

European Election Survey 2009



LITHUANIA

2009 EES Technical Report – EUI-GALLUP

European Election Survey 2009



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I. Survey details

<i>Fieldwork organization:</i>	UAB “Baltilos tyrimai”
<i>Fieldwork period:</i>	08/06/2009 – 26/06/2009
<i>Languages (s) of interviewing:</i>	Lithuanian
<i>Mode of interviewing:</i>	700 f2f and 300 WebCATI interviews at home of respondent
<i>Number of interviewers:</i>	103 (83 f2f and 20 CATI interviewers)
<i>Translation:</i>	Questionnaire was provided by EUI in local language and the fieldwork agency was asked to review and suggest changes if necessary. Changes were then either accepted or rejected by EUI.

I.1 Fieldforce

A total number of 103 interviewers (83 interviewers conducted face-to-face interviews and 20 conducted WEB-CATI interviews) were working on this survey, the number of supervisors was 6 (5 supervisors for face-to-face interviewers and one supervisor for WEB-CATI interviewers).

Baltic Surveys has network of experienced interviewers working in different settlements in whole Lithuania. Therefore further recruitment of interviewers for this survey was not needed.

Training of interviewers was organized both centrally and regionally. Training of CATI operators was organized in the CATI centre and training of face-to-face interviewers was held at the office of “Baltic Surveys” and in different regions. The remaining 20 interviewers were trained separately by the Supervisor

I.2 Briefing of interviewers

Number of interviewers received EES specific personal briefing at central training	83
Length of EES specific personal briefing per interviewer	120 mins
Written EES instructions	yes
Training in refusal conversion	yes



II. Sampling

<i>Universe:</i>	general population, aged 18 and over.
<i>Coverage:</i>	National
<i>Sample size:</i>	700 f2f and 300 WebCATI
<i>Selection of households:</i>	f2f: Random route, CATI: RDD
<i>Selection of respondents:</i>	Most recent birthday within the household.
<i>Number of recalls:</i>	F2f: up to 4 visits. WebCATI: up to 15 attempts

Table I. Regional distribution of the sample for F2F interviews

NUTS	Interviews in strata (Urbanisation)				Target		Sample	
	Vilnius	Big cities	Towns	Villages	Total	%	Total	%
Alytus county		14	8	15	37	5.3	37	5.3
Kaunas county		79	26	38	143	20.4	143	20.4
Klaipeda county		40	17	20	77	11	77	11
Marijampole county			18	19	37	5.3	37	5.3
Panevezys county		24	12	24	60	8.6	60	8.6
Siauliai county		27	19	27	73	10.4	73	10.4
Taurage county			11	15	26	3.7	26	3.7
Telsiai county			20	14	34	4.9	34	4.9
Utena county			20	18	38	5.4	38	5.4
Vilnius county	112		26	37	175	25	175	25
Total	112	184	177	227	700	100	700	100

* source: EUSTAT, 2007

**Table 2. Regional distribution of the sample for WebCATI interviews**

NUTS 2	Total population	Target		Sample	
		%	Interviews	%	Interviews
Alytus county	141,671	5.4	16	5.3	16
Kaunas county	538,920	20.4	61	20.3	61
Klaipeda county	291,175	11	33	11	33
Marijampole county	138,846	5.2	16	5.7	17
Panevezys county	226,375	8.6	26	8.3	25
Siauliai county	276,680	10.5	31	10.3	31
Taurage county	97,846	3.7	11	3.7	11
Telsiai county	130,314	4.9	15	5	15
Utena county	142,393	5.4	16	5.3	16
Vilnius county	663,092	25	75	25	75
Total	2,647,312	100	300	100	300

