

*Procedures*

*Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey*

*Round VII*

*Conducted between October and December 1996*

## Introduction

The Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey--Round VII (RLMS-VII) was designed to measure the standard of living in the Russian Federation at the end of 1996. As the name implies, this was the seventh national survey we have conducted to monitor the standard of living in the Russian Federation. The first four surveys were conducted in 1992 and 1993 as a panel survey with four waves (or "rounds"), in cooperation with the State Committee on Statistics of the Russian Federation. The second panel survey began in late 1994 with a new sample and Russian subcontractor; its first wave was labeled Round V. Thus, Round VII constitutes the third wave of the second panel survey.

On the basis of a probability sample of 3,591 households, as well as some 10,000 members of those households, the RLMS-Round VII provides more than 3,000 variables from which to construct many indices of material well-being at several levels of measurement: individual, household, and community. Since the files are linked, it is possible to study contextual effects on the welfare of individuals and households, as well as change over time among households and individuals.

Due to the urgency of this research, tremendous effort was placed on fielding the survey and getting the results out quickly. The questionnaire was completed and submitted to a printer in mid-September, 1996. Field work commenced within a month and was completed by the first week of December. Data were entered and checked for range and filter errors by mid-January. Substantial analyses were performed at UNC in February, with three reports completed during the first week of March.

This report describes the procedures followed by Paragon Research International (Michael

Swafford); the members of the Russian Academy of Sciences' Institute of Sociology (Polina Kozyreva and Mikhail Kosolapov, working under the aegis of Demoscope); and the Institute of Nutrition (Alexander Baturin). It describes the sample, questionnaire development and content, interviewer training, field work, questionnaire coding, data entry and cleaning. Where appropriate, the report makes reference to other more technical documents which give detailed descriptions of our procedures.

### Overview of the Sample Design

The sample was designed to allow the analysis of household data, as well as of data on all individuals residing in those households. "Household" was defined as "a group of people who live together in a given domicile, and who share common income and expenditures." Households were defined to include unmarried children, 18 years of age or younger, who were temporarily residing outside the domicile at the time of the survey.

Although we wanted to sample households, we used the common practice of drawing a sample of dwelling units since they are easier than households to enumerate and track. As is explained below, before we drew the sample, we took care to enumerate the dwelling units in such a way that each one almost always housed only one household. Once the dwelling units were selected prior to the first panel (named Round V, as is explained above), an attempt was made in each round to interview whatever household resided in the dwelling unit. In other words, even if the household residing in a given dwelling refused to participate in an early round, in subsequent rounds interviewers

returned to the dwelling in the effort to obtain an interview from that household or any new household which had moved in. This approach insured that the cross-sectional picture of the population provided by each survey did not appreciably deteriorate over time.

In addition, however, we naturally kept track of the identity of particular households and individuals so that it would be possible to conduct meaningful longitudinal analyses. Occasionally, this proved to be complicated. For example, several households in Round V split into two households without moving from their dwelling units in Round VI. They were no longer sharing income and expenditures, and therefore no longer qualified as a single household under the definition given above. Both households were interviewed, and the link to the common household in Round V is provided in the data set.

The same is true of split households in Round VII, as well as of two joined households in which people in different dwelling units married and continued to live in a dwelling in the sample. Furthermore, as of Round VII, we followed households who moved out of the sample of dwellings in order to maintain the quality of longitudinal studies as well as possible. These moved households and individuals are *not* part of the sample of households based on dwellings, and a convenient indicator variable allows analysts to omit them from cross-sectional analyses. However, they are part of the sample of Round V and VI households followed over time, and can legitimately be used in longitudinal analyses.

A multistage probability sample was employed to draw the sample of dwelling units. First, a list of 2,029 consolidated raions (similar to counties) was created from which to draw primary sample

units (PSUs). These were allocated into 38 strata based largely on geographical factors and level of urbanization, but also based on ethnicity where there was salient variability. As in many national surveys involving face-to-face interviews, some remote areas were eliminated to contain costs; also, Chechnya was eliminated due to armed conflict. From among the remaining raions (containing more than 95% of the population), three very large population units were selected with certainty: Moscow city, Moscow Oblast, and St. Petersburg city each constituted self-representing (SR) strata. The remaining non-self-representing raions (NSRs) were allocated to 35 equal-sized strata. One raion was then selected from each NSR stratum using the method “probability proportional to size” (PPS). That is, the probability that a raion in a given NSR stratum was selected was directly proportional to its measure of population size.

The target sample size was set at 4,000 dwelling units. They were distributed as follows: a total of 584 units was allocated to the three SR strata, which contained 14.6% of the Russian population. In accordance with the principles of PPS, the remaining 3,416 dwelling units were allocated fairly equally across the 35 NSR primary sampling units, since they were drawn from fairly equal-sized strata using PPS. However, to allow for a non-response rate of approximately 15%, in actuality we drew a sample of 4,718 dwelling units, with 940 allocated to the three SR strata. Oversampling was concentrated in large urban areas, where the highest non-response rate was expected.

