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Life in Transition Survey (LITS) 2006

A brief report on observations, experiences and methodology from the survey

Prepared for: The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

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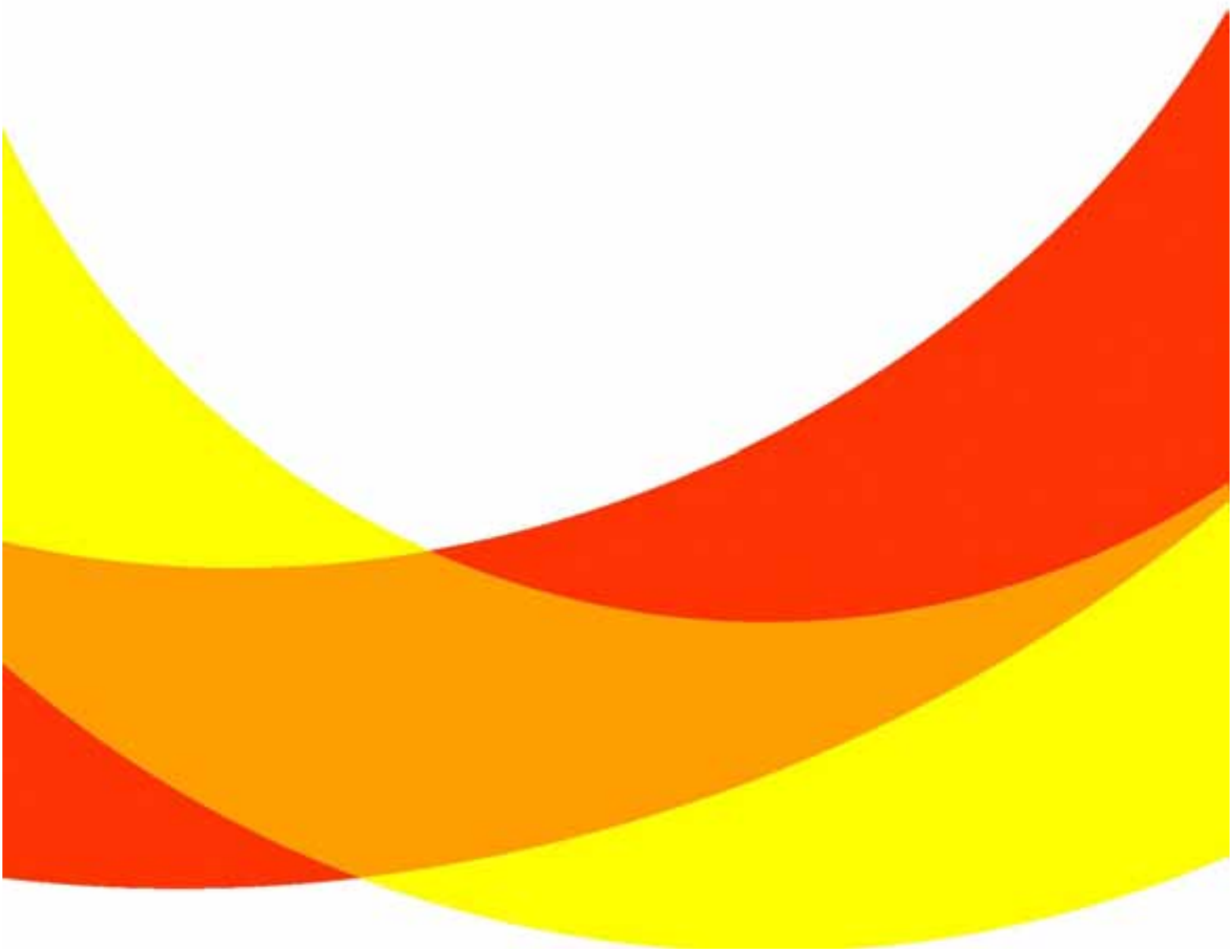

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Executive summary

The main objective of the Life in Transition Survey ("LITS") was to build on existing studies to provide a comprehensive assessment of relationships among life satisfaction and living standards, poverty and inequality, trust in state institutions, satisfaction with public services, attitudes to a market economy and democracy and to provide valuable insights into how transition has affected the lives of people across a region comprising 16 countries in Central and Eastern Europe ("CEE") and 11 in the Commonwealth of Independent State ("CIS"). Turkey and Mongolia and were also included in the survey.

Fieldwork was conducted between August and October, 2006 and in each country we interviewed 1,000 households (total of 29,000).

The sampling methodology employed (from 2-4 stages), was similar to others used in comparable household surveys in these countries. By and large, we used a consistent sampling methodology across countries however this proved very challenging in some countries and had to be adapted to suit the quality, depth and availability of the relevant information and the remoteness of some of the regions which were selected.

In each household we interviewed the head of the household on the household roster and expenses, and one other member using the "last birthday" sampling rule; this person answered questions on the Life in Transition. In cases where the head of the household was also the "last birthday" respondent we interviewed that person only.

Over 46,000 contacts were made with potential households across countries and the resulting overall household interview success rate was 63%, the respondent interview success rate was 72% and the refusal rate was 23%. Some of the reasons for not being able to conduct interviews included respondent refusal, unavailability and not finding people home. Generally rural inhabitants and older people were more willing to participate than urban dwellers and younger people respectively.

The length of the interview was between 40 minutes to well over one hour. Younger and educated respondents answered the questions faster than older people and those with basic education. The consensus among respondents was that the length of interview was too long to fit in their busy lives.

Respondent attitudes varied between a willingness to cooperate and openness to suspicion and distrust. Whilst some respondents were prepared to answer questions fully, others were perhaps economical with the truth if questions were of a personal (sources of income, property, unofficial payments, etc) or political nature (trust in institutions, membership of parties, etc.).

Most respondents found it difficult to recall their life and employment histories since transition and, as a result, questions on these topics took the longest time to be answered.

Broadly, poorer people and those living in rural areas saw the survey as a sign of hope, because somebody was interested in their lives; wealthier people tended to be more cynical and believed nothing would change as a result of LITS.

For future surveys we recommend, longer time for preparation, especially for collecting and verifying sampling information, shorter interview length or, if this is not feasible, then perhaps to provide a token incentive to compensate for respondent's time, and finally, to avoid conducting fieldwork during the summer and religious festivals.

1. Background and objectives

Transition has been a time of great upheaval for people across the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development ("EBRD") countries of operation[1]. While most countries are now seeing strong output growth, sustained structural and institutional reforms and are benefiting from a better business environment (as shown in the *Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Surveys- ("BEEPS"*), transition has also been associated with significant economic hardships such as higher unemployment, greater poverty and inequality, and poorer public services. This mixed experience has meant that the post-communist world is not always viewed as having worked well for the people of the region. While the change from one economic and political system to another is now delivering benefits, it is crucially important to identify those areas where transition is not yet working for the people and to set the right priorities going forward so that the benefits of change can be widely shared.

The aim of the Life in Transition Survey ("LITS") was to build on existing studies to provide a comprehensive assessment of relationships among life satisfaction and living standards, poverty and inequality, trust in state institutions, satisfaction with public services, and attitudes to a market economy and democracy throughout the region. The LITS aimed at giving valuable insights into how transition has affected the lives of people across the region.

Synovate implemented the LITS methodology and provided the EBRD with electronic data sets. As data analysis was the responsibility of the EBRD, the objective of this report is to summarise Synovate's observations and experiences arising from the survey and the methodology employed.

2. Key specifications of the LITS

This section describes the general specifications of the survey as these were outlined in the EBRD's Terms of Reference (TOR).

2.1 Country coverage

The LITS was to be implemented in the following countries:[2] Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

2.2 Sampling

A total of 1,000 face-to-face household interviews per country were to be conducted, with adult (18 years and over) occupants and with no upper limit for age.

The sample was to be nationally representative. The EBRD's preferred procedure was a two stage sampling method, with census enumeration areas ("CEA") as primary sampling units and households as secondary sampling units. To the extent possible, the EBRD wished the sampling procedure to apply no more than 2 stages.

[1] The EBRD current countries of operations are Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

[2] Mongolia is expected to become an EBRD country of operation in the course of 2006 and is part of the World Bank East Asia and Pacific Region. Turkey is part of the World Bank Europe and Central Asia region but not an EBRD country of operation. All other countries are both World Bank ECA countries and EBRD countries of operation.

The first stage of selection was to use as a sampling frame the list of CEA's generated by the most recent census. Ideally, 50 primary sampling units (PSU's) were to be selected from that sample frame, with probability proportional to size ("PPS"), using as a measure of size either the population, or the number of households.

The second sampling stage was to select households within each of the primary sampling units, using as a sampling frame a specially developed list of all households in each of the selected PSU's defined above. Households to be interviewed were to be selected from that list by systematic, equal probability sampling. Twenty households were to be selected in each of the 50 PSU's.

The individuals to be interviewed in each household were to be selected at random, within each of the selected households, with no substitution if possible.

2.3 Repeat implementation

The EBRD requested the creation of a panel of respondents whose opinions were to be tracked in possible future repeat implementation of the LITS.

3. Adaptation of the survey specifications to prevailing country circumstances

Due to the prevailing conditions in some countries, it was necessary to adapt some of the survey specifications mentioned in section 2. Perhaps the most important adaptation was related to the sampling methodology which is discussed in detail in section 4.3.2. This section, discusses other adaptations which have been agreed with the EBRD.

3.1 Country coverage

3.1.1 Turkmenistan

In 2002 and 2005 we tried to implement the BEEPS in Turkmenistan. However, our experience with these two attempts, led us to conclude that the prevailing political and social conditions in the country would impede the proper implementation of the surveys and for this reason, and following the agreement of the EBRD, both BEEPS were cancelled.

As the situation in Turkmenistan had not changed significantly since our last attempt (2005) to implement a survey in this country, we proposed to exclude Turkmenistan from the LITS. This was agreed by the EBRD.

3.1.2 Serbia and Montenegro

During the preparation of the proposal, Montenegro declared (through a referendum) its independence from Serbia. Following instructions from the EBRD we considered Serbia and Montenegro as two separate countries and allocated the 1,000 interviews of Turkmenistan to Montenegro.

3.2 Repeat implementation

In the majority of the European countries, personal data protection legislation dictates that in order to keep respondents details in a confidential panel database for use in future surveys, we had to raise considerable paperwork as well as ask respondents to sign declarations of acceptance. In addition, the legal and administrative process of transferring or sharing of personal databases with 3rd parties inside or outside the country was very complex and lengthy. To avoid lengthy paperwork as well as to allay any respondent fears about possible breaches of confidentiality, it was agreed with the EBRD not to pursue further the creation of a respondent panel database.

4. Scope of the Work

4.1 Brief outline of the implementation of the survey

Details of our field operations and quality measures were described in our proposal and therefore, no elaboration on these topics is made in this report.

A brief outline of key milestones of the survey implementation is as follows:

- The first draft version of the LITS instrument was reviewed and further developed
- We conducted two 1-day training workshops, one in Budapest (8th August, 2006) and the other in Moscow (10th August 2006)
  - For the training workshop in Budapest, the country and fieldwork managers of all European countries attended, and for the training in Moscow the respective managers of the Baltic States and all the Asian and Caucasian Republics. Representatives of the EBRD participated and contributed in both workshops
- The questionnaire was piloted (14th-18th August) with 5 households in each country
- Two teleconferences (23rd and 30th August 2006) with the participation of country managers, fieldwork managers and sampling specialists and analysts were conducted in order to discuss the findings of the pilots and to clarify any last minute issues (especially on sampling and the revised questionnaire) prior to the commencement of the fieldwork
- The main survey was conducted from 30th August – 6th October 2006
- The large majority of the clean country data files were sent to the EBRD from 20th – 31st October 2006

4.2 Questionnaire development and adaptation

The first version of the LITS questionnaire was piloted (with a sufficient diverse respondent profile – household size, locality age, gender, etc) so as to adapt , if necessary, questions to make them more appropriate to local context, ensure that respondents understood the questions, identify problems in the instrument as well as estimate the length of interviews.

On average the pilot interviews took 74 minutes to complete (min=48, max=113, S.D=12). Following consultations with the EBRD the length of the questionnaire was reduced to approximately 45 minutes, but, as will be explained later in this report many respondents took longer to finish it.

As a result of the findings from the pilots, feedback from the countries during the workshops, and the two teleconferences, as well as feedback from the EBRD and our experience with comparable surveys, some questions and concepts were further developed / refined. These included:

- The amount of personal details we could ask respondents to provide us
- Which members should be included in the household roster
- Appropriate methods for sampling household respondents
- Definitions related to self-employment, work for an employer, occupation and industry of employment, etc

The definition as to who should be included in the household roster was tightened to exclude members of the household who were likely to be away from home on a permanent basis, such as students and working husbands (mainly in the Baltic States). This was to prevent a higher incidence of no interviews.

For the purposes of the LITS the definition of a household was "*the people that live together in this dwelling pool their money and have meals in common on a regular basis*". Our interviewers were instructed to read the above definition to the head of each household as well as to ask them to exclude from the household roster persons who were away from home on a permanent basis (for work or studies).

Due to the prevailing political or social conditions in some countries it was necessary to adapt some questions/concepts. These changes which were agreed with the EBRD are described in the remainder of this section.

4.2.1 Turkey

The standard introduction to be read to respondents prior to the interview made reference to the former Soviet Union and the transition period. As Turkey was not part of the Soviet bloc, it was necessary to change the introduction read to Turkish respondents.

The question about membership of the Communist Party (Q.7.02) was not asked as this did not apply.

4.2.2 Tajikistan

With forthcoming elections in November 2006 we did not ask Q.7.04 (*attend lawful demonstrations, participate in strikes, join a political part, sign petitions*) because this question may have been perceived as provocative/motivating/inciting people to do so.

4.2.3 Belarus

Because of local sensitivities we did not ask Q7.02, (*Communist Party membership*), Q7.04 (*attend lawful demonstrations, participate in strikes, join a political part, sign petitions*), Q3.03 (*trust in the presidency*) and Q3.08 (*on injustice as a cause of poverty*).

4.3 Sampling methodology

4.3.1 Establishment of the sample frame of PSU's

In each country we established the most recent sample frame of PSU's which would best serve the purposes of the LITS sampling methodology. Details of the PSU sample frames in each country are shown in table 1 (page 10).

In the cases of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Serbia and Uzbekistan, CEA's were used. In Croatia we also used CEA's but in this case, because the CEA's were very small and we would not have been able to complete the targeted number of interviews within each PSU, we merged together adjoining CEA's and constructed a sample of 1,732 Merged Enumeration Areas. The same was the case in Montenegro.

In Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland and the Slovak Republic we used Eurostat's NUTS area classification system[3].

[3] The NUTS (from the French *"Nomenclature des territoriales statistiques"* or in English (*"Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics")*, is a uniform and consistent system that runs on five different NUTS levels and is widely used for EU surveys including the Eurobarometer (a comparable survey to the Life in Transition). As a hierarchical system, NUTS subdivides the territory of the country into a defined number of regions on NUTS 1 level (population 3-7 million), NUTS 2 level (800,000-3 million) and NUTS 3 level (150,000-800,000).

At a more detailed level NUTS 3 is subdivided into smaller units (districts and municipalities). These are called "*Local Administrative Units*" ("LAU"). The LAU is further divided into upper LAU ("LAU1" – formerly NUTS 4) and "LAU 2" (formerly NUTS 5).

Albania, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Georgia, Moldova and Romania used the electoral register as the basis for the PSU sample frame. In the other cases, the PSU sample frame was chosen using either local geographical or administrative and territorial classification systems.

The total number of PSU sample frames per country varied from 182 in the case of Mongolia to over 48,000 in the case of Turkey. To ensure the safety of our fieldworkers, we excluded from the sample frame PSU's territories (in countries such as Georgia, Azerbaijan, Moldova, Russia, etc) in which there was conflict and political instability. We have also excluded areas which were not easily accessible due to their terrain or were sparsely populated. More information on excluded areas is given in section 4.3.2.2.2).

In the majority of cases, the source for this information was the national statistical body for the country in question, or the relevant central electoral committee.

In establishing the sample frames and to the extent possible, we tried to maintain a uniform measure of size namely, the population aged 18 years and over which was of more pertinence to the LITS methodology. Where the PSU was based on CEA's, the measure was usually the total population, whereas the electoral register provided data on the population aged 18 years old and above, the normal voting age in all sampled countries. Although the NUTS classification provided data on the total population, we filtered, where possible, the information and used as a measure of size the population aged 18 and above. The other classification systems used usually measure the total population of a country. However, in the case of Azerbaijan, which used CEA's, and Slovenia, where a classification system based on administrative and territorial areas was employed, the measure of size was the number of households in each PSU.

The accuracy of the PSU information was dependent, to a large extent, on how recently the data has been collected. Where the data were collected recently then the information could be considered as relatively accurate. However, in some countries we believed that more recent information was available, but because the relevant authorities were not prepared to share this with us citing secrecy reasons, we had no alternative than to use less up to date data.

In some countries the age of the data available makes the figures less certain. An obvious case in point is Bosnia and Herzegovina, where the latest available figures date back to 1991, before the Balkan wars. The population figures available take no account of the casualties suffered among the civilian population, resulting displacement and subsequent migration of people.

Equally there have been cases where countries have experienced economic migration in recent years, as in the case of those countries that acceded to the European Union in May, 2004, such as Hungary, Poland and the Baltic states, or to other countries within the region e.g. Armenians to Russia, Albanians to Greece and Italy; the available figures may not accurately reflect this. And, as most economic migrants tend to be men, the actual proportion of females in a population was, in many cases, higher than the available statistics would suggest. People migration in recent years has also occurred from rural to urban areas in Albania and the majority of the Asian Republics, as well as in Mongolia on a continuous basis but in this case, because of the nomadic population of the country.

Table 1: Establishment of sample frames of PSU's

Country	Total number of PSU sample frame	Description of PSU sample frame	Measure of PSU size	Year of PSU information	Source
Albania	4,067	Electoral register	Population 18+	2005	Central electoral commission
Armenia	1,350	Census enumeration areas	Population 18+	2001	Statistical office
Azerbaijan	15,274	Census enumeration areas	Households	1999	State statistical committee
Belarus	326	Administrative & territorial division	Population 18+	1999	Ministry of statistics
Bosnia & H.	3,022	Geographical classification	Population total	1991	Statistical office
Bulgaria	12,253	Electoral register	Population 18+	2006	Ministry of regional development and public works
Croatia	1,732	Census enumeration areas	Population 18+	2001	Central bureau of statistics
Czech R.	9,977	Electoral register	Population 18+	2005	Sttistical office
Estonia	527	NUTS [1] classification	Population 18+	2006	National statistical office
FYROM	922	Geographical classification	Population total	2002	Statistical office
Georgia	2,470	Electoral register	Population 18+	2003	Central electoral committee
Hungary	3,073	NUTS classification	Population 18+	2002	Statistical office
Kazakhstan	6,682	Census enumeration areas	Population total	2006	The agency of statistics
Kyrgyz R.	1,922	Geographical classification	Population total	1999	National statistical office
Latvia	535	Geographical classification	Population total	2006	Department of population register/ State land service
Lithuania	710	NUTS classification	Population 18+	2001	Statistical department
Moldova	1,840	Electoral register	Population 18+	2001	Central electoral committee
Mongolia	182	Geographical classification	Population 18+	2000	Statistical office
Montenegro	630	Census enumeration areas	Population total	2003	Statistical office of Serbia
Poland	3,158	NUTS classification	Population 18+	2002	Statistical office
Romania	14,771	Electoral register	Population 18+	2000	Central electoral committee
Russia	6,716	Geographical classification	Population total	2002	Statistical committee (Goskomstat)
Serbia	6,406	Census enumeration areas	Population total	2002	Statistical office
Slovak R.	2,928	NUTS classification	Population total	2005	Statistical office
Slovenia	295	Administrative & territorial division	Households	2002	Statistical office
Tajikistan	3,720	Geographical classification	Population total	2000	Statistical office
Turkey	48,066	Geographical classification	Population total	2000	Statistical institute
Ukraine	1,970	Administrative & territorial division	Population total	2005	Ministry of statistics
Uzbekistan	12,220	Census enumeration areas	Population total	2002	Statistical office

[1] NUTS = "Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics"

4.3.2 Sampling methodology employed

4.3.2.1 Brief Overview

In broad terms the following sampling methodology was employed:

- From the sample frame of PSU's we selected 50 units
- Within each selected PSU, we sampled 20 households, resulting in 1,000 interviews per country
- Within each household we sampled 1 and sometimes 2 respondents

The sampling procedures were designed to leave no free choice to the interviewers.

Details on each of the above steps as well as country specific procedures adapted to suit the availability, depth and quality of the PSU information and local operational issues are described in the following sections.

4.3.2.2 Selection of PSU's

The PSU's of each country (all in electronic format) were sorted first into metropolitan, urban and rural areas (in that order), and within each of these categories by region/oblast/province in alphabetical order. This ensured a consistent sorting methodology across all countries and also that the randomness of the selection process could be supervised.

To select the 50 PSU's from the sample frame of PSU's, we employed implicit stratification and sampling was done with PPS. Implicit stratification ensured that the sample of PSU's was spread across the primary categories of explicit variables and a better representation of the population, without actually stratifying the PSU's thus, avoiding difficulties in calculating the sampling errors at a later stage.

In brief, the PPS involved the following calculations:

- Cumulated size of the selected PSU (CEA, NUTS, etc)
- Scaled cumulated size based on the number of selected PSU's (50) and the total size of the PSU's (depending on country)
- Randomly shifted scaled cumulated size using a random number between 0-1

The selected PSU's were those, where the integer part of the shifted scaled cumulated size changed.

Appendix A (organised in country sections), shows the 50 PSU's selected in each country, as well as where these were geographically located.

As can be seen from the selected PSU's in each country, the population in each PSU ranged from a few hundred people to several hundreds of thousands, especially in metropolitan and urban areas. In some large PSU's (e.g. Tashkent in Uzbekistan, Almaaty in Kazakhstan, etc) the PPS had apportioned, more than 1 sampling area within the same PSU; this is because of the large population of those units.

Although we would have liked to have PSU's of approximately equal size (preferably with population less than around 2,000 inhabitants), this was not feasible, because the PSU's obtained from the various sources described in section 4.3.1, did not go down to that level of detail.

The PSU sampling methodology described in this section was implemented in 28 counties. The exception was Mongolia. In Mongolia, we had to adapt the PSU sampling process to account for the current availability and quality of the data, the very small population density, and the fact that between 30-50% (according to some estimates) of the population live nomadic lives both in urban and rural areas.

The normal stratification used in Mongolia for comparable surveys (like the Asiabarometer) and which methodology we followed also in this case, is to explicitly stratify the sample with the allocation of 19 PSU's (38%) to the area (1st stratum) of the capital Ulaanbaatar (metropolitan) and the remaining 31 to other urban and rural areas (2nd stratum). We then used PPS selection of PSU's within each stratum.

4.3.2.2.1 PSU changes

In a number of countries (Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Estonia, FYROM, Kyrgyz Republic, Lithuania, Romania, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan), a few (between 1 and 9) of the originally selected PSU's, mostly in rural areas had to be replaced during the course of the fieldwork. The replaced PSU's are given in Appendix A, under each country section. To the extent possible we tried to replace PSU's by selecting other PSU's matching the population and socio-economic profile and proximity of the originally selected areas.

The most common reason for PSU replacement was because of geographical remoteness and consequent difficulties in accessing the area, especially given the poor road and transport infrastructure in many rural parts. There were also cases where PSU's had low population densities which meant that distances between settlements were great, and where villages which were shown on maps, had subsequently been broken-up or been abandoned. Had we known before the PSU selection how difficult it was to access these PSU's we would have excluded them from selection from the onset.

In some other cases, poor weather conditions and localised flooding exacerbated the problems and because of time limitations, we could not wait until the weather conditions improved to re-visit the PSU's which were ultimately replaced.

4.3.2.2.2 PSU's excluded from sampling

Certain territories of some countries (Albania, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Moldova, Russia, Serbia, and Tajikistan) were excluded from the original sampling, either because there were conflicts in those areas or political instability, or because the selected areas were inaccessible. In Serbia's case it was agreed before the start of the project that Kosovo will not be included in this survey.

4.3.2.3 Selection of dwellings within each chosen PSU

This part of the sampling process presented the most challenges because of the significant differences in the quality, depth, availability and size of PSU's at this level and other pertinent data in each country.

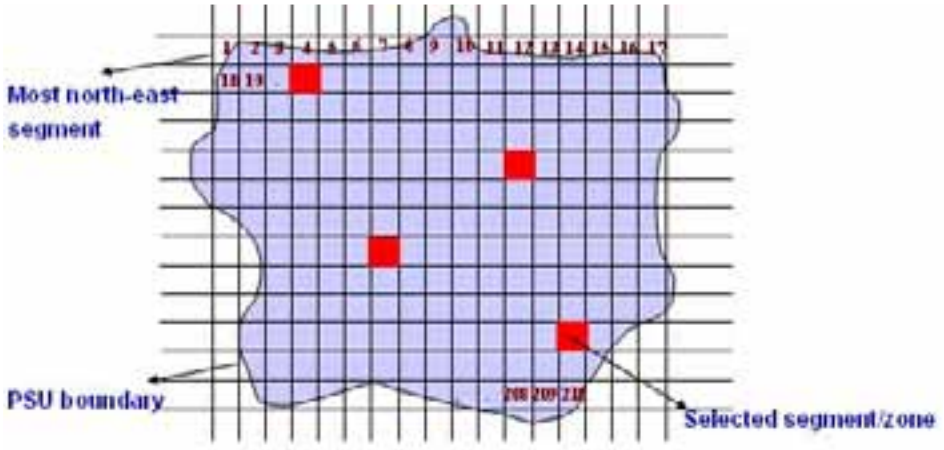
As can be seen from the selected PSU's and was explained in the previous section, some of the PSU's were very large. Listing all eligible households and applying a single stage sampling within each PSU's (or 2nd stage sampling as part of the overall process) was impracticable because of timescale and budget limitations. Listing all the households especially in large PSU's (sometimes whole cities) would have meant census enumeration plus listings.

2nd stage sampling

In most of the countries it was necessary to apply more than two sampling stages to select households. These stages are described below.

The 2nd stage involved the selection of 4 segments/areas within each PSU, which would allow listing of dwellings and ultimately the sampling of households to be more practicable.

For each selected PSU we obtained a hard copy map of the area and split this into small segments/zones. To the extent possible we aimed to have zones with equal populations although, as it turned out, this was not always feasible. Each segment was then given an identification number starting from "1" from the north-east segment. As illustrated in the diagram below we numbered the segments from left to right ("reading a book" method)



Segments which did not contain dwellings (such as parks and non-built up areas) were not numbered as above and were excluded from sampling.

The next step was to select 4 zones with the intention of conducting 5 household interviews in each (total of 20 per PSU). The selection of the zones was done using systematic, equal probability sampling.

Prior to fieldwork commencing, interviewers accompanied by fieldwork supervisors visited each selected segment/area and listed on paper all eligible dwellings (likely to be habited by households), including apartments in blocks of flats. Each eligible dwelling was assigned a unique serial number. It is important to note that during this exercise we were listing dwellings and not households as the latter would have taken a considerable time to do. Furthermore, we did not want to disturb some households twice (i.e., the fist time to find out how many households lived in a dwelling and the second time to interview, if selected). For the purposes of this research we assumed that dwellings were inhabited by one household. The same assumption was made for the apartments in blocks of flats.

Non-eligible dwellings such as hospitals, prisons, night clubs, offices etc, were not listed as these were excluded from the scope of the LITS. In the case of remote settlements, it was not always feasible to conduct this preparatory work because of the logistical difficulties involved. In such cases, we estimated the number of dwellings from the population and average size of the household in that area.

3rd stage

The 3rd sampling stage involved the selection of the eligible dwellings (assuming 1 household in each) within each of the selected areas. The nominal number of dwellings was 5. However, before proceeding with the sampling process each country estimated - based on previous experience - the number of household contacts needed to complete 5 interviews by taking into account the usual refusal rate and the likelihood of no interviews for reasons such as not finding anybody at home, or no reply. The number of additional dwellings varied between 3 and 4 depending on the country and the PSU.

