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Project title: Alpine Industrial Landscapes Transformation

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## DELIVERABLE D.T2.2.5

### **Social–demographic contest assessment report pilot site in Tržič, Slovenia [UNIVR+BSC KRANJ]**

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Work package:	T2 – Assess AILs: assessment procedure (pilot-based)
Activity:	A.T2.2 – Co-assessment of AILs actual conditions and socio-economic context
Organization:	Gianluca Lanfranchi, Lorenzo Migliorati
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## FOREWORD

The assessment report has two parts. First part is a document providing essential knowledge of a specific AIL pilot area and second part is a record of reflection on the assessment method performance in the AIL pilot site. With the 'learn-by-doing' approach on four different pilot area, research project partners identify and gradually specify key elements of individual assessments that work for the AILs.

Assessment reports are part of the activity WP T2: Co-assessment of AILs actual conditions and in a set of five thematic assessment reports, five different deliverables for each pilot area:

- D.T2.2.2 – Existing policies on local/regional level assessment reports
- D.T2.2.3 – Spatial and landscape assessment reports
- D.T2.2.4 – Socio-demographic assessment reports
- D.T2.2.5 – Economic context assessment reports
- D.T2.2.6 – Environmental context assessment reports

Together with mini reports – D.T2.2.1, the assessment reports form an input for the workshops in the WP T3 (figure 1).

The template of the assessment report is structured to facilitate two main parts of the Co-assessment of AILs:

Part 1 – Assessment of AILs which constitutes main findings of the AILs actual conditions, results of the assessments, conclusions and recommendations. Its purpose is to be used for the activities in the WP T3 (the dossier) – workshops with relevant stakeholders.

Part 2 – Performance of the Assessment that investigates how the Assessment and its parts performed on the given AIL site. It is conducted through a reflection questionnaire for the research partner and regional partner of that AIL. Its purpose is to evaluate the analyses used in the assessment process and to monitor variability of the assessments throughout the AIL pilot sites.

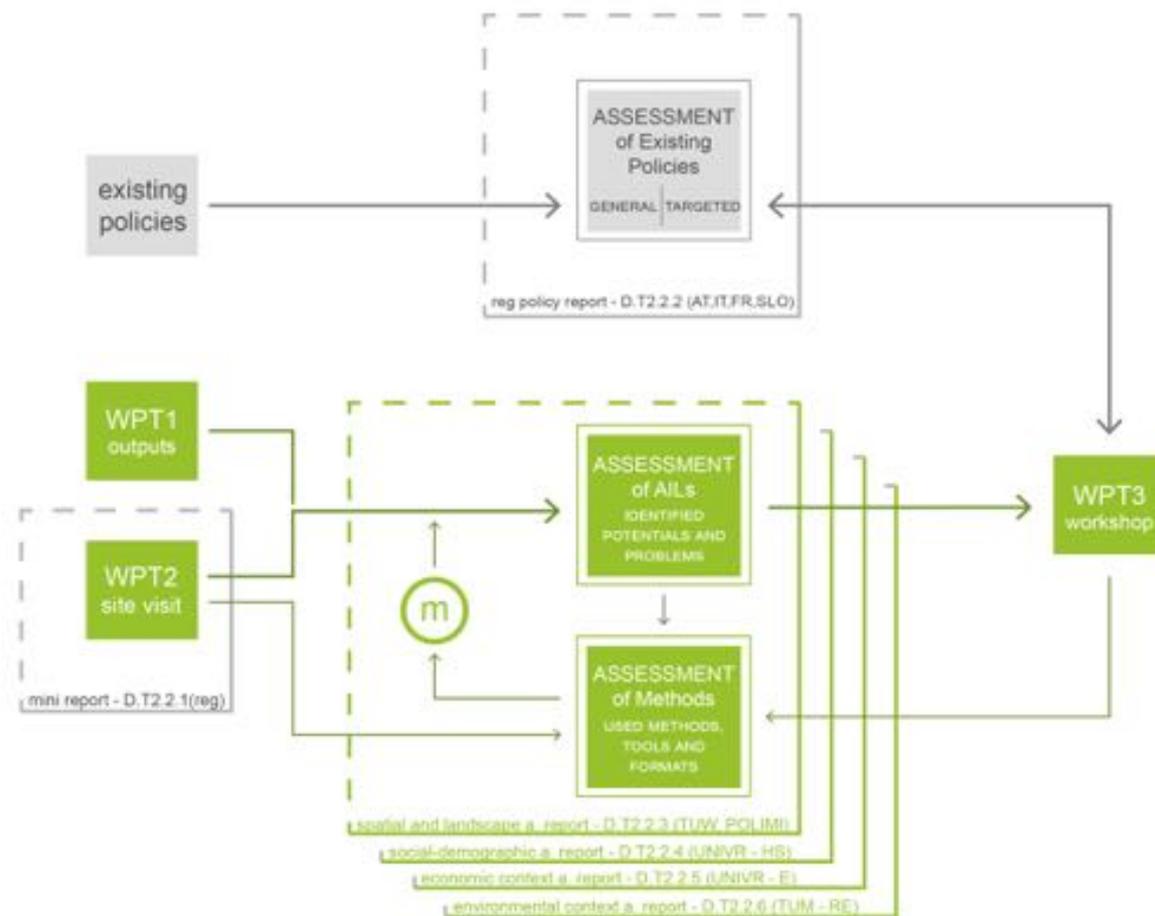


Figure 1: Scheme of the WPT2 Assessment Framework with the general structure of the assessment reports, their input source (WP T1 and site visits) and output purpose (workshops).

## ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMINOLOGY

Please use this section to provide terminology that is used in your field of expertise and in the following assessment report. Explain the meaning of a word or a phrase in few sentences. If necessary, provide the context in an example.

**Migration balance** – The migration balance is the difference between the number of persons having entered the territory and the number of persons having left the territory in the course of the year.

**Natural balance** – The natural balance is the number of births minus the number of deaths.

**Rate of foreign population growth** – The rate of foreign population growth is the calculated by the following formula: Foreign birth rate – Foreign mortality rate + Foreign migration rate.

**Ageing index** – The ageing index is the ratio of the number of elderly people of an age when they are generally economically inactive (aged 65 and over) to the number of young people (from 0 to 14 years old). The index increases as population ages.

**Sample** – A sample is a group of people, objects, or items that are taken from a larger population for measurement. When the sample is representative of the population, we can generalize the findings from the research sample to the population as a whole.

**Indicator** – An indicator is an observable and measurable entity that serves to define a concept. Social indicators are numerical measures that describe the well-being of individuals or communities. Indicators are comprised of one variable or several components combined into an index. They are used to describe and evaluate community well-being in terms of social, economic, and psychological welfare.

**Categorical variable** – A categorical variable is one that has two or more categories, but there is no intrinsic ordering to the categories. For example, the marital status: never married, married, divorced or widowed.

**Ordinal variable** – An ordinal variable is similar to a categorical variable; the difference between the two is that there is a clear ordering of the variables. For example, suppose you have a variable, economic status, with three categories (low, medium and high).

**Numerical/quantitative variable** – A numerical variable is a variable where the measurement or number has a numerical meaning; i.e. it can be represented in numbers. For example, the number of children in a family.

## PART 1: RESULTS OF THE AIL ASSESSMENT

### INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

The social assessment focuses on two main topics:

- › the **analysis of the demographics** of Tržič and Statistical Region (SR) Gorenjska, which provide information about the structure of the population at the present time and, when possible, across years. The level of the analysis is local.
- › The **analysis of the local wellbeing condition**, according to the OECD framework and coherently with the analysis of TrAILs previous case studies (i.e. Eisenerz and Borgo San Dalmazzo, L'Argentière-La-Bessèe). The aim is to highlight the perceptions, opinions, behaviours of those people, i.e. the Tržič's residents, who made up the community that lives side by side with the brownfield. Here we consider two main dimensions, that is:
  - the quality of life of the residents of Tržič,
  - their perceptions towards the industrial site.

Within each dimension a defined set of indicators is analyzed. Related data are collected by means of an on-line questionnaire survey (CAWI method) which we designed and implemented (see section 4.2 for further details).

The “material conditions” dimensions included in the OECD local wellbeing definition are presented in the Economic assessment report.

Main results of the **demographic analysis** of Tržič and of the SR Gorenjska indicate:

- › from 2008 to 2019 the total population of Tržič shows a significant change over time: the population amount registers trend of decrease, over the period considered, of -2,87% (Graph 1.); conversely, Gorenjska population after six years with no significant changes registers a positive trend in 2018, +0,79% (Graph 2.).

- › The negative trend in Tržič, according to the period of analysis, is due to a no-balanced massive emigration in (2010-2017), and to the negative trend of the natural balance registered mainly in 2015-2019 (-0,3%). By the way the migration balance, although the +111 units registered on 2017-2019 (+3,1%), is the main cause of the negative trend (Table 1.). As seen, in Gorenjska the average annual variation of the total population is positive, in the considered time-lapse, due to both natural and migration balance positive trend (Graph 6. – Graph. 15).
- › Looking at the natural balance, the municipality of Tržič registers an overall positive trend over the period considered. Even if is not increasing during years, the total live births overcome the total deaths since 1995 to 2015. Opposite trend shown in the last five years where, except in 2018 (+36 units), the total amount of deaths overtakes live births on this period (-25 units). In the SR Gorenjska the positive natural balance is consolidated since 1995, with a constant number of live births higher than deaths. However, the difference between live births and deaths is getting smaller over year (Graph 6.).
- › Tržič migration balance, after a big boost up in 2004-2008 the balance registers a high value in emigration, not compensated by income immigration. Conversely to this trend the number of immigrants from abroad increased in 2017 (+111), while emigration numbers slightly slow down. According to SiStat database, foreigner people in Tržič are, first of all, people which first-residence of citizenship is country of former Yugoslavia (Graph 11.). Same for Gorenjska, where the share of foreigner people coming from countries of former Yugoslavia is the 81,4% of the total (Table 4.).
- › Analysing the Tržič age cohorts, the 30-59 years old segment is the predominant one in the considered time-lapse. Comparing other cohorts, we can see how the Tržič population structure is eldering overall: since 2008 young people (<29) registered a -5%, while elder people (60+) value registered a +7% (Graph 17.). Other data, as old-age dependency ratio, shows how not only the municipality population is getting older (Graph 18), same is for SR Gorenjska and the whole Slovenia
- › In 2018 the average size of the private households of Tržič is 2,5 and data show that, over time, the number of family members has slightly decreased in the last three years (on 2011 and 2015 the average was 2.6). Same values in Gorenjska (2.6), and Slovenia (2,5). In Tržič, about two third of the total households are multi-person households and less than one third of the total households are one-person households, 29%; 69% of the total households ( $\cong$  4000) are multi-person family house; 2% are multi-person non-family house. (Graph 20.)

Main results on the quality of life analysis indicate:

- › Respondents reported of a quite cohesive local community meaning that residents of Tržič feel they share a value and normative system, they trust each other, they have a strong sense of local

belonging (more at the regional level, than the country level) and they have a feeling of safety in their territorial community.

- › There is a high level of political and civic participation confirmed by the high rate of people who voted in the local elections (78,8%) and who participated to public events organised about local issues and problems (38,5%).
- › There is a relative low participation to the associational life: 58% of the interviews are member of at least one association.
- › The average size of the personal support network is quite big (6,9 people) and about the 1,2 of those is made of neighbours.

Nonetheless a not negligible share of people (mainly in comparison with the other three case studies):

- › considers themselves as not socially integrated in the local community (22,1%),
- › do not trust local and national political institutions (respectively 1,76 and 1,96 in a scale where 1 is completely untrusty and 4 completely trusty).

Main results on the perceptions towards site BTP indicate that:

- › Half of respondents declare to know nothing about the past and current events related to the site (50,8%).
- › Three out of four (82,7%) of the respondents believe that residents should be involved in the transformation process of the site that is not considered an issue only local policy makers and experts should deal with.
- › The requalification of the BTP site is considered to be a good opportunity for the local economy and a way to keep the local community alive.
- › When respondents have to choose between four different scenarios, they consider more appropriate for the transformation of the BTP site a scenario according to which the BPT site partially “coexists” with new projects/activities oriented to tourism and green open area.
- › Respondents declare that the main value that should be prioritized by the possible brownfield transformation is the creation of new job opportunities (51% as first choice)

## RESULTS OF THE ASSESSMENT – POTENTIALS AND PROBLEMS

### › DEMOGRAPHICS OF TRŽIČ

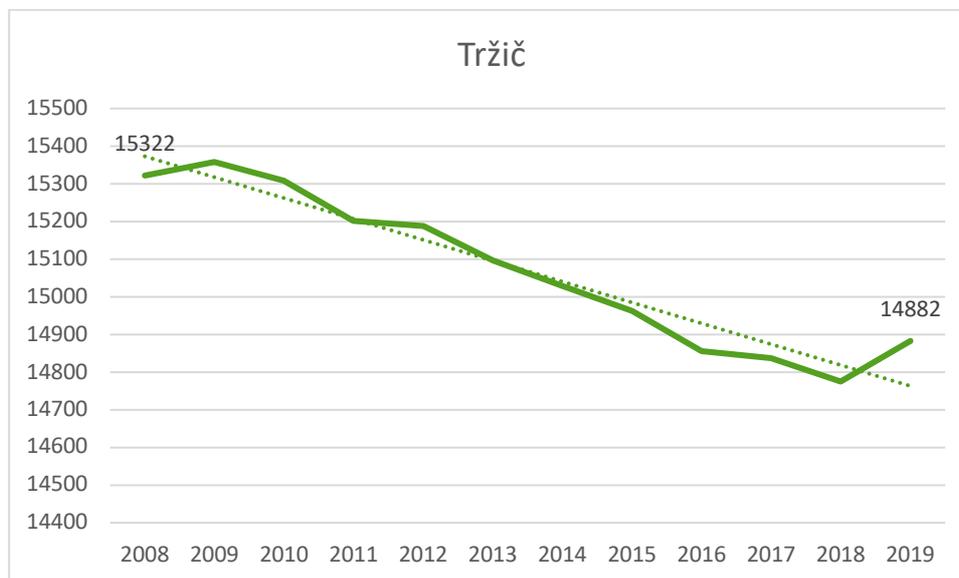
The analysis of the demographic trends and of the structure of the local population helps to better understand the general context of the investigated area and to identify possible explanations of the current social trends occurring in the examined local area. We focus on the municipality of Tržič and, when data are available, we make comparison with the supra local level (Gorenjska) and with the national level (Slovenia).

