



gesis

Leibniz Institute
for the Social Sciences

TECHNICAL *Reports*

2010|17

European *Values* Study 

EVS 2008 Method Report

Country Report - Lithuania

Documentation of the full data release 30/11/10

Related to the national dataset

Archive-Study-No. ZA4768, doi:10.4232/1.10163

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 Lithuania	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.

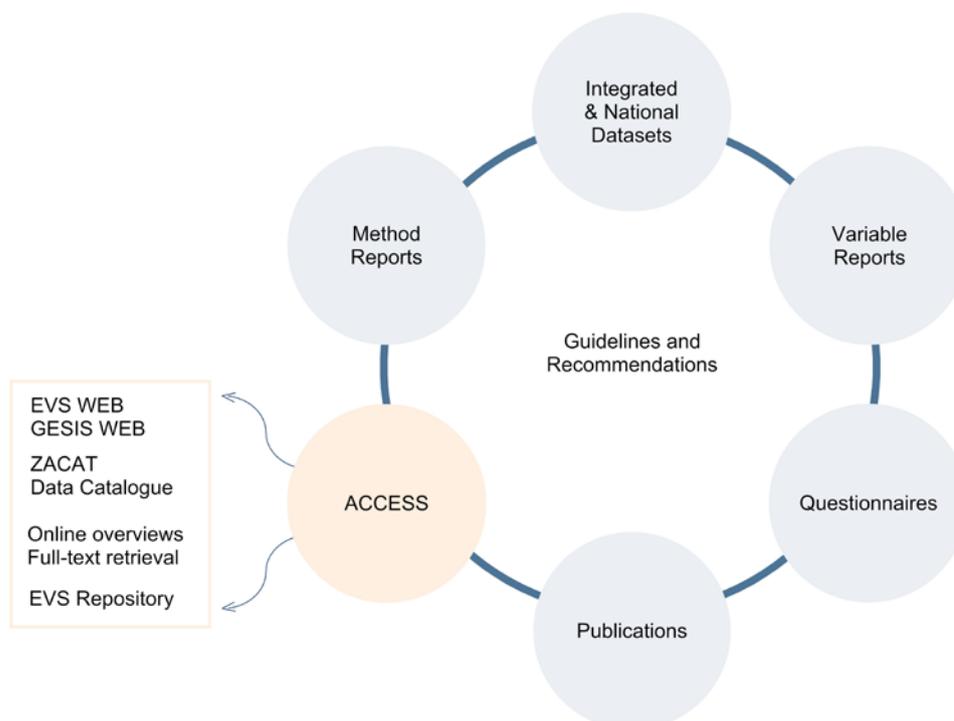
A set of guidelines and recommendations was set up and the whole process of data creation and processing was guided and monitored by the EVS advisory groups.

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, Lithuania. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4768 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30), [doi:10.4232/1.10163](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.10163).

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
Lithuania

Study Description

EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - LITHUANIA

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

STUDY NO.

ZA4768

VERSION

Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10163 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10163>)

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. Ruta Ziliukaite (Program director)
Institute of Culture, Philosophy and Art, Lithuania

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

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

DATA DEPOSITOR

Baltic Surveys

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, Lithuania. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4768
Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10163 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10163>).

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

No		
Country having not participated to EVS 1999		

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

- Alytaus county
- Kauno county
- Klaipėdos county
- Marijampolės county
- Panevezio county
- Šiaulių county
- Tauragės county
- Telsių county
- Utenos county
- Vilniaus county

Correspondence with NUTS classification

- LT001 Alytaus County
- LT002 Kauno County
- LT003 Klaipėdos County
- LT004 Marijampolės County
- LT005 Panevezio County
- LT006 Šiaulių County
- LT007 Tauragės County
- LT008 Telsių County
- LT009 Utenos County
- LT00A Vilniaus County

