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Deliverable	**3.2.1 Survey on BE perception**
WP – Work Package	WP3 Testing
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Partner in charge	UNISI
Partners involved	All
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INTERREG MED BLUE DEAL

Survey on BE perception

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Project co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

Executive Summary – Key findings

Where
9 sites in the Mediterranean basin: Ciovo Island (Croatia), Hersonissos - Crete (Greece), Durres (Albania), Kalkara and Xghajra (Malta), Larnaca (Cyprus), Salobreña (Spain), Pobla de Farnals (Spain), Giglio Island (Italy) and Civitavecchia (Italy).
When
Between end of summer and beginning of autumn 2020 (Cyprus: spring 2021).
Citizens involved
2111 citizens, about 200 for each site.
Climate change awareness
☺ The largest part of citizens is aware of the issue of climate change and believes that it is necessary to adopt adequate measures in order to mitigate it. This percentage is particularly high (above 86%) in Pobla de Farnals, Giglio Island and Civitavecchia, it is more than 60% in Larnaca and it is around 50% in Ciovo Island, Hernissos, Durres and Salobreña. ☹ On the opposite in Kalkara and Xghajra 70% of citizens are not aware of climate changes issues at all.
Strategy to reduce environmental impact
☺ Most of the citizens believe that it is necessary to reduce household consumptions of energy and to produce energy from renewable sources in order to reduce environmental impact. 😐 In Pobla de Farnals, Giglio Island and Kalkara and Xghajra more than one third of citizen believe that it is only necessary to produce energy from renewable sources in order to reduce environmental impact. ☹ In Salobreña 22% of citizens believe that none of the 2 actions are necessary.
Knowledge of Blue Energies
😐 Only in Ciovo Island and Hersonissos 55%-60% of respondents know Blue Energies and in Larnaca about 50%. ☹ In all remaining sites, most of the respondents do not know them. For instance, in Civitavecchia nearly 80% of citizens do not know Blue Energies, in Pobla de Farnals 68% and in Giglio Island 63%.

Level of supportiveness on five different Blue Energies technologies
☺ All the five proposed technologies (floating wind turbines, submarine kite, oscillating water columns, floaters, oscillating buoys) have received the same strong support in all sites.
Marine renewable energy technology thought less invasive, among the proposed 5.
☺ The marine renewable energy technology perceived as less invasive by almost all the citizens is the oscillating water column plant installed in a pier. This installation has received a really large consensus in all sites apart Malta and Salobreña. The second chosen installation is a set of oscillating buoys. Malta is outstanding in comparison all the other sites, because the installation considered less invasive by Malta's citizens is the cluster of oscillating buoys and the floating wind turbine.
Level of concern of BE installation negative effects on noise, fauna and flora, visual impact tourism, fishing.
☺😐☹ Almost all sites have a neutral position on all possible negative effects of BE installations. It should be underlined that frequently answers are equally spread on all categories. ☹ Hersonissos is completely outstanding with really high concerns on all the presented negative effects and Larnaca also presents higher concerns than other sites. ☹ Salobreña rises concerns on fauna and flora, visual impact and fishing; Malta on noise and visual impact; Durres mostly on noise.
Level of hopefulness about new job opportunities, energy independence, climate change mitigation, reduction of local pollution, strengthening of innovation in businesses, organizations and public or private bodies
☺ The level of hopefulness about all the presented positive aspects that could derive from BE installations is very high in almost all sites. 😐☹ Only Durres have about 30% of low values in energy independence, climate change mitigation and reduction of local pollution. 😐☹ The last category, strengthening of innovation in businesses, organizations and public or private bodies, generally, has received a smaller consensus.

Executive Summary - Blue Energy Technologies supportiveness

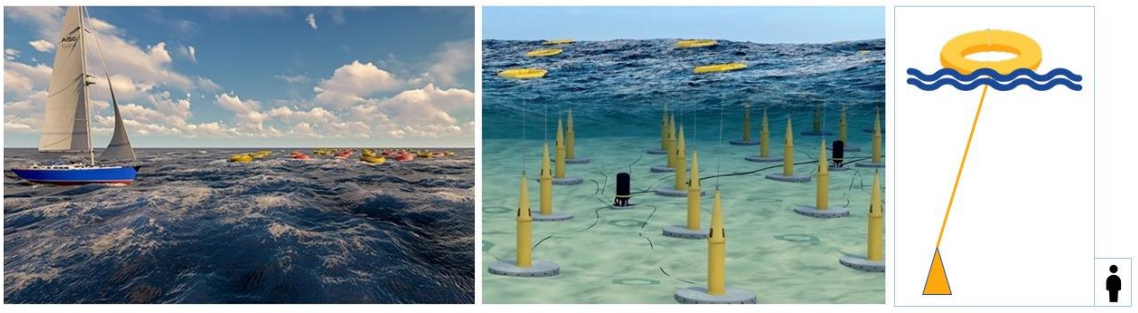
"There are technologies which can exploit the marine renewable energies. If there was a plan to install one of these technologies near to you how supportive would you be, from a scale to 0 to 10?"

Oscillating Water Column

☺ 74.21% of citizen are supporting this technology

Oscillating buoys

☺ 70.27% of citizen are supporting this technology



Floater

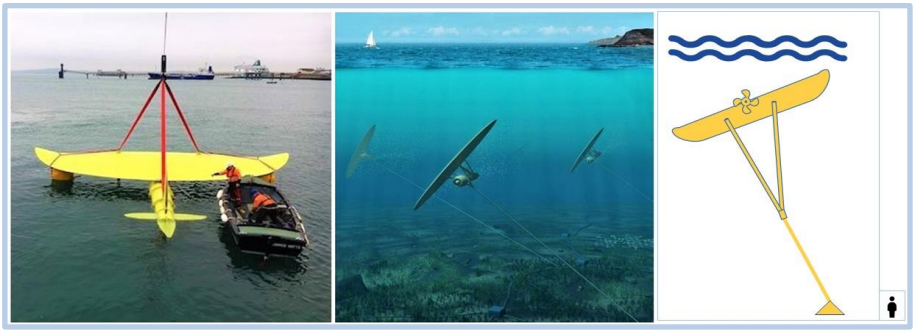
☺69.77% of citizen are supporting this technology

Floating wind turbines:

☺ 69.09% of citizen are supporting this technology

Submarine Kites:

☺ 65.91% of citizen are supporting this technology



Symbols explanation
☹ The answer hilights a lack of supportivness/awareness towards BE.
😐 Dubtfull aswer, not clear position towards BE.
☺ The answer highliths a positive perception towards BE.

Introduction

In the framework of the BLUE DEAL project, a survey on the perception and attitude towards Blue Energy and technologies to harness it has been developed and targeted to the general public. The survey has been conducted in 9 regions through questionnaires and interviews, prepared by the University of Siena. The questionnaire is common for all partners. This is to ensure a high degree of comparability in the results.

Results of the survey will be used first to draw up lessons and suggestions to fine-tune project activities locally (also as regards communication to the general public) and secondly, to understand how BE technologies are perceived in involved countries/regions, and to what extent local communities are inclined to invest in BE (i.e. through popular shareholding). The survey will be to act as a model for a more general understanding of the perception of the population of the Mediterranean area towards Blue Energy.

The University of Siena prepared Guidelines for the other partners to describe all the steps to be followed during the survey (GUIDELINES - Survey on perception of citizens, see Annex 1 pag. 78).

Each partner has chosen a coastal area, preferably not a large city, where a Blue Energy installation could be conceivably set up. The survey has been conducted in those areas interviewing about 200 people per site.

Due to the COVID-19 restrictions, the survey, initially scheduled for June 2020, has been carried out in the summer until the beginning of the autumn 2020, for Cyprus in spring 2021.

1. Guidelines

The University of Siena has prepared detailed guidelines for each partner to be followed in all steps of the survey. (See Annex 1 for detailed Guidelines). Below a summary:

1. Identification and description of the phenomenon under investigation; identification of the area where implementing the Survey.
2. Preparation of the blue-print questionnaire; translation into local language.
3. Selection of the gross sample with "**stratified systematic sampling of addresses**".
4. Fieldwork.
5. Elaboration and interpretation of results.

1. The survey is devoted to assessing the perception and attitude towards Blue Energy technologies targeted to the general public in all the involved regions. The main objective of the BLUE DEAL project is to raise awareness on the potentialities of marine renewable energies and engage stakeholders, local authorities, and citizens in participative planning processes to understand how to implement Blue Energies in maritime and coastal areas.

In particular, BLUE DEAL aims to overcome current technical and administrative restrictions for the BE deployment and **define proper requirements and procedures to support decisions, including participative processes, and guarantee compliance with regulatory, environmental and especially social constraints.**

Social acceptance is the most crucial issue, being the challenge of the BLUE DEAL project to fill any knowledge gap and try to sketch a BE plan in target regions in order to support the establishment of regional BLUE DEAL Alliances, that must include citizens.

Each partner identified an area for the survey. The area was the one where a Blue Energy (BE) instalment could be settled and where the project could be developed. The area was an island or a part of it, a coastal area, a smaller town, or a part of a city. The chosen area contained between 1,500 and 15,000 inhabitants.

2. See next section for a detailed description of the blueprint questionnaire rationale and questions.

3. The sampling methodology chosen for the survey was a **two-stage sampling**: in the first stage **addresses** were selected with **stratified systematic sampling**; in the second stage, one **person** was chosen in the household to be the respondent.

The chosen area was divided into **10 blocks or strata**. Each stratum was contiguous, non-overlapping with the others and all the strata together covered the entire area. Each stratum contained as nearly as possible the same number of units (inhabitants).

Once the 10 blocks or strata were clearly identified, a systematic sampling of addresses was performed independently for each stratum. To reach a final sample (i.e., completed interviews) of about 200 interviews, **non-response** was considered; so it was suggested doubling the sample (i.e. hypothesis of 50% non-response rate). This implied that 400 addresses were selected in total, so 40 addresses per stratum. If 40 addresses were selected with systematic sampling, it implied that roughly 1 every 5 addresses was selected.

The next step was to choose a starting point for the selection of the addresses. Once a first address in a stratum was chosen, the person responsible of the selection walked all around it, covering all the streets of the stratum, and selected 1 address every 5 ones.

Each address that was so selected was registered on a template database, with the name of the family that appears at the location and the full address. At this stage, a letter was left in the mailbox of the selected family.

4. Before starting the fieldwork, the interviewer was trained on the project and on the questionnaire. He/she thus was able to answer to possible questions from the respondents and he/she knew in depth the questionnaire. He/she was closely monitored by a supervisor and the interviews were also monitored by the research team once data were downloaded to the fieldwork centre. In this way, the supervisor could immediately understand if the interviewer was doing something not correct. When the interviewer visited a family, he/she, firstly, showed the badge, identified him/her-self and made clear reference to the letter that was left in the mailbox in preceding days. The initial doorstep interaction with the respondent was critical for the interviewer. He/she had to engage people and raise thei interest in the survey enough to make them give up their time. Interviewers also had to reassure the potential respondents that their responses would remain confidential and anonymous and that their views and opinions really were important for the project implementation.

It was also highly recommended the use of a Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) methodology, so to have an electronic version of the questionnaire.

A template with the full list of selected addresses and names of the families was provided to the interviewer. In this template, the interviewer registered the outcome of each interview. The possible outcomes were: interview completed; interview rejected; family not present. In this last case, the interviewer tried to contact the family for 3 timesat different time and days: one in the morning, one in the evening and one on the weekend. If after three visits, the family was never present, it was finally registered as 'NOT PRESENT'.

2. The Questionnaire

The survey conducted by UNISI and the Partners of BLUE DEAL project was designed to provide reliable data on Blue Energy's social acceptance. The survey aimed to analyse the opinion of the population of the coastal area on their perception of Blue Energy, their knowledge on new renewable energy sources and the new technologies for their deployment. The active participation of citizens in energy systems and the energy transition is a crucial element of the Blue Eenergy planning. For this reason, the investigation on the Blue Energy's social acceptance was carried out.

The questionnaire for the survey consisted of 14 questions in closed and scale form and it was divided into three sections aimed to depict:

- Social and demographic metrics of respondent.
- Knowledge of citizen about climate change and renewable marine technologies as well as environmental issues.
- Positive attitude of interviewed towards some technologies to harness Blue Energy.

Each partner translated the blueprint questionnaire in local language and inserted proper values where required (See Annex 2 for all questionnaires translated in local languages).

The social and demographic characteristics of participants were analysed with the first set of questions (from 1 to 6) and they referred to permanent or temporary characteristics of the individual: sex, age, place of residence, and employment status. These questions defined the profile of the participants included in the research (Table 1).

Table 1 – Questions to ascertain the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents

Questions	Possible answers
1. Sex	a. M b. F
2. How old are you?	a. <18 b. 18-39 c. 40-59 d. >59
3. In which municipality/province/region/county do you live?	_____

4. In this area, you are:	a. Resident b. Tourist
5. How far do you live from the sea?	a. Less than 5 km b. Between 5 and 10 km c. More than 10 km
6. What is your job/working status?	a. I don't work (student, pensioner, unemployed, etc.) b. I have a full-time job in the maritime industry (fishing, tourism, shipbuilding industry etc.) c. I work in the maritime industry seasonally or with short-term contracts d. I work, but not in the maritime industry

In order to understand the knowledge of citizen about climate change and renewable marine technologies as well as environmental issue a second set of questions were produced, from 7 to 10. Into specific, question number 8 informed the interviewer about the annual consumption of a typical house in the location under study and the share of energy produced from fossil fuels. Question number 9 served to characterize the sensibility of interviewees concerning the environmental impacts connected to the production of electricity. Question number 10 was devoted to understanding the awareness of respondents on the existence of Marine Renewable Energies (Table 2).

