Azerbaijan Survey of Living Conditions, 1995

Basic Information Document

Population and Human Resources
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Basic Information Document

1. Overview

Living Standards Measurement Study surveys have been developed by the World Bank to collect the information necessary to measure living standards and evaluate government interventions in the areas of poverty alleviation and social services.[1] The Azerbaijan Survey of Living Conditions (ASLC) applies many of the features of LSMS surveys to provide data for the World Bank Poverty Assessment.

Azerbaijan, independent since 1991, is located on the Caspian Sea and shares borders with Iran, Turkey, Armenia, Georgia and Russia. In 1995, the population was estimated to be 7.5 million and growing at 1.2 percent annually. Approximately 53 percent of the population live in urban areas with more than 2.5 million in the Greater Baku area. The country is divided administratively into 59 contiguous raions, 11 urban areas, Baku (11 administrative raions), and the Autonomous Region of Naxchivan (six raions and 3 urban areas).[2] The currency, the manat, was introduced in 1993. After high initial inflation, the value of the manat stabilized at 4,400 to the dollar from mid-1995 through first quarter 1996.

In addition to the difficulties associated with transition to a market economy and a democratic government, Azerbaijan has problems resulting from the conflict with Armenia. A cease fire was signed in mid-1994 with all of ten and part of an 11th raion in the occupied region. Approximately 700,000 people were displaced by the conflict. By late 1995 they were living throughout the country. Approximately 60,000 were living in tent camps near Sabirabat, about 300,000 were living in public buildings (schools and hospitals) or make shift dwellings, the rest were living with family or friends in the unoccupied territory. In addition, approximately 300,000 refugees from other areas of the former Soviet Union were living in Azerbaijan in 1995.

In Azerbaijan, as in many of the countries of the former Soviet Union, the Family Budget Survey conducted by the National Statistical Committee uses the samples inherited from the Union-wide surveys. Those samples were based on employment at state enterprises and believed to under-represent rural households and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). As less and less of the population is employed at state enterprises and given the significant displacement of people as a result of the conflict with Armenia, it was felt that a representative survey would require a new sample. The Azerbaijan Survey of Living Conditions is designed to be nationally

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[1] The purpose and methodology of the Living Standards Measurement Study surveys are described in several LSMS Working Papers, especially Grootaert, Christian, 1986, *Measuring and Analyzing the Level of Living in Developing Countries: An Annotated Questionnaire*, Living Standards Measurement Study Working Paper No. 24 and Grosh, Margaret E. and Juan Muñoz, 1996, *A Manual for Planning and Implementing the Living Standards Measurement Study Survey*, Living Standards Measurement Study Working Paper No. 126, World Bank.

[2] Raion is a level of government administrative similar to American counties. See Appendix E.

representative of the country, excluding the occupied area.

The survey was carried out by the Social Studies Center "SORGU" of the Institute of Sociology and Political Science in Baku, directed by Ahkmed Musayev. Supervision and technical assistance was provided by Raylynn Oliver, consultant to the World Bank, and Fatima Mamedova, local consultant. Funding was provided for the survey from the Netherlands Poverty Assessment Trust Fund and the FIASH Fund of the World Bank.

The data sets are available to anyone who wishes to use them. Procedures for obtaining the data are explained in Appendix A. The purpose of this document is to describe the data sets for potential users. It also contains a thorough description of sampling and field work procedures so analysis of the data can properly reflect those procedures.

2. Questionnaire Content

The survey includes questionnaires at both the household and population point (community) levels.[3] Both questionnaires reflect the content and methodology used in many LSMS surveys. The household questionnaire, was abridged significantly to conform to the time frame and purpose of the survey. LSMS surveys are often designed to facilitate the analysis of the impact of a broad range of government policies on households. The Poverty Assessment required an assessment of economic well-being of each household and several broad measures of employment, education, health, housing and other areas of household activity. The scope of questions asked in the ASLC was much narrower than for a standard LSMS especially in the field of economic activities. It covers all of the topics covered in most LSMS surveys but contains far fewer questions, and therefore, less detail. The household questionnaire collects information at the individual and household level on all aspects of life and activity. The population point questionnaire gathers information common to all households in the sampling unit, thus limiting the length of the household questionnaire. Information collected for the population point includes the type and quality of social services available, predominant economic activities, the distance to regional and national centers, and a price survey.

2.1 Household Questionnaire

The household questionnaire contains nine modules: demographic information, housing, education, health, economic activities, migration, consumption and expenditure, household property and agriculture. The entire questionnaire was administered to the head of the household. Interviews were generally carried out in the main room of the dwelling with other household members present. The household head was invited to consult with other household

[3] Population point is an administrative designation that can be a village, a "village of the town type" or a town. All households in the country belong to one population point. First stage sampling was based on population points and second stage sampling was based on the household lists in selected population points. The population point served as the community in the ASLC. See Appendix E for a more complete explanation of these and other terms.

members but other household members were not interviewed separately. Interviewers were instructed to collect information for all people who usually reside in the dwelling, eat together and share expenses and anyone who was in the dwelling the night before the interview.

Section 1, DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION, collects the age, sex, relation to household head, marital status of all individuals, and the ID codes of the mother, father, and spouse if any of them are members of the same household so that children and parents can be linked. Section 1B gathers information on the sharing of expenses, length and reason of absence during the last 12 months. This information allows the researcher to vary, somewhat, the definition of household.

Section 2, DWELLING, gathers information on the size and type of dwelling, expenditures on rent or mortgage and utilities, source of water, heating, lighting and telephone for the household. These variables both reflect and have an impact on the health and welfare of the household members.

Section 3, EDUCATION, gathers information for all individuals 5 years and older on years of schooling and highest degree obtained. For household members who continue to study, information is collected on meals provided at school and reasons for absences of more than four weeks from school.

Section 4, HEALTH, collects, for each individual, information on health during the last 4 weeks, person from whom care was received, place where care was administered, and whether or not preventative care was received.

Section 5A, EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME, is completed for all household members 7 years and older. Information on sector, position and renumeration for primary and additional work was collected. Part 5B gathers information on search for work, and other economic activities. Part 5C gathers information on additional sources of income for the household including the sale of food products, gifts, pensions and state allowances.

Section 6, MIGRATION, gathers information for all individuals 7 years and older on years lived at current residence, previous place of residence, reason for movement to current place, official residential status, and type of work done in previous place of residence. For households that include internally displaced persons (IDPs), Section 6B gathers information on the degree of contact with people from the place of origin and assistance currently received. Section 6C gathers information on the property that these displaced persons had before the displacement, that which they were able to bring with them and that which they lost. Section 6B and 6C represent a substantial departure from standard LSMS survey questionnaires.

Section 7, CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURES, gathers expenditures in the last month for 17 categories of expenditure in Section 7A and the amount spent, value of home production consumed, and value received as gifts for 20 categories of food products in Section 7B.

