

# COMMON INDICATORS TO MEASURE THE YOUTH MIGRATION DYNAMICS IN THE LOCAL AREA

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*Set of Indicators – Deliverable 1.1.2*



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

This document presents the set of indicators identified for analysing the local contexts in which the OUT4INGOV pilot projects will be implemented: the Cembra Valley, the Municipality of Maribor and the Urban Community of Vesoul. To ensure greater clarity when interpreting the data collected in these three areas, the rationale behind selecting the domains and indicators that shaped the databases used for the analysis is explained in section 2. Furthermore, to provide a broader perspective, each local context is described briefly and situated within its regional and national framework (Section 3). Section 4 presents the database containing all the available data, while Section 5 lists all the data sources used for both the broader overview and data collection.

## 2. RATIONALE FOR THE SELECTION OF INDICATORS

The selection of indicators in Deliverable 1.1.2 was guided by the need to capture the multiple dimensions of youth mobility, local development, and democratic participation. We aimed to balance statistical feasibility, policy relevance, and comparability across territories. The chosen domains reflect both local conditions and factors that influence youth trajectories and community development.

The selection process of the domains and indicators was participatory and carried out within the project partnership. Following an initial draft that included several domains and indicators, based on the literature and previous projects (e.g. SEEMIG, YOUMIG, CoE youth policy indicator), each partner ranked their perception of the relevance and the availability. The final set of indicators emerged from this dialogic process, although some relevant indicators had to be excluded due to the lack of data at the administrative level under consideration. In the overview section of this document, we decided to include additional contextual information—sometimes referring to the wider territorial level in which the local unit of analysis is embedded—in order to compensate for the lack of data available at the specific administrative scale. For example, this is the case of the NEET rate.

The subsequent part gives the logic and reasoning behind the choice of domains and indicators.

### **Demography**

Population indicators disaggregated by age, from early childhood to older cohorts, allow a detailed understanding of generational structures and transitions. This granularity is essential to analyze dependency ratios, the sustainability of welfare systems, and the specific pressures on education and labor markets. Data on foreign citizenship and registration/deregistration by origin and destination provide insights into migration dynamics, attractiveness, and outflow risks, crucial for anticipating demographic imbalances.

### **Education**

The share of residents aged 25 and above with a university degree serves as a proxy for human capital, innovation potential, and socio-economic opportunities. Educational attainment is strongly linked to employability, income, health, and civic engagement, making it a cross-cutting driver of development.

### **Social Capital**

Indicators such as voter turnout, youth candidacies, and the density of volunteer associations capture civic participation and trust in institutions. These measures highlight the quality of democratic life and the extent to which young people are integrated in decision-making and collective action.

### **Economic Development**

The number of active craft enterprises and tourism indicators reflect both structural and dynamic aspects of local economies. Tourism intensity and accommodation capacity reveal the balance between economic opportunity and territorial pressure, while enterprise activity signals entrepreneurial vitality and resilience.

### **Work Conditions**

Unemployment and employment rates, with a focus on youth, are core measures of economic integration and vulnerability. Data on first-time job seekers helps to understand barriers to entry into the labour market, while overall employment levels provide a basis for evaluating inclusive growth strategies.

### **Public Services and Infrastructure**

Availability of health, childcare, banking, libraries, sport facilities, and internet access represents the quality of life and attractiveness of an area. These indicators address both the “push” and “pull” factors influencing migration and settlement decisions.

### **Youth Legislation, Participation, and Empowerment**

Governance-related indicators (youth legislation updates, dedicated budgets, advisory bodies, and information platforms) assess institutional capacity to engage with young people. They ensure that youth empowerment is not only measured in outcomes but also embedded in policy frameworks and governance mechanisms.

The selected indicators offer a multi-dimensional framework that connects demographic conditions, socio-economic opportunities, civic participation, and governance. To establish the baseline for this set of indicators, we chose to use the most recent data available for each one. While a longitudinal data collection would certainly provide valuable insights into the evolution of these phenomena — including comparisons with the broader territorial context surrounding the project area — this goes beyond the current scope. Each local partner will have the opportunity, during the pilot development and testing phase, to decide whether and how to expand the data collection. This will depend on the relevance of additional data to the experimentation process and its long-term sustainability.

### 3. OVERVIEW OF THE LOCAL CONTEXTS

The three territories involved in the OUT4INGOV pilot phase—**Valle di Cembra** (Autonomous Province of Trento, Italy), the **Urban Community of Vesoul** (France), and the **Municipality of Maribor** (Slovenia)—represent diverse geographical, demographic, and socio-economic contexts. These local contexts differ significantly in terms of **population size**, **territorial morphology**, and **institutional capacity**, yet share common challenges related to **youth retention** and **empowerment**.

**Valle di Cembra** is a mountainous area in the Autonomous Province of Trento, in **northeastern Italy**. It is carved by the Avisio stream and consists of seven municipalities within the Comunità della Valle di Cembra. With around **11,000 inhabitants**, the valley has an ageing population but also a positive migration balance that stabilizes demographic trends. The landscape is characterized by terraced vineyards supported by dry-stone walls, making mountain viticulture and quality wine production a key economic driver, alongside porphyry extraction and eco-tourism. Education opportunities are limited to the first cycle, with secondary schooling requiring commuting to Trento, and the local rate of university graduates is lower than the provincial average. Employment levels are relatively solid, though gender disparities persist, with women more educated yet facing greater barriers to stable work. Youth opportunities are supported through the “Piano Giovani di Zona,” which finances local projects for participation and empowerment.

The **Municipality of Maribor**, **Slovenia’s second largest city**, combines the functions of an industrial hub, a university centre, and a regional service provider. Located in the Drava River valley and surrounded by vineyards, forests, and hills, it reflects both an urban–rural mosaic and a strong industrial legacy, centred on the Tezno Industrial Zone. With about **114,000 residents**, Maribor has an ageing population but maintains slight growth through positive migration, including a rising share of foreign nationals. Its economy is dual in nature, with traditional heavy industry alongside emerging sectors such as ICT, pharmaceuticals, and creative industries, complemented by a growing tourism sector. The city hosts the University of Maribor, which supports educational attainment and contributes to a more dynamic labour market, although youth unemployment remains above the national average. Public services and infrastructure are well developed, ensuring broad access to healthcare, education, culture, and digital connectivity. Youth policy is institutionalised, with a dedicated municipal budget and support for NGOs and youth centres, while civic participation remains comparatively weak. Rich in cultural institutions and civil society organisations, Maribor leverages both local initiatives and international networks to foster social innovation, and youth empowerment.

The **Vesoul Urban Community**, comprising 20 municipalities, serves as the administrative and economic centre of the Haute-Saône department in eastern France. With around **32,000 inhabitants**, it remains modest in size but stable in demographic terms for the past four decades. The territory is predominantly rural, characterised by rolling hills, forests, and agricultural land, while Vesoul itself concentrates administrative functions, services, and the main hospital. The Stellantis factory, employing over 3,000 workers, anchors the local economy, though the labour market is dominated by low-skilled jobs and educational attainment levels remain below national averages. Youth conditions are particularly challenging: Vesoul records higher-than-average NEET rates (22%) and youth unemployment (20%), with many young people obliged to leave the city to pursue higher education in larger urban centres. While cultural and sport facilities are well developed, youth civic participation is relatively weak and institutional representation limited. Nonetheless, Vesoul benefits from good transport links, near-universal digital coverage, and a rich natural environment, which provide a foundation for quality of life and potential development in green and cultural tourism.

