

Project number: 639

Project acronym: trAILS

Project title: Alpine Industrial Landscapes Transformation

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## DELIVERABLE D.T2.2.5

### **Economic assessment report: pilot site in Tržič, Slovenia**

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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**

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Deliverable date: **October 2020**

Version: **Final report**

Dissemination level: **Project partners and public**

Dissemination target: **Project partners and public**

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## 1 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.

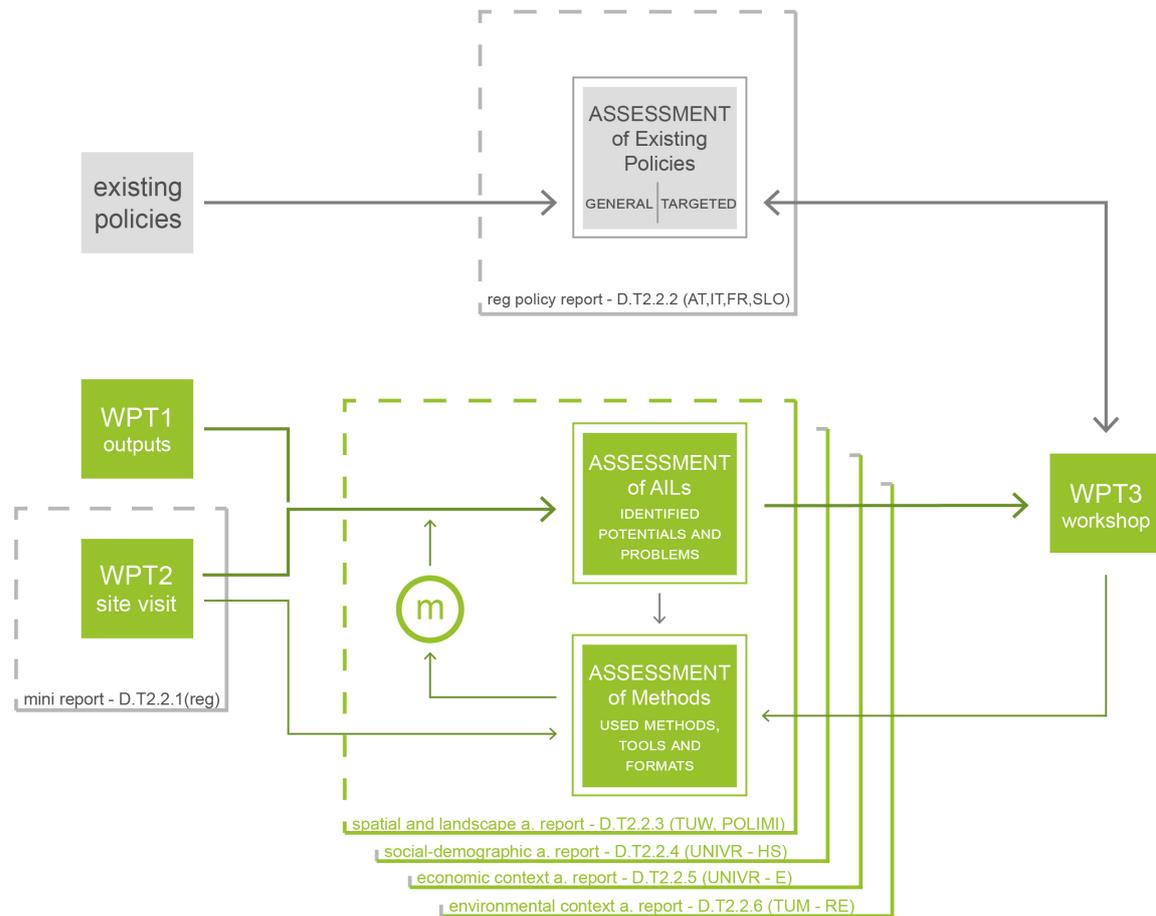


Figure 1: Scheme of the WPT2 Assessment Framework with the general structure of the assessment reports, their input source (WP T1 and site visits) and output purpose (workshops).

## 2 PART 1: RESULTS OF THE AIL ASSESSMENT

### 2.1 INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

The economic assessment focuses on the analysis of the current wellbeing of residents in Tržič. We adopt the OECD framework assuming that current local economic wellbeing is the average of different dimensions, i.e. material condition [income and wealth, jobs and housing] and education. Furthermore, we enrich the analysis with an overview of the economic business sector of the site. Overall, this analysis is useful to assess the economic soul of the site and to identify potential development paths, which are consistent with the strength of the territory.

The measurement of each dimension is based on a defined set of indicators collected from the Slovene Statistical Office [ <https://pxweb.stat.si/SiStat/en>]. For some indicators, for which data are available, we make comparisons across years and between different territorial level, i.e. municipality [Tržič], region [Gorenjska] and national level [Slovenia].

Main results on the analysis of *material conditions* in Tržič document an increasing trend in the average taxable income over the period 2005-2019. This trend is consistent with both the regional and national experience, however the income level recorded in Tržič is below the national and regional level. The incidence of pension recipients is larger than the national and regional level.

As regard to the labor market, *the employment rate recorded in Tržič tends to be larger than the national level, but below the regional one*. This result appears as a characteristic of the mountain municipality, but also as typical feature of the Gorenjska region. At the same time the activity and the employment rate of men are higher than the corresponding rates for women. Interestingly, the current unemployment rate in Tržič is below the national level but above the regional one, while the young employment rate is greater than both the national and regional performance.

*The houses stock of Tržič with more than half dwellings (54.0 per cent) built before 1970 is quite dated compared with the national and regional level*. However, there is a low incidence of no-occupied houses and the house-market is more affordable compared to the national and regional standard.

As regard to *education*, in Tržič the incidence of high-[low]educated adults is below [above] the national and regional levels. However, the recent dynamics shown a reduction in the share of low-educated and an increase in the share of high-educated people. As to the gender dimension, the distribution by education level is more polarized for women than for men. All these results appear in line with the trend observed at different territorial levels.

The analysis of the business context reveals a certain liveliness as both the number of working enterprises and their annual amount of turnover are increasing in the last years. However, the stock of business is made up small enterprises.

The analysis of attitudes towards the site indicates that almost half of respondents declare to know little about the past and current events related to the industrial site e. The reduction of site activities had an impact on economic conditions of most of respondents, however for most of them these effects vanished.

Almost all respondents share an optimistic view about the re-launch of the pilot site that is considered a way to keep alive local community and to give new impetus to the local economy.

To this regard the most preferred transformation by respondents is a radical transformation oriented towards the touristic activities.

## 2.2 RESULTS OF THE ASSESSMENT – POTENTIALS AND PROBLEMS

### MEASURING WELLBEING OF TRŽIČ

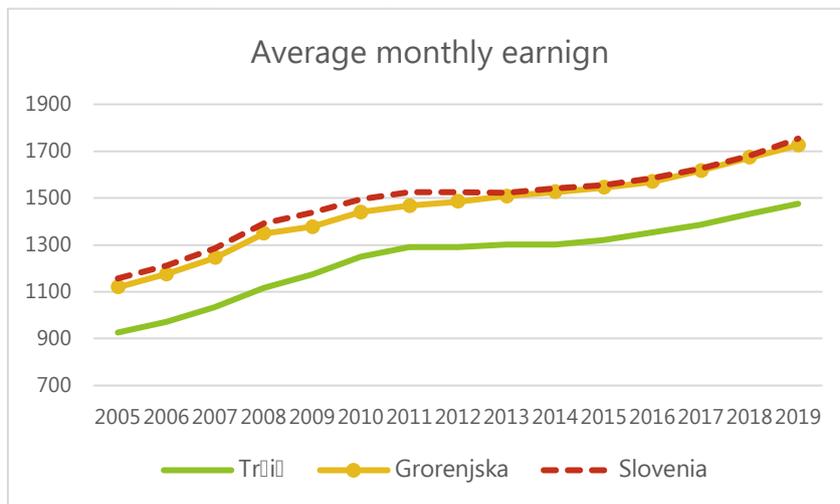
Measuring the current material conditions of Tržič represents a key factor to assess the economic characteristics of residents, to evaluate their main problems and to identify their strengths that can support the possible transformation/requalification of the disused complex of former Cotton spinning and weaving mill. For each dimension, some descriptive statistics are presented in the following paragraph.

#### *“Income and wealth”.*

As regard to income dimension in Tržič, data on average monthly earnings document an increasing trend in the average taxable income over the period 2005-2019. This trend characterizes all territorial levels; however, some interesting points arise. First, the average monthly taxable income in Tržič is below both the national and the regional levels, with the latter two almost coinciding since 2013. Second, the gap between local and the national level seems to be quite constant over the considered period – see fig. 1. Figure 2 illustrates the trend in the average monthly earning by activity sector in the years. It is possible to note that all activity sectors experienced an increasing trend, with the most evident recorded in the public administration sector.

In Tržič there is an incidence of pension recipients [33.3 per cent] higher than the national [30.1 per cent] and the regional level [30.9 per cent]. Interestingly, the increasing trend at local level contrasts with the decreasing trend recorded both at regional and national level in the last years – see fig. 3.

