

Russia

Ethnicity in Russia

Group selection

We identify the following politically relevant ethnic groups: **Abkhaz, Adyghe, Altai, Armenians, Avars, Azeri, Balkars, Bashkirs, Buryats, Byelorussians, Chechens, Chukchi, Chuvashes, Cherkess, Crimean Tatars, Dargins, Estonians, Finns, Gagauz, Georgians, Germans, Ingush, Jews, Kabardins, Karachai, Karakalpaks, Karelians, Kazakhs, Kyrghiz, Komis, Komi-Permyaks, Koreans, Kumyks, Laks, Latvians, Lezgins, Mari, Moldovans, Mordva, Nogai, Ossetes, Pamir Tajiks, Poles, Roma, Russians, Tabasarans, Tajiks, Tatars, Turkmens, Tuvinians, Udmurt, Uighurs, Ukrainians, Uzbeks, and Yakuts.**

The coding refers to the territory of the entire Soviet Union from 1946 until 1991 and to the Russian Federation since 1992 (due to EPR's January 1th rule). Since the annexation of Crimea in 2014, the population of Crimea is included to the Russian Federation. Following this, the relative group sizes have been adjusted. As a result, the Crimean Tatars are again included as a politically relevant group in the Russian Federation (³⁷⁵³, ³⁷⁵⁴).

³⁷⁵³ [Crimean Federal District Census 2014]

³⁷⁵⁴ [Russian Population Census 2010]

Power relations

Soviet Union, 1946-1991

The Soviet Union was controlled by a power-sharing regime of Russians as senior partners and Ukrainians as junior partners. Although the Russians were demographically and culturally dominant in the Soviet Union, the Ukrainians had political influence at the executive level. For example, the First Secretaries of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (i.e. leader of the Soviet Union) Nikita Khrushchev and Leonid Brezhnev both had Ukrainian origins. All groups with national Soviet republics enjoyed regional autonomy in their respective territories. These are the Armenians, Azeri, Byelorussians, Estonians, Finns, Georgians, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Latvians, Lithuanians, Moldovans, Russians, Tajik, Turkmen, Ukrainians and Uzbek.

Also, some ethnic groups had regional autonomy within the Russian SFSR in their autonomous republics: Tatars, Chuvash, Bashkirs, Mordva, Ossetes, Mari, Udmurts, Yakuts, Ingush, Buryats, Tuvinians, Komi, Karelians, Kalmyks, Kumyk, Lezgins, Adyghe, Khakass, Altai, Dargin, Avar and Chechens. Further, some groups

had regional autonomy arrangements in other Soviet republics, including the Abkhaz, Ossetes and Karakalpaks.

1946-1956: During Stalin's regime, several national minority groups were systematically deported from their native republics to Siberia and Central Asia. A process during which many members of the targeted ethnic groups died. Stalin's deportation policies affected the Chechens, Germans, Ingush, Balkar, Crimean Tatars, Kalmyk, Karachai and Koreans. Thus, these groups are discriminated. Further victims of political discriminations and forced deportations were the Jews, Poles and Roma, as well as the Baltic nationalities, the Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians, after they were forcibly integrated in the Soviet Union in 1940.

1957-1991: After Stalin's death, the Chechens, Ingush, Balkar, Kalmyk and Karachai were allowed to resettle in their original republics and thus, their discrimination ended. Also, Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians were no longer forcibly displaced. Their nominal republics were restored, where they had regional autonomy, yet, without political influence at the Soviet executive level.

The Germans, Koreans and Crimean Tatars were not allowed to return until the breakup of the Soviet Union and thus, they remain discriminated until 1991. Moreover, systematic political discrimination of Jews and Roma persisted throughout.

Russian Federation, 1992-2017

The ethnic Russians dominate the political and administrative system, particularly at the federal level.

However, some national minorities take an active part in the political life (³⁷⁵⁵). Russia is constituted as a federation, with ethnically and territorially based subjects. The ethnically based subjects have the status of republics, thus leaving the titular nations of these republics with regional autonomy. These are the following ethnic groups: Tatars, Chuvashes, Bahskirs, Mordva, Ossetes, Mari, Udmurts, Yakuts, Ingush, Buryats, Tuvinians, Komi, Karelians, Kalmyks, Adyghe, Khakass, Altai, Chukchi and Chechens.

Two republics consist of two titular nations. In Kabardino-Balkaria, the Kabards control the subunit-level government and thus, have regional autonomy. In the Kabardino-Balkar Republic the government is made up mainly of ethnic Kabards and ethnic tensions between the groups exist (Dzutsati 2013b). Since 1956 only one ethnic Balkar (Boris Zumakulov from 1990 to 1991) was governor of this republic. The Balkars have numerous grievances (mostly originating from the mass deportation in 1944), which express themselves in desires of an individual republic in Russia. In 1992 the Balkars unsuccessfully voted for the secession from the Kabards. Additionally, the Balkars only make up around 10% of the people within this territory (³⁷⁵⁶, ³⁷⁵⁷). The Balkars thus, have no regional autonomy.

In Karachaevo-Cherkessia, only the Karachai have governmental power in the republic and thus, regional autonomy, the Cherkess

³⁷⁵⁵ [U.S. State Department of State, 2006–2009]

³⁷⁵⁶ [BBC, 2015]

³⁷⁵⁷ [Fuller, 2008]

(sometimes called Circassians) are not involved in the republic's government and are therefore powerless (3758).

3758 [Comins-Richmond, 2002]

The republic Dagestan consists of 14 titular ethnicities of which the Avars, Dargins, Kumyks and Lezgins participate in the power-sharing government of the republic (3759), the Nogai, Tabassarans and Laks do not participate in local politics and are powerless (3760), the remaining ethnic groups of Dagestan are so small that they are politically irrelevant.

3759 [Ware Kisriev, 2001]

3760 [Falkowski, 2007]

The Komi-Permyaks previously had an autonomous "kraj", but this subunit was incorporated into another territorial unit, making the Komi-Permyaks irrelevant.

Although, many ethnic groups in Russia have regional autonomy with their own parliaments and governors, which are endowed with certain responsibilities, Vladimir Putin is successfully centralizing the Russian Federation.