* source: EUSTAT, 2007



III. Fieldwork procedures

III.1 Final disposition codes

Table 3a. Fieldwork outcome for webCATI interviews

Completed interviews	1.0/1.10	300
Eligible, non-interview (Category 2)	2.000	1062
Refusal and breakoff	2.100	698
Refusal	2.110	695
Household-level refusal	2.111	604
Known-respondent refusal	2.112	91
Break off	2.120	3
Non-contact	2.200	178
Respondent never available	2.210	178
Telephone answering device (confirming HH)	2.220	0
Answering machine household-no message left	2.221	0
Answering machine household-message left	2.222	0
Other, non-refusals	2.300	186
Deceased respondent	2.310	0
Physically or mentally unable/incompetent	2.320	53
Language problem	2.330	133
Household-level language problem	2.331	0
Respondent language problem	2.332	133
No interviewer available for needed language	2.333	0
Miscellaneous	2.350	0
Unknown eligibility, non-interview (Category 3)	3.000	182
Unknown if housing unit	3.100	182
Not attempted or worked	3.110	0
Always busy	3.120	27
No answer	3.130	60
Answering machine-don't know if household	3.140	95
Call blocking	3.150	0
Technical phone problems	3.160	0
Housing unit, unknown if eligible respondent	3.200	0
No screener completed	3.210	0
Other	3.900	0
Not eligible (Category 4)	4.000	1451
Out of sample - other strata than originally coded	4.100	0
Fax/data line	4.200	71
Non-working/disconnect	4.300	511
Non-working number	4.310	508
Disconnected number	4.320	0
Temporarily out of service	4.330	3



Special technological circumstances	4.400	3
Number changed	4.410	3
Cell phone	4.420	0
Call forwarding	4.430	0
Residence to residence	4.431	0
Non-residence to residence	4.432	0
Pager	4.440	0
Non-residence	4.500	178
Business, government office, other organizations	4.510	17
Institution	4.520	161
Group quarters	4.530	0
No eligible respondent	4.700	2
Quota filled	4.800	686
Other	4.900	0
Total phone numbers used		2995

Table 3b. Fieldwork outcome for f2f interviews

Completed interviews	1.0/1.1	700
Partial	1.2	0
2. Eligible, Non-Interview	2.000	369
Refusal and break-offs.	2.100	283
Refusals	2.110	0
Household-level refusal	2.111	104
Known respondent refusal	2.112	179
Break-off	2.120	0
Non-contact	2.200	43
Unable to enter building/reach housing unit	2.230	0
No one at residence	2.240	10
Respondent away/unavailable	2.250	33
Other	2.300	43
Dead	2.310	0
Physically or mentally unable/incompetent	2.320	9
Language	2.330	34
Household-level language problem	2.331	0
Respondent language problem	2.332	0
No interviewer available for needed language	2.333	0
Miscellaneous	2.360	0
3. Unknown eligibility, non-interview	3.000	11
Unknown if housing unit	3.100	0
Not attempted or worked	3.110	0
Unable to reach/unsafe area	3.170	0
Unable to locate address	3.180	0
Housing unit/Unknown if eligible respondent	3.200	11
No screener completed	3.210	0



Other	3.900	0
4. Not Eligible	4.000	61
Out of sample	4.100	53
Not a housing unit	4.500	2
Business, government office, other organization	4.510	1
Institution	4.520	1
Group quarters	4.530	0
Vacant housing unit	4.600	6
Regular, Vacant residences	4.610	4
Seasonal/Vacation/Temporary residence	4.620	0
Other	4.630	2
No eligible respondent	4.700	0
Quota filled	4.800	0

III.2 Outcome indicators

Table 4. Outcome rates

	webCATI	F2F
I=Complete Interviews (1.1)	300	700
P=Partial Interviews (1.2)	0	3
R=Refusal and break off (2.1)	698	283
NC=Non-Contact (2.2)	178	43
O=Other (2.0, 2.3)	229	369
e=estimated proportion of cases of unknown eligibility that are eligible (enter a value in line 62 or accept the value in line 62 as a default)	0.647	0.922
Estimate of e is based on proportion of eligible households among all numbers for which a definitive determination of status was obtained (a very conservative estimate). This will be used if you do not enter a different estimate in line 62.	0.647	0.922
UH=Unknown household (3.1)	182	11
UO=Unknown other (3.2, 3.9)	0	11
Response Rate 1		
$I / (I+P) + (R+NC+O) + (UH+UO)$	0.189	0.493
Response Rate 2		
$(I+P) / (I+P) + (R+NC+O) + (UH+UO)$	0.189	0.495
Response Rate 3		
$I / ((I+P) + (R+NC+O) + e(UH+UO))$	0.197	0.494
Response Rate 4		
$(I+P) / ((I+P) + (R+NC+O) + e(UH+UO))$	0.197	0.496
Cooperation Rate 1		
$I / (I+P+R+O)$	0.244	0.517
Cooperation Rate 2		
$(I+P) / ((I+P)+R+O)$	0.244	0.519



Cooperation Rate 3		
$I/((I+P)+R)$	0.301	0.710
Cooperation Rate 4		
$(I+P)/((I+P)+R)$	0.301	0.713
Refusal Rate 1		
$R/((I+P)+(R+NC+O) + UH + UO)$	0.440	0.199
Refusal Rate 2		
$R/((I+P)+(R+NC+O) + e(UH + UO))$	0.458	0.200
Refusal Rate 3		
$R/((I+P)+(R+NC+O))$	0.497	0.202
Contact Rate 1		
$(I+P)+R+O / (I+P)+R+O+NC+ (UH + UO)$	0.773	0.954
Contact Rate 2		
$(I+P)+R+O / (I+P)+R+O+NC + e(UH+UO)$	0.806	0.955
Contact Rate 3		
$(I+P)+R+O / (I+P)+R+O+NC$	0.873	0.969

The average interview length was: 39,1 min.

