

Report on the 2011 Population and Housing Census of the Republic of Lithuania

Vilnius, December 2013



A population and housing census is a countrywide statistical survey in the course of which detailed statistical data on all the country's permanent residents and dwellings are collected.

Following the international practice and UNO recommendations, population censuses are carried out every ten years – at the beginning of each decade. Following the requirements established by the EU legislation, population censuses were conducted in all EU Member States in 2011, which enabled the comparison of their results. It also enabled a more accurate assessment of changes in the population and its structure during 10 years – since the 2001 Population and Housing Census.

The report provides an overview on the most important legal, methodological, organisational and information dissemination work carried out in the framework of the 2011 Population and Housing Census of the Republic of Lithuania.

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1. LEGAL BASIS

1.1. NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Article 8(4) of the Law on Statistics of the Republic of Lithuania (Official Gazette, 1993, No 54-1048; 1999, No 114-3299) establishes that, in carrying out statistical surveys, Statistics Lithuania shall have the right to organise and carry out general censuses in accordance with the procedure set forth by laws or the Government and, where necessary, to engage the population thereto. In pursuance of the said legal provision, Resolution No 80 of 20 January 2010 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on the 2011 Population and Housing Census of the Republic of Lithuania (Official Gazette, 2010, No 11-535) was adopted, providing for the implementation of the Census on March–May 2011 through enumeration the population, using the Residents' Register, Real Estate Register, Address Register, State Social Insurance Fund Board database and other administrative data and affording an opportunity for the residents to participate in the e-Census. The resolution approved the description of procedures for the involvement of the population in the Census works and their remuneration and the establishment and functions of the High Commission for the 2011 Population and Housing Census of the Republic of Lithuania. The Commission was delegated to provide organisational and methodological support for Statistics Lithuania in the process of the preparation for and carrying out of the Census. Following the above-mentioned resolution, on 18 January 2013, the Director General of Statistics Lithuania issued Order No DĮ-17 on the approval of the composition of the High Commission for the 2011 Population and Housing Census of the Republic of Lithuania (Official Gazette, 2010, No 33-1611). The Commission was comprised of the representatives of the ministries of Environment, Finance, Justice, Foreign Affairs, Economy, Interior, Statistics Lithuania, state enterprise Centre of Registers, Association of Local Authorities in Lithuania, Research Council of Lithuania. The Minister of Social Security and Labour was appointed as Chair of the Commission, Deputy Director General of Statistics Lithuania – Deputy Chair. When the Chair and some of the members of the Commission had changed, a new composition of the Commission was approved by Order No DĮ-17 of 18 January 2013 of the Director General of Statistics Lithuania on the approval of the composition of the High Commission for the 2011 Population and Housing Census of the Republic of Lithuania.

Statistics Lithuania prepared a Census questionnaire (Annex 1) and instructions on how to fill it in. The Census questionnaire and instructions were approved by Order No DĮ-183 of 29 September 2010 of the Director General of Statistics Lithuania on the approval of the form of the

questionnaire for the 2011 Population and Housing Census of the Republic of Lithuania (one-off) (Official Gazette, 2010, No 117-5988).

In December 2010, rules for the enumeration of special category residents were prepared and approved:

- Order No DĮ-242/1-115 of 7 December 2010 of the Director General of Statistics Lithuania and the Director General of the State Security Department of the Republic of Lithuania on the approval of the rules for the enumeration of the officers of the State Security Department of the Republic of Lithuania (Official Gazette, 2010, No 158-8078);
- Order No 2-412/DĮ-243 of 7 December 2010 of the Director General of Statistics Lithuania and the Director of the Special Investigation Service of the Republic of Lithuania on the approval of the rules for the enumeration of the officers of the Special Investigation Service of the Republic of Lithuania (Official Gazette, 2010, No 158-8079);
- Order No A1-587/DĮ-245 of 8 December 2010 of the Minister of Social Security and Labour of the Republic of Lithuania and Director General of Statistics Lithuania on the approval of the rules for the enumeration of individuals living in residential and non-residential social service institutions and foster families (Official Gazette, 2010, No 158-8080);
- Order No DĮ-255/V-311 of 13 December 2010 of the Director General of Statistics Lithuania and the Director of the Prison Department under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania on the approval of the rules for the enumeration of individuals serving sentence in imprisonment institutions (Official Gazette, 2010, No 158-8081);
- Order No V-1359/DĮ-259 of 15 December 2010 of the Minister of National Defence of the Republic of Lithuania and Director General of Statistics Lithuania on the approval of the rules for the enumeration of conscripts participating in mandatory (basic) military training exercises, cadets, national defence system professional military service soldiers and employees of entities of operational (intelligence) activities (Official Gazette, 2010, No 158-8082);
- Order No V-1120/DĮ-268 of 23 December 2010 of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Lithuania and Director General of Statistics Lithuania on the approval of the rules for the enumeration of individuals undergoing treatment in inpatient health care facilities (Official Gazette, 2010, No 158-8083).

A Census work plan was approved by Order No DĮ-12 of 19 January 2009 of the Director General of Statistics Lithuania on the approval of the work plan for the 2011 Population and Housing Census of the Republic of Lithuania. Upon the specification and elaboration of the pieces of work and their performers, a new version of the work plan was approved by Order No DĮ-213 of

4 November 2010 of the Director General of Statistics Lithuania on the amendment of Order No DĮ-12 of 19 January 2009 of the Director General of Statistics Lithuania on the approval of the work plan for the 2011 Population and Housing Census of the Republic of Lithuania.

A Census result dissemination plan was approved by Order No DĮ-76 of 4 April 2012 of the Director General of Statistics Lithuania on the 2011 Population and Housing Census of the Republic of Lithuania result dissemination plan for 2012–2013.

1.2. EU LEGISLATION

Under Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of 9 July 2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses (OJ 2008 L 218, p. 14), the Member States had to carry out population and housing censuses in 2011, provide the census data (mandatory indicators established by legislation) and metadata for Eurostat not later than within 27 months of the end of the Census year, draw up a quality report; the Regulation establishes that the Member States are free to decide on the mode of the implementation of the Census, methodology and technical solutions to be used.

Commission regulations, approved in 2009–2010:

- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009 of 30 November 2009 implementing Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses as regards the technical specifications of the topics and of their breakdowns (OJ 2009 L 329, p. 29);
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 519/2010 of 16 June 2010 adopting the programme of the statistical data and of the metadata for population and housing censuses provided for by Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ 2010 L 151, p. 1);
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 1151/2010 of 8 December 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses, as regards the modalities and structure of the quality reports and the technical format for data transmission (OJ 2010 L 324, p. 1).

2. METHODOLOGICAL AND ORGANISATIONAL WORK

Aim of the Census. A general census is carried out to establish the number of residents of the Republic of Lithuania, their distribution among populated localities and administrative-territorial units, demographic and socioeconomic composition, to obtain data on dwellings and their quality.

Census units: permanent resident, household, dwelling.

‘Permanent resident’ shall mean a citizen of the Republic of Lithuania permanently (12 months and longer) residing within the territory of the Republic of Lithuania or staying abroad for less than a year; a foreigner granted a permanent residence permit and permanently residing within the territory of Lithuania; a foreigner granted a temporary residence permit for a year or longer.

‘Household’ shall mean a person living alone or a group of persons sharing the same living accommodation and expenditure, including collective provision of necessities of life. Kin or marital relationship between household members is not compulsory.

‘Dwelling’ shall mean a single-family house, an apartment in a residential or non-residential building, a separate room(s) with common (shared) areas or quarters not meant for people to live in, which at the Census moment (1 March 2011) was a place of usual residence of at least one individual.

Census reference date – 1 March 2011, 00:00.

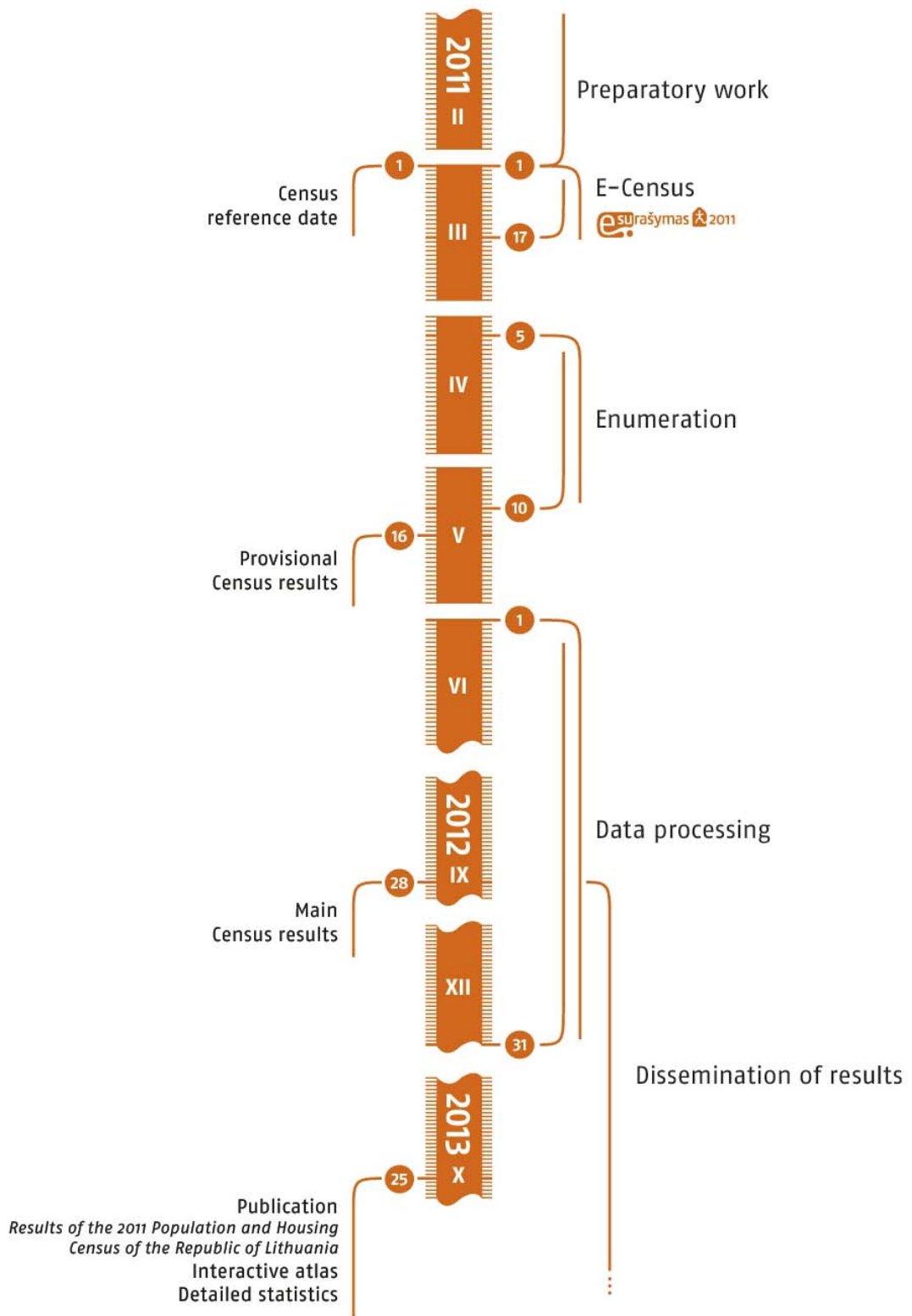
Census period – March–May (Figure 1). On March 1–16, individuals could fill in an e-Census questionnaire. On April 5–May 9, the individuals who had not participated in the e-Census were enumerated by enumerators visiting dwellings and filling in Census questionnaires.

Census data confidentiality. Data confidentiality is guaranteed by the Law on Legal Protection of Personal Data and the Law on Statistics of the Republic of Lithuania, establishing that the personal data collected during the Census may be used only for the production of statistical information. Individuals had the following rights established by the Law on Legal Protection of Personal Data: to familiarise themselves with their personal data managed by Statistics Lithuania, to be informed about the management of their personal data and have the right to demand that their personal data are corrected, destroyed or the management thereof is stopped. Statistics Lithuania was managing the personal data submitted following organisational and technical data protection measures. During interviews, individuals were not asked to show IDs and other documents; however, when questions about the personal number, certain dwelling characteristics were asked, it was advised to check them against respective documents, when necessary.

A personal number was needed for the linking of data obtained during interviews and/or those taken from administrative sources.

In the process of Census data processing and publication of statistical information, the confidentiality principle was adhered to – data were used only for statistical purposes, in a manner that would not enable the identification of a certain individual or household.

Figure 1. Main stages of the 2011 Population and Housing Census of the Republic of Lithuania



3. PREPARATORY WORK

Methodological preparatory work for the Census was carried out at Statistics Lithuania (a Census questionnaire and methodological material (instructions on how to fill in the Census questionnaire, a Census worker's manual, instructional material for enumerators), cartographic material, enumerator's and supervisor's notebooks, other forms for enumerators, supervisors, Census division heads were prepared). A preliminary Census database was prepared, i.e., based on the main national administrative data sources, personal data on the individuals who had declared their place of residence in the enumeration districts, their dwelling characteristics were formed. An information campaign was organised. Tools for Census workers (briefcases, pens, etc.) were purchased. Census workers were employed and trained.

3.1. CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE AND INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO FILL IT IN

The Census questionnaire (Annex 1) was prepared by the specialists of the Population Census and Survey Organisation Division of Statistics Lithuania, following Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of 9 July 2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses, the recommendations of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the Statistical Office of European Union (Eurostat) on the 2010 population and housing censuses, national user needs, and comparability with the 2001 Census data.