The total number of dwellings (5 plus 3-4 possible replacements), were selected from the lists prepared by the fieldworkers during the listing exercise using systematic, equal probability sampling. From the number of selected dwellings (5+replacements) we again applied systematic, equal probability sampling ("4th stage") but in this case the purpose was to "isolate" those which were replacements. The interviewers were provided with the contact details of the 5 selected dwellings (primary targets) and were told that they should exhaust all possible efforts to conduct interviews with the households of those dwellings only. The interviewers were not told about the reserve dwellings, the existence of which, and the possibility of using them was only known to fieldwork managers and senior supervisors.

Our aim whilst developing and implementing the sampling methodology was to ensure that the sampling procedures left no free choice to the interviewers.

In those cases where more than one household resided in the same dwelling we interviewed the household which first opened the door.

We made 3 attempts to interview the selected households before proceeding to the replacement households.

4.3.2.3.1. Additional sampling stages

In some cases and once the 4 areas were selected (as discussed in the previous section) it was necessary to apply additional sampling stages. This could have occurred when the field team visited the area for the purpose of listing all the dwellings in that area and discovered that because of the large number of dwellings it would have been impracticable to list all of them. In such cases the originally selected area (the four described in the previous section) were further divided into smaller segments. Numbering and selection of the smaller segments was done using the same procedures as those discussed in section 4.3.2.3.

4.3.2.3.2 Country sampling stages

In the majority of countries, the sampling process involved 3 stages, the 1st for PSU, the 2nd for areas with PSU's and the 3rd for dwellings within areas.

In Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro, and Estonia, we applied two stages of sampling. In Azerbaijan and Bulgaria we had information on the number of dwellings in each PSU and we did the selection using systematic, equal probability sampling. In Serbia, Montenegro and Estonia although information on the number of dwellings within each PSU's was available, the holders of this information refused to share it with us. In these countries, selection of the dwellings was done by the statistical institutes using systematic equal probability sampling and a list was provided to us.

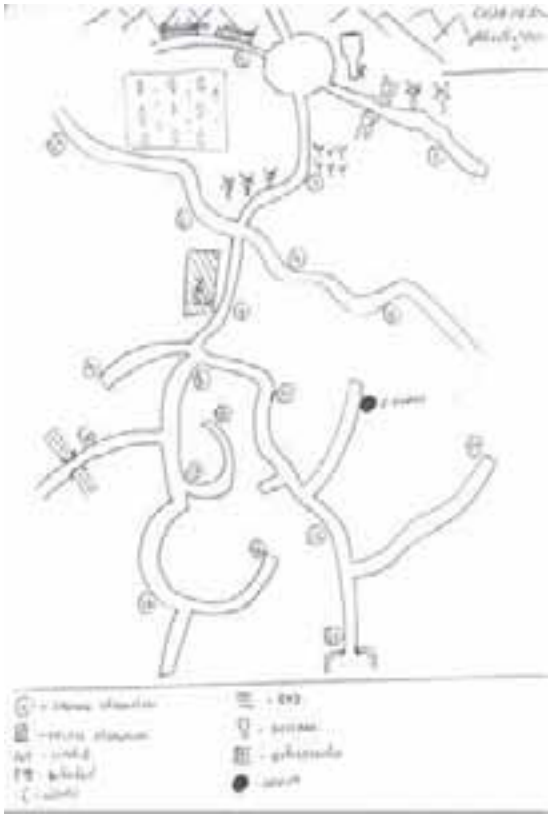
In Hungary and Russia and for some PSU's (not all) it was necessary to apply more than 3 stages (as explained in section 4.3.2.3.1).

4.3.2.3.3. Maps

In some countries, we experienced many challenges in finding maps to perform the 2nd stage sampling (section 4.3.2.3). We contacted national as well as regional government and municipal offices, commercial enterprises and organisations specialising in the production of maps as well as consulted satellite pictures. Some maps would be rather basic, showing the boundaries of the selected PSU's, whilst others would be more detailed and would show buildings and other areas such as parks, etc.

In the majority of countries and PSU's maps were available, but there were also cases where maps either did not exist, or were out of date, and did not correspond with the actual reality on the ground – for example, showing empty areas which had subsequently been populated or depicting villages which had subsequently been broken up.

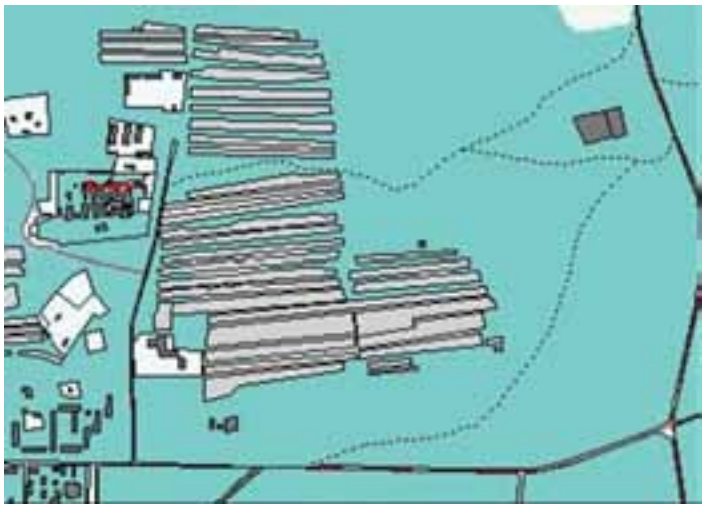
In cases where maps did not exist, we made on the spot visits and our fieldworkers, hand drew the maps and dwellings. A typical example from Azerbaijan is illustrated below.



In some cases (Bosnia and FYROM) where the areas were very large we drew the boundaries of PSU's with assistance from local majors or heads of the villages. We then segmented the PSU map in smaller areas and then sampled 4 (see section 4.3.2.3). We then visited the 4 selected zones and listed all eligible dwellings.

As mentioned earlier there were also cases, where maps were out of date and did not reflect the reality on the ground. A typical example in this case was Mongolia, where nomadic life and significant population migration from rural to urban areas occurs on a frequent basis. For obvious and justifiable reasons, it is impossible for local authorities to keep up with these developments. Picture 1, shown below, depicts the official map of an area of Ulaanbaatar.

Picture 1: Official map



Comparing the dwelling density of the above map, with the current situation (see picture 2, satellite picture) it is obvious that at the time of fieldwork, a great number of people have moved into the area.

Picture 2: Satellite picture

The employment of satellite pictures was found useful in other countries as well.

4.3.2.4 Selection of household respondents

In each household we sampled sometimes one and sometimes two respondents. The first respondent was always the head of the household or other knowledgeable member[4], being the person(s) deemed to have the most knowledge on household issues (roster and expenses).

The second person who was sampled was the person aged 18 years and over, who last had a birthday in the household.

Where the head of the household did not know the precise date of birth of adult members, or the list of birthdays was incomplete we used the Kish grid method to select the "principal" respondent[5].

There were cases where the head of the household and the principal respondent was the same person. This would happen if the head of the household also had been the person to last have a birthday. There could never be more than two respondents per household.

The head of the household was responsible for answering Sections 1 and 2 of the questionnaire (household roster and expenses) and the principal respondent Sections 3 -7 (life in transition).

4.4 Conduct of fieldwork

The nominal hours of fieldwork were Monday to Friday from 16:00-21:00, on Saturday from 11:00-21:00 and on Sunday from 15:00-21:00. The time of interview was not recorded in the questionnaire.

4.4.1 Timing of fieldwork

At the time of fieldwork a number of political, social and other events took place and these should be considered when interpreting the results. These are listed, by country, below. As a general comment, though, the survey coincided with The Holy month of Ramadan affecting countries with Muslim populations, the harvest time, which impacted respondent availability in some rural areas, and the beginning of the school year.

Belarus*:* Local television had run a campaign about economic crimes and the penalties for those breaching labour legislations. As a consequence, respondents seemed to be suspicious about questions regarding their income, and wondered if the research was being covertly conducted by the government.

Bulgaria and Romania: The survey took place during the period that Bulgaria's and Romania's EU accession in January 2007 was confirmed.

Estonia: Presidential elections were held on September 23rd, 2006.

FYROM*:* There was widespread media reporting throughout the survey period about the large-scale sackings of officials in the customs, prisons and health services. As many of the dismissed officials were former trainees of EU-run programmes, there was strong EU criticism as a result.

Hungary*:* The survey coincided with the biggest riots in post-Soviet Hungarian history, following a leak that the prime minister admitted lying about the state of the economy in the past two years. With the 50th anniversary of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution approaching, there was widespread

[4]Where reference is made in the text to head of the household it can also refer to the other knowledgeable family member

[5]Where reference is made in the text to the "principal" respondent this can also refer to the member who last had a birthday or who was selected using the Kish Grid

political upheaval. Against such a background, it was difficult to conduct interviews, especially in Budapest which was the centre of the unrest.

Latvia: On October 7th, 2006 parliamentary elections were held and some respondents seemed to be sensitive to questions about the government/cabinet of ministers/parliament and political parties.

Moldova: Following confirmation that Romania would become an EU-member from January 2007, 400,000 Moldovan citizens applied for Romanian nationality during August and September 2006.

Montenegro*:* General elections took place one day after fieldwork started. As a result people were tired with door-to-door canvassing and were suspicious about strangers entering their houses and talking about politics. Also, in the Podgorica district, the arrest of a group on terrorists made people more suspicious and wary of strangers.

Serbia: In the Novi Pazar region, a murder and two attempted murders during local elections held on September 10th impacted fieldwork as potential respondents, concerned that the survey was connected with this affair or politics in general, were reluctant to participate.

Turkey: In September a terrorist attack took place in Diyarbakir which killed 10 people, of which 7 were children, and injured 16. After the attack, communities in the province announced the start of a mourning period, and all but essential businesses closed down. As a result, people in the area which was selected in the survey, were restless and fieldwork had to be postponed until the area had calmed down. One of the selected addresses subsequently had to be changed, as it was the home of one of the children who had been killed.

4.4.2 Permission to conduct fieldwork

In certain countries such as Azerbaijan, Moldova, Tajikistan Belarus and Turkey, permissions were needed to conduct the survey. In some cases the permissions were required from provincial, district or even village authorities. As a consequence, fieldwork delays were experienced whilst the relevant permissions were granted

In Tajikistan, one town had to be replaced because the local authorities refused to grand us permission to interview people.

4.4.3 Interference with the survey

In most countries, we did not encounter interference with the survey. However, there were isolated incidents where interviewers were verbally and physically attacked in Bosnia, the Czech Republic, and Romania by prospective respondents. In Turkey, one interviewer was temporarily taken into custody by the local Gendarmerie because he did not have the necessary permits. In some predominantly Muslim countries it was difficult or sometimes impossible to interview females because the male heads of household deemed it inappropriate. In such cases, and if there was no alternative, the interviewer was forced to interview the family member that the household head suggested.

In some rural communities, of Turkey and the Albanian parts of FYROM, the role of the local mayor or chief was very important. They would often accompany interviewers, and would sometimes decide, against our expressed objections, who should participate in the interview, based on their own criteria.

4.4.4 General attitude of respondents

The attitude of respondents varied considerably from hostility and suspicion to friendliness and an eagerness to participate. In general, people in rural areas were friendlier and more open than dwellers in urban areas, particularly capital cities.

Wealthy people were perhaps more sceptical about the survey, whilst those with poorer backgrounds sometimes viewed the study as a ray of hope in their lives. Generally, however, few expected the outcome of the survey to have any impact on their lives.

Although most interviews were conducted in the family home of respondents in a relaxed and generally calm environment, there were also instances where the interview could only be conducted at the front door, because householders were reluctant to let strangers into their house.

4.5 Successful Interviews

4.5.1 Completed interviews by visit

As mentioned earlier we made 3 attempts to interview eligible households. As the table 2 shows, most interviews were successfully completed on the first visit. In total 29,002 successful interviews were completed; 1,000 per country, except in the Slovak Republic and Slovenia where an additional interview was conducted in each country.

Table 2: Completed interviews

Country	Number of interviews	1st visit/contact (N)	2nd visit/contact (N)	3rd visit/contact (N)
Albania	1,000	744	203	53
Armenia	1,000	972	23	5
Azerbaijan	1,000	874	107	19
Belarus	1,000	875	110	15
Bosnia & H.	1,000	888	87	25
Bulgaria	1,000	570	259	171
Croatia	1,000	768	205	27
Czech R.	1,000	739	190	71
Estonia	1,000	778	157	65
FYROM	1,000	897	87	16
Georgia	1,000	845	144	11
Hungary	1,000	708	214	78
Kazakhstan	1,000	648	219	133
Kyrgyz R.	1,000	870	98	32
Latvia	1,000	686	210	104
Lithuania	1,000	809	141	50
Moldova	1,000	858	97	45
Mongolia	1,000	848	112	40
Montenegro	1,000	865	109	26
Poland	1,000	651	217	132
Romania	1,000	678	178	144
Russia	1,000	776	171	53
Serbia	1,000	727	196	77
Slovak R.	1,001	843	139	19
Slovenia	1,001	774	163	64
Tajikistan	1,000	882	101	17
Turkey	1,000	737	132	131
Ukraine	1,000	769	194	37
Uzbekistan	1,000	713	219	68
Total	***29,002***	***22,792***	***4,482***	***1,728***
%	***100%***	***78.5%***	***15.5%***	***6.0%***

On average, 79% of the interviews were completed on the first visit, 16% on the second and 6% on the third. Interviews were successfully completed on a first visit in rural as opposed to urban areas, with people especially in capital cities often being absent or returning home late from work. In addition, in some societies, such as the Balkans and the Asian Republics, high initial success rates can be attributed to the structure of local societies where several generations of a family live in the same house – there is always somebody home.

Those occasions where interviews were completed on 2nd and 3rd attempts were because either the household head or the principal respondent was absent during the previous visits. Reasons for not being at home include the fact that because of the harvest time, some respondents were still in the fields until late at night (rural) or still at work (urban).

Another issue that caused more than one interviewer visit, was because fieldwork was conducted during the Muslim Holy month of Ramadan, and respondents in Muslim countries were not available during certain times (breaking fast). Also the hours that Muslim interviewers could work were also curtailed.

4.5.2 Number of household respondents

The potential number of respondents per household could be one or two, depending on whether the head of the household had also celebrated the last birthday. The results of this are shown in table 3.

Table 3: Number of household respondents

Country	Total	No. of respondents		No. of respondents	
		1	2	1	2
Albania	1,000	590	410	59%	41%
Armenia	1,000	446	554	45%	55%
Azerbaijan	1,000	313	687	31%	69%
Belarus	1,000	614	386	61%	39%
Bosnia & H.	1,000	555	445	56%	45%
Bulgaria	1,000	754	246	75%	25%
Croatia	1,000	715	285	72%	29%
Czech R.	1,000	745	255	75%	26%
Estonia	1,000	711	289	71%	29%
FYROM	1,000	535	465	54%	47%
Georgia	1,000	590	410	59%	41%
Hungary	1,000	846	154	85%	15%
Kazakhstan	1,000	547	453	55%	45%
Kyrgyz R.	1,000	467	533	47%	53%
Latvia	1,000	735	265	74%	27%
Lithuania	1,000	737	263	74%	26%
Moldova	1,000	642	358	64%	36%
Mongolia	1,000	425	575	43%	58%
Montenegro	1,000	541	459	54%	46%
Poland	1,000	579	421	58%	42%
Romania	1,000	619	381	62%	38%
Russia	1,000	662	338	66%	34%
Serbia	1,000	590	410	59%	41%
Slovak R.	1,001	641	360	64%	36%
Slovenia	1,001	733	268	73%	27%
Tajikistan	1,000	398	602	40%	60%
Turkey	1,000	511	489	51%	49%
Ukraine	1,000	752	248	75%	25%
Uzbekistan	1,000	453	547	45%	55%
Total	*29,001*	*17,446*	*11,555*	*60%*	*40%*

The requirement to interview two respondents per household caused some problems, because it was often difficult to find them both at home at the same time. As a result, on some occasions, it was necessary to make repeat visits to a household before an interview could be completed. It was also difficult sometimes to explain to respondents, who asked, the reasons and the process behind the selection process.

In 60% of the cases, or 17,446 completed interviews, the head of the household and the principal respondent were one and the same person, which meant that only one respondent was interviewed per household. In the remaining 40% of cases, or 11,556 completed interviews, the head of the household and the principal respondent were different people, requiring two interviews to be conducted with those households.

4.5.3 Sampling of the principal household respondent

As mentioned previously (section 4.3.2.4), the main criterion for selecting the principal respondent (18 years and over) to answer the Life in Transition questions, was the person who last had a birthday in the household. Where the head of household did not know the dates of birth of all adult households we used the Kish grid method. Table 4 depicts the number of times each method was employed.

Table 4: Method of sampling of principal respondent

Country	Last birthday	Kish Grid
Albania	92.2%	7.8%
Armenia	100.0%	0.0%
Azerbaijan	98.3%	1.7%
Belarus	99.7%	0.3%
Bosnia & H.	90.9%	9.1%
Bulgaria	94.1%	5.9%
Croatia	98.5%	1.5%
Czech R.	76.5%	23.5%
Estonia	99.7%	0.3%
FYROM	81.1%	18.9%
Georgia	99.2%	0.8%
Hungary	95.4%	4.6%
Kazakhstan	98.3%	1.7%
Kyrgyz R.	99.9%	0.1%
Latvia	99.8%	0.2%
Lithuania	99.8%	0.2%
Moldova	100.0%	0.0%
Mongolia	96.7%	3.3%
Montenegro	95.7%	4.3%
Poland	84.3%	15.7%
Romania	93.1%	6.9%
Russia	97.3%	2.7%
Serbia	95.0%	5.0%
Slovak R.	47.1%	52.9%
Slovenia	79.7%	20.3%
Tajikistan	99.8%	0.2%
Turkey	74.7%	25.3%
Ukraine	99.9%	0.1%
Uzbekistan	98.0%	2.0%
Total	*92.6%*	*7.4%*

In nearly 93% of cases overall, the “last birthday” method was used and, in a number of countries, the figure was either 100% or close to it – Armenia, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Tajikistan and Ukraine.

The most common reason for choosing the Kish grid method was because the head of the household did not know the precise birthday of all the adult household members.

For practical reasons, the rules of sampling principal respondents were relaxed in rural and remote areas of Mongolia. Because of the difficulties in accessing these areas and the large distances between villages with no roads connecting them (see picture 3 below), it was impracticable for interviewers (they were all sent from the capital and this to maintain quality of the data collection because no local interviewers with the right skills were available) to return back to a household, if the principal respondent was absent.

Picture 3: Households in one of the selected PSU's in Mongolia

In such cases, we selected a member of the household from those who were present in the household and who best matched, to the extent possible, the profile of the intended principal respondent.

There were also cases where the head of the household did not allow the interviewer to talk with the principal respondent, if the person in question was a female member. This occurred in countries such as Albania, FYROM and Tajikistan.

In certain countries, there are legal implications in terms of personal data protection laws if asking somebody for their date of birth and other personal details. Consequently, in the cases of Slovakia, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Poland, many respondents were reluctant to provide personal information. This explains why the Kish grid method was used so widely in these countries.

4.5.4 Profile of household respondents

The profile of the respondents who completed the questionnaire is shown in Table 5, both for the head of the household and the principal respondent. Of course, where the head of the household also had the last birthday, this meant that he/she was also the principal respondent.

In terms of gender, the head of the household was male in 70% of the cases, and 30% female. These male incidences ranged from 89% in Albania and Turkey to just above 50% in the Baltic States. This broad range reflects the diversity of the social structures in the countries surveyed, with again a distinction emerging between the traditional societies of the Eastern CIS and Balkans, and the more western-looking Central and East European states.

Table 5: Profile of household respondents

Country	Respondent	Gender		Age Groups					
		Males	Females	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years
Albania	Head of Household	89.1%	10.9%	0.6%	5.2%	17.4%	29.4%	24.0%	24.4%
	Principal respondent	44.2%	55.8%	13.1%	17.1%	22.2%	21.3%	14.9%	11.4%
Armenia	Head of Household	65.3%	34.7%	4.5%	8.6%	18.5%	25.5%	14.0%	28.9%
	Principal respondent	37.6%	62.4%	13.1%	16.6%	21.6%	18.3%	9.5%	21.0%
Azerbaijan	Head of Household	78.1%	21.9%	0.5%	8.3%	24.4%	32.5%	13.0%	21.3%
	Principal respondent	31.5%	68.5%	16.3%	21.6%	27.7%	18.8%	6.1%	9.5%
Belarus	Head of Household	69.4%	30.6%	5.9%	14.7%	24.4%	23.5%	12.1%	19.4%
	Principal respondent	44.0%	56.0%	15.8%	16.1%	22.8%	15.4%	11.2%	18.7%
Bosnia & H.	Head of Household	73.5%	26.5%	3.8%	13.6%	19.4%	24.5%	17.1%	21.6%
	Principal respondent	41.9%	58.1%	15.4%	21.6%	17.1%	15.8%	11.7%	18.4%
Bulgaria	Head of Household	68.7%	31.3%	1.8%	10.9%	13.0%	22.7%	22.3%	29.3%
	Principal respondent	43.4%	56.6%	6.7%	14.1%	13.2%	19.5%	18.5%	28.0%
Croatia	Head of Household	69.2%	30.8%	1.7%	8.8%	13.2%	21.3%	20.0%	35.0%
	Principal respondent	44.1%	55.9%	8.1%	13.3%	13.2%	16.1%	16.8%	32.5%
Czech R.	Head of Household	72.1%	27.9%	2.9%	16.0%	18.3%	20.4%	19.5%	22.9%
	Principal respondent	44.0%	56.0%	7.6%	19.0%	17.5%	17.0%	17.4%	21.5%
Estonia	Head of Household	52.1%	47.9%	2.5%	11.9%	11.5%	19.7%	18.2%	36.2%
	Principal respondent	35.7%	64.3%	5.8%	12.1%	11.4%	17.9%	17.0%	35.8%
FYROM	Head of Household	84.8%	15.2%	0.9%	8.2%	19.2%	27.8%	24.8%	19.0%
	Principal respondent	53.3%	46.7%	13.0%	18.4%	21.9%	19.5%	16.2%	11.0%
Georgia	Head of Household	61.9%	38.1%	4.6%	10.6%	16.0%	26.0%	15.4%	27.4%
	Principal respondent	38.2%	61.8%	11.6%	15.5%	17.1%	19.6%	12.6%	23.6%
Hungary	Head of Household	60.9%	39.1%	2.3%	11.8%	14.0%	20.7%	21.2%	30.0%
	Principal respondent	39.3%	60.7%	6.6%	14.6%	12.7%	19.5%	18.0%	28.6%
Kazakhstan	Head of Household	64.6%	35.4%	2.8%	14.1%	22.9%	22.6%	17.8%	19.8%
	Principal respondent	40.9%	59.1%	13.8%	21.9%	21.0%	15.7%	12.7%	14.8%
Kyrgyz R.	Head of Household	74.3%	25.7%	2.3%	12.6%	24.3%	27.6%	14.4%	18.8%
	Principal respondent	42.7%	57.3%	16.4%	23.4%	23.6%	18.1%	8.8%	9.7%
Latvia	Head of Household	52.7%	47.3%	4.7%	10.6%	16.3%	17.2%	17.6%	33.5%
	Principal respondent	38.9%	61.1%	9.0%	13.1%	15.5%	15.7%	15.4%	31.3%
Lithuania	Head of Household	54.3%	45.7%	3.5%	8.9%	13.9%	16.4%	18.2%	39.1%
	Principal respondent	33.5%	66.5%	8.4%	11.4%	13.2%	13.5%	15.6%	37.9%
Moldova	Head of Household	68.1%	31.9%	3.3%	11.0%	16.9%	24.8%	18.0%	26.0%
	Principal respondent	45.1%	54.9%	8.0%	13.3%	18.2%	21.8%	17.3%	21.4%
Mongolia	Head of Household	84.2%	15.8%	3.6%	19.7%	30.3%	21.9%	14.4%	10.1%
	Principal respondent	45.2%	54.8%	13.7%	25.0%	27.4%	16.2%	10.7%	7.0%
Montenegro	Head of Household	77.8%	22.2%	4.0%	12.3%	17.3%	30.2%	19.7%	16.4%
	Principal respondent	49.9%	50.1%	19.6%	22.1%	17.9%	17.6%	11.1%	11.7%
Poland	Head of Household	68.5%	31.5%	3.0%	12.3%	16.3%	22.2%	21.3%	24.8%
	Principal respondent	37.1%	62.9%	10.8%	16.0%	16.6%	18.4%	17.1%	21.1%
Romania	Head of Household	73.5%	26.6%	1.9%	11.2%	16.1%	24.3%	17.3%	29.2%
	Principal respondent	47.2%	52.8%	10.4%	13.9%	17.1%	18.0%	14.8%	25.7%
Russia	Head of Household	53.1%	46.9%	4.0%	14.3%	19.1%	24.6%	14.9%	23.0%
	Principal respondent	32.1%	67.9%	13.7%	17.7%	17.9%	18.5%	12.3%	19.9%
Serbia	Head of Household	72.8%	27.2%	4.9%	13.5%	14.8%	21.7%	20.1%	25.0%
	Principal respondent	43.1%	56.9%	10.3%	20.5%	14.2%	18.7%	15.4%	20.9%
Slovak R.	Head of Household	69.5%	30.5%	3.8%	13.0%	17.6%	21.7%	18.4%	25.6%
	Principal respondent	41.5%	58.5%	8.7%	16.2%	17.4%	16.2%	17.1%	22.5%
Slovenia	Head of Household	64.5%	35.5%	3.9%	11.1%	17.5%	23.3%	16.9%	27.4%
	Principal respondent	43.6%	56.4%	12.8%	15.3%	16.9%	15.3%	15.3%	24.5%
Tajikistan	Head of Household	72.5%	27.5%	1.2%	10.2%	25.2%	31.3%	15.0%	17.1%
	Principal respondent	40.2%	59.8%	19.4%	23.9%	25.0%	18.2%	6.4%	7.1%
Turkey	Head of Household	88.6%	11.4%	2.2%	21.6%	25.4%	22.0%	15.2%	13.6%
	Principal respondent	47.7%	52.3%	10.7%	27.5%	22.5%	16.4%	11.7%	11.2%
Ukraine	Head of Household	66.8%	33.2%	5.0%	18.2%	17.2%	20.3%	15.1%	24.2%
	Principal respondent	38.7%	61.3%	13.2%	20.6%	16.6%	14.6%	12.4%	22.6%
Uzbekistan	Head of Household	70.9%	29.1%	1.4%	13.0%	26.2%	27.8%	14.6%	17.0%
	Principal respondent	39.3%	60.7%	18.1%	23.3%	25.5%	16.7%	7.6%	8.8%
Total	**Head of Household**	**69.7%**	**30.3%**	**3.0%**	**12.3%**	**18.9%**	**23.9%**	**17.6%**	**24.3%**
	Principal respondent	**41.5%**	**58.5%**	**12.1%**	**18.1%**	**18.8%**	**17.6%**	**13.5%**	**19.9%**

In the Eastern CIS and the Balkans, society tends, especially in rural areas, to be organised around traditional lines, with the man usually acting as the head of the household, a role reinforced by cultural and social norms, and religion, especially in Muslim households. Another factor underlining this is that the family, in many of these households, may comprise several generations, and the head of the household will often be the patriarch or oldest person.

By contrast, households in Central and Eastern Europe tend to be organised in smaller groupings, with younger members. Another reason why the percentage of male household heads is lower in a number of these countries, such as the Baltic States, for example, is economic migration to the EU, and other surrounding countries. As most economic migrants tend to be men, they have left behind their wives/ partners to run the household in their absence.

In terms of age, household heads tended to be 45 years or older, with 62% of all respondents falling into this category, of which 24% were 65 years or more. These figures tend to reinforce the concept of patriarchical societies, especially in the East, although it is perhaps not surprising that the head of the household will have certain seniority in terms of years. This is borne out by the lower percentages for household heads 18 – 24 years (3%), and 25 – 34 years old (12%).

Since we excluded from the household members who were away from home on a permanent basis for work or studies (section 4.2), this may have biased sampling of the principal respondent towards older people, females, as the younger members and males are those who were most likely to be away.