III.3 The use and estimated effectiveness of the response enhancement techniques

Before the central/regional training sessions, the Interviewing Manual was distributed to the interviewers where the main principles for response enhancement were described.

During the training interviewers were explained how to speak with potential respondents and how to behave in general in order to keep respondents interested in participating in the survey. These rules were known to interviewers but usually before each survey they are repeated once more.

Interviewers used principles of response enhancement in their work and reported that usage of these principles helped to persuade potential respondents to take part in the survey.

III.4 Soft refusal conversion

In case of soft refusal, an experienced interviewer (other than the one who called the respondent previously) specifically trained for this task called up the respondent, politely introduced the survey again and asked for cooperation. If respondent refused this time too, no more contacts were made with him/her. If the person was cooperative, the interviewer conducted the interview. It could happen that the respondent was willing to take part but did not have time to complete the survey at the time of the re-call, in this case interviewer fixed an appointment with him/her.



The results of these attempts are summarised in the table below:

Table 5. Soft refusal conversion success rate

	all	Turned to hard refusal		Turned to other status		Converted into interview		Success rate
		N	% of all	N	% of all	N	% of all	% of all contacted
Soft Refusal	19	6	32%	13	68%	0	0%	0%

III.5 Quality control of interviewing

	<i>F2f</i>	<i>WebCATI</i>
<i>N of interviews back-checked:</i>	70	32
<i>Mode of back-checking:</i>	personal	phone
<i>Eligible person interviewed:</i>	100%	100%
<i>Sat. with interviewers (top2box):</i>	92%	92%



In their own words:

The fieldwork generally went smoothly. By the end of fieldwork, on June 24 there was National Holiday – Midsummer day (Feast of St. John). June 24th which was a non-working day and many people moved out of towns for celebration.

The fieldwork manager in Vilnius and regional fieldwork supervisors conducted control of random route map of interviewers and control of real interviews with 10% of the sample face-to face. If there was a doubt, that an interviewer did not conduct an interview properly, a local fieldwork supervisor had to check all aspects of an interviewer's endeavor and to inform field manager. According to the reports of regional supervisors, no problems occurred during fieldwork. After checking random route conclusion was done that all interviewers worked honestly.

All the interviews were conducted with the right person and respondents were fully satisfied with our interviewers' work (Top 2 boxes: 92%). Most of them perceived our interviewers to be very polite (Top 2 boxes: 91%) , understood the questions easily but found the questionnaire a bit long.

Fieldwork supervisors conducted 100% paper questionnaire control to ensure that they are complete and all answers are recorded correctly. The standard logical checks were used during data entry and cleaning.

IV. Qualitative report of the fieldwork agency



V. Weighting

A non-response population weighting was implemented on the EES dataset to correct for sampling disparities. The following variables were used in the raking procedure:

Age

Sex

Region

Education

The table below presents a comparison of the sample (unweighted and weighted) and the universe.

Table 6. Weighting targets

	label	Class size by EUSTATS 2007 ('000)	Proportion in universe	Number of cases in EES	Unweighted proportion in EES	Weighted proportion in EES
Age&Sex						
1	male, 18-29	306998	11.415	90	9.000	11.414
2	female, 18-29	295633	10.993	111	11.100	10.992
3	male, 30-49	485583	18.056	155	15.500	18.052
4	female, 30-49	511685	19.026	159	15.900	19.022
5	male, 50-64	248087	9.225	107	10.700	9.225
6	female, 50-64	314112	11.680	120	12.000	11.677
7	male 65+	180142	6.698	97	9.700	6.702
8	female 65+	347129	12.907	161	16.100	12.915
	<i>total</i>	<i>2689369</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>
Education						
1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	408742	15.575	39	3.900	15.573
2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	397229	15.136	163	16.300	15.137
3	Upper secondary education - level 3 (ISCED 1997)	1233032	46.983	401	40.100	46.983
5	Tertiary education - levels 5- 6 (ISCED 1997)	585399	22.306	397	39.700	22.307
	<i>total</i>	<i>2624402</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>



