

Tartu Ülikooli sotsiaalteaduslike rakendusüuringute keskus RAKE



RAKE

Report on Descriptive Analysis of Lithuania
Part of EVAPREM Project
RAKE, University of Tartu



This study is commissioned as part of the EVAPREM project. The main goal of this project is to develop a universal and comprehensive model for evaluating the results of prevention measures implemented by the fire rescue boards of European countries.

This country-specific study of Denmark has been done at Centre for Applied Social Sciences (RAKE) of University of Tartu, Estonia.

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The Centre for Applied Social Sciences (RAKE) was established in the University of Tartu in 2007. The fundamental goal of RAKE is to offer society high-quality applied research and analyses in social sciences.

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INTRODUCTION

This report is a detailed descriptive analysis of Lithuania which is one of the five countries studied under the EVAPREM project.

The aim of the project is to deepen our understanding of the effectiveness and efficiency of the prevention services considering the corresponding socio-economic environment. The project will provide robust evidence and analysis to support policy-makers in understanding the impact of prevention and supports policy-makers at different administrative levels in elaborating and reshaping the selection of prevention services with providing cost-effective evaluation tools.

The main beneficiaries of the project would be the organizations responsible for planning and implementing the prevention measures in their respective countries on the national and local level as well as safety actors in European level. The direct beneficiaries will be populations of the participating countries and indirectly countries who will be adapting and using the evaluation tool afterward.

The survey is conducted in the whole Lithuania, covering 10 counties. **Fire and Rescue Department (FRD) under the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Lithuania** is the Lithuanian partner of the EVAPREM project. Fire and Rescue Department (FRD) employs 230 State fire supervision officers. Apart from its direct responsibilities, the FRD helps municipalities and other institutions improve fire safety in residential building (fire detectors, guidance on the installation of heating and electrical equipment, the spread of preventive information, etc.). It also provides orientation on maintenance of higher risk objects, as well as civil protection and prevention of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

The aim of state fire supervision is to control the conformity in the territory of Lithuania to the requirements of legal acts ensuring fire prevention and to prevent violations of these requirements. The strategic goal of the fire prevention is to decrease the number of human victims and fire fatalities. Fire and Rescue Department implements three types of fire prevention activities: informing, teaching, and counseling.

The sample size of the study is 2015, which is collected from all ten counties to reflect a wholesome characteristic of Lithuania. The survey was conducted between 13th April and 16th May 2018.

The project is financed by the European Union and serves also as a Flagship project of the European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (EUSBSR).

1. TECHNICAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE QUANTITATIVE SURVEY

The respondent size of Lithuanian study is 2015. All 2015 respondents were asked the same set of questions (see Questionnaire attached). The survey was conducted in all ten counties of Lithuania. The counties in the survey are Alytaus, Kauno, Klaipėdos, Marijampolės, Panevėžio, Šiauliai, Tauragės, Telšiu, Utenos, and Vilniaus (see Figure 1).



Figure 1. Ten counties of Lithuania

Figure 2 shows the distribution of 2015 respondents among different **counties** of Lithuania. Vilniaus has the highest number with 574 respondents while Tauragės has the lowest respondent size at 72. The respondent size from ten counties is in exact proportion to the population size of each municipality (see Table 1).

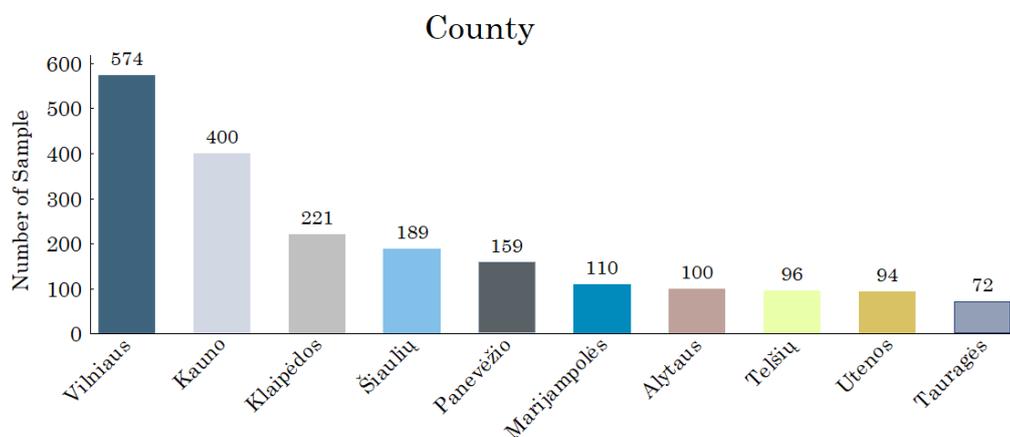


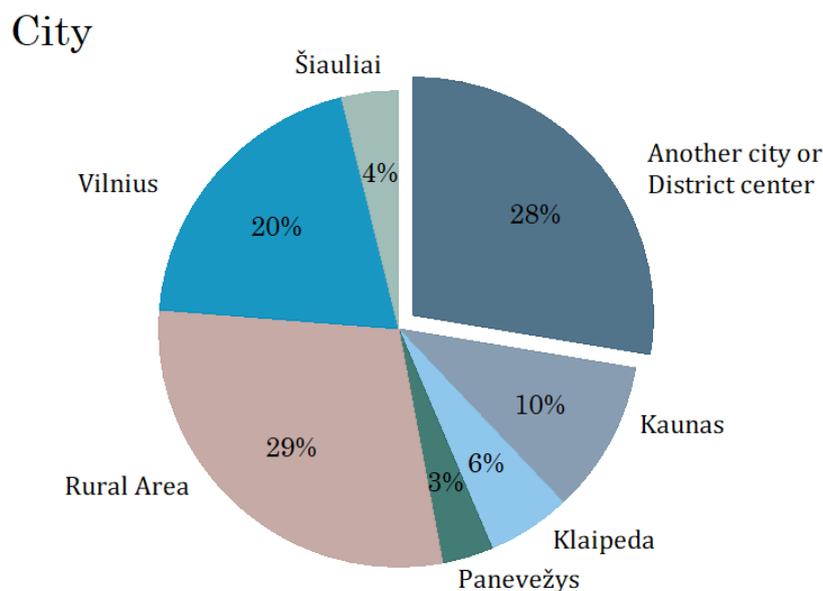
Figure 2. Counties of Lithuania

Table 1. Number of respondents from ten counties (population as of the beginning of 2017).

County	Frequency	Percent(%)	Population	% in Population
Vilniaus	574	28.49	805 173	28.27
Kauno	400	19.85	569 875	20.01
Klaipėdos	221	10.97	320 507	11.25
Šiaulių	189	9.38	270 482	9.5
Panevėžio	159	7.89	225 033	7.9
Marijampolės	110	5.46	145 360	5.1
Alytaus	100	4.96	141 616	4.97
Telšių	96	4.76	137 769	4.84
Utenos	94	4.67	133 481	4.69
Tauragės	72	3.57	98 608	3.46
TOTAL	2015	100	2847904	100

From Table 1, it can be easily observed that the number of respondents from each county is in exact proportion to the population of these counties, this is done to ensure the representativeness from Lithuania.

In addition to the region, the **city was also specified**. The city of Vilnius has the highest number of the respondents which is 400 (approximately 20% of the total sample size), followed by the city of Kaunas with 210 respondents. 6% of the respondents reside in Klaipeda, 4% in Šiauliai and 3% in Panevezys. 29% of the respondent's replied that they live in rural areas while 28% said that they live in another city/district center (see Figure 3).

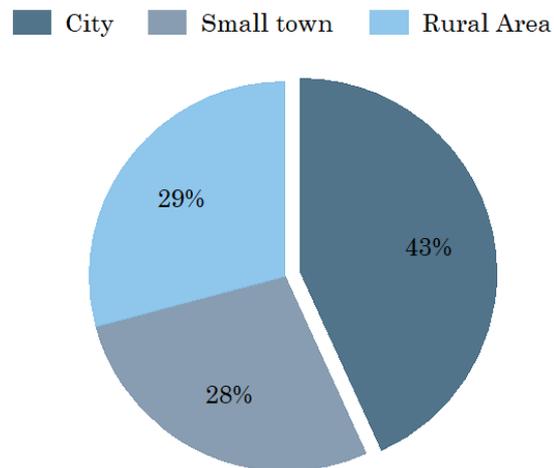


Total Number of Respondents = 2015

Figure 3. City of Lithuania

The survey also focused on the **type of settlement** in which the respondent resides. Type of settlement is divided into three different groups. The groups are city areas, small towns, and rural areas. 43% of the respondents have responded that they live in cities, while 29% lives in rural areas, and 28% in small towns (see Figure 4).

Type of Settlement

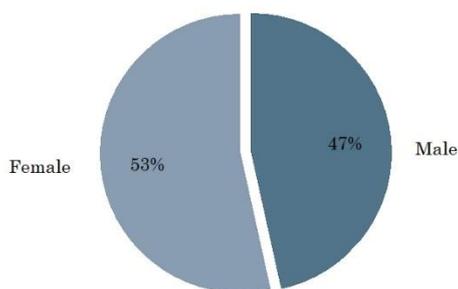


Total Number of Respondents = 2015

Figure 4. Type of Settlement

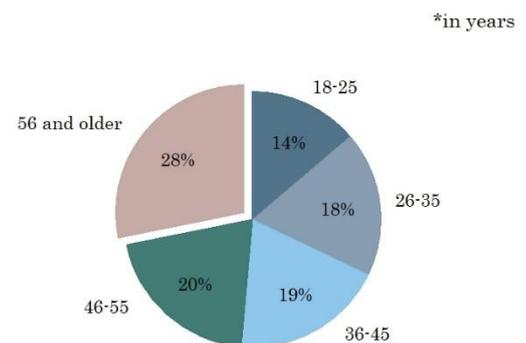
Figure 5 represents the information regarding **gender and age group** of the 2015 respondents.