KIND OF DATA

Survey data

FIELDWORK PERIOD

21-07-2008 to 25-08-2008 and 03-08-2008 to 14-09-2008

III. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESSING

TIME METHOD

Cross section, partly repetitive

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

441

NUMBER OF UNITS

1500

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

Study Description

a. Additional country-specific questions included in the questionnaire:	
Yes	
No	X
b. Will additional country-specific variables be included in the data set deposited:	
Yes	
No	X
c. Will documentation of additional country-specific questions be deposited:	
Yes	
No	X

FIELDWORK ORGANISATION

Baltic Surveys- market and public opinion research company
Vytenio 50, LT-03229 Vilnius, Lithuania

LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEWS

Lithuanian

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION

- The national research team of Vilnius University and Baltic Surveys performed the translation of the questionnaire. The fieldwork organisation got the fully translated questionnaire.

a. WebTrans has been used fully	X
WebTrans has not been used fully, but questions will be updated	
WebTrans has not been used (fully)	
b. Translation of questionnaire items changed since EVS 1999:	
Yes	X
No	
c. If Yes, please list the question numbers:	
Q5 (formulation of questions of v10-v43), Q6 (v49), Q14 (v71), Q24 (v107), Q25 (v109 - response items), Q29 (formulation of the question v115-118), Q31 (v124), Q55 (formulation of the question and response items v187-191), Q68 (V235, v250, v251), Q83 (formulation of the question v284-v289), Q84 (formulation of the question and response items v290-294)	
d. Who did the translation of the questionnaire?	
The fieldwork agency	X
The Programme Director or its team	X
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	

Study Description

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

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:	114
Number of experienced interviewers:	106
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	8
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	114
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	5
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:	1-2
Among the total, required visits in the evening:	1-2

Study Description

D. ENHANCING THE INTERVIEWS, INCENTIVES		
a. Was any information, advance letter, brochure, leaflet used?		
Use of advance letter		Yes
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information		No
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?		
No incentives		X
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)		
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:		
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:		
Based on recommendations and examples from training manual as well as on company's experience with numerous ad hoc other quantitative surveys in this regards by local supervisors.		
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)		
From: 14-07-2008		
To: 17-07-2008		
Number of pretest interviews:		30

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	150	50	20
Number of back-check achieved	125	38	20
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	125	30	20
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	30% (P) 70% (T)	100% (P)	100% (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

Study Description

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?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
C. VERIFICATION 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 Lithuania aged 18 years and above, based on the Lithuanian population by age (as by the end of 2007) of Statistics Lithuania.

A computerised method is being used for settlement selection. The sampling program assigns random numbers to settlements, than rank orders it by this random number and it chooses the 6 uppermost town and village from the complete listing.

There is a different approach for large cities: we have to choose 5 PSUs from 4 cities. In this case we use the same method: we sort our cities in random order and then we choose Settlement1 to PSU1, than Settlement2 to PSU2, and so on. After running out of available, not yet assigned settlements we go back to the beginning of our list and we continue. So PSU5 will be Settlement1 again, and if we would have to choose PSU6 that would be Settlement2, and so on.

Completing this procedure you will have a list of settlements with the number of PSUs assigned to them - now we have to translate these PSUs into starting points.

Capital (Vilnius), 4 large cities (Kauno, Klaipėdos, Siauliai and Panėvezio) and two medium size cities (Alytus and Marijampolės) are always being included into the sample.

The selection of starting points: For capital city and large cities we use city maps. The cities are divided into micro districts. Then streets are being selected randomly in each micro district. Primary starting point is assigned with odd numbers or even numbers (left or right side of the street). In small settlements starting point is being assigned using a list of a certain objects, i.e.: 1. Bust station; 2. Train station; 3. Post office; 4. Church; 5. Local government building; 5. The first house interviewer sees entering settlement

Study Description

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

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2313
B. Refusal by respondent:	348
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	181
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	39
E. Language barrier:	71
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	13
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	124
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	37
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	0
J. Address not traceable:	0
K. Other ineligible address:	0
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1500
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:	0