Azeri: The Azeri minority is powerless. The Azeri often face socio-economic discrimination, that applies to local Azeri as well as recent Azeri immigrants: In 1999, Russian authorities threatened to introduce a visa regime and a ban on trade, financial transfers and air travel with Azerbaijan. The Azeris in Russia mainly work as retail traders or street vendors, where they often envisage arbitrary repression by the police (3761). For example in 2002, when the police raided a suburban Moscow market where the vendors were predominantly Azeri. In the ensuing melee, one Azeri vendor died from injuries. Up to 20 other Azeris were hospitalized and about 90 were taken into custody (3762). Yet, there is no systematic discrimination of Azeri in the domain of public politics.

3761 [Kurbanov, 1999]

3762 [Eurasianet, 2002]

Armenians: The politically powerless Armenians are active in all sectors of social, political, and cultural life in Russia. For example, few Armenians act as deputies in the State Duma. One deputy sits in the Senate, and until recently there have been two or three Armenians occupying ministerial-level posts in Russia. There are also many Armenians operating in various business sectors, many of them Armenian-speaking and with strong ties to Armenia as well as to the Armenian Diaspora in Russia. Nonetheless, despite their activity and their large numbers, the Armenians in Russia remain politically powerless (3763).

3763 [Oussatcheva, 2001]

Byelorussian & Polish: The Byelorussians, although one of the largest minorities in Russia, are assimilated and without political demands, thus they are irrelevant. The same applies to the Polish minority that is also irrelevant.

Chechens: The Chechen are coded as self-exclusionist during the two civil wars in Chechnya, when they demanded independence from Russia, 1992-2001. Since 2002, they are powerless, yet with regional autonomy in their autonomous republic. The local leader, Ramzan Kadyrov, an ethnic Chechen, strongly follows Russian policies and Putin's rule, thus, it is questionable whether he represents ethnic Chechen interests or rather his own power aspirations. Also, the human rights situation in Chechnya is problematic (³⁷⁶⁴: 9-22). Owing to the two Chechen Wars and several insurgent and terrorist attacks in Moscow and other cities, the Russian society became very hostile towards Chechens. However, according to the Danish Immigration Service's survey, the "perception of Chechens in Russia has improved after the Winter Olympic Games in Sochi" and "the current situation in Ukraine has created a new enemy and that has moved the focus away from the people of the North Caucasus" (³⁷⁶⁵: 75-80).

³⁷⁶⁴ [Danish Immigration Service, 2015]

³⁷⁶⁵ [Danish Immigration Service, 2015]

Crimean Tatars: This group is again included in the Russian Federation after the annexation of Crimea in 2014. The Crimean Tatars accuse Russia of kidnappings and political arrests (³⁷⁶⁶). On April 26th 2016, the Crimean Tatar's legislature (Mejlis) was banned due to charges of extremism. Later that year, several influential Crimean Tatars political activist were arrested (³⁷⁶⁷). From a Russian perspective these arguments are being countered with the high pro-Russian vote percentages during referenda and elections in Crimea (³⁷⁶⁸). The discrimination is clearly of political nature, hence the Crimean Tatars are discriminated.

³⁷⁶⁶ [Walker, 2016]

³⁷⁶⁷ [Paschyn, 2016]

³⁷⁶⁸ [Krymova 2017]

Finnish: The Finnish minority, living along the border to Finland in northwestern Russia, is not politically mobilized.

Georgians: The Georgians have been discriminated from 2006 to 2013. An anti-Georgia campaign following the September 2006 diplomatic row between Russia and Georgia resulted in the deportation of approximately 4,000 ethnic Georgians, three of whom died in detention. The diplomatic dispute between Russia and Georgia resulted in a government-orchestrated campaign against the approximately one million Georgians living in Russia. Law enforcement officials were reportedly instructed to step up actions against ethnic Georgians. Other discriminatory actions included raids on Georgian businesses, police demands for lists of Georgian students, and an interruption in transportation and postal links with Georgia. The campaign stopped abruptly during the year following criticism from President Putin (³⁷⁶⁹). During the August 2008 conflict with Georgia, in contrast

³⁷⁶⁹ [U.S. State Department of State, 2006-2009]

with the 2006 diplomatic dispute between Russia and Georgia, Russian authorities did not start an official campaign. However, minorities like the Georgians, Roma and other people from the Caucasus or with darker skin were still subjected to frequent discrimination by government officials. There continued to be a steady rise in societal violence and discrimination (³⁷⁷⁰).

Since the Georgian Dream party with Bidzina Ivanishvili (and later his successors Irakli Garibashvili and Giorgi Kvirikashvili) came to power, the relations between Russia and Georgia have become more peaceful (³⁷⁷¹; ³⁷⁷² and ³⁷⁷³). This means that discrimination towards Georgians decreased. However, as the Council of Europe mentions, “whenever relations sour between Moscow and Tbilisi they face what one NGO referred to as a witch-hunt” (³⁷⁷⁴). Yet, as of 2014, the Georgian’s status is powerless, since the situation has become more peaceful.

Group sizes for Armenians and Georgians are from the 2002 Census (³⁷⁷⁵).

German: The German minority is powerless. Their number is declining (because of emigration) and the ones remaining are increasingly assimilated. This process continues despite increasing efforts by the German government to improve the living conditions of the minority in Russia (³⁷⁷⁶). The efforts of the German government are a sign of the Germans’ political relevance in Russia.

Jews: The Jewish minority is powerless. Jewish representatives report an increasing passive anti-Semitism by the government, including non-intervention at anti-Semitic or generally racist demonstrations (³⁷⁷⁷). As in many societies, anti-Semitism and related hate crimes are a concern in Russia. However, Russian analysts claim that anti-Semitism is declining (³⁷⁷⁸). At the same time Jewish emigration is increasing, however not because of Anti-Semitism but because of the generally repressive regime in Russia (³⁷⁷⁹). Furthermore, the Jews have regional autonomy, because the “Jewish Autonomous Oblast” exists since 1934. The Jews are no ethnic majority there, and the majority of Jews do not live there, yet it is an explicitly Jewish autonomous oblast (administrative area) and the governor is Jewish.