The registered population living in Tržič is 15.006, out of that we can distinguish 7.495 women (50%) and 7.387 men (50%). Even if the total population of Tržič has been constantly decreasing since 2008 (-0,78%), it shows an opposite trend in the last two years 2018-2019, registering a +107 units in 2018. Considering

the whole time-lapse, we can easily see how the total population passes from the 15.322 inhabitants in 2008, to the 14.882 in 2019. Besides the negative balance, as early said, population registers a +0,72% during 2018, anticipating a little renewal (Graph 1.).

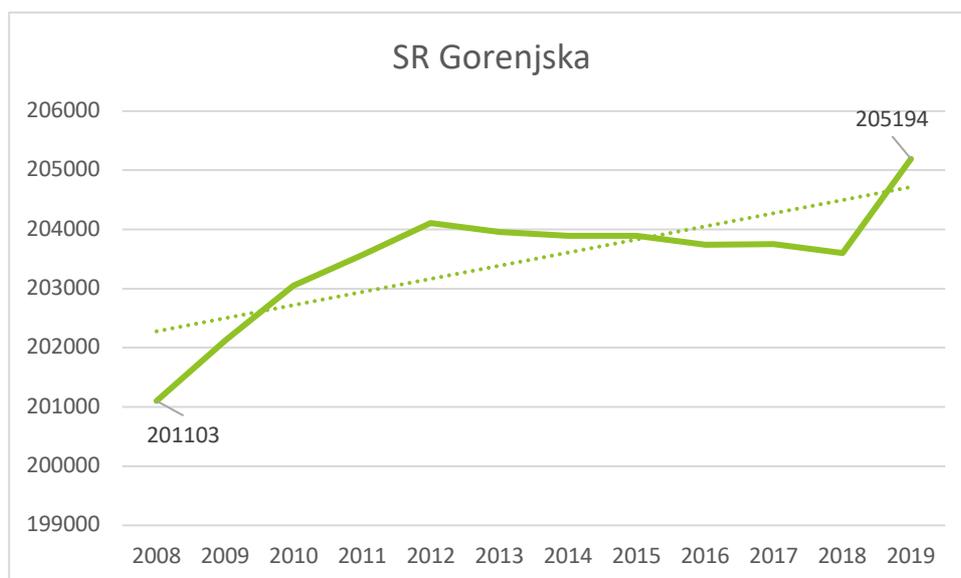
Even if the decrease during 2008-2019 is considerable -2,71%, it assumes more relevance if compared with the opposite trend occurred in Gorenjska, where the population registers an increasing trend from 2008 to 2012 (+1,50%) followed by six years with no significant changes 2012-2018 (-0,25%). Interesting for the analysis is that at regional level too, population amount shows a new positive trend on 2018-2019, +0,78% (Graph 2). Focusing on the municipality, we can see how the negative average annual variation of Tržič population is mainly due to the negative migration balance, over the period considered. However, even if the natural balance is overall considerable positive, it does not counteract the negative trend of the total net migration (Table 1.).

Graph 1. - Population in Tržič, 2008-2019



Source: Sstat

Graph 2. - Population in SR Gorenjska, 2008-2019



Source: Sstat.

Table 1. - Total Increase x 1000 Population, Tržič and SR Gorenjska, 2000-2019

	2000-2004		2005-2009		2010-2014		2015-2019	
	Tržič	Gorenjska	Tržič	Gorenjska	Tržič	Gorenjska	Tržič	Gorenjska
<b>Net Migration</b>	-4,4	-0,4	-5,7	12,9	-24,7	-9,4	-0,9	8,1
<b>Natural Increase</b>	2,9	7,3	7,8	12,7	4	14,2	1,7	5,4
<b>Total Increase</b>	-1,5	6,9	2,1	26,6	-20,7	4,8	0,8	13,5

Source: Sstat

In order to better understand Tržič demographic structure, we can start analyzing first it's natural balance (Graph 3.). Between 1995 and 2019, we find two different and opposite trends: if total live births are generally superior than total deaths, except on 2004 (-10 units) and 2013 (-5 units), in the last five years the trend has changed. During 2015-2019, the amount of deaths constantly bypasses live births, except for 2018 where the natural balance shows a +36 (Graph. 4). As results, Tržič natural increase is steadily fluctuating: if we have the higher value in 2005-2009, with a +7,8‰, in the other time-lapses values are less than the half of that period (2,9‰ in 2000-2005; 4,0‰ in 2010-2014 and 1,7‰ in the last 5 years period 2015-2019). (Table 2.)

At supra local level, the SR Gorenjska (Graph 4.) shows a stable, even if decreasing, positive trends over the period considered. Since 1995, SR Gorenjska amount of live births constantly bypasses the deaths amount. 2005-2014 is the most positive period (Graph 5.), with an increasing number of live births faced by a decreasing number of deaths. The strongly positive natural balance helped SR Gorenjska facing the

highly negative net migration registered in 2009-2014 period (-9,4‰). As for the municipality, SR Gorenjska registers a fluctuating natural increase over the time with a super positive trend in the 2005-2009 (+2561) and 2010-2014 (+2871) period due to a big increase of total live births combined with lower number of deaths (Table 2.).

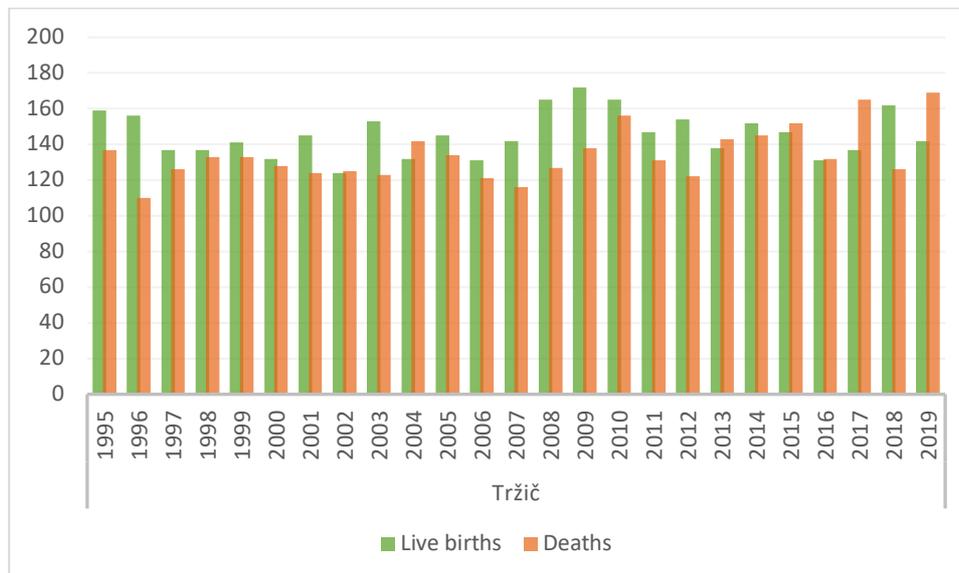
Generally, if we compare municipal and regional natural balance (Table 3.), between 1995 and 2019 the birth rate (annual average per 1000 inhabitants) in Tržič (9,56) is always lower than in SR Gorenjska (10,3) and in Slovenia as a whole (9,8). Opposite trend for the mortality rate: after 1995, it has been higher in Tržič (8,97) compared with the rate of the SR Gorenjska (8,52), but not with the Slovenian one (9,4).

Table 2. – Natural increase, Tržič and SR Gorenjska, 1995-2019

	1995-1999	2000-2004	2005-2009	2010-2014	2015-2019	Δ
<b>Tržič</b>	91	44	119	59	-25	58
<b>SR Gorenjska</b>	1504	1435	2561	2871	1116	1897
<b>Slovenia</b>	-3118	-5331	7938	13719	-965	2448

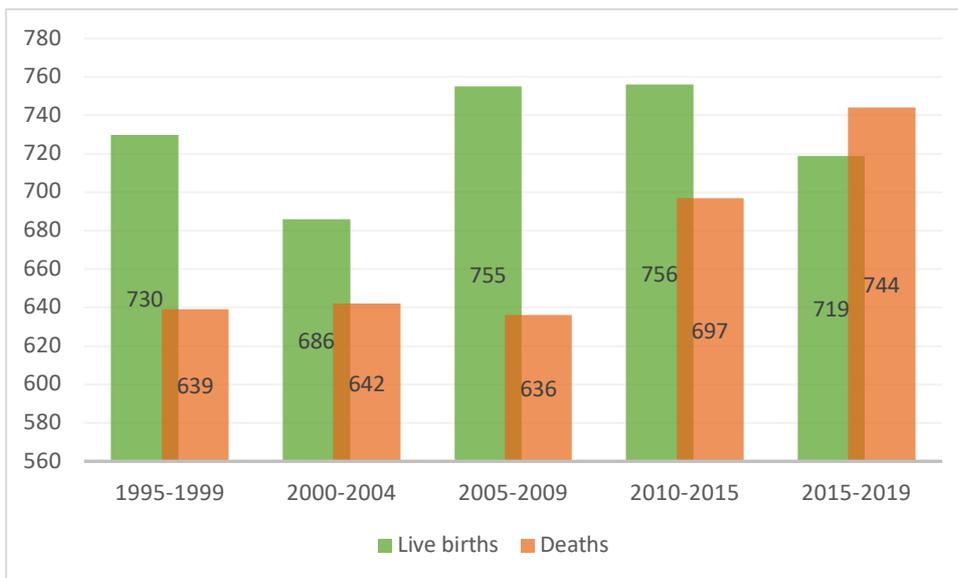
Source: SiStat

Graph 3. - Natural Balance, Tržič 1995-2019



Source: Sstat.

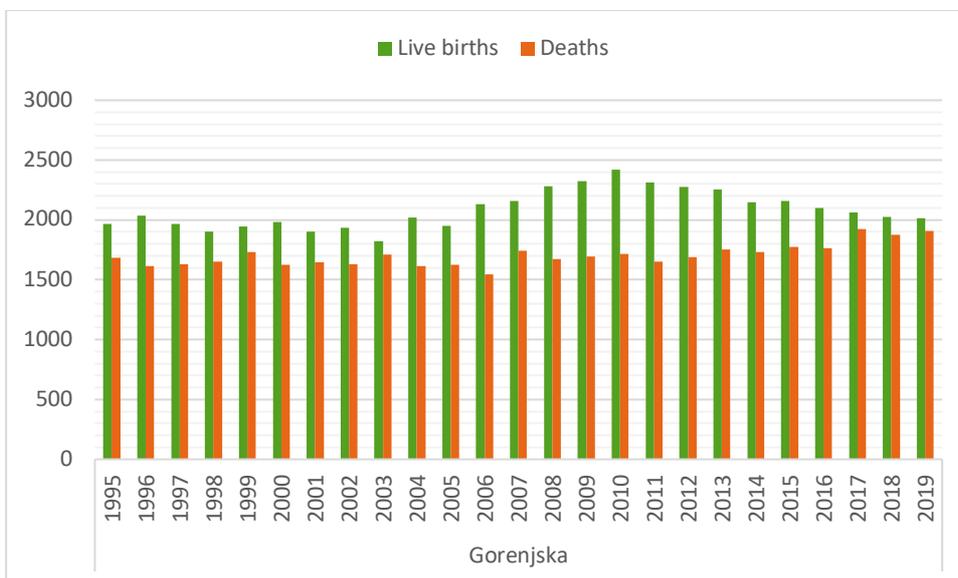
Graph 4. - Natural Balance, Tržič 1995-2019 (5 years)



Source: Sstat.

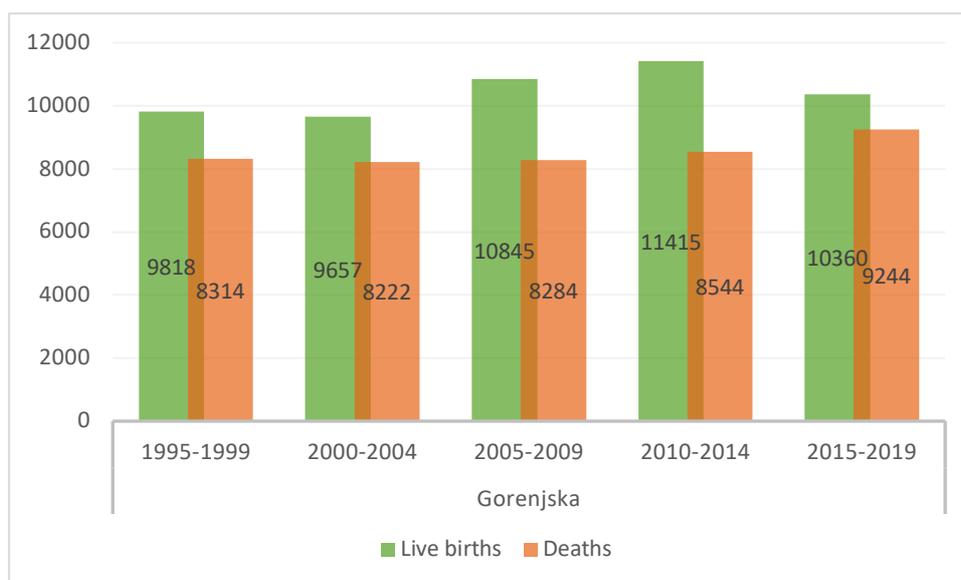
\*In the last 5 years period, live births > deaths only in 2018 (+36). Cfr. Graph. 4

Graph 5. - Natural Balance, Gorenjska, 1995-2019



Source: SiStat

Graph 6. - Natural Balance, Gorenjska 1995-2019 (5 years)



Source: SiStat

Tab 3. - Birth rate and death rate. Annual average per 1000 inhabitants, 1995-2019

	Tržič*		CC Gorenjska		Slovenia*	
	Birth rate	Mortality rate	Birth rate	Mortality rate	Birth rate	Mortality rate
1995-1999	9,2*	8,7*	10,0	8,5	9,0*	9,5*
2000-2004	9,0	8,4	9,8	8,3	8,9	9,4
2005-2009	9,9	8,3	10,8	8,3	10,0	9,2
2010-2014	10,0	9,2	11,2	8,4	10,6	9,2
2015-2019	9,7	10,0	10,1	9,1	9,7	9,8

Source: Sstat.