**Fig.1 Average gross monthly income since 2005.**



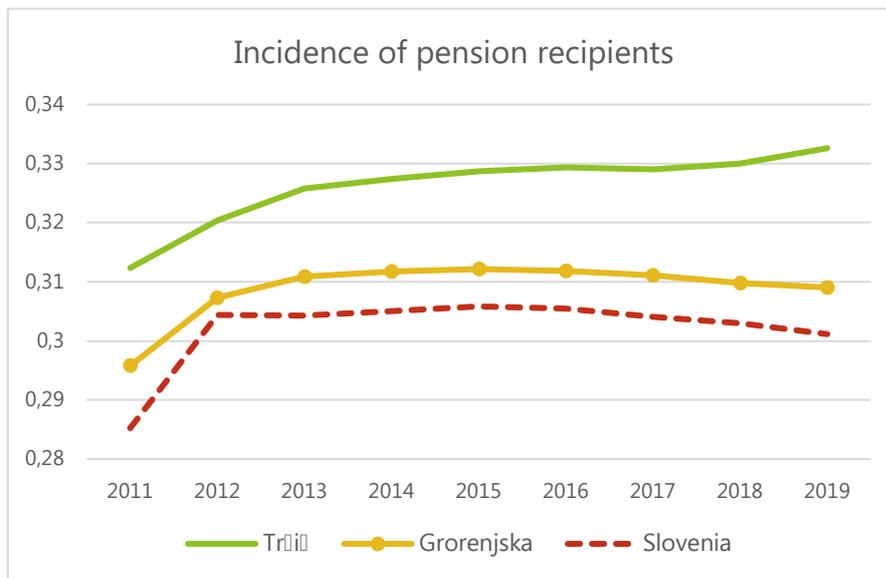
Source: Slovene Statistical Office.

**Fig.2 Average gross monthly income by sector of activity since 2014.**



Source: Authors' elaborations from Slovene Statistical Office.

**Fig.3 Share of persons receiving a pension since 2011.**



Source: Authors' elaborations from Slovene Statistical Office.

**Tab.1 "Income and Wealth": economic assessment Tržič.**

Dimension: Material Conditions – Income and Wealth		
Indicators	Tržič	
	Current status	Trend
Average gross monthly income [labor income]		+
Average gross monthly income by activity	[*]	+
Incidence of pensioners		+

*Legend*

- Critical performance respect to: national and regional level.
- Standard performance: in line with at least regional level.
- Good performance respect to national and regional level.

[\*] the performance considers only the trend at local level with no comparison with other territorial levels.

**"Jobs"**

The analysis of job dimension shows that the trend in the activity rate experienced in Tržič is quite similar to both the national and the regional one [see fig. 4]. More specifically, the first years of the last decade were characterized by a reduction in the activity rate, which was more than offset by the growth in the following years. However, the increasing trend recorded in Tržič in the last three years has been slower than in the Gorenjska region and in Slovenia. Therefore, the activity rate gap between local and both regional and national level widened. The current activity rate in Tržič is 54.8 per cent, which is below the national [55.5 per cent] and the regional level [55.9 per cent].

By investigating behind this trend, one may note that the employment rate exhibits a similar pattern [see fig. 5], however the employment rate in Tržič is always greater or equal than the national level. This result seems typical of the mountain municipalities and in this specific case appears as a typical feature of the Gorenjska region, as the regional employment rate has been always above the national level since 2011. The current employment rate in Tržič is 51.1 per cent, while the national and regional levels are 50.9 per cent and 52.8 per cent respectively.

As to the gender dimension of the labor market it is possible to note that male activity rate is always greater than the female one for all territorial levels. However, while the trend in the male activity rate follows an inverted U-shaped pattern [see fig. 6], the female activity rate is constantly increasing since 2013 [see fig. 7]. More specifically, from Figure 6 one may observe that at beginning of the last decade the male activity rate in Tržič was larger than the national and regional level. Then, this positive difference reduced over years and the currently level [59.7 per cent] is below both the national [60.4 per cent] and the regional one [60.7 per cent]. The female activity rate in Tržič followed the same increasing regional and national trend, except for the last year when the growth has been zero. This explains the current gap between the female activity rate in Tržič [49.9 per cent] and the national [50.6 per cent] and regional one [51.2 per cent]. The trends in the activity rates seem to be associated with the trends recorded in the employment rate. To this regard, Figure 8 shows that the male employment rate in Tržič has been always below the regional level, but more or less above the national performance. The female employment rate in Tržič followed the same national and regional pattern. However, since 2014 the local level is always larger than the national level [see fig. 9].

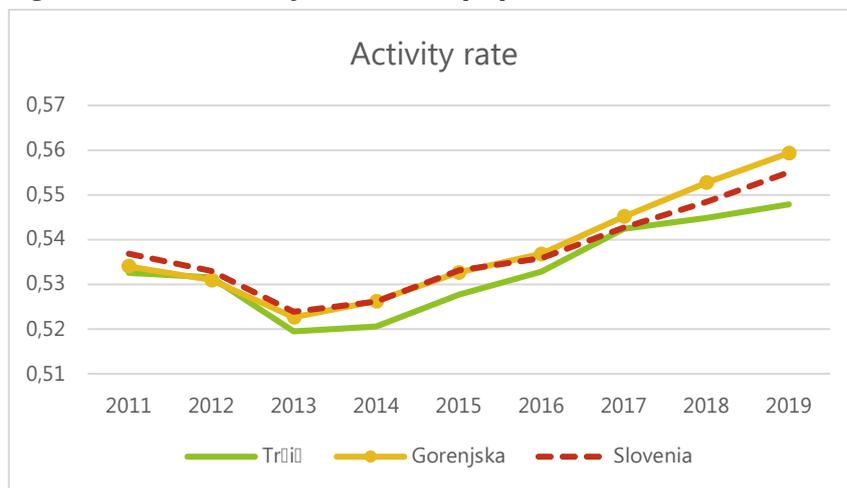
As to young employment rate [people 15-29 years], Tržič shows a rate [45.0 per cent] in line with the regional level [44.9 per cent] and higher compared with the national level [41.3 per cent]. Interestingly, the young employment rate experienced in Tržič since 2010 has always been greater than the regional and the national level [see fig. 10].

An interesting aspect of the job dimension is the fact that the incidence of self-employed persons [defined as individual private entrepreneurs or as persons with own account workers performing their activity as the main occupation] in Tržič [17.9 per cent] is larger than in the Gorenjska region [11.8 per cent] and Slovenia [10.3 per cent]. Moreover, this incidence increases since 2005 and this positive trend seems more evident in Tržič than at regional and

national level [see fig. 11]. At the same time, the share of employed residing in Tržič and working in their residence municipality exhibits a decreasing trend since 2010, with more commuters within male population [see fig. 12].

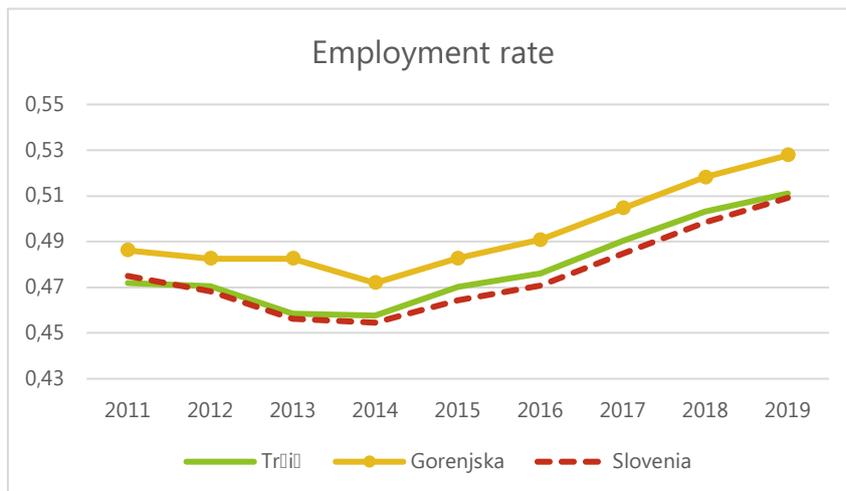
Lastly, to have a complete overview of the job dimension, we investigate a further indicator that captures labor market's health status, i.e. unemployment rate. To this regard, it is interesting to note that at the beginning of the last decade Tržič recorded the same unemployment rate as Slovenia. Then, a negative trend started, with a more evident reduction in Tržič than in Slovenia [see fig. 13]. Both the male and the female unemployment rate follow a quite similar pattern [see fig. 14 and fig. 15]. The current total unemployment rate in Tržič is 6.7 per cent, which is below the national level [8.3 per cent] but above the regional one [5.6 per cent].

**Fig.4 Trend in activity rate [total population] since 2011.**



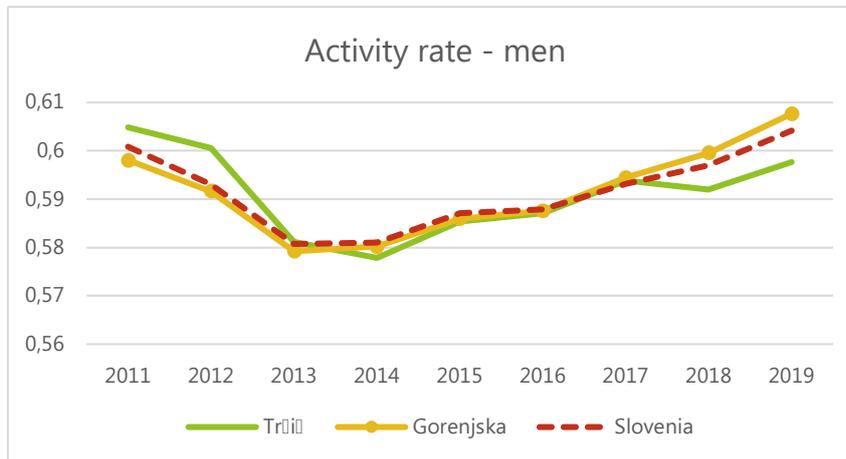
Source: Authors' elaborations from Slovene Statistical Office.