Since there was no consolidated list of households or dwellings in any of the 38 selected PSUs, an intermediate stage of selection was then introduced, as usual. The selection of

second-stage units (SSUs) differed depending on whether the population was urban (located in cities and “villages of the city type,” known as “PGTs”) or rural (villages). That is, within each selected PSU the population was stratified into urban and rural substrata, and the target sample size was allocated proportionately to the two substrata. For example, if 40% of the population in a given region was rural, 40 of the 100 dwelling units allotted to the stratum were drawn from villages.

In rural substrata, villages served as the SSUs. In urban substrata, SSUs were defined by the boundaries of 1989 census enumeration districts, if possible. If the necessary information was not available, the *boundaries* of 1994 microcensus enumeration districts, voting districts, or residential postal zones were employed--in decreasing order of preference. Approximately one SSU was selected for each ten dwellings in the sample, using PPS where the SSUs differed appreciably in size.

After SSUs were selected, an enumeration of dwelling units was made by visual inspection and recourse to official documents. Finally, the required number of dwellings was selected systematically starting with a random address in the list.

In both urban and rural substrata, interviewers were required to visit each selected dwelling a *minimum* of three times in each round to secure the interviews. They were not allowed to make substitutions of any sort. The interviewers' first task was to identify households at the designated dwellings. If perchance the interviewer identified more than one household in a selected dwelling, he or she selected one randomly.<sup>1</sup> The interviewer then administered a *household* questionnaire to

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<sup>1</sup>As was explained above, in Rounds VI and VII, if more than one household was living in a dwelling unit by virtue of a split in a household that participated earlier, both households were interviewed.

the member of the household most knowledgeable about household income and expenditures.

In addition, however, the interviewer conducted individual interviews with as many household members 14 and older as possible, acquiring data about their individual activities and health. Data for children 13 and younger were obtained from adults in the household, and were entered in children's questionnaires. In the relatively small percent of cases where adults refused or were absent, surrogate adults in the family were *not* used to supply information for the missing adult. By virtue of the fact that virtually all members of households were interviewed, the sample constitutes a proper probability sample of individuals as well as of households, without any special weighting beyond that used for dwellings or households.

The sample was designed in the effort to obviate the need for weighting as much as possible. In general, this aim was achieved. It is unlikely that using weights will affect substantive results. Nevertheless, two kinds of weights have been calculated to compensate for imperfections in the sample procedure. First, though the sample procedure aimed at giving all dwelling units equal probability of selection, in practice this goal was not perfectly met. One set of weights, then, corrects for the fact that some strata were slightly larger than others, and that some SSUs selected with equal probability (rather than with PPS) turned out to be larger than others within the same PSU.

It also corrects for disparate response rates across PSUs and SSUs. The second set of weights matches the sample of households and individuals to the 1989 census. The household sample is matched by urban-rural distribution and by household size; the individual sample is matched by the joint distribution of age, sex, and urban-rural location.

The documentation for this study includes a voluminous report giving full details on sample design, response rates, construction of weights, and attrition.

## Questionnaire Development and Content

Standard of living is determined by the interaction of individuals, households and communities within the context of the countries and larger world in which they are located. To permit a thorough, multilevel analysis of these factors in the Russian Federation, the RLMS has made use of several instruments: an adult questionnaire, a child questionnaire (filled out on the basis of answers given by adults), a household questionnaire, and a price-community questionnaire.

Since this survey was an extension of Rounds I-V, the research team naturally developed the questionnaires for Round VII on the basis of earlier RLMS questionnaires; we also drew from our survey of Kyrgyzstan performed for the World Bank in 1993. However, since the Russian State Committee on Statistics was not a participant after Round IV, and USAID was the major funder, as of Round V the questionnaire was modified and streamlined to reflect new interests and lessons we learned from earlier rounds.

During March 1995, Polina Kozyreva, Mikhail Kosolapov, and Michael Swafford met for several days in Chapel Hill with the entire UNC research team to review the project with three consultants: Professors Donna Bahry (Vanderbilt University), Barbara Anderson (University of Michigan), and Dr. Ward Kincade (Bureau of the Census). During this week, Professor Barry Popkin conveyed the concerns of USAID, and all team members conveyed their ideas to us, usually in

the form of draft blocks of questions. When a contract between UNC and USAID appeared imminent, the Russian team spent part of August and September 1995 incorporating the modifications. Since most sections of the questionnaires were not greatly modified, only the substantially new section on women's health was pilot tested. Users may easily identify other questions added to the questionnaires because the question numbers (and variable names) include decimals. For example, Questions 8 and 9 in the children's questionnaires appeared also in Round V; however, Questions 8.11 to 8.15 (inserted between Questions 8 and 9) are new to Round VI (as indicated by the ".11" and ".15"). The content of the questionnaires has been summarized in the chart below.

