



# VIEWS AND OPINIONS OF LVIV AGGLOMERATION RESIDENTS

Findings  
of the sociological research

ANALITICAL  
REPORT

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The sociological research “**Views and opinions of Lviv Agglomeration residents**” was conducted by Kyiv International Institute of Sociology (KIIS) in February-March 2023 upon request of the Council of Europe Programme “**Strengthening Good Democratic Governance and Resilience in Ukraine**” within its support for the elaboration of **Lviv Agglomeration Development Strategy**. In the process of research, socio-political attitudes of adult residents of Lviv Agglomeration (aged 18 and older) were surveyed. The main stages of the research included the development of the questionnaire and accompanying tools, conducting interviews, quality control of the work performed, data entry and checking for logical errors, preparation of the final dataset, preparation of the tables with uni- and bivariate distributions, and preparation of the analytical report.

The stratified four-staged random at each stage sample was developed for the research. **The sample is representative for adult population: people which permanently live on the territory of Lviv Agglomeration**, do not live in the military bases, prisons or medical institutions (hospitals, medical boarding schools, etc). The sample is also representative separately for Lviv community and separately for other neighbouring communities.

**Geographically, Lviv Agglomeration was defined within these boundaries:**

- **Lviv community (city of Lviv and other settlements of Lviv community);**
- **18 neighbouring communities: Bibrka, Velykyi Liubin, Horodok, Davydiv, Zhovkva, Zhovtantsi, Zymna Voda, Ivano-Frankove, Kulykiv, Murovane, Novoiavorivsk, Novyi Yarychiv, Obroshyne, Pidberiztsi, Pustomyty, Sokilnyky, Solonka, and Shchyrets communities.**

For each community a separate sample was developed. Initially, the sample was stratified (urban / rural population or main settlements, centre / not the centre of the community, representation of the various councils within the boundaries until 2020, and in the city of Lviv additional stratification was done by administrative districts). Then, at the first stage, the selection of settlements was carried out. At the second stage, voting precincts were selected within each settlement. At the third stage, the starting address was selected for each voting precinct – street, house number, and (for multi-apartment buildings) the apartment number from which interviewers started their work. At the fourth stage, respondents were selected and interviewed using the method of modified route sampling.

The survey was conducted via the method of face-to-face interviews with male and female respondents in the households where they live.

As a result of random sampling at all stages, some categories were over- or underrepresented in the final dataset. To restore the correct proportions, special statistical “weights” were computed. Additionally, the weights “restored” the ratio of all communities (i.e., the “weight” of each community for the analysis of the results as a whole corresponds to the population of this community).

**The survey field stage lasted from February 11 to March 24, 2023. In total, 3,016 interviews were conducted, including 752 interviews in Lviv community, and 2264 interviews in other 18 communities (124-129 depending on the community).**

The maximum statistical error with a probability of 0.95 and for the design effect 1.5 does not exceed:

- 2.7% for the sample of Lviv Agglomeration as a whole,
- 5.5% for the sample of Lviv community,
- 3.1% for the sample of neighbouring communities.

### *Comments on the structure of the report*

In this report, data on a certain issue are presented (mostly) according to the following logic: firstly, the results for Lviv Agglomeration as a whole and separately for Lviv community / neighbouring communities are presented. Further, the data are presented in terms of separate socio-demographic categories (separately for socio-demographic categories of Lviv community, separately for socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities).

In 2021, upon the Council of Europe request the KIIS conducted a similar study “Views and opinions of residents of the potential Lviv Agglomeration (towards decentralisation and inter-municipal co-operation)”<sup>1</sup>. Where relevant, current opinions and views are compared with the situation as of 2021.

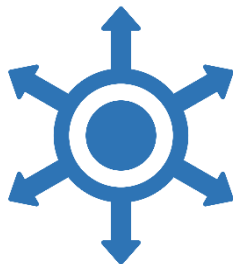
In the case of respondents with different levels of welfare, the categories mean the following: «“low” – the households that do not have enough money even for food or those who have enough money for food, but no longer enough for clothes; “average” – those who have enough money for both food and clothes, but who do not have enough money to buy some expensive things (television, etc.); “high” – those who can buy some expensive things or can generally afford everything.

Besides, for convenience, in the report the answers “hard to say” mean respondents who could not or refused to answer the questions of the questionnaire (if those who “refused to answer” were not submitted separately).

At the same time, when interpreting the results among separate categories (separate territorial segments, categories, etc.), it should be taken into account that since this category has fewer respondents than the sample as a whole, accordingly, the error for this category is higher. It is also necessary to take into account the “intersection” of some socio-demographic categories. For example, older and less educated respondents are more represented among poorer respondents. For this purpose, a separate Appendix A has been prepared in the report, where the number of male and female respondents, margin of error, and the socio-demographic profile are provided

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.slg-coe.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Sociology\\_LA\\_2021\\_Eng.pdf](http://www.slg-coe.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Sociology_LA_2021_Eng.pdf)



### I. REFORM OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND TERRITORIAL ORGANISATION OF POWER

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- **The majority of residents in Lviv Agglomeration in general (69.5%), and of Lviv community (70%) and the neighbouring communities (67%) in particular, support the continuation of local self-government reform and decentralisation of power.** Although residents of Lviv Agglomeration show slightly lower support, the numbers are still similar to those at the level of Ukraine as a whole (76.5%);
- The majority of Lviv Agglomeration residents (59%, including 60% in Lviv community and 57% in the neighbouring communities) either consider that the reform had no impact on the resistance to the Russian aggression or have no opinion on the matter. At the same time, **one-third of the Agglomeration residents (36%, including 37% in Lviv community and 35% in the neighbouring communities) note that the reform enhanced the ability for resistance** (and only 5% consider that the reform weakened it). Compared to the opinions and attitudes of the Ukrainian population as a whole, those who consider the reform to have had any impact at all are significantly fewer in Lviv Agglomeration. Thus, Lviv Agglomeration has both fewer respondents that see a positive impact, and those that see a negative impact (although the ratio of those who see a positive impact to those who see a negative one is much better in Lviv Agglomeration, where very few people say that the ability for resistance has been weakened).



### II. ASSESSMENT OF THE SITUATION AND IDENTITY

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- **Residents of Lviv Agglomeration are mostly optimistic about the situation in their settlement. At the Agglomeration level, 65% believe that in their settlement things are going in the right direction** (13% believe that they are going in the wrong direction). The opinion of Lviv community residents and residents from the neighbouring communities are quite similar in this regard – respectively, 65% and 66% assess the situation positively against 13% and 16% of those who assess it negatively;
- **Compared to 2021, the assessment of the situation has improved significantly: at the Agglomeration level, the percentage of those believing that things are going in the right direction in their settlement has grown from 54% to 65%.** At the same time, the number of those believing that the direction is wrong has decreased from 35% to 14%. A similar trend is observed



- both among residents of Lviv community and of the neighbouring communities;
- Residents from the neighbouring communities were also asked in which direction they felt things were going in the city of Lviv. Both in 2021 and now, 43% said that things are going in the right direction. At the same time, the number of those observing the wrong direction in Lviv has decreased from 31% to 8.5%. Currently, 48% of residents from the neighbouring communities have no opinion on how things are going in Lviv;
  - **The majority of respondents in Lviv community and neighbouring communities have no desire to move: in Lviv, 69% would not like to move from the city (28% want to), in neighbouring communities – 77% would not like to move to Lviv (21% would like to).** On the other hand, although the assessment of the situation in their settlement has improved compared to 2021, the number of residents from the neighbouring communities who would like to move to Lviv has also increased from 14% to 21% (in Lviv itself, the desire to move away from the city has not changed, expressed by 28% now and 26% in 2021);
  - **In the neighbouring communities, the situation differs significantly: younger people are much more likely to be willing to move to Lviv (even though young people in the neighbouring communities assess better the direction of things in their settlement). Thus, only 9% of people aged 60+ would like to move to Lviv, while 16% of people aged 45-59 would like to move to Lviv. This figure rises to 23% among people aged 30-44 and reaches 43% among respondents under 30. Among students, 59% would like to move to Lviv;**
  - Most residents of Lviv Agglomeration have been living in their settlements for a long time. 51% have lived there since birth (48% in Lviv community, 58% in the neighbouring communities), and 27% moved there before 1991 or in the period from 1991 to 2004 (28% in Lviv community, 25% in the neighbouring communities);
  - **Compared to 2021, there is a significant increase in identification with his/her community.** The feeling of being a resident of his/her settlement still retains its undisputed dominance: 96% of the Agglomeration's population see themselves as such (previously 99%), including 96% of residents of Lviv community and 97% of residents from the neighbouring communities (previously 99% and 97%, respectively). At the same time, **the number of those who identify themselves with their community has increased from 72% to 90% at the Agglomeration level;**
  - **Also, self-identification with the “Greater Lviv” also increased significantly.** The number of those who consider themselves part of the “Greater Lviv” has increased from 56% to 85%. This increase is observed **both in Lviv community** (the feeling of belonging to the community has increased from 71% to 89% while belonging to the “Greater Lviv” grew from 66% to 89%) **and in the neighbouring communities** (the feeling of belonging to the community increased from 77% to 92%, while belonging to the “Greater Lviv” increased from 23%

to 75%). It is important to note that among residents from the neighbouring communities the sense of belonging to the “Greater Lviv” does not really depend on the distance to Lviv: regardless of distance, 70-79% of respondents consider themselves as a part of the “Greater Lviv”;

- The number of those who consider themselves residents of Lviv city has also increased. The changes are not very noticeable at the level of the Agglomeration as a whole (77% in 2021, 81% now), but this is due to the stable figures for Lviv community (94% before and 93% now). At the same time, **in the neighbouring communities, the number of those who consider themselves residents of Lviv city has increased from 26% to 53%**. Among residents of neighbouring communities, those who live closer to Lviv are somewhat more likely to feel being residents of Lviv city, although the figure is high even among those who live relatively far away: while the figure is 68% among those who live up to 5 km away, it is 56% among those who live more than 30 km away.



### III. QUALITY OF LIFE AND SATISFACTION WITH CERTAIN AREAS OF SERVICES

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- Residents of both Lviv community and the neighbouring communities have a similar “ranking” of service areas in terms of importance. **The most important/relevant areas are primary level healthcare, non-food shopping, outdoor recreation, household services, financial services, and secondary level healthcare.** At least 93% at the level of the Agglomeration as a whole (and at least 83% in Lviv community, as well as at least 90% in the neighbouring communities) consider these areas very or rather relevant for their household. Somewhat fewer respondents mentioned services in the areas of sports, culture, and education (72-79% at the Agglomeration level as a whole). This is followed by leisure and entertainment and social care services (56% and 51%, respectively), while the least relevant area is business support (23%);
- The vast majority of respondents both in Lviv community and in the neighbouring communities consider that in their settlement it is possible to obtain all necessary services among those listed. The only two relatively “problematic” domains are secondary level healthcare and culture in the neighbouring communities. Thus, 16.5% and 19%, respectively, of residents from the neighbouring communities consider that those services are unavailable in their settlement;
- **At the same time, the majority are satisfied with the state of affairs in all areas. At least 61% of those who have their opinion are satisfied with these areas. For each area, the average percentage of those who are satisfied is 78% at the level of the Agglomeration as a whole, 78% in Lviv community, and 76.5% in the neighbouring communities.** At the same time, in Lviv community one can distinguish social care services, secondary level healthcare, and business support as having a relatively lower percentage of those who are

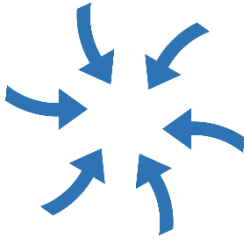


satisfied (61-68%). In the neighbouring communities, the financial services, secondary level healthcare, and culture are relatively “lagging behind” (69-70%). Given that quite a few people say that there are no opportunities at all in their community in the case of the latter two areas, they require special attention;

- At least 75% of residents from neighbouring communities use services in 10 out of 12 areas (social care services are used only by 54% of residents, and business support by 29%);
- As for where those users mostly receive services, in most cases it is in their community. However, there are several areas where one can already observe the intensive use of services in Lviv. **Thus, the areas where a significant proportion of residents from the neighbouring communities mainly use services in Lviv are secondary level healthcare (39% of those who use them say they mostly do so in Lviv), culture (34.5%), financial services (26.5%), non-food shopping (23%), and household services (21%).** There is also a noticeable “presence” in such areas as leisure and entertainment (16.5%), sports (11%), business support (10%), and primary level healthcare (10%). Relatively fewer residents of neighbouring communities report using services in such areas as outdoor recreation (6%), education (6%), and social care services (4%) in Lviv;
- **There is a fairly significant demand for certain services in Lviv among residents of the neighbouring communities. Most would like to use secondary level healthcare services (71% of all respondents already use or would like to use them) and cultural services (60%).** This is followed by non-food shopping (55%), financial services (49%), and leisure and entertainment (48%). In general, there is a desire to use services in those areas that are already widely used by a significant portion of the neighbouring communities. Accordingly, the centre of the potential Agglomeration starts presenting a certain “specialisation”;
- About a third of residents from the neighbouring communities already use or are interested in using household services (41%), outdoor recreation (36%), sports (34.5%), and primary level healthcare (32%). There is relatively less interest in education (23%), business support (15%), and social care services (14%);
- **Younger residents from the neighbouring communities show a noticeably greater interest in using services in Lviv.** This trend applies to all 12 service areas;
- Approximately half of the residents of Lviv Agglomeration as a whole have jobs (53.5% among all respondents; and among those aged 18-64, that is, among the formally working population - 63%). The figure is almost identical both in Lviv community (54%, and 63% of 18-64 year old) and in the neighbouring communities (53%, and 61% of 18-64 year old). In Lviv community, almost all employed people (50.5% out of 54%) work in Lviv. **In the neighbouring communities, most of the employed respondents work in their settlement, although a significant number do work in Lviv. Overall, 15% of all**

residents from the neighbouring communities work in Lviv, which accounts for 29% of the employed population of the neighbouring communities. In addition to 15% who are employed in Lviv, 27.5% of respondents in the neighbouring communities are not employed there themselves but have household members who are currently employed in Lviv. In other words, 43% of residents from the neighbouring communities are directly or indirectly connected to the employment sector in Lviv;

- **A significant proportion of the respondents noted the deterioration of employment opportunities in their community in recent years.** In Lviv community, 33% believe that the employment opportunities have deteriorated (10.5% say they have improved), and in the neighbouring communities – 25% (14% say they have improved);
- At the level of the Agglomeration as a whole, 58% of the respondents notice employment opportunities in their community, although there is a significant difference between Lviv community and the neighbouring communities. **While 64% of residents of Lviv community see some employment opportunities in their community, they are only 43% in the neighbouring communities (and 41% answered that there are no good job opportunities in their community).** In all aspects, residents of Lviv community better assess the employment situation: 61% believe that it is possible to find a good job as an employee in private organisations – only 38% in the neighbouring communities think so; 39% believe that it is possible to find a good job as an employee of municipal/state institutions – 14% in the neighbouring communities think so; 28% believe that it is possible to start and run their own successful business – 7.5% in the neighbouring communities think so;
- **While only 43% of residents from the neighbouring communities see opportunities in their community, 75% see such opportunities in Lviv.** In general, among the population of the neighbouring communities, one in three (38%) does not see any employment opportunities in his/her community, while still seeing them in Lviv. **Younger respondents both in Lviv and the neighbouring communities are more optimistic about employment in their community. However, there is still a significant gap: young people in Lviv community are much more optimistic about their community than young people from the neighbouring communities are about their communities. At the same time, young people in the neighbouring communities are very optimistic about opportunities in Lviv.** For example, among respondents under 30, 53% in the neighbouring communities see employment opportunities in their community, compared to 87% in Lviv who see such opportunities there.



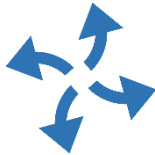
#### IV. VISITING THE CITY OF LVIV BY RESIDENTS FROM THE NEIGHBOURING COMMUNITIES

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- Over the past 3 months, 62% of residents from the neighbouring communities visited Lviv at least once on a weekday, including 30% who visited regularly (2-3 weekdays or more). 45% visited Lviv at least once on a weekend, including 9% who did so every weekend or holiday;
- **Considering both weekday and weekend visits, i.e. all trips, 68% of residents from the neighbouring communities visited Lviv in the last 3 months, including 32.5% who visited Lviv regularly (2-3 days a week or more).** 10% visited quite often, although mostly occasionally (1 day per week). 25% of residents mentioned episodic/irregular visits to Lviv;
- Respondents who have visited Lviv were asked a number of additional questions. **The most popular means to get to Lviv is by bus/minibus with the destination to the bus station or railway station in Lviv City: for 32% of those who visit Lviv this is the main means of transport, and for 17% this is an additional way. Moreover, 24% mainly use buses/minibuses that have several stops in Lviv, and for 15% this mode of transportation is an additional one;**
- **Another top means to get to Lviv is to use a private car: as a driver** (for 26.5% this is the main means, and for 5% – an additional means) **or as a passenger** (respectively, 12% and 15%). No more than 3.5% of respondents use other transport;
- **Thus, 57% use mainly buses/minibuses, and 38% use a private car;**
- 87.5% of visitors to Lviv still need some form of transportation after arriving within the city. Mostly, it means a transfer to the city public transport (59% of visitors do so). This is followed by walking (for more than 10 minutes) and continuing to drive (15%). Public transport is mainly used by those who get to Lviv primarily by bus (to the station or with stops), accounting for 79%-84%. Among those who get there as car drivers, 57% continue to move by car (and 17% said they do not need additional transfers). At the same time, 12% of those who travel by car as drivers still move to the city public transport. Among those who travel by car as passengers, 37% do not need additional transfers, and 30% travel further on foot (more than 10 minutes). Half of these visitors (45%) transfer to the city public transport;
- Car drivers mostly leave their cars in one of the city's districts (62%), with only 9% leaving them on the outskirts of the city (the remaining 26% leave their cars in the city centre). At the same time, 47% try to park their cars on a street for free, 38% leave them in a parking lot of their destination (and only 12% leave them in a paid parking);
- **The main purposes for visiting Lviv are non-food products shopping (54% of those who visited mentioned this reason), food shopping (44%), work (39%), and leisure and entertainment (32%).** Somewhat less frequently mentioned were health care treatment (25%) and visiting relatives (16.5%);

- **The top criteria that are most important for evaluating trips to Lviv are safety (83% consider it to be among the top 3 criteria, including 51% who consider it the most important one), comfort (66% and 19%, respectively), and duration of the trip (55% and 11%).** Travel expenses are ranked fourth (39% and 9%). Predictability and mobility in the event of an air raid siren were selected by the least number of respondents;
- Most residents from the neighbouring communities (63%) can name at least some critical aspects of public transportation. At the same time, **in general, the majority of respondents mentioned the number of buses on a route (25% of all residents from the neighbouring communities who visit Lviv) and their technical condition (24%). This is followed by problems related to the trip duration (16%), total fare (15%), comfort (12.5%), and number of passengers in the cabin (11%).** The structure of “complaints” is quite similar for those who mostly use buses and those who mostly drive. The only significant difference concerns the problem of total fare, which is perceived much more acutely by those who now mostly travel by bus (it is also among the top 3 problems for these users);
- **70% of residents from the neighbouring communities can name at least one factor that would encourage more frequent use of public transport. More specifically, 57% of those who currently travel by car named at least one such factor (among current bus users – 80%).** Respondents generally mention extending operating hours, modernising buses, making the final stop in Lviv closer to their destination, reducing waiting time, dealing with rising fuel costs, and introducing a single e-ticket for traveling to Lviv and in the city. However, the motivation varies quite a bit depending on the currently prevailing mode of transportation. For example, those who currently mostly travel by bus have a greater demand (compared to those who drive) for extended operating hours and the introduction of a single ticket. Among those who mostly drive a car, the most frequently mentioned issue is the rising fuel cost;
- **61% of respondents have reported problems when traveling to Lviv by private car. Among those who mostly travel by car, 79.5% mentioned at least some problems,** and among those who mostly travel by bus – 50%. Most often (by a wide margin), the respondents mentioned traffic jams at the entrances to the city. This is followed by such problems as road surface condition, car fuel cost, and number/availability of parking lots. The opinions of bus and car users are quite similar, but car users are much more sensitive to the number of available parking lots (for them, this problem takes second place after traffic congestion);
- 17% of respondents named at least one factor that would encourage them to use a bicycle more frequently when traveling to Lviv. They mostly mentioned the existence of safe cycling infrastructure;
- **The respondents are quite positive about the introduction of a single e-ticket even if they have to make a transfer.** Thus, among all respondents from the

neighbouring communities, 50.5% definitely support such an initiative, and 21% would support it if the total cost of the trip was lower. Among those who already use the bus to get to Lviv, 55% definitely support it and 22% would support it if the cost was lower.



## V. VISITING THE NEIGHBOURING COMMUNITIES BY RESIDENTS FROM THE CITY OF LVIV

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- **In the last 3 months, 24% of residents of Lviv community visited neighbouring communities at least once on weekdays, and 26% visited at least once on weekends. At the same time, those visits are mostly irregular/episodic.** Thus, 7% visit neighbouring communities 2-3 times a week or more on weekdays, and 9% visit every weekend;
- **Taking into account weekday and weekend visits, i.e. all visits, 32% of Lviv community residents visited neighbouring communities in the last 3 months, including 9% who visited regularly (2-3 days a week or more).** 6% visited quite often, although mostly occasionally (1 day per week). 17% of residents mentioned only episodic/irregular visits to Lviv;
- Those who had experience of visiting neighbouring communities were asked additional questions. **Residents of Lviv community mostly travel to the neighbouring communities by car: 38% mostly travel as drivers and 23% as passengers.** Those who travel by bus from the bus station or the railway station account for 22% of the respondents, and those who travel by bus that goes through the city with stops account for 13%. **Overall, 61% mostly use a car, and 35% use buses/minibuses;**
- **The majority of the respondents (54%) list visiting relatives as the reason for visiting the neighbouring communities.** Other top reasons listed are leisure (33%), work (31%), and recreation at dacha/country house (23%);
- **The top criteria for evaluating trips to the neighbouring communities are safety (76% of the respondents consider it to be among the top 3 criteria, including 36% who consider it the most important one), comfort (61.5% and 19%, respectively), and trip duration (57% and 23%).** Predictability is in the fourth place (46% and 8%). This is followed by travel expenses and by mobility in the event of an air raid siren;
- **60.5% of residents of Lviv community named at least one problematic aspect of using public transport during their trips to the neighbouring communities. Among those who mostly use buses, the figure is 83%, and among those who mostly drive a car – 48%. In general, the main problems are technical condition, number of buses on a route, total fare, comfort in the cabin, route predictability, passengers load in the cabin, and trip duration.** According to those who mostly travel by bus, the top three problems are the number of buses on a route, technical condition, and fare. While according to those who mostly travel by car, the most

pressing problems are technical condition, comfort, and the number of buses on a route;

- **73% of those living in Lviv community can name at least one factor that would encourage them to use public transport more often. Among current bus users, the figure is 80%, and among those who mostly drive a car – 70%.** In general, the main factors are bus modernisation, introduction of a single e-ticket, reduction of waiting time, extension of working hours, and rising fuel cost. For those who mostly travel by bus, the top reasons are bus modernisation and introduction of a single ticket. And those who mostly travel by car primarily mention the renewal of bus modernisation. The second place is share by the introduction of a single ticket and the rising fuel cost;
- **66% of respondents have reported problems when traveling to the neighbouring communities by private car. Among those who mostly travel by car, 85% mentioned at least some problems,** and among those who mostly travel by bus – 35.5%. Most often (by a large margin), respondents mentioned traffic jams at the entrances/exits to the city. This is followed by such problems as road surface condition, fuel cost, and predictability of travel time in the city and in general;
- 39% of the respondents named at least one factor that would encourage them to use a bicycle more often to get to the neighbouring communities. They mostly mentioned safe bicycle infrastructure;
- **The respondents view the introduction of a single e-ticket rather favourably even if they have to make a transfer.** Thus, among all respondents, 39% definitely support such an initiative, and 28% would support it if the total cost of the trip was lower. Among those who already use the bus, 41% definitely support it and 42% would support it if the cost was lower.



## VI. ATTITUDE TO LVIV AGGLOMERATION AND INTER-MUNICIPAL COOPERATION

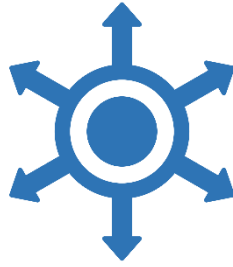
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- **The vast majority of the Agglomeration's population (88%) support cooperation between Lviv and the neighbouring communities. Moreover, since 2021 this figure has increased from 76% to 88%.** The idea of cooperation enjoys absolute support both in Lviv community (89%) and in the neighbouring communities (86%);
- **Since 2021, there has also been an increase in the number of those who believe that both Lviv and the neighbouring communities will benefit equally from cooperation – the figure has increased from 48% to 54% at the Agglomeration level as a whole, from 52% to 59% in Lviv community, and from 35% to 44% in the neighbouring communities.** At the same time, among the remaining respondents, the views “Lviv is more likely to benefit”, “neighbouring communities are more likely to benefit”, and “it is difficult to say” are distributed approximately equally;



- **The top-areas for cooperation, according to the respondents, are construction of roads, construction of modern waste processing plants or landfills, and development of a network of medical facilities** (medical facilities are mentioned especially frequently by residents of the neighbouring communities). A little less frequently, respondents mentioned the arrangement of green areas, cleaning of rivers, development of industrial parks, development of a network of educational institutions, public transport, development of sports infrastructure, and civil defence.

## CHAPTER I. REFORM OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND TERRITORIAL ORGANISATION OF POWER



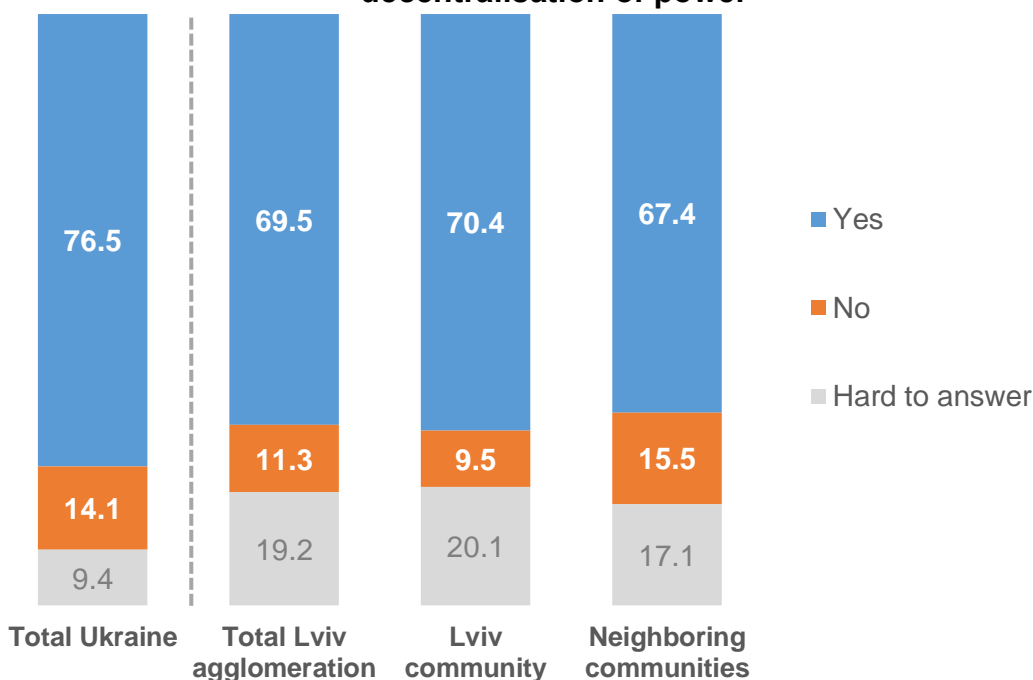
### 1.1 Expediency of continuing the reform of local self-government and decentralisation of power

The majority of residents of Lviv Agglomeration in general (69.5%), and of Lviv community (70%) and the neighbouring communities (67%) in particular, support the continuation of local self-government reform and decentralisation of power.

Although residents of Lviv Agglomeration show slightly lower support, the numbers are still similar and approach those at the level of Ukraine as a whole (76.5%).

Chart 1.1.1

#### Does it make sense to continue the reform of local self-government and decentralisation of power



Question wording: Do you think we need or need not to continue local self-government reform and decentralisation of powers?

In the tables below, the data are presented with disaggregation by socio-demographic categories of the population. Firstly, in a separate table, data are presented for the socio-demographic categories of Lviv community, then in the next table – among the socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities.

The majority supports the continuation of the reform among all categories (both in Lviv community and in the neighbouring communities). However, slightly higher support for reforms is observed among younger, more educated, and more prosperous respondents, as well as those employed as specialists or self-employed / entrepreneurs.