**Fig.5 Trend in employment rate [total population] since 2011.**



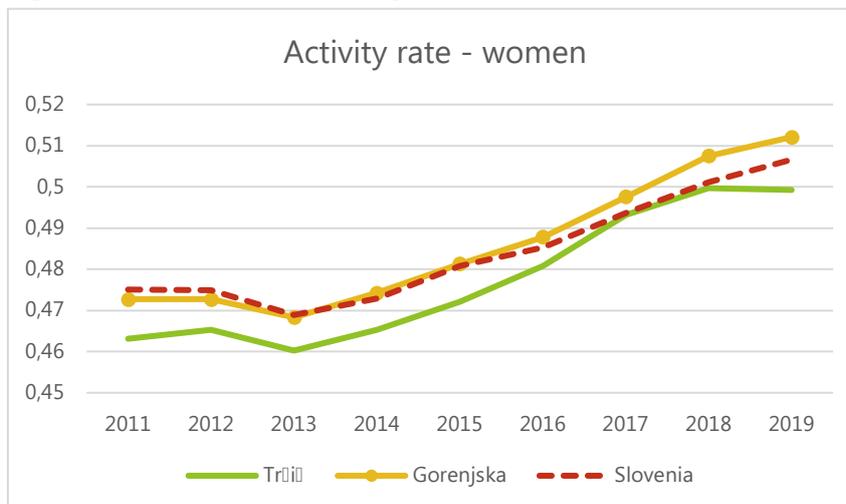
Source: Authors' elaborations from Slovene Statistical Office.

**Fig.6 Trend in male activity rate since 2011.**



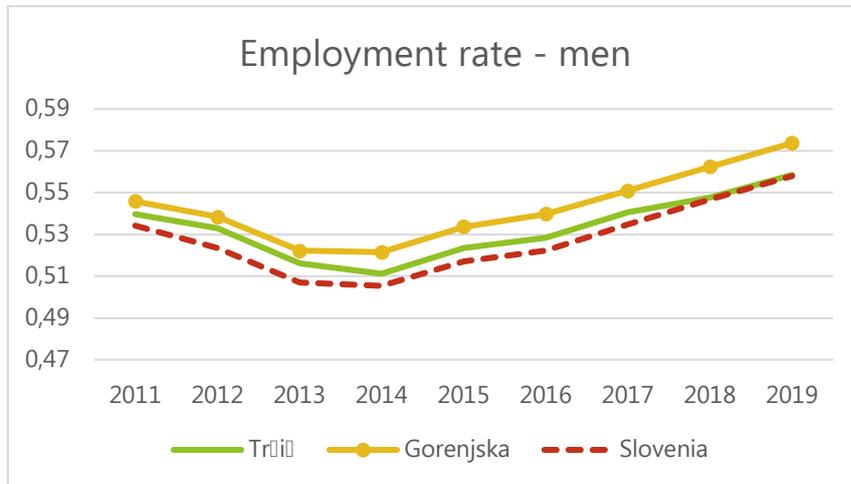
Source: Authors' elaborations from Slovene Statistical Office.

**Fig.7 Trend in female activity rate since 2011.**



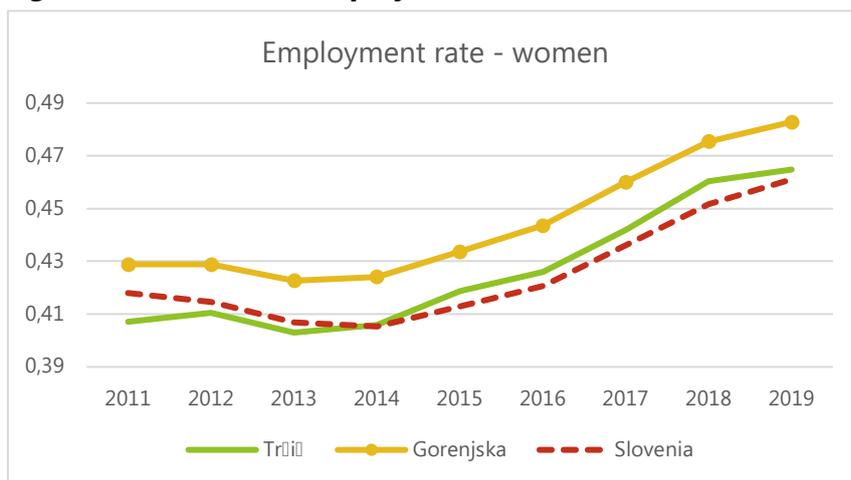
Source: Authors' elaborations from Slovene Statistical Office.

**Fig.8 Trend in male employment rate since 2011.**



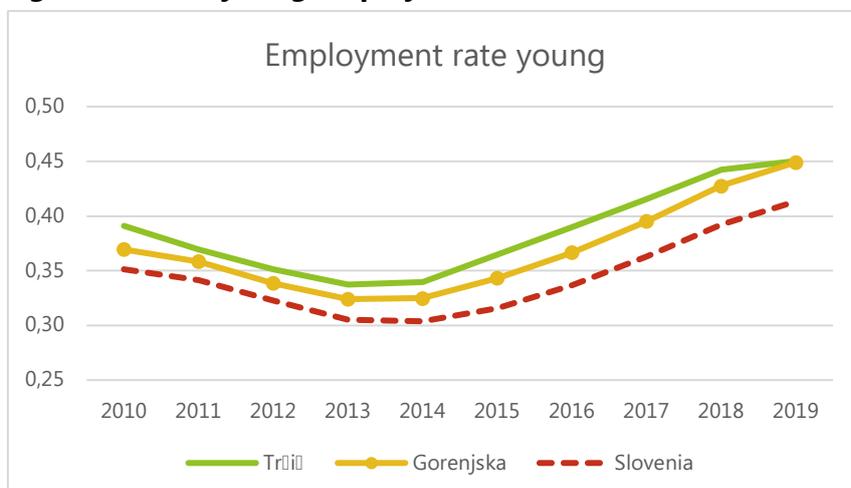
Source: Authors' elaborations from Slovene Statistical Office.

**Fig.9 Trend in female employment rate since 2011.**



Source: Authors' elaborations from Slovene Statistical Office.

**Fig.10 Trend in young employment rate since 2010.**



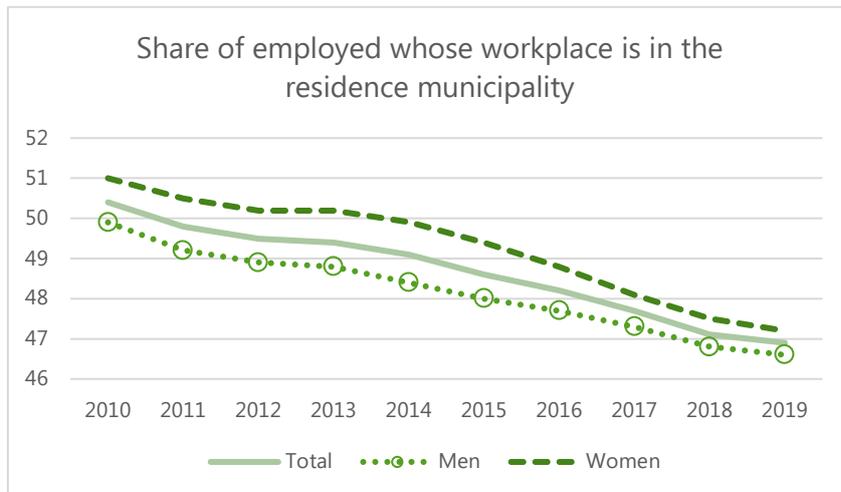
Source: Authors' elaborations from Slovene Statistical Office.

**Fig.11 Trend in the incidence of self-employed persons since 2005.**



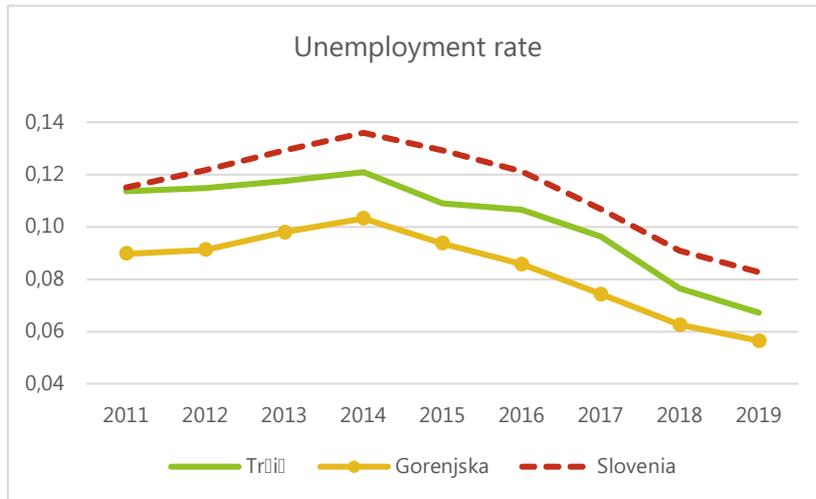
Source: Authors' elaborations from Slovene Statistical Office.