## Content of the Survey Instruments

## HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

- B. Household composition (relationships among all members, date of birth, marital status, sex, number of months in family during the last 12 months)
- C. Housing conditions (ownership, structure, conveniences, utilities, supplemental housing, possession of consumer durables, sale of durables)
- D. Agriculture and animal husbandry (access to land, payment for land, production and disposition of crops and animals)
- E. Expenditures (on food during 7 days; on clothes for three months; major purchases 3 months; various other items and services for thirty days; savings, transfer payments, and other transfers)
- F. Income (from all non-wage sources; transfer payments, estimate of total wages and total income)
- G. Interviewer remarks

INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE	
ADULT	CHILD
I. Place of birth, language, ethnic identity,	I. Place of birth, language
J. Work (many aspects of primary and secondary employment; entrepreneurial activity and other independent labor activity; education; unemployment and pensioner status; self-ratings of well-being, status, relationships with others, and satisfaction; employment experience; marital status)	K. School attendance and expenses; physical education; reading and video activities; child care arrangements for this child
L. Medical service (use of service and of medicines, payment for medical services; insurance)	L. Medical service (use of services and of medicines, payment for services, insurance, vaccinations and inoculations)
M. Health assessment (includes personal service for the handicapped, as well as drinking, smoking; medications; drinking water; waste removal; chronic illness; "memory test"; smoking and drinking; exercise)	M. Health assessment; medications; age of menarche; drinking tea and coffee; recent illnesses
N. Child-bearing, miscarriages, abortions, and birth control; plans	
O. Time budget (recall covering one week)	O. Time budget (reported by adult)
P. Food consumption on the previous day	P. Food consumption on the previous day
R. Measurement of respondent's height, weight and girth	R. Measurement of respondent's height, weight and girth
S. Interviewer comments	

	S. Interviewer comments
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COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND FOOD PRICES	
1.	Size and area
2.	Rights to land and entrepreneurial use of building
3.	Distance from governmental centers and large cities
4.	Types of housing available
5.	Transportation and communication infrastructure
6.	Health care facilities
7.	Public dining
8.	Employment opportunities
9.	Educational institutions
10.	Banking
11.	Fire and police
12.	Utilities such as water, sewage, electricity
13.	Governmental social support
14.	Prices of approximately 100 food items



It should be explained that the questionnaires were formulated in Russian from the outset. They were not translations of a complete English questionnaire, so no formal back translation was required. However, in advance of printing, the complete Russian questionnaires were delivered to UNC, where service translations into English were made so that team members could be sure that the questionnaire met specifications. These translations have since been amended to include the variable names associated with each question, so that users may easily move between the questionnaires and the data sets.

Although we always routinely work in two to four languages when doing surveys in other republics of the former Soviet Union, previous experience in the Russian Federation has repeatedly confirmed that Russian is sufficient in surveys of this moderate size that are designed to represent the

entire RF rather than particular regions.

### ORGANIZATION OF FIELD WORK AND TRAINING

Conducting a good national survey is challenging under the best of circumstances. However, it presents a special challenge in the republics of the former Soviet Union (FSU). First, hosts of logistical problems inevitably arise because of the lack of infrastructure: unreliable banking, telephones, postal service, transportation, and legal procedures. Second, the tradition of survey research is quite weak. The social sciences were severely restricted until recently. In fact, in the former Soviet Union, the first full-fledged university departments of sociology and political science were established only seven years ago. True, there were a few sociological research institutes even in the 1960s. However, political constraints made it virtually impossible to conduct large-scale surveys based on random samples of the population. Thus, when survey research in the general population became possible in 1989 and 1990, most of the research was methodologically very problematic. Much of it still is.

The foundation for the fieldwork was laid during Round V. In Round VII, we relied on the same local subcontractors that we hired in Rounds V and VI, replacing two that we deemed problematic. More often than not, the local teams comprised interviewers who had participated in Rounds V and VI, and who have participated in our other surveys. Nonetheless, the management of fieldwork from our Moscow headquarters worked just as it did in 1994 and 1995. In October, we sent out twelve expeditions, each visiting two or three PSUs located relatively near one another.

Each expedition consisted of at least two members: a supervisor from the Moscow staff and a trainer from the Institute of Nutrition. Both were thoroughly trained in Moscow for the specific demands of this survey. It was their responsibility to organize work and train interviewers. As they traveled, they usually carried the training materials and questionnaires with them.

It was the responsibility of local supervisors to gather the necessary information for sampling in accordance with written instructions, to arrange for training facilities, to invite people to be trained, to supervise their work and check the completed questionnaires. All local supervisors consulted by telephone with representatives in Moscow who could answer their questions in advance.

#### Steps in Interviewer Training

All interviewers underwent a demanding training regime. Here is a brief account of the steps we took in training these interviewers for this survey. A longer document with full detail is available from Paragon Research. Several trainees were dismissed before field work because their performance in training revealed them to be unsuited for the job.

- 1) Lectured on the general principles of face-to-face interviewing. We provided a 70-minute video tape entitled "Introduction to Interviewing" to insure that all interviewers received the same instructions and examples. Where there was no VCR, we rented video salons. (Return interviewers were not required to watch this video tape.)
- 2) Required interviewers to read through the entire questionnaire in advance, then to fill out the questionnaire themselves.
- 3) Showed interviewers an example of a good interview with commentary, again using a video tape. The tape included a section on the diet.
- 4) Introduced them to the written questionnaire specifications, entitled "Interviewer

Instructions" (covering the individual and household questionnaires) and "Instructions to Reporters" (covering the price survey).

