



gesis

Leibniz Institute
for the Social Sciences

TECHNICAL *Reports*

2010|17

European *Values* Study 

EVS 2008 Method Report Country Report - Russian Federation

Documentation of the full data release 30/11/10

Related to the national dataset

Archive-Study-No. ZA4777, doi:10.4232/1.10170

*European Values Study and
GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences*

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork of the 2008 European Values Study (EVS) was financially supported by universities and research institutes, national science foundations, charitable trusts and foundations, companies and church organizations in the EVS member countries.

A major sponsor of the surveys in several Central and Eastern European countries was Renovabis.



Renovabis - Solidarity initiative of the German Catholics with the people in Central and Eastern Europe: Project No. MOE016847 <http://www.renovabis.de/>.

An overview of all national sponsors of the 2008 survey is provided in the "EVS 2008 Method Report" in section funding agency/sponsor, the "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations", and on the website of the European Values Study <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/sponsoring.html>.

The project would not have been possible without the National Program Directors in the EVS member countries and their local teams.

Gallup Europe developed a special questionnaire translation system WebTrans, which appeared to be very valuable and enhanced the quality of the project.

Special thanks also go to the teams at Tilburg University, CEPS/INSTEAD Luxembourg, and GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences Cologne.

Contents

Introduction	3
1 European Values Study	4
1.1 EVS 1981-2008: Participating countries	5
1.2 EVS 2008.....	6
1.3 Overview of data and documentation of EVS 2008	7
1.4 Access to data and documentation	8
1.5 Bibliographic Citation	9
2 Country Report Russian Federation	10
Study Description	
Other documentation	

List of Tables and Figures

Table 1: Participating countries in EVS 1981-2008.....	5
Figure 2: Overview of available data and documentation.....	7

Introduction

The present paper is an excerpt from the "EVS 2008 Method Report" on the Integrated Dataset published in volume 17 of series GESIS-Technical Reports in December 2010.

The EVS 2008 Method Report provides standardised information on the survey implementation and fieldwork procedures in the EVS member countries. Metadata includes all information given in the methodological questionnaires completed by each national team or the fieldwork organization.

After the EVS reviewed the fieldwork information it was archived in a database designed by the GESIS Data Archive. The outcome of the database was reviewed by the national teams and/or fieldwork organization before making them publicly available.

The structure of the database corresponds to DDI/XML V.2 standards and ensures different output formats. This allows users to choose between several approaches to the standardized information: the "EVS 2008 Method Report" on the Integrated Dataset (PDF), a HTML surface that offers an extended Study Description, and the GESIS retrieval and analysis systems Online Study Catalogue ZACAT and Data Catalogue.

The Method Report consists of three sections providing metadata on the Integrated Dataset and the 47 national datasets:

Section one provides brief information on the EVS including an overview of all data and documentation available for EVS 2008 and refers to an easy way to get data access.

The study description of the Integrated Dataset in section two contains more general information and summarized country-specific information on study scope, principal investigator, funding agency, data depositor, data access and version, etc.

The third section includes the current country report on the national dataset providing comprehensive country-specific information on sampling procedure, mode of data collection, fieldwork procedure, and additional country-specific information on harmonized variables (electoral systems, political parties, education, occupation, and region).

1 European Values Study

Where is Europe heading? This is one of the main questions of the European Values Study (EVS) – the most comprehensive research project on human values in Europe. The EVS is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on how Europeans think about family, work, religion, politics and society. Repeated every nine years in an increasing number of countries, the survey provides insights into the ideas, beliefs, preferences, attitudes, values, and opinions of citizens all over Europe.

The research program was initiated by the European Value System Study Group (EVSSG) in the late 1970s and has emerged as a well-established network of social and political scientists aiming at high standards in data creation and processing. The data is being intensively used in social science research and teaching. It may also be of interest to policymakers, politicians, journalists, and others interested in getting to know and understand the societies which they are part of.

Four waves of surveys were executed from 1981 to 2008. These surveys explore value differences, similarities, and value changes. Representative national samples were drawn from the population of citizens over 18 years of age and face-to-face interviews were carried out. Standardized questionnaires with comparable questions across waves were then administered.

- The first wave was conducted in 1981, when citizens of the European Member States of that time were interviewed. The national datasets were combined into an international dataset including a total of 16 countries.
- The second wave was launched in 1990 to explore the dynamics of value change. It covered almost the same themes as the first wave. Surveys were carried out in 29 European, as well as other countries.
- The wave in 1999/2000 was administered in 33 countries. Several new issues, such as questions on solidarity, social capital, democracy, and work ethics were added to the questionnaire of this wave.
- The fourth wave was carried out in 2008 and included a total of 47 European countries/regions. Again, the questions in this wave are highly comparable across waves and across countries. In addition, this wave has a strong focus on region, both within and across countries.

1.1 EVS 1981–2008: Participating countries

Specific information on country surveys and integrated data of single waves is available at the [GESIS Data Catalogue](#). The Study Descriptions include notes about Version History & Errata along with the information on the origin and context of the data.

Table 1: Participating countries in European Values Study 1981–2008

Country/Region	1981	1990	1999	2008
USA	1982	1990		
Canada	1982	1990		
Belgium	1981	1990	1999	2009
Denmark	1981	1990	1999	2008
France	1981	1990	1999	2008
Germany*	1981	1990	1999	2008/2009
Great Britain	1981	1990	1999	2009/2010
Iceland	1984	1990	1999	2009/2010
Ireland	1981	1990	2000	2008
Italy	1981	1990	1999	2009
Malta	1984	1991	1999	2008
Netherlands	1981	1990	1999	2008
Northern Ireland	1981	1990	1999	2008
Spain	1981	1990	1999	2008
Sweden	1982	1990	2000	2009/2010
Norway	1982	1990		2008
Austria		1990	1999	2008
Bulgaria		1991	1999	2008
Czech Republic		1991	1999	2008
Estonia		1990	1999	2008
Finland		1990	2000	2009
Hungary		1991	1999	2008/2009
Latvia		1990	1999	2008
Lithuania		1990	1999	2008
Poland		1990	1999	2008
Portugal		1990	1999	2008
Romania		1993	1999	2008
Slovak Republic		1991	1999	2008
Slovenia		1992	1999	2008
Belarus			2000	2008
Croatia			1999	2008
Greece			1999	2008
Luxembourg			1999	2008
Russian Federation			1999	2008
Turkey			1999	2008/2009
Ukraine			2001	2008
Albania				2008
Armenia				2008
Azerbaijan				2008
Bosnia and Herzegovina				2008
Cyprus				2008
Northern Cyprus				2008
Georgia				2008
Kosovo				2008
Macedonia, Republic of				2008
Moldova, Republic of				2008
Montenegro, Republic of				2008
Serbia				2008
Switzerland				2008

*1981 only West-Germany

1.2 EVS 2008

The fourth wave has a persistent focus on a broad range of values. Questions with respect to family, work, religious, political and societal values are highly comparable with those in earlier waves (1981, 1990 and 1999/2000). This longitudinal scope of the study makes it possible to study trends in time. EVS draws random probability samples with a net sample size 1500 which again differs in countries regarding their population size. Usually citizens were interviewed personally (face-to-face).