**Fig.12 Trend in the incidence of workers in Tržič and residing there, since 2010.**



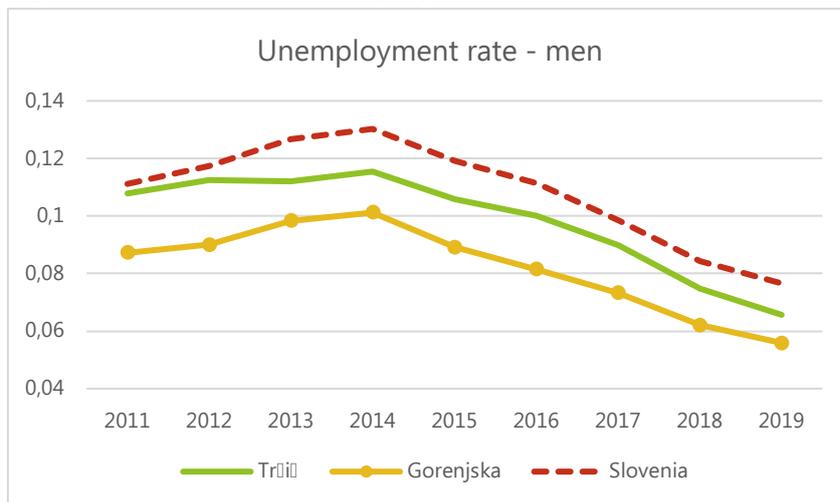
Source: Authors' elaborations from Slovene Statistical Office.

**Fig.13 Trend in unemployment rate [total population] since 2011.**



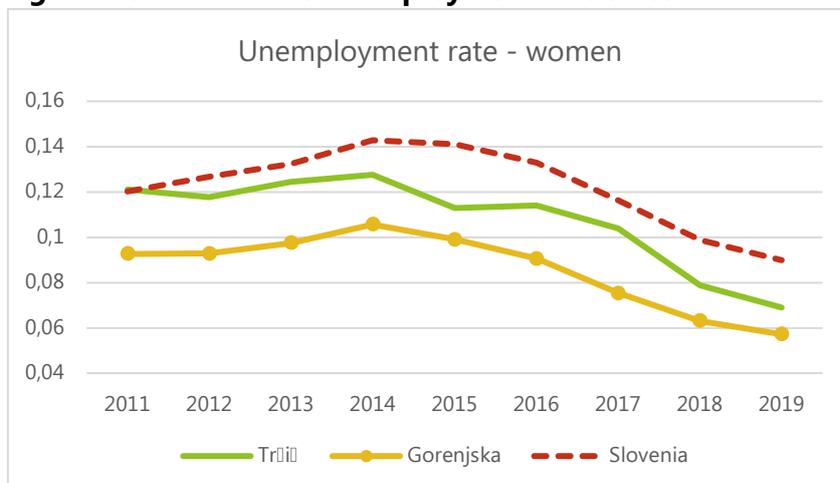
Source: Authors' elaborations from Slovene Statistical Office.

**Fig.14 Trend in male unemployment rate since 2011.**



Source: Authors' elaborations from Slovene Statistical Office.

**Fig.15 Trend in female unemployment rate since 2011.**



Source: Authors' elaborations from Slovene Statistical Office.

**Tab.2 “Jobs”: economic assessment Tržič**

Indicators	Tržič	
	Current status	Trend
Employment rate total		+
Employment rate male		+
Employment rate female		+
Employment rate young [15-29]		+
Activity rate total		+
Activity rate male		+
Activity rate female		+
Unemployment total		-
Unemployment male		-
Unemployment female		-
Share of self-employed persons		+
Share of workers in Tržič and residing there	[*]	-

Legend

- Critical performance respect to: national and regional level.
- Standard performance: in line with national and regional level.
- Good performance respect to national and regional level.

[\*] the performance considers only the trend at local level with no comparison with other territorial levels.

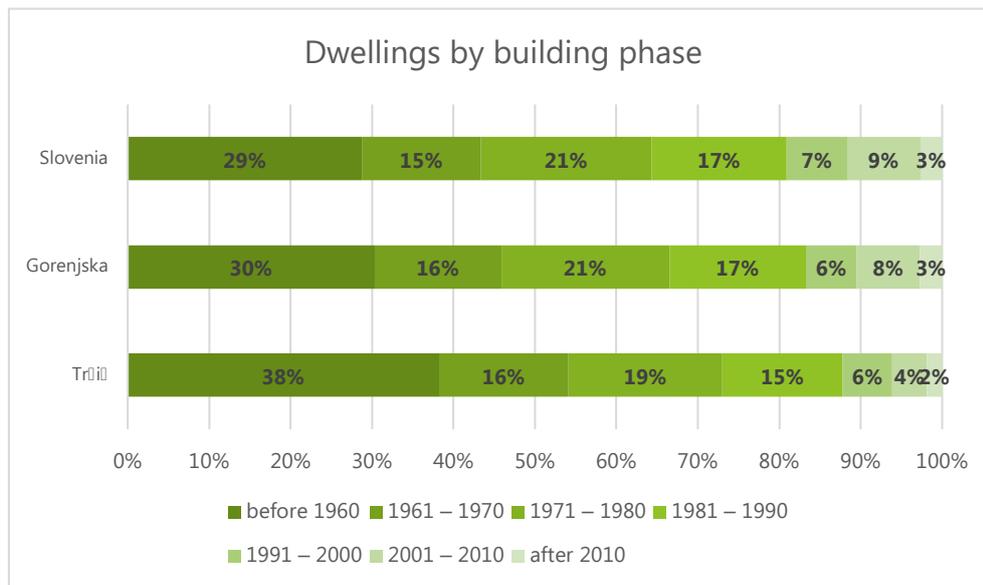
### “Housing”.

The houses stock of Tržič is made up more than half dwellings [54 per cent] built before 1970 [see fig. 16]. This makes the housing stock of Tržič quite dated compared with the regional [46 per cent] and national level [44 per cent]. The share of young houses built since 2001 is lower [6 per cent] than the share experienced in the Gorenjska region [11 per cent] or at national level [12 per cent].

In 2018 in Tržič the incidence of no-occupied houses [15.7] is lower than the regional [17.9 per cent] and national level [20.2 per cent], while the quality of the housing stock, expressed in terms of living spaces [i.e. the average space in m<sup>2</sup>], is below [79.2 m<sup>2</sup>] the national level [81.5 m<sup>2</sup>], which is in turn lower than the regional standard [85.7 m<sup>2</sup>] [see tab. 3].

Lastly, in the last year the average sale prices of flats in Tržič increases from 1,180 €/m<sup>2</sup> in 2015 to 1,210 €/m<sup>2</sup> in 2018. This trend reflects the recovery in the flats market experienced in the Gorenjska region in this period, where the average price increases from 1,450 €/m<sup>2</sup> in 2015 to 1,750€/ m<sup>2</sup> in 2018 [see tab 3].

**Fig. 16 Share of dwellings by building phase [year 2018]**



Source: Authors' elaborations from Slovene Statistical Office.

**Tab. 3 Housing indicators, year 2018 and 2015 [in brackets].**

Indicator	Tržič	Gorenjska [region]	Slovenia
Average space [m <sup>2</sup> ] of dwellings [main house]	79.2 [79.1]	85.7 [85.2]	81.5 [80.4]
Share of no-occupied houses	15.7 [15.6]	17.9 [18.0]	20.2 [20.2]
Share of houses built before 1970	54.0	46.0	44.0
Share of houses built after 2001	6.0	11.0	12.0
Flats average sale price [€/m <sup>2</sup> ]	1,210 [1,180]	1,750 [1,450]	1,770 [1,450]

Source: Slovene Statistical Office and

Annual Report of the Slovenian real property market 2018.

**Tab.4 "Housing": economic assessment Tržič.**

Indicators	Tržič	
	Current status	Trend
Average space [m <sup>2</sup> ] of dwellings [main house]		=
Share of no-occupied houses		=
Share of houses built before 1970		na

Share of houses built after 2001		na
Flats average sale price [€/m <sup>2</sup> ]		+

#### Legend

	Critical performance respect to national and regional level.
	Standard performance in line with national and regional level.
	Good performance respect to national and regional level.

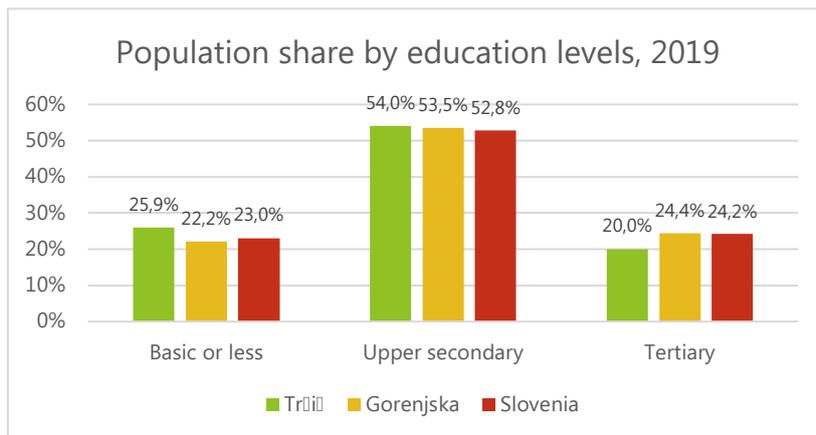
#### “Education”.

As regards the quality of human capital we consider how the level education within population evolve over time. To this regard, in 2019 the distribution of the Tržič population across the education level appears quite in line with the national and regional standards in terms of adults with an intermediate education level [see fig. 17]. That is, more than half of residents in Tržič [54 per cent] hold an upper secondary school diploma. However, the share of adults with basic or less education is higher [25.9 per cent] compared to both regional [22.2 per cent] and national [23.0 per cent] level. At the same time, the incidence of adults with tertiary education is lower [20.0 per cent] than both the national [24.2 per cent] and regional [24.4 per cent] standard.

The analysis of the dynamics [see fig. 18] suggests that since 2011 in Tržič there has been a reduction [increase] in the share of low-educated, i.e. those with basic or less education, [high-educated, i.e. those with tertiary education]. This trend is quite similar with the regional [see fig. 19] and national experience [see fig. 20].