- 5) Played the role of respondent while trainees took turns reading questions as they would in an actual interview.
- 6) Had the interviewers practice interviewing in triads. Interviewers formed groups of three. One assumed the role of interviewer; another, the role of respondent; the third, the role of observer, watching to see whether the interviewer was working properly. The trainer and perhaps some other experienced interviewers circulated among the triads to observe also.
- 7) Gave the interviewers written exercises which tested their ability to react properly to certain difficult situations in administering the questionnaire.
- 8) Reviewed the administrative procedures pertaining to the survey (see "Interviewer Instructions" in your documentation).
- 9) Gave the trainees practice in persuading respondents to participate by having them role play.
- 10) Required interviewers to complete at least one practice interview with a household who was not in the sample--preferably not a relative. They were allowed to practice with relatives first.
- 11) Examined their work after each of their first three interviews or more, until they demonstrated that they were competent (new interviewers).

#### Other Details on Field Work

As was stated in the introduction, field work began in mid-October and was completed by mid-December, 1996. We rented cars and buses in most locations. Transportation presented all the more difficulty since interviewers were required to return up to three times to gain permission to conduct the interview. After that, they often found it necessary to return to households more than once to secure all the required interviews and measurements. Their lives were further complicated

by the absence of hotels in several locations.

In Round VII, unlike previous rounds, two days of dietary data were collected instead of one day, to add to the volume and reliability of dietary data. Interviewers were instructed to avoid gathering dietary data on successive days if at all possible. This increased the number of return visits to households substantially.

In light of the extraordinary burden the survey placed on households, they were offered remuneration. We explained that their answers were too valuable for compensation, but that we wanted to offer them some token payment in light of their cooperation in the lengthy survey. The amount differed depending on local conditions and norms.

The response rate based on dwelling units exceeded 84% in Round V; 80% in Round VI; and 76% in Round VII. The response rate for individuals *within interviewed households* exceeded 97% in each round; thus, the response rate for *all individuals* within sampled dwellings units was most likely just slightly lower than the corresponding figure for dwelling units given in the previous sentence.

Starting in December, independent inspectors were sent to verify the work done in localities.

### EDITING, CODING, DATA ENTRY AND CLEANING

When questionnaires were returned to local supervisors, those supervisors were required to examine the questionnaires to locate problems which could be remedied in the field, e.g. returning to get key demographic information or cleaning ID numbers so that the roster of individuals located in the household questionnaire matched those on the individual questionnaires from that household.

The questionnaires were then transported to Moscow, where yet another ID check was performed. A great deal of care both in the PSUs and at the headquarters was devoted to matching ID numbers from Rounds V, VI, and VII.

At this time, coders looked through all questionnaires to code so-called "other: specify " responses. However, open-ended questions (e.g. occupational questions) were not coded at this time.

Instead, their text was fully entered as long string variables into the data set. This offers several advantages. It allows data entry to begin immediately, with no delay for coding. It permits the use of computer programs to assist in the coding. And it allows any user of the data set at a later date to recode the data to suit his or her purposes without going back to the paper copies of the questionnaire.

All data entry was handled in-house using the SPSS data entry program on twelve PCs. (The Institution of Nutrition handled diet data separately.) The first pass of data entry began during field work; the second (verification) pass overlapped the first to speed things up. A data set with clean ranges and filters was sent to UNC in late January.

#### A Special Word on Occupational Coding

Considerable information was gathered on respondents' employment: current employment (including second jobs, informal work, entrepreneurship). Because occupation is notoriously difficult to code, we offer the following discussion.

We followed the standard practice of inquiring several ways about respondents' work: the name of their profession or occupation; the name of their job or position (dolzhnost'), which often

includes information about workers' level of skill or responsibility; what duties they normally perform, etc. Their verbatim answers were put into a computer file as long string variables. With non-project funds, a computer program was developed which, functioning like a word-processor thesaurus, proposed codes consistent with codes approved for similar answers in the past. However, we did not allow the computer program to assign codes automatically since the program might miss nuances in the answers. Rather, a coder was required to approve the proposed code.

Occupations were coded according to the four-digit International Standard Classification of Occupations: ISCO-88 (Geneva: International Labour Office, 1990). Considerable care was devoted to taking into account the idiosyncrasies of the Soviet labor market. For example, *medsestra* is normally translated to mean "nurse." The ISCO classifies nurses as professionals, and defines professionals as those involved in "increasing the existing stock of knowledge, applying scientific and artistic concepts and theories to the solution of problems, and teaching about the foregoing in a systematic manner. Most occupations in this major group require skills at the fourth ISCO skill level". Soviet nurses do not function nearly at this level and have never been considered to be professionals in the USSR, so they were classified at the level which the ISCO assigns to nurses aides in the West.

The four-digit codes can be collapsed into one-, two-, or three-digit codes. The following list provides the one-digit codes. This does not, in our estimation, constitute a valid ordinal scale. For example, many professionals also perform secondary managerial functions, and may have more authority over other employees than some people classified as managers. Crafts workers may well

be more skilled, educated, and highly paid than some clerks.