\*Data from 1995 and 1996 are not available in Slovenia and Tržič dataset

To complete the scheme, we need now to focus on the migration balance<sup>1</sup>. Since 1995, both local and supra local level migration balance, registers a significant increase: the Tržič positive trend does not show drastic changes until 2004 (Graph 7.) then, between 2004 and 2008 the total net migration registers a significant increase in absolute value. In 2004 data registers a total amount of 288 (126 immigrants; 162 emigrants), in 2008 the total amount raises to 1142 (575 immigrants; 567 emigrants). After that year we can easily notice how, even if is not decreasing, the total net migration value is constantly negative since 2003, except for 2018-2019 where the immigration seems to show some renewal in the population balances (+78 in 2018; +106 in 2019). As for Tržič, SR Gorenjska (Graph 12.) too shows a significant increment of immigrants coming from abroad. 3088 in 2019 (+15% compared to 2018), and immigrants

<sup>1</sup> We need to consider that, as reported by SiStat, up to 2007 only migration of citizens of the RS are taken into account. In the data from 2008 and on migration of the whole population are taken into account. This can partially be the cause of the increasing data.

from other statistical regions, 3200 in 2019 (+7,7% compared to 2018)<sup>2</sup>. As for immigrants, same situation for emigrants: 70% of emigrant's destination are other statistical regions, with a decreasing trend started in 2014 (-16%). Same for emigrants came from abroad that, since 2016 are registering a -23%.

About the share of foreign inhabitants<sup>3</sup> of Tržič municipality (Graph 10.), in 2009 were 420, 2,9% of the total population. During time is possible to notice how, in 10 years, this value has constantly registered an increasing trend: in fact, in 2019, the share of foreign population registered a quantitative increase, passing to 629, +0,8%. This data could be the result of both natural and migratory seen issues such as high mortality level (registered in 2017 e 2019), lower live births index, and Tržič's inhabitant emigration. Both Tržič and Gorenjska foreigner citizens' countries of origins, are the ex-Yugoslavia formal territory (83,6% in Tržič; 82,3% in Gorenjska). If in Tržič foreigner people are decreasing, SR Gorenjska data shows an opposite constant increase, over the considered period (Table 4). It is possible to notice how Tržič's immigrant population seems to mainly come from other municipalities (Graph 8.). Since 1995 immigration from other municipalities is the key growing value of the total immigration balance. The trend represented register the higher value in 2016, where the number of immigrants from other local community is 518 ( $\pm$  90% of the total). Even if the number of immigrants from other municipalities seems to decrease during recent years, the amount of people came from abroad raises up: data registered an important amount of 337 in the biennium 2018-2019. If this trend will be maintained (+200 units compared to 2016-2017) Tržič's could be able to face the decreasing natural balance one. As for immigrants, Tržič emigrants too seems to mainly move to other municipalities (84%): since 1995, emigrants to other municipalities are 7580, while emigrants to abroad 1482 (Graph 9.). Emigrants to abroad register the top value in 2017 (546), is 2015 the year where total emigration reaches the higher total value, 643 (106 emigrants to abroad; 537 emigrants to other municipalities).

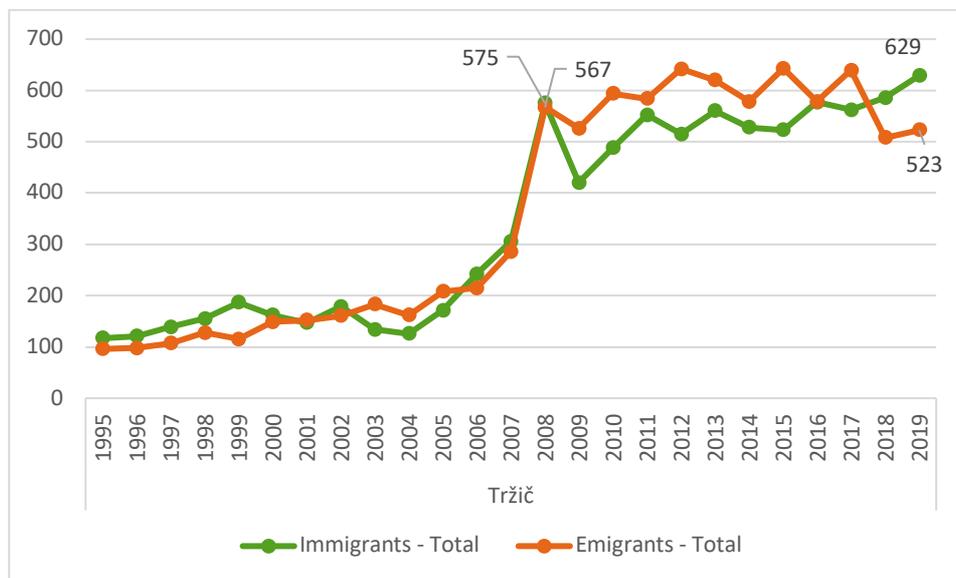
As previously said, migration balance is the main cause of the negative population balance, with the n° of emigrants constantly higher than immigrants for nine years (2009-2017); by the way the renewal registered in 2018 and 2019 is definitely good news for the population balance.

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<sup>2</sup> First Statistical region for incoming is *Osrednjeslovenska* (SR Central Slovenia), where the average of citizens registered in Gorenjska in 2011, 2015 and 2018 is 11.734 people; followed by Jugovzhodna Slovenija (SR Southeast Slovenia), with 2608.

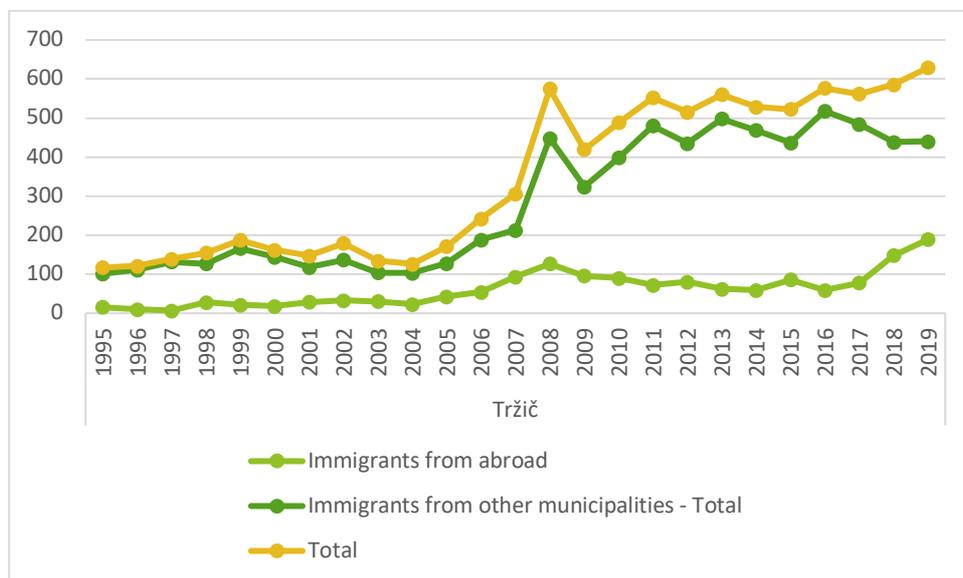
<sup>3</sup>A foreigner is a person who resides in Slovenia but who does not have Slovenian nationality. The total sum does not include Croatia until 2013, which is counted as a country on the area of former Yugoslavia until that year.

Graph 7. - Migration Balance, Tržič, 1995–2019



Source: Sstat.

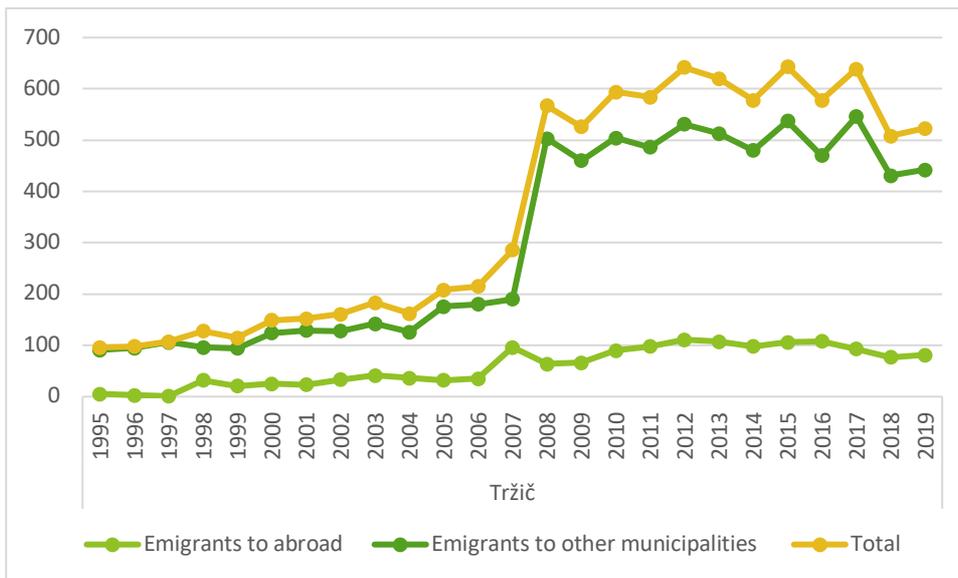
Graph 8. - Immigrants by Origin, Tržič, 1995-2019\*



Source: SiStat

\*Up to 2007, in data only migration of citizens of the RS are taken into account. In the data from 2008 and on migration of the whole population are taken into account.

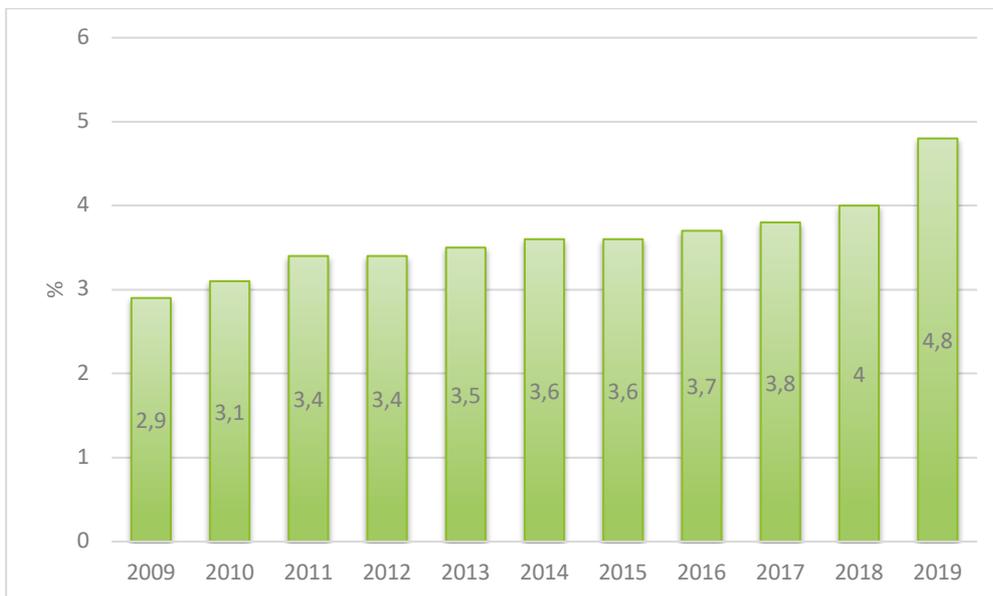
Graph 9. - Emigration by Destination, Tržič 1995-2019\*



Source: SiStat

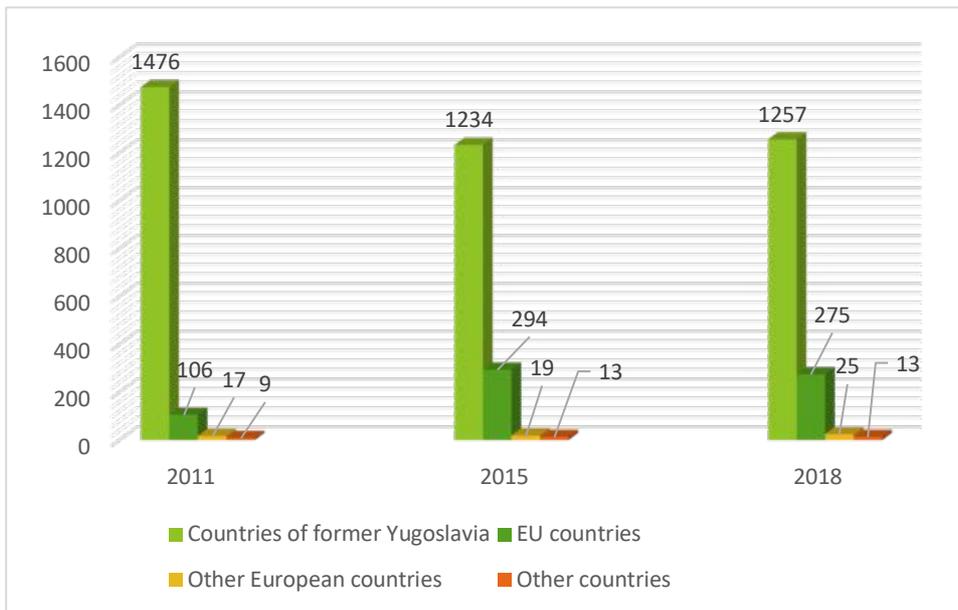
\*Up to 2007, in data only migration of citizens of the RS are taken into account. In the data from 2008 and on migration of the whole population are taken into account

Graph 10. - Foreign Citizens Among Population (%), Tržič, 2009-2019



Source: SiStat

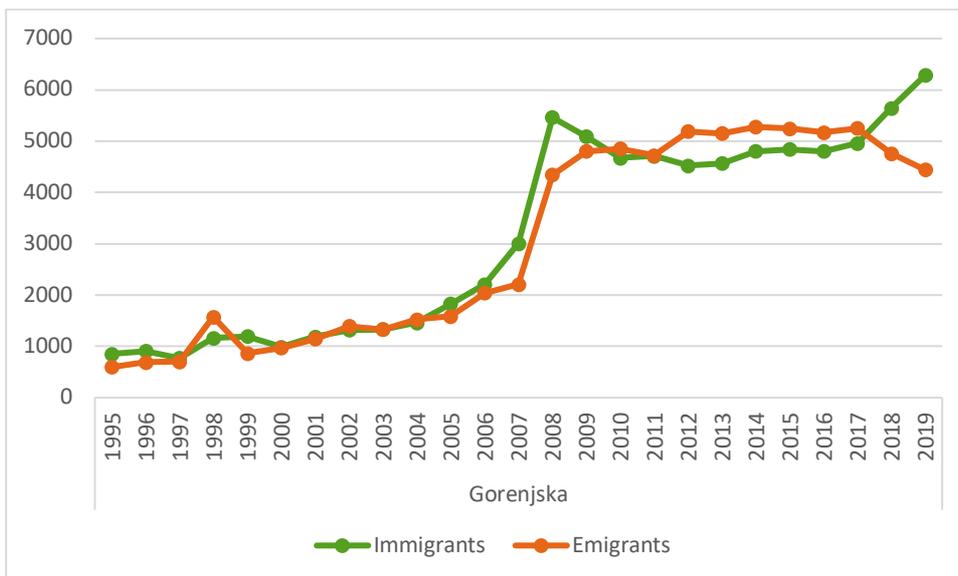
Graph 11. - Foreign-born Population by Origin, Tržič, 2011-2015-2018



