

Research Report

Abandoned public spaces and their potential
for community development



Renewed spaces U-Educate

Cooperation for Innovation and exchange of good practices

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Contents

SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT.....	5
AIMS OF THE PROJECT	5
Research goal and methodology.....	6
Findings.....	7
Sociodemographic variables.....	7
Country.....	7
Place of living.....	7
Professional status	8
Age	9
Area of living.....	12
Characteristic of area of living	12
Active participation in community	15
Type and the level of active participation	18
Source of information about local events and happenings.....	23
Social activism	26
Perception of area in the future	31
Evolving territory by 2025	31
Priorities for community development by 2025.....	35
Missing activities and events in community	41
Development and exploitation of abandoned public spaces.....	55
Ideal use of public spaces in community.....	58
The level of interest in involvement for contribution to the planning spaces in community	60
Key findings	71
Area of living.....	71
Type and the level of active participation	71
Source of information about local events and happenings.....	71



Social activism	71
Perception of area in the future	72
Priorities for community development by 2025	72
Missing activities and events in community	72
Development and exploitation of abandoned public spaces.....	73
Ideal use of public spaces in community.....	73
The level of interest in involvement for contribution to the planning spaces in community	73
Appendixes	75

SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT

Our project aims to rehabilitate abandoned public areas by involving local actors to take ownership of the area and create social links through innovative methods of non-formal education and citizen participation. We believe that giving a second life to these areas, by developing economic and/or cultural activities, contributes to upgrade our territory by directly involving the inhabitants. Within the partner local communities, there are many abandoned public spaces, especially in popular neighbourhoods. Restoring life to these places in the communities helps to improve the wellbeing of the inhabitants, to feel integrated into their community and to create new opportunities for the development of the territory. Our project is focused on the development of social enterprises that aim to combine economic efficiency and social impact in order to better exploit abandoned public spaces. In order to develop concrete methods for the involvement and effective engagement of citizens in the development of their community, we wish to develop this strategic partnership project involving 4 European partners from France, Romania, Italy and Greece. We will involve 5 participants per partner country, educators/facilitators and territorial agents from the local communities concerned who will be trained to actively contribute in the implementation of the local activities planned. They will mentor 40 adults beneficiaries, including some with fewer opportunities, in their training and in the setting up of local initiatives for entrepreneurship, by experimenting with the pedagogical tools that will be created.

AIMS OF THE PROJECT

The main objective of our project is to promote the adoption of innovative practices in rehabilitating abandoned areas and by developing collaborative and accessible learning approaches for adult education. Our operational objectives are to: - Enable adult educators and territorial staff from various European countries to exchange experiences and best practices, and to develop skills on how to mobilize the citizens of their communities in a process of positive territory change.

- Develop innovative educational methods that encourage commitment to active citizenship and social entrepreneurship for the benefit of local communities by focusing on an efficient development of abandoned public spaces. - Raise awareness and mobilize local authorities and policy makers to increase their interaction with citizens and to involve them more in a participatory development process for the benefit of the community. - Elaborate innovative initiatives for the management, development and exploitation of abandoned public spaces, taken by partners and local actors at large-scale, as good practices for local, sustainable, participatory and inclusive development.

Research goal and methodology

Main research goal is to detect abandoned public spaces in the partner countries and the proposals of local citizens for the development and use of these spaces while meeting their needs. The survey also meets our organizational needs to obtain the necessary information for a proper implementation of our project, in line with the defined objectives. The survey was set up by all partners, in two phases:

1. The first phase, carried out in cooperation with local authorities, was determined a list of abandoned places in each community to be included in a redevelopment project.
2. The second phase was consisted of distributing questionnaires and conducting interviews with citizens to collect their proposals for the development of determined abandoned spaces.

Defining their needs in order to adapt our activities is a central element in engaging them in such a project. The results should allow to better determine the content and methods to apply for the trainings, so that they meet the needs of beneficiaries and with a view to increasing the quality of results and impacts. All citizens are targeted; adults of all ages and regardless of their origin and social background. The aim is also to reach audiences with fewer opportunities (economic obstacles, social obstacles, disability situations, cultural differences) so that the panel of people interviewed is the most representative of the entire population to reply to the various needs and facilitate social link of all of them. The aim of this research is therefore to provide an overview of the current situation in terms of possibilities for the renewal of abandoned places and the needs and ideas of inhabitants to respond to this problem.

The survey was adapted for usage in online environment and therefore was distributed online. The survey was translated in Greek, Italian, French and Hungarian language in order to make it understandable to general population in those countries and therefor, accessible to anyone.

The survey officially launched on 11th of February 2021 and closed on 22nd March of 2021.

Findings

Sociodemographic variables

Country

In total, 424 persons accessed the survey, while 284 of them responded on a survey, and answered more than 70% of questions.

Comparing by country, the most responses came from Romania (82 in total or 28,9%), then from Italy and Greece (26,1%), and from the France (19%). We found some statistically significant difference in proportion of responses per country, but the difference is significant only between Romania and France, while there is no significant differences between other countries.

	country of residence:	
	n	%
France	54	19.0%
Greece	74	26.1%
Italy	74	26.1%
Romania	82	28.9%
Total	284	100.0%

Place of living

There were significantly more respondents who live in urban areas, comparing with rural areas. Concretely, there were 62,8% responses from urban areas and 37,2% from rural areas. When we take a look on a data by country, we found that only in Italy there were significantly more responses from rural zones (75,9%) than from urban zones. In other countries, there were more responses from urban zones.

country		Where do you live?			
		Rural zone		Urban zone	
France	France	14	26.9%	38	73.1%
	Greece	14	25.9%	40	74.1%
	Italy	44	75.9%	14	24.1%
	Romania	11	18.6%	48	81.4%

Total	83	37.2%	140	62.8%
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In average, the respondents lived in their place of living 24,2 years with standard deviation of 15,8, and with a range between 0,5 to 76 years. It means, that the lowest time of living in the place is 0,5 years and the longest is 76 years. Comparing by countries, the lowest time of living is recorded in Greece with the mean time of living of 18,1 and the highest is found in France with the mean time of living of 30,5 years.

		country			
		M	Standard Deviation	min.	max.
Since how long time you been living there (in years)?	France	30.5	17.6	.5	76.0
	Greece	18.1	15.6	.5	58.0
	Italy	23.9	15.8	1.0	60.0
	Romania	24.8	11.8	2.0	57.0
	Total	24.2	15.8	.5	76.0

Professional status

Regarding professional status, 2,7% are retired, 3,6% are craftsman or engineer, 4,5% are farmers, 4,5% are entrepreneurs... The most of respondents are teachers or educators (19,3%) and students (16,1%). We found also significant difference in proportion of professional status between the countries. Detailed distribution of responses for professional status by countries is shown in the table below:

		country				
		France	Greece	Italy	Romania	Total
profession al status?	Farmer	5	1	4	0	10
		9.6%	1.9%	6.9%	0.0%	4.5%
	Craftsman, Engineer	3	1	3	1	8
		5.8%	1.9%	5.2%	1.7%	3.6%
	Entrepreneur	4	1	3	4	12
		7.7%	1.9%	5.2%	6.8%	5.4%
	Liberal profession	0	14	11	3	28
		0.0%	25.9%	19.0%	5.1%	12.6%
	Teacher, educator	14	10	11	8	43
		26.9%	18.5%	19.0%	13.6%	19.3%
	Official	5	7	3	0	15



	9.6%	13.0%	5.2%	0.0%	6.7%
Worker, truck etc.	2	4	4	19	29
	3.8%	7.4%	6.9%	32.2%	13.0%
Student	2	10	5	19	36
	3.8%	18.5%	8.6%	32.2%	16.1%
Retired	5	1	0	0	6
	9.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%
Without professional activity (unemployed person, housewife / househusband)	12	5	14	5	36
	23.1%	9.3%	24.1%	8.5%	16.1%

Age

In average, the respondents were 36,7 years old with standard deviation of 15 which indicates high variation in age between the respondents. The youngest respondent was 15 years old and the oldest was 76 years old.

		country			
		M	min.	Standard Deviation	max.
age	France	41.8	17.0	14	76
	Greece	37.4	17.0	13	70
	Italy	37.5	18.0	12	62
	Romania	30.6	15.0	12	57
	Total	36.7	15.0	13	76

Comparing within the countries, the oldest respondents came from France (41,8) then from Italy (37,5), Greece (37,4) and the youngest are from Romania (30,6).

Descriptives

How old are you?

	N	M	SD	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for M		min.	max.
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
France	52	41.77	14.271	1.979	37.80	45.74	17	76
Greece	54	37.44	12.936	1.760	33.91	40.98	17	70
Italy	57	37.51	11.567	1.532	34.44	40.58	18	62
Romani a	59	30.64	11.729	1.527	27.59	33.70	15	57
Total	222	36.67	13.164	.883	34.93	38.41	15	76

We have conducted analysis of variance in order to check whether there is significant difference in age between the respondents from various countries. The results of conducted test showed that significant difference existing on a 1% level of statistical significance.

F(3)=7,5, p=0,000

ANOVA

How old are you?

	Sum of Squares	df	M Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	3566.998	3	1188.999	7.464	.000
Within Groups	34728.335	218	159.304		
Total	38295.333	221			

Analysis of variance showed there is significant difference in age of respondents between the countries. However, we do not know between which countries this difference exist. Therefore, we conducted additional statistical inferential parametric test in order to check this situation. Concretely, we conducted Tukey HSD post-hoc test, which showed that the significant difference is existing between the Romania and all other countries, and there is no difference between the rest of the countries. This means that Romania had younger respondents comparing with Greece, Italy and France, while there is no difference in age of respondents between Greece, Italy and France.

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: How old are you?

Tukey HSD

(I) country	(J) country	M Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
France	Greece	4.325	2.452	.294	-2.02	10.67
	Italy	4.260	2.420	.295	-2.01	10.53
	Romania	11.125*	2.401	.000	4.91	17.34
Greece	France	-4.325	2.452	.294	-10.67	2.02
	Italy	-.064	2.397	1.000	-6.27	6.14
	Romania	6.800*	2.377	.024	.65	12.95
Italy	France	-4.260	2.420	.295	-10.53	2.01
	Greece	.064	2.397	1.000	-6.14	6.27
	Romania	6.865*	2.344	.020	.80	12.93
Romania	France	-11.125*	2.401	.000	-17.34	-4.91
	Greece	-6.800*	2.377	.024	-12.95	-.65
	Italy	-6.865*	2.344	.020	-12.93	-.80

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

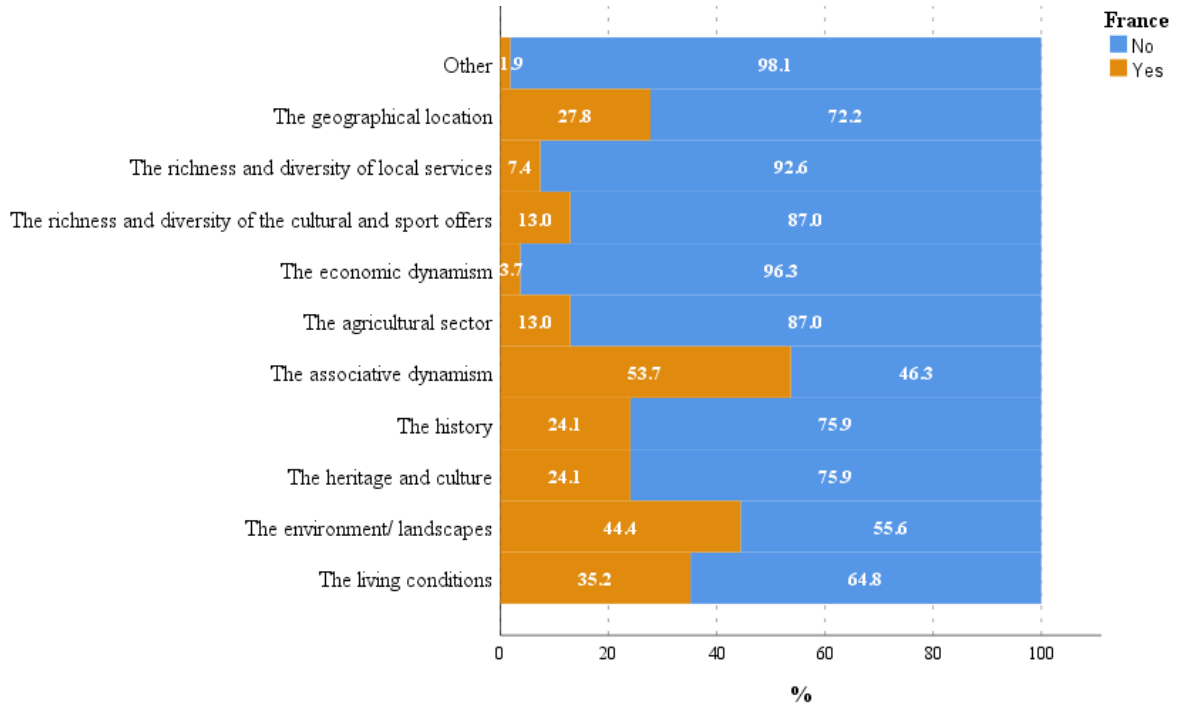
Area of living

Characteristic of area of living

In most cases, the characteristics area of living is characterized by the landscape or environment and culture and heritage. There are some differences between the countries, which will elaborate later. More detailed information about the characteristics of living area is shown on the table below.

		country			
		France %	Greece %	Italy %	Romania %
The living conditions	No	64.8%	75.7%	78.4%	92.7%
	Yes	35.2%	24.3%	21.6%	7.3%
The environment/ landscapes	No	55.6%	24.3%	16.2%	26.8%
	Yes	44.4%	75.7%	83.8%	73.2%
The heritage and culture	No	75.9%	58.1%	75.7%	46.3%
	Yes	24.1%	41.9%	24.3%	53.7%
The history	No	75.9%	87.8%	82.4%	73.2%
	Yes	24.1%	12.2%	17.6%	26.8%
The associative dynamism	No	46.3%	97.3%	98.6%	100.0%
	Yes	53.7%	2.7%	1.4%	0.0%
The agricultural sector	No	87.0%	70.3%	40.5%	67.1%
	Yes	13.0%	29.7%	59.5%	32.9%
The economic dynamism	No	96.3%	94.6%	98.6%	98.8%
	Yes	3.7%	5.4%	1.4%	1.2%
The richness and diversity of the cultural and sport offers	No	87.0%	91.9%	100.0%	91.5%
	Yes	13.0%	8.1%	0.0%	8.5%
The richness and diversity of local services	No	92.6%	95.9%	97.3%	93.9%
	Yes	7.4%	4.1%	2.7%	6.1%
The geographical location	No	72.2%	44.6%	44.6%	64.6%
	Yes	27.8%	55.4%	55.4%	35.4%
Other	No	98.1%	91.9%	100.0%	92.7%
	Yes	1.9%	8.1%	0.0%	7.3%

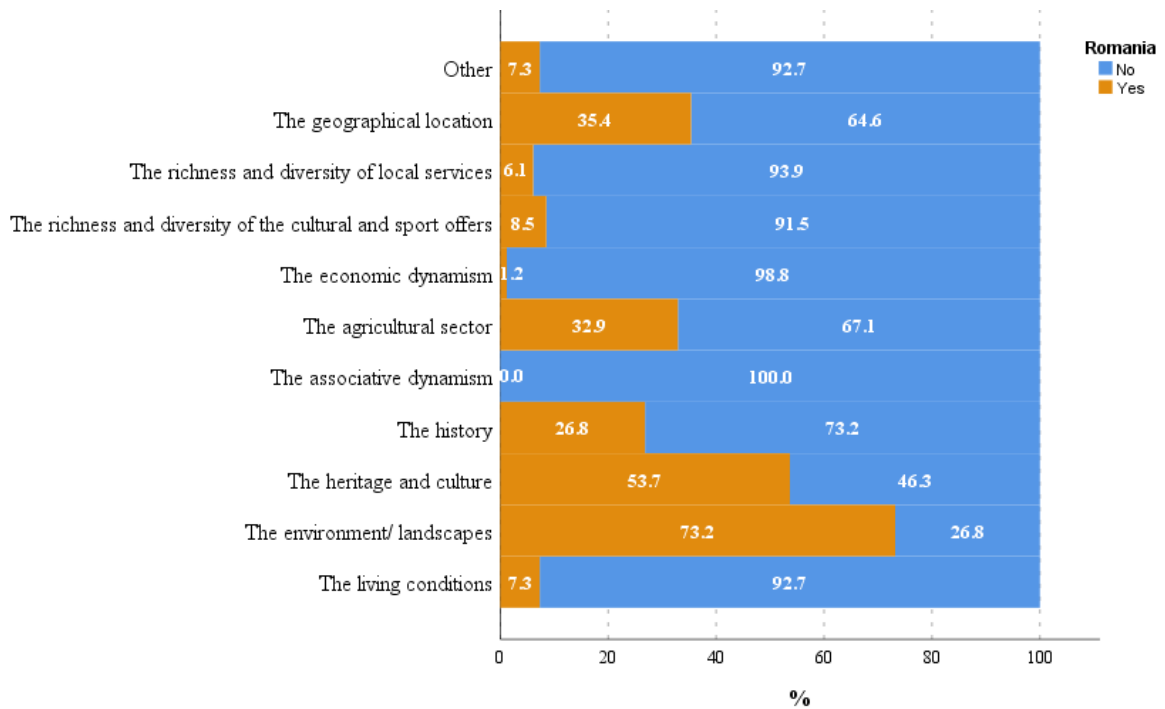
In France, the area is mostly characterized by the associative dynamism, the environment or landscapes and the living conditions.



