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Project ID: 2021-1-IT03-KA210-YOU-000033858



Walkscapes: Survey Report - LITHUANIA

1. Basic Report Information

- 1.1. Partner Organisation: **eMundus**
- 1.2. Period of research: **21-28 September, 2022**
- 1.3. Number of questionnaires collected: **24**
- 1.4. Reporting date: **2022-10-30**

2. Survey research methodology

The survey questions consisted of three sections:

- *Socio-demographic information;*
 - *Knowledge about Urban Regeneration;*
 - *Citizens' involvement in public interventions of Urban Regeneration;*
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- *Socio-demographic information section consists of 4 questions;*
 - *Knowledge about Urban Regeneration section consists of 5 questions;*
 - *Citizens' involvement in public interventions of Urban Regeneration consists of 20 questions.*

The survey was compiled in three languages: Italian, English, Lithuanian using the "Google Forms" tool.

A total of 24 respondents answered the questions between 21-28th of September, 2022. The survey of 24 respondents was obtained from questions that were compiled in Lithuanian - the answers to the questions have been translated and presented in English.

3. Survey research results

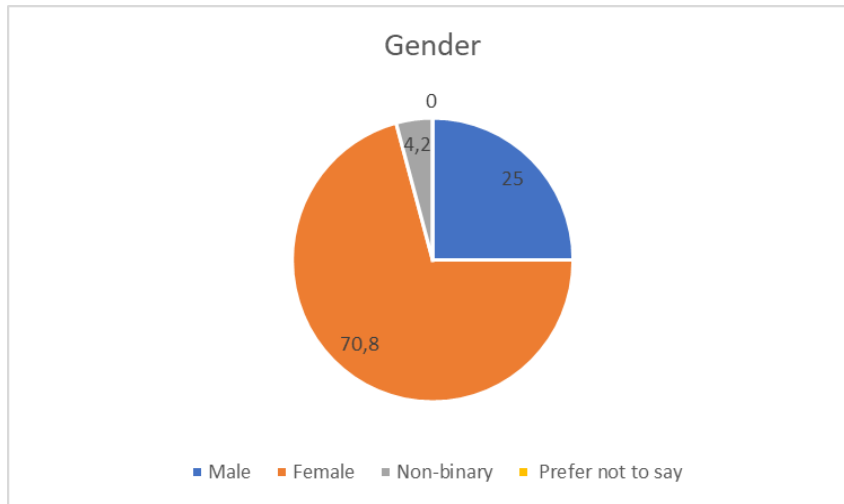
3.1. *Socio-demographic information*

1) **Gender**

The pie chart represents the gender distribution of survey respondents. A total of 24 respondents answered this question.

The highest percentage of respondents is women (70.8%), compared to men (25%). 4.2% identified as their non-binary gender.

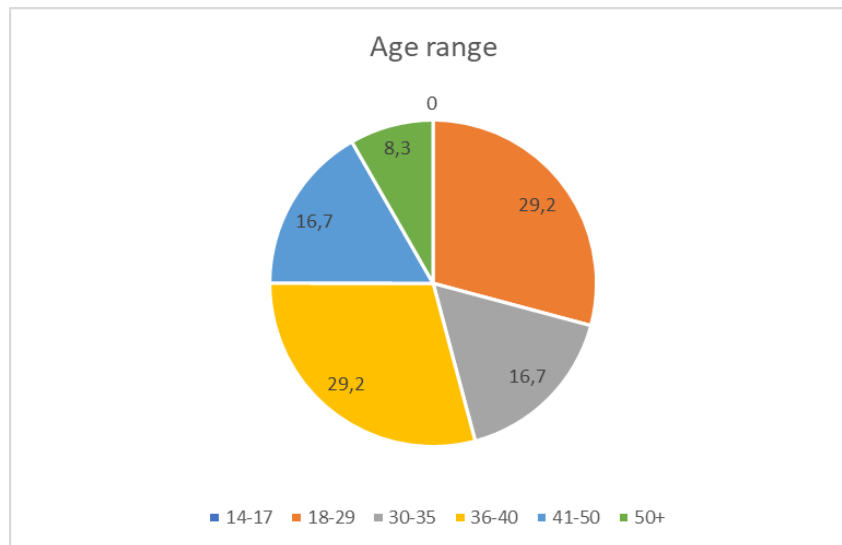
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2) Age range

The pie chart represents the age groups of the survey respondents. A total of 24 respondents answered this question.