The EVS 2008 has an increasing international and regional coverage. It covers almost all countries of Europe. In total, the fieldwork is administered in 47 countries/regions:

Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Cyprus (North), Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Great-Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Montenegro, The Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine.

The full data release (Version 2.0.0, 2010-11-30) includes data and documentation of all participating countries/regions in EVS 2008.

Large efforts were taken to guarantee high scientific standards in developing and translating the Master Questionnaire and the field questionnaires, high quality fieldwork, and standardized data processing and documentation.

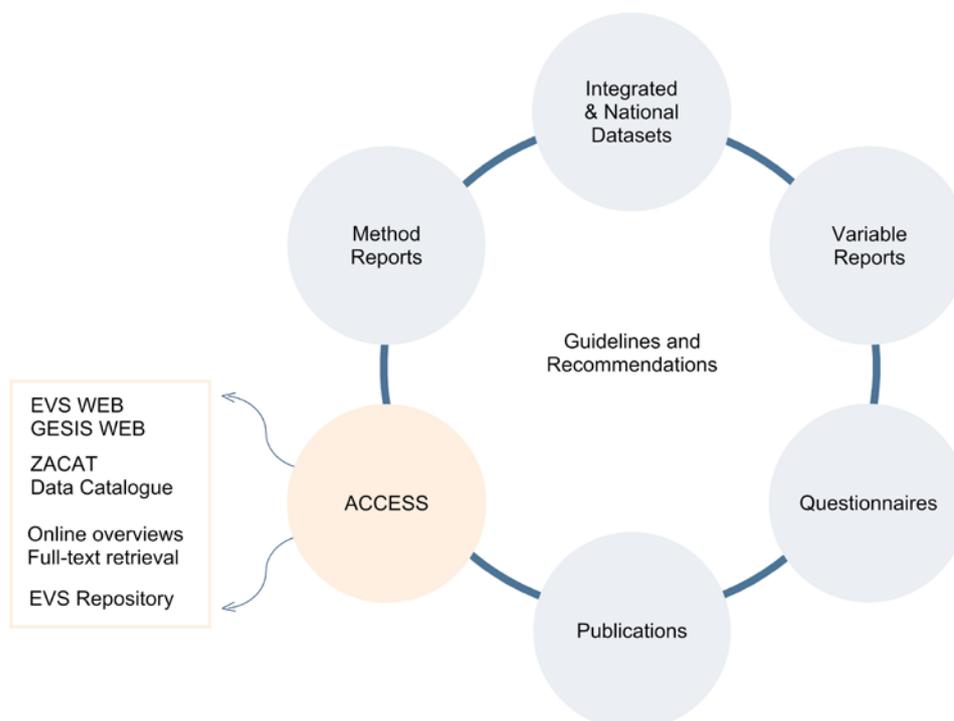
A set of guidelines and recommendations was set up and the whole process of data creation and processing was guided and monitored by the EVS advisory groups.

For more information, see the report "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations" provided on EVS website and additionally via GESIS Online Study Catalogue - ZACAT and Data Catalogue.

1.3 Overview of data and documentation of EVS 2008

The documentation created for the fourth EVS wave includes both the guidelines and standards developed to produce comparable data and detailed information on peculiarities of the national datasets on study and variable level.

Figure 1: Overview of available data and documentation



Data

Beside the Integrated Dataset the national datasets, including additional country-specific variables, are provided through ZACAT for national rather than multinational use.

Reports

Standards and recommendations designed by the EVS advisory groups for all countries are compiled in the report "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations". The information is mainly related to the questionnaire development and translation process, fieldwork, and data processing.

The "EVS 2008 Method Report" includes both summarized information on the Integrated Dataset and country reports with country-specific information on the origin of the national datasets. It is based on the methodological questionnaires submitted by all EVS member countries.

The English variable documentation on the Integrated Dataset and the bilingual variable report on each national dataset are available as "EVS 2008 - Variable Reports".

Questionnaires

The English Master Questionnaire and the field questionnaires in all languages fielded in participating countries are downloadable.

Publications

The EVS repository is an easy way to find relevant publications based on EVS data. Moreover, it contains enhanced publications with direct links to the dataset, variables, and syntax codes of the concepts used.

1.4 Access to data and documentation

The data and documentation of the four EVS waves is publicly available at the EVS and GESIS websites.

General study information

The EVS website (<http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>) covers information on the origin of the project, and the master questionnaires as well as field questionnaires in different language versions. Additionally, method reports and original language variable reports of integrated and/or national datasets are offered for the third and fourth EVS wave.

Data and documentation

ZACAT - GESIS Online Study Catalogue provides data of all EVS waves for retrieval purposes, data exploration and free download. It supports full access to datasets and documentation and assists users in identifying trend variables of all four waves. Furthermore, ZACAT enables comparisons of original questions in survey languages of the third and fourth wave.

Version History & Errata

GESIS Data Catalogue provides an overview on version history and errata. It contains study descriptions for all EVS datasets with information about updates, errors, and error corrections.

Online study and variable information

Online study description and variable overview offer comprehensive metadata on the EVS datasets and variables.

The **extended study description** of the EVS 2008 provides country-specific information on the origin and outcomes of the national surveys.

The **variable overview** is available for the four EVS waves 1981- 2008. It allows identification of country-specific deviations in the question wording within and across the waves.

Full-text retrieval

Qbase-retrieval system is a facility for word/phrase searches in EVS text documents.