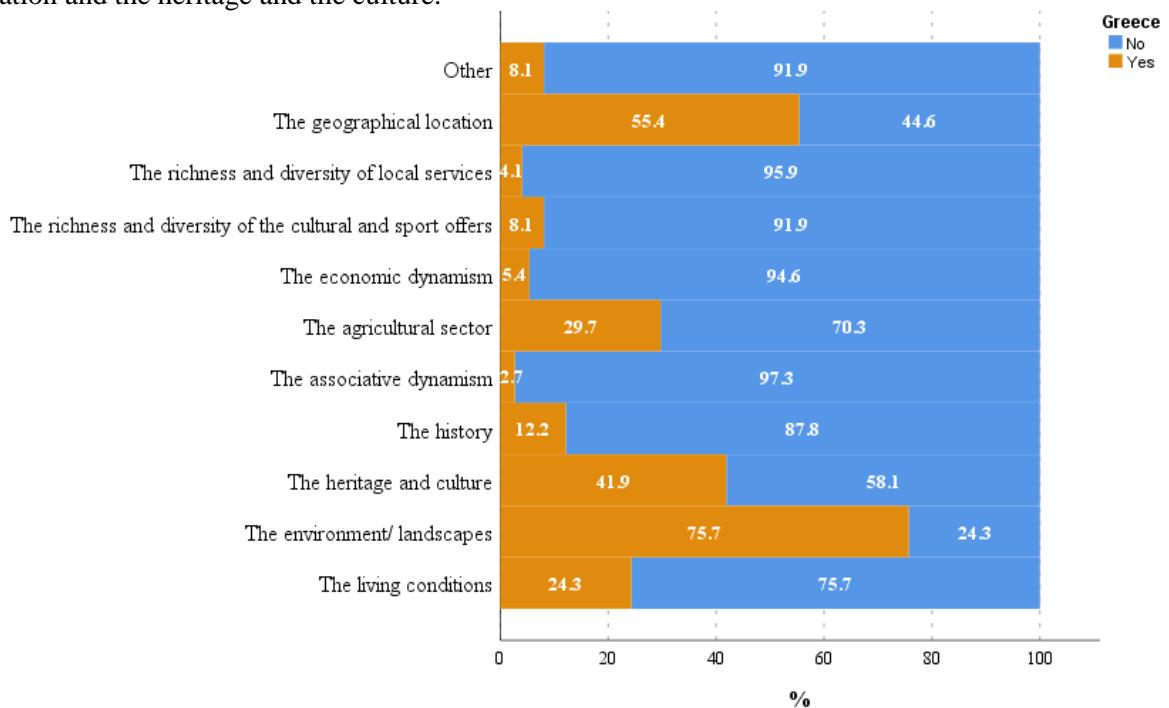
In Italy, the area is mostly characterised by the environment or landscape, the agricultural sector and geographical location.



Romania's' area is mostly characterized by the landscapes or environment, the heritage and the culture and by geographical location.



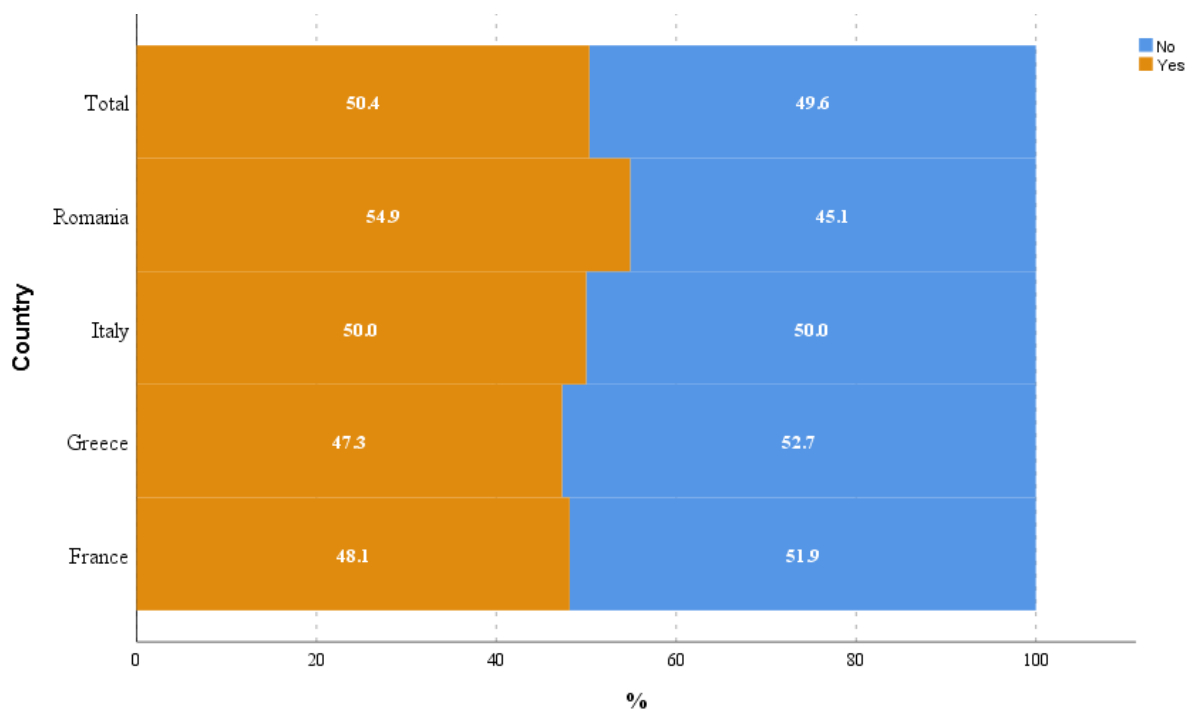
In Greece, the living areas is also mostly characterized by the environment or landscapes, geographical location and the heritage and the culture.



Active participation in community

In general, around half of the respondents claimed they are actively participating in community life in their areas. Comparing with the countries, there is no significant difference between the countries, so we can conclude that in each country around half of the respondents are active in community life.

		country									
		France		Greece		Italy		Romania		Total	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Are you actively participating in the community life in your area?	Yes	26	48.1%	35	47.3%	37	50.0%	45	54.9%	143	50.4%
	No	28	51.9%	39	52.7%	37	50.0%	37	45.1%	141	49.6%
	Total	54	100.0%	74	100.0%	74	100.0%	82	100.0%	284	100.0%



So, we performed chi-square test to check is there significant difference in active participation in community life between the countries. The results shows there is no significant difference.

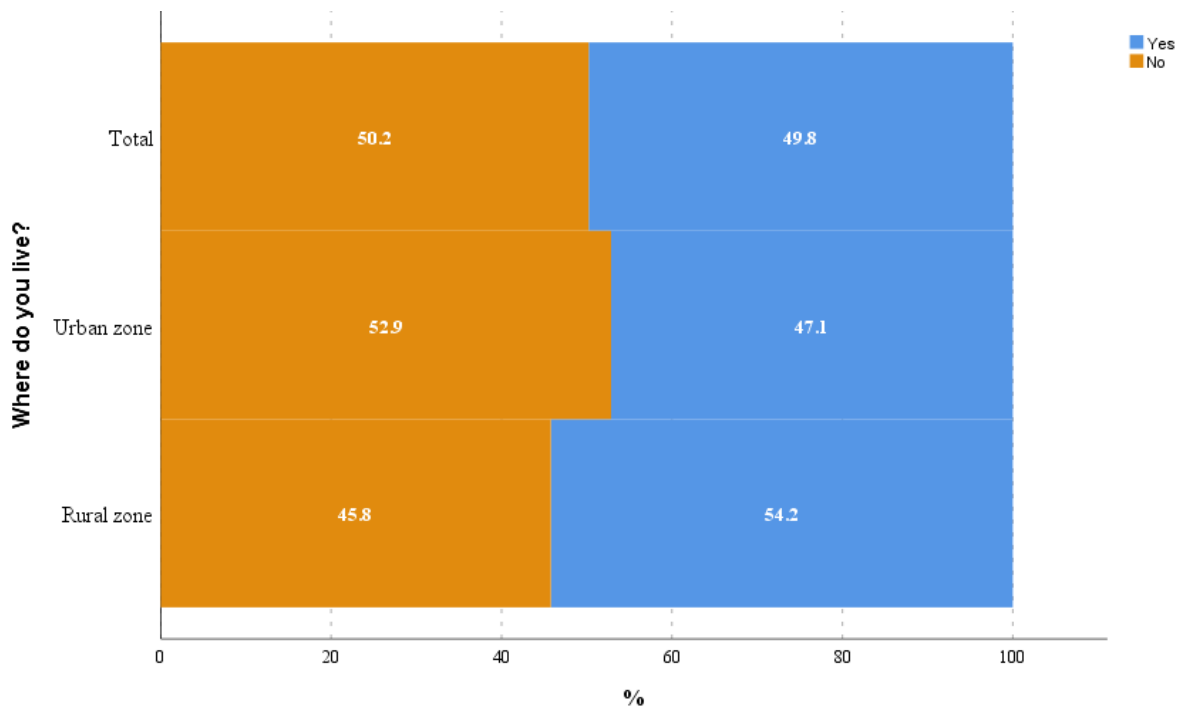
Pearson Chi-Square Tests

		country
Are you actively participating in the community life in your area?	Chi-square	1.057
	df	3
	Sig.	.788

Results are based on nonempty rows and columns in each innermost subtable.

When we compare the active participation in community and the type of area of living, we found that percentages of respondents who live in urban area and actively participating in community life is equal to the percentages of respondents who live in rural area and taking active participation in community life.

			Where do you live?					
			Rural zone		Urban zone		Total	
			n	%	n	%	n	%
Are you actively participating in the community life in your area?	Yes	45	54.2%	66	47.1%	111	49.8%	
	No	38	45.8%	74	52.9%	112	50.2%	
	Total	83	100.0%	140	100.0%	223	100.0%	



As it is expected, we didn't find significant difference between urban and rural areas in proportion of respondents who take active participation in community life.

Pearson Chi-Square Tests

		Where do you live?	
Are you actively participating in the community life in your area?	Chi-square	1.043	
	df	1	
	Sig.	.307	

Results are based on nonempty rows and columns in each innermost subtable.

The age of respondents who take active participation in community life and those who do not take active participation is almost the same, around 36 years.

Descriptives

How old are you?

	N	M	SD	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for M		min.	max.
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Yes	110	36.76	13.508	1.288	34.21	39.32	15	76
No	112	36.57	12.876	1.217	34.16	38.98	16	75
Total	222	36.67	13.164	.883	34.93	38.41	15	76

We conducted ANOVA test to check is there significant difference in average age between respondents who take and respondents who do not take active participation in community life, and there is no significant difference.

ANOVA

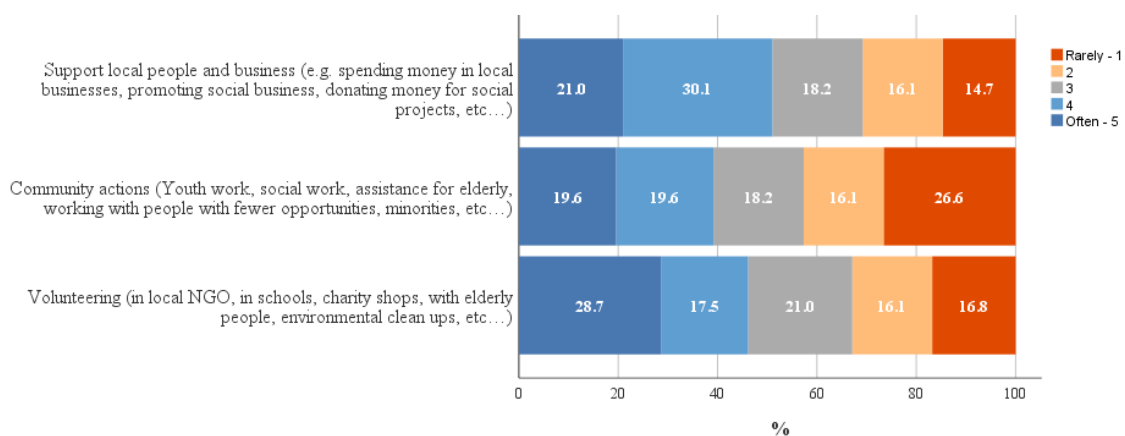
How old are you?

	Sum of Squares	df	M Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	2.050	1	2.050	.012	.914
Within Groups	38293.283	220	174.060		
Total	38295.333	221			

Type and the level of active participation

Respondents who said that have active role in community life, were additionally asked in which specific are they are active and how often. We analysed their responses and the results are shown on table and the graph below.

	Rarely - 1	2	3	4	Often - 5
Volunteering (in local NGO, in schools, charity shops, with elderly people, environmental clean ups, etc...)	16.8%	16.1%	21.0%	17.5%	28.7%
Community actions (Youth work, social work, assistance for elderly, working with people with fewer opportunities, minorities, etc...)	26.6%	16.1%	18.2%	19.6%	19.6%
Support local people and business (e.g. spending money in local businesses, promoting social business, donating money for social projects, etc...)	14.7%	16.1%	18.2%	30.1%	21.0%



Beside the frequency of active participation, we also wanted to measure general level of active participation. Therefore, we wanted to create the scale or index of active participation, using those three questions. However, before we do that, we had to check some assumptions and psychometric

reliability of the scale or index. So, we conducted Cronbach alpha test of internal consistency of the items and the scale. The results showed that assumptions are met, as the Cronbach alpha coefficient is larger than 0,75.

Scale: active participation

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.812	3

So, we created the index of active participation in community, which could range from 1 to 5, where the values larger than 2,5 indicates active participation and values lower than 2,5 passive participation in community life. Also, the higher values indicates on higher level of active participation in community.

In general, the level of active participation in community in larger than 2,5 and is 3,14, which indicates there is some level of active participation in community.

Comparing within the countries, we found that the larger level of active participation in community is found in France (4,0), than in Romania (3,2), Italy (2,79) and Greece (2,75).

Active participation

	N	M	SD	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for M		min.	max.
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
France	26	4.0000	1.17379	.23020	3.5259	4.4741	1.00	5.00
Greece	35	2.7524	.97130	.16418	2.4187	3.0860	1.00	5.00
Italy	37	2.7928	1.29422	.21277	2.3613	3.2243	1.00	5.00
Romania	45	3.2222	1.11916	.16683	2.8860	3.5585	1.00	5.00
Total	143	3.1375	1.21951	.10198	2.9359	3.3391	1.00	5.00

Conducted ANOVA test showed there is significant difference in the level of active participation in community between the countries.

ANOVA

Active participation

	Sum of Squares	df	M Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	29.252	3	9.751	7.450	.000

Within Groups	181.932	139	1.309		
Total	211.184	142			

More concretely, the level of active participation in community is found significantly higher in French respondents comparing with Greek, Romanian and Italian respondents, while there is no significant difference in the level of active participation in community between Greek, Romanian and Italian respondents.

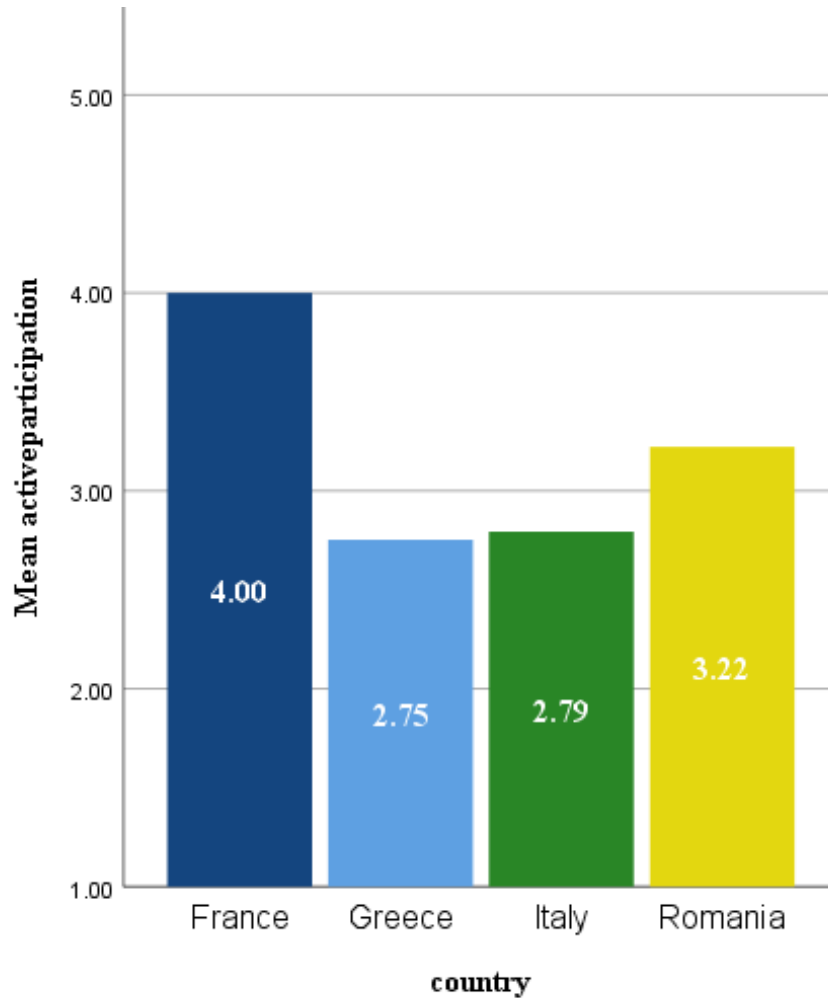
Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: active participation

Tukey HSD

(I) country	(J) country	M Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
France	Greece	1.24762*	.29620	.000	.4774	2.0179
	Italy	1.20721*	.29277	.000	.4459	1.9685
	Romania	.77778*	.28183	.033	.0449	1.5106
Greece	France	-1.24762*	.29620	.000	-2.0179	-.4774
	Italy	-.04041	.26976	.999	-.7419	.6611
	Romania	-.46984	.25784	.267	-1.1403	.2006
Italy	France	-1.20721*	.29277	.000	-1.9685	-.4459
	Greece	.04041	.26976	.999	-.6611	.7419
	Romania	-.42943	.25389	.332	-1.0896	.2308
Romania	France	-.77778*	.28183	.033	-1.5106	-.0449
	Greece	.46984	.25784	.267	-.2006	1.1403
	Italy	.42943	.25389	.332	-.2308	1.0896

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.



When it comes to the age of respondents and the level of active participation in community, we didn't find a correlation between those two variables, which means that the level of active participation in community and the age of our respondents do not exist.