## CEMBRA VALLEY COMMUNITY, AUTONOMOUS, PROVINCE OF TRENTO – ITALY

The **Autonomous Province of Trento** is an Italian province located in the Trentino-Alto Adige region, in northeastern Italy. Covering an area of approximately 6,207 km<sup>2</sup>, it is predominantly mountainous and features a wide variety of climatic and environmental conditions. With a territory covering more than 70% of the land above 1,000 meters above sea level, and around 67% of the territory covered by forests and other wooded areas, the region is characterised by its high altitude and abundance of woodland. The Dolomites, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, dominate the eastern part of Trentino. They are known for their limestone formations, sheer cliffs, and distinctive pale colour. The whole province is considered a mountainous disadvantaged area under two different sets of rules. The first set is EEC Directive No. 268 of 1975, and the second is Italian Legislative Decree No. 146 of 1997 (ESIRA REPORT, 2025).



Trentino's winters are cold and snowy, especially at higher elevations. In the valleys, summers are warm. They can also be humid. Winters are cold. However, they are less severe than at higher altitudes. Rich biodiversity is boasted by the region, with vast forests and diverse wildlife including brown bears, ibex, chamois, and eagles being present. Several protected areas, including three national parks, can be found in the Autonomous Province of Trento (ESIRA REPORT, 2025).

Administratively, the **Autonomous Province of Trento** benefits from a special statute that grants it extensive self-government powers, distinguishing it from other Italian regions and provinces. Its governing

bodies include a Provincial Council (legislative power), a Provincial Government (executive power), and a President who represents the Province. As such, the Autonomous Province of Trento is a territorial entity with broad autonomy and a structured governance system, with Trento serving as its administrative capital.

**The province has a population of approximately 546,709 inhabitants** as of January 1, 2025. It is divided into 166 municipalities and, since 2006, has been **organised into 16 Comunità di Valle (Valley Communities)**, created to manage services that individual municipalities could not handle effectively on their own. In recent years, several municipalities have merged to improve administrative efficiency.

**The Valle di Cembra** is the reference area for the **OUT4INGOV project**. As previously mentioned, the *Comunità di Valle* is a public entity made up of the municipalities within the same territorial area. It is responsible for delivering shared services, functions, tasks, and activities — including the mandatory joint management of administrative functions delegated to municipalities. The Valle di Cembra is carved by the Avisio stream, between its confluence with the Adige River (in Lavis) and the Val di Fiemme. It falls under the jurisdiction of **the Comunità della Valle di Cembra and includes**



## 7 municipalities: Albiano, Altavalle, Cembra Lisignago, Giovo, Lona-Lases, Segonzano, and Sover.

At the province level, the natural balance (difference between births and deaths) is negative (-1,475), confirming the trend observed since 2015, with the number of deaths exceeding births. Moreover, the average age of the population in Trentino has increased significantly over time, reaching 44.6 years (43.2 for males and 46 for females) compared to 36.6 years recorded during the 1981 census (Mantoan, 2023). However, the migration balance — both internal and international — is positive, amounting to 3,015 people. Although this is a decrease of 574 compared to 2023, it more than compensates for the negative natural balance. The population has declined in six Valley Communities: Primiero (-12.4‰), Val di Fiemme (-3.3‰), Valle di Sole (-2.1‰), Altipiani Cimbri (-1.7‰), Alto Garda e Ledro (-1.2‰), and Valle dei Laghi (-0.3‰). In the other ten communities, the population has grown, with relative increases above 5‰ in Valle di Cembra, Paganella, and Valsugana e Tesino (ISPAT, 2025).

**The Cembra Valley Community has a total population of 11,010 inhabitants (2024), with a slight majority of males (50.84%) compared to females (49.16%). The largest age group is the over-65 population, which accounts for nearly a quarter of the total (23.66%), confirming a trend of demographic ageing that reflects the situation at the national level in Italy. Young people aged from 0 to 19 represent approximately 18.5% of the total population, young adults from 20 to 29 years old are 11.51% of the total population (1,267 people). There are 618 foreign citizens, representing 5.61% of the total population, with a higher percentage of females (55.5%).**

The natural population balance is negative (-25), with 73 births and 98 deaths. However, the migration balance is positive (+30), due to 297 registrations compared to 267 deregistrations, resulting in an overall stable demographic balance. Most registrations come from other Italian municipalities (214 Italians and 52 foreigners), followed by people coming from abroad (6 Italians and 25 foreigners). Similarly, most deregistrations are to other Italian municipalities (199 Italians and 35 foreigners), with fewer people moving abroad (26 Italians and 7 foreigners).

Regarding the **economic and productive sectors**, the valley is renowned for its **terraced landscapes**, supported by traditional **dry-stone walls**, where **mountain viticulture** is widely practiced — particularly the cultivation of **Müller Thurgau**, **Trentodoc**, and other local wines. The area is protected under the **Val di Cembra–Avisio Reserve Network**, which connects **Natura 2000 sites**, **local nature reserves**, and the **Avisio ecological corridor**. These **protected natural areas** not only preserve biodiversity but also contribute significantly to the **tourism sector**, offering eco-tourism opportunities and attracting visitors interested in **nature, hiking, and outdoor recreation**. Notable **biotopes** include **Lago di Lases** (characterised by wetlands, reed beds, and “ice holes”) and **Lago Santo di Cembra**, a glacial lake at approximately 1,200 meters above sea level, serving as a starting point for the **Dürerweg** and **E5** hiking trails (Provincia Autonoma di Trento, Parks, Visit Trentino). In the municipality of **Segonzano**, visitors can explore the **Earth Pyramids**, a unique natural monument in Trentino and one of the few of its kind worldwide, accessible via a marked trail and frequently included in local tourism itineraries. Moreover, the valley has a long-standing tradition of **porphyry extraction and processing** (Albiano–Lona/Lases and the Avisio basin), a history that is also told through the “Casa Porfido” museum in Albiano and featured in the provincial geological documentation (Cultura Trentino, Provincia autonoma di Trento).

*Conditions and opportunities for young people:*

In the Cembra Valley, schools are available only for the first cycle of education. For upper secondary school, students must commute to Trento. Education in the valley is organized under the *Istituto Comprensivo Cembra* (IC Cembra), which includes various campuses for preschool, primary, and lower secondary education in locations such as Cembra Lisignago, Lases, Faver, Sover, Stedro Segonzano, and Verla Giovo. The institute provides schooling for all levels of the first cycle, from early childhood to lower secondary school (middle school).

Only **13% of residents aged 25 and over in Val di Cembra hold a university degree**, compared to **20.4% at the provincial level**, showing a gap of over 7 percentage points. This difference may reflect either limited access to higher education or fewer local employment opportunities that require university qualifications. It is particularly noteworthy that the percentage of female graduates (**15.9%**) is significantly higher than that of males (**10%**), a trend consistent with the provincial level (**22%** of women vs **18.7%** of men with a university degree). These data are especially relevant when considered alongside employment patterns. The vast majority of young people seeking their first job are women (**68 out of 73**), suggesting a possible structural barrier for women entering the local labor market. Additionally, among people aged 20–64, the employment rate for women (**62.7%**) is notably lower than that of men (**74.4%**). The overall employment rate for people aged 15 to 64 in the Cembra Valley is **69.5%**, which is quite solid and even higher than the Italian national average (**62.7%**, ISTAT, April 2025). However, the female workforce remains disadvantaged, despite having a generally higher level of education. The general unemployment rate is low (**3.4%**), indicating a relatively stable local labor market. However, this figure conceals internal imbalances—particularly affecting **youth and women**.

