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## **DELIVERABLE D.T2.2.5**

### **Economic assessment report: pilot site in Borgo San Dalmazzo, Italy**

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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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## 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.

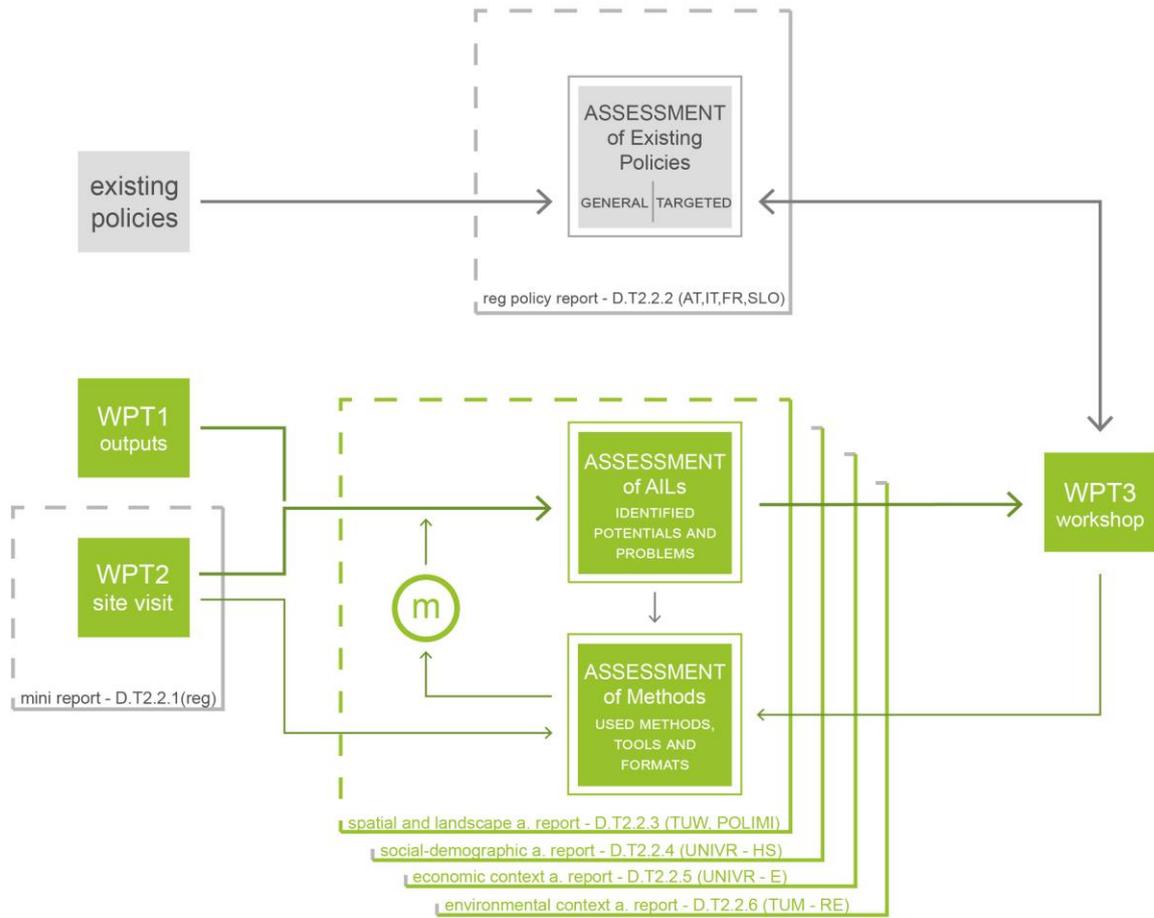


Figure 1: Scheme of the WPT2 Assessment Framework with the general structure of the assessment reports, their input source (WP T1 and site visits) and output purpose (workshops).

## 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 Borgo San Dalmazzo and Valdieri. 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. Moreover, we enrich the analysis by including: *i)* a description of residents' perceptions about the economic impact of AIL transformations, *ii)* an analysis of the cement sector and *iii)* an overview of the economic business sector of the sites.

The measurement of each dimension is based on a defined set of indicators collected from different sources: ISTAT, MEF- Dipartimento delle Finanze, Camera di Commercio Industria e Artigianato (Cuneo), Agenzia delle Entrate (direzione provincial Cuneo) and the UNIVR questionnaire survey. For some indicators, for which data are available, we make comparisons across years and within countries, both at regional level (Piemonte) and national level (Italy). For the analysis of the cement sector we use data from AITEC (Associazione Italiana Tecnico Economica Cemento).

Main result on the *material conditions* analysis indicate that in Borgo San Dalmazzo the distribution of taxpayers by income classes is in line with the national distribution for the top-classes, while the incidence of taxpayers in the bottom class, i.e. with income below than 10000 euros, in Borgo San Dalmazzo is lower than the national level. In Valdieri, the economic living standards appear lower than in Borgo San Dalmazzo. According to survey data, *more than half of respondents declare to make ends meet with different levels of difficulties*, however those reporting great difficulties represent a share equal to 5.4 per cent.

As regard to the labor market, *the employment rate recorded in Borgo San Dalmazzo is above the levels experienced in Piemonte and also Italy*. While in Valdieri, where a significant share of taxpayers receive income from retirement, the employment rate is below the regional level and slightly above the national standards. In *both sites the share of young people not working or not in education (NEET) is lower than the national and regional level*.

*The houses stock of Borgo San Dalmazzo is made up of rather recent dwellings of good quality*. Almost 40 per cent were built after 1980. In Valdieri, instead, the houses stock is quite dated, with more than 86 per cent of houses built before 1980. The survey data collected on the housing tenure status reveal that most respondents live in an owned house.

As regard to education, in Borgo San Dalmazzo the share of young people with university degree is in line with the national level and above the regional performance. In Valdieri, instead, the incidence of young people with university degree is below the regional and national levels. However, as in Borgo San Dalmazzo, also in Valdieri there are *no issues in terms of gender differential in higher education and drop-out rate after lower secondary school*.

The analysis of the business context of the two sites indicates that in the recent years, in Borgo San Dalmazzo there has been a negative trend in business growth rates, while in Valdieri the dynamics of the business growth rates shows positive values. In both sites the leading sector for craft businesses is the building sector. However, *the economic context seems to appear independent from the events associated with the cement plants.*

The analysis of attitudes towards the site indicates that survey's respondents state that *the reduction of the cement plant activity impacted negatively on the local economy and occupational conditions, but positively on the environment.*

*One fifth of respondents declare to have experienced a negative economic effect* at individual level from the reduction of the cement plant activity. Interestingly, almost all these respondents report that this effect is still present, at least partially.

*The recovery of the activities of the cement plant is associated with a positive impact on the local economy and negative consequences for the environment.* In addition, almost all respondents show a *positive attitude towards the transfer of the ownership of the cement plant, even if the benefit could be limited only for a minority of the population.* Lastly, most of the respondents associating a positive effect to the recovery of the cement plant activity, believe that young people associate their professional future to the cement plant.

## 2.2 RESULTS OF THE ASSESSMENT – POTENTIALS AND PROBLEMS

### MEASURING WELLBEING OF BORGIO SAN DALMAZZO AND VALDIERI

Measuring the current material conditions of Borgo San Dalmazzo and Valdieri 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 requalification of the Italcementi site. For each dimension, some descriptive statistics are presented in the following paragraph, further graphs are in Appendix.

#### *"Income and wealth".*

As regard to income, the data on tax returns show that in 2017 almost one quarter of taxpayers (23.1 per cent) in Borgo San Dalmazzo have a taxable yearly income lower than 10000 euros. However, this share is lower than five years before (tab 1), moreover this performance is in line with the level experienced in Cuneo and below the national level (tab 3). Compared with Cuneo the economic living standards appear lower given the lower share of taxpayers with income above 26000 euros, but the performance is good when the benchmark is the national level. Compared with the national distribution, indeed, in Borgo San Dalmazzo there is a larger share of taxpayers with income between 15000 and 55000 euros, while the share in the bottom is lower than in the national distribution.

In Valdieri, the incidence of low-income taxpayers, i.e. with a taxable yearly income lower than 10.000 euros is higher than in Borgo San Dalmazzo (29.9 per cent), but still lower than the national level. As in Borgo San Dalmazzo the range of taxable income with the highest frequency is 15000-26000 euros, however the economic standards are lower than in Borgo San Dalmazzo given that 77.7 per cent of taxpayers have a gross yearly income lower than 26000 euros (tab. 2).

In both sites there has been an increase of the share of taxpayers with income between 26.000 euros and 55.000 euros over the period 2012-2017.

Figures 1 and 2 illustrate the trends of the average individual gross income for different income categories in the period 2012-2017, for Borgo San Dalmazzo and Valdieri respectively. More specifically, in Borgo San Dalmazzo (fig. 1) the average taxable income seems to follow the same pattern of the average income of employees. Interesting the trend of average income of self-employed exhibits a jump in 2016, that is associated with the reduction of the taxpayers with this type of income. Lastly, the average income of retired increased over the period 2012-2017.

In Valdieri (fig. 2) the average taxable income shows a positive trend in the period 2012-2017, that seems to be associated with the growth of the average pension income. However, the level of each income category in Valdieri is below the corresponding level in Borgo San Dalmazzo (compare figures 1 and 2). That is, as anticipated by the analysis of Tables 1 and 2, the economic living standards in Valdieri are lower than the levels experienced in Borgo San Dalmazzo.

However, in both sites the average gross income of pensions and employees is below the level experienced in Cuneo and both in Piemonte and Italy (tab. 4).

A further characteristic of Valdieri is the high proportion of people receiving income from retirement, 46.2 per cent in 2017, which is more than ten percentage points higher than the share in Borgo San Dalmazzo (fig. 3).

Lastly, according to survey data 65.8 of respondents reports a yearly household income ranging from 12000 up to 36000 euros, while the share of households with yearly household income lower than 12000 euros, that may be considered poor or at risk of poverty, is 6.3 per cent (tab 5).

Table 6 reports the ability of survey's respondent to make ends meet. There is a consistent share of respondents (53.4 per cent) stating to face difficulties, at different levels, to make ends meet. Among this group, only 5.4 per cent of respondents declare to have great difficulties.

Tab.1 Share of taxpayers (IRPEF) by income classes, Borgo San Dalmazzo.

Range	Share 2012	Share 2013	Share 2014	Share 2015	Share 2016	Share 2017
Over 120000 €	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
from 75000 to 120000 €	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
from 55000 to 75000 €	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.2
from 26000 to 55000 €	20.7	21.7	22.7	24.4	24.2	24.7
from 15000 to 26000 €	35.6	35.3	34.6	34.6	34.6	33.9
from 10000 to 15000 €	14.4	14.0	14.4	13.6	13.4	12.7
from 0 to 10000 €	24.9	24.4	23.6	22.8	22.9	23.1
Total	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100

Source: authors elaborations from MEF-Dipartimento delle Finanze data.

Tab.2 Share of taxpayers (IRPEF) by income classes, Valdieri.

Range	Share 2012	Share 2013	Share 2014	Share 2015	Share 2016	Share 2017
Over 120000 €	-	-	-	-	-	-
from 75000 to 120000 €	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
from 55000 to 75000 €	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.1
from 26000 to 55000 €	15.7	17.2	17.3	18.1	19.6	19.7
from 15000 to 26000 €	37.8	36.7	37.5	36.5	35.7	34.2
from 10000 to 15000 €	14.9	14.4	15.7	16.5	13.6	13.6
from 0 to 10000 €	30.9	31.1	28.6	27.5	29.6	29.9
Total	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100

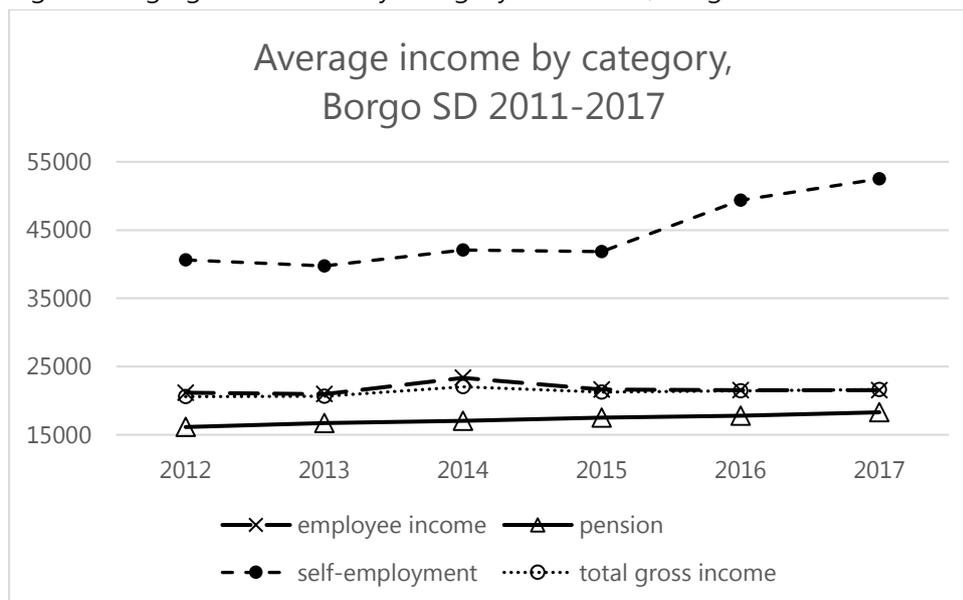
Source: authors elaborations from MEF-Dipartimento delle Finanze data.

Tab.3 Share of taxpayers (IRPEF) by income classes, in Italy and Cuneo 2017.

Range	Cuneo	Italy
Over 120000 €	1.1	0.7
from 75000 to 120000 €	2.3	1.5
from 55000 to 75000 €	2.7	2.1
from 26000 to 55000 €	25.8	20.9
from 15000 to 26000 €	31.9	29.6
from 10000 to 15000 €	12.5	13.6
from 0 to 10000 €	23.7	31.6
Total	100	100

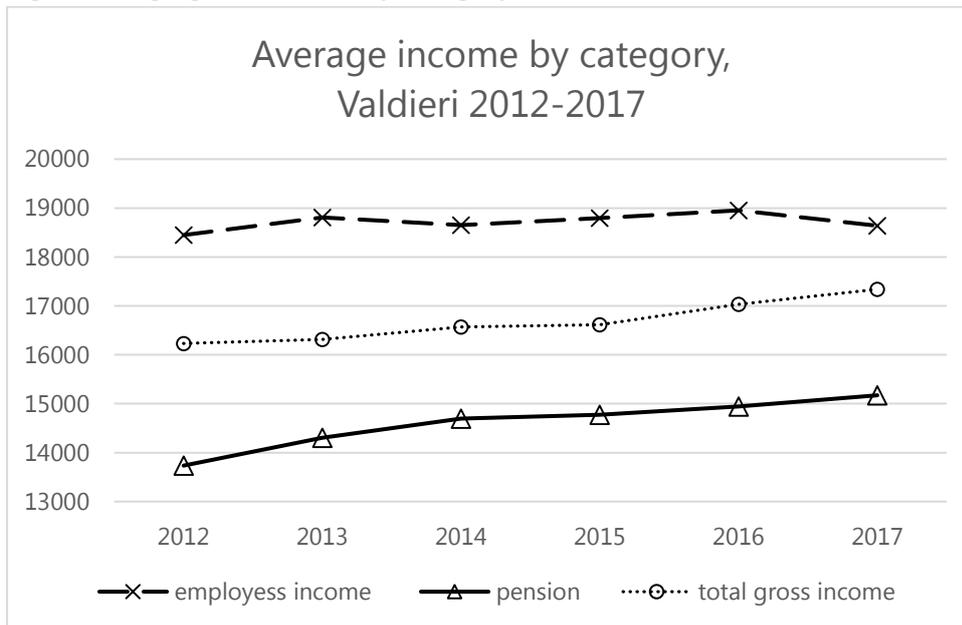
Source: authors elaborations from MEF-Dipartimento delle Finanze data.