- 1 Legislators, Sr Managers, Officials
  - 2 Professionals
- 3 Technicians & Associate Professionals
  - 4 Clerks
- 5 Service Workers and Market Workers
  - 6 Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers
  - 7 Craft & Related Trades
  - 8 Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers
  - 9 Elementary (Unskilled) Occupations
- 0 Army

## Further Information

The documentation for this survey includes the following:

- 1) adult, individual, household, and community infrastructure-price questionnaires in Russian;
- 2) the same questionnaires translated into English, with variable names typed in;
- 3) Russian language interviewer instructions (general and question-by-question specifications); English translations thereof;
- 4) Technical Report. The Sample of the Russian Federation: Rounds V, VI and VII of the Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey. This includes appendices giving English translations of the precise instructions by which the sample was drawn in various localities, as well as SSU-level details that were used in constructing design weights. It also includes a lengthy analysis of design effects.

## APPENDIX

*Detailed Occupational Codes*

1110 'Legislators'  
 1120 'Senior government officials'  
 1130 'Traditional chiefs and heads of villages'  
 1141 'Senior officials of political-party organizations; revolutionaries'  
 1142 'Senior officials of employers', workers' and other economic-interest organizations'  
 1143 'Senior officials of humanitarian and other special-interest organizations'  
 1210 'Directors and chief executives'  
 1221 'Production and operations department managers in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing'  
 1222 'Production and operations department managers in manufacturing'  
 1223 'Production and operations department managers in construction'  
 1224 'Production and operations department managers in wholesale and retail trade'  
 1225 'Production and operations department managers in restaurants and hotels'  
 1226 'Production and operations department managers in transport, storage and communications'  
 1227 'Production and operations department managers in business services'  
 1228 'Production and operations department managers in personal care, cleaning and related services'  
 1229 'Production and operations department managers not elsewhere classified'  
 1231 'Finance and administration department managers'  
 1232 'Personnel and industrial relations department managers'  
 1233 'Sales and marketing department managers'  
 1234 'Advertising and public relations department managers'  
 1235 'Supply and distribution department managers'  
 1236 'Computing services department managers'  
 1237 'Research and development department managers'  
 1239 'Other department managers not elsewhere classified'  
 1299 'Landowners; gentry (pomeshchik)'  
 1311 'General managers in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing'  
 1312 'General managers in manufacturing'  
 1313 'General managers in construction'  
 1314 'General managers in wholesale and retail trade'  
 1315 'Commandants (not military); administrator with higher or specialized secondary education'  
 1316 'General managers in transport, storage and communications'  
 1317 'General managers of business services'  
 1318 'General managers in personal care, cleaning and related services'  
 1319 'General managers not elsewhere classified'  
 1510 'Master with higher education; steward; bailiff (prikazchik)'  
 1520 'Landowner; khoziain; edinolichnik; building owner'  
 1530 'Coop owner'  
 1540 'Dvorianin; noblemen; shliakhta; prince; statskii covetnik'  
 1550 'Small business owner'  
 1590 'Other'  
 2000 "'Intelligentsia"; scientific worker, NEC'  
 2111 'Physicists and astronomers'  
 2112 'Meteorologists'  
 2113 'Chemists'  
 2114 'Geologists and geophysicists'

2121 'Mathematicians and related professionals'  
2122 'Statisticians'  
2131 'Computer systems designers and analysts'  
2132 'Computer programmers'  
2139 'Computing professionals not elsewhere classified'  
2141 'Architects, town and traffic planners'  
2142 'Civil engineers'  
2143 'Electrical engineers'  
2144 'Electronics and telecommunications engineers'  
2145 'Mechanical engineers'  
2146 'Chemical engineers'  
2147 'Mining engineers, metallurgists and related professionals'  
2148 'Cartographers and surveyors'  
2149 'Architects, engineers and related professionals not elsewhere specified, engineers with higher education NEC'  
2211 'Biologists, botanists, zoologists and related professionals'  
2212 'Pharmacologists, pathologists and related professionals'  
2213 'Agronomists and related professionals'  
2221 'Medical doctors'  
2222 'Dentists'  
2223 'Veterinarians'  
2224 'Pharmacists'  
2229 'Health professionals (except nursing) not elsewhere classified (medik with higher education)'  
2230 'Nursing and midwifery professionals'  
2300 'Teachers with higher education'  
2310 'College, university and higher education teaching professionals (including prepodanатели in VUZ)'  
2320 'Secondary education teaching professionals; teachers (uchitelia)'  
2331 'Primary education teaching professionals'  
2332 'Pre-primary education teaching professionals'  
2340 'Special education teaching professionals'  
2351 'Education methods specialists'  
2352 'School inspectors'  
2359 'Other teaching professionals not elsewhere classified'  
2411 'Accountants'  
2412 'Personnel and careers professionals'  
2419 'Business professionals not elsewhere classified'  
2421 'Lawyers'  
2422 'Judges'  
2429 'Legal professionals not elsewhere classified'  
2431 'Archivists and curators'  
2432 'Librarians and related information professionals'  
2400 'Art critics'  
2441 'Economists'  
2442 'Sociologists, anthropologists and related professionals'  
2443 'Philosophers, historians and political scientists'  
2444 'Philologists, translators and interpreters'  
2445 'Psychologists'  
2446 'Social work professions'  
2451 'Authors, journalist and other writers'  
2452 'Sculptor, painters and related artists'  
2453 'Composers, musicians and singers'  
2454 'Choreographers and dancers'  
2455 'Film, stage and related actors and directors'