Table 1.1.1

**Does it make sense to continue the reform of local self-government and decentralisation of power: socio-demographic categories of Lviv community**

<i>% in row</i>	Yes	No	Hard to answer
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	71.4	11.0	17.7
Female	69.6	8.3	22.1
<b>Age</b>			
18-29 y.o.	73.0	10.3	16.8
30-44 y.o.	79.8	7.5	12.7
45-59 y.o.	72.9	8.3	18.8
60+ y.o.	56.5	12.3	31.2
<b>Education</b>			
Complete secondary or lower	66.8	6.2	27.0
Secondary special	62.0	10.0	28.0
Higher	76.1	9.8	14.1
<b>Main occupation</b>			
Worker	62.9	7.8	29.3
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	76.2	5.9	17.9
Specialist	81.3	10.9	7.8
Self-employed / entrepreneur	88.2	1.6	10.2
Housekeeping	71.0	6.1	23.0
Retired	55.0	14.2	30.8
Studying	67.1	10.6	22.3
Looking for a job	75.6	7.9	16.5
<b>Household composition</b>			
Live alone	69.2	13.7	17.1
Live only with other adults	67.4	7.8	24.7
Live with minor children	73.6	10.0	16.4
<b>Availability of a car</b>			
Yes	73.6	9.9	16.5
No	67.1	9.3	23.6
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>			
Low	59.0	12.2	28.9
Average	74.3	9.8	15.8
High	76.1	5.5	18.4

Table 1.1.2

**Does it make sense to continue the reform of local self-government and decentralisation of power:  
socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities**

<i>% in row</i>	Yes	No	Hard to answer
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	67.0	17.5	15.5
Female	67.7	13.7	18.6
<b>Age</b>			
18-29 y.o.	68.5	11.2	20.4
30-44 y.o.	69.5	15.7	14.8
45-59 y.o.	68.5	18.6	12.9
60+ y.o.	63.4	15.1	21.5
<b>Settlement type</b>			
City or UTV	72.0	13.5	14.5
Village	65.3	16.4	18.3
<b>Education</b>			
Complete secondary or lower	63.6	10.0	26.5
Secondary special	63.1	17.0	19.8
Higher	74.3	15.1	10.6
<b>Main occupation</b>			
Worker	64.9	17.2	17.8
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	70.8	14.3	14.9
Specialist	75.9	14.9	9.1
Self-employed / entrepreneur	72.7	13.6	13.7
Housekeeping	70.1	15.4	14.5
Retired	64.2	15.3	20.5
Studying	67.5	6.5	26.0
Looking for the job	62.4	16.4	21.2
<b>Household composition</b>			
Live alone	65.6	10.6	23.8
Live only with other adults	65.9	17.0	17.1
Live with minor children	69.0	14.8	16.2
<b>Work in Lviv</b>			
Respondent works in Lviv	71.0	13.9	15.1
Another household member works in Lviv	70.5	14.1	15.4
No one works in Lviv	64.9	16.6	18.5
<b>Availability of a car</b>			
Yes	69.6	16.4	13.9
No	64.7	14.4	20.9
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>			
Low	65.0	14.8	20.2
Average	69.0	17.2	13.8
High	70.9	8.8	20.3

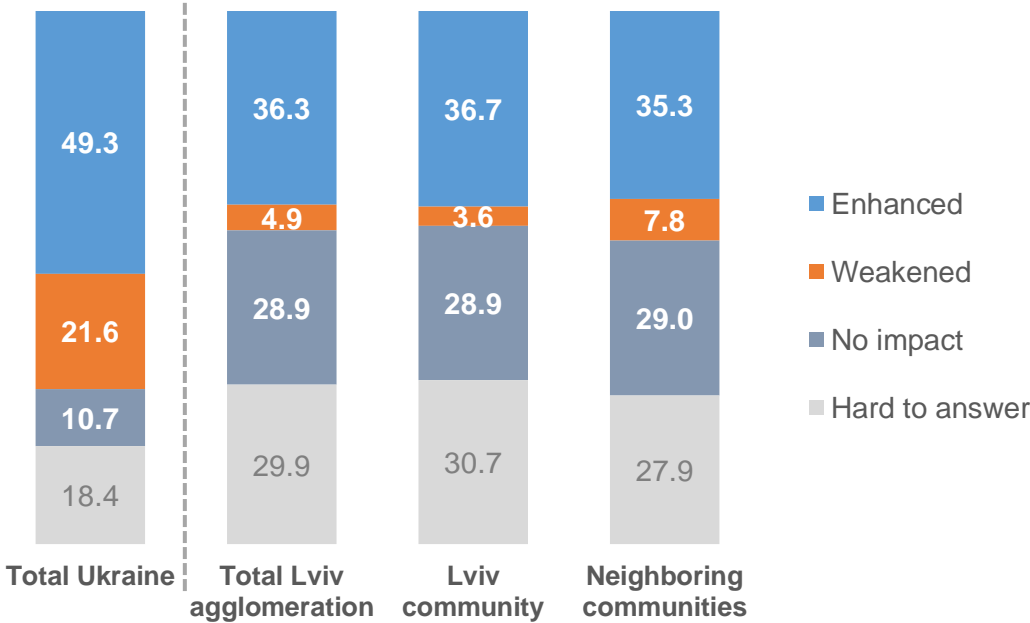
**1.2 Impact of the reform upon ability to resist the full-scale Russian invasion**

The majority of Lviv Agglomeration residents (59%, including 60% in Lviv community and 57 % in the neighbouring communities) either consider that the reform had no impact on the resistance to the aggression or have no opinion on the matter. At the same time, **one-third of the Agglomeration residents (36%, including 37% in Lviv community and 35 % in the neighbouring communities) note that the reform enhanced the capacity for resistance** (and only 5% consider that the reform weakened it).

Compared to the opinions and attitudes of the Ukrainian population as a whole, those who consider the reform to have had any impact at all are significantly fewer in Lviv Agglomeration. Thus, Lviv Agglomeration has both fewer respondents that see a positive impact, and those that see a negative impact (although the ratio of those who see a positive impact to those who see a negative one is much better in Lviv Agglomeration , where very few people say that the opportunities for resistance have been weakened).

Chart 1.2.1

**Impact of the reform upon the possibilities for resilience to the full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine**



*Question wording: Do you think that local self-government reform and decentralisation of powers in general enhanced, weakened or not impacted at all the possibilities for resilience to the full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine?*

In the tables below, the data are presented with disaggregation by socio-demographic categories of the population. Firstly, in a separate table, data are presented for the socio-demographic categories of Lviv community, then in the next table – among the socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities.

Table 1.2.1

**Impact of the reform upon ability to resist the full-scale Russian invasion:  
socio-demographic categories of Lviv community**

<i>% in row</i>	Enhanced	Weakened	No impact	Hard to answer
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	40.9	3.6	24.3	31.2
Female	33.2	3.6	32.8	30.4
<b>Age</b>				
18-29 y.o.	40.7	5.4	24.5	29.4
30-44 y.o.	39.6	2.1	26.6	31.7
45-59 y.o.	33.1	3.2	37.2	26.5
60+ y.o.	34.2	4.5	27.0	34.3
<b>Education</b>				
Complete secondary or lower	43.2	2.0	16.5	38.3
Secondary special	35.9	5.4	26.7	32.0
Higher	36.1	2.8	32.3	28.7
<b>Main occupation</b>				
Worker	30.2	1.3	32.9	35.6
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	50.0	2.0	28.4	19.6
Specialist	38.5	2.1	36.7	22.6
Self-employed / entrepreneur	42.1	6.5	31.2	20.3
Housekeeping	32.0	3.2	30.9	33.8
Retired	34.0	5.6	23.8	36.6
Studying	48.5	1.9	15.4	34.2
Looking for the job	38.6	6.6	19.4	35.5
<b>Household composition</b>				
Live alone	30.3	4.5	32.5	32.7
Live only with other adults	37.3	3.4	30.8	28.5
Live with minor children	37.9	3.6	26.2	32.3
<b>Availability of a car</b>				
Yes	36.7	4.0	30.1	29.2
No	36.8	3.3	28.0	32.0
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>				
Low	31.3	6.1	32.2	30.4
Average	42.1	2.7	28.7	26.4
High	30.9	2.2	24.8	42.0



Table 1.2.2

**Impact of the reform upon ability to resist the full-scale Russian invasion:  
socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities**

<i>% in row</i>	Enhanced	Weakened	No impact	Hard to answer
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	35.5	10.6	27.7	26.2
Female	35.1	5.3	30.1	29.5
<b>Age</b>				
18-29 y.o.	35.2	6.4	25.6	32.8
30-44 y.o.	37.7	8.6	29.7	24.0
45-59 y.o.	36.5	8.6	31.6	23.3
60+ y.o.	31.7	7.2	28.0	33.1
<b>Settlement type</b>				
City or UTV	35.3	8.9	35.4	20.5
Village	35.3	7.3	26.1	31.3
<b>Education</b>				
Complete secondary or lower	32.8	4.9	25.7	36.6
Secondary special	33.6	8.5	27.9	29.9
Higher	38.3	7.7	31.5	22.5
<b>Main occupation</b>				
Worker	35.5	10.6	23.3	30.6
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	48.3	3.1	24.2	24.3
Specialist	40.1	6.9	30.6	22.3
Self-employed / entrepreneur	42.1	14.3	29.9	13.7
Housekeeping	31.1	6.5	34.1	28.4
Retired	31.6	6.2	32.6	29.7
Studying	41.3	8.5	24.6	25.6
Looking for the job	28.5	6.3	29.4	35.7
<b>Household composition</b>				
Live alone	31.8	6.8	27.6	33.9
Live only with other adults	36.6	8.9	28.5	26.0
Live with minor children	34.7	6.9	29.7	28.7
<b>Work in Lviv</b>				
Respondent works in Lviv	36.4	5.9	31.2	26.6
Another household member works in Lviv	39.8	6.7	29.2	24.3
No one works in Lviv	32.9	8.8	28.3	30.0
<b>Availability of a car</b>				
Yes	36.4	7.1	29.8	26.7
No	34.0	8.6	27.9	29.5
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>				
Low	32.8	6.4	32.9	27.9
Average	36.7	8.9	29.0	25.3
High	39.0	6.5	13.6	40.9



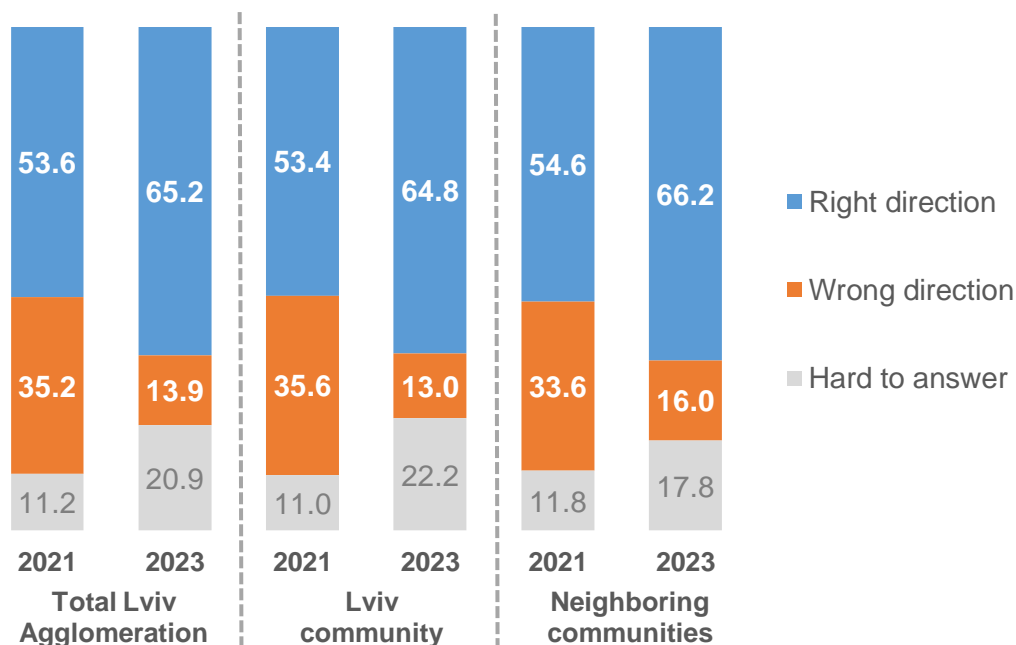
### 2.1 Assessment of the state of play in Lviv and other settlements

Residents of Lviv Agglomeration are mostly optimistic about the situation in their settlement. At the Agglomeration level, 65% believe that in their settlement things are going in the right direction (13% believe that they are going in the wrong direction). The opinion of Lviv community residents and residents from the neighbouring communities are quite similar in this regard – respectively, 65% and 66% assess the situation positively against 13% and 16% of those who assess it negatively.

Compared to 2021, the assessment of the situation has improved significantly: at the Agglomeration level, the percentage of those believing that things are going in the right direction in their settlement has grown from 54% to 65%. At the same time, the number of those believing that the direction is wrong has decreased from 35% to 14%. A similar trend is observed both among the population of Lviv community and among the population of the neighbouring communities.

Chart 2.1.1

#### In what direction the things are going in your settlement



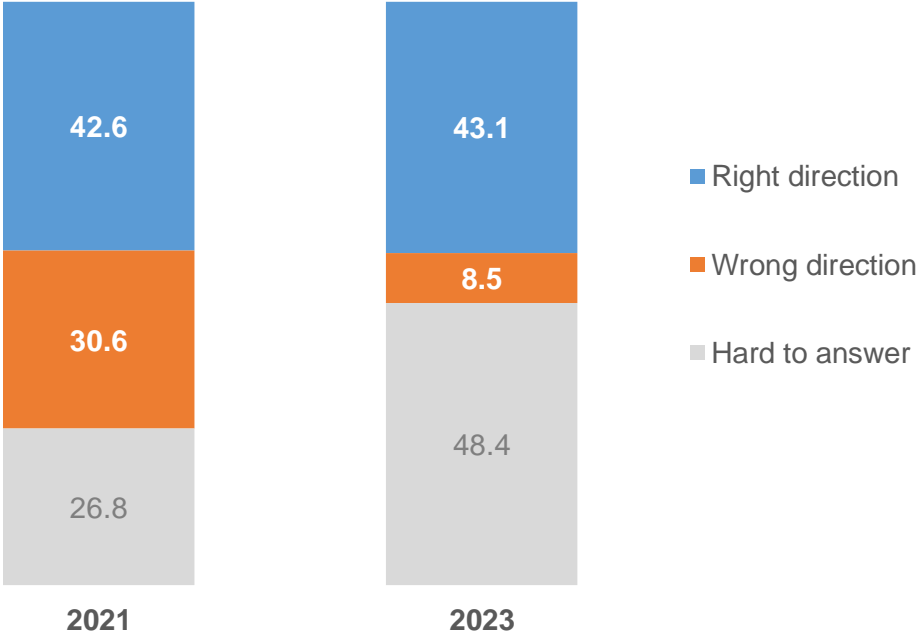
Questionnaire wording: *In your opinion, in general, things in your city / town / village are going in the right or wrong direction?*

Residents from the neighbouring communities were also asked in which direction they felt things were going in the city of Lviv. Both in 2021 and now, 43% said that things are going in the right direction. At the same time, the number of those observing the wrong direction in Lviv has decreased from 31% to 8.5%. Currently, 48% of residents from the neighbouring communities have no opinion on how things are going in Lviv.

The further the settlement is from Lviv, the more often its residents have no definite opinion (presumably, they are less informed about life in Lviv). Thus, in settlements located up to 20 km away from Lviv 41-45% have no opinion (and 44-50% consider the direction to be right). In the settlements located at a distance of more than 20 and up to 30 km, 52.5% have no opinion (therefore, 41% consider the direction to be right). And in settlements over 30 km away, 60% don't have an opinion (and, accordingly, 34% consider the direction of things in Lviv to be right).

Chart 2.1.2

**In what direction the things are going in the city of Lviv: assessment of the residents of neighbouring communities**



*Question wording: And what about the progression of things in the city of Lviv?*

In the tables below, the data are presented with disaggregation by socio-demographic categories of the population. Firstly, in a separate table, data are presented for the socio-demographic categories of Lviv community, then in the next table – among the socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities.

Positive assessments of the direction of things prevail among all categories (both in Lviv community and in the neighbouring communities). At the same time, there is a tendency for younger, more educated respondents and those with average income to be slightly more optimistic.

Table 2.1.1

**In what direction the things are going in your settlement:**

**socio-demographic categories of Lviv community**

<i>% у рядку</i>	+	–	?
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	67.8	13.1	19.1
Female	62.3	12.9	24.9
<b>Age</b>			
18-29 y.o.	78.1	4.3	17.7
30-44 y.o.	65.2	12.5	22.3
45-59 y.o.	64.8	14.9	20.3
60+ y.o.	55.8	17.3	26.9
<b>Education</b>			
Complete secondary or lower	64.1	13.0	22.9
Secondary special	60.2	15.1	24.7
Higher	67.6	11.7	20.7
<b>Main occupation</b>			
Worker	62.3	16.5	21.2
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	84.3	8.3	7.4
Specialist	69.6	13.9	16.5
Self-employed / entrepreneur	62.6	12.6	24.7
Housekeeping	59.6	10.1	30.3
Retired	58.2	15.0	26.8
Studying	77.7	4.2	18.1
Looking for the job	62.3	10.8	26.9
<b>Household composition</b>			
Live alone	72.7	14.1	13.1
Live only with other adults	65.3	13.8	20.9
Live with minor children	62.2	11.9	25.9
<b>Availability of a car</b>			
Yes	63.3	15.1	21.6
No	66.3	11.0	22.8
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>			
Low	59.2	16.2	24.6
Average	70.5	11.8	17.7
High	58.2	12.1	29.6

Table 2.2.2

**In what direction the things are going in your settlement and in the city of Lviv:  
socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities**

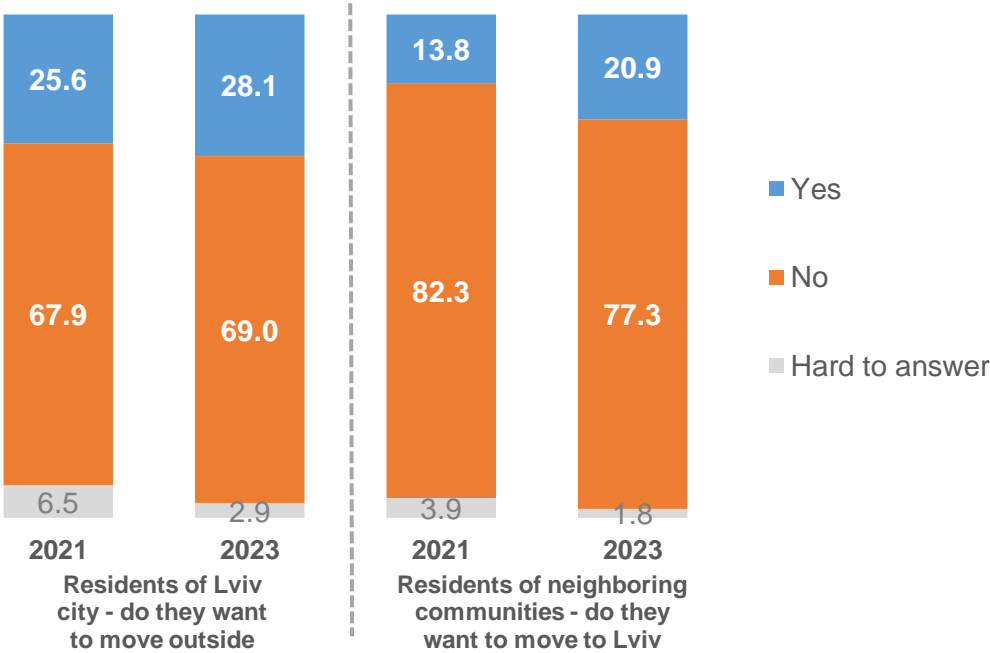
% in row	Your settlement			Lviv		
	+	-	?	+	-	?
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	67.9	17.5	14.6	45.6	9.2	45.3
Female	64.7	14.6	20.7	40.9	7.9	51.2
<b>Age</b>						
18-29 y.o.	75.5	12.6	11.9	61.5	6.2	32.3
30-44 y.o.	67.6	16.0	16.4	45.9	8.7	45.4
45-59 y.o.	62.6	19.2	18.2	34.6	11.4	54.1
60+ y.o.	61.9	15.1	23.0	35.9	7.1	57.0
<b>Settlement type</b>						
City or UTV	65.6	18.8	15.6	41.8	8.4	49.8
Village	66.5	14.7	18.9	43.7	8.5	47.8
<b>Education</b>						
Complete secondary or lower	59.5	17.4	23.1	40.2	8.3	51.5
Secondary special	65.0	16.0	19.0	38.8	7.8	53.3
Higher	69.9	15.4	14.7	49.8	9.4	40.8
<b>Main occupation</b>						
Worker	67.4	13.8	18.8	43.0	8.5	48.5
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	65.5	18.4	16.0	36.6	11.0	52.4
Specialist	67.8	18.4	13.7	49.2	9.3	41.5
Self-employed / entrepreneur	64.6	20.7	14.7	42.7	12.7	44.6
Housekeeping	75.6	11.3	13.1	45.5	7.6	46.9
Retired	60.2	14.9	25.0	36.3	5.8	57.9
Studying	84.3	6.8	8.9	72.4	0.0	27.6
Looking for the job	62.6	20.2	17.2	42.3	11.1	46.6
<b>Household composition</b>						
Live alone	56.8	15.5	27.7	40.6	10.8	48.6
Live only with other adults	67.0	17.1	15.9	42.6	8.8	48.6
Live with minor children	66.9	14.9	18.1	44.0	7.8	48.2
<b>Work in Lviv</b>						
Respondent works in Lviv	62.3	21.1	16.6	52.7	10.1	37.1
Another household member works in Lviv	67.2	15.7	17.1	46.8	9.6	43.5
No one works in Lviv	66.8	14.7	18.5	38.7	7.5	53.8
<b>Availability of a car</b>						
Yes	67.3	16.7	16.0	46.1	8.9	45.0
No	64.8	15.1	20.1	39.5	8.0	52.5
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>						
Low	60.5	18.2	21.4	35.9	8.3	55.8
Average	71.4	14.4	14.2	48.0	8.7	43.3
High	60.6	15.9	23.5	47.8	9.4	42.8

**2.2 Desire to move to Lviv / outside of Lviv to neighbouring communities**

The respondents were also asked whether they wanted to move to another settlement. In the case of the neighbouring communities, the question concerned the desire to move to Lviv. In the city of Lviv itself – the desire to move away from Lviv/Lviv community. On the one hand, **in both cases the majority of respondents do not want to move: in Lviv, 69% do not want to move away from the city** (and 28% do), **while in the neighbouring communities, 77% do not want to move to Lviv** (and 21% do). On the other hand, although the assessment of the situation in their settlement has improved compared to 2021, the number of residents from the neighbouring communities who would like to move to Lviv has also increased from 14% to 21% (in Lviv itself, the desire to move away from the city has not changed, expressed by 28% now and 26% in 2021).

Chart 2.2.1

**Do respondents want to move to Lviv / outside of Lviv to neighbouring communities**



*Question wording: If there was such an opportunity, would you like to move outside of city of Lviv – in the suburbs and nearby settlements? If there was such an opportunity, would you like to move to Lviv?*

In the tables below, the data are presented with disaggregation by socio-demographic categories of the population. Firstly, in a separate table, data are presented for the socio-demographic categories of Lviv community, then in the next table – among the socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities.

In Lviv, there is some variation in the desire to move, but it is fairly moderate. For example, men are more willing to do so – 33% among men vs. 24% among women. Similarly, the desire is somewhat higher among wealthier residents of the city (33.5% among those with high income, while the figure drops to 25% among those with low income). There is also some variation across several other categories, but, as noted



above, within similar moderate limits. In particular, depending on the age group, the desire to move only ranges from 25 to 32%.

**In the neighbouring communities, the situation differs significantly: younger people are much more likely to be willing to move to Lviv (even though young people in the neighbouring communities give the best assessments of the direction of things in their settlement). Thus, only 9% of people aged 60+ would like to move to Lviv, while 16% of people aged 45-59 would like to move to Lviv. This figure rises to 23% among people aged 30-44 and reaches 43% among respondents under 30. Among students, 59% would like to move to Lviv.**

Table 2.2.1

**Do respondents want to move outside of Lviv in neighbouring communities:  
socio-demographic categories of Lviv community**

<i>% in row</i>	Yes	No	Hard to answer
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	32.7	64.7	2.5
Female	24.2	72.6	3.2
<b>Age</b>			
18-29 y.o.	27.7	70.1	2.2
30-44 y.o.	32.2	64.5	3.3
45-59 y.o.	26.6	72.0	1.4
60+ y.o.	25.2	70.7	4.1
<b>Education</b>			
Complete secondary or lower	24.4	71.8	3.9
Secondary special	30.8	64.9	4.3
Higher	27.1	70.9	1.9
<b>Main occupation</b>			
Worker	20.5	73.3	6.3
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	32.8	65.2	2.0
Specialist	31.9	67.2	0.8
Self-employed / entrepreneur	39.6	56.3	4.1
Housekeeping	26.8	73.2	0.0
Retired	23.6	72.5	3.8
Studying	28.9	69.0	2.1
Looking for the job	31.6	65.3	3.1
<b>Household composition</b>			
Live alone	18.2	80.8	1.0
Live only with other adults	28.8	69.3	1.9
Live with minor children	29.8	65.9	4.3
<b>Availability of a car</b>			
Yes	32.0	64.5	3.5
No	24.4	73.2	2.4
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>			
Low	25.1	70.5	4.3
Average	27.1	70.9	2.0
High	33.5	63.2	3.3

Table 2.2.2

**Do respondents want to move to live in Lviv: socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities**

<i>% in row</i>	Yes	No	Hard to answer
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	19.3	78.3	2.3
Female	22.4	76.4	1.2
<b>Age</b>			
18-29 y.o.	42.7	55.8	1.5
30-44 y.o.	22.9	74.5	2.5
45-59 y.o.	15.6	83.3	1.1
60+ y.o.	9.4	88.8	1.8
<b>Settlement type</b>			
City or UTV	18.4	80.5	1.1
Village	22.1	75.9	2.1
<b>Education</b>			
Complete secondary or lower	24.9	74.1	1.0
Secondary special	17.8	81.0	1.3
Higher	23.9	73.4	2.7
<b>Main occupation</b>			
Worker	22.1	76.7	1.1
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	24.3	74.7	1.0
Specialist	17.7	79.8	2.5
Self-employed / entrepreneur	23.4	74.8	1.8
Housekeeping	28.2	69.0	2.8
Retired	10.1	88.0	1.9
Studying	59.3	39.3	1.3
Looking for the job	21.9	76.2	1.9
<b>Household composition</b>			
Live alone	14.2	81.7	4.1
Live only with other adults	20.8	77.7	1.4
Live with minor children	22.1	76.2	1.7
<b>Work in Lviv</b>			
Respondent works in Lviv	27.6	70.0	2.4
Another household member works in Lviv	23.2	74.5	2.3
No one works in Lviv	18.0	80.6	1.3
<b>Availability of a car</b>			
Yes	21.3	77.5	1.2
No	20.4	77.1	2.5
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>			
Low	21.5	77.0	1.6
Average	19.5	78.7	1.8
High	22.5	76.3	1.2

## 2.3 Duration of residence in the settlement

Most residents of Lviv Agglomeration have been living in their settlements for a long time. 51% have lived there since birth (48% in Lviv community, 58% in the neighbouring communities), and 27% moved there before 1991 or in the period from 1991 to 2004 (28% in Lviv community, 25% in the neighbouring communities). In general, the population is fairly stable. Apparently, the significant desire to move to Lviv (as observed in 2021) has not yet been transformed into concrete actions for various reasons (and vice versa, in the case of relocation of city residents to the suburbs).

Table 2.3.1

### How long the respondents have lived in the settlement

<i>% in column</i>	Total Lviv Agglomeration	Lviv community	Neighbouring communities
<i>Question wording: If we talk about the settlement where you actually live, how long have you lived in this settlement?</i>			
Since my birth	51.0	48.2	57.6
Moved here before 1991	21.1	22.7	17.3
Moved here during 1991-2004	6.0	5.3	7.8
Moved here during 2005-2013	7.6	7.9	6.9
Moved here during 2014 - early 2022 (before 24 February 2022)	8.2	8.5	7.2
I moved here after 24 February 2022 and I am an internally displaced person	3.7	4.4	2.0
I moved here after 24 February 2022 and I am not an internally displaced person	2.3	2.9	0.9
Refuse	0.1	0.0	0.2

## 2.4 Identity of Lviv Agglomeration population

**Compared to 2021, there is a significant increase in identification with one's community.** The feeling of being a resident of his/her settlement still retains its undisputed dominance: 96% of the Agglomeration's population see themselves as such (previously 99%), including 96% of residents of Lviv community and 97% of residents from the neighbouring communities (previously 99% and 97%, respectively). At the same time, **the number of those who identify with their community has increased from 72% to 90% at the Agglomeration level.**

**Identification with higher-level identities has also increased significantly, which may indicate the formation of a dual identity (of the community and the "Greater Lviv" / Lviv resident). Thus, the number of those who consider themselves a part of the "Greater Lviv" has increased from 56% to 85%. This increase occurred both in Lviv community (the feeling of belonging to the community has increased from 71% to 89% while belonging to the "Greater Lviv" grew from 66% to 89%) and in the neighbouring communities (the feeling of belonging to the community increased from 77% to 92%, while belonging to the "Greater Lviv" increased from 23% to 75%).** It is important to note that among residents from the neighbouring communities the sense of belonging to the "Greater Lviv" does not really depend on the distance to Lviv: regardless of distance, 70-79% of respondents consider themselves as part of the "Greater Lviv".

The number of those who consider themselves residents of Lviv city has also increased. The changes are not very noticeable at the level of the Agglomeration as a whole (77% in 2021, 81% now), but this is due to the stable figures for Lviv community (94% before and 93% now). At the same time, **in the neighbouring communities, the number of those who consider themselves residents of Lviv city has increased from 26% to 53%.** Among residents of neighbouring communities, those who live closer to Lviv are somewhat more likely to feel like residents of Lviv city, although the figure is high even among those who live relatively far away: while the figure is 68% among those who live up to 5 km away, it is 56% among those who live more than 30 km away.

Table 2.4.1

### How the respondents identify themselves

% in column <i>Question wording: Do you consider yourself ... ?</i>	Total Lviv Agglomeration		Lviv community		Neighbouring communities	
	2021	2023	2021	2023	2021	2023
<b>A resident of the village / town / city where you live</b>						
Yes	98.7	96.3	99.3	96.1	96.9	96.8
No	1.2	3.2	0.7	3.5	2.8	2.6
Hard to answer	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.6
<b>A resident of the community</b>						
Yes	72.4	89.6	70.9	88.8	76.9	91.6
No	22.5	8.1	23.2	9.1	20.6	5.8
Hard to answer	5.1	2.2	5.9	2.1	2.5	2.6

<i>% in column</i> <i>Question wording: Do you consider yourself ... ?</i>	Total Lviv Agglomeration		Lviv community		Neighbouring communities	
	2021	2023	2021	2023	2021	2023
<b>A resident of Lviv city</b>						
Yes	77.4	80.8	93.8	93.0	25.8	52.7
No	21.7	18.2	5.9	6.3	71.2	45.7
Hard to answer	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.7	3.0	1.6
<b>A resident of the “Greater Lviv”</b>						
Yes	55.6	84.6	65.9	88.7	23.3	75.2
No	34.8	11.6	23.2	7.2	71.4	21.9
Hard to answer	9.6	3.8	11.0	4.1	5.3	3.0

In the tables below, the data are presented with disaggregation by socio-demographic categories of the population. Firstly, in a separate table, data are presented for the socio-demographic categories of Lviv community, then in the next table – among the socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities.

In Lviv community, the situation is fairly similar across all categories. In the neighbouring communities, when it comes to the sense of belonging to the “Greater Lviv,” the indicators are also quite similar across different categories. At the same time, in the neighbouring communities, younger people (especially students), respondents with higher incomes, and those who work in Lviv consider themselves residents of Lviv city to a much greater extent.