Regions (based on NUTS)

LT1	Alytaus	141671	5,352	53	5,300	5,355
LT2	Kauno	53892	20,357	204	20,400	20,362
LT3	Klaipėdos	291175	10,999	110	11,000	10,986
LT4	Marijampolės	138846	5,245	54	5,400	5,249
LT5	Panevezio	226375	8,551	85	8,500	8,548
LT6	Siauliu	27668	10,451	104	10,400	10,443
LT7	Tauragės	97846	3,696	37	3,700	3,699
LT8	Telsiu	130314	4,923	49	4,900	4,919
LT9	Utenos	142393	5,379	54	5,400	5,379
LT10	Vilniaus	663092	25,048	250	25,000	25,059
	<i>total</i>	<i>2647312</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>390</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Fix phones

0	fix phone - no	1801877	67.000	129	12.900	67.000
1	fix phone - yes	887492	33.000	871	87.100	33.000
	<i>total</i>	<i>2689369</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

*Source: EUSTAT, 2007



VI. Country-specific variables

Q4: Which political party do you think would be best at dealing with [the most important issue]?

- 01 - Tėvynės sąjunga – Lietuvos krikščionys demokratai
- 02 - Lietuvos socialdemokratų partija
- 03 - Tautos prisikėlimo partija
- 04 - Partija “Tvarka ir teisingumas”
- 05 - Lietuvos Respublikos liberalų sąjūdis
- 06 - Darbo partija
- 07 - Liberalų ir centro sąjunga
- 08 - Lietuvos lenkų rinkimų akcija
- 09 - Lietuvos valstiečių liaudininkų sąjunga
- 10 - Naujoji sąjunga (socialliberalai)
- 11 - “Fronto” partija
- 12 - Žemaičių partija

Q8: In a typical week, how many days do you watch the following news programmes?

- a. Panorama 20:30 (LTV)
- b. TV3 Žinios 18:45 (TV3)

(Q9: Is there any other channel on which you watch the news more often than these?)

Q10: Which one?

- 01 - Alytaus TV
- 02 - Balticum TV
- 03 - BTV
- 04 - Bloomberg TV (USA)
- 05 - CNN International (USA)
- 06 - Latvijos TV
- 07 - Mariajmpoles TV
- 08 - ORT
- 09 - PBK (Pirmas Baltijos kanalas)
- 10 - TVI
- 11 - Pukas
- 12 - RTR
- 13 - Siauliu regionine TV
- 14 - TV Polonia
- 15 - Zemaitijos TV
- 16 - Jonavos TV



- 17 - Ren TV
- 18 - Kedainiu TV
- 19 - KTV
- 20 - LTV 2
- 21 - Aukstaitijos TV
- 22 - Balarus TV
- 23 - LNK

Q12: In a typical week, how many days do you read the following newspapers?

- a. Lietuvos rytas
- b. Respublika
- c. Vakaro žinios

(Q13: Is there any other newspaper that you read more frequently than these?)

Q14: Which one?

- 01 - 15 minuciu
- 02 - Giruze
- 03 - Kauno diena
- 04 - Klaipeda
- 05 - Lietuvos zinijs
- 06 - Panevezio balsas
- 07 - Panevezio rytas
- 08 - Pravda
- 09 - Sekunde
- 10 - Siauliu krastas
- 11 - Siauliu naujienos
- 12 - Vakaru ekspresas
- 13 - Valstieciu laikrastis

(Q24: A lot of people abstained in the European Parliament elections of June 4/7, while others voted. Did you cast your vote?)

Q25: Which party did you vote for?

- 01 - Tėvynės sąjunga – Lietuvos krikščionys demokratai
- 02 - Lietuvos socialdemokratų partija
- 03 - Tautos prisikėlimo partija
- 04 - Partija "Tvarka ir teisingumas"
- 05 - Lietuvos Respublikos liberalų sąjūdis
- 06 - Darbo partija
- 07 - Liberalų ir centro sąjunga
- 08 - Lietuvos lenkų rinkimų akcija



- 09 - Lietuvos valstiečių liaudininkų sąjunga
- 11 - "Fronto" partija
- 12 - Žemaičių partija

Q26: If you had voted in the European Parliament elections, which party would you have voted for?