Source: SiStat

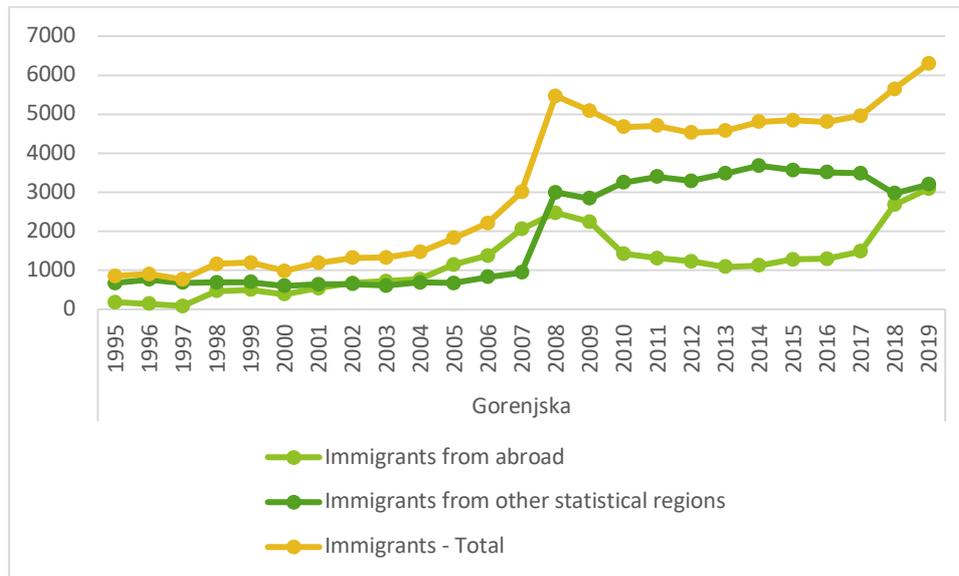
\*The total sum does not include Croatia until 2013 (EU countries), and 2014 (former Yugoslavia)

Graph 12. - Migration Balance, Gorenjska 1995-2019



Source: SiStat.

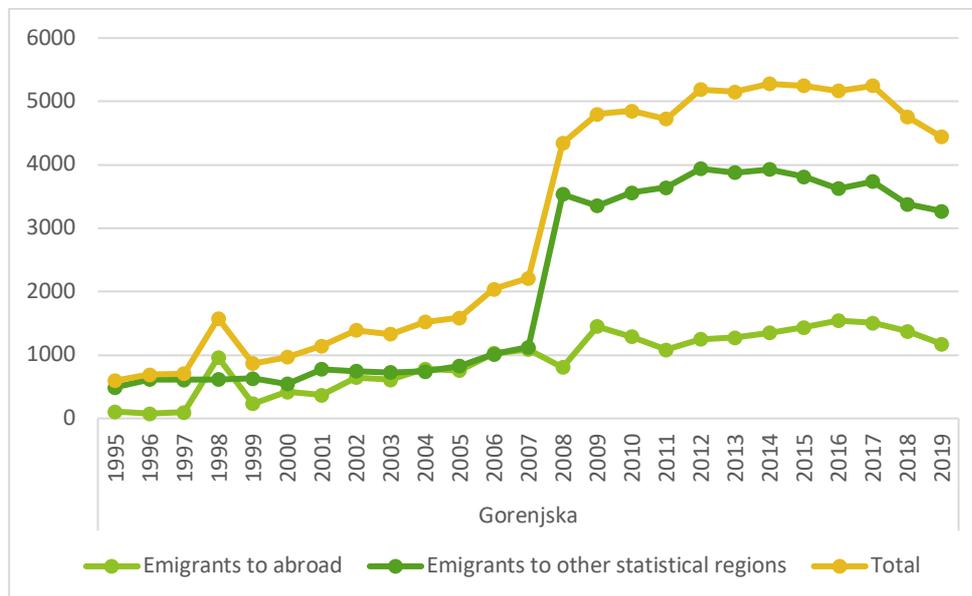
Graph 13. -Immigrants by Origin, SR Gorenjska, 1995-2019\*



Source: SiStat

\*Up to 2007, in data only migration of citizens of the RS are taken into account. In the data from 2008 and on migration of the whole population are taken into account.

Graph 14. – Emigrants by Destination, SR Gorenjska, 1995-2019\*



Source: SiStat

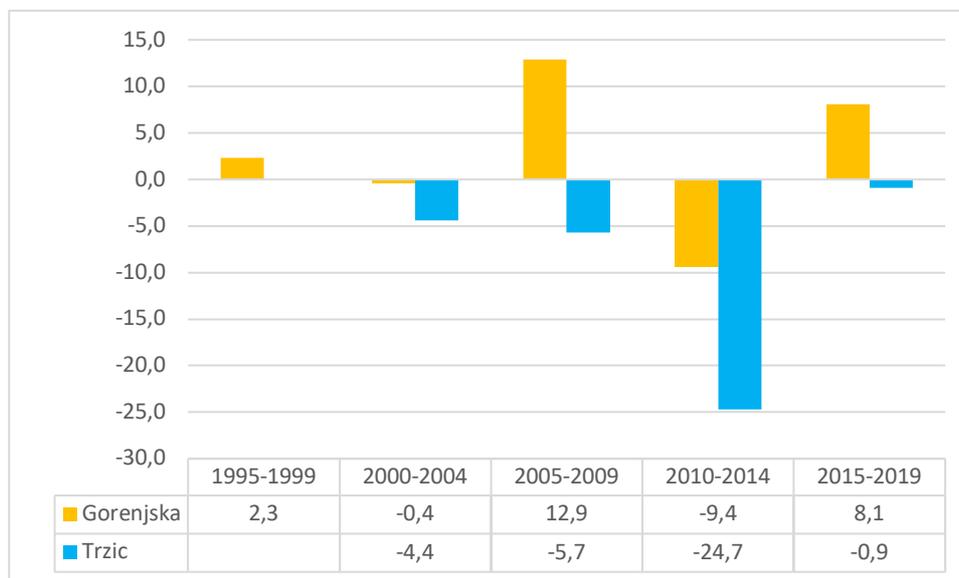
\*Up to 2007, in data only migration of citizens of the RS are taken into account. In the data from 2008 and on migration of the whole population are taken into account.

Tab. 4 – Foreigners by origin, SR Gorenjska, 2001-2019

SR Gorenjska	Former Yugoslavia		European Union		Other countries	
	Number	Share (%)	Number	Share (%)	Number	Share (%)
2011	6439	87,3	539	7,3	401	5,4
2015	7322	79,7	1312	14,3	549	6,0
2018	8553	80,0	1450	13,6	688	6,4
<b>Δ%</b>		82,3%		11,7%		5,9%

Source: SiStat

Graph 15. - Net migration x 1000 population, SR Gorenjska and Tržič, 1995-2019



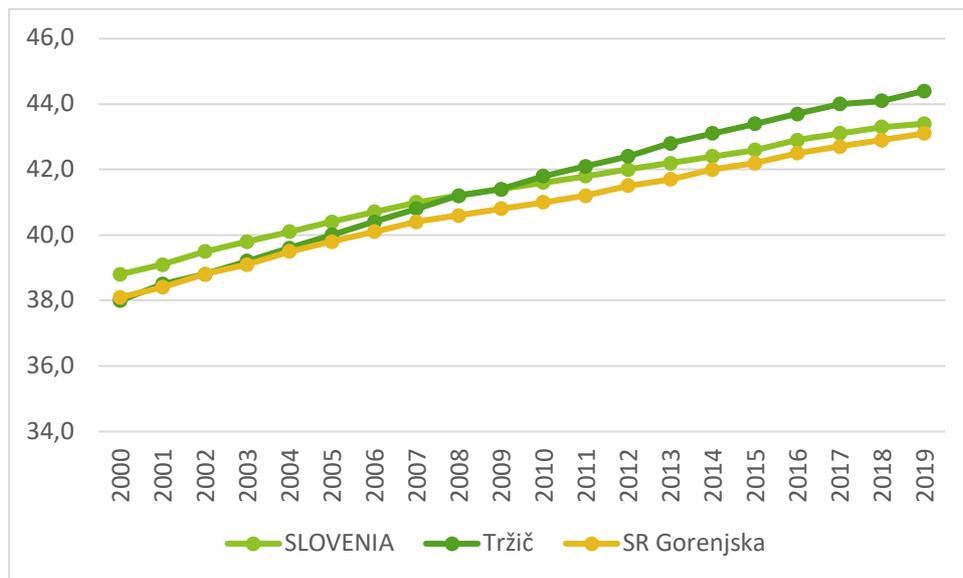
Source: SiStat

\*1995-1999 Tržič data are partially available.

Beside the population trends and compositions, it is possible to analyse the structure of population by age considers three age-groups: young people (<29 years old), adults (30-59 years old) and elderly (more than 60 years old). The proportion of the three age cohorts is quite relevant as it allows for an evaluation of the impacts of the social systems (i.e. job system, health system) and of the resource that the population can offer in terms of human capital. Since 2000, the predominant cohort is the adult one, 30-59 (Graph. 17). From a temporal perspective, it is relevant to observe that in Tržič the presence of the younger population (<29 years old) has decreased from 2008 to 2019 whereas the older residents have increased, +6%; it is stable the proportion of people aged 30-59 years old.

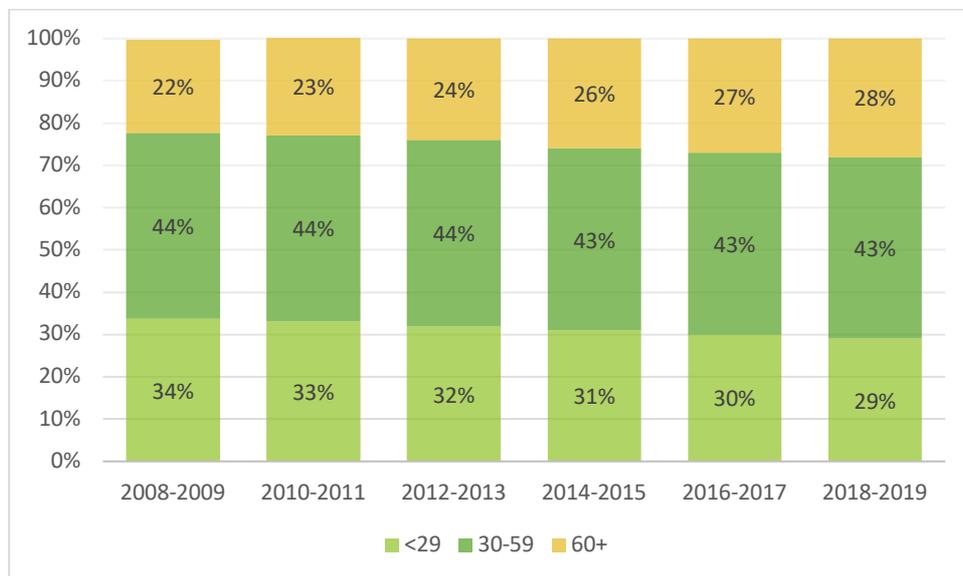
% of men are superior in the young and adult cohort (Table 5), while women lead the elderly group. Same information showed by the old-age dependency ratio which attests how since 2000 ratio passes for men from 14,4 to 25,8; for women from 24,3 to 36,8 (Graph 18.).

Graph. 16 – Mean age, Tržič, SR Gorenjska and Slovenia, 2000-2019



Source: SiStat

Graph 17. – Age Cohort, Tržič, 2008-2019



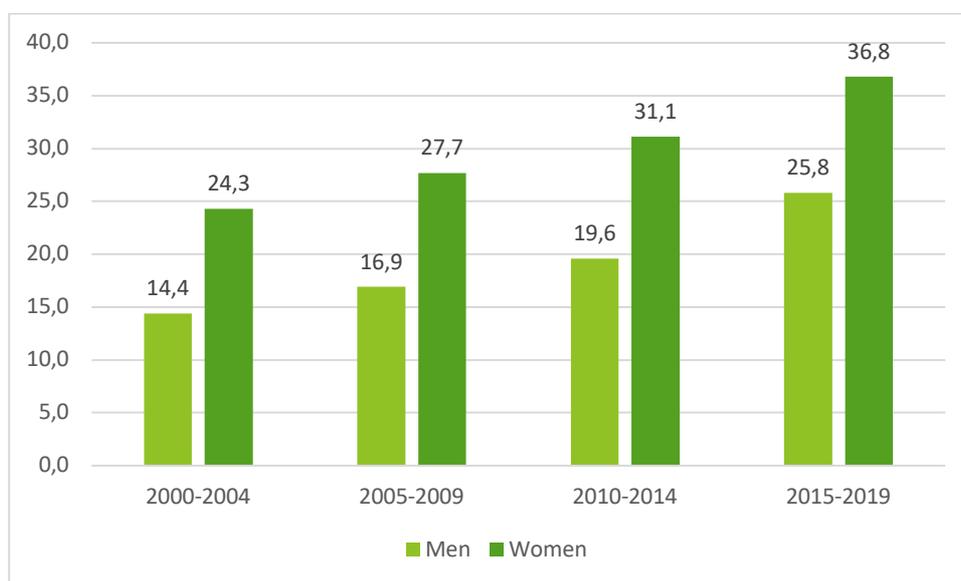
Source: SiStat

Tab 5. Age Cohort by Sex, Tržič 2000-2019

	% 0-14		% 15-64		% 65-80		% 80+	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
<b>2000-2004</b>	17,2	14,7	72,5	68,7	10,5	16,8	1,4	3,5
<b>2005-2009</b>	15,1	15,1	72,8	68,2	12,4	19	1,8	4,9
<b>2010-2014</b>	14,7	16,8	71,5	66,6	14,1	20,7	2,6	6,3
<b>2015-2019</b>	17,7	3,5	68	63,3	17,7	23,3	3,8	7,2

Source: SiStat

Graph 18. – Old-age dependency rate, Tržič, 2000-2004



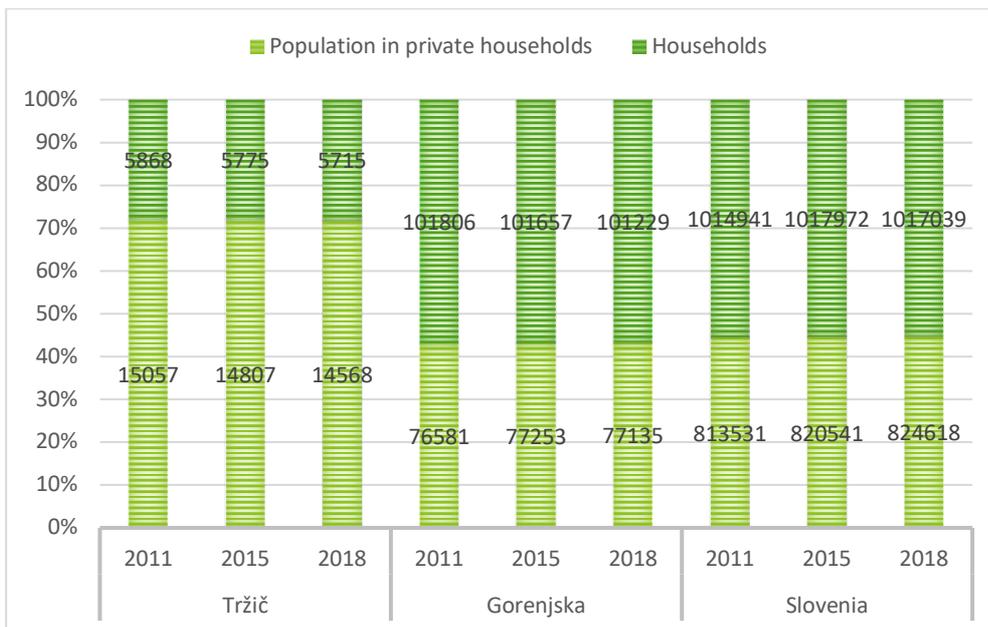
Source: SiStat

\*Looking to the annually progression, man's old-age dependency ratio has grown double: 13,3 in 2000, 28,2 in 2019.