Kazakhs: The Kazakhs are powerless: For both Ukrainians and Kazakhs in Russia, their relationship to the Russian state is mediated by the reciprocal relationship of their respective ethnic homelands with their own Russian minorities. In 1995, Russia proposed a dual citizenship model for ethnic Russians in Kazakhstan, which was rejected by the government of Kazakhstan. Instead, the two governments signed a "Simple Exchange Agreement", allowing Russians in Kazakhstan and Kazakhs in Russia to switch citizenship through a simplified three-month procedure. In 1998, Russia and Kazakhstan concluded a bilateral treaty on the protection of Russians in Kaza-

³⁷⁷⁰ [U.S. State Department of State, 2006–2009]

³⁷⁷¹ [Gordadze, 2014]

³⁷⁷² [Shakarian, 2016]

³⁷⁷³ [Socor, 2013]

³⁷⁷⁴ [Council of Europe, 2012]

³⁷⁷⁵ [Gosudarstvennoj Statistiki, 2002]

³⁷⁷⁶ [Stricker, 2000]

³⁷⁷⁷ [Institute for the Study of Genocide, 2001]

³⁷⁷⁸ [Chulkovskaya, 2016]

³⁷⁷⁹ [Radio Free Europe, 2015]

khstan and Kazakhs in Russia (3780).

Mari: The Mari people are discriminated since 2002. The governor of the Mari El republic, Leonid Markelov, is a Moscovite with “an ideological background in the extreme right Liberal Democratic Party” (3781: 9). He pushed for centralization and Russification. Journalists, political opponents, civil society activists and others challenging official policies, face “harassment such as intimidation, arrest, criminal prosecution, eviction and dismissal” (3782: 10). Since 2001, when Markelov came into power, the situation quickly worsened and already in 2005 the European Parliament criticized Russia’s discrimination of the Mari via a resolution. Besides the harassment of opponents, the degradation of the Mari language to an elective course and the underrepresentation of ethnic Mari in the public administration were criticized (3783). Additionally, the publication of newspapers in Mari language became more difficult, and eventually banned (3784: 10-11). Markelov resigned in 2017.

Roma: The discriminated Roma are dispersed over a large area within Russia and are fragmented politically and organizationally. Goup members are subject to recurring government repression through active campaigns of forced relocation, false detentions, and physical abuse. Social discrimination is high, along with unemployment, and the group faces restrictions on rights in judicial proceedings as well as reports of systematic abuse at the hands of police and nationalist groups (3785). The eviction from and destruction of their settlements is a recurring problem (3786). This leads to the problem that they lack residence registration, which denies access to health care and other services. Furthermore, Roma children are separated from the other children in schools ((3787). The discrimination of the Roma is a “governmental policy” and and is supported by the mass media (3788).

Ukrainians: A Congress of Russian Ukrainians has been formed, which meets annually since 2000 (3789). Ukrainian diaspora groups also criticized the government of Ukraine for failing to adequately support diaspora activities in Russia (3790). The Ukrainians in Russia are thus politically relevant but powerless.

3780 [Minority Rights Group International, 2008]

3781 [IHF, 2016]

3782 [IHF, 2016]

3783 [Minority Rights Group International, 2008]

3784 [IHF, 2016]

3785 [Minority Rights Group International, 2008]

3786 [Kulaeva et al., 2013]

3787 [Kulaeva et al., 2013]

3788 [Agamirov Egorova, 2006]

3789 [Kommersant, 2002]

3790 [Minority Rights Group International, 2008]

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Political status of ethnic groups in Russia

From 1946 until 1956



Figure 748: Political status of ethnic groups in Russia during 1946-1956.

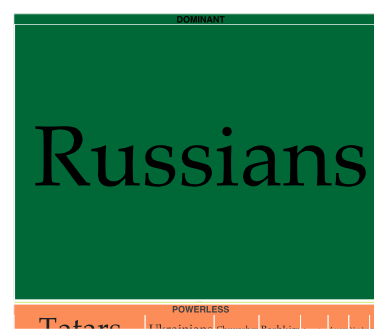
Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Russians	0.54	SENIOR PARTNER
Ukrainians	0.17	JUNIOR PARTNER
Byelorussians	0.03	POWERLESS
Uzbeks	0.02	POWERLESS
Tatars	0.02	POWERLESS
Moldovans	0.01	POWERLESS
Armenians	0.01	POWERLESS
Azeri	0.01	POWERLESS
Georgians	0.01	POWERLESS
Jews	0.01	DISCRIMINATED
Kazakhs	0.01	POWERLESS
Lithuanians	0.01	DISCRIMINATED
Germans	0.008	DISCRIMINATED
Chuvashes	0.007	POWERLESS
Poles	0.007	DISCRIMINATED
Tajiks	0.007	POWERLESS
Mordva	0.006	POWERLESS
Latvians	0.006	DISCRIMINATED
Bashkirs	0.005	POWERLESS
Turkmens	0.005	POWERLESS
Kirghis	0.005	POWERLESS
Estonians	0.005	DISCRIMINATED
Udmurt	0.003	POWERLESS
Koreans	0.002	DISCRIMINATED
Chechens	0.002	DISCRIMINATED
Mari	0.002	POWERLESS
Ossetes	0.002	POWERLESS
Buryats	0.001	POWERLESS
Avars	0.001	POWERLESS
Dargins	0.001	POWERLESS
Kabardins	0.001	POWERLESS
Ingush	0.001	DISCRIMINATED
Kumyks	0.001	POWERLESS
Lezgins	0.001	POWERLESS
Yakuts	0.001	POWERLESS
Komi	0.001	POWERLESS
Gagauz	0.001	POWERLESS
Roma	0.001	DISCRIMINATED
Kalmyks	0.001	DISCRIMINATED
Karakalpaks	0.001	POWERLESS
Karelians	0.001	POWERLESS
Komi-Permyaks	0.001	POWERLESS
Tuvinians	5.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Uighurs	5.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Cherkess	4.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Adyghe	4.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Karachai	4.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Finns	4.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Laks	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Khakass	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Abkhaz	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Altai	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Nogai	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Pamir Tajiks	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Tabasarans	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Balkars	2.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Crimean Tatars	1.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Chukchi	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT

From 1957 until 1991



Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Russians	0.54	SENIOR PARTNER
Ukrainians	0.17	JUNIOR PARTNER
Byelorussians	0.03	POWERLESS
Uzbeks	0.02	POWERLESS
Tatars	0.02	POWERLESS
Moldovans	0.01	POWERLESS
Armenians	0.01	POWERLESS
Azeri	0.01	POWERLESS
Georgians	0.01	POWERLESS
Jews	0.01	DISCRIMINATED
Kazakhs	0.01	POWERLESS
Lithuanians	0.01	POWERLESS
Germans	0.008	DISCRIMINATED
Chuvashes	0.007	POWERLESS
Poles	0.007	POWERLESS
Tajiks	0.007	POWERLESS
Mordva	0.006	POWERLESS
Latvians	0.006	POWERLESS
Bashkirs	0.005	POWERLESS
Turkmens	0.005	POWERLESS
Kirghis	0.005	POWERLESS
Estonians	0.005	POWERLESS
Udmurt	0.003	POWERLESS
Koreans	0.002	DISCRIMINATED
Chechens	0.002	POWERLESS
Mari	0.002	POWERLESS
Ossetes	0.002	POWERLESS
Buryats	0.001	POWERLESS
Avars	0.001	POWERLESS
Dargins	0.001	POWERLESS
Kabardins	0.001	POWERLESS
Ingush	0.001	POWERLESS
Kumyks	0.001	POWERLESS
Lezgins	0.001	POWERLESS
Yakuts	0.001	POWERLESS
Komi	0.001	POWERLESS
Cherkess	0.001	POWERLESS
Gagauz	0.001	POWERLESS
Roma	0.001	DISCRIMINATED
Kalmyks	0.001	POWERLESS
Karakalpaks	0.001	POWERLESS
Karelians	0.001	POWERLESS
Komi-Permyaks	0.001	POWERLESS
Uighurs	5.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Tuvinians	5.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Karachai	4.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Adyghe	4.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Finns	4.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Laks	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Khakass	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Abkhaz	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Pamir Tajiks	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Nogai	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Altai	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Tabasarans	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Balkars	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Chukchi	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Crimean Tatars	1.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED

From 1992 until 2001



Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Russians	0.798	DOMINANT
Tatars	0.038	POWERLESS
Ukrainians	0.02	POWERLESS
Chuvashes	0.013	POWERLESS
Bashkirs	0.012	POWERLESS
Chechens	0.009	SELF-EXCLUSION
Armenians	0.008	POWERLESS
Poles	0.007	IRRELEVANT
Byelorussians	0.006	IRRELEVANT
Avars	0.006	POWERLESS
Mordva	0.006	POWERLESS
Kazakhs	0.005	POWERLESS
Kabardins	0.004	POWERLESS
Azeri	0.004	POWERLESS
Udmurt	0.004	POWERLESS
Germans	0.004	POWERLESS
Dargins	0.004	POWERLESS
Ossetes	0.004	POWERLESS
Mari	0.004	POWERLESS
Ingush	0.003	POWERLESS
Buryats	0.003	POWERLESS
Kumyks	0.003	POWERLESS
Lezgins	0.003	POWERLESS
Yakuts	0.003	POWERLESS
Komi	0.002	POWERLESS
Koreans	0.002	IRRELEVANT
Jews	0.002	POWERLESS
Tuvinians	0.002	POWERLESS
Altai	0.001	POWERLESS
Nogai	0.001	POWERLESS
Tabasarans	0.001	POWERLESS
Adyghe	0.001	POWERLESS
Balkars	0.001	POWERLESS
Komi-Permyaks	0.001	IRRELEVANT
Georgians	0.001	POWERLESS
Laks	0.001	POWERLESS
Roma	0.001	DISCRIMINATED
Kalmyks	0.001	POWERLESS
Karachai	0.001	POWERLESS
Karelians	0.001	POWERLESS
Khakass	0.001	POWERLESS
Finns	4.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Cherkess	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Chukchi	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS

From 2002 until 2002



Figure 751: Political status of ethnic groups in Russia during 2002-2002.

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Russians	0.798	DOMINANT
Tatars	0.038	POWERLESS
Ukrainians	0.02	POWERLESS
Chuvashes	0.013	POWERLESS
Bashkirs	0.012	POWERLESS
Chechens	0.009	SELF-EXCLUSION
Armenians	0.008	POWERLESS
Poles	0.007	IRRELEVANT
Byelorussians	0.006	IRRELEVANT
Avars	0.006	POWERLESS
Mordva	0.006	POWERLESS
Kazakhs	0.005	POWERLESS
Kabardins	0.004	POWERLESS
Azeri	0.004	POWERLESS
Udmurt	0.004	POWERLESS
Germans	0.004	POWERLESS
Dargins	0.004	POWERLESS
Ossetes	0.004	POWERLESS
Mari	0.004	DISCRIMINATED
Ingush	0.003	POWERLESS
Buryats	0.003	POWERLESS
Kumyks	0.003	POWERLESS
Lezgins	0.003	POWERLESS
Yakuts	0.003	POWERLESS
Komi	0.002	POWERLESS
Koreans	0.002	IRRELEVANT
Jews	0.002	POWERLESS
Tuvinians	0.002	POWERLESS
Altai	0.001	POWERLESS
Nogai	0.001	POWERLESS
Tabasarans	0.001	POWERLESS
Adyghe	0.001	POWERLESS
Balkars	0.001	POWERLESS
Komi-Permyaks	0.001	IRRELEVANT
Georgians	0.001	POWERLESS
Laks	0.001	POWERLESS
Roma	0.001	DISCRIMINATED
Kalmyks	0.001	POWERLESS
Karachai	0.001	POWERLESS
Karelians	0.001	POWERLESS
Khakass	0.001	POWERLESS
Finns	4.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Cherkess	4.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Chukchi	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS

From 2003 until 2005



Figure 752: Political status of ethnic groups in Russia during 2003-2005.