The highest age percentage index of the respondents was shared by: the percentage ratio of both 36-40 and 18-29-year-olds (29.2%), 14-17 and 30-35-year-olds was: 16.7%. Age group of the least respondents - 50 (8.3%)

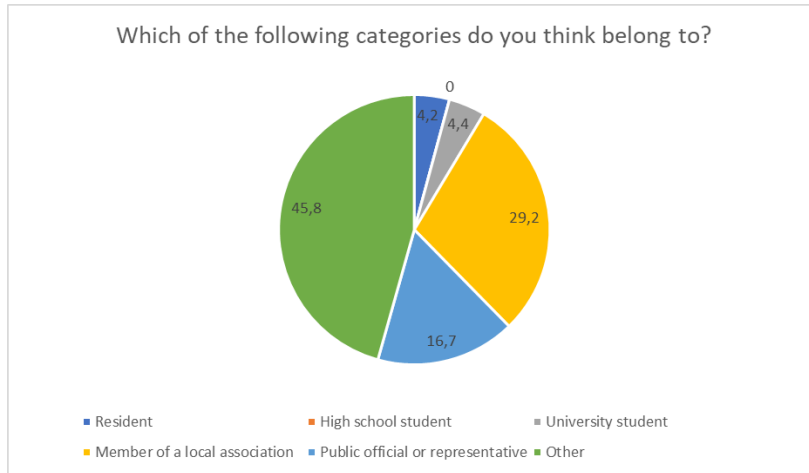


3) Which of the following categories do you think belong to?

The pie chart represents the groups of survey respondents' current occupations. A total of 24 respondents answered this question.

Among the respondents, the highest percentage index was by respondents who answered the question themselves - 45.8%, a slightly smaller percentage was made up by members of local associations - 29.2%. 16.7% was public official or representative, and 4.2% was shared by residents and university students.

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4) If you chose "Other", please elaborate

45.8% was made up of these activities held by the respondents:

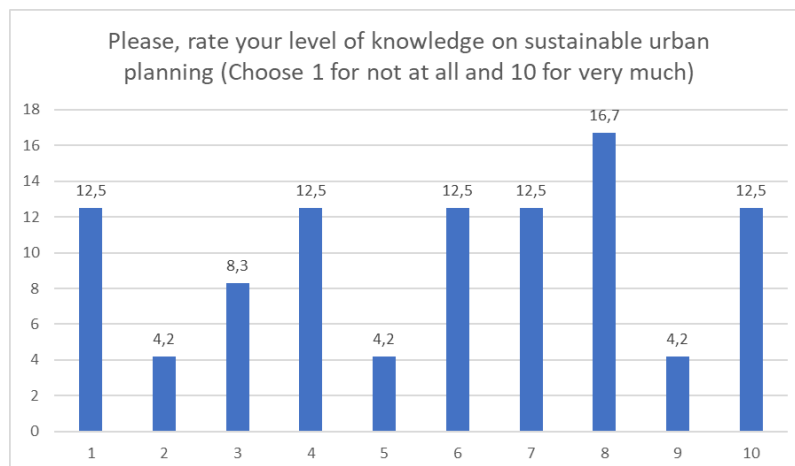
11 respondents answered that they are local residents. 5 of them are working. The question itself could be interpreted incorrectly, because although the "resident" section could be selected as an option in the survey itself, "other" was selected and the same thing was written.

3.2. Knowledge about Urban Regeneration

1) Please, rate your level of knowledge on sustainable urban planning (Choose 1 for not at all and 10 for very much)

The bar graph represents the survey respondents' level of knowledge on sustainable urban planning groups. A total of 24 respondents answered this question.

The largest percentage answered - 8 points by 16.7% of respondents. Scores 1, 4, 6, 7, 10 were shared by 12.5% . 8.3% rated their knowledge with 3 points, and 2,5,9 points were chosen by 4.2% of respondents.