Table 2.4.2

**How the respondents identify themselves: socio-demographic categories of Lviv community**

**% answered «yes»**

<i>% in row</i>	<b>Own settlement</b>	<b>Community</b>	<b>Lviv city resident</b>	<b>«Greater Lviv»</b>
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	95.8	87.8	92.8	86.8
Female	96.4	89.6	93.2	90.3
<b>Age</b>				
18-29 y.o.	94.5	89.5	90.4	83.9
30-44 y.o.	96.7	87.8	91.4	87.6
45-59 y.o.	96.0	88.0	92.2	90.7
60+ y.o.	96.6	90.1	97.1	91.3
<b>Education</b>				
Complete secondary or lower	97.8	90.5	91.8	88.6
Secondary special	96.1	88.6	94.5	92.7
Higher	95.8	88.6	92.3	86.3
<b>Main occupation</b>				
Worker	94.9	86.4	91.6	90.3
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	100.0	88.4	100.0	100.0
Specialist	96.9	90.9	93.0	87.1
Self-employed / entrepreneur	95.0	87.9	86.0	84.7
Housekeeping	96.3	85.5	90.3	80.3
Retired	97.0	90.2	97.1	91.0
Studying	89.4	87.7	82.3	80.0
Looking for the job	95.3	86.8	93.9	90.7
<b>Household composition</b>				
Live alone	97.0	89.1	95.1	90.8
Live only with other adults	96.9	89.3	94.4	90.3
Live with minor children	95.2	88.2	91.1	86.6
<b>Availability of a car</b>				
Yes	97.4	91.1	93.4	90.0
No	94.9	86.7	92.6	87.6
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>				
Low	95.7	89.5	95.4	91.7
Average	96.0	86.9	91.8	87.4
High	97.7	93.6	93.7	88.7

Table 2.4.3

### How the respondents identify themselves: socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities

% answered «yes»

<i>% in row</i>	Own settlement	Community	Lviv city resident	«Greater Lviv»
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	96.2	88.8	51.2	76.3
Female	97.4	94.0	54.1	74.2
<b>Age</b>				
18-29 y.o.	97.5	88.9	69.1	73.4
30-44 y.o.	94.7	92.3	51.0	74.8
45-59 y.o.	97.6	92.3	49.2	78.2
60+ y.o.	97.9	91.8	47.0	73.9
<b>Settlement type</b>				
City or UTV	95.6	90.6	41.4	71.8
Village	97.4	92.0	57.8	76.6
<b>Education</b>				
Complete secondary or lower	96.5	89.8	55.0	71.8
Secondary special	97.8	93.2	51.7	77.0
Higher	95.6	89.9	53.4	73.8
<b>Main occupation</b>				
Worker	97.5	93.8	55.3	76.6
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	97.4	93.3	56.7	70.5
Specialist	95.4	92.9	55.3	71.9
Self-employed / entrepreneur	96.9	88.0	59.3	82.8
Housekeeping	94.3	94.4	60.9	79.7
Retired	97.9	90.3	45.0	78.3
Studying	97.7	91.1	63.2	72.5
Looking for the job	96.3	86.4	45.0	64.8
<b>Household composition</b>				
Live alone	96.7	88.6	48.0	76.0
Live only with other adults	97.6	90.3	53.1	75.2
Live with minor children	96.1	93.1	53.1	74.9
<b>Work in Lviv</b>				
Respondent works in Lviv	96.7	89.5	61.7	75.6
Another household member works in Lviv	97.1	91.1	57.9	75.7
No one works in Lviv	96.7	92.3	47.8	74.8
<b>Availability of a car</b>				
Yes	97.2	91.5	54.0	76.7
No	96.4	91.6	51.3	73.3
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>				
Low	97.4	90.9	44.0	76.1
Average	96.9	92.4	56.3	75.9
High	94.9	90.6	67.4	67.5

## CHAPTER III. QUALITY OF LIFE AND SATISFACTION WITH CERTAIN AREAS OF SERVICES



### 3.1 Relevance / importance of certain areas of services

Residents of both Lviv community and the neighbouring communities have a similar “ranking” of service areas in terms of importance<sup>2</sup>. **The most important/relevant areas are primary level healthcare, non-food shopping, outdoor recreation, household services, financial services, and secondary level healthcare.** At least 93% at the level of the Agglomeration as a whole (and at least 83% in Lviv community, as well as at least 90% in the neighbouring communities) consider these areas very or rather relevant for their household.

Somewhat fewer respondents mentioned services in the areas of sports, culture, and education (72-79% at the Agglomeration level as a whole). This is followed by leisure and entertainment and social care services (56% and 51%, respectively), while the least relevant area is business support (23%).

Table 3.1.1

#### Is this area relevant / important for the household % answered «very» or «rather» relevant

<i>% in column</i>	Total Lviv Agglomeration	Lviv community	Neighbouring communities
<i>Question wording: How relevant/important is this area of services for you/your household?</i>			
Primary level healthcare	95.6	95.1	96.9
Non-food shopping	94.8	95.6	93.1
Outdoor recreation	93.9	93.9	94.0
Household services	93.4	93.1	93.9
Financial services	93.2	94.5	90.2
Secondary level healthcare	85.7	82.8	92.4
Sports	79.0	79.0	78.8
Culture	76.5	74.8	80.3
Education	71.6	68.9	77.9
Leisure and entertainment	56.1	52.4	64.6
Social care services	51.1	48.8	56.2
Business support	23.2	20.7	29.2

In the tables below, the data are presented with disaggregation by socio-demographic categories of the population. Firstly, in a separate table, data are presented for the socio-demographic categories of Lviv community, then in the next table – among the socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities.

<sup>2</sup> The study focused on those areas of services that might be important to their consumers, regardless of whether the services are provided by local governments, state agencies, or private entities.



All of the top 6 areas are definitely important for all categories of respondents. However, concerning the next 6 areas, there is some expected variation and greater emphasis is sometimes placed by certain categories. For example, sports, culture, leisure and entertainment are more important for younger respondents, while social care services are more important for older respondents. Education is especially important for families with minor children, and business support is especially important for entrepreneurs and the self-employed. There is also a noticeable variation across other categories (although the “intersection” of those categories should be taken into account, since, for example, younger people are generally more affluent, have children, etc.).

Table 3.1.2

**Is this area relevant / important for the household: socio-demographic categories of Lviv community**  
**% answered «very» or «rather» relevant**

<i>% in row</i>	Primary level healthcare	Non-food shopping	Outdoor recreation	Household services	Financial services	Secondary level healthcare
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	95.3	96.0	92.1	92.1	94.9	81.0
Female	94.9	95.3	95.3	94.0	94.2	84.3
<b>Age</b>						
18-29 y.o.	93.7	96.8	94.5	96.0	97.2	79.9
30-44 y.o.	95.8	98.3	99.2	97.3	98.0	86.2
45-59 y.o.	96.7	96.7	92.7	93.3	95.2	83.0
60+ y.o.	93.7	90.9	88.8	86.6	88.3	80.9
<b>Education</b>						
Complete secondary or lower	92.7	94.9	86.2	94.2	96.0	81.3
Secondary special	93.3	95.5	92.4	89.9	90.9	81.8
Higher	96.5	95.8	96.1	94.9	96.4	83.7
<b>Main occupation</b>						
Worker	97.8	98.5	93.6	96.6	98.0	82.8
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	100.0	94.9	94.9	100.0	100.0	80.6
Specialist	95.0	95.7	97.5	96.5	96.3	86.8
Self-employed / entrepreneur	97.6	96.1	95.7	94.1	100.0	88.8
Housekeeping	97.4	96.6	96.6	98.7	98.9	87.4
Retired	93.6	93.6	87.5	82.9	85.0	81.1
Studying	83.9	95.4	93.1	94.0	92.7	66.7
Looking for the job	93.3	94.6	96.7	93.2	96.5	76.8
<b>Household composition</b>						
Live alone	94.4	92.3	92.5	85.5	89.0	83.0
Live only with other adults	93.9	93.2	92.2	92.2	93.4	78.0
Live with minor children	96.4	98.8	95.9	96.1	97.0	87.4
<b>Availability of a car</b>						
Yes	96.9	96.3	97.0	95.4	96.2	85.9
No	93.3	94.9	90.8	91.2	92.8	80.0
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>						

% in row	Primary level healthcare	Non-food shopping	Outdoor recreation	Household services	Financial services	Secondary level healthcare
Low	92.3	92.4	91.0	87.0	87.0	77.6
Average	95.6	96.1	95.3	94.7	96.7	83.7
High	97.4	98.5	93.9	97.9	98.7	87.6

Table 3.1.2 (continuation)

**Is this area relevant / important for the household:  
socio-demographic categories of Lviv community**

**% answered «very» or «rather» relevant**

<i>% in row</i>	<b>Sports</b>	<b>Culture</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Leisure and entertainment</b>	<b>Social care services</b>	<b>Business support</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	82.9	73.8	64.0	54.7	46.2	25.5
Female	75.8	75.6	72.9	50.6	51.0	16.6
<b>Age</b>						
18-29 y.o.	86.1	89.6	62.2	86.2	33.6	21.7
30-44 y.o.	91.6	84.5	84.4	62.5	46.0	27.3
45-59 y.o.	81.7	79.8	65.6	51.3	50.1	23.6
60+ y.o.	58.6	50.4	59.2	20.8	60.6	10.2
<b>Education</b>						
Complete secondary or lower	69.5	64.9	70.6	51.3	51.7	23.6
Secondary special	72.3	62.9	64.6	35.2	53.5	20.1
Higher	84.7	83.6	71.1	62.9	45.6	20.5
<b>Main occupation</b>						
Worker	83.3	70.3	64.2	52.9	46.8	17.9
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	87.8	95.2	80.6	70.3	39.1	24.1
Specialist	89.0	87.5	75.0	66.2	42.7	20.8
Self-employed / entrepreneur	94.2	95.8	66.8	85.7	23.8	60.7
Housekeeping	85.5	87.2	86.0	64.4	65.7	12.6
Retired	55.6	47.7	56.5	13.7	65.9	12.1
Studying	74.5	87.0	65.8	89.9	29.0	25.0
Looking for the job	82.4	74.2	71.3	51.6	46.1	23.3
<b>Household composition</b>						
Live alone	58.6	62.2	49.0	41.2	59.7	14.2
Live only with other adults	74.4	72.6	52.3	51.9	41.2	20.6
Live with minor children	88.9	80.3	90.0	55.9	53.2	22.4
<b>Availability of a car</b>						
Yes	86.0	82.7	74.0	61.1	42.6	25.6
No	72.1	67.0	63.6	44.0	55.2	16.0
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>						
Low	69.1	61.2	64.9	33.2	58.5	19.1
Average	82.9	79.8	74.3	58.2	48.6	23.0
High	83.2	79.9	60.9	63.2	35.0	16.7

Table 3.1.3

**Is this area relevant / important for the household:  
socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities  
% answered «very» or «rather» relevant**

% in row	Primary level healthcare	Non-food shopping	Outdoor recreation	Household services	Financial services	Secondary level healthcare
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	95.7	92.8	94.0	91.8	88.2	90.8
Female	98.0	93.3	94.0	95.7	91.9	93.9
<b>Age</b>						
18-29 y.o.	95.2	94.2	96.7	95.9	94.1	91.5
30-44 y.o.	96.5	95.5	96.0	94.8	94.4	92.8
45-59 y.o.	96.2	96.0	92.7	95.1	91.7	92.3
60+ y.o.	99.2	87.0	91.4	90.3	81.7	92.8
<b>Settlement type</b>						
City or UTV	94.8	90.8	94.4	91.7	91.9	87.4
Village	97.9	94.1	93.8	94.8	89.4	94.7
<b>Education</b>						
Complete secondary or lower	96.3	88.0	90.2	89.9	82.1	91.2
Secondary special	97.1	93.1	94.0	93.7	88.6	93.4
Higher	96.8	94.7	95.2	95.3	94.8	91.5
<b>Main occupation</b>						
Worker	96.7	95.4	95.1	95.9	92.3	93.5
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	92.0	92.9	90.0	97.5	95.8	95.6
Specialist	97.7	95.5	97.5	94.4	96.0	95.6
Self-employed / entrepreneur	94.3	98.9	96.2	97.1	94.1	85.8
Housekeeping	96.8	95.8	95.4	97.0	90.3	95.2
Retired	99.2	85.5	90.4	89.2	78.6	94.3
Studying	95.6	94.5	98.9	92.3	91.4	81.7
Looking for the job	96.9	93.8	92.4	91.4	93.3	86.5
<b>Household composition</b>						
Live alone	94.3	79.4	93.7	88.4	77.2	82.2
Live only with other adults	96.3	93.4	93.0	93.0	88.4	92.4
Live with minor children	97.9	95.0	95.0	95.5	93.8	94.0
<b>Work in Lviv</b>						
Respondent works in Lviv	96.4	96.0	95.8	97.9	94.6	92.9
Another household member works in Lviv	95.9	94.5	94.3	95.0	91.1	93.8
No one works in Lviv	97.6	91.6	93.4	92.2	88.5	91.7
<b>Availability of a car</b>						
Yes	97.3	96.0	94.7	95.9	93.8	93.6
No	96.5	89.6	93.2	91.4	85.8	91.0
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>						
Low	98.2	91.0	93.1	92.6	84.3	94.8
Average	96.0	94.2	94.7	95.6	94.8	91.2
High	96.7	95.5	93.8	90.8	90.7	95.0

Table 3.1.3 (continuation)

**Is this area relevant / important for the household:  
socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities**  
**% answered «very» or «rather» relevant**

% in row	Sports	Culture	Education	Leisure and entertainment	Social care services	Business support
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	85.0	77.1	77.1	65.8	51.5	32.9
Female	73.2	83.1	78.5	63.4	60.4	25.9
<b>Age</b>						
18-29 y.o.	90.9	92.1	84.7	84.6	45.4	32.8
30-44 y.o.	89.9	85.8	90.5	74.1	57.5	35.0
45-59 y.o.	80.9	79.2	74.8	63.4	53.2	30.8
60+ y.o.	56.9	67.6	62.7	42.2	64.8	19.2
<b>Settlement type</b>						
City or UTV	78.9	79.7	72.3	69.0	54.8	35.0
Village	78.7	80.5	80.4	62.6	56.8	26.6
<b>Education</b>						
Complete secondary or lower	75.9	67.8	67.3	55.7	56.3	25.6
Secondary special	74.8	77.3	77.4	62.2	56.5	24.8
Higher	85.0	88.2	81.8	70.5	55.8	36.2
<b>Main occupation</b>						
Worker	84.7	82.2	83.0	68.0	47.8	31.6
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	75.2	85.6	84.8	61.8	57.9	28.8
Specialist	88.2	84.4	89.5	75.0	55.9	38.3
Self-employed / entrepreneur	91.9	85.6	81.2	79.4	50.5	67.3
Housekeeping	86.4	89.4	92.1	70.1	64.9	25.9
Retired	55.9	65.4	56.0	42.3	67.9	15.5
Studying	92.1	95.2	86.5	91.9	32.5	31.8
Looking for the job	80.6	80.6	74.5	66.3	54.1	21.1
<b>Household composition</b>						
Live alone	58.7	63.5	54.8	39.0	60.5	15.0
Live only with other adults	73.7	79.7	66.8	62.5	54.5	30.2
Live with minor children	86.6	83.4	91.6	70.4	57.1	30.5
<b>Work in Lviv</b>						
Respondent works in Lviv	85.6	86.9	80.3	73.5	46.2	28.8
Another household member works in Lviv	81.4	82.5	82.8	69.8	57.4	26.1
No one works in Lviv	75.7	77.4	74.8	59.6	58.4	30.8
<b>Availability of a car</b>						
Yes	85.6	85.7	84.3	71.3	52.2	35.7
No	70.5	73.7	70.0	56.4	61.0	21.4
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>						
Low	66.6	73.9	69.8	56.0	65.5	20.0
Average	85.8	85.1	82.9	69.9	50.9	34.6
High	89.6	82.0	83.1	70.2	48.4	34.5

### 3.2 Use of services in own community and satisfaction with them

The vast majority of respondents both in Lviv community and in the neighbouring communities consider that it is possible to obtain all necessary services among those listed in their settlement. The only two relatively “problematic” domains are secondary level healthcare and culture in the neighbouring communities. Thus, 16.5% and 19%, respectively, of residents from the neighbouring communities consider that those services are unavailable in their settlement.

Table 3.2.1

#### Availability of services in own community

**% answered that this area of services is available in their community**

<i>% in column</i>			
<i>Question wording: To what extent are you generally satisfied or dissatisfied with the situation in this area of services in your community?</i>	<b>Total Lviv Agglomeration</b>	<b>Lviv community</b>	<b>Neighbouring communities</b>
Education	99.7	99.7	99.6
Primary level healthcare	99.5	99.7	99.0
Outdoor recreation	98.9	99.6	97.2
Non-food shopping	98.9	99.8	96.9
Social care services	98.2	98.1	98.3
Household services	98.0	99.8	94.1
Leisure and entertainment	97.9	98.8	96.0
Sports	97.6	98.9	94.5
Financial services	97.4	99.3	93.0
Business support	95.9	96.5	94.6
Secondary level healthcare	92.4	96.3	83.5
Culture	91.9	96.5	81.2

The respondents were asked to what extent they were generally satisfied with the state of affairs in these areas in their community. Table 3.2.2 presents the data for all respondents. As demonstrated, in each case there are more satisfied than dissatisfied respondents. At the same time, more than half of all respondents in both Lviv community and the neighbouring communities are satisfied with the state of affairs in 10 out of 12 areas (except for social care services and business; in those two areas, a large proportion could not answer the question). Therefore, these results generally indicate a fairly favourable attitude towards these service areas in their communities, both in Lviv and the neighbouring communities.

Table 3.2.2

**Satisfaction with the state of affairs in the service area**

**% our of *all* respondents**

<i>% in column</i> <i>Question wording: To what extent are you generally satisfied or dissatisfied with the situation in this area of services in your community?</i>	Total Lviv Agglomeration			Lviv community			Neighbouring communities		
	+	-	?	+	-	?	+	-	?
Non-food shopping	84.3	11.8	3.9	88.3	8.8	2.9	75.1	18.9	6.0
Household services	81.7	12.2	6.2	85.3	10.2	4.5	73.3	16.8	10.0
Financial services	74.9	18.3	6.8	81.4	14.3	4.3	60.0	27.5	12.5
Outdoor recreation	72.9	22.9	4.2	72.8	23.1	4.0	72.9	22.5	4.6
Primary level healthcare	71.4	22.5	6.1	68.6	24.7	6.8	78.0	17.6	4.4
Sports	66.4	18.9	14.7	66.4	18.9	14.6	66.3	19.0	14.8
Leisure and entertainment	65.2	13.1	21.7	65.3	11.5	23.1	64.9	16.6	18.5
Culture	64.6	13.0	22.3	70.4	9.3	20.3	51.3	21.8	26.9
Education	60.3	16.8	22.9	57.2	17.8	25.0	67.5	14.5	18.0
Secondary level healthcare	54.9	25.8	19.3	55.8	26.6	17.6	52.6	24.1	23.3
Social care services	38.7	17.3	44.0	35.1	18.4	46.5	47.0	14.6	38.4
Business support	19.7	10.4	69.9	18.3	11.7	69.9	22.8	7.4	69.8

However, for the sake of interpretation, the high proportion of those who are undecided (which is unavoidable, given the different importance of areas for different respondents and the different intensity of contact with them) makes it somewhat difficult to understand where the situation is better/worse. Therefore, for this purpose, the data were recalculated only among those who have formed their opinion (satisfied or dissatisfied with the situation). The results are presented in Table 3.2.3.

First of all, these calculations confirm that **the majority is indeed satisfied with the state of affairs in all areas. At least 61% of those who have their opinion are satisfied with these areas. For each area, the average percentage of those who are satisfied is 78% at the level of the Agglomeration as a whole, 78% in Lviv community, and 76.5% in the neighbouring communities.** At the same time, in Lviv community one can distinguish social care services, secondary level healthcare, and business support as having a relatively lower percentage of those who are satisfied (61-68%). In the neighbouring communities, the financial services, secondary level healthcare, and culture are relatively “lagging behind” (69-70%). Given that quite a few people say that there are no opportunities at all in their community in the case of the latter two areas, they require special attention.

Table 3.2.3

**Satisfaction with the state of affairs in the service area**  
**% among those who decided with their opinion (satisfied or dissatisfied)**

% in column	Total Lviv Agglomeration		Lviv community		Neighbouring communities	
	+	-	+	-	+	-
Non-food shopping	87.7	12.3	90.9	9.1	79.9	20.1
Household services	87.0	13.0	89.4	10.6	81.4	18.6
Leisure and entertainment	83.3	16.7	85.0	15.0	79.7	20.3
Culture	83.2	16.8	88.4	11.6	70.2	29.8
Financial services	80.4	19.6	85.1	14.9	68.6	31.4
Education	78.2	21.8	76.3	23.7	82.3	17.7
Sports	77.8	22.2	77.8	22.2	77.8	22.2
Outdoor recreation	76.1	23.9	75.9	24.1	76.4	23.6
Primary level healthcare	76.0	24.0	73.5	26.5	81.6	18.4
Social care services	69.1	30.9	65.6	34.4	76.3	23.7
Secondary level healthcare	68.0	32.0	67.7	32.3	68.6	31.4
Business support	65.4	34.6	61.0	39.0	75.6	24.4



In the tables below, the data are presented with disaggregation by socio-demographic categories of the population. Firstly, in a separate table, data are presented for the socio-demographic categories of Lviv community, then in the next table – among the socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities.

Table 3.2.4

**Satisfaction with the state of affairs in the service area:  
socio-demographic categories of Lviv community**

**% «satisfied» out of those who decided with their opinion**

<i>% in row</i>	Non-food shopping	Household services	Leisure and entertainment	Culture	Financial services	Education
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	89.9	87.6	83.9	86.1	86.1	73.7
Female	91.8	90.8	85.9	90.2	84.2	78.2
<b>Age</b>						
18-29 y.o.	92.0	88.3	89.3	92.3	80.7	80.7
30-44 y.o.	92.0	92.9	85.7	87.7	88.4	73.6
45-59 y.o.	90.8	90.5	83.1	89.9	87.2	75.0
60+ y.o.	89.1	85.0	81.1	83.9	82.2	78.2
<b>Education</b>						
Complete secondary or lower	90.1	88.2	80.9	85.3	86.9	73.7
Secondary special	90.5	87.8	82.3	85.2	82.2	77.1
Higher	91.4	90.4	86.9	90.3	86.4	76.2
<b>Main occupation</b>						
Worker	92.0	92.1	80.0	93.5	89.0	74.3
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	73.9	81.4	85.5	93.5	93.5	90.3
Specialist	94.3	88.9	87.8	89.7	82.3	77.1
Self-employed / entrepreneur	87.5	95.7	88.2	85.3	86.3	69.1
Housekeeping	97.6	92.8	86.1	92.2	88.1	68.7
Retired	90.3	85.2	83.2	83.5	83.1	76.0
Studying	89.0	92.5	91.1	85.7	82.1	80.0
Looking for the job	87.7	90.1	81.4	83.7	82.9	75.7
<b>Household composition</b>						
Live alone	87.4	84.8	85.9	79.4	88.3	66.4
Live only with other adults	92.1	87.3	85.5	88.6	85.1	79.4
Live with minor children	90.7	92.5	84.3	90.3	84.3	76.0
<b>Availability of a car</b>						
Yes	93.0	92.1	85.8	87.7	84.7	77.4
No	89.1	86.6	84.4	88.9	85.3	74.8
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>						
Low	89.7	88.8	80.7	87.1	86.5	76.8
Average	91.2	88.7	84.0	87.6	86.4	75.4
High	92.4	92.8	93.1	92.0	81.5	78.2

Table 3.2.4 (continuation)

**Satisfaction with the state of affairs in the service area:  
socio-demographic categories of Lviv community**

**% «satisfied» out of those who decided with their opinion**

<i>% in row</i>	<b>Sports</b>	<b>Outdoor recreation</b>	<b>Primary level healthcare</b>	<b>Social care services</b>	<b>Secondary level healthcare</b>	<b>Business support</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	75.2	75.2	71.9	58.5	65.7	57.6
Female	80.2	76.4	75.0	71.3	69.3	64.7
<b>Age</b>						
18-29 y.o.	80.5	82.7	73.8	73.3	76.2	68.3
30-44 y.o.	73.6	70.1	77.1	63.6	69.0	57.4
45-59 y.o.	81.2	75.5	67.1	63.6	58.5	54.5
60+ y.o.	77.9	78.3	75.2	65.3	69.1	70.3
<b>Education</b>						
Complete secondary or lower	74.3	72.0	80.2	67.1	71.4	61.7
Secondary special	82.2	75.5	73.0	63.9	61.9	66.8
Higher	76.0	76.7	72.8	66.3	70.5	57.7
<b>Main occupation</b>						
Worker	80.1	76.6	76.4	60.6	67.5	65.9
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	84.0	81.9	76.4	86.5	51.6	80.6
Specialist	79.3	72.0	72.3	57.0	65.6	53.1
Self-employed / entrepreneur	61.5	70.0	74.7	37.0	74.9	55.7
Housekeeping	77.5	68.7	80.4	82.9	76.8	62.2
Retired	78.7	79.3	70.9	68.3	65.7	65.1
Studying	75.3	92.2	81.8	77.2	78.0	64.3
Looking for the job	77.7	76.2	66.1	63.4	71.1	60.3
<b>Household composition</b>						
Live alone	77.5	72.7	64.8	75.7	75.9	71.0
Live only with other adults	78.2	79.4	73.5	51.9	63.9	60.0
Live with minor children	77.6	73.4	75.9	72.9	69.1	59.8
<b>Availability of a car</b>						
Yes	76.0	75.8	73.4	65.6	66.9	59.7
No	80.0	76.4	73.8	65.5	68.6	62.4
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>						
Low	75.0	81.1	70.2	64.2	62.7	63.5
Average	80.7	75.4	73.2	67.8	69.9	60.0
High	73.2	69.9	79.5	60.2	69.0	62.2

Table 3.2.5

**Satisfaction with the state of affairs in the service area:  
socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities**

% «satisfied» out of those who decided with their opinion

<i>% in row</i>	Non-food shopping	Household services	Leisure and entertainment	Culture	Financial services	Education
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	79.3	79.5	80.8	71.8	66.9	84.1
Female	80.5	83.0	78.6	68.8	70.1	80.7
<b>Age</b>						
18-29 y.o.	73.6	78.6	77.5	74.1	70.2	84.6
30-44 y.o.	80.5	82.9	81.7	74.0	64.8	82.7
45-59 y.o.	83.6	81.5	79.6	66.9	68.4	80.4
60+ y.o.	80.1	81.5	78.9	66.1	72.0	82.0
<b>Settlement type</b>						
City or UTV	91.0	93.8	87.0	76.4	78.4	82.2
Village	75.0	75.4	76.4	66.9	63.6	82.4
<b>Education</b>						
Complete secondary or lower	65.4	70.3	65.8	65.4	58.2	78.3
Secondary special	83.3	82.9	81.8	70.4	71.9	83.3
Higher	79.6	82.5	80.5	71.1	67.0	82.2
<b>Main occupation</b>						
Worker	79.8	79.9	82.5	73.8	70.2	84.4
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	89.2	81.4	78.8	76.6	73.6	86.1
Specialist	83.7	81.5	81.3	73.9	64.2	82.7
Self-employed / entrepreneur	84.7	86.4	79.5	69.8	74.2	77.4
Housekeeping	81.3	89.5	78.5	72.0	66.1	85.1
Retired	79.2	83.2	76.2	62.1	73.1	79.5
Studying	78.5	85.3	75.7	79.0	73.4	86.2
Looking for the job	69.3	72.7	80.3	66.0	59.9	79.4
<b>Household composition</b>						
Live alone	77.7	79.4	80.4	63.1	68.8	73.2
Live only with other adults	82.1	81.2	81.4	68.5	70.2	86.0
Live with minor children	78.2	81.8	78.1	72.7	67.1	80.5
<b>Work in Lviv</b>						
Respondent works in Lviv	71.1	65.6	75.9	66.8	56.9	79.2
Another household member works in Lviv	78.1	82.6	76.8	66.4	64.5	83.2
No one works in Lviv	83.1	85.2	82.2	72.9	73.6	82.8
<b>Availability of a car</b>						
Yes	79.5	79.9	79.3	72.2	68.4	82.4
No	80.5	83.1	80.2	67.6	68.8	82.1
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>						
Low	81.3	83.1	82.4	68.7	74.5	83.0
Average	82.6	83.1	81.3	71.7	67.0	83.3
High	61.4	66.9	62.3	65.7	54.3	73.6

Table 3.2.5 (continuation)

**Satisfaction with the state of affairs in the service area:  
socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities**

% «satisfied» out of those who decided with their opinion

% in row	Sports	Outdoor recreation	Primary level healthcare	Social care services	Secondary level healthcare	Business support
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	80.3	77.3	81.2	74.6	65.6	71.9
Female	75.3	75.7	81.8	77.6	71.3	79.7
<b>Age</b>						
18-29 y.o.	80.0	79.4	82.4	80.1	72.0	76.8
30-44 y.o.	77.2	74.7	82.4	78.0	66.6	73.8
45-59 y.o.	76.3	74.6	79.5	75.7	64.1	71.4
60+ y.o.	78.1	78.1	82.1	73.1	72.4	83.8
<b>Settlement type</b>						
City or UTV	83.2	80.4	77.7	73.3	75.0	72.1
Village	75.3	74.7	83.2	77.6	65.3	77.8
<b>Education</b>						
Complete secondary or lower	71.2	76.6	79.2	67.8	58.3	76.8
Secondary special	81.9	78.8	83.4	75.9	71.9	75.4
Higher	74.4	73.2	79.8	79.7	67.1	75.5
<b>Main occupation</b>						
Worker	80.4	79.5	83.7	72.6	68.2	74.8
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	81.7	78.4	83.9	70.1	78.5	69.7
Specialist	76.3	74.4	83.6	80.4	65.4	69.1
Self-employed / entrepreneur	76.9	75.4	72.6	77.5	59.0	78.4
Housekeeping	74.6	71.7	86.9	80.0	75.6	74.4
Retired	78.2	77.2	80.9	77.0	69.7	88.2
Studying	80.5	83.7	82.9	85.4	69.1	91.6
Looking for the job	72.6	71.7	75.2	76.4	68.3	69.8
<b>Household composition</b>						
Live alone	75.0	76.7	77.6	70.9	67.4	67.8
Live only with other adults	79.0	75.6	80.6	76.6	69.4	77.4
Live with minor children	77.0	77.2	83.0	76.7	68.0	74.5
<b>Work in Lviv</b>						
Respondent works in Lviv	76.1	79.7	78.2	73.3	55.7	60.0
Another household member works in Lviv	75.5	76.6	81.6	77.9	72.0	81.5
No one works in Lviv	79.3	75.5	82.4	76.2	70.3	76.9
<b>Availability of a car</b>						
Yes	78.9	76.7	82.2	79.5	69.7	78.8
No	76.2	76.2	80.8	72.8	67.3	69.8
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>						
Low	78.2	79.2	83.4	74.5	75.1	77.0
Average	78.3	77.3	82.4	78.1	66.8	76.9
High	73.8	60.5	72.9	71.7	47.9	65.5

### 3.3 Use of certain services by residents of neighbouring communities in the city of Lviv

At least 75% of residents of neighbouring communities use services in 10 out of 12 areas (social care services are used only by 54% of residents, and business support by 29%).