Method report retrieval supports full-text searches in EVS 2008 guidelines and method reports of both integrated and national datasets.

Question text retrieval serves for full-text searches in the Master Questionnaire and variable reports of integrated datasets of all EVS waves 1981-2008 and in bilingual variable reports of national datasets.

Publication

EVS Repository contains publications based on the data of the EVS. These publications are mostly enhanced with direct links to datasets, variables, and syntax codes of concepts used. The EVS Repository can be found at <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications/>.

Secondary education

In cooperation with Fontys University of Applied Sciences Netherlands, a special EVS website for educational use has been established (<http://www.atlasofeuropeanvalues.eu/>). By means of maps, teachers and pupils can make assignments and gain a better understanding of European values.

The Atlas of European Values

Published in 2005, the Atlas of European Values unlocks the results of the EVS project for the general public. It presents values, beliefs, attitudes, and opinions through graphs, charts, and maps (<http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/evsatlas.html>).

1.5 Bibliographic Citation

Publications based on EVS data should acknowledge this by means of bibliographic citations. To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in the footnotes or in the reference section of publications.

How to cite the data:

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Russian Federation. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4777 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30), [doi:10.4232/1.10170](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.10170).

The country report is an excerpt from the EVS 2008 Method Report on Integrated Dataset published in volume 17 of series GESIS-Technical Reports. This paper should be cited as the following publication:

EVS, GESIS (2010): EVS 2008 Method Report. GESIS-Technical Reports 2010/17. Retrieved from <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>.

In addition to data files a study comprises further data depositor's original documents and materials processed by the Data Archive: for example code sheets, questionnaires or reports. It is recommended to acknowledge respective documents from the archive holdings in publications by means of bibliographic citations including Archive-Study-No.

Disclaimer

EVS, GESIS, and the producers bear no responsibility for the uses of the EVS data, or for interpretations or inferences based on these uses. EVS, GESIS, and the producers accept no liability for indirect, consequential or incidental damages or losses arising from use of the data collection, or from the unavailability of, or break in access to the service for whatever reason.

**Country Report
Russian Federation**

Study Description

EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - RUSSIAN FEDERATION

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

STUDY NO.

ZA4777

VERSION

Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10170 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10170>)

ALTERNATIVE TITLE

EVS 2008

STUDY COLLECTION: TITLE

European Values Study

STUDY COLLECTION: DESCRIPTION

The EVS is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on basic human values conducted in 1981 (16 countries), 1990 (29 countries), 1999/2000 (33 countries), and 2008 in 47 countries/regions.

AUTHORING ENTITY

European Values Study at Tilburg University

PROGRAM DIRECTOR

Dr. Elena Bashkirova (Program director)

Bashkirova & Partners

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

European Values Study (EVS) Foundation, Department of Sociology, Tilburg University

Renovabis

DATA DEPOSITOR

Bashkirova and partners

DATA DISTRIBUTOR

GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Data Archive

Bachemer Str. 40, 50931 Köln, Germany; Postal address: Postfach 41 09 60, 50869 Köln, Germany

Phone: +49/(0)221/47694-0; Fax: +49/(0)221/47694-44

GESIS Web: <http://www.gesis.org/>

EVS Web: <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Russian Federation. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4777 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10170 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10170>).

II. STUDY SCOPE

TOPIC CLASSIFICATION

Moral, religious, societal, political, work, and family values of Europeans.

ABSTRACT

Study Description

Topics: 1. Perceptions of life: importance of work, family, friends and acquaintances, leisure time, politics and religion; frequency of political discussions with friends; happiness; self-assessment of own health; memberships and unpaid work (volunteering) in: social welfare services, religious or church organisations, education, or cultural activities, labour unions, political parties, local political actions, human rights, environmental or peace movement, professional associations, youth work, sports clubs, women's groups, voluntary associations concerned with health or other groups; tolerance towards minorities (people with a criminal record, of a different race, left/right wing extremists, alcohol addicts, large families, emotionally unstable people, Muslims, immigrants, AIDS sufferers, drug addicts, homosexuals, Jews, gypsies and Christians - social distance); trust in people; estimation of people's fair and helpful behaviour; internal or external control; satisfaction with life.

2. Work: reasons for people to live in need; importance of selected aspects of occupational work; employment status; general work satisfaction; freedom of decision-taking in the job; importance of work (work ethics, scale); important aspects of leisure time; attitude towards following instructions at work without criticism (obedience work); give priority to nationals over foreigners as well as men over women in jobs.

3. Religion: Individual or general clear guidelines for good and evil; religious denomination; current and former religious denomination; current frequency of church attendance and at the age of 12; importance of religious celebration at birth, marriage, and funeral; self-assessment of religiousness; churches give adequate answers to moral questions, problems of family life, spiritual needs and social problems of the country; belief in God, life after death, hell, heaven, sin and re-incarnation; personal God versus spirit or life force; own way of connecting with the divine; interest in the sacred or the supernatural; attitude towards the existence of one true religion; importance of God in one's life (10-point-scale); experience of comfort and strength from religion and belief; moments of prayer and meditation; frequency of prayers; belief in lucky charms or a talisman (10-point-scale); attitude towards the separation of church and state.

4. Family and marriage: most important criteria for a successful marriage (scale); attitude towards childcare (a child needs a home with father and mother, a woman has to have children to be fulfilled, marriage is an out-dated institution, woman as a single-parent); attitude towards marriage, children, and traditional family structure (scale); attitude towards traditional understanding of one's role of man and woman in occupation and family (scale); attitude towards: respect and love for parents, parent's responsibilities for their children and the responsibility of adult children for their parents when they are in need of long-term care; importance of educational goals; attitude towards abortion.

5. Politics and society: political interest; political participation; preference for individual freedom or social equality; self-assessment on a left-right continuum (10-point-scale); self-responsibility or governmental provision; free decision of job-taking of the unemployed or no permission to refuse a job; advantage or harmfulness of competition; liberty of firms or governmental control; equal incomes or incentives for individual efforts; attitude concerning capitalism versus government ownership; postmaterialism (scale); expectation of future development (less emphasis on money and material possessions, greater respect for authority); trust in institutions; satisfaction with democracy; assessment of the political system of the country as good or bad (10-point-scale); preferred type of political system (strong leader, expert decisions, army should rule the country, or democracy); attitude towards democracy (scale).