2) What are in your opinion the objectives that Urban Regeneration should serve?

- 8 respondents think that the essence of Urban Regeneration should be related to:

green spaces, bicycle infrastructure without sacrificing polluting transport in the name of green spaces. At the same time, encouraging the use of clean vehicles.

- 12 respondents think that Urban Regeneration should be related to:

comfortable lifestyle for local residents. Design is really for everyone - the foundation of everything.

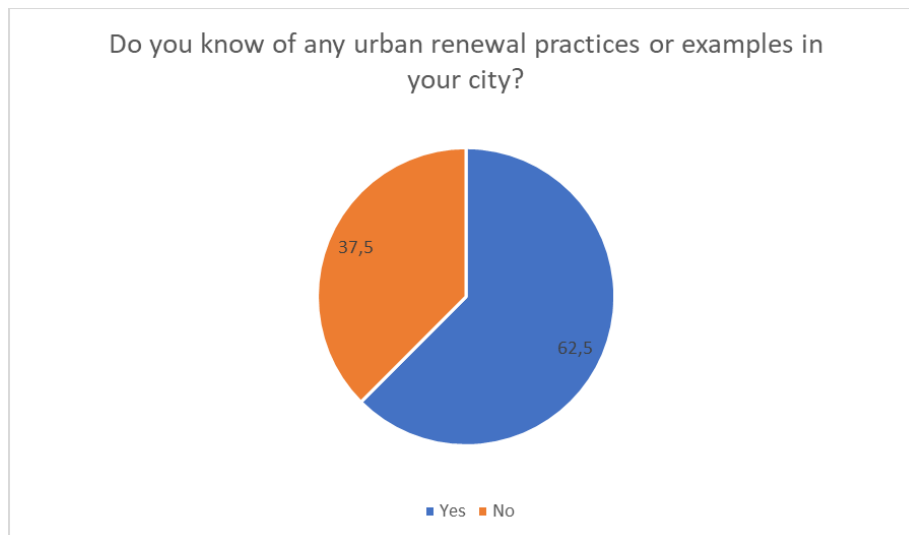
- 4 respondents think that Urban Regeneration should:

cooperate with educational institutions, create harmony, the city's chief architect must negotiate with communities, not just sign signatures that are required by business representatives and real estate developers, make them more fancy.

3) Do you know any practice or example of "Urban Regeneration" intervention in your city?

Do you know any practice or example of "Urban Regeneration" intervention in your city? 24 respondents answered the question:

62.5% of them said yes, they know and 37.5% - said no.



4) If you answered "Yes", please make one example.

- 8 respondents emphasised the examples of roadsides, bicycle paths, green spaces, and new pavement installation in Lithuania.



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- 6 respondents emphasised the example of parks/gardens/paths in Lithuania:

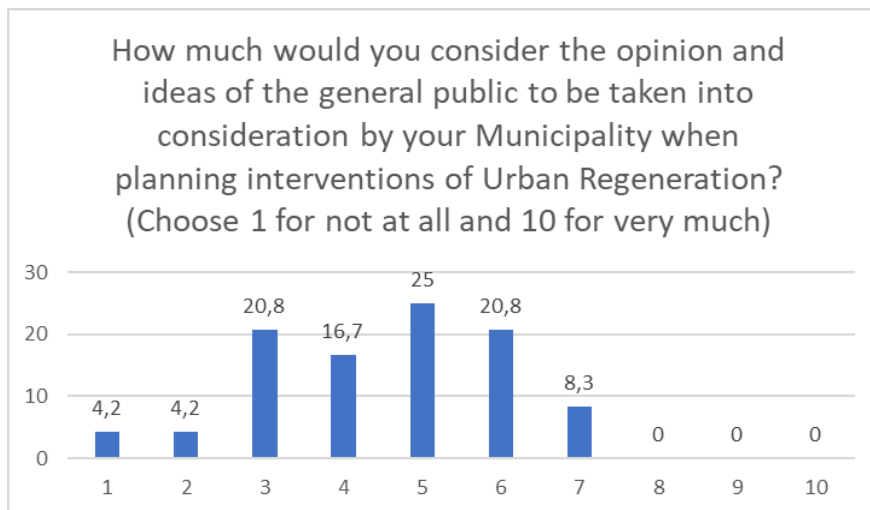
Vienybės Square, Santaka Park, Ažuolynas, Bernardin garden, Paupio residence, Žvėryno paths, Santarvė, Dainava parks.