Correlations

		How old are you?	activeparticipation
How old are you?	Pearson Correlation	1	.041
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.671
	N	222	110
active participation	Pearson Correlation	.041	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.671	
	N	110	143

Beside of those predefined ways of active participations in community, some respondents also said that they are also active in other ways. Here is a list of those ways, by countries:

Italy

- Music
- Trekking
- Carry out artistic activities and workshops with kids of the community

Greece

- Active member in NGOs / organisations of cultural interest.
- Cultural activities
- Political organizations

Romania

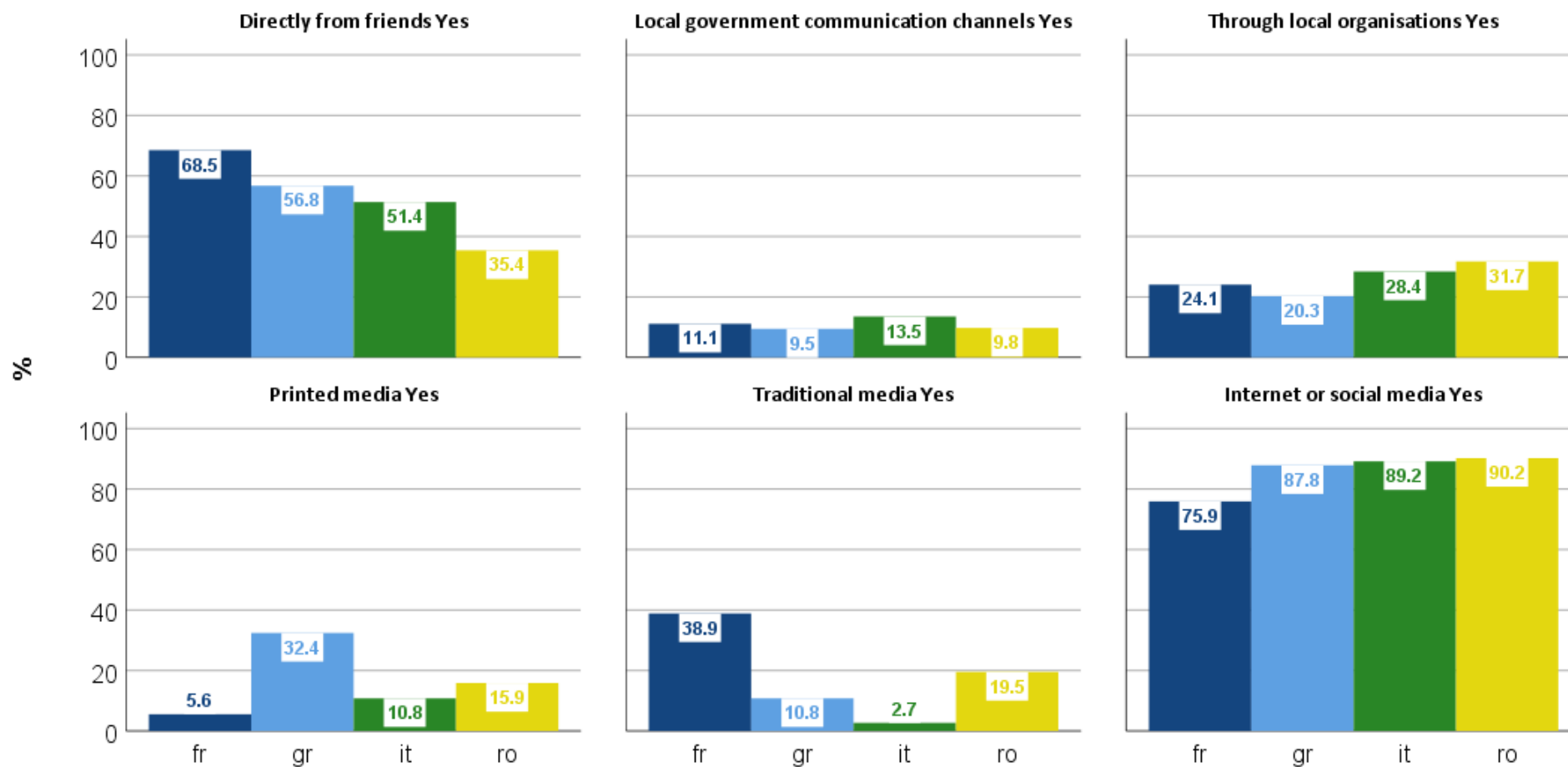
- Community services
- Church

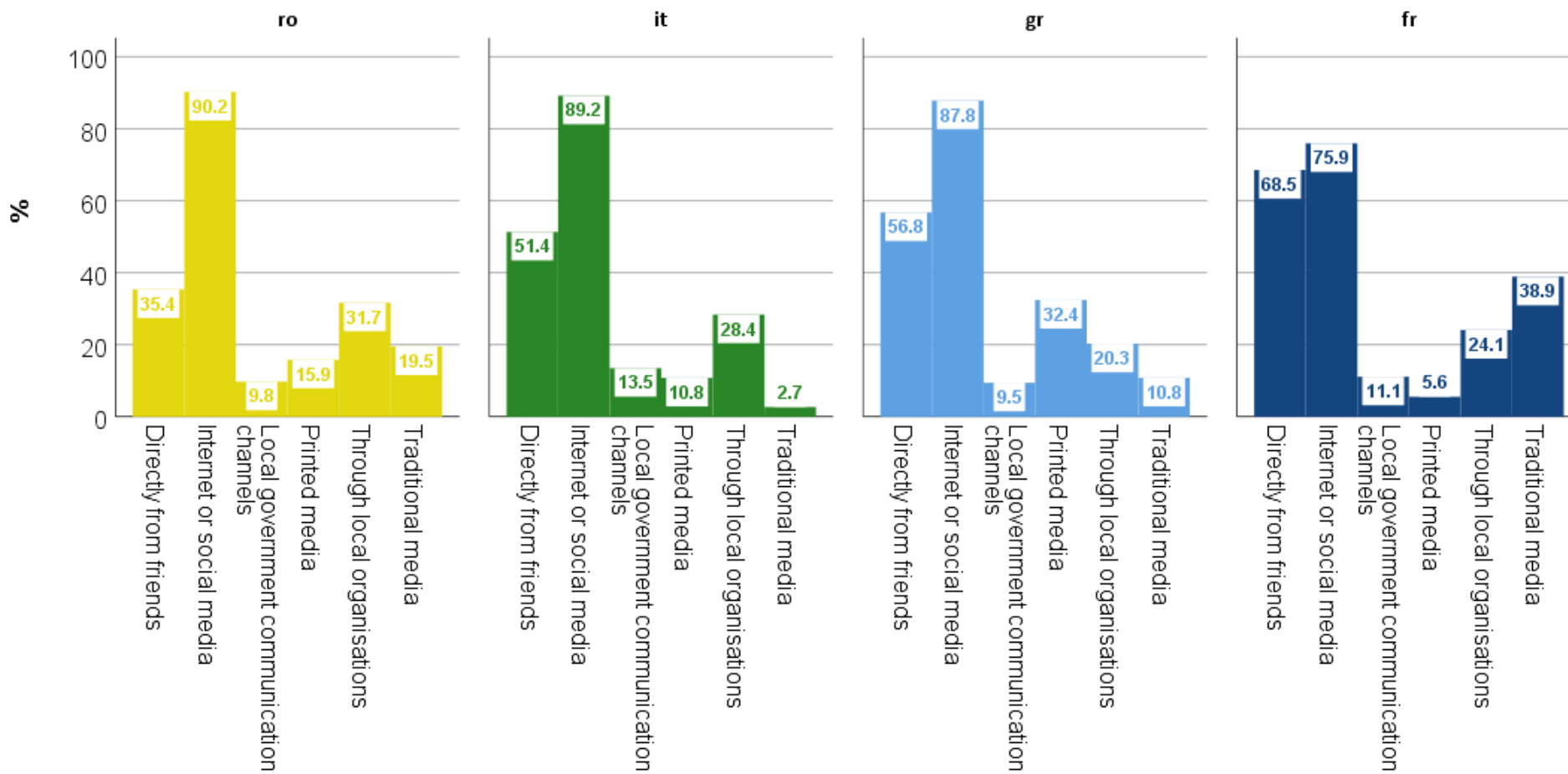
Source of information about local events and happenings

When it comes to the source of informing about local events and happenings, the respondents in most cases got such information on internet or social media (86,6%). In addition, half of the respondents are informed directly from friends. The rest of sources are less represented than those two previously mentioned.

More detailed information about the source of information for all sample, but also for each country is shown on the table and graphs below.

	country				Total
	France	Greece	Italy	Romania	
Internet or social media	75.9%	87.8%	89.2%	90.2%	86.6%
Traditional media	38.9%	10.8%	2.7%	19.5%	16.5%
Printed media	5.6%	32.4%	10.8%	15.9%	16.9%
Through local organisations	24.1%	20.3%	28.4%	31.7%	26.4%
Local government communication channels	11.1%	9.5%	13.5%	9.8%	10.9%
Directly from friends	68.5%	56.8%	51.4%	35.4%	51.4%





Social activism

Social activism is one of the most influential predictor of someone's engagement in community. The more person has developed social activism as personal characteristics, the more is probable that person could be involved or engaged in community actions. Therefore, we wanted to measure respondent's level of social activism in order to predict their willingness to be involved in community actions. For that purposes, we used validated scale or index of social activism, which is constructed out of six likert-type questions.

However, before we could use this index, we had to check and confirm its' reliability.

For this purpose, we used Cronbach alpha test.

Reliability Statistics of Social activism

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.799	6

The result of conducted test showed that there is good internal consistency of items and therefore we could create and use this scale or index as reliable.

The index of social activism could range from 1 to 5 where higher values represent higher level of social activism.

We conducted basic descriptive statistics for this scale, and results showed that in average, our respondents have mild level of social activism with mean value of 3,52 and standard deviation of 0,79.

When we disaggregate scores by countries, we see that highest score of social activism is in Greece, than Italy, Romania and France.

Descriptives

social activism

	N	M	SD	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for M		min.	max.
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
France	54	3.2963	1.32017	.17965	2.9360	3.6566	1.00	5.00
Greece	74	3.7950	.59202	.06882	3.6579	3.9322	2.33	5.00
Italy	74	3.6239	.60883	.07077	3.4828	3.7649	2.17	5.00
Romani a	82	3.3415	.54238	.05990	3.2223	3.4606	1.67	4.83
Total	284	3.5246	.79874	.04740	3.4314	3.6179	1.00	5.00

Also, we found that those differences in the level of social activism significantly differ between the countries. This is shown by ANOVA results.

ANOVA

social activism

	Sum of Squares	df	M Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	11.707	3	3.902	6.471	.000
Within Groups	168.843	280	.603		
Total	180.550	283			

Additional post hoc Tukey HSD test showed that significant difference lays only between Greece and France and Greece and Romania, while between other countries there is no significant difference. It means that we can say and conclude that respondents from Greece have higher level of social activism than respondents from France and Romania, but not higher than Italy.

More detailed information about this finding can be seen in the table and graph below.

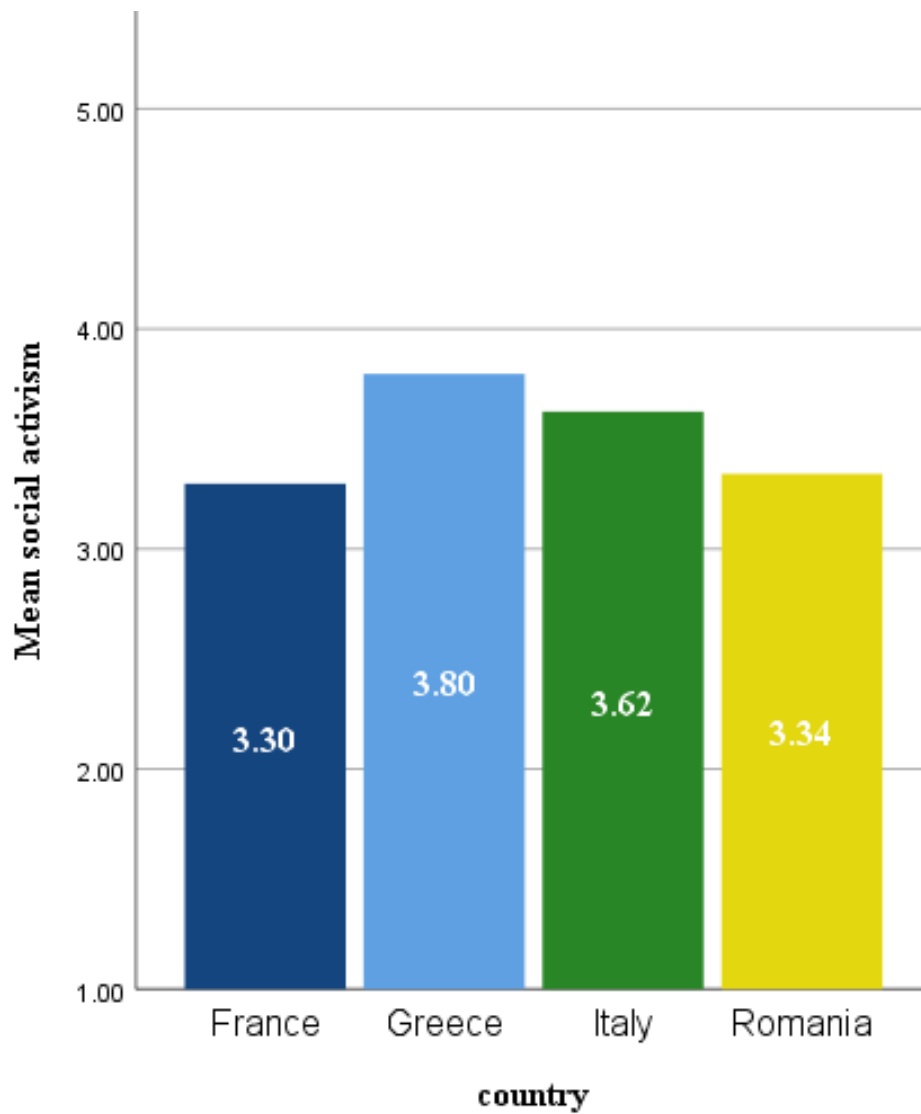
Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: social activism

Tukey HSD

(I) country	(J) country	M Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
France	Greece	-.49875*	.13898	.002	-.8579	-.1395
	Italy	-.32758	.13898	.088	-.6868	.0316
	Romania	-.04517	.13609	.987	-.3969	.3066
Greece	France	.49875*	.13898	.002	.1395	.8579
	Italy	.17117	.12766	.538	-.1588	.5011
	Romania	.45358*	.12451	.002	.1318	.7754
Italy	France	.32758	.13898	.088	-.0316	.6868
	Greece	-.17117	.12766	.538	-.5011	.1588
	Romania	.28241	.12451	.108	-.0394	.6042
Romania	France	.04517	.13609	.987	-.3066	.3969
	Greece	-.45358*	.12451	.002	-.7754	-.1318
	Italy	-.28241	.12451	.108	-.6042	.0394

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.



Beside the differences between the countries, we also wanted to check if there are differences in the level of social activism between the respondents who live in urban and rural zones.

So, therefore, we disaggregated scores by place of living and found that the average score of social activism of respondents who live in urban zones is equal to 3,51, but also for the respondents who live in rural zones.

Descriptives

social activism

	N	M	SD	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for M		min.	max.
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Rural zone	83	3.5141	.80866	.08876	3.3375	3.6906	1.17	5.00
Urban zone	140	3.5095	.88751	.07501	3.3612	3.6578	1.00	5.00
Total	223	3.5112	.85717	.05740	3.3981	3.6243	1.00	5.00

Since that those score are identical, we expected that there is no statistical difference in those score, and it was confirmed by ANOVA analysis. So, we can conclude that there is no difference in social activism between the respondents who live in urban and respondents who live in rural zones

ANOVA

social activism

	Sum of Squares	df	M Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.001	1	.001	.001	.970
Within Groups	163.110	221	.738		
Total	163.111	222			

When it comes to the age of respondents and social activism, we could find any significant correlation between the age and the level of social activism.

Correlations

		How old are you?	social activism
How old are you?	Pearson Correlation	1	-.049
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.472
	N	222	222
social activism	Pearson Correlation	-.049	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.472	
	N	222	284

But, we have found positive correlation between the social activism and active community participation with correlation coefficient of $r=+0,36$, and this correlation is statistically significant. This means that persons with high level of social activism are also very active in society, but also means that persons with low level of social activism are not active in community. This finding somehow confirm our previous hypothesis that we can expect that persons with high level of social activism can be easily motivated and engaged in their active involvement in community project. Or, according to the level of social activism, we can reliably predict the level of active community participation.