A draft Census questionnaire was discussed and analysed by the working group for the preparation of the programme and proposals for the implementation of the 2011 Population and Housing Census of the Republic of Lithuania, other specialists of Statistics Lithuania, public authorities and scientific institutions, in cooperation with demographers, sociologists and other experts.

Comments and proposals on the content and wording of questions in the draft Census questionnaire, instructions on how to fill in the Census questionnaire were received during meetings with the specialists of ministries and other institutions. A discussion of the draft Census questionnaire with the potential users of Census results was organised at Statistics Lithuania.

Additional consultations took place on the following issues:

- ethnicity – with the representatives of the Government, the specialists of the Ministry of Justice, Department of National Minorities and Lithuanians Living Abroad, Residents' Register;

- mother tongue – with the specialists of the Ministry of Justice, Department of National Minorities and Lithuanians Living Abroad, State Commission of the Lithuanian Language;
- religion – with the representatives of the Prime Minister’s Office, the specialists of the Ministry of Justice, Lithuanian Bishops’ Conference;
- education – with the specialists of the Ministry of Education and Science;
- disability – with the specialists of the Ministry of Social Security and Labour, the representatives of the Lithuanian Forum of the Disabled;
- migration – with the scientists of the Vilnius office of the International Organization for Migration and the Lithuanian Social Research Centre;
- demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population – with the scientists of the Lithuanian Social Research Centre, Institute for Demographic Research;
- housing – with the specialists of the ministries of Environment, Finance, Economy, the Bank of Lithuania, state enterprise Centre of Registers.

In 2009–2010, the draft Census questionnaire was discussed by the Seimas (Parliament) Committee on Human Rights, at a seminar of the Lithuanian Statistical Society, by the Methodological Commission of Statistics Lithuania, presented in the Senior Management Committee of Statistics Lithuania (now – Director General’s Advisory Commission).

The Census questionnaire layout was made and the questionnaire was printed out at Statistics Lithuania (A3 format sheets with unique 7-digit numbers).

The Census questionnaire (Annex 1) consisted of two parts:

Part I. Data on the dwelling

- address / place of residence (address, institution, homeless);
- building (year of construction);
- dwelling (type, occupancy status, ownership, useful floor area, number of rooms, kitchen, conveniences, water supply, sewage disposal (sewerage), main type of heating);
- household(s) (list of residents of the dwelling by household(s), tenure status of the dwelling by household(s), address of the place of usual residence of a temporarily present person);

Part II. Data on the person

- name, surname, personal number, sex, date and place of birth;
- marital status;
- women were asked how many children they had given birth to and the year of birth of the first child;

- citizenship;
- mobility (migration);
- ethnicity, mother tongue, command of other languages, religion;
- education;
- sources of livelihood;
- employment (whether an individual works, employment and activity status, the main economic activity of the workplace, position, occupation, work performed).

The Census questions were translated into English, Russian, and Polish.

3.2. PREPARATION OF CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL

The maps of Census areas were drawn by a company which had won a public procurement tender. The specialists of the company, based on the requirements for the division of Census areas set by Statistics Lithuania, prepared population density, building and Census area geographical information system (GIS) databases and draw the maps of Census areas.

For the compilation of GIS databases and maps, geospatial descriptive and attribute data were used:

- graphical data from the Address Register of the Republic of Lithuania;
- classification of Administrative Units, Wards, Populated Localities and Streets of the Address Register of the Republic of Lithuania
- data from the Residents' Register of the Republic of Lithuania;
- georeferential database of the territory of the Republic of Lithuania GDB50LT M 1:50 000;
- georeferential database of the territory of the Republic of Lithuania GDB10LT M 1:10 000;
- georeferential database of the territory of the Republic of Lithuania GDBLT M:5 000;
- digital raster orthophotographic map of the territory of the Republic of Lithuania ORT10LT M 1:10 000;
- digital raster orthophotographic map of the populated localities of the Republic of Lithuania ORT5LT M 1:5 000;
- digital raster orthophotographic map of the county centres of the Republic of Lithuania ORT2LT M 1:2 000.
- seven cities'/towns' (Alytus, Kaunas, Klaipėda, Panevėžys, Tauragė, Telšiai, Utena) building data.

The Census maps covered the Census areas of three levels:

- Census division – the largest territorial Census unit.
- Supervisor's district – a smaller territorial Census unit, consisting of several Census districts. A supervisor's district was always located within the territory of one municipality.
- Census district – the smallest territorial Census unit. Census districts were demarcated taking into account the number of inhabitants within a certain territory and natural barriers (e.g. rivers, roads); for that reason, their boundaries may not have coincided with the boundaries of populated localities. One Census district had, on average, 450–600 inhabitants, depending on the area. Census districts were formed in a way so that they were located within the territory of one ward.

Digital maps of Census areas were drawn using GIS software: 150 Census divisions, with 986 supervisor's and 5899 Census districts (Annex 2).

Census division maps were drawn of a scale of M 1:50 000 (1:10 000 – for urban, 1:50 000 – for rural areas). They were meant for mapping a bigger territory – to see the hierarchy of Census areas and their distribution. Where it was not possible to fit a whole Census division into one sheet, a division map was comprised of a set of sheets (annexes 3, 4); in such cases, a general Census division map with a breakdown scheme was also available.

Census district maps were detailed, of at least M 1:10 000. Where the density of buildings was high, the maps were drawn of M 1:2500. Where it was not possible to fit a whole Census district into one sheet, a district map was comprised of a set of sheets; in such cases, a general Census district map with a breakdown scheme was also available. A general Census district map (or a Census district map, if it was comprised of just one sheet) contained a legend. To make it easier for an enumerator to orient him/herself within a certain locality, Census district maps had both a cartographic (map) and orthophotographic (aerial photo) bases.

For all Census divisions and districts, digital maps were prepared. The maps were printed out at Statistics Lithuania. Census area maps were black-and-white, of A3 format, front and back. No special maps were drawn for supervisors' districts – their boundaries could be seen on Census division and district maps.

The population density, building and Census area databases could be managed by a GIS specialist of Statistics Lithuania, working with ESRI GIS software (ArcGIS for Desktop). Draft maps were drawn in MXD format; they could be updated by the GIS specialist with GIS software. The final maps were prepared in PDF format. The specialists of the Population Census and Survey Organisation Division having access to those maps could view them on their computers and print out.

3.3. CREATION OF A COMPUTER SYSTEM

Census data collection and processing software was created by a company which had won a public procurement tender. The Census computer system (Annex 5) was comprised of:

- external portal;
- scanning and recognition subsystem;
- internal portal;
- image archiving subsystem;
- data analysis subsystem.

The external portal was designed and prepared for carrying out the e-Census. Interactive instructions (wizard) were prepared – to help individuals to fill in the e-Census questionnaire.

The scanning and recognition subsystem was meant for the entry of data from Census questionnaires. In the subsystem, filled-in paper Census questionnaires were scanned and recognised. A Census questionnaire recognition template was prepared, which enabled the exercise of control over the logical connections between data.

The internal portal covered important data management stages: coding, editing, identification, automatic imputation of missing data, management of data on temporarily present persons, duplicate record elimination on dwellings and individuals, monitoring of the progress of the Census.

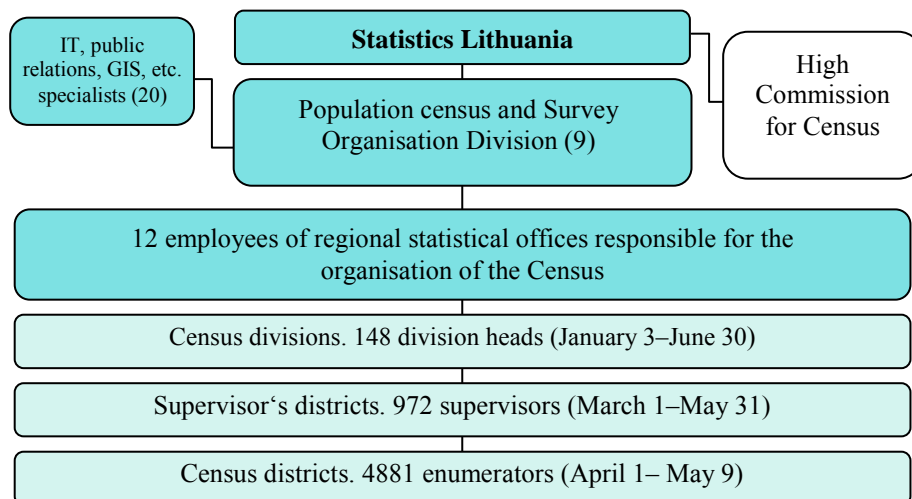
The image archiving subsystem was meant for the storage of generated e-Census and scanned paper Census questionnaire images. Census questionnaire images and metadata were moved to an archive from the external portal and from the scanning and recognition system. Census questionnaire search according to various search criteria is available.

Data analysis tools were developed, meant for the Census data analysis, preparation of reports, dissemination of results. Data structures were prepared, meant for the analysis and comparison of 2001 and 2011 Census data in various cuts.

3.4. EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING OF CENSUS WORKERS

To carry out the Census, 6013 Census workers were hired (4881 enumerators, 972 supervisors, 160 Census division heads) (Figure. 2).

Figure. 2. 2011 Census organisation scheme



Census workers had to have at least upper secondary education and a command of the State (Lithuanian) language.

Before hiring, candidates were trained and their knowledge was tested. Training took place in three stages:

- On January 10–26, Census division heads' training took place at Statistics Lithuania. There were six groups. Training lasted three days. During training, the aims of the Census, legal, methodological and organisational principles behind it, data confidentiality, Census rules, filling-in of Census questionnaires and other forms, work with the computerised Census system, code of conduct were discussed. Hands-on training took place – filling-in of the Census questionnaire, analysis and discussion of complicated cases, knowledge testing. Training was given by the specialists of the Population Census and Survey Organisation Division.
- On February 14–23, supervisors' training took place at regional statistical offices. Census division heads gave training and tested candidates' knowledge. Training lasted three days. Supervisors were trained according to a methodology developed by Statistics Lithuania.

- On March 16–24, enumerators' training took place at regional statistical offices. Census division heads and supervisors gave training and tested candidates' knowledge. Training lasted two days. Enumerators were trained according to a methodology developed by Statistics Lithuania.

Regional statistical offices concluded fixed-term employment contracts with the candidates who succeeded best. Census division heads were employed from January 3 to June 30, supervisors – from March 1 to May 31, enumerators – from April 1 to May 9.

Before signing employment contracts, Census workers signed data confidentiality agreements.

Census workers were issued employee IDs with a picture. The employee IDs contained the following information: name, surname, position, etc., and were signed by the head of the regional statistical office which had issued them. The IDs were attached to an orange strap with a Census logo (Annex 6).

Census workers were given briefcases with Census stickers (Annex 6).

Women made up 83 per cent of all Census workers, men – 17 per cent (Annex 7). Workers aged under 40 made up almost half of Census workers. Each third Census worker had higher, post-secondary tertiary or special, 40 per cent – upper secondary education. In the process of hiring Census workers, preference was given to individuals registered with regional labour exchanges, having necessary qualification.

A Census division head had to organise and conduct enumeration within the territory under his/her responsibility. The main pieces of work were as follows:

- to prepare for and to give training to supervisors;
- to distribute the Census material and tools among supervisors;
- to organise the enumeration of the residents of institutional homes;
- to monitor the Census progress;
- to cooperate with elders and community chairs, the media, to popularise the Census;
- upon the completion of the Census, to organise the delivery of the Census material to Statistics Lithuania.

A supervisor was responsible for the organisation of Census work in his/her district. A supervisor had to do the following, together with the regional statistical office and Census division heads:

- select enumerators, according to the standard requirements of Statistics Lithuania, train them and organise their employment;
- dispense Census briefcases, questionnaires, forms, etc. to enumerators;

- control enumerators' work, advise them on the filling-in of Census questionnaires;
- provide current data on the individuals and dwellings enumerated for the Census division head on a daily basis;
- collect the Census material from enumerators, check the quality of filled-in Census questionnaires and forms.
- An enumerator was responsible for the Census within the district under his/her responsibility. The main pieces of work were as follows:
 - to familiarise him/herself with the Census district, to know the Census questionnaire and instructions on how to fill it in well;
 - to visit the inhabitants of his/her Census district, to interview them, and to fill in Census questionnaires;
 - to provide information about the individuals and dwellings enumerated and the Census questionnaires filled in for the supervisor;
 - upon the completion of the Census, to pass the arranged Census material on to the supervisor.