3.3. Citizens' involvement in public interventions of Urban Regeneration

- 5) How much would you consider the opinion and ideas of the general public to be taken into consideration by your Municipality when planning interventions of Urban Regeneration? (Choose 1 for not at all and 10 for very much)

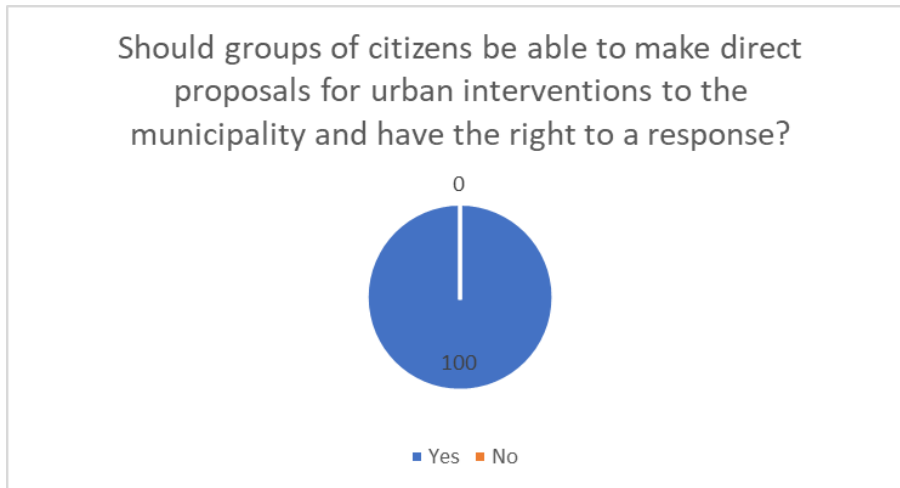
To the question "How much would you consider the opinion and ideas of the general public to be taken into consideration by your Municipality when planning interventions of Urban Regeneration?" 24 respondents answered.

25% of the respondents rated the consideration of the municipality's input with 5 points, 20.8% shared by 3 and 6 points, 16.7% rated 4 points, 7 - 8.3%, and 4.2% - 1 and 2 points.



- 6) Should groups of citizens be able to make direct proposals for urban interventions to the municipality and have the right to a response?

To the question "Should groups of citizens be able to make direct proposals for urban interventions to the municipality and have the right to a response?" all 24 respondents (100%) answered positively - i.e. yes.



7) How much would you consider the opinion of residents and citizens important in planning new urban interventions? (Choose 1 for not at all and 10 for very much)

To the question "How much would you consider the opinion of residents and citizens important in planning new urban interventions?" (Choose 1 for not at all and 10 for very much)" answered 24 respondents.

Of them, 29.2% believe that the use of opinion is very important for planning new solutions, and therefore rated it as a very important aspect - 10 points. 25% of respondents rated this aspect as 8 points, 20.8% of respondents rated 7 points. 9 points - 12.5% and 4, 5, 6 points shared by 4.2% of respondents.

8) What would be the best way for your municipality to include citizens' ideas and observations in the process of planning new interventions?

The largest number of respondents mentioned the following suggestions for involving the community in planning a new intervention: organise urban renewal workshops, meetings, discussions, implement electronic idea submission systems. Make competitions, communicate through social networks and ask questions there, communicate with school and university pupils/students, make surveys by place of residence, present plans at an early stage, or maybe have a dedicated portal, run live events where groups of people can make well-thought-out suggestions.

9) Do you think citizens should play an active role in the management of the public space they use in their daily life? (i.e., public parks, squares, aggregation centres, etc.)

The vast majority - 91,7% of the participants agreed that citizens should play an active role in the management of the public space they use in their daily life.