As for where those users mostly receive services, in most cases it is in their community. However, there are several areas where we can already observe the intensive use of services in Lviv. **Thus, the areas where a significant proportion of residents from the neighbouring communities mainly use services in Lviv are secondary level healthcare (39% of those who use them say they mostly do so in Lviv), culture (34.5%), financial services (26.5%), non-food shopping (23%), and household services (21%).** There is also a noticeable “presence” in such areas as leisure and entertainment (16.5%), sports (11%), business support (10%), and primary level healthcare (10%). Relatively fewer residents of neighbouring communities report using services in such areas as outdoor recreation (6%), education (6%), and social care services (4%) in Lviv.

Table 3.3.1

#### Do respondents use and where they use the services of different areas

% in column <i>Question wording: Where do you usually obtain services in this area? Choose one answer.</i>	% users	% out of those who use			
		Lviv city	Own community	Other	Hard to answer
Secondary level healthcare	94.0	39.2	53.5	6.7	0.5
Culture	79.6	34.5	64.7	0.2	0.5
Financial services	91.8	26.5	70.0	2.5	1.0
Non-food shopping	97.7	22.8	74.4	1.8	1.0
Household services	96.4	20.8	75.5	2.7	1.0
Leisure and entertainment	79.0	16.5	80.5	0.7	2.3
Sports	77.8	11.4	87.6	0.3	0.7
Business support	29.1	10.4	74.8	0.1	14.7
Primary level healthcare	97.8	9.8	87.9	1.7	0.5
Outdoor recreation	94.5	6.8	90.1	0.9	2.2
Education	75.0	5.9	91.8	0.2	2.1
Social care services	54.2	4.0	93.2	0.1	2.7

The table below presents data on the use of services in Lviv depending on the distance of the settlement to Lviv. There is a clear tendency that the closer a respondent lives to Lviv, the more likely they are to use services in Lviv.

Table 3.3.2

**% use services in the city of Lviv (out of those who use):  
depending on the distance of the settlement to the city of Lviv**

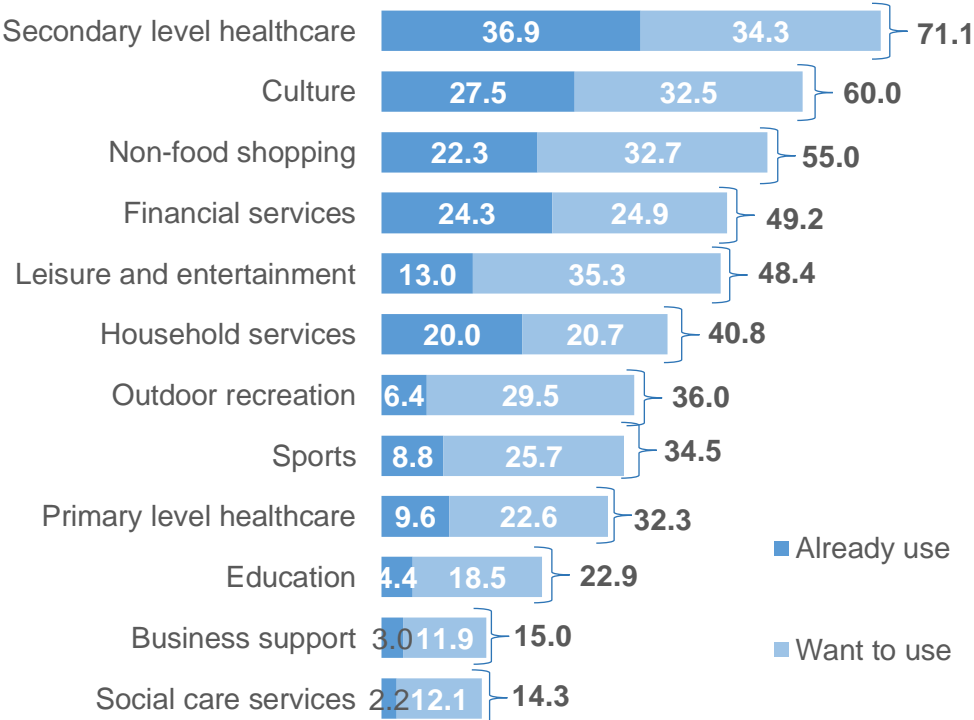
<i>% in column</i>	<i>Distance to the city of Lviv</i>					
	<i>Up to 5 km</i>	<i>More than 5 km and up to 10 km</i>	<i>More than 10 km and up to 15 km</i>	<i>More than 15 km and up to 20 km</i>	<i>More than 20 km and up to 30 km</i>	<i>More than 30 km</i>
Secondary level healthcare	83.5	57.2	32.6	29.9	26.9	14.4
Culture	71.1	48.7	36.0	25.8	21.3	14.0
Financial services	63.9	48.1	26.1	14.8	12.0	6.7
Non-food shopping	59.3	32.4	22.5	14.0	10.6	8.2
Household services	42.6	41.6	20.4	13.9	10.3	7.8
Leisure and entertainment	37.8	24.9	18.0	12.3	8.4	4.7
Sports	20.7	18.9	11.1	8.7	7.6	4.8
Business support	16.0	23.5	9.3	3.5	10.8	0.8
Primary level healthcare	17.9	10.0	8.4	9.0	9.0	4.0
Outdoor recreation	25.0	8.4	4.7	2.8	1.8	1.7
Education	8.9	10.0	4.2	6.8	4.4	3.5
Social care services	5.2	6.9	9.7	5.0	0.5	3.2

**There is a fairly significant demand for certain services in Lviv among residents of the neighbouring communities. Most would like to use secondary level healthcare services (71% of all respondents already use or would like to use them) and cultural services (60%).** This is followed by non-food shopping (55%), financial services (49%), and leisure and entertainment (48%). In general, it is desirable to use services in the areas that are already used by a significant part of the population of the neighbouring communities. Accordingly, the centre of the potential Agglomeration starts presenting a certain “specialisation”.

About a third of residents from the neighbouring communities already use or are interested in using household services (41%), outdoor recreation (36%), sports (34.5%), and primary level healthcare (32%). There is relatively less interest in education (23%), business support (15%), and social care services (14%).

Chart 3.3.1

**Desire to use services in the city of Lviv among residents of neighbouring communities**



Question wording: *Would you like or would you not like to use services in this area in Lviv?*

In the tables below, the data are presented with disaggregation by socio-demographic categories of the population. **Younger residents from the neighbouring communities show a noticeably greater interest in using services in Lviv.** This trend applies to all 12 service areas. A similar quite pronounced trend is also observed when looking at income and education level: those with higher income and higher education level are more willing to use services in Lviv. However, the “intersection” of age/education/income should be taken into account, as well as other variations.

Table 3.3.3

**Desire to use services in the city of Lviv among residents of neighbouring communities: socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities**

**% already use or want to use**

<i>% in row</i>	Secondary level healthcare	Culture	Non-food shopping	Financial services	Leisure and entertainment	Household services
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	68.0	58.5	56.4	49.2	47.6	41.8
Female	73.9	61.3	53.7	49.3	49.0	39.9
<b>Age</b>						
18-29 y.o.	71.7	80.5	68.4	59.4	75.2	53.9
30-44 y.o.	74.1	68.6	59.4	57.9	60.0	43.7
45-59 y.o.	73.0	53.4	54.7	47.2	44.0	38.0
60+ y.o.	65.9	43.4	41.8	35.1	22.2	31.6
<b>Settlement type</b>						
City or UTV	60.6	50.9	39.9	35.9	46.6	26.8
Village	75.8	64.0	61.8	55.2	49.1	47.1
<b>Education</b>						
Complete secondary or lower	70.2	52.3	60.1	50.0	40.8	50.5
Secondary special	65.1	52.0	48.3	43.1	41.6	35.8
Higher	79.5	73.1	62.4	57.2	59.8	44.3
<b>Main occupation</b>						
Worker	67.2	58.3	57.4	51.0	51.2	43.1
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	71.0	61.6	58.9	56.6	49.9	44.7
Specialist	81.6	78.9	66.7	63.6	63.6	45.2
Self-employed / entrepreneur	74.9	76.0	54.0	51.7	60.2	47.8
Housekeeping	78.6	61.2	55.2	48.4	58.4	33.4
Retired	68.5	39.9	39.0	31.2	20.9	30.8
Studying	78.9	90.1	77.2	66.1	83.6	59.5
Looking for the job	62.4	58.1	56.1	49.3	47.9	40.8
<b>Household composition</b>						
Live alone	59.4	41.3	44.6	35.2	27.5	32.1
Live only with other adults	72.8	57.5	51.4	46.5	45.2	41.0
Live with minor children	71.4	65.2	59.9	53.9	54.5	41.9
<b>Work in Lviv</b>						
Respondent works in Lviv	77.7	74.7	73.4	71.3	67.5	62.8
Another household member works in Lviv	73.1	63.9	57.7	55.8	50.9	43.3



% in row	Secondary level healthcare	Culture	Non-food shopping	Financial services	Leisure and entertainment	Household services
No one works in Lviv	68.4	54.1	48.7	40.1	41.9	33.6
<b>Availability of a car</b>						
Yes	75.2	68.0	62.0	55.9	56.6	44.8
No	66.1	50.1	46.6	41.1	38.3	35.8
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>						
Low	64.5	49.8	46.4	39.6	35.5	36.9
Average	73.5	64.0	57.8	53.7	55.3	41.0
High	87.2	81.2	75.4	66.6	61.4	56.5

Table 3.3.3 (continuation)

**Desire to use services in the city of Lviv among residents of neighbouring communities: socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities**

**% already use or want to use**

% in row	Outdoor recreation	Sports	Primary level healthcare	Education	Business support	Social care services
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	31.7	33.0	30.4	21.0	16.6	13.7
Female	39.8	35.9	33.9	24.6	13.5	14.9
<b>Age</b>						
18-29 y.o.	45.4	48.0	40.9	33.5	24.2	19.5
30-44 y.o.	39.9	43.1	33.7	28.0	16.6	16.3
45-59 y.o.	32.7	31.3	30.9	18.2	14.9	12.8
60+ y.o.	28.6	19.6	26.3	14.7	7.0	10.3
<b>Settlement type</b>						
City or UTV	38.2	36.4	35.3	24.9	17.4	17.1
Village	35.0	33.7	30.9	22.0	13.8	13.1
<b>Education</b>						
Complete secondary or lower	35.2	31.9	23.2	16.7	14.9	14.1
Secondary special	28.3	27.1	28.0	18.6	11.1	13.0
Higher	46.5	45.3	40.8	30.6	20.1	16.1
<b>Main occupation</b>						
Worker	33.0	32.7	29.1	21.2	15.1	13.2
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	34.7	42.3	40.4	27.4	18.3	18.1
Specialist	42.7	47.2	42.8	32.1	20.0	18.3
Self-employed / entrepreneur	32.0	43.5	30.2	26.7	20.7	13.6
Housekeeping	31.9	30.6	44.3	24.8	15.3	16.4
Retired	28.7	16.6	21.5	11.7	6.8	8.9
Studying	56.2	60.9	39.4	46.4	25.9	21.8
Looking for the job	45.9	40.4	32.0	23.5	16.1	17.1
<b>Household composition</b>						
Live alone	37.0	24.1	23.9	15.5	8.5	13.7

<i>% in row</i>	Outdoor recreation	Sports	Primary level healthcare	Education	Business support	Social care services
Live only with other adults	33.5	29.5	32.0	19.0	15.6	13.6
Live with minor children	38.1	40.8	33.8	27.6	15.4	15.0
<b>Work in Lviv</b>						
Respondent works in Lviv	40.9	47.7	33.2	27.1	22.3	15.5
Another household member works in Lviv	39.9	38.2	37.2	28.0	16.5	14.1
No one works in Lviv	32.7	29.2	29.6	19.3	12.2	14.1
<b>Availability of a car</b>						
Yes	38.1	39.1	36.3	25.0	18.2	14.3
No	33.4	28.9	27.3	20.3	11.0	14.4
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>						
Low	34.7	28.5	30.3	19.4	12.8	15.3
Average	34.1	35.4	31.7	22.5	14.7	12.5
High	49.9	53.1	43.7	37.6	24.0	19.2

### 3.4 Employment

About a half of residents of Lviv Agglomeration as a whole are employed (53.5% of all respondents, and 63% of the 18-64 year olds, i.e. the formally employable population). The figure is almost identical both in Lviv community (54%, and 63% of 18-64 year olds) and in the neighbouring communities (53%, and 61% of 18-64 year olds). In Lviv community, almost all employed people (50.5% out of 54%) work in Lviv. **In the neighbouring communities, most of the employed respondents work in their settlement, although a significant number do work in Lviv. Overall, 15% of all residents from the neighbouring communities work in Lviv, which accounts for 29% of the employed population of the neighbouring communities.**

Table 3.4.1

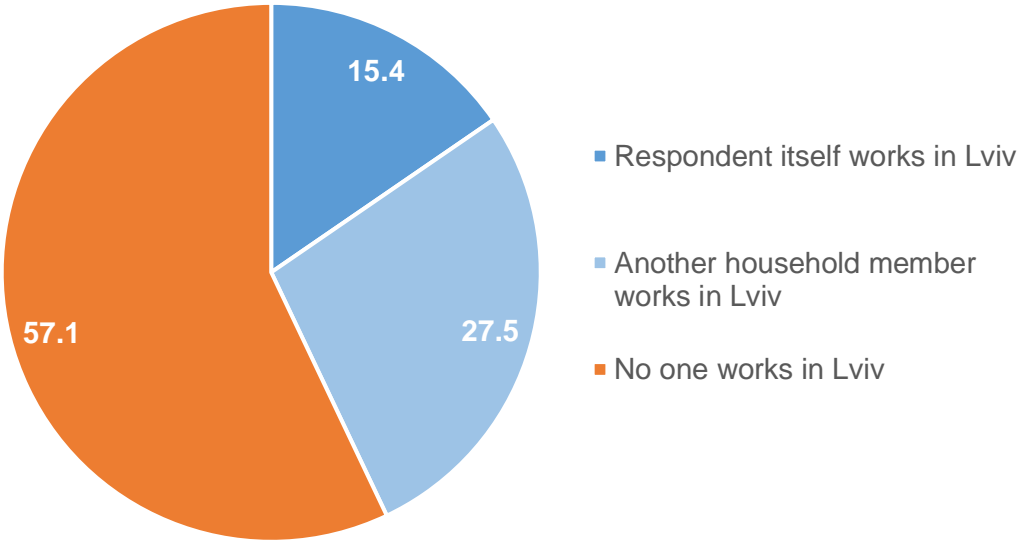
#### Whether respondents have a job

<i>% in column</i>			
<i>Question wording: Do you currently have a permanent job (including self-employment as an entrepreneur) and if so, where do you work?</i>	<b>Total Lviv Agglomeration</b>	<b>Lviv community</b>	<b>Neighbouring communities</b>
Yes, I work remotely (from my home)	0.6	0.2	1.4
Yes, I work (go to work/office) in the settlement where I live	11.1	1.5	33.1
Yes, I work in Lviv city	39.9	50.5	15.4
Yes, I work in another settlement of Lviv oblast	1.6	1.0	3.1
Yes, I work outside Lviv oblast / abroad	0.4	0.4	0.3
No, I do not have a job/ I am unemployed	46.4	46.4	46.5
Other	0.1	0.0	0.2
Refuse	0.6	0.2	1.4

**In addition to 15% who are employed in Lviv, 27.5% of respondents in the neighbouring communities are not employed there themselves but have household members who are currently employed in Lviv. In other words, 43% of residents from the neighbouring communities are directly or indirectly connected to the employment sector in Lviv.**

Chart 3.4.1

**Do residents in the neighbouring communities have a job in the city of Lviv**



*Question wording: Do you currently have a permanent job (including self-employment as an entrepreneur) and if so, where do you work? Are there any other members of your household (i.e. apart from you) who currently have a permanent job in Lviv?*

In the tables below, the data are presented with disaggregation by socio-demographic categories of the population. Firstly, in a separate table, data are presented for the socio-demographic categories of Lviv community, then in the next table – among the socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities.

Table 3.4.2

**Do respondents have a job: socio-demographic categories of Lviv community**

% in row	Does respondent have a job	
	% have a job	% including in the city of Lviv
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	64.2	60.8
Female	44.8	41.9
<b>Age</b>		
18-29 y.o.	55.8	53.7
30-44 y.o.	67.9	62.9
45-59 y.o.	66.3	62.0
60+ y.o.	25.6	24.8
<b>Education</b>		
Complete secondary or lower	37.5	36.0
Secondary special	42.0	39.6
Higher	63.2	59.4
<b>Main occupation</b>		
Worker	100.0	95.8
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	100.0	100.0
Specialist	100.0	93.8
Self-employed / entrepreneur	100.0	94.4
Housekeeping	0.0	0.0
Retired	0.0	0.0
Studying	0.0	0.0
Looking for the job	0.0	0.0
<b>Household composition</b>		
Live alone	35.1	35.1
Live only with other adults	56.4	54.3
Live with minor children	55.9	51.0
<b>Availability of a car</b>		
Yes	61.3	55.7
No	46.2	45.4
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>		
Low	25.5	24.8
Average	60.2	55.2
High	76.7	75.0

Table 3.4.3

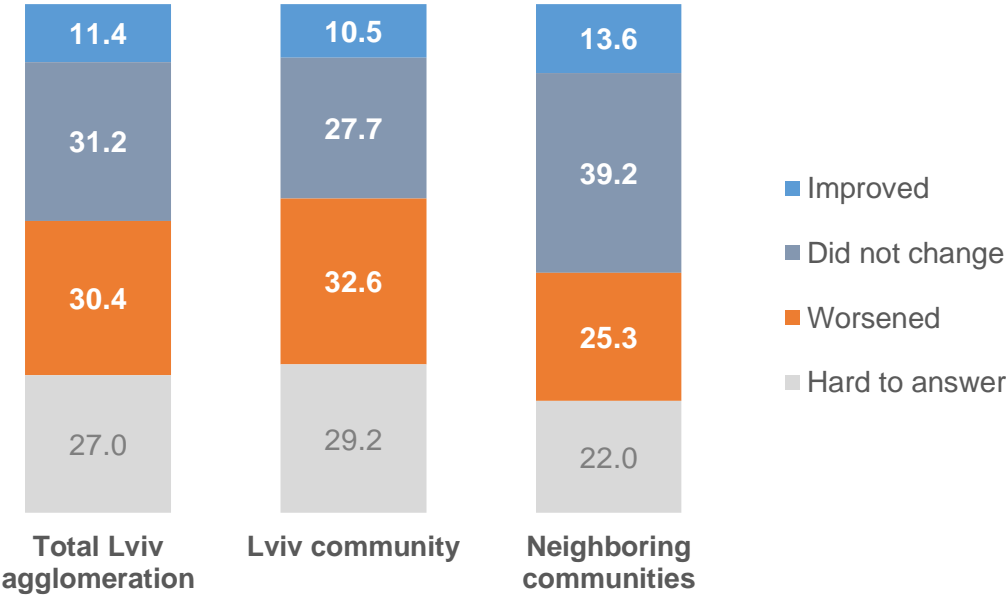
**Do respondents have a job: socio-demographic categories  
of the neighbouring communities**

% in row	Does respondent have a job		% other family members have job in the city of Lviv
	% have a job	% including in the city of Lviv	
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	58.3	19.5	25.2
Female	48.8	11.8	29.6
<b>Age</b>			
18-29 y.o.	49.0	21.2	36.9
30-44 y.o.	72.2	19.1	26.9
45-59 y.o.	64.1	16.6	27.8
60+ y.o.	25.8	6.6	21.7
<b>Settlement type</b>			
City or UTV	54.4	9.3	20.5
Village	52.8	18.2	30.7
<b>Education</b>			
Complete secondary or lower	36.4	13.1	25.7
Secondary special	51.3	16.0	25.2
Higher	61.3	15.4	31.2
<b>Main occupation</b>			
Worker	100.0	31.3	22.4
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	100.0	29.4	24.8
Specialist	100.0	30.2	21.2
Self-employed / entrepreneur	96.8	15.7	21.1
Housekeeping	0.3	0.0	42.9
Retired	0.4	0.2	24.8
Studying	1.5	0.0	47.2
Looking for the job	0.0	0.0	39.5
<b>Household composition</b>			
Live alone	28.7	5.6	0.0
Live only with other adults	50.1	15.2	25.8
Live with minor children	60.1	17.2	33.4
<b>Availability of a car</b>			
Yes	63.7	18.6	32.4
No	40.7	11.6	21.5
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>			
Low	31.1	7.6	26.4
Average	69.6	21.0	28.0
High	63.1	19.3	30.2

**A significant proportion of the respondents noted the deterioration of employment opportunities in their community in recent years.** In Lviv community, 33% believe that the employment opportunities have deteriorated (10.5% say they have improved), and in the neighbouring communities – 25% (14% say they have improved).

Chart 3.4.2

**How the opportunities for employment in own community have changed over the last period**



*Question wording: Based on your own experience or experience of your family or friends, how have the opportunities for employment changed during the last three months in your community?*

In the tables below, the data are presented with disaggregation by socio-demographic categories of the population. Firstly, in a separate table, data are presented for the socio-demographic categories of Lviv community, then in the next table – among the socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities.

Table 3.4.4

**How the opportunities for employment in own community have changed over the last period: socio-demographic categories of Lviv community**

<i>% in row</i>	Improved	Did not change	Worsened	Hard to answer
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	10.2	31.9	31.7	26.2
Female	10.8	24.3	33.4	31.6
<b>Age</b>				
18-29 y.o.	15.5	26.7	29.0	28.8
30-44 y.o.	11.4	28.9	34.9	24.8
45-59 y.o.	6.3	28.4	37.3	28.0
60+ y.o.	10.1	26.5	28.3	35.1
<b>Education</b>				
Complete secondary or lower	16.0	30.9	28.2	24.9
Secondary special	7.9	27.4	33.8	30.9
Higher	11.2	27.4	32.6	28.9
<b>Main occupation</b>				
Worker	12.8	28.5	34.1	24.6
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	15.1	24.8	28.8	31.3
Specialist	13.6	30.3	31.4	24.6
Self-employed / entrepreneur	9.5	25.7	31.4	33.4
Housekeeping	6.3	24.5	37.1	32.1
Retired	8.3	26.3	25.8	39.6
Studying	20.8	27.1	26.5	25.6
Looking for the job	3.2	29.6	49.9	17.4
<b>Household composition</b>				
Live alone	10.2	33.8	36.1	19.9
Live only with other adults	10.9	24.7	33.9	30.5
Live with minor children	10.2	29.0	30.4	30.4
<b>Availability of a car</b>				
Yes	10.4	29.8	30.2	29.7
No	10.7	25.9	35.2	28.1
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>				
Low	9.0	24.7	32.5	33.8
Average	11.0	30.8	31.7	26.5
High	11.9	25.1	33.1	29.8



Table 3.4.5

**How the opportunities for employment in own community have changed over the last period: socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities**

% in row	Improved	Did not change	Worsened	Hard to answer
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	14.2	36.2	29.9	19.6
Female	12.9	41.9	21.1	24.1
<b>Age</b>				
18-29 y.o.	19.4	37.7	23.6	19.4
30-44 y.o.	13.3	41.4	26.4	18.9
45-59 y.o.	13.3	38.8	28.8	19.1
60+ y.o.	10.3	38.3	21.9	29.6
<b>Settlement type</b>				
City or UTV	15.5	36.8	27.5	20.2
Village	12.7	40.3	24.2	22.8
<b>Education</b>				
Complete secondary or lower	15.8	39.3	21.7	23.2
Secondary special	12.1	39.5	26.8	21.6
Higher	14.8	38.9	24.3	22.1
<b>Main occupation</b>				
Worker	16.5	39.5	26.5	17.5
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	12.2	50.4	23.1	14.3
Specialist	11.6	41.9	23.6	23.0
Self-employed / entrepreneur	23.4	36.3	23.6	16.7
Housekeeping	10.5	40.7	27.1	21.6
Retired	10.6	36.0	22.4	31.0
Studying	19.8	33.0	12.7	34.5
Looking for the job	11.9	37.6	31.4	19.2
<b>Household composition</b>				
Live alone	8.4	29.7	28.8	33.1
Live only with other adults	15.1	35.8	26.6	22.5
Live with minor children	13.0	43.9	23.5	19.7
<b>Work in Lviv</b>				
Respondent works in Lviv	12.6	40.7	27.1	19.6
Another household member works in Lviv	16.0	40.2	21.2	22.6
No one works in Lviv	12.7	38.3	26.7	22.3
<b>Availability of a car</b>				
Yes	15.3	40.3	24.4	20.0
No	11.4	37.9	26.3	24.4
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>				
Low	11.8	40.4	24.8	22.9
Average	13.9	38.6	27.1	20.3
High	16.3	39.5	17.9	26.3

At the level of the Agglomeration as a whole, 58% of the respondents notice employment opportunities in their community, although there is a significant difference between Lviv community and the neighbouring communities.

**While 64% of residents of Lviv community see some employment opportunities in their community, they are only 43% in the neighbouring communities (and 41% answered that there are no good job opportunities in their community).** In all aspects, residents of Lviv community assess better the employment situation: 61% believe that it is possible to find a good job as an employee of private organisations – only 38% in the neighbouring communities think so; 39% believe that it is possible to find a good job as an employee of municipal/state institutions – 14% in the neighbouring communities think so; 28% believe that it is possible to start and run their own successful business – 7.5% in the neighbouring communities think so.

Table 3.4.6

### Assessment of the employment opportunities in own community

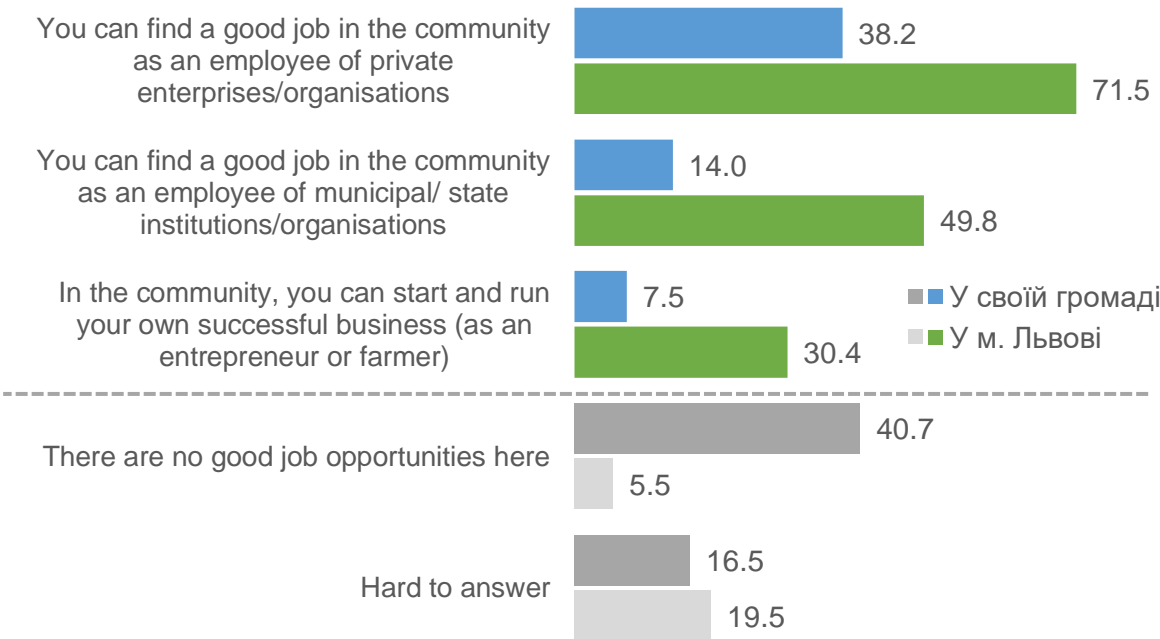
<i>% in column</i>			
<i>Question wording: Based on your own experience or experience of your family or friends, how would you rate the opportunities for employment in your community? Which of these statements on the card do you agree with? You can choose several answers.</i>	<b>Total Lviv Agglomeration</b>	<b>Lviv community</b>	<b>Neighbouring communities</b>
You can find a good job in the community as an employee of private enterprises/organisations	53.9	60.7	38.2
You can find a good job in the community as an employee of municipal/ state institutions/organisations	31.2	38.6	14.0
In the community, you can start and run your own successful business (as an entrepreneur or farmer)	21.6	27.8	7.5
There are no good job opportunities here	26.3	20.1	40.7
Hard to answer	16.1	15.9	16.5

**While only 43% of residents from the neighbouring communities see opportunities in their community, 75% see such opportunities in Lviv.**

In general, among the population of the neighbouring communities, one in three (38%) does not see any employment opportunities in their community, while still seeing them in Lviv.

Chart 3.4.3

**Assessment of the employment opportunities in own community and in the city of Lviv by the residents of neighbouring communities**



*Question wording: Based on your own experience or experience of your family or friends, how would you rate the opportunities for employment in your community / in the city of Lviv? Which of these statements on the card do you agree with? You can choose several answers.*

In the tables below, the data are presented with disaggregation by socio-demographic categories of the population. Firstly, in a separate table, data are presented for the socio-demographic categories of Lviv community, then in the next table – among the socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities.

It is worth noting that **younger respondents both in Lviv and the neighbouring communities are more optimistic about employment in their community. However, there is still a significant gap: young people in Lviv community are much more optimistic about their community than young people in the neighbouring communities are about their communities. At the same time, young people in the neighbouring communities are very optimistic about opportunities in Lviv.** For example, among respondents under the age of 30, 53% in the neighbouring communities see employment opportunities in their community, compared to 87% in Lviv who see such opportunities there.