Correlations

		social activism	active community participation
social activism	Pearson Correlation	1	.359**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	284	143
active community participation	Pearson Correlation	.359**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	143	143

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

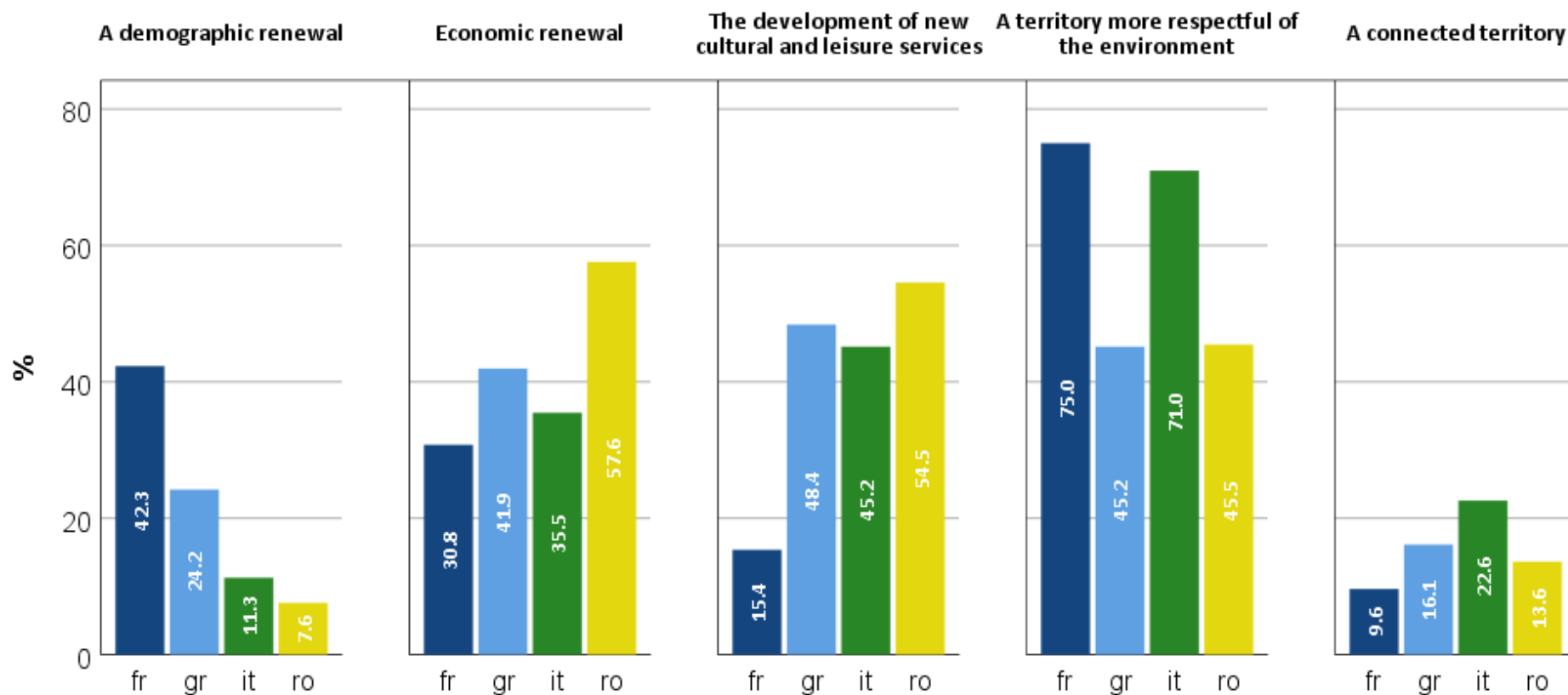
Perception of area in the future

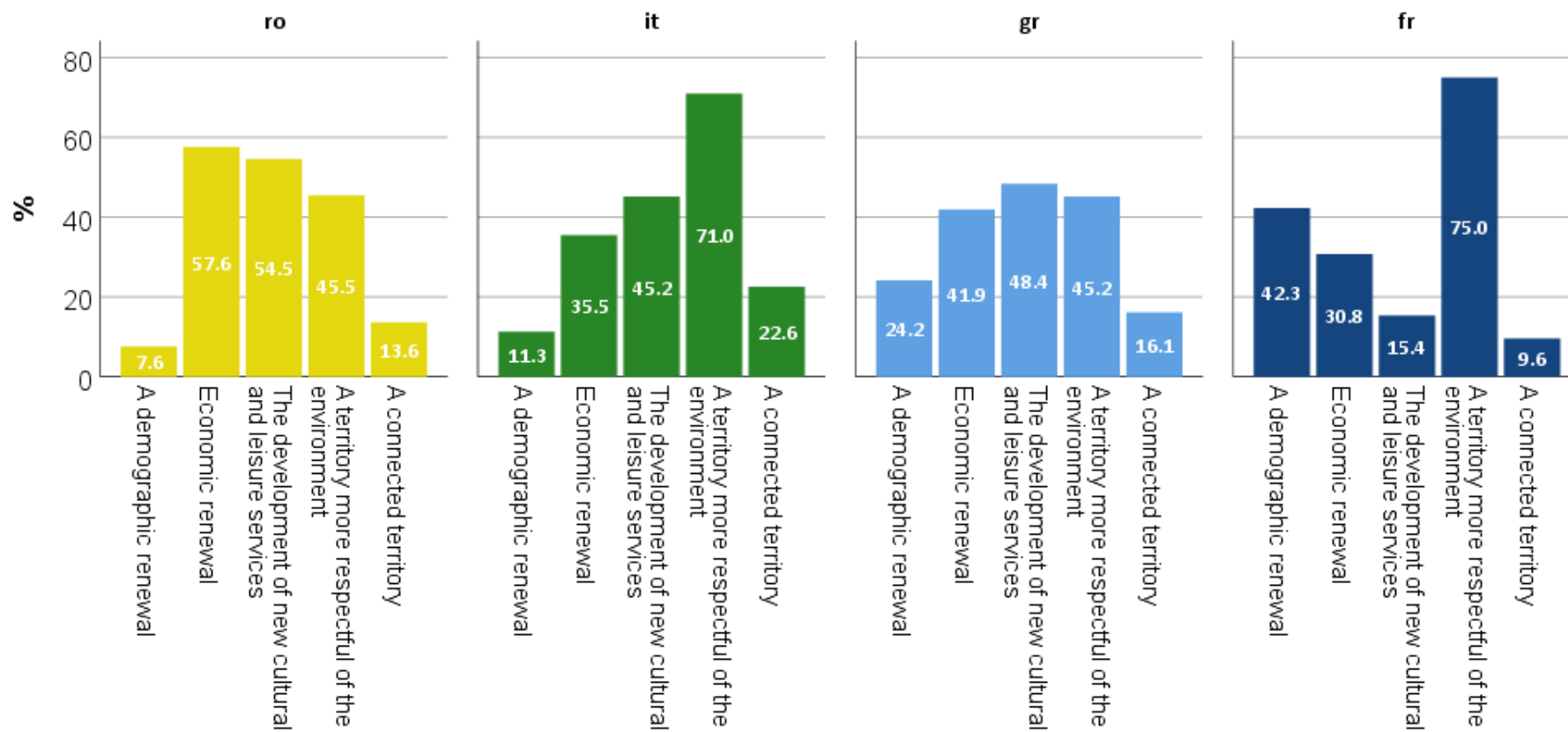
Evolving territory by 2025

More than half of respondents think that the area in which they live by 2025 will be the territory with more respectful toward the environment (58,3%). 42,1% of respondents also expecting some economic renewal and development of new cultural and leisure services. Around 20% are expecting some demographic renewal and 15,7% a connected territory.

More detailed results of this question can be found on the table and graphs below:

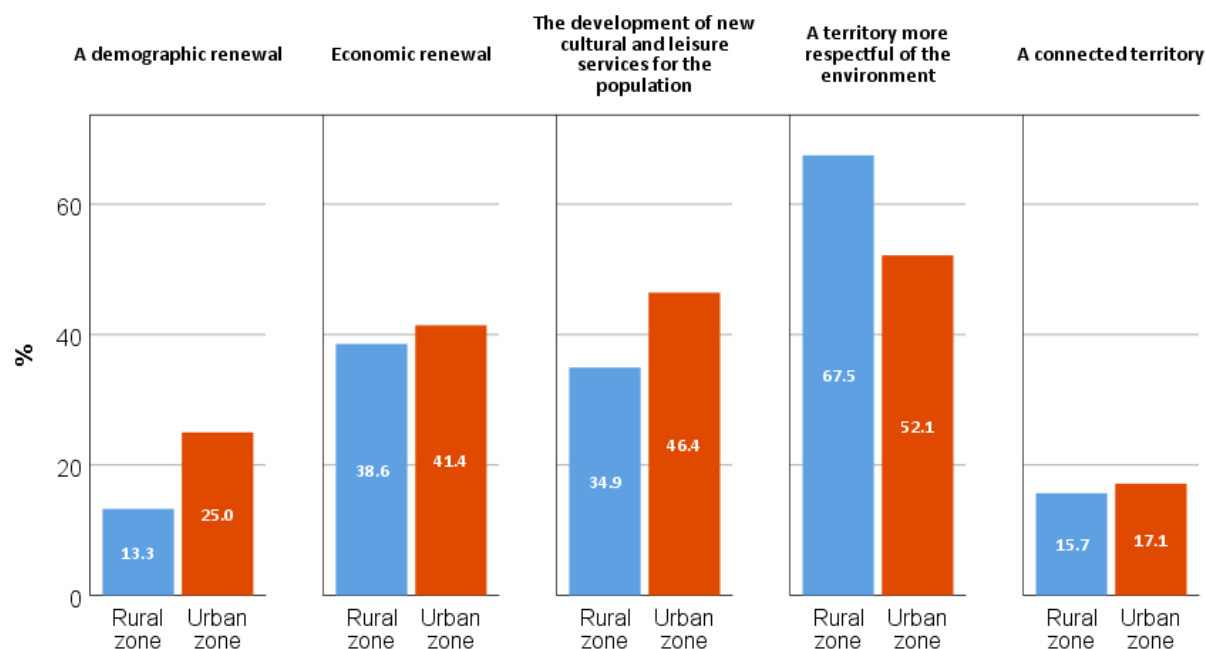
	country				Total
	France	Greece	Italy	Romania	
A demographic renewal	42.3%	24.2%	11.3%	7.6%	20.2%
Economic renewal	30.8%	41.9%	35.5%	57.6%	42.1%
The development of new cultural and leisure services	15.4%	48.4%	45.2%	54.5%	42.1%
A territory more respectful of the environment	75.0%	45.2%	71.0%	45.5%	58.3%
A connected territory	9.6%	16.1%	22.6%	13.6%	15.7%





When we disaggregate results by place of living, it seems that respondents who live in rural zones expect to a greater extent than respondents from urban zones that territory will be more respectful to the environment. From the other side, respondents from urban zone, comparing with those from rural zone, expect to a greater extent demographic, and economic renewal, development of new cultural and leisure services for the population. Detailed information about this finding can be seen in the table and graph below.

	Rural zone	Urban zone	Total
A demographic renewal	13.3%	25.0%	20.6%
Economic renewal	38.6%	41.4%	40.4%
The development of new cultural and leisure services for the population	34.9%	46.4%	42.2%
A territory more respectful of the environment	67.5%	52.1%	57.8%
A connected territory	15.7%	17.1%	16.6%



Priorities for community development by 2025

When it comes to the respondents perception about priorities for community development, it seems that the highest priority, for 44,6% of respondents is promotion the development of job-creating activities. And this is seen as much higher priority in France (65,4%) and Romania (60,6%), than in Italy (35,5%) and Greece (19,4%). Also, developing the attractiveness, particularly tourism, of the territory is seen as priority for 41,7% of respondents and this is more important in Italy and Romania than in France and Greece. Revitalization of local commerce is seen as priority for 38,8% or respondents.

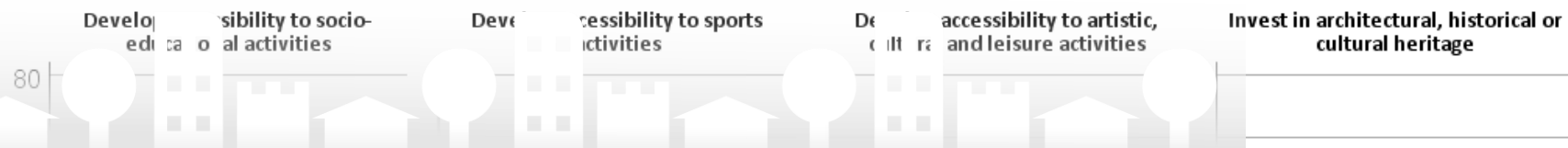
There are some variations in prioritisation between the countries. In Romania, the most priorities are promotion of development job-creating activities, developing attractiveness and tourism and revitalization of local commerce. In Italy, the highest priorities are developing attractiveness and tourism and revitalization, then improving the accessibility of the territory and strengthening mobility and committing the entire territory to the path of sustainable development.

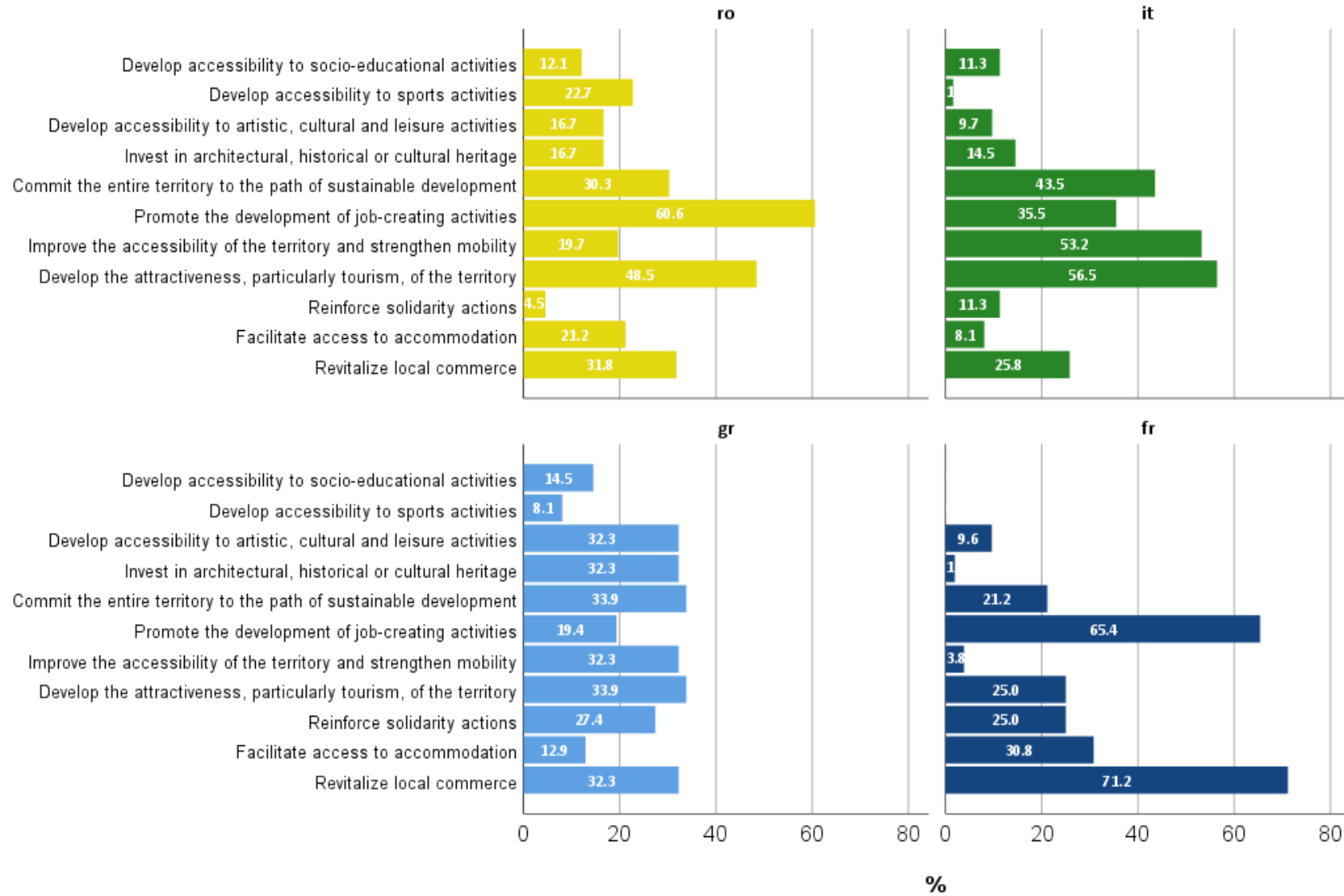
In France,, revitalization of local commerce is the top priority, than promotion of development job-creating activities and facilitating access to accommodation.

In Greece, it is hard to clearly single out top priorities, as several categories are equally represented, which means that many categories are usually equally important for the respondents.

More detailed results of this analysis is shown on the table and graphs below.

	France	Greece	Italy	Romania	Total
Revitalize local commerce	71.2%	32.3%	25.8%	31.8%	38.8%
Facilitate access to accommodation	30.8%	12.9%	8.1%	21.2%	17.8%
Reinforce solidarity actions	25.0%	27.4%	11.3%	4.5%	16.5%
Develop the attractiveness, particularly tourism, of the territory	25.0%	33.9%	56.5%	48.5%	41.7%
Improve the accessibility of the territory and strengthen mobility	3.8%	32.3%	53.2%	19.7%	28.1%
Promote the development of job-creating activities	65.4%	19.4%	35.5%	60.6%	44.6%
Commit the entire territory to the path of sustainable development	21.2%	33.9%	43.5%	30.3%	32.6%
Invest in architectural, historical or cultural heritage	1.9%	32.3%	14.5%	16.7%	16.9%
Develop accessibility to artistic, cultural and leisure activities	9.6%	32.3%	9.7%	16.7%	17.4%
Develop accessibility to sports activities	0.0%	8.1%	1.6%	22.7%	8.7%
Develop accessibility to socio-educational activities	0.0%	14.5%	11.3%	12.1%	9.9%



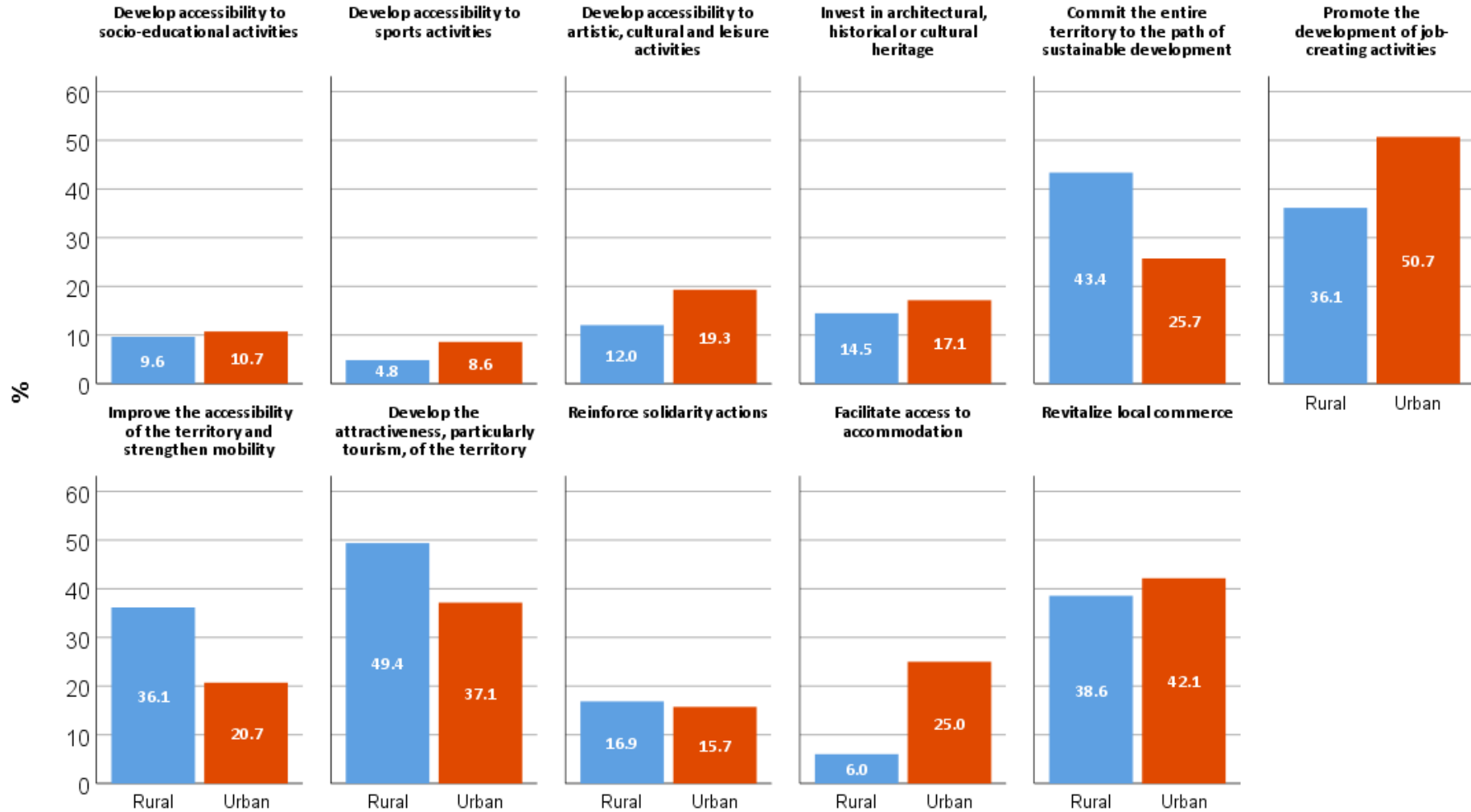


When it comes to rural and urban zones, three the most priorities for respondents who live in urban zones are Promote the development of job-creating activities, Revitalize local commerce and Develop the attractiveness, particularly tourism, of the territory.