2460 'Religious professionals'  
3111 'Chemical, physical and science technicians'  
3112 'Civil engineering technicians'  
3113 'Electrical engineering technicians'  
3114 'Electronics and telecommunications engineering technicians'  
3115 'Mechanical engineering technicians'  
3116 'Chemical engineering technicians'  
3117 'Mining and metallurgic technicians'  
3118 'Draughtspersons'  
3119 'Physical and engineering science technicians not elsewhere classified; engineers without higher education, NEC; labworkers'  
3121 'Computer assistants'  
3122 'Computer equipment operators'  
3123 'Industrial robot controllers'  
3131 'Photographers and image and sound recording equipment operators'  
3132 'Broadcasting and telecommunications equipment operators'  
3133 'Medical equipment operators'  
3139 'Optical and electronic equipment operators not elsewhere classified'  
3141 'Ships' engineers'  
3142 'Ships' deck officers and pilots'  
3143 'Aircraft pilots and related associate professionals'  
3144 'Air traffic controllers'  
3145 'Air traffic safety technicians'  
3151 'Building and fire inspectors'  
3152 'Safety, health and quality inspectors'  
3211 'Life science technicians'  
3212 'Agronomy and forestry technicians'  
3213 'Farming and forestry advisors'  
3221 'Medical assistants'  
3222 'Sanitarians'  
3223 'Dieticians and nutritionists'  
3224 'Optometrists and opticians'  
3225 'Dental assistants'  
3226 'Physiotherapists and related associate professionals'  
3227 'Veterinary assistants'  
3228 'Pharmaceutical assistants'  
3229 'Modern health associate professionals (except nursing) not elsewhere classified (medik with secondary education)'  
3231 'Nursing associate professionals; nurses without higher education, NEC'  
3232 'Midwifery associate professionals'  
3241 'Traditional medicine practitioners'  
3242 'Faith healers'  
3310 'Teachers with less than higher education'  
3320 'Pre-primary education teaching associate professionals'  
3330 'Special education teaching associate professionals'  
3340 'Other teaching associate professionals; vocational education masters'  
3411 'Securities and finance dealers and brokers'  
3412 'Insurance representatives'  
3413 'Estate agents'  
3414 'Travel consultants and organizers'  
3415 'Technical and commercial sales representatives'  
3416 'Buyers; purchasing agent'

3417 'Appraisers, valuers and auctioneers'  
3419 'Finance and sales associate professionals not elsewhere classified'  
3421 'Trade brokers'  
3422 'Clearing and forwarding agents'  
3423 'Employment agents and labor contractors'  
3429 'Business services agents and trade brokers not elsewhere classified'  
3431 'Administrative secretaries and related associate professionals'  
3432 'Legal and related business associate professionals'  
3433 'Bookkeepers'  
3434 'Statistical, mathematical and related associate professionals'  
3439 'Administrative associate professionals not elsewhere classified'  
3441 'Customs and border inspectors'  
3442 'Government tax and excise officials'  
3443 'Government social benefits officials'  
3444 'Government licensing officials'  
3449 'Customs, tax and related government associate professionals not elsewhere classified'  
3450 'Police inspectors and detectives'  
3460 'Social work associate professionals'  
3471 'Decorators and professional designers'  
3472 'Radio, television and other announcers'  
3473 'Street, night-club and related musicians, singers and dancers'  
3474 'Clowns magicians, acrobats and related associate professionals'  
3475 'Athletes, sportspersons and related associate professionals'  
3479 'Artistic directors (khudruk); cultural-educational workers'  
3480 'Religious associate professionals'  
4000 'Sluzhashchie (non-manual workers, often implies specialized education)'  
4111 'Stenographers and typists'  
4112 'Word-processor and related operators'  
4113 'Data entry operators'  
4114 'Calculating machine operators'  
4115 'Secretaries'  
4121 'Accounting and bookkeeping clerks'  
4122 'Statistical and finance clerks'  
4131 'Stock clerks'  
4132 'Production clerks'  
4133 'Transport clerks'  
4141 'Library and filing clerks'  
4142 'Mail carriers and sorting clerks'  
4143 'Coding, proof-reading and related clerks'  
4144 'Scribes and related workers'  
4190 'Other office clerks'  
4211 'Cashiers and ticket clerks'  
4212 'Tellers and other counter clerks'  
4213 'Bookmakers and croupiers'  
4214 'Pawnbrokers and money-lenders'  
4215 'Debt-collectors and related workers'  
4221 'Travel agency and related clerks'  
4222 'Receptionists and information clerks'  
4223 'Telephone switchboard operators'  
5100 'Servants'  
5111 'Travel attendants and travel stewards'  
5112 'Transport conductors'