Section 8, LIST OF DURABLE GOODS, gathers information on durable goods currently owned by the household including year of acquisition and goods sold within the last 12 months by the household.

Section 9, AGRICULTURE, covers land ownership and agricultural activities, expenditures and revenues in Section 9A and the number and total value of agricultural assets including animals, vehicles and equipment in Section 9B.

2.2 Population Point Questionnaire

One population point questionnaire was completed for each sampling point.[4] Interviewers were instructed to interview as many community leaders as necessary in order to complete the questionnaire.

Section 1, DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION, asks for information on population, ethnic composition, and migration.

Section 2, INFRASTRUCTURE, collects information on roads, electricity, water, sewer, and garbage collection in the community. There are also questions on the time and expense of a trip to the capital and regional center and on telephones, TV and newspapers in the community.

Section 3, ECONOMY, collects information on major economic activities, unemployment, the closing of state enterprises and the degree of independent economic activity.

Section 4, DISPLACED PERSONS, gathers information on the presence and living conditions of Internally Displaced Persons.

Section 5, EDUCATION, collects information on the proportion of girls and boys in school and the reason for non-attendance, the condition of the schools and whether there have been improvements or deterioration in the last 5 years.

Section 6, HEALTH, collects information on health problems of adults, children, and the effectiveness of health services, the place where women most often give birth, the existence of immunization campaigns in the last five years and the availability of drugs.

Section 7, AGRICULTURE, collects information on crops, agricultural activity, conditions and prevailing wage rates in the sector.

Section 8, INSTITUTIONS, collects information on the institutions in the community and

[4] Sampling is described in Section 3 below. A population point is a group of homes, an administrative designation. A sampling point is a population point selected during sampling. Twelve interviews were conducted at each sampling point. In some cases, more than one set of 12 interviews was conducted in the same population point.

for those that do not exist in the community, the distance and time required to reach the nearest one.

Finally, for each sampling point, three observations are made on the prices of 33 common food and household items.

3. Sample

3.1 Design

The methodology that was chosen reflects the purpose of the survey. To balance a desire for a large, representative sample with the expense of a detailed survey instrument, a sample size of 2,016 households was selected. Three separate populations were covered: households in Baku, households outside of Baku and households of Displaced Persons. Within each of those populations, the sample was chosen in such a manner that each household had an equal probability of being selected. At the same time, the logistics of locating the households and conducting the interviews within a specific time frame required that the households be grouped into "work loads" of 12 households each. The size of the workload was determined by the number of interviews that could be carried out in one day by one team of three interviewers and a supervisor.

The Azerbaijan Survey of Living Conditions sample design included 408 households in the eleven raions that make up the city of Baku, 1200 households in the population outside of Baku, and 408 households among the registered Internally Displaced Persons residing throughout the country. This results in an oversampling of the Internally Displaced Persons population and an undersampling of the urban population of Baku. In order to use all data to provide nationally representative estimates, weighting factors must be applied to the data to account for the difference between the population and sample distributions. Sample weights are described in Section 5.3.

3.2 Outside of Baku

The most recent data on population came from the 1989 census, the most recent data on number of households was reported in 1994 by the National Statistical Committee. The country is divided into towns, villages of the town type, and villages. Every household is located in one of those three types of population points. A list prepared by the National Statistical Committee contains just over 4,250 of these population points.

To choose the sample outside of Baku, Baku was excluded from this list as were all the population points located in raions of the country currently occupied (Agdam, Xankendi, Xodjali, Xodjvendi, Susha, Kubatli, Zangelan, Kelbadjar, Lachin, Fizuli and Djebrali). The remainder of the country included 3453 population points.

Information on the number of households was not available for all population points, specifically, "villages of the town type" and cities did not have this information. Average household size was calculated for those points that had both population and the number of households and this number was used to impute the number of households for those population points where it was missing. Average household size was 4.25 which is smaller than expected but reflects the fact that numerator is a 1989 statistic and the denominator is from 1994.

First stage of sampling: Using the list of actual and estimated number of households for each population point, 100 workloads were spread across the population points in the following manner:

1. the sampling interval, *i*, was calculated to be the total number of households outside of Baku divided by 100,

2. the random start, *s*, was calculated by taking the integer portion of [random number * i + 1],

3. the population point containing the *s*th household, the (*s*+*i*)th household, the (*s*+2*i*)th household, etc. were then selected.

4. in the event that more than one interval landed on the same population point, multiple workloads of 12 households were surveyed in that population point. In this manner 100 workloads were distributed in 91 population points.

Second stage of sampling: In order to select the households within the selected population points, household lists maintained by the administrative office of each Selsoviet were used. Selsoviets are administrative units that cover from one to ten population points. In the population points covered by a single group of 12 households, 16 dwellings were selected--12 to be interviewed and 4 to be used as replacements if necessary. The sampling interval used was the total number of households on the list divided by 16. Each population point had been assigned a randomly generated number with which to calculate a starting point. In population points with more that one group of 12 households, 16 households were selected for each workload and the sampling interval was number of households divided by 16 multiplied by the number of workloads.

It is possible that a second household with separate finances could occupy a dwelling that was only listed once in the Selsoviet's list. If an interviewer discovered more than one family living in a single dwelling, separate questionnaires were to be filled out for both, and a household randomly selected from among the households not yet interviewed on the list for that population point was taken off the list. This replacement of households, opposed to adding households, was adopted because the schedule did not allow time for more than 12 interviews per workload.

3.3 Baku

In February of 1995, SORGU was commissioned to do a random sampling survey in Baku. At that time a list was compiled of 2000 households in Baku. The 2000 households were distributed across the 11 raions of Baku according to each raion's proportion of the total population. In each raion, the passport office lists were consulted to select the required number of addresses. In each office, the depth of each drawer full of cards was measured, the total length was divided by the number of households to be selected from that raion and cards were then pulled out at those intervals. From each card a specific address in Baku was noted.

There is one passport for each dwelling in that raion regardless of the number of separate household/family units occupied the dwelling. The passport lists are, in principle, continuously updated with information from the housing maintenance offices. However, dwellings that are used for business, unoccupied, abandoned or rented to foreigners may remain listed. Furthermore, it is not clear how new privately built housing units would be listed.

The 408 households and 92 replacements for this survey were selected by choosing a random number between 1 and 4, starting with that number and then selecting every fifth address from the existing list.

3.4 Internally Displaced Population

The National Statistical Committee prepared a listing of population and number of households of internally displaced persons by raion in July 1995. From that list, 34 workloads of 12 households each were selected from 26 raions and 11 Baku Administrative Regions using with a sampling interval and a random start similar to the method used outside of Baku. Ten workloads were selected in Baku and 24 were selected in 17 raions. As before, some raions received more than one workload.