The figures for principal respondent show a preponderance of women (58% in total) over men. This is the case for all countries except FYROM. Unlike the case with the head of the household, the gender splits are more even within countries. As the dominant method for choosing the principal respondent was the last birthday method, this suggests that, when sampling, there was a greater chance that a female household member had most recently enjoyed a birthday than a male. This may also underline the point that, in countries with high levels of economic migration, there may be today more women in the population than men.

4.6 Survey instrument

4.6.1 Language of questionnaire

In some countries with substantial ethnic minorities we sometimes had to use questionnaires in two languages (local and one other). For example, in Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia the Baltic States and some other Asian Republics, we used local language questionnaires as well as in Russian, whilst in the former Yugoslav Republics we sometimes had to use the Albanian version.

4.6.2 Length of the questionnaire

Although the questionnaire was expected to take around 45 minutes to complete, feedback from the fieldworkers suggested that many people took longer to finish it. Interviews ranged from 40 minutes to well over one hour. Although younger respondents were more difficult to recruit, they tended to answer questions faster than older people or respondents with basic education who sometimes struggled to understand some of the questions and concepts and more explanations were needed.

The length of interview for some respondents was regarded as too long who were normally showing signs of fatigue and lapses of concentration towards the end of the interview.

4.6.3 Issues and comments on the survey instrument

As a general comment, despite frequent re-assurances about confidentiality, some respondents appeared to be less convinced than others.

Generally the sensitive questions on household sources of income and unofficial payments were received with suspicion and mistrust by a number of respondents, and we believe that some of the answers given may not reflect reality. Conclusions from these types of questions should be treated with caution.

4.6.3.1 Section 1 (Household roster)

Some heads of household could not provide exact dates of birth, or respondents took time to remember all the birthdays of household members. In such cases, other family members would interfere with the interview to provide the missing information.

Some people felt uncomfortable supplying their names and addresses, given that before commencing the interview they were told, that their responses were meant to be confidential. Respondents were also concerned about the general issue of personal data protection.

We suspect that in some cases, there was a tendency for head of households to understate the actual number of household members in cases where communal utility charges (mostly in apartment blocks) were based on the number of people living in the household.

4.6.3.2 Section 2 (Housing expenses)

Housing and ownership

The results to the questions about housing and ownership of dwellings (Q.2.01-Q.2.04) need to be treated with caution because of the likelihood of different interpretations about the meaning of questions by some respondents and our interviewers.

On Q.2.01 – type of dwelling-. It is possible that some interviewers may not have had the same understanding of the type of dwelling as people in more developed countries. In some particularly poor areas of certain countries, improvised housing units may have been classified as detached houses, (which in a sense they are), but obviously their construction and structure are not to the same standards found in developed countries.

Some owners of recently built apartments and houses did not yet have title deeds to their property because of time-consuming and bureaucratic local registration procedures so they found it difficult to answer some of the questions.

In some countries, dwellings could be built on somebody else's land. In these cases, ownership is difficult to ascertain, because the building belongs to one person (who pays rent) and the land to a different person.

We also suspect mistrust about the property questions because some people appeared to be uncomfortable to disclose information regarding their property rights, especially if this was obtained not obtained100% legally.

Utilities

Responses to the questions on water, heating and other utilities (Q2.05 and Q2.06) also need to be regarded with care. Although households may not have access to pipeline tap water, or have frequent cuts, some respondents commented that they use other sources of supply such as water stored in roof top tanks, collected from streams, or even bought from water tankers which visit their neighbourhoods on a regular basis. Equally, people may not have public central heating, but are not necessarily going cold, because they use stand-alone central heating systems, electrical heaters, coal, firewood, and other means to heat their homes.

Expenditure

Some respondents experienced problems in calculating household expenditure on food, clothing, transport and communication, and other goods and services for the past 30 days and year (Q.2.07 and Q.2.08) and had to consult with other family members (usually the partner or spouse) to get accurate estimates.

In the analysis of the results, the seasonality of the expenses (for this survey the data were for the summer reason) may need to be taken into account.

Regarding health expenses and for the avoidance of doubt, we advised respondents to exclude the contributions deducted automatically from their salaries.

As concerns annual expenses, some respondents mentioned that the cost of firewood used for heating and cooking was a significant expense.

Sources of income

Respondents were wary about answering Q.2.10, and may have been reporting only officially declared sources of income and were reluctant to disclose livelihoods received from other sources, especially unofficial. This reluctance, in many cases, can be associated with the suspicion and distrust which was shown to interviewers by respondents who believed they were working for the government, tax authorities, or other official agencies. This suspicion was underpinned by the fact that they were asked to provide their name and address to the interviewer, despite being told that the survey was confidential.

Household standing

One factor that needs to be understood with regard to the answers to Q.2.11, Q.2.12 by some respondents is the fact that their perceptions about the past are coloured by their own situation. Therefore, in comparing their household now to 1989, they were looking back to a time when they were younger, healthier, single and living with their parents, not retired, etc. In analysing the results these personal issues may need to be taken into consideration, because some respondents would perceive that their lives had got worse over the intervening period, but this may just have been due to the ageing process, and not necessarily indicative that conditions during transition had deteriorated.

Some respondents commented that overall, conditions today are better than 17 years ago, only if one is working. For the unemployed the situation is much worse.

In some cases, respondents were perhaps answering Q.2.11 from an aspirational perspective i.e. where the household would like to be as opposed to the actual situation. There were also cases, where we felt that respondents felt embarrassed to give an honest answer, especially if their household was at the bottom of ladder.

Making ends meet

We think that in some cases respondents were answering Q.2.15 with an ideal salary in mind, whilst in other cases, thinking about their actual salary.

4.6.3.3 Section 3 (Attitudes and values)

Whilst some respondents answered this section easily and promptly, for others there was a great deal of mistrust and suspicion surrounding the questions in this section. A number of people regarded the questions as personal and confidential, and in some cases seemed to give evasive answers. And there were cases in some countries where respondents became angry and impatient with such questions, because they were tired of politics and economics. For them despite years of talk about such issues there have been no tangible improvements in their own lives.

Some of the questions in Q.3.01 touched upon respondents' pride ("*how well have they done in life*"). Therefore, they may have been inclined to answer that they had done better in life than their parents or classmates, even if that may not have been the reality.

Responses to the question as to whether there is less corruption now than in 1989 (Q3.01) need to be interpreted carefully, as some respondents mentioned that pre-1989 corruption took the form of various favours done for individuals or groups, whilst today it has been replaced by monetary corruption.

On trust in institutions (Q.3.03), some people either professed ignorance of these matters or tried to avoid answering such questions. In Belarus, for example, as well as in some of the Asian Republics, some people were afraid about expressing opinions on such matters and were concerned that the interviewer might be trying to provoke them into expressing views that differed from the official line.

In some countries, respondents appeared to be uncomfortable with the questions about unofficial payments (Q.3.13, Q.3.14, and Q.3.15).

Some older people and those living in rural areas struggled to understand some of the questions and indicated that they had little direct contact with some of the institutions mentioned. In some cases, respondents appeared to give more "politically" correct answers than honest and truthful opinions.

People who live in urban areas showed more interest in politics and institutions than those who live in the countryside. Respondents in rural areas often did not care what political system or who was running the country because this had no significant influence on their lives.

Younger respondents had problems comparing life today and in 1989, and often had to rely on hearsay and the memories of other family members.

4.6.3.4 Section 4 (Current activities)

Perhaps the biggest issue with this section was the recording of occupation and industry (Q.4.05 and Q.4.06) because many respondents had difficulties in classifying themselves against the definitions in the show cards.

The process of collecting this information was as follows. We asked respondents to tell us, in their own words, their occupation and the industry in which they worked. We then showed them the occupation and industry show cards and ask them to select those categories which they though best fit their jobs. If the respondents had difficulties with the cards, the interviewers offered advice and guidance on which were the most likely categories

The actual method of collecting the employment information (occupation and industry) was discussed with the EBRD during the development of the questionnaire. Whilst both parties agreed that the best option was to record qualitative information and code this post-survey (coding to be done by one person,) it was also agreed that this was not a practicable solution because of timing and budgetary constraints. As a matter of fact, collecting such detailed employment information and the controls needed to verify the data, constitute a separate survey on its own right.

Respondents with a lower level of education sometimes could not understand, without the help of the interviewer, the question regarding changes in the ownership of enterprises.

There may have also been confusion among farmers who sometimes classified themselves as self employed.

4.6.3.5 Section 5 (Education and labour)

Although this section did not cause many problems, some respondents were unsure about the educational history and occupation (in terms of "principal job"), of their parents (Q5.03 and Q5.05).

4.6.3.6 Section 6 (Life history)

For most respondents this section took the longest to complete and at this stage, they started showing signs of fatigue and lack of concentration.

As a general comment on the options of Not Applicable (code 19), it should be mentioned that questions were asked and if these were not applicable, respondents indicated so. Not applicable should be interpreted that an event did not take place during the intervening period (for example, did not get married, or did not have a child) or does not apply, such as women doing military service. On the other hand, the event may have happened, for example got married but if this was before 1989, the answer is still Not Applicable (code 19).

Some respondents were embarrassed talking about their previous or current jobs or their life history if their partner (wife or husband) was present, as these questions touched upon issues that they regarded as sensitive and personal and not necessarily known by their partner.

Important events and employment history

Although, Q.6.01 was meant to be a memory jogger to get respondents to remember the dates of their employment and other events it seems that this question has not fully served its purpose, because it was still taking respondents considerable time (for those with many jobs) to remember what they had done for a living and where they had worked since 1989 (Q.6.02).

Life in transition

There were cases where even wealthier respondents had chosen to cut down on basic food consumption (Q6.05), in order to be able to save for fashionable consumer goods, such as a new car, which are seen as a sign of social status. And there were cases where parents had sought monetary help from their children, or remittances from offspring working abroad, but did not regard this as turning to relatives for financial assistance, but a family obligation. Relatives for some respondents were regarded as distant relatives, not children or brothers and sisters.

4.6.3.7 Section 7 (Final questions)

Because of the political nature (Q.7.01, Q.7.02, Q.7.03 and Q.7.04), a number of respondents were suspicious and hesitant to answer these questions. In particular, people were wary about the question regarding membership of the Communist Party membership (Q.7.02), especially if they had been former members themselves or their family.

In places with large ethnic minority communities, questions about nationality and religion resulted in reluctance to answer. People either did not want to discuss these issues or regarded such questions as intrusive. In other cases, the answers provided were what they thought the interviewer wanted to hear, as opposed to their real feelings on these subjects.

In response to Q.7.06 – what is your religion? – Some respondents based their answers on family background rather than personal belief.

4.6.3.8 Section 8 (Conduct of interview)

This section was self-completed by the interviewers.

5.0 No interviews

In total 17,199 contacts with households did not result in successful interviews. Details of these cases are shown in table 6.

What is immediately clear from the figures is the disparity between countries, with very low figures for “no interview” in countries such as Albania, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Montenegro and Ukraine, offset, at the other end of the scale, by high “no interview” numbers in Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Slovenia and Croatia. These figures are supported by the breakdown of reasons for no interview – countries which registered high figures for “no reply/nobody home” or outright household refusal, also were those countries with high “no interview” overall.

No reply

In terms of the overall results, 36% of “no interviews” resulted from not finding anybody at home, or no reply. Although we were required to visit selected households 3 times before moving on to other households (from the reserve list), on a few occasions the attempts stopped after the first (343 cases) or second visit (110 cases), usually because the interviewer found out from neighbours or friends that the dwelling was either empty (although appeared habited during the dwelling listing process) or household members would be away (usually on holiday) during the fieldwork period, hence inaccessible.

Refusals

The highest incidence (49%) of no interviews was because households refused outright to participate (“refusal at the door”). In more than three quarters of these cases, refusal took place during the first contact with the household. The number of refusals decreased with the second and third visits because fewer contacts were made and not because more people agreed to be interviewed.

Did not manage to interview

In 13% of cases, we were unable to interview eligible respondents. This was either because the head of the household or principal respondent was available during the fieldwork period but could not be contacted, or because either of them was away during the time of the survey. In some cases the selected adult refused. Other reasons for not managing to interview the respondents included language problems, where there were ethnic minorities who could not understand the local language questionnaire, health reasons, where respondents were handicapped or too ill to participate, and where the interview was interrupted. On 216 cases on the 1st visit, and 78 cases on the 2nd visit, where eligible respondents were around during the interview period, no further attempts were made to interview them, because in some situations respondents returned late from work and could not be interviewed during sociable hours (before 21:00).

In broad terms, there was little difference in the relative proportions of no interview reasons between urban (includes metropolitan) and rural areas (tables 7 and 8).

Table 9 shows the total number of no interviews by country and PSU. Perhaps the countries worthy of mention are Kazakhstan and Poland, where the maximum number of no interviews in a single PSU were 115 and 105 respectively. In Mongolia and Montenegro we had the least number of PSU’s (22 and 23 respectively) where 100% of the contacts resulted in successful interviews.

As shown in table 10, the highest incidence of no interviews occurred in urban (76%) than rural (24%) areas. Against the general trend, Tajikistan and Bosnia stand out because we were less successful in conducting interviews there in rural than urban areas.

Table 6: No interviews, all cases

	No interview	No reply / Nobody home				Outright household refusal				Did not manage to interview eligible respondent									Other reasons
										Could not contact (code 1-2)				Code 3-6	Code 7	Code 8	Other	Total	
Country	Total	1st Contact only	2nd Contact only	3rd Contact only	Total	1st Contact only	2nd Contact only	3rd Contact only	Total	1st Contact only	2nd Contact only	3rd Contact only	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total		Total
Albania	226	0	0	104	104	75	21	6	102	6	0	3	9	8	0	1	1	19	1
Armenia	228	0	0	98	98	17	54	30	101	0	6	23	29	0	0	0	0	29	0
Azerbaijan	374	5	0	133	138	146	5	4	155	1	2	5	8	67	3	3	0	81	0
Belarus	296	0	0	146	146	109	11	1	121	4	4	0	8	6	14	0	1	29	0
Bosnia & H.	379	0	0	90	90	194	23	10	227	1	0	1	2	30	5	11	1	49	13
Bulgaria	583	0	0	212	212	146	59	49	254	0	0	14	14	96	2	5	0	117	0
Croatia	992	0	0	186	186	547	74	7	628	8	2	0	10	53	0	32	4	99	79
Czech R.	681	0	0	235	235	276	71	38	385	2	2	1	5	20	3	9	7	44	17
Estonia	762	51	37	175	263	181	19	6	206	9	4	11	24	48	4	88	7	171	122
FYROM	368	0	0	116	116	165	35	3	203	0	21	7	28	9	0	0	0	37	12
Georgia	265	0	0	103	103	94	8	0	102	0	0	24	24	32	0	4	0	60	0
Hungary	1,119	0	0	366	366	398	158	63	619	2	0	0	2	96	5	27	1	131	3
Kazakhstan	548	9	6	172	187	159	71	23	253	11	4	3	18	76	1	0	0	103	5
Kyrgyz R.	254	30	3	97	130	101	3	3	107	0	0	1	1	14	0	1	0	16	1
Latvia	1,439	108	11	578	697	398	75	23	496	52	12	4	68	103	3	72	0	246	0
Lithuania	1,274	0	0	302	302	633	104	17	754	0	0	0	0	126	5	83	4	218	0
Moldova	490	0	0	220	220	114	8	0	122	30	1	0	31	106	0	1	0	138	10
Mongolia	193	5	2	54	61	80	14	2	96	7	0	5	12	24	0	0	0	36	0
Montenegro	262	0	3	97	100	59	39	6	104	4	0	2	6	2	1	47	0	56	2
Poland	850	0	0	289	289	321	77	69	467	9	2	2	13	47	7	24	0	91	3
Romania	726	0	0	330	330	284	24	21	329	14	3	15	32	22	2	1	7	64	3
Russia	688	7	4	170	181	281	53	36	370	9	5	5	19	93	11	8	0	131	6
Serbia	481	0	0	182	182	149	24	11	184	0	0	10	10	44	8	11	0	73	42
Slovak R.	982	49	17	308	374	421	103	24	548	12	3	2	17	28	6	6	1	58	2
Slovenia	1,068	0	0	269	269	544	126	40	710	27	6	5	38	27	4	20	0	89	0
Tajikistan	386	24	6	123	153	141	24	24	189	3	0	4	7	29	4	3	0	43	1
Turkey	640	51	17	237	305	299	16	0	315	0	0	5	5	9	0	0	1	15	5
Ukraine	283	0	0	153	153	88	12	6	106	2	0	2	4	8	2	1	0	15	9
Uzbekistan	362	4	4	154	162	110	34	15	159	3	1	1	5	33	0	3	0	41	0
Total	17,799	343	110	5,699	6,152	6,530	1,345	537	8,412	276	78	155	449	1,256	90	469	35	2,299	336
%	100%				36%				49%									13%	2%

Code explanation:

1. Household head/knowledgeable member available during fieldwork, but could not contact
2. Last birthday respondent available during fieldwork, but could not contact
3. Household head/knowledgeable member away during fieldwork period
4. Last birthday respondent away during fieldwork period
5. Language problem
6. Handicapped/ serious health reasons, could not answer questions
7. Interview interrupted
8. Selected adult refused

Table 7: No interviews, urban areas

	No interview	No reply / Nobody home				Outright household refusal				Did not manage to interview eligible respondnet								Other reasons
										Could not contact (code 1-2)				Code 3-6	Code 7	Code 8	Other	Total	
Country	Total	1st Contact only	2nd Contact only	3rd Contact only	Total	1st Contact only	2nd Contact only	3rd Contact only	Total	1st Contact only	2nd Contact only	3rd Contact only	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total		Total
Albania	185	0	0	90	90	60	19	6	85	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	1	9	1
Armenia	156	0	0	60	60	10	37	26	73	0	4	19	23	0	0	0	0	23	0
Azerbaijan	333	5	0	116	121	130	5	4	139	1	2	4	7	60	3	3	0	73	0
Belarus	201	0	0	88	88	93	5	0	98	1	2	0	3	4	8	0	0	15	0
Bosnia & H.	174	0	0	38	38	87	13	8	108	1	0	0	1	16	0	4	1	22	6
Bulgaria	503	0	0	179	179	121	55	47	223	0	0	12	12	82	2	5	0	101	0
Croatia	917	0	0	169	169	484	56	5	545	7	1	0	8	43	0	17	4	72	31
Czech	483	0	0	165	165	180	62	32	274	2	2	1	5	12	1	6	6	30	14
Estonia	647	46	32	157	235	151	16	6	173	7	4	10	21	37	4	69	7	138	101
FYROM	283	0	0	109	109	147	7	2	156	0	0	7	7	4	0	0	0	11	7
Georgia	215	0	0	91	91	84	6	0	90	0	0	17	17	14	0	3	0	34	0
Hungary	853	0	0	289	289	288	124	56	468	2	0	0	2	68	2	19	1	90	3
Kazakhstan	425	9	5	132	146	130	67	23	220	4	1	2	7	42	1	4	0	54	5
Kyrgyz R.	183	7	3	80	90	82	3	2	87	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	6	0
Latvia	1,246	82	10	507	599	348	65	21	434	46	12	4	62	88	2	61	0	213	0
Lithuania	1,134	0	0	285	285	547	100	17	664	0	0	0	0	106	4	71	4	185	0
Moldova	356	0	0	171	171	92	5	0	97	26	0	0	26	56	0	1	0	83	5
Mongolia	191	5	2	54	61	80	14	2	96	5	0	5	10	24	0	0	0	34	0
Montenegro	154	0	3	58	61	38	26	0	64	4	0	0	4	1	1	21	0	27	2
Poland	497	0	0	162	162	197	47	31	275	4	1	1	6	25	5	22	0	58	2
Romania	600	0	0	268	268	239	15	20	274	14	3	14	31	16	1	1	7	56	2
Russia	612	7	4	143	154	255	51	34	340	5	4	5	14	86	11	7	0	117	1
Serbia	312	0	0	131	131	89	16	7	112	0	0	7	7	25	5	9	0	46	23
Slovak R.	645	36	12	208	256	263	72	16	351	7	3	1	11	18	2	4	1	36	2
Slovenia	648	0	0	169	169	335	63	21	419	24	6	1	31	15	3	11	0	60	0
Tajikistan	122	11	4	42	57	28	5	12	45	1	0	3	4	12	2	1	0	19	1
Turkey	574	47	14	212	273	268	16	0	285	0	0	5	5	5	0	0	1	11	5
Ukraine	203	0	0	111	111	61	10	5	76	2	0	2	4	6	2	1	0	13	3
Uzbekistan	289	3	4	109	116	91	34	14	139	3	1	0	4	27	0	3	0	34	0
Total	*13,041*	*258*	*93*	*4,393*	*4,744*	*4,979*	*1,014*	*417*	*6,410*	*166*	*46*	*120*	*332*	*904*	*59*	*345*	*33*	*1,673*	*214*
%	100%				36%				49%									13%	2%

Code explanation:

1. Household head/knowledgeable member available during fieldwork, but could not contact
2. Last birthday respondent available during fieldwork, but could not contact
3. Household head/knowledgeable member away during fieldwork period
4. Last birthday respondent away during fieldwork period
5. Language problem
6. Handicapped/ serious health reasons, could not answer questions
7. Interview interrupted
8. Selected adult refused

Table 8: No interviews, rural areas

									Did not manage to interview eligible respondent									
	No interview	No reply / Nobody home				Outright household refusal				Could not contact (code 1-2)				Code 3-6	Code 7	Code 8	Other	Total	Other reasons
Country	Total	1st Contact only	2nd Contact only	3rd Contact only	Total	1st Contact only	2nd Contact only	3rd Contact only	Total	1st Contact only	2nd Contact only	3rd Contact only	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total		Total
Albania	**41**	0	0	14	**14**	15	2	0	**17**	6	0	3	**9**	1	0	0	0	**10**	**0**
Armenia	**72**	0	0	38	**38**	7	17	4	**28**	0	2	4	**6**	0	0	0	0	**6**	**0**
Azerbaijan	**41**	0	0	17	**17**	16	0	0	**16**	0	0	1	**1**	7	0	0	0	**8**	**0**
Belarus	**95**	0	0	58	**58**	16	6	1	**23**	3	2	0	**5**	2	6	0	1	**14**	**0**
Bosnia & H.	**205**	0	0	52	**52**	107	10	2	**119**	0	0	1	**1**	14	5	7	0	**27**	**7**
Bulgaria	**80**	0	0	33	**33**	25	4	2	**31**	0	0	2	**2**	14	0	0	0	**16**	**0**
Croatia	**175**	0	0	17	**17**	63	18	2	**83**	1	1	0	**2**	10	0	15	0	**27**	**48**
Czech R.	**198**	0	0	70	**70**	96	9	6	**111**	0	0	0	**0**	8	2	3	1	**14**	**3**
Estonia	**115**	5	5	18	**28**	30	3	0	**33**	2	0	1	**3**	11	0	19	0	**33**	**21**
FYROM	**85**	0	0	7	**7**	18	28	1	**47**	0	21	0	**21**	5	0	0	0	**26**	**5**
Georgia	**50**	0	0	12	**12**	10	2	0	**12**	0	0	7	**7**	18	0	1	0	**26**	**0**
Hungary	**266**	0	0	77	**77**	110	34	7	**151**	0	0	0	**0**	27	3	8	0	**38**	**0**
Kazakhstan	**123**	0	1	40	**41**	29	4	0	**33**	7	3	1	**11**	34	0	4	0	**49**	**0**
Kyrgyz R.	**71**	23	0	17	**40**	19	0	1	**20**	0	0	1	**1**	9	0	0	0	**10**	**1**
Latvia	**193**	26	1	71	**98**	50	10	2	**62**	6	0	0	**6**	15	1	11	0	**33**	**0**
Lithuania	**140**	0	0	17	**17**	86	4	0	**90**	0	0	0	**0**	20	1	12	0	**33**	**0**
Moldova	**134**	0	0	49	**49**	22	3	0	**25**	4	1	0	**5**	50	0	0	0	**55**	**5**
Mongolia	**2**	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	2	0	0	**2**	0	0	0	0	**2**	**0**
Montenegro	**108**	0	0	39	**39**	21	13	6	**40**	0	0	2	**2**	1	0	26	0	**29**	**0**
Poland	**353**	0	0	127	**127**	124	30	38	**192**	5	1	1	**7**	22	2	2	0	**33**	**1**
Romania	**126**	0	0	62	**62**	45	9	1	**55**	0	0	1	**1**	6	1	0	0	**8**	**1**
Russia	**76**	0	0	27	**27**	26	2	2	**30**	4	1	0	**5**	8	0	1	0	**14**	**5**
Serbia	**169**	0	0	51	**51**	60	8	4	**72**	0	0	3	**3**	19	3	2	0	**27**	**19**
Slovak R.	**337**	13	5	100	**118**	158	31	8	**197**	5	0	1	**6**	10	4	2	0	**22**	**0**
Slovenia	**420**	0	0	100	**100**	209	63	19	**291**	3	0	4	**7**	12	1	9	0	**29**	**0**
Tajikistan	**264**	13	2	81	**96**	113	19	12	**144**	2	0	1	**3**	17	2	2	0	**24**	**0**
Turkey	**66**	4	3	25	**32**	30	0	0	**30**	0	0	0	**0**	4	0	0	0	**4**	**0**
Ukraine	**80**	0	0	42	**42**	27	2	1	**30**	0	0	0	**0**	2	0	0	0	**2**	**6**
Uzbekistan	**73**	1	0	45	**46**	19	0	1	**20**	0	0	1	**1**	6	0	0	0	**7**	**0**
Total	***4,158***	***85***	***17***	***1,306***	***1,408***	***1,551***	***331***	***120***	***2,002***	***50***	***32***	***35***	***117***	***352***	***31***	***124***	***2***	***626***	***122***
%	**100%**				**34%**				**48%**									**15%**	**3%**

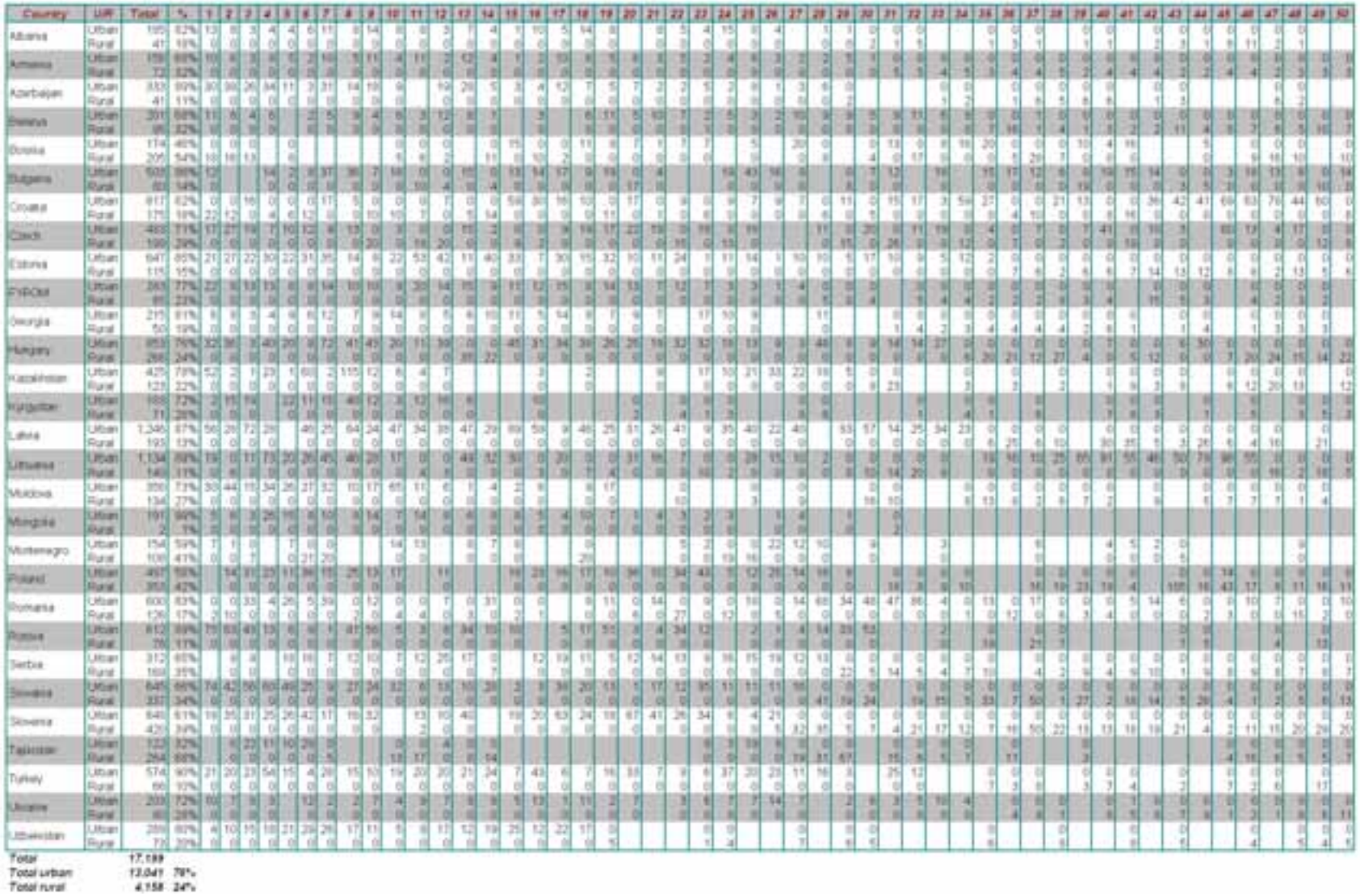
Code explanation:

1. Household head/knowledgeable member available during fieldwork, but could not contact
2. Last birthday respondent available during fieldwork, but could not contact
3. Household head/knowledgeable member away during fieldwork period
4. Last birthday respondent away during fieldwork period
5. Language problem
6. Handicapped/ serious health reasons, could not answer questions
7. Interview interrupted
8. Selected adult refused

Table 9: No interviews, all cases by PSU

Country	Total	Max	No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Albania	226	15	0	13	6	3	4	4	6	11	6	14	6	6	3	7	4	1	10	5	14	6	0	6	5	4	15	6	4	0	1	1	2	1	5	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	2	3	1	6	11	2	1	0	0
Armenia	228	12	0	10	6	3	8	5	2	10	5	11	4	11	2	12	4	1	2	10	6	5	6	3	5	2	4	6	3	2	2	5	1	5	5	4	5	3	4	4	5	2	4	4	4	2	2	4	4	2	3	3	3
Ajerbaijan	374	38	11	30	38	26	34	11	3	31	14	19	9	0	19	29	5	3	4	12	7	5	7	2	2	5	2	8	1	3	6	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	8	5	8	6	0	1	3	1	0	0	6	2	0	0
Belarus	296	16	3	11	8	4	6	0	2	5	9	4	6	3	12	9	1	0	3	0	6	11	5	10	7	3	5	3	2	10	9	9	5	9	11	6	9	7	16	2	4	1	3	2	2	11	4	8	7	6	5	10	7
Bosnia	379	28	13	16	16	13	0	8	9	9	0	0	5	6	2	9	11	15	16	2	11	9	7	1	7	7	0	5	0	20	8	8	4	13	17	8	16	20	5	25	7	10	4	16	1	0	5	0	9	16	10	8	10
Bulgaria	583	43	7	12	0	0	14	2	8	37	36	7	18	10	4	15	4	13	14	17	9	19	17	4	0	0	19	43	16	9	0	8	7	12	0	18	0	15	17	12	6	19	19	15	14	3	5	3	18	13	8	10	14
Croatia	992	78	0	22	12	16	4	8	12	17	5	10	10	7	7	5	14	59	30	16	10	11	17	1	9	8	9	7	9	7	8	11	5	15	17	3	59	27	4	10	21	13	8	19	39	42	41	69	63	78	44	60	8
Czech	681	60	3	17	27	19	7	10	12	9	13	20	3	16	20	15	2	9	2	9	19	17	22	19	15	16	13	16	0	0	11	15	20	26	11	19	12	4	7	7	2	7	41	19	10	3	0	60	13	4	17	12	8
Estonia	782	53	0	21	27	22	30	22	31	35	14	8	22	53	42	11	46	33	7	30	15	32	10	11	24	1	11	14	1	10	10	5	17	10	9	5	12	2	7	6	2	6	6	7	14	13	12	8	8	2	13	5	6
FYROM	366	22	4	22	8	13	13	8	8	14	10	10	8	20	14	15	9	11	12	15	8	14	13	7	12	7	3	3	1	4	5	8	4	0	5	4	4	2	2	2	6	3	4	0	15	5	3	0	4	2	3	2	0
Georgia	265	17	8	6	9	3	4	8	8	12	7	9	14	9	5	6	10	11	5	14	8	7	9	7	0	17	10	9	0	0	11	0	0	1	4	2	3	4	4	4	4	2	6	1	0	1	4	0	1	3	3	3	0
Hungary	1,119	72	0	32	36	3	40	20	8	72	41	43	20	11	39	85	22	45	31	34	38	26	25	19	32	32	18	15	9	5	48	8	9	14	14	27	6	20	21	12	27	4	7	5	12	6	30	7	20	24	15	14	22
Kazakhstan	548	115	14	52	2	1	23	1	60	2	115	12	8	4	7	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	9	0	17	10	21	33	22	18	8	8	23	0	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	1	8	3	8	0	8	12	20	13	0	12
Kyrgystan	254	40	19	2	15	19	0	22	11	15	40	12	3	12	16	6	0	0	10	0	0	0	2	0	4	1	3	0	0	8	6	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	6	0	0	7	8	3	0	1	0	5	0	3	5	3
Latvia	1,439	89	5	56	28	72	28	0	48	25	64	24	47	34	38	47	29	85	59	9	46	25	31	26	41	9	25	40	22	40	0	83	57	14	25	34	23	6	25	6	10	9	30	25	5	3	25	6	4	16	0	21	0
Lithuania	1,274	98	1	19	8	11	73	20	26	45	46	28	17	4	3	43	32	30	3	20	7	4	31	16	7	10	2	28	15	10	2	8	10	14	20	8	0	19	16	10	25	65	91	55	48	50	79	98	55	16	2	18	5
Moldova	490	65	13	30	44	15	34	26	27	32	10	17	65	11	6	3	4	2	6	0	9	17	0	0	10	0	0	3	0	9	0	0	16	10	0	0	6	13	6	2	6	7	2	0	6	0	5	3	7	7	1	4	0
Mongolia	193	26	22	5	6	3	26	15	8	10	8	14	7	14	6	6	8	6	5	4	10	7	1	4	5	2	3	0	1	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montenegro	262	22	23	7	1	7	0	7	21	20	0	0	14	13	0	6	7	6	0	0	20	0	0	0	5	2	19	16	22	12	10	0	9	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	4	5	2	5	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
Poland	850	105	8	0	14	31	23	11	36	15	25	13	17	0	11	0	0	18	23	16	17	10	36	10	34	43	5	12	25	14	16	8	0	19	8	8	10	0	0	16	19	23	19	4	0	105	16	57	17	8	11	16	11
Romania	726	86	1	2	10	33	4	26	5	39	2	12	4	4	7	3	31	2	1	0	6	11	8	14	27	8	12	16	5	14	68	34	48	47	86	4	1	13	12	17	6	3	4	5	14	5	2	3	16	7	15	2	10
Russia	688	75	14	75	63	43	13	8	9	1	41	56	5	3	8	34	10	16	0	5	17	51	3	4	34	12	0	2	1	4	14	33	53	0	0	2	0	19	0	21	7	0	0	0	0	7	5	0	0	4	0	13	0
Serbia	481	25	4	0	9	9	0	18	18	7	12	10	7	12	25	17	7	0	12	19	11	5	12	14	13	9	16	15	19	12	13	22	5	14	5	4	7	10	0	4	2	8	4	8	10	1	9	8	8	8	7	8	7
Slovakia	982	74	1	74	42	56	60	49	25	9	27	34	32	6	13	10	28	2	3	38	20	13	1	17	12	35	11	11	11	16	41	19	24	0	19	15	5	33	7	50	1	27	2	18	14	5	26	4	1	2	5	6	13
Slovenia	1,066	67	2	18	35	31	25	26	42	17	16	32	0	15	10	40	0	19	20	63	24	18	67	41	36	34	6	4	26	32	35	5	7	4	21	17	12	7	16	50	22	13	13	18	19	21	4	2	11	15	30	29	20
Tajikistan	386	67	20	0	6	22	11	10	29	5	0	0	13	17	4	8	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	19	9	19	31	67	0	15	6	5	7	0	11	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	16	6	5	5	7
Turkey	640	54	8	21	20	23	54	15	4	29	15	10	19	20	20	21	24	7	43	6	7	16	33	7	9	8	37	20	23	11	18	3	0	25	12	0	0	7	3	9	0	3	7	4	0	2	0	3	3	6	0	17	0
Ukraine	283	14	5	10	7	9	3	0	12	2	2	7	4	9	7	3	9	5	13	1	11	2	7	0	3	6	7	7	14	7	0	2	8	3	5	10	4	0	4	6	1	0	8	6	8	7	9	1	2	1	9	6	11
Uzbekistan	362	29	18	4	10	15	18	21	29	26	17	11	5	9	17	12	19	25	12	22	17	5	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	7	0	6	5	0	0	0	0	9	6	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	4	0	5	4	5
Total	17,199																																																					

Table 10: No interviews, urban and rural areas by PSU



Country	UR	Total	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Albania	Urban	165	82%	13	8	3	4	4	6	11	8	14	8	8	3	7	4	7	10	5	14	8		8	5	4	15	8	4		1	3	0	0	0			0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Rural	41	18%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0			1	0	1			0	1	0	2	3	1	8	11	2	1		
Armenia	Urban	159	68%	10	8	3	8	5	2	10	5	11	4	11	2	12	4	1	2	10	8	5	8	8	3	2	4	6	3	2	2	5	1	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Rural	72	32%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	4	5	3	4	4	5	2	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	2	3	3	3
Azerbaijan	Urban	333	89%	30	30	26	34	11	3	31	14	19	9		19	29	5	3	4	12	7	5	7	2	2	5	2	8	1	3	6	0					1	0							0	0			0	0		
	Rural	41	11%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
Belarus	Urban	301	68%	11	6	4	6		2	5	3	4	6	3	12	8	1		3		6	11	5	10	7	2	5	3	2	10	3	3	5	3	11	6	3	7	3	5	6	2	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	2	3
	Rural	95	32%	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	16	1	4	1	2	2	11	4	3	7	8	5	10	3	
Bosnia	Urban	174	46%	0	0	0		0					0	0	0		0	15	0	0	11	8	7	1	1	3		5		20	0		0	13	0	8	19	20	0	0	0	0	10	4	16			5		0	0	0		0
	Rural	205	54%	10	10	13		6					6	9	2		11	5	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0	8		4	0	17	6	0	0	5	29	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	10	10		10
Bulgaria	Urban	500	86%	12			14	2	8	37	36	7	14	0	0	15	0	13	14	17	9	19	0	4			19	43	16	6		0	7	12		16		11	17	12	6	6	10	15	14	6	0	3	16	13	6	0	14
	Rural	82	14%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croatia	Urban	617	82%	0	0	16	0	0	0	17	5	0	0	0	7	0	0	56	8	16	10	0	17	0	8	6	9	7	9	7	0	11	0	15	17	3	5	23	0	0	21	13	0	0	36	42	41	69	63	76	44	60	0
	Rural	175	18%	22	12	0	4	6	12	0	0	10	10	7	0	7	14	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech	Urban	466	71%	11	21	19	7	10	12	6	13	0	3	0	0	11	2	8	8	9	19	17	22	19	0	19	8	19	0	0	11	0	20	0	11	19	0	4	0	7	0	0	7	41	0	19	3	0	61	17	4	17	0	0
	Rural	199	29%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	16	20	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
Estonia	Urban	647	85%	21	27	22	30	22	31	35	14	8	22	53	42	11	40	33	7	30	15	32	10	11	24	1	11	14	1	10	10	5	17	10	9	5	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural	115	15%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FYROM	Urban	365	77%	22	8	13	13	0	0	14	10	10	9	20	14	11	9	11	12	15	9	14	13	7	12	1	3	3	1	4	0	0	2			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Rural	85	23%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Georgia	Urban	215	81%	8	8	3	4	8	6	12	7	8	14	8	5	6	10	11	5	14	8	7	8	7		17	10	8			11		0	1	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4		1	3	3	1	
	Rural	50	19%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0			0		0	1	4	2	3	4	4	4	4	2	6	1	0	1	4		1	3	3	1	
Hungary	Urban	853	76%	32	36	3	40	20	8	72	41	45	20	11	39	0	0	45	31	34	39	26	25	19	32	32	19	13	9	3	46	8	9	14	14	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	8	30	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural	256	24%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	20	21	12	27	4	0	5	12	0	0	7	20	24	15	14	22
Kazakhstan	Urban	420	78%	52	2	1	23	1	60	2	155	12	8	4	7					3		2				8				17	10	21	13	22	18	5	0																
	Rural	123	22%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0		0				0				0	0	23		2		0	0																
Kyrgyzstan	Urban	168	72%	2	11	14		22	11	13	40	12	3	12	16	6			10					0		4	1	2			0	0			8			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural	71	28%	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0					2		0	0	0			0	0			0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	Urban	1,346	67%	56	29	72	28		46	25	64	24	47	34	35	47	29	69	58	9	46	25	31	26	41	9	35	40	22	40		53	17	14	25	34	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural	195	13%	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	Urban	1,134	69%	19	0	11	13	20	26	45	46	20	17	0	0	48	12	30	0	20	0	0	0	31	66	7	0	0	29	15	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	19	16	12	25	25	31	55	46	50	75	90	55	0	0	0	0
	Rural	149	11%	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	20	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	2	16	0	0
Moldova	Urban	350	72%	30	44	15	34	26	27	32	10	17	65	11	6	1	4	12	8		8	17	0			0							0	0					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural	134	27%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0			10							0	10					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Mongolia	Urban	191	99%	3	6	3	26	16	6	10	8	14	7	14	8	6	8	8	3	4	10	7	1	4	3	2	3			1	4		1																		
	Rural	2	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0		0																		
Montenegro	Urban	154	59%	7	1	0		7	0	0			14	13		8	7	8				0				5	2	0	0	22	12	10		9	0			3					8			4	5	2	0			0	0		
	Rural	108	41%	0	0	7		0	21	20			0	0		0	0	0				20				0	13	16	0	0	0	0		0	0			0					0			0	0	0	0			0	0		
Poland	Urban	457	58%		14	31	23	11	34	11	25	13	17		11				19	23	16	17	10	34	10	34	43	7	12	26	14	18	9		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	6	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural	353	42%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		18	3	5	10							105	16	43	17	8	11	16	11		
Romania	Urban	600	83%	0	0	33	4	26	5	39	0	12	0	0	7	0	31	0	0	1		9	11	0	14	0	9	0	16	0	14	6	34	40	47	16	4	0	13	0	17	0	0	0	5	14	6	0	0	0	10	7	0	0	10
	Rural	120	17%	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	4	0	0	2	1			0	4	0	0	27	0	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	11	2	0	0
Russia	Urban	812	89%	75	63	49	13	6	6	1	81	56	5	3	6	34	10	10		5	17	11	3	4	34	12		2	1	4	14	23	62			2																		
	Rural	76	11%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0			0																		
Serbia	Urban	312	65%		6	8		10	10	7	12	10	7	12	25	17	0		12	10	11	5	12	14	13	8	10	15	10	12	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Rural	168	35%		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	5	14	5	4	7	11		4	2	6	4	6	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1
Slovakia	Urban	645	69%	74	42	56	60	46	25	9	27	24	32	6	13	10	28	2	8	36	20	13	1	17	12	35	11	11	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural	337	34%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	14	24		14	15	5	33	7	50	1	27	2	18	14	5	29	4	1	2	5	6	13	
Slovenia	Urban	640	61%	19	35	31	25	26	42	17	19	32		13	10	40		19	20	63	24	19	67	41	26	34	9	4	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural	420	39%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	21	17	12	7	11	50	22	11	11	11	19	21	4	2	11	11	20	29	20
Tajikistan	Urban	123	32%		6	22	11	10	29	8			0	0	4	0	9									6	3	19	6	0	0			15	8	5	7		11				3				4	16	8	5	3	3	7
	Rural	264	68%		0	0	0	0	5				18	17	0	0	14									0	0	0	0	0	0	19	31	67																			
Turkey	Urban	574	90%	21	20	23	56	15	4	20	15	10	19	20	20	21	34	7	43	6	7	16	18	7	9	6	37	20	23	11	16	3		25	12																		
	Rural	66	10%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0																		
Ukraine	Urban	203	72%	10	7	9	9		12	2	2	7	4	9	7	9	9	5	13	3	11	2	7		3	6	7	7	14	7		2	9	3	5	10	4																	
	Rural	80	28%	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0																	
Uzbekistan	Urban	289	80%	4	10	15	10	21	29	26	17	11	5	8	11	12	19	25	12	22	17	0				8	0			0		0	0			0																	
	Rural	72	20%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0				1	4			1		0	0			0																	

Total	17.189	
Total urban	13.041	76%
Total rural	4.158	24%

5.1 Interview completion rates

Table 11 depicts the total number of contacts made in pursue of 1,000 completed interviews per country and provides a relative measure of the success rates achieved.

Table 11: Interview completion rates

Country	Number of completeted interviews	Number of no-interviews	Total number of contacts	Household interview success rate	Number of households which opened door	Respondent interview success rate	Number of respondents who were available for interview	Number of refusals interruptions	Refusal rate
Albania	1,000	226	1,226	82%	1,122	89%	1,105	103	9%
Armenia	1,000	228	1,228	81%	1,130	88%	1,101	101	9%
Azerbaijan	1,000	374	1,374	73%	1,236	81%	1,161	161	14%
Belarus	1,000	296	1,296	77%	1,150	87%	1,136	135	12%
Bosnia & H.	1,000	379	1,379	73%	1,289	78%	1,257	243	19%
Bulgaria	1,000	583	1,583	63%	1,371	73%	1,261	261	21%
Croatia	1,000	992	1,992	50%	1,806	55%	1,743	660	38%
Czech R.	1,000	681	1,681	59%	1,446	69%	1,421	397	28%
Estonia	1,000	762	1,762	57%	1,499	67%	1,427	298	21%
FYROM	1,000	368	1,368	73%	1,252	80%	1,215	203	17%
Georgia	1,000	266	1,266	79%	1,162	86%	1,106	106	10%
Hungary	1,000	1,119	2,119	47%	1,753	57%	1,655	651	39%
Kazakhstan	1,000	548	1,548	65%	1,361	73%	1,267	262	21%
Kyrgyz R.	1,000	254	1,254	80%	1,124	89%	1,109	108	10%
Latvia	1,000	1,439	2,439	41%	1,742	57%	1,571	571	36%
Lithuania	1,000	1,274	2,274	44%	1,972	51%	1,846	842	46%
Moldova	1,000	490	1,490	67%	1,270	79%	1,133	123	11%
Mongolia	1,000	193	1,193	84%	1,132	88%	1,096	96	9%
Montenegro	1,000	262	1,262	79%	1,162	86%	1,154	152	13%
Poland	1,000	850	1,850	54%	1,561	64%	1,501	498	33%
Romania	1,000	726	1,726	58%	1,396	72%	1,342	332	25%
Russia	1,000	688	1,688	59%	1,507	66%	1,395	389	28%
Serbia	1,000	481	1,481	68%	1,299	77%	1,245	203	16%
Slovak R.	1,001	982	1,983	50%	1,609	62%	1,564	560	36%
Slovenia	1,001	1,068	2,069	48%	1,800	56%	1,736	734	42%
Tajikistan	1,000	396	1,396	72%	1,233	81%	1,197	196	16%
Turkey	1,000	640	1,640	61%	1,336	75%	1,321	315	24%
Ukraine	1,000	283	1,283	78%	1,130	89%	1,118	109	10%
Uzbekistan	1,000	362	1,362	73%	1,200	83%	1,162	162	14%
Total	**29,002**	**17,199**	**46,201**	**63%**	**40,049**	**72%**	**38,344**	**8,971**	**23%**

To complete 29,002 interviews we knocked on the doors of 46,201 households which represented a household interview success rate of 63%, although individual country success rates varied from above 80% in Mongolia, Albania and Armenia, to below 50% in countries such as Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary and Slovenia.

Using then as a basis the number of households which actually opened the door (a total of 40,049 a number which excludes the 6,152 cases where there was nobody in the dwelling) then the overall respondent interview success rate was 72%, with very high cooperation rates in countries such as Albania, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Mongolia and Ukraine.

Excluding now the 1,705 contacts which were impossible to materialise in interviews, because eligible respondents were not available, we are left with a total of 38,344 eligible households. Out of these, 8,971 households/respondents either refused to participate in the study or the interview was interrupted. This represents an overall actual refusal rate (including interruptions) of 23%.

Although these results are analysed in further detail below, some general conclusions can be drawn at this stage. The relatively high number of contacts which failed to result in an interview because either nobody was home or the household refused to answer the door can be attributed to several factors. As indicated earlier, this was more often the case in urban than rural areas,

because people were either out at work or otherwise absent during the fieldwork period. People in rural areas were usually friendlier and more welcoming towards strangers than urban dwellers who were generally more suspicious and wary of strangers. The survey conducted with summer holidays in a number of countries, and with the annual harvest period in all the countries sampled, which meant potential respondents could be away from their homes for long periods of time when the fieldwork was being conducted.

The variation in results in terms of being at home can also be attributed to the different social make-up in the countries sampled. In the Balkans, the Asian Republics, and in a number of the eastern CIS countries, several generations of families tend to live together in one household. As a result, there is usually one family member at home, whatever the time of day. However, in the more westernised countries, such as the Baltic States, Hungary, Slovenia and Croatia, people tend to live in smaller household units, so there was a higher likelihood of finding nobody at home.

This east-west split also explains, to a large extent, the reason for the wide variation in cooperation and refusal rates. The lowest cooperation and the highest refusal rates occurred in predominantly western countries where the population has been exposed frequently to opinion polls and other market research. Consequently, some respondents were not very happy to participate yet again in another survey. By contrast, in those countries which the people are not saturated with surveys, potential respondents welcomed the fact that somebody was asking their opinion for a change, but nonetheless sceptical if the survey could change their lives. For many respondents, particularly in rural and remote areas, participating in a survey such as this was a novel event in their lives, and a chance to express their views to somebody from outside their immediate circle.

5.2 No Reply/Nobody at Home

As shown previously (Table 6) 36% of the "no interviews" occurred because either there was no reply when the interviewer called or nobody was at home. Table 12 shows the history of contacts leading to the 3rd and last contact of no reply.

Table 12: History of visits leading to 3rd "nobody at home/no reply"

Country	1st Visit			2nd Visit			3rd visit no reply
	1	3	Other	1	3	Other	Total
Albania	102	0	2	103	0	1	104
Armenia	98	0	0	98	0	0	98
Azerbaijan	133	0	0	133	0	0	133
Belarus	146	0	0	146	0	0	146
Bosnia & H.	90	0	0	90	0	0	90
Bulgaria	198	14	0	206	6	0	212
Croatia	186	0	0	186	0	0	186
Czech R.	234	1	0	235	0	0	235
Estonia	153	22	0	165	10	0	175
FYROM	116	0	0	116	0	0	116
Georgia	103	0	0	103	0	0	103
Hungary	361	5	0	366	0	0	366
Kazakhstan	171	1	0	172	0	0	172
Kyrgyz R.	97	0	0	97	0	0	97
Latvia	578	0	0	578	0	0	578
Lithuania	302	0	0	302	0	0	302
Moldova	220	0	0	220	0	0	220
Mongolia	54	0	0	54	0	0	54
Montenegro	97	0	0	97	0	0	97
Poland	289	0	0	289	0	0	289
Romania	327	3	0	329	1	0	330
Russia	170	0	0	170	0	0	170
Serbia	178	4	0	182	0	0	182
Slovak R.	308	0	0	308	0	0	308
Slovenia	265	3	1	265	1	3	269
Tajikistan	122	1	0	123	0	0	123
Turkey	237	0	0	236	0	1	237
Ukraine	153	0	0	153	0	0	153
Uzbekistan	154	0	0	154	0	0	154
Total	5,642	54	3	5,676	18	5	5,699

Code explanation:
1. Habited dwelling but no reply/nobody home
3. Did not manage to interview eligible respondents

The results indicate that in the vast majority of cases, the interviewers tried 3 times and at each occasion nobody was at home.

A factor that came into play in a number of countries was the impact of economic migration where dwellings had been left empty or even abandoned by inhabitants who had moved to other countries in search of work. This was encountered in Latvia, Lithuania, and western and southern Albania. In Latvia, for example, which had the highest figures for "no reply/nobody" at home, more than 90,000 people (4% of the total population) have moved to the UK, Ireland and other EU countries to work since EU accession in May 2004.

Table 13 depicts the total of “no replies/nobody home” by PSU. This indicates maximum no replies per PSU ranging from 6 in the case of Armenia to 59 in the case of Kazakhstan.

In general, the PSU’s with the highest number of “no replies/nobody at home” tended to be in urban, especially metropolitan areas. There was also a high incidence of such occurrences in holiday or resort areas, where dwellings may only be inhabited for a short period of the year or at weekends.