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

Study Description

Age * Gender

Age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
18-24	339 559 (12.83%)	172 694	199 865	241 520	119 069 (4.48%)	122 451 (4.63%)	98 039	53 625 (20.3%)	44 414 (1.68%)
25-34	490 813 (18.54%)	243 464	247 349	349 210	169 112 (6.39%)	180 098 (6.80%)	141 603	74 352 (2.81%)	67 251 (2.54%)
35-44	538 806 (20.35%)	262 242	276 564	378 271	177 199 (6.69%)	201 072 (7.60%)	160 535	85 043 (3.21%)	75 492 (2.85%)
45-54	421 294 (15.91%)	196 281	225 013	296 809	132 325 (.0%)	164 484 (6.21%)	124 485	63 956 (2.42%)	60 529 (2.29%)
55-64	362 285 (13.69%)	155 512	206 773	236 967	99 050 (3.74%)	137 917 (5.21%)	125 318	56 462 (2.13%)	68 856 (2.60%)
65-74	312 254 (11.80%)	118 834	193 420	186 652	70 830 (2.68%)	115 822 (4.38%)	125 602	48 004 (1.81%)	77 598 (2.93%)
75+	182 301 (6.88%)	51 685	130 616	102 621	28 281 (1.07%)	74 340 (2.81%)	79 680	23 404 (0.88%)	56 276 (2.12%)
Total	2 647 312	1 200 712	1 446 600	1 792 050	795 866	996 184	855 262	404 846	450 416
	100%								

Educational distribution

Education category (source Statistical Yearbook of Lithuania, 2005)	N (thousands)	%
Pre-primary education	N/A	N/A
Primary education	423	15.0%
Basic education	528.1	18.6%
Secondary education (secondary schools, gymnasiums)	586.6	20.7%
Vocational education	343.4	12.0%
Higher not university education (colleges, technicums)	547.4	19.30%
Higher education (university)	408.5	14.40%
Total	2837	100.0%

Study Description

Degree of urbanisation

Total population 18+ by NUTS3

Counties	%	Total	Urban	Rural
1. Alytaus	5.35%	141 671	82 599	59 072
2. Kauno	20.36%	538 920	396 226	142 694
3. Klaipėdos	11.0%	291 175	217 215	73 960
4. Marijampolės	5.24%	138 846	69 422	69 424
5. Panevezio	8.55%	226 375	136 263	90 112
6. Šiaulių	10.45%	276 680	172 540	104 140
7. Tauragės	3.70%	97 846	40 728	57 118
8. Telsių	4.92%	130 314	77 878	52 436
9. Utenos	5.38%	142 393	75 912	66 481
10. Vilniaus	25.05%	663 092	523 267	139 825

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):	2 647 312
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	see tables below
The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	see tables below

Counties	Official statistics			Sample achieved		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total %	Urban	Rural
1. Alytaus	5.35%	4.61	6.91	5.3%	4.6%	6.8%
8. Kauno	20.36%	22.11	16.68	20.3%	22.1%	16.7%
3. Klaipėdos	11.0%	12.12	8.64	11.0%	12.1%	8.7%
4. Marijampolės	5.24%	3.87	8.12	5.3%	3.8%	8.2%
5. Panevezio	8.55%	7.60	10.54	8.5%	7.6%	10.5%
6. Šiaulių	10.45%	9.62	12.18	10.5%	9.7%	12.2%
7. Tauragės	3.70%	2.27	6.68	3.7%	2.3%	6.6%
8. Telsių	4.92%	4.35	6.13	4.9%	4.3%	6.2%
9. Utenos	5.38%	4.24	7.77	5.4%	4.2%	7.8%
10. Vilniaus	25.05%	29.2	16.35	25.1%	23.3%	16.3
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Study Description

Official statistics				Sample achieved			
Age	Total	Male	Female	Age	Total	Male	Female
18-24	12.83%	14.38%	11.53%	18-24	15.3%	17.3%	13.7%
25-34	18.54%	20.28%	17.09%	25-34	13.5%	13.0%	14.0%
35-44	20.35%	21.84%	19.12%	35-44	17.2%	16.7%	17.6%
45-54	15.91%	16.35%	15.56%	45-54	18.6%	18.8%	18.5%
55-64	13.69%	12.95%	14.29%	55-64	13.7%	13.5%	13.8%
65-74	11.80%	9.89%	13.37%	65-74	16.3%	16.3%	16.4%
75+	6.88%	4.3%	9.03%	75+	5.3%	4.4%	6.0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	Total	100%	100%	100%

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.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
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, Lithuania. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4768 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10163 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10163>).