In rural zones, three the most priorities are Develop the attractiveness, particularly tourism, of the territory, Commit the entire territory to the path of sustainable development and Revitalize local commerce.

Detailed information about this can be seen on the table graph below.

	Rural zone	Urban zone	Total
Revitalize local commerce	38.6%	42.1%	40.8%
Facilitate access to accommodation	6.0%	25.0%	17.9%
Reinforce solidarity actions	16.9%	15.7%	16.1%
Develop the attractiveness, particularly tourism, of the territory	49.4%	37.1%	41.7%
Improve the accessibility of the territory and strengthen mobility	36.1%	20.7%	26.5%
Promote the development of job-creating activities	36.1%	50.7%	45.3%
Commit the entire territory to the path of sustainable development	43.4%	25.7%	32.3%
Invest in architectural, historical or cultural heritage	14.5%	17.1%	16.1%
Develop accessibility to artistic, cultural and leisure activities	12.0%	19.3%	16.6%
Develop accessibility to sports activities	4.8%	8.6%	7.2%
Develop accessibility to socio-educational activities	9.6%	10.7%	10.3%



Missing activities and events in community

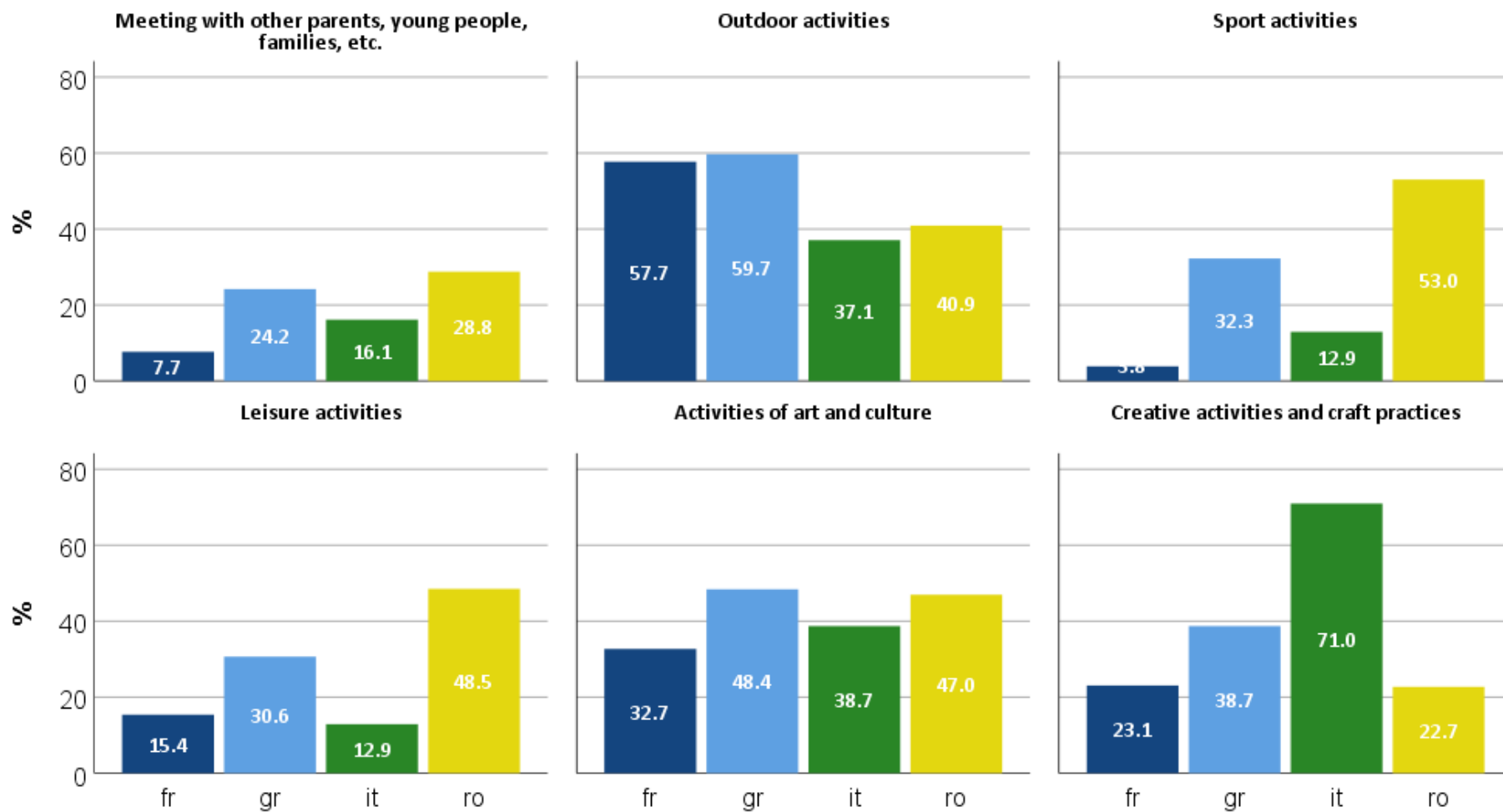
The respondents were asked if there are some activities and events that is missing in their communities.

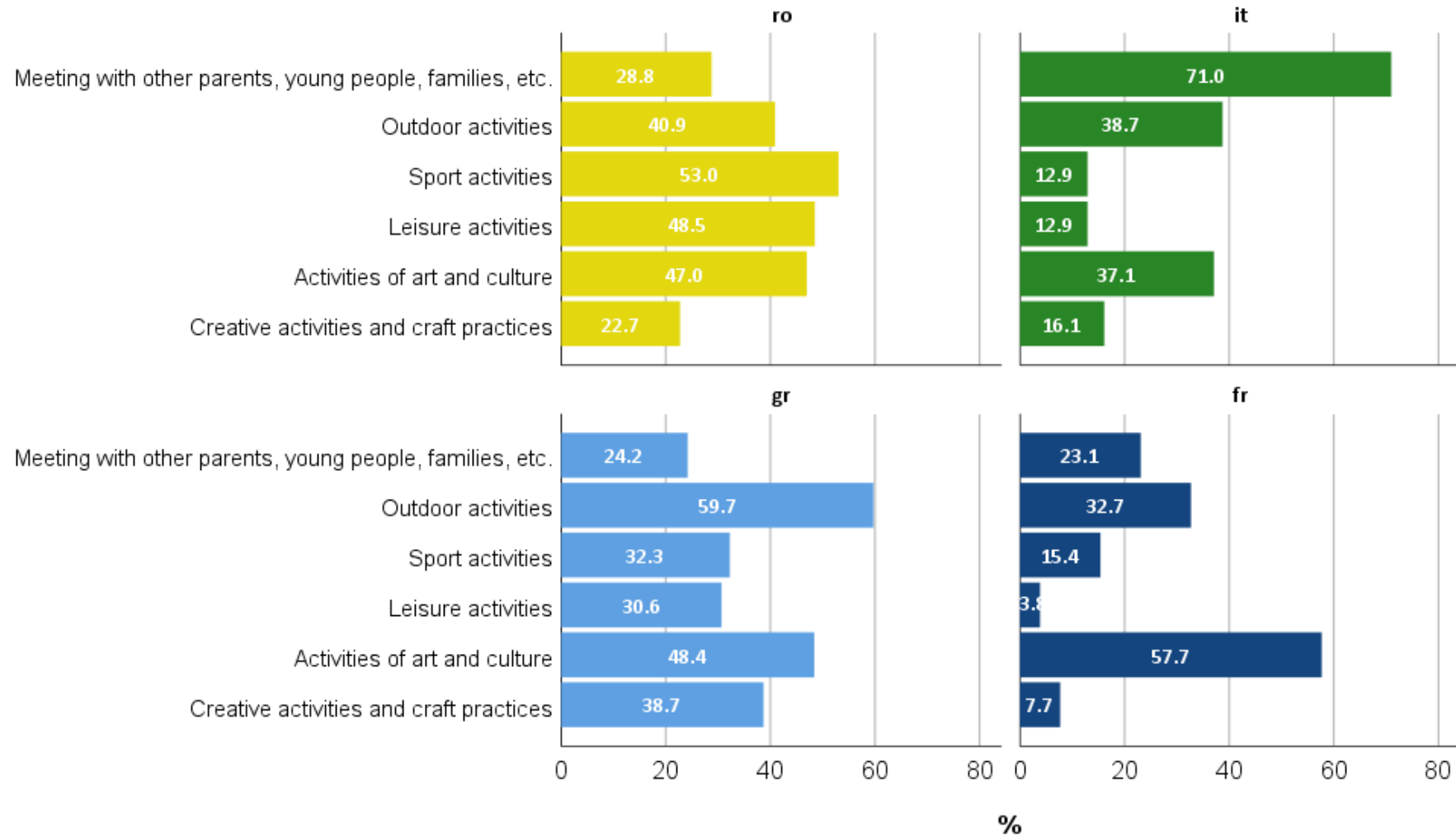
Almost half of the respondents (48,3%) said that outdoor activities is missing, but it is missing more in Greece (59,7%) and France (57,7%) than in Italy (37,1%) and Romania (40,9%). Activities of art and the culture is the second missing activity, where 42,1% of respondents selected this activity as missing activity in their communities. It seems that respondents in Greece (48,4%) and Romania (47%) see this activity as more missing than respondents from France (32,7%) and Italy (38,7%).

Creative activities and craft practices is third activity, where 39,3% out of all respondents claimed this as missing activity. There is huge difference between the Italy and rest of countries in the percentage of selection of this activity, where 71% of Italian respondents see this as missing activity while this percentage is much lower in Greece (38,7%), France (23,1%) and Romania (22,7%).

Detailed information about this question can be seen on the table and graphs below.

	France	Greece	Italy	Romania	Total
Creative activities and craft practices	23.1%	38.7%	71.0%	22.7%	39.3%
Activities of art and culture	32.7%	48.4%	38.7%	47.0%	42.1%
Leisure activities	15.4%	30.6%	12.9%	48.5%	27.7%
Sport activities	3.8%	32.3%	12.9%	53.0%	26.9%
Outdoor activities	57.7%	59.7%	37.1%	40.9%	48.3%
Meeting with other parents, young people, families, etc.	7.7%	24.2%	16.1%	28.8%	19.8%

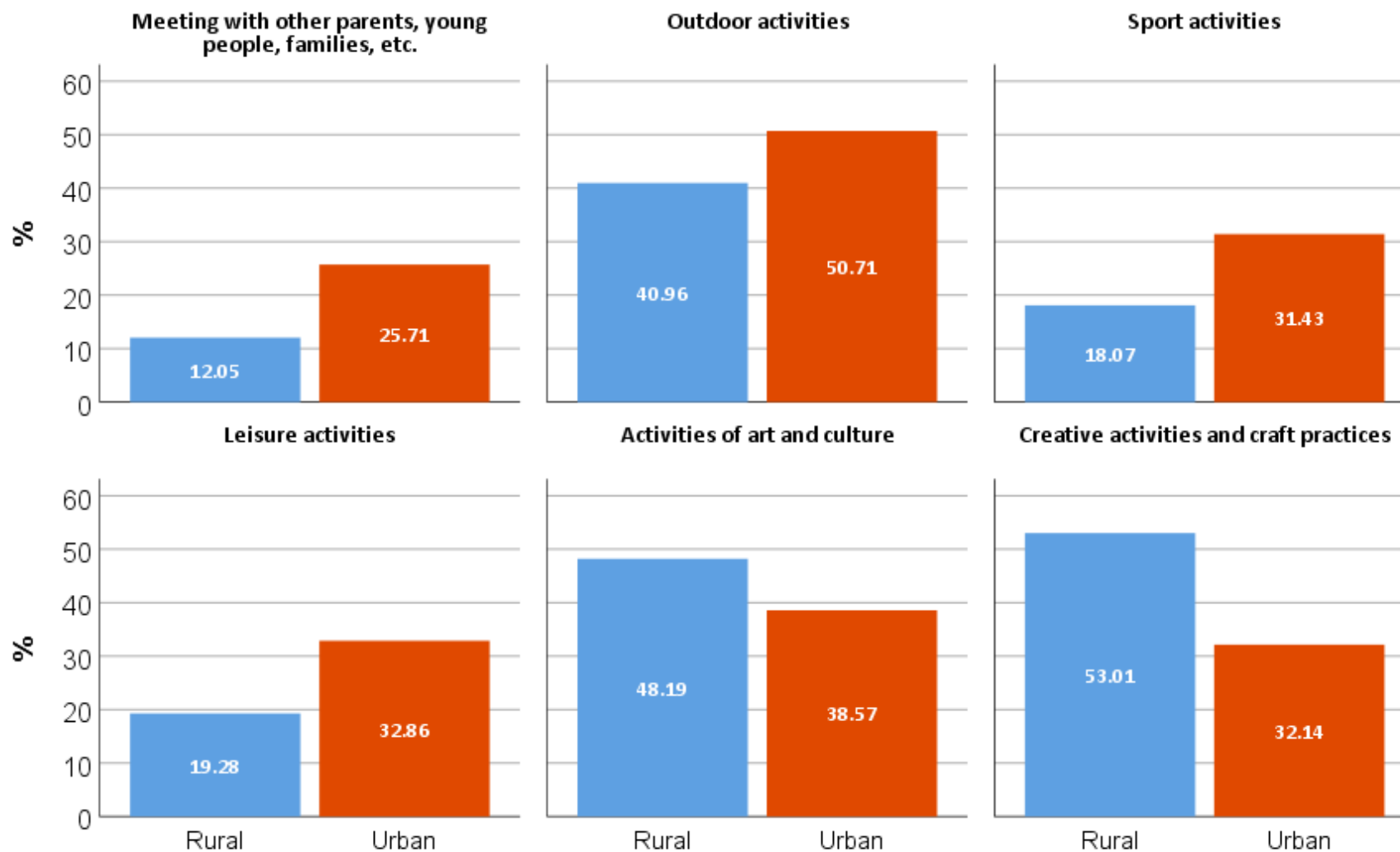




When it comes to the differences between rural and urban zones, it is visible that some differences is existing. While in rural zone the most missing activity is creative activities and craft practices (53%), in urban zone the most missing activity is outdoor activities (50,7%). The second most missing activity in rural zone is the same activity and it is activity of art and culture.

More detailed information about differences between rural and urban zones can be seen on the table and graph below.

	Rural zone	Urban zone
Creative activities and craft practices	53.0%	32.1%
Activities of art and culture	48.2%	38.6%
Leisure activities	19.3%	32.9%
Sport activities	18.1%	31.4%
Outdoor activities	41.0%	50.7%
Meeting with other parents, young people, families, etc.	12.0%	25.7%



Respondents also were asked what services is missing in their communities and also were asked for the suggestion how do they think that is possible to improve access to these different services. Here is a list of their responses disaggregated by the country.

Italy

What services are missing in your community?	What should be done in order to improve access to these different services?
Public transportation in the evening	
An structured public transport system, considering the vas territory to cover.	ALLOW PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS TO HELP THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION TO DEVELOP THE TERRITORY!!!!
Mobility, culture, higher interconnections within the municipalities of the area, economic revitalization with an strategic plan and future vision.	To change the approach of politics and citizens. Imaging a territory capable of looking to the future with new eyes, respecting the historical and environmental context.
Bus, fixing the roads	
Openness to new ways of thinking.	Training courses regarding hospitality and territory's development.
Cultural and environmental associations.	Associate and sensibilize the population involving it.
Socio-cultural activities.	To promote initiatives with the idea of involving principally the young population
	Invest in public works and create stable rules to make it easy for the private interest to spend their own funding in long-middle run projects.
Difficult to make a list. It missis a library, A dance school and sports activities alike, an oratory, shops, connection between the municipalities, etc.	To create opportunities and structures, involve the young people and to change mentality.
Transport means	Investment
Public transport	To make pression in order to guarantee public transport and encourage the creation of small local and touristic companies.
Equipment for the free time and cultural activities.	
Big supermarket	
Parking regulation	Identify ideal areas.