Table 2 – Questions to capture knowledge of citizen about climate change, renewable marine technology as well as environmental issue.

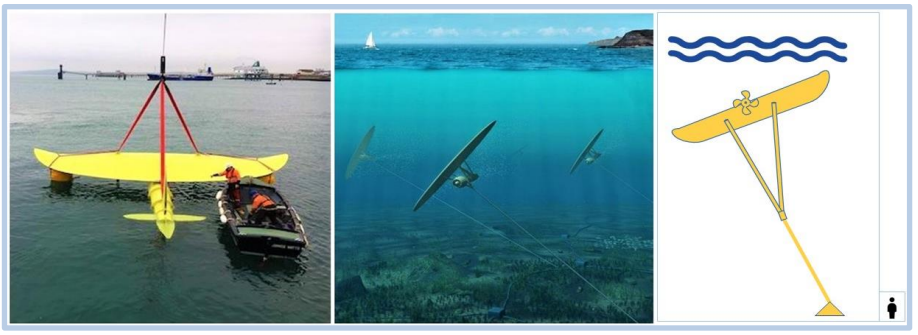
Questions	Possible answers
7. Are you aware of the concerns related to climate change?	a. I am not aware of these issues b. I am aware of these concerns, but I don't believe they affect or threaten me c. I am aware of these concerns, but I don't believe they affect or threaten humans d. I am aware of these concerns, and I believe that it is necessary to adopt adequate measures in order to mitigate the climate change problem
8. In your area, the average electric energy consumption per household is *XXXX* (Partner: Insert proper value) kWh, *YY*% (Partner: Insert proper value) of which derives from non-renewable energies. Were you aware of that?	a. Yes b. No
9. Which one of the following statements do you agree more?	a. It is necessary to reduce household consumptions of energy in order to reduce environmental impact. b. It is necessary to produce energy from renewable energies in order to reduce environmental impact. c. Both of them d. None of them
10. Do you know the marine renewable energies ("Blue Energies")?	a. Yes b. No

The third set of questions was devoted to assessing the citizens' perception on Blue Energy Technologies. In particular, the willingness of citizens to adopt different technologies, their perception of potential negative impacts as well as their expectations concerning the

future improvements due to the implementation of technologies for the deployment of renewable energy sources (Table 3 and 4)

In question 11, images of six technologies (able to exploit Blue Energies) were showed to collect reactions of the interviewees concerning their possible installation (Table 3).

Table 3 – Question to understand the willingness of respondents towards the possible installation of 5 Blue energy Technologies.

Question 11	There are technologies which can exploit the marine renewable energies. If there was a plan to install one of these technologies near to you how supportive would you be, from a scale to 0 to 10?
Question 11a	A floating wind turbine, to harness the energy of the wind  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Completely disagree — Fully agree
Question 11b	Submarine kite, to harness the energy of marine currents.  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Completely disagree — Fully agree

Question 11c	Oscillating Water Column plant installed in a pier, to harness the energy of waves.  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Completely disagree — Fully agree
Question 11d	Set of floaters fixed on a pier, to harness the energy of waves.  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Completely disagree — Fully agree

Question 11e	Cluster of oscillating buoy, to harness the energy of waves offshore.  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Completely disagree — Fully agree

Questions 12 and 13 deeply investigated the level of the respondents' perception about strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats regarding Blue Energy technologies.. In particular, these questions inspected the level of concern about the impacts of such technologies on the environment and socio-economic context. The last question (14) sought to understand the perceived impacts of Blue Energy deployment as regardsfuture job opportunities and socio-economic and environmental benefits (Table 4).

Table 4 – Questions to deeply investigate the level of concerns on the Blue Energy Technology

Questions	Possible answers
12. The pictures above show some of the existing marine renewable energy technologies. Which one do you feel would be less invasive?	a. 11a b. 11b c. 11c d. 11d e. 11e
13. In a scale from 0 to 10, how concerned would you be about the following possible issues?	a. Noise b. Impacts on fauna and flora c. Visual impact d. Negative effects on tourism e. Negative effects on fishing

14. In a scale from 0 to 10, how hopeful would you be about the following possible aspects?	a. New job positions b. Energy independence c. Climate change mitigation d. Reduction of local pollution e. Improvement of innovative startup

3. Results of the survey

In order to investigate the social acceptability and perception of marine renewable energy technologies, as part of the BLUE DEAL project, the questionnaire was submitted to nine different coastal sites of the Mediterranean area chosen by all partners:

1) Ciovo Island (Croatia),
2) Municipality of Hersonissos - Crete (Greece),
3) Durres (Albania),
4) Kalkara and Xghajra (Malta),
5) Salobreña (Spain),
6) Pobla de Farnals (Spain),
7) Giglio Island (Italy),
8) Civitavecchia (Italy) and
9) Larnaca (Cyprus).

The final total sample size achieved was **2111 interviews**, divided in each site as reported in Table 5.

Table 5 – Respondents per each site

Site	Achieved sample size (n)
Ciovo (HR)	300
Hersonissos (GR)	200
Durres (AL)	452
Kalkara and Xghajra (MT)	204
Salobreña (ES)	200
Pobla de Farnals (ES)	202
Giglio Island (IT)	145
Civitavecchia (IT)	200
Larnaca (CY)	208
TOTAL	2111

The final dataset contained 26 variables, one for each question.

The analysis of the results has been conducted on three levels:

1. at aggregated level for the whole database;
2. at area level: **Adriatic Sea area** (Ciovo Island and Durres), **Tyrrhenian Sea area** (Giglio Island and Civitavecchia), **Iberian Sea area** (Salobreña and Pobla de Farnals), and **south Mediterranean Sea area** (Hersonissos, Kalkara and Xghajra, Larnaca);
3. for each individual site (reported in Annex 3 pag 160).

First 6 questions have been used to characterize the respondents.

At the aggregated level, **50.71% of the respondents were males and 49.29% were females** (Figure 1). Deepening the level of analysis, a slight majority of male respondents in the Adriatic Sea area and an equally spread distribution in the south Mediterranean Sea area has been noticed, whereas the Tyrrhenian Sea and the Iberian Sea areas have been characterized by a prevalence of female respondents.

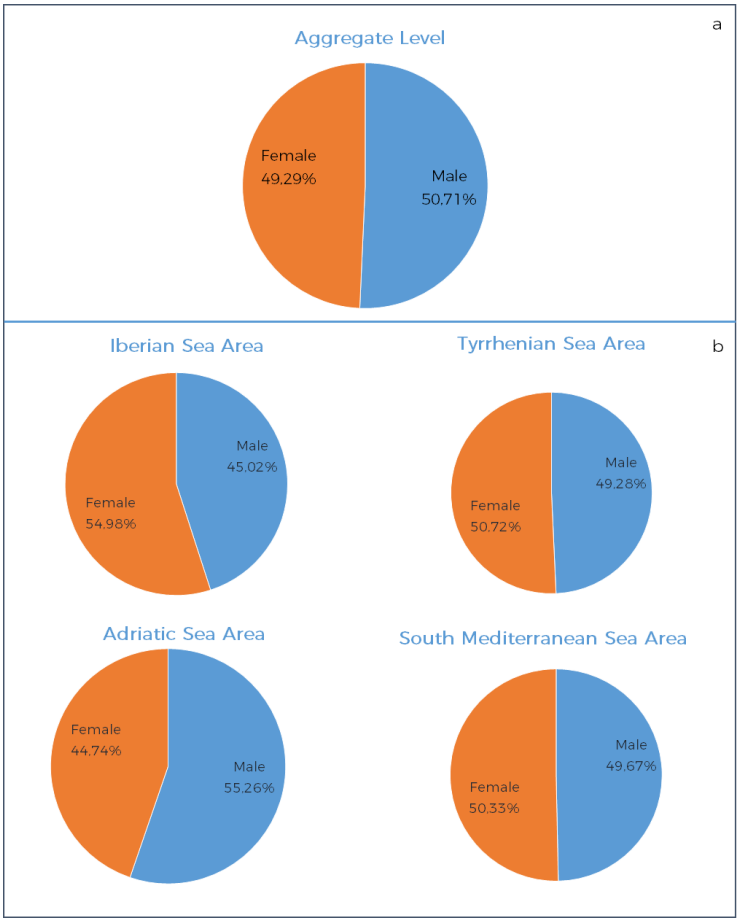


Figure 1 – Distribution of respondents by gender: aggregated (a), and by area (b).

At the aggregate level, **1.99% of the respondents were under 18 years old, 28.73% was between 18 and 39, 38.41% between 40 and 59, and 30.87% was older than 59 years** (Figure 2). This distribution is reflected also in the Adriatic Sea area and in the south Mediterranean Sea area, but the remaining areas have a bit different distribution of age. The majority of Tyrrhenian Sea area participants is more than 59 years old, and, among the Iberian Sea area ones, nobody is underage.

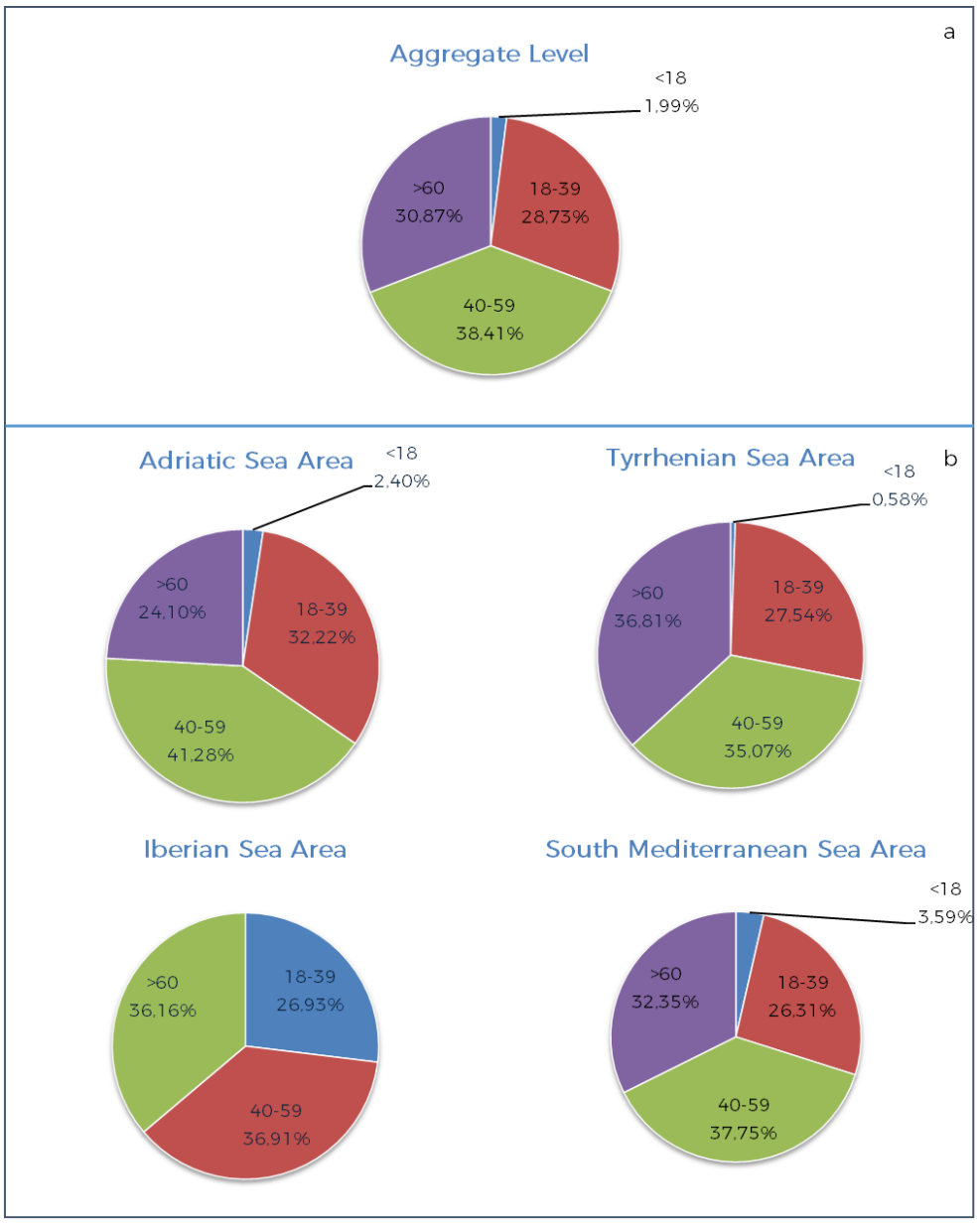


Figure 2 – Distribution of respondents by age: aggregated (a), and by area (b).

Concerning the **place of residence**, at the aggregate level, **84.18% of the respondents lived within the pilot zone, 12.17% outside the pilot zone but within the country of reference, and only 3.65% lived in another country** (Figure 3). **Therefore, nearly all the opinions collected came from the pilot areas.** This distribution is consistent with data from all areas except for the south Mediterranean Sea one, where the largest part of the interviewees lived in a different area than the pilot zone. In particular, in Hersonissos, 30% of the participants live in another country, and, in Kalkara and Xghajra 98.53% are Maltese but living far from the pilot zone.