**Assessment of the employment opportunities in own community:  
socio-demographic categories of Lviv community**

<i>% in row</i>	<i>% see opportunities in own community</i>
<b>Sex</b>	
Male	69.5
Female	59.4
<b>Age</b>	
18-29 y.o.	78.2
30-44 y.o.	73.9
45-59 y.o.	57.2
60+ y.o.	50.1
<b>Education</b>	
Complete secondary or lower	59.5
Secondary special	57.7
Higher	68.5
<b>Main occupation</b>	
Worker	64.7
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	71.7
Specialist	73.1
Self-employed / entrepreneur	76.4
Housekeeping	64.3
Retired	49.2
Studying	79.6
Looking for the job	54.3
<b>Household composition</b>	
Live alone	58.4
Live only with other adults	61.7
Live with minor children	67.6
<b>Availability of a car</b>	
Yes	69.9
No	58.2
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>	
Low	49.5
Average	70.8
High	68.2

Table 3.4.8

**Assessment of the employment opportunities in own community and in the city of Lviv: socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities**

<i>% in row</i>	<b>% see opportunities in own community</b>	<b>% see opportunities in the city of Lviv</b>	<b>% do not see opportunities in own community but see in the city of Lviv</b>
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	44.1	74.9	36.8
Female	41.6	75.0	39.6
<b>Age</b>			
18-29 y.o.	52.9	87.1	38.0
30-44 y.o.	50.1	82.0	37.9
45-59 y.o.	40.0	71.7	39.0
60+ y.o.	30.8	62.5	38.1
<b>Settlement type</b>			
City or UTV	47.1	73.4	33.3
Village	40.8	75.7	40.5
<b>Education</b>			
Complete secondary or lower	40.3	69.5	35.3
Secondary special	40.3	75.0	40.7
Higher	46.9	76.7	35.9
<b>Main occupation</b>			
Worker	44.4	77.9	41.4
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	47.9	80.3	36.9
Specialist	46.0	77.6	36.4
Self-employed / entrepreneur	65.0	81.4	19.4
Housekeeping	43.8	79.9	43.8
Retired	32.0	61.0	36.2
Studying	51.9	87.8	37.2
Looking for the job	38.0	76.7	43.3
<b>Household composition</b>			
Live alone	26.8	64.7	40.9
Live only with other adults	42.9	74.0	39.0
Live with minor children	45.1	77.4	37.1
<b>Work in Lviv</b>			
Respondent works in Lviv	36.7	85.2	51.5
Another household member works in Lviv	48.9	78.4	34.7
No one works in Lviv	41.5	70.5	36.4
<b>Availability of a car</b>			
Yes	47.3	77.7	36.3
No	37.3	71.6	40.6
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>			
Low	32.4	70.5	43.5
Average	48.7	78.5	36.6
High	54.8	76.6	25.9

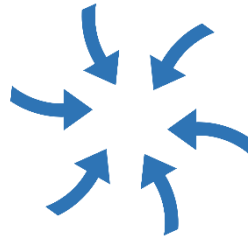
The table below provides information on employment and employment opportunities depending on the distance to Lviv. As you can see, first, the closer to Lviv, the more respondents work in Lviv. Secondly, regardless of the distance, residents are quite critical of employment opportunities in their community and consider such opportunities to be better in Lviv.

Table 3.4.9

**Whether respondents have a job and their assessment of the employment opportunities:  
depending on the distance of the settlement to the city of Lviv**

<i>% in column</i>	<i>Distance to the city of Lviv</i>					
	Up to 5 km	More than 5 km and up to 10 km	More than 10 km and up to 15 km	More than 15 km and up to 20 km	More than 20 km and up to 30 km	More than 30 km
<b>Whether respondents have a job</b>						
% have a job	49.3	53.7	57.8	51.4	53.1	55.7
Including % have a job in the city of Lviv	22.0	23.0	14.9	13.1	13.1	8.9
<b>Assessment of the employment opportunities</b>						
% see opportunities in own community	41.7	51.7	48.1	48.4	38.1	35.0
% see opportunities in the city of Lviv	71.4	75.6	71.5	77.6	77.1	74.2

## CHAPTER IV. VISITING OF THE CITY OF LVIV BY RESIDENTS FROM NEIGHBOURING COMMUNITIES



### 4.1 Regularity of visits

Over the past 3 months, 62% of residents from the neighbouring communities visited Lviv at least once on a weekday, including 30% who visited regularly (2-3 weekdays or more).

45% visited Lviv at least once on a weekend, including 9% who did so every weekend or holiday.

Chart 4.1.1

#### How often residents from the neighbouring communities visited the city of Lviv over the past 3 months



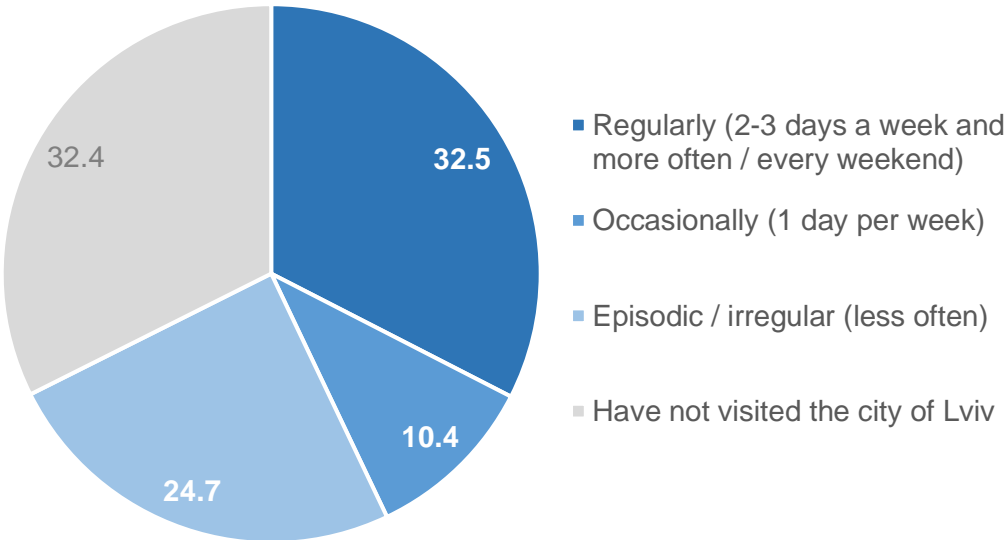
*Wording: How often have you visited Lviv in the last three months on weekdays (from Monday to Friday)?*

*Wording: How often have you visited Lviv in the last three months on weekends (Saturday-Sunday, holidays)?*

If we consider both weekday and weekend trips, i.e. all trips, 68% of residents from the neighbouring communities visited Lviv in the last 3 months, including 32.5% who visited Lviv regularly (2-3 days a week or more). Another 10% visited quite often, although mostly occasionally (1 day per week). 25% of residents mentioned episodic/irregular visits to Lviv.

Chart 4.1.2

**Regularity of visiting the city of Lviv over the last 3 months**



There is a clear trend toward more regular visits to Lviv among those who live closer to the city. However, even among those residents of Lviv Agglomeration who live relatively far away (over 30 km), 54% visit Lviv, including 17% who do so regularly.

Table 4.1.1

**Regularity of visiting the city of Lviv over the last 3 months: depending on the distance of the settlement to the city of Lviv**

% in column	Distance to the city of Lviv					
	Up to 5 km	More than 5 km and up to 10 km	More than 10 km and up to 15 km	More than 15 km and up to 20 km	More than 20 km and up to 30 km	More than 30 km
<b>How often visited the city of Lviv</b>						
Regularly (2-3 days a week and more often / every weekend)	48.9	45.7	41.4	26.4	24.2	17.4
Occasionally (1 day per week)	10.4	14.8	10.4	10.3	9.3	9.2
Episodic / irregular (less often)	14.2	24.2	19.8	21.4	32.7	27.5
Have not visited the city of Lviv	26.5	15.2	28.4	42.0	33.8	46.0



In the tables below, the data are presented with disaggregation by socio-demographic categories of the population. Men, younger respondents, those with higher education, employed people, those living with minor children, village residents, those with higher income, and those with cars visit Lviv more frequently.

Table 4.1.2

**Regularity of visiting the city of Lviv over the last 3 months:  
socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities**

<i>% in row</i>	<b>Regularly</b>	<b>Occasionally</b>	<b>Episodic</b>	<b>Have not visited</b>
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	36.8	10.6	22.6	30.0
Female	28.8	10.2	26.5	34.5
<b>Age</b>				
18-29 y.o.	47.3	11.0	23.1	18.5
30-44 y.o.	40.1	11.7	24.5	23.7
45-59 y.o.	28.6	9.3	24.2	37.9
60+ y.o.	18.5	9.6	26.3	45.7
<b>Settlement type</b>				
City or UTV	23.9	9.6	27.3	39.2
Village	36.4	10.8	23.5	29.3
<b>Education</b>				
Complete secondary or lower	39.6	6.5	24.8	29.1
Secondary special	27.5	9.4	23.7	39.4
Higher	37.1	12.9	25.9	24.1
<b>Main occupation</b>				
Worker	41.7	8.0	24.4	25.9
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	43.0	7.6	24.2	25.3
Specialist	42.8	10.9	23.3	23.0
Self-employed / entrepreneur	45.6	13.9	19.1	21.4
Housekeeping	25.6	8.9	24.5	41.0
Retired	11.9	9.9	27.6	50.6
Studying	58.1	12.5	18.5	10.9
Looking for the job	24.2	13.9	28.3	33.6
<b>Household composition</b>				
Live alone	21.6	4.3	27.5	46.6
Live only with other adults	29.3	10.9	27.7	32.1
Live with minor children	37.2	10.9	21.4	30.5
<b>Work in Lviv</b>				
Respondent works in Lviv	90.5	3.8	2.8	3.0
Another household member works in Lviv	28.3	13.4	25.9	32.4
No one works in Lviv	18.9	10.7	30.0	40.3
<b>Availability of a car</b>				
Yes	39.1	11.4	25.9	23.7
No	24.6	9.1	23.3	43.0
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>				
Low	18.5	9.4	27.2	45.0
Average	38.9	11.4	25.0	24.7
High	51.9	9.2	14.7	24.3

## 4.2 Means of transport used

The questions discussed in this section and below were intended for residents from the neighbouring communities who visit Lviv.

Respondents who have visited Lviv were asked a number of additional questions. **The most popular way to get to Lviv is by bus/minibus going to the bus station or railway station: for 32% of those who visit Lviv, this is the main means of transport, and for 17% this is an additional way. Moreover, 24% mainly use buses/minibuses that have several stops in Lviv, and for 15% this mode of transportation is an additional one.**

**Another top way to get to Lviv is to use a private car: as a driver** (for 26.5% this is the main way, and for 5% – an additional way) **or as a passenger** (respectively, 12% and 15%). No more than 3.5% of respondents use other transport.

**Thus, 57% use mainly buses/minibuses, and 38% use a private car.**

Table 4.2.1

### What means of transport residents from the neighbouring communities use to get to the city of Lviv

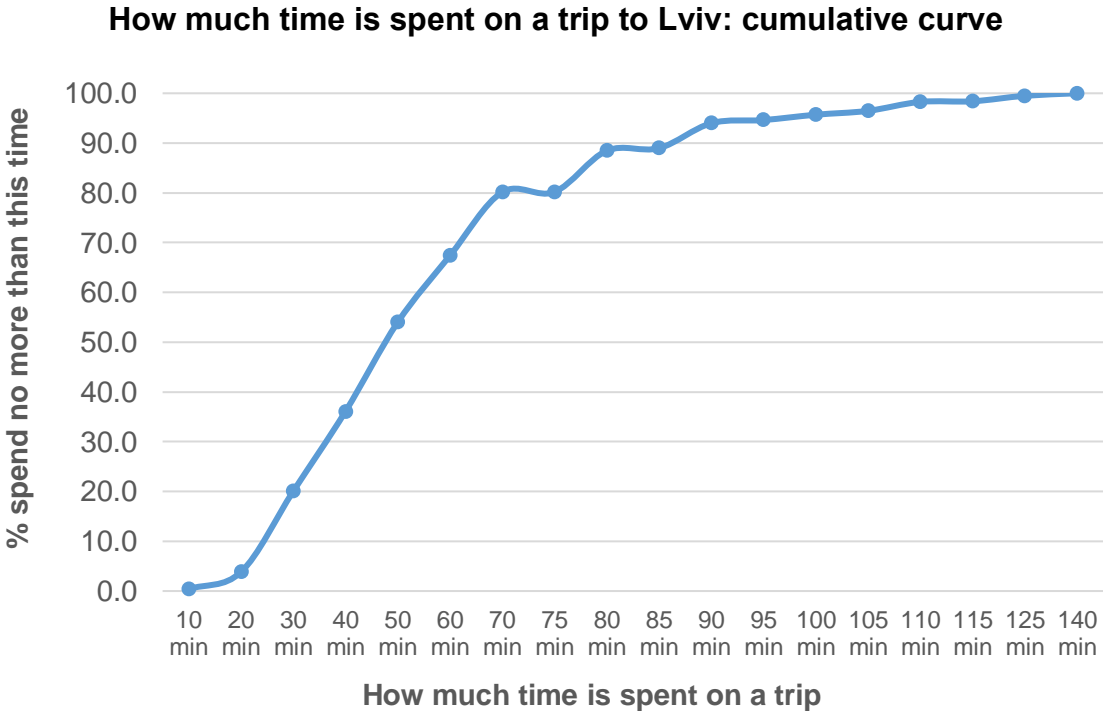
% in column			
<i>Question wording: How did you commute to Lviv over the past 3 months in most cases? Choose one option. / And what other means of transport do you use, or you can use to travel from home to Lviv? Choose up to 3 answers.</i>	Main transport	Additional available	Total
A bus or minibus (marshrutka) with the destination at the bus station or railway station	32.4	16.9	49.3
By a private/company car as a driver	26.5	4.6	31.1
A bus or minibus (marshrutka) that has several stops in Lviv or goes to the city centre	24.3	14.8	39.1
By a private/company car as a passenger	11.6	14.7	26.3
Suburban train (electric train, diesel train)	3.5	3.2	6.8
Car of acquaintances, neighbours or colleagues	0.6	6.0	6.7
Random carpool, bla-bla-car, etc.	0.5	1.2	1.8
Bicycle	0.1	0.4	0.5
Moped/motorcycle	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.3	0.3	0.6
Hard to answer	0.0	---	---

The average time from home to the destination in Lviv is about 56 minutes (including 30 minutes to Lviv and 26 minutes in Lviv itself). 20% of visitors spend up to 30 minutes getting to Lviv, 47% – up to 1 hour, 27% – up to 1.5 hours, and 6% – more than 1.5 hours.

It takes a little faster to get to Lviv by car (50 minutes), and a little longer by bus (60 minutes).

The diagram below shows a cumulative curve. It shows what share of visitors to Lviv spends "up to" a certain amount of time. For example, 20% spend up to 30 minutes to get to Lviv. At the same time, just under 70% spend no more than an hour.

Chart 4.2.1



87.5% of visitors to Lviv still need some form of transportation after arriving in the city. Mostly, it means a transfer to the city by public transport (59% of visitors do so). This is followed by walking (for more than 10 minutes) and continuing to drive (15%).

Public transport is mainly used by those who get to Lviv primarily by bus (to the station or with stops), accounting for 79%-84%. Among those who get there as car drivers, 57% continue to travel by car (and 17% said they do not need additional transfers). At the same time, 12% of those who travel by car as drivers still transfer to the city public transport. Among those who travel by car as passengers, 37% do not need additional transfers, and 30% travel further on foot (more than 10 minutes). Half of these visitors (45%) transfer to the city public transport.

Table 4.2.2

### Means to move around the city of Lviv after arrival

<i>% in column</i> <i>Question wording: When you come to Lviv, how do you mostly move around the city? Choose up to 3 answers.</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% out of those for whom the main transport is..</b>			
		<b>Bus to the station</b>	<b>Bus with stops</b>	<b>Car as a driver</b>	<b>Car as a passenger</b>
I transfer to the city public transport	58.8	84.0	79.2	12.4	45.4
I walk to my destination (for more than 10 minutes)	27.5	23.0	37.2	23.9	29.9
I continue driving my car as a driver	15.0	0.0	0.0	56.7	0.0
I take a taxi	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.3	2.5
I switch to a bicycle or a scooter	0.8	0.4	1.8	0.8	0.0
I do not need additional travel or transfer	12.1	7.1	3.4	16.9	36.9
Refuse to answer	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.8

Car drivers mostly leave their cars in one of the city districts (62%), with only 9% leaving them on the outskirts of the city (the remaining 26% leave their cars in the city centre). At the same time, 47% try to leave their cars on a street for free, another 38% leave them in a parking lot of their destination (and only 12% leave them in a paid parking).

Table 4.2.3

**Place where respondents usually leave their car in the city of Lviv**  
**% out of those who mainly use car as a driver to get to the city of Lviv**

<i>100% for all table cells</i>	<b>On a street for free</b>	<b>On a paid parking</b>	<b>On the parking of my travel destination</b>	<b>Total</b>
<i>Question wording: Where do you usually park your car in Lviv? Choose one answer.</i>				
<b>In the city centre</b>	13.6	5.0	7.6	26.2
<b>In one of the city districts</b>	30.3	6.5	25.1	61.9
<b>On the outskirts of the city</b>	3.3	0.3	5.5	9.1
<b>Total</b>	47.2	11.7	38.3	---

In the table below, the data are presented with disaggregation by socio-demographic categories of the population.

Table 4.2.4

**Means of transport used to get to the city of Lviv:  
socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities**

<i>% in row</i>	Bus to the station	Car as a driver	Bus with stops	Car as a passenger	Train	Car of acquaintances	Random carpool	Bicycle	Moped / motorcycle
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	28.4	43.4	17.8	3.4	5.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1
Female	36.3	10.4	30.5	19.4	1.9	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.0
<b>Age</b>									
18-29 y.o.	33.0	21.8	26.4	16.5	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.2
30-44 y.o.	26.7	39.5	20.1	9.3	3.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.0
45-59 y.o.	32.9	25.4	22.8	12.5	4.2	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.0
60+ y.o.	40.2	12.6	30.3	9.1	6.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Settlement type</b>									
City or UTV	25.9	32.3	22.1	11.7	4.4	1.7	1.8	0.0	0.0
Village	35.0	24.2	25.2	11.5	3.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
<b>Education</b>									
Complete secondary or lower	36.7	11.7	42.1	5.8	2.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.3
Secondary special	36.6	20.0	25.1	13.0	4.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0
Higher	26.8	37.7	18.3	11.8	2.8	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.0
<b>Main occupation</b>									
Worker	35.2	26.1	22.8	10.8	4.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	37.1	23.8	17.4	16.3	3.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Specialist	26.4	37.8	19.2	12.5	3.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
Self-employed / entrepreneur	8.4	54.8	16.9	12.7	0.3	2.5	4.4	0.0	0.0
Housekeeping	36.4	17.3	22.4	21.3	1.9	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0
Retired	40.7	10.9	33.0	7.2	6.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Studying	35.9	15.8	32.0	10.9	0.4	0.0	4.0	0.0	1.0
Looking for the job	33.6	21.4	31.6	9.6	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0
<b>Household composition</b>									
Live alone	40.9	9.5	39.8	0.0	4.1	0.0	3.6	1.6	0.0
Live only with other adults	37.3	21.1	22.1	12.3	5.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0
Live with minor children	27.1	33.3	24.5	12.3	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
<b>Work in Lviv</b>									
Respondent works in Lviv	30.2	28.5	25.4	8.3	7.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Another household member works in Lviv	31.2	26.5	23.4	15.8	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
No one works in Lviv	34.1	25.6	24.3	10.7	2.9	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.0
<b>Availability of a car</b>									
Yes	23.4	41.7	15.9	15.3	2.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1
No	46.9	2.0	37.9	5.5	5.3	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.0
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>									
Low	41.3	9.5	34.7	8.2	5.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0
Average	29.7	33.1	18.6	13.8	3.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1
High	18.5	44.9	21.7	10.6	1.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0

### 4.3 Main purposes for visits

The main purposes for visiting Lviv are non-food products shopping (54% of those who visited mentioned this reason), food shopping (44%), work (39%), and leisure and entertainment (32%). Somewhat less frequently mentioned were health care treatment (25%) and visiting relatives (16.5%).

In terms of the regularity of visits, the most noticeable difference is that regular visitors to the city were much more likely to mention work as a reason.

Table 4.3.1

#### The main purposes for visiting the city of Lviv among residents of the neighbouring communities

<i>% in column</i>	Total	Regularity of visits		
		Regularly	Occasionally	Episodic
<i>Question wording: What is the main purpose of your visits to Lviv? Choose up to 3 answers.</i>				
Non-food products shopping (for my own consumption)	53.9	48.6	66.3	55.7
Food shopping (for my own consumption)	43.6	39.3	49.4	46.9
Work, business meetings, and other business activities	39.3	59.9	25.9	17.6
Leisure and entertainment (entertainment, recreation, cultural leisure, etc.)	31.6	32.7	31.3	30.4
Health care treatment/ services	24.8	20.6	30.2	28.0
Visiting relatives	16.5	11.6	19.0	22.1
Accompanying children to their leisure time	5.3	4.4	6.2	6.2
Education	4.3	6.3	4.7	1.5
Accompanying children to their school or kindergarten	3.4	5.3	2.4	1.4
Selling my own goods on the market (not as a hired seller, but as a producer)	2.7	1.8	3.4	3.6
Administrative services (registration of a residence, a business activity, a real estate, archival services, certificates, etc.)	2.0	1.3	1.8	3.0
Volunteer activities, assistance to territorial defence and the Armed Forces	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.5
Social care services (assigning benefits, subsidies, assistance of social workers, etc.)	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.7
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Refuse	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

In the table below, the data are presented with disaggregation by socio-demographic categories of the population.

Table 4.3.2

**The main purposes for visiting the city of Lviv among residents from the neighbouring communities (top-answers): socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities**

<i>% in column</i>	Non-food products	Food shopping	Work	Leisure	Healthcare	Relatives	Kids leisure	Education	Kids education
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	48.9	39.3	50.9	32.7	15.5	16.6	3.2	4.4	3.2
Female	58.7	47.7	28.2	30.6	33.5	16.5	7.4	4.1	3.6
<b>Age</b>									
18-29 y.o.	48.6	32.0	34.9	55.6	12.8	7.5	3.2	17.7	1.3
30-44 y.o.	52.9	39.8	49.5	35.7	21.6	11.1	11.3	0.6	6.1
45-59 y.o.	57.1	50.3	45.2	19.5	25.9	21.1	2.7	0.4	2.8
60+ y.o.	57.3	53.8	21.9	14.7	40.1	28.7	1.2	0.6	2.1
<b>Settlement type</b>									
City or UTV	36.2	33.2	38.6	38.6	22.4	17.9	5.6	6.4	2.5
Village	60.7	47.6	39.5	28.9	25.7	16.0	5.2	3.4	3.8
<b>Education</b>									
Complete secondary or lower	49.4	50.2	26.2	28.0	27.0	16.2	1.3	11.5	3.2
Secondary special	58.6	45.6	39.6	25.0	24.9	18.4	4.1	1.7	2.3
Higher	50.2	39.6	42.8	39.8	24.0	14.7	7.9	4.8	4.7
<b>Main occupation</b>									
Worker	53.7	41.7	52.2	30.6	17.2	11.6	3.8	2.1	2.8
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	49.2	36.4	62.8	26.0	22.2	16.3	6.0	1.1	0.7
Specialist	45.3	33.8	63.5	41.8	16.0	12.7	5.6	2.4	3.9
Self-employed / entrepreneur	48.2	39.3	55.1	35.7	29.9	15.6	7.8	1.3	3.9
Housekeeping	63.8	42.2	12.0	33.9	42.8	16.0	16.7	0.0	4.8
Retired	61.7	60.5	3.5	16.1	45.4	33.5	2.1	0.9	1.8
Studying	31.1	22.1	11.1	47.0	3.5	11.7	2.7	64.4	0.0
Looking for the job	64.6	54.8	25.1	34.1	19.2	13.9	4.9	2.3	7.9
<b>Household composition</b>									
Live alone	49.8	45.1	30.9	19.8	29.6	31.1	0.0	3.6	0.5
Live only with other adults	53.9	42.1	36.0	31.8	24.3	22.4	1.7	4.6	1.3
Live with minor children	54.4	44.8	43.2	32.9	24.6	9.5	9.2	4.0	5.7
<b>Work in Lviv</b>									
Respondent works in Lviv	46.6	34.6	93.6	29.7	12.3	5.7	3.3	2.0	3.4
Another household member works in Lviv	61.0	48.7	23.3	37.7	27.2	15.4	7.6	6.8	4.5
No one works in Lviv	53.2	44.8	24.1	29.2	28.9	21.9	5.0	3.9	2.9
<b>Availability of a car</b>									
Yes	55.3	43.5	41.9	34.6	22.5	13.3	6.5	4.9	4.7
No	51.8	43.9	35.0	26.7	28.5	21.8	3.4	3.1	1.4
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>									
Low	58.4	55.3	22.7	20.4	32.0	19.4	3.7	3.0	1.8
Average	53.4	36.9	47.5	37.5	22.8	17.3	6.7	3.4	2.9
High	48.9	50.1	46.9	34.3	16.4	6.8	3.2	9.4	11.7



### 4.4 Top criteria for evaluating trips

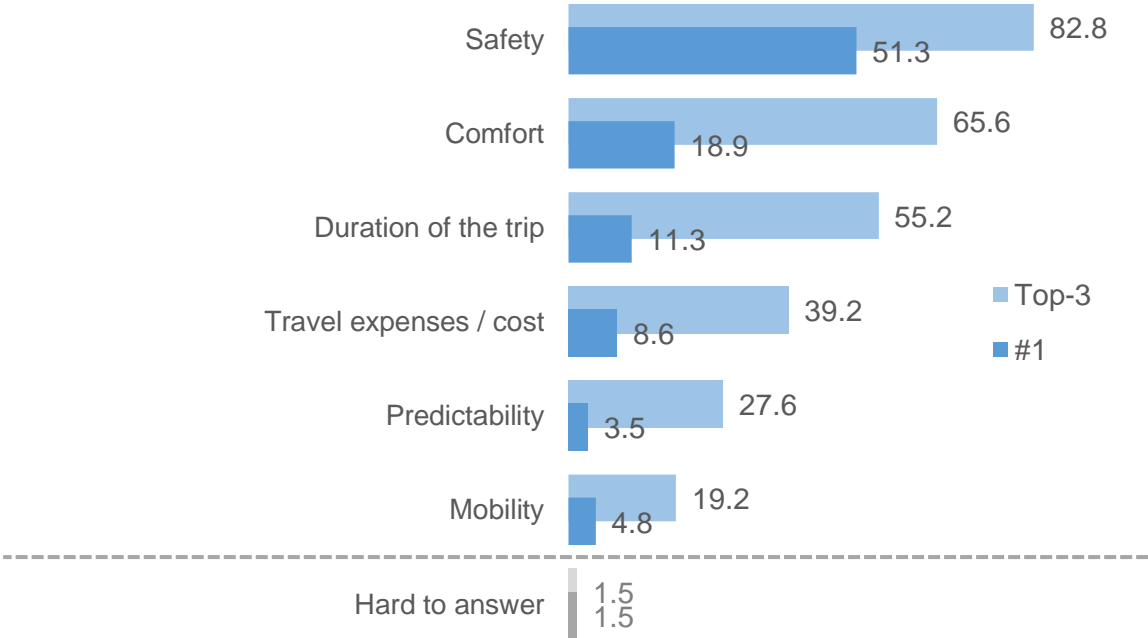
The top criteria that are the most important for evaluating trips to Lviv are safety (83% consider it to be among the top 3 criteria, including 51% who consider it the most important one), comfort (66% and 19%, respectively), and duration of the trip (55% and 11%). Travel expenses are ranked fourth (39% and 9%). Predictability and mobility in the event of an air raid were selected by the least number of respondents.

The importance of the criteria is similar regardless of the regularity of visiting Lviv. In particular, even among those who regularly visit Lviv, the top criteria are safety/comfort/duration of the trip, with expenses coming in fourth. However, the emphasis on expenses is slightly higher than among those who visit less frequently – 33% vs. 20-23% include travel expenses in the top 3 criteria.

There are more noticeable differences in the importance of cost if we consider the main mode of transportation. Among those who mentioned taking a bus to the station, 50% ranked the cost among the top 3 criteria (although it still ranks fourth), and among those who mentioned taking a bus with stops around the city – 40%. And among those who travel by car as a driver or passenger, 30% and 29%, respectively.

Chart 4.4.1

#### Top criteria for evaluating trips to the city of Lviv



*Question wording: If we talk about commuting to Lviv, which three criteria from this list are the most important for you? Name them in order of importance – the most important being first, then the 2nd most important, etc.*

In the table below, the data are presented with disaggregation by socio-demographic categories of the population.

**Top criteria for evaluating trips to the city of Lviv (top-3):  
socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities**

<i>% in row</i>	Safety	Comfort	Duration of the trip	Travel expenses /	Predictability	Mobility	Hard to answer
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	78.4	67.6	52.0	35.9	30.0	23.2	2.0
Female	87.0	63.7	58.3	42.3	25.3	15.4	1.1
<b>Age</b>							
18-29 y.o.	80.1	71.5	60.0	32.6	25.8	19.8	1.0
30-44 y.o.	83.8	66.2	53.8	35.5	29.9	20.7	2.1
45-59 y.o.	82.1	61.5	53.3	39.1	30.4	23.8	1.4
60+ y.o.	84.7	63.4	54.6	51.4	23.0	11.4	1.3
<b>Settlement type</b>							
City or UTV	85.2	69.3	47.6	41.1	26.5	18.9	0.7
Village	81.9	64.2	58.2	38.5	28.0	19.3	1.8
<b>Education</b>							
Complete secondary or lower	83.2	69.8	57.9	41.5	29.5	7.6	1.9
Secondary special	83.1	69.0	49.4	42.7	26.6	19.8	0.9
Higher	82.3	60.8	60.7	34.8	28.0	21.9	2.1
<b>Main occupation</b>							
Worker	79.6	71.3	52.5	36.6	30.2	18.0	2.2
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	79.7	61.3	53.8	36.1	34.0	22.1	1.7
Specialist	84.5	60.2	61.7	35.4	30.1	25.5	0.5
Self-employed / entrepreneur	77.4	66.1	56.8	31.7	29.2	26.8	2.2
Housekeeping	87.5	73.6	49.2	35.7	25.9	24.8	0.3
Retired	82.5	63.8	54.2	52.8	21.9	13.1	1.4
Studying	77.0	74.5	54.9	34.6	26.2	13.6	0.5
Looking for the job	90.6	57.3	58.4	43.4	24.3	12.1	2.1
<b>Household composition</b>							
Live alone	83.0	65.1	62.2	47.4	16.0	16.7	1.2
Live only with other adults	79.0	64.4	55.3	41.8	29.6	18.2	1.5
Live with minor children	86.1	66.8	54.3	35.9	27.2	20.3	1.6
<b>Work in Lviv</b>							
Respondent works in Lviv	80.4	67.6	56.1	36.3	31.2	21.5	0.8
Another household member works in Lviv	85.1	66.4	54.8	41.5	26.0	18.6	0.8
No one works in Lviv	82.6	64.3	55.1	39.2	26.9	18.4	2.2
<b>Availability of a car</b>							
Yes	82.8	65.4	55.5	34.5	29.2	22.8	1.7
No	82.7	65.9	54.6	46.9	25.1	13.3	1.3
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>							
Low	90.4	67.5	58.1	47.0	20.5	9.1	0.9
Average	80.6	66.4	50.6	37.8	29.4	25.3	1.7
High	76.8	56.3	71.7	23.1	42.1	16.4	1.9

## 4.5 Problematic aspects of using the public transport and factors of more frequent use

Most residents from the neighbouring communities (63%) can name at least some critical aspects of public transportation. At the same time, **74% of those who mostly travel to Lviv by bus (directly to the station or with stops) can name at least some problems, compared to 47% of those who mostly travel by car (as a driver or a passenger).**

The problems themselves are quite varied. **In general, the majority of respondents mentioned the number of buses on a route (25% of all residents from the neighbouring communities who visit Lviv) and their technical condition (24%). This is followed by problems related to the duration of the trip (16%), total fare (15%), comfort (12.5%), and number of passengers in the cabin (11%).** The structure of “complaints” is quite similar for those who mostly use buses and those who mostly drive. The only significant difference concerns the problem of total fare, which is perceived much more acutely by those who now mostly travel by bus (it is also among the top 3 problems for these users).

