

## METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES

The All-Russia population census-2002 was prepared with due regard to both domestic and foreign experience, expanded scientific discussions and recommendations of the United Nations and other international organizations.

**Method of the Census.** For the All-Russia population census-2002, as well as for the previous censuses, the method of interview and filling in questionnaires by specially trained interviewers – enumerators were used. During the census enumerators visited all quarters of their counting district where people lived or could live (including offices, organizations and enterprises). Questions to population were put in the formulation which was given in the census questionnaires and in “The Manual for enumerators on the procedure for carrying out the All-Russia population census-2002 and filling in the census documents”. Data entry into questionnaires was based on responses of persons without demanding from them any authenticating documents. Data was also collected at census stationary districts and in exceptional cases by telephone calls.

**Time and Territory of the Census.** The All-Russia population census was conducted from 9 up to 16 October, 2002 as of 00.00 a.m., October, 9, 2002. At each of these eight days (the same for the whole country except distant and difficult of access territories and Chechen Republic) enumerators conducted the census at the reference moment – 00.00 a.m. of October, 9, 2002. Necessity of setting such a moment is connected with continuous changes in population size (births, deaths, changing place of residence).

For territories, where the conduction of the census during the fixed period was difficult (mainly in distant taiga, mountain and northern areas) the census was carried out during other periods, mainly in summer time and in September of 2002. Period of the population census for distant and difficult of access territories was approved by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 231 of April, 12, 2002 “Organization of All-Russia Population Census in 2002”

In accordance with the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 545-p of April, 25, 2002 the Census in Chechen Republic was conducted during the shortened period within two days, October, 12-13.

The All-Russia population census results were processed in accordance with the administrative and territorial breakdown of regions of the Russian Federation as of October, 9, 2002.

According to the Law of the Russian Federation No. 4071-1 of December 10, 1992 the Republic Ingushetia and the Chechen Republic were established within the borders of the former Checheno-Ingushskaya Republic. The borders between these subjects of the Russian Federation were not determined by the legislative order. Population census results were processed in accordance with a list of territorial and administrative units specified by administrations of these republics for the All-Russia population census-2002.

**Categories of respondents.** As a distinction from the previous censuses, when both resident and present population was enumerated, in 2002 information about the resident population only was collected. Such approach is based on experience of carrying out censuses and usage of their results, which shows that simultaneous account of both categories makes the census significantly more difficult, increases expenses, while in every-day work and research data on resident population is used more often. During the latest years most of the countries have enumerated the resident population. The transition to counting only resident population and introduction of the control and verification system to ensure complete coverage during the Population Census-2002 was approved by the All-Russia Conference of Statisticians which had been called by the Government of the Russian Federation in 1995.

The Census-2002 was conducted at the place of permanent (usual) residence (settlement, house, flat), where people live permanently. This place may or may not

coincide with the officially registered address. As a housing unit of living place was considered a living quarter and this notion includes: a) flats (including flats in hostels of flat type); b) separate one-flat houses (peasant wood-log house, cottage, sentry-box, other one-flat buildings and construction); c) rooms in hostels (of non-flat type); d) apartments, rooms in hotels and other establishments for temporary stay where resident people lived; e) any other accommodation adjusted for living (carriages, huts, barges, etc.); f) wards, divisions and other units of social establishments (as children homes, boarding schools for orphans and children without parent's patronage, nursery houses for aged and invalids, hospitals for patients with chronic illnesses, etc.), military barracks, prisons, religious establishments. In each living quarters all residents were enumerated, including those who were temporarily absent at the date of the census.

The enumeration order of selected categories of population, whose permanent (usual) place of living could be difficult to determine, is given below.

1. Persons living permanently in the given quarters and who had left for business trip, for work according to contracts with Russian and foreign organizations or to study for the period up to one year, and also who left (independently of the period) for vacations, to relatives or acquaintances and the like, irrespectively of a period of time, were enumerated at the place of permanent residence with marks of temporary absence.

2. Russian citizens who have departed for official missions abroad on behalf of government bodies of the Russian Federation (for the period of one year and more) and members of their families living with them were enumerated at the place of their stay. Population size of this category is presented in Table 1, volume 1 and in Table 8.1 of this volume.

3. Students of higher, secondary vocational education institutions and pupils of primary vocational education establishments, living at the place of studying, were enumerated at those places.

4. Persons who had been called up for military training were enumerated at home together with members of their households with a note of temporary absence.

5. Military personnel serving according to contracts and living at opened territories were enumerated with members of their households according to the common rules.

6. Military personnel serving by call-up and according to contracts and living at closed territory were enumerated at the place of their stay.

7. Members of crews of Russian trade and passenger ships of distant navigation, were enumerated at the usual residence of their household with marks of temporary absence. Members of crews of ships (excluding those who had households) and who had been registered at ships or at organizations where they worked, were enumerated at the place of their registration before ships left ports.

8. Persons arrested for administrative offences, detained and suspected for crimes and were under judicial examination and also persons whose sentences hadn't come into force yet, were enumerated at the place of permanent (usual) residence with a note on temporary absence.

9. Persons who were at places of preliminary detention whose sentences had already come into force and also persons served their sentences at places of imprisonment were enumerated at the place of their stay.

10. Foreign citizens and persons without citizenship living permanently in the Russian Federation were enumerated at the place of their stay in the common order.

11. Persons (irrespectively of their citizenship), arrived in the Russian Federation for work according to a contract with Russian and foreign organizations (except foreign citizens working at foreign missions and international organizations) or to study for a period of 1 year and more were enumerated as permanent Russian inhabitants at the place of their usual stay in the Russian Federation.

12. Persons (irrespectively of their citizenship), arrived in the Russian Federation for permanent residence or asylum seekers (irrespectively of the fact either they got a permission for permanent residence or not) were enumerated as residents of the Russian Federation at the place where they stay during the census.

13. At hotels, hospitals, holiday houses, sanatoriums and the like were enumerated only those persons who had no any other residence.

14. Persons without any permanent residence (e.g. the homeless) were enumerated at the place of their stay during the census.

All above-mentioned categories of population (excluding item 2) together with persons enumerated at the place of their usual residence, made up the size of resident population of the Russian Federation stayed on the territory of the country.

During the All-Russia population census persons staying temporarily on the territory of the Russian Federation at the date of the census, but permanently living abroad, were enumerated with the use of the reduced questionnaire. This category includes persons (irrespectively of their citizenship) arrived in Russian Federation to study or to work for a period up to 1 year and arrived (irrespectively of the period) for recreation, treatment, tourism, to relatives and acquaintances, and also transit migrants.

Residents of Russia (except those mentioned in item 2), who departed the country for one year and more for business trip, to work according to contracts with Russian and foreign organizations, to study abroad were not counted during the population census in the Russian Federation.

The following persons were not also counted by the Census: foreign citizens working at foreign missions in the Russian Federation and members of their households living with them, foreign citizens working at representative offices of international organizations and foreign citizens arrived in the Russian Federation as members of delegations of foreign countries or international organizations.