5113 'Travel guides'  
5121 'Housekeepers and related workers'  
5122 'Cooks'  
5123 'Waiters, waitresses and bartenders'  
5131 'Child-care workers'  
5132 'Institution-based personal care workers'  
5133 'Home-based personal care workers'  
5139 'Personal care and related workers not elsewhere classified'  
5141 'Hairdressers, barbers, beauticians and related workers'  
5142 'Companions and valets'  
5143 'Undertakers and embalmers'  
5149 'Other personal services workers not elsewhere classified'  
5151 'Astrologers and related workers'  
5152 'Fortune-tellers, palmists and related workers'  
5161 'Fire-fighters'  
5162 'Police officers'  
5163 'Prison guards'  
5169 'Protective services workers not elsewhere classified'  
5210 'Fashion and other models'  
5220 'Shop salespersons and demonstrators'  
5230 'Stall and market salespersons'  
6111 'Field crop and vegetable growers'  
6112 'Tree and shrub crop growers'  
6113 'Gardeners, horticultural and nursery growers'  
6114 'Mixed-crop growers'  
6121 'Dairy and livestock producers'  
6122 'Poultry producers'  
6123 'Apiarists and sericulturists'  
6124 'Mixed-animal producers'  
6129 'Market-oriented animal producers and related workers not elsewhere classified'  
6130 'Market-oriented crop and animal producers'  
6141 'Forestry workers and loggers'  
6142 'Charcoal burners and related workers'  
6151 'Aquatic-life cultivation workers'  
6152 'Inland and coastal waters fishery workers'  
6153 'Deep-sea fishery workers'  
6154 'Hunters and trappers'  
6210 'Subsistence agricultural and fishery workers'  
7000 'Masters; brigadiers NEC (not in agriculture)'  
7100 'Construction workers NECX'  
7111 'Miners and quarry workers'  
7112 'Shotfirers and blasters'  
7113 'Stone-splitters, cutters and carvers'  
7121 'Builders, traditional materials'  
7122 'Bricklayers and stonemasons'  
7123 'Concrete placers, concrete finishers and related workers'  
7124 'Carpenters and joiners'  
7129 'Building frame and related trades workers not elsewhere classified; prorab (construction superintendents)'  
7131 'Roofers'  
7132 'Floor layers and tile setters'  
7133 'Plasterers'  
7134 'Insulation workers'

7135 'Glaziers'  
7136 'Plumbers and pipe fitters'  
7137 'Building and related electricians'  
7139 'Germetchik and other workers in the final stages of construction'  
7141 'Painters and related workers'  
7142 'Varnishers and related painters'  
7143 'Building structure cleaners'  
7211 'Metal molders and coremakers'  
7212 'Welders and flamecutters'  
7213 'Sheet-metal workers'  
7214 'Structural-metal preparers and erectors'  
7215 'Riggers and cable-splicers'  
7216 'Underwater workers'  
7221 'Blacksmiths, hammer-smiths and forging-press workers'  
7222 'Tool-makers and related workers'  
7223 'Tokar (7213)'  
7224 'Shlifovshchitsa'  
7231 'Mekhanik'  
7232 'Aircraft engine mechanics and fitters'  
7233 'Agricultural- or industrial-machinery mechanics and fitters'  
7241 'Slesar'  
7242 'Electronics fitters'  
7243 'Electronics mechanics and servicers'  
7244 'Telegraph and telephone installers and servicers'  
7245 'Electrical line installers, repairer and cable jointers'  
7311 'Precision-instrument makers and repairers'  
7312 'Musical-instrument makers and tuners'  
7313 'Jewelry and precious-metal workers'  
7321 'Abrasive wheel formers, potters and related workers'  
7322 'Glass-makers, cutters, grinders and finishers'  
7323 'Glass engravers and etchers'  
7324 'Glass, ceramics and related decorative painters'  
7331 'Handicraft workers in wood and related materials'  
7332 'Handicraft workers in textile, leather and related materials'  
7341 'Compositors, typesetter and related workers'  
7342 'Stereotypers and electrotypers'  
7343 'Printing engravers and etchers'  
7344 'Photographic and related workers'  
7345 'Bookbinders and related workers'  
7346 'Silk-screen, block and textile printers'  
7411 'Butchers, fishmongers and related food preparers'  
7412 'Bakers, pastry-cooks and confectionery makers'  
7413 'Dairy-product makers'  
7414 'Fruit, vegetable and related preservers'  
7415 'Food and beverage tasters and graders'  
7416 'Tobacco preparers and tobacco products makers'  
7421 'Wood treaters; coopers (cask makers)'  
7422 'Cabinet-makers and related workers'  
7423 'Woodworking-machine setters and setter-operators'  
7424 'Basketry weavers, brush makers and related workers'  
7431 'Fibre-preparers'  
7432 'Weavers, knitters and related workers'