Table 4.5.1

### Top-problems of using the public transport during the trips to the city of Lviv

<i>% in columns</i>	Total	Main transport	
		Bus	Car
<i>Question wording: The following list is about different aspects of the operation of commuting buses/minibuses (marshrutka). In your opinion, which are most problematic, if any? Choose up to 3 answers.</i>			
Number of buses on a route (waiting time at a stop)	24.7	30.1	18.1
Technical condition of the bus/minibus (marshrutka)	23.6	26.5	20.0
Duration of the trip	16.0	18.1	13.9
Total fare including all transfers	15.4	21.9	6.0
Comfort in the bus cabin	12.5	12.8	11.3
Number of passengers in the cabin during peak hours	11.3	13.8	8.1
Route predictability (bus schedule corresponds to the declared one)	9.2	9.4	9.2
Cleanliness in the bus cabin	6.9	8.0	5.5
Availability of information about the route (schedule, stops on the route, fare, etc.)	6.5	6.3	6.4
Distance from the bus stop to your destination in Lviv or need for additional transfer	6.5	7.1	5.9
Access for privileged categories of passengers (route operator illegally restrict the right of such passengers)	5.1	6.9	2.3
Distance from the bus stop to your place of residence	4.9	6.6	2.3
Convenience of boarding a bus/ minibus (marshrutka)	2.9	2.8	3.0
Personal safety	1.0	1.2	0.9
Other	0.7	0.3	0.6
There are no problems	26.9	24.7	29.7
Hard to answer	10.1	1.4	23.2

**70% of residents from the neighbouring communities can name at least one factor that would encourage more frequent use of public transportation. More specifically, 57% of those who currently travel by car named at least one such factor (among current bus users – 80%).**

Respondents generally mention extending operating hours, modernising buses, making the final stop in Lviv closer to their destination, reducing waiting times, dealing with rising fuel costs, and introducing a single e-ticket for traveling to Lviv and in the city. However, the motivation varies quite a bit depending on the currently prevailing means of transport. For example, those who currently mostly travel by bus have a greater demand (compared to those who drive) for extended operating hours and the introduction of a single ticket. Among those who mostly drive a car, the most frequently mentioned issue is rising fuel cost.

Table 4.5.2

**Top factors for more frequent use of the public transport to get to the city of Lviv**

<i>% in column</i>	Main transport		
	Total	Bus	Car
<i>Question wording: What conditions might make you more likely to use public transport for commuting? Choose up to 3 answers.</i>			
If operating hours of public transport is extended / there are buses on a route in the evening hours	30.2	39.8	16.1
If buses on a route are modernised	21.6	26.5	14.9
If a bus stop is closer to my destination in Lviv	20.9	25.1	14.4
If waiting time at a bus stop is reduced	18.1	22.9	11.7
If the cost of fuel for my private car increases	15.0	9.8	23.3
If a single e-ticket is implemented for traveling to Lviv and arriving at my destination in the city	13.9	19.0	6.5
If a speed of public transport is increased	6.4	7.0	5.1
If parking near my destination in Lviv becomes virtually impossible	4.0	2.3	6.6
If parking near my destination in Lviv becomes more expensive	2.1	1.9	2.7
If there is a toll for a private car ride through the central part of the city	1.5	0.8	2.8
Other	1.9	2.2	1.5
Under no circumstances I will use public transport more often for commuting	20.4	11.3	33.3
Hard to answer	9.3	9.0	9.8

In the tables below, the data are presented with disaggregation by socio-demographic categories of the population.

Table 4.5.3

**Top-problems of using the public transport during the trips to the city of Lviv (top-answers): socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities**

<i>% in row</i>	<i>% named 1 problem</i>	<i># of buses on a route</i>	<i>Technical condition</i>	<i>Duration of the trip</i>	<i>Total fare</i>	<i>Comfort</i>	<i>Number of passengers</i>	<i>Predictability</i>
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	58.3	21.3	22.1	14.8	13.4	13.2	12.0	8.0
Female	67.5	28.0	25.1	17.2	17.4	11.9	10.6	10.3
<b>Age</b>								
18-29 y.o.	71.2	28.2	30.4	20.4	16.3	14.1	13.0	8.9
30-44 y.o.	62.0	23.4	22.3	15.6	12.5	13.0	12.0	9.5
45-59 y.o.	60.2	26.7	24.0	16.3	15.2	12.5	12.1	8.6
60+ y.o.	59.5	21.2	18.6	12.1	19.1	10.3	7.9	9.5
<b>Settlement type</b>								
City or UTV	56.9	9.7	22.2	17.7	11.3	15.8	10.6	4.3
Village	65.4	30.6	24.2	15.4	17.0	11.3	11.6	11.0
<b>Education</b>								
Complete secondary or lower	78.2	23.7	24.1	17.5	21.9	12.7	12.7	12.5
Secondary special	61.0	25.2	23.0	16.2	15.2	11.6	11.6	9.2
Higher	60.7	24.6	24.2	15.4	13.8	13.5	10.7	8.1
<b>Main occupation</b>								
Worker	59.4	25.1	20.5	16.0	13.5	10.7	10.6	7.4
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	68.2	21.2	29.6	15.6	13.1	14.2	13.6	10.3
Specialist	65.7	24.9	25.1	17.7	12.8	18.3	12.6	7.9
Self-employed / entrepreneur	64.5	20.3	27.4	18.5	7.6	16.2	11.7	12.3
Housekeeping	61.2	22.5	24.6	11.6	19.2	14.3	9.2	8.2
Retired	58.6	22.5	19.9	10.2	16.6	8.4	10.8	11.2
Studying	76.0	29.9	31.1	16.7	23.7	12.2	16.6	11.4
Looking for the job	65.8	30.2	24.6	23.1	21.7	9.5	9.9	8.9
<b>Household composition</b>								
Live alone	59.3	24.7	22.9	15.9	10.4	11.5	10.7	10.4
Live only with other adults	63.8	22.9	26.1	16.5	18.5	11.8	12.2	7.6
Live with minor children	62.8	26.4	21.5	15.6	13.3	13.3	10.7	10.4
<b>Work in Lviv</b>								
Respondent works in Lviv	69.0	31.7	26.1	18.2	13.7	15.3	15.4	11.7
Another household member works in Lviv	65.6	30.8	27.7	13.2	16.7	12.9	11.2	12.5
No one works in Lviv	59.0	18.4	20.3	16.6	15.5	11.1	9.6	6.2
<b>Availability of a car</b>								
Yes	58.2	23.2	24.4	16.3	11.6	13.2	9.7	8.5
No	70.8	27.4	22.4	15.7	21.7	11.5	13.8	10.2
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>								
Low	69.9	29.0	30.3	16.6	21.7	11.9	10.1	8.1
Average	59.3	21.0	21.4	14.6	11.3	14.5	13.0	8.7
High	62.4	34.2	18.2	23.3	19.6	5.4	7.6	14.6

Table 4.5.4

**Top factors for more frequent use of the public transport  
to get to the city of Lviv (top-answers):  
socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities**

% in row	<i>% named 1 factor</i>	Operating hours	Modernisation	Closer stops	Waiting time	Cost of fuel	Single ticket	Duration
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	64.7	25.0	19.3	13.8	14.9	17.5	11.2	6.6
Female	75.5	35.2	23.7	27.6	21.1	12.7	16.5	6.2
<b>Age</b>								
18-29 y.o.	76.1	39.6	23.1	19.5	18.6	16.8	13.9	9.1
30-44 y.o.	69.8	26.2	20.5	19.1	16.6	17.2	12.8	6.7
45-59 y.o.	69.9	33.7	21.6	19.8	18.1	15.7	12.7	5.1
60+ y.o.	65.5	23.3	21.7	26.0	19.7	9.2	17.0	4.8
<b>Settlement type</b>								
City or UTV	61.6	24.0	19.8	16.4	7.0	11.7	15.5	6.7
Village	73.6	32.7	22.3	22.6	22.3	16.3	13.3	6.3
<b>Education</b>								
Complete secondary or lower	81.1	44.5	19.7	17.8	23.6	9.5	28.4	5.1
Secondary special	68.4	30.1	21.4	22.3	17.0	14.2	10.1	7.5
Higher	69.1	26.2	22.3	20.2	17.5	17.5	13.7	5.7
<b>Main occupation</b>								
Worker	66.1	32.8	16.2	17.6	17.6	14.9	12.5	8.1
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	74.1	23.2	25.4	23.3	12.4	17.3	8.5	10.8
Specialist	70.9	34.2	19.2	19.6	19.1	17.4	13.4	6.8
Self-employed / entrepreneur	57.6	20.0	22.4	12.4	16.7	12.5	7.9	3.9
Housekeeping	76.3	28.9	23.0	25.8	14.3	15.2	10.9	2.7
Retired	67.3	23.2	22.4	25.8	18.2	9.9	17.5	4.7
Studying	79.4	53.4	11.7	31.5	23.4	11.5	15.2	8.3
Looking for the job	81.5	32.6	34.6	21.0	22.1	18.3	22.5	5.6
<b>Household composition</b>								
Live alone	81.0	31.0	19.1	27.2	28.5	4.6	12.0	7.0
Live only with other adults	70.4	31.3	23.7	20.2	16.8	14.2	13.5	7.9
Live with minor children	68.8	29.2	20.0	20.7	17.9	17.0	14.5	5.0
<b>Work in Lviv</b>								
Respondent works in Lviv	73.8	38.6	22.8	17.8	21.7	17.2	14.4	6.7
Another household member works in Lviv	75.1	29.5	25.8	21.3	18.9	22.3	14.1	6.0
No one works in Lviv	66.1	27.0	18.7	22.0	16.0	10.0	13.7	6.5
<b>Availability of a car</b>								
Yes	66.9	27.0	20.0	18.3	15.7	21.7	11.6	5.9
No	75.7	35.4	23.9	25.0	22.0	4.3	17.8	7.2
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>								
Low	76.9	33.4	29.9	32.4	18.7	9.5	19.3	7.5
Average	66.6	27.1	17.4	15.8	16.0	19.5	8.9	6.5
High	71.4	34.7	19.7	17.8	28.7	10.3	25.4	3.8

## 4.6 Problematic aspects of using cars

**61% of respondents have reported problems when traveling to Lviv by a private car. Among those who mostly travel by car, 79.5% mentioned at least some problems, and among those who mostly travel by bus – 50%. Most often (by a wide margin), the respondents mentioned traffic jams at the entrances to the city. This is followed by such problems as road surface condition, car fuel cost, and number/availability of parking lots. The opinions of bus and car users are quite similar, but car users are much more sensitive to the number of available parking lots (for them, this problem takes second place after traffic congestion).**

Table 4.6.1

### Top-problems of using cars during the trips to the city of Lviv

<i>% in column</i>	Total	Main transport to get to the city of Lviv	
		Bus	Car
<i>Question wording: The following list is about different aspects of the use of private cars for commuting. In your opinion, which are most problematic if any? Choose up to 3 answers.</i>			
Traffic jams at the entrances to Lviv city	43.7	33.3	62.0
Road surface condition	18.2	14.3	23.1
Car fuel costs	16.1	11.2	23.5
Number/availability of parking lots near my destination	15.8	8.5	28.1
Traffic/road safety (individual perception of how safe the road is, e.g. visibility, sharp turns, dangerous maneuvers, lighting, clear road signs, etc.)	9.2	9.8	8.6
Number/availability of parking lots at the city entrances	8.7	6.1	13.4
Predictability of a travel time (from my home to my destination in Lviv)	4.2	4.0	4.7
Predictability of travel time in Lviv city	3.3	2.1	5.5
There are no problems when commuting by a private car	22.0	23.4	19.7
Hard to answer	17.0	26.4	0.8

In the table below, the data are presented with disaggregation by socio-demographic categories of the population.

Table 4.6.2

**Top-problems of using cars during the trips to the city of Lviv (top-answers):  
socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities**

<i>% in row</i>	<i>% named 1 problem</i>	Traffic jams at the entrances	Road surface condition	Car fuel cost	Parking lots	Traffic/road safety	Parking on the outskirts
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	67.4	48.4	19.7	18.6	18.4	9.3	9.8
Female	54.9	39.3	16.7	13.7	13.3	9.2	7.7
<b>Age</b>							
18-29 y.o.	72.0	48.6	21.3	21.0	17.8	12.3	10.5
30-44 y.o.	70.4	54.2	20.7	16.2	20.4	8.3	10.4
45-59 y.o.	58.4	41.4	17.9	16.0	16.9	9.3	9.0
60+ y.o.	38.9	25.9	11.5	11.2	5.8	7.6	4.2
<b>Settlement type</b>							
City or UTV	58.4	43.0	15.2	13.7	18.3	9.8	15.8
Village	62.0	44.0	19.3	17.0	14.9	9.0	6.0
<b>Education</b>							
Complete secondary or lower	52.4	29.5	16.5	5.7	8.9	16.1	5.6
Secondary special	54.7	40.4	16.2	15.7	12.5	7.0	6.4
Higher	70.3	51.6	20.7	19.6	21.4	9.6	12.2
<b>Main occupation</b>							
Worker	59.7	44.0	17.5	14.6	12.5	8.5	2.5
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	59.1	43.7	15.7	14.5	18.5	13.1	10.1
Specialist	75.9	57.8	22.0	21.6	27.2	8.0	17.2
Self-employed / entrepreneur	80.1	60.9	18.2	21.2	29.1	11.9	20.6
Housekeeping	61.5	34.9	22.1	16.1	9.4	10.1	6.8
Retired	39.4	26.8	12.5	10.7	5.5	6.6	2.5
Studying	62.9	55.3	18.8	15.2	15.5	14.2	14.5
Looking for the job	60.9	37.3	21.1	18.1	15.4	9.6	10.4
<b>Household composition</b>							
Live alone	42.7	26.0	13.1	8.2	6.5	10.3	6.6
Live only with other adults	59.5	41.0	19.2	19.3	12.9	9.6	7.3
Live with minor children	64.6	48.4	17.8	14.1	19.6	8.8	10.3
<b>Work in Lviv</b>							
Respondent works in Lviv	64.2	47.8	20.9	15.1	17.9	8.8	8.9
Another household member works in Lviv	68.6	47.9	20.2	20.5	17.8	8.9	9.3
No one works in Lviv	55.5	39.7	15.8	14.1	13.8	9.6	8.4
<b>Availability of a car</b>							
Yes	74.6	54.6	21.9	21.7	22.5	10.6	11.0
No	38.9	26.2	12.1	7.0	5.1	7.1	5.1
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>							
Low	48.0	30.8	14.6	15.1	7.5	8.9	4.5
Average	65.7	50.4	19.4	18.3	19.0	7.7	10.6
High	74.3	49.0	23.1	7.9	24.4	15.9	12.0



## 4.7 Factors of more frequent use of a bicycle

17% of respondents named at least one factor that would encourage them to use a bicycle more frequently when traveling to Lviv. They mostly mentioned the existence of safe cycling infrastructure.

Table 4.7.1

### Top factors for more frequent use of a bicycle to get to the city of Lviv

<i>% in column</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Main transport</b>	
		<b>Bus</b>	<b>Car</b>
<i>Question wording: And what conditions might make you more likely to use a bicycle (more often) for commuting? Choose up to 3 answers.</i>			
If there is a safe road / cycling infrastructure (bike paths, bike lanes)	13.7	12.4	15.9
If there is available and safe parking at my destination in Lviv	4.2	3.4	5.7
If I have an electric bike	4.0	3.0	5.2
If reliable and safe parking is available at my home / near my place of residence	3.3	3.0	3.7
If I have a flexible schedule of my working day	1.5	2.1	0.6
If there are more possibilities for renting a bicycle (for example, hourly, introduction of subscriptions)	0.9	1.3	0.5
If there are showers and/or changing rooms at my destination	0.6	0.5	0.6
Other	0.2	0.1	0.4
Under no circumstances I will use a bicycle	80.8	82.1	79.2
Hard to answer	1.7	1.5	2.1

In the table below, the data are presented with disaggregation by socio-demographic categories of the population.

Table 4.7.2

**Top factors for more frequent use of a bicycle to get to the city of Lviv  
(top-answers): socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities**

<i>% in row</i>	<i>% named 1 factor</i>	Infrastructure	Parking in the city of Lviv	Electric bike	Parking at home
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	18.9	5.0	5.9	4.2	1.7
Female	8.8	3.4	2.1	2.4	1.3
<b>Age</b>					
18-29 y.o.	22.5	6.1	7.4	5.6	2.2
30-44 y.o.	14.2	4.4	3.1	3.3	1.7
45-59 y.o.	12.1	4.7	4.4	2.1	1.6
60+ y.o.	6.0	1.5	1.4	2.1	0.3
<b>Settlement type</b>					
City or UTV	8.6	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.1
Village	15.7	5.0	4.6	3.9	1.6
<b>Education</b>					
Complete secondary or lower	24.1	7.8	5.7	4.0	4.1
Secondary special	8.4	2.2	2.9	1.8	1.1
Higher	16.3	5.2	4.5	4.6	1.1
<b>Main occupation</b>					
Worker	12.8	4.8	4.1	2.5	3.4
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	17.1	7.0	4.8	2.6	0.7
Specialist	17.0	5.5	4.1	4.7	1.6
Self-employed / entrepreneur	14.9	3.3	2.7	4.8	1.6
Housekeeping	16.2	5.0	6.9	3.9	0.0
Retired	5.4	1.3	1.4	1.8	0.0
Studying	22.1	3.9	13.7	8.5	0.8
Looking for the job	15.9	3.7	2.3	1.8	0.5
<b>Household composition</b>					
Live alone	6.1	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.0
Live only with other adults	13.6	4.1	3.3	3.5	1.4
Live with minor children	14.7	4.5	5.0	3.2	1.5
<b>Work in Lviv</b>					
Respondent works in Lviv	14.3	4.0	1.8	5.4	1.4
Another household member works in Lviv	17.6	4.1	4.4	3.5	2.4
No one works in Lviv	11.3	4.3	4.6	2.2	1.0
<b>Availability of a car</b>					
Yes	15.2	4.9	4.9	3.8	1.1
No	11.4	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.0
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>					
Low	6.3	2.8	2.4	3.3	1.3
Average	14.7	3.5	3.6	3.4	1.7
High	27.0	11.9	8.1	1.9	0.5

## 4.8 Introduction of a single ticket

The respondents are quite positive about the introduction of a single e-ticket even if they have to make a transfer. Thus, among all respondents from the neighbouring communities, 50.5% definitely support such an initiative, and 21% would support it if the total cost of the trip was lower. Among those who already use the bus to get to Lviv, 55% definitely support it and 22% would support it if the cost was lower.

Table 4.8.1

### Readiness to transfer to public transport on the outskirts if a single e-ticket is introduced for suburban and city public transport

<i>% in column</i>	Main means of transport		
	Total	Bus	Car
<i>Question wording: Are you ready to transfer to public transport on the outskirts of Lviv when you are traveling to Lviv, if a single e-ticket for suburban and city public transport is introduced?</i>			
Yes, definitely	50.5	55.3	42.7
Yes, if the total cost of the trip is less	21.4	21.8	20.3
No, not ready	19.3	14.0	27.5
Hard to answer	8.8	8.9	9.5

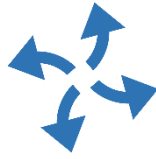
In the table below, the data are presented with disaggregation by socio-demographic categories of the population.

Table 4.8.2

**Readiness to transfer on the outskirts if a single e-ticket is introduced for suburban and city public transport: socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities**

<i>% in row</i>	<b>Definitely</b>	<b>If cost is less</b>	<b>Not ready</b>	<b>Hard to answer</b>
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	45.5	22.4	21.7	10.4
Female	55.3	20.4	17.0	7.3
<b>Age</b>				
18-29 y.o.	47.9	23.6	20.9	7.6
30-44 y.o.	51.2	22.4	18.9	7.5
45-59 y.o.	50.8	22.1	19.3	7.8
60+ y.o.	51.9	16.9	18.1	13.1
<b>Settlement type</b>				
City or UTV	55.1	15.1	20.9	8.9
Village	48.8	23.8	18.6	8.8
<b>Education</b>				
Complete secondary or lower	42.2	30.5	18.3	9.0
Secondary special	50.4	21.3	17.9	10.4
Higher	53.1	18.8	21.1	7.0
<b>Main occupation</b>				
Worker	43.1	27.5	21.3	8.1
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	62.4	13.9	20.3	3.3
Specialist	57.5	16.7	20.3	5.6
Self-employed / entrepreneur	48.5	18.9	25.9	6.7
Housekeeping	51.1	29.6	15.7	3.6
Retired	48.9	17.8	17.6	15.7
Studying	43.1	30.6	21.4	4.9
Looking for the job	57.4	15.9	12.7	14.0
<b>Household composition</b>				
Live alone	48.7	15.1	21.7	14.5
Live only with other adults	47.8	21.7	20.3	10.3
Live with minor children	53.2	21.9	18.1	6.8
<b>Work in Lviv</b>				
Respondent works in Lviv	47.9	23.3	22.5	6.3
Another household member works in Lviv	54.1	21.1	17.0	7.8
No one works in Lviv	49.7	20.7	19.1	10.5
<b>Availability of a car</b>				
Yes	49.7	20.3	21.5	8.5
No	51.9	23.1	15.7	9.4
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>				
Low	62.7	13.2	15.1	9.0
Average	48.6	24.0	19.5	7.9
High	32.4	28.5	29.8	9.3

# CHAPTER V. VISITING NEIGHBOURING COMMUNITIES BY RESIDENTS OF THE CITY OF LVIV

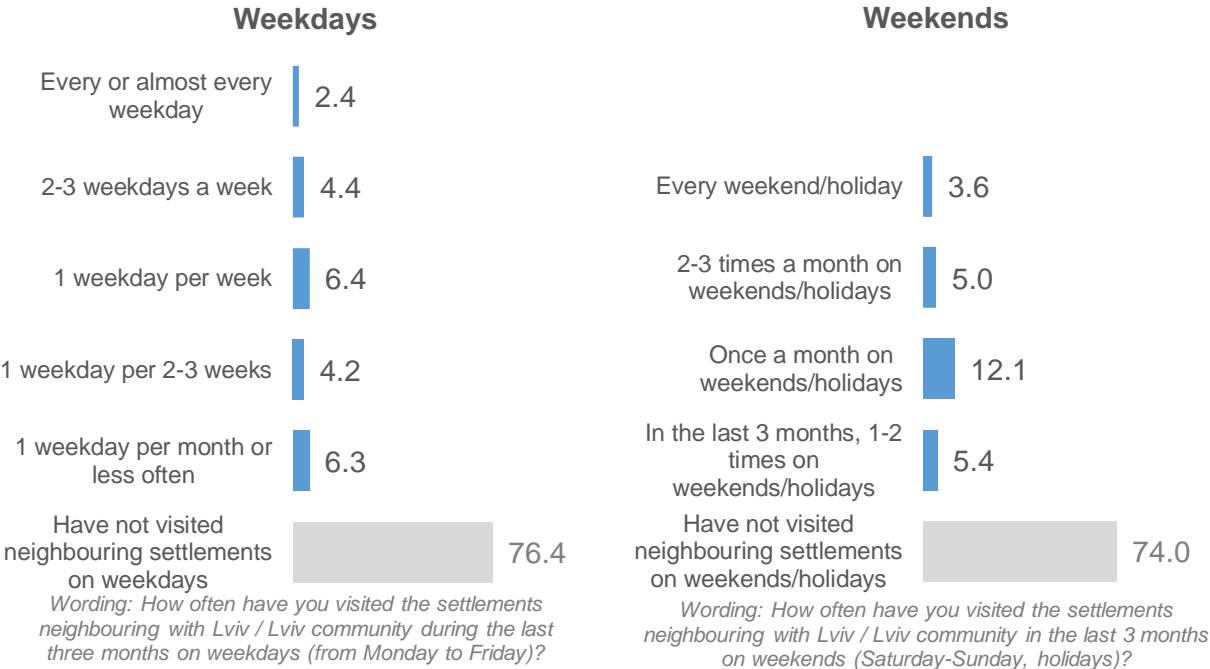


## 5.1 Regularity of visits

In the last 3 months, 24% of residents of Lviv city visited neighbouring communities at least once on weekdays, and 26% visited at least once on weekends. At the same time, those visits are mostly irregular/episodic. Thus, 7% visit neighbouring communities 2-3 times a week or more on weekdays, and 9% visit every weekend.

Chart 5.1.1

### How often residents of Lviv community visited the neighbouring communities over the past 3 months

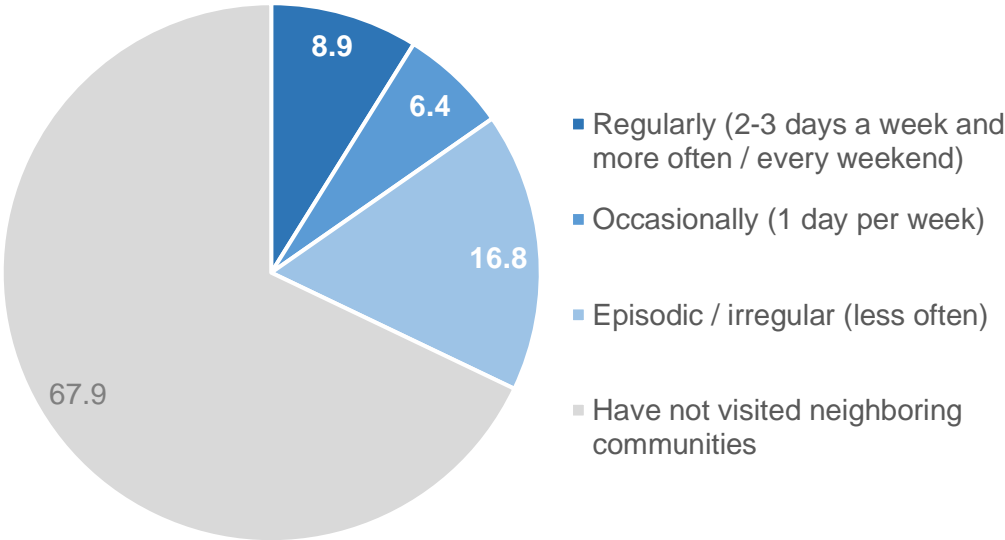


**If we take into account weekday and weekend visits, i.e. all visits, 32% of Lviv community residents visited neighbouring communities in the last 3 months, including 9% who visited regularly (2-3 days a week or more). 6% visited quite often, although mostly occasionally (1 day per week). 17% of residents mentioned only episodic/irregular visits to Lviv.**

Lviv residents visit neighbouring communities much less often than vice versa. While in the neighbouring communities 68% have visited Lviv (of which half do so regularly), in Lviv 68% have never been to the neighbouring communities (and those who have, have been visiting mostly irregularly).

Chart 5.1.2

**Regularity of visiting the neighbouring communities over the last 3 months**



In the tables below, the data are presented with disaggregation by socio-demographic categories of the population.

Table 5.1.1

**Regularity of visiting the neighbouring communities over the last 3 months:  
socio-demographic categories of the neighbouring communities**

<i>% in row</i>	Regularly	Occasionally	Episodic	Haven't visited
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	12.4	8.4	19.2	59.9
Female	5.9	4.8	14.7	74.5
<b>Age</b>				
18-29 y.o.	9.9	8.5	24.9	56.6
30-44 y.o.	12.2	9.9	17.1	60.8
45-59 y.o.	8.5	4.7	17.3	69.5
60+ y.o.	4.9	2.9	10.7	81.5
<b>Education</b>				
Complete secondary or lower	7.4	6.7	12.4	73.5
Secondary special	7.9	3.1	11.8	77.2
Higher	9.7	8.4	20.5	61.4
<b>Main occupation</b>				
Worker	13.5	5.1	14.9	66.5
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	13.5	3.6	14.7	68.2
Specialist	9.8	9.1	23.4	57.7
Self-employed / entrepreneur	16.4	18.3	23.2	42.1
Housekeeping	9.1	3.7	26.4	60.8
Retired	1.2	3.5	8.8	86.4
Studying	8.0	6.5	14.9	70.7
Looking for the job	8.4	5.2	11.0	75.4
<b>Household composition</b>				
Live alone	3.2	2.1	14.0	80.7
Live only with other adults	9.5	7.8	17.1	65.7
Live with minor children	9.8	6.3	17.2	66.7
<b>Availability of a car</b>				
Yes	12.1	10.6	21.3	56.0
No	5.8	2.4	12.6	79.2
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>				
Low	3.8	3.7	11.6	80.8
Average	11.1	5.1	17.0	66.7
High	10.3	14.0	24.0	51.7

## 5.2 Means of transport used

**Residents of Lviv community mostly travel to neighbouring communities by car: 38% mostly travel as drivers and 23% as passengers.** Those who travel by bus from the bus station or the railway station account for 22% of the respondents, and those who travel by bus that goes through the city with stops account for 13%. **Overall, 61% mostly use a car, and 35% use buses/minibuses.**

The picture is actually the opposite in neighbouring communities: in those communities, 57% use mostly buses/minibuses and 38% use mostly cars. Therefore, residents of Lviv community are much more likely to travel by car.