**The NEET rate is not available at the level of the Valley Communities**, but it would be important to have this data in order to understand whether there are differences — and what kind — between the various areas of the province, particularly between urban and mountain areas. In the Province of Trento, the percentage of NEETs (young people aged 15–29 who are Not in Education, Employment, or Training) stands at **7.3% (2024)**, with a slightly higher incidence among **females (7.5%)** compared to **males (7.2%)**. The Trentino context shows **better figures than the national Italian average**, which is **15.2% (13.8% male and 16.6% female)**.

Focusing on the **youth emigration phenomenon**, it could be interesting to highlight that, between 2009 and 2022, a total of 5,278 Italian citizens aged 18–34 left Trentino to move abroad. This number represents around **2% of the Italian population in that age group residing in the Province**. Over the past ten years, the 18–39 age group has been the most represented among those who deregistered from municipal registries to register with AIRE. A peak occurred in 2019, when 63% of new AIRE registrations were from young people aged 18–39. This was followed by a decrease during the pandemic years and a renewed increase in 2022, with the same age group accounting for 59.6% of new registrations. Between 2012 and 2022, **77% of those who emigrated from Trentino chose a European destination**, mainly the UK (17.2%) and Germany (16%). Other popular destinations included France, Switzerland, Spain, Austria, the Netherlands, and Belgium. Young people who emigrated between 2019 and 2022 mainly moved to Germany (21.1%) and the UK (18.5%), with some also choosing Australia (3.2%) and Ireland (2.3%). The Primiero Valley saw 58 young Italians leave between 2019 and 2022, representing 3.6% of the local 18–34 population—a rate higher than the provincial average of 2.6%. Similar values were recorded in Val d'Adige (3.5%), Alto Garda and Ledro (2.8%), Vallagarina (2.6%), **Valle di Cembra (2.6%)**, and Rotaliana-Königsberg (2.5%).

It is worth pointing out that not only university graduates are emigrating. Until 2020, the majority of those leaving Trentino had low levels of education. In 2012, 50% of emigrants had low educational attainment. By 2021, 37.1% had a high level of education and 29.7% a low one. Finally, in 2022, internal migration within Italy was almost three times more frequent than international migration (Nardello, Berlanda, 2024).



**Data on participation in local elections is not available by age group, so it is not possible to assess the political participation of young people in the different Valley Communities.** However, in terms of active participation in municipal elections, it is worth noting that **in the most recent local election round (2025), there were no mayoral candidates under the age of 35** in any of the **seven municipalities** that make up the **Valle di Cembra Community**.

Youth policies are a key priority for the Autonomous Province of Trento and are managed by the Agency for Social Cohesion. **The goal is to support young people (aged 11–35) in becoming active citizens and promoting their autonomy.** One of the main tools is the "**Piani Giovani di Zona**" (Youth Plan based on the local area) local youth plans co-financed by the Province. They aim to encourage youth participation and create opportunities through local networks. In the Val di Cembra, the Piano Giovane di Zona is coordinated by the Community of the Valley and involves all seven local municipalities. Every year, a public call is launched for local organizations and informal groups to submit project proposals. A multi-stakeholder board evaluates proposals based on strategic youth priorities. Selected projects receive funding and contribute to youth empowerment and local innovation. The maximum budget available for each application is €8,000, covering up to 80% of the total project cost. In each of the last two calls, seven projects were funded annually.

#### *Digital landscape and infrastructure:*

Internet access coverage in Trentino is very high, with only a few marginal areas lacking ADSL or fiber connection. The ongoing project "La Rete pubblica in fibra ottica del Trentino" aims to ensure access for all areas. In the Cembra Valley, coverage is generally good, with the exception of some remote areas in certain municipalities.

In the territory of the **Val di Cembra Community**, there are **3 nursery schools** offering a total of **81 places**, and **2 kindergartens**. Healthcare facilities in the area include **general medical clinics**, a **blood testing center**, and **pediatric clinics**. However, **there are no hospitals** within the community, so residents must travel to larger nearby towns such as **Trento** or **Cavalese** for hospital services.

The Val di Cembra is connected to Trento primarily via the **SS 612 road**, starting near Lavis, and also through the **SP 71** from the Valsugana Valley, via Pergine. Public transport is provided by **Trentino Trasporti's B102 and B103 bus lines**, which link the main municipalities of the valley with Trento. **The travel time varies between 45 and 70 minutes**, depending on the departure point. Morning departures from the valley range from **6:00 to 7:00 a.m.**, while the **last return trip from Trento** departs between **7:00 and 8:00 p.m.** Additional local services connect smaller towns within the valley. Ticket prices are affordable (2.00 €–3.50 €), with discounted local fares available.

#### *Social and cultural capital*

In the Cembra Valley, there are three municipal libraries, and the municipalities also provide the population with various sports facilities, including outdoor sports fields, indoor gyms, and multi-purpose sports halls. These infrastructures support both recreational and competitive activities throughout the valley.

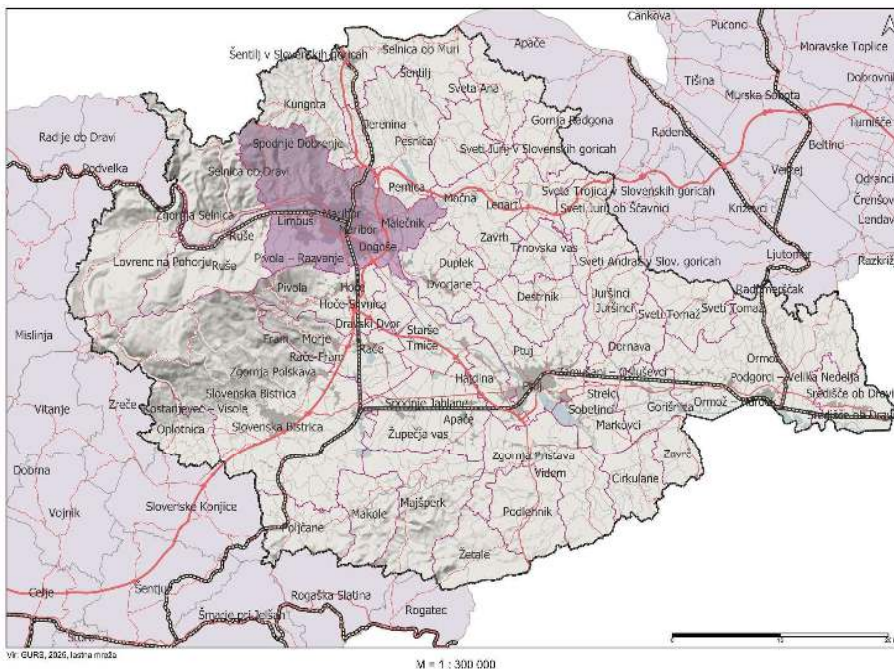
Numerous associations operate across the Cembra Valley, offering services in a wide range of areas—from personal support to cultural promotion. These organizations form a vital part of the valley's social fabric, engaging many volunteers who contribute their time, energy, and expertise with dedication and generosity.