Fig.1 Average gross income by category since 2012, Borgo San Dalmazzo



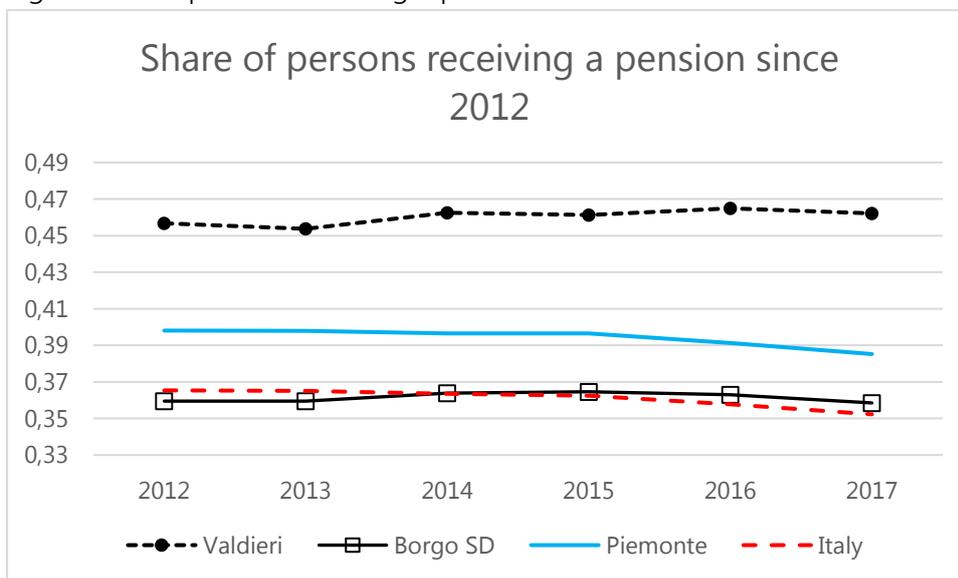
Source: authors elaborations from MEF-Dipartimento delle Finanze data.

Fig.2 Average gross income by category since 2012, Valdieri



Source: authors elaborations from MEF-Dipartimento delle Finanze data.

Fig.3 Share of persons receiving a pension since 2012



Source: authors elaborations from MEF-Dipartimento delle Finanze data.

Tab.4 Total gross income, tax year 2017 (in euros).

Average gross income by category	Borgo SD	Valdieri	Cuneo	Piemonte	Italy
Total	21643	17339	23129	22230	20670
Employees	21564	18172	21804	24550	22770
Pensions	18300	15172	19668	21770	20690

Source: MEF-Dipartimento delle Finanze.

Tab.5 Total yearly disposable household net income (in euros)

Range	Share
Over 60000	7.6
from 36000 up to 60000	20.5
from 24000 up to 36000	30.3
from 12000 up to 24000	35.3
Less than 12000	6.3
Total	100.0

Source: UNIVR survey.

Tab.6 Share of households making ends meet with difficulty or great difficulty

Range	Share
with great difficulties	5.4
with some difficulties	21.6
with few difficulties	26.4
Without	44.3
Missing	2.3
Total	100.0

Source: UNIVR survey.

Tab.7 "Income and Wealth": economic assessment Borgo San Dalmazzo and Valdieri

<b>Dimension: Material Conditions – Income and Wealth</b>				
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Borgo San Dalmazzo</b>		<b>Valdieri</b>	
	<b>Current status</b>	<b>Trend</b>	<b>Current status</b>	<b>trend</b>
Total yearly gross income by range	Standard performance	+	Standard performance	+
Average gross income employees	Critical performance	=	Critical performance	=
Average gross income pensioners	Critical performance	+	Critical performance	+
Incidence of pensioners	Good performance	=	Critical performance	=
Share of households making ends meet with difficulty or great difficulty	Standard performance	na	Standard performance	na

*Legend*

	<i>Critical performance</i>
	<i>Standard performance</i>
	<i>Good performance</i>

"Jobs"

The analysis of job dimension is based on census data 2011, which is the latest available year. The employment rate in Borgo San Dalmazzo is 52.9 per cent, which is above the level experienced in Cuneo and both the regional and national averages (tab. 8). In addition, the employment rate by gender, both male and female, in Borgo San Dalmazzo is larger than the regional and national levels. As illustrated by Figure 4a, the employment rate increased over the period 1991-2011. This result can be associated with the positive trend of the female employment rate, that more than compensated the decreasing trend of the male employment rate. The highest share of workers (48.6 per cent) is employed in the tertiary sector, that absorbed an increasing share of workers since 1991 (fig. 5a).

As to the participation of young to the labor market, the employment rate of those aged 15-29 is above the regional and national level. At the same time, the occupational turnover index, that is a measure of level of aging of the employed population, is below the national and regional levels. However, this index increased over the period 1991-2011 (fig. 6).

In terms of labor supply, that is usually measured by the activity rate, the performance of Borgo San Dalmazzo is above the national and regional level as well. Lastly, the incidence of young not studying or not working (NEET) is 13.1 per cent, which is lower compared with Cuneo, Piemonte and Italy (tab. 8).

In Valdieri the employment rate (45.9 per cent) is below the regional level (47.9 per cent), but it is larger than the national value (45.0 per cent). By adopting a gender dimension, the female

employment rate is the only indicator above the national level, while both male and female employment rates are below the regional level. However, as illustrated in Figure 4b, the employment rate increased over the period 1991-2011. The highest share of workers (43.4 per cent) is employed in the tertiary sector (that does not include commerce, i.e. wholesale and retail trade). As in Borgo San Dalmazzo, even in Valdieri the employment rate in the tertiary sector increased over the period 1991-2011. To this regard, Figure 5a and b seem to suggest that the two sites are transforming their productive soul, from an industry-based economy to an economy oriented toward the Sector III.

The employment rate of young people (aged 15-29) and the incidence of NEET are respectively larger and lower than the levels recorded in Borgo San Dalmazzo.

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. Figures 7a and b illustrate the trends of the unemployment rates in Borgo San Dalmazzo and Valdieri respectively. During the period 1991-2001 both Borgo and Valdieri experienced a reduction of the unemployment rate in all dimensions (total, by gender and by age). The most remarkable reduction is associated with the unemployment among young people. Since 2001, while unemployment rates in Valdieri were almost constant, except for the female rate of unemployment, in Borgo San Dalmazzo all unemployment rates increased, in particular that one associated with young people. However, in 2011 both sites experienced unemployment rates lower than the national and regional levels. This result is also illustrated in Figure 8, that reports the female (male) unemployment rate on the vertical (horizontal) axis, while the diameter of each circle measures the level of unemployment among young people. As anticipated, both Borgo San Dalmazzo and Valdieri have the lowest diameter circles, which are located in the area close to the axes origin, i.e. the area with lower unemployment rates by gender.

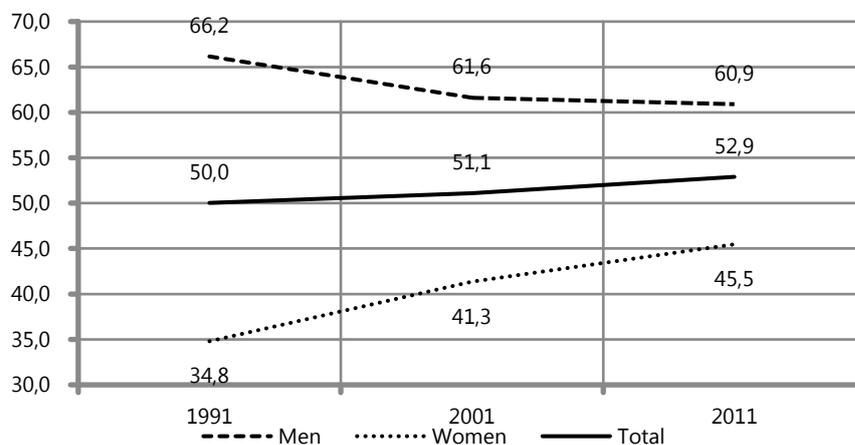
Tab. 8 Labor market indicators, census year 2011.

Indicator	Borgo SD	Valdieri	Cuneo	Piemonte	Italy
Employment rate men	60,9	53.9	57.1	55,8	54,8
Employment rate women	45,5	37.4	42.5	40,7	36,1
Employment rate total	52,9	45.9	49.4	47,9	45,0
Occupational turnover index	236,3	206.9	279.7	303,6	298,1
Employment rate 15-29 years	52,2	61.5	46.2	43,9	36,3
Share of employed in Sector I	2,3	6.1	4.3	4,2	5,5
Share of employees in Sector II	29,8	31.2	24.2	31,8	27,1
Share of employees in Sector III (commerce not included)	48,6	43.4	54.1	46,2	48,6
Share of employees in Sector III (commerce)	19,3	19.3	17.4	17,9	18,8

Activity rate men	63.7	55.5	60.3	60.0	60.7
Activity rate women	49.1	41.0	45.9	45.0	41.8
Activity rate	56.1	48.5	52.7	52.2	50.8
Incidence of NEET	13.1	11.1	14.7	17.4	22.5
Unemployment rate total	5.8	5.3	6.2	8.1	11.4
Unemployment rate men	4.4	3.0	5.2	6.9	9.8
Unemployment rate women	7.4	8.6	7.4	9.6	13.6
Unemployment rate young (15-24 years)	18.9	10.0	21.3	27.6	34.7

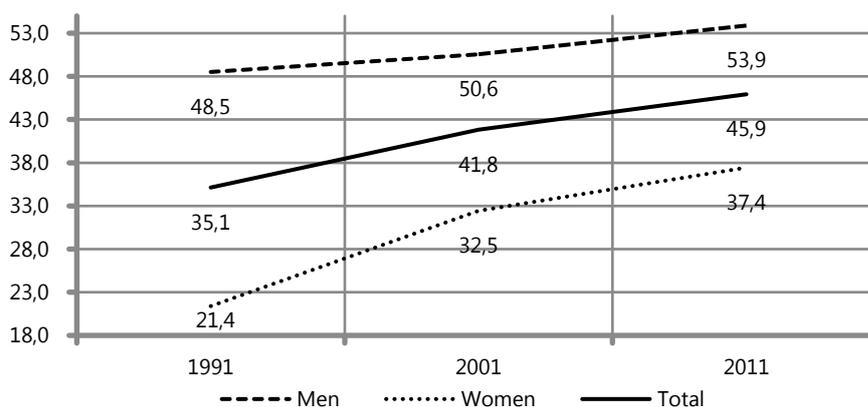
Source: ISTAT data.

Fig. 4a Employment rates, Borgo San Dalmazzo



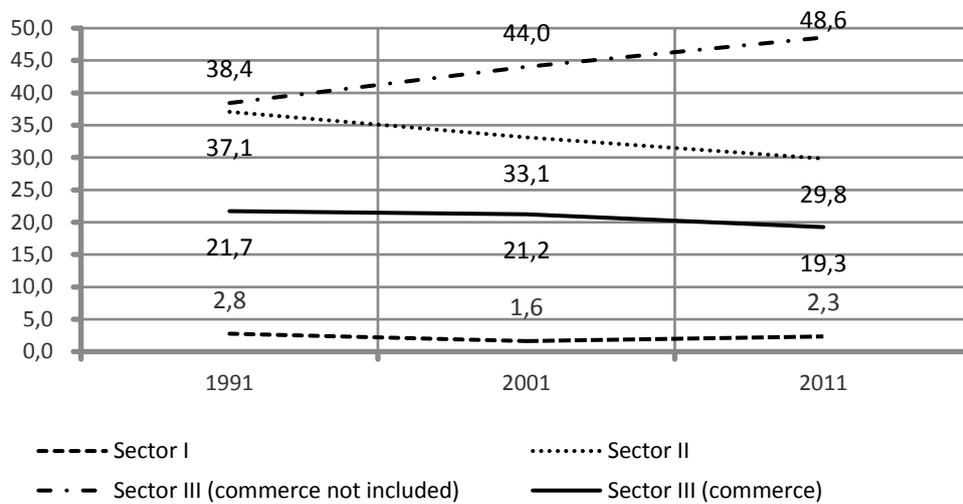
Source: ISTAT data.

Fig. 4b Employment rates, Valdieri



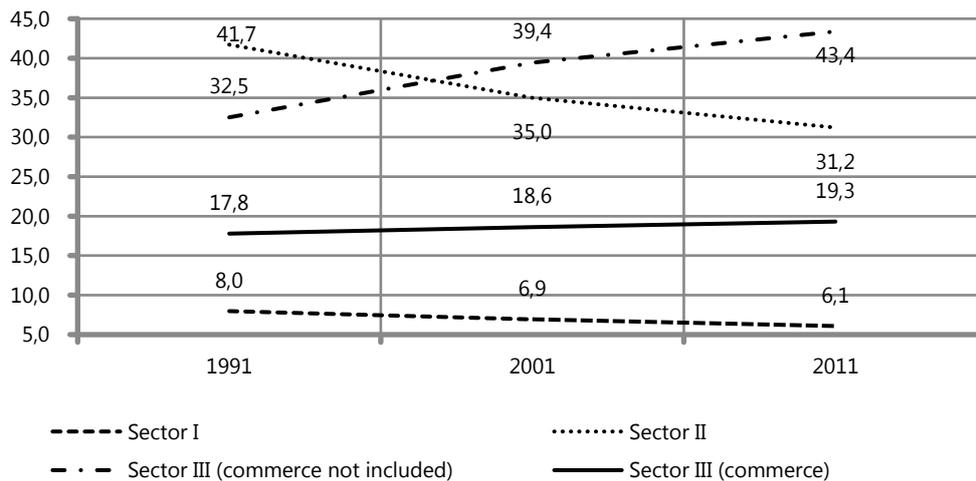
Source: ISTAT data.

Fig. 5a Employment rates by sector, Borgo San Dalmazzo



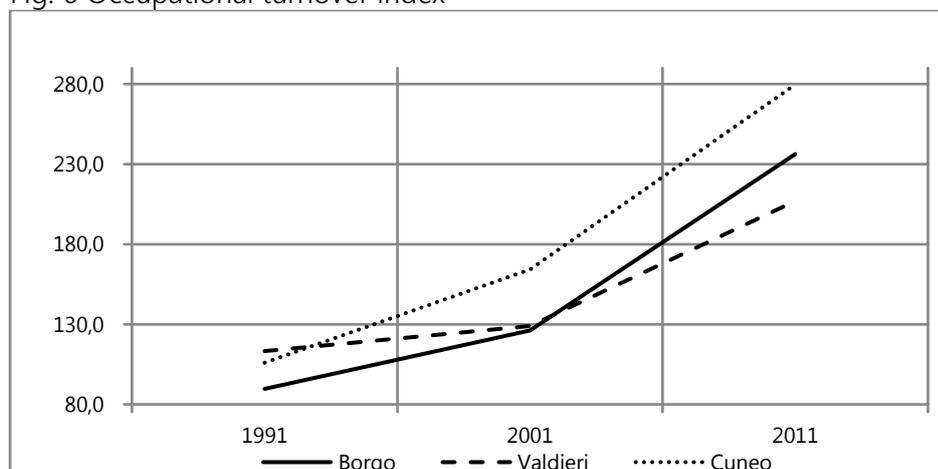
Source: ISTAT data.