**Control and verification measures.** In order to provide the complete coverage of population, the exclusion of double records and omitting of some persons, control measures have been undertaken during the census and afterwards. For those who at the date of the census stayed at some living quarter, but had other residence (where there was no one who could give information about him/her to the census personnel) the special control questionnaires were filled in and sent to the address of their permanent residence for checking and filling in the census documents if necessary. For persons, who had more than one place of living, another special control documents (so-called "control fishka") and questionnaires in parallel way were filled in and certificates about passing the census were given for them to avoid double count. These certificates were also given to persons who were enumerated without indicating a permanent place of living (homeless, those who was on the way of moving from one place of living to another at the census date) and to those staying temporarily on the territory of the Russian Federation but permanently living abroad.

At once after the census for 5 days (October, 17-21, 2002) 10 % control round of living quarters in each enumeration district was conducted to check completeness and correctness of the census. People omitted in the course of the census and exposed in the course of control checking were enumerated and respective questionnaires were filled in, and those enumerated by mistake were excluded. As a result of control measures, data on 215 thousand persons were rectified (0.1% of total population): included 124 thousand persons, who had not been counted at the place of permanent living, and excluded 91 thousand persons who had been enumerated twice.

**Program of the All-Russia Population Census-2002** (the list of questions to get information on population, collected during the census) included questions of the complete and sample observation (coverage) for resident population, and also the reduced list of questions for persons staying temporarily in the Russian Federation.

Specimens of the census questionnaire forms are given in the Annex.

Questions of the complete coverage about housing conditions (questionnaire form "P"), composition of households, demographic and national characteristics, citizenship, educational attainment, knowledge of languages, sources of means of subsistence, a job during the week prior the census and status in employment (questionnaire form "K"- both sides and form "D"- side "D1") were put to 100% of population of Russia.

The sample survey questionnaire contained additional questions on social and economic characteristics of population, migration and fertility (questionnaire form "D" - side "D2"). This sample questionnaire included questions which are the most "expensive" as for data collection and processing. Usage of the sample method allowed to conduct the census with maximum economy (in accordance with financial funds allocated for the All-Russia population census) and got complete data on economic activity and migration of population, number of children born. These questions were put to 25% of resident population of the country. The choice of living quarters where questionnaire form "D" had to be filled in was made by the standard procedure of systematic (mechanical) sampling with a random start point.

During the Population Census-2002 the homeless, population of collective households (living in children homes, boarding schools for orphans and children without parent's patronage, houses for aged and invalids, hospitals for patients with chronic illnesses, barracks, prisons, monasteries and other similar establishments), all population of the Chechen Republic and Russian citizens departed for long official missions abroad on behalf of the government bodies of the Russian Federation and members of their households were enumerated only with the form "K".

To collect reliable data on questions concerning the sample part of the census for small regions, all population of subjects of the Russian Federation with population size less than 500 thousand persons and of territories, which in accordance with the Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation are regarded as areas inhabited mainly by indigenous (root) minority nationalities of the Far North, were enumerated by the questionnaire form "D".

Persons staying temporarily on the territory of the Russian Federation on the date of the census but permanently living abroad were enumerated according to the reduced program (the questionnaire form "B").

**The Census results.** Information of the Population Census-2002 compiled on the basis of automated data processing of completed census questionnaires is published on permanent population of the Russian Federation stayed on the country's territory (hereinafter – permanent (resident) population).

The number and characteristics of persons who permanently live abroad but temporarily stayed on the country's territory on the date of the census are presented only in the table 1 of volume 1, in volume 10 and tables 8.2 and 8.3 of this volume.

Table 1.1 of this volume is given to compare population size of Russia with previous censuses. Methodology for counting permanent population for the censuses conducted for after-war period is different from the Census-2002. It is mainly connected with different temporal criteria to treat selected categories of population as temporarily absent, permanently living and those who left their places of permanent residence. Thus, during the Census of 1989 persons departed temporarily for seasonal work, for business trip, production practice, short-term study were registered temporarily absent if their absence didn't exceed 6 months. Those who left for 6 month and more were enumerated as resident population at new addresses. In 2002 this time period was increased up to 1 year.

The increase of the temporary absence period from 6 months up to 1 year was caused by growth of population mobility and both inner and external labour migration. If the previous period had been kept and accompanied by the changes in migration and other census date (in 1989 the census was taken as of January, 12), resident population

size of Russia would have increased because of seasonal and other temporary workers arrived from other countries. At the same time Russian residents left for seasonal and other temporary work and short-term study to other countries for more than 6 months (up to 1 year) wouldn't have been enumerated at the place of usual residence.

During the census of 1989 all foreign citizens irrespectively of the period of their stay in Russia, except living permanently (usually) on its territory, were considered as staying temporarily and Russian citizens left abroad for business trip, work, study – as temporarily absent.

The methodology of the Population Census-2002 is also different from 1989 as the military personnel serving for call-up was included in the population size of the region where the military divisions were located. During the census of 1989 and other after-war censuses a part of military personnel was included in population size of regions, which the military personnel was called up from.

**Urban and rural population.** This volume provides information on distribution of population for urban and rural which is based on the place of permanent living in urban or rural settlements. As during the previous censuses, settlements are considered urban if they were confirmed by a legislative act as a city, town or settlement of urban type (including working, recreation, "dacha" settlements). All other settlements are considered rural.

**Age.** Data on age were received on the basis of responses to question 3 of enumeration forms "K" and "D". On the basis of birth date a complete number of years was automatically counted. Envisaged in the question 3 determination of the complete number of years was fulfilled by enumerators on the basis of known birth date and which intended for logical checking of answers to this question of questionnaire. In tables 1.7 and 1.8 the sum of data on all age groups is not equal to the size of corresponding category of population because of non-response of some persons to the question on the date of birth. Number of persons who didn't state their age is given in table 2, volume 2.

Tables 1.8, 5.4, 8.1 and 8.2 provides data on enlarged age groups: population under working age (children and teenagers under 16), population at working age (males at 16-59, females at 16-54), population over working age (males at 60 and over, females at 55 and over).

**Median age.** Median (average) age, represented in table 1.9, is the age that divides all population in two equal part so that one of them is younger and the other is older of the given age. The median age was computed on the basis of distribution of population by one-year age intervals.

**Educational attainment.** Data on educational attainment were collected on the basis of responses to question 8.3 of questionnaire forms "K" and "D", which all persons at the age of 10 years and over were asked. Besides levels of education adopted nowadays, enumeration forms also include titles of respective levels of education used before (in brackets). Tables of the section give distribution of population by levels of education established by the Federal Decrees of the Russian Federation "On Education" No.12-FZ of January, 13, 1996 and "On Higher and Postgraduate Vocational Education" No.125-FZ of August, 22, 1996. To have some educational level means to achieve and to confirm a definite educational qualification, after that a person is given a corresponding document. During the census the highest level of education of interviewed persons was accounted and depending on their responses one of the following levels was marked:

postgraduate professional – graduated from postgraduate and doctorial courses, ordinary, etc. (irrespectively of defended dissertations);

higher professional – graduated from higher educational establishment, institute, academy, university, etc.;

incomplete higher professional - those had studied basic higher educational program during at least two years and got the respective diploma as well as who studied

basic higher educational program during a half or more of the duration of complete course. Those who have no diploma of incomplete higher education and studied less than a half of the duration of a complete course were registered with educational level they had before entering higher educational institutions;

secondary professional – graduated from secondary professional establishments, special professional schools (for example, medical, teacher-training), colleges, special schools at an enterprise, etc.;

primary professional – graduated from primary educational establishments (professional and/or technical schools, professional lyceums, professional schools at an enterprises, etc.) on the basis of basic general or secondary (complete) education;

secondary (complete) general – graduated from secondary general educational schools, lyceums, gymnasiums, etc. and got the certificate on secondary (complete) general education;

basic general – graduated from 9 form (grade) of general educational establishments, incomplete secondary schools, studying at 10-11 forms of general educational establishments;

primary general – graduated from primary general education schools and studying at 4(5)--9 forms of general educational establishments.