Regarding on households, Tržič population living in a private household is decreasing due to natural and migration effects discuss above (Graph 19.). 2011 registers an amount of 15057, decreased to 14568 in 2018 (-3,15%), same for the number of households in general. Conversely, confirming the positive natural and migration balance over years, SR Gorenjska registers an increasing value in n° of population living in private households, while the number of households seems to decrease over years. At national level data confirms a positive trend over the considered time-lapse.

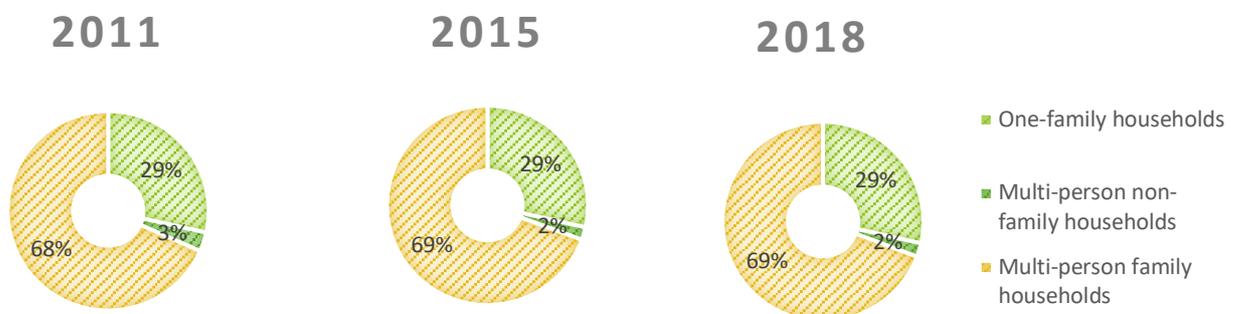
During the same period the average size of private households, at the three different territorial levels shows that, over time, the number of family members is decreasing in Tržič, from 2.6 to 2.5, while SR Gorenjska and Slovenia as a whole, maintain the 2.6 average. In Tržič less than one third of the total households (29%) are one-person households; 69% of the total households ( $\cong$  4000) are multi-person family house; 2% are multi-person non-family house. (Graph 20).

Graph 19. – Households and Population in Private Households, 2011-2015-2018



Source: Sstat.

Graph 20. – Households by type of household, Tržič, 2011-2015-2018



Source: SiStat

## › MEASURING WELL-BEING IN TRŽIČ

As done with the previous three case studies (i.e. Eisenerz in Austria, Borgo San Dalmazzo in Italy and L'Argentière-la-Bessée in French), we consider relevant to focus our analysis on local wellbeing as this perspective offers an efficient way to evaluate what decisions/policies work, and offers information about the resources that a community can provide to support and face changes. Specifically, measuring local wellbeing aims to provide relevant information about the social features of the local community, its potentials and its limits when considering the possible requalification of the BTP brownfield

We hypothesize that the ongoing plans for the transformation of the brownfield should not be considered by policymakers and relevant stakeholders as a separate, self-standing reality as it is interwoven with the community with bi-directional relationships.

In other words, we suppose that the characteristics of the local community affect the sustainability of new projects and, the other way around, the requalified area influence social and economic aspects of the local communities. According to a comparative approach, we investigate the same dimensions used with reference to the Austrian, Italian and French pilots i.e. the local quality of life in terms of social cohesion and citizens' perceptions toward the pilot site. Data related to specific indicators are collected by means of a questionnaire survey (for details see section 4.2).

### The sample of the survey<sup>4</sup>

In total, 104 people answered and completed the questionnaire. The sample of interviewees is made up of people living in the municipality of Tržič.

The sample of the population of Tržič is constituted by a totality of residents with the Slovenian citizenship (100%); 39,4% of the sample is less than 33 years old (young respondents), 42,3% is aged 34-51 years old (adult respondents), 18,3% is more than 52 years old (senior respondents) (Table 4.). On average, interviewees have been living in Tržič for 34 years (std. dev.=16,7).

Table 4. - Demographics of the sample of the survey.

	%		%
<b>Gender</b>	<i>(n=104)</i>	<b>Education</b>	<i>(n=104)</i>
Male	47,1	Isced 1	1,9
Female	52,9	Isced 2	26,9
<b>Age</b>	<i>(n=151)</i>	Isced 3	16,3
18-33 years	39,4	Isced 6	31,7
34-51 years	42,3	Isced 7	5,8
> 52 years	18,3	Isced 8	2,9

Source: UNIVR survey (2020).

<sup>4</sup> Further data graphs are in Appendix.

## Quality of life

This section provides the results about the perceived conditions of the quality of life, in terms of social cohesion, of the population of Tržič. Descriptive statistics are presented and, when statistically significant, the influence of gender, age and municipality of residence is highlighted (Table 5.).

When asked to rate their general satisfaction with life on a scale from 1 to 4, people on average give it a value of 3,07 (std. dev.=0,696), meaning that they are satisfied with it. About a fourth of the respondents (23,1%) are very satisfied with it, only 2,9% considers themselves not satisfied at all.

Respondents declare to feel close to the people of Tržič, with whom they share norms and values: on a 1-4 scale where 1 means totally disagree and 4 totally agree, the average value is equal to 2,88 (std. dev.=0,888), nevertheless indicating that it is not at the highest level of trust. The majority of respondents (66,4%) declare they somewhat agree with the statement “*the majority of the inhabitants of my municipality is worthy of trust*”, 15,4% say they strongly agree with it, 9,6 out of 100 respondents do not trust the other inhabitants of their local community at all.

Level of trust in the national and local political institutions registered lower mean values, respectively, 1,79 (std. dev.=0,860) and 1,96 (std. dev.=0,962), suggesting that trust characterize more the interpersonal horizontal peer relationships, than the institutional vertical ones.

A minority of respondents consider themselves socially excluded from the local community (completely or somewhat =22,1%). On a scale 1-4, where 1 means totally disagree and 4 totally agree with the following statement “*I feel excluded from my community*”, the average value is 1,69 (std. dev.=0,872). The interviewed residents feel quite safe when they walk alone at night in their municipality of residence (mean value=3,28, std. dev.=0,835) although they perceive some presence of social tension within the local area (mean value=2,75, std. dev.=1,026).

Table 5. - Indicators of social cohesion, descriptive statistics.

	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.
I feel safe when walking alone at night	98	1,00	4,00	3,28	,835
Presence of social tensions	96	1,00	4,00	2,75	1,026
Trust in the national political institutions	99	1,00	4,00	1,79	,860
Feeling of social exclusion	95	1,00	4,00	1,76	,872
Trust in the local political institutions	98	1,00	4,00	1,96	,962
Shared values and norms	98	1,00	4,00	2,88	,888

Source: UNIVR survey (2020).

Data about people’s feeling of territorial belonging evidence that the relative majority of the respondents (35,6%) perceive themselves mainly as citizen of the municipality of residence, this showing a medium local sense of belonging. About one in ten (12,5%) of the respondents feel they are mainly European whereas 18,3% of them have a national sense of belonging, declaring they feel to be Slovenian, first of all. 26% of the interviewees refer to a supra-local level: they feel to be citizen of SR Gorenjska (Table 6.).

Age and gender have an influence on people’s feeling of their territorial belonging whereas the municipality of residence does not. Young people (<33 years) less than older one shows a local sense of belonging: 31,7% of them feel they are citizen of the municipality they live in; the percentage value reduces to 34,1% for people aged 34-51 years old and to 47,4% for the elderly. Conversely, young people have a stronger national sense of belonging. Only 4,9% of the younger interviewees mainly feel to be European against the 18,2% of the adults and the 15,8% of the senior people (Table 7.).

As for a gender perspective, women, more than men, highlight the local dimension meaning they feel to be citizen of Tržič (36,4%) and of the SR Gorenjska (25,5%) more than men does (respectively, 34,7% and 25,5%). On the contrary, a higher share of men (20,4%), compared to women (16,4%), perceive themselves mainly as Slovenian citizen (Table 8.).

Table 6. - Feeling of territorial belonging: “You mainly feel to be...”

	N	%
Citizen of Tržič	37	35,6
Citizen of the Gorenjska Statistical Region	27	26,0
Slovenian	19	18,3
European	13	12,5
No answer	3	2,9
Missing	5	4,7
<i>Total</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>100,0</i>

Source: UNIVR survey (2020).

Table 7. - Feeling of territorial belonging by age groups (%).

	<33 years	34-51 years	>52 years
Citizen of Tržič	31,7	34,1	47,4
Citizen of the Gorenjska Region	26,8	25,0	26,3
Slovenian	24,4	18,2	5,3
European	4,9	18,2	15,8
No Answer/Missing	12,2	4,5	5,2
<i>Total</i>	<i>100,0</i>	<i>100,0</i>	<i>100,0</i>
<i>N</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>19</i>

Source: UNIVR survey (2020).

Table 8. - Feeling of territorial belonging by gender (%).

	Men	Women	Total
Citizen of Tržič	34,7	36,4	35,6
Citizen of the Gorenjska Region	26,5	25,5	26,0
Slovenian	20,4	16,4	18,3
European	12,2	12,7	12,5
No Answer/Missing	6,2	9,0	7,6
<i>Total</i>	<i>100,0</i>	<i>100,0</i>	<i>100,0</i>
<i>(N)</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>104</i>

Source: UNIVR survey (2020).

The majority of the respondents (78,8%) voted in the last local political election, indicating high electoral participation in Tržič population. The citizens' engagement in civic and political life is confirmed also by their participation to (at least) one event concerning local problems/issues during the last year (nearly half of the total respondents, 38,5%) and by the membership to the associational life: more than half of the interviewees (58,6%) are members of at least one association and on average they are members of 1,3 associations (std. dev.=1,549).

As for the social connections, in case of need the interviewees can rely on a large-sized social network constituted on average by 6,98 people (std. dev.=7,277). On average, respondents can rely on 1,2 neighbors in case of need (std. dev.=1,499).

### Perceptions towards the pilot site, questionnaire survey

A half of the respondents (50,9%) reports to know nothing or just a little about the past and recent vicissitudes of BTP; only 11,5% of the interviewees knows a lot about it and 39,4% knows somewhat (Table 10.). Besides that, 69,5% of the respondents thinks that the transformation of the site could lead to an economical advantage for the whole local community; only 25,7% thinks that deriving benefits will be only for few people.

Table 10. - Knowledge towards the recent vicissitudes concerning the BTP site

	N	%
Very much	12	11,5
Somewhat	41	39,4
Not much	21	47,2
Not at all	87	1,9
<i>Total</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>100,0</i>

Source: UNIVR survey (2020).

Nonetheless, the majority of the respondents (82,7%) believe that residents need to be involved in the transformation process of the site, that is not considered as an issue that only local policymakers and experts should deal with.

According to our respondents, the requalification of site is considered to be a good opportunity for the local economy (76% of the respondents) and a way to keep the local community alive (19,2%). A very small minority thinks that the requalification of the site is a useless stubbornness (2,9%) and only a small part of the respondents think that is a waste of money/resources (1,9%).

### Visual Choice Experiment

In order to present transformation scenarios to Tržič inhabitants, we choose out four TUM transformational project. Each project has a different main core: when respondents have to choose which scenario, the majority opts for a quite radical transformative scenario, according to which large parts of the original BTP site need to be demolished and the leftover space would serve as a buffer zone for city's future development (57,1%). Main aim of the “*Productive waiting*” scenario (Figure 4.) is tourism: in order to exalt local tourism, part of the old industrial structure will be demolished and replaced by a tourist center. Besides economical aspects, this project aims to improve the quality of city life too, providing them more outdoor green open areas that can be used by inhabitants and tourists.

A lower share of respondents prefers the “Giant Meet King” (Figure 5.) scenario, where the building still have part of his historical lines and, with drastic building's changes can be used by local and supra-local artist and artisans (28,6%)

Table 11. - Preference for future scenarios

	N	%
Fižič Alpine Production	11	10,5
Giant Meets King	30	28,6
Productive Waiting	60	57,1
Ribbon at the Foot of the Alps	4	3,8
Total	105	100%

Source: UNIVR survey (2020).

As for the expected impact of the brownfield transformation, 94,3% of respondents associate the selected scenario with positive effects on the local economy and employment; the majority of respondents also sees positive effects on community social relations (85,7%), on the quality of the environment (79,0%) and on tourism (75,2%); less on the dwellings market value (66,7%).