While many of these associations are rooted in their local villages, others have developed a broader presence and now play a key role across the entire valley. Although no youth-led or youth-specific

associations have been identified so far in the Cembra Valley, the initiatives supported through the local Youth Area Plan (Piano Giovani di Zona) are of strong interest to young people and are widely attended by them. These initiatives also show meaningful connections with youth groups and associations based in Trento, fostering exchange and collaboration beyond the local territory.

## MUNICIPALITY OF MARIBOR, PODRAVJE REGION - SLOVENIA

The **Municipality of Maribor** is one of twelve urban municipalities in Slovenia and **the second largest in the country by both population and economic significance**. Slovenia is a unitary state with a single-tier system of local self-government, meaning that municipalities are the only legally recognised local administrative bodies. Maribor's governance is composed of an elected mayor, a city council, and a municipal administration, which collectively manage local responsibilities such as spatial planning, utilities, transport, education, social services, culture, sports, environmental protection, and local economic development.



Maribor's territory combines a scenic **urban-rural mosaic** with a significant **industrial footprint**. The city lies in the Drava River valley, with its urban core surrounded by agricultural lowlands, vineyards, and forested hills, extending toward the Pohorje Mountains, Kozjak Range, Dravsko Polje plains, and Slovenske gorice hills. **These features shape a diverse landscape that supports agriculture, wine production, tourism, and recreation.**

Alongside these natural assets, **Maribor hosts one**

**of Slovenia's largest industrial complexes:** the Tezno Industrial Zone, historically centred on the TAM vehicle factory. Today, Tezno accommodates a mix of automotive component manufacturing, metalworking, mechanical engineering, and electrical machinery, alongside logistics, business services, and knowledge-intensive industries linked to the University of Maribor. This dual role—as both an ecological and industrial territory—defines Maribor's spatial character.

Environmental vulnerabilities are linked to this setting. The city faces flood risks from the Drava River, urban heat stress during summer, and air and soil pressures from past and ongoing industrial activity. Environmental monitoring is guided by the municipal strategy, and selected data on soil, drinking and groundwater quality, air, and noise levels are publicly available at [prostor.maribor.si](https://prostor.maribor.si).

Seasonal shifts also affect the economy: declining snow reliability on Pohorje has reduced winter sports viability, while summer tourism continues to expand. In 2024, the city recorded 253,481 tourist arrivals and 511,937 overnight stays, supported by 5,950 bed spaces. This results in a tourism

intensity rate of 2.2 tourists per resident and an accommodation capacity rate of 5.2 beds per 100 residents. At the regional level, tourism intensity is lower at 1.33, but the accommodation capacity rate is higher at 3.62.

At the same time, Maribor's rivers, forests, vineyards, and industrial infrastructure offer opportunities for integrated sustainability strategies. Priorities include eco-tourism development, green mobility, flood resilience, industrial brownfield remediation, and transition toward low-carbon industries. This balance between natural capital and industrial modernisation is central to enhancing Maribor's environmental sustainability and climate resilience.

The Municipality of Maribor covers 148 km<sup>2</sup> and lies within the Podravska statistical region (NUTS 3) in the northeast of Slovenia. According to SURS, **Maribor had 114,301 residents on 1 January 2025**. The average age was 45.3 years, an increase of 0.8 years over the past decade, and the age structure follows an urn-shaped distribution, indicative of a mature and ageing population. Men slightly outnumber women overall, except in the 60+ age group, where women predominate.

**Natural population growth in Maribor has been negative for several years, but the overall population has grown slightly due to positive net migration.** In 2024, 63.28% of newcomers arrived from other parts of Slovenia, while 36.72% came from abroad. Out-migration patterns were similar, with 73.65% relocating to other Slovenian municipalities and 26.35% emigrating internationally. This represents a shift from 2015, when over 80% of migration flows (both arrivals and departures) occurred within Slovenia and fewer involved cross-border movement.

By 2025, foreign nationals made up 16.69% of Maribor's population, an increase of 9.6 percentage points since 2015. In 2015, 71.93% of foreign nationals were male, but by 2025 this share had declined to 62.41%. In 2024, the largest foreign-born groups settling in Maribor came from Bosnia and Herzegovina (1,283 persons), Ukraine (414), Kosovo (404), Serbia (381), and North Macedonia (239), followed by smaller numbers from Croatia, Russia, China, India, Bangladesh, Syria, Afghanistan, and Bulgaria. Return migration is also significant: in 2024, 337 Slovenians moved back to Maribor from abroad, most of them from Germany, Austria, Croatia, and Switzerland. **Like elsewhere in eastern Slovenia, Maribor has also faced youth outmigration, with many young people seeking education and employment opportunities abroad, especially in neighbouring Austria and Germany.**

Comparable trends are visible at the Podravska regional level, where the largest inflows in 2024 were from Bosnia and Herzegovina (2,424 persons), Serbia (746), Kosovo (710), Ukraine (504), and North Macedonia (309). Return migration to the region accounted for 838 Slovenians, primarily from Germany, Austria, Croatia, Switzerland, the United States, Serbia, and the United Kingdom.

Maribor, as the core of the Podravska statistical region, had a GDP per capita of EUR 24,527 in 2023, about 19% below the Slovenian national average (SURS). This gap reflects persistent regional disparities, with Central Slovenia (Ljubljana region) significantly outperforming other parts of the country. The local economy has a dual structure: on one side, traditional heavy industry (notably the Tezno Industrial Zone with metalworking, automotive components, and machinery production) continues to shape its profile; on the other, new priority sectors are emerging, such as ICT (software and IT services), pharmaceuticals, electrical and electronic equipment, wood and paper industries, and architecture/technical services. Tourism and services also contribute, but compared to the national level, Maribor remains more manufacturing-oriented and less service-dominated, with lower productivity and value-added per employee than the Slovenian average.

## *Youth Conditions and Opportunities*

**Educational attainment in Maribor has improved over the past decade.** In 2025, 28.75% of the population aged 15+ held a university degree, up by four percentage points since 2015, largely due to the presence of the University of Maribor with its 17 faculties. Secondary education remains the most common attainment level. **At the national scale, the share of young people not in education, employment, or training (NEET) has fallen from 10.5% to 7.6%, although municipal-level NEET data is not available.** Youth unemployment in Maribor stands at 13.5%—above the national average of 8.9% but significantly lower than the 46.5% recorded in 2015. Young people aged 15–24 account for just 1.89% of the employed population.

Access to education and youth services is broad. In 2025/2026, early childhood education was provided through eight public institutions operating 37 preschool units, complemented by 19 public primary schools, one special-curriculum school, two private primary schools, and 17 secondary-level institutions offering over 200 study programmes.

Civic and political participation among young people remains limited. **In the 2022 municipal elections, only one of fifteen mayoral candidates was under 35, and voters aged 18–30 accounted for just 11.67% of turnout in the second round (overall turnout: 37.04%).** At the regional level, seven mayoral candidates were under 35, representing 6.4% of all candidates.