Students and graduates from educational institutions which do not provide general education (e.g. studying-production schools and centers, courses for the improvement of qualification, preparatory courses at educational establishments, etc.) were registered with the level of education they had before entering this educational institutions.

Persons without primary general education were asked either they could read and write. While summing up the results those who could neither read nor write were considered illiterate. The number of illiterates is presented in tables 1-3, volume 3.

For the population census-1989 the postgraduate level of education had not been selected from the higher level as it was officially selected, according to the corresponding Decree adopted in 1996.

In accordance with the Federal Decree “On Education” basic general education is compulsory for pupils up to 15 years. That is why information on educational level is published for population 15 years old and over.

**Marital status.** Data on marital status were collected on the basis of responses to the question 4 of questionnaire forms “K” and “D” and all persons at the age of 16 and over were asked this question. If a respondent under 16 years was really married the corresponding answer was to question 4. Population by marital status was classified as follows: married (registered or not registered marriage, i.e. actually), never married (neither registered nor not registered), widowed, divorced (including those who was married officially or not but on the date of census were actually divorced irrespectively of either the divorce was or was not registered, or who previously had been married not officially but on the date of the census were divorced).

For the population census 1989 married respondents were not asked either their marriages had been registered officially or not.

Minimum age at marriage in the Russian Federation laid down by the law is 18 years for men and women. Local authorities are endowed with the right to permit as an exception marriages for the persons 16 years old.

**Household.** During the Population Census-2002 interviewing and counting of population were conducted by accounting units - households. A household is a group of people living together occupying the whole or a part of housing unit, jointly provide themselves with food and other essentials for living, i.e. completely or partly combine and spend their means. These people may be connected by relative relations or relations arising from marriage or may not be relatives, or may be of both statuses.

Household may consist of a single person living independently and providing himself (herself) with food and all necessary for life.

People not having permanent residence, homeless are treated as a household as well.

**Private** are households permanently reside at usual living quarters: flats, separate one flat houses (peasant wood-log houses, sentry boxes, cottages or other one quarter structures), flats or rooms at hostels, other dwellings and premises, adjusted for living.

**Collective household** is a group of people who living together, united usually by a common aim, subordinated to common rules and sharing food. Persons permanently living in social, medical and religious institutions, barracks, prisons and similar establishments and organizations are also related to collective households.

Serving personnel residing at the date of the census in service living quarters or flats (rooms) of social and medical institutions where they work and not having any other place of residence, for instance, medical doctors at hospitals for chronic patients, tutors at children's homes, as well as persons renting dwelling of citizens are treated as an independent private households.

As far as in 2002 the main enumeration unit was a household instead of a family in 1989 (a family does not include not relatives and can not consist of one person), there were not undertaken any comparisons with the Census-1989.

Table 3.8 provides breakdown of private households of 2 and more members by number of children under 18. Number of children of a household does not include persons under 18 who are married or have their children.

**Fertility.** Data on fertility were received on the basis of responses of women to question 13 of the questionnaire form "D". Question 13 is a part of sample census program and was put to all women at age of 15 and over living at private households. Total number of children born (excluding still births) were enumerated, irrespectively of either they were alive on the date of the census or not, either were entered in composition of mother's household or lived separately. Adopted or patronized children as well as children of previous husband's marriage were not included in the number of children born by the women.

Average number of children born (per 1000 women) was computed as the ratio of total number of children born to the number of women who stated the number of children born.

#### **National composition.**

Data on national composition of population were collected on the basis of responses to the question 7 of questionnaire form "K" and "D". According to the clause 26 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation nationalities were enumerated according to self-determined identification of adult respondents and nationalities of children were defined by their parents. The list of met in the census questionnaires variants of national identity, self determined by population in responses to the question "Your national identity" is given in Annex 1, volume 4.

In the course of data processing these responses were systematized and made 142 nationalities and 40 ethnic groups (belonging to these nationalities) according to the List of national (ethnic) composition of population, worked out by the Russian Academy of Science Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology named after N. Miklukho-Maklay and accepted by Working group for preparation the 2002 All-Russia population census results for official publication.

In comparison with the Census-1989, the list of nationalities was significantly expanded. It contains all the nationalities included in the previous census ( except not numerous nationalities living mainly abroad – Austrians, Albanians, Beludzhes, Dutch, Leaves and Croats, who during the Census-1989 were included in the group "other nationalities") and the following selected independent nationalities, enumerated separately:

- Central Asian Arabs (in 1989 enumerated as Arabs);
- Besermanians (in 1989 enumerated as Udmurts);
- Vods, Sojots, Tazs, Turks-meskhetins (in 1989 enumerated as “other nationalities”);
- Ezids (in 1989 enumerated as Kurds);
- Indians Hindi-speaking (in 1989 enumerated as nationalities of India and Pakistan);
- Kamchadals (in 1989 enumerated as Russians);
- Kereks (in 1989 enumerated as Koriaks);
- Kumandins, Telengits, Teleuts, Tubalars, Chelkans (in 1989 enumerated as Altays);
- Nagaybaks, Chulyms (in 1989 enumerated as Tatars);
- Rusins (in 1989 enumerated as Ukrainians);
- Hemshils (in 1989 enumerated as Armenians);
- Central Asian Gypsies (in 1989 enumerated as Gypsies);
- Shapsugs (in 1989 enumerated as Adygeis).

Selected nationalities consist of ethnic groups which population is included in population size of the main nationality; for the Census-1989 these ethnic groups were not selected and enumerated as the main nationality (except Yugs, in 1989 included in the group “Other nationalities”).

Names of selected nationalities are different from the corresponding names used in the Census-1989: Pushtuns (in 1989 – Afghans), Mongols (in 1989 – Khalkh-Mongols), Ulta (Oroks) (in 1989 – Oroks).

**Knowledge of languages.** Data on knowledge of languages were received on the basis of responses to questions 9.1 and 9.2 of questionnaire forms “K” and “D”. Knowledge of language means ability to speak, write and read or to speak only the given language. During the Population Census-2002 data on knowledge Russian, which according to the Constitution of the Russian Federation is the state language, was received from all population for the first time. Moreover, everyone was able to state the knowledge of three other languages (question 9.2). Persons knowing four or more languages (besides Russian) could indicate three of them at their choice.

**Citizenship.** Data on distribution of population by citizenship were received on the basis of responses to question 6 of questionnaire forms “K” and “D”. Citizenship of children under 14 years of age was determined by their parents. If a respondent had double citizenship – of Russia and other country, both citizenships were registered. If a person had two citizenships of foreign countries, only one at his/her choice was registered.