Gender



Total Number of Respondents = 2015

Age Group



*in years

Figure 5. Gender, Age group, Nationality and main language of communication

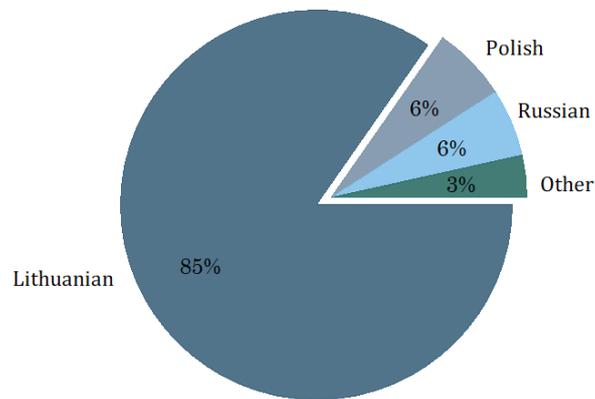
Respondents are divided on the basis of **gender** in the following manner, there are 1077 females (53% of the respondents) and 938 males (47% of the respondents).

The respondents are distributed among different **age groups**. The age groups are 18-25, 26-35, 36-45, 46-55 and 56 and older. By comparing the respondent size with the population pyramid of Lithuania, it can be seen that the youth aged between (18-25) makes up the 13% of study-related population and they are represented by 14% of the respondents in the study, while population aged between 26-35

represent 18% of the respondents while the share of people aged 26-35 is also 18% in Lithuanian population data. People aged 36-45 years old is represented by 18% of the sample while their share in the Lithuanian population is around 20%. People aged 46-55 are also represented proportionally with 20% being both size of the actual population and sample size in the study. Older people (people aged more than 56 and less than 75) makes up 30% of Lithuania population and their share in the sample is 28% (see Appendix for Lithuania Age Pyramid 2017 and Table2).

In terms of the main **language** of communication, 85% of the respondents identified Lithuanian as their main language of communication while 6% each said their main language of communication is Polish and Russian respectively. 3% of the respondent said their main language of communication is other than Lithuanian, Russian and Polish (see Figure 6).

Main Language of Communication



Base : Number of Respondents = 2013

Figure 6. The main language of Communication

2. BACKGROUND OF THE RESPONDENTS

Figure 7 shows the **type of home** in which the respondent resides. There are three categories: the first one is the Single-family house which homes to 38% of the respondents. The proportion of single-family house in Lithuania is exactly 38%¹.

The second type of home is 'Semi-detached house, terraced house, apartment block with less than 8 apartments' which is the residence of 9% of respondents. The last one is an Apartment block with more than 8 apartments, where more than half (53%) of the respondents lives (see Figure 7).

Do you live in a ... ?

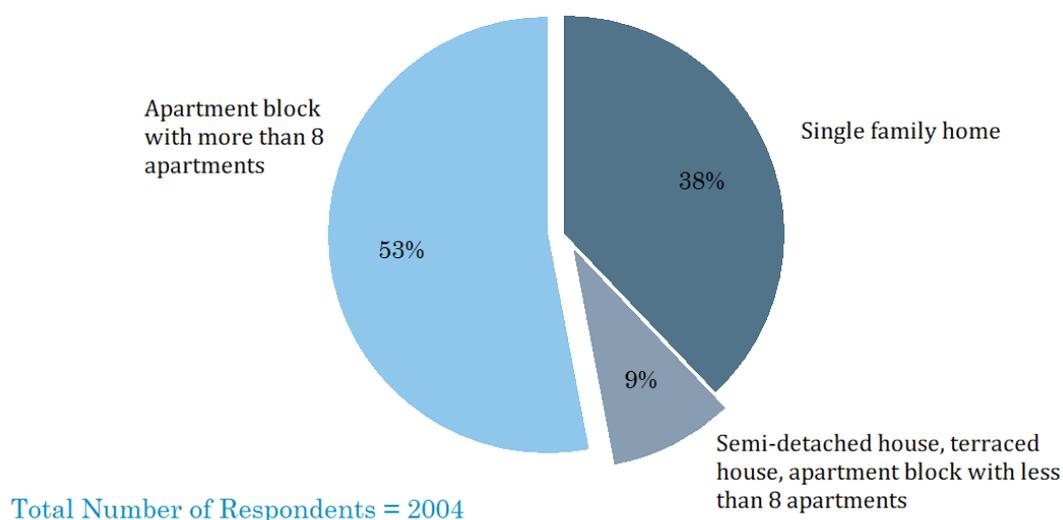
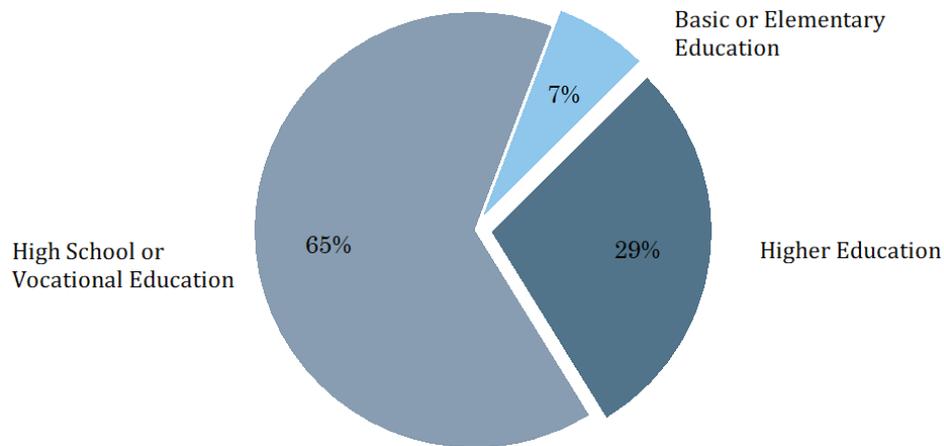


Figure 7. Type of home

Figure 8 shows the **education level** of the respondents. Out of 2007 responses, 7% has Elementary or Basic education, 65% has the High School or Vocational Education while 29% have attained education level of Higher education (see Figure 8).

¹ Vytautas Jonaitis & Jurga Naimavičiene (2004) Social and regional aspects of housing situation in Lithuania, International Journal of Strategic Property Management, 8:4, 231-239 (See Appendix)

Which education-level have you obtained?



Total Number of Respondents = 2007

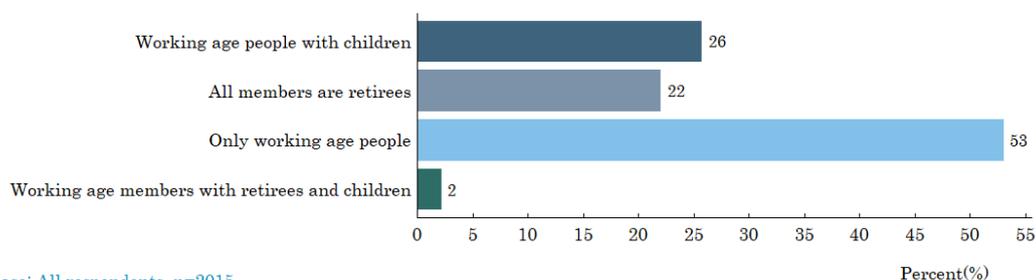
Figure 8. Education level

Figure 9 and 10 give a structural composition of the family of the respondents.

Figure 9 represents the **labor market status of the respondent's family**. In 53% of the respondents, all the family members are of working age. 26% of the respondents have working members with children, 22% of the respondents all members are a retiree. 2% of the respondents have working members and retirees and may also have children.

47% of the respondents said that they have either children or retirees or both in their household. The focus of our study is children and elderly people (retirees) who are the most vulnerable to a fire accident. The policymakers should formulate the policy keeping in mind the relative vulnerabilities of different risk groups, e.g. children and elderly people (see Figure 9).

How would you describe your household ?



Base: All respondents, n=2015.

*Since each respondent could mark more than one answer, the total percentage of the graph exceeds 100%.

Figure 9. Labor market status

Figure 10 shows the **household size of the respondents**. 32% of the respondents just have 2 members in the household, while 21% just had one. The proportion of 3-member household and 4-member household is 28% and 15% respectively. Just 4% of the respondents have a relatively large of 5 or more than 5 family members in the household (see Figure 10).