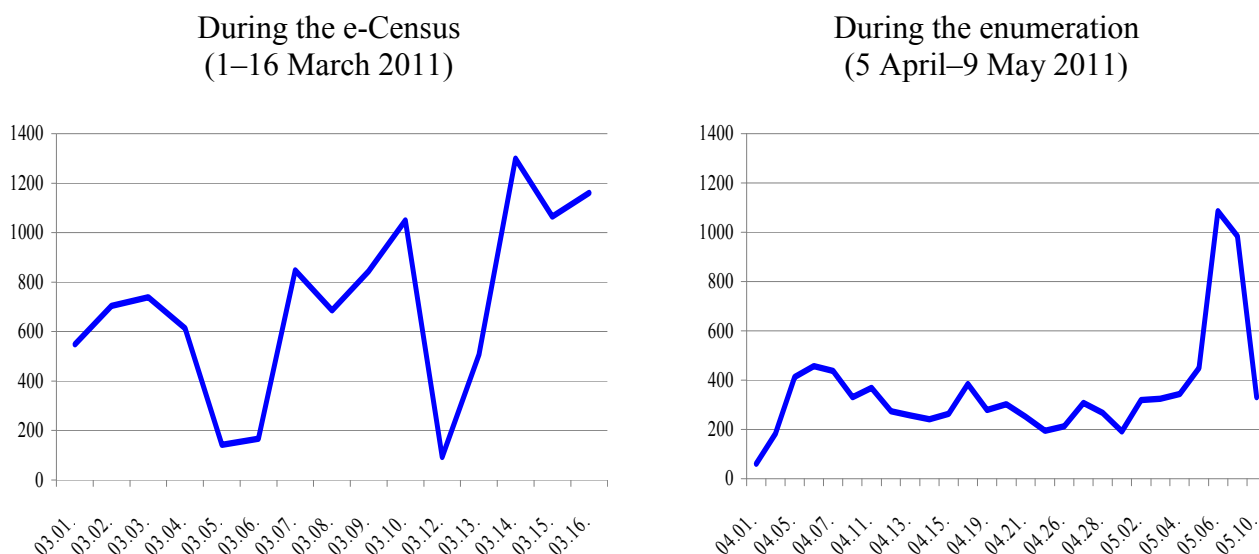
4. COURSE OF THE CENSUS

The Census started on 1 March 2011. It was conducted in two stages:

- On 1–16 March 2011, individuals could fill in an e-Census questionnaire and submit their data via the Internet;
- On 5 April–9 May 2011, a population enumeration took place: enumerators were visiting dwellings and filling in Census questionnaires.

To answer the questions about the Census, which might arise to residents (how to fill in an e-questionnaire, how to recognise an enumerator etc.), a toll-free number was available during the Census. The phone was answered by the specialists of the Population Census and Survey Organisation Division of Statistics Lithuania, from 8:00 to 21:00. In total, 20 thousand calls were answered. The largest number of calls was received after the launch of the e-Census and on the last days of the enumeration (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Number of phone calls



4.1. E-CENSUS

In 2011, an electronic population census was organised in Lithuania for the first time. Statistics Lithuania chose a BDC virtual server infrastructure solution. It was one of the first cases in Lithuania when public services were provided for the population through the use of such modern technologies as virtual resources.

Residents were afforded an opportunity to enumerate themselves electronically, i.e. fill in the Census questionnaire on the Internet, having connected to the population census system of Statistics Lithuania, at esurašymas.lt.

The e-Census started on 1 March 2011; it had been planned that it would be completed in two weeks. One could connect to the electronic population census system via the e-Government Gateway or having entered ID card or passport data. Having connected to the system, one could see his/her partially pre-filled e-questionnaire, containing some personal and dwelling data, taken from administrative data sources: date and place of birth, marital status, citizenship, declared address, floor area and year of construction of the dwelling. It was possible to correct those data, if needed. An individual who had connected to the system had to enumerate all the occupants of the dwelling, could correct and/or submit data on the dwelling and other occupants of the dwelling. If one wanted to enumerate other occupants of the dwelling, one had to enter their personal numbers (personal numbers were needed for the identification of the individuals enumerated).

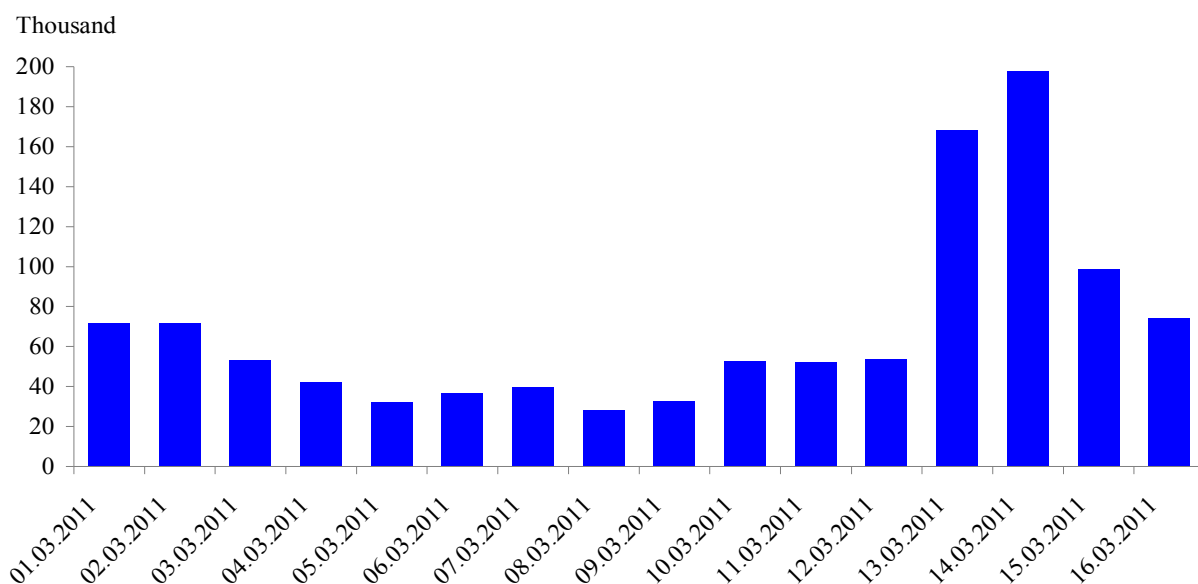
To help individuals to fill in e-questionnaires, a wizard was functioning.

To make it more clear to individuals how to fill in e-questionnaires, a video clip was prepared by the specialists of Statistics Lithuania and placed on the website of Statistics Lithuania, Facebook Census profile, other websites (YouTube).

Residents had to enumerate themselves at the address of usual residence (it could differ from the declared place of residence). If the individual connected to the system confirmed that the data on all the occupants of the dwelling had been filled in, enumerators were not visiting that dwelling during the population enumeration.

On March 13–14, a record number of individuals connected to the electronic population census system was observed – on average, 18 thousand per hour (Figure 4). In view of such an active participation of the population in the e-Census and on request of residents, Statistics Lithuania extended the e-Census to March 16, 24:00.

Figure 4. Number of connections to the electronic census system



1 million 35 thousand persons, or 34 per cent of the population of Lithuania, participated in the e-Census, on March 1–16.

The inhabitants of the major cities participated in the e-Census most actively: 45 per cent of Vilnius, 43 per cent – Kaunas, 38 per cent – Šiauliai, 36 per cent – each Panevėžys and Klaipėda city inhabitants enumerated themselves electronically. The inhabitants of other town and district municipalities were also rather active: 38 per cent of Palanga town, 37 per cent – each Alytus town and Kaunas district, 33 per cent – each Druskininkai town and Utena district, 32 per cent – each Klaipėda and Mažeikiai district municipality inhabitants enumerated themselves electronically.

4.2. PREPARATION FOR THE ENUMERATION

Upon the completion of the e-Census, lists of Census district addresses for enumerators were compiled at Statistics Lithuania by 25 March 2011. The lists included the addresses of the residents who had declared their place of residence within a certain Census district, the number of residents in Census districts, and the number of those who enumerated themselves electronically. Enumerators had to correct those address lists: supplement them with the addresses of the dwellings not included in the list, delete addresses if those buildings had been demolished, burned down, etc., mark if those buildings were non-residential and the like.

4.3. ENUMERATION

On 5 April–9 May 2011, the second stage of the Census took place: the residents who had not enumerated themselves electronically were visited by enumerators.

To guarantee the safety of enumerators and residents during the enumeration, Statistics Lithuania cooperated with the Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior, which agreed to help. The police, in cooperation with ward offices, helped inform the population about how to recognise enumerators and how to avoid sham. Police officers took care not only of residents' but also of enumerators' safety – provided them information about the possible dangers they could be exposed to in certain dwellings. When needed, officers accompanied enumerators to those dwellings and made sure they were safe while doing the interview. Statistics Lithuania also consulted the Police Department about how to enumerate asocial and homeless individuals.

Enumerators were visiting dwellings on workdays not later than 21:00, on weekends – not later than 20:00. At other time and during Easter (April 24–25), residents were not visited.

The enumeration of the occupants of one dwelling lasted, on average, 10–15 min. If an enumerator had visited a dwelling several times and did not find its occupants at home, s/he leaved a message with her/his contact details and a request to contact her/him or come to a Census division in their letter box.

From April 5, individuals could fill in a Census questionnaire in the nearest Census division or Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda, Šiauliai or Panevėžys regional statistical office.

2 million 8 thousand residents were enumerated by enumerators or filled in Census questionnaires in the Census divisions themselves.

Enumerators finished work on May 9. Census questionnaires were put into A3 format cardboard boxes by Census district and forwarded to supervisors, who, together with Census division heads, had to check the completeness of Census questionnaires, whether all dwellings were actually enumerated. Since supervisors were working throughout May, Statistics Lithuania invited the residents who had not participated in the enumeration to come to the nearest Census division and submit their data. In June, the Census material was delivered to Statistics Lithuania.

4.4. USE OF MAPS

A Census district map was meant to help the enumerator orient him/herself within a certain locality, assess the peculiarities of the area, plan the most rational way to move through the Census district (route planning), mark the buildings which had not been marked.

To make it easier for an enumerator to orient him/herself within a certain locality, Census district maps had both a cartographic (map) and orthophotographic (aerial photo) bases.

An enumerator, based on a Census district map and address list, had to visit all the dwellings and non-residential buildings which might have dwellings within his/her Census district. If an enumerator found houses without addresses or dwellings which were not included in her/his district address list, s/he had to (based on the map) establish the code of the building, enter that code or the number of the house/apartment into the address list, figure out who lives in that dwelling.

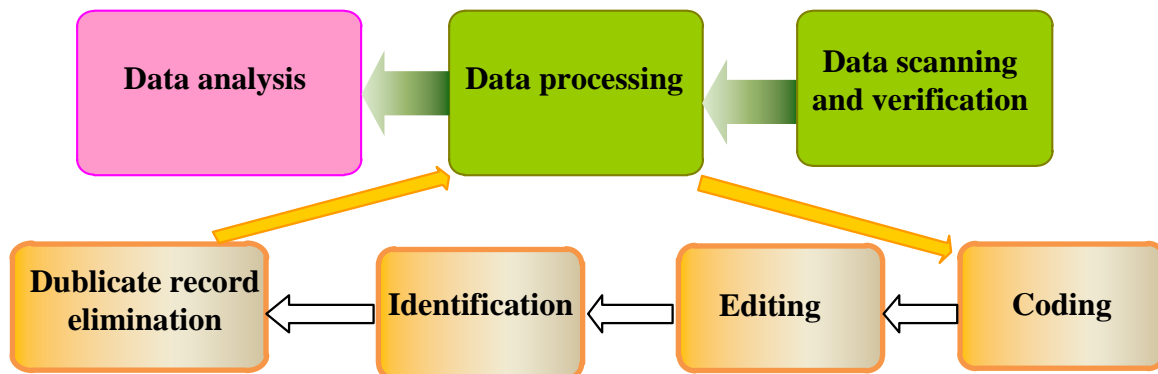
If a building was not marked on the map, an enumerator had to establish and enter into the map the code of the building, consisting of letter N and a number (from 1 to n), e.g. N1, N2, etc. An enumerator had to inform his/her supervisor about the buildings newly marked on the map.

A Census division map was meant to familiarise oneself with the location of Census areas (supervisors' and Census districts) within a Census division, to help plan Census work.

5. DATA PROCESSING

Data processing (Figure 5) took place at Statistics Lithuania for 9 months (from 1 July 2011 to 30 March 2012).

Figure 5. 2011 Census data processing scheme



The data processing process may be broken down into four stages:

- data scanning;
- data verification;
- data identification, editing, coding, duplicate record elimination, logical checking;
- imputation of missing values.

Census questionnaire scanning and data verification. In June 2011, a company which had won a public procurement tender started scanning work. From July, symbol recognition operators started work. For Census questionnaire scanning and symbol recognition, 23 workstations were equipped at Statistics Lithuania, where 6 scanning and 40 symbol recognition operators were working.

Computers were connected into a local area network (LAN), and software was installed. 2 scanners were used for scanning.

Four OCR templates were prepared using ABBYY FlexiCapture 9.0 tools. The company created software for the recognition of manually entered data. The Census questionnaire had about 400 recognisable fields.

Scanning operators were taking a certain number of boxes needed for their shift from a temporary archive of Statistics Lithuania, where Census questionnaires were stored, and, after the end of the shift, returning them to the temporary archive.

After Census questionnaires had been scanned, symbol recognition operators checked the symbols recognised against the data entered into the Census questionnaires and corrected the symbols, when needed.

Data scanning lasted 7 months, symbol recognition – 6 months.

Census data coding, identification and editing. After the symbol recognition stage, data were coded, corrected, identified, automatic entry of identified data was performed, data on temporarily present persons and on repeating dwellings and persons (doubles) were arranged.

By order of the Director General of Statistics Lithuania, fifty senior specialist (data processing operator) positions were established in the Population Census and Survey Organisation Division. The Human Resource Division organised the selection of employees, and 21 data processing operators were employed from 4 July 2011, 29 – from 11 July 2011 (14 occupation encoders, 14 economic activity encoders, 2 other indicator encoders, 10 editing operators, 10 identifiers).

The employment of data processing operators was based on the following main selection criteria: educational attainment, command of the State (Lithuanian) language, computer skills, previous experience of such (data processing) work, results of a test. The ones hired were assigned specific functions (occupation / economic activity / other indicator encoders, dwelling/person identifiers, editing operators, etc.). Operators were trained to work with respective functions.

Work was organised in two shifts. On average, one encoder encoded 700 tasks, editing operators and identifiers performed 350 tasks per shift, experts accomplished 250 tasks per day.