**Youth policy in Maribor is framed by the national Act on Public Interest in the Youth Sector and a local ordinance.** The Commission for Youth Issues advises on local youth policy, while the municipality provides financial support to NGOs and the Youth Cultural Centre Maribor (MKC). In 2025, €591,200 was allocated to the youth sector, including €200,000 for NGO programmes and €391,200 for MKC, in addition to cultural and cross-sectoral youth programmes. In 2024/2025, eleven organisations received support, including ten NGOs and one public institution.

## *Digital and Infrastructural Landscape*

Internet penetration in the Podravska region is high, with 94.22% of households connected, ensuring broad digital inclusion. The Municipality of Maribor hosts 109 healthcare facilities, including hospitals, family doctor practices, paediatric and school doctors, pharmacies, physiotherapy centres, community nursing services, specialist institutions, ambulance transport, social care institutions, and dental practices. Public infrastructure further comprises 14 bank branches, 16 library units, and 12 sports facilities serving both recreational and professional users.

**This strong combination of digital connectivity, healthcare provision, and public infrastructure places Maribor among Slovenia's best-equipped municipalities, supporting the development of modern services and enhancing its attractiveness for residents and businesses alike.**

## *Social and Cultural Capital*

**Maribor's social and cultural capital extends beyond formal youth policy into a broader civic and community ecosystem.** The city hosts a wide range of institutions — including the University of Maribor, MKC Maribor, public libraries, and sports and cultural facilities — that form the backbone of civic life.

Complementing these are diverse civil society organisations and youth centres such as Zavod PIP (legal and information services), the Student Organization of the University of Maribor (ŠOUM), Kulturno društvo Indijanez, Salezijanski mladinski center, Pekarna Magdalenske mreže, EKTC, Zveza prijateljev mladine, and Mladinska Postaja EPEKA. Together with volunteer groups and informal networks, these actors connect residents through cultural festivals, neighbourhood associations, sports clubs, student initiatives, and cross-generational projects.

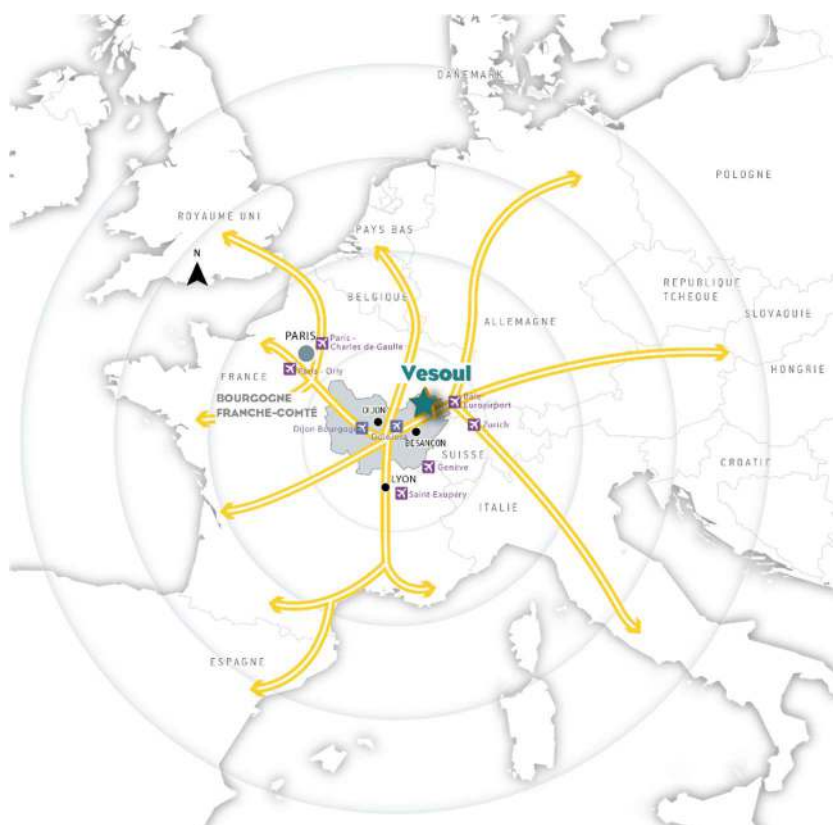


**Community-led initiatives are an important driver of innovation.** Examples include cultural and creative industry projects supported by MKC, alternative cultural programmes at Pekarna, urban regeneration activities in former industrial areas, and grassroots volunteer actions in the fields of environment, social inclusion, and intercultural dialogue.

International connections further enhance local capacities, with Maribor participating in programmes such as Erasmus+ (via the national agency Movit), the Network of European Youth Capitals, and the Sister Cities Network. This dense web of institutions, NGOs, and informal networks underpins community resilience, fosters social innovation, and strengthens social capital by linking citizens, public institutions, and international partners.

## URBAN COMMUNITY OF VESOUL, HAUTE-SAÔNE - FRANCE

**The Vesoul Urban Community, which includes 20 municipalities, is the capital of the department of Haute-Saône.** As such, Vesoul concentrates the main administrations as well as the departmental hospital. It is also the **major economic hub of the area** with the Stellantis factory, which has more than 3,000 employees in its largest global spare parts center.



Capital of a very rural and sparsely populated territory, **Vesoul is located in a landscape of hills that culminate at an altitude of 450 metres.** Nature is very present in the agglomeration, which generates a recognized quality of life. Indeed, there are many green spaces, forests, agricultural areas but also a lake and many rivers, which gives it a certain resilience to climate change. Characterized by a relatively mild climate, the climate is semi-continental.

Vesoul is in the immediate vicinity of the Vosges mountains range, but also close to Alsace, Jura and Switzerland (approximately 100 km), which are areas where visitors flock. However, Vesoul is not a big tourist destination, despite a pleasant and well-renovated historic town centre

and the recent development of green tourism or cultural trails, trail running or mountain biking. There again, Vesoul's assets deserve to be promoted at the regional level and beyond, even if the agglomeration receives nearly a third of foreign visitors each year, particularly Swiss and Germans.



On a French scale, **Vesoul - 32,000 inhabitants - is modest in size with a number of inhabitants that has remained remarkably stable for 40 years.** The agglomeration is characterised by an older, poorer and less educated population than the French average, with a concentration of the most disadvantaged people in the city centre of Vesoul and in the outlying social housing district of Montmarin. This is home to a large proportion of the emigrants who arrived in the 1970s and their descendants. Today, immigration is quite low, with less than a hundred people between the ages of 15 and 35 coming from abroad each year, while nearly 150 arrive from other French regions. An equivalent number of people in this age group leave Vesoul every year. In general, net migration has been close to 0 in recent years.

With the main services, attractive schools (until the baccalaureate only), many shops, a relatively efficient road and rail network, Vesoul is a city on a human scale, which nevertheless suffers from an image deficit and a fairly low visibility at the national level (just like most of the Bourgogne-Franche-Comté region for that matter).

### *Conditions and opportunities for young people*

The school infrastructures until the baccalaureate are numerous, recognized and varied in the agglomeration with 5 high schools (including 3 technical). **The offer is more limited for higher education since there are less than 1,000 students, the majority of whom attend nursing school and the University Technological Institute, which offers training in logistics.** There is no "Master's" offer in the agglomeration. Many young people are therefore forced to leave Vesoul to study, especially in Besançon (50 km), Nancy (150 km), Strasbourg (220 km) or Paris (370 km).