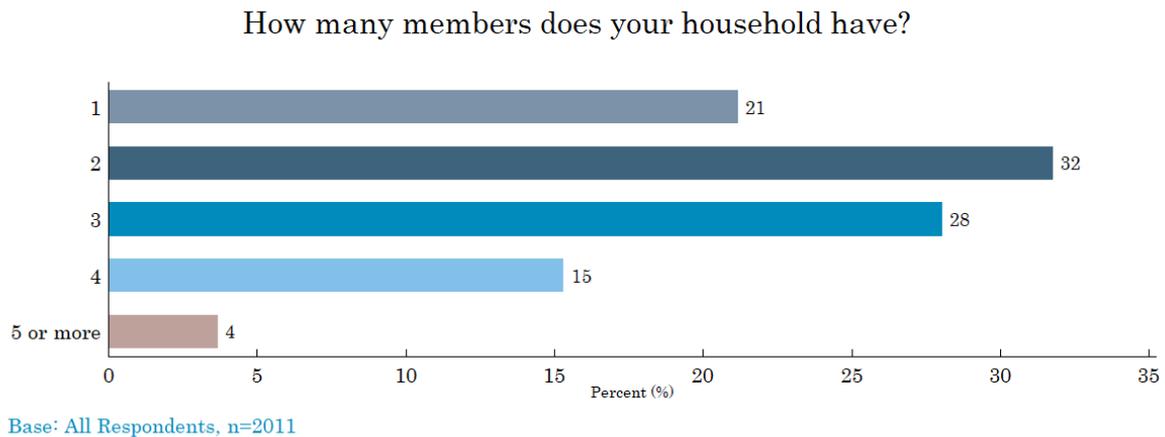


Figure 10. Household size

Figure 11 represents the **current employment status of the respondents**. 64% of the respondents are wage workers, while 16% of the respondents are retired. 7% are students and 5% are unemployed. 4% are self-employed. 3% of the respondents are at home (see Figure 11).

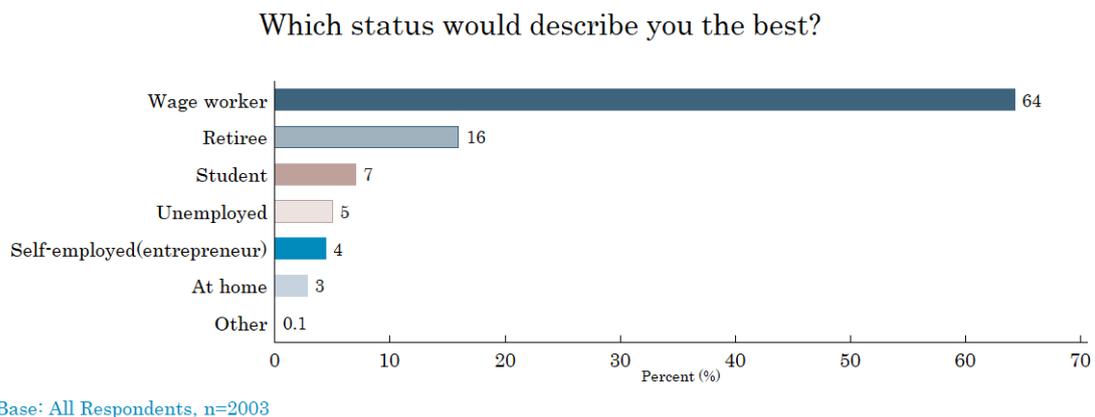
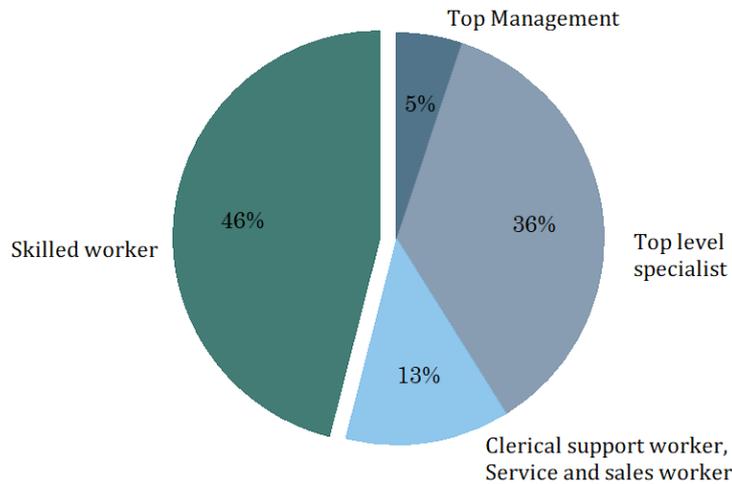


Figure 11. Employment Status

Out of 2015 respondents, 1218 are wage workers. Figure 12 shows the **different position at which 1218 working people are employed**. 46% of the respondents are skilled workers, while 36% is a top-

level specialist. Top-level management position has been taken by 5%. 13% of the respondents work at the clerical level (see Figure 12).

In which position are you working?

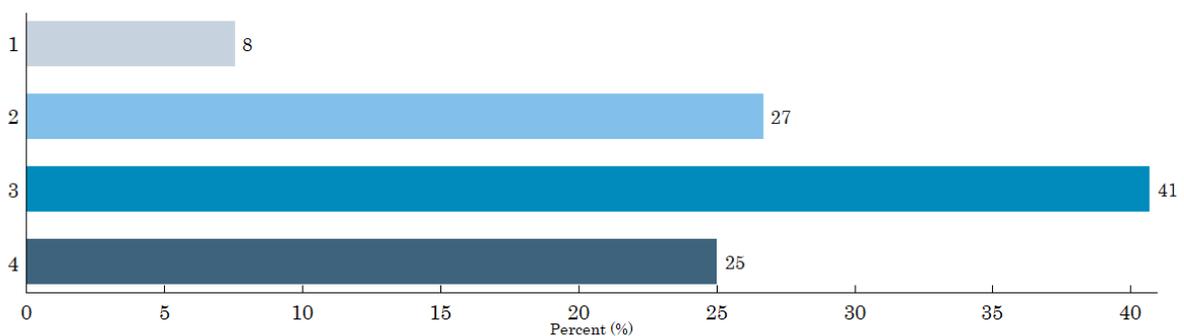


Base: Those who are working, n=1288

Figure 12. The position of the working respondent

Figure 13 shows **the per capita income level of the respondents**. 25% of the respondents have the highest per capita income (4 is the highest level of income), it is also important to note that 229 respondents haven't disclosed their household's income level (see Figure 13).

How high was your households' income per member?



Base: Respondents, n=1786

Figure 13. Income level

Figure 14 displays the **participatory level of the respondents in a different type of activities**.

Regarding **attending cultural events (such as theatres, cinemas, museums, libraries, art exhibitions, concerts) or participating in non-professional cultural activities**, 21% of respondents answered that they are doing it "very often" or "quite often". Most often participation in this kind of activities are less

frequent (answers “sometimes” or “very seldom” were marked by 68%). 11% of the population replied that they never visit such events.

According to the study data carrying out some **household improvement projects (like renovation, decoration, spring cleaning, gardening, repairing)** is relatively unpopular activity from the list: “very often” and “quite often” in such projects are involved just 13% of respondents, 83% answered “sometimes” or “very seldom”, while 5% admitted that they do not perform such kind of projects at all.

29% also answered that when they go **shopping**, they “very often” or “quite often” **choose products based on extra qualities (such as health impact, ecological footprint, your type of brand, local origin, fair trade)**. 60% said that they do it “sometimes” or “very seldom”, while 11% have not done it at all.

When asked how often they **go out with their friends or acquaintances (to the cafe, restaurant, nightclub, pub)**, only 23% thought that it is “very often” or “quite often”. More than half (66%) answered that it happens less frequently (answers “sometimes” or “very seldom”) and 12% answered that they never do it (see Figure 14).

Please describe how often do you perform these activities

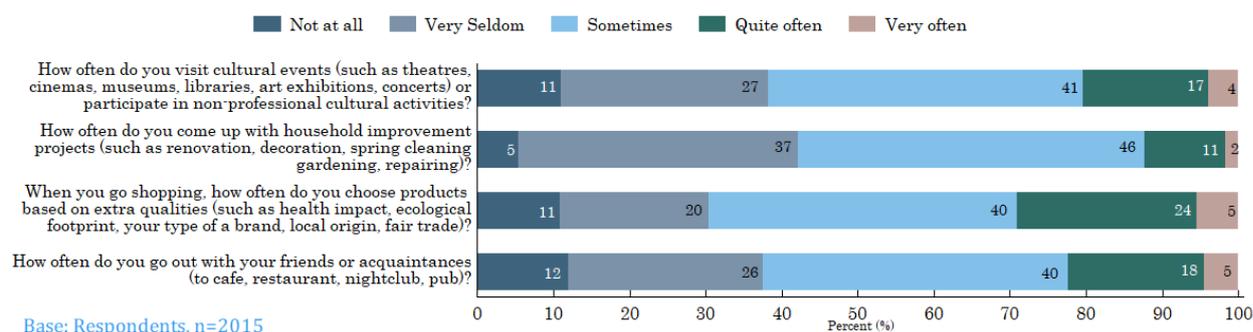
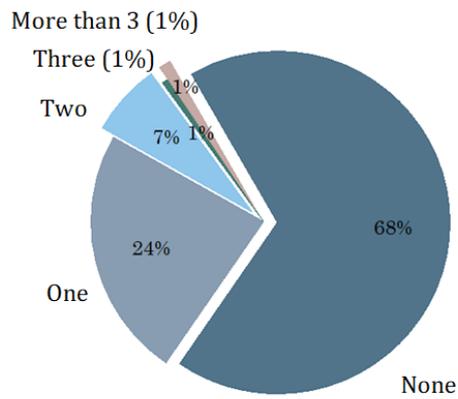


Figure 14. Participation in activities

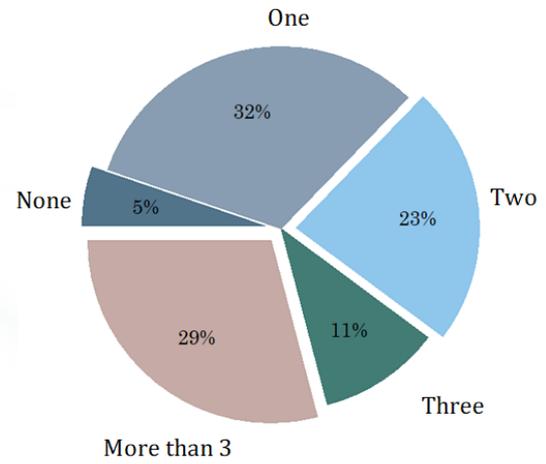
Characterizing their **involvement in different kinds of civic organizations**, 68% answered that they do not take any part in this activity at all. 24% mentioned that they participate in one, 7% - in two, 1% - in three, while 1% answered that they are members of or take part in more than three organizations (see Figure 15, left).