What should be done



Greece

What services are missing in your community?	What should be done in order to improve access to these different services?
Professional service provision	Education
Best Medical Treatment	Public health sector organization and financial support. Upgrading equipment such as ambulances.
lack of information / lack of social and cultural services in the villages	Involvement of local organizations and local citizens and encouraging them to play an active role
Health, Information and Support, Entertainment	Interest and organization by local NGOs and non-formal groups
Cultural services	Theatre cinemas exhibitions...
Environmental education	Intervention and actions by Municipal and Regional Authorities Intervention and actions by Voluntary Organizations
	Better organization of public services.
Permaculture and natural construction	
	Everything to be done
Support of vulnerable groups in their activities related to financial and digital service issues	Training vulnerable groups and working with NGOs or institutions that can help them.
	Actions help for vulnerable people
	Cinema and theatre places
There is a lack of infrastructure-spaces in which all members of a family could spend quality time and be entertained creatively. Definitely missing a cinema, a bike park, rollers, Skateboard.	
	theatres and cinemas places
Leisure services	
Outdoor recreation areas: park, grove, playgrounds	Decision and organization

Meeting spaces / participating in outdoor activities.	Communicate more and bring together existing offers and services on a single information platform
Social cultural change of tourist model	Coordinated actions of all organizations
Activities for young people	Incentives for new businesses to organize such actions
Toilets on public beaches / Internet connection in public areas	The municipality and the region must take initiatives and mobilize civil society to support their initiatives
Cultural activities	
Leisure centres for children on weekends, public Swimming pool	Encouraging business initiatives in this direction, facilitating specifications, further financing from EU and national fund the social initiatives businesses and facilitating bank loans for the implementation and the start up those initiatives
Cinema	Infrastructure touristique
Volunteering, sports activities basically	Financial support, resources, facilities, information
Local shops, footpaths, cafe	Support for new cafe, shop that would struggle in the winter, no tourists. Clean and reopen the paths and monopati to create Long walking and cycling paths.
Local transport, educational and medical services.	Decentralization

Missing services



Romania

What services are missing in your community?	What should be done in order to improve access to these different services?
Movies	
Public transport	
Provision of cultural activities and sports activities for different age groups.	Cooperation, more active participation in community life and applications and investments would be needed.
Community building events and family programs	A permanent alternative is the possibility of tendering, assessing the needs of the inhabitants, advertising via the radio. (The radio show is pretty burnt out, too, a lot of people don't even follow it).
Public transport	
Entertainment options	Creating places where young people want older people to get out
Entertainment and leisure activities for youth	Promote them
High-quality togetherness of young people	Creation and operation of a community centre
Quality education	Translating into multiple languages.
Jobs, cinema	Development
Recreation	Applying for investments
Bus service - urban and intercity, regional...	Expand bus services between cities and start in-city flights...
Cultural	Cooperation, organisation of conscious and targeted activities
Cultural	More children's programs and adult education to organize
Free outdoor sports fields	
Artistic, cultural and leisure activities	A lot of things. Firstly, financial resources should be created for the establishment of leisure centres. The repair of the Salt Fountain and the sad time centre dreamed up by the city leaders of recent years, preparation.

Entertainment places (children, adults, elderly), safety	Through several applications, we develop and develop our area according to local needs, taking advantage of the opportunities.
Cultural centre, performances with different therapy for all ages and a cinema	Applications should be called up, schools should cooperate with local organisations, making it easier for students to organise lectures.
Sports activities such as swimming, cultural activities	Application

Missing services



What should be done





France

What services are missing in your community?	What should be done in order to improve access to these different services?
Money	increasing the employment
Employment	money

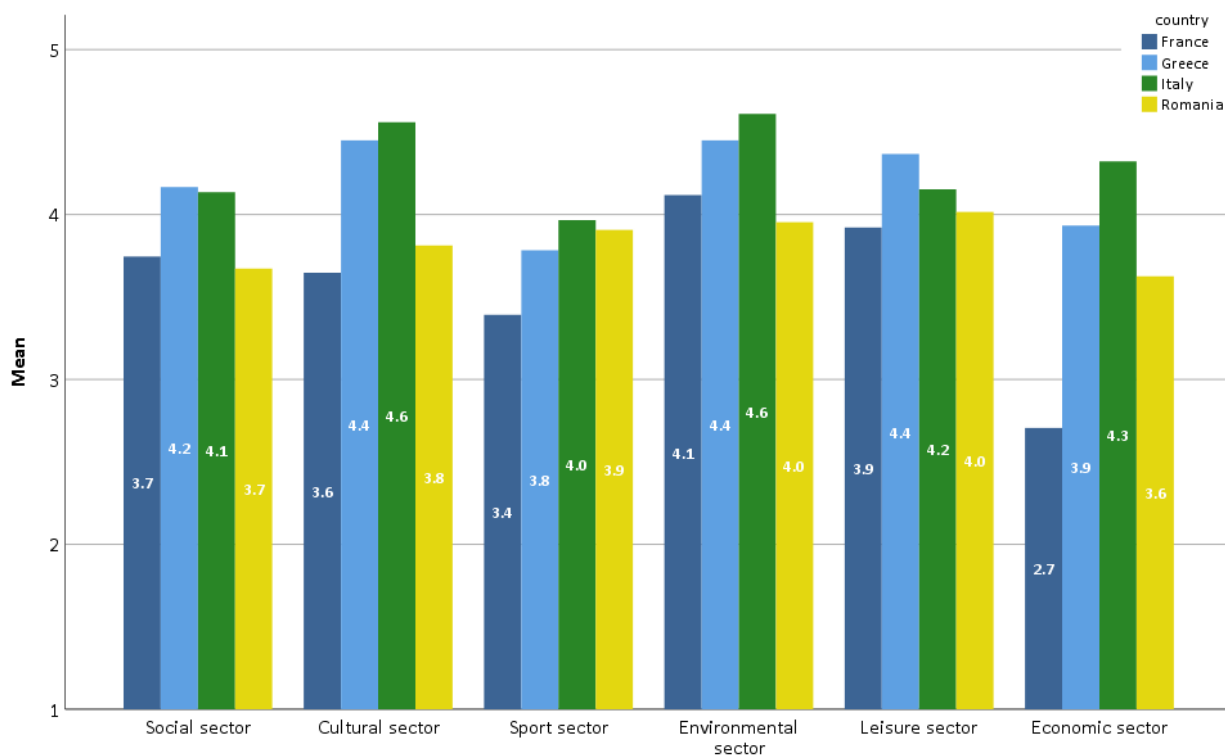
Development and exploitation of abandoned public spaces

The respondents were asked in which sector do they think that is the most relevant to develop, use and to exploit abandoned public spaces in their communities. Several sectors were offered to the respondents where they had to choose on a likert-type scale how much do they think it is relevant to develop, use and exploit such spaces.

We converted this five point likert scale to interval scale with the range from one to five, and conducted some measurement of descriptive statistics (measurement of central tendency) in order to get the “extent” of relevance. Therefore, the scores below 2,5 is considered as irrelevant, while score higher than 2,5 is considered as relevant. According to the results, all sectors are considered as relevant, but the most relevant are environmental sector (M=4,3), leisure and culture sector (M=4,1). There is no huge variations between the countries in this question.

More detailed information can be seen on the table and graph below.

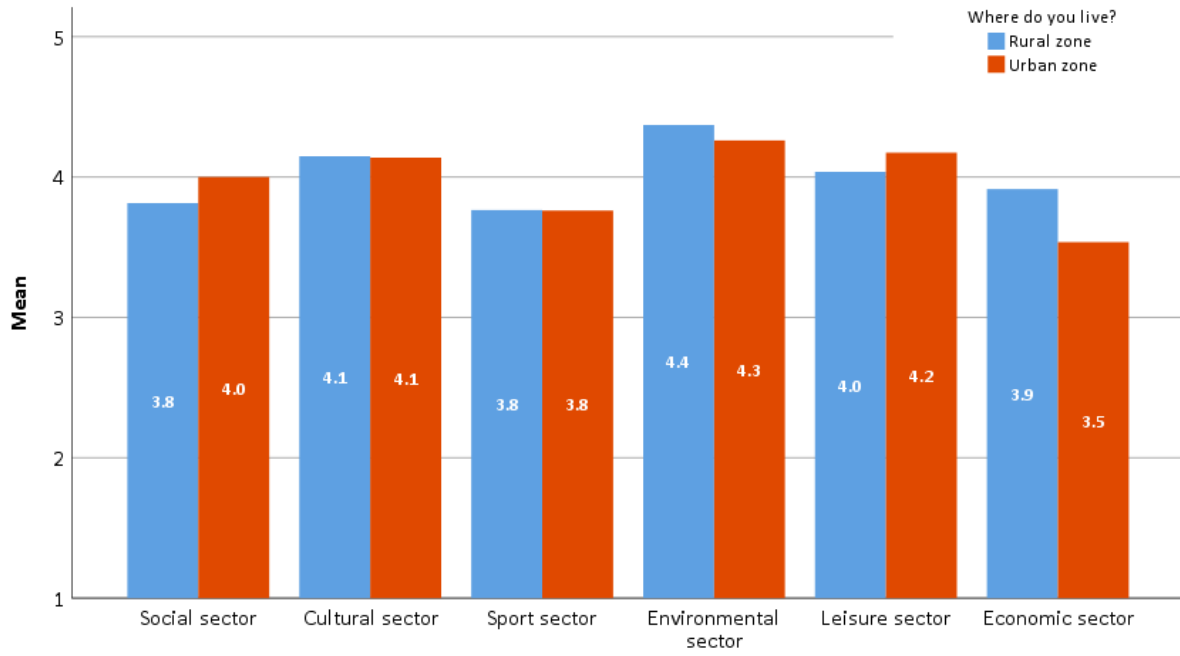
	country									
	France		Greece		Italy		Romania		Total	
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
Social sector	3.7	1.2	4.2	1.1	4.1	.9	3.7	.8	3.9	1.0
Cultural sector	3.6	1.1	4.4	.9	4.5	.6	3.8	.7	4.1	.9
Sport sector	3.4	1.0	3.8	1.2	4.0	.9	3.9	1.0	3.8	1.0
Environmental sector	4.1	.7	4.5	.9	4.6	.7	4.0	.9	4.3	.9
Leisure sector	3.9	.7	4.4	.8	4.1	1.0	4.0	1.0	4.1	.9
Economic sector	2.7	1.0	3.9	1.3	4.3	.9	3.6	.9	3.7	1.2



When it comes to the urban and rural areas, both in rural and urban zones, the most relevant sector is environmental. In urban zones, the second most relevant sector is cultural sector, but in rural zones it is cultural and leisure sector. It is important to mention that all sectors are considered as relevant, both in urban and rural zones.

More detailed findings about this question, can be seen on a table and graph below.

	Where do you live?					
	Rural zone		Urban zone		Total	
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
Social sector	3.8	1.1	4.0	1.0	3.9	1.0
Cultural sector	4.1	.9	4.1	.9	4.1	.9
Sport sector	3.7	1.0	3.8	1.1	3.7	1.0
Environmental sector	4.3	.8	4.3	.9	4.3	.8
Leisure sector	4.0	1.0	4.2	.9	4.1	.9
Economic sector	3.9	1.1	3.5	1.2	3.7	1.2

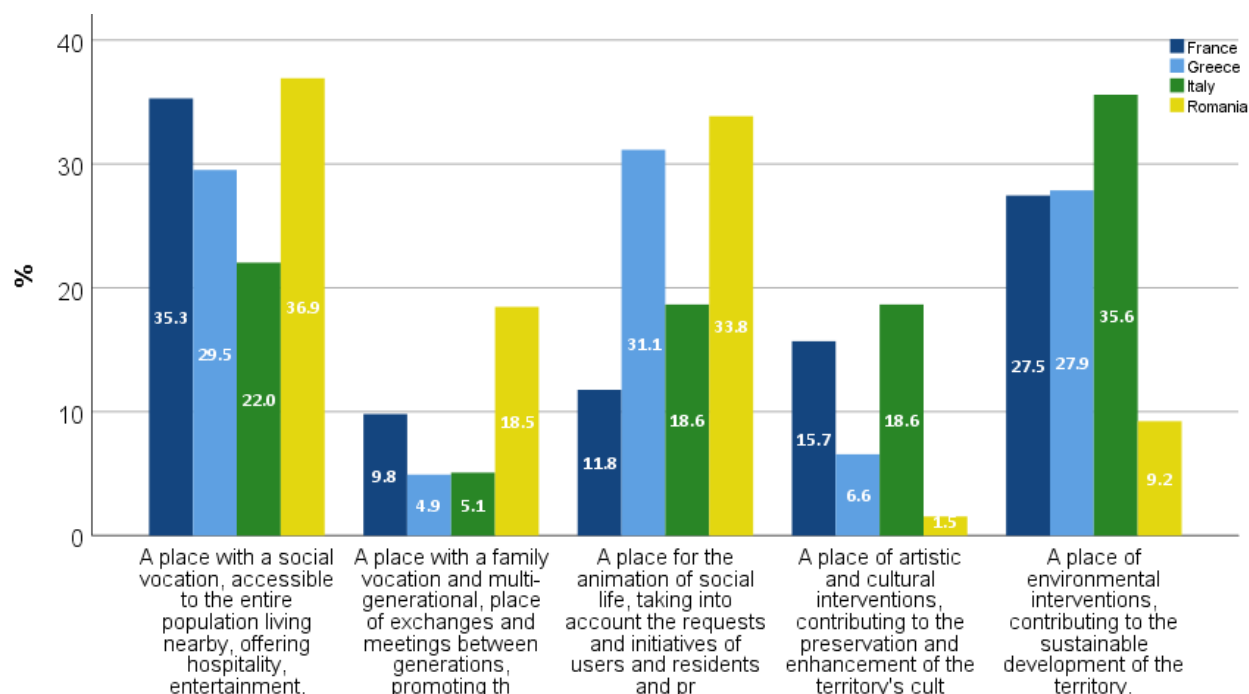


Ideal use of public spaces in community

Almost one third of respondents considered that ideal way of using abandoned places in communities is as place with a social vocation, accessible to the entire population living nearby, offering hospitality, entertainment, activities and services for social purposes, then as a place of environmental interventions, contributing to the sustainable development of the territory and as place for the animation of social life, taking into account the requests and initiatives of users and residents and promoting the development of the community life. The less “ideal” way of using the abandoned places is as place with a family vocation and multi-generational, place of exchanges and meetings between generations, promoting the development of social and family ties.

There are some variations in answers between the countries, and those variations can be seen on a table and graph below.

	France	Greece	Italy	Romania	Total
A place with a social vocation, accessible to the entire population living nearby, offering hospitality, entertainment,	35.3%	29.5%	22.0%	36.9%	30.9%
A place with a family vocation and multi-generational, place of exchanges and meetings between generations, promoting the	9.8%	4.9%	5.1%	18.5%	9.7%
A place for the animation of social life, taking into account the requests and initiatives of users and residents and pr	11.8%	31.1%	18.6%	33.8%	24.6%
A place of artistic and cultural interventions, contributing to the preservation and enhancement of the territory's cult	15.7%	6.6%	18.6%	1.5%	10.2%
A place of environmental interventions, contributing to the sustainable development of the territory.	27.5%	27.9%	35.6%	9.2%	24.6%

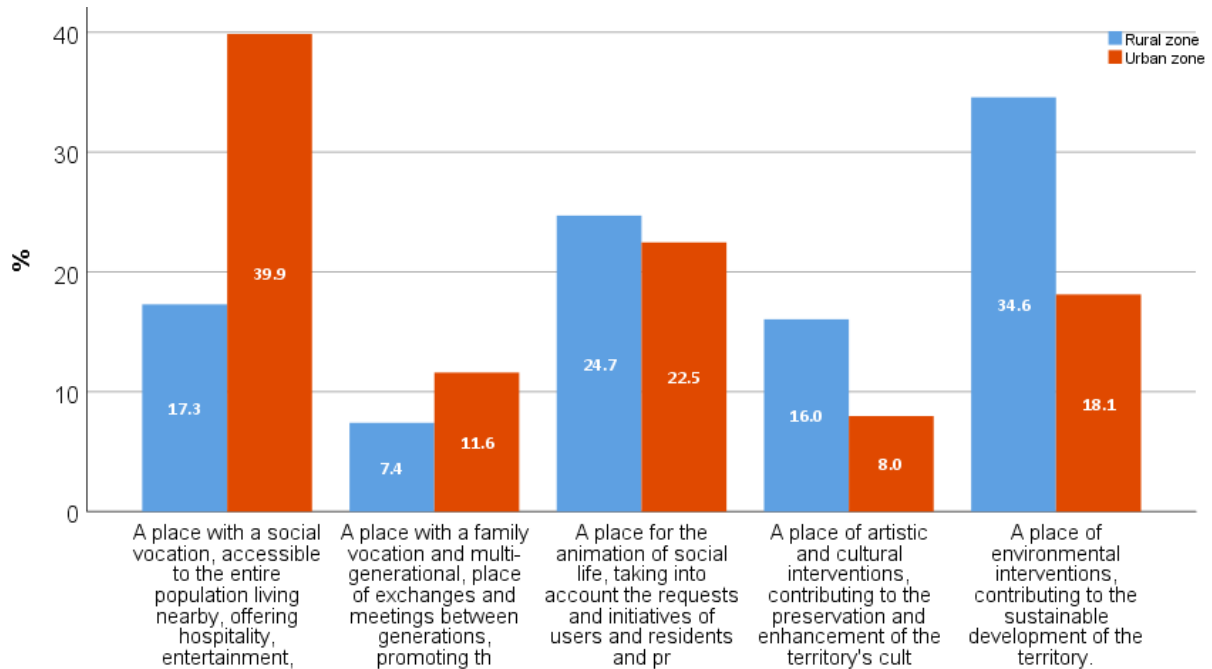


The higher variations can be seen when we disaggregate data by rural and urban zones.

In rural zones, the most ideal way of using abandoned places is as a place of environmental interventions, contributing to the sustainable development of the territory (34,6%), while in urban zones it is a place with a social vocation, accessible to the entire population living nearby, offering hospitality, entertainment, activities and services for social purposes.

More detailed differences can be seen on a table and graph below.

	Rural zone	Urban zone
A place with a social vocation, accessible to the entire population living nearby, offering hospitality, entertainment,	17.3%	39.9%
A place with a family vocation and multi-generational, place of exchanges and meetings between generations, promoting th	7.4%	11.6%
A place for the animation of social life, taking into account the requests and initiatives of users and residents and pr	24.7%	22.5%
A place of artistic and cultural interventions, contributing to the preservation and enhancement of the territory's cult	16.0%	8.0%
A place of environmental interventions, contributing to the sustainable development of the territory.	34.6%	18.1%



The level of interest in involvement for contribution to the planning spaces in community

Respondents were asked to what extent are they interested to get involved in contributing to the planning of public spaces in your community? They were offered five-point likert scale, which we transferred to interval scale with a range from 1 to 5, where higher values represent higher interest. In general, the values higher than 2,5 represent the interest and the higher score is the higher interes is.

In general, the respondents expressed mild interest with the mean value of 3,6. The lowest interest is found in France (M=2,87), and the highest in Italy (M=3,95).

Descriptives

To what extent are you interested to get involved in contributing to the planning of public spaces in your community?