10) If you answered "Yes" to the previous question, how do you think they could become more active?

After analysing suggestions for more active citizens 4 main strings of thought were most recurring:

- There is a lack of communication from the municipality about public space planning. Citizens should be informed and educated about events and plans concerning public space planning, discussions should be organised;

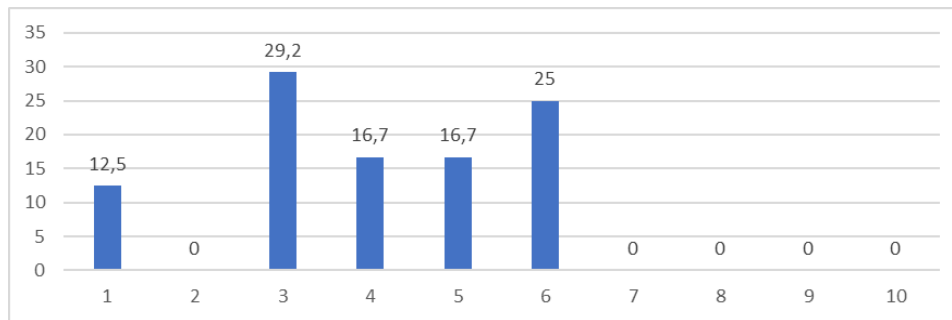


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- Residential area communities should be actively included in the processes of public spaces, the less engaged communities should be activated;
- Dissemination of good examples and possible results should inspire people to become more active participants in public space management;
- The problem of the city municipality and the mayor disregarding the wishes of local communities demotivate their members from taking action, because they feel that their opinion doesn't change anything. Fixing this problem would open possibilities for more engaged citizens.

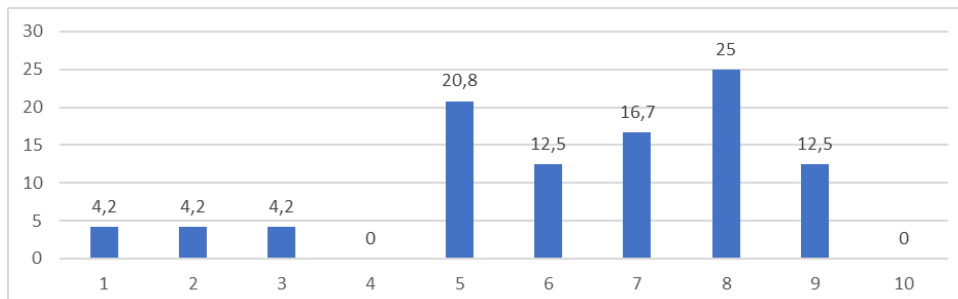
11) How much would you consider the opinion and ideas of the young population [14 – 25 y.o.] are taken into consideration by your Municipality when planning interventions of Urban Regeneration? (Choose 1 for not at all and 10 for very much)

The results from question no. 11 reveals the problem which had already appeared in the suggestions from the participants – no one thinks that the municipality gives a lot of consideration to the opinion and ideas of young people aged 14-25 y. o. (See diagram below)



12) How much would you consider your municipality pays enough attention to the quality of the public spaces available to young people and their access to it?

The opinion of the respondents about the municipality's attention to the public spaces and their availability to youth is more positive than negative. After evaluations on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is not at all and 10 is very much, the results show that most people (25%) chose an evaluation of 8. 87,5% of responses were higher than 4. (See the bar chart below)