According to survey data, 5% of the population does not follow **the news** at all. At least once a day the actual information is received by 95% of respondents: 32% answered that they read, watch or listen to the news once a day, 23% - that they do it twice a day, 11% - three times per day, while 29% replied that they do it more than 3 times a day (see Figure 15, right).

How many different civic organizations do you take part in or are a member of (such as societies of profession, hobbies, sports clubs, religion, communities, people of special needs, or other NGOs)?



How many times per day do you usually keep up with (read, watch or listen to) the news?



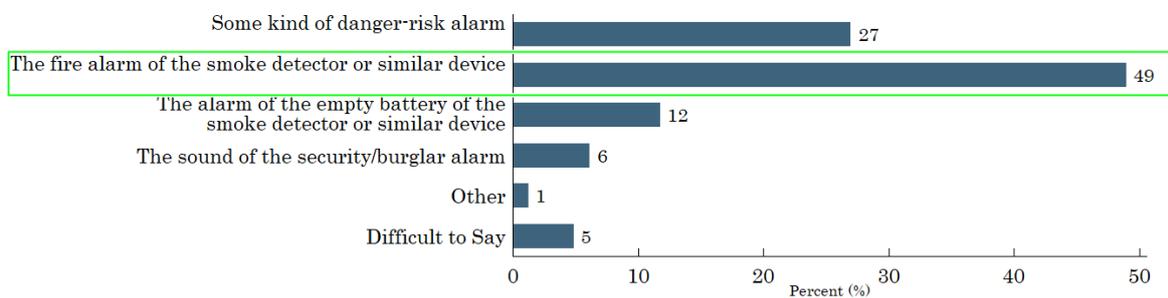
Base: All respondents, n=2015

Figure 15. Membership and News

3. MAIN RESULTS OF THE QUANTITATIVE SURVEY

Almost half of the respondents (49%) recognized the **smoke detector's fire alarm**. 27% of respondents indicated that it is some kind of danger-risk alarm, 12% - that it is the alarm of the empty battery of a smoke detector or a similar device, 6% - that it is a sound of the security/burglar alarm. Just 1% of the respondent said it is some other sound. 5% said they cannot recognize it (see Figure 16).

Assuming you hear this sound [the smoke detector fire alarm will be played], what is the issue?

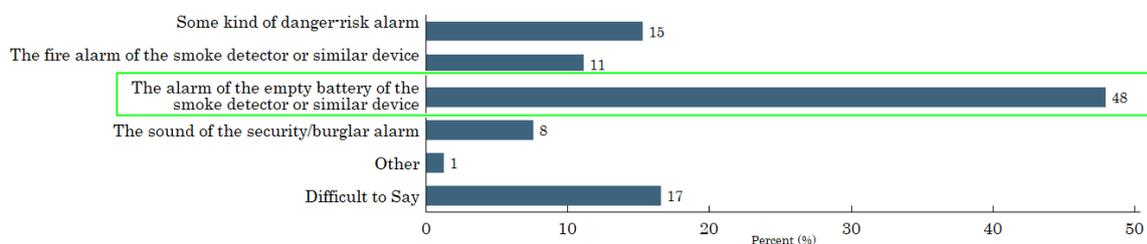


Base: All Respondents, n=2015

Figure 16. The sound of the smoke detector fire alarm

The **smoke detectors sound of an empty battery**, in turn, recognized by 48% of study participants. 15% considered the sound to be an alarm for some kind of danger-risk, 8% - the sound of the security/burglar alarm, but 11% - a fire alarm of a smoke detector or a similar device. Just 1% said it is some other sound while for 17% said it is difficult to say. So, about half of the respondents failed to recognize the sound of an empty battery (see Figure 17).

Assuming you hear this sound [the sound of empty battery of the smoke detector will be played], what is the issue?

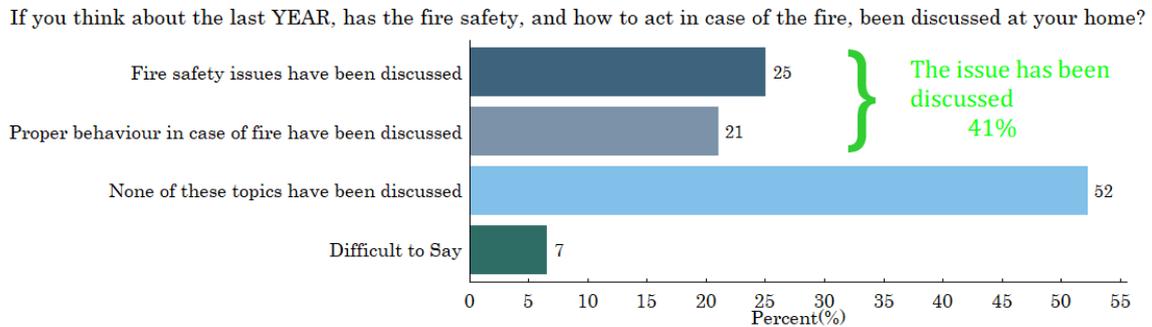


Base: All Respondents, n=2015

Figure 17. Empty battery alarm

Asked **whether during the last year they have discussed the fire safety and how to act in case of the fire**, the majority (52%) of respondents marked that none of these topics have been discussed at their

home. 25% of respondents indicated that the fire safety issues have been discussed and 21% noted that proper behavior in case of the fire has been discussed at home. In total, the fire safety related discussion took place in 41% of the households (see Figure 18).



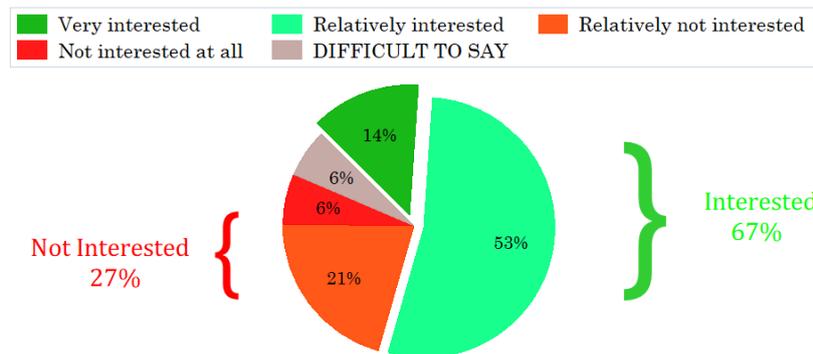
Base: All Respondents, n=2015

Figure 18. Fire safety discussion

*Since each respondent could mark more than one answer, the total percentage of the graph exceeds 100%.

When asked **how interested they are in receiving information on fire safety**, in general majority of the respondents, 67% said that they are interested (“very interested” and “relatively interested”). The lack of interest (“not interested at all” and “relatively not interested”) was admitted by just 27% of the participants of the study (see Figure 19).

How interested are you in receiving information about fire safety, assuming this will be delivered from a preferred medium?

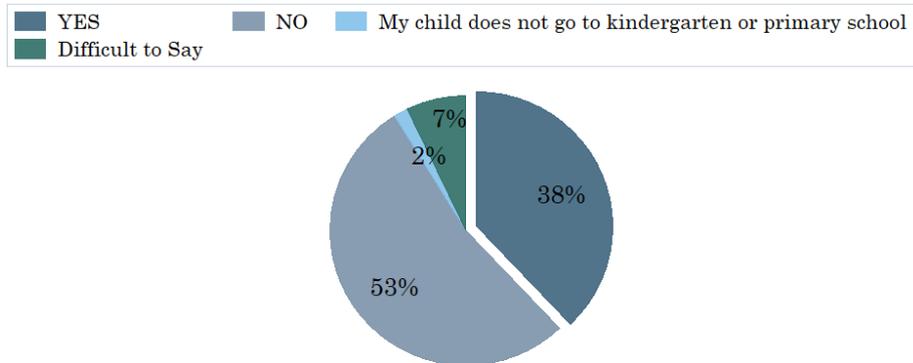


Base: all Respondents, n=2015

Figure 19. Fire safety information

When asked **whether they have children aged 5-15 in their household**. 28% of the respondents answered in affirmative while 72% said that they do not have children aged between 5-15 years. Respondents who replied that there are children aged between 5 and 15 in their household (n=564) were asked to indicate whether they have **received information on fire safety from their children** who attend a kindergarten or a primary school, 38% of respondents replied that they have received it. About 53% of study participants who replied that there are children aged between 5 and 15 in their household answered that the information on fire safety from their children has not been received. 2% of the respondents said that their children do not go to kindergarten or primary school, while for 7% of the respondents it is difficult to answer this question (see Figure 20).