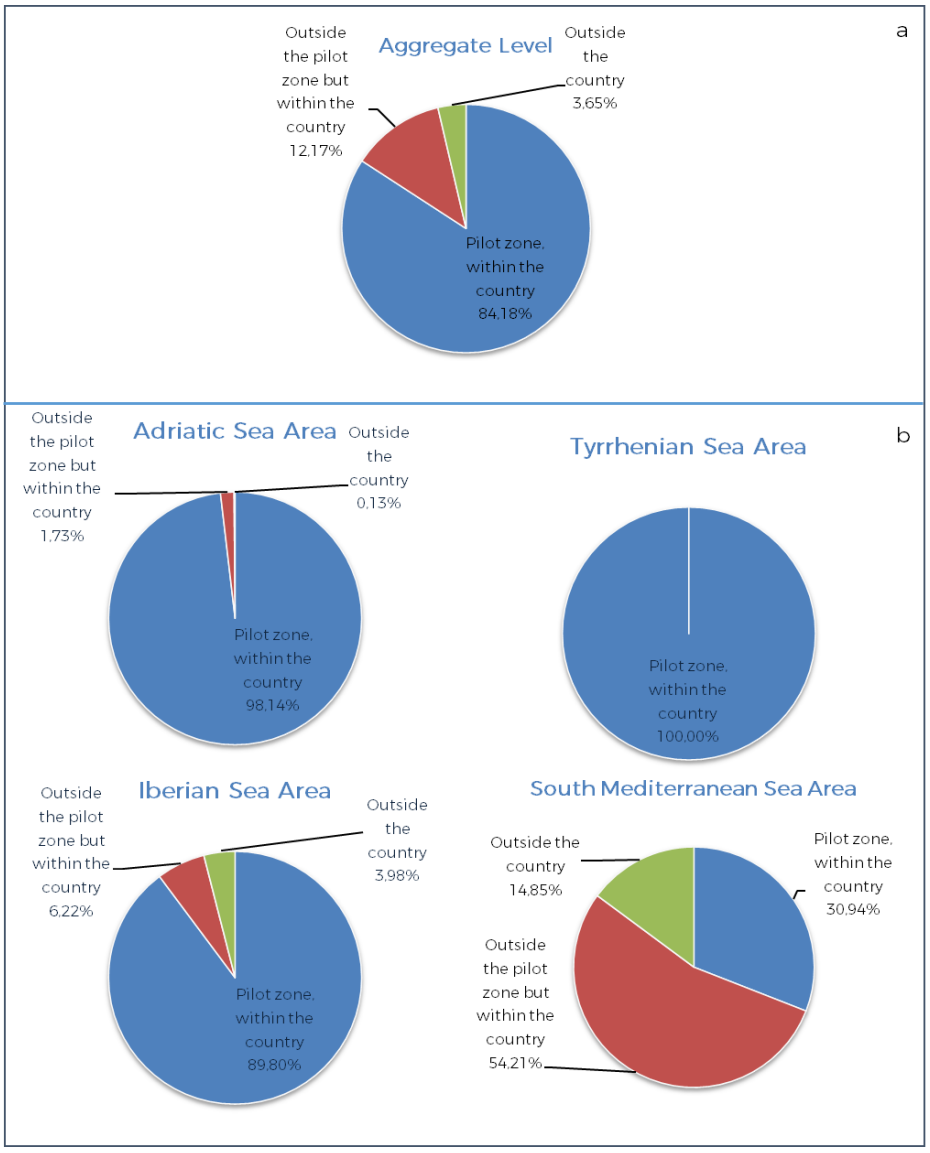


Figure 3 - Distribution of respondents by place of residence: aggregated (a), by area (b)

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At the aggregate level, 94.88% of the respondents declared to be permanent residents in the area while only 5.12% declared to be tourists. **The different levels of analysis showed either a totality or a clear majority of interviewees being residents** (Figure 4).

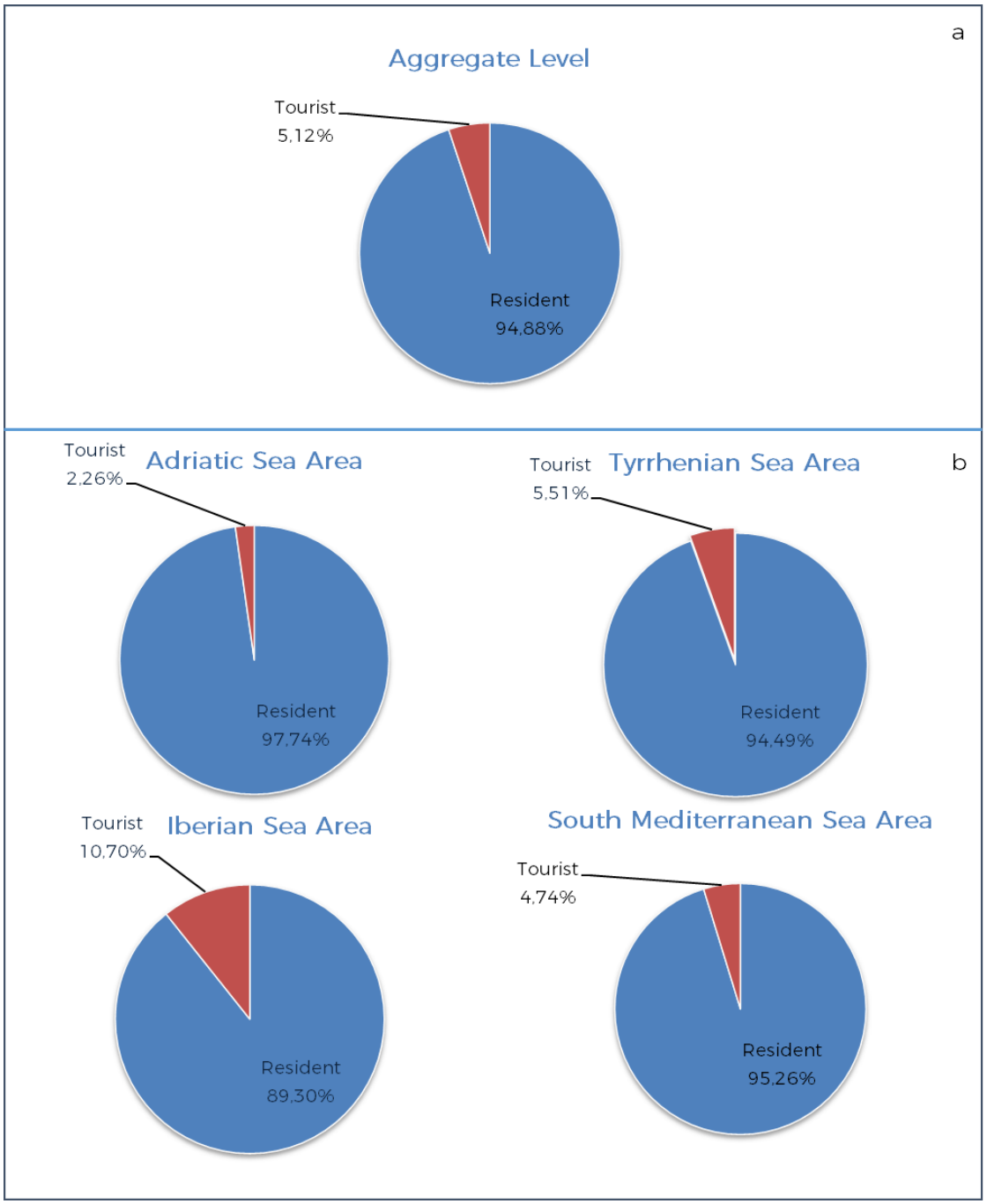

Figure 4 - Distribution of respondents by status of residence: aggregated (a); by area (b)

At the aggregate level, 75.04% of participants lives less than 5 kilometres from the coast, 19.32% at a distance between 5 and 10 kilometres, and the remaining 5.65% at more than 10 kilometres from the coast (Figure 5). **This indicates a clear majority of subjects living by the sea.** The frequency analysis by area shows consistent results. Nevertheless, in Hersonissos, the distribution among the different categories appears more even: 41.50% of the interviewees lives at a distance shorter than 5 kilometres, 25.50% at a distance ranging from 5 and 10 kilometres, and the remaining 33% at more than 10 kilometres (see Annex 3 page 160)

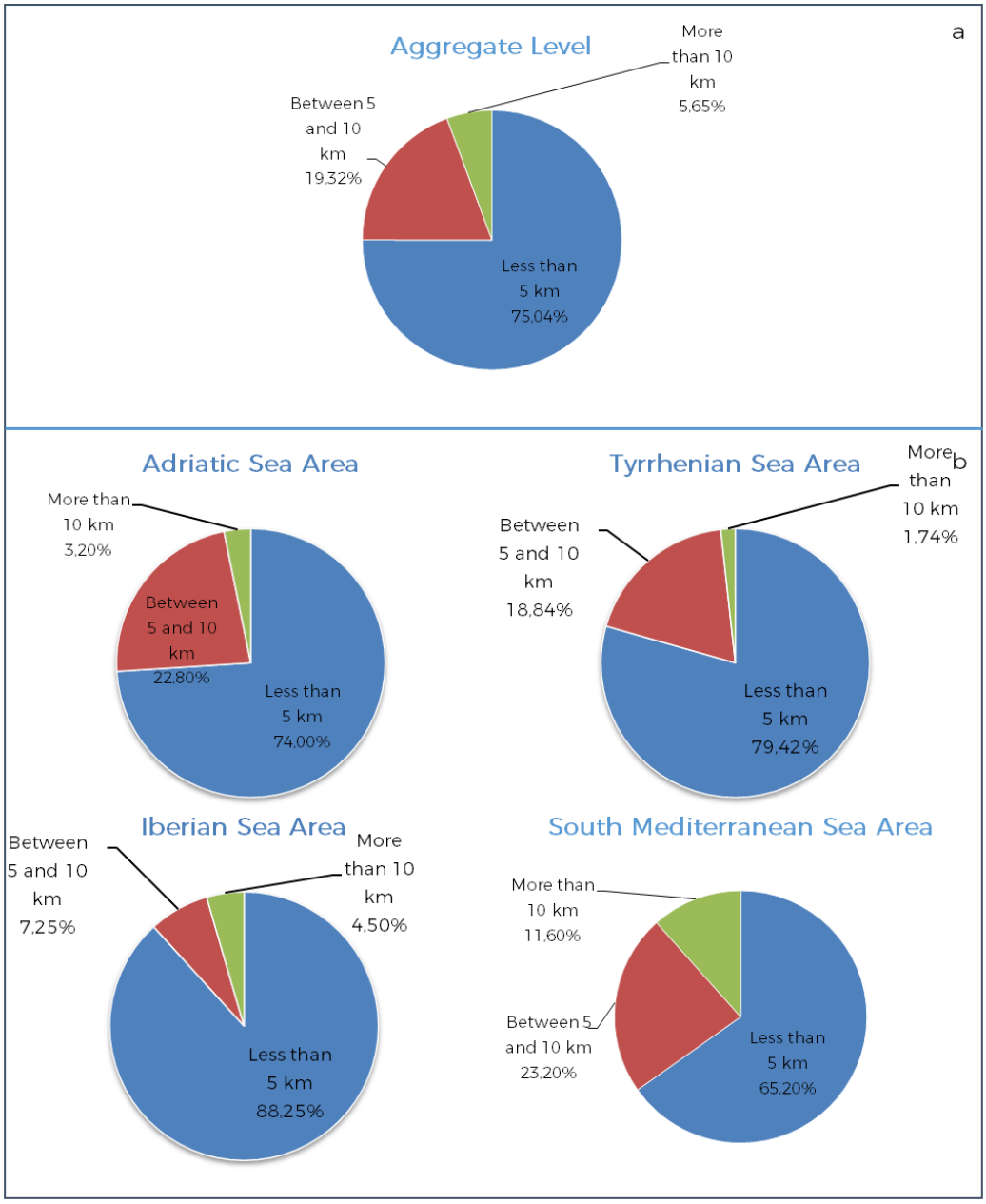

Figure 5 - Distribution of respondents by distance of residence: aggregated (a) and by area (b)

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Concerning the **occupational status** of the respondents, at the aggregate level, 39.36% did not work at all, 6.40% worked full-time in the maritime industry, 7.30% worked in the maritime industry with seasonal or short-term contracts, and 46.94% worked in other kind of industries (Figure 6). Therefore, **the largest part of the interviewed subjects works in other industries while less than 15% is employed in the maritime industry**. Although the figures are quite representative of all the areas, we can highlight some differences. Indeed, the Adriatic Sea areas and south Mediterranean Sea areas are characterized respectively by 21.60% and 16.50% of participants working in the maritime industry. In the Tyrrhenian Sea Area and in the Iberian Sea Area half of the respondents do not work.