	N	M	SD	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for M		min.	max.
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
France	52	2.87	1.692	.235	2.39	3.34	1	5
Greece	62	3.85	1.143	.145	3.56	4.15	1	5
Italy	60	3.95	.982	.127	3.70	4.20	1	5
Romani a	65	3.58	.846	.105	3.38	3.79	1	5
Total	239	3.59	1.243	.080	3.43	3.75	1	5

We conducted analysis of variance to check is this difference significant and we found out that there is significant difference in the level of expressed interests between the respondents from different countries.

ANOVA

To what extent are you interested to get involved in contributing to the planning of public spaces in your community?

	Sum of Squares	df	M Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	39.430	3	13.143	9.406	.000
Within Groups	328.386	235	1.397		
Total	367.816	238			

Tukey HSD post-hoc test showed us that France has significantly lower interest than all other countries, while there is no differences between other countries. So we can conclude that the level of interest in Greece, Italy and Romania is equal, while interest in France is significantly lower. It is important to mention that interest in France still exist, but it is not expressed in a such level like it is in other countries.

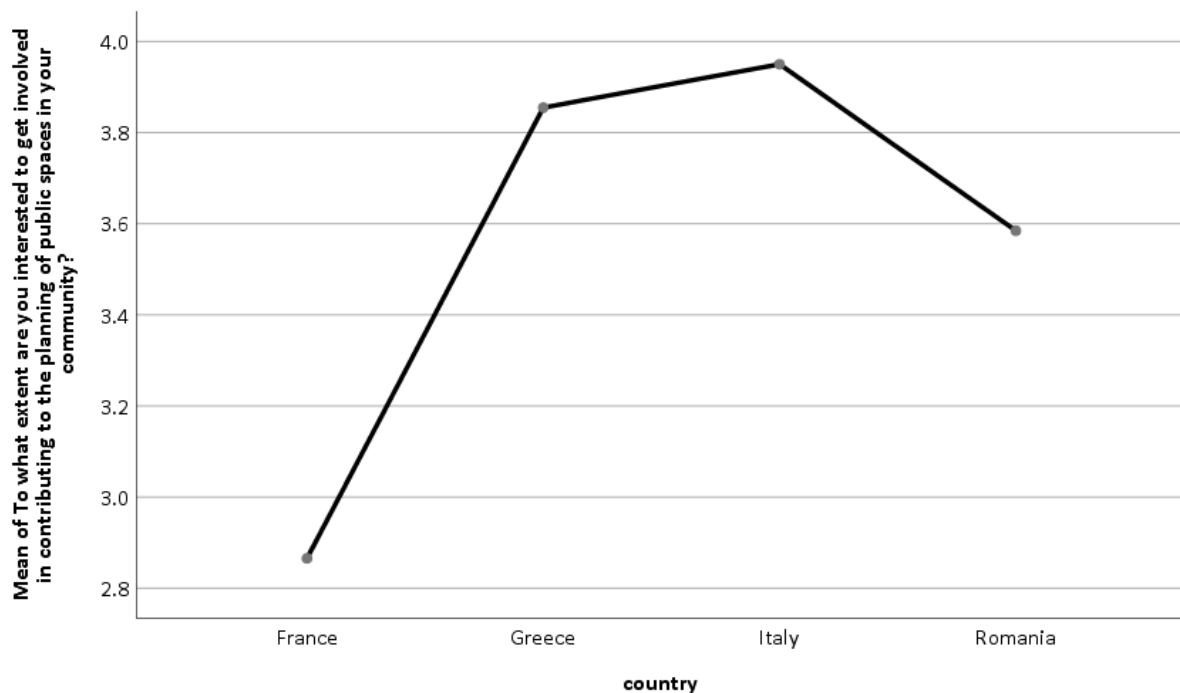
Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: To what extent are you interested to get involved in contributing to the planning of public spaces in your community?

Tukey HSD

(I) country	(J) country	M Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
France	Greece	-.989*	.222	.000	-1.56	-.41
	Italy	-1.085*	.224	.000	-1.66	-.51
	Romania	-.719*	.220	.007	-1.29	-.15
Greece	France	.989*	.222	.000	.41	1.56
	Italy	-.095	.214	.971	-.65	.46
	Romania	.270	.210	.572	-.27	.81
Italy	France	1.085*	.224	.000	.51	1.66
	Greece	.095	.214	.971	-.46	.65
	Romania	.365	.212	.312	-.18	.91
Romania	France	.719*	.220	.007	.15	1.29
	Greece	-.270	.210	.572	-.81	.27
	Italy	-.365	.212	.312	-.91	.18

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.



When it comes to urban and rural zones, we found that there is no significant difference in the level of interest between respondents who live in urban and respondents who live in rural zones.

Descriptives

To what extent are you interested to get involved in contributing to the planning of public spaces in your community?

	N	M	SD	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for M		min.	max.
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Rural zone	83	3.58	1.279	.140	3.30	3.86	1	5
Urban zone	140	3.59	1.258	.106	3.38	3.80	1	5
Total	223	3.58	1.263	.085	3.42	3.75	1	5

ANOVA

To what extent are you interested to get involved in contributing to the planning of public spaces in your community?

	Sum of Squares	df	M Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.003	1	.003	.002	.966
Within Groups	354.212	221	1.603		
Total	354.215	222			

When it comes in which places they are interested to contribute, the results shows that the highest interest in Greece is for the Πεζούλια παραλίας (περιοχή κοντά στην ξύλινη γέφυρα), καθώς και πεζόδρομο ιβαριού (ξύλινο γεφυράκι έως Πνευματικό Κέντρο) (47,8%) and the lowest for Σχολείο στα Βουρνικά (10,9%).

	Yes	
	n	%
Πεζούλια παραλίας (περιοχή κοντά στην ξύλινη γέφυρα), καθώς και πεζόδρομο ιβαριού (ξύλινο γεφυράκι έως Πνευματικό Κέντρο)	22	47.8%
Σχολεία στο Σύβρο	6	13.0%
Σχολείο του Φτερνου	13	28.3%
Σχολείο στα Βουρνικά	5	10.9%
Πάρκιγκ απέναντι από το Μουσικό Γυμνάσιο-Λύκειο Τοιχογραφία με θέμα περιβάλλοντος	16	34.8%
Μικρό Κλειστό (1ο Λύκειο - Λευκάδα) Τοιχογραφία με θέμα τον αθλητισμό.	12	26.1%

In Italy, 41,7% respondents are interested to contribute in Antico sentiero di Eleonora d'Aragona (dalla fraz. Corsano al Cimitero di Tramonti) and Rifugio forestale abbandonato in zona Fontanelle (loc. Chiancolelle), while 20,8% would like to contribute in Parchetto di Corsano

	Yes	
	n	%
Parchetto di Corsano	10	20.8%
Antico sentiero di Eleonora d'Aragona (dalla fraz. Corsano al Cimitero di Tramonti)	20	41.7%
Rifugio forestale abbandonato in zona Fontanelle (loc. Chiancolelle)	20	41.7%

In a France, the majority or 90% would like to contribute in Le jardin partagé de la Côté and 60% in La Maison de la Parole.

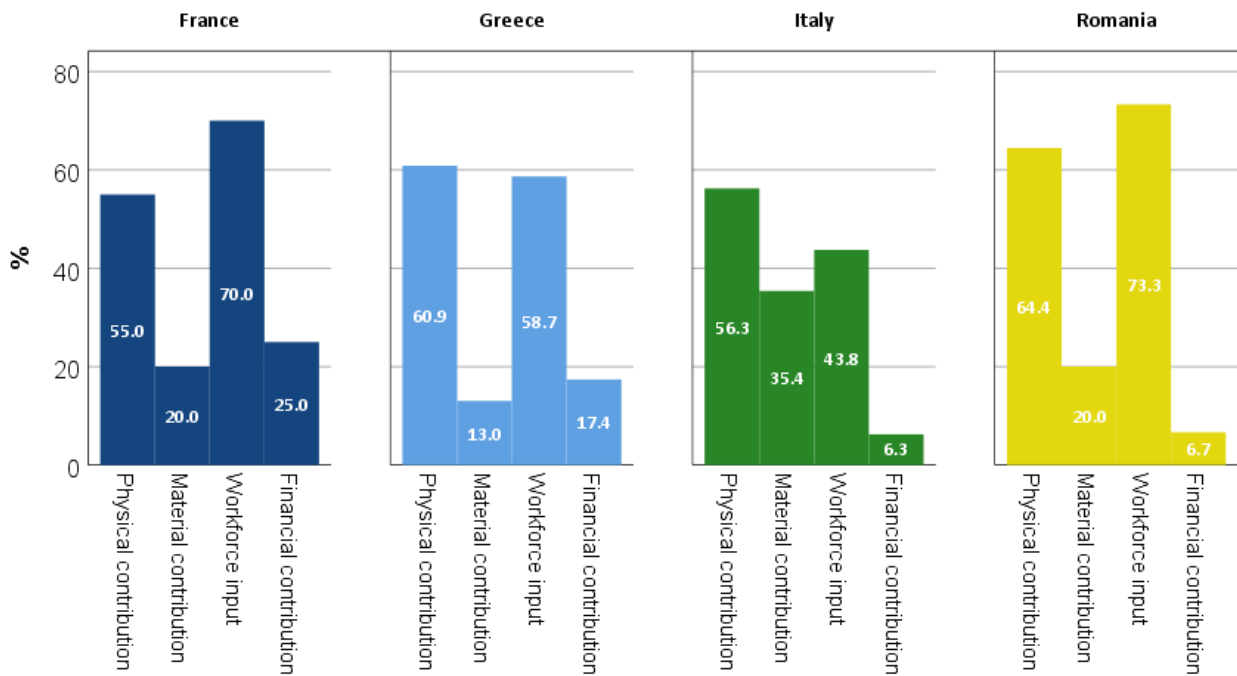
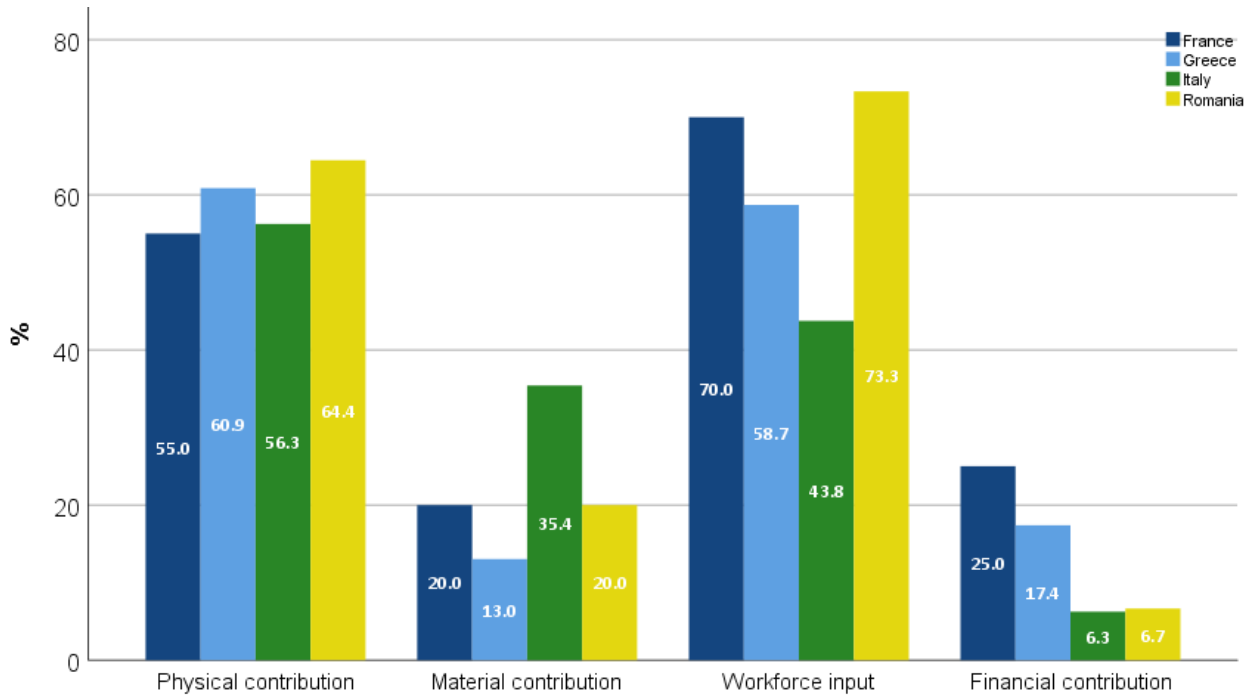
	Yes	
	n	%
Le jardin partagé de la Côté	18	90.0%
La Maison de la Parole	12	60.0%

In Romania, most of the respondents or 71,1% would like to contribute in Sós-kúti színpad, 37,8% in “AVICOLA pálya” and 24,4% in “Törekvés kapu”.

	Yes	
	n	%
Sós-kúti színpad	32	71.1%
“Törekvés kapu”	11	24.4%
“AVICOLA pálya”	17	37.8%

When it comes to the form of contributions, it seems that almost 60% of respondents are ready to provide physical and workforce contribution, while the material and financial contribution is less expressed. The distribution of responses on this question is quite similar between the countries. More detailed information about this question can be found on the table and graphs below.

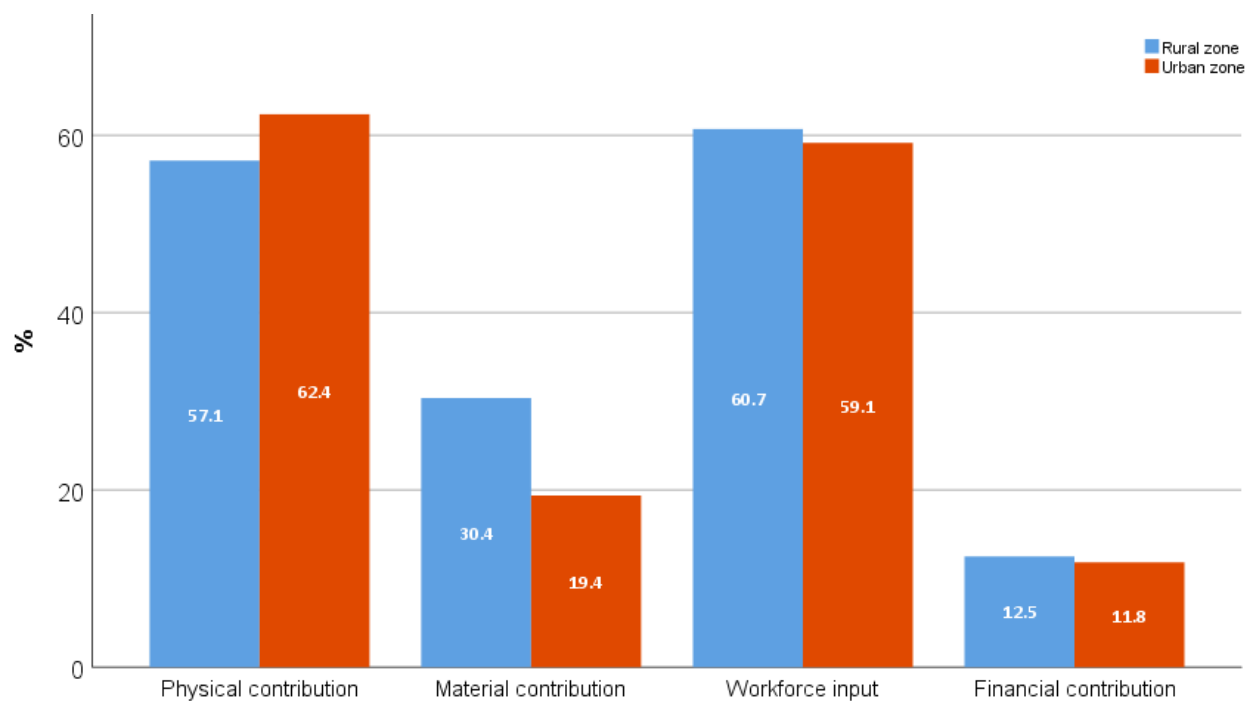
	country				Total
	France	Greece	Italy	Romania	
Physical contribution (e.g. help in work during project...)	55.0%	60.9%	56.3%	64.4%	59.7%
Material contribution (e.g. support with snacks during activities or with material for the regeneration of the spaces....)	20.0%	13.0%	35.4%	20.0%	22.6%
Workforce input (e.g. Voluntary participation in activities during the project)	70.0%	58.7%	43.8%	73.3%	59.7%
Financial contribution (e.g. donating money)	25.0%	17.4%	6.3%	6.7%	11.9%

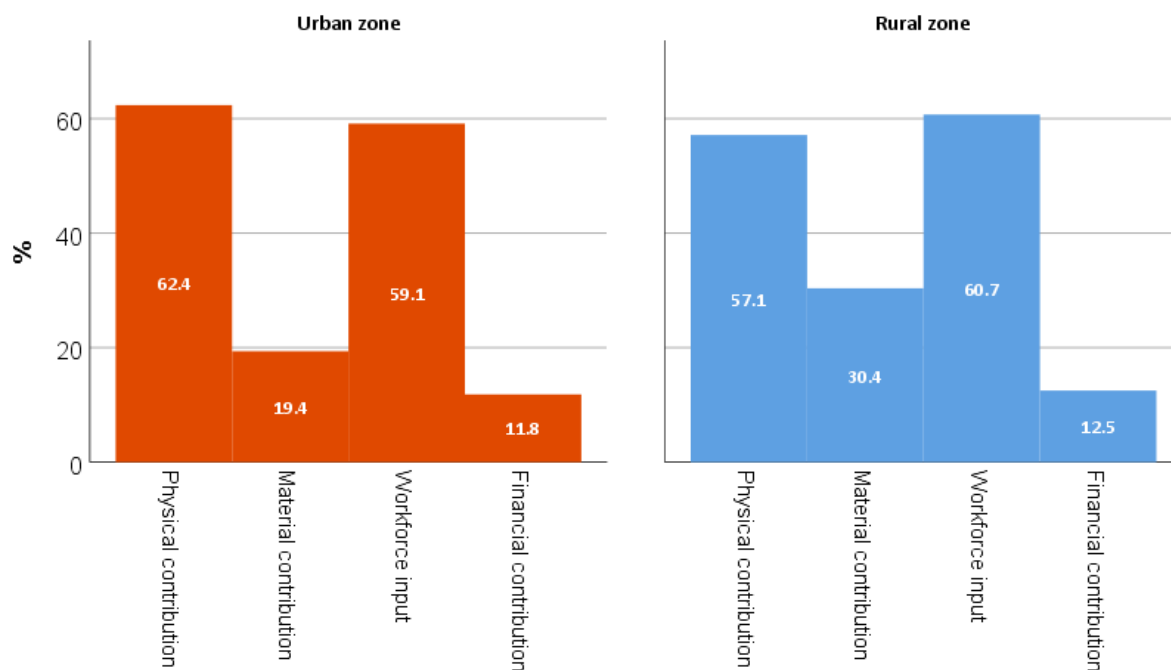


When we disaggregate data by place of living, it seems that respondents who live in rural zones are a bit more ready to provide material contribution comparing with those who live in urban zones. Other kind of contributions is almost similar.