**Sources of means of subsistence.** Data on sources of means of subsistence were received on the basis of responses to question 10 of questionnaire forms “K” and “D”. After familiarization with suggested list of variants of answers to question 10, respondents stated all sources of means of subsistence they had and all respective marks were made by enumerators in the questionnaire.

Remuneration of labour (except private subsidiary plot/economy) was marked for those who earned money or remuneration in kind for their labour activity, including private peasant farms.

Private subsidiary plot was stuck for those engaged in the agricultural activity at their subsidiary plots (including gardens, kitchen gardens and the like) and/or in cattle breeding mainly for own consumption.

Stipend was marked for students getting scholarship (including stipend paid by enterprises or organizations that sent students for studying, as well as by the State Employment Service).

Pensions (except pensions for invalids - disability pensions) were registered for those who receive pensions according to old-age pension, retirement benefit, lost the bread-winner, for prolonged meritorious service, social pension.

Disability pensions were marked for persons receiving such kind of pension.

Allowances (except unemployment benefit) were registered for women getting benefit for maternal leave, for children under 16 years whose parents don't provide them with alimony, children of single mothers and poverty families and military personnel's wives who are unemployed because of local environment and others.

Unemployment benefit was marked for those registered at the State Employment Service as unemployed and received unemployment benefit and other persons who received support from the employment fund.

Other government allowance was marked for pupils of children's homes and boarding schools, persons stayed at nursery houses for aged and invalids and the like.

Savings were registered for persons whose source of subsistence was savings, incomes from money deposits and securities.

Income from letting or leasing property was stuck for persons having income from rent payment for plot of land, flat, garage, etc.

As dependants were marked persons living for means of relatives or other persons, and also those who had been provided with alimony.

Other sources were registered for persons whose means of subsistence were different from the above-mentioned (e.g. begging, etc.).

Data on **status in employment** were received on the basis of responses to question 11.1 (11) of questionnaire forms "D" ("K").

**Employees** are those working in accordance with a written agreement, contract or an oral agreement with administration of enterprises, organizations, establishments of any ownership type or a private employer. This category also includes persons elected or appointed and approved as managers or directors and other persons getting salary paid by the head; apprentices receiving wages; members of family, working at family enterprise for remuneration (in wages or in kind) and had the same rights and wages as those who performed the same kind of job; religious servants.

**Self-employed** are those working at own enterprise (on the individual basis) hiring or not hiring employees; members of producers' cooperatives; all persons who work for free at peasant (farmer) farms, private (individual, family) enterprise owned by a relative.

Self-employed **hiring employees** are those who manage their own enterprise or are engaged independently in professional or commercial activity and hire one or more employees on the permanent basis. Persons **not hiring employees** (own-account workers) are those who are engaged in independent professional or commercial activity and hire no employees. The category "**Others**" includes members of producers' cooperatives, i.e. who worked at own cooperative producing goods and service and each member of the cooperative's owners had equal rights with other members to decide how to organize operations, marketing, sales, allocate investments and distribute the revenue; also those working without pay at peasant farm, private (individual, family) enterprise owned by a related person (i.e. unpaid family workers).

**Economic activity of population.** Data on economic activity were received on the basis of responses to question 11.1 and 11.6 of questionnaire forms "D" and question 11 of questionnaire form "K".

**Economically active population** includes persons 15-64 years old who during the week before census (October, 2-8, 2002) considered employed or were searching for a job and were ready to start working. Economically active population is divided into employed and unemployed.

**Employed in the economy** are persons who in the reference period had a paid job (even one hour per week) irrespectively of terms of receipt of wage/salary or family gains

and either it was permanent, temporary, seasonal or some other work (including individual labour activity, rendering services to private persons, paid public works, worked for free at own family enterprises, at private peasant farms, performed different works of periodical or random character).

Persons, producing goods and services at their households for sale in the market (including agricultural, forestry, hunting, fishing products) are also considered employed.

Persons having their own enterprise or business and working there but were not at work during the reference week for any reason were regarded as employed if their enterprise (business) continued operating at their absence.

Those temporarily absent at working place because of disease or trauma, nursing, annual or own account (non-paid) leave, days-off, compensatory leave for working overtime or work during holidays, work according to special schedule, maternity or parental leave, vocational training outside the working place, educational leave, own account or paid leaves initiated by administration are also regarded as employed in the economy.

Students and pensioners having some job during the reference period are considered employed as well.

Persons are not treated employed if from 2 to 8 October 2002 they studied at day-time military academy, postgraduate or doctoral courses; worked at individual subsidiary plot for own consumption; rendered services at own household cleaning the house, cooking, etc.; rendered non-paid service for various persons, charity organizations, parents and veteran committees, hospitals and hospices, etc.; possessed shares of some enterprise or society not participation actively in the economic activity of that organization; begged (even getting some income), etc.

**Unemployed** are persons who had no job (paid occupation) and:

- were searching a job and were ready to start working during the reference week. The search of work includes an appeal to the State or commercial employment service, use and allocation of announcements in mass media, direct contacts with administration of enterprises or employers, personal links, etc., organization of own business.

- found a job and were ready to start working in 2 weeks after the reference week;
- found a job and were waiting for a response of administration or employer (for period not more than a month).

For persons organizing their own business, the period of searching a job is the activity up to the moment of the registration of enterprise. Activities after the registration of enterprise is treated as the employment at own enterprise.

Pupils, students and pensioners are considered unemployed if during the reference week they were searching job and were ready to start working.

**Economically inactive** population - persons 15-64 years old, who were not employed in the economy or unemployed within the reference week.

Data on economic activity were compiled only for population living in private households.

Data on breakdown of employed population by **kinds of economic activity** were received on the basis of responses to questions 11.1 and 11.3 of questionnaire form "D".

If a respondent had more than one work (occupation), he/she stated a kind of economic activity which he/she considered to be basic.

The main kind of economic activity of enterprise (organization) or its structural subdivision where the respondent worked (including individual entrepreneurs) was registered while answering question 11.3. For those who worked at enterprises and organizations not having subdivisions, the kind of economic activity of these enterprise (organizations) was registered. If function of subdivision of an enterprise (organization) was different from the main function of this enterprise, the kind of economic activity of subdivision was registered.

While processing information collected during the population census responses of population on kinds of economic activity were systematized according to the Classification of Kinds of Economic Activities for the All-Russia Population Census-2002 based on International Standard Industrial Classification of Kinds of Economical Activities. Official results of the All-Russia population census-2002 are published for 17 basic categories of kinds of economic activities, which completely corresponds to sections of the All-Russia Classification of Kinds of economic Activities.(adopted and introduced by the Resolution of Gosstandard of Russia No. 454-st of 06.11.2001).

*Agriculture, hunting and forestry* includes growing of agricultural products (including cereals, grains, oil-bearing, fodder crops, plants bearing vegetable textile fibers, tobacco, sugar beets, etc.), growing of vegetable and mushrooms, decorative gardening; cattle-breeding; service in the plant-growing (including service for treatment of plantation, growing and maintenance of gardens, parks and green areas) and animal husbandry service activities (except veterinary service); hunting, game propagation including related service activities. This section also includes forestry (including activities of forest nurseries) and logging, collection of wild forest products.