In each raion, the administrative offices for the Ministry of Refugees was consulted to locate the internally displaced persons. Each office should have a list of internally displaced persons by households. An additional level of sampling took place to choose three places and four interviews will be conducted in each place. These places were buildings, towns, or tent camps depending on how the households were listed.

3.5 Sampling as Implemented

In the course of the field work, it was discovered that population lists are not maintained in major urban areas. In Kuba, Xachmas, Devichi, Qaxi, Sheki, Ali Bairamli, Gojai and Agdash, supervisors had to improvise. In some cases passport registration lists were used, as was done in Baku. In other cases electric users lists, gas office books and butter/meat coupon distribution lists were used in order to capture a sample that was as representative as possible.

During field work, one population point, Xandar, was not accessible due to security

concerns and its proximity to the occupied region. A second population point, Sofukent, was not accessible because of the weather. In both cases, it was not practicable to replace the population points with two other population points randomly selected from the national list. Instead, field teams were instructed to visit the nearest population point of approximately the same size to the chosen population point. The only major disruption to fieldwork occurred in Naxicevan where interviewers were shot at by terrorists, fortunately none was hurt.

4. Organization of Survey

4.1 Development of questionnaires

A questionnaire based on the Living Standards Measurement Study surveys was adapted for use in Azerbaijan. Significant reductions in the number of questions reflected the need to conduct the survey in a short period of time and the more limited scope of a poverty assessment as compared to a full-blown government policy analysis. Questionnaire development was done using the Russian language version. The finalized versions were translated into Azeri by SORGU personnel. A special version of the questionnaire with both Russian and English was prepared for use by data analysts. This version includes all variable names and the value ranges that were used for each variable in the data entry program. Questionnaires are available in electronic and paper form, see Appendix C.

4.2 Training and Field Test

All interviewers and supervisors used for the survey were experienced SORGU staff. Specific training for the Survey of Living Conditions was conducted in three stages. All interviewer candidates participated in a day long orientation seminar where the survey purpose, questionnaire content and format, and field work strategy were presented. Follow up training including mock interviews and careful review of each question was given to small groups of interviewers in several sessions. Supervisors were given individual training on the selection of households from the population point household lists, observation of interviews and questionnaire verification.

The field test was conducted in Baku and a town two hours north of Baku. The procedure for selecting households proved time-consuming but manageable. Government officials were accommodating and the households interviewed were very hospitable. During the pilot test interviews, most respondents found it impossible to answer questions on the value of the dwelling and durable goods as there was no market for those things. As a result, those questions were removed.

4.3 Organization of Field Work

Each household interview was conducted in a single session. The entire questionnaire was addressed to the household head, rather than individuals. In most cases, the entire household

was present for the interview and the household head would receive help answering questions when appropriate.

Interviews in Baku were conducted by 5 teams from November 20-December 13, 1995. Ten teams conducted the interviews in the 100 population points and in 24 groups of IDPs outside of Baku between November 23 and December 20. Population points for workloads outside of Baku, households in Baku, and raions for IDPs were selected prior to the field work. Supervisors were responsible for the random selection of households in population points outside of Baku and the places and households for interviewing Internally Displaced Persons.

4.4 Data Entry

Separate data entry programs were prepared for the household and population point questionnaires. The CLIPPER 5.0 programs were developed specifically for use in the Azerbaijan Survey of Living Conditions and featured entry screens formatted to reflect the questionnaire pages with range checks for each value. All data input was done in the central office in Baku as the questionnaires were returned from the field. Some consistency checks were made in the data entry but there was no opportunity for re-interview. This differs from the standard LSMS field methodology.

5. Using the data

The structure of the data sets reflects the sections of the questionnaire. Data from each page of the questionnaire are contained in separate files. There is a one-to-one correspondence between the unit of observation in the questionnaire and the records in the computer file. Therefore, there is a record for each member of each household in the data sets for Sections 1A, 1B and 4, for each member five years and older in the data set for Section 3 and for each member age 7 and over in Section 5. The data sets from the consumption modules (Sections 7A and 7B) contain a record for each expenditure item for each household.

Data Abstracts of the household and population point data present the survey results in several tables of cross-tabulations and sample averages. These abstracts are available from the World Bank (see Appendix C).

Two features of the data must be taken into consideration when performing any analysis:

1. Calculation of countrywide estimates and averages using all 2016 households must incorporate weighting factors to correct for the oversampling of IDP households and undersampling of households in Baku. This is described in detail below in Section 5.3.

2. The households were not selected to be representative at the raion level. In some raions, no population point was selected and in several others, only one

population point was selected. Using the data to try to estimate averages of variables for individual raions would not be valid.

Data sets have been cleaned where possible. Users that find any anomalies in the course of their analysis should notify the LSMS unit at the World Bank.

5.1 Importance of using the questionnaire

It is very important that users of the data are familiar with the questionnaires. The questionnaires contain the exact wording of the questions and the instructions to the interviewer. The interviewer was instructed to read out loud only the words written in lower case. Upper case print was for instructions to the interviewer. Sometimes the list of responses was to be read to the respondent but more often the interviewer was simply to code the response given. The questionnaire is also necessary to interpret the codes. All codes, except the crop codes used in Section 9A, are contained in the questionnaire itself. The crop codes are listed in Appendix F.

It is also important to consult the questionnaire because extensive use is made of skip patterns. This was desirable to maximize the ease with which the interview could be conducted and to include all questions that applied to a particular household or individual but exclude those that were not relevant to a particular respondent or household. The researcher must be aware of these skip patterns so that missing responses can be distinguished from skipped questions to ensure that the data are properly interpreted.

The skip patterns are in most cases clear. If there is no instruction the next question should be asked regardless of the response. An arrow followed by a number, e.g. ➢ 7, after a particular response indicates which question should be asked if that reply is given. This implies skipping over other questions. For example, in question 5 of section 1A, if the answer to the question on marital status is not married, then the question on the identification code of the spouse is not asked, the interviewer skips to question 7. A double arrow, ➢➢, indicates which question to ask next regardless of the response. For example, in question 7 of section 2B, only renters are asked that question, then regardless of the answer they skip the questions to be asked of owners and are asked question 11. There is no code to discriminate between missing values that are truly missing and missing values because a respondent was not asked the question. Therefore, these skip instructions must be understood and taken into account when calculating averages because they determine the number of respondents that were to answer any given question.

The second feature of the questionnaire that must be taken into account is that all monetary values for expenditure are accompanied by a time unit variable. The purpose of this is to make the questions easy for the respondent to answer. For example, question 20 of section 2b asks how much is spent for heating the dwelling. It is possible that one house pays 3000 manat a week while another household pays 12000 manat per month. If the time unit answer is not taken into consideration, it would appear that the second household spend approximately four times as much as the first and that is not correct. Therefore, all monetary expenditure values must be

adjusted for the time unit.