Table 13: No reply/nobody home by PSU

Country	Total	Max	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Albania	104	11	10	3	0	0	1	1	8	5	11	4	2	0	2	2	1	8	2	5	5	0	1	0	1	11	2	4	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	1	0	0
Armenia	98	6	2	1	1	3	0	1	4	4	5	1	2	1	5	0	0	0	6	3	2	4	1	3	1	2	2	5	0	1	3	1	3	5	3	2	1	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	0	2	1	2
Azerbaijan	138	11	11	3	11	3	0	14	5	10	6	0	1	11	3	0	1	7	1	2	4	1	1	3	1	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	3	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Belarus	146	11	5	6	2	3	0	2	2	5	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	7	2	5	3	0	1	2	0	3	3	3	2	4	11	6	2	5	9	0	5	1	1	0	0	8	2	5	6	5	4	6	2
Bosnia	90	7	1	6	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	1	1	5	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	4	0	1	4	2	1	4	6	2	5	1	0	3	5	0	0	3	0	3	2	3	0	4
Bulgaria	212	19	5	0	0	8	0	3	19	17	2	9	4	1	4	0	2	4	5	6	12	8	4	0	0	8	16	6	0	0	5	1	1	0	3	0	2	4	3	1	4	7	5	4	0	5	1	5	7	1	6	4
Croatia	186	40	0	2	7	2	3	0	1	3	0	2	0	1	2	0	40	4	2	0	2	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	22	8	2	0	1	3	1	1	8	15	4	5	8	2	11	14	0
Czech	235	14	5	3	10	3	1	8	4	7	4	2	13	11	6	0	3	1	2	10	14	14	5	11	13	4	8	0	0	5	5	5	3	0	13	4	3	7	1	0	7	12	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	2
Estonia	263	23	9	4	11	4	4	9	23	0	1	12	17	13	9	16	16	3	6	9	16	4	0	13	0	10	9	1	5	0	0	4	7	4	1	5	0	0	3	0	3	3	3	5	9	0	0	2	0	4	2	3
FYROM	116	11	6	4	3	7	4	3	5	3	4	9	5	4	5	9	11	10	3	3	4	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Georgia	103	9	1	4	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	9	3	1	1	6	6	1	4	3	1	2	2	0	8	7	6	0	0	8	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	0
Hungary	366	25	14	6	0	25	6	2	21	14	22	13	0	17	7	17	23	8	23	6	9	6	3	15	2	6	0	0	0	17	4	2	8	0	13	1	1	12	3	5	0	1	2	2	0	1	1	7	6	5	2	6
Kazakhstan	187	59	2	0	0	5	0	24	0	59	9	3	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	6	5	0	0	3	11	7	3	5	0	3	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	5	3	3	1	0	3
Kyrgyzstan	130	20	2	8	9	0	13	8	4	20	8	3	5	7	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	4	1	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	8	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	1
Latvia	697	43	21	12	43	14	0	21	21	32	22	31	13	18	17	9	27	28	4	21	16	24	19	17	5	25	28	14	8	0	33	20	3	6	14	13	5	6	5	4	9	10	21	2	2	15	4	2	7	0	13	0
Lithuania	302	50	8	2	0	28	0	3	11	7	3	0	0	0	14	12	3	0	2	1	0	4	5	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	5	15	29	15	15	16	11	50	29	7	0	5	0
Moldova	220	26	15	23	10	10	10	10	17	2	10	26	11	8	1	2	0	4	0	8	8	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	5	5	0	0	4	7	3	2	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	2	0	3	0
Mongolia	61	1	1	1	3	4	1	0	4	0	6	0	6	0	0	1	2	2	4	6	6	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montenegro	100	14	4	0	3	0	0	5	6	0	0	3	5	0	6	4	7	0	0	9	0	0	0	4	1	2	14	4	5	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Poland	289	55	0	7	4	5	0	21	7	13	5	6	0	5	0	0	5	4	4	1	2	21	6	8	7	2	7	3	0	11	3	0	8	3	4	4	0	0	9	1	1	5	2	0	55	15	14	4	0	3	5	1
Romania	330	29	1	5	18	2	8	2	14	1	8	4	1	3	1	18	1	1	0	6	3	6	8	3	7	8	0	3	6	19	21	29	6	29	0	0	10	3	8	0	2	4	5	7	8	2	2	8	6	12	2	8
Russia	181	25	3	0	7	12	3	8	0	3	3	1	0	0	2	8	2	0	0	11	25	0	2	19	6	0	0	0	0	2	4	16	17	0	0	0	0	13	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	1	0
Serbia	182	15	0	3	3	1	5	3	4	4	5	4	4	8	5	4	0	7	6	8	4	10	5	4	8	8	5	13	7	5	8	5	7	1	8	3	3	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	8	3	0	1	2	2	8	2
Slovakia	374	24	20	4	10	19	19	1	0	14	10	12	4	8	4	11	2	3	22	14	4	1	10	5	24	7	8	0	9	5	10	4	0	9	5	3	0	4	0	0	13	1	11	11	1	10	0	1	2	4	5	10
Slovenia	268	23	2	15	8	0	12	23	11	0	4	0	4	0	17	0	13	9	14	7	9	12	7	0	0	0	1	2	14	4	1	0	2	8	1	2	0	3	12	10	1	1	1	13	8	0	1	2	0	1	8	8
Tajikistan	153	16	0	1	16	11	8	8	0	0	0	2	3	1	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	2	4	10	5	14	0	9	2	1	7	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	1	3	4	3
Turkey	305	23	8	10	5	23	14	3	12	6	3	5	6	10	5	14	4	16	4	1	13	23	6	7	4	17	13	14	3	9	3	0	6	6	0	0	4	3	4	0	1	6	0	0	1	0	4	1	6	0	0	0
Ukraine	153	8	6	2	4	2	0	5	1	0	3	4	9	4	3	6	2	2	1	7	0	4	0	3	4	6	5	6	2	0	1	3	1	3	9	0	0	3	8	0	0	5	6	0	2	5	0	1	0	2	5	8
Uzbekistan	162	28	0	0	6	3	9	26	17	8	6	2	5	0	3	8	10	1	3	5	5	0	0	0	1	2	6	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	3	0	1	3	4
Total	**6,152**																																																				

5.3 Total refusals

In total, 8,881 potential respondents refused to participate in the survey, either through outright household refusal (8,412 cases), or where the selected adult refused (469 cases). Table 14 below analyses the reasons why respondents refused to participate in the survey.

Table 14: Reasons for refusal

Country	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Other
Albania	103	12	16	56	1	4	10	0	4
Armenia	101	20	21	14	2	18	26	0	0
Azerbaijan	158	67	24	41	5	1	13	0	7
Belarus	121	42	34	21	4	10	5	2	3
Bosnia & H.	238	59	39	72	9	25	24	0	10
Bulgaria	259	21	24	160	6	21	26	0	1
Croatia	660	120	167	320	5	15	13	0	4
Czech R.	394	98	62	126	9	50	25	0	24
Estonia	294	66	32	116	1	9	10	1	59
FYROM	203	55	21	105	6	6	7	0	3
Georgia	106	22	39	27	2	3	11	0	2
Hungary	646	145	194	188	4	37	45	1	32
Kazakhstan	261	73	40	95	8	20	22	0	3
Kyrgyz R.	108	33	8	22	16	7	14	0	8
Latvia	568	108	64	258	9	12	39	1	77
Lithuania	837	231	126	379	5	15	70	4	7
Moldova	123	32	51	17	0	8	13	1	1
Mongolia	96	26	10	39	1	7	7	0	6
Montenegro	151	21	19	54	10	22	17	5	3
Poland	491	82	136	160	26	38	40	3	6
Romania	330	81	98	105	1	11	20	1	13
Russia	378	99	66	128	15	22	40	3	5
Serbia	195	39	61	57	14	9	13	0	2
Slovak R.	554	91	64	302	21	50	22	1	3
Slovenia	730	249	159	243	25	13	31	1	9
Tajikistan	192	39	37	65	5	12	34	0	0
Turkey	315	62	98	86	13	11	14	0	31
Ukraine	107	29	14	30	4	17	11	0	2
Uzbekistan	162	43	17	71	4	16	8	0	3
Total	*8,881*	*2,074*	*1,743*	*3,368*	*235*	*494*	*636*	*31*	*328*
%	100%	23%	20%	38%	3%	6%	7%	0%	4%

Code explanation:

1. The interview is too long/no time to spare
2. Not interested in the topic of the survey
3. Do not like to be interviewed
4. Distrust of the foreign institutions which commissioned this survey
5. Don't trust that the results will be confidential
6. The survey will not change anything
7. Prefer to self-complete the questionnaire

The most common reason for refusal to participate in the study was a dislike of being interviewed (38%), followed by either a lack of time or consideration that the interview would take too long to complete (23%), and lack of interest in the topic of the survey (20%). Other reasons attributed include concerns around confidentiality of results, distrust of foreign institutions and a preference to self-complete such questionnaires.

As already mentioned in previous sections, the highest refusal rates occurred in those countries in Central and Eastern Europe which have most exposure to public opinion polling on a regular basis, such as Lithuania, Croatia, Latvia, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia. The refusal rates of this survey were at about the same level as the rates of other surveys.

As explained earlier, people in the Balkan states and the Eastern CIS are comparatively new to such surveys hence the lower refusal rates.

In some countries, there were people who suspected the survey was conducted for the government e.g. Belarus, or the tax authorities e.g. Romania. And in other countries, such as Bulgaria, there is widespread distrust of interviewers who are equated with street vendors, spies, or even thieves. Interviewers reported distrust, annoyance, and even outright hostility to the fact that their household had been selected. There were isolated incidents in Bosnia, the Czech Republic and Romania where interviewers were verbally and physically attacked.

Lack of time was cited fairly frequently as a reason for refusal, particularly among urban dwellers and younger people. Evidence from the ground suggests that a number of people were deterred by the length of the questionnaire, and felt they did not have time in their busy lives to spend the 45 minutes or so required to answer the questions. The survey period also coincided in a number of countries with the beginning of the school year, and University exams. This resulted in pressure on all family members and, consequently, less spare time.

One factor that may have discourage a number of people from participating in the survey, particularly again in these “westernised” countries was perhaps the lack of incentives provided, especially given the length of the interview.

The analysis of the history of the visits leading to the 3rd refusal (537 cases) is shown in table 15. The results suggest that in the majority of cases, there was nobody at home on the 1st and 2nd visits and on the 3rd households refused to participate.

Table 15: History of visits leading to 3rd refusal

Country	1st visit		2nd visit		3rd visit refusal
	1	3	1	3	Total
Albania	6	0	6	0	6
Armenia	30	0	14	16	30
Azerbaijan	4	0	4	0	4
Belarus	1	0	1	0	1
Bosnia & H.	10	0	10	0	10
Bulgaria	44	5	41	8	49
Croatia	7	0	7	0	7
Czech R.	38	0	38	0	38
Estonia	3	3	6	0	6
FYROM	3	0	3	0	3
Hungary	63	0	62	1	63
Kazakhstan	23	0	23	0	23
Kyrgyz R.	3	0	3	0	3
Latvia	23	0	23	0	23
Lithuania	17	0	17	0	17
Mongolia	2	0	2	0	2
Montenegro	6	0	6	0	6
Poland	69	0	69	0	69
Romania	21	0	18	3	21
Russia	36	0	36	0	36
Serbia	11	0	11	0	11
Slovak R.	23	1	23	1	24
Slovenia	38	2	38	2	40
Tajikistan	22	2	22	2	24
Ukraine	6	0	6	0	6
Uzbekistan	15	0	15	0	15
Total	524	13	504	33	537

Code explanation:

1. Habited dwelling but no reply/nobody home

3. Did not manage to interview eligible respondents

5.3.1 Reasons of refusal by selected adults

Apart from the cases of outright refusal (discussed in the previous section), there were also incidents where the eligible respondents refused to participate. The reasons cited are shown in table 16.

Table 16: Reasons of refusal by selected adults

Country	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Other
Albania	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Bosnia & H.	11	0	1	3	1	1	5	0	0
Bulgaria	5	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Croatia	32	2	1	29	0	0	0	0	0
Czech R.	9	2	1	2	0	3	1	0	0
Estonia	88	21	9	38	0	6	3	0	11
Georgia	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	27	7	4	11	0	1	3	0	1
Kazakhstan	8	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
Kyrgyz R.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	72	29	4	30	3	3	3	0	0
Lithuania	83	24	6	49	0	0	3	1	0
Moldova	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montenegro	47	10	3	10	7	7	7	3	0
Poland	24	1	5	15	1	0	2	0	0
Romania	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	8	1	2	2	0	0	2	1	0
Serbia	11	2	3	6	0	0	0	0	0
Slovak R.	6	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
Slovenia	20	4	5	7	3	0	1	0	0
Tajikistan	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uzbekistan	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Total	*469*	*113*	*54*	*213*	*15*	*25*	*30*	*5*	*14*
%	*100%*	*24%*	*12%*	*45%*	*3%*	*5%*	*6%*	*1%*	*3%*

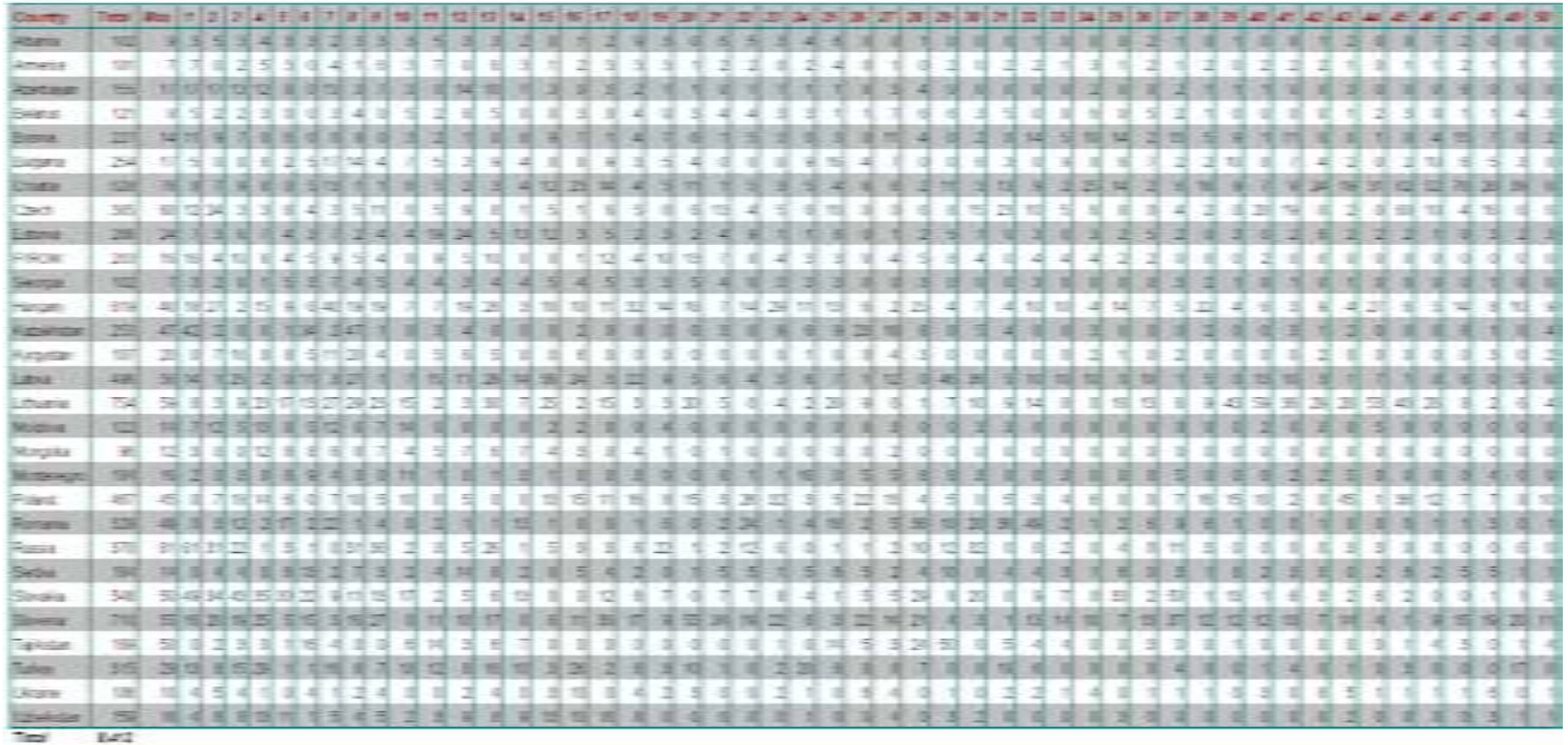
Code explanation:

1. The interview is too long/no time to spare
2. Not interested in the topic of the survey
3. Do not like to be interviewed
4. Distrust of the foreign institutions which commissioned this survey
5. Don't trust that the results will be confidential
6. The survey will not change anything
7. Prefer to self-complete the questionnaire

To a large extent, the figures mirror those given for outright refusal rates, with a dislike of being interviewed most frequently cited, followed by a lack of time and consideration that the interview was too long. Again, there appears a consistent pattern in that the highest adult refusals occurred in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. By contrast, selected adult refusals were lower in the Balkans and CIS countries, and there were no such occurrences reported at all in Armenia, Belarus, FYROM, Mongolia and Turkey. One exception to this general rule was Montenegro where one factor that may have led to a relatively high adult refusal rate was the general election campaign which had just finished at the time of the survey. People were bored of talking about such matters.

The household refusals by country and PSU are shown in table 17.

Table 17: Household refusals



5.4 Did not manage to interview eligible respondents

In total there were 2,299 (table 6) where interviews were not completed because eligible respondents could not be interviewed, for a number of reasons. Focusing on those cases where respondents were available but we could not contact, the results (table 18) show, in 276 cases we could not interview the head of the household and in173 cases the principal respondent.

Table 18: Could not contact eligible respondents

Country	Could not contact reasons		Total
	1	2	
Albania	6	3	9
Armenia	12	17	29
Azerbaijan	5	3	8
Belarus	6	2	8
Bosnia & H.	1	1	2
Bulgaria	3	11	14
Croatia	3	7	10
Czech R.	3	2	5
Estonia	13	11	24
FYROM	19	9	28
Georgia	9	15	24
Hungary	0	2	2
Kazakhstan	10	8	18
Kyrgyz R.	0	1	1
Latvia	47	21	68
Lithuania	0	0	0
Moldova	17	14	31
Mongolia	11	1	12
Montenegro	6	0	6
Poland	9	4	13
Romania	23	9	32
Russia	8	11	19
Serbia	6	4	10
Slovak R.	12	5	17
Slovenia	36	2	38
Tajikistan	5	2	7
Turkey	2	3	5
Ukraine	0	4	4
Uzbekistan	4	1	5
Total	*276*	*173*	*449*
%	*61%*	*39%*	

Code explanation:

1. Household Head/Knowledgeable member available during fieldwork, but could not contact

2."Last birthday" respondent available during fieldwork, but could not contact

The most prominent country where such cases occurred was Latvia. This was because some respondents came back from work very late, and in some cases, access to respondents who lived in flats was not possible as the security service of the building would not allow our interviewers to enter without authorisation.

There were also problems making contact with the head of the household in Slovenia. Interviewers reported a number of cases where appointments for interviews were made only to be subsequently broken.

5.4.1 Did not manage to interview – Other reasons

Table 19 analyses the 1,256 other cases where we could not contact an eligible respondent and no further attempts were made to interview them. Principally the reasons were either because the head of the household (35%) or the last birthday respondent was away during the fieldwork period. There were also some cases (24%) where either the head of the household or last birthday respondent was handicapped or too ill to answer questions. Language problems occurred where there was an ethnic minority being interviewed and the employment of a local language version was not appropriate given the small number of people speaking that language within a particular country.

Table 19: Other reasons for not managing to interview respondents

Country	Reasons for not interviewing eligible respondents				Total
	3	4	5	6	
Albania	2	1	0	5	8
Armenia	0	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	5	47	7	8	67
Belarus	1	2	0	3	6
Bosnia & H	9	12	1	8	30
Bulgaria	34	41	2	19	96
Croatia	6	18	0	29	53
Czech R	8	2	1	9	20
Estonia	14	20	2	12	48
FYROM	7	0	2	0	9
Georgia	3	22	1	6	32
Hungary	30	49	3	14	96
Kazakhstan	25	28	5	18	76
Kyrgyz R	8	3	0	3	14
Latvia	39	46	1	17	103
Lithuania	61	25	12	28	126
Moldova	50	40	1	15	106
Mongolia	9	4	0	11	24
Montenegro	1	0	0	1	2
Poland	9	19	2	17	47
Romania	8	2	2	10	22
Russia	46	25	8	14	93
Serbia	19	8	4	13	44
Slovak R	9	1	3	15	28
Slovenia	8	3	4	12	27
Tajikistan	14	10	0	5	29
Turkey	2	5	2	0	9
Ukraine	1	5	0	2	8
Uzbekistan	13	10	2	8	33
Total	*441*	*448*	*65*	*302*	*1,256*
%	35%	36%	5%	24%	

Code explanation:

3. Household Head/Knowledgeable member away during fieldwork period
4. "Last birthday" respondent away during fieldwork period
5. Language problems
6. Handicapped/serious health reasons, could not answer questions

Focusing now on the history of cases leading to the 3rd attempt to interview eligible respondents but being unable to do so, the results (table 20) suggest that we had a mixture of no replies and, again, did not manage to interview, during the 1st or 2nd visits.

Table 20: History of visits leadings to 3rd did not manage to interview

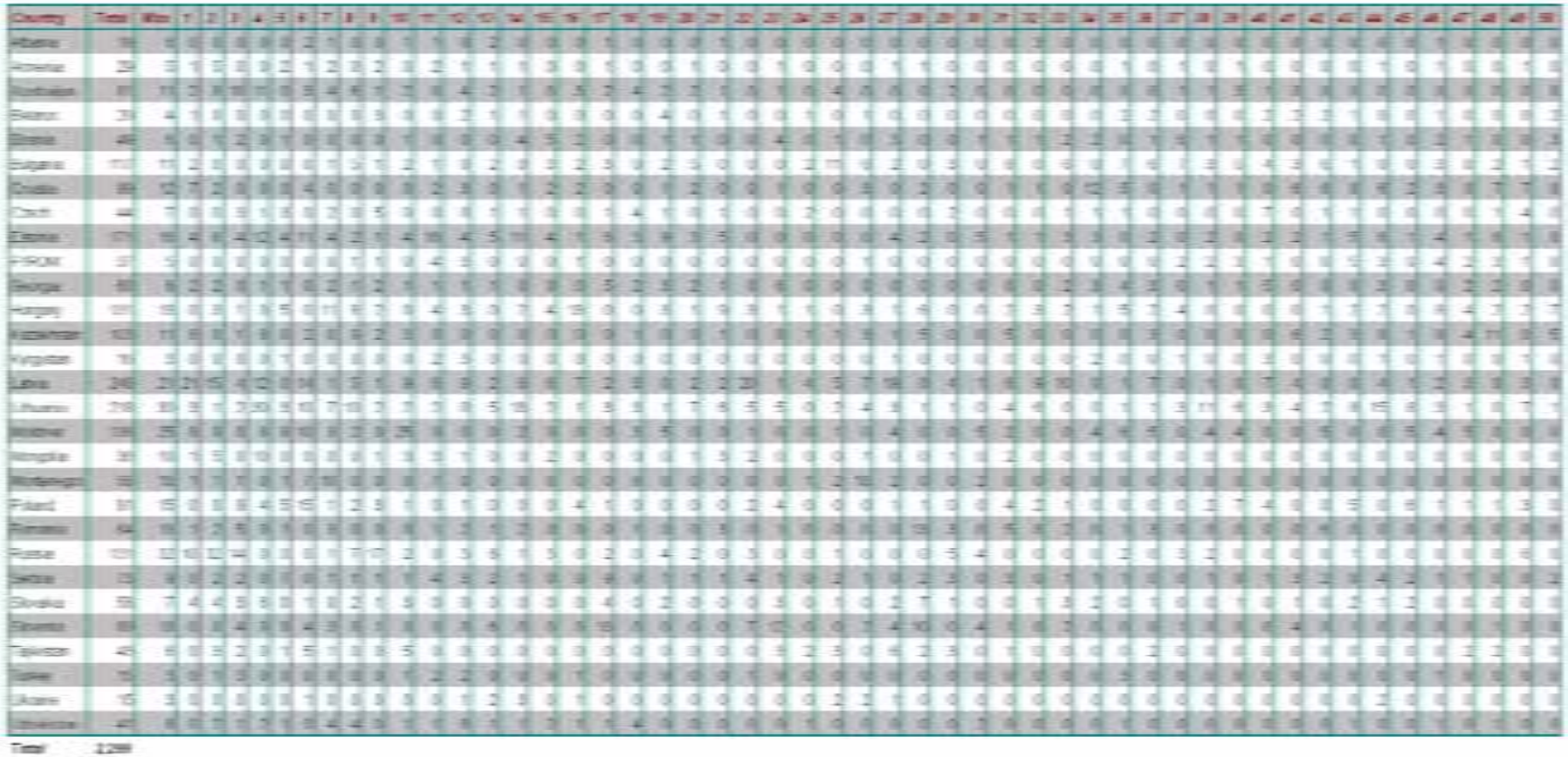
Country	1st visit		2nd visit		3rd visit did not manage
	1	3	1	3	Total
Albania	0	4	0	4	4
Armenia	9	14	0	23	23
Azerbaijan	9	7	9	7	16
Bosnia & H	0	1	0	1	1
Bulgaria	21	15	19	17	36
Czech R.	8	0	8	0	8
Estonia	22	13	20	15	35
FYROM	0	7	0	7	7
Georgia	1	23	0	24	24
Hungary	14	0	14	0	14
Kazakhstan	9	0	7	2	9
Kyrgyz R.	1	0	1	0	1
Latvia	24	0	24	0	24
Lithuania	21	0	20	1	21
Mongolia	1	5	0	6	6
Montenegro	2	0	2	0	2
Poland	14	0	14	0	14
Romania	8	9	5	12	17
Russia	30	2	30	2	32
Serbia	6	8	6	8	14
Slovak R.	3	2	3	2	5
Slovenia	2	4	2	4	6
Tajikistan	5	4	5	4	9
Turkey	1	4	0	5	5
Ukraine	3	0	3	0	3
Uzbekistan	5	0	4	1	5
Total	**219**	**122**	**196**	**145**	**341**

Code explanation:

1. Habited dwelling but no reply/nobody home
3. Did not manage to interview eligible respondents

Table 21 analyses these cases where fieldworkers did not manage to interview by PSU. Again, there are very wide disparities between countries, with the Baltic States recording very high figures in total, compared to the Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan and Albania at the other end of the scale.

Table 21: Did not manage to interview by country and PSU



5.5 Interrupted interviews

In total, 90 interviews were interrupted during the survey, although 10 countries reported no interruptions when conducting the questionnaire. Table 22 below shows the main reasons for interruption.

Table 22: Reasons for interruption

Country	Total	1	2	3	4	Other
Azerbaijan	3	0	0	0	3	0
Belarus	14	10	0	4	0	0
Bosnia & H.	5	0	1	1	2	1
Bulgaria	2	0	0	0	2	0
Czech R.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Estonia	4	0	0	0	2	2
Hungary	5	0	0	0	3	2
Kazakhstan	1	0	0	0	1	0
Latvia	3	0	1	1	1	0
Lithuania	5	1	0	1	3	0
Montenegro	1	0	0	1	0	0
Poland	7	2	1	1	3	0
Romania	2	0	0	0	1	1
Russia	11	1	0	4	6	0
Serbia	8	2	0	1	5	0
Slovak R.	6	0	0	3	3	0
Slovenia	4	1	1	2	0	0
Tajikistan	4	0	0	1	3	0
Ukraine	2	2	0	0	0	0
Total	*90*	*19*	*5*	*22*	*38*	*6*
%	*100%*	*21%*	*6%*	*24%*	*42%*	*7%*

Code explanation:

1. Family reasons
2. Lost interest
3. Interruption because of length of interview
4. Annoyed/suspicious

The most common reason for interrupting an interview was annoyance/suspicion (42%), followed by displeasure at the length of the interview (24%) and family reasons (21%).

The most common section of the questionnaire which caused respondents to become annoyed or suspicious was Section 3 – Attitudes and Values – with questions on politics and economics causing hostility from several people who questioned both the reasons for the questions and the motives behind them.

The length of the interview caused some people to interrupt the interview.

Interference from other family members occurred most frequently in Belarus, where people were generally nervous about answering questions, especially anything that appeared to question official government information. This interference usually resulted as one family member advising a respondent not to answer any further questions or where they suspected provocation.

6. Recommendations

Our recommendations are made on the premise of optimal administration, management and coordination of future surveys. However, we do recognise, that some of our recommendations have either cost, timing or administrative implications or may be difficult to implement.

6.1 Preparation and planning

In order to enhance cooperation from prospective respondents and relevant authorities (especially those which we need to share with us up-to-date information such as population censuses, maps, etc,) the EBRD may consider raising awareness of the survey prior to its commencement through articles in newspapers.

As collecting, verifying and analysing data necessary for sampling, was not an easy task, for future surveys we recommend a longer time for preparation. Given more time and better cooperation from relevant authorities, we will be able to collect more up-to-date information, complete preparatory work (see next paragraph) and allow more time for the authorities to respond in a timely fashion.

More time is also needed to list all the dwellings and households in selected PSU's.

6.2 Survey instrument

In our opinion (as market research consultants), the interview was perhaps of the right length, but unfortunately our opinion was not shared by the majority of our respondents. To this end, we recommend either to reduce the size of the questionnaire, or to provide a token incentive to respondents as an appreciation for their time. Giving incentives has become a standard market research practice for consumer surveys (usually aimed at a similar target audience as the LITS) in some countries, and if not given some respondents refuse to cooperate or complain about the length of interview.

The language and topics of the questionnaire are sometimes far-removed from the education, interests and life style of some respondents. It is advisable to review some of the terminology used and to make questions more relevant to the concerns, needs and expectations of the population.

For each and every household interview we recommend recording all the sampling stages of selection, including the relevant sampling details, in the questionnaire. This will make the calculation of the probabilities of household/respondent selection much faster and easier than doing this post-survey and having to search and collate data from various fieldwork data files and records.

For example, assuming the same sampling method used in this survey, for each household we recommend recording in the questionnaire the following information:

- Size of the PSU and the total size of the country
- Number of segments in PSU
- Number of households in each segment
- From which segment the household was selected
- The number of households selected (target number plus replacement) in each segment
- Whether or not the selected household was a primary target or a replacement

The existing questionnaire has all the necessary information for calculating the probabilities of household respondent so no further refinement is needed.

We do realize that punching and cleaning of completed questionnaires will take longer to complete but, nonetheless, we believe the benefits of the above approach out-weights the disadvantages of additional cleaning of the data.

We also recommend recording in the questionnaire the day of the week and the precise time of the day the interview commenced and how long it took.

6.3 Administration

Avoid doing fieldwork during the summer, religious holidays, and the harvest, as well just before the beginning of the new school year.

6.4 Communication

If possible, publish selected results in the local press of each country so as to prepare the ground for future surveys.