The agglomeration is characterised **by jobs that are often low-skilled and logically by a generally low level of qualifications.** Thus, 30% of people have no diploma or just a college certificate, compared to 24% in France. Similarly, 26% of the inhabitants of Vesoul have a baccalaureate + 2 diploma or more, compared to 35% of the French. Specifically, concerning young people, **22% are considered NEETS, while this percentage is 12% in France.** The unemployment rate for 20–24-year-olds is 20% compared to 18.7% nationally (INSEE 2021 and after). The agglomeration of Vesoul therefore does not appear to be a very attractive economic area for young people, particularly the most educated. To remedy this, **the agglomeration of Vesoul has launched a student life development plan which aims to develop training and better support students in their daily lives to make Vesoul more attractive.**

Some structures are established locally to help young people in their daily lives and their professional projects, but there is no specific youth organization. On the other hand, young people can get involved if they wish in many sports clubs, cultural or artistic associations. The participation of young people in civic life is generally rather unstructured and developed in France, and this is particularly true in Vesoul.

### *Digital landscape and infrastructure*

The agglomeration of Vesoul is covered by more than 99% of 4G (ARCEP 2025) thanks to some twenty antennas deployed throughout the territory. All homes and buildings will be connected to fibre by 2025. There are also coworking spaces, one of which is located in the premises of the Agglomeration Community (free for students).

**Public services are well developed because Vesoul is the administrative capital of the department, with a large modern hospital inaugurated in 2010.** Numerous facilities (8 gymnasiums, 9 stadiums, 3 swimming pools, etc.) allow you to practice a variety of sports. As far as

culture is concerned, a regionally renowned theatre is located in the city centre as well as a museum housing works by the local painter Jean-Léon Gérôme (1824-1904). Music and drawing schools are also located in Vesoul as well as a cinema with 10 screens. Every year, Vesoul hosts the International Festival of Asian Cinema which is the largest event dedicated to Asian films outside of Asia.

The bus network includes 9 lines that have Vesoul station as their hub. From there, 4 trains leave daily to Paris and 8 times a day to Belfort. The Besançon TGV station can be reached in about 30 minutes, allowing quick access to Paris, the south of France but also to Germany and Switzerland. In addition, several buses serve Besançon every day, the former regional capital which is still an important administrative, commercial and economic centre. Finally, about twenty kilometres of cycle paths allow you to cross the agglomeration from east to west, in particular along the Durgeon river, but also from north to south.

### *Social and cultural capital*

National organizations have their local branches in Vesoul, such as the Rotary Club, the Lion's Club or the Red Cross. There are associations of former college students, friends of the Gérôme Museum, sports or cultural associations, but they tend to bring together people who are quite old and who do not play a decisive role in local public or political life. An association of young students from the department who have studied in the French great schools (Science-Po for instance) has been created, but it has no real local presence. **In general, the youth representative bodies are not very developed in the territory.**

## 4. DATABASE

### Cembra Valley Community, Autonomous Province of Trento – Italy

VAL di CEMBRA (TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE - ITALY)						
		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	YEAR	SOURCE
DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION	Population	11010	5597	5413	2024	Ispat annuario I26
	Aged 0-4	402	212	190		
	Aged 5-9	513	281	232		
	Aged 10-14	545	295	250		
	Aged from 15-19	576	284	292		
	Aged from 20-24	660	356	304		
	Aged from 25-29	607	304	303		
	Aged from 30 -34	614	325	289		
	Aged from 35-39	572	286	286		
	Aged from 40 - 44	608	310	298		
	Aged from 45 - 49	735	386	349		
	Aged from 50 - 54	866	441	425		
	Aged 55 - 59	898	480	418		
	Aged 60- 64	808	402	406		
	Aged over 65	2605	1234	1371		
	Foreign Citizenship	618	275	343		Ispat I 46

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION	Population balance	Live births	Deaths	Natural balance	YEAR	SOURCE
		73	98	-25	2023	Ispat I 12
		Registrations	Deregistrations	Migration balance		
		380	328	52		

VAL di CEMBRA (TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE - ITALY)								
	Total	National from/to Italy	National from/to abroad	Foreing from/to Italy	Foreign from Abroad	Total registration		
Registrations by place of origin - ITALIAN	220	214	6			297	2020	Ispt I 41
Registrations by place of origin - FOREIGNS	77			52	25	Total deregistration		
Deregistration by destination - Italian	225	199	26			267		Ispt I 42
Deregistration by destination - foreigners	42			35	7	30		

VAL di CEMBRA (TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE - ITALY)						
		RATE	MALE	FEMALE	YEAR	SOURCE
<b>EDUCATION</b>	Number of residents aged 25 and over with a university degree (rate)	13	10	15,9	2021	PAT Sezione indicatori strutturali - Confronti subprovinciali

VAL di CEMBRA (TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE - ITALY)								
SOCIAL CAPITAL		TOTAL	MALE	%	FEMALE	%	YEAR	SOURCE
	Voter turnout in the most recent elections	5663	2886	50,9	2777	49,1	2023	<a href="#">Election2023</a>
	Voter turnout in the most recent elections by age group	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
	Candidates for mayor under 35 years old	0	0		0		2025 (Lona Lases 2024)	Elezioni amministrative 2025 - Trentino
	Number of volunteer associations present in the area	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		

VAL di CEMBRA (TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE - ITALY)					
		NUMBER	RATE	YEAR	SOURCE
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Number of active craft enterprises	317		2023	Ispat annuario IX.21
	Tourism rate: the average number of tourists in accommodation establishments (excluding second homes) by the number of residents in the same area. It therefore represents the actual weight of tourism in relation to the size of the area.		0,01		Ispat annuario turismo V.23
	The RECEPTIVITY RATE is calculated by dividing the number of beds in accommodation facilities (excluding available private dwellings) by the number of inhabitants in the same area. It represents the tourism potential of an area in relation to its other economic resources.		0,08		Ispat annuario turismo V.23



VAL di CEMBRA (TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE - ITALY)						
		RATE			YEAR	SOURCE
WORK	Youth unemployment rate (age 15-24)	9,4			2022	<a href="#">Ispat annuario X 23</a>
	Unemployment rate (age 20-64)	3,4				
		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE		
	Unemployment number	548	254	294		Ispat annuario X 23
	First-time job seekers number	73	5	68		
		Rate				
	Employment rate (age15-64)	69,5			2022	Indicatori Strutturali ISPAT
	Youth employment rate (ages 15-24)	36,7				
		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE		
	Employment rate (age 20-64)	68,7	74,4	62,7		

VAL di CEMBRA (TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE - ITALY)					
		NUMBER	NOTE	YEAR	SOURCE
PUBLIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Health facilities : pharmacy	4		2025	<a href="#">ComunitàValdiCembra</a>
	Health facilities	15	11 primary care clinics, 2 pediatric clinics, 1 blood test center, and 1 out-of-hours medical service	2025	Data from municipalities
	Number of available childcare places for children aged 0-2 / Total number of resident children aged 0-2) × 100	(RATE) 34*	Children on the waiting list: 7, Coverage rate: 92% Potential coverage rate: 34%, Number of children under 3 years of age: 238	2022	Ispat
	Number childcare structures: nursery	3		2022/2023	Ispat annuario VI 4
	Number of available places in nursery (nidi)	81		2023	Ispat annuario VI 5
	Number of available places in kindergartens	431	Albiano 75, Cembra 96, Altavalle 22 Giovio 96, Lona-Lases 41 Sover 25, Segonzano 76	2024	Ispat annuario VI 14