5.2 Data set and variable names

The data sets correspond to the sections of the questionnaires. The data from the inside cover of the household questionnaire is contained in data set A00. The variable names are printed on the version of the questionnaire that contains the Russian with an English translation. A complete list of the data sets with the number of observations, the number of variables and the variable names is contained in Appendix B.

5.3 Weighting factors

The three samples of households: outside Baku (PPID 100-199), Baku (PPID 1-34), and IDPs (PPID 201-234) are self-weighted for those three groups of households.[5] However, the number of households selected from each group do not correspond to the percent of the three groups in the national population.

Table 1. Weighting Factors

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Total number of households	Number of households in sample	Weighting factors to be used for all households
Outside of Baku	874,370	1,200	1.0166
Baku	367,900	408	1.258
IDPs	202,830	408	0.694

To use all sample households to represent all households in Azerbaijan, the weighting factors in column 4 should be used. This weight is included as variable W in the PP.XXX[6] data set (see Section 6).

5.4 Linking components of the data

The sections of the household data can be linked by merging on population point ID code (PPID) and the household ID code (HID). Individual level data requires merging on personal ID code (PID) as well.

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[5] PPID is the variable name for population point identification code.

[6] Because the data are distributed in ASCII, SAS Portable and STATA formats, the convention .XXX is used instead of the specific extension for the three formats.

Household members can be linked to spouses and parents within the household using the spouse's ID code (SID), father's ID code (FID) and mother's ID code (MID) variables in data set A01A.

Household data can be linked with the population point data sets by merging on population point ID code (PPID). However, there are no population point questionnaires for some of the population points. No population point questionnaire was completed for PPID 125. In for urban areas more than one workload was done in a single population point. In these areas only one population point questionnaire was completed. To connect the household data to the population point data:

USE population point data for PPID 12 for households in PPID 1-34
USE population point data for PPID 131 for households in PPID 131-134
USE population point data for PPID 175 for households in PPID 175 and 176
USE population point data for PPID 182 for households in PPID 182-187

The nature of the sample selection for the Internally Displaced Persons made it impossible to do population point questionnaires except in the large urban areas. For urban IDP population points:

USE population point data for PPID 12 (Baku) for PPID 201-210
USE population point data for PPID 131 (Sumgait) for PPID 213-215
USE population point data for PPID 175 (Mingechar) for PPID 212
USE population point data for PPID 182 (Gandja) for PPID 211

6. Constructed Data Sets

In order to conduct the preliminary analysis using the data, researchers at the World Bank have created data sets that combine various sections of the questionnaires in ways they have found to be especially useful. To increase the facility with which the data can be used by other researchers, these data sets are being made available with the raw data sets. These constructed data sets are made available for general use with the understanding that the description given in this document is the only documentation that will be provided. Any manipulation of the data requires that assumptions be made and, to the extent possible, those assumptions are explained below. Except where noted, the data sets have been created using only the raw data sets. A researcher could construct similar data sets incorporating different assumptions.

Household members, MEMBER.XXX

In the survey, interviewers were instructed to include on the household roster all persons who normally live, eat their meals together and share expenses in the dwelling and others who were in the house the night before the interview. In all, 10012 individuals were surveyed. The data from section A01A and A01B were then used to define household members. The person identified as the Head of the household was always considered to be a member. Individuals who shared

expenses are members unless they have been absent for more than six of the previous 12 months for reasons other than studies, newly born, recent marriage into the household, return from military service or recently arrived displaced person. Seventy-four individuals failed to qualify as household members. The data set MEMBER.XXX contains the variables PPID, HID, PID to identify the individuals and the variable MEMB which takes the value of 1 for members and the value 0 for non-members. This variable, MEMB, was used to filter out non-household members to calculate household expenditure variables.

Expenditure Aggregates, EXPEND.XXX

Household expenditure on food, non-food, housing and other items are collected in several modules of the ASLC household questionnaire. SIZE reports the numbers of household members as identified by MEMB in MEMBER.XXX. Variables on household composition, monthly utility expenditure, monthly expenditure from Section 07A, and weekly amounts summed from Section 7B are contained in the data set EXPEND.XXX.

Poverty was defined by comparing household food expenditure with the cost of achieving the caloric requirements suggested by the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection priced at November 1995 prices. The food basket used reflects traditional diet and, therefore, contains more meat than would be included in a minimum cost basket. The price of these caloric requirements are the following: for children 0-6 years 116455 manat; children 7-15 153348 manat; men 16-59 121786 manat; women 16-54 109826 manat; men 60 and older 97662 manat; and women 55 and older 97662 manat. Economies of scale or alternative measures of per capita expenditure can be calculated using ADS15, number of household members age 15 and older, CHS14, number of household members age 0-14, and ADEQ, the OECD adult equivalent scale.

PPID	population point id
HID	household id
SIZE	total number of household members
ADS15	number of household members age 15 and older
CHS14	number of household members age 0-14
ADEQ	household adult equivalent: 1 + 0.7 for each add'l adult + 0.5 for each child (OECD)
ELECMO	monthly amount paid for electricity, ELECV adjusted for ELECVU from 02B
HEATMO	monthly amount paid for heating, HEATV adjusted for HEATVU from section 02B
MOEXP##	monthly expenditure from section 07A adjusting AMTEXP according to EXPU
AMT	weekly amount spent on food summed over the 20 products in section 07B
GFT	weekly amount of food received summed over the 20 products in section 07B
GRO	weekly amount of food grown, consumed summed over the 20 products in section 07B
FOODEXP	monthly food expenditure FOODEXP=(AMT+GFT+GRO)*4.3+MOEXP02 (exp. on food outside the home)
FOODREQ	monthly household food requirement calculated based on household composition
POOR	POOR=1 if FOODEXP<FOODREQ; POOR=0 if FOODEXP>=FOODREQ

Population Point and Sampling Data, PP.XXX

PP.XXX brings together geographical information for each population point. The data set contains the following variables for each of the 168 population points: PPID, RAION, SELO, ZONE, BAKU, GEO, SAMPLE, and W. Codes for all variables are listed in Appendix F. RAION contains the code for the raion. SELO indicates if the population point is a town, village of the town type, village or non-town IDP. (A non-town IDP may include households in more than one village.) ZONE divides the population points into seven rural economic zones in the country and urban which includes the major urban areas throughout the country. As explained in Section 5 for raions, while comparisons across ZONES can provide additional information, the population points were not selected to be representative across zones. BAKU differentiates between population points in Baku, including IDP population points, and other population points. GEO divides the population points into Baku, Other Urban and Rural, with IDP population points in each of the three categories. SAMPLE divides the population points into the three sampling groups: Baku, Outside of Baku, and IDP. W contains the weight from Table 1 in Section 5.4: 1.258 for Baku, 1.0166 for Outside of Baku, and 0.694 for IDP. These weights must be applied to calculate countrywide estimates.

