinskaya Oblast and lost its RF entity status.

that time. At that time, a part of it was constituted by Buryatia (972,021 people) and Zabaykalsky Krai (1,107,107 people) which totalled to 2,079,128 people. After deducting the population of Buryatia and Zabaykalsky Krai from the entire population, it remains on the territory of SFD within the boundaries of the end of 2018, in 2010 it was inhabited by 17,177,298 people. In 2019, it was inhabited by 17,173,335 people, thus the number of inhabitants in the period 2010-2019 decreased by 3,963 people.

In 2010, the Far Eastern Federal District was inhabited by 6,293,129 people within its 2002 borders, after adding the inhabitants of Buryatia and Zabaykalsky Krai (2,079,128 people), the okrug was inhabited by 8,372,257 people within the boundaries from the end of 2018, and in 2019 the okrug was inhabited by 8,188,623 people. Therefore, in 2019 the number of inhabitants compared to 2010 decreased by 183,634 people (see Tables 2 and 4).

The population of SFD and FEFD decreased by a total of 187,597 people, while the number of UFD inhabitants increased by 269,596 people. In total, in the years 2010-2019, the population of the three Zaural'skiy okrugs recorded a slight increase by 81,999 people.

Table 4. Population of the entities of the Russian Federation in the years 2011-2019 (on January 1) within the boundaries of federal districts of 2019, according to estimates

Region	Year									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Russian Federation	142865433	143056383	143347059	143666931	146270033	146544710	146804372	146880432	146780720	
Ural Federal District	12086939	12143438	12197544	12234224	12276228	12308103	12345803	12356229	12350122	
Kurgan Oblast	908813	896264	885759	877149	869717	861896	854109	845537	834701	
Sverdlovsk Oblast	4297227	4307594	4315830	4320677	4327611	4330006	4329341	4325256	4315699	
Tyumen Oblast, including Tyumen Oblast (without AO)	3405265	3459438	3510683	3546345	3582566	3615485	3660030	3692400	3723969	
Tyumen Oblast (without AO)	1343206	1361642	1385008	1409426	1429250	1454626	1477903	1498779	1518695	
Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug – Jugra	1537134	1561238	1584063	1597248	1613363	1626755	1646078	1655074	1663795	
Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug	524925	536558	541612	539671	539953	534104	536049	538547	541479	
Chelyabinsk Oblast	3475634	3480142	3485272	3490053	3496334	3500716	3502323	3493036	3475753	
Siberian Federal District	19251876	19260935	19278201	19292740	19313880	19324031	19326196	19287474	17173335	
Altai Krai	2417358	2407230	2398751	2390638	2384708	2376774	2365680	2350080	2332813	
Krasnoyarsk Krai	2829105	2838396	2846475	2852810	2859777	2866490	2875501	2876497	2874026	
Irkutsk Oblast	2427954	2424355	2422026	2418348	2415695	2412800	2408901	2404195	2397763	
Kemerovo Oblast	2761255	2750829	2742450	2734075	2725257	2717627	2708844	2694877	2674256	
Novosibirsk Oblast	2666465	2686863	2709461	2731176	2746728	2762237	2779555	2788849	2793384	
Omski Oblast	1976560	1974820	1973985	1973876	1978514	1978466	1972682	1960081	1944195	
Tomskaya Oblast	1048538	1057748	1064245	1070128	1074294	1076762	1078891	1078280	1077442	
Altai Republic	206530	208425	210344	211645	213544	215161	217007	218063	218866	
Republic of Tyva	308132	309347	310460	311761	313612	315637	318550	321722	324423	
Khakas Republic	532286	532135	533025	534079	535647	536781	537668	537513	536167	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Far Eastern Federal District	6284932	6265833	6251496	6226640	6211384	6194969	6182679	6165284	8188623
Zabaykalsky Krai	1106155	1099396	1095169	1090344	1087479	1083012	1078983	1072806	1065785
Kamchatka Krai	321659	320156	320549	319864	317206	316116	314729	315557	314723
Primorsky Krai	1953545	1950483	1947263	1938516	1933446	1929008	1923116	1913037	1902718
Khabarovsk Krai	1342887	1342475	1342083	1339912	1338626	1334552	1333294	1328302	1321473
Amur Oblast	828660	821573	816910	811274	809814	805689	801752	798424	793194
Magadan Oblast	156534	154485	152358	150312	148105	146345	145570	144091	141234
Sakhalin Oblast	496739	495402	493302	491027	488308	487293	487344	490181	489638
Jewish Autonomous Oblast	176304	174412	172671	170377	168408	166120	164217	162014	159913
Republic of Buryatia	971538	971391	971810	973860	978625	982284	984134	984511	983273
Sakha Republic (Yakutia)	958258	955859	955580	954803	956712	959689	962835	964330	967009
Chukotka Autonomous Okrug	50346	50988	50780	50555	50759	50157	49822	49348	49663

Source: own study based on: Demoscope Weekly, 2019a; *Yediniya mezhvedomstvennaya...*, 2013; Rosstat, 2014; Rosstat, 2015; Rosstat, 2016; Rosstat, 2017; Rosstat, 2019.

Conclusions

Since it has been established, the Russian Federation has been facing a very severe demographic crisis and till now, no efforts of the government directed at resolving this problem have produced greater results. Russia and especially the Zaural'skij districts are at risk of depopulation and possibly Chinese migration to deserted territories due to the need to maintain Siberia's economic development and exploitation of its minerals (oil, natural gas, metals, minerals, etc.).

Between 1989 and 2010, the population of the Siberian Federal District decreased by 4,901,913 people, while that of the Far East by 1,647,550 people, and of the Ural Federal District by 445,467, totalling to 6,994,930 people in three federal districts.

For the next period, in the years 2010-2019, the population of the three Zaural'skij okrugs of Russia recorded a slight increase of only 81,999 people. Therefore, this remains a crisis situation which requires systemic actions aimed at convincing Russian citizens to family stabilization and increasing the society's fertility.

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Abstract: Demographically, Siberia has been a remote and sparsely populated base of European Russia. The population of the Ural Federal District between 1989 and 2010 (within the borders of 2002) decreased by 0.45 million, Siberian Federal District by 4.90 million people and the Far Eastern Federal District by 1.65 million people. That is, the population of three federal districts decreased by 6.99 million people in just 21 years.

In the years 2010-2019, the number of inhabitants of the Ural Federal District increased slightly from 12.08 million to 12.35 million people, i.e. by 0.27 million people. The population of the Siberian Federal District (within the borders of 2019) in the years 2010-2019 decreased by 0.004 million people. The number of inhabitants of the Far Eastern Federal District (within the borders of 2019) in the period 2010-2019 decreased by 0.18 million people.

In total, in the years 2010-2019, the population of the three federal districts recorded a slight increase of 0.082 million people.

Keywords: Russian Siberia, Russian Far East, demography, population, Ural Federal District, Siberian Federal District, Far Eastern Federal District

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