7433 'Tailors, dressmakers and hatters'  
7434 'Furriers and related workers'  
7435 'Textile, leather and related pattern-makers and cutters'  
7436 'Sewers, embroiderers and related workers'  
7437 'Upholsterers and related workers'  
7441 'Pelt dressers, tanners and fellmongers'  
7442 'Shoe-makers and related workers'  
8000 'Masters; brigadiers in plants and factories; skilled factory workers NEC'  
8111 'Mining-plant operators'  
8112 'Mineral-ore- and stone-processing-plant operators'  
8113 'Well drillers and borers and related workers'  
8121 'Ore and metal furnace operators'  
8122 'Metal melters, casters, and rolling-mill operators'  
8123 'Metal-heat-treating-plant operators'  
8124 'Metal drawers and extruders'  
8131 'Glass and ceramics kiln and related machine operators'  
8139 'Glass, ceramics and related plant operators not elsewhere classified'  
8141 'Wood-processing-plant operators'  
8142 'Paper-pulp-plant operators'  
8143 'Papermaking plant operators'  
8151 'Crushing-, grinding- and chemical-mixing-machinery operators'  
8152 'Chemical-heat-treating-plant operators'  
8153 'Chemical-filtering- and separating-equipment operators'  
8154 'Chemical-still and reactor operators (except petroleum and natural gas)'  
8155 'Petroleum- and natural-gas-refining-plant operators'  
8159 'Chemical-processing-plant operators not elsewhere classified'  
8161 'Power-production-plant operators'  
8162 'Steam-engine and boiler operators'  
8163 'Incinerator, water-treatment and related plant operators'  
8171 'Automated-assembly-line operators'  
8172 'Industrial-robot operators'  
8211 'Machine-tool operators (rotary milling)'  
8212 'Cement and other mineral products machine operators'  
8221 'Pharmaceutical- and toiletry-products machine operators'  
8222 'Ammunition- and explosive-products machine operators'  
8223 'Metal finishing-, plating- and coating-machine operators'  
8224 'Photographic-products machine operators'  
8229 'Chemical-products machine operators not elsewhere classified'  
8231 'Rubber-products machine operators'  
8232 'Plastic-products machine operators'  
8240 'Wood-products machine operators'  
8251 'Printing-machine operators'  
8252 'Bookbinding-machine operators'  
8253 'Paper-products machine operators'  
8261 'Fibre-preparing-, spinning- and winding-machine operators'  
8262 'Weaving- and knitting-machine operators'  
8263 'Sewing-machine operators'  
8264 'Bleaching-, dyeing- and cleaning-machine operators'  
8265 'Fur- and leather-preparing-machine operators'  
8266 'Shoemaking- and related machine operators'  
8269 'Textile-, fur- and leather-products machine operators not elsewhere classified'  
8271 'Meat- and fish-processing-machine operators'

8272 'Dairy-products machine operators'  
 8273 'Grain- and spice-milling-machine operators'  
 8274 'Baked-goods, cereal and chocolate-products machine operators'  
 8275 'Fruit-, vegetable- and nut-processing-machine operators'  
 8276 'Sugar production machine operators'  
 8277 'Tea-, coffee- and cocoa-processing-machine operators'  
 8278 'Brewers', wine- and other beverage-machine operators'  
 8279 'Tobacco production machine operators'  
 8281 'Mechanical-machinery assemblers'  
 8282 'Electrical-equipment assemblers'  
 8283 'Electronic-equipment assemblers'  
 8284 'Metal-, rubber- and plastic-products assemblers'  
 8285 'Wood and related products assemblers'  
 8286 'Paperboard, textile and related products assemblers'  
 8290 'Other machine operators and assemblers'  
 8311 'Locomotive-engine drivers'  
 8312 'Railway brakemen, signallers and shunters'  
 8320 'Drivers not specified'  
 8321 'Motor-cycle drivers'  
 8322 'Car, taxi and van drivers'  
 8323 'Bus and tram drivers'  
 8324 'Heavy truck and lorry drivers'  
 8331 'Motorized farm and forestry plant operators'  
 8332 'Earth-moving- and related plant operators'  
 8333 'Crane, hoist and related plant operators'  
 8334 'Lifting-truck operators'  
 8340 'Ships' deck crews and related workers'  
 9111 'Street food vendors'  
 9112 'Street vendors, non-food products'  
 9113 'Door-to-door and telephone salespersons'  
 9120 'Shoe cleaning and other street services elementary occupations'  
 9131 'Domestic helpers and cleaners'  
 9132 'Helpers and cleaners in offices, hotels and other establishments'  
 9133 'Hand-launders and pressers'  
 9141 'Building caretakers'  
 9142 'Vehicle, window and related cleaners'  
 9151 'Messengers, package and luggage porters and deliverers'  
 9152 'Doorkeepers, watchpersons and related workers'  
 9153 'Vending-machine money collectors, meter readers and related workers'  
 9161 'Garbage collectors'  
 9162 'Sweepers and related laborers'  
 9211 'Farm-hands and laborers; dekkhanin; kolkhoznik; kpest'ianin; doyarika; teliatnitsa; svinarka; pastukh; chaban;  
     polevod; osemenitel'  
 9212 'Forestry laborers'  
 9213 'Fishery, hunting and trapping laborers'  
 9311 'Mining and quarrying laborers'  
 9312 'Construction and maintenance laborers: roads, dams and similar constructions'  
 9313 'Building construction laborers'  
 9321 'Assembling laborers'  
 9322 'Hand packers and other manufacturing laborers'  
 9329 'Unskilled workers, NEC'  
 9331 'Hand or pedal vehicle drivers'

9332 'Drivers of animal-drawn vehicles and machinery'  
9333 'Freight handlers'  
9999 'Housewives; students; pupils; unemployed'  
0110 'Armed forces'

## **Map of Primary Sampling Units**