Open Responses from the Household Questionnaire, HHOPEN.XXX

Several questions in the questionnaire, for example, type of housing, allow the interviewer to enter a code for "other" and to write in the response when none of the provided answers is appropriate. The answers that were written-in have been coded and are included in the data set HHOPEN. The variables in HHOPEN include five variables from Section 2A and 2B DOMX WATERX COOKX HEATX PHONEX and four variables from Section 6 on Displaced Persons S6B10AX S6B10BX S6B10CX OTHORGX. Each variable corresponds to the variable in the household data sets. The X has been added to differentiate the two variables. For most uses, it will be sufficient for the researcher to use the other as a generic category. However, if the subject of research is household gas use, then the researcher may need to use the "other" answers to differentiate households. The variable codes are listed in Appendix F.

Appendix A. Azerbaijan Survey of Living Conditions Data Use Agreement

The data from the Azerbaijan Survey of Living Conditions are intended for use by all researchers in government agencies, academic institutions, international development organizations, NGOs and similar organizations. Documentation and data can be downloaded free of charge from the LSMS Web Site:

http://www.worldbank.org/lsms/lsmshome.html

or obtained by mail through the LSMS Office (see address below). It is recommended that individuals who are interested in using the data for analyses read the documentation thoroughly.

Users who have questions about the survey can contact:

State Statistical Committee of Azerbaijan Republic
Inshaatchilar Avenue
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Appendix B. List of ASLC data sets and variable names

```
Contains data from a00.xxx
  Observations:  2016
  Variables:       23
  1. ppid
  2. hid
  3. intid
  4. dayint
  5. moint
  6. yrint
  7. hrstart
  8. mnstart
  9. hrend
 10. mnend
 11. natlang
 12. langint
 13. inter
 14. supid
 15. daysup
 16. mosup
 17. yrsup
 18. repeat
 19. opid
 20. dayop
 21. moop
 22. yrop
 23. n
Sorted by:  ppid  hid

Contains data from a01a.xxx
  Observations: 10012
 Variables:       10
  1. ppid
  2. hid
  3. pid
  4. sex
  5. rel
  6. agey
  7. mar
  8. sid
  9. mid
 10. fid
Sorted by:  ppid  hid  pid


Contains data from a01b.xxx
  Observations: 10017
  Variables:        7
  1. ppid
  2. hid
  3. pid
  4. sharexp
  5. absent
  6. moabsent
  7. reabsent
Sorted by:  ppid  hid  pid


Contains data from a02a.xxx
  Observations:  2016
  Variables:        7
  1. ppid
  2. hid
  3. dom
  4. rooms
  5. roomsw
  6. yrsres
  7. area
Sorted by:  ppid  hid
```

```
Contains data from a02b.xxx
  Observations:  2016
  Variables:       28
  1. rentv
  2. instv
  3. rentval
  4. elecv
  5. heatv
  6. ppid
  7. hid
  8. ownhh
  9. rent
 10. rentvu
 11. rentk
 12. rentkv
 13. rentkvu
 14. rentp
 15. rentpw
 16. howacq
 17. instvu
 18. rentvalu
 19. water
 20. water24
 21. waterw
 22. light
 23. elec
 24. cook
 25. heat
 26. phone
 27. elecvu
 28. heatvu
Sorted by:  ppid  hid

Contains data from a03.xxx
  Observations:  9026
  Variables:        9
  1. ppid
  2. hid
  3. pid
  4. yearsch
  5. diploma
  6. schc
  7. scheat
  8. schmiss
  9. whymiss
Sorted by:  ppid  hid  pid

Contains data from a04.xxx
  Observations: 10017
  Variables:        8
  1. ppid
  2. hid
  3. pid
  4. ill
  5. illdays
  6. whoc
  7. wherec
  8. prevent
Sorted by:  ppid  hid  pid
```

```
Contains data from a05a.xxx
  Observations:  8647
  Variables:       13
  1. earnw
  2. earnaw
  3. ppid
  4. hid
  5. pid
  6. emplw
  7. sectw
  8. occw
  9. medben
 10. othser
 11. addlw
 12. sectaw
 13. occaw
Sorted by:  ppid  hid  pid

Contains data from a05b.xxx
  Observations:  8621
  Varisbles:       10
  1. ppid
  2. hid
  3. pid
  4. plotw
  5. entw
  6. farmw
  7. lookw
  8. sectlw
  9. occlw
 10. whynotlw
Sorted by:  ppid  hid  pid

Contains data from a05c.xxx
  Observations:  2016
  Variables:       13
  1. inc501
  2. inc502
  3. inc503
  4. inc504
  5. inc505
  6. inc506
  7. inc507
  8. inc508
  9. inc509
 10. inc510
 11. inc511
 12. ppid
 13. hid
Sorted by:  ppid  hid

Contains data from a06a.xxx
  Observations:  8705
  Variables:       11
  1. ppid
  2. hid
  3. pid
  4. always
  5. yrshere
  6. origin
  7. reahere
  8. res
  9. workf
 10. worksim
 11. workrea
Sorted by:  ppid  hid  pid
```

```
Contains data from a06b.xxx
  Observations:  2016
  Variables:       22
  1. ppid
  2. hid
  3. idp
  4. yrsleft
  5. timemov
  6. memhere
  7. meminj
  8. peohere
  9. leader
 10. leadreg
 11. return
 12. foodaid
 13. moneyaid
 14. educaid
 15. healaid
 16. freqaid
 17. othaid
 18. wfp
 19. stc
 20. rc
 21. unicef
 22. othorg
Sorted by:  ppid  hid

Contains data from a06c.xxx
  Observations:  7582
  Variables:        7
  1. ppid
  2. hid
  3. propid
  4. leavepr
  5. bringpr
  6. knowpr
  7. recvpr
Sorted by: ppid hid propid

Contains data from a07a.xxx
  Observations: 36288
  Variables:        5
  1. amtexp
  2. ppid
  3. hid
  4. expid
  5. expu
Sorted by: ppid hid expid

Contains data from a07b.xxx
  Observations: 40320
  Variables:        6
  1. prodamt
  2. prodgft
  3. prodgro
  4. ppid
  5. hid
  6. prodid
Sorted by:  ppid  hid

Contains data from a08.xxx
  Observations: 22176
  Variables:        6
  1. ppid
  2. hid
  3. durid
  4. owndur
  5. yrdur
  6. selldur
Sorted by: ppid hid durid

Contains data from a09a.xxx
  Observations:  2016
  Variables:       21
  1. hown
  2. hcrop
  3. hani
  4. othpaid
  5. fertv
  6. harv
  7. aniv
  8. hrent
  9. lrentv
 10. rentinv
 11. rentinf
 12. rentinh
 13. ppid
 14. hid
 15. ownland
 16. farml
 17. crop
 18. othwork
 19. lrent
 20. rentin
 21. rentinw
Sorted by:  ppid  hid

Contains data from a09b.xxx
  Observations: 26208
  Variables:        6
  1. agval
  2. ppid
  3. hid
  4. agid
  5. agown
  6. agnum
Sorted by:  ppid  hid  agid

Contains data from app1.xxx
  Observations:    92
  Variables:       10
  1. ppid
  2. dayppint
  3. moppint
  4. yrppint
  5. pop
  6. eth1
  7. eth2
  8. eth3
  9. inout
 10. lifeimp
Sorted by:  ppid

Contains data from app2.xxx
  Observations:    92
  Variables:       21
  1. ppid
  2. roads
  3. roadq
  4. dbaku
  5. tbakup
  6. tbakua
  7. vbaku
  8. draion
  9. traionp
 10. traiona
 11. vraion
 12. celec
 13. cwater
 14. cgrid
 15. csuffwat
 16. csewage
 17. chot
 18. cgarbage
 19. cphone
 20. ctv
 21. cnews
Sorted by:  ppid

Contains data from app3.xxx
  Observations:    92
  Variables:       10
  1. ppid
  2. econ1
  3. econ2
  4. econ3
  5. unemp
  6. entclo
  7. entwork
  8. indact
  9. indactf
 10. econimp
Sorted by:  ppid

Contains data from app4.xxx
  Observations:    92
  Variables:       17
  1. ppid
  2. cidp
  3. idpres
  4. idpsch
  5. idphea
  6. idpclu
  7. idpoth
  8. idpfood
  9. idpmed
 10. idpjob
 11. idpchl
 12. idparr
 13. idparrs
 14. idpleft
 15. idpleftw
 16. idpemp
 17. idpempk
Sorted by:  ppid

Contains data from app5.xxx
  Observations:    92
  Variables:        9

  1. ppid
  2. boysch
  3. girlsch
  4. teach
  5. bldg
  6. desk
  7. text
  8. schq
  9. schimp
Sorted by:  ppid

Contains data from app6.xxx
  Observations:    92
  Variables:        6
  1. ppid
  2. hserq
  3. cbirth
  4. immun
  5. drug
  6. heaimp
Sorted by:  ppid
```

```
Contains data from app7.xxx
  Observations:    92
  Variables:       19
  1. ppid
  2. agf
  3. agirr
  4. agmin
  5. agcoop
  6. agfert
  7. agchem
  8. rain
  9. buyland
 10. vmweek
 11. vmpla
 12. vmhar
 13. vwweed
 14. vwpla
 15. vwhar
 16. vcweed
 17. vcpla
 18. vchar
 19. mutasst
Sorted by:  ppid

Contains data from app8.xxx
  Observations:  4187
  Variables:        7
  1. ppid
  2. instid
  3. inst
  4. numinst
  5. dinst
  6. hrinst
  7. mninst
Sorted by:  ppid  instid

Contains data from app9.xxx
  Observations:  2913
  Variables:        8
  1. ppid
  2. priceid
  3. kg1
  4. pr1
  5. kg2
  6. pr2
  7. kg3
  8. pr3
Sorted by:  ppid  priceid

Data from member.xxx
  Observations: 10012
  Variables:        4
  1. ppid
  2. hid
  3. pid
  4. memb
Sorted by:  ppid  hid  pid

Data from expend.xxx
  Observations:  2016
  Variables:       32
  1. ppid
  2. hid
  3. size
  4. ads15
  5. chs14
  6. adeq
  7. foodreq
  8. poor
  9. amt
 10. gft
 11. gro
 12. elecmo
 13. heatmo
 14. moexp00
 15. moexp01
 16. moexp02
 17. moexp03
 18. moexp04
 19. moexp05
 20. moexp06
 21. moexp07
 22. moexp08
 23. moexp09
 24. moexp10
 25. moexp11
 26. moexp12
 27. moexp13
 28. moexp14
 29. moexp15
 30. moexp16
 31. moexp17
 32. foodexp
Sorted by:  ppid  hid

Contains data from pp.xxx
  Observations:  168
  Variables:       8
  1. ppid
  2. raion
  3. selo
  4. zone
  5. baku
  6. geo
  7. w
  8. sample
Sorted by:  ppid

Contains data  hhopen.xxx
  Observations:   761
  Variables:       11
  1. ppid
  2. hid
  3. domx
  4. waterx
  5. cookx
  6. heatx
  7. phonex
  8. s6b10ax
  9. s6b10bx
 10. s6b10cx
 11. othorgx
Sorted by:  ppid  hid
```