	Kindergartens	2			Indicatori strutturali Ispat
	Number of bank branches/10.000 residents (RATE)	10,9		2022	Ispat
	Number of Libraries	3	Albiano, Cembra, Giovo	2018	Ispat annuario VII 7
	Sport facilities	20	20 sports facilities (of various types and sizes, including a sports hall, multipurpose sports centers, a football field, a volleyball court, an athletics track, and gyms).	2025	Data from Municipalities
	Internet connection access	n.a.	There is no precise percentage of coverage available, but based on the data collected at the regional level and the responses received from municipalities, it is possible to state that coverage is nearly complete, with the exception of a few marginal areas in a minority of municipalities.		Data from Municipalities

VAL di CEMBRA (TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE - ITALY)			
YOUTH LEGISLATION/PARTICIPATION/EMPOWERMENT	Presence of mechanisms for regularly updating or revising youth legislation. Yes/no. If yes, specify the kind of mechanisms?	no	
	Number of youth organisations formally registered under youth-specific laws	n.a	
	Presence of a dedicated budget for youth policies and programs: Yes/no If yes, specify the amount	yes	Piano Giovani di Zona Comunità della Val di Cembra
	Presence of specific channels and /or platforms used to disseminate youth-related information. Yes/no If yes, specify how many and which one.	no	
	Presence of mechanisms for cooperation among departments on youth-related issues. Yes/no If yes, specify which one.	no	
	Presence of advisory bodies established at local level (municipality, province, region). Yes/No If yes specify which one(s).	yes	Piano Giovani di Zona Comunità della Val di Cembra

## Municipality of Maribor, Slovenia

MUNICIPALY OF MARIBOR							
		TOTAL	MALE	%	FEMALE	%	YEAR
DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION	Population	114301	57014	49,88	57287	50,12	2025
	People aged 0-14	14271	7265	50,91	7006	49,09	
	People aged from 15-19	5721	2895	50,60	2826	49,40	
	People aged from 20-24	7556	3857	51,05	3699	48,95	
	People aged from 25-29	6048	3327	55,01	2721	44,99	
	People aged from 30 -34	6458	3569	55,26	2889	44,74	
	People aged from 35-39	7629	4168	54,63	3461	45,37	
	People aged from 40 - 44	8240	4485	54,43	3755	45,57	
	People aged from 45 - 49	8257	4437	53,74	3820	46,26	
	People aged from 50 - 54	7477	3913	52,33	3564	47,67	
	People aged 55 - 59	7778	3978	51,14	3800	48,86	
	People aged 60- 64	7530	3746	49,75	3784	50,25	
	People aged 15-64	72694	38375	52,79	34319	47,21	
	People aged over 65	27336	11374	41,61	15962	58,39	
	Foreign Citizenship	19072	11903	62,41	7169	37,59	
							<a href="#">SiStatData</a>

MUNICIPALY OF MARIBOR							
DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION		Live births	Deaths	Natural balance		YEAR	SOURCE
	Population balance	801	1298	-497		2024 for the first three columns & 2023	<a href="#">SiStatData</a>
		Registrations	Deregistrations	Migration balance			
		9658	8360	1298			<a href="#">SiStatData</a>
	Total	Internal/national	%	From - To Abroad	%		
	Registrations by place of origin	9658	6112	63,28	3546	36,72	2023
	Deregistration by destination	8360	6157	73,65	2203	26,35	
							<a href="#">SiStatData</a>

MUNICIPALITY OF MARIBOR						
		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	YEAR	SOURCE
<b>EDUCATION</b>	Number of residents aged 25 and over with a university degree	28613	12125	16488	Data for aged 15 and over for year 2024	<a href="#">SiStatData</a>

MUNICIPALITY OF MARIBOR								
SOCIAL CAPITAL		TOTAL	MALE	%	FEMALE	%	YEAR	SOURCE
	Voter turnout in the most recent local elections	81766	38538	47,13	43228	52,87	2022	<a href="https://www.dvk-rs.si/">https://www.dvk-rs.si/</a>
	Voter turnout in the most recent local elections by age group:		Share (age groups)	n.a	n.a	n.a	2022	
	People aged 18-30	9542	11,67	n.a	n.a	n.a		
	People aged 31-45	17532	21,44	n.a	n.a	n.a		
	People aged 46-60	22135	27,07	n.a	n.a	n.a		
	People aged 61 and more	32557	39,82	n.a	n.a	n.a		
	Candidates for mayor under 35 years old	1	1	100	0	0	<a href="#">localelection2022</a>	
	Number of volunteer associations present in the area	66	n.a				2025	<a href="#">datavolunteering</a>



MUNICIPALITY OF MARIBOR					
		NUMBER	RATE	YEAR	SOURCE
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Number of active craft enterprises	2007	15,39	2025	<a href="#">Ebonitete</a>
	All companies in Maribor (year 2023)	13043		2023	
		Number	Rate	Number of overnights	
	Tourism rate: the average number of tourists in accommodation establishments (excluding second homes) by the number of residents in the same area. It therefore represents the actual weight of tourism in relation to the size of the area.	253481	2,2	511937	2024
	Accommodation capacity rate: number of tourist accommodation (including hotels and private) beds per 100 average residents	5950	5,2	2024	SistatData

MUNICIPALITY OF MARIBOR					
		NUMBER	RATE	YEAR	SOURCE
WORK	Unemployment (age 15-64)	3792	8,27	2025	<a href="#">unemploymentData</a>
	Employment (age 15-64)	64703	56,61		
	Youth unemployment (ages 15-24)	334	13,5		<a href="#">unemploymentrateData</a>
	Youth employment (ages 15-24)	2165	1,89	2024	

MUNICIPALITY OF MARIBOR					
		NUMBER	RATE	YEAR	SOURCE
PUBLIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Health facilities: included Healthcare service providers (hospital, family doctor, pediatrician and school doctor, physiotherapy, pharmacy, other, community nursing, special institution, ambulance transport, social institution, specialist, health resort, health center, dentist)	109	-		<a href="#">SOURCE Health facilities</a>
	Number of available childcare places for children aged 0–3 / Total number of resident children aged 0–3) × 100	4065	n.a	2025/2026	Municipality of Maribor
	Number childcare structures: nursery	92	n.a		
	Number of available places in kindergartens	254	n.a		
	Kindergartens	52	units	Data for year 2024	<a href="#">SOURCE Kindergartens</a>
	Number of bank branches	14	n.a	Data for year 2025	<a href="#">SOURCE Number of bank branches</a>
	Number of Libraries	16	n.a	Data for year 2025	<a href="#">SOURCE Number of Libraries</a>
	Sport facilities	12	n.a	n.a	<a href="#">SOURCE Sport facilities</a>
	Internet connection access	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