In the process of data coding, the following data were coded:

- address (municipality, city/town, ward, village, street);
- state (place of birth, citizenship, state from which an individual arrived or to which departed; state if the individual worked abroad);
- ethnicity;
- languages (mother tongue and other languages of which an individual has command);
- religious community;
- main economic activity of the workplace;
- occupation.
- Census data coding took place in two stages:
 - automatic;
 - mixed, conducted by operators.

Data were encoded using classifications, coding manuals and dictionaries. The following main classifications were used:

- Classification of Economic Activities (EVRK Rev. 2) (national version of the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community (NACE Rev. 2)), approved by Order No DĮ-226 of 31 October 2007 of the Director General of Statistics Lithuania (Official Gazette, 2007, No 119-4877);
- Lithuanian Classification of Occupations, approved by Order No V(5)-167 of 30 September 2010 of the Director of the Lithuanian Labour Market Training Authority under the Ministry of Social Security and Labour on the approval of the six-character code structure of the Lithuanian Classification of Occupations updated according to ISCO-08 (Official Gazette, 2010, No 117-5989);
- Classifications (of administrative units, wards, populated localities, streets) of the Address Register of the Republic of Lithuania, established by Resolution No 715 of 10 June 2004 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on the reorganisation of the State Register of Territorial-Administrative Units, Populated Localities and Streets and establishment of the Address Register of the Republic of Lithuania (Official Gazette, 2004, No 93-3415; 2007, No 105-4311);
- Educational Level Classification, approved by Order No V-988 of 23 June 2010 of the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania (Official Gazette, 2010, No 79-4129);
- International Standard Classification of Education (Official Gazette, 2001, No 21-708; 2011, No 106-5031);
- Classification of Ethnicities of the Residents' Register of the Republic of Lithuania (Regulations of the Residents' Register of the Republic of Lithuania, approved by Resolution No 1346 of 6 November 2000 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on the approval of the Regulations of the Residents' Register of the Republic of Lithuania (Official Gazette, 2000, No 96-3034; 2007, No 40-1486; 2010, No 21-990).

The following manuals and dictionaries were additionally used for data encoding:

- Classification of the Countries and Territories of the World;
- Language dictionary;
- Dictionary for coding religious communities (prepared by the specialists of the Population Census and Survey Organisation Division of Statistics Lithuania, in cooperation with the specialists of the Division of Legal Entities and Religious Issues of the Ministry of Justice);
- Manual for coding occupations (prepared by the specialists of the Population Census and Survey Organisation Division of Statistics Lithuania).

Information was encoded automatically only when it tallied with the information provided in manuals and dictionaries. 99 per cent of wards, 95 per cent of populated localities, 90 per cent of streets, and 24 per cent of occupations were encoded automatically.

After the encoding of data on individuals was finalised, the identification of buildings/dwellings and individuals was performed. Buildings/dwellings were identified according to building/dwelling address, individuals – according to personal number, name, surname, date of birth or address of the place of residence.

When buildings/dwellings and individuals had been identified, information on temporarily present persons was arranged, and repeating data on addresses and individuals were removed. Data on temporarily present persons were relocated according to the address of the usual place of residence indicated by the individual.

Imputation of missing values. In October 2012, the specialists of Statistics Lithuania performed the imputation of missing values. Missing values were caused by residents not responding to certain questions in the Census questionnaire. To ensure data quality, mathematical methods were used. 1.45 per cent of entries were imputed for the following indicators:

- place of birth (15 thousand values, or 0.5 per cent of all entries);
- education (27 thousand, or 1 per cent);
- sources of livelihood (5 thousand, or 0.2 per cent);
- year of construction of the building (74 thousand, or 5.4 per cent);
- useful floor area of the dwelling (123 thousand, or 9 per cent);
- number of rooms (106 thousand, or 7.7 per cent);
- kitchen (111 thousand, or 8.1 per cent);
- conveniences (hot water, bath, shower, flushing toilet, electricity) (314 thousand, or 22.8 per cent);
- water supply (74 thousand, or 5.4 per cent);
- sewage disposal (sewerage) (75 thousand, or 5.5 per cent);
- main type of heating (76 thousand, or 5.5 per cent).

6. INFORMING THE POPULATION ABOUT THE CENSUS

The Census took place after municipal council elections (27 February 2011). Taking into account other countries' census organisation experience, for cost-saving purposes and in order to not politicise the Census, a decision was made to start the information campaign one week before the start of the Census, after the end of municipal council elections.

On March 1, a press release of the Presidential Office announced that the President participated in the e-Census. The Presidential media service, reporters were filming how the President was enumerating herself electronically. President Dalia Grybauskaitė was the first to fill in the Census questionnaire. The President invited the residents to participate in the e-Census. It was shown on Lithuanian TV, the Internet; there were articles in the press.

In February 2011, the Lithuanian post issued a stamp and an envelope dedicated to the Census (Annex 8).

Printed information. Continuing the 2001 Census logo, registered with the State Patent Bureau of the Republic of Lithuania, tradition, the 2011 Census logo, product, poster, leaflet, other Census merchandise design was created by designers Ieva Každailienė and Daumantas Každailis.

Several types of information posters were prepared (Annex 9):

- posters meant to inform the residents about the upcoming Census and to encourage them to participate in the e-Census (A2 and A3 format, 2500 copies each);
- posters meant to inform the residents about the population enumeration – that dwellings would be visited by enumerators. The posters contained information not only on the population enumeration but also on distinctive features of enumerators – briefcase, employee ID with a Census strap (2500 copies of A3 and 50 000 copies of A4 format).

The posters were put up in ward offices, municipal administrations, public libraries, big supermarkets, public institutions, billboards. They were disseminated via regional statistical offices, public institutions, State Social Insurance Fund Board (Sodra), Lithuanian Labour Exchange, State Tax Inspectorate branches, migration, border guard services, NGOs, educational establishments, big supermarkets.

Apart from posters, information leaflets were printed out (200 000 copies) (Annex 10). The leaflets contained the key information on the Census, its necessity, the list of questions from the Census questionnaire, a calendar with the dates of Census stages, information on the e-Census and enumeration, contact details. The leaflets were released in three languages: 163 thousand – in Lithuanian, 20 thousand – in each Russian and Polish. They were distributed before and in the course of the Census via regional statistical offices, by Census workers, public institutions, Sodra, Lithuanian

Labour Exchange, State Tax Inspectorate branches, migration, border guard services, NGOs, educational establishments, big supermarkets.

Wall and pocket Census calendars were printed out (9000 and 1000 copies respectively) (Annex 11), which were distributed via municipal administrations, ward offices, Statistics Lithuania and regional statistical offices, to the members of the High Commission for the 2011 Population and Housing Census of the Republic of Lithuania.

The Census was advertised on transport stop stands in the major cities of Lithuania (Annex 12).

Statistics Lithuania, in cooperation with the Vilnius office of the International Organization for Migration, issued postcards meant to inform those emigrating from Lithuania about the Census (Annex 13). It was funded by the Vilnius office of the International Organization for Migration. The postcards were released in three languages – Lithuanian (6000 copies), English and Russian (3000 copies each).

At Christmas time, Statistics Lithuania was sending users postcards containing Census logos.

Special pens, mugs, plastic bags with the Census logo were produced (Annex 14). The major part of plastic bags with the Census logo was distributed in big supermarkets.

Information about the Census. During and after the Census, there was a news ticker about the Census on the website of Statistics Lithuania. The website section *Censuses* contained information about preparation for the Census, the progress of the Census; the FAQ section contained 30 questions with answers; visual material on the Census was available, etc. The websites of regional statistical offices contained a link to the *Censuses* section, contact details of Census divisions and Census job vacancy information.

Public authorities and agencies, organisations, some enterprises were addressed with a request to place a Census banner with a link to the website of Statistics Lithuania on their websites.

Use of social networks for information dissemination. In social networks, users were informed about the Census and its novelties (e-Census), invited for discussions and to participate in the e-Census.

Information via SMSs. Two telecommunications operators were sending SMSs about the Census to their clients free of charge. The first message was sent during the e-Census; it contained the following text: *“The Population and Housing Census started. We invite you to participate in the e-Census on March 1–14, at esurašymas.lt. Statistics Lithuania”*. The second message was sent during the enumeration; it contained the following text: *“Statistics Lithuania informs that the second stage of the Population and Housing Census will take place on April 5–May 9. If you have not participated in the e-Census, you will be visited by an enumerator. Have a nice day.”*

Census information campaign on TV, radio, in the press. To popularise the Census, inform the population about the e-Census and enumeration, encourage them to enumerate themselves

electronically, video and audio clips, news tickers were created and broadcast on TV. Three video clips (one – adapted for broadcast in public transport), six audio clips, three news tickers (“*Let’s participate in the electronic Population and Housing Census – esurašymas.lt*”, “*The Population Census is in progress*”, “*The Census is coming to an end. You haven’t been enumerated? Tel. 8 800 01 418*”) were created.

Video clips were shown in Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda and Šiauliai city public transport on LCD screens (411 screens).

The employees of Statistics Lithuania participated in TV programmes. At least 30 commentaries on the Census were shown. Radio stations informed on the Census a lot. The employees of Statistics Lithuania participated in 21 radio programmes, provided comments for several more radio programmes.

The media took strong interest in the Census. Publications on the Census appeared both in the national and in local media on a daily basis.

7. DISSEMINATION OF CENSUS RESULTS

Census results were published according to the Census Result Dissemination Plan.

A press release on the main Census results by county and municipality was published on 2 December 2011. The release of the final Census results started in September 2012. A press release on the main Census results and a publication *Lithuanian 2011 Population Census in Brief* in Lithuanian and English (44 pages) were released. A press conference was held.

Detailed Census results were published in January–June 2013. Statistics Lithuania published information bulletins and press releases containing detailed Census results by topic:

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| • Population and their sex and age distribution | January 25 |
| • Fertility | February 22 |
| • Population by ethnicity, mother tongue and religion | March 15 |
| • Population by educational attainment and command of languages | March 29 |
| • Employment | April 12 |
| • Population by source of livelihood | April 26 |
| • Population mobility | May 17 |
| • Households and families, their composition and size | June 14 |
| • Dwellings and their characteristics | June 28 |

In October 2013, a publication *Results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census of the Republic of Lithuania* in Lithuanian and English (684 pages) was released in paper and electronic form. Before the release, a short press release was prepared.

In 2012–2013, more than 170 responses to enquiries on Census-related issues were given in writing, by email and phone (various tables, other information on Census results were prepared and provided for other divisions of Statistics Lithuania, other institutions and individuals).

Oracle Business Intelligence Standard Edition One software, used for data analysis, enables one to create individual queries and receive summarised or detailed (to a certain level) information, compare 2001 and 2011 Census results.

Census information was placed on the Official Statistics Portal (OSP). The OSP has a search engine enabling one not only to find required information fast but also to receive it at the required level of detail and in the required form of presentation.

The OSP has interactive GIS applications for statistical data visualisation:

- Interactive atlas, containing 2001 and 2011 Census data by administrative territory (counties and municipalities);
- Detailed statistics application, containing 2011 Census data in grids of 10x10 km, 5x5 km, 2.5x2.5 km, 1x1 km, 500x500 m, 250x250 m, and 100x100 m. The grids contain Census data on the population and dwellings. The application also enables one to outline one or several areas, where the value of the indicator selected will be calculated automatically.

The Census data and metadata have been prepared and will be forwarded to Eurostat by 31 March 2014 in SDMX format. Each national statistical office stores aggregated Census data and allows users to obtain Census information according to their queries, with the help of web services, via the Census data portal created by Eurostat. Aggregated Census data (data cubes) are formed according to the data structure definitions and technical specifications provided by Eurostat.

8. CENSUS DATA AND DOCUMENTS ARCHIVING AND STORAGE

In pursuance of an official document of the Office of the Chief Archivist of Lithuania of 31 May 2010, paper Census questionnaires have to be stored in the depositaries of Statistics Lithuania for three years (until 1 March 2014); later, they will be destroyed following the procedure established by law. In the depositaries, protection measures are installed. Census questionnaires are stored in 5899 containers (cardboard boxes), each containing 450–600 A3 format doubled sheets; in total, 2.8 million sheets.

Scanned Census questionnaire images will be stored perpetually.

9. CENSUS FUNDS

Funds for the Census were allocated from the State budget. Sufficient and timely funding ensured the successful implementation of the Census.

Over 2007–2013, LTL 29.7 million was used for the Census (Table 1). The major part of the funds was allocated for Census workers' (enumerators', supervisors', census division heads') remuneration.

Table 1. Expenditure on the 2011 Population and Housing Census of the Republic of Lithuania in 2007–2013, LTL thousand

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007–2013	
								total	per cent
Total	342,1	379,7	421,6	4481,8	22885,5	665,1	512,4	29650,6	100
Planning and management	342,1	342,1	342,1	342,1	342,2	342,1	342,1	2394,8	8,1
Printing of Census questionnaires and forms	–	–	–	515,6	164,3	–	–	679,9	2,3
Information campaign	–	–	–	180,2	571,8	–	–	752,0	2,5
Pilot studies and pilot census	–	–	14,1	740,3	–	–	–	754,4	2,5
Production of maps	–	–	–	496,1	–	–	–	496,1	1,7
E-Census	–	–	–	1399,4	–	–	–	1399,4	4,7
Enumeration (Census workers' remuneration (including social insurance), rental of premises, logistics (communication and transport costs))	–	–	–	69,1	19287,5	–	–	19356,6	65,2
Data processing	–	–	–	619,4	2272,3	303,0	–	3194,7	10,8
Dissemination of results	–	–	–	–	–	17,5	170,3	187,8	0,6
Other	–	–	65,4	119,6	247,4	2,5	–	434,9	1,6

The 2011 Census cost, on average, LTL 9.7, or EUR 2.8, per capita (in 2001, LTL 9.5, or EUR 2.7).