Appendix C. List of Related Documents

I. Questionnaires

Household Questionnaire, Azeri	not available electronically
Household Questionnaire, Russian	QUESHHR.PDF
Household Questionnaire, English	QUESHHE.PDF
Population Point Questionnaire, Azeri	not available electronically
Populaiton Point Questionnaire, Russian	QUESPPR.PDF
Population Point Questionnaire, English	QUESPPE.PDF

II. Interviewer Training

Interviewer Instructions, English	INSTRUCTE.PDF
Interviewer Instructions, Russian	INSTRUCTR.PDF

III. Data Abstracts

Household Data Abstract, English	ABSTRACTE.PDF
Household Data Abstract, Russian	ABSTRACTR.PDF
Population Point Data Abstract, English	PPABSE.PDF
Population Point Data Abstract, Russian	PPABSR.PDF

The Russian and English documents are available in electronic format on the LSMS web site or paper format from the LSMS Office. The Azeri documents are only available in paper form. Requests for copies of the documents listed above can be sent by electronic mail to LSMS@worldbank.org, by fax to 202-522-1153, or by sending a letter to LSMS Surveys, DECRG, World Bank, 1818 H Street NW, Washington DC 20433.

Appendix D. Lists of Reports and Papers Using Data from the ASLC

Agelasto, Michael and Mark Bray. 1996. *Education and the Poor*.

Holtzman, Steve. 1996.

Kuddo, Arvo. 1996.

Mills, Michael and Raylynn Oliver. 1996. *Living Standards and the Extent of Poverty in Azerbaijan*.

O'Keefe, Philip. 1996. *The Social Protection System of Azerbaijan: Reform Options.*

Raylynn Oliver and Michael Mills. 1996. *Characteristics of Poverty in Azerbaijan: Results from the ASLC*.

Tulchinsky, T.H. 1996. *Azerbaijan Health Status Report*.

World Bank, 1997, *Azerbaijan Poverty Assessment*. Human Resources Division, Country Department III, Europe & Central Asia Region. Report No. 15601-AZ

Appendix E. Notes for foreign users of the data

This document provides explanations of the terms in the questionnaire that may not be clear to foreign users of the data.