6. Moral attitudes (scale: claiming state benefits without entitlement, cheating on taxes, joyriding, taking soft drugs, lying, adultery, bribe money, homosexuality, abortion, divorce, euthanasia, suicide, corruption, paying cash, casual sex, avoiding fare on public transport, prostitution, experiments with human embryos, genetic manipulation of food, insemination or in-vitro fertilization and death penalty).

7. National identity: geographical group the respondent feels belonging to (town, region of country, country, Europe, the world); citizenship; national pride; fears associated with the European Union (the loss of social security and national identity, growing expenditure of the own country, the loss of power in the world for one's own country and the loss of jobs); attitude towards the enlargement of the European Union (10-point-scale); voting intentions in the next election and party preference; party that appeals most; preferred immigrant policy; opinion on terrorism; attitude towards immigrants and their customs and traditions (take jobs away, undermine a country's cultural life, make crime problems worse, strain on country's welfare system, threat to society, maintain distinct customs and traditions); feeling like a

Study Description

stranger in one's own country; too many immigrants; important aspects of national identity (being born in the country, to respect country's political institutions and laws, to have country's ancestry, to speak the national language, to have lived for a long time in the country); interest in politics in the media; give authorities information to help justice versus stick to own affairs; closeness to family, neighbourhood, the people in the region, countrymen, Europeans and mankind; concerned about the living conditions of elderly people, unemployed, immigrants and sick or disabled people.

8. Environment: attitude towards the environment (scale: readiness to give part of own income for the environment, overpopulation, disastrous consequences from human interference with nature, human ingenuity remains earth fit to live in, the balance of nature is strong enough to cope with the impacts of modern industrial nations, humans were meant to rule over the rest of nature, an ecological catastrophe is inevitable).

Demography: sex; age (year of birth); born in the country of interview; country of birth; year of immigration into the country; father and mother born in the country; country of birth of father and mother; current legal marital status; living together with the partner before marriage or before the registration of partnership; living together with a partner and living with a partner before; steady relationship; married to previous partner; living together with previous partner before marriage; end of relationship; number of children; year of birth of the first child; size and composition of household; experienced events: the death of a child, of father or mother, the divorce of a child, of the parents or of another relative; age of respondent when these events took place; age at completion of education; highest educational level attained; employment status; employed or self-employed in the last job; profession (ISCO-88) and occupational position; supervising function and span of control; size of company.

Social origin and partner: respondent's partner or spouse: partner was born in the country and partner's country of birth; highest educational level; employment status of the partner; employment or self-employment of the partner in his/her last job; partner's profession (ISCO-88) and occupational position; supervising function of the partner and span of control; unemployment and dependence on social-security of the respondent and his partner longer than three months in the last five years; scale of household income; living together with parents when the respondent was 14 years old; highest educational level of father/mother; employment status of father/mother when the respondent was 14 years old; profession of father/mother (ISCO-88) and kind of work; number of employees (size of business); supervising function and span of control of father and mother; characterization of the parents when respondent was 14 years old (scale: liked to read books, discussed politics at home with their child, liked to follow the news, had problems making ends meet, had problems replacing broken things); region the respondent lived at the age of 14, present place of residence (postal code); size of town; region.

Interviewer rating: respondent's interest in the interview.

Additionally encoded: interviewer number; date of the interview; total length of the interview; time of the interview (start hour and start minute, end hour and end minute); language in which the interview was conducted.

Additional country specific variables are included in the national datasets.

UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Individuals

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

	Was there any regional categories changed since EVS 1999?	
	Yes	X

Study Description

<input type="checkbox"/>	No		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Country having not participated to EVS 1999		

Please list the categories in the variable Region in the data set

- Please see "Other documentation" for the country specific tables.

- Moscow
- Central
- North-west
- South
- Privolzhsky
- Urals
- Siberia
- Far East

Correspondence with NUTS classification

- NUTS codes are not applicable.

KIND OF DATA

Survey data

FIELDWORK PERIOD

28-06-2008 to 26-07-2008

III. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESSING

TIME METHOD

Cross section, partly repetitive

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

441

NUMBER OF UNITS

1504

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

<input type="checkbox"/>	a. Additional country-specific questions included in the questionnaire:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	
<input type="checkbox"/>	No	X
<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Will additional country-specific variables be included in the data set deposited:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	
<input type="checkbox"/>	No	X
<input type="checkbox"/>	c. Will documentation of additional country-specific questions be deposited:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	
<input type="checkbox"/>	No	X

Study Description

FIELDWORK ORGANISATION

Bashkirova and Partners

Kolpachny lane., bld. 9a, 1st FLOOR, 101000 Moscow, Russia

LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEWS

Russian

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION

WebTrans is a questionnaire database and translation system designed by Gallup Europe.

a. WebTrans has been used fully	
WebTrans has not been used fully, but questions will be updated	
WebTrans has not been used (fully)	X
b. Translation of questionnaire items changed since EVS 1999:	
Yes	
No	X
c. If Yes, please list the question numbers:	NAP
d. Who did the translation of the questionnaire?	
The fieldwork agency	X
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
Yes	X
No	
f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	
Simple back-translation	
Iterative back-translation	X
Other types of back-translation procedure	
TRADP or equivalent	
None of these	
g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?	
Yes	
No	X
Which?	

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

Study Description

Mode(s) of administration of the data collection (tick all applicable):	
CAPI (Computer assisted)	
PAPI (Paper)	X
Any other	

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	174
Number of experienced interviewers:	153
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	21
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	174
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	37
Written EVS specific instructions:	
Yes	X
No	
Training in refusal conversion:	
Yes	X
No	
B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS	
a. Employment status of interviewers:	
Free-lance interviewers	X
Employed by the survey organization	
Other (please give details):	
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	
Per completed interview	X
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	
Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	
Other (please give details):	
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS	
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	4
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	1
Among the total, required visits in the evening:	3
D. ENHANCING THE INTERVIEWS, INCENTIVES	
a. Was any information, advance letter, brochure, leaflet used?	
Use of advance letter	No
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information	No
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?	
No incentives	
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)	
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)	
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	X
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:	
- A pack of tea or a box of sweets	

Study Description

c. Use of other types of response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, hotline):		
Yes		
No		X
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:		
E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION		
Yes		X
No		
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:		
We tell the respondent about the significance of his/her participation in the survey, and that the information is kept in confidence.		
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)		
From: 17-06-2008		
To: 18-06-2008		
Number of pretest interviews:		10

CONTROL OPERATIONS

Please note that refusals and non-contacts refer to what is considered as the final status of the sample unit.