Fig. 5b Employment rates by sector, Valdieri



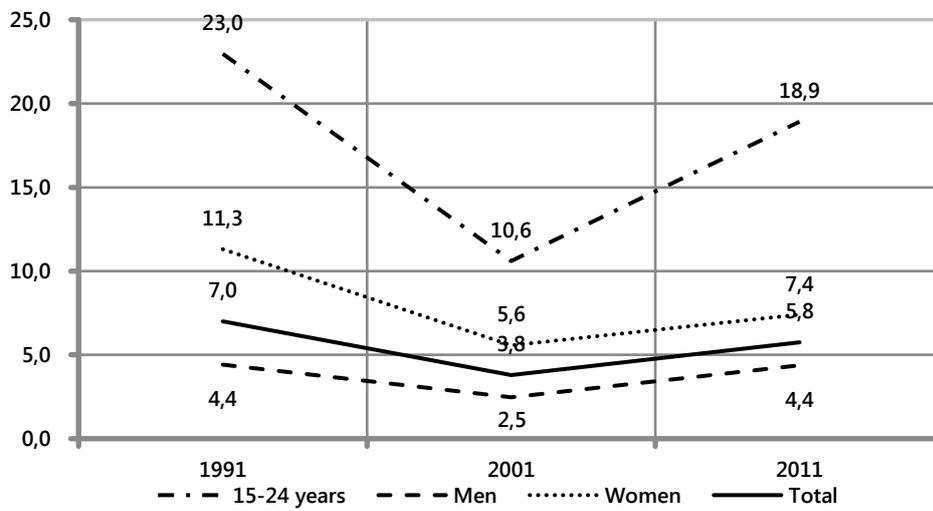
Source: ISTAT data.

Fig. 6 Occupational turnover index



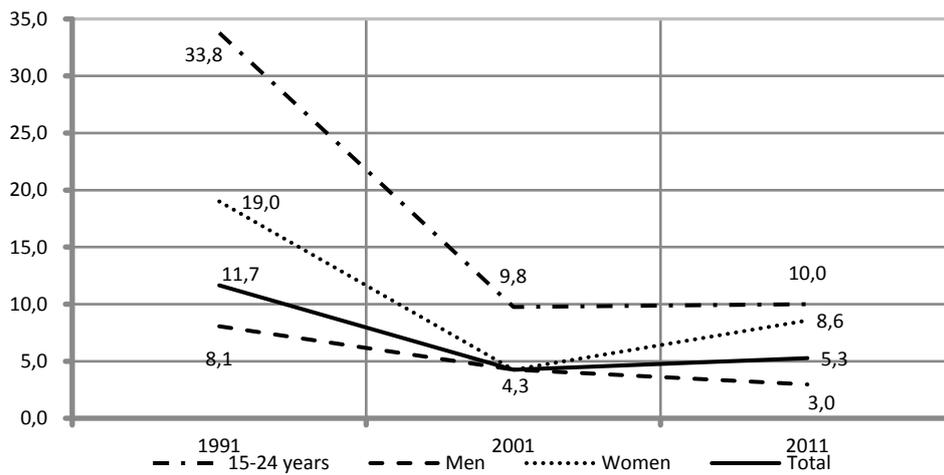
Source: ISTAT data.

Fig. 7a Unemployment rates, Borgo San Dalmazzo.



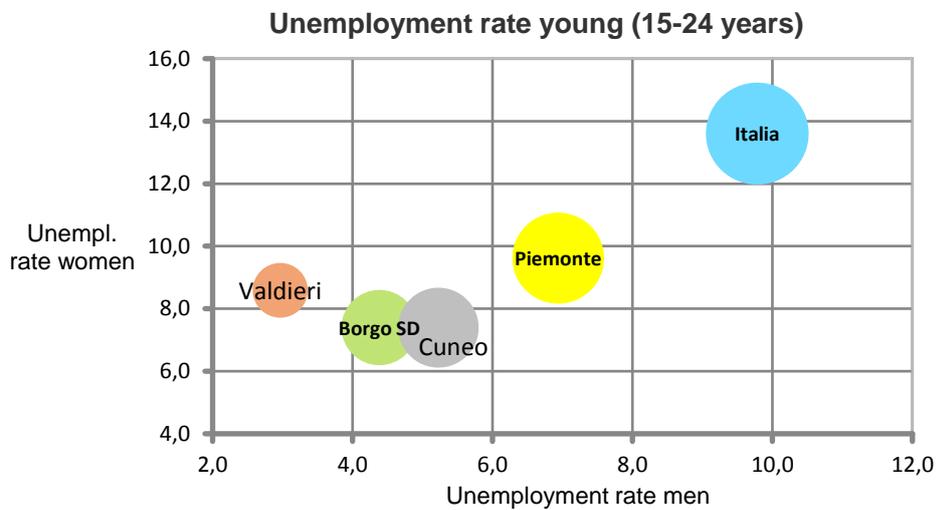
Source: ISTAT data.

Fig. 7b Unemployment rates, Valdieri.



Source: ISTAT data.

Fig. 8 Unemployment some comparisons, census data 2011.



Source: ISTAT data.

Tab.9 "Jobs": economic assessment Borgo San Dalmazzo and Valdieri

<b>Dimension: Material Conditions – Income and Wealth</b>				
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Borgo San Dalmazzo</b>		<b>Valdieri</b>	
	<b>Current status</b>	<b>Trend</b>	<b>Current status</b>	<b>trend</b>
Employment rate total		+		+
Employment rate by gender		=		+
Aging of employed population		+		+
Employment rate young (15-29)		-		+
Activity rate total		+		+
Activity rate by gender		+		+
NEET		-		-
Unemployment total		+		+
Unemployment by gender		+		+
Unemployment young (15-29)		+		-

Legend

	Critical performance
	Standard performance
	Good performance

### "Housing".

The houses stock of Borgo San Dalmazzo is made up of rather recent dwellings of good quality. Almost 40 per cent were built after 1980 (fig. 10) and the average year of houses built after 1962 is 27.2, that is lower than the average year of the houses stock of Cuneo, Piemonte and Italy (tab 10). In addition, the share of new houses built between 2001-2011 in Borgo San Dalmazzo (12.6 per cent) is above the regional (6.7 per cent) and the national level (7.8 per cent). It is interesting to note that the building expansion index, measuring the share of new houses built during the ten years preceding each census, increases over the period 1991-2011. However, if this increase has been absorbed by the demand during the spell 1991-2001 (the share of no-occupied houses declined over this period), the new houses built over the period 2001-2011 led to an increase in the share of no-occupied houses (fig. 11).

The quality of the housing stock of Borgo San Dalmazzo is high, i.e. both the share of occupied houses in good state of preservation (88 per cent) and the average living space (100.7 m<sup>2</sup>) are above the national and regional levels.

In Valdieri the houses stock is quite dated, with more than 86 per cent of houses built before 1980. Living spaces (85.8 m<sup>2</sup>) seem limited compared to the level of Borgo San Dalmazzo and Cuneo (94.6 m<sup>2</sup>), while the incidence of occupied houses in good condition is 80.6 per cent. An important characteristics of housing market in Valdieri is the large availability of no-occupied houses (70.5 per cent), that decreased compared with the previous census (fig. 12).

The data collected on the housing tenure status reveal that most respondents (88.1 %) live in an owned house (tab. 11). Lastly, in Borgo San Dalmazzo the average sale prices of houses in 2018 range between 1075 and 1575 €/ m<sup>2</sup> in the city center and between 1100 and 1600 €/ m<sup>2</sup> in the area including the cement plant. The average rental price in 2018 range between 3.5 and 4.5 monthly €/ m<sup>2</sup>. The average price in Valdieri are lower than in Borgo San Dalmazzo, i.e. the sale prices range between 900 and 1300 €/ m<sup>2</sup>, while the rental prices range between 3 and 4 €/ m<sup>2</sup>. The pattern of housing sale prices in both sites exhibits limited variations over time, i.e. a reduction for houses in the city center of Borgo San Dalmazzo (tab A1 in Appendix). While the trend of rental price appears more constant (tab A2 in Appendix). However, *the pattern of housing prices seems to be unrelated with the events associated with the activity of the cement plant, as reported by one third of the survey's respondents.*

Tab. 10 Housing indicators, census year 2011.

Indicator	Borgo SD	Valdieri	Cuneo	Piemonte	Italy
Average area (m <sup>2</sup> ) of occupied houses	100.7	85.8	94.6	97.6	99.3
Share of owner-occupied houses	66.3	77.9	64.3	70.0	72.5
Share of no-occupied houses	15.2	70.5	13.2	18.3	20.9
Average year of houses built after 1962	27.2	31.3	29.7	31.8	30.1
Share of houses built between 2001-2011	12.6	3.6	9.9	6.7	7.8

Share of used- houses in good state of preservation	88.0	80.6	92.3	84.6	83.2
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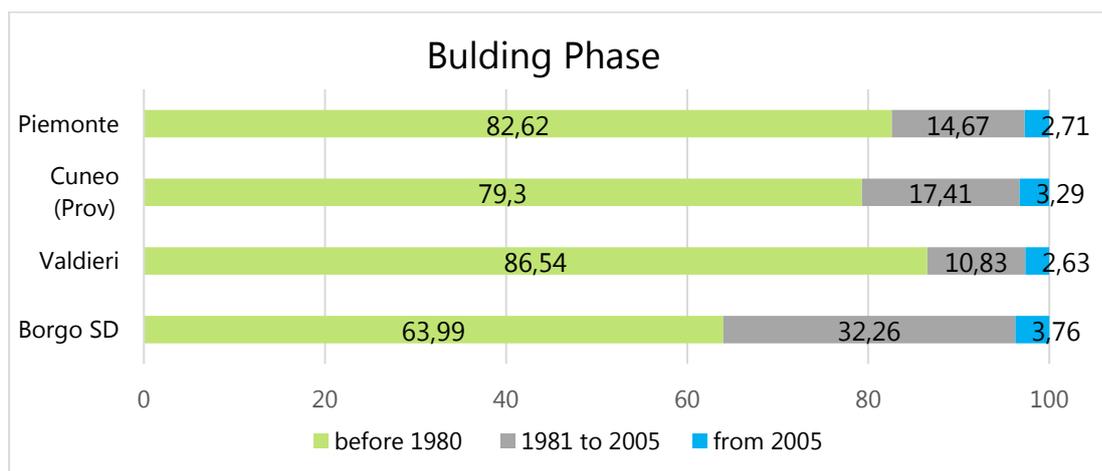
Source: ISTAT data.

Tab.11 Housing tenure status

Range	Share
Owner	88.1
Rental	6.6
Usufruct and other	5.3
Total	100.0

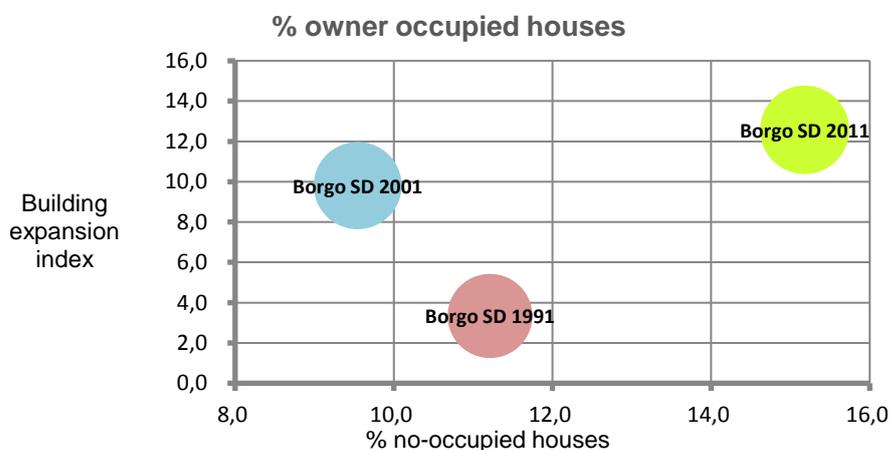
Source: UNIVR survey.

Fig. 10 Share of dwellings by building phase



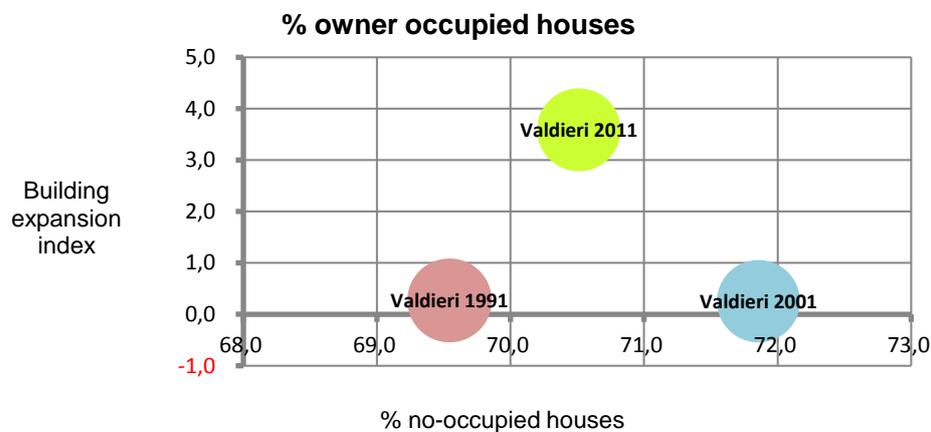
Source: ISTAT data.

Fig. 11 Housing market Borgo San Dalmazzo.



Source: ISTAT data.

Fig. 12 Housing market Valdieri.



Source: ISTAT data.

Tab.12 "Housing": economic assessment Borgo San Dalmazzo and Valdieri

Dimension: Material Conditions – Income and Wealth				
Indicators	Borgo San Dalmazzo		Valdieri	
	Current status	Trend	Current status	trend
Average area (m <sup>2</sup> ) of occupied houses	Good performance	+	Critical performance	+
Share of owner-occupied houses	Standard performance	+	Good performance	=
Share of no-occupied houses	Good performance	+	Critical performance	-
Average year of houses built after 1962	Good performance	+	Critical performance	+
Share of houses built between 2001-2011	Critical performance	na	Critical performance	na
Share of used- houses in good state of preservation	Good performance	+	Critical performance	-
House sale price	Good performance	=	Good performance	=
House rental price	Good performance	=	Good performance	=

Legend

	Critical performance
	Standard performance
	Good performance

### "Education".

As regards the quality of human capital, measured by taking into account: *i)* the level of education, *ii)* the gender differential in the access to higher levels and *iii)* the incidence of young

people leaving the education before achieving a diploma, the performance of Borgo San Dalmazzo is above the national and the regional levels. According to census data 2011 (tab. 13), in Borgo San Dalmazzo the share of adults with at least secondary school (58.1 per cent) is larger than the regional (54.3 per cent) and national (55.1 per cent) level, but lower than the level experienced in Cuneo. On the other hand, according to survey data, the share of respondent with at least secondary school is 67.8 per cent. There are no issues in terms of gender inequality in higher education, i.e. the ratio between the share of male and the share of female with more than upper secondary education is lower than 100. The share of young people with university degree (23.2 per cent) is in line with the national level (23.2 per cent) and above the regional performance (22.5 per cent), while the incidence of young people (aged 15-24) leaving the education system without achieving a diploma or accessing to a vocational training course (1.0 per cent) is lower than the regional (1.7 per cent) and the national (2.1 per cent) levels.

As regards to the level of human capital of Valdieri, both adult and young populations are poorer than Borgo San Dalmazzo. Moreover, the share of adults with more than secondary school (47.8 per cent) and the incidence of young with university degree (15.4 per cent) are below the national and regional level. However, as in Borgo San Dalmazzo, also in Valdieri there are no issues in terms of gender differential in higher education and drop-out rate after lower secondary school.