Information on the survey.

POPULATION POINT (_____ _____) is a place where people live. It can be a village, a village of the town type, or a town. National censuses list population by population point. Household lists are maintained for each population point at the administrative center of that population point. The population points served as the basis for the first stage sampling in the two stage sampling design. This is however not true in cities. The entire city is a population point but household lists are maintained in the separate raions of the city.

Raion is a Russian word that can be translated region, area or zone. It is also however a specific level of government administration, similar to counties in the United States or England. When raion is used in the Russian to mean region, it is translated that way in the English version of the questionnaire. When it refers to the administrative region, then raion has been preserved in the English.

In Azerbaijan there are 59 raions, Baku city with 11 raions, and urban administrative areas of Ali-Bairamli, Gandja, Mingechar and Sumgait. Of the raions, all of ten and part of an eleventh fall within the occupied territory. In the Autonomous region of Naxchevan, there is the city of Naxchevan and six raions.

The English word "community" doesn't translate well into Russian so this phrase, population point, also takes the place of the word "community" in the appropriate questions.

Section 1B

IDPs and refugees. In Azerbaijan, a distinction is made between refugees and IDPs (internally displaced persons). In this work, refugee refers to someone who came to Azerbaijan from one of the other Republics. The majority of this population movement occurred in 1988. Internally displaced people came from the occupied regions of Azerbaijan. This movement occurred later, starting for the most part in 1991.

Section 2B

In the Soviet Union, dwellings--houses and apartments--could be owned. The distinction was made between productive and not-productive capital. Private ownership was only forbidden in the case of productive capital--land and factories. Each family could have only one dwelling. Each member of that family would be registered to live in that residence. It was rare and difficult, though not unheard of, for people to live in places different from where they were registered. People caught living without registration could be sent to prison.

Privatization programs since independence provided each family with coupons that could be used to purchase the dwelling they were living in.

Heating: In most sizable cities in the countries of the former Soviet Union, hot water is produced in a factory outside the center of town and piped through the city to provide heat through radiators and hot water to the individual dwellings and businesses.

Telephone. Not all residences and businesses have phones. It is common even in the cities for people to rely on neighbors to pass on phone messages. Other times people rely on phones in nearby businesses. In towns there are public phones in the post office and telephone service office.

School system (Section 3)

During the Soviet Union, all female workers were granted three years of maternity leave after the birth of each child. Children from age 3-6 attended a kindergarten. At age 6 children entered secondary school--sredny shkola. Secondary school consists of 8 classes after which students receive a 8th class completion certificate. The first two years of secondary school are sometimes called primary school, but they are all part of secondary school. After 8 class, some students leave the educational system altogether.

Others take an exam in Russian and Mathematics. Those who score satisfactory marks can begin two year vocational schools that teach technical vocational skills such as carpentry, plumbing, welding. At the successful completion of a 2 year program, the student receives a vocational school diploma.

Those who score slightly better on the 8th class exam and wish to pursue a profession begin a 4 year program at a secondary technical or specialized schools. These schools offer courses in particular fields. In the case of secondary technical schools, agriculture, construction and commerce are covered. In the specialized secondary schools, dentistry, nursing, art, music, architecture are taught. Successful completion of the four year program entitles the student to a secondary technical school diploma. The student can then begin work, qualify for entrance into a professional secondary institute by taking the entrance exam. Some students enter universities after secondary technical or specialized secondary school.

The most academic students and those that don't know exactly which profession they want to follow continue in secondary school to 9th and 10th class. (For a brief period, secondary schools contained 11 classes.) Then they receive a secondary school completion certificate. After secondary school students can begin work, follow two years at a secondary technical or specialized secondary school, take the exam to enter an institute or take the exam to enter a university.

Universities offer many arts and science programs. Institutes offer all other technical and

professional programs including medicine, engineering and foreign languages. After successful completion of a 5 year program at an institute or a university the student receives a superior education diploma. Through additional post graduate work in institutes or universities, a student can earn the candidate of science or doctor of science, in that order.

NOW, maternity leaves are far less widespread but there is also a great deal of unemployment among women. Many kindergartens have closed. Children start secondary school at age 7. In many countries schooling through the 8th class is no longer mandatory.

At all levels there are an increasing number of private establishments. Sometimes these private establishment replicate existing institutions, for example kindergartens. In other cases, the overlap is not complete, for example, private schools that teach only the first 6 years of secondary school, religious schools that follow a completely different curriculum, and universities that attempt to replicate the western 4 year BA, 5 year MA programs. Some of the new universities offer programs previously available only in an institute.

The answer to question 1 will therefore be a number between 0 and 20 indicating the number of years classes completed in school. The answer to question 2 will provide information on whether the respondent finished 8th or 10th class of secondary school, finished one of the three secondary institutes, or completed a program in a university or institute (answer 6).

Health Personnel and Facilities, Section 4

Question 3:

Doctors must study at least 5 years at the Institute and obtain a diploma of superior education.

Nurses study at a secondary specialized school for 4 years after 8 years of secondary school.

Feldshers study 4 years at a secondary specialized school after 10 years of secondary school. They are able to do most of the things doctors do, treat illness, prescribe medication, do minor surgery. They are not qualified to do specialized surgery.

A healer means a traditional healer.

Question 4:

A health center (dispansere in Russian but not dispensary in English) provides care for a specific type of serious illness such as cancer, sexual diseases, or lung problems. Care is given by doctors and nurses and there are facilities for in-patient care.

A polyclinic provides general health service and is the first point of address for most health problems. The doctors then refer patients to health centers, hospitals and clinics. All types of doctors, therapists can be found at polyclinics. Polyclinics have facilities for minor surgery but

there is no in-patient care.

A woman's consultation is like a polyclinic but concerns only women who are pregnant or suffering from illnesses of the female organs. There is no in-patient treatment. Abortions at less than 5 weeks are performed in the woman's consultation.

A sanatorium is like a combination hospital/nursing home/health spa. Each sanatorium is devoted to the care of a specific type of health problem. Holistic care is prescribed including medication, diet, exercise, use of natural springs and other natural phenomena believed to have curative powers in the treatment of the specific disease. Only long-term (usually 24 days) in-patient care is available.

A hospital is bigger than a health center able to provide care and surgery for all maladies.

A clinic provides experimental treatment and conducts scientific experiments. For instance, cancer patients may go to a clinic to participate in a trial of the latest remedy.

Payment. Since the break up of the Soviet Union, many state health systems are in disarray and yet private health enterprises are not widespread. The most common situation observed now is to have health care workers in state facilities making informal charges to the patients in order to provide themselves with a salary. Sometimes these payments are quite small and optional. People often take small gifts such as a box of tea with them when they go to the doctor. In other cases, the payment is quite high and very much a bribe paid in order to receive some service--anything from an appointment, to a prescription, to clean bed sheets. The facility is not sufficiently supported and operates with little or no equipment. For instance, patients requiring an operation are given a list of medicines and supplies needed. When the patient obtains everything on the list then the surgery can be performed. There may be no charge for the operation, but in fact a great deal may have been spent to get put on the schedule and obtain all the supplies.

