

Original survey information, *Russia 2004*

Generic information	
Name of survey	Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey-Higher School of Economics (RLMS-HSE) - <i>Российский мониторинг экономического положения и здоровья населения (HIV ВШЭ)</i> .
Responsible institution	National Research University Higher School of Economics and ZAO "Demoscope" together with Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and the Institute of Sociology RAS.
Main objective	Monitor the effects of Russian reforms on the health and economic welfare of households and individuals in the Russian Federation. These effects are measured by a variety of means: detailed monitoring of individuals' health status and dietary intake, precise measurement of household-level expenditures and service utilization, and collection of relevant community-level data, including region-specific prices and community infrastructure data.
Structure of data source	Panel household survey data.
Frequency	Annual.
Survey year / Wave	Round XIII (Wave 13).
Coverage	Residential addresses in the whole Russian territory, excluding military, penal, and other institutionalized populations.
Sampling	
Sampling procedure	Multi-stage probability sample, 38 strata based largely on geographical factors and level of urbanization but also based on ethnicity where there was salient variability in which 1850 raions were allocated (three very large population units were selected with certainty: Moscow city, Moscow Oblast, and St. Petersburg city constituted self-representing (SR) strata, the remaining non-self-representing raions (NSR) were allocated to 35 equal-sized strata). One raion has been selected from each NSR stratum using the method "probability proportional to size" (PPS). The selection of second-stage units (SSUs) differs depending on whether the population is urban (located in cities and "villages of the city type," known as "PGTs") or rural (located in villages). The sample frame has been essentially based on dwellings in <u>urban areas and households in rural areas</u> .
Sample size	Target sample size was set at 4,000, the number of households drawn into the sample was inflated to 4,718 to allow for a non-response rate of approximately 15%. Data have observations on 10,670 adults and 1,981 children for 4,715 households.
Collection	
Collection period	September 2004 - December 2004.
Collection mode	Face-to-face interviews.
Description of instruments	Interviews were carried out on the basis of the following tools: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Household questionnaire</i>: family information, living conditions, farming and animal husbandry, expenditures, income, interviewer's remarks. - <i>Adult questionnaire</i>: migration, work, medical services, health evaluation, section for women only, diet, medical measurements, interviewer's remarks. - <i>Child questionnaire</i>: care of children, medical services, health evaluation, diet, medical measurements, interviewer's remarks. - <i>Community-level questionnaire</i>: administered to key informants in all villages in sampled rural areas and in all districts in sampled urban areas: demographic characteristics, types of housing available, transportation and communications, health care facilities, public dining, employment opportunities, municipal services, food prices.
Definitions	
Household	Defined as a group of people who live together in a given domicile, and who share common income and expenditures. Households are also defined to include unmarried children, 18 years of age or younger, who are temporarily residing outside the domicile at the time of the survey.
Household head	The head of household is assigned according to the following demographic hierarchy: (1) the oldest working-aged male in the household, (2) if no working-aged males, then the oldest working-age female, (3) if no working-age females, then the youngest retirement-age male, (4) if no retirement-age males, then the youngest retirement-age female, and finally (5) if no retirement-age females, then the oldest child. <i>Note</i> : LIS uses as head the family member who answered the household questionnaire, defined as the one who has the best knowledge of the affairs and concerns of the family and of its present income and expenditures.
Data quality aspects	
Non-response error	The response rate in the survey of households in the sample of dwelling units was 54.3%. The response rate for individuals within interviewed households exceeded 97%; thus the response rate for all individuals within sampled dwellings units was most likely just slightly lower than the corresponding figure for dwelling units.
Item non-response / imputation	Imputation carried out for household-level income and expenditure derived variables. <i>Note</i> : LIS did not take the imputations into account except for agricultural home-production.
Weighting	RLMS data sets contain post-stratification weights - weights that adjust not only for design factors but also for deviations from the census characteristics. For households, post-stratification weights fit data to the known distribution of household size and location of residence (urban or rural). For individuals, weights fit data to the multivariate distribution of location, age, and gender. Starting with Round 13, the 2002 census results have been used for calculating the post-stratification weights.
Labour market information	
Eligibility	Individuals aged 14 or older.
Employment	Employment information can be extracted from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Self-reported main activity status; (2) Current situation at work; (3) Some other questions on job search. Job characteristics for main and second job are available for individuals who are currently working or are on (paid or unpaid) leave.
Income	
Reference period	Last 30 days for all incomes. Information on agricultural production was collected about the last 12 months. <i>Note</i> : LIS used the farming income as calculated by the data provider based on the quantities produced (and sold or consumed) in the last 12 months, rather than the income received in the last 30 days as reported by the respondents.
Unit of time	Monthly amounts.
Unit of collection	Labour income, pensions and unemployment benefits are collected at the individual level (for adults only); all other incomes are collected at the household level.
Taxes and contributions	Incomes are collected net of taxes and contributions; taxes and contributions not asked.
Restrictions	-
Additional remarks	
Additional remarks	-

Sources: <http://www.cpc.unc.edu/projects/rlms-hse>