10. CONCLUSIONS AND PROPOSALS

Conclusions on the 2011 Population and Housing Census:

- The Census was well-organised and performed on time; it was allocated sufficient and timely funding.
- The Census was organised by a professional team.
- The pilot studies and pilot census performed enabled an improvement in the Census methodology, principles behind the organisation of work, data processing and release.
- The Census questionnaire and instructions on how to fill it in were prepared taking into account UNECE recommendations, Eurostat's requirements, other countries' experience, pilot census results, recommendations of scientists and specialists in the Lithuanian language.
- The public was informed about the aims and stages of the Census through information leaflets, posters, on TV, radio, in the press, social networks (Facebook, YouTube), residents were consulted by toll-free number, which all attracted residents' interest to the e-Census.
- The operation of the e-Census portal was ensured by cloud computing solutions, which allowed enhancing the resources necessary for the operation of the information system, when needed, by renting rather than by purchasing them. Moreover, on the portal Lietuva 2030, in the project Smart governance: strategically powerful government (in Lithuanian: Sumanus valdymas: strategiškai pajėgi valdžia), the e-Census was mentioned in the Best practice section among one of the most successful projects.
- The use of administrative data for the Census facilitated the process of filling in e-Census questionnaires for individuals and ensured the completeness and quality of the Census data.
- The individuals who had not participated in the e-Census were afforded an opportunity to enumerate themselves in Census divisions, regional statistical offices, Statistics Lithuania.
- 6 thousand Census workers (Census division heads, supervisors, enumerators, operators) were hired and trained; a census worker's manual and other helpful documents were prepared.
- Census district vector and orthophotographic maps were prepared for enumerators, which made it easier for them to orient themselves within a certain locality. The boundaries of populated localities in the cartographic material sometimes did not coincide with the actual boundaries of those localities.
- Elaborate preparations were made for the dissemination of Census results; information user needs were assessed.
- Personal data confidentiality was ensured throughout the Census.

Proposals for the 2021 Population and Housing Census:

- To prepare a national legal act (ideally – a law) on census organisation and implementation, obligation for individuals to submit data for census purposes.
- To strive for the Census to be performed solely based on administrative data; if there is a need to enumerate individuals, to perform an e-Census.
- To start preparatory work for the Census 8–7 years before the date of the Census.
- To cooperate with the potential users of Census information, to figure out their needs.
- To purchase consulting services (via a toll-free number).
- To give residents enough time to familiarise themselves with an e-Census questionnaire and try filling it in before the start of the Census.
- To carry out at least two pilot e-Censuses.
- To extend the e-Census period to four weeks; during that time, to actively advertise the e-Census and invite people to participate in it.
- To assess e-Census data flows and distribute IT resources properly.
- In order to successfully use administrative data in the Census and for those data to be of high quality, closer cooperation with administrative data managers, timely update of administrative data, compatibility of indicators are necessary.
- To organise training for media representatives on the aims and importance of the Census, data collection, provision of information on the course of the Census for the society, use of statistical information, etc.
- To use new, advanced technologies, which would enable the production of quality, timely statistical information on the population and their dwellings and the provision thereof for users.

3

Surašymo lapo I dalies tęsinių skaičius

IV. NAMŲ ŪKIS (-IAI)

Pirmojo surašymo lapo I dalies nr.

1. Būsto gyventojų sąrašas pagal namų ūkį (-ius).

Vardas, pavardė	Asmens eilės nr.	Namų ūkio nr.	Ryšys su asmeniu, užrašytu pirmuoju namų ūkyje ¹	Asmens eilės nr.				Laikiniai išvykęs	Laikiniai atvykęs	Išvykimo ar atvykimo trukmė, mėnesių skaičius	Išvykimo ar atvykimo priežastis ²	Valstybė, jei asmuo išvyko į užsienį	Surašymo lapo II dalies nr.
				sutuoktinio (-ės)	sugyventinio (-ės)	motinos	tėvo						
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

¹ Ryšys su asmeniu, užrašytu pirmuoju namų ūkyje

- 1 – asmuo, užrašytas pirmuoju
- 2 – sutuoktinis (-ė)
- 3 – sugyventinis (-ė)
- 4 – sūnus / duktė (įskaitant įvaikintą) asmens, užrašyto pirmuoju, arba jo sutuoktinio (-ės) ar sugyventinio (-ės)
- 5 – motina / tėvas
- 6 – sutuoktinio (-ės) ar sugyventinio (-ės) motina / tėvas

- 7 – brolis / sesuo
- 8 – žentas / marti, sūnaus / dukters sugyventinė (-is)
- 9 – senelis (-ė)
- 10 – vaikaiš (-ė)
- 11 – kitas (-a) giminaitis (-ė)
- 12 – ne giminė (globojamas vaikas ar kt.)

² Išvykimo ar atvykimo priežastis

- D – dirbti
- M – mokytis
- S – šeiminei priežastis
- K – kita

Jei surašoma daugiau asmenų nei yra eilučių lentelėje, būsto gyventojų sąrašas tęsiamas surašymo lapo I dalies tęsinyje. Jei laikino išvykimo ar atvykimo trukmė trumpesnė nei keturios savaitės, įrašyti „0“.

2. Būsto valdos statusas pagal namų ūkį (-ius).

Namų ūkio nr. <input type="text"/>	Namų ūkio nr. <input type="text"/>	Namų ūkio nr. <input type="text"/>
Ar namų ūkio narys (-iai) yra šio būsto savininkas (-ai)? <input type="checkbox"/> taip <input type="checkbox"/> ne ⇔ <input type="checkbox"/> nuomojasi visą būstą <input type="checkbox"/> nuomojasi dalį būsto <input type="checkbox"/> kita	Ar namų ūkio narys (-iai) yra šio būsto savininkas (-ai)? <input type="checkbox"/> taip <input type="checkbox"/> ne ⇔ <input type="checkbox"/> nuomojasi visą būstą <input type="checkbox"/> nuomojasi dalį būsto <input type="checkbox"/> kita	Ar namų ūkio narys (-iai) yra šio būsto savininkas (-ai)? <input type="checkbox"/> taip <input type="checkbox"/> ne ⇔ <input type="checkbox"/> nuomojasi visą būstą <input type="checkbox"/> nuomojasi dalį būsto <input type="checkbox"/> kita

Jei surašomi daugiau nei 3 namų ūkiai, ketvirtojo ir kitų namų ūkių duomenys įrašomi surašymo lapo I dalies tęsinyje

Surašymo lapo I dalies nr.

4

Surašymo lapo I dalies tęsinių skaičius

Pirmojo surašymo lapo I dalies nr.

3. Laikiniai atvykusio asmens nuolatinės gyvenamosios vietos adresas.

Jei asmuo atvyko iš kitos gyvenamosios vietos Lietuvoje

<input type="text"/>	asmens eilės nr.	<input type="text"/>	vardas, pavardė
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	savivaldybė
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	seniūnija
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	gyvenamoji vietovė
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	gatvė
<input type="text"/>	namo nr.	<input type="text"/>	korpuso nr.
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	buto nr.

Būsto savininkas (vienas iš savininkų)
Jei gyvenamojoje vietovėje nėra gatvių pavadinimų ir (ar) namų numerių arba nuolat gyvenama name sodininkų bendrijos teritorijoje, kai adresas neįregistruotas

<input type="text"/>	vardas
<input type="text"/>	pavardė

Sodininkų bendrija
Jei asmuo (-enys) nuolat gyvena name sodininkų bendrijos teritorijoje ir adresas neįregistruotas

<input type="text"/>	pavadinimas
----------------------	-------------

sklypo nr. nėra būsto (benamio)

<input type="text"/>	asmens eilės nr.	<input type="text"/>	vardas, pavardė
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	savivaldybė
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	seniūnija
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	gyvenamoji vietovė
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	gatvė
<input type="text"/>	namo nr.	<input type="text"/>	korpuso nr.
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	buto nr.

Būsto savininkas (vienas iš savininkų)
Jei gyvenamojoje vietovėje nėra gatvių pavadinimų ir (ar) namų numerių arba nuolat gyvenama name sodininkų bendrijos teritorijoje, kai adresas neįregistruotas

<input type="text"/>	vardas
<input type="text"/>	pavardė

Sodininkų bendrija
Jei asmuo (-enys) nuolat gyvena name sodininkų bendrijos teritorijoje ir adresas neįregistruotas

<input type="text"/>	pavadinimas
----------------------	-------------

sklypo nr. nėra būsto (benamio)

Jei surašomi daugiau nei 2 laikinai į būstą atvykę asmenys, trečiojo ir kitų duomenys įrašomi surašymo lapo I dalies tęsinyje

Surašymo lapo I dalies nr.

ETNOKULTŪRINIAI RODIKLIAI	MOKYMASIS IR IŠSILAVINIMAS
<p>13. Kokia Jūsų tautybė?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> lietuvis (-ė) <input type="checkbox"/> lenkas (-ė) <input type="checkbox"/> rusas (-ė) <input type="checkbox"/> kita</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>.....</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> nenurodė</p> <p>14. Kokia Jūsų gimtoji (-osios) kalba (-os)?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> lietuvių <input type="checkbox"/> lenkų <input type="checkbox"/> rusų <input type="checkbox"/> kita (-os)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> nenurodė</p> <p>15. Kurias kitas kalbas Jūs mokate, t. y. galite kalbėti ir (ar) rašyti?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> rusų <input type="checkbox"/> lenkų <input type="checkbox"/> ispanų</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> anglų <input type="checkbox"/> vokiečių <input type="checkbox"/> kitą (-as)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> lietuvių <input type="checkbox"/> prancūzų ↓</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> nemoka</p>	<p>17. Ar Jūs mokotės aukštojoje, profesinėje arba bendrojo lavinimo mokykloje?</p> <p><i>Klausti 6–64 metų asmenys</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> taip</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ne</p> <p>18. Ką Jūs baigėte?</p> <p><i>Klausti 10 metų ir vyresnio asmenys</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> doktorantūrą (aspirantūrą)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> universitetą (akademiją, institutą, seminariją ar pan.)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> kolegiją</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> aukštesniąją mokyklą</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> specialiąją vidurinę (technikumą)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> profesinę mokyklą po vidurinės mokyklos</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> vidurinę mokyklą, gimnaziją</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> profesinę mokyklą, į kurią įstojote baigęs pagrindinę mokyklą ir kartu su profesija įgijote vidurinį išsilavinimą</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> profesinę mokyklą, į kurią įstojote baigęs pagrindinę mokyklą ir įgijote tik profesiją</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> profesinę (amatų) mokyklą, į kurią įstojote nebaigęs pagrindinės mokyklos ir kartu su profesija įgijote pagrindinį išsilavinimą</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> profesinę (amatų) mokyklą, į kurią įstojote nebaigęs pagrindinės mokyklos ir įgijote tik profesiją</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> pagrindinę mokyklą</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> pradinę mokyklą</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> nebaigėte pradinės mokyklos</p> <p>.....</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> esate raštingas (nelankėte mokyklos)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> esate neraštingas</p>
RELIGIJA	
<p>16. Kuriai religinei bendruomenei Jūs save priskirtumėte?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Romos katalikų <input type="checkbox"/> sentikių</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> graikų apeigų katalikų <input type="checkbox"/> judėjų</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> evangelikų liuteronų <input type="checkbox"/> musulmonų sunitų</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> evangelikų reformatų <input type="checkbox"/> karaimų</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ortodoksų (stačiatikių, pravoslavų) <input type="checkbox"/> kitai</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> nė vienai <input type="checkbox"/> nenurodė, negali atsakyti</p>	

PRAGYVENIMO ŠALTINIAI	
<p>19. Kokie buvo Jūsų pragyvenimo šaltiniai per metus iki surašymo (2010 m. kovo–2011 m. vasario mėn.)?</p> <p>Numeruoti pagal pajamų dydį 1 2 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> darbo užmokestis</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> pajamos iš savo ar šeimos verslo</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> pajamos iš žemės ūkio veiklos</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> pajamos iš nuosavybės ar investicijų</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> pensija</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> pašalpa</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> stipendija</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> valstybės išlaikomas (-a)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> šeimos ir (ar) kitų asmenų išlaikomas (-a)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> kitas pragyvenimo šaltinis</p> <p>0–14 metų vaikui APKLAUSA BAIGTA</p>	
UŽIMTUMAS	
<p><i>Klausti 15 metų ir vyresnio asmens</i></p> <p>20. Ar Jūs turėjote darbą savaitę iki surašymo (2011 m. vasario 22–28 d.)?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> taip ⇒ 23 kl.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ne ⇒ 21 kl.</p> <p>21. Kuris (-i) iš šių nedirbančių asmenų Jūs buvote?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> bedarbis (-ė) ⇒ 22 kl.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> mokinys (-ė), studentas (-ė)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> pensininkas (-ė)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> dėl negalios nedirbantis asmuo</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> namų šeimininkas (-ė)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> kitas (-a)</p> <p>↓</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p><i>Mokiniui (-ei), studentui (-ei), pensininkui (-ei), dėl negalios nedirbančiam asmeniui, namų šeimininkui (-ei), kitam asmeniui</i> APKLAUSA BAIGTA</p>	
<p>22. Ar anksčiau Jūs dirbote?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> taip ⇒ 23 kl.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ne ⇒ APKLAUSA BAIGTA</p> <p>23–29 kl. apie darbą PAGRINDINĖJE DARBOVIETĖJE</p> <p>23. Kuris (-i) iš šių dirbančių asmenų Jūs buvote?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> samdomasis (-oji) darbuotojas (-a)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> savarankiškai dirbantis ir samdantis darbuotojus asmuo</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> savarankiškai, be samdomųjų darbuotojų dirbantis asmuo</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> padedantis (-i) šeimos narys (-ė), dirbantis (-i) šeimos įmonėje ar ūkyje</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> kitas (-a)</p> <p>↓</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>24. Kurioje vietovėje Jūs dirbote?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> toje pačioje vietovėje, kur ir gyvenote</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> kitoje gyvenamojoje vietovėje Lietuvoje</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> užsienyje</p> <p>↓</p> <p>..... ⇒ 27 kl.</p> <p>valstybė</p> <p>25. Jūsų darbovietė buvo:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> įstaiga, įmonė, organizacija ar pan. ⇒ 26 kl.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ūkininko ar šeimos ūkis</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> turėjote verslo liudijimą</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> kita</p> <p>↓</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	

26. Koks Jūsų darbovietės pavadinimas ir adresas?

Pavadinimas

.....
.....

filialas

Adresas

.....

savivaldybė

.....

vietovė

M – miestas
MST – miestelis
K – kaimas
VS – viensėdis

.....

gatvė

PR – prospektas
AL – alėja
SKG – skersgatvis
A – aikštė
PL – plentas
SKV – skveras
KEL – kelias
TAK – takas

.....

namo nr.