	Interviews	Refusals	Non-contacts
Number of units selected for back-checking		548	256
Number of back-check achieved		548	256
Number of units where outcome was confirmed		548	256
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	T	P	P

CLEANING / VERIFICATION OF DATA AND QUESTIONNAIRE

A. CHECKING OF DATA		
a. Were data checked for consistency?		
Yes		X
No		
b. If yes, were the data edited?		
Yes, data corrected individually		
Yes, data corrected automatically		
Yes, data corrected both individually and automatically		X
No, no correction was done		
c. Were data corrected always according to filter instructions?		
Yes		X
No		
d. Who did the data corrections?		
The fieldwork agency		X
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		
B. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - CAPI		NAP
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?		
b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?		

Study Description

The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
C. VERIFICATOIN OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI	
a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?	
Yes	X
No	
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?	
The fieldwork agency	X
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?	100%

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sampling procedure involved the population of Russia aged 18 years and above, based on the population data of the Federal State Statistics Service, Moscow, 2006.

Selection of settlements:

We have a list of all settlements of our country, indicating the region the given settlement belongs to. Now we have to distribute our PSUs across these locations. From stratum E we choose the appropriate number, 8 for example, by a random method. With the help of Excel we assign random numbers to settlements, then rank orders by this random number and it selects the 8 uppermost (or bottommost) ones from the complete listing.

There is a different approach for large cities (Stratum A, B, C and D separately): we have to select 3 PSUs from 4 cities. In this case we use the same method: we sort our cities in random order and then select Settlement 1 for PSU1, than Settlement 2 for PSU2, and so on. After running out of available, not yet assigned settlements we go back to the beginning of our list and and continue.

For example:

\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$6	\$7	\$8	...
PSU1	PSU2	PSU3	PSU1	PSU2	PSU3	PSU1	PSU2	...

Having completed this procedure we will have a list of settlements with the number of PSUs assigned to them - now we have to translate these PSUs into starting points. With the help of Excel we sort our cities in random order and then we choose Settlement1 for PSU1, then Settlement2 for PSU2, and so on. After running out of available, not yet assigned settlements we go back to the beginning of our list and continue.

Selection of starting points:

With the help of our database and searching option in it we will choose random numbered addresses from the selected settlements.

For more elaborate information and tables concerning the sampling units see "Other documentation".

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Study Description

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	4239
B. Refusal by respondent:	518
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	760
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	1051
E. Language barrier:	31
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	150
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	163
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	6
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	16
J. Address not traceable:	0
K. Other ineligible address:	30
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	7
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1504
X. Number of units not accounted for (A-[sum of B to M,Y,Z]): if all sample units are accounted for, X will=0:	3

Did your sample have a panel component (either from the earlier EVS-survey or otherwise)?

Please specify:

- No panel component

REPRESENTATIVITY

	Country level	Regional level
Age * Gender	X	X
Educational distribution	X	X
Degree of urbanisation	X	X
Gender * Age * Education		
... (any other than the above mentioned-see Appendix A; please specify)	- urbanisation * age * gender	

- Please see "Other documentation" for the country specific tables.

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	
No	X
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	NAP
c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)	
Number of inhabitants over 18 year in your country at the time of interviewing (ideally number of residential people that are not institutionalised = sample frame):	114 420 280
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	see table below

Study Description

The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:

see table below

Population size

	Strata A	Strata B	Strata C	Strata D	Strata E	Total
Moscow	10425,1	0	0	0	0	10425,1
Central	0,0	2975,2	7182,8	9416,9	7356,4	26931,2
North-west	4580,6	0,0	2999,8	3614,4	2433,5	13628,3
South	1054,9	1702,1	5531,0	4712,0	9790,3	22790,3
Privolzhsky	4569,2	5336,0	4396,3	7121,8	9087,9	30511,2
Urals	2401,4	542,5	2886,9	3884,6	2528,9	12244,2
Siberia	2535,8	3185,7	3368,4	4827,0	5759,3	19676,3
Far East	0,0	1161,7	1622,0	2070,8	1692,4	6547,0
Total	25567,0	14903,152	27987,185	35647,504	38648,7	142753,525

Actual number of interviewed respondent

	Strata A	Strata B	Strata C	Strata D	Strata E	Total
Moscow	110	0	0	0	0	110
Central	0	31	90	84	77	282
North-west	48	0	32	38	26	144
South	11	19	59	51	103	243
Privolzhsky	48	56	46	75	95	320
Urals	25	6	30	41	27	129
Siberia	30	30	35	51	61	207
Far East	12	0	17	22	18	69
Total	284	142	309	362	407	1504

Weighting Variables

Weight: gender by age

The variable "weight" was computed by the EVS for all national datasets on the basis of information and population statistics provided by the EVS countries. The weight is constructed on the basis of gender and age categories (-24; 25-34; ... ; 65-74; 75 and over). Value '0' implies that year of birth information was missing in the data.

The weight adjusts the socio-structural characteristic in the samples to the distribution of gender and age of the universe-population. In a future release, the weight variable will be developed further (also taking at least region into account). The current weight variable should be used with caution. Especially when the weights are "big", say outside the 0.50-2.00 range.

For some national datasets (AT HR FR KOS RO SK SE CH) country specific original weight variables are provided additionally as delivered by the countries. For country-specific information, see Country Reports on national datasets.

IV. DATA ACCESS

USAGE REGULATIONS

Data and documents are released for academic research and teaching - Access category A.

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data are made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team was responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

Study Description

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires		
Interviewer questionnaires		
Contact forms	Yes	

CITATION REQUIREMENTS

Publications based on EVS data should acknowledge this by means of a bibliographic citations as listed under item "Bibliographic Citation". To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in the footnotes or in the reference section of publications.

How to cite the data:

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Russian Federation. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4777 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10170 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10170>).

How to cite this publication:

EVS, GESIS (2010): EVS 2008 Method Report. GESIS-Technical Reports 2010/17. Retrieved from <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>.

DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS

To provide funding agencies with essential information about the use of EVS data and to facilitate the exchange of information about the EVS, users of EVS data are required to send to bibliographic citations and/or electronic copies of each completed report, article, conference paper or thesis abstract using EVS data. These will be included in the EVS repository. For more information, see www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications.

DISCLAIMER

EVS, GESIS, and the producers bear no responsibility for the uses of the EVS data, or for interpretations or inferences based on these uses. EVS, GESIS, and the producers accept no liability for indirect, consequential or incidental damages or losses arising from use of the data collection, or from the unavailability of, or break in access to the service for whatever reason.

PUBLICATIONS

Publications using EVS data can be found in the EVS Repository. The repository is an easy way to find relevant publications in the field of value studies. Moreover, it contains enhanced publications with direct links to the dataset, variables, and syntax codes of the concepts used.

The EVS Repository can be found at www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications.

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

1. National education variable ENG
2. Incomplete primary education, never went to school
3. Primary education (4 years)
4. General secondary education (7-9 years)
5. General secondary education plus professional courses (PTU, FZU, RU without complete secondary education)
6. Complete secondary education and SPTU (10-11 years)
7. Special secondary education (vocational secondary school, specialized school, college)
8. Incomplete higher education (not less than 3 years)
9. Higher education (NOTE: THOSE WHO GOT HIGHER EDUCATION BEFORE 1991 BECAME SPECIALISTS item 8.2)

Study Description

10. Bachelor's degree (4 years)
11. Specialist diploma (5 years)
12. Masters' degree (6 years)
13. Candidate of Science
14. Doctoral program

Description of educational system:

Contemporary Educational System in Russia is classified through specialization levels. The following training levels to be distinguished:

"Preschool training" is not compulsory and officially not to be considered a form of education, though preschool day-care services are included into the System of the Russian Ministry of Education

"Elementary Education" - 4 years of training (in past Soviet time - 3 years)

"General secondary education" - 9 years of school (elementary education inclusive). Before that period had had the length of 7 and 8 years

"Complete secondary education" has been compulsory in Russia since the year of 2004. It foresees 11 years of school. It splits into complete secondary education and the special secondary education including professional elementary level training.

"Special secondary education" provides an enhanced professional training without higher education. Training period is 3 years (after finishing secondary education period)

"Higher education" - until recently it included three degrees: Bachelor's degree (4 years), a Specialist diploma (5 years) and Masters' degree (6 years). A specialist level was the only form for higher education in the former USSR. For this reason it is the most common in today Russia.

The National Educational System shall be recorded into the classification of educational standards EVS based on ISCED-97 level system.

Please indicate the correspondence between the national educational categories and ISCED standard classification.

National education variable ENG (ISCED-97 level)

1. Incomplete primary education, never went to school (0)
 2. Primary education (4 years) (1)
 3. General secondary education (7-9 years) (2A)
 4. General secondary education plus professional courses (PTU, FZU, RU without complete secondary education) (2C)
 5. Complete secondary education and SPTU (10-11 years) (3A)
 6. Special secondary education (vocational secondary school, specialized school, college) 3B
 7. Incomplete higher education (not less than 3 years) (5)
- Higher education (NOTE: THOSE WHO GOT HIGHER EDUCATION BEFORE 1991 BECAME SPECIALISTS item 8.2)
8. Bachelor's degree (4 years) (5A)

Study Description

- 9. Specialist diploma (5 years) (5A)
- 10. Masters' degree (6 years) (5A)
- 11. Candidate of science (6)
- 12. Doctoral program (6)

OCCUPATION

Occupation should be measured by ISCO88 as supplied; please specify any deviations:

- No deviations

POLITICAL PARTIES

Please give a short description of each political party in the data set.

United Russia

This party was created in the year 2000 from election movements "Unity", "Motherland", "All Russia" and several others. It is often called "party of power" in Russia. It has the majority in the Russian State Duma and in most legislative assemblies of Russian federal subjects. Party's ideology combines both social and liberal ideas with patriotic values.

Fair Russia

This party was created in the year 2006 from three parties "Homeland", "Pensioners' party" and "Russian party of life". At the beginning it positioned itself as loyal towards authorities, and many officials joined it. Party has seats in many regional legislative assemblies but it got the majority only in one of it. At the end of 2007 party began to position itself as social democratic and even socialist one.

Communist Party of Russian Federation (CPRF)

This party positions itself as heir of the governing party of the Soviet Union - the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). It combines communist ideas with social democratic elements. The party's electorate are mainly old people (average age of its members is over 50). It has seats in many regional legislative assemblies. Regarding authorities it positions itself as opposed.

Liberal Democratic Party of Russia (LDPR)

This party is created in the year 1990 and since that time it actively takes part in political life of the country. Party holds on its leader Vladimir Zhirinovskiy. Its ideology includes liberal, national chauvinistic and socialist ideas. It has seats in several regional legislative assemblies and in Russian State Duma.

Russian democratic party "Yabloko"

This party was created in the year 1993. It positioned itself as liberal party of intelligentsia but its manifesto has some social democratic elements. In the years 1993, 1995 and 1999 it got seats in Russian State Duma but on 2003 elections it lost and can't recover from it till now.

The Union of Right Forces (SPS)

This party was created in the year 1999 by union of some liberal parties and movements. It positioned itself as classical liberal party standing for further democratic development of the country. However during 2007 election campaign it used left slogans.

Agrarian Party of Russia (APR)

It is so to say CPRF subsidiary for village electors. It has left ideology. Nowadays it is poorly presented in regional parliaments.

Study Description

Patriots of Russia

This is left patriotic party, broke off from CPRF. It has almost no seats in regional legislative assemblies.

Civil Force

This party was created in the year 2007. Positions itself as liberal party. It has small influence and is not represented in regional legislative assemblies.

Democratic Party of Russia (DPR)

This party was created in the year 1990. However it didn't take part in political life a long time. It has small influence, positions itself as liberal party.

Social Justice Party

This party was created on base of movement "Spiritual heritage". Their manifesto combines Christian democratic, traditional and socialist elements. It has small influence and no seats in regional legislative assemblies

Please indicate the position of political parties in relation to each other on a 10 point left-right scale:

1. Communist Party of Russian Federation
2. Agrarian Party of Russia
3. Patriots of Russia
4. Fair Russia
5. Yabloko, Social Justice Party
- 6.
7. United Russia
8. The Union of Right Forces
9. Democratic Party of Russia
10. Civil Force
11. LDPR

Please indicate the party size for each political party, by providing each party's share of the vote in the last national legislative election.