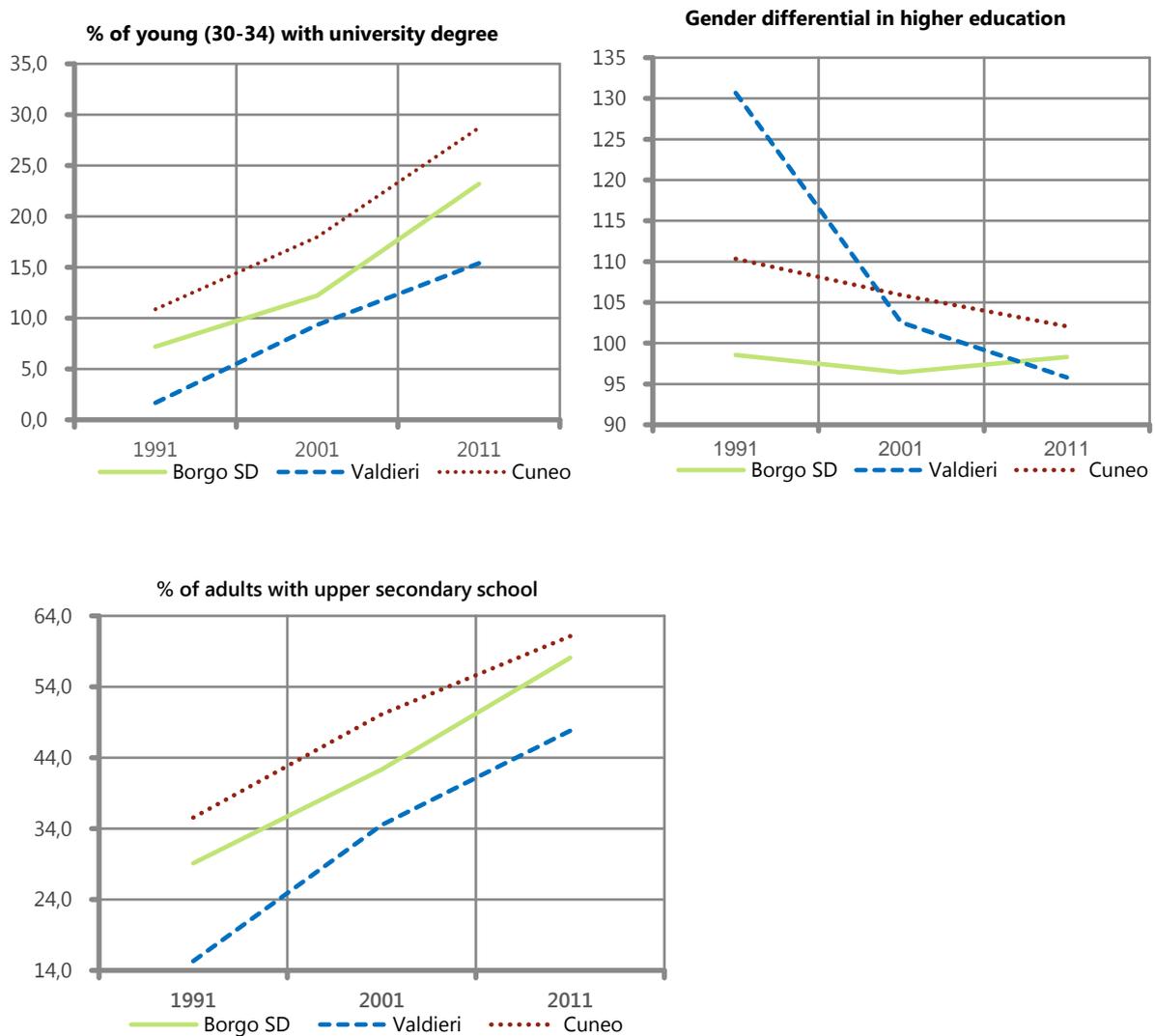
Tab.13 Education indicators, census year 2011

Indicator	Borgo SD	Valdieri	Cuneo	Piemonte	Italy
Share of adults with at least upper secondary school	58.1	47.8	61.1	54.3	55.1
Share of young with university degree	23.2	15.4	28.7	22.5	23.2
Share of adults with lower secondary school	34.6	41.9	31.3	36.1	33.5
Drop-out rate (after lower secondary school)	1.0	0	1.9	1.7	2.1
Gender differential in higher education	98.3	95.8	102.1	102.8	101.5

Source: ISTAT data.

By focusing the attention on the trend of the quality of human capital, one may note that both sites experienced a positive trend in the level of education of adult and young population and a reduction of the gender inequality in higher education (fig. 13).

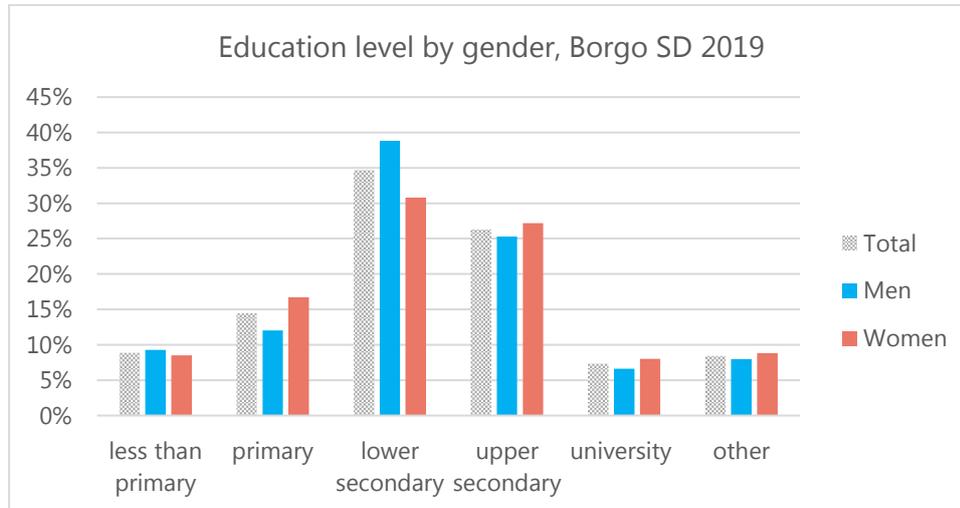
Fig.13 Trends in education



Source: ISTAT data.

More recent evidence shows that in Borgo San Dalmazzo there are no significant gender differential in higher education levels (fig. 14).

Fig. 14 Education level by gender, Borgo San Dalmazzo 2019.



Source: Municipalities Borgo San Dalmazzo.

Tab.14 "Education": economic assessment Borgo San Dalmazzo and Valdieri

Dimension: Material Conditions – Income and Wealth				
Indicators	Borgo San Dalmazzo		Valdieri	
	Current status	Trend	Current status	trend
Share of adults with at least upper secondary school	Good performance	+	Critical performance	+
Share of young with university degree	Standard performance	+	Critical performance	+
Share of adults with lower secondary school	Standard performance	-	Critical performance	+
Drop-out rate (after lower secondary school)	Good performance	-	Good performance	=
Gender differential in higher education	Good performance	+	Good performance	-

Legend

	Critical performance
	Standard performance
	Good performance

"Vulnerability".

Lastly to enrich the analysis on economic and material conditions we consider census data on the level of vulnerability experienced in Borgo San Dalmazzo and Valdieri. More specifically, we

consider the *social and material vulnerability index* provided by ISTAT. This indicator is the average of seven dimensions: *i)* share of illiterate people aged 25-64; *ii)* share of households with potential economic hardship; *iii)* share of households with only elderly people; *iv)* share of population in severe crowding; *v)* share of households with more than 6 components; *vi)* share of single-parent families; *vii)* share of young people (15-29 years old) not working and not in education. The higher the value of this index, the higher is the level of social and material vulnerability. As reported in Table 15, both Borgo San Dalmazzo and Valdieri have a low index of vulnerability compared with Cuneo and both the regional and national level. Both sites, indeed, perform better than the national and regional level in all dimensions, except for the incidence of large families in Borgo San Dalmazzo that is above the regional level. The performance of the two sites is also better than the one recorded in Cuneo and it seems to be in line with the levels of entire local area (fig. A1 and A2 in the appendix). The performances of Borgo San Dalmazzo and Valdieri can be highlighted by their positions in the municipalities ranking of the vulnerability index (tab. 15). In this ranking, municipalities ranked in the upper part, i.e. municipalities with low rank values experience a high index of social and material vulnerability. As reported in Table 15, both sites are ranked in the lower part of the ranking, Borgo San Dalmazzo and Valdieri are 5672<sup>th</sup> and 7751<sup>th</sup> out of 8281 respectively.

Tab.15 "Vulnerability" indicators, census year 2011.

Indicator	Borgo SD	Valdieri	Cuneo	Piemonte	Italy
Social and material vulnerability	97.8	96.4	98.3	98.48	99.30
Position in the municipalities ranking of the vulnerability index.	5672	7751	4614	-	-

Source: ISTAT data.

Tab.16 "Vulnerability": economic assessment Borgo San Dalmazzo and Valdieri

<b>Dimension: Material Conditions – Income and Wealth</b>				
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Borgo San Dalmazzo</b>		<b>Valdieri</b>	
	<b>Current status</b>	<b>Trend</b>	<b>Current status</b>	<b>trend</b>
Social and material vulnerability		+		-

Legend

	Critical performance
	Standard performance
	Good performance

*“Attitude towards the pilot site”*

The data collected on the perceptions of survey’s respondents about the type of economic effects product by Italcementi site transformations (tab 17) show that respondents associate the reduction of the cement plant activity with a negative effect on the local economy (73.3 per cent) and a positive effect on the environment quality (64.9 per cent)

In addition, the reduction of the activity of the cement plant seems to have had no effect on most of the population, i.e. only one fifth of respondents declare to have experienced a negative economic effect at individual level (tab 18). Interestingly, almost all these respondents report that these effects are still present, at least partially (tab 19).

The recovery of the activity of the cement plant is associated with a positive effect on the local economy 85.6 per cent of respondents and with a reduction of the environment quality by almost half of respondents (tab 20).

There is also a positive perception towards the change of the ownership of the cement plant, even if one third of respondents declare that the benefit could be limited only to a minority of the population (fig. 15).

In addition, most of the respondents associating a positive effect to the recovery of the cement plant activity, consider this as an opportunity for young people, i.e. 61.8 per cent of these respondents, indeed, believe that young people associate their professional future to the requalification of the Italcementi site (fig. 16).

By investigating the drivers of attitudes and perceptions about the future of the cement plants, it arises that the those experiencing a negative shock at personal level from the reduction of the cement plant activity, tend to have a higher probability to associate the recovery of the cement plant activity with positive effects on the local economy, environment quality, houses value and for the future of the young (tab A3 in appendix).

However, high-educated respondents seem more skeptical than low-educated ones about the positive effect of the recovery of the cement plant on the environment (i.e. the probability to associate the recovery of the cement plant activity with a positive impact on the environment is 15 per cent lower for high-educated respondents). The perception of the investment in the cement plant as important for the local community life increases the probability to see the recovery of the cement plant as helpful for the future of young people. Lastly, the participation to public events on local issues/problems, reduce the probability to have an elitist perception of the benefit associated with the transfer of the cement plant ownership.

Tab. 17 Impact of the current condition of the industrial site.

Range	Local Economy	Value of dwellings	Environment quality
Negative	73.3	25.5	4.9
Positive	5.6	21.7	64.3

No effect	8.9	33.5	21.4
Don't know	12.2	19.3	9.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: UNIVR survey

Tab.18 Negative economic impact at personal level

Range	Share
No effect	76.9
Few effects	3.1
Some effects	8.6
Many effects	8.8
Don't know/not answer	2.6
Total	100.0

Source: UNIVR survey

Tab.19 Persistence of the negative economic impact

Range	Share
Still present	42.4
Still present (partially)	46.4
Vanished	9.9
Don't know/no answer	1.3
Total	100.0

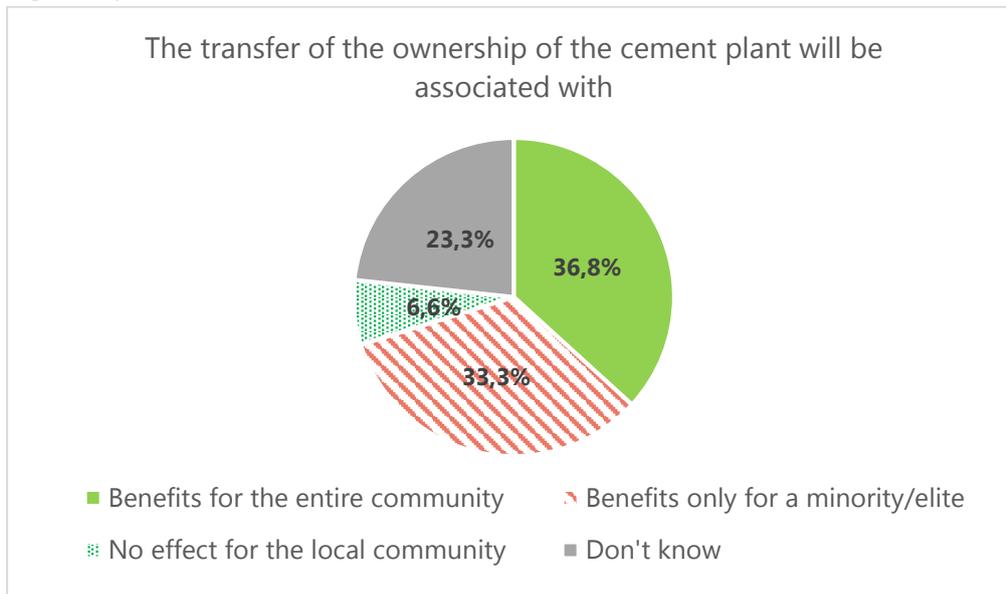
Source: UNIVR survey

Tab.20 Expected economic impact from the recovery of the cement plant activity

Range	Local Economy	Value of dwellings	Environment quality
Negative	3.1	16.7	48.9
Positive	85.6	34.5	14.0
No effect	5.3	33.1	19.9
Don't know	6.0	15.7	17.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

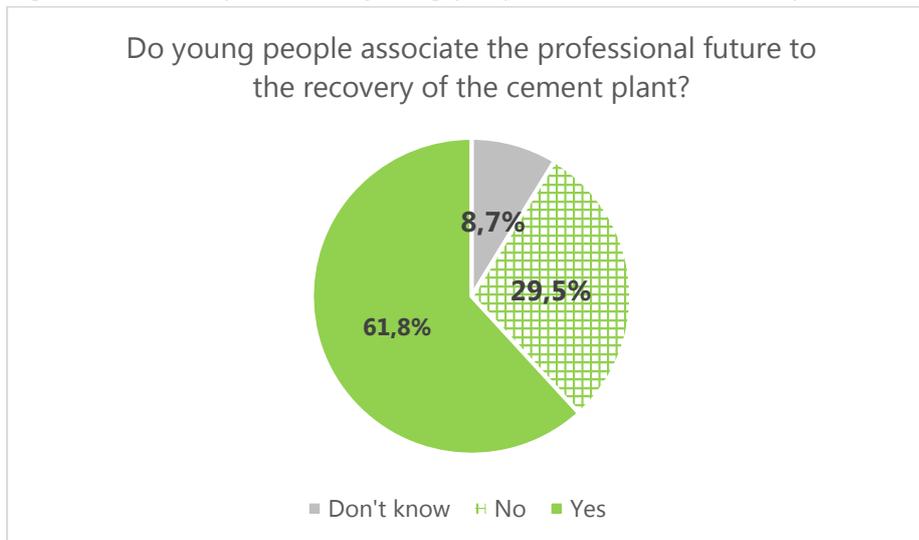
Source: UNIVR survey

Fig.15 Expected benefits and their distribution



Source: UNIVR survey

Fig.16 Relationship between young people future and cement plant



Source: UNIVR survey

Tab.21 "Attitudes towards pilot site": economic assessment Borgo San Dalmazzo and Valdieri

Indicators		
	Current status	Trend
Impact of current situation on the local economy		na
Impact of current situation on the environment		na

Impact of current situation on the dwellings market value		na
Presence of a negative economic impact at personal level		na
Persistence of the negative economic impact at personal level		na
Expected impact of the recovery of the cement plant activity on the local economy		na
Expected impact of the recovery of the cement plant activity on the environment		na
Expected impact of the recovery of the cement plant activity on the dwellings market value		na
Distribution of expected benefits		na

*Legend*

	<i>Critical performance</i>
	<i>Standard performance</i>
	<i>Good performance</i>

*"Business context": i) cement sector.*

As regard to the cement sector, according to AITEC's report in 2017 the cement production was 19.3 million of tonnes, i.e. the same level as in 2016, but lower than previous years (tab. 22 and fig 17). However, in 2017, for the first time in ten years, the consumption levels of cement experienced a positive growth rate, i.e. 0.3 per cent.

