using data from the questionnaire. After loading data into the Oracle environment and setting the relationship between pages, logical control and adjustment was carried out. The main objective at this stage was to remove logical data errors. Special software was developed on the basis of logical control rules prepared in advance, which helped to detect logical data errors.

Data were coded automatically using prepared coding manuals and dictionaries (including ISCED, NACE and ISCO-88). Automatic procedures coded data that agreed with information available in manuals and dictionaries. If, during this process, information had no equivalent in the dictionary, it was saved into temporary storage where only unique non-coded information was stored. Then this information was coded by the operators.

During the mixed coding stage, i.e. when the operators coded unique non-coded information, coded information was saved in the respective dictionaries, based on which all remaining information was then coded automatically. Coding software was developed for mixed data with a special user-friendly system of supply and search, i.e. the software proposed possible (similar) variants. If the proposal was correct, operators pressed a button to approve the selection. If the program had nothing to propose operators could create their requests and code information based on the results of requests.

Organised, i.e. coded and logically error-free data were transferred into the final database, eventually after comparison of various individual data, such as personal identification number, name, surname, date of birth and address, with data from the Population Register (1% records on persons were added to final census database with the main demographic characteristics on person).

DISSEMINATION OF THE CENSUS RESULTS

The Population Census division has developed the census data tabulation programme (about 90 tables). It was prepared following "The Guidelines and table programme for the Community programme of population and housing censuses in 2001" and national needs. The programme was issued as a separate publication and included the main definitions and notes about the census dissemination plans. The publication was sent to all main users of the census data: the Government, ministries, municipalities, universities, etc. The tabulation programme was available on the website of Statistics Lithuania.

The questionnaire "User views on the 2001 census output strategies" was prepared and with the census tabulation programme distributed in Statistics Lithuania, among representatives of the mass media, and was made available on the website. More than 200 questionnaires were completed. The material (summary) and user comments were very useful for the census specialists. The analysis of the survey results was made.