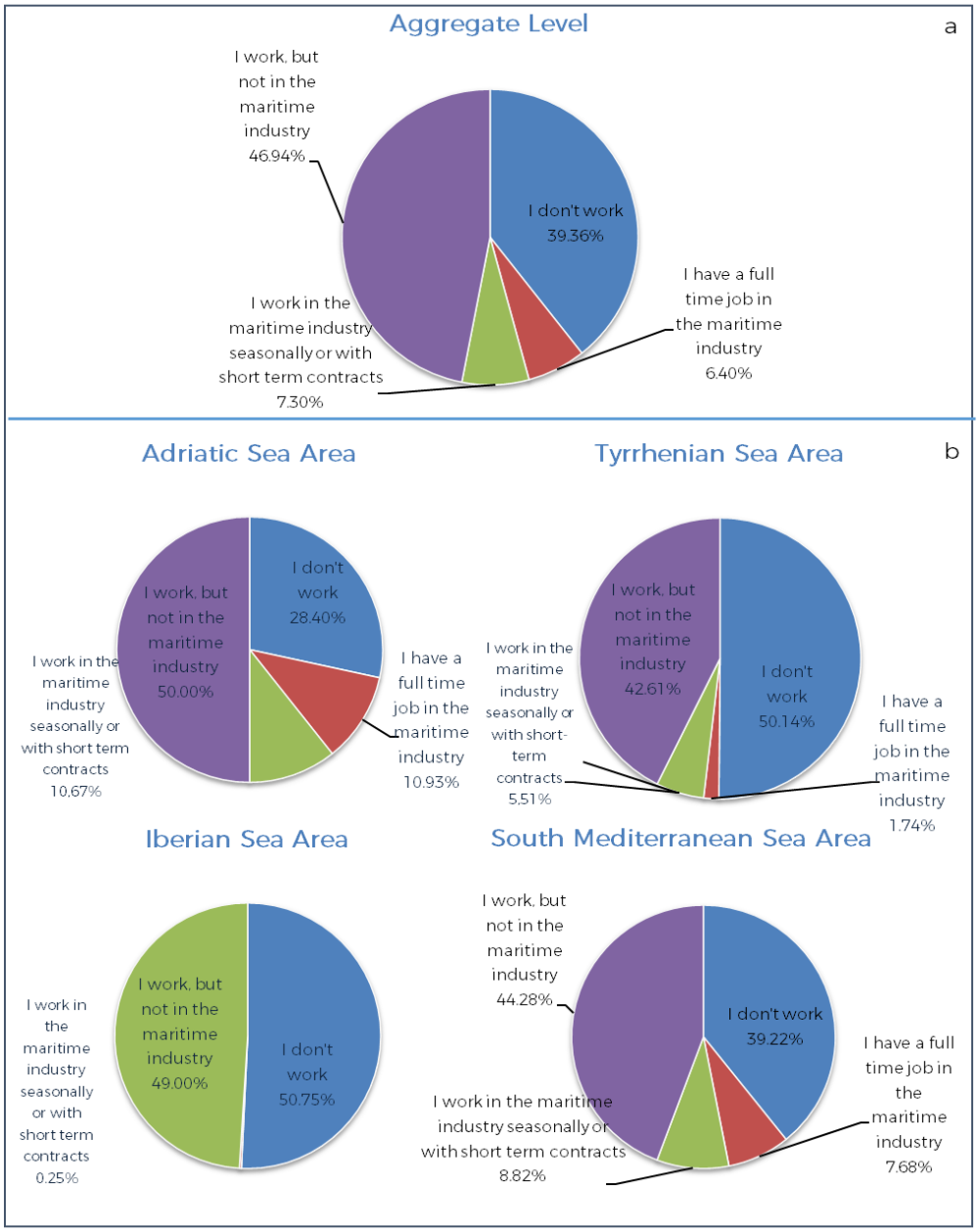

Figure 6 - Distribution of respondents by occupational status: aggregated (a) and by area (b)

The preceding question ended the section on the characterization of the respondents.

All the following questions concerned directly the **focus of the project.**

The first question of the second section investigated the awareness of respondents concerning climate change. At the aggregate level, 59.64%, are aware; and concerned of climate change and willing to fight against it, 18.33% are not aware of the problem, 12.27% are aware but think that the issue does not affect or threaten the human race and the remaining 9.76% are aware but think that the issue does not affect or threaten them (Figure 7). Even though the majority of respondents are aware of climate change issues, **a significant 18.33% and a cumulative 28.09% of the participants are either not aware of the problem or think that it is not their concern**. In such a context, the Tyrrhenian Sea and the Iberian Sea areas stand out for the highest percentage of respondents that are aware and wish for the problem to be addressed, with a percentage of 88.12% and 73.63%, respectively. On the other side, the south Mediterranean Sea area, and Malta in particular, show the highest percentage of interviewees not aware of climate change issues (see Annex 3 pag. 160 for further details).

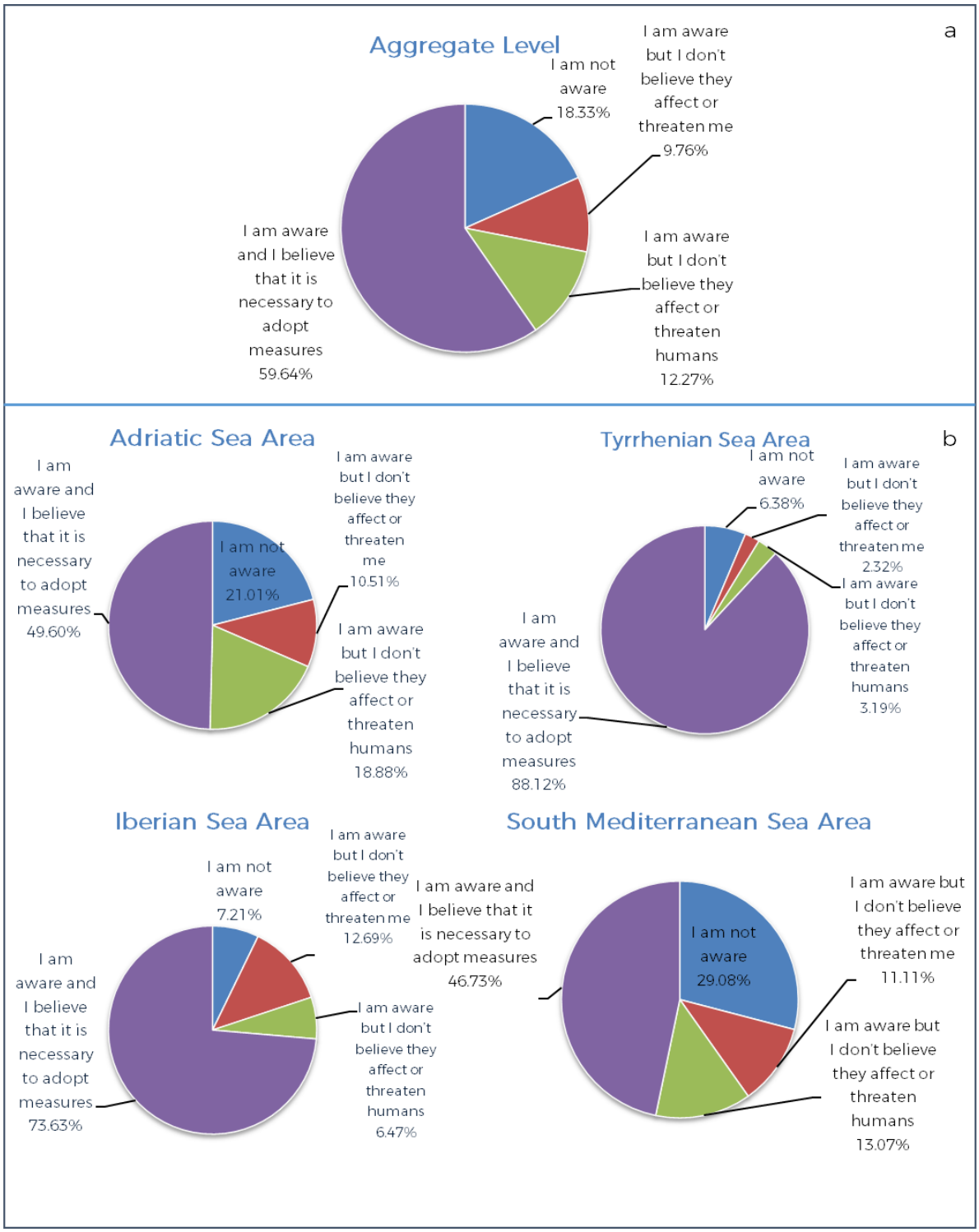

Figure 7 - Distribution of respondents by climate change concern: aggregated (a) and by area (b).

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The subsequent question investigated the awareness of citizens on the percentage of electricity that comes from non-renewable energy sources in their area. **At the aggregate level, 42.68% is aware of the value and 57.32% is not aware, showing a slight majority for the latter category (Figure 8).** This central result at aggregate level comes from two opposite situations in the 4 areas. On the one hand, the Adriatic Sea area exhibits a clear majority of aware respondents (72.74%), but, on the other, the Tyrrhenian Sea area, the Iberian Sea area, and the south Mediterranean area display a clear majority of unaware respondents (69.28%, 80.35%, and 72.39% respectively). In this context, Ciovo Island is in contrast with the rest of the Adriatic Sea area with 63% of respondents not aware of the source of electricity used.

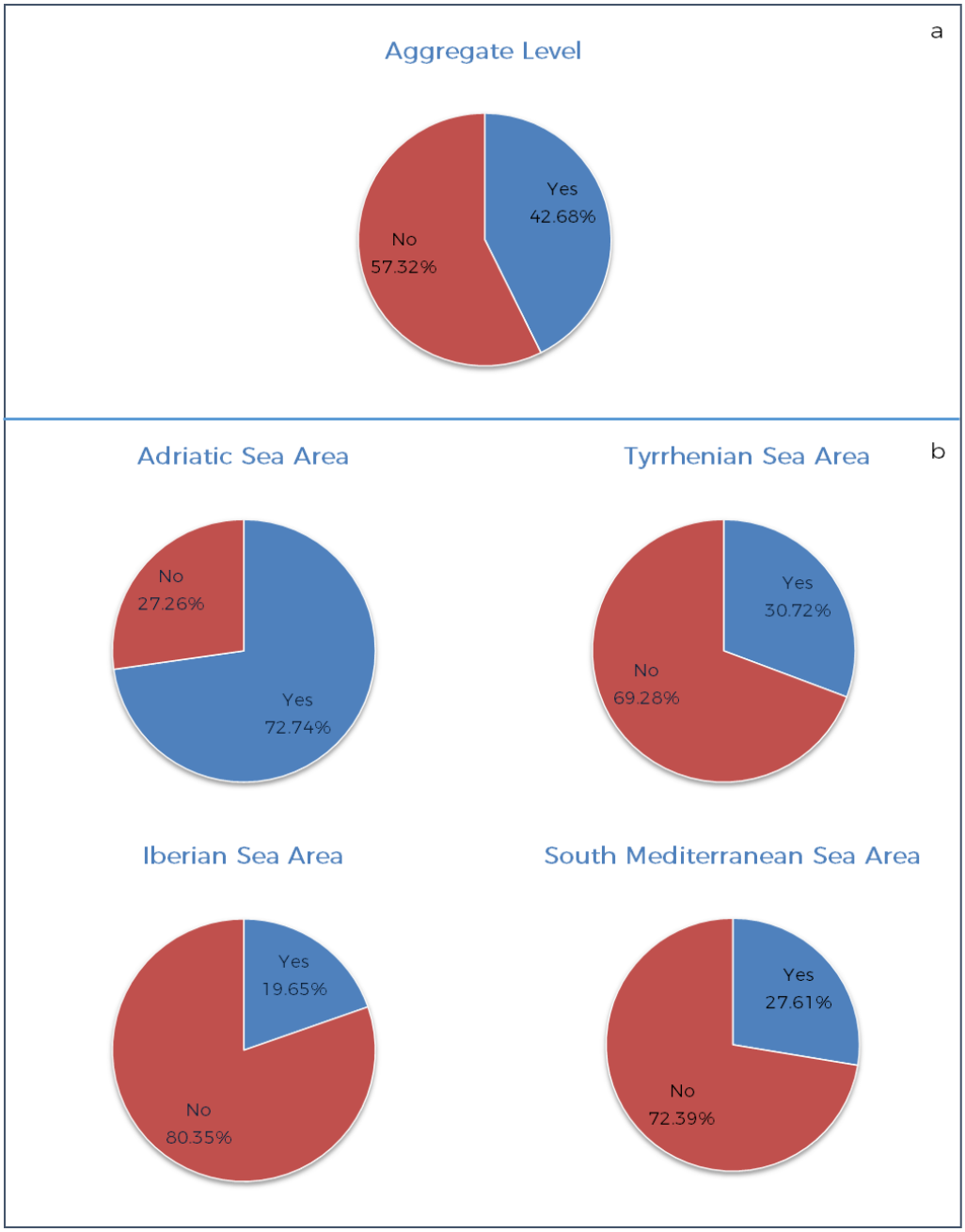

Figure 8 - Distribution of respondents by electricity source awareness: aggregate (a) and by area (b)

The next question investigated the best strategy to reduce the environmental impact from the point of view of citizens' perception. At the aggregate level, 7.96% of respondents think that the best way to decrease the environmental impact is reducing household consumption, 22.99% opts for energy produced from renewable sources, 64.08% agrees with both the previous options and 4.98% disagrees with all alternatives (Figure 9). This result shows that **the majority of the respondent believe that the reduction of household consumption and the use of renewable energy sources are the measures to use to compensate for our environmental impact.** Among the various areas, a countertrend is shown by Salobreña (ES), where again the majority agrees with both measures to reduce environmental impact, but a small but significant part disagrees with all the options available (see Annex 3 page 160).