Have you received information regarding fire safety from your children from kindergarten or from primary school.?

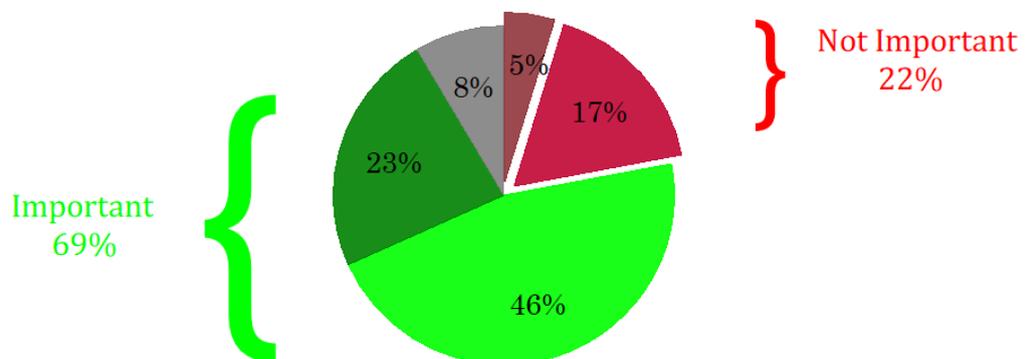
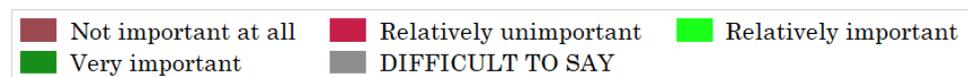


Base: Respondents who has a child at home aged 5-15 years, n=564

Figure 20. Fire safety in school

According to the survey, 69% of respondents replied that it is **important** (answers “very important” and “relatively important”) **to have a fire extinguisher in their home**. The opposite opinion (answers “relatively unimportant” and “not important at all”) have 22% of study participants (see Figure 21).

How do you assess the importance of fire extinguisher at your home?



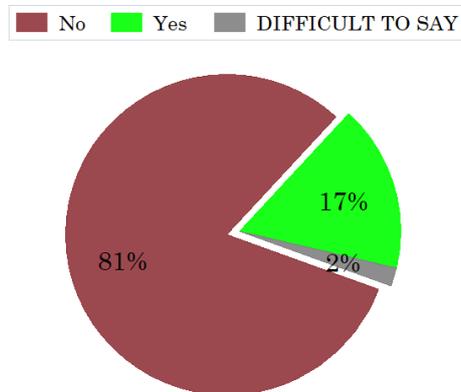
Base: All Respondents, n=2015

Figure 21. Importance of fire extinguisher

Asked whether or not they **have a fire extinguisher in their home**, just 17% of respondents replied that they have one, but 81% - that they do not. While for 2% of the respondents it is difficult to say whether they have a fire extinguisher at home or not (see Figure 22).

There is a statistically significant difference between the groups who think that fire extinguisher is important and actually having one at home in comparison to those who do not think it is important and do not have it at home (χ^2 -test = 65.6 with a probability of 0.000 at $p=0.05$). So, one can conclude that if the respondents say that the fire extinguisher is important then they are more likely to have a fire extinguisher (See Appendix for the statistical test).

Is there a fire extinguisher in your home? (in case of an apartment a fire extinguisher inside the apartment)

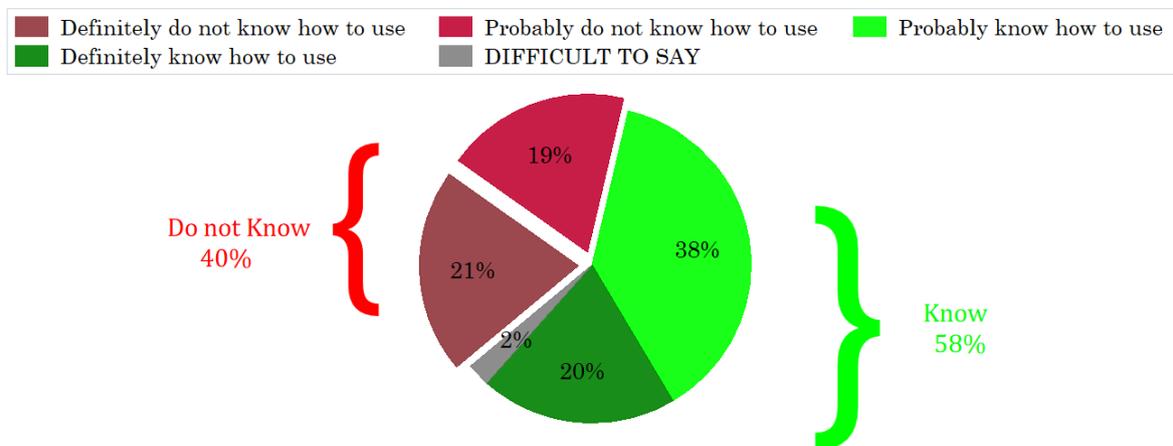


Base: All Respondents, n=2015

Figure 22. Availability of fire extinguisher

In total, 58% of respondents indicated that they have **competence in using fire extinguisher** (answers “definitely know how to use” and “probably know how to use”) and 40% noted that they do not know how to use it (answers “definitely do not know how to use” and “probably do not know how to use”). While 2% said it is difficult to ascertain their competence in using a fire extinguisher (see Figure 23).

How do you assess your competence in using fire extinguisher?



Base: All Respondents, n=2015

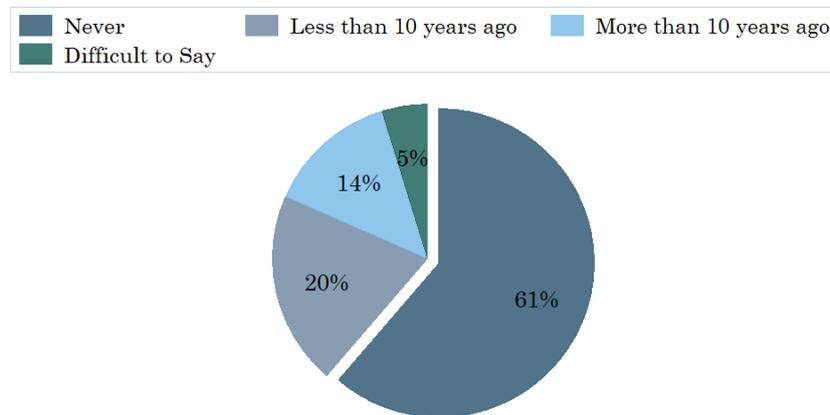
Figure 23. Competence in using a fire extinguisher

When asked to indicate when was **the last time they have used a fire extinguisher in training or in the real situation**, 61% of respondents replied that they have never used it. 20% indicated that they have used a fire extinguisher less than 10 years ago, but 14% have had such an experience more than 10 years ago, while for 5% of the respondents it is difficult to say when was the last time they used a fire extinguisher (see Figure 24).

The relationship between respondents who said that they know how to use the fire extinguisher (“Definitely know how to use” and “Probably know how to use”) and those who have used them (“Less than 10 years ago” or “More than 10 years ago”) in past is statistically significant (χ^2 -test = 187.1 with a probability of 0.000 at $p=0.05$). Thus, one can conclude that if the respondents says they have used

fire extinguisher in past then it is more likely that they know how to use a fire extinguisher (see Appendix for the statistical test)

When was the last time you used a fire extinguisher, in training or real situation?

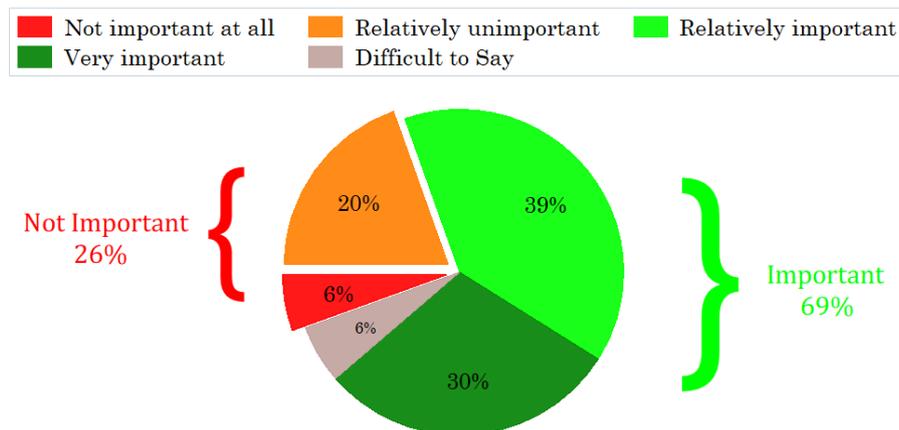


Base: All Respondents, n=2015

Figure 24. Last using a fire extinguisher

According to the survey, 69% of respondents replied that it is **important** (answers “very important” and “relatively important”) **to have a smoke detector at home**. The opposite opinion (answers “relatively unimportant” and “not important at all”) had 26% of study participants, while for 6% of the respondents it is difficult to ascertain the importance of smoke detector in their home (see Figure 25).