- 01 - Tėvynės sąjunga – Lietuvos krikščionys demokratai
- 02 - Lietuvos socialdemokratų partija
- 03 - Tautos prisikėlimo partija
- 04 - Partija "Tvarka ir teisingumas"
- 05 - Lietuvos Respublikos liberalų sąjūdis
- 06 - Darbo partija
- 07 - Liberalų ir centro sąjunga
- 08 - Lietuvos lenkų rinkimų akcija
- 09 - Lietuvos valstiečių liaudininkų sąjunga
- 11 - "Fronto" partija
- 12 - Žemaičių partija

Q27: Which party did you vote for at the [General Election] of [Year of Last General Election]?

- 01 - Tėvynės sąjunga – Lietuvos krikščionys demokratai
- 02 - Lietuvos socialdemokratų partija
- 03 - Tautos prisikėlimo partija
- 04 - Partija "Tvarka ir teisingumas"
- 05 - Lietuvos Respublikos liberalų sąjūdis
- 06 - Darbo partija
- 07 - Liberalų ir centro sąjunga
- 08 - Lietuvos lenkų rinkimų akcija
- 09 - Lietuvos valstiečių liaudininkų sąjunga
- 10 - Naujoji sąjunga (socialliberalai)
- 11 - "Fronto" partija
- 12 - Žemaičių partija

Q28: And if there was a general election tomorrow, which party would you vote for?

- 01 - Tėvynės sąjunga – Lietuvos krikščionys demokratai
- 02 - Lietuvos socialdemokratų partija
- 03 - Tautos prisikėlimo partija
- 04 - Partija "Tvarka ir teisingumas"
- 05 - Lietuvos Respublikos liberalų sąjūdis
- 06 - Darbo partija
- 07 - Liberalų ir centro sąjunga
- 08 - Lietuvos lenkų rinkimų akcija



- 09 - Lietuvos valstiečių liaudininkų sąjunga
- 10 - Naujoji sąjunga (socialliberalai)
- 11 - "Fronto" partija
- 12 - Žemaičių partija

Q39: We have a number of parties in (country) each of which would like to get your vote. How probable is it that you will ever vote for the following parties? Please specify your views on a scale where 0 means "not at all probable" and 10 means "very probable".

- a - Tėvynės sąjunga – Lietuvos krikščionys demokratai
- b - Lietuvos socialdemokratų partija
- c - Tautos prisikėlimo partija
- d - Partija "Tvarka ir teisingumas"
- e - Lietuvos Respublikos liberalų sąjūdis
- f - Darbo partija
- g - Liberalų ir centro sąjunga
- h - Lietuvos lenkų rinkimų akcija
- i - Lietuvos valstiečių liaudininkų sąjunga
- j - Naujoji sąjunga (socialliberalai)

Q47: And about where would you place the following parties on this scale? Which number from 0 to 10, where 0 means "left" and 10 means "right" best describes (Party X)?

- a - Tėvynės sąjunga – Lietuvos krikščionys demokratai
- b - Lietuvos socialdemokratų partija
- c - Tautos prisikėlimo partija
- d - Partija "Tvarka ir teisingumas"
- e - Lietuvos Respublikos liberalų sąjūdis
- f - Darbo partija
- g - Liberalų ir centro sąjunga
- h - Lietuvos lenkų rinkimų akcija
- i - Lietuvos valstiečių liaudininkų sąjunga
- j - Naujoji sąjunga (socialliberalai)

Q81: And about where would you place the following parties on this scale? Which number from 0 to 10, where 0 means "already gone too far" and 10 means "should be pushed further" best describes (party X)?

- a - Tėvynės sąjunga – Lietuvos krikščionys demokratai
- b - Lietuvos socialdemokratų partija
- c - Tautos prisikėlimo partija
- d - Partija "Tvarka ir teisingumas"
- e - Lietuvos Respublikos liberalų sąjūdis
- f - Darbo partija



- g - Liberalų ir centro sąjunga
- h - Lietuvos lenkų rinkimų akcija
- i - Lietuvos valstiečių liaudininkų sąjunga
- j - Naujoji sąjunga (socialliberalai)

Q87: Do you consider yourself to be close to any particular party? If so, which party do you feel close to?

- 01 - Tėvynės sąjunga – Lietuvos krikščionys demokratai
- 02 - Lietuvos socialdemokratų partija
- 03 - Tautos prisikėlimo partija
- 04 - Partija “Tvarka ir teisingumas”
- 05 - Lietuvos Respublikos liberalų sąjūdis
- 06 - Darbo partija
- 07 - Liberalų ir centro sąjunga
- 08 - Lietuvos lenkų rinkimų akcija
- 09 - Lietuvos valstiečių liaudininkų sąjunga
- 10 - Naujoji sąjunga (socialliberalai)
- 11 - “Fronto” partija
- 12 - Žemaičių partija

(Q89: Do you feel yourself a little closer to one of the political parties than others?)