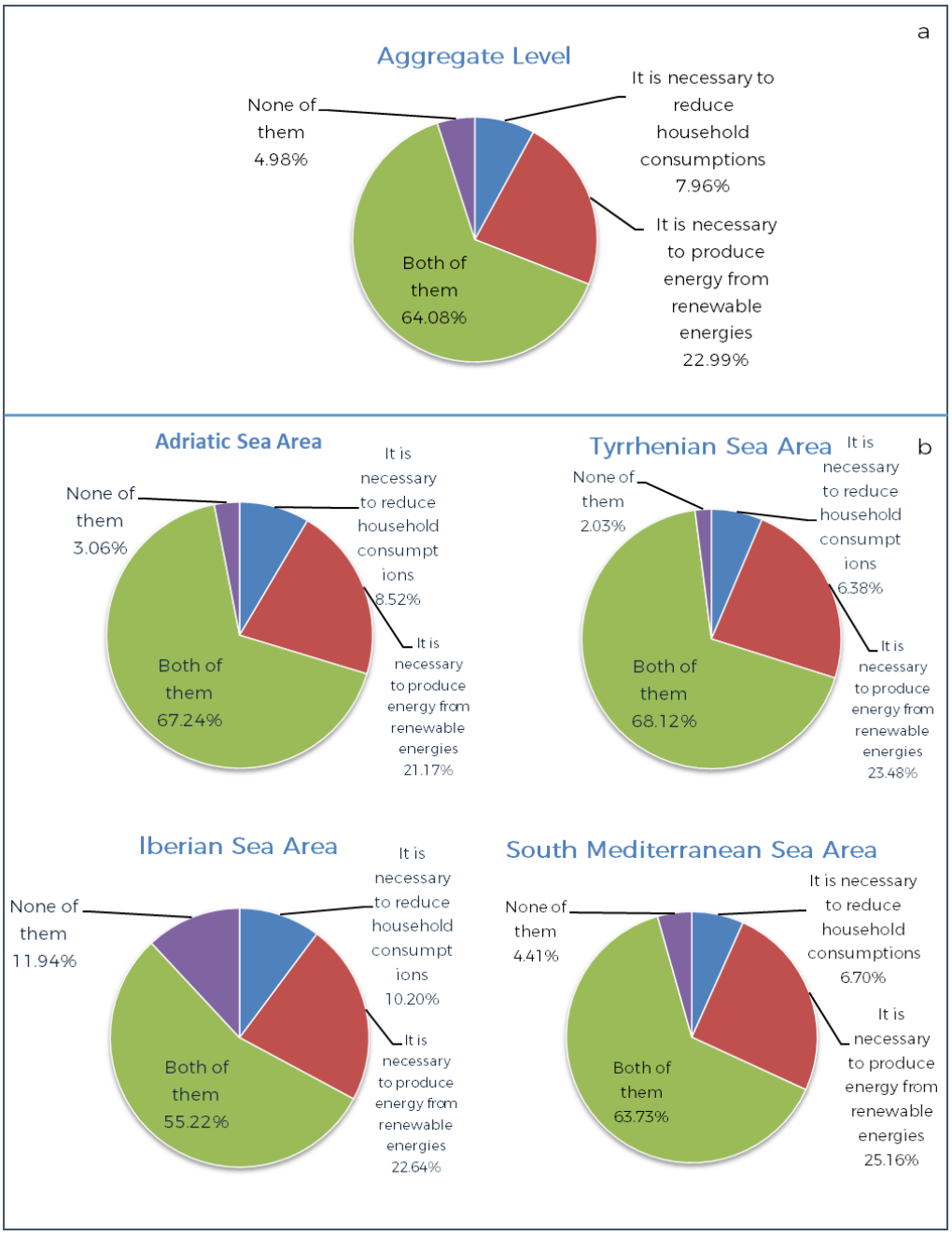

Figure 9 - Distribution of respondents by electricity source awareness: aggregated (a) and by area (b)

Question 10 was one of the most important because investigated the knowledge of Blue Energy. **At the aggregate level, 43.38% is aware of Blue Energies while 56.62% is not, meaning a weak majority of unaware respondents** (Figure 10). All areas show consistent results, and, in particular, in the Tyrrhenian Sea numbers appear to be the most extreme with 72.5% of respondents that do not know Blue Energies.

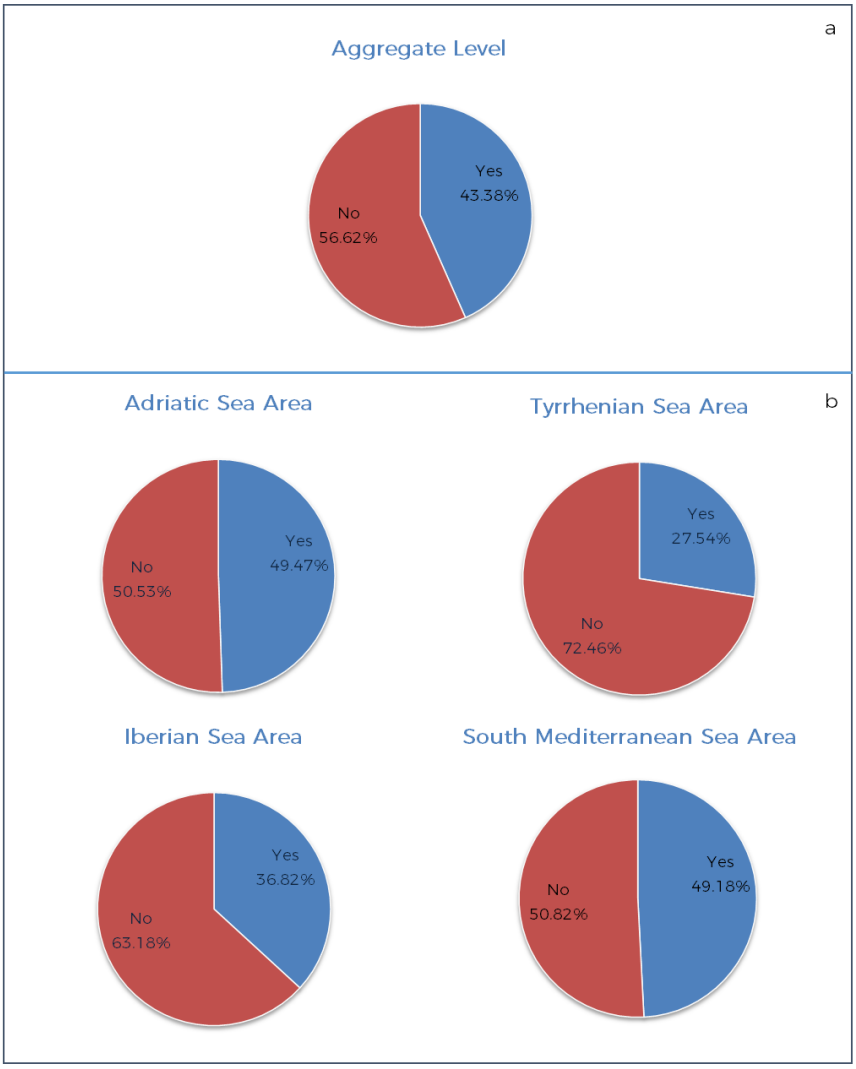

Figure 10 - Distribution of respondents by knowledge of Blue Energies: aggregated (a) and by area (b)

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The following set of questions investigates the level of supportiveness about the deployment of marine renewable energies by some technologies. To this end, a set of Blue Energies technologies were presented to the interviewed.

The first one is a **floating wind turbine**,. At the aggregate level, 6.97% of the respondents declares to be not supportive at all, 13.13% not supportive, 10.81% uncertain or indifferent, 37. 91% supportive, and 31.18% strongly supportive (Table 5). The results indicate that almost 70% of the registered frequencies is distributed between being either supportive or strongly supportive, that is, **almost 70% of the respondents is favourable to floating wind turbines installation**. Approximately the same results are shown by the other levels of analysis. However, the Tyrrhenian Sea area constitutes an exception. Indeed, its results appear to be more negatively polarized: a percentage of 32.17% is either strongly not favourable or not favourable toward the installation, the 15.07% is uncertain or indifferent and 52.75% is either supportive or strongly supportive.

Table 5. Distribution of respondents by level of supportiveness of floating wind turbines aggregated and by area

Level of supportiveness of floating wind turbines	Aggregated Level	Adriatic Sea Area	Tyrrhenian Sea Area	Iberian Sea Area	South Mediterranean Sea Area
1 not supportive at all	6.97%	2.80%	13.33%	10.70%	6.05%
2 not supportive	13.13%	14.65%	18.84%	7.21%	11.93%
3 neutral	10.81%	7.59%	15.07%	12.19%	11.44%
4 supportive	37.91%	50.47%	33.04%	30.10%	30.39%
5 strongly supportive	31.18%	24.50%	19.71%	39.80%	40.20%

The second technology presented is a **submarine kite**, able to exploit energy of the marine currents. At the aggregate level, 4.93% of the respondents declares to be not supportive at all, 15.08% not supportive, 14.08% uncertain or indifferent, 40.59% supportive, and 25.32% strongly supportive (Table 6). The results show the largest part of the interviewees being supportive towards this kind of technology. In such a context, **almost 66% of respondents are either supportive or strongly supportive and this means that the same share of respondents is favourable to submarine kite installation**. Approximately the same results are shown by the other levels of analysis.

Table 6 - Distribution of respondents by level of supportiveness of submarine kites aggregated and by area

Level of supportiveness of submarine kites	Aggregated Level	Adriatic Sea Area	Tyrrhenian Sea Area	Iberian Sea Area	South Mediterranean Sea Area
1 not supportive at all	4.93%	1.86%	8.99%	7.73%	4.58%
2 not supportive	15.08%	17.18%	16.81%	9.73%	15.03%
3 neutral	14.08%	16.38%	9.28%	11.72%	15.52%
4 supportive	40.59%	53.53%	39.13%	35.66%	28.76%
5 strongly supportive	25.32%	11.05%	25.80%	35.16%	36.11%

The third technology investigated was the **oscillating water column plant installed in piers**, to exploit the energy of waves. At the aggregate level, 4.60% of the respondents

declares to be not supportive at all, 10.71% not supportive, 10.47% uncertain or indifferent, 39.38% supportive, and 34.83% strongly supportive (Table 7). Hence, the largest part of the interviewees is supportive towards this kind of technology. Indeed, **almost 75% of the citizens are supportive or strongly supportive**. Approximately the same results are shown by the other level of analysis. Thus, comparing this case with the two aforementioned, oscillating water columns receive more positive support.

Table 7 - Distribution of respondents by level of supportiveness for oscillating water columns technology aggregated and by area

Level of supportiveness of oscillating water columns	Aggregated Level	Adriatic Sea Area	Tyrrhenian Sea Area	Iberian Sea Area	South Mediterranean Sea Area
1 not supportive at all	4.60%	1.73%	3.48%	8.46%	6.21%
2 not supportive	10.71%	12.65%	10.14%	8.46%	10.13%
3 neutral	10.47%	10.92%	8.99%	8.46%	12.09%
4 supportive	39.38%	47.40%	43.48%	34.58%	30.39%
5 strongly supportive	34.83%	27.30%	33.91%	40.05%	41.18%

The fourth proposed installation was a system of **floaters fixed on a pier** to harness the energy of waves. At the aggregate level, 4.98% of the respondents declares to be not supportive at all, 12.32% not supportive, 12.94% uncertain or indifferent, 38.25% supportive, and 31.52% strongly supportive (Table 8).. About 70% of the respondents is

distributed between being either supportive or strongly supportive. **Therefore, 70% of the respondents is favourable to the installation.** The other levels of analysis show approximately the same results.

Table 8 - Distribution of respondents by level of supportiveness of floaters aggregated and by area

Level of supportiveness of floaters	Aggregated Level	Adriatic Sea Area	Tyrrhenian Sea Area	Iberian Sea Area	South Mediterranean Sea Area
1 not supportive at all	4.98%	1.60%	5.80%	8.96%	6.05%
2 not supportive	12.32%	12.38%	13.04%	9.45%	13.73%
3 neutral	12.94%	15.18%	15.07%	11.44%	9.97%
4 supportive	38.25%	45.01%	44.35%	33.08%	29.90%
5 strongly supportive	31.52%	25.83%	21.74%	37.06%	40.36%

The last technology presented is a **system of oscillating buoys**, that is, another kind of wave energy converter. At the aggregate level, 5.36% of the respondents declares to be not supportive at all, 12.09% not supportive, 12.28% uncertain or indifferent, 41.11% supportive, and 29.16% strongly supportive (Table 9). The largest part of the interviewees is supportive towards this kind of technology as well. **The 70.27% of the registered frequencies is distributed between being either supportive or strongly supportive therefore showing support toward the installation**. The other levels of analysis show approximately the same results. However, despite the general support, a significant part

of the respondents appears to be not in favour of the installation in the Tyrrhenian Sea area.