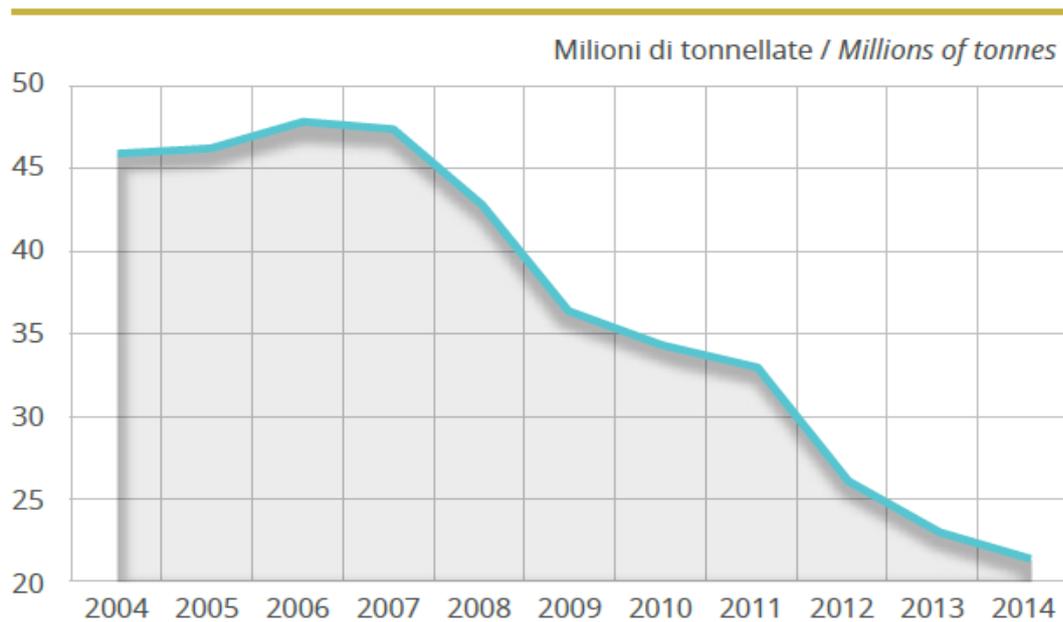
The negative trend in the cement consumption impacted on the structure of the cement sector. Over the last year, the sector became more concentrated (tab A4 in appendix), moreover the cement companies have faced the negative trend either by reducing the productivity capacity of plants (tab. 23) or by converting cement plants from production unit to grinding unit (fig 18). Lastly, the reduction in the consumption levels led companies to locate the production in largest and most efficient plants, by marginalizing those characterized by small size and low performances. The number of active cement plants continues to decline over time (tab 24). It is interesting to note that most of the closed cement plant are located in the northern Italian regions.

Tab. 22 Cement production in 2011-2017

	2011 <i>million t</i>	2012 <i>million t</i>	2013 <i>million t</i>	2014 <i>million t</i>	2015 <i>million t</i>	2016 <i>million t</i>	2017 <i>million t</i>
North	15.6	12.8	11.1	10.2	9.5	9.1	9.6
Centre	6.5	4.6	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.4
South	7.8	6.1	5.6	5.1	5.3	4.6	4.2
Islands	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.1
Italy	33.1	26.2	23.1	21.5	20.8	19.3	19.3

Source: AITEC report.

Fig.17 Cement production from 2004 to 2014



Tab. 23 Capacity utilization (% utilization of cement kilns) in 2014-2017

	2014	2015	2016	2017
North	62%	64%	66%	70%
Centre	49%	49%	47%	51%
South	58%	59%	63%	55%
Islands	63%	60%	56%	51%
Italy	58%	59%	59%	59%

Source: AITEC report.

Tab. 24 Territorial distribution of plants, 2013-2017

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
North	37	33	30	26	23
<i>Piemonte</i>	7	6	6	6	5
Centre	11	11	11	10	9
South	22	19	18	17	16
Islands	9	9	9	9	9
Italy	79	72	68	62	57

Source: AITEC report.

Fig. 18 Cement plants in Italy, January-June 2015



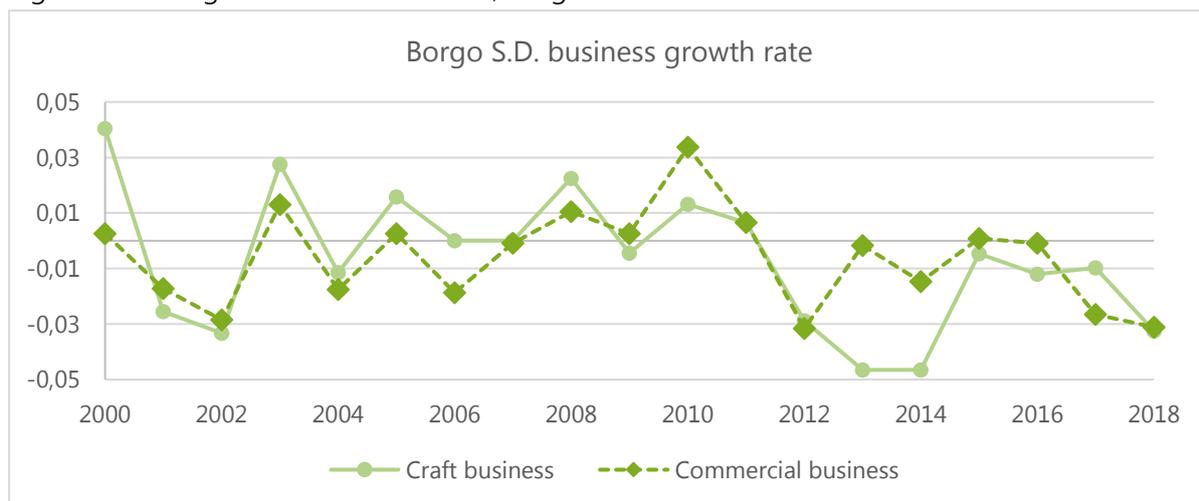
 Cement plant active in 2010 and closed in 2015. List of cement plants active in Piemonte (year 2015) and ownership (in brackets): Arquata Scrivia (Cementir Italia), Borgo San Dalmazzo (Italcementi), Lauriano (Cementi Lauriano), Novi Ligure (Italcementi), Robilante (Buzzi Unicem), Trino (Buzzi Unicem).

Business context": ii) businesses' world.

For the analysis of the business environment of both sites we consider data on craft and commercial businesses from the Camera di Commercio Industria e Artigianato (Cuneo), where the definition of the business type is defined by law. More specifically, according to law 443/85 a craft business is a business exerting activity of production of goods, including semi-finished good, within some dimensional limits.

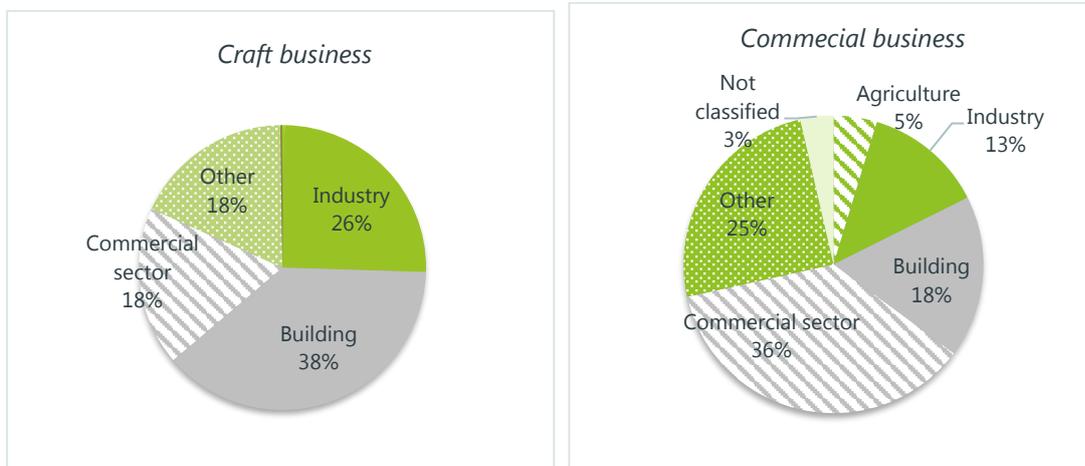
The analysis of the business environment in Borgo shows negative growth rates both for craft and commercial business over the last year (fig 19). However, this trend seems to be independent from the event associated with the cement sector. It is more likely, indeed, that the dynamics of the business growth rate is related with the economic crises and it reflects the reduction of taxpayers with self-employed income. As to the allocation of businesses across sectors, since 2000, the building sector and the commercial sector are the leading sectors for craft and commercial business respectively (fig 20).

Fig.19 Business growth rate since 2000, Borgo SD



Source: Camera di Commercio Industria e Artigianato, province Cuneo.

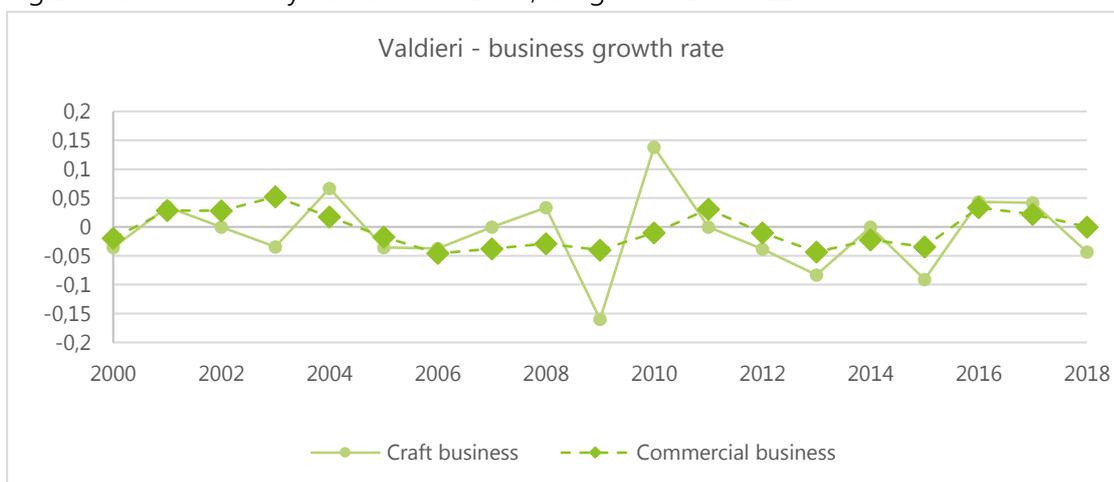
Fig.20 Businesses by sector, Borgo SD 2018



Source: Camera di Commercio Industria e Artigianato, province Cuneo.

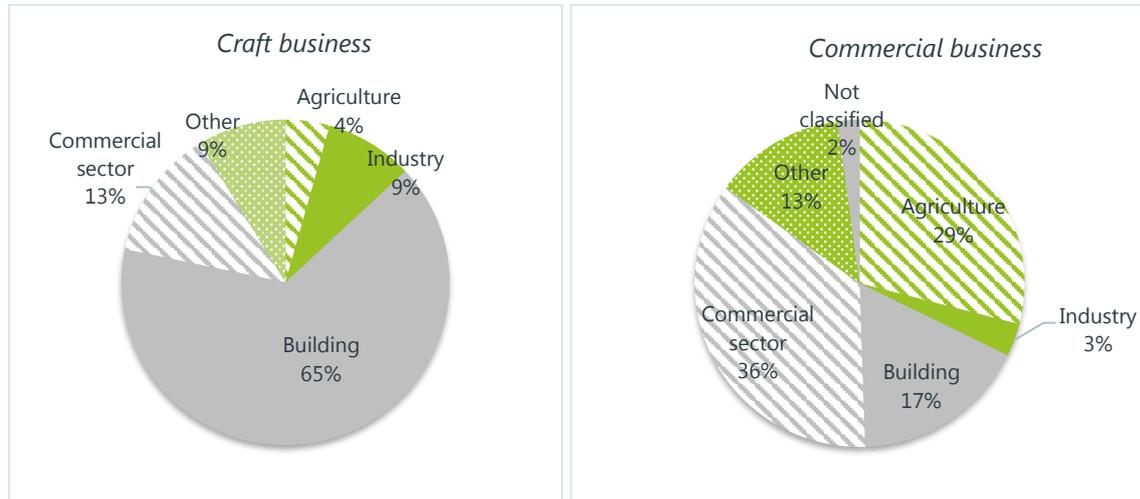
In Valdieri the dynamics of business growth rates shows positive values, at least recently (fig 21). As in Borgo San Dalmazzo it seems unrelated with the current situation of the cement plant. Moreover, the building sector and the commercial sector are the most relevant sector for craft and commercial business respectively (fig 22). This allocation is quite constant since 2000.

Fig.21 Craft business dynamics since 2000, Borgo San Dalmazzo



Source: Camera di Commercio Industria e Artigianato, province Cuneo.

Fig.22 Businesses by sector, Valdieri 2018



Source: Camera di Commercio Industria e Artigianato, province Cuneo.

## 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 two main steps:

1. Data collection and analysis on the material conditions and education of the inhabitants of Borgo San Dalmazzo and Valdieri.
2. Data collection and analysis on the attitudes towards the Italcementi site.
3. Data collection and analysis of the business world of both sites.

We use mainly secondary data and some primary data collected by means of a questionnaire survey that we designed and implemented in both sites in July 2019.

### 3.2 ANALYSIS ELEMENTS REVIEW

#### Level of analysis

The macro element of analysis of the economic assessment is the current wellbeing in Borgo San Dalmazzo and Valdieri. 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 Italcementi 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 Borgo San Dalmazzo and Valdieri's 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, specifically, 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 Borgo San Dalmazzo and Valdieri's current wellbeing we focus on two main dimensions of the OECD framework, i.e. quality of life and material conditions. Then we added a new context-specific dimension labeled "attitudes towards pilot site", that is useful to complement the overview of the local context and the industrial history. 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. *Total net disposable household income by range.* This indicator is the sum of personal income received by each family member. It includes many monetary sources of income (labor, financial, real, social transfer) net of direct taxes and social security contributions paid by households.
2. *Share of households making ends meet with difficulty or great difficulty.* Household ability to make ends meet is as self-defined current economic status. This subjective measure aims to assess the respondent’s feeling about the level of financial difficulty experienced by the household in making ends meet.
3. *Share of taxpayer by income classes.*
4. *Average taxable income by category.* This indicator is the ratio between the total amount of income in a given category and the number of taxpayers with that income.
5. *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 inequality and risk of poverty 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. *Occupational turnover index*. This indicator is obtained as the ratio between the number of employed persons aged 45 and over and the number of young employed aged 15-29. This ratio measures the level of aging of the employed population. Values larger than 100 indicates that there are more elderly than young employees.
3. *Share of employed by Sector (I, II, III commerce, III extra-commerce)*. It is the share of employed person in a given sector of activity.
4. *Unemployment rate (total, men, women, young)*. It is the percentage of population (total, men, women, young) 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.
5. *Activity rate (total, men, women)*. It is the percentage of the population (total, men, women) that constitutes the manpower supply of the labor market.
6. *Young people (15-29 y.) not studying and not working*. This indicator represents the share of young people (15-29 years old) who are out of education and cannot find a job.