Appendix A

Country selected PSU's, maps and excluded areas

1. Albania

Selected PSU's

M/U/R [1]	PSU Name	Population [2]	PSU code
M	Tirane9	1,718	1
M	Tirane7	1,401	2
M	Tirane6	1,000	3
M	Tirane4	1,305	4
M	Tirane3	1,411	5
M	Tirane11	1,126	6
M	Tirane10	867	7
M	Tirane5	1,371	8
U	Delvine	557	9
U	Sukth	765	10
U	Durres	957	11
U	Durres	1,133	12
U	Elbasan	671	13
U	Elbasan	1,201	14
U	Fier	1,210	15
U	Patos	1,288	16
U	Gramsh	931	17
U	Korce	1,547	18
U	Kruje	858	19
U	Kukes	959	20
U	Librazhd	1,198	21
U	Divjake	1,003	22
U	Peqin	864	23
U	Sarande	1,583	24
U	Shkoder	873	25
U	Vau-Dejes	895	26
U	Kamez	970	27
U	Vlore	833	28
U	Orikum	1,398	29
R	Otllak	522	30
R	Shupenze	191	31
R	Maqellare	311	32
R	Rashbull	1,071	33
R	Shushice-Elbasan	796	34
R	Zharrez	763	35
R	Mbrostar	582	36
R	Sult	113	37
R	Libonik	609	38
R	Koder-Thumane	727	39
R	Milot	118	40
R	Qender-Librazhd	176	41
R	Fier-Shegan	877	42
R	Hekal	768	43
R	Pajove	264	44
R	Trebinje	303	45
R	Postribe	374	46
R	Dajc-Shkoder	707	47
R	Paskuqan	1,190	48
R	Kashar	296	49
R	Armen	638	50

[1] M = Metropolitan, U = Urban, R = Rural

[2] Population = 18+

Plot of PSU's


Pec
Gusinje
Podgorica
Djakovica
KOSOVO
Bajram Curri
Prizren
Shkodër
Kukës
PUKË
Lezhë
Rrëshen
Peshkopi
KRUJË
DIBËR
Dobar
Durrës
Tirana
Elbasan
Struga
Ohrid
Pogradec
Gramsh
KORÇË
Kor
Vlorë
ALBANIA
Erseke
Tepelenë
Gjirokastër
Delvinë
Sarandë
Pandokrator
Kérkira

Excluded areas

Excluded areas	*Population*	*Why*
Me madhe	20,587	Inaccessible area
Tropoje	20,115	Inaccessible area
Kukes	11,047	Inaccessible area
Diber	10,638	Inaccessible area
Librazhd	9,158	Inaccessible area
Elbasan	8,749	Inaccessible area
Has	7,560	Inaccessible area
Gjirokaster	7,182	Inaccessible area
Skrapar	6,360	Inaccessible area
Has	4,213	Inaccessible area
Mirdite	4,104	Inaccessible area
Gramsh	3,646	Inaccessible area
Puke	2,768	Inaccessible area
Bulqize	2,699	Inaccessible area
Kruje	2,381	Inaccessible area
Permet	2,316	Inaccessible area
Tepelene	2,014	Inaccessible area
Lezhe	1,975	Inaccessible area
Mat	1,488	Inaccessible area
Total	***129,000***	

2. Armenia

Selected PSU's

M/U/R [1]	PSU Name	Population [2]	PSU code
M	Adjapnyak enumeration district 8	2,738	1
M	Adjapnyak enumeration district 24	3,420	2
M	Avan enumeration district 10	2,130	3
M	Arabkir enumeration district 12	2,772	4
M	Arabkir enumeration district 29	2,036	5
M	Davidashen enumeration district 7	2,502	6
M	Erebuni enumeration district 11	2,879	7
M	Erebuni enumeration district 28	2,057	8
M	Kentron enumeration district 9	2,864	9
M	Kentron enumeration district 26	2,877	10
M	Malatia - Sebastia enumeration district 3	2,518	11
M	Malatia - Sebastia enumeration district 19	2,351	12
M	Malatia - Sebastia enumeration district 36	2,947	13
M	Nor Nors enumeration district 13	2,036	14
M	Nor Nors enumeration district 31	2,432	15
M	Nork-Marash enumeration district 3	2,473	16
M	Shengavit enumeration district 14	2,136	17
M	Shengavit enumeration district 31	1,935	18
M	Kanaker-Zeytun enumeration district 6	1,996	19
M	Kanaker-Zeytun enumeration district 22	3,198	20
U	Artashat enumeration district 3	3,070	21
U	Vedi enumeration district 1	2,846	22
U	Vagharshapat enumeration district 5	2,333	23
U	Gavar enumeration district 4	2,712	24
U	Vardenis enumeration district 3	1,893	25
U	Abovyan enumeration district 3	2,599	26
U	Nor Hachn enumeration district 2	2,113	27
U	Vanadzor enumeration district 10	2,246	28
U	Vanadzor enumeration district 29	2,783	29
U	Tarish enumeration district 2	3,586	30
R	Gyumri enumeration district 3*	1,525	31
R	Gyumri enumeration district 23*	1,702	32
R	Gyumri enumeration district 42*	2,717	33
R	v.Sarakap	431	34
R	v.Arevshat	1,262	35
R	Goris enumeration district 2*	3,088	36
R	v.Lehvaz	414	37
R	v.Saravan	244	38
R	v.Norashen(Aragats district)	744	39
R	v.Baghramyan	1,313	40
R	v.Marmarashen	2,290	41
R	v.Urcadzor	2,176	42
R	v.Gay	2,573	43
R	v.Nor Armavir	1,242	44
R	v.Arpunk	336	45
R	v.Shatvan	411	46
R	v.Kaputan	973	47
R	v.Dsegh	1,931	48
R	v.Sarchapet	1,510	49
R	v.Koti	1,618	50

[1] M = Metropolitan, U = Urban, R = Rural

[2] Population = 18+

* PSU 31 substituted by "v. Azatan" with population 1,601

* PSU 32 substituted by "v. Akhuryan" with population 1,616

* PSU 33 substituted by "v. Jajur" with population 575

* PSU 36 substituted by "v. Chapni" with population 2,937

Plot of PSU's


GEORGIA
AZERBAIJ.
Gyumri
Vanadzor
Pambak Range
Mount Aragats 4090 m
Lake Sevan
SEVAN
Gäncä
Yerevan
ARMENIA
Karabakh Plateau
IGDIR
AGRI
NAXCIVAN
WEST AZERBAIJAN
Barqushatskiy Monastery
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3. Azerbaijan

Selected PSU's

M/U/R [1]	PSU Name	Household	PSU code
M	Binaqadi district	99	1
M	Sabail district	154	2
M	Bakikhanov set	128	3
M	Qarachukhur set.	158	4
M	Narimanov district	85	5
M	Nasimi district	89	6
M	Nizami district	137	7
M	Nizami district	79	8
M	Khatai district	145	9
M	Khatai district	250	10
M	Yasamal district	97	11
U	Kyorgoz set.	126	12
U	Pirallahi set.	172	13
U	Hovsan set.	140	14
U	Ordubad city (Ali bayramli city)	102	15
U	Kapaz district	159	16
U	Kapaz district	118	17
U	Syazan City	126	18
U	Sumqait City	140	19
U	Sumqait City	116	20
U	Qakh city	111	21
U	Aghsu city	124	22
U	Gedebey city	120	23
U	Barda city	130	24
U	Calilabad city	91	25
U	Aran settlement	85	26
U	Mingechevir city	100	27
U	Sabirabad city	104	28
R	Zeyve (Merzendiyye)	64	29
R	Shurut (Ashagi Surra	29	30
R	Lacat	96	31
R	Gunashli	93	32
R	Khalatala	106	33
R	Kish	68	34
R	Kikhliqovaq	83	35
R	Aratli - Chukhurlu	96	36
R	Qiriqli	96	37
R	Cilovdarli-Gedirli	107	38
R	Isali	81	39
R	Sefikurd	131	40
R	Ikinci Shahseven	99	41
R	Mirzabeyli	87	42
R	Pelikesh	106	43
R	Veri	50	44
R	Onjaqala	91	45
R	Abalan	92	46
R	Boranikend	100	47
R	Alpi	88	48
R	Memmedli	67	49
R	Qasimbeyli	71	50

[1] M = Metropolitan, U = Urban, R = Rural

Plot of PSU's


GEORGIA
Rustavi
DAGESTAN
CAUCASUS
MOUNTAINS
AZERBAIJAN
Gänca
Mingaçevir
Sumqayit
Baku
Agdam
Nagorno-Karabakh
(disputed)
NAXCIVAN
Naxçivan
Kapan
Länkäran
IRAN
EAST AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE
ARDABIL PROVINCE
Marand
Ahar
Khvoy
Lake Sevan
Siyäzän
Kürdamir
Sabirabad
Ali Bayramli
Salyan
Qarasu
Yevlax
Barda
Göycay
Säki
Tovuz
Samkir
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Excluded areas

Excluded areas	Population	Why
Khankendi	54,705	Under Armenian occupation
Agdam	165,039	Under Armenian occupation
Jabrail	65,352	Under Armenian occupation
Fizuli	145,322	Under Armenian occupation
Xodjali	24,785	Under Armenian occupation
Xodjavend	40,636	Under Armenian occupation
Shusha	26,041	Under Armenian occupation
Terter	95,496	Under Armenian occupation
Kelbejer	72,229	Under Armenian occupation
Gubadli	35,129	Under Armenian occupation
Lachin	68,074	Under Armenian occupation
Zengilan	37,068	Under Armenian occupation
Total	***829,876***	

4. Belarus

Selected PSU's

M/U/R [1]	PSU Name	Population [2]	PSU Code
M	Фрунзенский район	347,200	1,2
M	Центральный район	64,700	3
M	Первомайский район	209,000	4
U	г. Дрогичин	15,000	5
U	г. Давид-Городок	7,200	6
U	г. Брест Ленинский район	102,000	7
U	г.Брест Московский район	186,400	8
U	г. Пинск	129,900	9
U	г. Барань	12,500	10
U	г. Орша	123,900	11
U	г. Сенно	9,000	12
U	г. Витебск	340,700	13
U	г.Гомель Железнодорожный район	122,700	14
U	г.Гомель Советский район	159,600	15
U	г.Гомель Новобелицкий район	82,000	16
U	пгт.Корма	6,400	17
U	г.Мозырь	109,800	18
U	г.Светлогорск	73,300	19
U	г.Гродно	301,600	20
U	г.Волковысск	46,600	21
U	г.Свислоч	7,800	22
U	г.Слоним	61,700	23
U	пгт.Радошковичи	5,700	24
U	г.Борисов	150,700	25
U	г.Молодечно	96,600	26
U	г.Солигорск	100,900	27
U	Заводской район	248,300	28
U	Ленинский район	180,900	29
U	Московский район	225,300	30
U	Октябрьский район	146,000	31
U	г.Могилев	220,000	32
U	г.Могилев	356,500	33
U	г.Кричев	29,600	34
R	Сельское население	47,000	35
R	Сельское население	29,900	36
R	Сельское население	59,400	37
R	Сельское население	43,500	38
R	Сельское население	41,700	39
R	Село	72,400	40
R	Село	22,300	41
R	Село	11,300	42
R	Село	27,300	43
R	Село	23,100	44
R	Село	30,900	45
R	Село	122,700	46
R	Село	27,700	47
R	Село	31,300	48
R	Село	17,000	49
R	Село	22,700	50

[1] M = Metropolitan, U = Urban, R = Rural

[2] Population = 18+

Plot of PSU's


LATVIA
RUSSIA
LITHUANIA
BELARUS
UKRAINE
Siauliai
Panevėžys
Daugavpils
Druya
Polatsk
Vitsyebsk
Smolensk
Kaunas
Vilnius
Orsha
Mahilyow
Brodna
Baranavichy
Bobruysk
Salihorsk
Pinsk
Brest
Mazyr
Homel
Chernihiv
Rivne
Volyn
SMOLENSK
BRYANSK
CHERNIHIV
MAHILYOW
HRODNA
MINSK
BREST
HOMEL
VITSYEBSK

5. Bosnia and Herzegovina

Selected PSU's

M/U/R [1]	PSU Name	Population [2]	PSU code
M	Sarajevo Dio	76,521	18
M	Sarajevo Dio	63,243	19
M	Sarajevo Dio	136,009	20
M	Sarajevo Dio	136,009	21
M	Sarajevo Dio	91,134	22
M	Sarajevo Dio	48,724	23
U	Banovici	8,667	1
U	Glamoc	4,248	6
U	Gracanica	12,711	7
U	Srnice Donje	974	8
U	Bistrik-Crkvenjak	643	9
U	Tojšici	2,912	10
U	Jaruške Gornje*	1,255	13
U	Mostar	75,613	15
U	Falešici*	468	24
U	Tešanj	5,664	25
U	Tuzla	84,244	27
U	Brcko	41,346	33
U	Banja Luka	142,644	34
U	Banja Luka	142,644	35
U	Rekavice	2,684	36
U	Bosanski Šamac	6,267	39
U	Doboj	27,579	41
U	Foca	14,343	42
U	Modrica	10,498	44
U	Trebinje	21,810	49
R	Boškovici	900	50
R	Velika Gata	1,400	2
R	Varoška Rijeka	5,025	3
R	Vesela	1,578	4
R	Miostrah	1,494	5
R	Bradina*	833	11
R	Cuklic	615	12
R	Gnojnice	2,210	14
R	Donja Mahala*	4,225	16
R	Trenica	476	17
R	Pokrajcici*	1,678	26
R	Javornik	1,095	28
R	Loznik*	550	29
R	Mustajbašici	1,442	30
R	Zenica	96,238	31
R	Bistrica	1,186	32
R	Ijeskovac	486	37
R	Seferovci	500	38
R	Vijacani Gornji	536	40
R	Dovici*	338	43
R	Kamicani*	3,110	45
R	Drenova	1,053	46
R	Babin Do	337	47
R	Urisici*	328	48

[1] M = Metropolitan, U = Urban, R = Rural

[2] Population = Total

* PSU 11 substituted by "Polje Bijela" with population 2,077

* PSU 13 substituted by "Berkavica" with population 789

* PSU 16 substituted by "Novo Selo" with population 2,616

* PSU 24 substituted by "Tinja" with population 1,553

* PSU 26 substituted by "Turbe" with population 4,467

* PSU 29 substituted by "Donje Mostre" with population 614

* PSU 43 substituted by "Drugovici" with population 896

* PSU 45 substituted by "Kozarac" with population 4,031

* PSU 48 substituted by "Donji Potocari" with population 1,144

Plot of PSU's


BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
SERB REPUBLIC
FEDERATION OF BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA
Prijedor
Split
Dubrovnik
Bosanska Gradiška
Slavonski Brod
Bačka Palanka
Sremska Mitrovica
Derventa
Bosanski Petrovac
Maglaj
Loznica
Jajce
Knin
Šibenik
Livno
Gornji Vakuf
Rogatica
Foča
Mostar
Stolac
Trebinje
Vis
Blato
MONTENEGRO
DINARIC ALPS
Podgo
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6. Bulgaria

Selected PSU's

M/U/R [1]	PSU Name	Population [2]	PSU code
M	032	843	1
M	035	539	2
M	024	789	3
M	046	957	4
M	031	979	5
M	068	739	6
M	039	884	7
M	039	723	8
U	013	1,151	13
U	081	913	30
U	006	708	31
U	081	1,047	35
U	254	709	36
U	036	871	46
U	003	860	45
U	066	866	50
U	033	643	47
U	135	702	37
U	002	557	15
U	010	493	48
U	016	965	21
U	026	766	9
U	024	1,125	42
U	019	550	16
U	001	699	18
U	025	679	19
U	005	894	17
U	012	1,086	40
U	201	717	41
U	076	898	33
U	019	908	10
U	022	758	24
U	099	715	25
U	009	839	26
U	062	988	27
U	080	951	38
R	020	947	12
R	004	721	32
R	016	852	44
R	010	453	49
R	033	1,018	29
R	057	628	14
R	159	1,068	22
R	124	966	43
R	032	1,051	20
R	008	686	39
R	147	490	34
R	018	495	11
R	020	588	23
R	146	559	28

[1] M = Metropolitan, U = Urban, R = Rural

[2] Population = 18+

Plot of PSU's


Craiova
Constanta
Călărași
Giurgiu
Olt
Teleorman
Turnu Măgurele
Ruse
Razgrad
Dobrich
Mangalia
Montana
Pleven
Lukovit
Lovech
Shumen
Varna
Gabrovo
Sofia
Veziten
Slivern
Burgas
Black Sea
Stara Zagora
BULGARIA
Pazardzhik
Plovdiv
Blagoevgrad
Edirne
Kirklareli
TURKEY
Petrich
Gotse Delchev
Razlog
Dupnitsa
Lüleburgaz
Corlu

7. Croatia

Selected PSU's

M/U/R [1]	PSU Name	Population [2]	PSU code
M	1,499	2,378	42
M	1,534	4,074	43
M	1,564	1,544	44
M	1,590	2,699	45
M	1,622	3,407	46
M	1,649	2,236	47
M	1,674	3,587	48
M	1,698	3,070	49
U	90	4,046	3
U	238	2,765	7
U	285	1,370	8
U	432	3,850	12
U	559	2,395	15
U	592	2,323	16
U	621	2,901	17
U	672	2,479	18
U	762	1,981	20
U	819	2,821	22
U	894	2,897	24
U	924	2,515	25
U	957	2,071	26
U	988	3,337	27
U	1,071	3,308	29
U	1,132	2,776	31
U	1,166	3,142	32
U	1,201	3,857	33
U	1,226	2,347	34
U	1,250	3,410	35
U	1,362	1,508	38
U	1,402	3,515	39
R	22	2,790	1
R	56	1,567	2
R	123	2,431	4
R	160	1,007	5
R	205	3,703	6
R	333	267	9
R	372	3,194	10
R	400	1,907	11
R	472	1,894	13
R	512	1,259	14
R	721	2,064	19
R	794	2,172	21
R	863	2,392	23
R	1,034	303	28
R	1,100	2,591	30
R	1,278	1,687	36
R	1,330	822	37
R	1,438	762	40
R	1,463	3,542	41
R	1,723	2,161	50

[1] M = Metropolitan, U = Urban, R = Rural

[2] Population = 18+

Plot of PSU's


HUNGARY
SLOVENIA
CROATIA
BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA
Maribor
Kranj
Celje
Trieste
Rijeka
Zagreb
Sisak
Daruvar
Osijek
Vukovar
Prijedor
Banja Luka
Tuzla
Zenica
Sarajevo
Mostar
Zadar
Knin
Šibenik
Sinj
Split
Dubrovnik
Pula
Rovinj
Pécs
Apatin
Ancona
Pescara
Teramo
Blato
Vis
Trebinje
Adriatic Sea
Mediterranean Sea
San Benedetto del Tronto

8. Czech Republic

Selected PSU's

M/U/R [1]	PSU Name	Population [2]	PSU code
M	Letnany	1,066	1
M	Repy	2,100	2
M	Nusle (Praha 4)	3,077	3
M	Dejvice	3,750	4
M	Stodulky (Praha 13)	4,565	5
M	Horní Pocernice	5,415	6
M	Dolní Chabry	8,837	7
M	Lesná	1,120	33
M	Slatina	3,615	35
M	Nová Ulice	2,682	40
M	Muglinov	2,472	47
U	Nové Strašecí	3,679	8
U	Rakovník II	1,631	10
U	Neratovice	117	13
U	Budejovické Predmestí	1,920	14
U	Bezdekovské Predmestí	489	17
U	Chodov	2,142	18
U	Trnovany	2,174	19
U	Teplice	4,232	20
U	Ústí nad Labem-centrum	789	21
U	Liberec VI-Rochlice	1,004	23
U	Nový Hradec Králové	3,107	25
U	Nové Strašecí	244	27
U	Bílé Predmestí (Pardubice III)	2,026	28
U	Ledec nad Sázavou	1,168	30
U	Vyškov-Predmestí	3,628	32
U	Rosice	542	37
U	Vrahovice	2,820	39
U	Zlín	7,387	42
U	Hulín	1,567	43
U	Podlesí	5,710	45
U	Nový Jicín	3,250	46
U	Pod Bezrucovým vrchem	1,348	48
R	Sázava	2,301	9
R	Stredokluky	605	11
R	Zvánovice	243	12
R	Chýnov	1,318	15
R	Stankov II	973	16
R	Hrivcice	185	22
R	Levínská Olešnice	250	24
R	Nepolisy	469	26
R	Prosetín	480	29
R	Leština u Svetlé	312	31
R	Valtice	2,740	34
R	Jaroslavice	918	36
R	Kuželov	332	38
R	Ruda nad Moravou	808	41
R	Pržno	457	44
R	Velká Polom	1,302	49
R	Dobratice	111	50

[1] M = Metropolitan, U = Urban, R = Rural

[2] Population = 18+

Plot of PSU's


GERMANY
Wroclaw
Chemnitz
Prague
Plzeň
CENTRAL BOHEMIA
CZECH REPUBLIC
SOUTH BOHEMIA
SOUTH MORAVIA
VYSOČINA
Olomouc
Regensburg
BAYERN
Katowice
Opole
Częstochowa
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9. Estonia

Selected PSU's

M/U/R [1]	PSU Name	Population [2]	PSU code
M	Tartu501-2	2,450	1
M	Tartu504-3	2,450	2
M	Tartu506-5	2,449	3
M	Tartu510-2	2,450	4
M	Haabersti-13	2,016	5
M	Kesklinna-1	2,738	6
M	Kesklinna - 4*	2,738	7
M	Kristiine-12	1,466	8
M	Lasnamäe-1	2,434	9
M	Lasnamäe-18	2,433	10
M	Lasnamäe-26	2,433	11
M	Lasnamäe-34	2,433	12
M	Lasnamäe-8	2,433	13
M	Mustamäe-16	2,193	14
M	Mustamäe-25	2,192	15
M	Nõmme-11	2,549	16
M	Nõmme-8	2,549	17
M	Põhja-Tallinna-13	2,148	18
M	Põhja-Tallinna-22	2,148	19
U	Paide linn	7,639	20
U	Rakvere-44315/16	2,215	21
U	Jõhvi linn	9,553	22
U	Kohtla-Järve-30325	1,641	23
U	Kohtla-Järve-31026	1,640	24
U	Narva-20206	1,893	25
U	Narva-20606	1,893	26
U	Narva-Jõesuu linn	2,284	27
U	Mustvee linn	1,325	28
U	Tõrva linn	2,461	29
U	Viljandi-3	1,630	30
U	Võru-65609	1,440	31
U	Pärnu-10	2,976	32
U	Pärnu-6	2,977	33
U	Kuressaare-93813	1,465	34
U	Loksa linn	2,792	35
R	Albu vald	1,046	36
R	Kadrina vald	3,966	37
R	Väike-Maarja vald	3,538	38
R	Aseri vald	1,823	39
R	Palamuse vald	1,933	40
R	Põlva vald	3,055	41
R	Puhja vald	1,836	42
R	Otepää vald (va linn)	1,494	43
R	Suure-Jaani vald	1,741	44
R	Vastseliina vald	1,695	45
R	Audru vald	3,751	46
R	Varbla vald	801	47
R	Harku vald	5,279	48
R	Kuusalu vald	3,630	49
R	Saku vald	5,769	50

[1] M = Metropolitan, U = Urban, R = Rural

[2] Population = 18+

* PSU 7 substituted by "Kesklinna 3" with population 2,738

Plot of PSU's

Gulf of Finland
Baltic Sea
Narvskiy Bay
Tallinn
Tartu
ESTONIA
LATVIA
Gulf of Riga
HIIUMAA
SAAREMAA
LÄÄNEMAA
RAPLAMAA
JÕGEVAMAA
TARTUMAA
VÕRUMAA
VALMIERA
LIMBAZI
IDA-VIRUMAA
NAISSAAR
KIHNU
Pärnu
Viljandi
Kuressaare
Haapsalu
Paide
Rakvere
Kärdla
Valga
Pskov
5-19
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23-24
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32-33
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10. FYROM

Selected PSU's

M/U/R [1]	PSU Name	Population [2]	PSU code
M	Aleksandar Urdarevski 2	5,536	1
M	Braka Ramiz 2	7,250	2
M	Dracevo - naselba	7,431	3
M	Karpos 4	6,880	4
M	Madzari 2	3,799	5
M	Nevena Georgieva - Dunja	5,236	6
M	Skopje Sever	7,918	7
M	Vasil Glavinov 1	6,710	8
U	11 Oktomvri	5,500	9
U	Centar	4,986	10
U	Hristijan T.Karpos	5,963	11
U	Reon I	2,853	12
U	Slave Petkov	3,293	13
U	Zelen Rid	4,476	14
U	General Apostolski	3,464	15
U	Partizanska	1,398	16
U	Vinica 2	5,430	17
U	Braca Dzinovi	3,478	18
U	Centar 1	6,894	19
U	Josko Jordanoski	6,647	20
U	Nova Bitola	4,653	21
U	Star Grad	2,503	22
U	Voska	4,941	23
U	Centar 2	6,893	24
U	Mislesevski pat	1,659	25
U	Reon IV	3,052	26
U	Venec	4,702	27
R	Dorfulija	796	28
R	Lipkovo	2,644	29
R	Preglovo	1,079	30
R	Tremnik	997	31
R	Drazevo	462	32
R	Murtino	2,243	33
R	Trkanje	1,225	34
R	Cresevo	1,270	35
R	Idrizovo	1,589	36
R	Mojanci	2,325	37
R	Rasce	2,908	38
R	Singelic 1	11,958	39
R	Volkovo	6,888	40
R	Gorno Orizari	2,644	41
R	Nov Dojran	1,124	42
R	Bogovinje	6,328	43
R	Dobarce	1,695	44
R	Gjermo	1,268	45
R	Kolibari	1,587	46
R	Negotino - Polosko	3,718	47
R	Rakovec	1,023	48
R	Tearce	3,974	49
R	Zdunje*	2,140	50

[1] M = Metropolitan, U = Urban, R = Rural

[2] Population = Total

* PSU 50 substituted by "Lakavica" with population 997

Plot of PSU's


FYRO
MACEDONIA
CENTRAL MACEDONIA
WESTERN MACEDONIA
POGRADEC
Skopje
Tetovo
Kumanovo
Kriva Palanka
Kratovo
Sveti Nikole
Titov Veles
Štip
Radoviš
Delčevo
Vinica
Kočani
Probištip
Negotino
Kavadarci
Strumica
Valandovo
Bogdanci
Gevgelija
Kičevo
Gostivar
Debar
Struga
Ohrid
Resen
Bitola
Prilep
Kruševo
Demir Hisar
Demir Kapija
Berovo
Kukliš
Pehčevo
Konopište
Kosturino
Topolčani
Kavadarci
Krivogaštani
Dojran
Florina
Edessa
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19

11. Georgia

Selected PSU's

M/U/R [1]	PSU Name	Population [2]	PSU code
M	Vake election area1	1,672	1
M	Vake election area37	2,224	2
M	Saburtalo election area 17	2,005	3
M	Krtsanisi election area 1	1,400	4
M	Isani election area 12	2,695	5
M	Isani election area 37	2,897	6
M	Samgori election area 14	2,374	7
M	Samgori election area 41	1,173	8
M	Chugureti election area 18	2,624	9
M	Didube election area 22	1,910	10
M	Nadzaladevi election area 16	1,648	11
M	Nadzaladevi election area 42	1,743	12
M	Gldani election area 20	2,331	13
M	Gldani election area 44	3,082	14
U	Batumi election area 23	2,024	15
U	Kobuleti election area 1	559	16
U	Kutaisi election area 100	1,864	17
U	Kutaisi election area 46	1,457	18
U	Kutaisi election area 94	1,600	19
U	Samtredia election area 10	1,043	20
U	Sagarejo election erea 2	1,079	21
U	Akhmeta election area 3	1,055	22
U	Rustavi election area 32	1,506	23
U	Marneuli election area 3	2,464	24
U	Zugdidi election area 14	1,103	25
U	Senaki election area 9	1,077	26
U	Adigeni	809	27
U	Kaspi election area 4	1,635	28
R	Kvirike	1,634	29
R	Namandrevi	891	30
R	Khikhadziri	623	31
R	Shukhuti	1,480	32
R	Chkhari	1,222	33
R	Kveda sazano	1,035	34
R	Sadjavakho	800	35
R	Maglaki	944	36
R	Akhashni electiona area 17	763	37
R	Zemo Kedi election area 12	833	38
R	Kvemo Kurdgelauri	1,338	39
R	Vakhtangisi\Ruisbolo	1,857	40
R	Orjonikidze\Mirzoevka	1,589	41
R	Makhmuti	2,147	42
R	Ashkala	779	43
R	Lisi	1,347	44
R	Inchkhuri	973	45
R	Rike	1,427	46
R	Tba	792	47
R	Kirovakani	249	48
R	Variani	878	49
R	Itria	1,540	50