Table 9. Distribution of respondents by level of supportiveness of oscillating buoys aggregate and by area

Level of supportiveness of oscillating buoys	Aggregated Level	Adriatic Sea Area	Tyrrhenian Sea Area	Iberian Sea Area	South Mediterranean Sea Area
1 not supportive at all	5.36%	1.73%	8.70%	8.48%	5.88%
2 not supportive	12.09%	13.98%	14.78%	8.23%	10.78%
3 neutral	12.28%	11.05%	13.91%	10.97%	13.73%
4 supportive	41.11%	52.33%	41.16%	36.91%	30.07%
5 strongly supportive	29.16%	20.91%	21.45%	35.41%	39.54%

Table 10 - Summary of the favourable replies per each technology

#	BE Technology	% of supportive citizens
1	Oscillating water columns	74.21%
2	Oscillating buoys	70.27%
3	Floaters	69.77%
4	Floating wind turbines	69.07%
5	Submarine kites	65.91%

Annex 4 (page 183) reports detailed tables of the frequencies of each technology per each site.

In the following questions, citizens are required to express their opinion which **marine renewable energy technologies they believe are less invasive among the ones presented in the previous set of installations.** At the aggregate level, 16.79% of respondents believes the floating wind turbines to be the least invasive, 14.60% thinks that about submarine kites, 29.26% answers oscillating water column plants, the 22.48% prefers the system of floaters and the remaining 16.88% shows a preference for oscillating buoys (Figure 11). **These frequencies indicate that the largest part of the respondents is convinced that oscillating water column plants are the least invasive technologies.** Breaking down the figures by area, the Tyrrhenian Sea area and the south Mediterranean Sea area show coherent results with the general trend, while the Adriatic Sea area and the Iberian Sea area express the system of floaters as the least invasive technology. However, the results obtained are generally rather fragmented with slightly larger frequencies on oscillating water column plant installed in a pier.

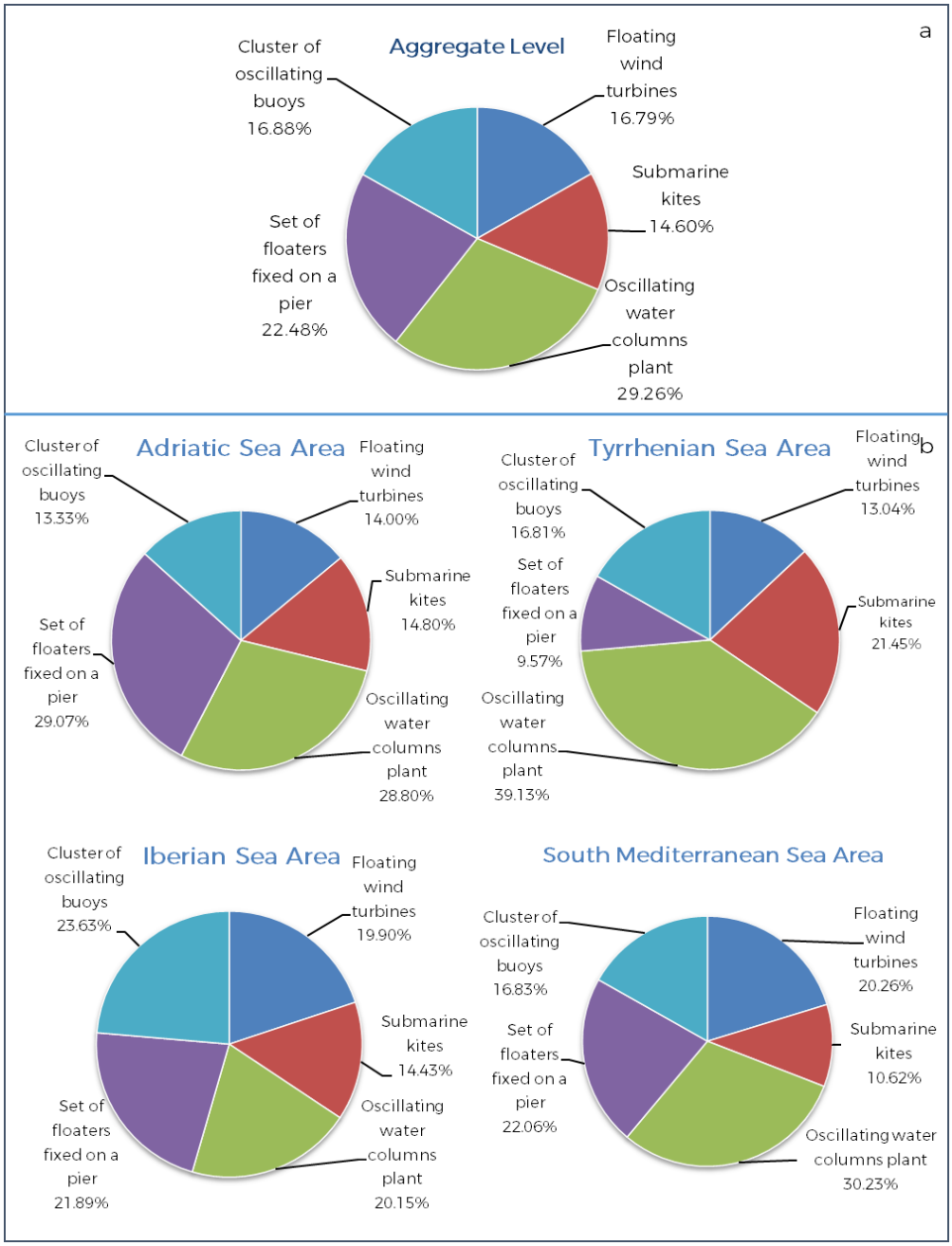

Figure 11 - Distribution of respondents by marine renewable energy technology thought less invasive: aggregated (a) and by area (b)

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FOOD FOR THOUGHT
The results to question number 11 show ***general support from a large part of the respondents, with category 4 (favourable) more frequent than category 5 (strongly in favour).*** *The results obtained appear to be similar among the various technologies. However, if we were to make a comparison* ***oscillating water columns technology is the most widely accepted****, followed by oscillating buoys, floaters, floating wind turbines, and submarine kites (Table 10). In such a framework, the floating wind turbines show the most extreme results: even though the interviewees are generally in favour, a significant part of them is not in favour in the Tyrrhenian Sea area.*

The following set of questions required interviwees to rate their **level of concern related to the installation of marine renewable energies technologies** and several issues that could arise with them.

The first issue concerns **noise**. At the aggregate level, 15.28% is not concerned at all about the noise related to the installation of marine renewable energies technologies, 20.97% is not concerned, 12.95% is uncertain or indifferent, 32.64% is concerned and the remaining 18.17% is strongly concerned (Table 11). This result indicates that **about 50% of participants is worried about the noise related to marine renewable energies technologies, either slightly or strongly.** Breaking down the figures by area, differences emerge in the Tyrrhenian Sea area and the Iberian Sea area. Indeed, both the Tyrrhenian Sea area and the Iberian Sea area show the largest share of participants not concerned about the noise related to marine renewable energies technologies, either slightly or strongly.

Table 11 - Distribution of respondents by level of concern of noise aggregate and by area

Level of concern of noise	Aggregated Level	Adriatic Sea Area	Tyrrhenian Sea Area	Iberian Sea Area	South Mediterranean Sea Area
1 completely not concerned	15.28%	3.60%	33.04%	28.25%	11.11%
2 not concerned	20.97%	30.36%	12.75%	24.00%	12.09%
3 uncertain	12.95%	14.51%	21.45%	6.50%	10.46%
4 concerned	32.64%	40.88%	13.91%	25.00%	38.07%
5 strongly concerned	18.17%	10.65%	18.84%	16.25%	28.27%

The second issue investigated concerns the **potential impacts on fauna and flora**. At the aggregate level, 8.21% is not worried at all about the possible impacts of marine renewable energies technologies installation on fauna and flora, 18.56% is not worried, 18.04% is indifferent or unsure, 30.33% of the respondents is concerned and the remaining 24.87% is extremely worried (Table 12). This result means that **55.20% of participants is worried about the possible impacts on fauna and flora, either slightly or strongly, while only 26.77% is not worried.** In this framework, the areas of the Iberian Sear and the south Mediterranean Sea show the largest slices. In the former case, nearly the cumulative 70% of the respondents is worried about the possible consequences on the ecosystem, and, in the latter, the percentage exceeds 70%. Within the Adriatic Sea area, the case of Ciovo Island is noteworthy: the interviewees' opinion is almost equally distributed among worried, indifferent, and not worried about the issue.

Table 12 - Distribution of respondents by level of concern of impacts on fauna and flora aggregate and by area

Level of concern of impacts on fauna and flora	Aggregated Level	Adriatic Sea Area	Tyrrhenian Sea Area	Iberian Sea Area	South Mediterranean Sea Area
1 not worried at all	8.21%	1.73%	23.48%	5.76%	9.15%
2 not worried	18.56%	32.09%	12.46%	12.78%	9.15%
3 unsure	18.04%	22.90%	22.61%	11.53%	13.73%
4 worried	30.33%	35.69%	16.23%	31.08%	31.21%
5 extremely worried	24.87%	7.59%	25.22%	38.85%	36.76%

Concerns related to the **visual impact of these technologies on the landscapes and territory** were also investigated. At the aggregate level, 16.41% is completely not concerned, 21.19% is not concerned, 14.60% is uncertain or indifferent, 29.63% of the participants is concerned and the remaining 18.16% is strongly concerned (Table 13). Hence, **the largest part of respondents is concerned, either slightly or strongly**. Breaking down the figures by area, some differences emerge. The Adriatic Sea area shows a countertrend with a slight majority of the not concerned over the concerned ones. On their side, the Tyrrhenian Sea and the Iberian Sea areas are characterized by almost evenly divided opinions, excluding the indifferent or uncertain ones. Lastly, the south Mediterranean Sea area has the highest percentage of concerned, either slightly or strongly, with 68.95% of the respondents.

Table 13 - Distribution of respondents by level of concern of visual impact aggregated and by area

Level of concern of visual impact	Aggregated Level	Adriatic Sea Area	Tyrrhenian Sea Area	Iberian Sea Area	South Mediterranean Sea Area
1 completely not concerned	16.41%	9.72%	25.80%	27.18%	12.25%
2 not concerned	21.19%	36.22%	17.68%	16.21%	8.01%
3 uncertain	14.60%	18.64%	16.52%	11.22%	10.78%
4 concerned	29.63%	30.49%	20.58%	23.69%	37.58%
5 strongly concerned	18.16%	4.93%	19.42%	21.70%	31.37%

The possible **negative effects on tourism** where then assessed. At the aggregate level, 24.57% of the respondents is not concerned at all by the possible effects of marine renewable energies technologies on tourism, 19.83% is not concerned, 13.57% is indifferent or uncertain, 26.23% is concerned and 15.80% is strongly concerned (Table 14). Therefore, **the largest part of the interviewees is not concerned about the negative impacts on tourism**. However, excluding the central category, the sample is divided almost equally between the poles: 44.40% is not concerned, either strongly or slightly, and 42.03% is concerned, either slightly or strongly. The cases of the Municipality of Hersonissos (Crete), Giglio Island, and Civitavecchia are noteworthy. On one side, Hersonissos shows the unanimity of the interviewees concerned about the possible

effects: 50.50% of them is concerned and 47% is extremely concerned. On the other side, Giglio Island and Civitavecchia indicate the highest percentage of not concerned: they are characterized respectively by 53.10% and 44.50% of not-concerned-at-all-interviewees.

Table 14 - Distribution of respondents by level of concern of negative effects on tourism aggregate and by area

Level of concern of negative effects on tourism	Aggregated Level	Adriatic Sea Area	Tyrrhenian Sea Area	Iberian Sea Area	South Mediterranean Sea Area
1 completely not concerned	24.57%	13.32%	48.12%	30.75%	21.08%
2 not concerned	19.83%	26.76%	18.84%	17.75%	13.24%
3 uncertain	13.57%	15.05%	13.91%	10.50%	13.56%
4 concerned	26.23%	32.89%	6.96%	24.50%	30.07%
5 strongly concerned	15.80%	11.98%	12.17%	16.50%	22.06%

The last issue investigated concerned the **potential negative effects on fishing**. At the aggregate level, 11.75% is not concerned at all by the possible effects of marine renewable energies technologies installation on fishing, 17.54% is simply not concerned, 17.06% is indifferent or unsure, 28.72% is concerned and 24.93% is very concerned (Table 15). Hence, **the largest part of the interviewees is concerned about the negative impacts on fishing**. However, excluding the indifferent ones, there is a slight majority of generally concerned

subjects: 53.65%. Again, the cases of Hersonissos, Giglio Island, and Civitavecchia are noteworthy. On one side, in Hersonissos, nearly all respondents agree: 42% of them is concerned and 55% is extremely concerned about the possible impacts. On the other side, the Tyrrhenian Sea area indicates a countertrend: 31.88% of the interviewees is not concerned at all and 18.26% is simply not concerned.