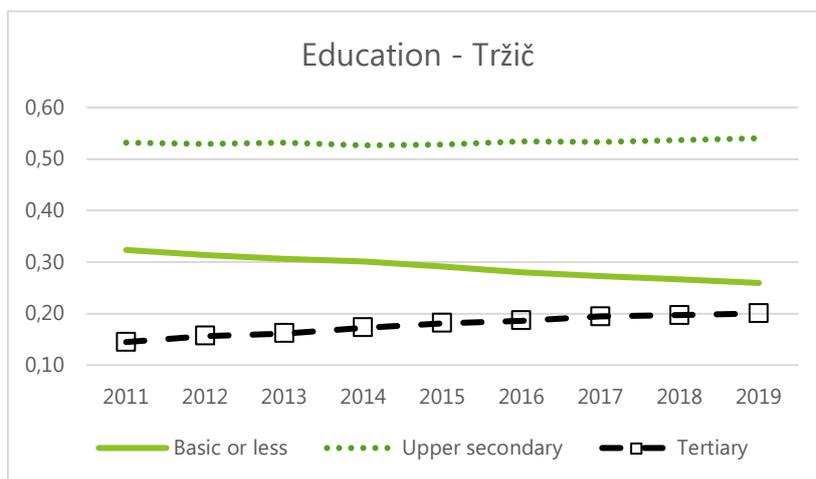
As to gender dimension, one may not that the distribution by education level is more polarized for women than for men, as the shares in the two tails [e.g. low-educated with basic or less education and high-educated with tertiary education] are larger for women than for men. That is, the incidence of low-educated and high educated is larger for women than for men [see fig. 21 and 22]. This result is consistent with both the national and regional evidence, although the incidence of low-educated and high-educated are respectively greater and lower compared with the national and regional level.

**Fig. 17 Share by education level, entire population [year 2019].**



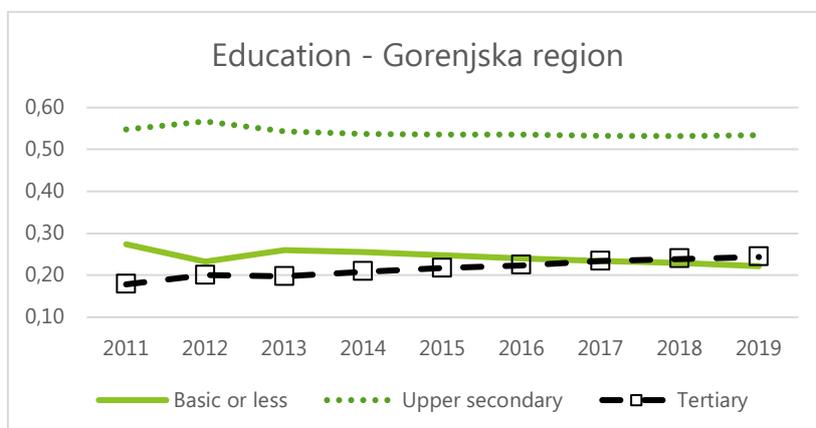
Source: Authors' elaborations from Slovene Statistical Office.

**Fig. 18 Trend in education, entire population Tržič [since 2011].**



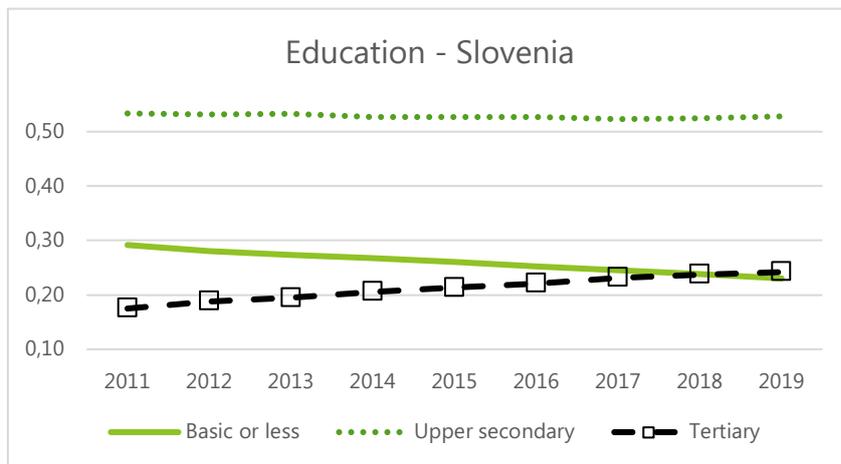
Source: Authors' elaborations from Slovene Statistical Office.

**Fig. 19 Trend in education, entire population Gorenjska region [since 2011].**



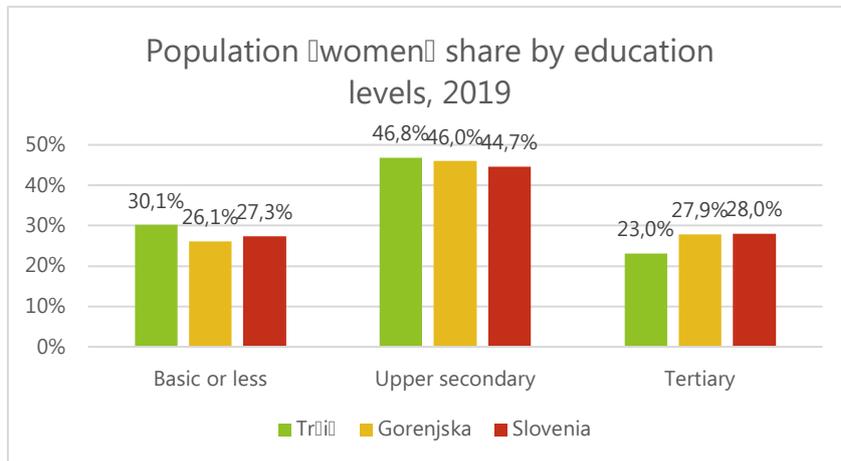
Source: Authors' elaborations from Slovene Statistical Office.

**Fig. 20 Trend in education, entire population Slovenia [since 2011].**



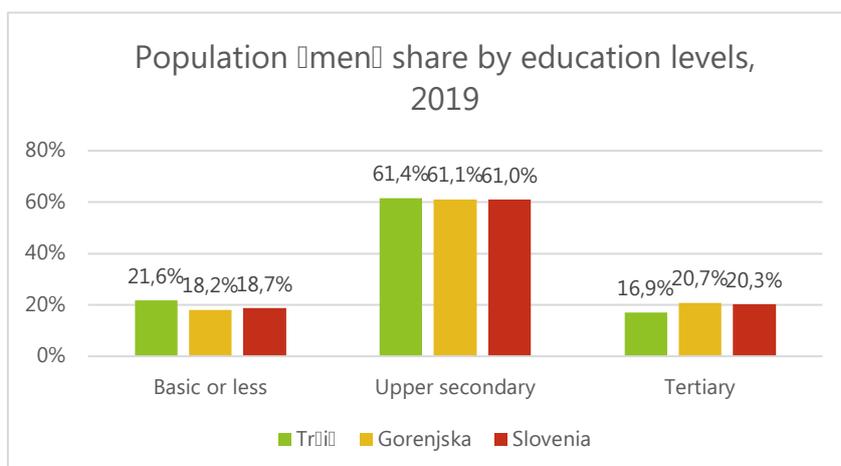
Source: Authors' elaborations from Slovene Statistical Office.

**Fig. 21 Share by education level, women [year 2019].**



Source: Authors' elaborations from Slovene Statistical Office.

**Fig. 22 Share by education level, men [year 2019].**



Source: Authors' elaborations from Slovene Statistical Office.

**Tab.5 "Education": economic assessment Tržič.**

Indicators	Tržič	
	Current status	Trend
Share of high-educated		+
Share of low-educated		-
Share of high-educated women		+
Share of low-educated women		-
Share of high-educated men		+
Share of low-educated men		-

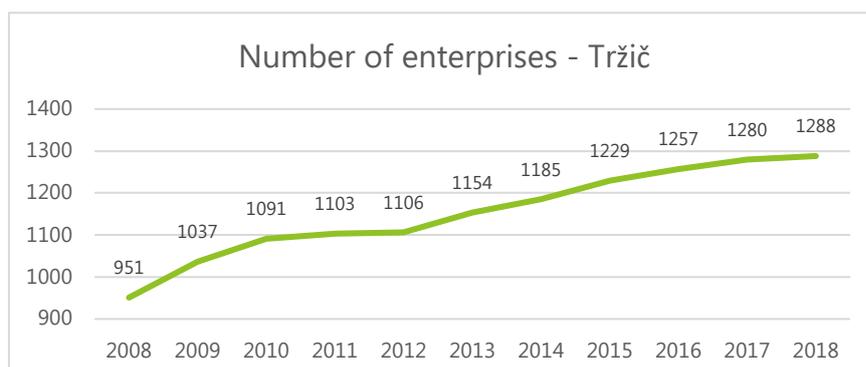
*Legend*

- Critical performance respect to national and regional level.
- Standard performance in line with national and regional level.
- Good performance respect to national and regional level.