How to cite this publication:

EVS, GESIS (2010): EVS 2008 Method Report. GESIS-Technical Reports 2010/17. Retrieved from

Study Description

<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:

Provided by the national EVS research team

1. Unfinished elementary, never went to school
2. Elementary (4 grades completed)
3. Unfinished general education and vocational training (completed less than 10 grades of general school and 1-2 years of professional training providing professional qualification)
4. General vocational training (3 years duration vocational training providing general education and professional qualification)
5. General education/unfinished secondary (10 grades completed)
6. General education/unfinished secondary and vocational education without completion of secondary education (Vocational-technical school and etc.)
7. Secondary school/gymnasium (completed secondary education)
8. Secondary vocational training (with completion of secondary education and providing professional qualification)
9. Post secondary vocational training (secondary education and 1-2 duration professional training providing professional qualification)
10. Professional college, college (non-university higher education - bachelor's degree in profession)
11. University (Bachelor's degree - 4 year duration studies)
12. University (Master's degree - 2 years duration studies)
13. Doctoral studies (Doctor's degree)

It is very likely that the national research team has suggested extended variable list for educational categories so that people who completed their education in Soviet times or even earlier could be attributed to appropriate category corresponding their education level completed. However for analysis purpose it should be "compressed" as for some categories there is no possibility to attribute respondents appropriately. Exp. for higher education; two levels (Bachelor's and Master's degrees) of university education introduced not long ago as well as non-university higher education (college) category. And majority of people who acquired higher education before reestablishment of independence got diplomas certifying higher education. Even at present with two tiered system for some professions exp. medical doctors are not applicable.

Study Description

Description of educational system:

In accordance with the Law of Education of the Republic of Lithuania attendance of general or other type of schools is compulsory for children under the age of 16 inclusive.

Pre school education means care of children under 3 years of age and teaching 3-6 years old children according to the education programs.

General schools work with the programs of primary, basic and secondary as well as certain programs of special education. General curricula are taught in both vocational and college education schools.

Young people can acquire profession in vocational, college type and higher schools.

Purpose of vocational school is to help a person in acquiring, changing or raising qualification and preparing him/her for participation in changeable labour market. Basic training in vocational schools is pursued by four-stage programs which differ by their contents and length.

Professional college trains specialist of higher professional skills to work for different fields.

The system of higher education covers university (studies based on university programs - therein also doctoral studies, post-graduate art programs and etc.) and non-university studies (colleges).

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

1. Non finished primary (0)
2. Primary (1)
3. Basic (2)
4. Secondary (3)
5. Vocational school (4)
6. Higher non-university (vocational college) (5B)
7. Higher university education (university, academy) (5A)
8. Doctoral studies (6)

OCCUPATION

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

The occupational codes do correspond. However, it is worth to say that the Lithuanian version is somewhat modified (extended); general categories are subdivided according to area of activity, thus additional codes that are not present in English ISCO88 version occurred.

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

1. Labour Party - reg. 11.25.2003 (www.darbopartija.lt)
2. Liberal and Center Union - reg.14.07.2003 (www.lcs.lt)
3. Lithuanian Polish Election action - reg. 23.09.1994 (not available)
4. Lithuanian Peoples' Union "For Just Lithuania" - reg. 02.08.1996 (not available)
5. Liberal Union of Lithuanian Republic - reg. 2006 (www.liberalusajudis.lt)

Study Description

6. Lithuanian Russian Union - reg.28.12.1998 (www.sojuz.ru.lt)
7. Lithuanian Social Democratic Party - reg. 01.17.1990 (www.lsdp.lt)
8. Lithuanian Peasants Populist Union - reg. 2005 (www.lvls)
9. New Union (social liberals) - reg. 12.06.1998 (www.nsajunga.lt)
10. Party "Order and Justice" - reg. 2006 (www.ldp.lt)
11. Citizen's Democracy Party - reg.2006 (www.pdp.lt)
12. Revival of Nation Party - reg. 2008 (www.tsajunga.lt)
13. Homeland Union: Lithuanian Christian Democrats - reg. 2008m.