#### Warnings:

It will be important to analyze whether the available young labor force (currently unemployed) could be useful in the recovery process of the industrial site or in the other alternative scenarios. At the same time, it would be interesting investigating if young people are really interested in these opportunities.

#### "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 area (m<sup>2</sup>) of occupied houses.
2. *Share of owner-occupied houses*. It is the share of dwellings occupied by way of ownership.
3. *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.
4. *Avg year of house built after 1962*. Average year of dwelling built after 1962.
5. *Building expansion index*. Share of accommodations built in the last ten years with respect to the census year (2011).
6. *Building phase*. Share of accommodations for building age. This indicator provides an assessment of the quality of accommodations.
7. Share of used- houses in good state of preservation

8. *Housing tenure status.* Share of accommodation by tenure status.
9. *Housing sale/rental price.*

*Warnings:*

It will be important that municipalities improve their capacity to generate high-quality data on: *i)* basic housing facilities; *ii)* tenant conditions.

“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 adults with at least upper secondary school.* It is the ratio between the adult population (25-64) with upper secondary school (diploma) or university degree and the entire adult population.
2. *Share of young people with university degree.* It is the ratio between the young population (30-34) with university degree and the entire young population. This indicator represents a measure of the human capital of the young population.
3. *Share of adults with lower secondary school.* It is the ratio between the adult population (25-64) with lower secondary school and the entire adult population.
4. *Drop-out rate.* It is the ratio between the population aged 15-24 years with lower secondary school, not attending any regular course of study or vocational training course, and the population aged 15-24. This indicator provides a measure of the young people leaving the education system before obtaining a diploma or accessing to vocational training course.
5. *Gender differential in higher education.* Ratio between the share of male population (with respect to all men aged over 6) with more than upper secondary school (diploma) and the share of female population (with respect to all women aged over 6) with more than secondary school. Values larger than 100 indicate a higher incidence of men with secondary school.

*Warnings:*

It would be important to enrich the set of indicators with info on individuals’ source of economic information. It would be interesting to investigate how people obtain information related with economic events, in order to understand how to communicate facts of economic relevance to people of different education levels.

### “Vulnerability”

The concept of vulnerability is a multidimensional concept, taking into account several aspects. We adopt the following indicators:

1. *Social and material vulnerability.* This indicator is the average of the following dimensions: i) share of illiterate people aged 25-64; ii) share of households with potential economic hardship; iii) share of households with only elderly people; iv) share of population in severe crowding; v) share of households with more than 6 components; vi) share of single-parent families; vii) share of young people (15-29 years old) not working and not in education.
2. *Position in the municipalities ranking of the vulnerability index.* Municipalities ranked in the upper part of the ranking (low rank values) experience a high index of social and material vulnerability.

### “Attitudes towards the pilot site”

As for the *pilot site* dimension, we focus on the economic impact (past and expected) of the ALL’s transformations and we use only self-defined measures that represent respondents’ opinions. We create the following indicators:

1. Impact of the current situation in various dimensions, i.e. local economy, environment, market value of dwellings.
2. Presence of a negative economic impact at personal level.
3. Persistence of the negative economic impact at a personal level.
4. Expected impact of the recovery of the cement plant on: local economy, environment, market value of dwellings.
5. Distribution of potential expected benefits.

For the econometric analysis we use the following control variables:

1. *City.* a dummy variable to distinguish if the respondent lives in Borgo San Dalmazzo or Valdieri.
2. *Gender* of respondents.
3. *Age* of respondents.
4. *High-education:* dummy variable to distinguish respondent with a university degree.
5. *Civic participation:* dummy variable to identify whether the respondent participates to events related with local issues.
6. *Knowledge of cement plant events:* dummy variable to check if respondent know something about the events related to cement plant activity.
7. *Perception of the community role.* Dummy variable to control whether respondents’ states that the local community should play a role in the decision process about the future of the cement plant.
8. *Worker:* dummy variable to identify if the respondent is currently working (both as employed or self-employed).
9. *Retired,* dummy variable to identify if the respondent is currently receiving income from pension.

10. *Investment in the cement plant & local community.* Dummy to identify if the respondents believe that investing in the cement plant is still an opportunity for the local community life.
11. *Transformation of the cement plant.* Dummy to identify respondents that prefer a radical change for the future of the cement plant, i.e. new infrastructures or houses replacing the cement plant.
12. *Negative past impact at personal level.* Dummy to identify respondents who have experiencing a negative shock at personal level from the reduction of the cement plant activity.

#### "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 Italcementi site. To this regard we first analyze the evolution of the trend in the cement sector. Then, we investigate the characteristics of the business world of both sites, in order to understand if the event associated with the cement plant impacted on the economic structure of Borgo San Dalmazzo and Valdieri.

For the analysis of the *cement sector* we use the following indicators:

1. *Production level in millions of tonnes.*
2. *Utilization capacity of plants.* Share of utilization of cement kilns.
3. *Territorial distribution of plants.* Number of plants by territorial area.

For the analysis of the *business world* we adopt these indicators:

1. *Business growth rate by year and sector.* It is the ratio between the difference between registered (new) and ceased business in a given year and the total number of registered business in the same year.
2. *Share of business by sector.* It is the share between the number of registered business in a given sector and the total number of business.

Recall that the definition of a business (craft vs business) is given by the law. That is, according to law 443/85 a craft business is a business exerting activity of production of goods, including semi-finished good, within some dimensional limits. As for the activity sector, we consider the following classification:

- Agriculture: agriculture, forestry and fishing activities.
- Industry: Manufacturing activities, water supply and sanitation
- Building: Costruction
- Commercial: wholesale, transport and storage, services of accomodation and catering.
- Other: information and communication services, real estate activities, professional scientific and technical activities, rental and travel agency, other activities.

**Table 25: Material condition dimension – indicators and data**

<i>TOPICS</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>YEAR/PERIOD</i>	<i>Unit of analysis</i>	<i>COMPARISONS</i>	<i>SOURCE</i>
<i>Income &amp; wealth</i>	<i>Total net disposable household income by range</i>	2019	Municipality		UNIVR survey
	<i>Share of households making ends meet with difficulty or great difficulty</i>	2019	Municipality		UNIVR survey
	<i>Share of taxpayer by income classes</i>	2012-2017	Municipality	Borgo SD/Valdieri/Cuneo/Italy	MEF
	<i>Average taxable income by category</i>	2012-2017	Municipality	Borgo SD/Valdieri	MEF
	<i>Share a person receiving a pension</i>	2012-2017	Municipality	Borgo Sd/ Valdieri/Piemonte/Italy	MEF
	<i>Average gross yearly income of employees</i>	2017	Municipality	Borgo Sd/ Valdieri/Piemonte/Italy	MEF
	<i>Average gross yearly income of pensioners</i>	2017	Municipality	Borgo Sd/ Valdieri/Piemonte/Italy	MEF

<i>TOPICS</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>YEAR/PERIOD</i>	<i>Unit of analysis</i>	<i>COMPARISONS</i>	<i>SOURCE</i>
<i>Jobs</i>	<i>Employment rate (total, men, women, young)</i>	Census data 1991-2001-2011	Municipality	Borgo Sd/ Valdieri/Piemonte/Italy	ISTAT
	<i>Occupational turnover index</i>	Census data 1991-2001-2011	Municipality	Borgo Sd/ Valdieri/Piemonte/Italy	ISTAT

	<i>Share of employed by Sector (I, II, III commerce, III extracommerce)</i>	Census data 1991-2001-2011	Municipality	Borgo Sd/ Valdieri/Piemonte/Italy	ISTAT
	<i>Unemployment rate (total, men, women, young)</i>	Census data 1991-2001-2011	Municipality	Borgo Sd/ Valdieri/Piemonte/Italy	ISTAT
	<i>Activity rate (total, men, women)</i>	Census data 1991-2001-2011	Municipality	Borgo Sd/ Valdieri/Piemonte/Italy	ISTAT
	<i>Young people (15-29 y.) not studying and not working</i>	Census data 1991-2001-2011	Municipality	Borgo Sd/ Valdieri/Piemonte/Italy	ISTAT

<i>TOPICS</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>YEAR/PERIOD</i>	<i>Unit of analysis</i>	<i>COMPARISONS</i>	<i>SOURCE</i>
<i>Housing</i>	<i>Share of owner-occupied houses</i>	Census data 1991-2001-2011	Municipality	Borgo Sd/ Valdieri/Piemonte/Italy	ISTAT
	<i>Share of no-occupied houses</i>	Census data 1991-2001-2011	Municipality	Borgo Sd/ Valdieri/Piemonte/Italy	ISTAT
	<i>Avg year of house built after 1962</i>	Census data 1991-2001-2011	Municipality	Borgo Sd/ Valdieri/Piemonte/Italy	ISTAT
	<i>Building expansion index</i>	Census data 1991-2001-2011	Municipality	Borgo Sd/ Valdieri/Piemonte/Italy	ISTAT
	<i>Building phase</i>	Census data 1991-2001-2011	Municipality	Borgo Sd/ Valdieri/Piemonte/Italy	ISTAT
	<i>Share of houses in good state of preservation</i>	Census data 1991-2001-2011	Municipality	Borgo Sd/ Valdieri/Piemonte/Italy	ISTAT
	<i>Housing tenure status</i>	2019	Municipality		UNIVR survey
	<i>Average area (m<sup>2</sup>) of</i>	Census data 1991-2001-	Municipality	Borgo Sd/ Valdieri/Piemonte/Italy	ISTAT

	occupied houses	2011			
	<i>Average sale/rental prices for houses in Euro/m<sup>2</sup></i>	2004-2018	Municipality	Borgo SD/Valdieri	Agenzia delle entrate

<i>TOPICS</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>YEAR/PERIOD</i>	<i>Unit of analysis</i>	<i>COMPARISONS</i>	<i>SOURCE</i>
<i>Education</i>	Share of adults with at least upper secondary school	Census data 1991-2001-2011	Municipality	Borgo Sd/ Valdieri/Piemonte/Italy	ISTAT
	Share of young with university degree	Census data 1991-2001-2011	Municipality	Borgo Sd/ Valdieri/Piemonte/Italy	ISTAT
	Share of adults with lower secondary school	Census data 1991-2001-2011	Municipality	Borgo Sd/ Valdieri/Piemonte/Italy	ISTAT
	Drop-out rate (after lower secondary school)	Census data 1991-2001-2011	Municipality	Borgo Sd/ Valdieri/Piemonte/Italy	ISTAT
	Gender differential in higher education	Census data 1991-2001-2011	Municipality	Borgo Sd/ Valdieri/Piemonte/Italy	ISTAT

TOPICS	INDICATORS	YEAR/PERIOD	Unit of analysis	COMPARISONS	SOURCE
Vulnerability	<i>Social and material vulnerability</i>	Census data 1991-2001-2011	Municipality	Borgo Sd/ Valdieri/Piemonte/Italy	ISTAT
	<i>Position in the municipalities ranking of vulnerability index</i>	Census data 1991-2001-2011	Municipality	Borgo Sd/ Valdieri/Piemonte/Italy	ISTAT

TOPICS	INDICATORS	YEAR/PERIOD	Unit of analysis	COMPARISONS	SOURCE
Attitudes towards the pilot site	<i>Impact on the current situation on: local economy, environment and market value of dwellings</i>	2019	Municipality		UNIVR Survey
	<i>Presence of a negative economic impact at personal level</i>	2019	Municipality		UNIVR Survey
	<i>Persistence of the negative economic impact at a personal level.</i>	2019	Municipality		UNIVR Survey
	<i>Expected impact of the recovery of the</i>	2019	Municipality		UNIVR Survey

	<i>cement plant on: local economy, environment, market value of dwellings</i>				
	<i>Distribution of potential expected benefits</i>	2019	Municipality		UNIVR Survey

<i>TOPICS</i>	<i>INDICATORS</i>	<i>YEAR/PERIOD</i>	<i>Unit of analysis</i>	<i>COMPARISONS</i>	<i>SOURCE</i>
<i>Business context: Cement sector</i>	<i>Production level in millions of tonnes</i>	2004-2014		Italy	AITEC
	<i>Utilization capacity of plants</i>	2015-2017		Italy	AITEC
	<i>Territorial distribution of plants</i>	2015-2017		Italy	AITEC
<i>Business context: Business world</i>	<i>Business growth rate by year and sector</i>	2000-2018	Municipality	Borgo SD/Valdieri	Camera Commercio Industria Artigianato
	<i>Share of business by sector</i>	2000-2018	Municipality	Borgo SD/Valdieri	Camera Commercio Industria Artigianato

### 3.3 PERFORMANCE CONCLUSION

Which elements of the method were found crucial based on the results of the assessment and table X?

Differently than the previous pilot, here, the set of secondary data is more limited and dated (last Census Data). However, here, the analysis has been enriched by a further dimension compared with the pilot 1. More specifically, given the knowledge about the change of the ownership of cement plant, we investigate the characteristics of the cement sector in order to understand the main recent trend in this market. Then, we also investigate the local business sector to assess whether the activity of the cement plant had some impact on the local economy.

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

The modification of some questionnaire questions in order to understand better the respondents' sources of economic information. In this way, indeed, it will be possible to identify the most suitable way to communicate people economic fact.

Data collection on local public finance conditions in order to quantify the benefit (in terms of tax revenues) and cost for the local community.

## 4 PART 3: FEEDBACK OF THE REGIONAL PARTNER

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

We find very interesting and useful the data collected on the perceptions about the type of economic effects product by Italcementi site transformations. They show as the sentiment of citizens regarding the future of Italcementi is somehow opposite. In fact, if on one hand the local community thinks that the reduction of the cement plant activity with a negative effect on the local economy, on the other hand is totally aware on the positive effect that a reduction of the activities meaning for the on the environment quality.

It is also interesting to deepen the elements that the respondents associated to the recovery of the activity of the cement plant. They consider it as an opportunity especially for the young people and there is also a positive perception towards the change of the ownership.

Another important aspect are the data on the business context that in Borgo San Dalmazzo and in Valdieri that record opposite growth rate. Meanwhile, on the last years in Borgo San Dalmazzo the business growth rate records negative trend, that seems to be independent from the event associated with the cement sector and since 2000, the building sector and the commercial sector are the leading sectors for craft and commercial business respectively. In Valdieri, the dynamics of business growth rates shows positive values, at least recently.

In our opinion this an important indicator of how Borgo San Dalmazzo needs to find, as soon as possible, a new vocation for its territory, which looks beyond both the cement sector and the traditional industry. And would be interesting for LAMORO to work on it, as a input for a new territorial development.

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

We remain positively surprised about the data on the quality of the human capital in Borgo San Dalmazzo. In fact, in Borgo San Dalmazzo the share of adults with at least secondary school is larger than the Valdieri, regional and national level. A high quality of human capital means more opportunities for the local community, because this part of the society can become a driver for future economic and social development.