.....

korpuso nr.

.....

buto nr.

27. Apibūdinkite darbovietės pagrindinę ekonominę veiklą (kokias prekes gamino ar paslaugas teikė):

.....
.....
.....

28. Kokios Jūsų pareigos, profesija ar atliekamas darbas?

.....
.....
.....

29. Trumpai apibūdinkite savo darbą:

.....
.....
.....

Atsakinėjo:

pats asmuo

kitas būsto gyventojas

kitas asmuo

Prašome nurodyti, kiek laiko skyrėte surašymo lapui pildyti:

min.

Surašinėtojas _____

(Parašas)

(Vardas ir pavardė)

Pasiteirauti Statistikos departamente: Gedimino pr. 29, 01500 Vilnius; tel.: (8 5) 236 4637, 236 4915; el. p. surasymas@stat.gov.lt.

Surašymo lapo II dalies nr.

.....

Census area maps

150 Census divisions



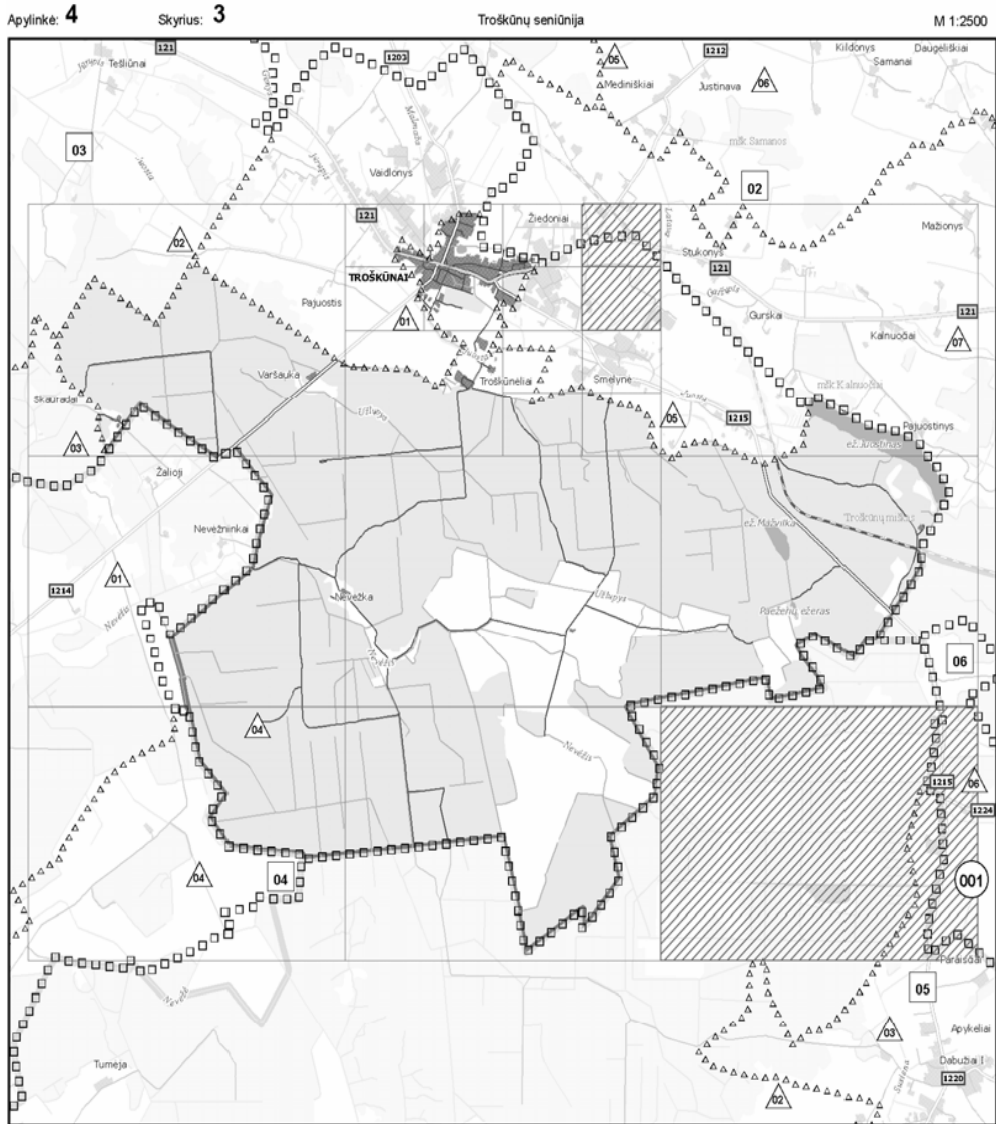
986 instructors' districts



5899 Census districts



General Census district map






Legend



Map sheet boundaries









Census areas




-  Census division
-  Instructors' district boundaries
-  Census district boundaries

Administrative boundaries

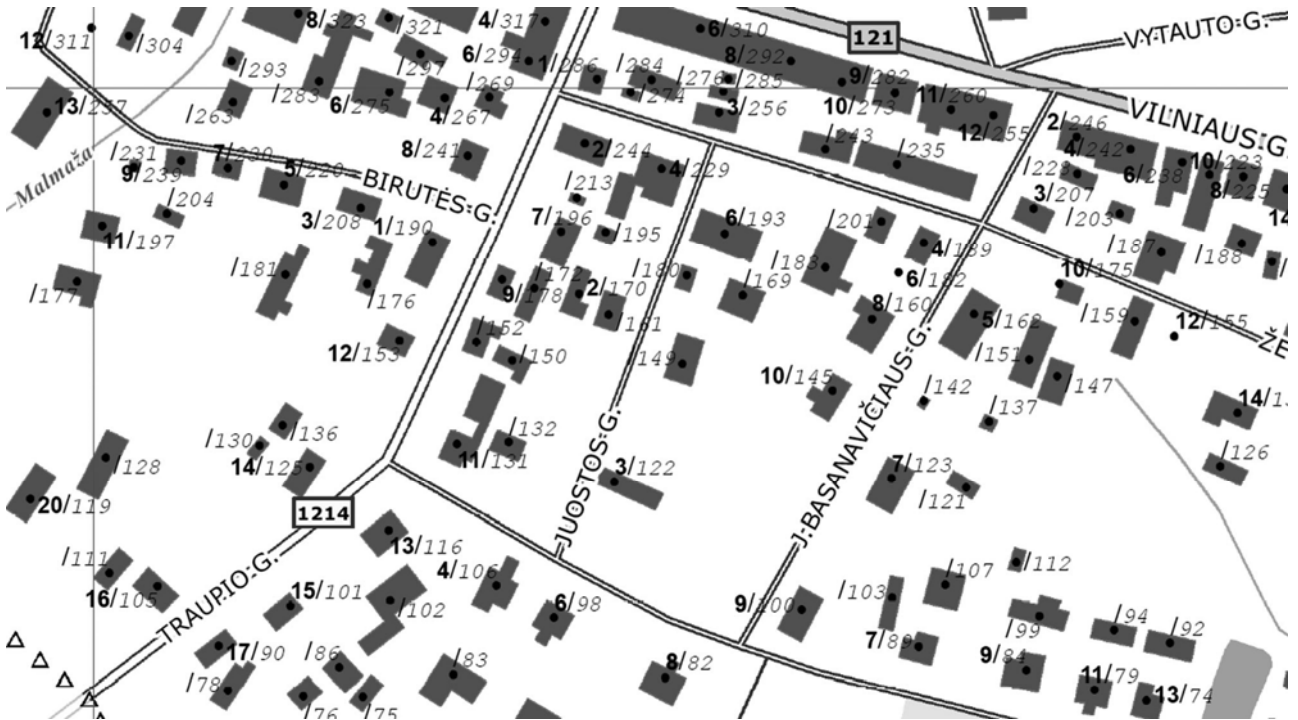
-  Municipality boundaries
-  Ward boundaries

Roads and railways

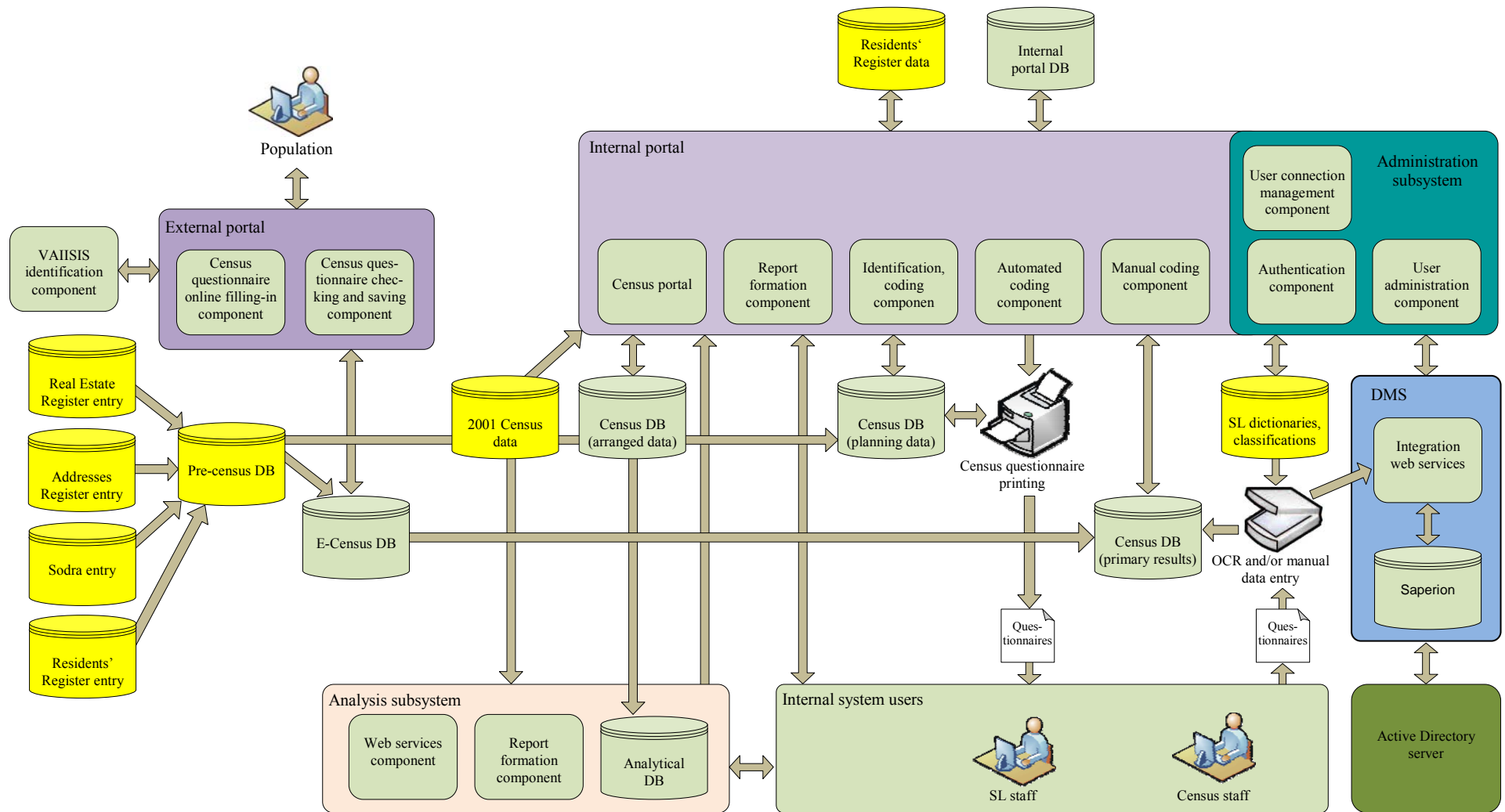
-  Trunk roads
-  Regional roads
-  Local roads
-  Roads of local significance
-  Railways
-  Rivers and creeks