How do you assess the importance of smoke detector at your home?

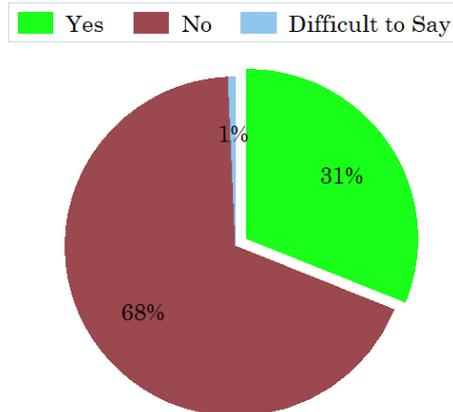


Base: All Respondents. n=2015

Figure 25. Importance of smoke detector

Just 31% of respondents indicated that **they have a smoke detector in their home**. The fact that there is no smoke detector was mentioned by 68% of the study participants (see Figure 26).

Has smoke detector or other fire detection device been installed at the ceiling of your current home? [This might be also a part of the security system]

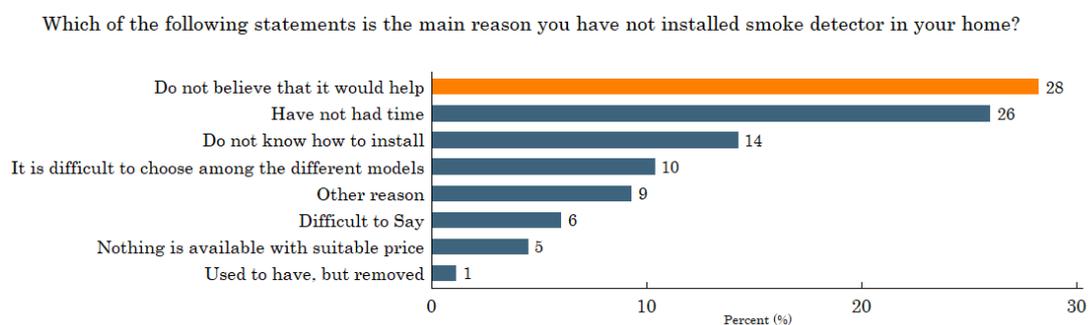


Base: All Respondents, n=2015

Figure 26. Smoke detector in the home

The relationship between respondents who said that they think that smoke detector is important and those who also replied that they have a smoke detector installed in their home is statistically significant (χ^2 -test = 145.6 with a probability of 0.000 at $p=0.05$). Thus, one can conclude that if the respondents say that the smoke detector is important then they are more likely to have it installed in their home (see Appendix for statistical test).

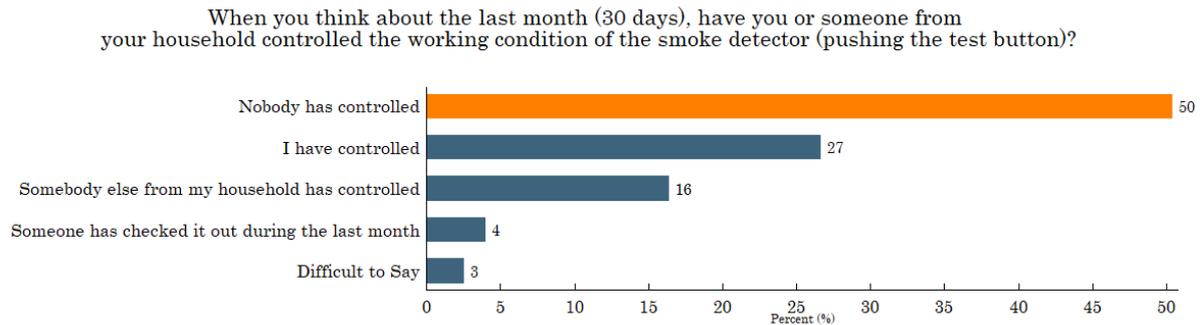
The respondents who indicated that they **do not have a smoke detector** in their home (n=1373) were asked to name the main reasons for that. The data shows that the most frequently respondents mentioned that they believe that smoke detector would not help (28%), while 26% cited lack of time as the main reason and 14% of them do not know how to install it. 10% indicated that it is difficult to choose what would be the best buy (which manufacturer or model), 5% - that nothing is available with suitable price. 10% said it is difficult to say why they do not have it. 10%, cited another reason for not installing the smoke detectors and for 6% it is difficult to say the main reason, while 1% of the respondents said that they used to have it but now it is removed (see Figure 27).



Base: Respondents who do not have smoke detector at their home, n=1373

Figure 27. The main reason for not installing a smoke detector

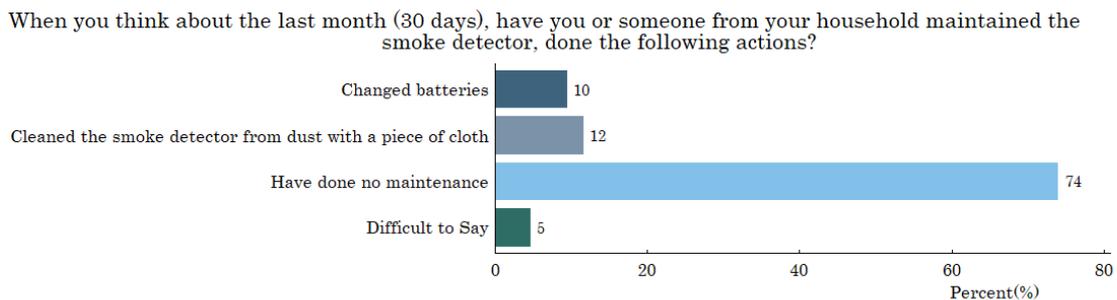
In answering the question “**When you think about the last month (30 days), have you or someone from your household controlled the working condition of the smoke detector (pushing the test button)?**”, 27% of respondents who have a smoke detector marked that they have done it by themselves, 16% - that somebody else from the household have done so and 4% that someone has checked. Half (50%) of respondents indicated that nobody has controlled the working condition of the smoke detector during the last month (see Figure 28).



Base: Respondents who have smoke detector at their home, n=627

Figure 28. Pushing the test button

Asked about doing **smoke detector’s maintenance in the last month** to the respondent who has smoke detectors in their home and it was controlled in last 30 days (n=627), 10% of respondents indicated that they have changed the batteries. 12% of respondents marked that the smoke detector has been cleaned with a piece of cloth. 74% respondents indicated that they have done no maintenance (see Figure 29).

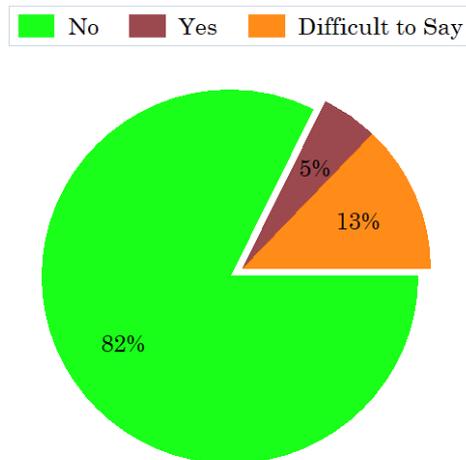


Base: Respondents who have smoke detector at their home and it was controlled by some person in last 30 days, n=627

Figure 29. Maintenance of smoke detector

According to the study, 82% of respondents indicated that they have perfect **electrical wiring** in their home, but 5% - said that there is some fault in the electrical wiring system. While 13% said that it is difficult to answer this question (see Figure 30).

Does your home have faulty electrical wiring?

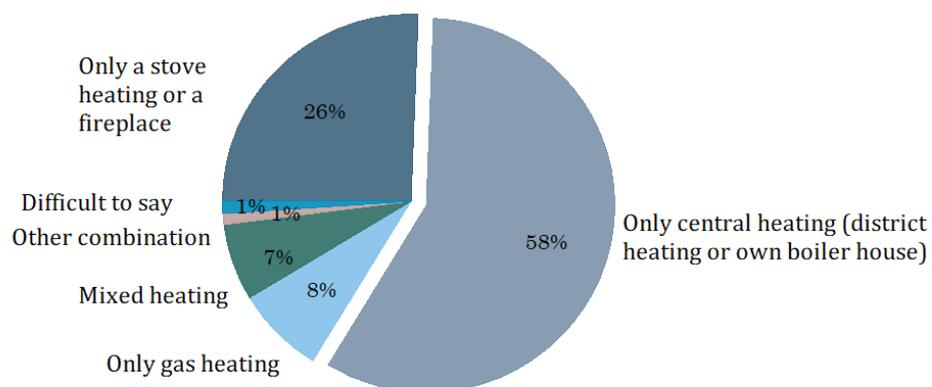


Base: All Respondents, n=2015

Figure 30. Electrical wiring condition

Regarding a **type of heating in their home**, 58% of respondents noted that there is only central heating in their housing, 26% - that there is only a stove heating or a fireplace, 8% - that there is only gas heating, and 7% indicated that there is a mixed heating in their housing. 1% said they have other combination of the heating system, while for 1% it is difficult to say what kind of heating system they have in their home (see Figure 31).

Does your home have...