***“Business context”***

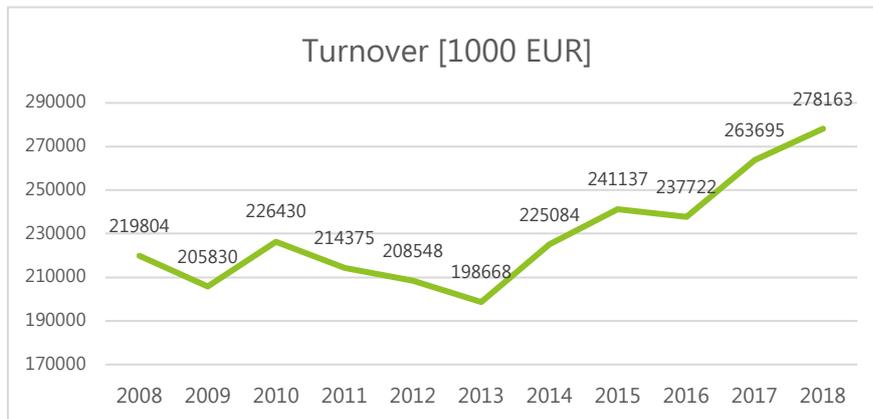
For the analysis of the business environment of Tržič we consider data on business demography, i.e. the trend in the number of enterprises, which the Slovene Statistical Office defines as the number of registered legal or natural person having either turnover or employment or investments during the reference year. To this regard, as shown by Figure 23 the number of enterprises increased since 2008. This seems to reflect a certain liveliness of the business context. At the same time Figure 24 illustrates the trend in the annually turnover of these enterprises, which is defined as the total yearly amount settled with sale of goods, material and performed services. As shown by Figure 24 there is an irregular pattern over the period 2008-2018, with the last years characterized with an increasing trend. Lastly, by looking at the size of enterprises, expressed in terms of employed person one may note the highest incidence of micro enterprises which represent the 77.6 per cent [77.7 per cent] of the total stock of enterprises in 2018 [2017]. The remaining share is almost entirely made up by enterprises with 2-9 employed [see Fig. 25 and Fig. 26].

**Fig.23 Trends in the number of businesses since 2008.**



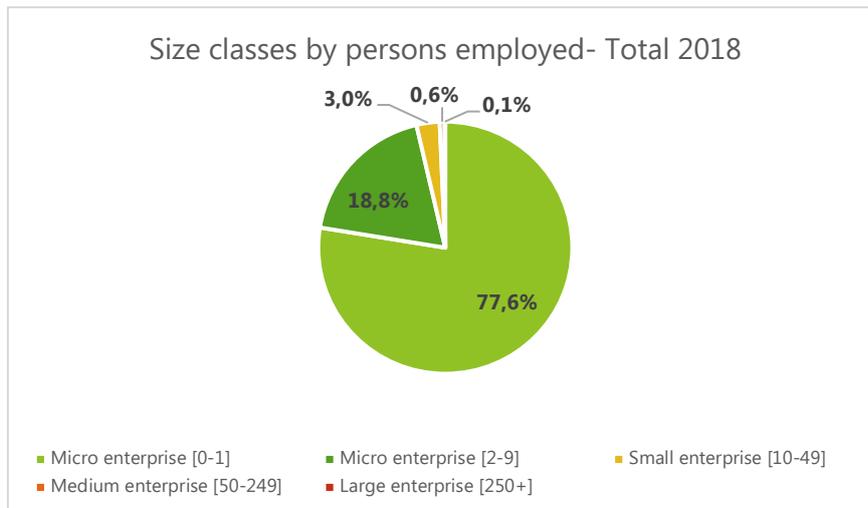
Source: Slovene Statistical Office.

**Fig.24 Trend in the businesses' annual turnover since 2008.**



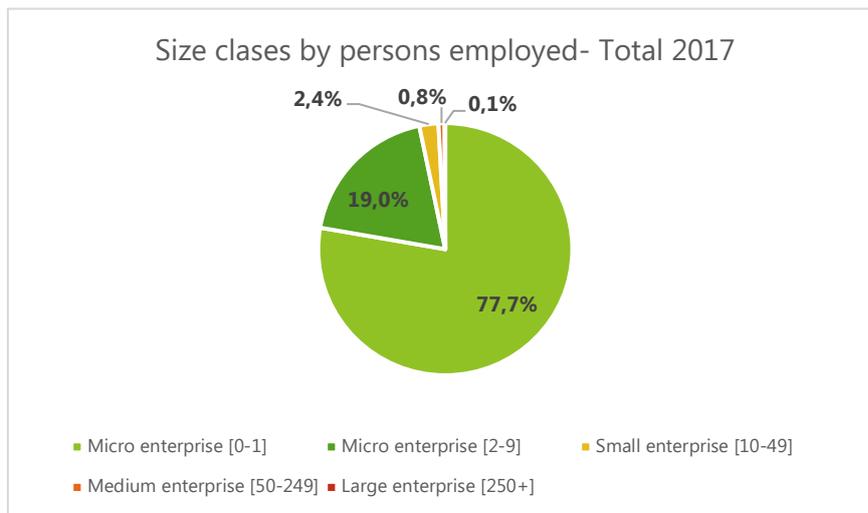
Source: Slovene Statistical Office.

**Fig.25 Share of enterprises by employed persons [year 2018].**



Source: Authors' elaborations from Slovene Statistical Office.

**Fig.26 Share of enterprises by employed persons [year 2017].**



Source: Authors' elaborations from Slovene Statistical Office.

### **“Attitude towards the pilot site”: i) Questionnaire survey**

The analysis of attitudes and perception towards the pilot site is based on a questionnaire survey administered to people resident in Tržič. The sample survey includes 105 respondents.

In order to offer a picture of the residents' perceptions about the role “past and future” of the industrial site, the survey explores different domains related to:

- i) the residents' idea of the most suitable sustainable development strategy for the local area;
- ii) the residents' knowledge of the events “past and current” related with the industrial site;
- iii) the negative economic impact experienced at personal level due to the reduction of the site activity;
- iv) the perception of the consequences of a possible industrial re-launch of the site in terms of: positive effects on local community, distribution of these benefits within the local community, opportunity for young people of the local area;
- v) preference for a potential transformation of the site.

More specifically, as to the sustainable development strategy “see tab. 6”, survey data show quite heterogeneous preferences, with 41.0 per cent of respondents believing that the most suitable strategy should be based on handicraft activities enhancing local know-how and identity. For another 39.0 per cent of respondents, sustainable development is associated with “green” entrepreneurial activities enhancing the environment and the mountain landscape, while the remaining share “20.0” per cent considers that a sustainable development strategy should focus on industrial/commercial activities employing local workforce.

As to leading actor behind the development process of the territory, half of respondents “50.5 per cent” believe that professional associations should guide the process “see tab. 7”. It

is interesting to note that the share of those considering politicians [8.5 per cent] as the leading actor of the development process is lower than the share preferring either entrepreneurs [22.9 per cent] or citizens [12.4 per cent]. This result could reveal a low level of trust in local institutions.

Table 8 shows that almost half respondents [49.5 per cent] have a low or zero level of knowledge of the past and current events related to the industrial site.

As to the economic effects caused by the reduction of the site activities, most respondents [62.2 per cent] declare that they have experienced some negative economic effects at personal level. However, for most of them [39.8 per cent] these effects are now completely outdated, while for 22.4 per cent of them these effects are still, at least partially, present [see tab. 9].

The analysis of the perceptions of the consequences of a possible industrial re-launch of the site reveals that almost the entire sample of respondents is quite optimistic about the possibility of investments for the site, which are perceived as an important opportunity for the local economy [76.2 per cent] and the way to keep residents on the territory [19.0 per cent] [see tab. 10].

Table 11 confirms this optimistic view, by showing that 69.5 per cent of respondents are aware that the entire community will benefit from the site transformation.

When asked about the possibility that the site could represent an opportunity for local young people respondents appear less optimistic and more uncertain. Table 12 reveals that almost one fourth of respondents have no idea whether the site transformation may be an opportunity for young people of the local community.

To investigate the preferences of sample respondents about the potential transformation process of the industrial site, we asked them to indicate their preferred transformation/requalification project, by choosing among four alternative projects developed by students of the Technical University of Munich. This part of the questionnaire survey represents a sort of visual choice experiment where the alternative scenarios are both illustrated by a photo and a discursive description [photo elicitation approach]. In the design of the visual choice experiment we proposed scenarios may be associated with a radical transformation or a more conservative approach.

More specifically: the *first scenario* [named “*Ribbon at the foot of the Alps*”] represents a *radical transformation towards sustainable development* with the former industrial site that becomes an open research campus studying climate-change-effected [fig. 28A]. The second scenario [“*Fižič Alpine Production*”] also represents a *radical transformation* with the site

converted into an aquaculture facility [fig. 28B]. The third transformation [“*Productive Waiting*”] is radical and oriented towards tourism activities through the construction of a new tourist center that will be a solution to stimulate city’s economic development [fig. 28C]. Lastly, the fourth scenario [“*Giant meets king*”] is the most conservative with the site and the surrounding area that will be transformed in a flexible way without losing their face [fig. 28D].

**Fig.28A Visual choice experiment – Photo 1: Radical scenario towards sustainable development.**



Source: UNIVR survey - visual choice experiment [2020].

**Fig.1B Visual choice experiment – Photo 2: Radical scenario**



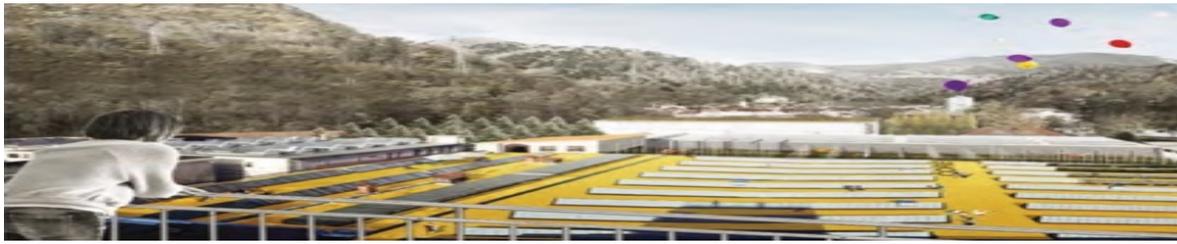
Source: UNIVR survey - visual choice experiment [2020].