Study Description

1. Agrarian Party of Russia	1600234 2.30 %
2. Civil Force	733604 1.05 %
3. Democratic Party of Russia»	89780 0.13 %
4. Communist Party of Russian Federation	8046886 11.57 %
5. The Union of Right Forces	669444 0.96 %
6. Social Justice Party	154083 0.22 %
7. Liberal Democratic Party of Russia (LDPR)	5660823 8.14 %
8. Fair Russia	5383639 7.74 %
9. Patriots of Russia	615417 0.89 %
10. United Russia	44714241 64.30 %
11. Russian democratic party "Yabloko"	1108985 1.59 %

(Official information provided with the Central election commission of Russia)

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 02-12-2007

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Please indicate the number of votes registered in the national elections.

- Only one single vote registered

Description of the electoral system with details and precision:

Election to the Lower House of the Russian Federal Parliament (The State Duma of the Federal Assembly of Russia) is made through one round only according to a proportionate election system. To elections participation are allowed political parties, having been registered in more than a half of total number of the Russian Federation constituent entities, also the parties at least 50 000 members strong. The parties, having votes of at least 7% of electorate, shall pass in through to the State Duma.

Other documentation : Russia

Geographic units

Central Federal District		
	Central Federal District	
		Belgorodskaya oblast
		Bryanskaya oblast
		Vladimirskaaya oblast
		Voronezhskaya oblast
		Ivanovskaya oblast
		Kaluzhskaya oblast
		Kostromskaya oblast
		Kurskaya oblast
		Lipetskaya oblast
		Moscow
		Moscowskaya oblast
		Orlovskaya oblast
		Ryazanskaya oblast
		Smolenskaya oblast
		Tambovskaya oblast
		Tverskaya oblast
		Tul'skaya oblast
		Yaroslavskaaya oblast
North West federal district		
	North West federal district	
		Republic of Kareliya
		Republic of Komi
		Arkhangelskaya oblast
		Vologodskaya oblast
		Kaliningradskaya oblast
		Leningradskaya oblast
		Murmanskaya oblast
		Novgorodskaya oblast
		Pskovskaya oblast
		St. Petersburg
		Nenetsky autonomous okrug
South Federal district		
	South Federal district	

		Republic of Adygeya
		Republic of Dagestan
		Republic of Ingushetiya
		Republic of Kabardino-Balkariya
		Republic of Kalmykiya
		Republic of Karachaevo-Cherkessia
		Republic of North Ossetia
		Chechen Republic
		Krasnodarsky krai
		Stavropolsky krai
		Astrakhanskaya oblast
		Volgogradskaya oblast
		Rostovskaya oblast
Privolzhsky federal district		
	Privolzhsky federal district	
		Republic of Bashkortostan
		Republic of Mary-El
		Republic of Mordoviya
		Republic of Tatarstan
		Republic of Udmurtiya
		Republic of Chuvashiya
		Permsky krai
		Kirovskaya oblast
		Nizhegorodskaya oblast
		Orenburgskaya oblast
		Penzenskaya oblast
		Samarskaya oblast
		Saratovskaya oblast
		Ulyanovskaya oblast
Urals federal district		
	Urals federal district	
		Sverdlovskaya oblast
		Kurganskaya oblast
		Tyumenskaya oblast
		Chelyabinskaya oblast
		Yamalo-Nenetsky autonomous okrug
		Khanty-Mansiysky autonomous okrug
Siberian federal district		
	Siberian federal district	
		Altai Republic
		Republic of Khakassia
		Republic of Buryatia
		Tuva Republic

		Altai krai
		Krasnoyarsky krai
		Irkutskaya oblast
		Kemerovskaya oblast
		Novosibirskaya oblast
		Omskaya oblast
		Tomskaya oblast
		Chitinskaya oblast
		Aginsky Buryatsky autonomous okrug
Far East federal district		
	Far East federal district	
		Kamchatsky krai
		Primorsky krai
		Khabarovsky krai
		Amur oblast
		Magadanskaya oblast
		Sakhalinskaya oblast
		Yakutia
		Chukotsky autonomous okrug
		Evreyskaya autonomous okrug

Sampling procedure

1. NUMBER OF PSUs planned:	168	
2. STRATIFICATION CRITERIA		
2.a. REGIONS	Code (according to nomenclature)	Name of region
	1	The Central federal district
	2	The North West district
	3	The Southern federal district
	4	The Privolzhsky federal district
	5	The Urals federal district
	6	The Siberian federal district
	7	The Far East federal district
2.b. URBANISATION CATEGORIES	Code (as it will appear in the datafile)	Category
	A	Urban settlement with population more than 1 million
	B	Urban settlement with population between 500.000 and 1 million
	C	Urban settlement with population between 100.000 and 500.000
	D	Urban settlement with population below

		100.000
	E	Rural settlement
3. BASE OF POPULATION FIGURES:	[] 18 years old resident population	
4. SOURCE OF POPULATION FIGURES, WITH REFERENCE YEAR:	Federal State Statistics Service, Moscow, 2006	

5. PSU ALLOCATION

a. THE SIZE OF THE POPULATION	Level: NUTS 1	Urban				Rural	Total
		A	B	C	D	E	
		Moscow	10425,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	
The Central federal district	0,0	2975,2	7182,8	9416,9	7356,4	26931,2	
The North West district	4580,6	0,0	2999,8	3614,4	2433,5	13628,3	
The Southern federal district	1054,9	1702,1	5531,0	4712,0	9790,3	22790,3	
The Privolzhsky federal district	4569,2	5336,0	4396,3	7121,8	9087,9	30511,2	
The Urals federal district	2401,4	542,5	2886,9	3884,6	2528,9	12244,2	
The Siberian federal district	2535,8	3185,7	3368,4	4827,0	5759,3	19676,3	
The Far East federal district	0,0	1161,7	1622,0	2070,8	1692,4	6547,0	
Total	25567,0	14903,152	27987,185	35647,504	38648,75	142753,525	
b. PSU ALLOC							