Section 5A

On all questions concerning labor, labor training and job classification, it is very difficult to make Western distinctions make sense. All people are clerks, workers or peasants. However, the word that is often translated "clerk" is used to describe all people who work where white- and pink-collar workers work. It is extremely difficult to phrase a question so that the Deputy President of the Bank can be distinguished from the woman who is responsible for cleaning the President's office.

In the Soviet Union, enterprises received a certain allotment of days in rest homes and sanatoria for their employees. These were given to the employees and constituted a reduced-price (sometimes free) stay at a resort.

Appendix F. Codes not in the Questionnaire

CROP CODES Section 9A Question 5. CROP in data set A09A.XXX

1 Apple	14 feikhoa (small green citrus)	27 wheat
2 Pear	15 fig	28 maize
3 Cherry-plum	16 azkil (brown fruit)	29 sunflower
4 cherry	17 vine-grapes	30 potato
5 sweet-cherry	18 mulberry	31 onion
6 pomegranate	19 cohelian cherry	32 eggplant
7 quince	20 walnut	33 cabbage
8 persimmon	21 hazelnut	34 borani (pumpkin, squash)
9 apricot	22 chestnut	35 tomato
10 peach	23 olive	36 cucumber
11 mandarin	24 watermelon	37 garlic
12 orange	25 melon	38 pepper
13 lemon	26 rice	39 greens
		40 other

RAION CODES. RAION in data set PP.XXX

2 Apsheron	23 Xizin	44 Saatli	65 Sumgait urban area
3 Agdam	24 Xodjabend	45 Sabirabad	66 Naxichevan urban area
4 Agdash	25 Xodjali	46 Salyan	67 Babek
5 Agdjabedi	26 Imishli	47 Samyx	68 Culfa
6 Akstafa	27 Ismail	48 Siazan	69 Ordubad
7 Agsu	28 Kelbadjar	49 Shemax	70 Sederek
8 Astara	29 Kedabe	50 Sheki	71 Shahbuz
9 Belakan	30 Kurdemir	51 Shamkir	72 Sherur
10 Beilagan	31 Kax	52 Shusha	73 Azizbek
11 Barda	32 Kazax	53 Terter	74 Syraxan
12 Bilasuvar	33 Gabali	54 Tayz	75 Sabinchin
13 Djebrail	34 Gobusta	55 Udjar	76 Nizamin
14 Djalilabad	35 Kuba	56 Yardimli	77 Xamain
15 Dashkesan	36 Kubatli	57 Yevlax	78 Yasamal
16 Devechi	37 Kusar	58 Zakatal	79 Karadag
17 Fizuli	38 Lachin	59 Zardob	80 Sabail
18 Geranboi	39 Lerik	60 Zangelan	81 Binagadin
19 Geochai	40 Lenkoran	61 Baku urban area	82 Nasimin
20 Adjigabul	41 Macalli	62 Ali-Bairamli urban	83 Narimon
21 Xachmas	42 Neftechal	63 Gandja urban area	
22 Xanlar	43 Oguz	64 Mingechar urban	

ECONOMIC/SOCIAL ZONES. ZONE in data set PP.XXX

2 South west from Baku, site of many displaced persons camps
3 Far northwest
4 Center north
5 Naxichevan autonomous region, separated from the rest of Azerbaijan to the southwest
6 far south along the coast of the Caspian and the Iranian border
7 near northwest from Baku
8 Central region, near the occupied territory
9 the Apsheron peninsula and other large urban areas

SAMPLE in PP.XXX
1 Baku 2 Non-Baku 3 IDP

BAKU in PP.XXX
1 Baku 2 Non-Baku

Geographical type of population point GEO in PP.XXX
1 Baku 2 Other Urban 3 Rural

Administrative designation of population point SELO in PP.XXX
1 Gorod (town) 2 PGT (village of the town type) 3 Selo (village) 4 non-town IDP

ANSWERS WRITTEN IN FOR "OTHER" IN SECTIONS 2A 2B AND 6B, HHOPEN.XXX

DOMX
1 classroom/school
2 barn/farm building
3 Finnish house
4 tent
5 railway car
6 club
7 room in a house
8 basement
9 kindergarten
10 shelter
11 medical point
12 pioneer's house
13 squat
14 building
15 pavilon
16 administration building
17 someone's house
18 kolhoz administration buildings
19 hotel
20 hostel
21 boarding school
22 guard's house
23 hospital
24 factory/production combinat
25 bathroom of kindergarten or school
26 storage area
27 incomplete building
28 resort
29 rented space
30 house with 3 families
31 temporary construction
32 willow shelter
34 room in grandfather's yard
35 basement in father's house
36 no house, on the side of railway
37 technical/professional school
38 placed by authorities
39 attic
40 tractor garage
41 dom bita (household services bldg.)
42 separate room
43 concrete shelter
44 dugout

WATERX
1 artesian
2 truck/pump truck
3 purchased/bought
4 neighbor
5 piped natural spring
6 pump
7 no water
8 canal
9 water pipe in yard
10 carried from 500 m.

COOKX
1 manure
2 oil
3 gas balloon
4 diesel
5 brush/branches
6 cotton stalks
7 kerosene
8 don't cook
9 machine
10 artificial gas
11 from father
12 kiro gas

HEATX
1 no heat
2 gas stove/gas oven
3 gas cooker
4 gas
5 gas fireplace
6 gas radiator
8 electric cooker
9 gas cooker in the kitchen
10 diesel
11 kerosene
12 oil
13 kerosene stove
14 kerosene cooker
15 oil stove
16 oil heater
17 kerosene heater
18 artificial gas
19 machine
20 electric radiator
21 diesel stove
22 brush
23 fuel stove
24 old, very hard manure
25 cotton stalks
26 kiro gas

PHONEX
1 nearest village
2 in the street
3 neighbors
4 don't use the phone
6 another population point
7 neighborhood building
8 combinat's telephone
9 boarding school

S6B10AX S6B10BX S6B10CX
1 house is destroyed
2 there is an empty house in the city
3 there is nothing in the place where we were living
4 we are not sure of peace in that region
5 because got married
6 I am scared for myself and my family

OTHORGX
1 ASB-Germany/ABS-Germany/ASB/ABS
2 CARE
3 Nijat
4 OXFAM
5 Relief International
6 Representative of Administration
7 Turkish organization
8 America
9 World Vision
10 I don't know
11 Adra/Agra
12 Germany
13 US and Germany
14 Agra and World Vision