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

1. Labour Party (6)
2. Liberal and Center Union (8)
3. Lithuanian Polish Election action (4)
4. Lithuanian Peoples' Union "For Just Lithuania" (3)
5. Liberal Union of Lithuanian Republic (7)
6. Lithuanian Russian Union (4)
7. Lithuanian Social Democratic Party (4)
8. Lithuanian Peasants Populist Union (4)
9. New Union (social liberals) - (5)
10. Party "Order and Justice" (6)
11. Citizen's Democracy Party (5)
12. Revival of Nation Party (5)
13. Homeland Union: Lithuanian Christian Democrats (7)

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

Labour Party - 28%
 A.Brazauskas and A.Paulauskas coalition 'For work for Lithuania' (Social Democrats and New Union) - 21%
 Homeland Union - 15%
 Rolandas Paksas coalition 'For order and justice' (Liberal Democrats and 'For just Lithuania') - 11%
 Liberal and Center Union - 9%
 Farmers and New Democracy union (now Lithuanian peasants popular union) - 7%
 Lithuanian Polish election action - 4%
 Christian Conservative social union - 2%

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 10-10-2004

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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

Study Description

- Two or more votes registered

Description of the electoral system with details and precision:

Members of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania are elected for a four-year term in seventy-one single-member constituencies and one multi-member constituency on the basis of universal and equal suffrage, by secret ballot in direct, mixed-system elections.

Regular elections to the Seimas are held on the year of the expiration of the powers of the Seimas members, on the second Sunday in October. This year the election is held on 10 October.

141 members of the Seimas are elected: 71 - in single-member constituencies and 70 - in the multi-member constituency.

Single-member constituencies are formed to comprise 1/71 of the resident voters (± 20 per cent) while the territory of the multi-member constituency is the entire Lithuania.

In a single-member constituency, a candidate is considered elected if no less than 40 per cent of the voters on the voter register of that constituency participated in the elections, and the said candidate received more than half of the votes cast.

In the multi-member constituency, it is voted for the lists of candidates and the rating of candidates on the lists. The more votes are cast for a particular list, the larger the number of candidates from that list is elected. Mandates are obtained only if a list receives at least 5 per cent of the vote (in the case of a coalition - 7 per cent).

Other documentation: Lithuania

Sampling Procedure

1. NUMBER OF PSUs planned :	152	
2. STRATIFICATION CRITERIA	Level: NUTS 3	
2.a. REGIONS	Code (according to nomenclature)	Name of region
	LT001	Alytaus apskritis
	LT002	Kauno apskritis
	LT003	Klaipėdos apskritis
	LT004	Marijampolės apskritis
	LT005	Panevėžio apskritis
	LT006	Šiaulių apskritis
	LT007	Tauragės apskritis
	LT008	Telšių apskritis
	LT009	Utenos apskritis
	LT00A	Vilniaus apskritis
2.b. URBANISATION CATEGORIES	Code (as it will appear in the datafile)	Category
	1.	Rural (village)
	2.	Town
	3.	Big city
3. BASE OF POPULATION FIGURES:	[2 689 369] total population aged 18+	
4. SOURCE OF POPULATION FIGURES, WITH REFERENCE YEAR:	Statistics Lithuania, Lithuanian population by age (as by the end of 2007)	