Table 15 - Distribution of respondents by level of concern of negative effects on fishing aggregated and by area

Level of concern of negative effects on fishing	Aggregated Level	Adriatic Sea Area	Tyrrhenian Sea Area	Iberian Sea Area	South Mediterranean Sea Area
1 completely not concerned	11.75%	1.60%	31.88%	15.17%	10.62%
2 not concerned	17.54%	26.10%	18.26%	12.69%	9.80%
3 uncertain	17.06%	21.70%	18.84%	9.45%	15.36%
4 concerned	28.72%	31.42%	13.62%	31.09%	32.35%
5 strongly concerned	24.93%	19.17%	17.39%	31.59%	31.86%

FOOD FOR THOUGHT
The results of this set of questions on possible issues on Blue Energies installations indicate that ***the matter of potential negative effects splits citizens' opinions****. If we were to make a comparison, the largest slice of respondents appears to be more concerned about impacts on flora and fauna, negative effects on fishing, noise, and visual impact, in order. The negative effects on tourism are the only aspect in which the share of not concerned is larger than the share of concerned. However, different results emerge taking into consideration singular sites.*

These sets of answers have been analysed also by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of BE of respondents, but no significance differences can be appreciated. (See Annex 5 for detailed tables).

The final set of questions required to rate the level of hopefulness related to the possible positive effects arising from the installation of marine renewable energies technologies.

The first effect refers to the hopefulness about **new job opportunities**. At the aggregate level, 2.66% of the respondents is not hopeful at all, 8.36% is simply not hopeful, 9.59% is indifferent or uncertain, 43.87% is simply hopeful and 35.52% is extremely hopeful (Table 16). Therefore, **the largest part of the interviewees is positive toward the collateral new job opportunities created by the implementation of Blue Energy Technologies, either slightly or extremely**. The results are shared among different areas that yield coherent outcomes.

Table 16 - Distribution of respondents by level of hopefulness about new job opportunities aggregated and by area

Level of hopefulness about new job opportunities	Aggregated Level	Adriatic Sea Area	Tyrrhenian Sea Area	Iberian Sea Area	South Mediterranean Sea Area
1 not hopeful at all	2.66%	2.00%	5.80%	2.51%	1.80%
2 not hopeful	8.36%	10.79%	9.28%	6.03%	6.37%
3 uncertain	9.59%	8.26%	6.38%	8.04%	14.05%
4 hopeful	43.87%	55.26%	34.49%	37.94%	39.05%
5 extremely hopeful	35.52%	23.70%	44.06%	45.48%	38.73%

The second effect refers to the **hopefulness toward energy independence**. At the aggregate level, 3.65% of the respondents is not hopeful at all, 12.57% is simply not hopeful, 10.48% is indifferent or uncertain, 40.30% is hopeful and 33.00% is extremely hopeful (Table 17). Again, the largest part of the interviewees is distributed among la last two categories, meaning **a general positive attitude toward energy independence reached thanks to the installation of marine renewable energies technologies**. The results are shared among the different areas except for the Adriatic Sea area, where the cumulative sum of the disenchanted ones is slightly higher (27.43%).

Table 17 - Distribution of respondents by level of hopefulness about energy independence: aggregated and by area

Level of hopefulness about energy independence	Aggregated Level	Adriatic Sea Area	Tyrrhenian Sea Area	Iberian Sea Area	South Mediterranean Sea Area
1 not hopeful at all	3.65%	4.93%	2.61%	3.74%	2.61%
2 not hopeful	12.57%	22.50%	11.88%	4.24%	6.21%
3 uncertain	10.48%	15.58%	6.09%	6.73%	9.15%
4 hopeful	40.30%	43.28%	34.49%	32.17%	45.26%
5 extremely hopeful	33.00%	13.72%	44.93%	53.12%	36.76%

The third effect refers to the **possibility of climate change mitigation**, that is, the grade of positivity toward the reduction of climate change effects due to the installation of marine renewable energies technologies. At the aggregate level, 4.03% of the subjects interviewed is not hopeful at all, 14.56% is simply not hopeful, 12.14% is uncertain or indifferent, 37.13% is hopeful and 32.15% is extremely hopeful toward that possibility (Table 18). Concerning the results aforementioned, **there is a more conspicuous slice of disheartened; however, the majority of the respondents is distributed between the positive categories.** The results are coherent with the ones of the Adriatic Sea area and the Tyrrhenian Sea area. By contrast, the Iberian Sea area and south Mediterranean area reflect a more positive attitude with nearly all the frequencies falling into the positive categories.

Table 18 - Distribution of respondents by level of hopefulness about climate change mitigation: aggregated and by area

Level of hopefulness about climate change mitigation	Aggregated Level	Adriatic Sea Area	Tyrrhenian Sea Area	Iberian Sea Area	South Mediterranean Sea Area
1 not hopeful at all	4.03%	4.79%	3.48%	2.24%	4.58%
2 not hopeful	14.56%	24.77%	13.33%	6.98%	7.68%
3 uncertain	12.14%	17.71%	8.70%	6.73%	10.78%
4 hopeful	37.13%	39.68%	33.62%	25.19%	43.79%
5 extremely hopeful	32.15%	13.05%	40.87%	58.85%	33.17%

The fourth effect refers to a **collateral reduction of local pollution**. At the aggregate level, 3.75% of the subjects is not hopeful at all about the installation of marine renewable energies technologies causing the reduction of local pollution, 15.22% is not hopeful, 12.47% is indifferent or uncertain, 34.47% is hopeful and 34.09% is extremely hopeful with regard to this possibility (Table 19). **This shows the same attitude highlighted toward climate change mitigation; although the majority of respondents are hopeful, either**

slightly or extremely; there is a conspicuous slice of disheartened. Again, the results are coherent in all areas except for the Iberian Sea and south Mediterranean areas which show a more positive attitude.

Table 19 - Distribution of respondents by level of hopefulness about reduction of local pollution aggregated and by area

Level of hopefulness about reduction of local pollution	Aggregated Level	Adriatic Sea Area	Tyrrhenian Sea Area	Iberian Sea Area	South Mediterranean Sea Area
1 not hopeful at all	3.75%	4.39%	3.19%	3.74%	3.27%
2 not hopeful	15.22%	24.10%	14.20%	10.47%	8.01%
3 uncertain	12.47%	18.11%	7.54%	8.48%	10.95%
4 hopeful	34.47%	36.09%	31.01%	27.43%	39.05%
5 extremely hopeful	34.09%	17.31%	44.06%	49.88%	38.73%

The last effect investigated refers to **possible improvements in innovative start-ups, companies, organizations, public and private bodies as a side effect of the flowering of Blue Energies**. At the aggregate level, 2.94% of the respondents is not hopeful at all about the installation of Blue Energies technologies causing improvements in innovative organizations, 11.94% is not hopeful, 14.79% is indifferent or uncertain, 36.87% is hopeful and 33.46% is extremely hopeful (Table 20). Therefore, **the largest of the interviewees is**

hopeful about the side effects on innovative companies, either slightly or extremely. These results are coherent also with the other level of analysis.

Table 20 - Distribution of respondents by level of hopefulness about strengthening of innovation in businesses, organizations and public or private bodies: aggregated and by area

Level of hopefulness about strengthening of innovation in businesses, organizations and public or private bodies	Aggregated Level	Adriatic Sea Area	Tyrrhenian Sea Area	Iberian Sea Area	South Mediterranean Sea Area
1 not hopeful at all	2.94%	3.99%	1.16%	3.48%	2.29%
2 not hopeful	11.94%	19.44%	15.07%	5.22%	5.39%
3 uncertain	14.79%	17.84%	9.28%	12.19%	15.85%
4 hopeful	36.87%	34.62%	33.62%	37.31%	41.18%
5 extremely hopeful	33.46%	24.10%	40.87%	41.79%	35.29%

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

The results of the previous set of questions show ***a general hopeful attitude toward the possible positive effects related to Blue Energies****. Although the figures are similar, if we were to make a comparison, the positive effects on which respondents hope the most are in decreasing order: new job positions, energy independence, improvements in innovative companies, climate change mitigation and reduction of local pollution.*

These answers have been analysed also by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energy of respondents, but no significant differences can be appreciated (See Annex 5 for detailed tables).

4 Key findings per each site

The results obtained in each site are reported per each investigated site as individual factsheet. Factsheets have been Designed to convey an immediate understanding of the perception of Blue Energy by the citizens of the investigated area. In the factsheets, all the replies have been grouped according to the main fieldinvestigated such as climate change awareness, knowledge on Blue Energy or the level of supportiveness of the proposed technologies. The distribution of each question per each site is reported in Annex 3.

4a) Key findings in Ciovo Island (Croatia)

Climate change awareness
☺ The largest part of citizens is aware of the issue of climate change and believes that it is necessary to adopt adequate measures to mitigate it (57%). ☹ One fourth of citizens is aware of climate change but they believe the issue does not affect or threaten humans and 11% of them is not aware at all of climate change related issues.
Strategy to reduce environmental impact
☺ Most of citizens (71%) believes that it is necessary to reduce household consumptions of energy and to produce energy from renewable sources to reduce environmental impact. 😐 One fifth of citizen believes that the production of energy from renewable sources alone is enough to reduce our environmental impact.
Knowledge of Blue Energies
☺ About 60% of respondents know Blue Energies. This value is higher than almost all other sites. ☹ About 40% of respondents do not know Blue Energies at all.
Level of supportiveness on five different Blue Energies installations technologies
☺ All the five proposed technologies (floating wind turbines, submarine kites, oscillating water columns, floaters, oscillating buoys) have received support by more than the half of the population. Oscillating buoys represent the technologies most supported.
Marine renewable energy technology thought less invasive, among the proposed 5.
☺ The marine renewable energy technology perceived as less invasive is the set of floaters fixed on a pier. This installation has received consensus by 40% of citizens. The second chosen installation is the oscillating water column plant installed on a pier.

Level of concern of Blue Energy installation negative effects on noise, fauna and flora, visual impact tourism, fishing.
☺ The level of concern about almost all the presented negative aspects is quite low. ☹ The economic side is what rises more concerns, followed by concerns on tourism and fishing. 😐☹ Tourists exhibit higher levels of concern than residents. On the other side, residents are more concerned about negative effects on tourism. 😐☹ Those knowing Blue Energies show higher concerns about noise, impacts on flora and fauna and visual impacts. On the other side, those not knowing Blue Energies show higher concerns about negative effects on tourism and fishing.
Level of hopefulness about new job opportunities, energy independence, climate change mitigation, reduction of local pollution, strengthening of innovation in businesses, organizations and public or private bodies
☺ The level of hopefulness about all the presented positive aspects that could derive from Blue Energy installations is quite high and, in particular, the opportunity of new job offers shows the highest values. 😐☹ Almost one fourth of population is not hopeful about the collateral reduction of local pollution and strengthening of innovation in businesses, organizations and public or private bodies. ☺😐☹ Tourists are more hopeful about all the presented possible positive aspects than residents. ☺😐☹ Those knowing Blue Energies are less hopeful about all the presented possible positive aspects than those not knowing Blue Energies.

4b) Key findings in Municipality of Hersonissos (Greece)

Climate change awareness
☺ The largest part of citizens is aware of the issue of climate change and believes that it is necessary to adopt adequate measures to mitigate it (60%). ☹ Almost one third of citizens is aware of climate change but they believe the issue does not affect or threaten either them or the human race and 11% of them is not aware at all of climate change related issues.
Strategy to reduce environmental impact
☺ Most of the citizens believes that it is necessary to reduce household consumptions of energy and to produce energy from renewable sources in order to reduce environmental impact. 😐 16% of citizen believes that the production of energy from renewable sources alone is enough to reduce our environmental impact.
Knowledge of Blue Energies
😐 A little more than half of respondents knows Blue Energies. This value is higher than almost all other sites. ☹ 45% of respondents does not know Blue Energies at all.
Level of supportiveness on five different Blue Energies installations technologies
☺ All the five proposed technologies (floating wind turbines, submarine kites, oscillating water columns, floaters, oscillating buoys) have received strong support. Oscillating buoys represent the technologies more highly supported.

Marine renewable energy technology thought less invasive, among the proposed 5.
☺ The marine renewable energy technology perceived as less invasive is the oscillating water column plant installed on a pier. This installation has received consensus by nearly 60% of citizens. The second chosen installation is the set of floaters fixed on a pier which has received consensus by one third of the interviewees.
Level of concern of Blue Energy installation negative effects on noise, fauna and flora, visual impact tourism, fishing.
☹ Citizens are unanimously concerned about all the possible negative effects of Blue Energy installations presented. In particular, impacts on fauna and flora show the highest values. Crete is completely outstanding comparted with all other sites with really high concerns on all the presented negative effects. ☺😐☹ Gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies seem to not significantly impact on citizens' perception of BE installation negative effects.
Level of hopefulness about new job opportunities, energy independence, climate change mitigation, reduction of local pollution, strengthening of innovation in businesses, organizations and public or private bodies
☺ Citizens are unanimously hopeful about all the possible positive effects of Blue Energy installations presented. In particular, the reduction of local pollution shows the highest values of hopefulness. ☺😐☹ Tourists are more hopeful about climate change mitigation, reduction of local pollution and strengthening of innovation in businesses than residents. ☺ Citizens aware of Blue Energy are more hopeful about climate change mitigation, reduction of local pollution and strengthening of innovation in businesses than respondents unaware.

4c) Key findings in Durres (Albania)

Climate change awareness
😊😐 Almost half of the interviewees is aware of the issue of climate change issues and believes that it is necessary to adopt adequate measures to mitigate it (45%). ☹ More than one fourth of citizens is completely not aware of climate change issues.
Strategy to reduce environmental impact
😊 65% of citizens believes that it is necessary to reduce household consumptions of energy and to produce energy from renewable sources to reduce environmental impact. 😐 Almost one fourth of citizens believes that the production of energy from renewable sources alone is enough to reduce our environmental impact.
Knowledge of Blue Energies
☹ Nearly 60% of respondents does not know Blue Energies at all. 😊😐 Only about 40% of citizens knows Blue Energies.
Level of supportiveness on five different Blue Energies installations technologies
😊 Almost all the five proposed technologies (floating wind turbines, submarine kites, oscillating water columns, floaters, oscillating buoys) have received strong support by the population. Floating wind turbines represent the technologies most supported. ☹ Even if the level of support on al Blue Energy installation is high, nearly 20% of citizens shows some doubts about Blue Energy technologies installation.