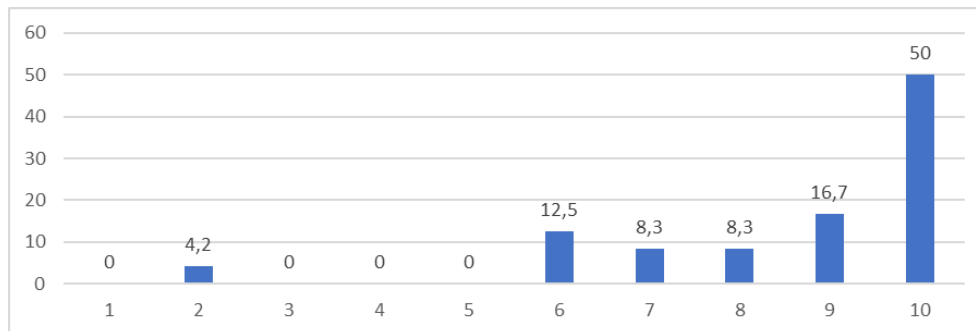




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13) How much of the compulsory Curricula of students in schools [6 - 18 y.o.] would you consider to be dedicated to the themes of sustainable life in cities, including themes like sustainable infrastructures, mobility, adaptation to climate change, urban regeneration and the like?

People were also asked for their opinion about the importance of the inclusion of the topic of sustainable life (themes such as sustainable infrastructure, mobility, adaptation to climate change, urban regeneration, etc.) in compulsory curriculum. On a scale from 1 to 10, the majority of respondents gave positive evaluations of which 50% was the maximum (10). (See diagram below)



14) Do you think high school and university students should have a say in the management and renewal of the urban spaces surrounding the institutions they attend?

All participants of the survey agreed that high school and university students should have a say in the management and renewal of the urban spaces surrounding the institutions they attend.

15) If yes, could you think of at least one way students could directly contribute to the management and betterment of the environment of the institutions they attend?

When asked about possible ways of student contribution to the management and betterment of the environment of the institutions they attend, respondents gave thoughts directed at students and suggestions how to make students more active. Main ideas were:

- Organising workshops for students, both for idea proposals and physical implementation;
- Organising contests to gain municipality's funding;
- Students should take the initiative to discuss, decide, propose and get funding themselves with the help of student councils, school/university administration and municipality;
- Students should look after and maintain their environment by themselves, organise work to create leisure spaces.

One suggestion proposed using alumni organisations for the topic of school environment.



16) What are the three places that you think are most in need of an intervention of Urban Regeneration in your city?

After analysing and categorising respondent's suggestions of places in need for Urban Regeneration into groups, 5 possible categories emerged: the „sleeping districts“, residential housing areas, parks and natural areas, pedestrian paths and streets, other specific objects.

The „sleeping districts“ were mentioned at least 10 times – Šilainiai was mentioned 3 times, Eiguliai 1 time) however most of the answers didn't specify which exact area of the city, highlighting that the problem exists in all soviet apartment building areas in the city. Some historical residential housing areas, such as Aukštieji Šančiai, Vilijampolė and Palemonas also emerged as ones that need regeneration. Another noticeable space – the river banks. (For more answers, see table below)

	Mentions count
The "sleeping districts"	10
Šilainiai	3
Eiguliai	1
Not specified	6
Residential housing	7
Aukštieji Šančiai	2
Vilijampolė	2
Palemonas	2
Romainiai	1
Natural places and parks	7
Nemunas banks in Šančiai	1
Panemunė pinewood park	1
Lampėdžiai park and lakeside	1
Vytautas park	1
River banks	3
Pedestrian paths and streets	4
Žaliakalnis pathways	1
Gričiupis pathways	1
J. Basanavičius str.	1
Students str.	1
Other specific objects/places	4
Sąjungos aikštė (Union square)	1
Better car traffic and more parking in city center	1
Žydų ligoninė (Jewish hospital in the oldtown)	1
Linkuva manor	1

17) What are, according to you, the priorities in your city concerning new functions that urban regeneration could bring to unexploited public spaces?

Most participants (50%) agreed that parks and social gardens should be the most important priority concerning new functions that urban regeneration could bring to unexploited public spaces in their city. The second most agreed upon decision was that there should be many functions integrated in one place.



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4. Conclusions

The survey demonstrates that the permanent and temporary citizens of Kaunas, while having different levels of knowledge on sustainable urban planning, generally tend to mostly agree on what's problematic and what's positive in the sphere of urban planning in their city.

One of the problems that have emerged is the lack of communication and transparency from the city municipality and the mayor - communities feel that their opinions are disregarded.

In this survey the area of the "sleeping districts", especially Šilainiai, from the opinion of respondents, turned out to be the space which needs Urban Regeneration the most.