-  Urbanised areas
-  Lakes, reservoirs, ponds
-  Forests

Part of a Census district map with a cartographic and an orthophotographic basis



2011 Lithuanian Population and Housing Census processes



Census worker's employee ID



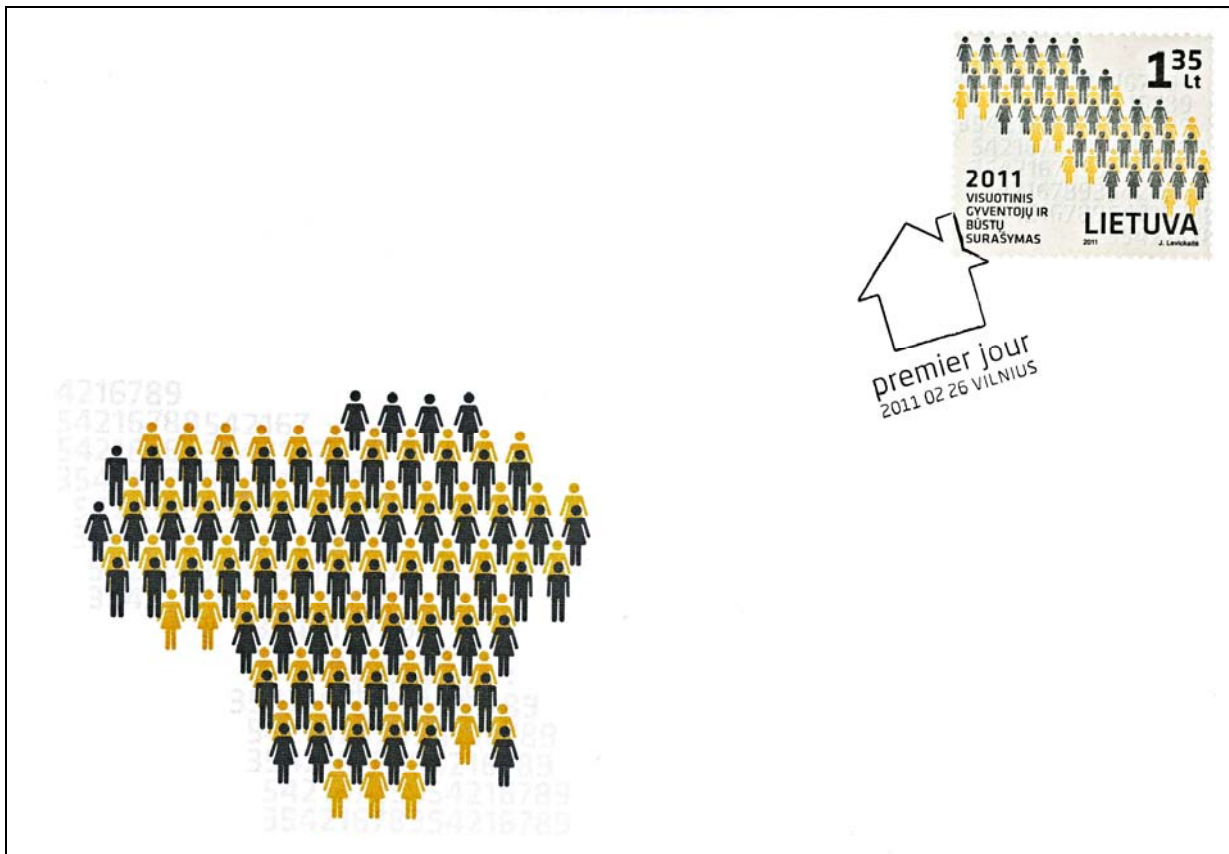
Census briefcases



Information about Census workers

	Total	Census division heads	Supervisors	Enumerators
Total	6013	160	972	4881
Males	1036	28	188	820
≤24	383	4	44	335
25–29	138	3	33	102
30–39	114	2	21	91
40–49	161	4	30	127
≥50	204	7	55	142
of retirement age	36	8	5	23
Females	4977	132	784	4061
≤24	983	10	101	872
25–29	410	13	88	309
30–39	883	14	141	728
40–49	1403	37	194	1172
≥50	1119	43	209	867
of retirement age	179	15	51	113
By educational attainment				
Higher	1697	98	427	1172
Post-secondary tertiary and special secondary	1918	54	319	1545
Upper secondary, vocational secondary	2398	8	226	2164
By occupation				
Employees of State and local self-government (municipal) institutions	347	16	47	284
Teachers and lecturers	87	1	8	78
Higher education students	864	6	75	783
Unemployed	3147	78	559	2510
Other	1568	59	283	1226

Stamp and envelope dedicated to the Population and Housing Census



E-Census posters

2011 METŲ VISUOTINIS GYVENTOJŲ IR BŪSTŲ SURAŠYMAS

kovo 17 d.
Susirašykime elektroniniu būdu!
 nes tai šiuolaikiška, saugu, patogiu, taip taupome laiką – vienu kartu galime surašyti visus būsto gyventojus

Surašymo sėkmė mūsų rankose, be generoriškų visų mūsų pastangų šis Lietuvos paveldas nebus tikslus.

esurašymas 2011

www.esurašymas.lt

Jūsų duomenys bus naudojami tik statistikos reikmėms, jų konfidencialumą saugo Lietuvos Respublikos statistikos įstatymas.

STATISTIKOS DEPARTAMENTAS

Daugiau informacijos rasite www.stat.gov.lt Nemokamas tel. 8 800 01 418 El. p. surasymas@stat.gov.lt

2011 METŲ VISUOTINIS GYVENTOJŲ IR BŪSTŲ SURAŠYMAS

Susirašykime elektroniniu būdu!
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kovo 17 d.

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STATISTIKOS DEPARTAMENTAS

Daugiau informacijos rasite www.stat.gov.lt Nemokamas tel. 8 800 01 418 El. p. surasymas@stat.gov.lt

Population survey posters

2011 METŲ VISUOTINIS GYVENTOJŲ IR BŪSTŲ SURAŠYMAS

surašymas 2011 **Gyventojų apklausa**

Nuo balandžio 5 d. iki gegužės 9 d. būstus lanko surašinėtojai.

Svarbus kiekvienas!

Jūsų duomenys bus naudojami tik statistikos reikmėms, jų konfidencialumą saugo Lietuvos Respublikos statistikos įstatymas.

STATISTIKOS DEPARTAMENTAS

Daugiau informacijos rasite www.stat.gov.lt Nemokamas tel. 8 800 01 418 El. p. surasymas@stat.gov.lt

2011 METŲ VISUOTINIS GYVENTOJŲ IR BŪSTŲ SURAŠYMAS

surašymas 2011 **Gyventojų apklausa**

Nuo balandžio 5 d. iki gegužės 9 d. būstus lanko surašinėtojai.

Surašinėtojus galite atpažinti iš darbo pažymėjimų ir surašymo portfelių.



Jūsų duomenys bus naudojami tik statistikos reikmėms, jų konfidencialumą saugo Lietuvos Respublikos statistikos įstatymas.

STATISTIKOS DEPARTAMENTAS

Jūs galite susisiekti su savo apylinkės surašinėtoju tel.

Daugiau informacijos rasite www.stat.gov.lt Nemokamas tel. 8 800 01 418 El. p. surasymas@stat.gov.lt

Census leaflet in Lithuanian

Apie surašymą teiraukitės

Lietuvos statistikos departamente
Nemokamu tel. 8 800 01 418
El. p. surasymas@stat.gov.lt

Galite kreiptis į teritorines statistikos valdybas:

Kaune
Tel. (8 37) 311 522

Klaipėdoje
Tel. (8 46) 340 788

Panevėžyje
Tel. (8 45) 460 245

Šiauliuose
Tel. (8 41) 521 668

Vilniuje
Tel. (8 5) 236 1428

Gyventojų surašymų ir apklausų organizavimo skyriuje
Tel.: (8 5) 236 4915, (8 5) 236 4921, (8 5) 236 4637

Daugiau informacijos rasite
www.stat.gov.lt

Elektroninis gyventojų ir būstų surašymas

esurašymas 2011

kovo 17 d.
Pirmą kartą surašymas vyksta elektroniniu būdu.

Dalyvaukime e. surašyme, nes ...tai šiuolaikiška ...tai saugu ...tai patogiu ...tai taupome laiką – vienu kartu galime surašyti visus būsto gyventojus

www.esurasymas.lt

Kiekvieno dalyvavimas svarbus.

Gyventojų apklausa

Nuo **balandžio 5 d.** iki **gegužės 9 d.** būstus lanko surašinėtojai.

Surašinėtoją galite atpažinti iš darbo pažymėjimo ir surašymo portfelio.
Jūs galite susitarti su surašinėtoju dėl Jums patogaus apklausos laiko.

Jeigu per apklausą surašinėtojas pas jus neapsilankė, kreipkitės į Lietuvos statistikos departamentą ar teritorinę statistikos valdybą.

LIETUVOS RESPUBLIKOS 2011 METŲ VISUOTINIS GYVENTOJŲ IR BŪSTŲ SURAŠYMAS

surašymas 2011

2011 metų surašymo sėkmė priklauso nuo visų mūsų pastangų.
Be Jūsų momentinė šalies fotografija nebus tiksi.

STATISTIKOS DEPARTAMENTAS

surašymas 2011

Gyventojų ir būstų surašymas – tarsi momentinė šalies fotografija, kurioje užfiksuoti visi šalies gyventojai – jų skaičius, teritorinis pasiskirstymas, demografinės, socialinės ir ekonominės charakteristikos, taip pat informacija apie jų būstus.

2011 metais surašymai vyksta visose Europos Sąjungos šalyse.

Remiantis surašymo duomenimis, rengiamos trumpalaikės ir ilgalaikės šalies demografinės, ekonominės ir socialinės programos ir prognozės.

Lietuvos gyventojų skaičius Gyventojų surašymų duomenys

Metai	1923	1959	1970	1979	1989	2001
Tūkst.	2029,0	2696,7	3188,0	3391,5	3676,8	3484,0

Ką būtina žinoti apie surašymą

Gyventojai surašomi ten, kur gyvena nuolat, nepriklausomai nuo to, kur yra deklaravę savo gyvenamąją vietą.

Nuolatinis gyventojas – Lietuvos Respublikos pilietis, nuolat gyvenantis Lietuvoje arba esantis užsienyje iki vienu metų; užsienietis, turintis teisę nuolat arba laikinai (vienus metus ir ilgiau) gyventi Lietuvoje.

Nuolatinė gyvenamoji vieta – vieta, kurioje asmuo paprastai gyvena, nepaisant laikinų išvykų poilsiauti, atostogauti, lankyti draugų ir giminių, verslo reikalais, gydytis.

Duomenis apie laikinai išvykusius asmenis gali pateikti kiti būsto gyventojai.

Vaikų iki 15 metų amžiaus duomenis pateikia tėvai ar globėjai.

Surašymo lape Jums reikės pateikti tokius duomenis

apie asmenį:

- Vardas, pavardė
- Asmens kodas
- Gimimo vieta
- Santuokinė padėtis
- Pilietybė
- Tautybė*
- Tikybą*
- Išsilavinimas
- Pragyvenimo šaltiniai
- Darbovietė ir jos pagrindinė ekonominė veikla
- Pareigos, profesija ar atliekamas darbas

apie būstą:

- Tipas (vieno buto namas, butas daugiabučiame name ar kt.)
- Nuosavybė
- Naudingasis plotas
- Patogumai (karštas vanduo, vonia, dušas ir kt.)
- Vandens tiekimas ir nuotekų tvarkymas (kanalizacija)
- Pagrindinis šildymo būdas

Jūsų duomenų konfidencialumą saugo Lietuvos Respublikos statistikos įstatymas.

* Šių duomenų pateikti neprivaloma

Surašymo momentas: 2011 m. kovo 1 d. 00 val.

Kovas	Balandis	Gegužė	
7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 2 9	16 23 30	Pirmadienis
1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 3 10	17 24 31	Antradienis
2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27 4 11	18 25	Trečiadienis
3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28 5 12	19 26	Ketvirtadienis
4 11 18 25 1	8 15 22 29 6 13	20 27	Penktadienis
5 12 19 26 2	9 16 23 30 7 14	21 28	Šeštadienis
6 13 20 27 3	10 17 24 1 8	15 22 29	Sekmadienis

Kovo 1 d. – surašymo momentas
Kovo 17 d. – Lietuvos Nepriklausomybės atkūrimo diena

Balandžio 26–29 d. – šv. Velykos
Gegužės 1 d. – Motinos diena; Tarptautinė darbo diena

Census leaflet in Polish

Informacji o spisie udziela

Departament Statystyki Litwy
Pod bezpłatnym numerem tel.
8 800 01 418
E-mail: surasymas@stat.gov.lt

W Dziale Organizowania Spisów
Ludności i Badań
Tel.: (8 5) 236 4915, (8 5) 236 4921,
(8 5) 236 4637

Więcej informacji na
www.stat.gov.lt

Można zwrócić się do terytorialnych
zarządów statystycznych:

- Kaunas**
tel. (8 37) 310 522
- Klaipėda**
tel. (8 46) 340 788
- Panewėžys**
tel. (8 45) 460 245
- Šiauliai**
tel. (8 41) 521 668
- Vilnius**
tel. (8 5) 236 1428

Elektroniczny spis
ludności i mieszkań

w dn. **17** marca
Po raz pierwszy spis mieszkańców
i mieszkań odbywa się elektronicznie.

www.esurasymas.lt

Uczestnictwo każdego z nas jest ważne.



Skorzystajmy ze spisu
elektronicznego,
ponieważ
jest to nowoczesne
jest to bezpieczne
jest to wygodne
w ten sposób
oszczędzamy czas –
za jednym razem
możemy spisać wszystkich
mieszkańców mieszkania



surašymas 2011

Spis ludności i mieszkań jest niczym
zdjęcie kraju w pewnej chwili,
na którym utrwalono wszystkich
mieszkańców kraju – ich liczbę,
podział terytorialny, cechy
demograficzne, społeczne
i gospodarcze, a także informacje
o ich mieszkańcach.