*Fishing* includes all kinds of activities in fishing (including processing on the board), operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms, service activities incidental to fishing (including fish guarding and observation, surveying and prospecting of fish and sea food reserves).

*Mining and quarrying* includes extraction of energy producing minerals (coal, brown coal, peat, oil and natural gas), metal ores, extraction of mineral raw materials for production of chemicals and fertilizers, natural bitumen, precious and semiprecious stones, natural abrasives, pumice, asbestos, mica, quartz and other non-metallic minerals as well as development of stone, clay and sand careers. The section also includes service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction (including exploitation of drill-holes) and also raw material refining for sale.

*Manufacturing* includes manufacture of food products (including beverages), tobacco, leather and leather products, footwear, textile and sewing products, wood and wood products, pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing, chemicals, metals, coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuel, rubber and plastic products, non-metallic mineral products (including glass and ceramics), fabricated metal products, electronic and optical equipment, electrical machines and equipment for various sectors of the economy, consumer devices, transport equipment, furniture, jewellery, sports goods, musical instruments, games and toys, equipment for theaters and spectacles, electric and non-electric domestic appliances, handicraft articles. The section also includes recycling, assembling and installation of technological equipment and constructions made of fabricated parts of own-production (except concrete).

*Electricity, gas and water supply* includes production and distributions of electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply, street lighting, collection, purification and distribution of water, also assembling and installation of equipment for electric-power stations, heating plants, boilers.

*Construction* includes new construction, reconstruction, capital and current repairs, including individual construction and repair service. Assembling and installation of functional equipment of in the buildings are also regarded as construction (e.g. assembling of heating systems, elevators, alarm systems, etc.). This section also includes renting of construction or demolition equipment with operator; construction, technical service and repair of railways, roads, ports' constructs, airfields.

*Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods* includes wholesale and retail trade of both consumer goods (mainly for personal consumption and use) and technical and production goods; all kinds of sales of motor vehicles, their parts and accessories, maintenance and repair of above-mentioned vehicles, retail sale of automotive fuel.

Section *Hotels and Restaurants* includes activity of public catering enterprises (cafes, restaurants, bars, canteens) and provision of short-stay accommodation (hotels, camping sites, etc.).

Section *Transport and Communication* includes services of cargo and passenger transport: transportation by railways, roads, water, air as well as supporting and auxiliary transport activities (service of terminals, cargo handling, storehouses), activities of travel agencies. Renting of means of transport for different mode of transportation is also regarded as transport activity. The section comprises activities of public post communication, special (courier post), electric communication (including telephone and documental), translation, re-translation and distribution of television and radio programs.

*Financial Activity* includes activities of banks (the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, commercial banks), security and bond offices, stock-exchanges (currency, goods and assets), crediting institutions (including financial corporations and funds, investment firms, charity and sponsor funds), non-state pension security, state and non-state insurance.

*Real estate, renting and business activities* includes real estate activities (including maintenance of housing and administrative buildings), renting of machinery and equipment without operator and other personal and consumer goods, activities connected with computers (e.g. software development) and related service, research and development, legal, accounting, auditing, project, construction and prospecting activities, advertising, consulting, standardization, certification, hydrometeorology and related activity, investigation and security support, recruiting, cleaning of premises, equipment and transport means, rendering other consumer service (including photography, packaging, secretarial, translation and interpretation, etc.).

*Public administration and defenses, compulsory social security* includes executive and legislative activity of central, regional and local self-government bodies; management and observation of tax activity; execution of budget; management of social and economic service planning; state management of social programs; international activity; activity connected with military security; justice and public order support and security, including extreme situations; compulsory social security activity.

The section *Education* includes all kinds of activities connected with state, municipal, non-state (private) educational establishments of all types (schools, lyceums, gymnasiums, training courses, etc.).

*Health and of social work* includes all kinds of activities of health care (service rendered by hospitals, dispensaries, sanitary and prophylactic establishments, etc.) as well as social service rendered to population (service rendered by children boarding homes, houses for aged, etc). This section also includes the veterinary activities.

The section *Other communal, social and personal service activities* includes sewage and refuse disposal, reprocessing of wastes, sanitation and similar activities, activities of membership organizations; organization of recreational, cultural and sporting activities, other entertainment activities, news and scientific-information agencies, including activities libraries and archives, botanic and zoological gardens and nature reserves activities.

The section *Private households with employed persons* includes the activities of private households employing all kinds of domestic personnel such as maids, cooks, gardeners, guards, baby-sitters and tutors, secretaries, etc.

The section *Extra-territorial organizations and bodies* includes activities of international organizations (the United Nations and its specialized organizations, EEC, the World bank, etc.), activities of the CIS bodies.

Data on the distribution of employed population **by occupations** has been collected on the basis of responses to questions 11.1 and 11.5 of the questionnaire form "D".

All employed persons were asked question 11.5 about their occupations or work performed. If an interviewed person had more than one job, he/she stated that one which was considered by him/her the basic.

Occupations were registered in details with indicating the character of labour. For persons who worked on individual base (as individual entrepreneurs), not hiring employees, names of the handicraft (occupation) were registered. For those who worked for free at the enterprise owned by a relative (relatives) there was marked that occupations in which these persons were engaged the most part of their working time.

Responses of population on occupation were systemized according to the Classification of occupations for the Population Census-2002, based on the All-Russia Classification of occupations (accepted and introduced by the resolution of Gosstandard of Russia of 30 December, 1993, No. 298) and the International Standard classification of occupations. Official publications of the All-Russia population census-2002 results represent data by 10 main sections of the Classification of occupations, approved by the resolution No. 11 of Goskomstat of Russia on 8 February, 2002:

*Legislators, senior officials and managers*, including managers of establishments, organizations and enterprises – managers, directors and representatives of all level of state authority bodies (legislative, executive, judicial) as well as local self government bodies and public organizations, directors of enterprises (establishments, organizations) of all types of ownership and kinds of activities, managers of structural subdivisions and managers of small businesses (establishments, organizations).

*Professionals (specialists of highest level of qualification)*. This group includes higher educated professionals of science and engineering, medical doctors, professors and teachers of higher educational establishments and colleges, accountants, lawyers, economists, journalists, artists, religious servants, government and municipal employees and many other specialists whose professional activities require the higher vocational education.

*Technicians and associate professionals (specialists of middle level of qualification)*. This group includes technicians of different kinds of activities, mechanics, dispatchers, pilots of aircrafts, health and education associate professionals, dealers, brokers, agents, associate professionals of administration and commerce, art, militia and other whose activities as a rule, require secondary vocational education.

*Office clerks, numerical and customer service clerks* are included in this group, in particular secretaries, type-writers, keyboard operating clerks, librarians, cashiers, croupiers, tourist agency employees, and others engaged in accounting and information service.

*Service workers, shop and market sales workers and employees of related kinds of activities* – cooks, waiters, hairdressers, guides, shop assistants, firemen, policemen, housing and communal workers and others. A specific feature of this occupation group is that it includes both occupations of employees and workers engaged in the definite kind of economic activities.

*Skilled agricultural, forestry, hunting and fishery workers* – producers of agricultural production (farmers of different specialization), workers of forestry and fishery.

*Craft and related trades workers of large and small industrial enterprises, handicraft, construction, transport, communication, geology and prospecting of natural resources*. This group includes occupations of qualified workers with special professional training and practical experience. Some of these occupations require secondary vocational education.