**Fig.11C Visual choice experiment – Photo 3: Radical scenario towards tourism.**



Source: UNIVR survey - visual choice experiment [2020].

**Fig.11D Visual choice experiment – Photo 4: Conservative scenario**



Source: UNIVR survey - visual choice experiment [2020].

The preferences for the alternative proposed scenarios are summarized in Table 13. The majority of respondents [57.1 per cent] prefer the scenario involving a radical transformation tourism oriented. The other two radical transformation scenarios are chosen by 14.3 per cent of respondents, while 28.6 per cent opts for a more conservative scenario. This result seems to suggest that respondents have identified in the tourism activities the core of the re-launch. It is interesting to note that the preference for this radical change is common to all respondents irrespective of their self-reported level of risk aversion [expressed as attitude to take or evade risks in different domains, e.g. finance, career, health]. More specifically, risk-averse people strictly prefer the radical change based on tourism activities and no one of these respondents would opt for the radical transformation oriented towards sustainable development [see tab. 14]. It is also surprising the high share of risk-lover people choosing the conservative scenario.

Lastly, as to the expected impact of site transformation, the majority of respondents associate the selected scenario with positive effects on the local economy, dwellings market value, tourism and environment quality [see tab. 15].

**Tab.6 Strategy for a sustainable development of the entire local area [survey year 2020].**

Range	<i>Tržič</i>
-------	--------------

“Green” entrepreneurial activities enhancing the environment and the mountain landscape	39.0
Industrial/commercial activity employing local workforce	20.0
Handicraft activities enhancing local know-how and identity	41.0
Total	100.0

Source: UNIVR survey [2020].

**Tab.7 Leading actor for the process of development of the entire local area [survey year 2020].**

Range	Tržič
Politicians	8.5
Entrepreneurs	22.9
Citizens	12.4
Professional associations	50.5
Other	4.8
Don't know	0.9
Total	100.0

Source: UNIVR survey [2020].

**Tab.8 Knowledge of the [past/current] events related with the industrial site [survey year 2020].**

Range	Tržič
High level	11.4
Medium level	39.1
Low level	47.6
Zero	1.9
Total	100.0

Source: UNIVR survey [2020].

**Tab.9 Negative economic impact at personal level [and persistence over time] of the reduction of the activities of the industrial site [survey year 2020].**

Range	Tržič
No effect	37.8
Some effects, but vanished	39.8
Some effects, still present [at least partially]	22.4
Total	100.0

Source: UNIVR survey [2020].

**Tab.10 Perception of a potential investment in a transformation process of the site [survey year 2020].**

Range	Tržič
Waste of money/resources	1.9
Useless, nothing will change	2.9
Important opportunity for local economy	76.2
The main way to keep residents on the territory	19.0
Total	100.0

Source: UNIVR survey [2020].

**Tab.11 Expected benefits and their distribution [survey year 2020].**

Range	Tržič
Benefits for the entire community	69.5
Benefits only for a minority/elite	25.7
No effect for the local community	3.8

Don't know	1.0
Total	100.0

Source: UNIVR survey [2020].

**Tab.12 Do local young people associate their professional future with the possible transformation of the industrial site? [survey year 2020].**

Range	<i>Tržič</i>
Yes	43.8
No	32.4
Don't know	23.1
Total	100.0

Source: UNIVR survey [2020].

**Tab.13 Preference for the transformation of industrial site [survey year 2020].**

Range	<i>Tržič</i>
Radical towards sustainable development	3.8
Radical	10.5
Radical towards tourism	57.1
Conservative	28.6
Total	100.0

Source: UNIVR survey – visual choice experiment [2020].

**Tab.14 Choice of the alternative scenario by the level of risk aversion [survey year 2020].**

Scenario	<i>Risk lover</i>	<i>Risk neutral</i>	<i>Risk adverse</i>
Radical towards sustainable development	5.3	8.8	0.0
Radical	5.3	11.8	13.9
Radical towards tourism	47.3	52.9	63.9
Conservative	42.1	26.5	22.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: UNIVR survey [2020].

**Tab.15 Expected economic impact from the preferred transformation scenario [survey year 2020].**

Range	Local Economy	Value of dwellings	Tourism	Environment quality
Negative	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0
Positive	94.2	66.7	75.2	79.1
No effect	2.9	16.1	14.3	17.1
Don't know	2.9	14.3	10.5	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: UNIVR survey [2020].

**Tab.16 “Attitudes towards pilot site”: economic assessment Tržič.**

Indicators	<i>Tržič</i>
Knowledge of the [past/current] events related with the site	
Negative economic impact at personal level and persistence over time	

Perception of a potential investment for the industrial/artisanal relaunch of the site	
Expected impact of the site transformation on the local economy	
Expected impact of the site transformation on the dwellings market value	
Expected impact of the recovery site transformation on the tourism	
Expected impact of the site transformation on the environment	
Distribution of expected benefits	
Association between future of the local young people and the site future	

*Legend*

	<i>Critical performance (less than 33 per cent of respondents)</i>
	<i>Standard performance (from 33 per cent to 66 per cent of respondents)</i>
	<i>Good performance (more than 66 per cent of respondents)</i>

## 3 PART 2: PERFORMANCE OF THE AIL ASSESSMENT

### 3.1 INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

The economic assessment analysis aims at investigating the economic context of the local area surrounding the pilot site. We specifically focused on the municipality level. The economic assessment required the following steps:

1. Data collection and analysis on the material conditions and education of the inhabitants of Tržič.
2. Data collection and analysis of the business world of Tržič.
3. Data collection and analysis on the attitudes towards the industrial site.

We use secondary data collected from the Slovene Statistical Office and some primary data collected by means of a questionnaire survey that we designed and implemented in June 2020.

## 3.2 ANALYSIS ELEMENTS REVIEW

### Level of analysis

The macro element of analysis of the economic assessment is the current wellbeing in Tržič. We believe this type of lens provides useful insights about a wide range of economic characteristics of the place that can support the decisions on the future of the site.

### Analysis element

Wellbeing is a multidimensional concept deserving a multidimensional measure. Therefore, assessing current wellbeing of a country/region/city/municipality requires looking not only at the functioning of the economy system but also at the diverse experiences and living conditions of people and households in order to assess how a community is doing. In recent years, concerns have emerged regarding the fact that macro-economic statistics, such as GDP, don't provide a sufficiently detailed picture of the living conditions that ordinary people experience. However, there is no simple way of representing every aspect of wellbeing. The challenge is to make the dashboard small enough to be easily comprehensible, but large enough to summarize what we care about the most.

In our approach to measuring and analyzing Tržič current wellbeing we decided:

- To put people [individuals and households] at the center of the assessment;
- To focus on wellbeing outcomes, i.e. aspects of life that are directly and intrinsically important for people.
- To consider the distribution of outcome across the population as an important feature shaping the wellbeing of societies [age, gender, education and income are considered];
- To consider both objective and subjective data, recognizing that to understand people's wellbeing you need to know both their objective circumstances and how they feel about their lives.

According to these assumptions, we adopted the general framework developed by OECD for measuring wellbeing. Regarding current wellbeing, OECD has identified eleven topics as essential in terms of material conditions [housing, income, jobs] and quality of life [community, education, environment, governance, health, life satisfaction, safety and work-life balance]. Each topic of wellbeing is currently measured by one to four indicators, which are averaged with equal weights.

In the definition and measurement of Tržič current wellbeing we focus on two main dimensions of the OECD framework, i.e. quality of life and material conditions. For each dimension, variations of the specific topics and related indicators depend on a number of different criteria such as data availability, relevance and data quality.

In the economic-assessment report we present the housing material conditions and the description of the economic context of the pilot site. The dimension related with the quality of life and more information about the pilot site will be in-depth described in the Social assessment report.

As for the **“material conditions”** dimension we consider the following topics and its indicators.

### **“Income and wealth”**

This dimension is an essential component of the individuals’ wellbeing. Income and wealth expand people consumption possibilities, providing them with the resources to satisfy their needs. Moreover, wealth [real and financial] allows individuals to smooth consumption over time and to protect them from unexpected shocks that could lead to poverty and destitution. Income and wealth usually are associated with non-economic benefits, such as higher health status and education, higher life satisfaction and the possibility of living in safer and cleaner areas.

For this topic, we use the following indicators:

1. *Average gross monthly labor income.* This indicator is the average of monthly gross labor income of taxpayers in the different activity sector.
2. *Average gross monthly income by activity sector.*
3. *Share a person receiving a pension.* This indicator is obtained as the ratio between the number of taxpayers receiving a pension and the total number of taxpayers.

### **Warnings:**

It will be important that municipalities improve their capacity to generate high-quality data on: *i)* financial assets, that are critical to assess household material wellbeing; *ii)* income distribution, in order to estimate risk of poverty and vulnerability for different types of families.

## “Jobs”

The availability of jobs is relevant for wellbeing. Not only it increases people command over resources, but it also provides people with a chance to fulfill their own ambitions, to develop skills and abilities, to feel useful in the society and to build self-esteem. Empirical studies support evidence that societies with high levels of employment are also richer, more politically stable and healthier. The experience of unemployment is one of the factors that have the strongest negative impact on people subjective wellbeing, with effects that are much larger than the income loss associated with unemployment. There is also evidence that this impact persists over time and that psychological resilience to unemployment is low.