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

It could be very interesting use the data on the local economic situation, especially referring the Borgo San Dalmazzo area, to begin an action of shared reflection with the local community, the decision makers (not only the local representatives but also the regional ones) and the institutions to design a new and shared vocation for the territory.

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

Additional actions to stimulate the public debate on the environment impact and economic effect on the territory of the cement activity in the area could be implemented in collaboration

with local institutions and associations with which we have been in touch since the beginning of the project. This kind of activities are very important to increase the awareness about environmental issues and also to avoid creating a social shadow between who are against or in favour the cemetery.

Which analysis elements are more useful (look at the spreadsheet 3.2 and appendix results)?

From our point of view the most interesting data are ones about the local economic situation, the perception on the site and the level of education in the pilot area.

Any suggestions to make this assessment method better?

No, we think it's enough effective like this.

## 5 APPENDIX

### 5.1 APPENDIX A

Tab.A1 Housing sale price

year	<i>Borgo SD city center</i>		<i>Borgo SD Cement plant area</i>		<i>Valdieri</i>	
	<i>Min price</i>	<i>Max price</i>	<i>Min price</i>	<i>Max price</i>	<i>Min price</i>	<i>Max price</i>
2004	1300	1600	900	1250	650	800
2005	1175	1750	1100	1650	850	1250
2006	1200	1800	1100	1650	850	1250
2007	1200	1800	1100	1650	850	1250
2008	1200	1800	1100	1650	850	1250
2009	1200	1800	1100	1650	850	1250
2010	1200	1800	1100	1650	850	1250
2011	1200	1800	1100	1650	875	1275
2012	1200	1800	1100	1650	900	1300
2013	1150	1700	1100	1600	900	1300
2014	1150	1700	1100	1600	900	1300
2015	1150	1700	1100	1600	900	1300
2016	1150	1675	1100	1600	900	1300
2017	1150	1675	1100	1600	900	1300
2018	1075	1575	1100	1600	900	1300

Source: Authors elaborations from Agenzia delle Entrate data

Tab.A2 Housing rental price

year	<b><i>Borgo SD city center</i></b>		<b><i>Borgo SD Cement plant area</i></b>		<b><i>Valdieri</i></b>	
	<i>Min price</i>	<i>Max price</i>	<i>Min price</i>	<i>Max price</i>	<i>Min price</i>	<i>Max price</i>
2004	3	4,5	3	4	2,5	3,5
2005	3	4,5	3	4,5	2,5	3,75
2006	3,25	4,75	3,25	4,75	2,5	4
2007	3,5	5	3,5	5	2,5	4
2008	3,5	5	3,5	5	2,5	4
2009	3,5	5	3,5	5	2,5	4
2010	3,5	5	3,5	5	2,5	4
2011	3,5	5	3,5	5	2,75	4
2012	3,5	4,5	3,5	4,5	3	4
2013	3,5	4,5	3,5	4,5	3	4
2014	3,5	4,5	3,5	4,5	3	4

2015	3,5	4,5	3,5	4,5	3	4
2016	3,5	4,5	3,5	4,5	3	4
2017	3,5	4,5	3,5	4,5	3	4
2018	3,5	4,5	3,5	4,5	3	4

Source: Authors elaborations from Agenzia delle Entrate data

Fig. A1 Maps of vulnerability index (census data 2011)

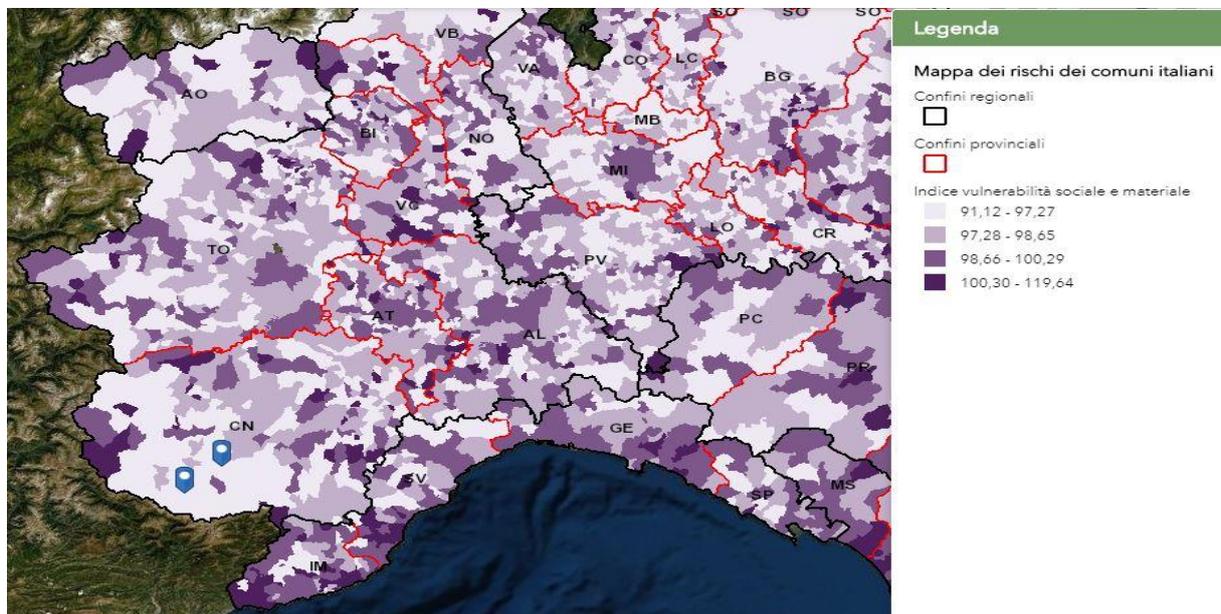


Fig. A2 Maps of vulnerability index (census data 2011)

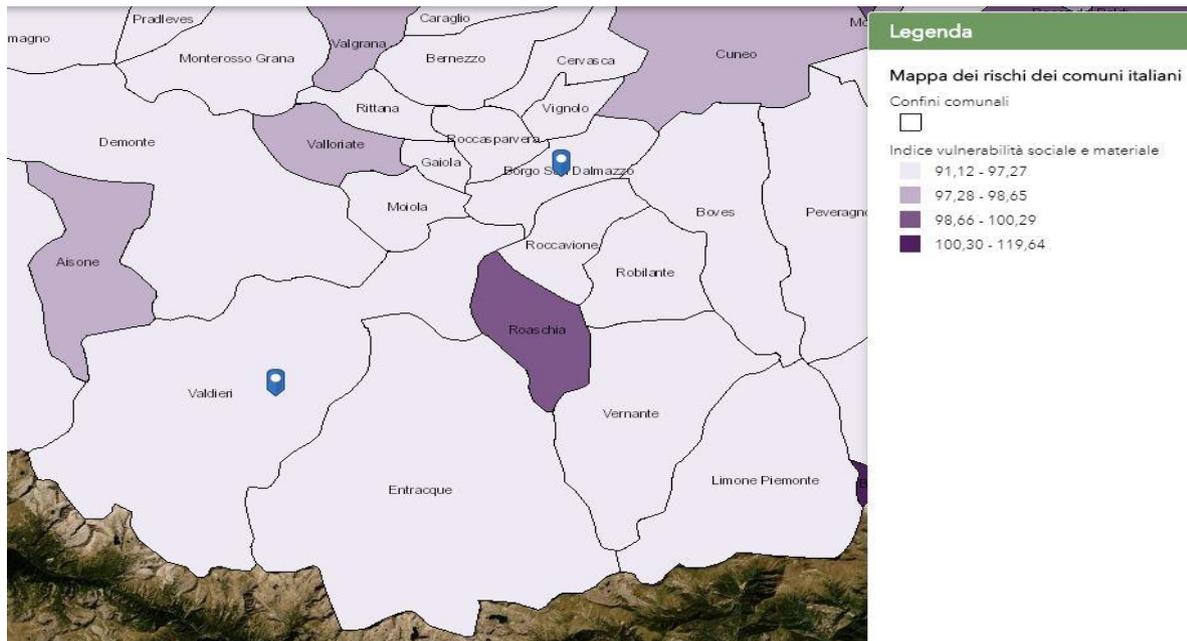


Fig. A3 Maps of employment rate (census data 2011)

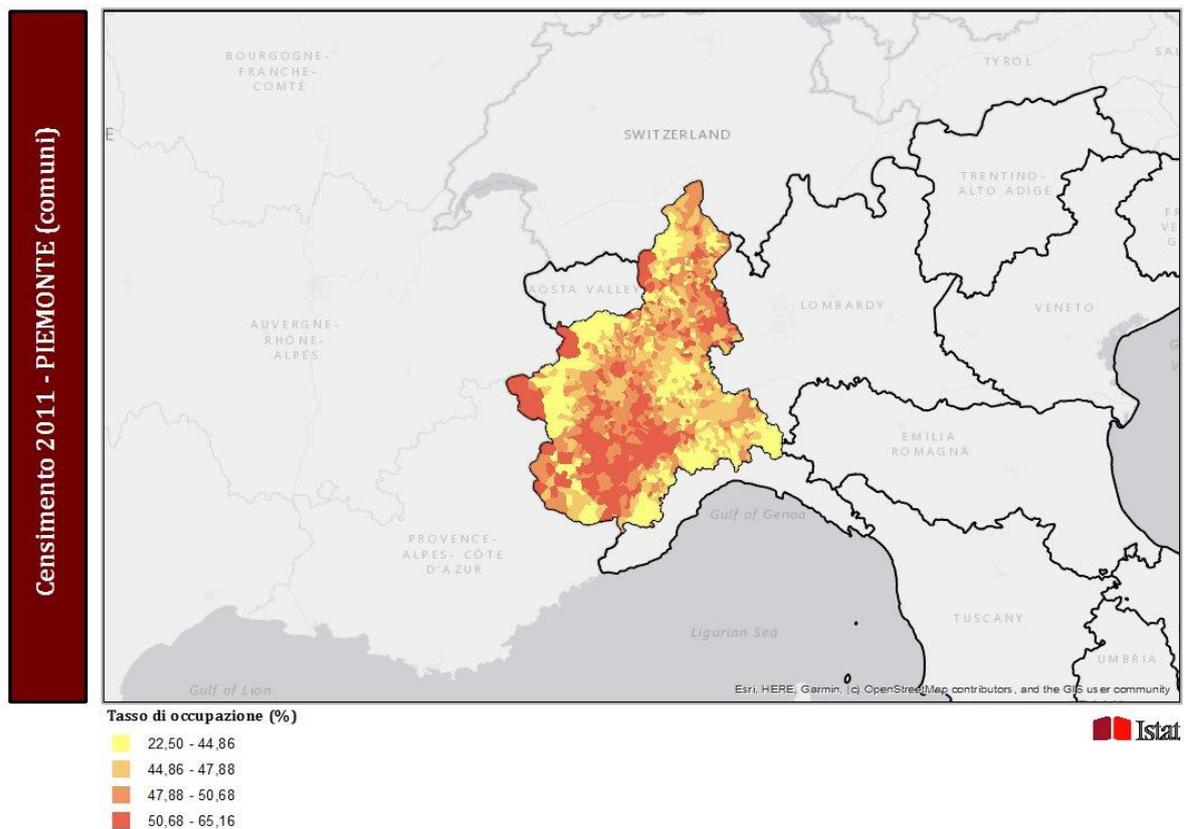


Fig. A4 Maps of unemployment rate (census data 2011)

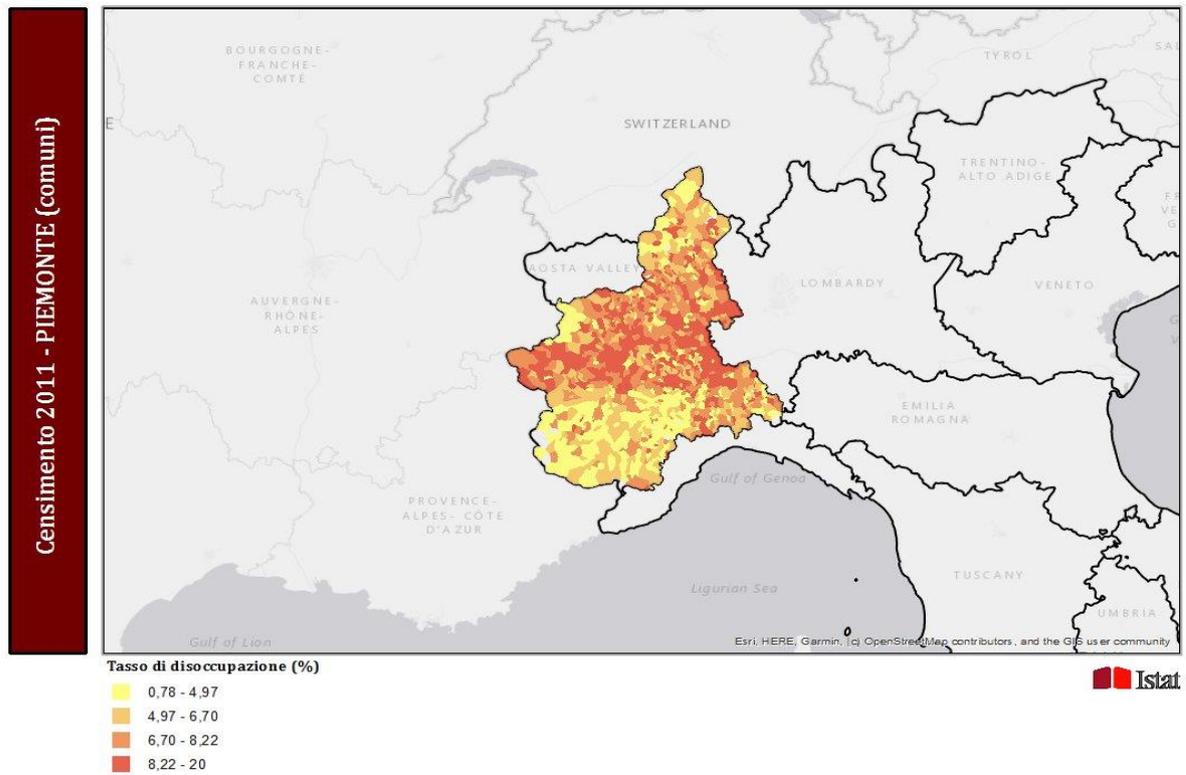
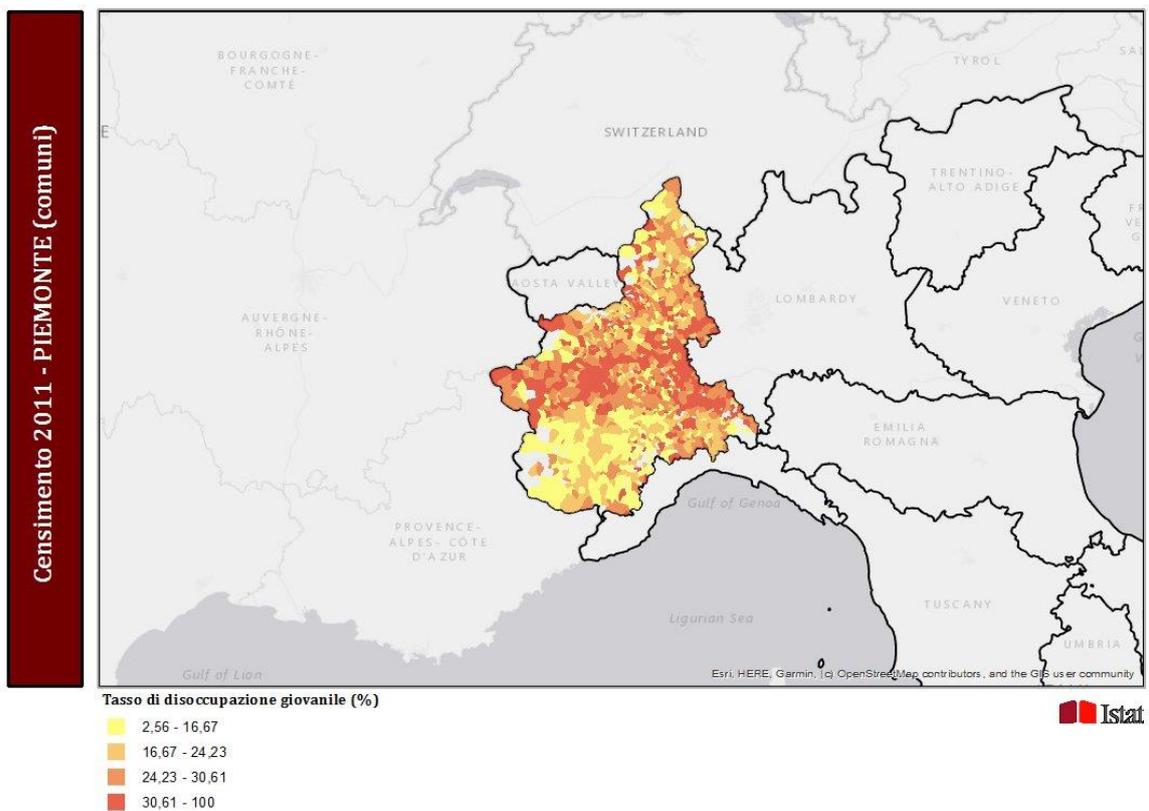