*Plant and machine operators and assemblers*. Workers of this group run and control industrial installation, machine and equipment, operate automated-assembly-lines and robots, different transport means, etc. As a rule these occupations require professional education on the basis of general and secondary (complete) education. Some occupations

of this group meet qualification requirements in the course of studying at secondary vocational establishments.

*Elementary occupations* – non-qualified workers engaged in simple mechanical work performed mainly with the help of hand instruments requiring physical efforts. These occupations are characterized by low levels of qualification corresponding to general or secondary (complete) education and individual vocational training at the working place.

*Military personnel* includes all posts and occupations related to armed forces of the country.

Data on the **duration of private household population stay at the place of permanent residence** were collected on the basis of responses to question 12 of the questionnaire form “D”. The duration of continuous living was counted irrespectively of the presence of registration (“propiska”) and its type (permanent or temporary). The continuous living was not treated as interrupted when a person moved from one settlement to another within the same administrative district or within the same town as well as departures from the settlement not connected with the change of permanent residence (journey to vacations, relatives, friends, etc.).

The continuous living is treated as interrupted for those persons who was born and live in the settlement, but departed, for instant, for studying at an institute (or for work) and resided at the place of studying (or work) and also for those who departed to the place of permanent residence from one urban settlement to another, from an urban settlement to a rural one (or visa versa) in the same administrative district.

The year from which a person continuously live at the place of permanent residence was marked in sub-question 1 of question 12. For those who departed temporarily to other place of living for the permanent residence, the year from which they live in this place after returning was marked. If a year stated in sub-question 1 has been within 1989-2002, then another additional sub-question 2 was asked - on the place of residence in 1989 (the year of the previous population census). Meanwhile changes in the administrative and territorial structure were not taken in account. Information on private households that changed their residence in 1989 and later is given in table 2 of volume 10.

**Housing conditions of population.** Data on housing conditions of population of private households were collected on the basis of responses to questions of sections I and II of the questionnaire form “P”. Number of persons living at institutional establishments (collective households) and homeless was computed on the basis of special records in auxiliary census documents. Characteristics of housing conditions of collective households were not studied during the census.

Table 7.1 contains data on distribution of total population by **types of occupied living quarters (dwellings)**.

In 2002 the type of living quarters occupied by population of private households was defined by responses to question 1, section 1 of the questionnaire form “P”. When one household occupied the whole house then “individual house“ was registered, irrespectively of the type of ownership. If two or more households occupied one house and each of them had a separate entrance and a place for cooking then the type of dwelling was classified as “a separate flat”. For households having a common entrance and common place for cooking “a communal flat” was marked.

Separate flats are living quarters which consist of one or several rooms and subsidiary premises (kitchen, toilet, pantry, corridor) and is situated in living or non-living building. If one household occupied a separate flat then it was marked as given type of living quarter. When two or more households lived in one separate flat this living quarter was considered as “separate flat” if only one housing account was opened for this flat by local administration and as “communal flat” if several accounts were opened.

The type of living quarter did not depend on either households occupied the whole square of this living quarter or only a part of them, renting the rest part.

For households living in houses of the corridor type which are not hostels - "communal flat" was marked.

Living buildings or living quarters in living houses and non-living constructions for which one unified accounting order was opened, were considered as hostels.

For serving personnel of social and medical establishments, living in flats or rooms of these establishments, "separate flat" or "communal flat" were marked respectively depending on the type of premises.

Those who lived in hotels, motels and so on - "hotel" was marked.

"Other living quarters" were marked for households living in yurtas, carriages, barges, etc.

Questions on housing conditions of population and instructions how to fill them in were a bit different for population censuses of 1989 and 2002.

For the population census - 1989 the note on "part of individual house" was included in the question on type of dwelling (if an individual house was occupied by two or more families). For the population census - 2002 this note was not given; for the situation when several households occupied an individual house "separate flat" was registered, if there were a separate entrance and a place for cooking, and "communal flat", if there were a common entrance and a cooking place. The population size counted in 1989, enumerated as living in a part of individual house, was distributed by the percent ratio of living at separate and communal flats and summed up to respective type of quarters to be compared with data of the population census-2002.

For the Population Census-1989 for persons living at hostels, institutional establishment and hotels - "hostel" was marked in enumeration forms. Questions on housing conditions were not put to military personnel living in barracks and during the stage of data processing this category was included in the number of persons who did not state any type of living quarters. To compare the data with the results of the Population Census-2002, the summarized number of persons lived at hostels and not stated types of living quarters in 1989 is given in the table 7.1.

Tables 7.2 and 7.3 represent the distribution of population of subjects of the Russian Federation by types of living quarters. These tables also indicate the number of persons renting dwellings of individual citizens which was counted and summed up to population living in respective types of living quarters – individual houses, separate flats or communal flats.

Tables 7.4 and 7.5 give characteristics of housing conditions of private household's population.

Information on the number of **living rooms**, occupied by a private household was collected on the basis of responses to the question 5, section I, questionnaire form "P" (for households occupied the whole living quarters) and to question 1 section II questionnaire form "P" (when more than one household occupied the same living quarters). A living room is considered a quarter intended for living – a part of living flat or house, separated from other quarters (rooms) by partitions. Mansards, attics and similar quarters, equipped for living during the whole year, are included in the number of living rooms. Kitchens, halls, store-rooms and the like are not treated as living rooms. Combined kitchen - dining-rooms are specified as living rooms.

**General floor space** of an individual house or a flat is determined by response to the question 4, section I, enumeration form "P" as the total sum of floor space of all living rooms (including the square of heated and adjusted for living mansards, terraces, verandahs, winter gardens, sport halls) and subsidiary premises inside dwellings (kitchens, halls, internal corridors, bathrooms and shower, swimming pools, saunas, toilets, store-rooms or wardrobes, as well as the square under an internal stairs). For calculation of the average per capita size of general floor space, persons of private households, who did not state any size of total square of quarters, were not taken into account.

Data on sex and age composition of **citizens of Russia who** on behalf of government bodies of the Russian Federation **departed abroad for official missions** and members of their families (for the period of one year and more) are published in table 8.1.

Population stayed temporarily on the territory of the Russian Federation, but permanently living abroad, is characterized in tables 8.2 and 8.3 and include those persons who at the moment of the census was in Russia with the following purposes:

to work (for the period within 1 year);

business trip – participation in conferences and congresses, meetings, exhibitions, lectures and concerts, professional sporting actions;

tourism, recreation and treatment – leisure, vacations, site seeing, shopping, visiting sport and cultural actions, tourism and alpinism, visiting friends and relatives, funeral, participation in religious actions, recreation and treatment, etc.;

transit migration – transit stay on the way to another country;

other purposes – studying foreign languages, professional and special courses, as well as studying at educational establishments during the period within one year; arrived to Russia as members of crews of aircraft, motor and railway transport, sea and river ships crews with purposes not elsewhere specified.

Information on population stayed temporarily on the territory of the Russian Federation was collected on the basis of responses to questions 2.4 and 7 of the questionnaire form “B”.

#### **Grossing up of the sample survey results.**

In the course of automated data processing the information collected according to the sample part of the census program have been grossed up to the total population of respective categories of the entire Russia and subjects of the Russian Federation.