5. PSU ALLOCATION							
a. BY THE SIZE OF THE POPULATION		URBANISATION					
		Level: NUTSX3	Vilnius	Big cities	Towns	Villages	total
Regions	Alytaus apskritis	0	0	88366	62482		150848
	Kauno apskritis	0	312661	106425	152021		571107
	Klaipėdos apskritis	0	159788	71282	79497		310567
	Marijampolės apskritis	0	0	74105	74363		148468
	Panevėžio apskritis	0	97216	47580	95936		240732
	Šiaulių apskritis	0	109029	74815	111806		295650
	Tauragės apskritis	0	0	43677	61324		105001
	Telšių apskritis	0	0	83649	56283		139932
	Utenos apskritis	0	0	81697	70003		151700
	Vilniaus apskritis	453804	0	99595	148623		702022
	<i>Total</i>		<i>453804</i>	<i>678694</i>	<i>771191</i>	<i>912338</i>	
b. PSU ALLOCATION PLAN BY URBANIZATION LEVEL		Level: NUTS X	Vilnius (X/PSU)	Big cities (X/PSU)	Towns (X/PSU)	Villages (X/PSU)	total
Regions	Alytaus apskritis				5	3	8
	Kauno apskritis			17	5	8	30
	Klaipėdos apskritis			9	4	4	17
	Marijampolės apskritis				4	4	8
	Panevėžio apskritis			5	3	5	13
	Šiaulių apskritis			6	4	6	16
	Tauragės apskritis				2	4	6
	Telšių apskritis				4	3	7
	Utenos apskritis				4	4	8
	Vilniaus apskritis		25		6	8	39
	<i>total</i>		<i>25</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>152</i>

C. CONDUCTED INTERVIEWS							
		statistics			Conducted interviews		
	Counties	Total	Urban	Rural	Total %	Urban	Rural
	1. Alytaus	5.35%	4.61	6.91	5.30%	4.60%	6.80%
	8. Kauno	20.36%	22.11	16.68	20.30%	22.10%	16.70%
	3. Klaipėdos	11.00%	12.12	8.64	11.00%	12.10%	8.70%
	4. Marijampolės	5.24%	3.87	8.12	5.30%	3.80%	8.20%
	5. Panevezio	8.55%	7.6	10.54	8.50%	7.60%	10.50%
	6. Šiauliai	10.45%	9.62	12.18	10.50%	9.70%	12.20%
	7. Tauragės	3.70%	2.27	6.68	3.70%	2.30%	6.60%
	8. Telsiu	4.92%	4.35	6.13	4.90%	4.30%	6.20%
	9. Utenos	5.38%	4.24	7.77	5.40%	4.20%	7.80%
	10. Vilniaus	25.05%	29.2	16.35	25.10%	23.3%	16.3
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

6. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS	
a. SELECTION OF SETTLEMENTS	<p>Computerised method is being used for settlement selection. The procedure is similar to described above: the sampling program assigns random numbers to settlements, than rank orders it by this random number and it chooses the 6 uppermost town and village from the complete listing.</p> <p>There is a different approach for large cities: we have to choose 5 PSUs from 4 cities. In this case we use the same method: we sort our cities in random order and than we choose Settlement1 to PSU1, than Settlement2 to PSU2, and so on. After running out of available, not yet assigned settlements we go back to the beginning of our list and we continue. So PSU5 will be Settlement1 again, and if we would have to choose PSU6 that would be Settlement2, and so on.</p> <p>Completing this procedure you will have a list of settlements with the number of PSUs assigned to them – now we have to translate these PSUs into starting points.</p> <p>Capital (Vilnius), 4 large cities (Kaunas, Klaipėda, Šiauliai and Panevėžys) and two medium size cities (Alytus and Marijampolė) are always being included into the sample.</p>
b. SELECTION OF	For capital city and large cities we use city maps. The cities are divided

STARTING POINTS	into micro districts. Than streets are being selected randomly in each micro district. Primary starting point is assigned with odd numbers or even numbers (left or right side of the street). In small settlements starting point is being assigned using a list of a certain objects, i.e.: 1. Bus station; 2. Train station; 3. Post office; 4. Church; 5. Local government building; 6. The first house interviewer sees entering settlement.
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