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Russians	0.798	DOMINANT
Tatars	0.038	POWERLESS
Ukrainians	0.02	POWERLESS
Chuvashes	0.013	POWERLESS
Bashkirs	0.012	POWERLESS
Chechens	0.009	POWERLESS
Armenians	0.008	POWERLESS
Poles	0.007	IRRELEVANT
Byelorussians	0.006	IRRELEVANT
Avars	0.006	POWERLESS
Mordva	0.006	POWERLESS
Kazakhs	0.005	POWERLESS
Kabardins	0.004	POWERLESS
Azeri	0.004	POWERLESS
Udmurt	0.004	POWERLESS
Germans	0.004	POWERLESS
Dargins	0.004	POWERLESS
Ossetes	0.004	POWERLESS
Mari	0.004	DISCRIMINATED
Ingush	0.003	POWERLESS
Buryats	0.003	POWERLESS
Kumyks	0.003	POWERLESS
Lezgins	0.003	POWERLESS
Yakuts	0.003	POWERLESS
Komi	0.002	POWERLESS
Koreans	0.002	IRRELEVANT
Jews	0.002	POWERLESS
Tuvinians	0.002	POWERLESS
Altai	0.001	POWERLESS
Nogai	0.001	POWERLESS
Tabasarans	0.001	POWERLESS
Adyghe	0.001	POWERLESS
Balkars	0.001	POWERLESS
Komi-Permyaks	0.001	IRRELEVANT
Georgians	0.001	POWERLESS
Laks	0.001	POWERLESS
Roma	0.001	DISCRIMINATED
Kalmyks	0.001	POWERLESS
Karachai	0.001	POWERLESS
Karelians	0.001	POWERLESS
Khakass	0.001	POWERLESS
Finns	4.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Cherkess	4.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Chukchi	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS

From 2006 until 2013



Figure 753: Political status of ethnic groups in Russia during 2006-2013.

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Russians	0.798	DOMINANT
Tatars	0.038	POWERLESS
Ukrainians	0.02	POWERLESS
Chuvashes	0.013	POWERLESS
Bashkirs	0.012	POWERLESS
Chechens	0.009	POWERLESS
Armenians	0.008	POWERLESS
Poles	0.007	IRRELEVANT
Byelorussians	0.006	IRRELEVANT
Avars	0.006	POWERLESS
Mordva	0.006	POWERLESS
Kazakhs	0.005	POWERLESS
Kabardins	0.004	POWERLESS
Azeri	0.004	POWERLESS
Udmurt	0.004	POWERLESS
Germans	0.004	POWERLESS
Dargins	0.004	POWERLESS
Ossetes	0.004	POWERLESS
Mari	0.004	DISCRIMINATED
Ingush	0.003	POWERLESS
Buryats	0.003	POWERLESS
Kumyks	0.003	POWERLESS
Lezgins	0.003	POWERLESS
Yakuts	0.003	POWERLESS
Komi	0.002	POWERLESS
Koreans	0.002	IRRELEVANT
Jews	0.002	POWERLESS
Tuvinians	0.002	POWERLESS
Altai	0.001	POWERLESS
Nogai	0.001	POWERLESS
Tabasarans	0.001	POWERLESS
Adyghe	0.001	POWERLESS
Balkars	0.001	POWERLESS
Komi-Permyaks	0.001	IRRELEVANT
Georgians	0.001	DISCRIMINATED
Laks	0.001	POWERLESS
Roma	0.001	DISCRIMINATED
Kalmyks	0.001	POWERLESS
Karachai	0.001	POWERLESS
Karelians	0.001	POWERLESS
Khakass	0.001	POWERLESS
Finns	4.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Cherkess	4.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Chukchi	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS

From 2014 until 2014



Figure 754: Political status of ethnic groups in Russia during 2014-2014.

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Russians	0.809	DOMINANT
Tatars	0.0387	POWERLESS
Ukrainians	0.014	POWERLESS
Bashkirs	0.0115	POWERLESS
Chuvashes	0.0105	POWERLESS
Chechens	0.0104	POWERLESS
Armenians	0.0086	POWERLESS
Avars	0.0066	POWERLESS
Mordva	0.0054	POWERLESS
Kazakhs	0.0047	POWERLESS
Azeri	0.0044	POWERLESS
Dargins	0.0043	POWERLESS
Udmurt	0.004	POWERLESS
Mari	0.004	DISCRIMINATED
Ossetes	0.0039	POWERLESS
Byelorussians	0.0038	IRRELEVANT
Kabardins	0.0038	POWERLESS
Kumyks	0.0037	POWERLESS
Yakuts	0.0035	POWERLESS
Lezgins	0.0035	POWERLESS
Buryats	0.0034	POWERLESS
Ingush	0.0032	POWERLESS
Germans	0.0029	POWERLESS
Tuvinians	0.0019	POWERLESS
Komi	0.0017	POWERLESS
Karachai	0.0016	POWERLESS
Roma	0.0015	DISCRIMINATED
Kalmyks	0.0013	POWERLESS
Laks	0.0013	POWERLESS
Georgians	0.0011	POWERLESS
Jews	0.0011	POWERLESS
Tabasarans	0.0011	POWERLESS
Koreans	0.0011	IRRELEVANT
Adyghe	9.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Balkars	8.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Nogai	8.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Komi-Permyaks	7.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Altai	5.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Khakass	5.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Cherkess	5.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Karelians	4.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Poles	3.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Finns	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Chukchi	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS

From 2015 until 2017



Figure 755: Political status of ethnic groups in Russia during 2015-2017.

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Russians	0.807	DOMINANT
Tatars	0.0387	POWERLESS
Ukrainians	0.016	POWERLESS
Bashkirs	0.0113	POWERLESS
Chuvashes	0.0103	POWERLESS
Chechens	0.0102	POWERLESS
Armenians	0.0086	POWERLESS
Avars	0.0066	POWERLESS
Mordva	0.0054	POWERLESS
Kazakhs	0.0046	POWERLESS
Azeri	0.0044	POWERLESS
Dargins	0.0042	POWERLESS
Udmurt	0.004	POWERLESS
Mari	0.004	DISCRIMINATED
Ossetes	0.0038	POWERLESS
Byelorussians	0.0038	IRRELEVANT
Kabardins	0.0038	POWERLESS
Kumyks	0.0037	POWERLESS
Lezgins	0.0034	POWERLESS
Yakuts	0.0034	POWERLESS
Buryats	0.0033	POWERLESS
Ingush	0.0032	POWERLESS
Germans	0.0028	POWERLESS
Tuvinians	0.0019	POWERLESS
Crimean Tatars	0.0017	DISCRIMINATED
Karachai	0.0016	POWERLESS
Komi	0.0016	POWERLESS
Roma	0.0015	DISCRIMINATED
Laks	0.0013	POWERLESS
Kalmyks	0.0013	POWERLESS
Georgians	0.0011	POWERLESS
Tabasarans	0.0011	POWERLESS
Jews	0.0011	POWERLESS
Koreans	0.0011	IRRELEVANT
Adyghe	9.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Balkars	8.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Komi-Permyaks	7.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Nogai	7.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Altai	6.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Khakass	5.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Cherkess	5.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Karelians	4.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Poles	3.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Finns	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Chukchi	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS

Geographical coverage of ethnic groups in Russia

From 1946 until 1956

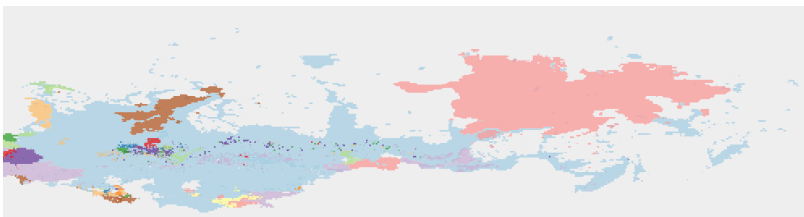


Figure 756: Map of ethnic groups in Russia during 1946-1956.

Table 253: List of ethnic groups in Russia during 1946-1956.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Russians	8 064 518	Regional & urban
Kazakhs	2 585 432	Regionally based
Yakuts	2 398 488	Regionally based
Ukrainians	716 186	Regional & urban
Turkmens	476 605	Regionally based
Komi	293 988	Regionally based
Buryats	258 215	Regionally based
Kirghis	219 344	Regional & urban
Byelorussians	202 587	Regional & urban
Tuvinians	174 548	Regionally based
Uzbeks	173 289	Regionally based
Tatars	107 594	Regional & urban
Karelians	93 427	Regionally based
Azeri	85 577	Regional & urban
Tajiks	79 230	Regionally based
Altai	73 742	Regionally based
Bashkirs	66 555	Regionally based
Latvians	66 224	Regional & urban
Lithuanians	60 840	Regional & urban
Georgians	53 911	Regionally based
Khakass	47 555	Regionally based
Estonians	47 091	Regional & urban
Finns	38 853	Regional & urban
Chuvashes	35 988	Regionally based
Armenians	35 540	Regional & urban
Poles	33 762	Regionally based
Moldovans	33 043	Regionally based
Udmurt	31 705	Regionally based
Mordva	26 297	Regionally based
Karakalpaks	23 305	Regionally based
Mari	22 544	Regionally based
Avars	16 527	Regionally based
Komi-Permyaks	12 001	Regionally based
Ossetes	11 830	Regionally based
Dargins	7212	Regionally based
Kumyks	6595	Regionally based
Uighurs	6123	Regionally based
Abkhaz	5593	Regionally based
Lezgins	5152	Regionally based
Kabardins	4068	Regionally based
Laks	3229	Regionally based
Adyghe	2279	Regionally based
Nogai	2232	Regionally based
Gagauz	1051	Regionally based
Pamir Tajiks	975	Regionally based
Cherkess	971	Regionally based
Tabasarans	856	Regionally based
Jews		Urban
Koreans		Dispersed
Ingush		Dispersed
Balkars		Dispersed
Crimean Tatars		Dispersed
Roma		Dispersed
Kalmyks		Dispersed
Karachai		Dispersed
Germans		Dispersed
Chechens		Dispersed

From 1957 until 1990

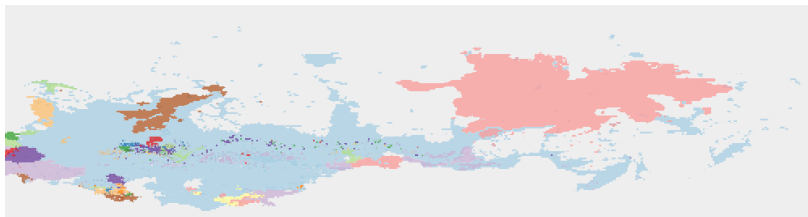


Figure 757: Map of ethnic groups in Russia during 1957-1990.

Table 254: List of ethnic groups in Russia during 1957-1990.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Russians	8 064 518	Regional & urban
Kazakhs	2 585 432	Regionally based
Yakuts	2 398 488	Regionally based
Ukrainians	716 186	Regional & urban
Turkmens	476 605	Regionally based
Komi	293 988	Regionally based
Buryats	258 215	Regionally based
Kirghis	219 344	Regional & urban
Byelorussians	202 587	Regional & urban
Tuvinians	174 548	Regionally based
Uzbeks	173 289	Regionally based
Tatars	107 594	Regional & urban
Karelians	93 427	Regionally based
Azeri	85 577	Regional & urban
Tajiks	79 230	Regionally based
Altai	73 742	Regionally based
Kalmyks	70 917	Regionally based
Bashkirs	66 555	Regionally based
Latvians	66 224	Regional & urban
Lithuanians	60 840	Regional & urban
Georgians	53 911	Regionally based
Khakass	47 555	Regionally based
Estonians	47 091	Regional & urban
Finns	38 853	Regional & urban
Chuvashes	35 988	Regionally based
Armenians	35 540	Regional & urban
Poles	33 762	Regionally based
Moldovans	33 043	Regionally based
Udmurt	31 705	Regionally based
Mordva	26 297	Regionally based
Karakalpaks	23 305	Regionally based
Mari	22 544	Regionally based
Avars	16 527	Regionally based
Chechens	12 058	Regionally based
Komi-Permyaks	12 001	Regionally based
Ossetes	11 830	Regionally based
Karachai	9 578	Regionally based
Dargins	7 212	Regionally based
Kумыks	6 595	Regionally based
Uighurs	6 123	Regionally based
Abkhaz	5 593	Regionally based
Balkars	5 252	Regionally based
Lezgins	5 152	Regionally based
Kabardins	4 068	Regionally based
Laks	3 229	Regionally based
Ingush	2 531	Regionally based
Adyghe	2 279	Regionally based
Nogai	2 232	Regionally based
Gagauz	1 051	Regionally based
Pamir Tajiks	975	Regionally based
Cherkess	971	Regionally based
Tabasarans	856	Regionally based
Koreans		Dispersed
Roma		Dispersed
Germans		Dispersed
Jews		Urban
Crimean Tatars		Dispersed

From 1991 until 1991

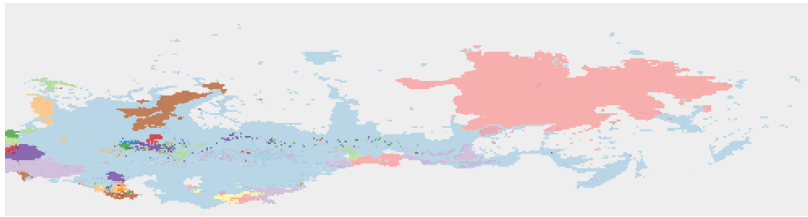


Figure 758: Map of ethnic groups in Russia during 1991-1991.