Grossing up of the sample census results is the finding of unknown characteristics of the general population (universe) on the basis of sampling population characteristics.

While the grossing up the population census sampling data, the estimate of the absolute number of persons of the general population, having one or another definite characteristic is determined, thus ensuring reconciliation of complete and grossed up data.

**Estimation of accuracy.** Relative indicators based on standard sampling errors of each structural indicator of summarized tables (the square root of dispersion of estimation) were used as indicators of the accuracy of statistical estimation (a quantitative measure of possible deviation from an actual value of the parameter) of structural characteristics of tables containing the results of the All-Russia population census-2002 sampling part.

The main indicator of accuracy and reliability of the results of grossing up of sampling data distribution of the All-Russia population census-2002 tables is the relative value of integrated characteristics of tables' accuracy.

The actual value of this indicator is compared with its admissible value, determined at the accepted level of confidence probability:  $P=95\%$  for Russia as a whole and  $90\%$  for subjects of the Russian Federation.

The actual value of integrated characteristics of tables' accuracy, being within the limits of admissible values, testifies the representation of sampling data results grossing up to the whole table and the majority of its structural indicators.

The calculation of the dispersion of estimation, which is the basis for determination of relative value of integrated indicator of tables' accuracy and its standard value, is based on the rule of the additive dispersions of estimations, which create a linear function.

The dimension of the table, the value of its average indicator and its standard error, the number of filled in elements of table and their values were taken into account for determining integrated characteristics of tables' accuracy,

An admissible value of integrated characteristics of tables' accuracy is taken as different, depending on their dimension (the bigger dimension of tables – the bigger an admissible value of integrated characteristics of accuracy).

The choice of an equation to compute the integrated characteristics of the All-Russia population census tables' accuracy is based on the accepted model of sampling population formation and the model of structural indicators of tables estimates compilation, with the use particular weighting coefficients. The base values of these weighting coefficients are corrected with the help of external information (data of complete count census for a number of grouping characteristics).

While receiving estimates of structural characteristics of groups of the All-Russia population census-2002 conjugate tables, the correction of the particular weighting coefficients is carried out additionally with due regard to the value of mean vector of results, which is computed from resulting values of identical grouping characteristics of conjugate tables.

For Russia as a whole and subjects of the Russian Federation the number of fields of study, which are constituent part of the equation of integrated characteristics of accuracy of the population census sampling part results, is completely determined by the dimension of estimating tables.

**INTEGRATED CHARACTERISTICS OF TABLES ACCURACY  
(relative values)**

	Table 5.4								
	Urban and rural population			Urban population			Rural population		
	Females and Males	Females	Males	Females and Males	Females	Males	Females and Males	Females	Males
<b>Russian Federation</b>	0,0135	0,0190	0,0208	0,0160	0,0228	0,0240	0,0300	0,0394	0,0360

	Table 5.5	Table 5.6	Table 5.7	Table 6.1
<b>Russian Federation</b>				
Urban and rural population	x	0,0224	0,0139	0,0151
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0176
Rural population	x	x	x	0,0334
<b>The Central Federal District</b>				
<b>Belgorod region</b>				
Urban and rural population	0,1093	0,1021	0,0917	0,0762
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0909
Rural population	x	x	x	0,0876
<b>Bryansk region</b>				
Urban and rural population	0,1237	0,1168	0,0976	0,0697
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0896
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1075
<b>Vladimir region</b>				
Urban and rural population	0,1093	0,1408	0,0818	0,0726
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0795
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1260
<b>Voronezh region</b>				
Urban and rural population	0,0893	0,1161	0,0718	0,0652
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0686
Rural population	x	x	x	0,0931
<b>Ivanovo region</b>				
Urban and rural population	0,1121	0,1362	0,0700	0,0823
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0903
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1437
<b>Kaluga region</b>				
Urban and rural population	0,1334	0,1296	0,0746	0,0820
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0865
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1207
<b>Kostroma region</b>				
Urban and rural population	0,1268	0,1406	0,1064	0,0902
Urban population	x	x	x	0,1110
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1402
<b>Kursk region</b>				
Urban and rural population	0,1132	0,1218	0,0858	0,0868
Urban population	x	x	x	0,1005
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1132
<b>Lipetsk region</b>				

	Table 5.5	Table 5.6	Table 5.7	Table 6.1
Urban and rural population	0,1183	0,1220	0,0949	0,0704
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0972
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1050
<b>Moscow region</b>				
Urban and rural population	0,0651	0,0658	0,0423	0,0580
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0593
Rural population	x	x	x	0,0870
<b>Oryol region</b>				
Urban and rural population	0,1176	0,1310	0,0927	0,0841
Urban population	x	x	x	0,1117
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1235
<b>Ryazan region</b>				
Urban and rural population	0,1137	0,1063	0,0948	0,0725
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0901
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1077
<b>Smolensk region</b>				
Urban and rural population	0,1163	0,1270	0,0797	0,0799
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0932
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1314
<b>Tambov region</b>				
Urban and rural population	0,1104	0,1385	0,0846	0,0765
Urban population	x	x	x	0,1039
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1056
<b>Tver region</b>				
Urban and rural population	0,0966	0,1194	0,0742	0,0778
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0863
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1076
<b>Tula region</b>				
Urban and rural population	0,0935	0,1254	0,0821	0,0690
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0763
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1201
<b>Yaroslavl region</b>				
Urban and rural population	0,1353	0,1114	0,0789	0,0682
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0806
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1304
<b>The City of Moscow</b>				
Urban population	0,0582	0,0560	0,0434	0,0471
<b>The North West Federal District</b>				
<b>Republic of Karelia</b>				
Urban and rural population	0,1594	0,0980	0,0665	0,1147
Urban population	x	x	x	0,1335
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1861
<b>Republic of Komi</b>				
Urban and rural population	0,1115	0,1105	0,0796	0,1053
Urban population	x	x	x	0,1155
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1901
<b>Arkhangelsk region</b>				
Urban and rural population	0,1396	0,0945	0,0774	0,0888

	Table 5.5	Table 5.6	Table 5.7	Table 6.1
Urban population	x	x	x	0,1139
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1288
Nenets autonomous district	all population was interviewed by enumeration form D			
Vologda region				
Urban and rural population	0,1369	0,1488	0,0770	0,0805
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0949
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1354
Kaliningrad region				
Urban and rural population	0,1089	0,1141	0,0863	0,0705
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0870
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1494
Leningrad region				
Urban and rural population	0,1048	0,1095	0,0815	0,0748
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0756
Rural population	x	x	x	0,0898
Murmansk region				
Urban and rural population	0,1420	0,1011	0,0678	0,1075
Urban population	x	x	x	0,1033
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1901
Novgorod region				
Urban and rural population	0,1408	0,1431	0,0956	0,0972
Urban population	x	x	x	0,1106
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1479
Pskov region				
Urban and rural population	0,1281	0,1367	0,0795	0,0960
Urban population	x	x	x	0,1182
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1394
The City of Saint-Petersburg				
Urban population	0,0756	0,0850	0,0572	0,0718
<b>The South Federal District</b>				
Republic of Adygeya	all population was interviewed by enumeration form D			
Republic of Dagestan				
Urban and rural population	0,0940	0,1217	0,0919	0,1304
Urban population	x	x	x	0,1740
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1485
Republic of Ingushetia	all population was interviewed by enumeration form D			
Kabardino-Balkarian Republic				
Urban and rural population	0,1578	0,1375	0,1074	0,1549
Urban population	x	x	x	0,1774
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1911
Republic of Kalmykia	all population was interviewed by enumeration form D			
Karachaevo-Cherchessian Republic	all population was interviewed by enumeration form D			
Republic of North Ossetia – Alania	all population was interviewed by enumeration form D			
Krasnodar territory				
Urban and rural population	0,0702	0,0967	0,0490	0,0581
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0633
Rural population	x	x	x	0,0606