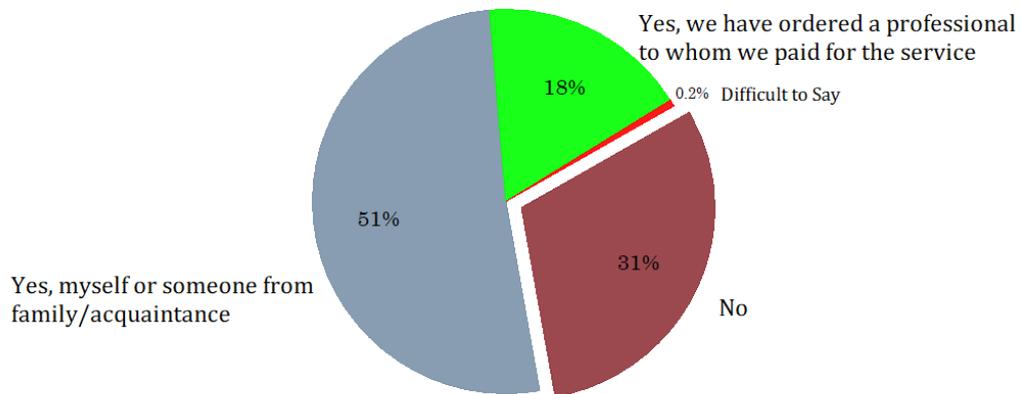


Base: All Respondents, n=2015

Figure 31. Type of Heating System

Out of 803 respondents who have a stove (or a fireplace), gas or mixed heating system, 69% of respondents marked that someone has **swept chimneys of their heating system in the last two years**: More than half (51%) of respondents whose house has gas heating, stove heating or a fireplace responded that they or someone from their family/acquaintances has swept the chimneys, while 18% have paid to a professional for this service. 31% of the study participants indicated that no one has cleaned chimneys in the last two years (see Figure 32).

Have you or someone else swept the chimneys of your heating system in the last two years?

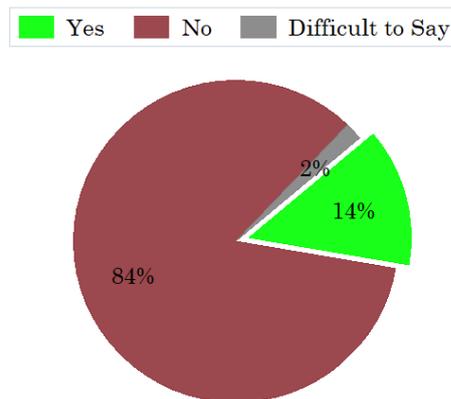


Base: Respondents whose house has gas heating, a stove heating or a fireplace, n=803

Figure 32. Swept the chimneys

Respondents, whose house is equipped with gas heating, stove heating or a fireplace and who have swept chimneys by themselves or it has been done by someone of family/acquaintances or no one has done it in the last two years, were asked whether **they have hired a professional in the last five years to clean the chimneys and inspect the heating system**. The survey shows that just 14% have done it and 84% have not paid to a professional for this service in the past five years (see Figure 33).

Thinking back to five last years, have you ordered a professional to sweep your chimneys and inspect the heating system?

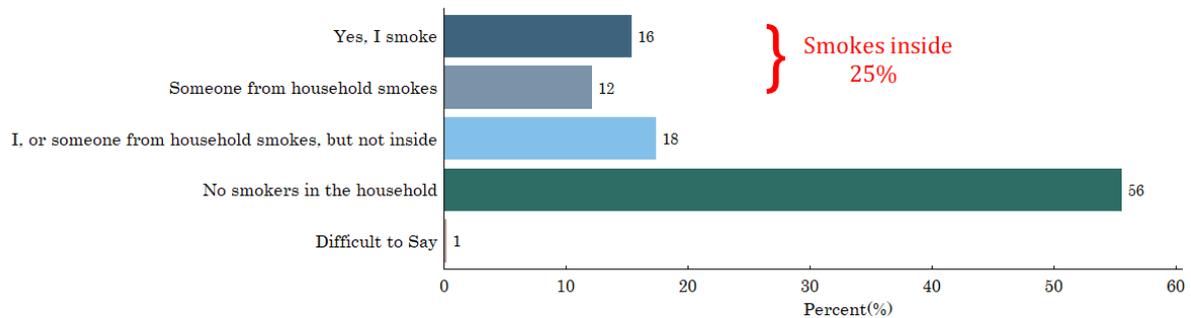


Base: Respondents whose house has gas heating, a stove heating or a fireplace and who swept the chimney by themselves or by someone from family/acquaintance have swept or have not ordered a professional service to sweep the chimney, n=658

Figure 33. Responses of respondents whose chimney was not swept by professional in last 2 years

Asked **whether they or someone from their household sometimes smokes indoors** 16% answered that they themselves smoke indoors, but 12% - that a member of the household does it. Another 18% mentioned that they or someone from the household smokes but not indoors. 56% of respondents answered that there are no smokers in the household. Overall one-fourth (25%) of the respondents said the smoking is done inside (see Figure 34).

Do you, or someone from your household smoke sometimes inside? (option a and b can both be chosen)



Base: All respondents, n=2015

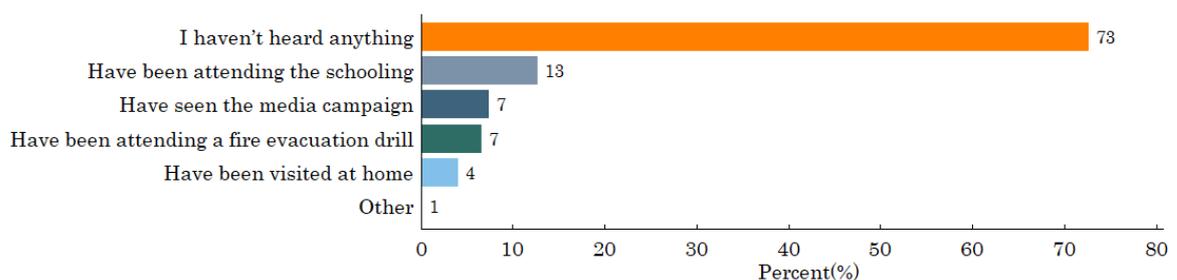
*Since each respondent could mark more than one answer, the total percentage of the graph exceeds 100%.

Figure 34. Smoking

According to the survey, in the case of **fire 90% of respondents would call 112** which is the correct emergency number to dial in case of a fire emergency. Number 011 would be called by 2% of respondents, 2% would call 01, 1% - number 03 and 01 each. It should be noted that 2% (43 out of 2015) of respondents abstained from naming a specific phone number to which they would call in the case of fire.

When asked “**Thinking back to two last years, have you come across any activity provided by a fire authority?**”. According to the survey, 73% of respondents have not come across to activities provided by a fire authority. 13% said that they had to attend the schooling. 7% of the respondents say that they have been attending a fire evacuation drill, 7% have seen the media campaign and 4% has been visited at home by officials of the fire authority. Just 1% responded that they have come across another type of activities organized by fire authority (see Figure 35).

Thinking back to two last years, have you come across to any activity provided by a fire authority?



Base: All respondents, n=2015.

*Since each respondent could mark more than one answer, the total percentage of the graph exceeds 100%.

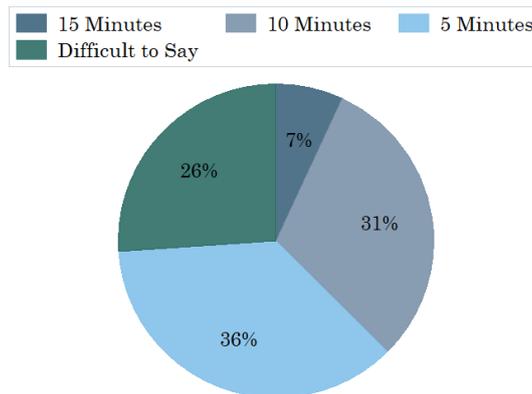
Figure 35. Activities by fire Authority

7% of the respondents (n=148) who said that they have seen the media campaign further explains the main message of the campaign as following, 61 of them said it was about smoke detector followed by 19 of the respondents saying it was about the cleaning of ovens, chimney sweatshops and an oversized furnace and 19 of them said it was something over the TV/radio. 15 of them said it was about proper behaviour in case of fire, while 9 of them said it was about dangers related to grass burning. 27 of them

still failed to answer this question or cannot remember the main message (for detailed description go to Appendix and see Table 3).

When asked “How long can a **sleeping person survive in case a fire starts** in the very same room?”, 26% answered that they do not know. 36% of the respondents chose the **correct** answer that a sleeping person would survive for 5 minutes, 31% believed that the right answer is 10 minutes, and 7% thought that in such conditions a sleeping person would be able to survive even longer – for 15 minutes (see Figure 36).

How long can a sleeping person survive in case a fire starts in the very same room?