W 2011 r. spisy odbywają się we
wszystkich państwach Unii
Europejskiej.

Na podstawie danych ze spisu, przygotowywane
są krótkotrwałe i długotrwałe programy
i prognozy demograficzne, gospodarcze
i społeczne dla kraju.

Liczba mieszkańców Litwy



Co należy
wiedzieć o spisie

Mieszkańców spisuje się tam,
gdzie mieszkają oni na stałe, bez
względu na to, gdzie faktycznie są
zameldowani.

Stały mieszkaniec – to obywatel
Republiki Litewskiej, mieszkający
na Litwie na stałe albo znajdujący
się za granicą mniej niż przez
rok; obcokrajowiec, posiadający
uprawnienia do stałego lub
czasowego (przez jeden rok albo
dłużej) pobytu na Litwie.

Stałe miejsce zamieszkania – miejsce,
w którym osoba zazwyczaj mieszka,
bez względu na czasowe wyjazdy
rekreacyjne, wypoczynkowe, w celu
odwiedzenia przyjaciół i krewnych,
w sprawach biznesowych, na leczenie.

Informacji o osobach czasowo
nieobecnych mogą udzielić inni
mieszkańcy mieszkania.

Dane dzieci w wieku do lat 15 podają
rodzice lub opiekunowie.

Badanie mieszkańców

W terminie **5** kwietnia –
9 maja
rachmistrzy spisowe będą odwiedzać
mieszkańców w mieszkaniach.

Rachmistrza spisowego rozpoznają Państwo
na podstawie legitymacji i teczki spisowej.

Mogą Państwo umówić się z rachmistrzem
spisowym w sprawie dogodnej dla
Państwa godziny badania.

W wypadku, gdy w okresie badania
nie odwiedzi Państwa rachmistrz
spisowy, należy się zwrócić do
Departamentu Statystyki Litwy
lub terytorialnego zarządu
statystycznego.

Na Formularzu spisu należy
podać następujące dane

o osobie:

- Imię, nazwisko
- Kod osobowy
- Miejsce urodzenia
- Stan cywilny
- Obywatelstwo
- Narodowość*
- Wyznanie*
- Wykształcenie
- Źródła utrzymania
- Miejsce pracy i jego podstawowa
działalność gospodarcza
- Stanowisko, zawód lub
wykonywana praca

* Podanie tych danych nie jest obowiązkowe

o mieszkaniu:

- Rodzaj (dom jednorodzinny,
mieszkanie w bloku
wielomieszkaniowym i in.)
- Własność
- Powierzchnia użytkowa
- Wygody (gorąca woda, wanna,
prysznic i in.)
- Doprowadzanie wody i odprowadzanie
ścieków (kanalizacja)
- Podstawowy sposób ogrzewania

Zachowanie tajemnicy statystycznej
Państwa danych gwarantuje ustawa
Republiki Litewskiej o statystyce.

surašymas 2011

POWSZECHNY Spis ludności i mieszkań
W REPUBLICIE LITEWSKIEJ W 2011 R.

Pomyślność spisu ludności w 2011 roku
zależy od starań nas wszystkich.
Bez Państwa zdjęcie wyrywkowe
kraju nie będzie precyzyjne.



1 Moment wykonania spisu –
marca 2011 r. godz. 00

1-14 marca Spis elektroniczny Marzec				5 kwietnia – 9 maja Badanie mieszkańców Kwiecień Maj										
1	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	Poniedziałek
2	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31	Wtorek
3	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25		Środa
4	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26		Czwartek
5	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27		Piątek
6	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28		Sobota
7	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29		Niedziela

1 marca – moment spisu
11 marca – Dzień Przywrócenia
Niepodległości Litwy

24-25 kwietnia – Wielkanoc
1 maja – Dzień Matki,
Międzynarodowy Dzień Pracy

Census leaflet in Russian

Информацию о переписи Вы можете получить

В Департаменте статистики Литвы

Бесплатный тел. 8 800 01 418
Эл. почта surasymas@stat.gov.lt

Отдел организации переписей и опросов населения
Тел.: (8 5) 236 4915; (8 5) 236 4921; (8 5) 236 4637

Более подробную информацию Вы можете найти на нашем сайте www.stat.gov.lt

Вы можете также обращаться в региональные статистические управления:

- в Каунасе Тел. (8 37) 311 522
- в Клайпеде Тел. (8 46) 340 788
- в Паневежисе Тел. (8 45) 460 245
- в Шауляй Тел. (8 41) 521 668
- в Вильнюсе Тел. (8 5) 236 1428

Электронная перепись населения и жилищного фонда

1-14 марта

Впервые перепись населения и жилищного фонда будет проведена электронным способом.

www.esurasymas.lt

Важно участие каждого.



Участвуйте в электронной переписи, потому что ...это современно ...это удобно ...это безопасно ...так мы экономим время, а вы сможете одновременно переписать всех лиц, проживающих по Вашему адресу

Прямой опрос населения

с **5 апреля** по **9 мая**

Вас посетят переписчики.

Переписчика можно узнать по удостоверению и специальному портфелю.

Вы можете согласовать с переписчиком удобное для Вас время опроса.

Если во время проведения опроса Вас не посетит переписчик, обратитесь в Департамент статистики Литвы или региональное статистическое управление.

surasymas 2011

Перепись

НАСЕЛЕНИЯ И ЖИЛИЩНОГО ФОНДА ЛИТОВСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ 2011 Г.

Успех переписи 2011 г. зависит от наших общих усилий. Без Вас моментальная фотография страны будет неполной.



surasymas 2011

Перепись населения и жилищного фонда – это своеобразная моментальная фотография страны, на которой запечатлены ее жители: их численность, территориальное распределение, демографические, социальные и экономические характеристики, а также информация об их жилищах.

В 2011 г. переписи пройдут во всех странах Европейского Союза.

На основе данных переписи делаются краткосрочные и долгосрочные прогнозы демографического, экономического и социального развития страны и разрабатываются соответствующие программы.

Численность населения Литвы Данные переписи населения



Что нужно знать о переписи

Перепись жителей Литвы производится по *постоянному месту жительства*, вне зависимости от того, где они декларировали свое место жительства.

Постоянный житель – это гражданин Литовской Республики, постоянно проживающий в Литве или находящийся за границей менее года; иностранец, имеющий право на постоянное или временное (в течение года и больше) проживание в Литве.

Постоянное место жительства – это место, где лицо проживает обычно, невзирая на временный выезд в отпуск, на отдых, к друзьям и родственникам, по делам, на лечение.

Сведения о временно выбывших лицах могут быть предоставлены другими лицами, проживающими по данному адресу.

Сведения о детях в возрасте до 15 лет предоставляются родителями или опекунами.

В переписном листе требуется предоставить следующие данные

О лице:

- имя, фамилия
- личный код
- место рождения
- семейное положение
- гражданство
- национальность*
- вероисповедание*
- образование
- источники средств к существованию
- место работы, основной вид его экономической деятельности
- должность, профессия или выполняемая работа

* Эти данные предоставлять необязательно.

О жилище:

- тип (одноквартирный дом, квартира в многоквартирном доме и т. п.)
- форма собственности
- полезная площадь
- удобства (горячая вода, ванна, душ и т. п.)
- водоснабжение и удаление сточных вод (канализация)
- основной вид отопления

Конфиденциальность Ваших данных гарантируется Законом Литовской Республики «О статистике».

Момент переписи 00 ч. **1 марта** 2011 г.

1-14 марта Электронная перепись		5 апреля-9 мая Опрос населения		Момент переписи										
Март		Апрель		Май										
7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	Понедельник	
1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31	Вторник
2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	Среда	
3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	Четверг	
4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	Пятница	
5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	Суббота	
6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	Воскресенье	

1 марта – момент переписи
11 марта – День восстановления Независимости Литвы

24-25 апреля – Пасха
1 мая – День матери; Международный день солидарности трудящихся

Census wall calendar



Census pocket calendars



Census poster for billboards

Lietuvos Respublikos 2011 m. visuotinis gyventojų ir būstų surašymas

kovo  d.

**Dalyvaukime
elektroniniame
surašyme**

*Tai šiuolaikiška,
saugu, patogų,
taip taupome laiką –
vienu kartu galime surašyti
visus būsto gyventojus*

*Surašymo
rezultatai bus tikslūs
tik jei jame dalyvaus
visi Lietuvos gyventojai.*

*Ar mūsų vis dar trys milijonai?
Jauni mes ar seni?
Koks mūsų išsilavinimas?
Kokius darbus dirbame?
Kokias kalbas mokame?
Kokių tautybių esame?
Kokio tikėjimo?
Kokie mūsų namai?
Kiek gyvena mieste ir kiek kaime?
Kiek yra šeimų ir kokios jos?*

www.esurašymas.lt

esurašymas  2011

*Surašymo sėkmė priklauso
nuo visų mūsų.*

E. surašyme nedalyvavusius gyventojus
balandžio 5–gegužės 9 d. lankys surašinėtojai.

Jūsų duomenys bus naudojami tik statistikos reikmėms.
Jų konfidencialumą saugo Lietuvos Respublikos statistikos įstatymas.

 STATISTIKOS
DEPARTAMENTAS

Daugiau
informacijos:  nemokamas tel.
8 800 01 418  el. paštas
surasymas@stat.gov.lt  interneto svetainė
www.stat.gov.lt

Census postcard



Join us!

Are there still 3 million of us? How many foreigners reside in Lithuania? The Census results will be accurate only if all residents of Lithuania take part in it.

- Are you leaving Lithuania for a period of less than a year?
- Have you arrived in Lithuania more than a year ago or do you intend to stay here for a period of more than a year?

Then you must participate in the Census. You can do it yourself electronically, at your convenience, between 1 and 14 March 2011.

www.esurasymas.lt

Those who will not register themselves electronically will be visited by enumerators between 5 April and 9 May 2011. Data on temporarily absent persons may be submitted by other members of a household.

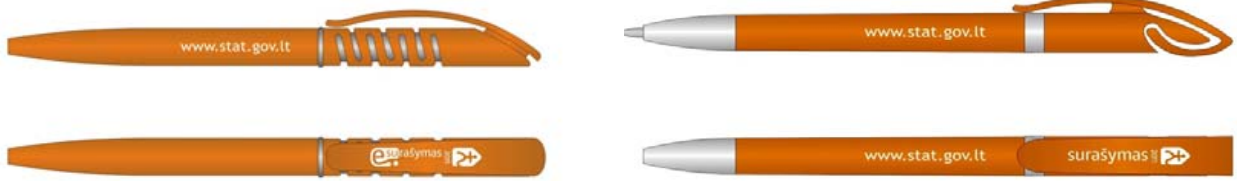
The data collected are confidential and will be used for statistical purposes only.



The European Migration Network (EMN), which collects objective information on migration processes in the EU countries, invites you to participate in the Census. For more information, visit www.emn.lt



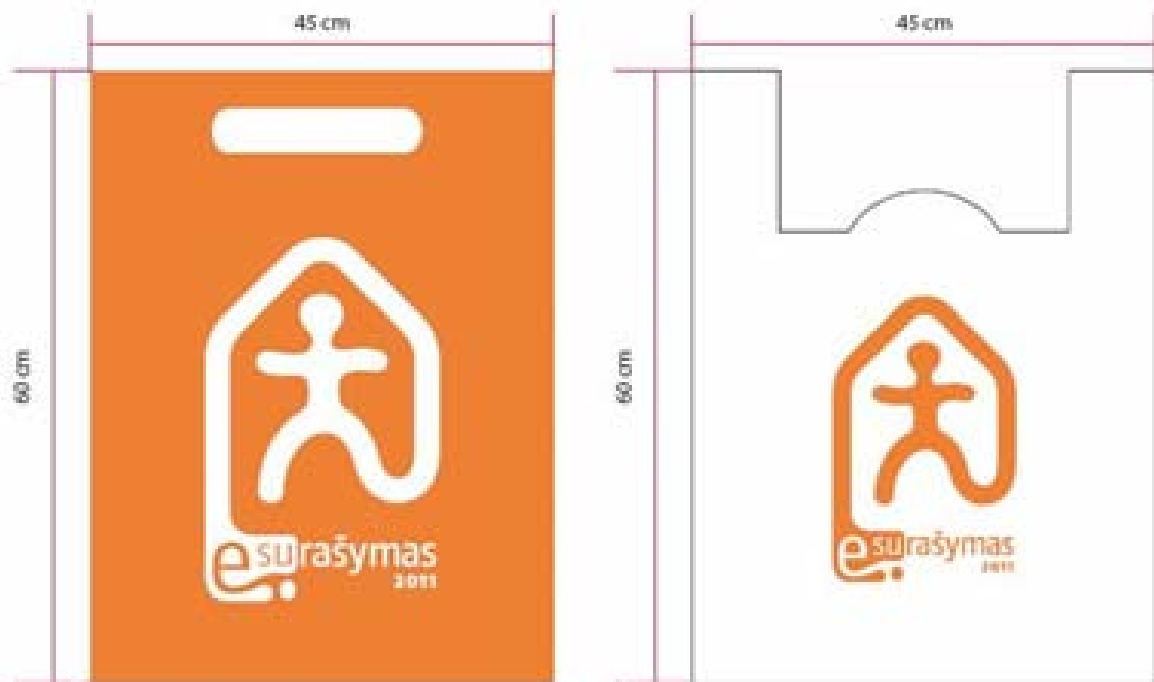
Pens



Mugs



Bags



Population Census and Survey
Organisation Division

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