Table 5.2.1

### What means transport do residents of Lviv community use to get to neighbouring communities

% in column			
<i>Question wording: How did you mostly travel to the settlements neighbouring with Lviv / Lviv community over the past 3 months? Choose one option. / And what other means of transport do you use, or you can use to travel from home to the settlements neighbouring with Lviv / Lviv community? Choose up to 3 answers.</i>	Main transport	Additional available	Total
By private/company car as a driver	37.8	4.5	42.3
By private/company car as a passenger	22.9	8.2	31.2
A bus or minibus (marshrutka) with the destination at the bus station or railway station	22.2	11.0	33.2
A bus or minibus (marshrutka) that has several stops in Lviv or goes to the city centre	12.8	13.5	26.3
Suburban train (electric train, diesel train)	2.4	5.2	7.6
Car of acquaintances, neighbours or colleagues	0.4	2.6	3.1
Bicycle	0.3	2.0	2.3
Moped/motorcycle	0.0	0.4	0.4
Random carpool, bla-bla-car, etc.	0.0	1.7	1.7
Other	1.0	0.4	1.4

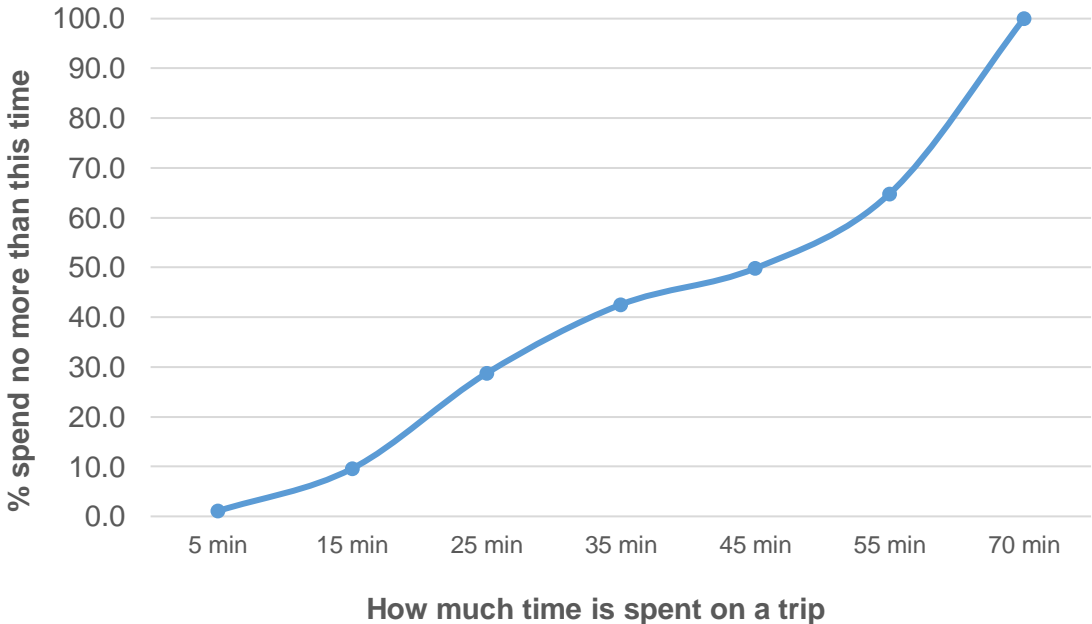


The average commuting time is 47 minutes (the same among those who drive and those who take the bus). 29% spend up to 30 minutes on the road, 36% – up to 1 hour, 35% – more than an hour.

The diagram below shows a cumulative curve. It shows the share of visitors to Lviv who spend “up to” a certain amount of time. For example, half of the respondents (50%) spend no more than 45 minutes to get to a desired destination in neighbouring communities.

Chart 5.2.1

**How much time is spent on a trip to neighbouring communities:  
cumulative curve**



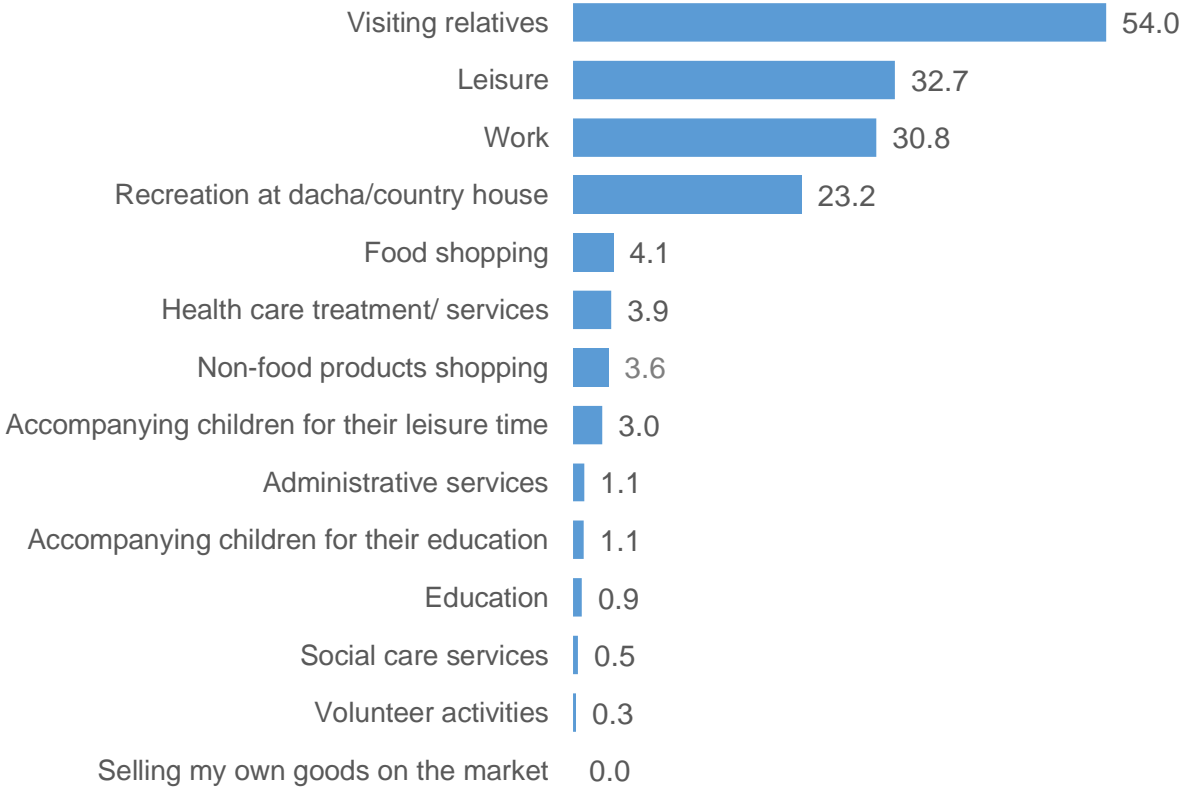
### 5.3 Main purposes for visits

The majority of the respondents (54%) list visiting relatives as the reason for visiting neighbouring communities. Other top reasons listed are leisure (33%), work (31%), and recreation at dacha/country house (23%).

Compared to neighbouring communities, in Lviv community visiting relatives was listed much more often, while work was listed less often (and in neighbouring communities, shopping for food and non-food products was also mentioned much more often).

Chart 5.3.1

#### The main purposes for visiting neighbouring communities among residents of Lviv community



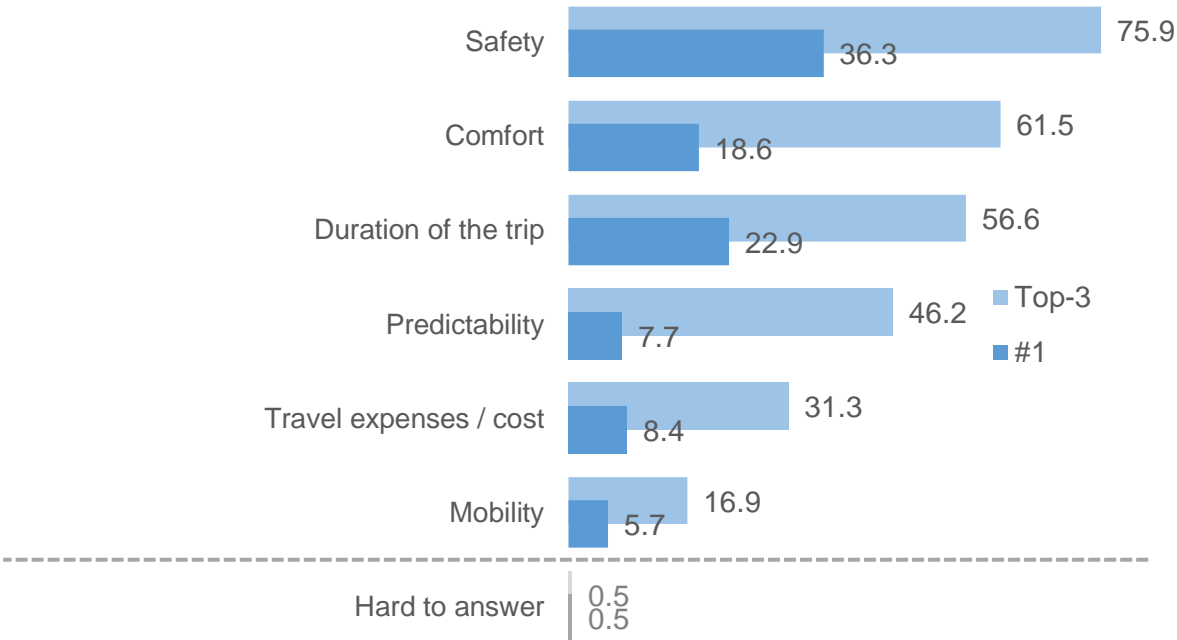
Question wording: What is the main purpose of your visits to the settlements neighbouring with Lviv / Lviv community? Choose up to 3 answers.

### 5.4 Top criteria for evaluating trips to neighbouring communities

The top criteria for evaluating trips to neighbouring communities are safety (76% of the respondents consider it to be among the top 3 criteria, including 36% who consider it the most important one), comfort (61.5% and 19%, respectively), and trip duration (57% and 23%). Predictability is in the fourth place (46% and 8%). This is followed by travel expenses and by mobility in the event of an air raid.

Chart 5.4.1

#### Top criteria for evaluating trips to neighbouring communities



*Question wording: If we talk about visits to the settlements neighbouring with Lviv / Lviv community, which three criteria from this list are the most important for you? Name them in order of importance – the most important being the first, then the 2nd most important, etc.*

## 5.5 Problematic aspects of using public transport and factors of more frequent use

**60.5% of residents of Lviv community named at least one problematic aspect of using public transportation during their trips to neighbouring communities. Among those who mostly use buses, the figure is 83%, and among those who mostly drive a car – 48%.**

**In general, the main problems are technical condition, number of buses on a route, total fare, comfort in the cabin, route predictability, passengers load in the cabin, and trip duration.** According to those who mostly travel by bus, the top three problems are the number of buses on a route, technical condition, and fare. While according to those who mostly travel by car, the most pressing problems are technical condition, comfort, and the number of buses on a route.

Table 5.5.1

### Top-problems of using the public transport during the trips to neighbouring communities

<i>Question wording: The following list is about different aspects of the operation of buses/minibuses (marshrutka) that people use to travel to the settlements neighbouring with Lviv / Lviv community. In your opinion, which are the most problematic, if any? Choose up to 3 answers.</i>	% in columns		
	Total	Main transport	
		Bus	Car
Technical condition of a bus/minibus	26.7	35.4	21.7
Number of buses on a route (waiting time at a bus stop)	23.9	41.4	15.1
Total fare including all transfers	17.5	34.6	7.6
Comfort in the bus cabin	17.0	12.1	18.8
Route predictability (bus schedule corresponds to the declared one)	14.5	23.8	9.7
Passengers load in the cabin during peak hours	13.2	16.0	11.7
Duration of the trip (travel time)	11.3	13.7	10.2
Cleanliness in the bus cabin	8.1	6.2	7.7
Access for privileged categories of passengers (some bus operators illegally restrict the rights of such passengers)	5.5	8.8	4.0
Availability of information about the route (schedule, stops on the route, fare, etc.)	3.8	6.7	2.4
Distance from the bus stop to your destination in the settlements neighbouring Lviv / Lviv community (or additional transfer necessity)	3.4	4.5	2.6
Distance from the bus stop to your place of residence	2.0	0.7	2.4
Convenience of boarding a bus/ minibus	1.9	1.2	2.5
Personal safety	1.3	1.4	1.4
Other	0.8	2.3	0.0
There are no problems	16.2	14.7	17.5
Hard to answer	23.3	2.2	34.7

**73% of those living in Lviv community can name at least one factor that would encourage them to use public transportation more often. Among current bus users, the figure is 80%, and among those who mostly drive a car – 70%.**

In general, the main factors are bus modernisation, introduction of a single e-ticket, reduction of waiting time, extension of working hours, and rising fuel costs. For those who mostly travel by bus, the top reasons are bus modernisation and introduction of a single ticket. And those who mostly travel by car primarily mention the renewal of bus modernisation. The second place is shared between the introduction of a single ticket and the rising fuel costs.

Table 5.5.2

**Top factors for more frequent use of public transport to get to neighbouring communities**

<i>% in column</i>	Main transport		
	Total	Bus	Car
<i>Question wording: What conditions might make you more likely to use public transport more often to travel to the settlements neighbouring with Lviv / Lviv community? Choose up to 3 answers.</i>			
If buses are updated	40.4	43.3	39.2
If a single e-ticket is implemented for getting to Lviv and arriving at the destination	28.1	41.3	20.5
If waiting time at a bus stop is reduced	26.0	33.1	23.2
If the working hours of public transport is extended / there are buses on a route during evening hours	23.3	32.5	18.7
If the cost of fuel for a car increases	16.2	10.7	20.4
If a bus stop is closer to my destination	8.9	8.1	9.0
If a speed of public transport is increased	6.4	4.1	7.8
If parking near my destination becomes virtually impossible	3.0	0.9	4.4
If parking near my destination becomes more expensive	0.6	0.0	0.9
Other	2.4	3.2	2.1
Under no circumstances will I use public transport more often to get to the settlements neighbouring with Lviv / Lviv community	23.4	11.8	28.5
Hard to answer	3.7	8.5	1.2

## 5.6 Problematic aspects of using cars

**66% of respondents have reported problems when traveling to neighbouring communities by a private car. Among those who mostly travel by car, 85% mentioned at least some problems, and among those who mostly travel by bus – 35.5%. Most often (by a large margin), respondents mentioned traffic jams at the entrances/exits to the city. This is followed by such problems as road surface condition, fuel cost, and predictability of travel time in the city and in general.**

Table 5.6.1

### Top-problems of using cars during the trips to neighbouring communities

<i>% in column</i>	Main transport		
	Total	Bus	Car
<i>Question wording: And this list is about different aspects of the use of private cars to travel to the settlements neighbouring Lviv / Lviv community. In your opinion, which are the most problematic if any? Choose up to 3 answers.</i>			
Traffic jams at the entrances / exits from the city	47.7	22.7	63.6
Road surface condition	23.0	11.6	30.6
Car fuel cost	19.6	9.0	25.8
Predictability of travel time in Lviv city	15.9	8.5	21.3
Predictability of travel time (from my home to my destination)	14.0	8.2	17.8
Traffic/road safety (individual perception of how safe the road is, e.g. visibility, sharp turns, dangerous maneuvers, lighting, clear road signs, etc.)	12.7	9.2	15.0
Number/availability of parking lots near my destination	12.6	4.1	17.8
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
There are no problems when traveling by a private car to the settlements neighbouring with Lviv / Lviv community	17.0	19.5	15.3
Hard to answer	17.2	45.0	0.0

## 5.7 Factors of more frequent use of a bicycle

39% of the respondents named at least one factor that would encourage them to use a bicycle more often to get to neighbouring communities. They mostly mentioned safe bicycle infrastructure.

Table 5.7.1

### Top factors for more frequent use of a bicycle to get to neighbouring communities

<i>% in column</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Main transport</b>	
		<b>Bus</b>	<b>Car</b>
<i>Question wording: And what conditions might make you more likely to use a bicycle (more often) to travel to the settlements neighbouring with Lviv / Lviv community? Choose up to 3 answers.</i>			
If there is a safe road / cycling infrastructure (bike paths, bike lanes)	35.0	34.2	35.2
If there is available and safe parking at my destination	9.1	6.7	10.2
If I have an electric bike	7.3	8.8	6.3
If a reliable and safe parking is available at my home / near my place of residence	3.7	5.5	2.4
If I have a flexible schedule of my working day	3.2	5.3	2.3
If there are more possibilities for renting a bicycle (for example, hourly, introduction of subscriptions)	1.9	2.5	1.8
If there are showers and/or changing rooms at my destination	0.9	0.0	1.5
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
Under no circumstances will I use a bicycle	60.4	63.4	58.7
Hard to answer	0.4	0.0	0.7

## 5.8 Introduction of a single ticket

The respondents are rather positive towards the introduction of a single e-ticket even if they have to make a transfer. Thus, among all respondents, 39% definitely support such an initiative, and 28% would support it if the total cost of the trip was lower. Among those who already use the bus, 41% definitely support it and 42% would support it if the cost was lower.

Table 5.8.1

### Readiness to transfer on the outskirts if a single e-ticket is introduced for suburban and city public transport

<i>% in column</i>	Main transport		
	Total	Bus	Car
<i>Question wording: Are you ready to transfer to suburban public transport on the outskirts of Lviv when you are traveling to the settlements neighbouring with Lviv / Lviv community, if a single e-ticket is introduced for suburban and city public transport?</i>			
Yes, definitely	38.8	41.0	36.2
Yes, if the total cost of the trip is less	28.2	41.9	23.0
No, not ready	23.2	13.3	27.4
Hard to answer	9.9	3.8	13.3



## CHAPTER VI. ATTITUDE TO LVIV AGGLOMERATION AND INTER-MUNICIPAL COOPERATION

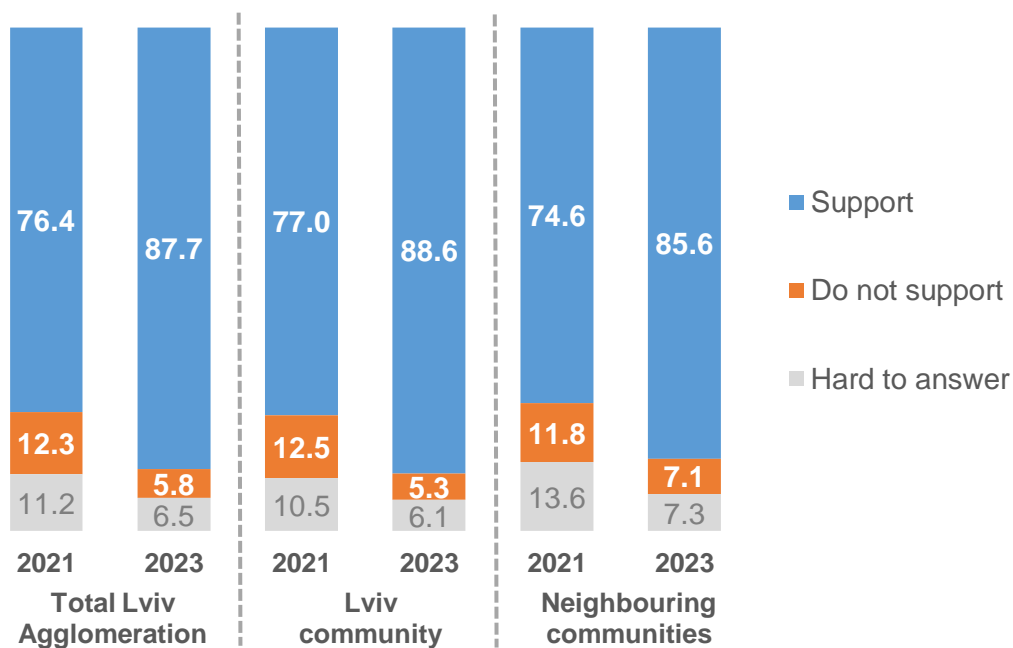


### 6.1 Attitude towards cooperation between Lviv and neighbouring communities

The vast majority of the Agglomeration's population (88%) supports cooperation between Lviv and neighbouring communities. Moreover, since 2021 this figure has increased from 76% to 88%. The idea of cooperation enjoys absolute support both in Lviv community (89%) and in neighbouring communities (86%).

Chart 6.1.1

#### Attitude towards cooperation between Lviv and neighbouring communities

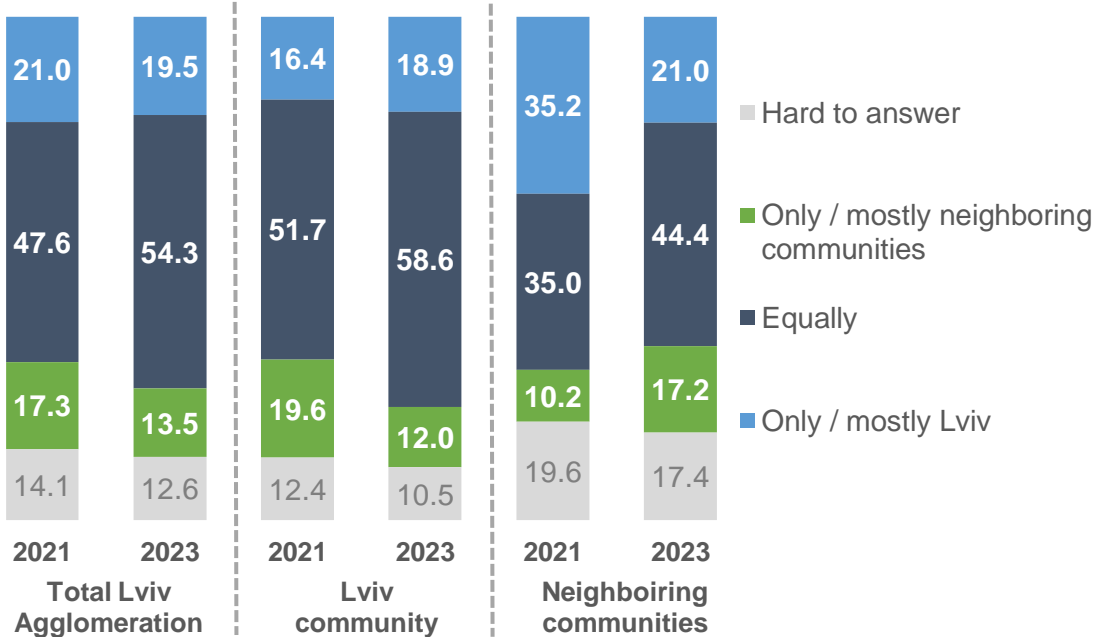


Question wording: In general, do you support the idea of cooperation between Lviv city and neighbouring communities to solve common challenges?

Since 2021, there has also been an increase in the number of those who believe that both Lviv and neighbouring communities will benefit equally from cooperation – the figure has increased from 48% to 54% at the Agglomeration level as a whole, from 52% to 59% in Lviv community, and from 35% to 44% in neighbouring communities. At the same time, among the remaining respondents, the views “Lviv is more likely to benefit”, “neighbouring communities are more likely to benefit”, and “it is difficult to say” are distributed approximately equally.

Chart 6.1.2

**Who will benefit from cooperation between Lviv and neighbouring communities**



Question wording: *In your opinion, who will benefit from cooperation between Lviv city and neighbouring communities?*

Regardless of the distance to Lviv, the vast majority supports cooperation.

Table 6.1.1

**Attitude towards cooperation between Lviv and neighbouring communities:  
depending on the distance of the settlement to the city of Lviv**

<i>% in column</i>	<i>Distance to the city of Lviv</i>					
	Up to 5 km	More than 5 km and up to 10 km	More than 10 km and up to 15 km	More than 15 km and up to 20 km	More than 20 km and up to 30 km	More than 30 km
<b>Attitude towards cooperation</b>						
Support	68.3	89.2	85.0	88.0	89.4	93.1
Do not support	17.9	6.6	3.8	6.4	5.2	3.0
Hard to answer	13.9	4.2	11.2	5.6	5.4	3.9
<b>Who will benefit</b>						
Only / mostly Lviv	16.6	24.5	17.7	28.0	22.0	16.5
Equally	48.3	46.5	49.8	49.0	41.6	32.8
Only / mostly Lviv neighbouring communities	10.1	12.7	14.3	11.7	20.9	31.1
Hard to answer	25.1	16.2	18.2	11.3	15.5	19.6

In the tables below, the data are presented with disaggregation by socio-demographic categories of the population. Firstly, in a separate table, data are presented for the socio-demographic categories of Lviv community, then in the next table – among the socio-demographic categories of neighbouring communities.

Table 6.1.2

**Attitude towards cooperation between Lviv and neighbouring communities:  
socio-demographic categories of Lviv community**

% in row	Attitude towards cooperation			Who will benefit			
	+	-	?	Lviv	Equally	Neighbouring communities	?
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	93.2	3.4	3.4	17.5	61.1	12.9	8.5
Female	84.7	6.8	8.4	20.1	56.6	11.1	12.2
<b>Age</b>							
18-29 y.o.	90.2	6.2	3.6	18.4	63.5	15.8	2.3
30-44 y.o.	89.8	6.0	4.2	16.8	58.7	12.7	11.8
45-59 y.o.	92.8	3.3	4.0	24.7	55.2	10.0	10.1
60+ y.o.	82.4	5.7	11.9	16.3	58.5	10.4	14.8
<b>Education</b>							
Complete secondary or lower	85.0	6.9	8.1	10.8	72.7	6.5	10.0
Secondary special	85.2	5.5	9.3	23.1	53.2	10.7	13.0
Higher	91.2	4.9	3.9	17.7	59.6	13.6	9.1
<b>Main occupation</b>							
Worker	88.9	4.9	6.2	13.3	62.6	16.0	8.2
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	94.9	0.0	5.1	28.0	62.7	2.0	7.3
Specialist	92.0	5.6	2.4	20.9	63.3	10.6	5.2
Self-employed / entrepreneur	95.5	4.5	0.0	23.6	47.9	15.4	13.0
Housekeeping	95.2	2.4	2.4	19.6	58.5	10.6	11.3
Retired	82.4	5.9	11.7	16.7	56.7	10.8	15.7
Studying	86.1	7.9	6.0	24.5	55.9	15.9	3.7
Looking for the job	82.9	8.1	9.0	17.5	53.4	12.2	16.9
<b>Household composition</b>							
Live alone	86.7	5.8	7.6	18.2	63.2	5.0	13.6
Live only with other adults	88.6	4.7	6.7	19.0	58.0	14.1	8.9
Live with minor children	89.0	5.7	5.2	18.9	58.0	11.8	11.3
<b>Availability of a car</b>							
Yes	90.8	5.6	3.6	23.2	53.8	13.6	9.4
No	86.3	5.0	8.6	14.7	63.5	10.4	11.4
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>							
Low	86.0	6.0	8.0	19.2	53.0	15.2	12.6
Average	91.3	3.5	5.2	20.6	61.0	10.2	8.2
High	86.7	9.1	4.2	14.3	59.9	12.3	13.5

Table 6.1.2

**Attitude towards cooperation between Lviv and neighbouring communities:  
socio-demographic categories of neighbouring communities**

% in row	Attitude towards cooperation			Who will benefit			
	+	!	?	Lviv	Equally	Neighbouring communities	?
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	84.5	8.4	7.1	18.1	43.8	21.6	16.5
Female	86.6	5.9	7.4	23.6	44.9	13.3	18.2
<b>Age</b>							
18-29 y.o.	89.4	7.8	2.9	16.0	44.5	25.0	14.5
30-44 y.o.	85.6	7.1	7.3	23.4	45.0	16.5	15.2
45-59 y.o.	84.8	7.5	7.8	21.5	45.0	16.5	17.0
60+ y.o.	84.0	6.2	9.8	21.5	43.1	13.5	21.9
<b>Settlement type</b>							
City or UTV	87.0	5.3	7.7	25.9	49.4	9.2	15.5
Village	85.0	7.9	7.1	18.9	42.2	20.8	18.2
<b>Education</b>							
Complete secondary or lower	75.3	12.7	11.9	15.9	45.5	13.9	24.7
Secondary special	87.4	5.7	7.0	21.2	40.7	19.5	18.5
Higher	86.5	7.2	6.2	22.4	48.9	15.1	13.5
<b>Main occupation</b>							
Worker	89.4	6.4	4.3	20.9	38.6	21.0	19.6
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	88.1	5.0	7.0	27.6	46.4	19.9	6.1
Specialist	87.5	6.5	5.9	23.8	48.1	14.9	13.2
Self-employed / entrepreneur	81.6	7.5	10.9	28.8	46.0	12.6	12.7
Housekeeping	89.4	5.2	5.4	22.2	39.4	26.2	12.2
Retired	82.2	7.3	10.5	18.1	43.1	14.2	24.6
Studying	86.3	9.6	4.1	14.8	48.2	21.2	15.8
Looking for the job	80.1	10.4	9.5	16.7	56.0	10.8	16.5
<b>Household composition</b>							
Live alone	73.1	7.6	19.4	20.9	39.0	14.1	26.0
Live only with other adults	87.8	6.5	5.7	21.4	42.8	20.8	15.0
Live with minor children	85.6	7.5	6.8	20.7	46.7	14.4	18.2
<b>Work in Lviv</b>							
Respondent works in Lviv	84.8	7.4	7.8	21.3	40.9	20.7	17.1
Another household member works in Lviv	87.8	7.6	4.6	21.6	46.1	16.4	15.8
No one works in Lviv	84.8	6.8	8.4	20.7	44.5	16.6	18.2
<b>Availability of a car</b>							
Yes	87.2	7.0	5.8	21.0	44.8	18.5	15.7
No	83.8	7.2	9.1	21.2	44.0	15.7	19.2
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>							
Low	87.7	4.2	8.1	20.4	45.2	14.4	20.0
Average	86.8	7.6	5.5	21.4	43.3	20.5	14.8
High	70.6	15.4	13.9	24.5	44.6	10.2	20.7

## 6.2 Top-areas for cooperation

The top-areas for cooperation, according to the respondents, are construction of roads, construction of modern waste processing plants or landfills, and development of a network of medical facilities (medical facilities are mentioned especially frequently by residents of neighbouring communities). A little less frequently, respondents mentioned the arrangement of green areas, cleaning of rivers, development of industrial parks, development of a network of educational institutions, public transport, development of sports infrastructure, and civil defence.

Table 6.2.1

### Top-areas for cooperation

<i>% in column</i>	Total Lviv Agglomeration	Lviv community	Neighbouring communities
<i>Question wording: Which of these areas require priority attention and solutions to consider the interests of all stakeholders? Choose up to 5 answers.</i>			
Construction (repair) of roads that connect the community settlements	41.5	39.5	46.3
Construction of modern waste processing plants or landfills	40.6	43.5	34.0
Development of a network of medical facilities (hospitals, other inpatient facilities, in particular in the field of medical rehabilitation, palliative care, etc.)	38.9	35.3	47.3
Arrangement of green areas for recreation and leisure	27.3	28.2	25.2
Cleaning of rivers and lakes (other environmental issues)	26.4	24.3	31.2
Development of industrial parks (new jobs, economic development planning)	25.8	25.9	25.6
Development of a network of educational institutions (kindergartens and schools)	25.0	24.4	26.6
Public transport	24.1	24.0	24.3
Development of sports infrastructure	21.9	22.3	21.0
Civil defence and arranging shelters	21.8	26.5	10.8
Development of a network of social service institutions (institutions for the elderly, persons with disabilities, psychological rehabilitation centres, etc.)	16.1	17.1	13.9
Construction of intercepting parking at the entrances to Lviv	15.6	19.0	7.6
Construction of new residential neighbourhoods	14.2	13.3	16.2
Construction of bicycle paths between settlements	13.2	14.3	10.5
Restoration/development of critical infrastructure facilities (in particular, energy facilities)	12.8	13.5	11.3
Development of the water supply and drainage network	9.6	8.5	12.3
Organisation of burial sites (cemeteries)	7.5	9.8	2.3
IDPs' accommodation	6.7	7.9	3.9
Hard to answer	3.0	1.9	5.6

In the tables below, the data are presented with disaggregation by socio-demographic categories of the population. Firstly, in a separate table, data are presented for the socio-demographic categories of Lviv community, then in the next table – among the socio-demographic categories of neighbouring communities.