Conversely to other pilots, here merge a significant perception of positive effects on local community, derived by the requalification of the BTP brownfield. Unfortunately, it is not possible to generalize this sentence, due to the low statistic relevance of the sample (mainly because of the problems encountered during the survey).

Respondents declare that the main value that should be prioritized by the possible brownfield transformation, is the creation of new job opportunities (Table 12.): in order of relevance, 51% of the respondents attribute to this aspect the first place; follows, in second place, the protection of the environment (25%) and, at last place, the conservation of the local identity and of the local cultural heritage (24%).

Table 12. - Priority aspects (%)

	First place	Second place	Third place
Creation of new jobs opportunities	51,0	34,6	41,3
Protection of the environment	25,0	36,5	31,8
Conservation of the local identity and of the local cultural heritage	24,0	28,9	26,9
<i>Total</i>	<i>100,0</i>	<i>100,0</i>	<i>100,0</i>
<i>(N)</i>	<i>(n=104)</i>	<i>(n=104)</i>	<i>(n=104)</i>

Source: UNIVR survey (2020).

In order to investigate people's representations of the BTP site, respondents are asked to describe it using two adjectives. Collected adjectives are then analyzed with the *word cloud* method that is a visual representation of word frequency: the more commonly the term appears, the larger the word appears in the image generated. "Sad" is the most frequent term related to the BTP site; to follow, "abandoned" and "unused". The most frequent terms refer to negative acceptations of the current general status of the site; besides that, the fourth most appeared word is "history", that reflects the important role of the industrial site, in Tržič local identity.



of the site, with the new structure hosting a touristic service center, connected with green open areas; aim of this project, besides economy, is to improve the city-life quality. Large part of original buildings needs to be demolished, and the leftover space would serve as a buffer zone, allowing for city's future development.

Last scenario, "Giant Meets King" (Figure 5.), is the most conservative scenario: the area will be flexibly change, without losing its original face as long as the defined characters are always preserved. Artists and artisans are the initial group of users, that will enliven the area for locals of Tržič, the surrounding villages and Ljubljana. The developed strategy should not provide a finished complete solution, but rather act as guide through a complex and long-term transformation process.

Fig.2. Visual choice experiment – Photo 1: Ribbon at The Foot of The Alps (transformation toward sustainable development)



Source: TUM.

“The transformation of the former industrial site to an open research campus studying climate-change-effected agriculture and water can be a future-orientated catalyst for the further development of all aspects of the currently stagnated town of Tržič”.

Figure 3. Visual choice experiment – Photo 2: Fizič Alpine Production (transformation toward sustainable production)



Source: TUM.

“The former BPT site is converted into an aquaculture facility. The design is based on a logistic grid of production and is completed by an organically shaped grid. This combination will enable flexible reuse in the future”.

Figure 4. Visual choice experiment – Photo 3: Productive Waiting (transformation toward tourism)



Source: TUM.

“The project aims not only for the recovery of economy, but also for improving the quality of city life by providing them with more outdoor open space of higher quality. Building a new tourist center here would be a solution to

stimulate city's economic development. Large part of original buildings needs to be demolished, and the leftover space would serve as a buffer zone, allowing for city's future development”.

Figure 5. Visual choice experiment – Photo 4: Giant Meets King



Source: TUM.

“The area can be transformed flexibly without losing its face, as long as the defined characters are always preserved. Artists and artisans are the initial group of users, that will enliven the area for locals of Tržič, the surrounding villages and Ljubljana. The developed strategy should not provide a finished complete solution, but rather act as guide through a complex and long-term transformation process”.

The interviewees sample includes 105 respondents with a 100% per cent living in Tržič. The preferences for the four alternative proposed scenarios are summarized in Table 11. Respondents seem to prefer the “Productive Waiting” scenario, where the existing activities leave place to new touristic ones: this result seems to be consistent with results from the survey questionnaire, presented in the previous section. Respondents choosing this scenario seem to be aware of the importance of this aspect for the future local economy, and for the city-life quality.

## PART 2: PERFORMANCE OF THE AIL ASSESSMENT

### INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

The social assessment analysis aims to investigate the social context of the local area surrounding the pilot site. We analyzed the social context at a local level of Tržič.

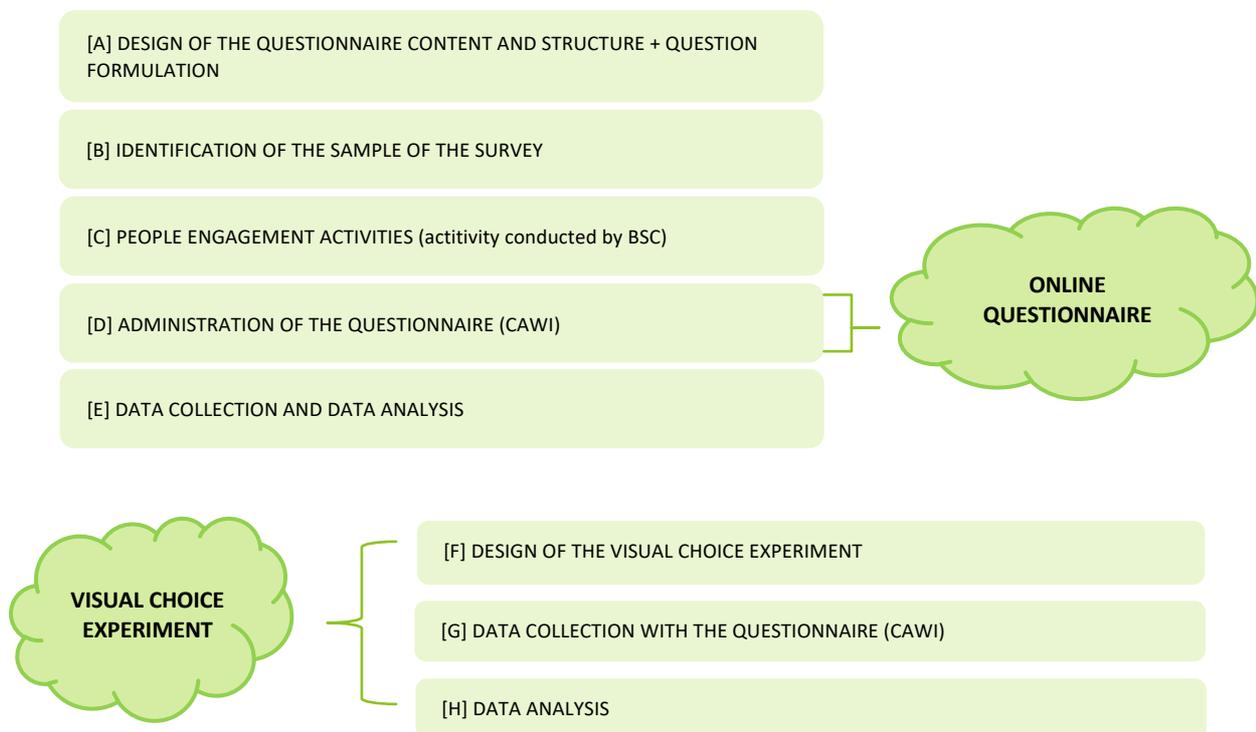
According to a comparative approach and, thus, in order to be able to compare the four pilot sites involved in the trAILS project, the social assessment requires the three steps that we already followed during the

analysis of the Austrian (i.e. Eisenerz), Italian (Borgo San Dalmazzo) and French (L'Argentière-la-Bessée) sites.

They are the following:

- › [1] Demographic statistical data collection (secondary demographic data are collected from the SiStat database (<https://pxweb.stat.si/SiStat/en>))
- › [2] Data collection and analysis of the quality of life of the inhabitants of Tržič.
- › [3] Data collection and analysis of the perceptions towards the site of Tržič.

With reference to [2] and [3] we collected data by means of a questionnaire survey and of a visual choice experiment that we designed and implemented between June and July 2020. The figure below shows the operational process we followed during the development of the surveys.



[A] According to the relevant literature and previous researches and coherently with the aim of the project, we designed the questionnaire structure and content. The main investigated domains deal with (i) interviewees' opinions and perceptions towards site and with (ii) Trzic wellbeing status, made up of aspects related to the quality of life.

[B] We defined the sample of the survey. Due to the Covid-19 outbreak and the mobility restrictions, we choose a convenience sample of adult Tržič's population (snowball).

[C] It was not possible, for the UNIVR team to directly organize all the public engagement activities, due to the Covid-19 restrictions. So, this activity has been delegated to BCS-Kranj, the Slovenian territorial partner.

[D] We used the web-assisted telephone interviewing (CAWI) as a method of questionnaire administration. The questionnaire administration has been supported by Twig company (<https://www.intwig.it/>).

[E] Data collected with the questionnaire were stored and organized in a dataset and analyzed using the statistical software SPSS; we performed univariate analysis as well as bivariate analysis in order to investigate significant relationship between variables.

[F, G, H] Compared to the previous analysis of the Austrian, Italian and the French pilots, in the Slovenian pilot site we implemented the **visual choice experiment**.

The aims of the visual choice experiment are twofold:

- (i) it enriches the analysis of the perceptions of the citizens towards the future of the brownfield;
- (ii) it represents an attempt to build a bridge towards two disciplines, i.e. sociology and landscape studies involved in the trAILS project, thus implementing an interdisciplinary approach.

Based on the projects developed by a group of students of the Technical University of Munich and using their visual perspectives, we designed a short questionnaire (i.e. a scenario choice) that we administered to the same sample of people from Tržič we administered the questionnaire. Quantitative data were analysed by means of statistical methods.

### Problem encountered and proposed solutions

Unlike for the other pilots, Tržič research has been more difficult and characterized by several problems: the main problem was the impossibility to physically work on site, due to Covid-19 restrictions and the lockdown imposed to European citizens.

Besides that, the collaboration and the interaction with our regional partners has been harder than expected: that is why we have, first, had several problems engaging the local community for the survey; secondly difficult in the recording of the interviews (probably due, to one side, to the delicate situation bundled with the period; to the other side for the low collaboration of the witnesses involved).

As the sample of the survey is a convenience one, and not statistically representative of the population, is important to say how no conclusions and analysis showed in this report can be considered as statistically representative of Tržič perceptions and attitudes. The information here showed, need to be considered as a broad picture of interested population's opinions.

In general, we highlight the following **warnings** and **recommendations**:

About the survey:

**Warning 1** → As for the French pilot, the demographic decline (due to both negative natural and migration balance) and the ageing of the population is a situation that can be a threat to the sustainability and the wellbeing at local level.

- › *Recommendation 1*: The local institutions need to implement social and economic policies in order to attract new people from other municipalities and promote activities related with tourism. Decisions and plans about the site transformation could be strategic in that sense.

### Warning 2:

The Tržič citizenships is perceived as a quite cohesive local community; nonetheless, the level of trust is not at the highest level. People of the municipality feel themselves as socially integrated in the local community and do not perceive presence of social tensions in the municipality they live.

To underline, the untrust in both local and national political institutions.

- › *Recommendation 2:* It would be important to work on the building of trust towards political institutions. Involving citizens in the decision-making process, especially at local level, where the cohesion seems to be higher, will help institutions to gain a higher level of trust and appeal throughout citizenship.
- ›

**Warning 3:** There is a remarkable preference for a quite *radical scenario* (toward tourism) in the *survey questionnaire*.

- › *Recommendation 3:* It will be fundamental to involve and provide citizens with comprehensive information about the brownfield possible changes. This need to be done especially in light of both the limited knowledge that respondents claim to have regarding the past/current events associated with the site, and the strong expectation of participation in the decision-making processes related to more radical transformations.

## ANALYSIS ELEMENTS REVIEW

**Level of analysis** → The macro element analysis of the social assessment is the current societal and individual wellbeing in the municipalities of Tržič. We consider that a focus on the local level analysis provides insights about a wide range of characteristics of the community that is going to “face” the requalification of industrial site in the municipality. Those features need thus to be taken into considerations while taking decisions about future transformation projects in order to be aware of both the resources that the community can offer and of the impact that the requalification could have on this specific community.

**Analysis elements** → Our main element analysis is the local wellbeing that, as a multidimensional concept, deserves a multidimensional measure that considers both economical aspects and social ones. For this, we decided to adopt the general framework developed by OECD for measuring local wellbeing (<https://www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org/>).

Specifically, we focus on the two main dimensions of OECD framework i.e. *Quality of life* and *Material conditions*<sup>6</sup> and we added a new context-specific dimension called *Attitudes towards pilot site*, useful to complement the overview of the local context and the industrial history.

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<sup>6</sup> Here we present the *Quality of life* and the *Attitudes towards the pilot site* dimensions. The dimension referred to the material conditions is in-depth described in the Economic assessment report.

For each dimension, variations of specific related indicators depend on several different criteria such as data availability, relevance and data quality and the specific analysed context.

→ In line with the Italian and French pilots, and in order to foster a comparative approach, we considered the following topics and indicators of the “**quality of life**” dimension.