Table 255: List of ethnic groups in Russia during 1991-1991.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Russians	8 064 518	Regional & urban
Kazakhs	2 585 432	Regionally based
Yakuts	2 398 488	Regionally based
Ukrainians	716 186	Regional & urban
Turkmens	476 605	Regionally based
Komi	293 988	Regionally based
Buryats	258 215	Regionally based
Kirghis	219 344	Regional & urban
Byelorussians	202 587	Regional & urban
Tuvinians	174 548	Regionally based
Uzbeks	173 289	Regionally based
Tatars	107 594	Regional & urban
Karelians	93 427	Regionally based
Azeri	85 577	Regional & urban
Tajiks	79 230	Regionally based
Altai	73 742	Regionally based
Kalmyks	70 917	Regionally based
Bashkirs	66 555	Regionally based
Latvians	66 224	Regional & urban
Lithuanians	60 840	Regional & urban
Georgians	53 911	Regionally based
Khakass	47 555	Regionally based
Estonians	47 091	Regional & urban
Finns	38 853	Regional & urban
Chuvashes	35 988	Regionally based
Armenians	35 540	Regional & urban
Poles	33 762	Regionally based
Moldovans	33 043	Regionally based
Udmurt	31 705	Regionally based
Mordva	26 297	Regionally based
Karakalpaks	23 305	Regionally based
Mari	22 544	Regionally based
Avars	16 527	Regionally based
Chechens	12 058	Regionally based
Komi-Permyaks	12 001	Regionally based
Ossetes	11 830	Regionally based
Karachai	9 578	Regionally based
Dargins	7 212	Regionally based
Kumyks	6 595	Regionally based
Uighurs	6 123	Regionally based
Abkhaz	5 593	Regionally based
Balkars	5 252	Regionally based
Lezgins	5 152	Regionally based
Kabardins	4 068	Regionally based
Laks	3 229	Regionally based
Ingush	2 531	Regionally based
Adyghe	2 279	Regionally based
Nogai	2 232	Regionally based
Gagauz	1 051	Regionally based
Pamir Tajiks	975	Regionally based
Cherkess	971	Regionally based
Tabasarans	856	Regionally based
Koreans		Dispersed
Roma		Dispersed
Germans		Dispersed
Jews		Urban
Crimean Tatars		Dispersed

From 1992 until 2013

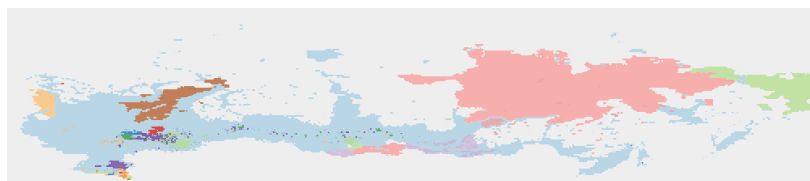


Figure 759: Map of ethnic groups in Russia during 1992-2013.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Russians	7 411 757	Regional & urban
Yakuts	2 398 488	Regionally based
Chukchi	633 406	Regionally based
Komi	293 988	Regionally based
Buryats	258 215	Regionally based
Tuvinians	174 548	Regionally based
Tatars	107 185	Regional & urban
Karelians	93 427	Regionally based
Altai	73 443	Regionally based
Kalmyks	70 917	Regionally based
Bashkirs	66 555	Regionally based
Khakass	47 555	Regionally based
Chuvashes	35 988	Regionally based
Udmurt	31 705	Regionally based
Mordva	26 297	Regionally based
Mari	22 544	Regionally based
Avars	16 076	Regionally based
Chechens	11 903	Regionally based
Karachai	9574	Regionally based
Dargins	7212	Regionally based
Ossetes	6668	Regionally based
Kumyks	6595	Regionally based
Balkars	5252	Regionally based
Kabardins	4068	Regionally based
Lezgins	3665	Regionally based
Laks	3229	Regionally based
Ingush	2497	Regionally based
Adyghe	2279	Regionally based
Nogai	2232	Regionally based
Cherkess	971	Regionally based
Tabasarans	856	Regionally based
Roma		Dispersed
Ukrainians		Dispersed
Germans		Dispersed
Kazakhs		Dispersed
Jews		Urban
Georgians		Dispersed
Azeri		Dispersed
Armenians		Urban

Table 256: List of ethnic groups in Russia during 1992-2013.

From 2014 until 2014

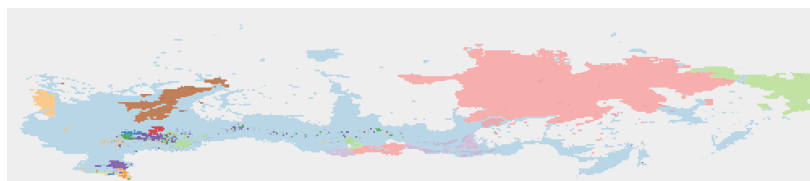


Figure 760: Map of ethnic groups in Russia during 2014-2014.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Russians	7 411 757	Regional & urban
Yakuts	2 398 488	Regionally based
Chukchi	633 406	Regionally based
Komi	293 988	Regionally based
Buryats	258 215	Regionally based
Tuvinians	174 548	Regionally based
Tatars	107 185	Regional & urban
Karelians	93 427	Regionally based
Altai	73 443	Regionally based
Kalmyks	70 917	Regionally based
Bashkirs	66 555	Regionally based
Khakass	47 555	Regionally based
Chuvashes	35 988	Regionally based
Udmurt	31 705	Regionally based
Mordva	26 297	Regionally based
Mari	22 544	Regionally based
Avars	16 076	Regionally based
Chechens	11 903	Regionally based
Karachai	9574	Regionally based
Dargins	7212	Regionally based
Ossetes	6668	Regionally based
Kumyks	6595	Regionally based
Balkars	5252	Regionally based
Kabardins	4068	Regionally based
Lezgins	3665	Regionally based
Laks	3229	Regionally based
Ingush	2497	Regionally based
Adyghe	2279	Regionally based
Nogai	2232	Regionally based
Cherkess	971	Regionally based
Tabasarans	856	Regionally based
Roma		Dispersed
Ukrainians		Dispersed
Germans		Dispersed
Kazakhs		Dispersed
Jews		Urban
Georgians		Dispersed
Azeri		Dispersed
Armenians		Urban

Table 257: List of ethnic groups in Russia during 2014-2014.