Q90: Which party is that?

- 01 - Tėvynės sąjunga – Lietuvos krikščionys demokratai
- 02 - Lietuvos socialdemokratų partija
- 03 - Tautos prisikėlimo partija
- 04 - Partija “Tvarka ir teisingumas”
- 05 - Lietuvos Respublikos liberalų sąjūdis
- 06 - Darbo partija
- 07 - Liberalų ir centro sąjunga
- 08 - Lietuvos lenkų rinkimų akcija
- 09 - Lietuvos valstiečių liaudininkų sąjunga
- 10 - Naujoji sąjunga (socialliberalai)
- 11 - “Fronto” partija
- 12 - Žemaičių partija

Q101: What is the highest level of education you have completed in your education?

- 01 - nebaigtas pradinis, niekada nesimokė
- 02 - Pradinis (baigtos 4 klasės)
- 03 - Nebaigtas pagrindinis ir profesinis mokymas (baigta mažiau nei 10 klasių bendrojo lavinimo mokykloje ir 1-2 metų trukmės profesinis mokymas, suteikianti profesinę kvalifikaciją)



- 04 - Pagrindinis profesinis (3 metų trukmės profesinis mokymas suteikiantis pagrindinį išsilavinimą ir profesinę kvalifikaciją)
- 05 - Pagrindinis/nebaigtas vidurinis
- 06 - Pagrindinis/nebaigtas vidurinis ir profesinis mokymas be vidurinio išsimokslinimo (PTM ir pan.)
- 07 - Vidurinis/gimnazija
- 08 - Vidurinis profesinis (profesinis mokymas suteikiantis vidurinį išsilavinimą ir profesinę kvalifikaciją)
- 09 - Po vidurinis profesinis (vidurinis ir 1-2 metų trukmės profesinis mokymas, suteikiantis profesinę kvalifikaciją)
- 10 - Aukštesnysis, neuniversitetinis aukštasis (kolegijos/aukštesniosios mokyklos, profesinis bakalauros)
- 11 - Aukštasis universitetinis (bakalauro laipsnis)
- 12 - Aukštasis universitetinis (magistro laipsnis)
- 13 - Daktaro laipsnis

Q113: Just to confirm that I understand your answer correctly, would you say, that your current / last job is [NAME OF THE CODE ASSIGNED]?

- 01 - Specialistas ar techninės krypties darbuotojas (pavyzdžiui: gydytojas, mokytojas, inžinierius, menininkas, buhalteris)
- 02 - Aukštesnio administracinio lygmens darbuotojas (pavyzdžiui: bankininkas, vykdytysis direktorius, aukštas pareigas einantis valstybės tarnautojas, aukštas pareigas sąjungoje einantis asmuo)
- 03 - Administracinio lygmens darbuotojas (pavyzdžiui: sekretorė, raštininkas, biuro administratorius, valstybės tarnautojas, finansininkas)
- 04 - Prekybos sektoriaus darbuotojas (pavyzdžiui: pardavimų vadybininkas, parduotuvės savininkas, pardavėjas, draudimo agentas, pirkimų vadybininkas)
- 05 - Paslaugų sektoriaus darbuotojas (pavyzdžiui: restorano savininkas, policijos pareigūnas, padavėjas/ padavėja, kirpėjas/kirpėja, slaugytojas/ slaugytoja)
- 06 - Aukštesnės kvalifikacijos darbuotojas (pavyzdžiui: meistras, auto mechanikas, spaustuvininkas, metalo apdirbimo staklininkas, siuvėjas/siuvėja, elektrikas)
- 07 - Žemesnės kvalifikacijos darbuotojas (pavyzdžiui: mūrininkas, autobuso vairuotojas, skardininkas, dailidė, šaltkalvis, kepėjas)
- 08 - Kvalifikacijos neturintis darbuotojas (pavyzdžiui: darbininkas, durininkas, nekvalifikuotas fabriko darbuotojas/ darbuotoja, valytojas/ valytoja)
- 09 - Žemės ūkio darbuotojas (pavyzdžiui: žemdirbys, traktoriaus vairuotojas)
- 10 - Žemės ūkio savininkas, žemės ūkio valdytojas
- 11 - Studentas
- 12 - Niekada nedirbęs