[1] M = Metropolitan, U = Urban, R = Rural

[2] Population = 18+

Plot of PSU's


KARACHAY-CHERKESSIA
KABARDINO-BALKARIA
CHECHNYA
Nalchik
Nartkala
Malgobek
Gudermes
Gagra
Tyrnyauz
Beslan
Nazran
Groznyy
Gudauta
Sokhumi
Ozagir
Vladikavkaz
ABKHAZIA
NORTH OSSETIA
Mount Shkhara
5200 m
Och'amch'ire
Khunzakh
Guni
Zugdidi
Tqibuli
SOUTH OSSETIA
CAUCASUS MOUNTAINS
Black Sea
Senaki
Kutaisi
Kobuleti
Ozurgeti
Khashuri
Gori
GEORGIA
Tbilisi
Telavi
Batumi
Akhalts'ikhe
Rustavi
Ardagan
ARTVIN
Artvin
Ardanuç
Ardahan
Rize
ARMENIA
Tovuz

12. Hungary

Selected PSU's

M/U/R [1]	PSU Name	Population [2]	PSU code
M	III. kerület	122,489	1
M	IV. kerület	89,391	2
M	VIII. kerület	83,621	3
M	X. kerület	72,840	4
M	XII. kerület	68,816	5
M	XIV. kerület	132,088	6
M	XV. kerület	76,960	7
M	XVIII. kerület	83,984	8
M	XXI. kerület	68,085	9
U	Kecskemét	84,616	10
U	Szabadszállás	6,113	11
U	Pécs	155,213	12
U	Gyomaendrod	14,136	13
U	Kazincbarcika	32,352	14
U	Miskolc	167,747	15
U	Hódmezovásárhely	45,260	16
U	Szeged	164,125	17
U	Székesfehérvár	104,993	18
U	Gyor	112,107	19
U	Debrecen	189,873	20
U	Hajduboszormeny	28,799	21
U	Eger	57,771	22
U	Oroszlány	20,099	23
U	Salgótarján	39,128	24
U	Érd	56,487	25
U	Pilisvörösvár	12,320	26
U	Barcs	11,021	27
U	Mátészalka	18,261	28
U	Jászapáti	9,608	29
U	Szolnok	77,171	30
U	Tolna	12,039	31
U	Balatonalmádi	7,910	32
U	Keszthely	21,064	33
R	Harta	3,354	34
R	Nagypall	441	35
R	Bogacs	2,062	36
R	Sjovamos	2,213	37
R	Bodajk	4,010	38
R	Dunaszeg	1,617	39
R	Hajdusamson	7,983	40
R	Nagyrede	3,352	41
R	Ipolytarnoc	530	42
R	Fót	15,681	43
R	Solymár	8,502	44
R	Gamas	705	45
R	Kek	1,974	46
R	Vaja	3,423	47
R	Koscola	1,419	48
R	Borzavar	785	49
R	Paka	1,109	50

[1] M = Metropolitan, U = Urban, R = Rural

[2] Population = 18+

Plot of PSU's


AUSTRIA
Vienna
Bratislava
HUNGARY
Budapest
Győr
Székesfehérvár
Kecskemét
Szolnok
Szeged
Pécs
Nyíregyháza
Oradea
Arad
ROMANIA
SERBIA AND
MONTENEGRO
Zagreb

13. Kazakhstan

Selected PSU's

MUR [1]	PSU Name	Population [2]	PSU code
M	Астана	550,438	1,2
M	Алматы	1,247,896	3,4,5,6
U	Ерейментау	15,087	7
U	Актюбинск	253,088	8
U	Хромтау	23,882	9
U	Талгар	43,353	10
U	Атырау	142,497	11
U	Зыряновск	43,894	12
U	Семипалатинск	269,574	13
U	Усть-Каменогорск	310,950	14
U	Тараз	330,125	15
U	Шу	34,999	16
U	Абай	32,960	17
U	Караганда	436,864	18,19
U	Темиртау	170,481	20
U	Боровской	10,025	21
U	Костанай	221,429	22
U	Кызылорда	157,364	23
U	Актау	143,396	24
U	Павлодар	300,503	25
U	Экибастуз	127,197	26
U	Петропавловск	203,523	27
U	Наурыз	16,677	28
U	Шымкент	360,078	29
R	Петровка	1,190	30
R	Шубар	376	31
R	Саркуль	1,083	32
R	Красный Восток	2,324	33
R	Иргели	4,366	34
R	Туздыбастау	9,182	35
R	Каскабулак	1,374	36
R	Калкыр	2,127	37
R	Жалпак-Тобе	7,653	38
R	Кенес	1,216	39
R	Акпатер	1,220	40
R	Талап	924	41
R	Тохтарово	814	42
R	Дмитриевка	145	43
R	Акшукур	3,347	44
R	Саумалколь	12,010	45
R	Жанасу	430	46
R	Шарапхана	3,897	47
R	Актобе	1,447	48
R	Амангельды	1,122	49
R	Ортак	2,481	50

[1] M = Metropolitan, U = Urban, R = Rural

[2] Population = Total

Plot of PSU's


Penza
Ufa
Samara
Chelyabinsk
Omsk
Petropavlovsk
Barnaul
Biysk
Balakovo
Orenburg
Kustanay
Kokshetau
Oral
Orsk
Astana
Semey
Aktobe
KAZAKHSTAN
Karaganda
CASPIAN DEPRESSION
Atyrau
STEPPE
Astrakhan
Taldyqorghan
Aktau
Kyzyl-Orda
Almaty
Nukus
Shymkent
Baku
UZBEKISTAN
KYRGYZSTAN
Namangan
Toshkent
Pobedy Peak

Excluded areas

Excluded areas	*Population*	*Why*
Panfilovski raion	80,328	Remote
Tarbagataiski raion	65,589	Remote
Uigurski raion	62,891	Remote
Katon-Karagaiski raion	45,746	Remote
Zaisanski raion	39,556	Remote
Balkhashski raion	30,967	Remote
Total	***325,077***	

14. Kyrgyz Republic

Selected PSU's

M/U/R [1]	PSU Name	Population [2]	PSU code
M	Bishkek	15,744	1
M	Bishkek	14,525	2
M	Bishkek	7,908	3
M	Bishkek	7,416	4
M	Bishkek	16,923	5
M	Bishkek	18,575	6
M	Bishkek	19,305	7
M	Bishkek	41,919	8
U	Town of Kyzyl-Kyya	31,844	9
U	Town of Kara-Balta (RC)	47,159	10
U	Town of Tokmok	59,409	11
U	Town of Karakol	64,322	12
U	sut. Toktogul	16,101	13
U	Town of Kok-Jangak	10,727	14
U	Town of Naryn	40,050	15
U	Town of Osh	208,520	17
U	Town of Talas	32,638	18
R	v.Chek	2,712	19
R	v.Katran	4,442	20
R	v.Say-? ?zu (ex Kyzyl-Bulak)	1,357	21
R	v. Archaly	1,907	22
R	v. Don-Aryk	2,041	23
R	v. Kok-Jar	3,129	24
R	v. Murake	597	25
R	v. Sadovoe	8,592	26
R	v. Vinogradnyy	978	27
R	v. Bar-Bulak*	583	28
R	v. Karakol	1,657	29
R	v. Svetlaya Polyana	2,101	30
R	v. Almaluu-Bulak	839	31
R	v. Bobuy	490	32
R	v. Jerge-Tal (ex Mihaylovka)	4,503	33
R	v. Kurgak-Kul	2,868	34
R	v. Oruktu (ex Joy-Belent)	2,447	35
R	v. Uch-Terek	2,769	36
R	v. Kerben (RC)	13,929	37
R	v.Baetovo (RC)	8,746	38
R	v.Kochkor (RC)	9,962	39
R	v. Kalinin	1,869	40
R	v.Arpa-Tektir (ex Krupskaya)	1,707	41
R	v.Dyykan-Kyshtak	7,403	42
R	v.Jangy-Talap*	1,789	43
R	v.Kara-Tash	6,640	44
R	v.Kun-Elek	1,057	45
R	v.Laglan*	986	46
R	v.Oy-Tal*	1,572	47
R	v.Tashlak (ex Verhniy Uvam)	10,454	48
R	v.Jekendi*	1,901	49
R	v. Kok-Oy (ex Ivano-Alekseevk	5,657	50

[1] M = Metropolitan, U = Urban, R = Rural

[2] Population = Total

* PSU 28 substituted by "v. Ak-Say" with population 1,628

* PSU 43 substituted by "v. Kara-Bulak" with population 1,189

* PSU 46 substituted by "v. Karatay" with population 2,186

* PSU 47 substituted by "v. Nasirdin" with population 426

* PSU 49 substituted by "v. Jangy - Aryk" with population 1,056

Plot of PSU's


MOYYNKUM
Taraz
Almaty
Bishkek
Shymkent
TURKISTAN
KYRGYZSTAN
Toshkent
Angren
Namangan
Andijo
UZBEKISTAN
Khujand
Ferghana
Yssyk-Kol
Naryn
Aksu
TIAN MOUNTAIN
CHINA
Kashi
Talas
Kochkorka
Karakol
Tadzhikabad

15. Latvia

Selected PSU's

M/U/R [1]	PSU Name	Population [2]	PSU code
M	Riga LV-1002	18,606	1
M	Riga LV-1005	21,346	2
M	Riga LV-1009	31,804	3
M	Riga LV-1011	19,398	4
M	Riga LV-1014	4,426	5
M	Riga LV-1016	21,174	6
M	Riga LV-1024	22,885	7
M	Riga LV-1029	22,990	8
M	Riga LV-1039	14,376	9
M	Riga LV-1050	13,877	10
M	Riga LV-1057	29,812	11
M	Riga LV-1058	27,568	12
M	Riga LV-1067	20,670	13
M	Riga LV-1073	7,824	14
M	Riga LV-1082	37,467	15
M	Riga LV-1084	30,544	16
U	Bauska	10,262	17
U	Daugvpils LV-5403	15,375	18
U	Daugvpils LV-5417	14,743	19
U	Auce	3,171	20
U	Jekabpils	26,740	21
U	Jelgava LV-3004	8,504	22
U	Kuldiga	13,072	23
U	Liepaja LV-3401	30,140	24
U	Liepaja LV-3411	5,581	25
U	Ludza	9,973	26
U	Ogre	26,242	27
U	Rezekne LV-4601	20,704	28
U	Jurmala LV-2008	7,560	29
U	Jurmala LV-2016	13,265	30
U	Sigulda	11,192	31
U	Tukums	19,984	32
U	Valmiera	27,515	33
U	Ventspils LV-3601	29,012	34
R	Serenes Pagasts	861	35
R	Codes Pagasts	2,899	36
R	Liepas Pagasts	3,267	37
R	Naujenes Pagasts	6,098	38
R	Ligo Pagasts	465	39
R	Ozolnieku Novads	7,812	40
R	Ivandes Pagasts	437	41
R	Vergales Pagasts	1,555	42
R	Cesvaines Pilsetas Lauku Teritorija	1,533	43
R	Taurupes Pagasts	1,017	44
R	Silmalas Pagasts	3,376	45
R	Krimuldas Pagasts	4,300	46
R	Salas Pagasts	1,421	47
R	Gibulu Pagasts	2,526	48
R	Slampes Pagasts	2,211	49
R	Valmieras Pagasts	3,319	50

[1] M = Metropolitan, U = Urban, R = Rural

[2] Population = Total

Plot of PSU's


Kuressaare
Baltic Sea
Gulf of Riga
Ventspils
Valdemārpils
Talsi
Sabile
Tukums
Kuldīga
Saldus
Liepāja
Skuodas
Mažeikiai
Akmenė
Joniškis
Telšiai
Kuršėnai
Palanga
Plungė
Šiauliai
Klaipėda
Radviliškis
Kelmė
Panevėžys
Pakruojis
Biržai
Pasvalys
Rokiškis
Kupiškis
Jelgava
Bauska
Aizkraukle
Ogre
Riga
Limbaži
Valmiera
Rauna
Cēsis
Ērgļi
Madona
Gulbene
Alūksne
Ostrov
Vyiaka
Pytalovo
Krasnogorodskoye
Rēzekne
Līvāni
Preiļi
Ilūkstis
Daugavpils
Krāslava
Druya
Jēkabpils
Aizkraukle
Rubene
Valka
Võru
Antsla
Pskov
Latvia
Lithuania
Russia
Pskov
Limbaži
Valka
Võrumaa
Cēsis
Gulbene
Balvi
Madona
Aizkraukle
Jelgava
Saldus
Liepāja
Ventspils
Daugavpils
Rēzekne
Jēkabpils
Latvia
Lithuania
Russia
Pskov

16. Lithuania

Selected PSU's

M/U/R [1]	PSU Name	Population [2]	PSU code
M	Aleksoto sen.2	10,847	3
M	Eiguliu sen.1	12,893	4
M	Griciupio sen.3	11,754	5
M	Šanciu sen.2	13,633	6
M	Šilainiu sen.5	14,000	7
M	Žaliakalnio sen.2	12,827	8
M	Klaipeda 14	10,719	14
M	Klaipeda 3	10,720	13
M	Panevežys 1	14,969	20
M	Panevežys 5	14,969	21
M	Šiauliai 2	14,876	25
M	Šiauliai 7	14,876	26
M	Antakalnio3	13,233	39
M	Justiniškiu1	10,334	40
M	Lazdynu2	10,733	41
M	Naujininku2	11,167	42
M	Pašilaiciu2	12,850	43
M	Šeškines1	12,200	44
M	Verkiu3	10,300	45
M	Žirmunu2	11,850	46
U	Alytus 1	14,299	1
U	Anykšciai	11,958	36
U	Jonava1	11,652	9
U	Žiežmariai	3,884	10
U	Kelme	10,900	27
U	Marijampole1	12,169	17
U	Mažeikiai3	14,225	28
U	Plunge2	11,718	34
U	Rokiškis1	8,373	22
U	Skuodas	7,896	15
U	Telšiai2	10,487	35
U	Utena1	11,287	37
U	Visaginas1	14,777	38
R	Nemunaicio sen.	1,320	2
R	Semeliškiu sen.	1,415	47
R	Seredžiaus sen.	3,096	32
R	Dotnuvos sen.*	5,574	11
R	Pelednagiu sen.	4,280	12
R	Darbenu sen.	5,494	16
R	Marijampoles sen.	6,513	18
R	Linkuvos sen.	2,359	29
R	Pasvalio sen.	4,023	23
R	Grinkiškio apylinkes sen.	3,308	30
R	Pandelio sen.	2,728	24
R	Bubiu sen.	3,826	31
R	Šilales kaimiškoji sen.	5,208	33
R	Adutiškio sen.	1,348	48
R	Paluknio sen.	1,339	49
R	Gražiškiu sen.	1,148	19
R	Nemežio sen.	8,776	50

[1] M = Metropolitan, U = Urban, R = Rural

[2] Population = 18+

* PSU 11 substituted by "Lapiu sen." with population 1,997

Plot of PSU's


LATVIA
LITHUANIA
Panevėžys
Kaunas
Vilnius
KALININGRAD
Lida
15
16
34
27
30
12
11
9
3-8
10
18
17
19
47
49
50
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25,26
13,14

17. Moldova

Selected PSU's

M/U/R [1]	PSU Name	Population [2]	PSU code
M	7	1,937	1
M	28	2,445	2
M	55	1,883	3
M	80	2,385	4
M	108	1,228	5
M	135	1,341	6
M	158	2,637	7
M	177	1,938	8
M	200	1,536	9
M	224	1,791	10
M	16	2,432	11
M	43	2,370	12
U	10	2,024	13
U	4	1,214	14
U	1	2,372	15
U	243	1,733	16
U	32	2,067	17
U	65	1,642	18
U	12	1,805	19
U	12	2,278	20
R	46	1,169	21
R	95	2,215	22
R	29	1,414	23
R	23	808	24
R	85	374	25
R	138	696	26
R	25	761	27
R	64	1,892	28
R	39	2,160	29
R	73	1,140	30
R	107	445	31
R	144	2,090	32
R	180	2,506	33
R	270	1,017	34
R	66	1,057	35
R	117	419	36
R	160	1,370	37
R	52	532	38
R	110	2,338	39
R	158	1,190	40
R	125	1,443	41
R	177	1,540	42
R	235	1,667	43
R	284	958	44
R	93	271	45
R	140	2,235	46
R	205	1,042	47
R	59	2,030	48
R	96	1,012	49
R	143	1,599	50

[1] M = Metropolitan, U = Urban, R = Rural

[2] Population = 18+

Plot of PSU's


MOLDOVA
Botoşani
Iaşi
Bacău
Vaslui
Focşani
Galaţi
Tiraspol
Bendery
Rîbniţa
Dubăsari
Cahul
Comrat
Taraclia
Tatarbunary
Orhei
Hînceşti
Ungheni
Soroca
Edineţ
Briceni
Dondușeni
Rîşcani
Glodeni
Fălești
Sîngerei
Drochia
Florești
Soldănești
Şoldăneşti
Nisporeni
Ialoveni
Străşeni
Călăraşi
Anenii Noi
Basarabeasca
Leova
Cantemir
Căuşeni
Ştefan Vodă
Cimişlia
Rezina
Ocniţa
Donduşeni
Criuleni
Dubăsari
Slobozia
Cahul
Ceadîr-Lunga
Vulcăneşti
Taraclia
Basarabeasca
Leova
Cantemir
Căuşeni
Ştefan Vodă
Cimişlia
Rezina
Ocniţa
Donduşeni
Criuleni
Dubăsari
Slobozia
Cahul
Ceadîr-Lunga
Vulcăneşti

Excluded areas

Excluded areas	*Population*	*Why*
Transnistria	550,000	This region is in conflict with the government of Moldova
Total	***550,000***	

18. Mongolia

Selected PSU's

M/U/R [1]	PSU Name	Population [2]	PSU code
M	UB -Bayanzurkh	5,995	1
M	UB -Bayanzurkh	4,767	2
M	UB -Bayanzurkh	4,666	3
M	UB -Bayanzurkh	4,695	4
M	UB -Bayangol	5,529	5
M	UB -Bayangol	4,438	6
M	UB -Bayangol	6,383	7
M	UB -Bayangol	5,389	8
M	UB -Chingeltei	3,564	9
M	UB -Chingeltei	4,269	10
M	UB -Chingeltei	5,189	11
M	UB -Sukhbaatar	5,936	12
M	UB -Sukhbaatar	2,639	13
M	UB -Khan Uul	5,420	14
M	UB -Khan Uul	4,860	15
M	UB -Songinokhairkhan	4,911	16
M	UB -Songinokhairkhan	5,871	17
M	UB -Songinokhairkhan	4,280	18
M	UB -Songinokhairkhan	5,580	19
U	Kharkhiraa	13,576	20,21
U	Erdenebulgan	10,780	22,23
U	Mandal	14,429	24,25
U	Sukhbaatar	12,549	26,27
U	Kherlen	10,576	28,29
R	Eruu	3,370	30
R	Tsagaannuur	2,349	31
R	Saikhan	4,804	32
R	Shaamar	2,270	33
R	Galshir	1,481	34
R	Jargaltkhaan	1,257	35
R	Binder	2,118	36
R	Batnorov	1,728	37
R	Bor-Undur	4,076	38
R	Ikh tamir	3,530	39
R	Tariat	2,916	40
R	Erdenemandal	3,631	41
R	Tsetserleg	2,394	42
R	Ulziit	1,909	43
R	Khotont	2,787	44
R	Bulgan	1,370	45
R	Davst	1,126	46
R	Naranbulag	2,648	47
R	Umnugov'	2,434	48
R	Turgen	1,066	49
R	Khyargas	1,362	50

[1] M = Metropolitan, U = Urban, R = Rural

[2] Population = 18+

Plot of PSU's


ALTAY
TUVA
Kyzyl
Tekutsk
Ulan-Ude
Aginskoye
Tavan Bogd Mountains
Dund-Us
Bulgan
Hasagt
Ulaanbaatar
Ondorhaan
Sukhbaatar
MONGOLIA
Mandalgovi
Dalandzadgad
GOBI
DESERT
Urumqi
XINJIANG UYGUR AUTONOMOUS REGION
Hami
INNER MONGOLIA
Qinhuangda
Huhhot
46
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20,21
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26,27
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24,25
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22,23
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28,29
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Excluded areas

Excluded areas	*Population*	*Why*
Khuvsgul	121,700	Because of the flood this summer, roads are in poor condition
Bayan-Ulgil	100,000	The majority population are Kazakhs, that have problems in understanding Mongolian
Total	***221,700***	

19. Montenegro

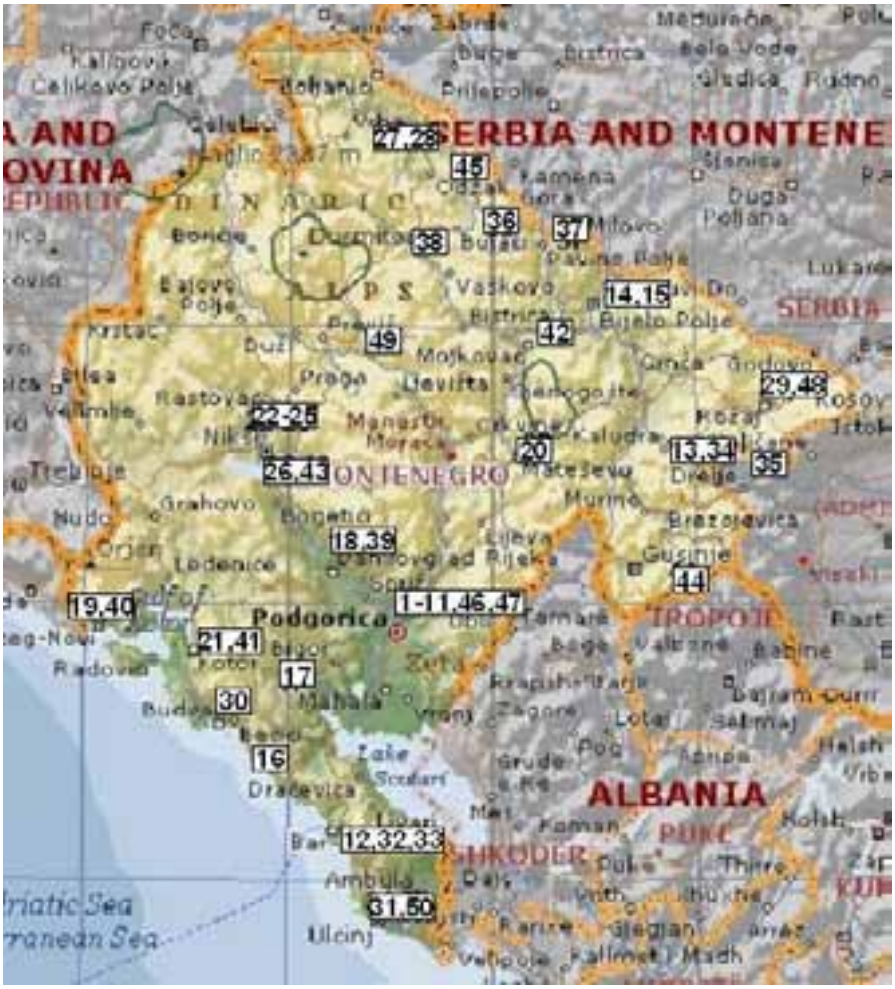
Selected PSU's

M/U/R [1]	PSU Name	Population [2]	PSU codes
M	Drac	3,231	1
M	I Maj	6,140	2
M	Konik	23,012	3
M	Ljubovic	10,084	4
M	Ljubovic	9,111	5
M	Masline	3,156	6
M	Nova Varoš	436	7
M	Tološi I	2,482	8
M	Trinaesti Jul	14,619	9
M	Zabjelo	6,595	10
M	Zagoric	9,265	11
U	Bar Iv "Popovici"	8,891	12
U	Beran Selo	2,161	13
U	Bijelo Polje	5,625	14
U	Bijelo Polje	3,114	15
U	Budva I	10,918	16
U	Nova Varoš-Cetinje	1,438	17
U	Spuž	659	18
U	Igalo	3,754	19
U	Kolašin	1,223	20
U	Risan	2,083	21
U	Centar I	2,093	22
U	Grudska Mahala	3,086	23
U	Klicevo	3,733	24
U	Rudo Polje	9,677	25
U	Uzdomir	1,251	26
U	Golubinja	2,872	27
U	Ševari	3,934	28
U	Desna Obala Ibra	3,772	29
U	Tivat	2,808	30
U	Ulcinj Ii	2,344	31
R	Bar Ii "Polje"	1,380	32
R	Stari Bar	884	33
R	Dapsice	290	34
R	Petnjik	354	35
R	Ceoce	1,270	36
R	Potkrajci	1,915	37
R	Tomaševo	282	38
R	Kosovi Lug	658	39
R	Meljine	1,120	40
R	Kavac	717	41
R	Proščenje	484	42
R	Vidrovan	743	43
R	Plav	454	44
R	Mataruge	395	45
R	Fundina	374	46
R	Mahala Mojanovici	1,368	47
R	Bac	578	48
R	Boan	713	49
R	Ulcinj Ii	1,428	50

[1] M = Metropolitan, U = Urban, R = Rural

[2] Population = Total

Plot of PSU's


SERBIA AND MONTENE
ALBANIA
Podgorica
27,28
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12,32,33
31,50

20. Poland

Selected PSU's

M/U/R [1]	PSU Name	Population [2]	PSU code
M	Lódz-Baluty	220,182	1
M	M. Kraków	756,629	2
M	Bemowo	106,269	3
M	Praga-Poludnie	185,546	4
M	Wola	142,579	5
M	Sródmiescie	15,218	6
M	Poznan-Nowe Miasto	142,309	7
U	M. Legnica	105,750	8
U	Gm. M. Zabkowice Slaskie	16,311	9
U	M. Inowroclaw	77,313	10
U	M. Chelm	68,160	11
U	M. Tomaszów Lubelski	20,170	12
U	M. Belchatów	62,192	13
U	M. Zdunska Wola	44,495	14
U	Gm. M. Ryglice	2,790	15
U	M. Otwock	42,976	16
U	M. Sochaczew	38,066	17
U	Gmina Opole	128,268	18
U	Gmina Rzeszów	158,539	19
U	Gm. M. Monki	10,461	20
U	M. Tczew	60,244	21
U	Gm. M Chorzów	114,686	22
U	M. Knurów	39,844	23
U	Gm. M. Czerwionka-Leszczyny	28,513	24
U	M. Radlin	17,657	25
U	M. Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski	74,211	26
U	M. Nowe Miasto Lubawskie	11,049	27
U	Gm. M Konin	80,838	28
U	Gm. M. Sroda Wielkopolska	21,640	29
U	M. Stargard Szczecinski	70,639	30
R	Gm.W. Kamienna Góra	8,712	31
R	Gm.W. Dabrowa Chelminska	7,119	32
R	Gm.W. Piszczac	7,553	33
R	Gm.W. Konskowola	9,016	34
R	Gm.W. Jezów	3,648	35
R	Gm.W. Boleslawiec	4,125	36
R	Gm. W. Myslenice	22,587	37
R	Gm.W. Bukowina Tatrzanska	12,361	38
R	Gm.W. Szrensk	4,568	39
R	Gm.W. Przesmyki	3,711	40
R	Gm.W. Pakoslawice	3,903	41
R	Gm. W. Nowa Sarzyna	14,956	42
R	Gm. W. Choroszcz	7,456	43
R	Gm.W. Stara Kiszewa	6,236	44
R	Gm.W. Redziny	9,699	45
R	Gm.W. Wodzislaw	7,629	46
R	Gm.W. Wydminy	6,662	47
R	Gm. W. Dabie	4,573	48
R	Gm.W. Slupca	8,943	49
R	Gm. W. Suchan	2,887	50