From 2015 until 2017

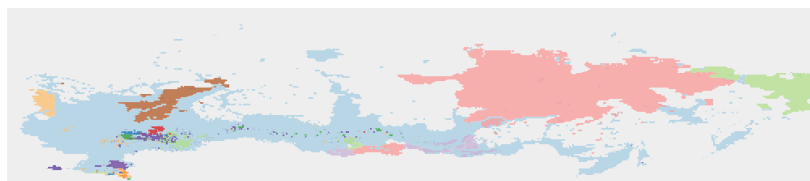


Figure 761: Map of ethnic groups in Russia during 2015-2017.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Russians	7 437 619	Regional & urban
Yakuts	2 398 488	Regionally based
Chukchi	633 406	Regionally based
Komi	293 988	Regionally based
Buryats	258 215	Regionally based
Tuvinians	174 548	Regionally based
Tatars	107 185	Regional & urban
Karelians	93 427	Regionally based
Altai	73 443	Regionally based
Kalmyks	70 917	Regionally based
Bashkirs	66 555	Regionally based
Khakass	47 555	Regionally based
Chuvashes	35 988	Regionally based
Udmurt	31 705	Regionally based
Mordva	26 297	Regionally based
Crimean Tatars	25 836	Regionally based
Mari	22 544	Regionally based
Avars	16 076	Regionally based
Chechens	11 903	Regionally based
Karachai	9 574	Regionally based
Dargins	7 212	Regionally based
Ossetes	6 668	Regionally based
Kumyks	6 595	Regionally based
Balkars	5 252	Regionally based
Kabardins	4 068	Regionally based
Lezgins	3 665	Regionally based
Laks	3 229	Regionally based
Ingush	2 497	Regionally based
Adyghe	2 279	Regionally based
Nogai	2 232	Regionally based
Cherkess	971	Regionally based
Tabasarans	856	Regionally based
Roma		Dispersed
Jews		Urban
Georgians		Dispersed
Azeri		Dispersed
Armenians		Urban
Ukrainians		Dispersed
Kazakhs		Dispersed
Germans		Dispersed

Table 258: List of ethnic groups in Russia during 2015-2017.

Conflicts in Russia

Starting on 1941-12-30

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Russia (Soviet Union)	UPA	Ukrainians	1941-12-30	Explicit	Yes	Yes

Starting on 1944-12-30

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Russia (Soviet Union)	Forest Brothers	Estonians	1944-12-30	Explicit	Yes	Yes

Starting on 1945-12-30

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Russia (Soviet Union)	LNPA	Latvians	1945-12-30	Explicit	Yes	Yes
Government of Russia (Soviet Union)	LTS(p)A	Latvians	1945-12-30	Explicit	Yes	Yes

Starting on 1946-06-29

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Russia (Soviet Union)	BDPS	Lithuanians	1946-06-29	Explicit	Yes	Yes

Starting on 1956-10-22

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Hungary	Government of Russia (Soviet Union)		1956-10-22			

Starting on 1969-03-01

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of China	Government of Russia (Soviet Union)		1969-03-01			

Starting on 1979-12-26

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Afghanistan	Government of Russia (Soviet Union)		1979-12-26			

Starting on 1990-01-18

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Russia (Soviet Union)	Republic of Armenia	Armenians	1990-01-18	Explicit	Yes	Yes

Starting on 1990-01-19

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Russia (Soviet Union)	APF	Azeri	1990-01-19	Explicit	Yes	Yes

Starting on 1993-09-22

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Russia (Soviet Union)	Parliamentary Forces		1993-09-22			

Starting on 1994-05-26

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Russia (Soviet Union)	Chechen Republic of Ichkeria	Chechens	1994-05-26	Explicit	Yes	Yes

Starting on 1999-08-28

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Russia (Soviet Union)	Wahhabi movement of the Buinaksk district		1999-08-28			

Starting on 2007-10-06

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Russia (Soviet Union)	Forces of the Caucasus Emirate	Lezgins	2007-10-06	No	Yes	No
Government of Russia (Soviet Union)	Forces of the Caucasus Emirate	Kumyks	2007-10-06	No		No
Government of Russia (Soviet Union)	Forces of the Caucasus Emirate	Dargins	2007-10-06	No	Yes	No
Government of Russia (Soviet Union)	Forces of the Caucasus Emirate	Tabasarans	2007-10-06	No		No
Government of Russia (Soviet Union)	Forces of the Caucasus Emirate	Nogai	2007-10-06	No	Yes	No
Government of Russia (Soviet Union)	Forces of the Caucasus Emirate	Cherkess	2007-10-06	No	Yes	No
Government of Russia (Soviet Union)	Forces of the Caucasus Emirate	Laks	2007-10-06	No	Yes	No
Government of Russia (Soviet Union)	Forces of the Caucasus Emirate	Avars	2007-10-06	No	Yes	No
Government of Russia (Soviet Union)	Forces of the Caucasus Emirate	Karachai	2007-10-06	No	Yes	No
Government of Russia (Soviet Union)	Forces of the Caucasus Emirate	Kabardins	2007-10-06	No	Yes	No
Government of Russia (Soviet Union)	Forces of the Caucasus Emirate	Ingush	2007-10-06	No	Yes	No
Government of Russia (Soviet Union)	Forces of the Caucasus Emirate	Chechens	2007-10-06	Explicit	Yes	No
Government of Russia (Soviet Union)	Forces of the Caucasus Emirate	Balkars	2007-10-06	No	Yes	No
Government of Russia (Soviet Union)	Forces of the Caucasus Emirate	Adyghe	2007-10-06	No		No

Starting on 2015-06-24

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Russia (Soviet Union)	IS	Chuvashes	2015-06-24	No	Yes	