DIMENSION: QUALITY OF LIFE		
TOPICS	INDICATORS	SOURCE
Subjective wellbeing	Self-evaluation of life satisfaction	UNIVR survey
Trust	Feeling of trust towards national institutions Feeling of trust towards local institutions Feeling of trust towards residents of the same municipality of residence	UNIVR survey
Personal security	Perceived sense of safety when walking alone in the dark	UNIVR survey
Social cohesion	Perceived social tension among diverse social groups Perceived sense of exclusion from the community Feeling of shared norms and values among the residents of the municipality Sense of territorial belonging	UNIVR survey
Civic and political engagement	Number of associations citizens are member of. Participation to public event regarding community issues. Participation to the last local political election.	UNIVR survey
Social connections	Number of people to rely on in case of need. Number of neighbours to rely on in case of need.	UNIVR survey

→ As for the “**attitudes towards the pilot site**” dimension we considered the following topics and indicators:

DIMENSION: ATTITUDES TOWARDS PILOT SITE		
TOPICS	INDICATORS	SOURCE
Knowledge	Level of knowledge about the industrial site.	UNIVR survey
Participation	Citizens’ participation in the requalification process of THE INDUSTRIAL site.	UNIVR survey
Representation	Citizens’ representation of the current CONDITIONS OF THE site.	UNIVR survey
Impact	Professional perspectives linked to the requalification OF THE SITE. Perceived impact of a possible transformation of the site on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local economy and employment</li> <li>- Social relations</li> <li>- Quality of the environment</li> <li>- Tourism</li> <li>- Property value</li> </ul>	UNIVR survey
Transformation perspectives	Citizens’ representations of the possible transformation OF THE SITE. Favourite type of scenario. Priority associated to the transformation of the site.	UNIVR survey

→ In addition to the indicators useful for the measurement of the wellbeing, we collected and analyzed data on:

- (i) secondary demographic statistics at municipality (Tržič) level and supra-local level (SR Gorenjska and Slovenia) as they provide relevant information on the structure of the population and highlight significant trends that can help to frame the analysis of the local wellbeing and of residents' perception and behaviours. Relevant indicators are:

INDICATORS	SOURCE
Total population	SURS*
Total population by age	SURS
Total foreign population	SURS
Total immigrant population	SURS
Natural balance	SURS
Migration balance	SURS
Birth rate	SURS
Mortality rate	SURS
Types of households	SURS

\*Statistical Office Republic of Slovenia

- (ii) opinions about local sustainable development strategies;

INDICATORS	SOURCE
Main aim of a local development strategy	UNIVR survey
Actors that should be involved in the local development strategy	UNIVR survey

Social analysis elements – summary

ANALYSIS ELEMENTS	OUTPUT DESCRIPTION	OUTPUT USAGE	USEFULNESS FOR THIS AIL
Quality of life as a dimension of the wellbeing	Description of the quantitative data on local quality of life. Data are collected by means of the questionnaire survey and analysed with the spss statistical software (tables and graphs)	It provides discussion material on people perceptions towards the local wellbeing. It can be useful both for stimulating the public debate and for supporting the decision-making process. It supports a bottom-up approach to the design of future scenarios.	It investigates and measures subjective data such as citizens' perceptions and behaviors, needs and expectations. Collected data may serve as a benchmark for future investigation. Relevance of a bottom up approach.
Attitudes towards the pilot site	Description of the quantitative data on people's attitudes towards the pilot site.	It provides discussion material on people perceptions towards the brownfield site, it's possible	It investigates and measure subjective data such as citizens' perceptions and

	Data are collected by means of a questionnaire survey and of a visual choice experiment.	transformation and its social impact. It can be useful both for stimulating the public debate and for supporting the decision-making process. It supports a bottom-up approach to the design of future scenarios.	behaviors, needs and expectations. Collected data may serve as a benchmark for future investigation. Relevance of a bottom up approach.
Demographic characteristics	Description of the demographic data of the local population (graphs and tables)	It provides insights on demographic conditions and on their possible effects on the social context of the investigated territorial context.	It provides relevant information on the structure of the population and highlights significant trends that can help to frame the analysis of the local wellbeing and of the residents' perceptions and behaviors

## PERFORMANCE CONCLUSION

### Which elements of the method were found crucial based on the results of the assessment?

Beside socio-demographic data, both “*quality of life*” and “*Attitudes towards pilot site*” dimensions give us relevant local and social indicators. If the first results can be used to better understand the social structure, the tissues of the citizenship (indicators like social trust or social cohesion); the second ones can be useful for local stakeholders. When a municipality need to face a similar situation, knowing what and how citizenship feels the brownfield can be a useful guideline for the development of the project, at both decisional and -making level.

### What modifications of the method will be considered for future assessments of AIL?

For sure, we hope to have soon the privilege to come back physically among *people!* Citizens whom daily live the situation are the best resource that we have, so the one we need to engage first. As saw in the Slovenian pilot, CAWI method results are less, and not so pure as the one collected locally (see “*Problem encountered and proposed solutions*”, page 32). If related to the others three assessments where data has been collected on the spot, the statistical and social relevance of the Slovenian survey is less significant. That is why, for future projects, CAWI method should be better implemented and communicated, especially during the months before the opening of the online survey!

## PART 3: FEEDBACK OF THE REGIONAL PARTNER – BSC KRANJ

### Do you find the results useful and which ones?

The results of the analysis are useful: it tackled challenges of the area and include also valuable social aspects of living in Tržič and the relationships of the inhabitants toward pilot sites.

### Have you learned something about the site that you did not know before? What was it?

The analysis is offering in dept information about the inhabitants and image of the Tržič and industrial sites and give me some info that I was not aware of before.

### Will you be able to use any of the results and how?

The results of the analysis will be used as the starting point for further inclusion of the inhabitants in the processes in local community and it will be used by local community officials also.

### Will you be able to take any additional actions based on the assessment results, what are they?

Yes, further work with stakeholders to better, more in deep define the scenarios od redesign, redevelopment.

### Which analysis elements are more useful (look at the spreadsheet 0 and appendix results)?

All elements are useful and give good overview - state of the art and define also challenges that has to be taken into account in further work with inhabitants.

## APPENDIX

### APPENDIX A

#### QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE SURVEY – Eng/Slo

##### **"Alpine Landscapes Industrial Transformation"**

The European Union is funding a study on the transformation of brownfield sites in the Alpine valleys. This study is called "Alpine Landscapes Industrial Transformation" and five European countries are participating in this study (Germany, Austria, France, Italy and Slovenia). The brownfield site of Trzic was chosen as the pilot site for the Slovenian part of this study.

The trALLs study includes, for each of the 4 European pilot sites, a socio-economic survey which seeks to analyse the social and the economic context of the local community and to investigate the perception of citizens towards the brownfield in Trzic and towards the industrial and post-industrial periods of their community.

This part of the research is managed by the University of Verona, Italy.

We would be glad if you can reply on some questions and help us in preparation of the study "Alpine Landscapes Industrial Transformation"

Thank you in advance.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Transformacija alpskih industrijskih krajin – VPRAŠALNIK

Spoštovani,

pred vami se nahaja kratek vprašalnik, ki naslavlja opuščeno industrijsko območje v Trziču. Območje je bilo izbrano v okviru projekta z naslovom 'Transformacija alpskih industrijskih krajin' (Alpine Landscapes Industrial Transformation) in prejema sredstva Evropske unije.

V projektu sodeluje pet evropskih držav (Nemčija, Avstrija, Francija, Italija in Slovenija) in štiri pilotna območja (pilotno območje Eisenerz v Avstriji, pilotno območje Borgo San Dalmazzo v Italiji, pilotno območje L'Argentiere-La-Bassee v Franciji ter pilotno območje v Trziču).

Cilj takoimenovanega trALLs projekta je pridobiti ključna znanja o opuščenih industrijskih območjih, ki bodo pomagala razviti in preizkusiti trajnostne strategije transformacije teh območij. Projekt trALLs tako v vsakem od štirih evropskih pilotnih območij vključuje tudi družbenoekonomski vprašalnik, kateri namen je analizirati družbeni in ekonomski kontekst lokalne skupnosti ter preučiti, kako občani dojemajo opuščeno industrijsko območje v Trziču in kakšen odnos imajo do industrijskega in post-industrijskega obdobja v svoji skupnosti.

Več o projektu si lahko ogledate in preberete na: <https://www.alpine-space.eu/projects/trails/>

Za pripravo pričujočega dela raziskave je odgovorna Univerza v Veroni, Italija.

Vabimo vas, da odgovorite na nekaj vprašanj in nam tako pomagate pri pripravi raziskave "Alpine Landscapes Industrial Transformation".

Iskrena hvala vnaprej.

Year of birth / **Leto rojstva**

| \_ | \_ | \_ | \_ |

Sex / **Spol**

1. male / **moški**

2. female / **ženski**

### A. **Opening questions / Uvodna vprašanja**

**D1.** In your opinion, the sustainable development of your territory should be oriented towards:  
[Only one answer] / **V katero dejavnost bi moral biti po vašem mnenju usmerjen trajnostni razvoj vašega območja:**

**Izberite enega od naslednjih odgovorov**

1. "Green" entrepreneurial activities that enhance the environment and the mountain landscape / **"Zelene" podjetniške dejavnosti, ki poudarjajo okolje in gorsko naravo**

2. Industrial / commercial activities which employ a local workforce / [Industrijske / komercialne dejavnosti, ki zaposlujejo lokalno delovno silo](#)
3. Handicraft activities which enhance local know-how and identities / [Obrtniške dejavnosti, ki spodbujajo lokalno znanje in identiteto](#)
4. Don't know / [Ne vem](#)

**D2.** In the local development process, several actors of the territory are involved. Who do you think should act as a guide? [Only one answer]: / [V lokalnih razvojnih procesih je vključenih več akterjev iz določenega območja. Kdo bi po vašem mnenju moral voditi ta proces? \[Označite le en odgovor\]:](#)

1. Elected officials and political decision-makers / [Izvoljeni predstavniki in politični odločevalci](#)
2. Entrepreneurs / [Podjetniki](#)
3. Citizens / [Državljeni](#)
4. Professional associations / [Strokovna združenja](#)
5. Other (specify) / [Drugo \(opredelite\)](#)
6. Don't know / [Ne vem](#)

**B. [Perceptions towards the brownfield in Trzic / Dojemanje o opuščnem industrijskem območju v Tržiču](#)**

Let's now talk specifically about the industrial site of Trzic; we ask you some questions to know your opinions and perceptions about it. / [Čas je, da se osredotočimo na opuščeno industrijsko območje v Tržiču. Zanimajo nas vaša stališča in opažanja.](#)

**D3.** Please indicate two adjectives that come to your mind when you think about the industrial site of Trzic: / [Zapišite dva pridevnika, ki vam prideta na misel, ko pomislite na opuščeno industrijsko območje v Tržiču:](#)

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

**D4.** How much do you know about the events related to the Tržič industrial site? / [Koliko veste o dogodkih, povezanih z opuščnim industrijskim območjem v Tržiču?](#)

1. Very much / [Zelo veliko](#)
2. Somewhat / [Veliko](#)
3. Not much / [Malo](#)
4. Not at all / [Nič](#)
5. Don't know / [Ne vem](#)

**D5.** Thinking about the past, has the reduction (?) of the activities of the Tržič industrial site had negative effects on your economic conditions? / [Ko razmišljate o preteklosti, ali je zmanjšanje proizvodne/storitvene dejavnosti v industrijskem območju v Tržiču imelo negativne posledice na vaš ekonomski položaj?](#)

1. Yes, these effects are still present, at least in part / [Da, te posledice še vedno čutim, vsaj delno](#)

2. Yes, but the effects are now completely outdated / [Da, a vse to je sedaj minilo](#)
3. No effect / [Brez posledic](#)
4. Don't know / [Ne vem](#)

**D6.** In your opinion, investing in a transformation process of the Tržič industrial site represents: / [Po vašem mnenju je vlaganje v proces preoblikovanja industrijskega območja v Tržiču](#)  
[one answer] / [\[en edgovor\]](#)

1. A waste of money / resources / [Izguba denarja / virov](#)
2. An important opportunity for the local economy / [Pomembna priložnost za lokalno gospodarstvo](#)
3. The main way to keep the local community alive / [Glavni način za ohranjanje lokalne skupnosti](#)
4. A useless stubbornness; nothing will change / [Nekoristen in trmast poskus, nič se ne bo spremenilo](#)
5. Don't know / [Ne vem](#)

**D7.** Do you think citizens should be involved in the transformation processes of the Tržič industrial site? [one answer] / [Ali mislite, da bi morali biti državljani vključeni v proces preoblikovanja industrijskega območja v Tržiču?](#) [\[en edgovor\]](#)

1. Yes, I believe that citizens should be involved / [Da, mislim, da bi morali biti prebivalci vključeni v proces soodločanja](#)
2. No, it is a matter that concerns only the owners of industrial site, experts and local politicians / [Ne, problem zadeva le lastnike industrijskega območja, strokovnjake in lokalne politike](#)
3. Don't know / don't answer / [Ne vem](#) / [Ne želim odgovoriti](#)

**D8.** Thinking about an hypothetical transformation of the Tržič industrial site, which of the following project scenarios would you choose? / [Če bi razmišljali o hipotetični preobrazbi industrijske lokacije Tržič, kateri od naslednjih idejnih scenarijev projekta vas najbolj pritegnj?](#)

#### 1. FIŽIČ ALPINE PRODUCTION



The former industrial site can be transformed into an aquaculture facility. The design is based on a logistic grid of production and is completed by an organically shaped grid. This combination will enable flexible reuse in the future. / [Nekdanje industrijsko območje se delno preoblikuje za namene ribogojništva. Idejna zasnova sledi logistični mreži proizvodnje, obenem pa v organsko oblikovani mreži ponuja veliko odprtega in javnega prostora. Tovrstna kombinacija omogoča prilagodljivost prostora glede na prihodnje rabe.](#)

#### 2. GIANT MEETS KING



The former industrial site can be transformed flexibly without losing its face, as long as the defined characters are always preserved. Artists and artisans are the initial group of users, that will enliven the area for locals of Tržič, the surrounding villages and Ljubljana. The developed strategy should not provide a finished complete solution, but rather act as guide through a complex and long-term transformation process. / [Idejna zasnova sledi konceptu postopnega preobražanja, ki v prvi fazi prostor v uporabo nameni obrtnikom in umetnikom, pospeševalcem prostorskega razvoja. Strategija postopnega razvoja ne prikazuje končne celovite rešitve, temveč prostor uredi do te mere, da omogoča začasno uporabo](#)

### 3. RIBBON AT THE FOOT OF THE ALPS



The former industrial site can be transformed to an open research campus studying climate-change-effected agriculture and water can be a future-orientated catalyst for the further development of all aspects of the currently stagnated town of Tržič. / [Projektna ideja na nekdanjem industrijskem območju predpostavlja odprto raziskovalno središče, ki raziskuje vpliv podnebnih sprememb v kmetijstvu ter na razvoj Tržiča.](#)

### 4. PRODUCTIVE WAITING



The former industrial site can be transformed with a new tourist center, that would be a solution to stimulate city's economic development. The project aims not only for the recovery of economy, but also for improving the quality of city life by providing more outdoor open space of higher quality. / [Nekdanje industrijsko mesto je mogoče spremeniti z novim turističnim središčem, kar bi bila rešitev za spodbujanje gospodarskega razvoja mesta. Projektna ideja ni samo obnova gospodarstva, ampak tudi izboljša kakovost življenja v mestu z večjim deležem odprtega prostora.](#)

**D9.** In your opinion, the scenario you've indicated may have positive or negative effects on: / [Po vašem mnenju bi izbrani scenarij imel pozitiven ali negativen učinek na:](#)

[one answer per line] / [en odgovor v vsaki vrstici](#)

	Positive / Pozitivno	Negative / Negativn o	No effect / Ni učinka	Don't know / Ne vem

a. Local economy and employment / <a href="#">Lokalno gospodarstvo in zaposlovanje</a>	1	2	3	4
b. Social relations among the inhabitants of the municipality / <a href="#">Socialni stiki med prebivalci občine</a>	1	2	3	4
c. Quality of the environment / <a href="#">Kakovost okolja</a>	1	2	3	4
d. Tourism / <a href="#">Turizem</a>	1	2	3	4
e. Property value / <a href="#">Vrednost nepremičnin</a>	1	2	3	4