ACTION PLAN BY URBANIZATION LEVEL		A	B	C	D	E	Total
	Moscow	12	0	0	0	0	12
	Central	0	4	9	11	8	32
	North-west	6	0	4	4	2	16
	South	2	2	7	5	11	27
	Privolzhskiy	6	7	5	8	10	36
	Urals	3	1	4	4	2	14
	Siberia	3	4	4	6	6	23
	Far East	0	3	2	2	1	8
	Total	32	21	35	40	40	168

C. CONDUCTED INTERVIEWS		Total	%	Conducted interviews	%
	Moscow	10425,10	7,3	110	7,3
	The Central federal district	26931,20	18,9	282	18,8
	The North West district	13628,30	9,5	144	9,6
	The Southern federal district	22790,30	16,0	243	16,2
	The Privolzhsky federal district	30511,20	21,4	320	21,3
	The Urals federal district	12244,20	8,6	129	8,6
	The Siberian federal district	19676,30	13,8	207	13,8
	The Far East federal district	6547,00	4,6	69	4,6
	Total	142753,53	100,0	1504	100,0

6. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS

We have a list of all settlements of our country, indicating the region the given settlement belongs to. Now we have to distribute our PSUs across these locations. From **stratum E** we choose the appropriate number, 8 for example, by some random method.

THE ACTUAL RANDOM METHOD – COMPUTERISED OR MANUAL – USED FOR SETTLEMENT SELECTION:

With the help of Excel we assign random numbers to settlements, then rank orders by this random number and it selects the 8 uppermost (or bottommost) ones from the complete listing.

a.
SELECTION
OF
SETTLEMEN
TS

There is a different approach for large cities (Stratum A, B, C and D separately): we have to select 3 PSUs from 4 cities. In this case we use the same method: we sort our cities in random order and than select Settlement 1 for PSU1, than Settlement 2 for PSU2, and so on. After running out of available, not yet assigned settlements we go back to the beginning of our list and and continue.

For example:

S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	...
PSU 1	PSU 2	PSU 3	PSU 1	PSU 2	PSU 3	PSU 1	PSU 2	...

Having completed this procedure we will have a list of settlements with the number of PSUs assigned to them – now we have to translate these PSUs into starting points. With the help of Excel we sort our cities in random order and than we choose Settlement1 for PSU1, then Settlement2 for PSU2, and so on. After running out of available, not yet assigned settlements we go back to the beginning of our list and continue.

b. With the help of our database and searching option in it we will choose random

SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS	numbered addresses from the selected settlements
PLEASE INDICATE THE SOURCE OF ADDRESS LIST	Our database has been annually updated based on the information, coming from regions

Representativity

Age * Gender: Country level

Age	Total Male and female	Male	Female
18-29	27778641	13988196	13790445
30-39	19687586	9751626	9935960
40-49	24042425	11497256	12545169
50-59	16850418	7606915	9243503
60+	25659445	8776766	16882679
TOTAL	114018515	51620759	62397756

Age * Gender: Regional level

	Moscow		Central		North-West		South		Privolzhsky		Urals		Siberia		Far East	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
18-29	1036867	962341	2482596	2435241	1400892	1314571	2333330	2332165	2884474	2947945	1251394	1261714	2057312	2085011	757380	664466
30-39	867538	781566	1757402	1821900	929246	947150	1496519	1578820	2041155	2109253	845305	859154	1296787	1341550	479568	470269
40-49	921949	931959	2132580	2357445	1081068	1226107	1639423	1812692	2447524	2671805	978416	1071264	1532531	1696853	508765	539610
50-59	651501	778143	1605023	1987372	822508	1056501	1131794	1374167	1726117	2114748	711613	862516	1108627	1355805	404435	482388
60+	668824	1235148	1836077	3803346	789016	1642483	1370886	2420763	1810508	3602303	620912	1224877	1036414	1970235	297060	537298
TOTAL	4146679	4689157	9813678	12405304	5022730	6186812	7971952	9518607	10909778	13446054	4407640	5279525	7031671	8449454	2447208	2694031

Educational distribution: Country level

Lack of elementary education	1199990
Elementary education	9349775
Secondary education	16695335
Full secondary education (k11)	21276555
Incomplete higher education	52035773
Higher education	19009265
Postgraduate education	369134
Unmarked standard of education	1364408
Total:	121300235

Educational distribution : Regional level

	Moscow	Central	North-West	South	Privolzhsky	Urals	Siberia	Far East
Lack of elementary education	28519	235002	69964	252581	292572	89050	200244	32058
Elementary education	247546	2085200	728383	1542888	2247641	756937	1435245	305935
Secondary education	741569	3242046	1465343	2741015	3771179	1458295	2497558	778330
Full secondary education (k11)	1474874	3898593	1773241	4044455	4509723	1731757	2863509	980403
Incomplete higher education	3504275	10133935	5318534	7175980	11456312	4761921	7184975	2499841
Higher education	2636564	3639478	2088171	2631890	3521617	1380170	2277222	834153
Postgraduate education	91064	62321	47853	45363	52882	21509	36428	11714
Unmarked standard of education	401884	295925	422942	41641	67359	55020	28065	51572
Total:	9126295	23592500	11914431	18475813	25919285	10254659	16523246	5494006

Degree of urbanisation: Country level

Urban population - **85017198**

Rural population - **29001317**

Degree of urbanisation: Regional level

	Urban	Rural
Moscow	8835836	
Central	16232538	5986444
North-West	9269911	1939631
South	10331556	7159003
Privolzhsky	17341034	7014798
Urals	7758017	1929148
Siberia	11170967	4310158
Far East	3884102	1257137
	84823961	29596319

Urbanization * Age * Gender

Age	Urban population			Rural population		
	Male and female	Male	Female	Male and female	Male	Female
18-29	21518978	10744279	10774699,0	6259663,0	3243917,0	3015746,0
30-39	14753916	7243262	7510654,0	4933670,0	2508364,0	2425306,0
40-49	17797875	8306816	9491059,0	6244550,0	3190440,0	3054110,0
50-59	12947176	5727149	7220027,0	3903242,0	1879766,0	2023476,0
60+	17999253	6116187	11883066,0	7660192,0	2660579,0	4999613,0
TOTAL	85017198	38137693	46879505,0	29001317,0	13483066,0	15518251,0