More detailed results of this can be found on the table and graphs below.

	Where do you live?	
	Rural zone	Urban zone
Physical contribution (e.g. help in work during project...)	57.1%	62.4%
Material contribution (e.g. support with snacks during activities or with material for the regeneration of the spaces....)	30.4%	19.4%
Workforce input (e.g. Voluntary participation in activities during the project)	60.7%	59.1%
Financial contribution (e.g. donating money)	12.5%	11.8%





Also, it seems that most of the respondents in total (79,1%) but also in each country said that they would like to help in making these public places for setting up and launching social enterprise. This is very prominent in Italy (90%) and the less prominent in France (53,8%), but still in each country, most of the respondents would like to be involved in such activities.

		country				Total
		France	Greece	Italy	Romania	
Are you in favor of making these abandoned public spaces available to people in the community to set up and launch a social enterprise serving local citizens?	No	13.5%	3.2%	1.7%	0.0%	4.2%
	Indifferent	32.7%	11.3%	8.3%	16.9%	16.7%
	Yes	53.8%	85.5%	90.0%	83.1%	79.1%

The similar proportion of answers we also find in rural and urban zones where it is obvious that most of respondents, both from rural and urban tones express the favour for making these places as a place for setting up and launching social enterprise.

Are you in favour of making these abandoned public spaces		Where do you live?			
		Rural zone		Urban zone	
		n	%	n	%
	No	2	2.4%	8	5.7%
	Indifferent	15	18.1%	23	16.4%

available to people in the Yes community to set up and launch a social enterprise serving local citizens?	66	79.5%	109	77.9%
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When it comes for specific places, or which exact place, they would like to use as a place for setting up an launching for social enterprise, in 53,1% of cases it is Πεζούλια παραλίας (περιοχή κοντά στην ξύλινη γέφυρα), καθώς και πεζόδρομο ιβαριού (ξύλινο γεφυράκι έως Πνευματικό Κέντρο), in 40,6% it is Σχολείο του Φτερνου and Πάρκιγκ απέναντι από το Μουσικό Γυμνάσιο-Λύκειο Τοιχογραφία με θέμα περιβάλλοντος.

	Yes	
	n	%
Πεζούλια παραλίας (περιοχή κοντά στην ξύλινη γέφυρα), καθώς και πεζόδρομο ιβαριού (ξύλινο γεφυράκι έως Πνευματικό Κέντρο)	17	53.1%
Σχολεία στο Σύβρο	8	25.0%
Σχολείο του Φτερνου	13	40.6%
Σχολείο στα Βουρνικά	6	18.8%
Πάρκιγκ απέναντι από το Μουσικό Γυμνάσιο-Λύκειο Τοιχογραφία με θέμα περιβάλλοντος	13	40.6%
Μικρό Κλειστό (1ο Λύκειο - Λευκάδα) Τοιχογραφία με θέμα τον αθλητισμό.	11	34.4%

In Italy, 58,6% of responses lay on Rifugio forestale abbandonato in zona Fontanelle (loc. Chiancolelle), 31 % on Parchetto di Corsano and 27,6% on Antico sentiero di Eleonora d'Aragona (dalla fraz. Corsano al Cimitero di Tramonti).

	Yes	
	n	%
Parchetto di Corsano	9	31.0%
Antico sentiero di Eleonora d'Aragona (dalla fraz. Corsano al Cimitero di Tramonti)	8	27.6%
Rifugio forestale abbandonato in zona Fontanelle (loc. Chiancolelle)	17	58.6%

In France, 92,9% respondents selected Le jardin partagé de la Côté and 64,3% selected La Maison de la Parole.

	Yes	
	n	%
Le jardin partagé de la Côté	13	92.9%
La Maison de la Parole	9	64.3%

In Romania, 82,1% respondents selected Sós-kúti színpad, 43,6% selected “AVICOLA pálya” and 28,2% selected “Törekvés kapu”.

	Yes	
	n	%
Sós-kúti színpad	32	82.1%
“Törekvés kapu”	11	28.2%
“AVICOLA pálya”	17	43.6%

Key findings

In total, 424 persons accessed the survey, while 284 of them responded on a survey, and answered more than 70% of questions. There were significantly more respondents who live in urban areas, comparing with rural areas. Concretely, there were 62,8% responses from urban areas and 37,2% from rural areas. In average, the respondents were 36,7 years old.

Area of living

In most cases, the characteristics area of living is characterized by the landscape or environment and culture and heritage. However, there are some differences between the countries when it comes to characteristics of the area.

Around half of the respondents claimed they are actively participating in community life in their areas. Comparing with the countries, there is no significant difference between the countries, so we can conclude that in each country around half of the respondents are active in community life. There is no difference in participating in community between the countries and place of living. And the age of respondents.

Type and the level of active participation

In general, the level of active participation in community is larger than 2,5 and is 3,14, which indicates there is some level of active participation in community.

The level of active participation in community is found significantly higher in French respondents comparing with Greek, Romanian and Italian respondents, while there is no significant difference in the level of active participation in community between Greek, Romanian and Italian respondents. There is no significant correlation between the age of respondents and the level of active participation in community.

Source of information about local events and happenings

The source of informing about local events and happenings, the respondents in most cases got such information on internet or social media (86,6%). Also, half of the respondents are informed directly from friends

Social activism

Our respondents have mild level of social activism with mean value of 3,52 and standard deviation of

0,79. There are some differences in the level of social activism between the Greece and France and Greece and Romania, while between other countries there is no significant difference. There is no difference in the level of social activism between the respondents who live in urban and rural zones and the age of respondents. However, positive correlation is found between the social activism and active community participation with correlation coefficient of $r=+0,36$, and this correlation is statistically significant. This means that persons with high level of social activism are also very active in society, but also means that persons with low level of social activism are not active in community.

Perception of area in the future

More than half of respondents think that the area in which they live by 2025 will be the territory with more respectful toward the environment (58,3%). 42,1% of respondents also expecting some economic renewal and development of new cultural and leisure services. Around 20% are expecting some demographic renewal and 15,7% a connected territory. It seems that respondents who live in rural zones expect to a greater extent than respondents from urban zones that territory will be more respectful to the environment. From the other side, respondents from urban zone, comparing with those from rural zone, expect to a greater extent demographic, and economic renewal, development of new cultural and leisure services for the population.

Priorities for community development by 2025

It seems that the highest priority, for 44,6% of respondents is promotion the development of job-creating activities. And this is seen as much higher priority in France (65,4%) and Romania (60,6%), than in Italy (35,5%) and Greece (19,4%). Also, developing the attractiveness, particularly tourism, of the territory is seen as priority for 41,7% of respondents and this is more important in Italy and Romania than in France and Greece. Revitalization of local commerce is seen as priority for 38,8% of respondents. When it comes to rural and urban zones, three the most priorities for respondents who live in urban zones are Promote the development of job-creating activities, Revitalize local commerce and Develop the attractiveness, particularly tourism, of the territory. In rural zones, three the most priorities are Develop the attractiveness, particularly tourism, of the territory, Commit the entire territory to the path of sustainable development and Revitalize local commerce.

Missing activities and events in community

Almost half of the respondents (48,3%) said that outdoor activities is missing, but it is missing more in Greece (59,7%) and France (57,7%) than in Italy (37,1%) and Romania (40,9%). Activities of art and the culture is the second missing activity, where 42,1% of respondents selected this activity as missing activity in their communities. It seems that respondents in Greece (48,4%) and Romania (47%) see

this activity as more missing than respondents from France (32,7%) and Italy (38,7%).

Creative activities and craft practices is third activity, where 39,3% out of all respondents claimed this as missing activity. There is huge difference between the Italy and rest of countries in the percentage of selection of this activity, where 71% of Italian respondents see this as missing activity while this percentage is much lower in Greece (38,7%), France (23,1%) and Romania (22,7%). When it comes to the differences between rural and urban zones, it is visible that some differences is existing. While in rural zone the most missing activity is creative activities and craft practices (53%), in urban zone the most missing activity is outdoor activities (50,7%). The second most missing activity in rural zone is the same activity and it is activity of art and culture.

Development and exploitation of abandoned public spaces

According to the results, all sectors are considered as relevant, but the most relevant are environmental sector (M=4,3), leisure and culture sector (M=4,1). There is no huge variations between the countries in this question. When it comes to the urban and rural areas, both in rural and urban zones, the most relevant sector is environmental. In urban zones, the second most relevant sector is cultural sector, but in rural zones it is cultural and leisure sector. It is important to mention that all sectors are considered as relevant, both in urban and rural zones.

Ideal use of public spaces in community

Almost one third of respondents considered that ideal way of using abandoned places in communities is as place with a social vocation, accessible to the entire population living nearby, offering hospitality, entertainment, activities and services for social purposes, then as a place of environmental interventions, contributing to the sustainable development of the territory and as place for the animation of social life, taking into account the requests and initiatives of users and residents and promoting the development of the community life. The less “ideal” way of using the abandoned places is as place with a family vocation and multi-generational, place of exchanges and meetings between generations, promoting the development of social and family ties. In rural zones, the most ideal way of using abandoned places is as a place of environmental interventions, contributing to the sustainable development of the territory (34,6%), while in urban zones it is a place with a social vocation, accessible to the entire population living nearby, offering hospitality, entertainment, activities and services for social purposes.

The level of interest in involvement for contribution to the planning spaces in community

The respondents expressed mild interest with the mean value of 3,6. The lowest interest is found in France (M=2,87), and the highest in Italy (M=3,95). France has significantly lower interest than all other countries, while there is no differences between other countries. So we can conclude that the level of interest in Greece, Italy and Romania is equal, while interest in France is significantly lower. When it comes to urban and rural zones, we found that there is no significant difference.

When it comes to the form of contributions, it seems that almost 60% of respondents are ready to provide physical and workforce contribution, while the material and financial contribution is less expressed. The distribution of responses on this question is quite similar between the countries. It seems that respondents who live in rural zones are a bit more ready to provide material contribution comparing with those who live in urban zones. Also, it seems that most of the respondents in total (79,1%) but also in each country said that they would like to help in making these public places for setting up and launching social enterprise. This is very prominent in Italy (90%) and the less prominent in France (53,8%), but still in each country, most of the respondents would like to be involved in such activities. The similar proportion of answers we also find in rural and urban zones where it is obvious that most of respondents, both from rural and urban zones express the favour for making these places as a place for setting up and launching social enterprise.

Appendixes

Survey about abandoned areas and public spaces in your community

RESCUE is a strategic partnership project involving partners from France, Greece, Italy and Romania. This project aims to rehabilitate abandoned areas and public spaces by involving citizens in spatial planning. The goal is also to create social links through innovative methods of non-formal adult education and citizen participation. We believe that giving a second life to these spaces, by developing socio-economic and/ or cultural activities, helps to enhance our territory and to develop the local communities concerned by directly involving the inhabitants.

RESCUE project is also focused on the development of social enterprises, which aim to combine economic efficiency and social impact in order to better develop abandoned public spaces.

This questionnaire aims to collect your suggestions and opinions to define the future of these areas in terms of territory development and social cohesion. Your answers will allow us to define a shared vision of the territory and development priorities with a view to bring together citizens and local decision-makers in a co-construction process.

This questionnaire will more specifically help us to better understand your needs and expectations with regard to the development, use and operation of these mentioned spaces. We rely on your responses to design an intervention plan that meets your needs and the needs of your community. The information you provide will be used only for this research and anonymously.

1. For the very beginning, we'd like to ask you for your country of residence:

- a) Greece
- b) Italy
- c) France
- d) Romania

Your area

Within our local community, there are many abandoned public spaces, and some questions will be related to them.

Here are some of those abandoned spaces:

- list of determined spaces.

2. In your opinion, what characterizes the territory of your community the most (3

responses maximum)?

- a) The living conditions
- b) The environment/ landscapes
- c) The heritage and culture
- d) The history
- e) The associative dynamism
- f) The agricultural sector
- g) The economic dynamism
- h) The richness and diversity of the cultural and sport offers
- i) The richness and diversity of local services
- j) The geographical location
- k) Other

3. Are you actively participating in the community life in your area?

- a) Yes
- b) No

3.1. Could you specify on a scale from rarely to often, how frequently do you participate in the following activities?

	Rarely - 1	2	3	4	Often - 5
Volunteering (in local NGO, in schools, charity shops, with elderly people, environmental clean ups, etc...)					
Community actions (Youth work, social work, assistance for elderly, working with people with fewer opportunities, minorities, etc...)					
Support local people and business (e.g. spending money in local businesses, promoting social business, donating money for social projects, etc...)					

3.2. If there are some other ways or areas in which you actively participating, could you specified them:

4. Where do you get information about local events and happenings?

- a. Internet or social media
- b. Traditional media (TV, radio, etc..)
- c. Printed media (posters, billboards, etc...)
- d. Through local organisations
- e. Local government communication channels (e.g. visiting local government or local officials)
- f. Directly from friends

g. Other: _____

5. To what extent do the following statements apply to you:

	It doesn't apply to me at all	It doesn't apply to me	It has little to do with me	It applies to me	It applies to me at all
I would rather let others to solve social problems so that I can do something else.					
It would be hard for me not to have the opportunity to talk with others about social topics.					
It would be my pleasure to help solve specific social problems.					
I do not find an interest in myself for solving sensitive issues in society.					
I appreciate people who are more interested in their family and other things than dealing with social issues.					
I respect people who take a stand and engage in public discussions on social issues, e.g., in newspapers or on television.					

My area in the future

6. How do you think that your territory will evolve by 2025?

- A demographic renewal (example: welcoming new populations or other)
- Economic renewal: development of jobs and businesses and / or new economic sectors
- The development of new cultural and leisure services for the population
- A territory more respectful of the environment
- A connected territory (Smart City, etc.)
- Other: _____

7. According to your opinion and experience, what are the three the most priorities in which do you think your community should set by 2025?

- Revitalize local commerce
- Facilitate access to accommodation
- Reinforce solidarity actions

- d) Develop the attractiveness, particularly tourism, of the territory
- e) Improve the accessibility of the territory and strengthen mobility
- f) Promote the development of job-creating activities
- g) Commit the entire territory to the path of sustainable development
- h) Invest in architectural, historical or cultural heritage
- i) Develop accessibility to artistic, cultural and leisure activities
- j) Develop accessibility to sports activities
- k) Develop accessibility to socio-educational activities

8. **What services are missing in your community?** _____

9. **What should be done in order to improve access to these different services?**

10. **What activities or events would you like to find in your community, that do not currently exist there or you are not aware that they exist?**

- a) Creative activities and craft practices (sewing, knitting, tapestry, ceramics, painting, pottery, etc.)
- b) Activities of art and culture (dance, theatre, painting, singing, poetry, etc.)
- c) Leisure activities (board games, cards, etc.)
- d) Sport activities
- e) Outdoor activities (treasure hunts, walking, collective gardens, etc.)
- f) Meeting with other parents, young people, families, etc.
- g) Other, give details :

11. **In which sector, do you think it is the most relevant to develop, to use and to exploit the abandoned public spaces of your territory?**

	Not relevant at all	Not very relevant	Indifferent	Quite relevant	Very relevant
Social sector					
Cultural sector					
Sport sector					
Environmental sector					
Leisure sector					
Economic sector					

12. **What do you think would be the ideal use of a public space in your community?**

- a) A place with a social vocation, accessible to the entire population living nearby, offering hospitality, entertainment, activities and services for social purposes.
- b) A place with a family vocation and multi-generational, place of exchanges and meetings between generations, promoting the development of social and family ties.
- c) A place for the animation of social life, taking into account the requests and initiatives of users and residents and promoting the development of the community life.
- d) A place of artistic and cultural interventions, contributing to the preservation and enhancement of the territory's cultural heritage.
- e) A place of environmental interventions, contributing to the sustainable development of the territory.
- f) Other, give details: _____

13. To what extent are you interested to get involved in contributing to the planning of public spaces in your community?

- a) Not interested at all
- b) Little interested
- c) Indifferent
- d) Quite interested
- e) Very interested

13.1. Could you specify or explain more in depth your answer?

13.2. In which of the following abandoned places, would like to contribute? _____

13.3. In what kind of form are you interested to contribute?

- a) Physical contribution (e.g. help in work during project...)
- b) Material contribution (e.g. support with snacks during activities or with material for the regeneration of the spaces....)
- c) Workforce input (e.g. Voluntary participation in activities during the project)
- d) Financial contribution (e.g. donating money)
- e) Other, give details: _____

14. Are you in favor of making these abandoned public spaces available to people in the community to set up and launch a social enterprise serving local citizens?

(Social entrepreneurship creates innovative solutions to social problems and mobilizes the ideas, capacities, resources and social arrangements for sustainable social transformation. Social entrepreneur is usually creative individual who try to enrich and help the society rather than making himself or herself a rich.)

- a) Yes
- b) Indifferent
- c) No

15. Would you like to participate in the creation of this social enterprise?

- a) Yes
- b) Indifferent
- c) No

15.1. If yes, in which area?

16. Would you like to be informed of the progress of the project and participate in the development, use and operation of the developed public spaces?

- a) Yes
- b) No

16.1. If yes, please provide your email address to receive further information later on.

Demographic data about respondent

At the end, we'd like to ask you just few questions about yourself.

17. Where do you live?

- a) Rural zone
- b) Urban zone

18. Since how long time you been living there (in years) ? _____

19. What is your professional status?

- a) Farmer
- b) Craftsman, Engineer
- c) Entrepreneur
- d) Liberal profession
- e) Teacher, educator
- f) Official
- g) Worker, truck etc.
- h) Student
- i) Retired
- j) Without professional activity (unemployed person, housewife / househusband)

20. How old are you? _____ years

Thank you for your answers and your attention.



RESCUE
2021

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