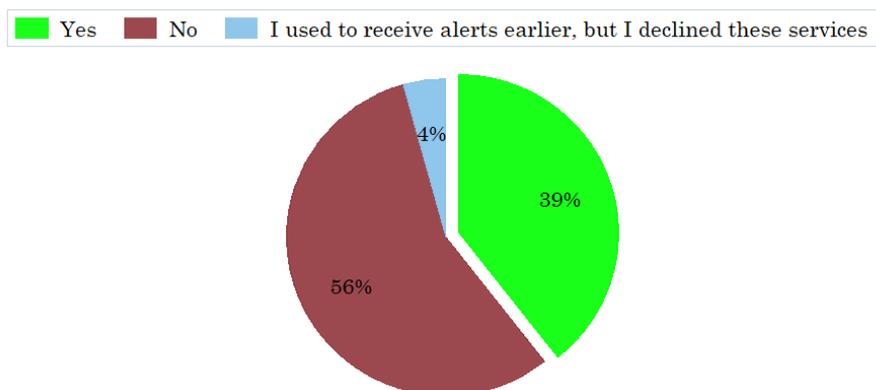


Base: All respondents. So, n=2015

Figure 36. Survival in case of fire

When asked “**Do you get messages to your phone from public warning and information system operated by the Fire and Rescue Department under Mol in case of emergencies?**”, 39% answered that, yes, they have received such messages, while 56% of the respondents have not received such messages. 4% of the respondents used to receive alerts managed by Mol but they have now declined these services (see Figure 37).

Are you receiving messages from the fire and rescue service to the public alert and information system managed by the Mol in a hazard case?



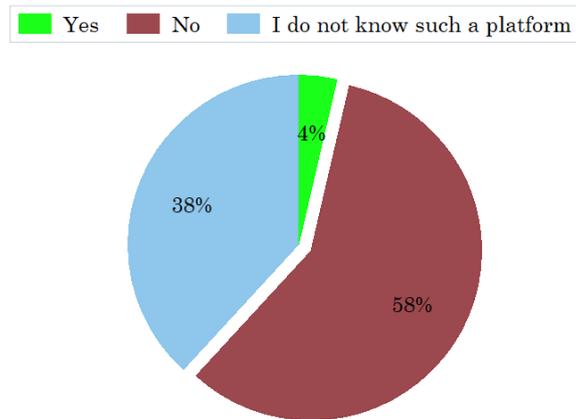
Base: All respondents. So, n=2015

Figure 37. Alerts by Mol

When asked “**Have you been using internet knowledge platform www.lt72.lt for population preparedness for all kinds of disaster?**”, Just 4% answered that, yes, they have used web platform for

preparedness to all kind of disaster, while 58% of the respondents have not used such platform. 38% of the respondents have not heard of any such platform (see Figure 38).

Do you use the internet platform www.lt72.lt about public readiness for various disasters?

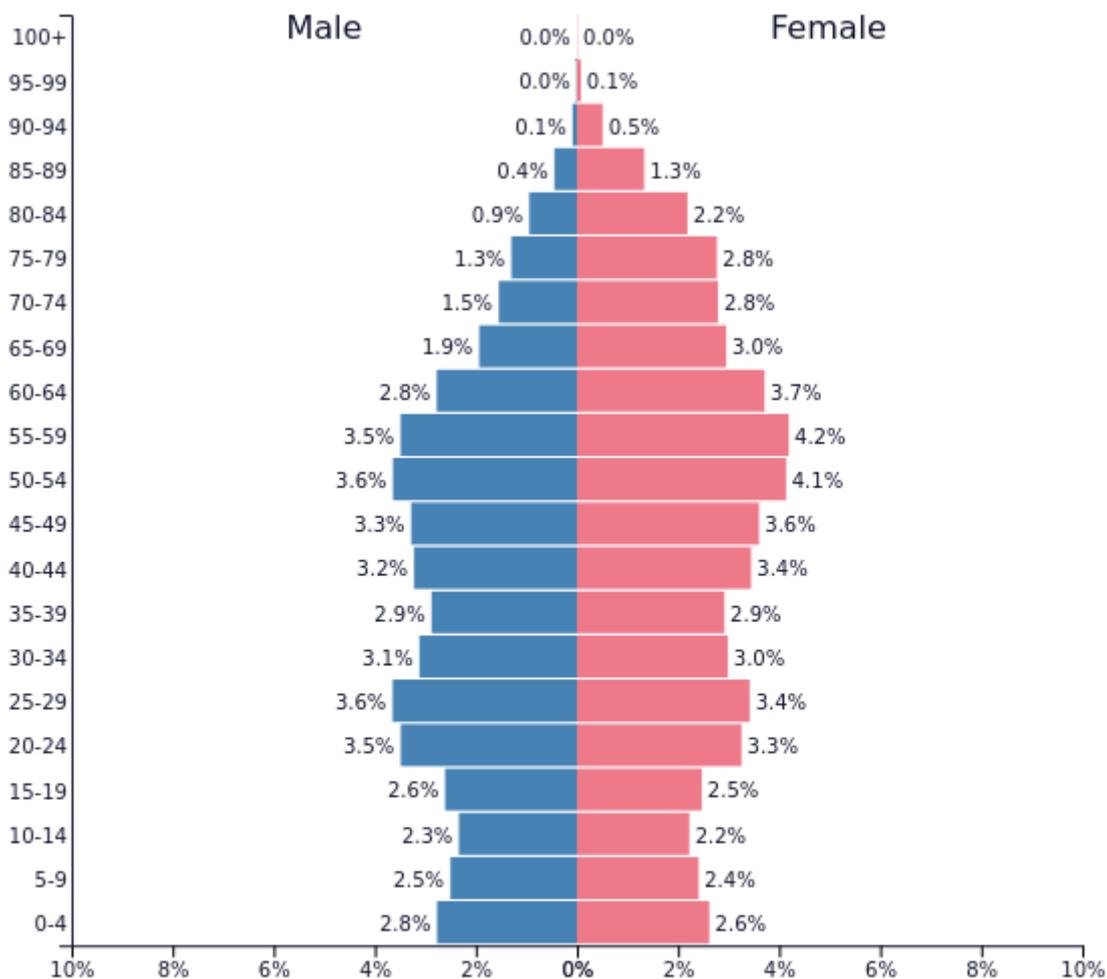


Base: All respondents. So, n=2015

Figure 38. Information about www.lt72.lt.

APPENDIX

Population Pyramid of Lithuania -2017



Lithuania - 2017
Population: **2,830,582**

Table 2. Population and Sample of Lithuania

Age Group	% in Population	Adjusted % (Population under study) of study	Share(%) in the Sample
18-25	9.44	13.2	14
26-35	12.86	17.98	18
36-45	12.62	17.64	19
46-55	14.76	20.63	20
56-74	21.86	30.56	28
TOTAL	71.54	100.00	100.00

Vytautas Jonaitis & Jurga Naimavičiene (2004) Social and regional aspects of the housing situation in Lithuania, *International Journal of Strategic Property Management*, 8:4, Page 232.

Table 1. Population distribution based on the home types and determined on the basis of the data obtained from the general population and housing registration carried out in 2001 [6]

Home type	Whole Country, %	From them	
		City area, %	Village area, %
Individual house or a part of it	38,1	19,7	80,2
Flat in an apartment house	60,86	79,0	19,4
Hostels, residential hotels	1,0	1,3	0,4
Shelter unfit for people to live in	0,04	NA	NA

NA - no available data

Chi2 Test for Fire Extinguisher

Rows-Fire Extinguisher Not Important -1 and Important-2

Column- Don't have a fire extinguisher-1, Have one -2

```
. tabulate fireimptwonotone fireyestwonoone,chi2
```

fire, imp-two, not-one	fire, yes-two, no-one		Total
	1	2	
1	413	24	437
2	1,059	313	1,372
Total	1,472	337	1,809

Pearson chi2(1) = 65.5999 Pr = 0.000

Chi2 test for presence of Smoke Detector and its importance

Rows-Smoke Detector- Not Important -1 and Important-2

Column- Don't have a Smoke detector-1, Have one -2

```
. tabulate smokeimptwonotone smokeyestw0noone, chi2
```

smoke, imp-two, not-one	smoke. Yes-tw0, no-one		Total
	1	2	
1	444	57	501
2	818	568	1,386
Total	1,262	625	1,887

Pearson chi2(1) = 145.5909 Pr = 0.000

Chi 2 test for relationship between they know how to use the fire extinguisher (“Definitely know how to use” and “Probably know how to use”) and those who have used them (“Less than 10 years ago” or “More than 10 years ago”) in past.

Row: 1= Knows how to use, 0=Doesn't know how to use

Column: 1=Have used it in past, 0=Never used it.

```
. tabulate fireknowonedontzero fireusedonenozero, chi2
```

fire, know- one, don't-ze ro	fire, used-one, no-zero		Total
	0	1	
0	704	145	849
1	626	540	1,166
Total	1,330	685	2,015

Pearson chi2(1) = 187.1086 Pr = 0.000

Table 3. Main message of Media campaign of Fire

Main message of Media campaign of Fire Authority	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
About Smoke detector	61	34.3%	40.9%
Protect your home / population	2	1.1%	1.3%
Prevention of volatility, safe fire behavior	10	5.6%	6.7%
How to deal with a fire	3	1.7%	2.0%
About the cleaning of ovens, chimney sweatshops, an oversized furnace	19	10.7%	12.8%
Grass burning damage	9	5.1%	6.0%
Children's fire training	2	1.1%	1.3%
Garage checking	3	1.7%	2.0%
Mock evacuation in case of fire	3	1.7%	2.0%
House inspection, inspection	6	3.4%	4.0%
Open day door fireworks, training	2	1.1%	1.3%
Officials visit the home, install a detector	7	3.9%	4.7%
Something over the radio	6	3.4%	4.0%
Something over the TV	13	7.3%	8.7%
Verification / testing of alert systems	5	2.8%	3.4%
Other	9	5.1%	6.0%
N/N	18	10.1%	12.1%
Total	178	100.0%	119.5%