	Table 5.5	Table 5.6	Table 5.7	Table 6.1
Stavropol territory				
Urban and rural population	0,0967	0,1130	0,0685	0,0721
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0760
Rural population	x	x	x	0,0714
Astrakhan region				
Urban and rural population	0,1290	0,0964	0,0899	0,0954
Urban population	x	x	x	0,1100
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1834
Volgograd region				
Urban and rural population	0,0897	0,1108	0,0727	0,0751
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0822
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1016
Rostov region				
Urban and rural population	0,0647	0,0834	0,0524	0,0589
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0681
Rural population	x	x	x	0,0793
<b>The Privolzhski Federal District</b>				
Republic of Bashkortostan				
Urban and rural population	0,0867	0,1234	0,0733	0,0972
Urban population	x	x	x	0,1093
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1230
Republic of Marij El				
Urban and rural population	0,1426	0,1618	0,0977	0,1579
Urban population	x	x	x	0,1745
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1866
Republic of Mordovia				
Urban and rural population	0,1469	0,1510	0,1066	0,1355
Urban population	x	x	x	0,1647
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1494
Republic of Tatarstan				
Urban and rural population	0,0985	0,1129	0,0709	0,1063
Urban population	x	x	x	0,1160
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1254
Udmurtian Republic				
Urban and rural population	0,1170	0,1222	0,0804	0,1185
Urban population	x	x	x	0,1350
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1203
Chuvashi Republic				
Urban and rural population	0,1264	0,1377	0,0724	0,1329
Urban population	x	x	x	0,1739
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1294
Kirov region				
Urban and rural population	0,1105	0,1195	0,0794	0,0967
Urban population	x	x	x	0,1079
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1186
Nizhnij Novgorod region				
Urban and rural population	0,1031	0,1174	0,0700	0,0806
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0918

	Table 5.5	Table 5.6	Table 5.7	Table 6.1
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1017
Orenburg region				
Urban and rural population	0,1003	0,0921	0,0625	0,0705
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0953
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1006
Penza region				
Urban and rural population	0,1088	0,1277	0,1065	0,0809
Urban population	x	x	x	0,1069
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1228
Perm region				
Urban and rural population	0,0812	0,1053	0,0739	0,0808
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0850
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1155
Komi-Permyatski autonomous district	all population was interviewed by enumeration form D			
Samara region				
Urban and rural population	0,0939	0,0970	0,0571	0,0661
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0719
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1175
Saratov region				
Urban and rural population	0,0782	0,0932	0,0718	0,0592
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0693
Rural population	x	x	x	0,0972
Ulyanovsk region				
Urban and rural population	0,1240	0,0925	0,0902	0,0813
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0954
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1167
<b>The Urals Federal District</b>				
Kurgan region				
Urban and rural population	0,1367	0,1204	0,0966	0,0889
Urban population	x	x	x	0,1259
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1063
Sverdlovsk region				
Urban and rural population	0,0724	0,0864	0,0533	0,0685
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0671
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1160
TyMales region				
Urban and rural population	0,0698	0,0785	0,0665	0,0547
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0586
Rural population	x	x	x	0,0729
Khanty-Mansijsk autonomous district - Ugra				
Urban and rural population	0,0828	0,0887	0,0803	0,0685
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0769
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1230
Yamalo-Nenets autonomous district	all population was interviewed by enumeration form D			
Chelyabinsk region				
Urban and rural population	0,0979	0,1097	0,0770	0,0653
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0669

	Table 5.5	Table 5.6	Table 5.7	Table 6.1
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1131
<b>The Siberian Federal District</b>				
Republic of Altai	all population was interviewed by enumeration form D			
Republic of Buryatia				
Urban and rural population	0,1356	0,1328	0,0999	0,0971
Urban population	x	x	x	0,1224
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1449
Republic of Tuva	all population was interviewed by enumeration form D			
Republic of Khakassia				
Urban and rural population	0,1382	0,1367	0,1084	0,0955
Urban population	x	x	x	0,1395
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1565
Altai territory				
Urban and rural population	0,1045	0,1126	0,0767	0,0731
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0993
Rural population	x	x	x	0,0860
Krasnoyarsk territory				
Urban and rural population	0,0812	0,1021	0,0605	0,0686
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0847
Rural population	x	x	x	0,0827
Taimyr (Dolgano-Nenets) autonomous district	all population was interviewed by enumeration form D			
Evenk autonomous district	all population was interviewed by enumeration form D			
Irkutsk region				
Urban and rural population	0,0859	0,1098	0,0659	0,0700
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0776
Rural population	x	x	x	0,0810
Ust-Ordyn Buryat autonomous district	all population was interviewed by enumeration form D			
Kemerovo region				
Urban and rural population	0,1043	0,1391	0,0871	0,0826
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0898
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1121
Novosibirsk region				
Urban and rural population	0,0963	0,1132	0,0568	0,0817
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0916
Rural population	x	x	x	0,0686
Omsk region				
Urban and rural population	0,1121	0,1341	0,0731	0,0950
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0988
Rural population	x	x	x	0,0926
Tomsk region				
Urban and rural population	0,1039	0,1073	0,0918	0,0825
Urban population	x	x	x	0,1021
Rural population	x	x	x	0,0924
Chita region				
Urban and rural population	0,1076	0,1295	0,0730	0,0770
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0966
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1222

	Table 5.5	Table 5.6	Table 5.7	Table 6.1
Aginsky Buryat autonomous district	all population was interviewed by enumeration form D			
<b>The Far East Federal District</b>				
Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)				
Urban and rural population	0,1077	0,1378	0,0761	0,1146
Urban population	x	x	x	0,1668
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1495
Primorie territory				
Urban and rural population	0,0875	0,0925	0,0641	0,0574
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0647
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1087
Khabarovsk territory				
Urban and rural population	0,0950	0,1048	0,0525	0,0639
Urban population	x	x	x	0,0740
Rural population	x	x	x	0,0887
Amur region				
Urban and rural population	0,1372	0,1418	0,0809	0,0832
Urban population	x	x	x	0,1039
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1352
Kamchatka region	all population was interviewed by enumeration form D			
Koryak autonomous district	all population was interviewed by enumeration form D			
Magadan region	all population was interviewed by enumeration form D			
Sakhalin region				
Urban and rural population	0,1456	0,1294	0,0748	0,1200
Urban population	x	x	x	0,1292
Rural population	x	x	x	0,1896
Jewish autonomous region	all population was interviewed by enumeration form D			
Chukotka autonomous district	all population was interviewed by enumeration form D			