[1] M = Metropolitan, U = Urban, R = Rural

[2] Population = 18+

Plot of PSU's


Kaliningrad
RUSSIA
Kaunas
Alytus
Hrodna
POLAND
Gdańsk
Elbląg
Słupsk
Koszalin
Olsztyn
Szczecin
Bydgoszcz
Toruń
Grudziadz
Białystok
PODLASKIE
MAZOWIECKIE
WIELKOPOLSKIE
Płock
Warsaw
Siedlce
Brest
Łódź
Kalisz
Cottbus
Radom
Lublin
Legnica
Wrocław
Częstochowa
Kielce
Opole
Gliwice
Katowice
Kraków
Rzeszów
Rybnik
Prague
Ostrava
Olomouc
Brno
Poprad
Ivano-Frankivs

21. Romania

Selected PSU's

M/U/R [1]	PSU Name	Population [2]	PSU code
M	Municipiul Bucuresti-146	1,591	28
M	Municipiul Bucuresti-357	1,480	29
M	Municipiul Bucuresti-600	1,281	30
M	Municipiul Bucuresti-857	1,284	31
M	Municipiul Bucuresti-1117	621	32
M	Brasov-124	1,787	3
M	Mures-52	2,005	5
M	Bacau-17	2,545	14
M	Iasi-52	1,765	18
M	Neamt-80	1,671	19
M	Bihor-13	920	9
M	Cluj-57	2,081	7
M	Maramures-49	2,975	6
M	Braila-62	1,866	21
M	Constanta-82	1,559	23
M	Galati-73	2,432	25
M	Arges-24	2,300	37
M	Giurgiu-15	1,511	35
M	Prahova-158	1,452	33
M	Dolj-124	1,793	41
M	Valcea-22	1,301	42
M	Hunedoara-9	1,501	46
M	Timis-131	800	50
U	Harghita-56	2,582	4
U	Bihor-168	2,787	12
U	Vrancea-79	2,152	27
U	Gorj-88	596	43
U	Timis-270	441	47
R	Brasov-275	546	2
R	Mures-199	549	1
R	Bacau-181*	1,029	16
R	Botosani-181	1,308	17
R	Iasi-475	1,553	20
R	Suceava-130	2,336	13
R	Vaslui-111	620	15
R	Bihor-395	973	10
R	Cluj-390	1,933	8
R	Salaj-209	880	11
R	Buzau-185	622	24
R	Galati-199	758	22
R	Vrancea-154	574	26
R	Arges-361	1,598	38
R	Dambovita-214	753	36
R	Ialomita-127	1,026	34
R	Prahova-523	606	39
R	Dolj-249	1,903	40
R	Gorj-242	1,265	44
R	Olt-269	1,422	45
R	Arad-267	1,605	49
R	Timis-398	1,386	48

[1] M = Metropolitan, U = Urban, R = Rural

[2] Population = 18+

* PSU 16 substituted by "Bacau 182" with population 1,671

Plot of PSU's


HUNGARY
ROMANIA
MOLDOVA
BULGARIA
Black Sea
Miskolc
Nyíregyháza
Debrecen
Satu Mare
Baia Mare
Suceava
Chernivtsi
Botoşani
Bălţi
Iaşi
Chişinău
Tiraspol
Oradea
Cluj-Napoca
Bistrita
Piatra Neamt
Târgu Mures
Turda
Arad
Szeged
Timişoara
Deva
Hunedoara
Sibiu
Braşov
Bacău
Focşani
Galati
Brăila
Tulcea
Buzău
Ploieşti
Piteşti
Bucharest
Râmnicu Vâlcea
Petroşani
Craiova
Slatina
Caracal
Alexandria
Ruse
Slobozia
Constanta
Belgrade
Zrenjanin
Drobeta-Turnu Severin
Kragujevac
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22. Russia

Selected PSU's

M/U/R [1]	PSU Name	Population [2]	PSU code
M	Moscow Golyanovo	159,147	1
M	Moscow Mozhauskiy	109,248	2
M	Moscow Sokolniki	54,975	3
M	St. Petesrburg Kaninskiy	74,009	4
M	St. Petersburg Okkervill	55,078	5
U	Bryansk	160,036	6
U	Lipetsk	80,219	7
U	Vidnoe	52,198	8
U	Sergiev Posad	113,581	9
U	Kamenka	9,583	10
U	Kostroma	278,750	11
U	Schebekino	45,119	12
U	Khabarovsk*	219,221	13
U	Vologda	293,046	14
U	Chernyakhovsk	44,323	15
U	Barnaul	137,127	16
U	Omsk	164,671	17
U	Ghita*	83,777	18
U	Krasnoyarsk*	58,654	19
U	Rubtsovsk	163,063	20
U	Rostov-na-Donu	166,639	21
U	Donetsk	48,040	22
U	Eysk	86,349	23
U	Svalvyansk na Kybani	64,136	24
U	Ekaterinburg	261,985	25
U	Nyagan	52,610	26
U	Nizhnvartovsk	239,044	27
U	Kazan	110,465	28
U	Kazan	196,783	29
U	Perm	215,487	30
U	Saratov	82,913	31
U	Engels*	193,984	32
U	Voskresenskoe	6,362	33
U	Kungur	68,943	34
R	Bykovo	9,235	35
R	Kazaki	26,371	36
R	Melenki	24,781	37
R	Muromskiy	26,382	38
R	Vorgashor	19,100	39
R	Pustoshka	6,562	40
R	Krasnoyarsk*	14,354	41
R	Kuytun	27,464	42
R	Kalmykia*	6,219	43
R	Aleksandrovskoe	27,512	44
R	Tatsinskaya	11,275	45
R	Roschino	39,694	46
R	Kirov*	843	47
R	Saraktash	24,797	48
R	Morki	25,757	49
R	Buinskiy	27,800	50

[1] M = Metropolitan, U = Urban, R = Rural

[2] Population = Total

* PSU 13 substituted by "Vladivostok" with population 151,532

* PSU 18 substituted by "Novosibirsk 2" with population 156,362

* PSU 19 substituted by "Novosibirsk 1" with population 38,694

* PSU 32 substituted by "Saratov" with population 107,188

* PSU 41 substituted by "Novolugovoe" with population 3,351

* PSU 43 substituted by "Znemenskiy" with population 5,457

* PSU 47 substituted by "Novolikeevo" with population 3,321

Plot of PSU's


ARCTIC OCEAN
SVALBARD (NOR)
NORWAY
SWEDEN
FINLAND
St Petersburg
Minsk
Barents Sea
Laptev Sea
Sea of Okhotsk
RUSSIA
Yekaterinburg
Chelyabinsk
Omsk
Novosibirsk
Krasnoyarsk
Yakutsk
Magadan
Khabarovsk
JAPAN
KAZAKHSTAN
Astana
Baku
Tehran
Ashgabat
Chita
Harbin
Changchun

Excluded areas

Excluded areas	Population	Why
Dagestan	2,576,531	Political instability
Severnaya Osetiya	710,275	Political instability
Yamalo-Nenets	507,006	Remote
Ingushetiya	467,294	Political instability
Kamchatka	358,801	Remote
Nahodka	178,813	Remote
Komi	136,076	Remote
Ust-Ordyn	135,327	Remote
Magadan	99,399	Remote
Aginsky-Buryatsky	72,213	Remote
Chukotka	53,824	Remote
Partizansk	53,061	Remote
Taimyr	39,786	Remote
Koryak oblast	25,157	Remote
Evenkiysky	17,697	Remote
Total	***5,431,260***	

23. Serbia

Selected PSU's

M/U/R [1]	PSU Name	Population [2]	PSU code
M	Železnik	9,026	1
M	Ledine	13,218	2
M	Višnjica	1,276	3
M	Moša Pijade	1,248	4
M	Cvetni Trg	1,960	5
M	Nova Galenika	12,064	6
M	Vojvoda Putnik	12,792	7
U	Bratstvo	3,745	8
U	Rudar	1,490	9
U	Centar	1,390	10
U	Braca Lakovic	530	11
U	Ilicevo	2,431	12
U	Stara Caršija	1,404	13
U	Rudovci	1,328	14
U	Bataševo	1,305	15
U	Niš	3,968	16
U	Musala	8,333	17
U	Klisa	1,176	18
U	Borca 1	1,031	19
U	Vrapcane	1,547	20
U	D.Radosavljevic-Toplica	1,002	21
U	Preki Šor	1,303	22
U	Stara Caršija	1,330	23
U	Aleksandrovo	1,422	24
U	Temerin	2,201	25
U	Novo Naselje	5,976	26
U	Druga MZ	2,118	27
U	"Centar"	779	28
R	Vladimirovac	930	29
R	Solotuša	505	30
R	Krivelj	587	31
R	Sremcica	3,462	32
R	Leštane	5,661	33
R	Mokrin	811	34
R	Poskurice	573	35
R	Veliki Šiljegovac	658	36
R	Lipovica	741	37
R	Golubinje	1,079	38
R	Niš	415	39
R	Kac	5,150	40
R	Padinska Skela	1,769	41
R	Plandište	1,550	42
R	Veliko Krcmare	355	43
R	Secanj	464	44
R	Conoplja	1,311	45
R	Bajmok	801	46
R	Dolovo	465	47
R	Kisiljevo	810	48
R	Uljma	1,369	49
R	Ecka	327	50

[1] M = Metropolitan, U = Urban, R = Rural

[2] Population = Total

Plot of PSU's


Subotica
Timisoara
Zrenjanin
Novi Sad
Belgrade
Sabac
Valjevo
Kragujevac
Cacak
Kraljevo
Krusevac
Novi Pazar
Nis
Pirot
Bor
Negotin
Pristina
Podgorica
Skopje
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO
ALBANIA
FYRO MACEDONIA

24. Slovak Republic

Selected PSU's

M/U/R (1)	PSU Name	Population (2)	PSU code
M	Bratislava - Ružinov	69,674	1
M	Bratislava - Nové Mesto	37,040	2
M	Bratislava - Karlova Ves	33,559	3
M	Bratislava - Petržalka	114,862	4
U	Dunajská Streda	23,490	5
U	Piešťany	29,855	6
U	Trnava	68,828	7
U	Nová Dubnica	11,997	8
U	Považská Bystrica	42,208	9
U	Púchov	18,658	10
U	Komárno	36,596	11
U	Nitra	85,172	12
U	Štúrovo	11,122	13
U	Cadca	26,004	14
U	Martin	59,257	15
U	Tvrdošín	9,429	16
U	Banská Bystrica	81,281	17
U	Brezno	22,297	18
U	Hnúšťa	7,513	19
U	Žarnovica	6,501	20
U	Spišská Belá	6,189	21
U	Prešov	91,621	22
U	Sabinov	12,378	23
U	Košice - Sever	19,885	24
U	Košice - Západ	39,869	25
U	Košice - Nad jazerom	24,676	26
U	Sobrance	6,264	27
R	Láb	1,390	28
R	Holice	1,832	29
R	Vinohrady nad Váhom	1,524	30
R	Boleráz	2,076	31
R	Cachtice	3,640	32
R	Nitrianske Pravno	3,146	33
R	Chotín	1,415	34
R	Branc	2,093	35
R	Mana	2,073	36
R	Tesáre	720	37
R	Svrcinovec	3,490	38
R	Žabokreky	1,113	39
R	Zuberec	1,845	40
R	Cierny Balog	5,198	41
R	Utekác	1,131	42
R	Pliešovce	2,220	43
R	Pticie	636	44
R	Ždiar	1,338	45
R	Belá nad Cirochou	3,311	46
R	Sacurov	2,043	47
R	Rozhanovce	2,141	48
R	Krásnohorské Podhradie	2,525	49
R	Michalany	1,758	50

(1) M = Metropolitan, U = Urban, R = Rural

(2) Population = Total

Plot of PSU's


CZECH REPUBLIC
SLOVAKIA
Bratislava
Trnava
Nitra
Trenčín
Žilina
Martin
Ružomberok
Poprad
Zvolen
Lučenec
Levice
Topoľčany
Prešov
Bardejov
Humenné
Michalovce
Uzhhorod
Mukachevo
Miskolc
Nyíregyháza
Győr
Hatvan

25. Slovenia

Selected PSU's

M/U/R [1]	PSU Name	Households	PSU code
M	Bled1	1,991	27
M	Radovljica1	3,199	28
M	Ajdovščina1	2,860	29
M	Kobarid	1,652	30
M	Crnomelj2	2,379	31
M	Trebnje2	2,961	32
M	Radlje ob Dravi	2,059	33
M	Ilirska Bistrica1	2,523	34
M	Sežana2	2,132	35
M	Grosuplje2	2,485	36
M	Lukovica	1,443	37
M	Komenda	1,384	38
M	Majšperk &...	1,744	39
M	Slovenska Bistrica1	3,251	40
M	Benedikt	580	41
M	Beltinci	2,510	42
M	Lendava2	2,040	43
M	Cankova	598	44
M	Mozirje	2,021	45
M	Šentjur pri Celju &...1	3,181	46
M	Vojnik	2,585	47
M	Žalec1	3,567	48
M	Krško1	3,055	49
M	Sevnica2	2,860	50
U	Ljubljana3	3,802	1
U	Ljubljana6	3,802	2
U	Ljubljana10	3,802	3
U	Ljubljana13	3,802	4
U	Ljubljana17	3,802	5
U	Ljubljana21	3,802	6
U	Ljubljana24	3,802	7
R	Jesenice1	2,656	8
R	Kranj2	3,638	9
R	Škofja Loka1	2,422	10
R	Nova gorica1	3,176	11
R	Šempeter - Vrtojba	2,231	12
R	Novo Mesto3	3,449	13
R	Ravne na Koroškem2	2,132	14
R	Koper1	3,478	15
R	Koper4	3,478	16
R	Domžale1	3,294	17
R	Kamnik3	2,975	18
R	Vrhnika2	2,906	19
R	Maribor4	3,991	20
R	Maribor7	3,991	21
R	Maribor10	3,991	22
R	Ruše	2,689	23
R	Celje1	3,651	24
R	Celje5	3,651	25
R	Velenje4	2,861	26

[1] M = Metropolitan, U = Urban, R = Rural

Plot of PSU's


AUSTRIA
SLOVENIA
HUNGA
ITALY
Ljubljana
Zagreb
Trieste
Villach
Klagenfurt
Maribor
Celje
Koper
Postojna
Jesenice
Kranj
Novo Mesto
Murska Sobota
Varaždin
Karlovac
Sisak
Rijeka
Pula
Udine
Gorizia
Monfalcone
Grado
Portorož
Izola
Piran
Nova Gorica
Idrija
Cerkno
Škofja Loka
Kamnik
Velenje
Slovenj Gradec
Ravne na Koroškem
Dravograd
Ptuj
Ormož
Čakovec
Ivanec
Križevci
Koprivnica
Bjelovar
Virovitica
Slavonski Brod
Požega
Vinkovci
Osijek
Đakovo
Vukovar
Sisak
Petrinja
Dugo Selo
Lasinjsko
Ogulin
Delnice
Crikvenica
Opatija
Rovinj
Pazin
Buzet
Poreč
Umag
Novigrad
Labin
Pula
Rovinj
Pazin
Buzet
Poreč
Umag
Novigrad
Labin
Opatija
Crikvenica
Delnice
Ogulin
Lasinjsko
Dugo Selo
Petrinja
Sisak
Rijeka
Pula
Udine
Gorizia
Monfalcone
Grado
Portorož
Izola
Piran
Nova Gorica
Idrija
Cerkno
Škofja Loka
Kamnik
Velenje
Slovenj Gradec
Ravne na Koroškem
Dravograd
Ptuj
Ormož
Čakovec
Ivanec
Križevci
Koprivnica
Bjelovar
Virovitica
Slavonski Brod
Požega
Vinkovci
Osijek
Đakovo
Vukovar
Sisak
Petrinja
Dugo Selo
Lasinjsko
Ogulin
Delnice
Crikvenica
Opatija
Rovinj
Pazin
Buzet
Poreč
Umag
Novigrad
Labin

26. Tajikistan

Selected PSU's

M/U/R [1]	PSU Name	Population [2]	PSU code
M	Dushanbe3	224,343	1,2
M	Dushanbe1	106,072	3
M	Dushanbe4	130,876	4
M	Dushanbe2	100,604	5
U	Kulyab	77,692	6
U	Kurgan-Tyube	60,508	12
U	Sovetskii	7,834	9
U	Rogun*	7,934	44
U	Buston	10,195	25
U	Hudzhand	147,061	23
U	Isfara	36,850	33
U	Mehnatabod	7,652	26
R	Barchid	800	38
R	Tavdem	820	39
R	Arpatutuldy	2,280	7
R	Chapaev	2,771	13
R	Dehkonabad	10,858	10
R	Firuz	1,016	11
R	Havaskor	1,607	14
R	Kalinin	2,473	16
R	Kuibishev *	2,289	17
R	Leninabad	1,341	20
R	Navabad	2,095	21
R	Ordzhenikidze	1,599	19
R	Rudaki	2,553	22
R	Sarsibulok	1,095	8
R	Sumtula	244	15
R	Uzbekabad	2,681	18
R	Abdurasuli	1,125	46
R	Chimteppa	3,612	43
R	Dzhavrat	1,405	48
R	Harrangoni -Bolo	970	49
R	Karapichok	975	50
R	Kushbulok*	1,725	47
R	Navdonak	2,036	45
R	Rohati	6,246	40
R	Shur'enbosh *	1,598	41
R	Urtakengash	1,052	42
R	Basmanda	7,006	29
R	Dolona	1,822	32
R	Gusar	6,773	36
R	Kamar	1,349	37
R	Kuchkina	2,089	27
R	Kyzyli	3,704	28
R	Navgilem	18,685	34
R	Oshoba	4,371	31
R	Saidkurgon	6,734	24
R	Surkat	2,455	30
R	Yangiabad	1,630	35

[1] M = Metropolitan, U = Urban, R = Rural

[2] Population = Total

* PSU 44 substituted by "Nurek" with population 19,256

* PSU 17 substituted by"Budenyj" with population 1,728

* PSU 47 substituted by "Karatag" with population 1,013

* PSU 41 substituted by "Dayrobod" with population 1,406

Plot of PSU's


KYRGYZSTAN
ZBEKISTAN
TAJIKISTAN
CHINA
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
Dushanbe
Khujand
Namangan
Andijon
Qŭqon
Fergana
Osh
Angren
Olmaliq
Jizzakh
Uroteppa
Zarafobod
Navabad
Garm
Komsomolabad
Tavildara
Vanch
Tsunin
Ismail Samani Peak
Communism Peak
Revolution Peak
Murghob
PAMIRS
Khorugh
Termiz
Shaartuz
Kunduz
Feyzabad
Qurghonteppa
Denau
Shurchi

Excluded areas

Excluded areas	*Population*	*Why*
Isfarinskiy-Chorku	26,235	Remote
Baljuvanskiy	20,584	Remote
Kuhistoni Mastchohskiy	16,490	Remote
Murgabskiy	15,559	Remote
Isfarinskiy-Voruh	9,486	Remote
Isfarinskiy-Maidon	8,407	Remote
Isfarinskiy-Tidon	5,332	Remote
Isfarinskiy-Oktyabr'	2,747	Remote
Muminobodskiy-Chil'duhtaron	533	Remote
Kofarnihonskiy-Es	107	Remote
Total	***105,480***	

27. Turkey

Selected PSU's

M/U/R [1]	PSU Name	Population [2]	PSU code
M	Sinanpasa	8,236	1
M	Topcu	25,486	2
M	Tandogan	12,753	3
M	Altiparmak	4,478	4
M	Iskenderpasa	8,726	5
M	Nuripazarbasi	7,561	6
M	Cinar	29,098	7
M	Muratpasa	32,877	8
M	Yesilpinar	15,634	9
M	Acibadem	33,006	10
M	Ataturk	30,915	11
M	Camlitepe	12,791	12
M	Ornek	18,858	13
M	Adalet	13,198	14
M	Hilal	2,768	15
M	Seyhsamil	13,454	16
U	Yakup Sevki Pasa	2,129	17
U	Saray	23,564	18
U	Maltepe	7,392	19
U	Cuma	3,800	20
U	Yeni	11,095	21
U	Tuzla	2,708	22
U	Cemal Gursel	3,221	23
U	Fatih	4,415	24
U	Candarogullari	4,454	25
U	Merkez	11,682	26
U	Koyunoglu	8,335	27
U	Foca	3,827	28
U	Deniz	9,976	29
U	Meydan	15,490	30
U	Muradiye	4,945	31
U	Cumhuriyet	5,072	32
R	Yahsiler Koyu	238	33
R	Cakirsu Koyu	709	34
R	Balgoze Koyu	308	35
R	Heybeli Koyu	102	36
R	Korukoy Koyu	954	37
R	Varinca Koyu	410	38
R	Beskuyu Koyu	371	39
R	Kislak Koyu	1,910	40
R	Sultanciftligi Koyu	28,216	41
R	Yazikoy Koyu	120	42
R	Yenitasli Koyu	165	43
R	Yukaricigil Koyu	5,741	44
R	Koldere Koyu	6,090	45
R	Edikli Koyu	6,258	46
R	Gokcebogaz Koyu	1,477	47
R	Yukarikaratas Koyu	904	48
R	Sahinkaya Koyu	1,787	49
R	Turkali Koyu	1,623	50

[1] M = Metropolitan, U = Urban, R = Rural

[2] Population = Total

Plot of PSU's


GEORGIA
Tbilisi
Batumi
ARMENIA
Istanbul
Zonguldak
Karabuk
Samsun
Ordu
Trabzon
Gyumri
Corum
Bursa
Balikesir
Eskisehir
Ankara
Kirikkale
Sivas
Erzurum
Kutahya
Usak
Kayseri
Elazig
Van
Izmir
Smyrna
TURKEY
Malatya
Diyarbakir
Denizli
Isparta
Konya
Adiyaman
Antalya
Adana
Gaziantep
Alanya
Mersin
Aleppo
Mosul
Irbil
Ar Raqqah
As Sulaymaniyah
Antakya
Edirne
Sinop
Tokat
Bayburt
Aksaray
Nigde
Karaman
43
31
7,13,41
37
19
4,20
26
25
50
47
49
34
29
35
22
2,3
45
14,24
17
46
15
27
5,38
32
21
42
8,39
28
16,44
36
18
1,33
23,40
30,48

28. Ukraine

Selected PSU's

MUR [1]	PSU Name	Population [2]	PSU code
M	Индустриальный (Індустріальний)	131,300	1
M	Киевский	143,700	2
M	Дарницький район	282,400	3
M	Оболонський район	306,200	4
M	Солом'янський район	287,800	5
M	Київський район	256,576	6
M	Московський раойн	306,612	7
M	Центральний район*	78,569	8
U	м. Сімферополь	340,644	9
U	м. Козятин	25,346	10
U	м. Ковель	66,698	11
U	Жовтневий район	143,091	12
U	м. Новомосковськ	70,196	13
U	м. Димитров	52,241	14
U	Центрально-міський район	94,417	15
U	м. Слов'янськ	121,394	16
U	смт Великі Коровинці	2,534	17
U	м. Івано-Франківськ	220,721	18
U	м. Тетіїв	13,863	19
U	м. Кіровоград	245,869	20
U	Залізничий район	132,824	21
U	м. Стебник	21,056	22
U	Центральний район	153,108	23
U	м. Карлівка	17,063	24
U	м. Костополь	30,214	25
U	Зарічний район	151,221	26
U	м. Валки	9,763	27
U	м. Скадовськ	19,185	28
U	м. Хмельницький	257,319	29
U	м. Умань	87,924	30
U	Деснянський район	180,575	31
U	смт Новопсков	9,905	32
U	Жовтневий район	75,852	33
U	м. Мелітополь	158,883	34
R	Сільське населення	24,611	35
R	Сільське населення	22,180	36
R	Сільське населення	38,410	37
R	Сільське населення	27,648	38
R	Сільське населення	52,961	39
R	Сільське населення	53,151	40
R	Сільське населення	11,580	41
R	Сільське населення	47,151	42
R	Сільське населення	48,289	43
R	Сільське населення	66,053	44
R	Сільське населення	19,194	45
R	Сільське населення	33,214	46
R	Сільське населення	26,565	47
R	Сільське населення	22,237	48
R	Сільське населення	58,200	49
R	Сільське населення	14,591	50

[1] M = Metropolitan, U = Urban, R = Rural

[2] Population = 18+

* PSU 8 substituted by "Malinovskey region" with population 149,401

Plot of PSU's


BELARUS
POLAND
RUSSIA
UKRAINE
MOLDOVA
ROMANIA
Brest
Homel
Pinsk
Lublin
Kielce
Lutsk
Rivne
Zhytomyr
Kiev
Nizhyn
Konotop
Sumy
Shostka
Kursk
Staryy Oskol
Belgorod
Kharkiv
Poltava
Kremenchuk
Lviv
Khmelnytskyy
Vinnytsya
Uman
Uzhhorod
Chernivtsi
Dniprodzerzhynsk
Dnipropetrovsk
Gorlovka
Donetsk
Alchevs
Zaporizhzhya
Krivoy Rog
Nikopol
Mykolayiv
Kherson
Melitopol
Mariupol
Tiraspol
Chisinau
Odessa
Debrecen
Oradea
Arad
Botoşani
Bacău
Bârlad
Focşani
Galaţi
Braşov
Piteşti
Ploieşti
Bucharest
Constanţa
Eupatoria
Sevastopol
Simferopol
Yalta
Kerch
Sea of Azov
Tokmak
Krymsk
Maykop
Tuapse

29. Uzbekistan

Selected PSU's

M/U/R [1]	PSU Name	Population [2]	PSU code
M	г. Ташкент	2,135,900	1-4
U	г. Андижан	328,900	5
U	г. Бухара	239,600	6
U	г. Джизак	126,700	7
U	г. Нукус	201,800	8
U	г. Карши	198,800	9
U	г. Навои	140,300	10
U	г. Наманган	360,900	11
U	г. Джамбай	13,500	12
U	г. Ургут	40,400	13
U	г. Гулистан	55,100	14
U	г. Бекабад	85,000	15
U	г.п. Искандар	14,100	16
U	г. Маргилан	153,000	17
U	г. Ургенч	139,100	18
R	Дунгкишлок	2,996	20
R	Наврузобод	2,773	19
R	Хирдоша	3,954	21
R	Жуйшура	1,417	23
R	Токидуз	797	22
R	Карантог	9,285	24
R	Ак кора ауыл*	267	25
R	Оспан аул	760	26
R	к\к Бешкент	6,695	28
R	к\к Олакуйлак	4,227	27
R	Кончи к\к	7,023	29
R	Байтай	213	30
R	2-Ирнадон	3,637	33
R	Куйи Равустон	3,483	32
R	Уякуприк	1,749	31
R	Бошкудук	2,279	36
R	Кичик Бугдой	694	35
R	Пайшанбасиёб	2,553	37
R	Хужа	312	34
R	Галлагузар кишлоги (Галлагузар	1,985	40
R	Маданият (Кончекка МФЙ)	1,175	38
R	Хожибобо МФЙ (Хожибобо кишлоги	1,296	39
R	Мехнатобод к.	2,998	41
R	Гулбог	7,841	44
R	Мурат оли 2	979	42
R	Хужаовул	1,051	43
R	Гулистон	620	45
R	Коратепа	9,987	48
R	Сой шилдир	3,076	47
R	Шуртепа	1,074	46
R	Кенагас	1,421	49
R	Усталар	1,570	50

[1] M = Metropolitan, U = Urban, R = Rural

[2] Population = Total

* PSU 25 substituted by "Complex Aul" with population 106

Plot of PSU's


KAZAKHSTAN
Kyzyl-Orda
UZBEKISTAN
KYZYL KUM
TURKMENISTAN
KARA KUM
KYRGYZST
TAJIKIS
Bukhara
Samarqand
Qarshi
Dushanbe
Ashgabat
Mashhad
Shymkent
Taraz
Urgench
Navoiy
Fergana
Khujand
Turkestan
PESKI MOYYNKUM