We use the following indicators:

1. *Employment rate (total, men, women, young)*. It is the share of working age population [people aged over 15] who are currently employed in a paid job. This indicator measures the share of the labor demand that the economic system can absorb.
2. *Unemployment rate (total, men, women)*. It is the percentage of population [total, men, women] who are currently not working but are willing to do so and actively searching for jobs. This indicator is a measure of the excess of labor supply with respect to the demand expressed by the economic system.
3. *Activity rate (total, men, women)*. It is the percentage of the population [total, men, women] that constitutes the manpower supply of the labor market.
4. *Share of self-employed persons*. It is the ratio between the number of individual private entrepreneurs or persons with own account workers performing their activity as the main occupation and the entire employed population.
5. *Share of workers in Tržič and residing there*. This indicator is useful to take into account the phenomenon of commuter workers.

### **Warnings:**

It will be important that municipalities enrich the set of indicators of the labor market health status, in order to better understand trends and opportunity for current unemployed people.

It will be particularly useful to have data on the relevance of the phenomenon of young people not in education and not working [NEET].

This will be useful to understand which transformation of the site could generate more positive effect in terms of employment opportunities.

At the same time, it will be important to have more data on the allocation of employed persons across the different activity sectors.

## “Housing”

Having an adequate accommodation is at the top of the hierarchy of human material needs. Housing is the largest component of many household' expenditures and is central to people ability to meet basic needs. In addition, poor housing conditions can affect people health status [both mental and physical], family's functioning [e.g. relations between household

members and the development of children and the conduct of basic social activities such as investing people at home.

The indicators of housing conditions presented here refer to:

1. *Average space (m<sup>2</sup>) of dwellings (main house).*
2. *Share of no-occupied houses.* It is the share of unused dwellings. This indicator is a measure of the dwellings that are potentially available for housing purposes.
3. *Share of houses built before 1970.*
4. *Share of houses built after 2001.*
5. *Average sale price (€/m<sup>2</sup>) of flats.*

**Warnings:**

It will be important that municipalities improve their capacity to generate high-quality data on: *i)* basic housing facilities; *ii)* tenant conditions. At the same time, it will be crucial to better investigate the phenomenon of the no-occupied houses in order to define proper policies related to the transformation process of the site.

**“Education”**

As for the education dimension, we decide to include this topic in the economic assessment, even if it is usually classified as a quality life dimension, because it provides important information on the quality of human capital. Education is a basic need and an important aspiration of people. It has a strong influence on their wellbeing. Better-educated individuals earn higher wage and have higher probability to have a job. At the level of the society as a whole, better education leads to higher GDP growth, higher tax revenues and lower social expenditures.

The indicators of education outcomes presented here refer to:

1. *Share of high-educated people.* It is the ratio between the adult population [over 15 years old] with tertiary education.
2. *Share of low-educated people.* It is the ratio between the adult population [over 15 years old] with basic or less education and the entire adult population.
3. *Share of adults – by gender – high and low education.* It is the ratio between the adult population [over 15 years old] by gender, with tertiary or basic education and the entire adult population.

**Warnings:**

It would be important to enrich the set of indicators with information on drop-out levels.

**“Business context”**

The analysis of the economic environment surrounding the population of both sites is crucial to understand how the potential impact of the alternative future scenarios, i.e. recovery or requalification, of the brownfield site. To this regard we investigate the characteristics of the business world in Tržič, in order to understand some particular pattern and dynamics.

For this analysis we adopt these indicators:

1. *Total number of businesses by year.* This indicator is the number of registered legal or natural person having either turnover or employment or investments during the reference year.
2. *Yearly enterprises turnover.* This indicator is defined as the total yearly amount settled with sale of goods, material and performed services.
3. *Share of enterprises by number of employed persons.* Is the ratio between the number of enterprises with a given number of employed persons and the total number of enterprises. The classes considered are: Micro-enterprises with 1 employed person; Micro-enterprises with 2-9 employed persons; Small enterprises with 10-49 employed persons; Medium enterprises with 50-249 employed persons; Large enterprises with more than 250 employed persons.

**Warnings:**

It would be important to enrich the set of business indicators with info on the sector of activity of the existing entrepreneurial activities.

Table 30: Material condition dimension – indicators and data

TOPICS	INDICATORS	YEAR	Unit of analysis	COMPARISONS	SOURCE
<b>Income &amp; wealth</b>	<i>Average gross monthly labor income</i>	2005-2019	Municipality	Gorenjska region and Slovenia	Slovene Statistical office
	<i>Average gross monthly income by activity sector</i>	2014-2019	Municipality		Slovene Statistical office
	<i>Share a person receiving a pension</i>	2011-2019	Municipality	Gorenjska region and Slovenia	Slovene Statistical office

TOPICS	INDICATORS	YEAR	Unit of analysis	COMPARISONS	SOURCE
<b>Jobs</b>	<i>Employment rate (total, men, women, young)</i>	2011-2019 [since 2010 for young]	Municipality	Gorenjska region and Slovenia	Slovene Statistical office
	<i>Unemployment rate (total, men, women)</i>	2011-2019	Municipality	Gorenjska region and Slovenia	Slovene Statistical office
	<i>Activity rate (total, men, women)</i>	2011-2019	Municipality	Gorenjska region and Slovenia	Slovene Statistical office
	<i>Share of self-employed persons</i>	2005-2019	Municipality	Gorenjska region and Slovenia	Slovene Statistical office

	<i>Share of workers residing in Tržič and working there</i>	2010-2019	Municipality		Slovene Statistical office
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TOPICS	INDICATORS	YEAR	Unit of analysis	COMPARISONS	SOURCE
	<i>Share of no-occupied houses</i>	2015-2016	Municipality	Gorenjska region and Slovenia	Slovene Statistical office
	<i>Share of houses built before 1970</i>	2018	Municipality	Gorenjska region and Slovenia	Slovene Statistical office
	<i>Share of houses built after 2001</i>	2018	Municipality	Gorenjska region and Slovenia	Slovene Statistical office
	<i>Average space in m<sup>2</sup> of dwellings</i>	2015-2018	Municipality	Gorenjska region and Slovenia	Slovene Statistical office
	<i>Average sale prices for houses in Euro/m<sup>2</sup></i>	2015-2018	Municipality	Gorenjska region and Slovenia	Annual Report of the Slovenian real property market 2018

TOPICS	INDICATORS	YEAR	Unit of analysis	COMPARISONS	SOURCE
<b>Education</b>	<i>Share of high-educated people</i>	2011-2019	Municipality	Gorenjska region and Slovenia	Slovene Statistical office
	<i>Share of low-educated people</i>	2011-2019	Municipality	Gorenjska region and Slovenia	Slovene Statistical office
	<i>Share of high-(low)educated adults by gender</i>	2011-2019	Municipality	Gorenjska region and Slovenia	Slovene Statistical office

TOPICS	INDICATORS	YEAR/PERIOD	Unit of analysis	COMPARISONS	SOURCE
<b>Business context</b>	<i>Total number of businesses by year</i>	2008-2018	Municipality		Slovene Statistical office
	<i>Yearly enterprises turnover</i>	2008-2018	Municipality		Slovene Statistical office
	<i>Share of enterprises by number of employed persons</i>	2017-2018	Municipality		Slovene Statistical office

TOPICS	INDICATORS	YEAR	Unit of analysis	COMPARISONS	SOURCE
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<b>Attitudes towards the pilot site</b>	<i>Knowledge of the (past/current) events related with the site</i>	2020	Municipality	Tržič	UNIVR Survey
	<i>Negative economic impact at personal level and persistence over time</i>	2020	Municipality	Tržič	UNIVR Survey
	<i>Perception of a potential investment for the industrial/artisanal relaunch of the site</i>	2020	Municipality	Tržič	UNIVR Survey
	<i>Expected impact of the site transformation on the local economy, dwellings market value, tourism, environment</i>	2020	Municipality	Tržič	UNIVR Survey
	<i>Distribution of potential expected benefits</i>	2020	Municipality	Tržič	UNIVR Survey
	<i>Association between future of the local young people and the site future</i>	2020	Municipality	Tržič	UNIVR Survey

### 3.3 PERFORMANCE CONCLUSION

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

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

Perhaps more discussion with SME.s and policy makers.

## 4 PART 3: FEEDBACK OF THE REGIONAL PARTNER

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

Yes. The warnings are very useful.

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

Yes especially interesting was that inhabitants mainly do not know a lot about the situation on the site.

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

Yes, all of them, especially warnings and opinions of the inhabitants are very valuable.

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

Yes, inhabitants need to be better involved in the further work with redesign of the area.

### **Which analysis elements are more useful [look at the spreadsheet 3.2 and appendix results]?**

All informations are useful, well being is rarely put as main interest, main topic of development at the policy level, when talking about redesign of the site.

### **Any suggestions to make this assessment method better?**

More discussion with inhabitants, bigger sample [of course possible only without COVID 19 challenge], perhaps also workshop where people would discuss the topics of labour market, health...

## 5 APPENDIX

### 5.1 APPENDIX A

#### The survey questionnaire

#### **QUESTIONNAIRE – SURVEY "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 trAILS 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 trAILS projekta je pridobiti ključna znanja o opuščenih industrijskih območjih, ki bodo pomagala razviti in preizkusiti trajnostne strategije transformacije teh območij. Projekt trAILS 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 Tržiču 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 odgovor]

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 pritegnji?

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 / Negativno	No effect / Ni učinka	Don't know / Ne vem
a. Local economy and employment / Lokalno gospodarstvo in zaposlovanje	1	2	3	4

b. Social relations among the inhabitants of the municipality / Socialni stiki med prebivalci občine	1	2	3	4
c. Quality of the environment / Kakovost okolja	1	2	3	4
d. Tourism / Turizem	1	2	3	4
e. Property value / Vrednost nepremičnin	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 sosodje? [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 Tržiču?  
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:

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**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 trAILS 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 trAILS bo v jeseni organizirala dogodka z občani in lokalnimi deležniki za poglobitev znanja, izmenjavo mnenj in idej o preoblikovanju opuščenege 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!