**D10.** In case of transformation of the industrial site in Tržič, what order of importance do you assign to the following aspects (order from 1 to 3): / [V primeru preoblikovanja območja v Tržiču, kako bi po pomembnosti razvrstili spodnje vidike \(od 1 – najbolj pomembno; 2 – pomembno; do 3 – manj pomembno\):](#)

1. Creation of new jobs  / [Ustvarjanje novih delovnih mest](#)
2. Environmental protection  / [Varovanje okolja](#)
3. Preservation of local identity (and local history) and of the historical and cultural heritage of the community  / [Ohranjanje lokalne identitete \(in lokalne zgodovine\) ter zgodovinske in kulturne dediščine skupnosti](#)

D11. Do you believe that a transformation of the Tržič site could lead to... / [Ali menite, da bi preoblikovanje nekdanjega industrijskega območja v Tržiču vplivalo na:](#)

[one answer] / [\[en odgovor\]](#)

1. An economic benefit for the whole community. / [Gospodarske koristi za celotno skupnost](#)
2. Economic benefits for only a few. / [Gospodarske koristi za manjše število ljudi.](#)
3. None economic advantage for the inhabitants of the area. / [Nobenih gospodarskih koristi za prebivalce območja.](#)
4. Don't know / [Ne vem](#)

**D12.** Do you think that young people living in Trzic consider the possible transformation of the Tržič industrial site as an opportunity for their professional future? / [Ali menite, da mladi, ki živijo v Tržiču, vidijo morebitno preoblikovanje industrijskega območja vidijo kot priložnost za svojo poklicno prihodnost?](#)

1. Yes / [Da](#)
2. No / [Ne](#)
3. Don't know / [Ne vem](#)

### C. [Quality of life and social cohesion / Kakovost življenja in socialna povezanost](#)

I would now like you to answer a few questions about yourself and your daily life in your municipality. / [Sedaj bi vam radi zastavili nekaj vprašanj o vas in vašem življenju v občini Tržič](#)

**D13.** In general, how satisfied are you with your life? / **Kako zadovoljni ste na splošno s svojim življenjem?**

1. Totally satisfied / **Sem zelo zadovoljen/-a**
2. Somewhat satisfied / **Sem precej zadovoljen/-a**
3. Not much satisfied / **Nisem zadovoljen/-a**
4. Not satisfied at all / **Sploh nisem zadovoljen/-a**
5. Don't know / **Ne vem**

**D14.** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? / **V kolikšni meri se strinjate s spodnjimi trditvami?**

a. I feel safe when I walk alone in Trzic when it is dark / **Če se ponoči sam/-a sprehajam po Tržiču, se počutim varno**

1. Completely agree / **Popolnoma se strinjam**
2. Somewhat agree / **Delno se strinjam**
3. Somewhat disagree / **Ne strinjam se povsem**
4. Completely disagree / **Sploh se ne strinjam**
5. Don't know / **Ne vem**

b. In Trzic I feel the presence of tensions between different social groups / **V Tržiču čutim napetost med različnimi družbenimi skupinami**

1. Completely agree / **Popolnoma se strinjam**
2. Somewhat agree / **Delno se strinjam**
3. Somewhat disagree / **Ne strinjam se povsem**
4. Completely disagree / **Sploh se ne strinjam**
5. Don't know / **Ne vem**

c. I trust national political institutions / **Zaupam državnim političnim institucijam**

1. Completely agree / **Popolnoma se strinjam**
2. Somewhat agree / **Delno se strinjam**
3. Somewhat disagree / **Ne strinjam se povsem**
4. Completely disagree / **Sploh se ne strinjam**
5. Don't know / **Ne vem**

d. I feel socially excluded from the local community / **Čutim se socialno izločenega iz lokalne skupnosti**

1. Completely agree / **Popolnoma se strinjam**
2. Somewhat agree / **Delno se strinjam**
3. Somewhat disagree / **Ne strinjam se povsem**
4. Completely disagree / **Sploh se ne strinjam**
5. Don't know / **Ne vem**

e. I trust the local political institutions / **Zaupam lokalnim političnim institucijam**

1. Completely agree / **Popolnoma se strinjam**
2. Somewhat agree / **Delno se strinjam**
3. Somewhat disagree / **Ne strinjam se povsem**

4. Completely disagree / [Sploh se ne strinjam](#)
5. Don't know / [Ne vem](#)

f. Most of the inhabitants of Trzic are trustworthy / [Večina prebivalcev Tržiča je vredna zaupanja](#)

1. Completely agree / [Popolnoma se strinjam](#)
2. Somewhat agree / [Delno se strinjam](#)
3. Somewhat disagree / [Ne strinjam se povsem](#)
4. Completely disagree / [Sploh se ne strinjam](#)
5. Don't know / [Ne vem](#)

g. I feel close to the people of Trzic, with whom I share norms and values / [Čutim se povezanega s prebivalci Tržiča, s katerimi me družijo družbene norme in vrednote](#)

1. Completely agree / [Popolnoma se strinjam](#)
2. Somewhat agree / [Delno se strinjam](#)
3. Somewhat disagree / [Ne strinjam se povsem](#)
4. Completely disagree / [Sploh se ne strinjam](#)
5. Don't know / [Ne vem](#)

**D15.** Overall how many associations are you member of? (minimum value = 0) fill in [ ] / [Član koliko različnih združenj ste? V to polje lahko vnašate le številke. Vaš odgovor mora biti vsaj 0](#)

**D16.** Did you vote in the last municipal elections? / [Ali ste se kot volivec udeležili zadnjih občinskih volitev?](#)

1. Yes / [Da](#)
2. No / [Ne](#)

**D17.** In the last 12 months, have you participated in events that have dealt with problems of your local community? / [Ali ste v zadnjih 12 mesecih sodelovali na kakšnem dogodku, ki se je navezoval na težave vaše lokalne skupnosti?](#)

1. Yes / [Da](#)
2. No, I am not interested / [Ne, saj me to ne zanima](#)
3. No, they have not been organized / [Ne, ker takih dogodkov ni bilo](#)
4. Don't answer / [Ne želim odgovoriti](#)

**D18.** How many people can you count on in case of need (emotional support, help for children, loan of objects or money ..)? (minimum value = 0) fill in [ ]/ [Na koliko ljudi lahko računate, če potrebujete pomoč \(čustveno podporo, pomoč pri skrbi za otroke, posojilo ali denarno pomoč\)? Vaš odgovor mora biti vsaj 0. V to polje lahko vnašate samo cela števila.](#)

**D19.** How many of these people are also your neighbours? (minimum value = 0) fill in [ ] / [Koliko od teh ljudi so obenem vaši sosede? \(najmanjša vrednost = 0\) vpišite \[ \]](#)

**D20.** Do you perceive yourself as mainly being: / [Ali sebe dojemate predvsem kot ...](#)

1. Citizen of your municipality of residence (Trzic) / [Občan/-ka občine, v kateri prebivate \(Tržič\)](#)
2. Citizen of Gorenjska/ [prebivalec/-ka Gorenjske regije](#)
4. Citizen of Slovenia / [Državljan/-ka Slovenije](#)
5. Citizen of Europe / [Državljan/-ka Evrope](#)

6. Don't know / [Ne vem](#)

#### D. Respondents' profile / [Profil anketiranca](#)

*We are about to conclude; I will only ask you a few last questions about you. / Skoraj pri koncu smo že. Le še nekaj vprašanj o vas nam je ostalo.*

**D21.** Do you have Slovenian citizenship? / [Ali ste državljan Republike Slovenije?](#)

1. Yes / [Da](#)
2. No / [Ne](#)
3. Don't know / [Ne vem](#)

**D22.** How many years have you been living in Trzic? Fill in[] / [Koliko let že živite v Trziču? vpišite\[\]](#) V to polje lahko vnašate le številke.

**D23.** What is your (achieved) educational qualification? / [Katero stopnjo dosežene izobrazbe imate?](#)

1. ISCED 1: Primary education / [Osnovna šola](#)
2. ISCED 2: Lower secondary education / [Srednja šola ali poklicna šola](#)
3. ISCED 3: Upper secondary education/ [Višja šola](#)
4. ISCED 6: Bachelor or equivalent / [Fakulteta](#)
5. ISCED 7: Master or equivalent / [Magisterij](#)
6. ISCED 8: Doctoral or equivalent / [Doktorat](#)

**D24.** What is your current main professional condition? / [Kakšen je vaš trenutni zaposlitveni status?](#)

1. Housewife / [Gospodinjec/-ja](#)
2. Student / [Študent/-ka](#)
3. Unemployed looking for a new job / [Brezposelna oseba, ki išče zaposlitev](#)
4. Unemployed not looking for work / [Brezposelna oseba, ki ne išče zaposlitve](#)
5. Looking for first job / [Iskalec/-ka prve zaposlitve](#)
6. Unable to work/disabled / [Oseba, nezmožna za delo/invalidna oseba](#)
7. Employee / [Zaposlen/-a](#)
8. Self-employed worker / [Samozaposlen/-a](#)
9. Retired or retired from work / [Upokojenec/-ka](#)
10. Don't answer / [Ne želim odgovoriti](#)

**D25.** Can you tell me what figure the total monthly net income of your family number was closest to in 2019 / [Približno koliko je znašal mesečni prihodek vaše družine v letu 2019?](#)

1. Over 5,000 euros / [Več kot 5.000 evrov](#)
2. From 3,000 to 5,000 euros / [Od 3.000 do 5.000 evrov](#)
3. From 2,000 to 3,000 euros / [Od 2.000 do 3.000 evrov](#)
4. From 1,000 to 2,000 euros / [Od 1.000 do 2.000 evrov](#)
5. Less than 1000 euros / [Manj kot 1.000 evrov](#)
6. Don't answer / [Ne želim odgovoriti](#)

**D26.** Do you think your family is able to make ends meet... / [Kako vaša družina pride skozi mesec?](#)

1. With great difficulty / **Zelo težko**
2. With some difficulties / **Precej težko**
3. With little difficulty / **Ni preveč težko**
4. Without difficulty / **Brez težav**
5. Don't answer / **Ne želim odgovoriti**

**D27.** The house where you live is: / **Bivanjska enota, v kateri živite, je...**

1. For rent or sublease / **V najemu**
2. Property / **Vaša last**
3. Other / **Drugo**
4. Don't answer / **Ne želim odgovoriti**

**D28.** How do you see yourself: Are you in general a person who takes risk or do you try to evade risks (different domains e.g. finances, career, health)? / **Ali se imate na splošno za osebo, ki rada prevzame tveganje ali se tveganju raje izognete (različna področja, npr. finance, kariera, zdravje)?**

1. Risk lover (take risks) / **Rad/-a tvegam**
2. Risk neutral / **Do tveganj imam nevtralen odnos**
3. Risk averse (evade risks) / **Ne maram tvegati**
4. Don't know / **Ne vem**

**D29.** Do you know any example of good practice of revitalisation of brown field site (formal industrial area, parking lote of formal factories, sand surface where use to be green park) in Slovenia, in EU..?/**Ali poznate kakšen primer dobre prakse revitalizacije degradiranega območja (nekdanje industrijsko območje, območja parkirišč nekdanjih tovarn, peščena površine brez uporabe...) v Sloveniji, EU ali drugod?**

Yes/Da

No/Ne

**D29bis.** If yes, please name the good practice and shortly describe the practice/**Če da, navedite primer dobre prakse in ga na kratko opišite:**

\_\_\_\_\_

**D30.** Do you think, that it will be necessary even more strategically top lan development of new content in formal industrial sites in Tržič (NEUHAS,PEKO PUR, other areas)? / **Ali menite, da bi bilo potrebno še bolj načrtno pristopiti k razvoju novih vsebin na nekdanjih industrijskih območjih v Tržiču (NEUHAUS, PEKO PUR, druga območja)?**

Yes/Da

No/Ne

**D30bis.** If yes, please write down your proposals for individual locations (e.g. library, business premises for companies, playground for children,...)?/**Če da, prosimo navedite vaše predloge za posamezno lokacijo (npr.knjžnica, prostori za podjetja,igrišče za otroke,...)?**

Location:/ **Lokacija:**\_\_\_\_\_

Content of the location/ Vsebine lokacije: \_\_\_\_\_

Location:/ Lokacija: \_\_\_\_\_

Content of the location/ Vsebine lokacije: \_\_\_\_\_

Location:/ Lokacija: \_\_\_\_\_

Content of the location/ Vsebine lokacije: \_\_\_\_\_

**D31.** City Tržič has some green spaces (green parks, playgrounds for children,..) Would you like to have more green spaces (parks) in Tržič? / Mesto Tržič ima nekaj zelenih površin (parki, otroška igrišča ...), ali bi si želeli še več zelenih površin v Tržiču?

Yes/Da

No/Ne

**D31bis.** If yes, where in Tržič (Location) and what would you like to be there?/Če da, kje v Tržiču (lokacija) in kaj bi na tej lokaciji želeli vzpostaviti?

Location:/ Lokacija: \_\_\_\_\_

Content of the location/ Vsebine lokacije: \_\_\_\_\_

Location:/ Lokacija: \_\_\_\_\_

Content of the location/ Vsebine lokacije: \_\_\_\_\_

Location:/ Lokacija: \_\_\_\_\_

Content of the location/ Vsebine lokacije: \_\_\_\_\_

**D32:** Which are by your opinion good things that Tržič offer in comparison with other local communities in Gorenjska (in which things we are good)? / Katere so po vašem mnenju dobre stvari , ki jih ponuja Tržič, v primerjavi z ostalimi občinami na Gorenjskem (kje smo dobri)?

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The trALLs project team will in autumn organize event with with citizens and local stakeholders in order to deepen knowledge, share opinions and ideas on the transformation of the brownfields in Trzic.If you wish to participate, please give us a phone number and / or your email so that you can be contacted. / Projektna skupina trALLs bo v jeseni organizirala dogodke z občani in lokalnimi deležniki za poglobitev znanja, izmenjavo mnenj in idej o preoblikovanju opuščene industrijskega območja v Tržiču.

If you wish to participate, please give us a phone number and / or your email so that you can be contacted. / Če bi želeli sodelovati, nam prosimo sporočite svojo telefonsko številko in/ali naslov elektronske pošte.

Email/E-pošta:

Phone/Telefon:

Thank you for your collaboration! / Hvala za sodelovanje!

For further information about the project / Več informacij o projektu

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