MUNICIPALITY OF MARIBOR - YEAR 2025			
		SPECIFICATION/NOTE	SOURCE
YOUTH LEGISLATION/ PARTICIPATION/ EMPOWERMENT	Presence of mechanisms for regularly updating or revising youth legislation. Yes/no. If yes, specify the kind of mechanisms?	The Municipality of Maribor implements youth policy on the basis of a local ordinance and the national Law (Act on Public Interest in the Youth Sector). A key role in the municipality is played by the Commission for Youth Issues, which is composed of representatives of the municipality and organisations in the youth sector (youth organisations, youth councils - currently not represented due to inactivity) who are involved in participatory governance by advising, proposing and monitoring the implementation of youth policy. The main objectives are to promote the interests of young people at local level, involve young people and youth organisations in decision-making, facilitate long-term planning through the Local Youth Programme, strengthen cooperation between the municipality and the youth sector, improve the quality and visibility of youth policies and services.	Local Youth Program 2015–2020 (archive) Public Call for Commission Members (2024)
	Number of youth organisations formally registered under youth-specific laws	There are 10 local organisations which have been granted the status of being active in the public interest in the youth sector (this status is granted by the competent ministry on the basis of the law). In the period 2024/2025, the Municipality of Maribor has financially supported 11 organisations in the youth sector (10 NGOs and 1 public institution - Youth Cultural Centre Maribor, established by the municipality), which are registered and active in the territory of the municipality.	<a href="#">MladinskiCentri</a> <a href="#">MladinskeOrgani zacije</a> <a href="#">KrižiščeMladosti</a>
	Presence of a dedicated budget for youth policies and programs: Yes/no If yes, specify the amount	Currently (2025) 591.200 EUR - dedicated to youth sector programmes of NGOs (200.000 EUR) and Youth Cultural Centre Maribor (391.200 EUR) - it does not include the cultural sector programmes of the public institution MKC Maribor and other funds earmarked for young people under other sectoral policies. Staff costs (under the Office of Culture and Youth) are also not included here.	<a href="#">Portal Mladi Maribor Mariborsite Proračun2025</a>
YOUTH LEGISLATION/ PARTICIPATION	Presence of specific channels and /or platforms used to disseminate youth-related information.	Website and social network channels of "Mladi Maribor" Facebook and Instagram accounts of the Youth Cultural Center	<a href="#">Mestni Mladinski Svet Maribor</a>

	Yes/no If yes, specify how many and which one.		
	Presence of mechanisms for cooperation among departments on youth-related issues. Yes/no If yes, specify which one.	The Municipality of Maribor cooperates with other municipalities as well as with the Office of the Republic of Slovenia for Youth in the development of youth policy. Cooperation is often led by Movit (the national youth agency for Erasmus+), but we also connect individually (e.g. in the frame of Sister Cities Network, Network of European Youth Capitals).	
	Presence of advisory bodies established at local level (municipality, province, region). Yes/No If yes specify which one(s).	The Youth, Education and Sport Committee (a committee of the City Council) deals with issues within the City Council's remit in the field of youth. The whole area is monitored (and reported to the City Council as necessary) by the Commission for Youth Issues, which is appointed by the City Council in accordance with the local ordinance.	

## Urban Community of Vesoul, France

URBAN COMMUNITY OF VESOUL								
		TOTAL	MALE	%	FEMALE	%	YEAR	SOURCE
DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION	Population							
	People aged 0-14	4969	2600	52,32	2369	47,68	2021	INSEE
	People aged from 15-19	2033	1117	54,94	916	45,06		
	People aged from 20-24	1675	845	50,45	830	49,55		
	People aged from 25-29	1745	924	52,95	821	47,05		
	People aged from 30 -34	1681	856	50,92	825	49,08		
	People aged from 35-44	3728	1824	48,93	1904	51,07		
	People aged from 45 - 59	6659	3134	47,06	3525	52,94		
	People aged from 60 - 74	6448	2965	45,98	3483	54,02		
	People over 75	3269	1234	37,75	2035	62,25		

URBAN COMMUNITY OF VESOUL							
DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION			Live births	Deaths	Natural balance	YEAR	SOURCE
	Population balance (2016 - 2022)		2060	2373	-0,1%	2025	INSEE
			Registrations	Deregistrations	Migration balance		
	Population balance		n.a	n.a	0,1%	2025	INSEE
		Total	Internal/ national		From/ To Abroad		
	Registrations by place of origin (age15-35)	565	491		74	2021	INSEE
	Deregistration by destination	324	324		n.a.		

URBAN COMMUNITY OF VESOUL						
		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	YEAR	SOURCE
EDUCATION	Number of residents aged 25 and over with a university degree	6261	2840	3421	2021	INSEE



URBAN COMMUNITY OF VESOUL								
SOCIAL CAPITAL		TOTAL	MAL E	%	FEMAL E	%	YEA R	SOURC E
	Voter turnout in the most recent elections	46%	n.a		n.a		2020	Ministère de l'intérieur
	Voter turnout in the most recent elections by age group		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a		
	Candidates for mayor under 35 years old		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a		
	Number of volunteer associations present in the area		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a		

URBAN COMMUNITY OF VESOUL					
		NUMBER	RATE	YEAR	SOURCE
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Number of active craft enterprises	n.a	n.a		
	Tourism rate: the average number of tourists in accommodation establishments (excluding second homes) by the number of residents in the same area. It therefore represents the actual weight of tourism in relation to the size of the area.	n.a	n.a		
	Accommodation capacity rate: number of tourist accommodation (including hotels and private) beds per 100 average residents	211			Desti 70 and Orange Business

URBAN COMMUNITY OF VESOUL					
		NUMBER	RATE	YEAR	SOURCE
WORK	Unemployment rate (age 15-64)	1962	10	2021	INSEE
	Employment rate (age 15-64)	12525	63		
	Youth unemployment rate (age 15–24)	441	12		
	Youth employment rate (age 15–24)	1374	37		
	NEETS (age15-34)	1590	22		

URBAN COMMUNITY OF VESOUL				
		RATE	YEAR	SOURCE
PUBLIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Health facilities	169	2024	INSEE
	Number of available childcare places for children aged 0–3 / Total number of resident children aged 0–3) × 100	152		
	Number childcare structures: nursery	9		
	Number of available places in kindergartens	n.a		
	Kindergartens (schools 3-10 years)	26	2024	
	Number of bank branches (included insurances)	81	2023	
	Number of Libraries	10	2024	
	Sport facilities	21	2025	CAV
	Internet connection access	100 %	2025	ARCEP

URBAN COMMUNITY OF VESOUL			
		YES/NO	SOURCE
YOUTH LEGISLATION/PARTICIPATION /EMPOWERMENT	Presence of mechanisms for regularly updating or revising youth legislation. Yes/no. If yes, specify the kind of mechanisms?	NO	
	Number of youth organisations formally registered under youth-specific laws	NO	
	Presence of a dedicated budget for youth policies and programs: Yes/no If yes, specify the amount	NO	
	Presence of specific channels and /or platforms used to disseminate youth-related information. Yes/no If yes, specify how many and which one.	YES	<a href="#">Datayoung</a>
	Presence of mechanisms for cooperation among departments on youth-related issues. Yes/no If yes, specify which one.	NO	
	Presence of advisory bodies established at local level (municipality, province, region). Yes/No If yes specify which one(s).	NO	

## 5. REFERENCES

### Cembra Valley Community

- ▲ Map Source:  
[https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comunit%C3%A0\\_di\\_valle#/media/File:Comunit%C3%A0\\_di\\_valle\\_TN.png](https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comunit%C3%A0_di_valle#/media/File:Comunit%C3%A0_di_valle_TN.png)
- ▲ Autonomous Province of Trento website. <https://www.provincia.tn.it/>
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