Table 6.2.2

**Top-areas for cooperation (top-answers):  
socio-demographic categories of Lviv community**

<i>% in row</i>	Roads	Waste processing	Healthcare	Green areas	Cleaning of water bodies	Industrial parks	Education	Transport	Sport	Civil defence
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	37.4	41.1	29.5	30.5	24.6	27.6	18.5	23.1	27.4	23.0
Female	41.2	45.5	40.2	26.3	24.1	24.5	29.3	24.7	18.1	29.4
<b>Age</b>										
18-29 y.o.	35.5	35.1	37.6	31.8	23.8	16.6	25.5	27.1	28.7	16.4
30-44 y.o.	39.0	40.9	25.6	30.7	20.8	22.0	30.7	27.8	26.5	22.5
45-59 y.o.	43.4	47.5	39.4	25.3	26.7	34.8	19.4	21.7	20.5	31.2
60+ y.o.	39.2	48.2	40.7	25.8	26.4	28.3	21.1	19.9	15.3	33.1
<b>Education</b>										
Complete secondary or lower	37.5	49.0	38.6	28.3	23.1	32.0	27.4	22.7	19.4	43.7
Secondary special	38.9	40.5	40.0	24.1	27.3	26.9	19.9	23.7	21.5	28.9
Higher	40.1	44.4	31.9	30.7	22.8	24.3	26.5	24.4	23.3	22.2
<b>Main occupation</b>										
Worker	40.7	46.9	32.2	22.8	20.4	21.2	17.8	29.2	24.9	31.1
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	37.8	54.8	57.9	21.0	17.9	12.2	18.1	13.2	12.0	19.0
Specialist	39.7	47.4	30.9	29.6	27.6	26.1	29.6	31.7	24.2	23.5
Self-employed / entrepreneur	46.9	41.8	26.4	36.7	22.0	31.1	19.4	16.5	27.3	9.8
Housekeeping	34.9	33.0	35.4	32.0	22.9	27.2	56.1	24.9	26.5	24.2
Retired	38.0	45.8	41.9	25.0	22.9	33.2	21.3	20.4	15.1	35.7
Studying	36.7	28.5	37.4	36.7	23.3	17.1	10.2	24.2	26.4	14.6
Looking for the job	41.0	34.4	29.1	30.5	29.9	24.3	17.0	15.6	23.9	27.9
<b>Household composition</b>										
Live alone	42.2	50.6	33.0	23.3	28.0	32.2	26.7	28.4	17.5	37.2
Live only with other adults	38.6	43.7	37.0	28.5	27.7	27.7	17.0	20.0	21.6	25.8
Live with minor children	39.7	41.5	34.2	29.2	20.1	22.5	30.7	26.6	24.3	24.3
<b>Availability of a car</b>										
Yes	40.6	41.5	28.7	31.1	23.9	23.5	25.9	22.7	25.8	19.7
No	38.4	45.6	41.9	24.9	24.7	28.0	22.9	25.1	18.9	32.9
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>										
Low	36.8	42.7	41.3	29.6	23.1	28.9	21.1	19.6	19.1	27.3
Average	41.9	42.4	33.9	27.5	26.9	25.1	27.4	25.7	22.6	28.1
High	38.9	47.2	31.6	26.3	16.9	24.4	21.1	25.8	24.4	21.2

Table 6.2.3

**Top-areas for cooperation (top-answers): socio-demographic categories of neighbouring communities**

<i>% in row</i>	Roads	Waste processing	Healthcare	Green areas	Cleaning of water bodies	Industrial parks	Education	Transport	Sport	Civil defence
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	45.9	33.5	36.9	28.1	29.8	28.1	21.9	20.8	27.3	10.7
Female	46.6	34.6	56.5	22.7	32.5	23.4	30.7	27.3	15.4	10.9
<b>Age</b>										
18-29 y.o.	43.0	25.2	36.2	31.7	30.3	30.4	29.7	19.3	30.8	10.2
30-44 y.o.	48.2	35.4	41.1	28.6	27.1	27.7	32.7	24.1	23.0	13.0
45-59 y.o.	48.0	36.6	49.6	23.7	33.2	25.9	25.8	26.1	21.3	11.3
60+ y.o.	44.8	36.1	59.1	18.9	34.5	20.0	18.6	26.0	12.2	8.6
<b>Settlement type</b>										
City or UTV	41.7	38.2	41.3	21.7	26.5	19.2	23.9	14.6	20.3	14.0
Village	48.4	32.2	49.9	26.9	33.4	28.5	27.7	28.6	21.3	9.4
<b>Education</b>										
Complete secondary or lower	41.1	37.9	45.0	17.7	21.0	24.4	21.2	26.6	21.9	9.1
Secondary special	47.5	32.3	50.3	27.6	34.6	25.7	22.5	22.6	21.2	9.3
Higher	46.3	35.2	43.9	24.5	30.0	25.8	33.6	25.7	20.6	13.4
<b>Main occupation</b>										
Worker	46.5	30.7	41.6	33.4	37.0	27.4	21.9	21.2	24.5	10.8
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	43.6	34.5	61.6	14.3	35.7	23.3	28.8	31.8	11.6	6.6
Specialist	50.2	39.2	43.4	23.3	23.5	24.6	39.0	30.7	21.0	14.4
Self-employed / entrepreneur	47.6	38.5	43.9	25.5	27.6	21.2	36.1	26.3	31.6	12.8
Housekeeping	49.0	26.6	43.6	37.6	37.0	34.6	33.3	20.9	20.9	8.0
Retired	45.8	35.6	60.9	16.0	31.8	23.1	16.7	24.4	13.8	9.4
Studying	47.4	20.4	30.3	28.1	15.9	31.0	34.3	27.1	37.8	15.4
Looking for the job	40.8	37.0	39.2	23.7	27.1	23.4	24.9	21.1	19.7	11.7
<b>Household composition</b>										
Live alone	46.7	41.5	56.1	26.2	33.7	19.9	21.0	21.3	10.5	9.7
Live only with other adults	47.4	33.5	47.9	23.6	31.9	27.8	19.8	24.0	21.6	10.0
Live with minor children	45.1	33.4	45.3	26.6	30.3	24.4	33.6	25.0	22.1	11.8
<b>Work in Lviv</b>										
Respondent works in Lviv	47.8	38.2	44.7	24.3	36.4	28.6	29.5	31.1	24.9	10.0
Another household member works in Lviv	45.3	31.5	45.9	22.2	31.5	24.5	29.0	28.3	22.3	10.6
No one works in Lviv	46.3	34.1	48.6	27.0	29.7	25.3	24.6	20.4	19.4	11.2
<b>Availability of a car</b>										
Yes	47.8	35.6	46.2	27.9	30.9	26.6	29.7	24.0	22.2	10.7
No	44.6	32.2	48.5	22.1	31.6	24.4	22.8	24.6	19.7	11.1
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>										
Low	52.4	36.8	57.1	19.2	35.8	21.4	21.0	29.1	15.6	10.7
Average	44.1	32.9	41.8	30.0	30.1	29.3	29.3	20.5	24.6	10.6
High	38.0	32.3	40.2	20.7	18.8	22.5	35.2	27.9	24.2	14.4



## ANNEX A. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

### A.1 Profile of respondents of Lviv Agglomeration as a whole, Lviv community and neighbouring communities

Table A.1.1

#### Profile of the male and female respondents of Lviv Agglomeration as a whole, Lviv community and neighbouring communities

% in column	Total Lviv Agglomeration	Lviv community	Neighbouring communities
<b>Number of respondents</b>	<b>3016</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>2264</b>
<b>Margin of error</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	45.9	45.5	47.1
Female	54.1	54.5	52.9
<b>Age</b>			
18-29 y.o.	17.9	17.8	18.0
30-44 y.o.	29.8	30.0	29.2
45-59 y.o.	24.8	24.5	25.5
60+ y.o.	27.6	27.7	27.3
<b>Settlement type</b>			
City or UTV	77.5	97.6	31.0
Village	22.5	2.4	69.0
<b>Education</b>			
Complete secondary or lower	10.2	9.4	11.9
Secondary special	38.9	33.9	50.4
Higher	51.0	56.7	37.7
<b>Main occupation</b>			
Worker	18.5	15.5	25.6
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	5.4	5.1	6.2
Specialist	22.3	25.9	13.9
Self-employed / entrepreneur	6.3	6.2	6.6
Army, police	1.0	1.0	1.1
Housekeeping	8.1	7.6	9.2
Retired	22.4	22.8	21.6
Studying	4.0	4.4	3.2
Looking for the job	11.9	11.6	12.6
Refuse	0.1	0.0	0.2
<b>Household composition</b>			
Live alone	10.6	11.9	7.5
Live only with other adults	43.5	43.1	44.2
Live with minor children	45.9	44.9	48.2
<b>Work in Lviv</b>			
Respondent works in Lviv	---	---	15.4
Another household member works in Lviv	---	---	27.5
No one works in Lviv	---	---	57.1
<b>Availability of a car</b>			

% in column	Total Lviv Agglomeration	Lviv community	Neighbouring communities
Yes	50.7	49.0	54.7
No	49.0	50.6	45.2
Refuse	0.3	0.4	0.1
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>			
Low	30.6	27.3	38.4
Average	51.4	51.9	50.1
High	16.8	19.9	9.7
Refuse	1.2	1.0	1.7

## A.2 Profile of respondents of separate socio-demographic categories of Lviv community

Table A.2.1

### Profile of respondents of Lviv community by sex, age and education

<i>% in column</i>	Males	Females	18-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Complete secondary	Secondary special	Higher
<b>Number of respondents</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>461</b>
<b>Margin of error</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	---	---	51.3	49.0	46.5	36.9	54.3	42.3	45.9
Female	---	---	48.7	51.0	53.5	63.1	45.7	57.7	54.1
<b>Age</b>									
18-29 y.o.	20.1	15.9	---	---	---	---	34.9	8.8	20.4
30-44 y.o.	32.4	28.1	---	---	---	---	16.6	15.5	40.9
45-59 y.o.	25.0	24.0	---	---	---	---	20.6	33.6	19.6
60+ y.o.	22.4	32.0	---	---	---	---	27.9	42.1	19.1
<b>Education</b>									
Complete secondary or lower	11.2	7.9	18.4	5.2	7.9	9.5	---	---	---
Secondary special	31.5	35.8	16.7	17.5	46.5	51.5	---	---	---
Higher	57.3	56.3	64.9	77.3	45.5	39.1	---	---	---
<b>Main occupation</b>									
Worker	22.4	9.7	15.6	14.3	24.8	8.5	29.5	25.7	7.1
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	4.3	5.8	4.0	3.4	7.3	5.7	4.5	7.6	3.7
Specialist	25.6	26.2	29.0	36.1	27.6	11.4	0.9	6.5	41.7
Self-employed / entrepreneur	9.8	3.1	6.7	12.3	5.3	0.0	2.5	1.1	9.8
Army, police	2.2	0.0	0.6	1.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.0
Housekeeping	0.1	13.8	11.7	14.7	4.5	0.0	1.9	5.2	9.9
Retired	18.2	26.5	0.0	0.5	10.9	72.0	25.3	37.6	13.4
Studying	5.4	3.6	24.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.0	0.8	3.4
Looking for the job	12.0	11.2	7.7	17.0	18.3	2.4	12.3	14.2	9.9
Refuse	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Household composition</b>									
Live alone	12.2	11.7	10.7	4.9	8.1	23.8	13.8	17.2	8.5
Live only with other adults	46.0	40.7	54.2	15.0	58.1	53.2	48.1	47.3	39.8
Live with minor children	41.8	47.6	35.1	80.1	33.8	23.0	38.1	35.5	51.7
<b>Availability of a car</b>									
Yes	51.8	46.7	59.4	65.5	45.8	27.3	34.8	39.2	57.3
No	47.6	53.1	40.6	33.7	54.2	72.2	65.2	60.8	42.1
Refuse	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>									
Low	22.6	31.1	10.4	12.3	25.6	55.9	20.0	45.2	17.7
Average	53.2	50.9	51.9	59.6	55.9	40.2	56.3	44.1	55.9
High	23.9	16.5	36.8	27.7	15.9	4.0	18.7	10.2	25.8
Refuse	0.3	1.5	0.9	0.5	2.6	0.0	5.0	0.5	0.6

Table A.2.2

### Profile of respondents of Lviv community by occupation

<i>% in column</i>	Worker	Non-manual	Specialist	Business	House keeping	Retired	Student	Looking for a job
<b>Number of respondents</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Margin of error</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>15.5</b>
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	65.7	38.1	44.9	72.4	0.6	36.4	55.8	47.2
Female	34.3	61.9	55.1	27.6	99.4	63.6	44.2	52.8
<b>Age</b>								
18-29 y.o.	17.9	14.0	19.9	19.2	27.5	0.0	100.0	11.8
30-44 y.o.	27.8	19.9	41.8	59.7	58.1	0.6	0.0	43.9
45-59 y.o.	39.1	35.0	26.1	21.1	14.4	11.8	0.0	38.6
60+ y.o.	15.1	31.1	12.2	0.0	0.0	87.6	0.0	5.7
<b>Education</b>								
Complete secondary or lower	17.9	8.4	0.3	3.8	2.4	10.5	49.2	9.9
Secondary special	56.1	50.2	8.5	5.8	23.3	56.0	6.5	41.6
Higher	25.9	41.4	91.2	90.4	74.3	33.5	44.4	48.5
<b>Main occupation</b>								
Worker	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Specialist	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Self-employed / entrepreneur	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Army, police	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Housekeeping	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Retired	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Studying	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Looking for the job	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Refuse	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Household composition</b>								
Live alone	7.4	13.1	7.9	5.5	0.0	26.7	10.0	10.7
Live only with other adults	54.4	52.6	41.8	36.9	8.2	49.1	65.4	35.5
Live with minor children	38.3	34.3	50.3	57.6	91.8	24.3	24.6	53.7
<b>Availability of a car</b>								
Yes	47.9	30.4	60.7	75.9	75.2	25.2	52.5	45.1
No	52.1	69.6	38.4	24.1	24.8	74.2	47.5	54.9
Refuse	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>								
Low	25.4	21.8	6.0	5.8	13.2	66.7	6.0	33.1
Average	54.4	67.4	63.0	44.0	66.0	32.0	56.5	50.7
High	20.2	10.8	30.3	50.2	20.8	1.3	33.7	10.8
Refuse	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	5.4

Table A.2.3

**Profile of respondents of Lviv community by household composition,  
availability of car, family welfare**

<i>% in column</i>	Alone	Other adults	Have kids	Have car	Do not have a car	Low	Average	High
<b>Number of respondents</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>174</b>
<b>Margin of error</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	46.5	48.5	42.2	48.0	42.7	37.7	46.6	54.7
Female	53.5	51.5	57.8	52.0	57.3	62.3	53.4	45.3
<b>Age</b>								
18-29 y.o.	16.0	22.4	13.9	21.6	14.3	6.8	17.8	33.0
30-44 y.o.	12.3	10.4	53.5	40.1	20.0	13.5	34.4	41.9
45-59 y.o.	16.6	33.0	18.4	22.9	26.2	23.0	26.3	19.6
60+ y.o.	55.1	34.2	14.2	15.4	39.5	56.7	21.4	5.5
<b>Education</b>								
Complete secondary or lower	10.8	10.5	8.0	6.7	12.1	6.9	10.2	8.9
Secondary special	48.7	37.2	26.7	27.1	40.7	56.2	28.8	17.3
Higher	40.4	52.3	65.3	66.3	47.2	36.9	61.0	73.8
<b>Main occupation</b>								
Worker	9.5	19.5	13.2	15.1	15.9	14.4	16.2	15.7
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	5.6	6.2	3.9	3.2	7.0	4.1	6.6	2.8
Specialist	17.1	25.1	29.0	32.0	19.7	5.7	31.4	39.6
Self-employed / entrepreneur	2.9	5.3	7.9	9.5	2.9	1.3	5.2	15.6
Army, police	0.0	0.2	2.0	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.7	3.0
Housekeeping	0.0	1.4	15.5	11.6	3.7	3.7	9.6	8.0
Retired	50.8	25.9	12.3	11.7	33.4	55.7	14.0	1.5
Studying	3.7	6.7	2.4	4.7	4.1	1.0	4.8	7.5
Looking for the job	10.4	9.6	13.9	10.7	12.6	14.1	11.3	6.3
Refuse	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Household composition</b>								
Live alone	---	---	---	4.6	19.2	23.7	8.8	4.0
Live only with other adults	---	---	---	38.4	47.6	47.4	41.6	41.1
Live with minor children	---	---	---	57.0	33.3	28.8	49.6	54.9
<b>Availability of a car</b>								
Yes	18.9	43.6	62.2	---	---	27.1	53.7	67.4
No	81.1	55.8	37.5	---	---	72.9	45.6	32.6
Refuse	0.0	0.6	0.3	---	---	0.0	0.7	0.0
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>								
Low	54.2	30.0	17.5	15.0	39.3	---	---	---
Average	38.0	50.1	57.3	56.9	46.8	---	---	---
High	6.6	18.9	24.3	27.3	12.8	---	---	---
Refuse	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	---	---	---

### A.3 Profile of respondents of separate socio-demographic categories of neighbouring communities

Table A.3.1

#### Profile of respondents of neighbouring communities by sex, age and education

<i>% in column</i>	Males	Females	18-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Complete secondary	Secondary special	Higher
<b>Number of respondents</b>	<b>1049</b>	<b>1215</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>1129</b>	<b>846</b>
<b>Margin of error</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	---	---	51.0	52.1	48.5	37.7	53.6	48.9	42.5
Female	---	---	49.0	47.9	51.5	62.3	46.4	51.1	57.5
<b>Age</b>									
18-29 y.o.	19.5	16.7	---	---	---	---	24.1	14.0	21.5
30-44 y.o.	32.3	26.4	---	---	---	---	16.6	24.1	39.9
45-59 y.o.	26.3	24.8	---	---	---	---	19.0	30.9	20.4
60+ y.o.	21.9	32.1	---	---	---	---	40.3	31.0	18.2
<b>Settlement type</b>									
City or UTV	30.3	31.6	27.8	33.6	30.8	30.4	20.4	28.5	37.6
Village	69.7	68.4	72.2	66.4	69.2	69.6	79.6	71.5	62.4
<b>Education</b>									
Complete secondary or lower	13.6	10.4	15.9	6.8	8.9	17.6	---	---	---
Secondary special	52.4	48.7	39.3	41.7	61.1	57.2	---	---	---
Higher	34.1	40.9	44.8	51.6	30.1	25.2	---	---	---
<b>Main occupation</b>									
Worker	32.9	19.1	25.6	31.0	32.9	12.9	27.3	34.5	13.1
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	4.2	7.9	6.1	5.6	8.2	4.9	2.8	8.7	3.9
Specialist	11.5	16.1	11.3	21.8	15.1	6.2	0.3	2.5	33.5
Self-employed / entrepreneur	7.4	5.9	4.8	11.8	7.0	1.8	5.7	4.7	9.3
Army, police	2.2	0.1	1.0	2.3	0.8	0.1	0.3	1.2	1.3
Housekeeping	4.4	13.4	15.8	13.1	9.1	0.6	5.4	9.9	9.3
Retired	18.3	24.5	0.0	0.9	8.7	70.0	34.2	23.8	14.7
Studying	3.7	2.7	17.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	11.1	1.1	3.5
Looking for the job	15.1	10.3	17.5	13.2	17.9	3.6	12.9	13.4	11.4
Refuse	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
<b>Household composition</b>									
Live alone	7.3	7.8	1.7	2.5	7.4	16.7	9.5	8.3	5.8
Live only with other adults	48.4	40.6	47.8	17.5	54.9	60.6	49.0	46.1	40.3
Live with minor children	44.4	51.7	50.5	80.0	37.7	22.7	41.4	45.6	53.9
<b>Work in Lviv</b>									
Respondent works in Lviv	19.5	11.8	21.2	19.1	16.6	6.6	13.1	16.0	15.4
Another household member works in Lviv	25.2	29.6	36.9	26.9	27.8	21.7	25.7	25.2	31.2
No one works in Lviv	55.3	58.6	41.8	54.0	55.6	71.7	61.2	58.8	53.4
<b>Availability of a car</b>									
Yes	57.5	52.2	64.3	67.7	56.2	32.9	36.3	47.7	69.8
No	42.5	47.6	35.6	32.1	43.7	67.1	63.7	52.2	30.1
Refuse	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>									
Low	34.1	42.3	24.3	22.5	36.2	66.9	50.4	47.8	22.1
Average	53.5	47.2	55.7	63.7	55.1	27.4	31.4	45.3	62.5
High	9.7	9.7	14.9	12.7	8.1	4.5	12.9	6.0	13.7
Refuse	2.7	0.9	5.2	1.1	0.6	1.2	5.3	0.9	1.7

Table A.3.2

### Profile of respondents of neighbouring communities by settlement type

<i>% in column</i>	City or UTV	Village
<b>Number of respondents</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>1703</b>
<b>Margin of error</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	46.0	47.5
Female	54.0	52.5
<b>Age</b>		
18-29 y.o.	16.2	18.9
30-44 y.o.	31.6	28.1
45-59 y.o.	25.4	25.5
60+ y.o.	26.8	27.5
<b>Settlement type</b>		
City or UTV	---	---
Village	---	---
<b>Education</b>		
Complete secondary or lower	7.8	13.7
Secondary special	46.4	52.2
Higher	45.7	34.1
<b>Main occupation</b>		
Worker	20.8	27.7
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	6.1	6.2
Specialist	15.8	13.1
Self-employed / entrepreneur	10.6	4.8
Army, police	1.2	1.1
Housekeeping	6.2	10.5
Retired	20.0	22.3
Studying	4.0	2.8
Looking for the job	15.4	11.3
Refuse	0.0	0.2
<b>Household composition</b>		
Live alone	9.9	6.4
Live only with other adults	41.9	45.3
Live with minor children	48.2	48.3
<b>Work in Lviv</b>		
Respondent works in Lviv	9.3	18.2
Another household member works in Lviv	20.5	30.7
No one works in Lviv	70.2	51.1
<b>Availability of a car</b>		
Yes	54.0	55.0
No	46.0	44.9
Refuse	0.1	0.1
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>		
Low	35.9	39.6
Average	52.4	49.1
High	8.7	10.1
Refuse	2.9	1.2

Table A.3.3

### Profile of respondents of neighbouring communities by occupation

<i>% in column</i>	Worker	Non-manual	Specialist	Business	House keeping	Retired	Student	Looking for a job
<b>Number of respondents</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>277</b>
<b>Margin of error</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>8.8</b>
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	60.6	31.8	38.8	52.7	22.4	39.8	55.3	56.7
Female	39.4	68.2	61.2	47.3	77.6	60.2	44.7	43.3
<b>Age</b>								
18-29 y.o.	18.0	17.8	14.6	13.1	31.2	0.0	98.3	25.1
30-44 y.o.	35.4	26.6	45.6	52.2	41.6	1.2	1.7	30.6
45-59 y.o.	32.8	34.1	27.7	27.2	25.4	10.3	0.0	36.4
60+ y.o.	13.8	21.5	12.1	7.5	1.9	88.5	0.0	7.9
<b>Settlement type</b>								
City or UTV	25.2	30.4	35.1	49.9	20.8	28.7	38.4	38.0
Village	74.8	69.6	64.9	50.1	79.2	71.3	61.6	62.0
<b>Education</b>								
Complete secondary or lower	12.7	5.4	0.3	10.3	7.1	18.9	41.4	12.2
Secondary special	67.9	71.0	9.0	36.2	54.7	55.6	17.1	53.6
Higher	19.4	23.6	90.7	53.5	38.2	25.6	41.5	34.2
<b>Main occupation</b>								
Worker	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Specialist	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Self-employed / entrepreneur	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Army, police	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Housekeeping	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Retired	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Studying	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Looking for the job	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Refuse	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Household composition</b>								
Live alone	3.1	6.2	4.4	6.1	3.0	16.9	0.0	10.8
Live only with other adults	46.6	45.1	35.9	30.2	20.0	63.9	42.3	41.3
Live with minor children	50.2	48.7	59.7	63.7	76.9	19.2	57.7	47.9
<b>Work in Lviv</b>								
Respondent works in Lviv	31.3	29.4	30.2	15.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Another household member works in Lviv	22.4	24.8	21.2	21.1	42.9	24.8	47.2	39.5
No one works in Lviv	46.4	45.8	48.6	63.2	57.1	75.1	52.8	60.5
<b>Availability of a car</b>								
Yes	59.8	57.8	73.1	74.4	57.8	29.7	63.8	48.4
No	40.0	42.0	26.9	25.3	42.2	70.3	35.6	51.6
Refuse	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>								
Low	29.8	31.0	11.4	7.7	41.4	74.9	17.3	46.7
Average	64.0	58.0	73.4	63.8	51.5	22.4	35.6	34.8
High	5.6	10.3	15.2	26.6	6.2	2.7	30.5	12.2
Refuse	0.6	0.7	0.0	1.9	0.9	0.0	16.6	6.3



Table A.3.4

**Profile of respondents of neighbouring communities by household composition and work in the city of Lviv**

<i>% in column</i>	Alone	Other adults	Have kids	Respondent works	Other member	No one works
<b>Number of respondents</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>1162</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>1199</b>
<b>Margin of error</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	45.4	51.4	43.3	59.3	43.1	45.6
Female	54.6	48.6	56.7	40.7	56.9	54.4
<b>Age</b>						
18-29 y.o.	4.2	19.5	18.9	24.8	24.2	13.2
30-44 y.o.	9.9	11.5	48.4	36.1	28.5	27.6
45-59 y.o.	25.2	31.6	19.9	27.5	25.7	24.9
60+ y.o.	60.8	37.4	12.8	11.6	21.5	34.3
<b>Settlement type</b>						
City or UTV	40.8	29.3	30.9	18.7	23.0	38.1
Village	59.2	70.7	69.1	81.3	77.0	61.9
<b>Education</b>						
Complete secondary or lower	15.1	13.2	10.2	10.1	11.1	12.8
Secondary special	55.7	52.5	47.7	52.2	46.2	52.0
Higher	29.2	34.3	42.1	37.7	42.6	35.3
<b>Main occupation</b>						
Worker	10.7	27.0	26.6	51.9	20.8	20.8
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	5.1	6.3	6.2	11.7	5.6	5.0
Specialist	8.2	11.3	17.2	27.2	10.7	11.9
Self-employed / entrepreneur	5.3	4.5	8.7	6.7	5.1	7.3
Army, police	0.5	0.9	1.4	2.2	0.7	1.0
Housekeeping	3.7	4.2	14.6	0.0	14.3	9.2
Retired	48.5	31.2	8.6	0.2	19.4	28.4
Studying	0.0	3.0	3.8	0.0	5.5	2.9
Looking for the job	18.1	11.7	12.5	0.0	18.1	13.3
Refuse	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
<b>Household composition</b>						
Live alone	---	---	---	2.7	0.0	12.4
Live only with other adults	---	---	---	43.5	41.5	45.8
Live with minor children	---	---	---	53.8	58.5	41.8
<b>Work in Lviv</b>						
Respondent works in Lviv	5.6	15.2	17.2	---	---	---
Another household member works in Lviv	0.0	25.8	33.4	---	---	---
No one works in Lviv	94.4	59.1	49.4	---	---	---
<b>Availability of a car</b>						
Yes	11.9	49.1	66.4	65.9	64.4	46.9
No	88.1	50.8	33.4	33.9	35.4	53.0
Refuse	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>						
Low	60.4	44.2	29.7	19.1	36.8	44.5
Average	34.8	47.1	55.3	68.2	50.9	44.8
High	1.5	7.3	13.1	12.1	10.6	8.6
Refuse	3.2	1.4	1.8	0.6	1.6	2.1

Table A.3.5

**Profile of respondents of neighbouring communities by possession of a car and family welfare**

<i>% in column</i>	Have a car	Do not have a car	Low	Average	High
<b>Number of respondents</b>	<b>1293</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>1180</b>	<b>237</b>
<b>Margin of error</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	49.5	44.3	41.7	50.2	47.2
Female	50.5	55.7	58.3	49.8	52.8
<b>Age</b>					
18-29 y.o.	21.2	14.2	11.4	20.0	27.8
30-44 y.o.	36.1	20.7	17.1	37.1	38.2
45-59 y.o.	26.2	24.6	24.0	28.0	21.3
60+ y.o.	16.4	40.5	47.5	14.9	12.7
<b>Settlement type</b>					
City or UTV	30.5	31.5	28.9	32.4	27.9
Village	69.5	68.5	71.1	67.6	72.1
<b>Education</b>					
Complete secondary or lower	7.9	16.8	15.6	7.5	15.8
Secondary special	44.0	58.2	62.8	45.6	31.1
Higher	48.1	25.0	21.6	47.0	53.2
<b>Main occupation</b>					
Worker	28.0	22.6	19.8	32.7	14.9
Employees of non-physical work that does not require higher education	6.5	5.7	5.0	7.1	6.6
Specialist	18.6	8.3	4.1	20.4	21.8
Self-employed / entrepreneur	8.9	3.7	1.3	8.4	18.1
Army, police	1.6	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.0
Housekeeping	9.7	8.5	9.9	9.4	5.9
Retired	11.7	33.6	42.0	9.7	5.9
Studying	3.7	2.5	1.4	2.3	10.0
Looking for the job	11.1	14.3	15.3	8.7	15.8
Refuse	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0
<b>Household composition</b>					
Live alone	1.6	14.6	11.8	5.2	1.2
Live only with other adults	39.8	49.7	50.9	41.5	33.4
Live with minor children	58.6	35.7	37.3	53.2	65.4
<b>Work in Lviv</b>					
Respondent works in Lviv	18.6	11.6	7.6	21.0	19.3
Another household member works in Lviv	32.4	21.5	26.4	28.0	30.2
No one works in Lviv	49.0	66.9	66.0	51.0	50.6
<b>Availability of a car</b>					
Yes	---	---	33.9	66.8	74.6
No	---	---	66.1	33.1	24.8
Refuse	---	---	0.0	0.0	0.6
<b>Welfare of the family level</b>					
Low	23.9	56.1	---	---	---
Average	61.3	36.7	---	---	---
High	13.2	5.3	---	---	---
Refuse	1.6	1.8	---	---	---

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