Fig. A5 Maps of young unemployment rate (census data 2011)



Tab.A3 attitudes towards pilot site

VARIABLES	Positive economic effect on local community (1)	Positive effect on environment (2)	Positive effect on houses value (3)	Benefit for a minority (4)	Opportunity for young people (5)
city	-0.0378 (0.0653)	-0.00185 (0.0804)	0.0972 (0.0991)	-0.0258 (0.104)	0.170 (0.106)
gender	-0.00273 (0.0423)	0.0467 (0.0488)	0.0209 (0.0593)	0.0209 (0.0619)	-0.00124 (0.0609)
age	-0.00124 (0.00187)	-0.00273 (0.00231)	-0.00281 (0.00268)	-0.00500* (0.00267)	-0.00446 (0.00272)
high-educated	-0.0270 (0.0460)	-0.150** (0.0664)	0.00993 (0.0674)	0.0560 (0.0702)	0.108 (0.0709)
civic participation	-0.0650 (0.0512)	-0.0906 (0.0667)	-0.0824 (0.0780)	-0.134* (0.0800)	-0.120 (0.0784)
knowledge of cement plant events	-0.0244 (0.0403)	0.0619 (0.0462)	-0.0486 (0.0581)	0.0588 (0.0595)	-0.00508 (0.0583)
perception of community role	-0.111 (0.108)	0.00162 (0.0801)	0.202* (0.103)	-0.0355 (0.102)	0.0766 (0.1000)
worker	-0.0106 (0.0652)	-0.0498 (0.0726)	0.105 (0.0927)	0.0193 (0.0924)	-0.0268 (0.0937)
retired	-0.0235 (0.0719)	0.0896 (0.0859)	0.121 (0.107)	0.00188 (0.111)	0.0291 (0.108)
investment in the cement plant & local community	0.190*** (0.0581)	0.0501 (0.0939)	0.179* (0.108)	-0.311*** (0.102)	0.484*** (0.111)
transformation of the cement plant	0.0640 (0.0547)	-0.0350 (0.0627)	-0.112 (0.0762)	0.167** (0.0733)	-0.212*** (0.0712)
negative-past impact (personal)	0.102* (0.0586)	0.101** (0.0498)	0.234*** (0.0631)	-0.00115 (0.0709)	0.124* (0.0704)
negative-past economic effect (community)	0.128*** (0.0414)			0.0227 (0.0711)	0.0772 (0.0696)
negative past effect environment		0.111 (0.0832)			
negative past effect houses value			0.262*** (0.0590)		
Observations	252	252	252	252	252

Standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

Tab.A4 Major firms production percentage, year 2014

<b>companies</b>	<b>Productive structure</b>	<b>%</b>
Italcementi	1 firm 16 plants	23.3
Buzzi Unicem	1 firm 9 plants	16.9
Colacem	1 firm 8 plants	16.7
Cementir	1 firm 4 plants	6.5
Cementi Rossi	1 firm 3 plants	5.1
Holcim	1 firm 2 plants	4.6
Other firms	21 firm 30 plants	26.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 firm</b> <b>72 plants</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: AITEC report

[The survey questionnaire](#) ›

#### QUESTIONARIO TRAILS

Buongiorno. L'Unione Europea sta realizzando una ricerca sulla trasformazione industriale nelle aree alpine che si chiama "Alpine Industrial Landscape Transformation". I comuni di Borgo San Dalmazzo e Valdieri sono stati individuati come particolarmente significativi per questo progetto che ha l'obiettivo di conoscere le opinioni e le idee dei cittadini verso il passato e il futuro industriale delle loro comunità. Sono coinvolte dieci istituzioni internazionali tra Università e enti locali. Questa parte di ricerca è coordinata dall'Università di Verona e io sono un intervistatore di Trails. Posso rivolgerLe qualche domanda? Grazie.

Selezionare il Comune di residenza

1. Borgo San Dalmazzo
2. Valdieri

## **A. Domande di apertura**

Anno di nascita |\_|\_|\_|\_|

Genere

1. Maschio
2. Femmina

D1. Tra i seguenti aspetti quale rappresenta il problema più urgente da risolvere nel Comune dove lei risiede? (spontanea registrare primo e secondo motivo)

1. Il lavoro e la disoccupazione
2. La criminalità e la sicurezza dei cittadini
3. La scuola e l'istruzione
4. Le tasse e il costo della vita in generale
5. La sanità e gli ospedali
6. L'ambiente e l'inquinamento
7. I servizi sociali e l'assistenza anziani
8. L'immigrazione extracomunitaria
9. La viabilità ed il traffico
10. I trasporti pubblici
11. L'urbanistica e le opere pubbliche (parcheggi, manutenzione strade, ...)
12. Il turismo
13. (Altro) (specificare)
14. (Non sa/Non Risponde)

D2. Negli ultimi 12 mesi ha partecipato ad eventi che hanno affrontato problemi del suo paese?

1. Sì
2. No, non mi interessano
3. No, non ne sono stati organizzati
4. (Non risponde)

## **B. Percezioni del passato e del futuro industriale**

*Parliamo ora delle vicende industriali che sono accadute negli anni nel suo comune. Come forse saprà Borgo san Dalmazzo e Valdieri hanno una lunga storia industriale, specie nel mondo del cemento. In passato il cementificio e le cave davano lavoro a diverse centinaia di persone, mentre nel tempo si sono molto ridotte (PASSATO).*

D3. Quanto direbbe di conoscere le vicende passate e presenti legate al cementificio e alle cave?

1. Molto
2. Abbastanza
3. Poco
4. Per nulla

5. (Non risponde)

D4. Ritieni che i cittadini debbano essere coinvolti nei processi sulla trasformazione industriale che coinvolgono il suo Comune?

1. Sì, ritengo che i cittadini debbano essere coinvolti
2. No, è una questione che riguarda esclusivamente i proprietari dei siti industriali, gli esperti e i politici locali
3. (Non sa/non risponde)

D5. Le chiedo di indicare due aggettivi che le vengono in mente quando pensa alla cementeria Italcementi

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

D6. Pensando agli ultimi venti anni, per ciascuno dei seguenti aspetti mi saprebbe dire se la riduzione delle attività del cementificio e delle cave ha avuto effetti positivi o negativi nella sua zona su:

	Positivi	Negativi	Nessun effetto	(Non sa/NR)
a. Economia e occupazione locale	1	2	3	4
b. Relazioni sociali tra gli abitanti del paese	1	2	3	4
c. Qualità dell'ambiente	1	2	3	4
d. Turismo	1	2	3	4
e. Valore degli immobili	1	2	3	4

*Come forse saprà sono in corso dei cambiamenti e delle trattative che potrebbero rilanciare l'attività del cementificio (FUTURO).*

D7. Lei è a conoscenza del fatto che il cementificio è stato da poco venduto ad una nuova società?

1. Sì
2. No
3. (Non risponde)

D8. Secondo lei se le attività del cementificio venissero rilanciate, questo potrebbe avere effetti positivi o negativi su:

	Positivi	Negativi	Nessun effetto	(Non sa/NR)
a. Economia e	1	2	3	4

occupazione locale				
b. Le relazioni sociali del mio paese	1	2	3	4
c. Qualità dell'ambiente	1	2	3	4
d. Turismo	1	2	3	4
e. Valore degli immobili	1	2	3	4
f. Traffico stradale	1	2	3	4
g. Presenza di servizi pubblici o privati alla persona sul territorio locale	1	2	3	4

D9. Crede che nel suo comune dovrebbero essere attivati o potenziati i servizi alla persona (ex. ospedali, scuole, ecc.) nel suo comune? Se sì, potrebbe dirmi quale lei ritiene più importante? (Indicare un solo servizio)

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D10. Secondo lei, investire in generale sul rilancio industriale di questo territorio rappresenta:  
[una sola risposta]

2. Uno spreco di denaro/risorse
3. Un'opportunità importante per l'economia locale
4. Il principale modo per tenere in vita la comunità locale
5. Un'inutile ostinazione, non cambierà mai nulla
6. (Non sa/non risponde)

D11. Se dovesse essere lei a decidere come trasformare il cementificio, quale dei seguenti scenari preferirebbe?

1. Uno scenario radicale in cui il cementificio scompare e al suo posto si realizzano nuove opere (ad esempio nuove case oppure grandi spazi verdi)
2. Uno scenario di mezzo in cui il cementificio convive con nuove opere
3. Uno scenario di conservazione in cui il cementificio continua ad essere un luogo di attività industriale.
4. (Non sa/non risponde)

D12. Lei crede che il passaggio di proprietà del cementificio che si sta realizzando porterà....

1. Un beneficio economico per l'intera comunità.
2. Vantaggi economici solo per pochi
3. Nessun vantaggio economico per gli abitanti della zona
4. (Non sa/non risponde)

D13. Ritiene che oggi i giovani del suo comune vedano il rilancio del cementificio come un'opportunità per il loro futuro professionale?

1. Sì
2. No
3. (Non sa/non risponde)

*Le farò ora qualche domanda sull'impatto economico che ha avuto la trasformazione industriale nel suo comune negli ultimi vent'anni. Per rispondere la prego di pensare anzitutto alla sua personale esperienza.*

D14. La riduzione delle attività dell'industria del cemento ha avuto effetti negativi sulle sue condizioni economiche?

1. Sì, molti
2. Sì, alcuni
3. Pochi
4. Nessun effetto
5. (Non sa/non risponde)

D15. (se D10=1, 2, 3) Ritiene che questi effetti economici negativi siano ancora presenti?

1. Sì, sono ancora presenti
2. Sì, sono presenti in parte
3. No, sono riuscito a superare le difficoltà
4. (Non risponde)

### **C. Coesione sociale e qualità della vita**

*Vorrei ora che rispondesse a qualche domanda su di lei e sulla sua vita quotidiana nel suo comune.*

D16. Tutto considerato, quanto si ritiene soddisfatto/a della vita che conduce attualmente?

1. Totalmente soddisfatto
2. Abbastanza soddisfatto
3. Poco soddisfatto
4. Per nulla soddisfatto
5. (Non sa/non risponde)

D17. In che misura Lei è d'accordo o in disaccordo con le seguenti affermazioni?

- a. Mi sento sicuro/a quando cammino da solo/a in questo Comune quando è buio
- b. Nel mio Comune avverto la presenza di tensioni tra diversi gruppi sociali (gruppi etnici/gruppi religiosi...)
- c. Le istituzioni politiche nazionali godono della mia fiducia
- d. Mi sento emarginato dalla comunità
- e. Le istituzioni politiche locali godono della mia fiducia

- f. Gran parte degli abitanti del mio Comune è degna di fiducia  
g. Mi sento vicino alle persone della zona in cui vivo, con cui condivido norme e valori

1. Completamente d'accordo
2. Abbastanza d'accordo
3. Poco d'accordo
4. Per nulla d'accordo
5. (Non sa/non risponde)

D18. Complessivamente a quante associazioni è iscritto? (valore intero minimo=0)

D19. Ha votato alle ultime elezioni comunali?

1. Sì
2. No

D20. Quante sono le persone sulle quali può contare in caso di bisogno (sostegno emotivo, aiuti per i figli, prestiti di oggetti o denaro..)? (valore intero minimo=0)

(se  $D20 > 0$ ) D21. Quante di queste persone son anche suoi vicini di casa? (valore intero minimo=0, val max  $\leq$  val(D20))

D22. Lei si sente soprattutto ..

1. Cittadino di (Comune)
2. Piemontese
3. Italiano
4. Europeo
5. (Non sa/non risponde)

#### **D. Domande di profilazione**

*Stiamo per concludere; le farò soltanto alcune ultime domande su di lei*

D23. Lei ha cittadinanza italiana?

1. Sì
2. No
3. (Non risponde)

D24. Da quante persone è composto il suo nucleo familiare, incluso lei? (valore intero minimo=1)

[ ]

D25. Da quanti anni è residente nel comune di (xxx)? [ ] (testo breve)

D26. Qual è il suo titolo di studio (conseguito)?

1. ISCED 1: istruzione primaria
2. ISCED 2: istruzione secondaria inferiore
3. ISCED 3: istruzione secondaria superiore
4. ISCED 6: laurea o livello equivalente (diploma accademico di primo livello/laurea)
5. ISCED 7: master o livello equivalente (diploma accademico di secondo livello/laurea magistrale)
6. ISCED 8: dottorato o livello equivalente

D27. Qual è la sua condizione professionale prevalente attuale?

1. Casalinga
2. Studente/essa
3. Disoccupato in cerca di un nuovo lavoro
4. Disoccupato non in cerca di lavoro
5. In cerca di prima occupazione
6. Inabile al lavoro/disabile/invalido
7. Lavoratore dipendente
8. Lavoratore autonomo
9. Pensionato/a o ritirato/a dal lavoro

D28. Nel suo nucleo familiare quante persone lavorano? [ ] (valore intero minimo=0, val max<=D2X)

D29. Può dirmi a quale cifra si avvicinava di più il reddito netto mensile complessivo del suo nucleo familiare nel 2018

1. Oltre 5.000 euro
2. Da 3.000 a 5.000 euro
3. Da 2.000 a 3.000 euro
4. Da 1.000 a 2.000 euro
5. Meno di 1000 euro
6. (Non risponde)

D30. Ritiene che il suo nucleo familiare riesca ad arrivare a fine mese...

1. Con grandi difficoltà
2. Con alcune difficoltà
3. Con poca difficoltà
4. Senza difficoltà
5. (Non risponde)

D31. La casa dove abita è:

1. In affitto o subaffitto

2. Di proprietà
3. In usufrutto
4. In uso gratuito
5. (Non risponde)

Nei prossimi mesi organizzeremo alcuni eventi assieme a cittadini, portatori di interesse e decisori politici per approfondire le conoscenze, opinioni e futuri progetti relativi al processo di trasformazione industriale in corso nel Comune di Borgo San Dalmazzo e nei Comuni circostanti.

Se è interessato a partecipare le chiediamo un recapito telefonico o la sua email in modo da essere contattato ed organizzare assieme gli incontri

Email \_\_\_\_\_

Telefono \_\_\_\_\_

Grazie per la collaborazione!