Marine renewable energy technology thought less invasive, among the proposed 5.
☺ The marine renewable energy technology perceived as less invasive is the oscillating water column plant installed in a pier. This installation has received consensus by 31% of citizens. The second chosen installation is the set of floaters fixed on a pier.
Level of concern of Blue Energy installation negative effects on noise, fauna and flora, visual impact tourism, fishing.
☺ Generally, the level of concern about negative aspects that could derive from Blue Energy installation is smaller than in all other sites. ☹ Female and citizens that live near the sea arise more concerns on all possible negative impact of Blue Energy installations. ☹ Generally, citizens aware of Blue Energy arise more concerns on negative effects of Blue Energy.
Level of hopefulness about new job opportunities, energy independence, climate change mitigation, reduction of local pollution, strengthening of innovation in businesses, organizations and public or private bodies
☹ Generally, the level of hopefulness about all the positive opportunities connected with Blue Energy is smaller than in all other sites. Durres have about 30% of low values of hopefulness in energy independence, climate change mitigation and reduction of local pollution. 😐☹ Generally, citizens unaware of Blue Energy are more hopeful about all the positive opportunities connected with Blue Energy than citizens that know Blue Energy.

4d) Key findings in Kalkara and Xghajra (Malta)

Climate change awareness
☹ Most of citizens is completely not aware of the issue of climate change (70%). This is a very outstanding value compared to all other sites.
Strategy to reduce environmental impact
☺ Half of citizens interviewed believes that it is necessary to reduce household consumptions of energy and to produce energy from renewable sources to reduce environmental impact. 😐 44% of citizens believes that the production of energy from renewable sources alone is enough to reduce our environmental impact.
Knowledge of Blue Energies
☹ Nearly 60% of respondents do not know Blue Energies at all. ☺😐 About 40% of citizens knows Blue Energies.
Level of supportiveness on five different Blue Energies installations technologies
☺ All the five proposed technologies (floating wind turbines, submarine kites, oscillating water columns, floaters, oscillating buoys) have received support by a large part of the citizens. Oscillating buoys and submarine kites are the technologies with higher values of support (nearly 80% both). ☹ 14% of respondents exhibits extremely low support for oscillating water columns.
Marine renewable energy technology thought less invasive, among the proposed 5.
☺ The marine renewable energy technology perceived as less invasive is the floating wind turbine and the cluster of oscillating buoys. This is different from all the other sites where the marine renewable energy technology thought less invasive by almost all the sites is the oscillating water column plant installed in a pier.

Level of concern of Blue Energy installation negative effects on noise, fauna and flora, visual impact tourism, fishing.
☹ The level of concern about almost all the presented negative aspects that could derive from Blue Energy installations is high. Noise and visual impact are the aspects concerning at most (26% and 25% of the population, respectively). 😐 27% of citizens has not made up their mind about possible negative effects on fishing yet. ☺ 37% of respondents is not concerned at all about the negative effects on tourism deriving from BE installations. ☺😐☹ Gender and knowledge of Blue Energy seems to influence the level of concern about visual impact of BE technologies. Males are more concerned than females and interviewees knowing Blue Energy are more concerned than those not aware of Blue Energy.
Level of hopefulness about new job opportunities, energy independence, climate change mitigation, reduction of local pollution, strengthening of innovation in businesses, organizations and public or private bodies
☺ The level of hopefulness about all the presented positive aspects that could derive from Blue Energy installations is high. The possible reduction of local pollution records the highest values of hopefulness. 😐 17% and 15% of interviewees have not made up their mind about collateral job opportunities and strengthening of innovation in businesses yet.

4e) Key findings in Salobreña (Spain)

Climate change awareness
☺ 55% of citizens are aware and believe that is necessary to adopt adequate measures in order to mitigate the climate change problem.
Strategy to reduce environmental impact
☺ 51% of interviewees believes that it is necessary to reduce household consumptions of energy and to produce energy from renewable sources to reduce environmental impact. ☹ 23% of citizens believes that none of the aforementioned actions are necessary to reduce our environmental impact.
Knowledge of Blue Energies
☹ The largest part of respondents, nearly 60%, does not know Blue Energies at all. ☺ About 40% of citizens knows Blue Energies.
Level of supportiveness on five different Blue Energies installations technologies
☺ All the five proposed technologies (floating wind turbines, submarine kites, oscillating water columns, floaters, oscillating buoys) have received support by large part of the population. Oscillating water columns are the most supported technologies.
Marine renewable energy technology thought less invasive, among the proposed 5.
☺ The marine renewable energy technology perceived as less invasive is the set of floaters fixed on a pier. This installation has received consensus by 31% of citizens. The second chosen installation is the cluster of oscillating buoys

Level of concern of Blue Energy installation negative effects on noise, fauna and flora, visual impact tourism, fishing.
☺😐☹ The level of concern about the presented negative aspects that could derive from Blue Energy installations is approximately neutral or very equally spread around all categories with some exceptions. ☹ Effects on fauna and flora, visual impact and fishing are the aspects concerning the most. Indeed, a quarter of the population marked the highest level of concern about these points. ☺ 28% of respondents is not concerned at all about noise deriving from Blue Energy installations.
Level of hopefulness about new job opportunities, energy independence, climate change mitigation, reduction of local pollution, strengthening of innovation in businesses, organizations and public or private bodies
☺ The level of hopefulness about all the presented positive aspects that could derive from Blue Energy installations is elevate and the values of hopefulness are gathered in the highest categories. ☺ In particular, 56% of citizens has chosen the highest values with regard the possibility of climate change mitigation. ☺😐☹ Citizens aware of Blue Energy are more hopeful than those not aware about all the potential positive aspects presented.

4f) Key findings in Pobla de Farnals (Spain)

Climate change awareness
☺ Citizens are almost unanimously aware of climate changes and believe that it is necessary to adopt adequate measures in order to mitigate it. This is the highest level among all other sites.
Strategy to reduce environmental impact
☺ 60% of interviewees believe that it is necessary to reduce household consumptions of energy and to produce energy from renewable sources to reduce environmental impact. 😐☹ One third of citizens believe that producing energy from renewable sources alone is enough to reduce our environmental impact.
Knowledge of Blue Energies
☹ The largest part of respondents, nearly 70%, does not know Blue Energies at all. 😐 Only one third of citizens know Blue Energies.
Level of supportiveness on five different Blue Energies installations technologies
☺ All the five proposed technologies (floating wind turbines, submarine kites, oscillating water columns, floaters, oscillating buoys) have received strong support by large part of the population. Oscillating water columns and floating wind turbines are the technologies most strongly and widely supported.
Marine renewable energy technology thought less invasive, among the proposed 5.
☺ The marine renewable energy technology perceived as less invasive is the floating wind turbine. This installation has received strong consensus by 27% of citizens. The second chosen installation is the oscillating water column plant installed in a pier with 26% of support.

Level of concern of Blue Energy installation negative effects on noise, fauna and flora, visual impact tourism, fishing.
☺😐☹ The level of concern about the presented negative aspects that could derive from Blue Energy installations is approximately neutral and spread around all categories with some exceptions. ☺ Negative effects on tourism and visual impact of Blue Energy Technologies are the least concerning critical point. 44% and 35% of respondents respectively are not concerned at all. ☹ 52% of citizens are highly concerned by the impacts of Blue Energy Technologies on flora and fauna. ☺😐☹ The percentage of men less concerned about Blue Energy Technologies noise and negative effects on tourism is higher than the percentage of women. On the opposite, the percentage of women more concerned about impacts on flora and fauna and negative effects on fishing is higher than the percentage of men. ☺😐☹ The percentage of residents more concerned about Blue Energy Technologies negative effects on fishing is higher if compared with tourists. ☺😐☹ The percentage of citizens highly concerned about negative effects on tourism is higher among people aware of Blue Energy.
Level of hopefulness about new job opportunities, energy independence, climate change mitigation, reduction of local pollution, strengthening of innovation in businesses, organizations and public or private bodies
☺ The level of hopefulness about all the presented positive aspects that could derive from Blue Energy installations is elevate and the values of hopefulness are gathered in the highest values categories. ☺ 62% of citizens are extremely hopeful about collateral energy independence and climate change mitigation. ☺😐☹ The percentage of citizens extremely hopeful about reduction of local pollution is higher among those unaware of Blue Energy.

4g) Key findings in Giglio Island (Italy)

Climate change awareness
☺ Citizens are almost unanimously aware of climate change and believe that it is necessary to adopt adequate measures in order to mitigate it (about 90%).
Strategy to reduce environmental impact
☺😐 About half of interviewees believe that it is necessary to reduce household consumptions of energy and to produce energy from renewable sources to reduce environmental impact. This is one of the smallest levels among all sites. 😐☹ More than one third of citizens believe that producing energy from renewable sources alone is enough to reduce environmental impact.
Knowledge of Blue Energies
☹ The largest part of respondents does not know Blue Energies at all, nearly 63%. 😐 About one third of citizens know Blue Energies.
Level of supportiveness on five different Blue Energies installations technologies
☺ Generally, all the five proposed technologies (floating wind turbines, submarine kites, oscillating water columns, floaters, oscillating buoys) have received enough support by the population. Oscillating water columns are the technologies most strongly and widely supported with 84% of general consensus and 41% of strong consensus, followed by submarine kites.
Marine renewable energy technology thought less invasive, among the proposed 5.
☺ The marine renewable energy technology perceived as less invasive is the oscillating water column plant installed in a pier. This installation has received support by nearly 37% of citizens. The second chosen installation is the submarine kite with 33% of support.

Level of concern of BE installation negative effects on noise, fauna and flora, visual impact tourism, fishing.
☺😐 The level of concern about the presented negative aspects that could derive from Blue Energy installations is approximately neutral or very low. ☺ 53% of citizens are not concerned at all by Blue Energy Technologies negative effects on tourism. 😐☹ About 28% of citizens are highly concerned of Blue Energy Technologies impacts on flora and fauna. ☺😐 BE Techology noises and negative effects on tourism concern less citizens aware of Blue Energy with respect to those unaware.
Level of hopefulness about new job opportunities, energy independence, climate change mitigation, reduction of local pollution, strengthening of innovation in businesses, organizations and public or private bodies
☺ The level of hopefulness about all the presented positive aspects that could derive from Blue Energy installations is elevate and the values of hopefulness are gathered in the highest values categories. ☺ Energy independence, reduction of local pollution and climate change mitigation represent the category with the highest values of hope. ☺😐 The percentage of citizens extremely hopeful about energy independence and reduction of local pollution is higher among residents with respect to tourists. ☺ Respondents aware of Blue Energy are more extremely hopeful about energy independence and reduction of local pollution with respect the unaware.

4h) Key findings in Civitavecchia (Italy)

Climate change awareness
☺ 87% of citizens is aware of issue of climate change and believe that it is necessary to adopt adequate measures in order to mitigate it. This is one of the highest percentage among all sites.
Strategy to reduce environmental impact
☺ 80% of interviewees believe that it is necessary to reduce household consumptions of energy and to produce energy from renewable sources to reduce environmental impact. This result is outstanding considering all other sites of the project.
Knowledge of Blue Energies
☹ The largest part of citizens does not know Blue Energies (about 80%). This is the largest result among all other sites.
Level of supportiveness on five different Blue Energies installations technologies
☺ All the five proposed technologies (floating wind turbines, submarine kites, oscillating water columns, floaters, oscillating buoys) have received support by the population. ☺ Oscillating water column plant is the technology most widely and strongly supported; 73% of citizens is generally favourable and, among them, 29% is strongly favourable.
Marine renewable energy technology thought less invasive, among the proposed 5.
☺ The marine renewable energy technology perceived as less invasive is the oscillating water column plant installed in a pier. This installation has received support by 41% of citizens. The second chosen installation is the cluster of oscillating buoys with 18% of support.

Level of concern of BE installation negative effects on noise, fauna and flora, visual impact tourism, fishing.
☺ The level of concern about the presented negative aspects that could derive from Blue Energy installations is generally low and promising. 45% of citizens are not concerned at all by Blue Energy Technology negative effects on tourism. 😐☹ Only 23% of citizens are highly concerned of Blue Energy Technology impacts on flora and fauna. ☺😐☹ Blue Energy Technology noises, impact on flora and fauna concern more those respondents living more than 10 km far from the sea; on the other side, they are less concerned about negative effects on fishing. On the opposite, interviewees living less than 5 km far from the coast are the least concerned about negative effects on tourism among the three distances from the coast taken into account. ☺ Citizens aware of Blue Energy are far less concerned about Blue Energy Technology noise, visual impact, negative effects on tourism and on fishing.
Level of hopefulness about new job opportunities, energy independence, climate change mitigation, reduction of local pollution, strengthening of innovation in businesses, organizations and public or private bodies
☺ The level of hopefulness about all the presented positive aspects that could derive from Blue Energy installations is elevate and the values of hopefulness are gathered in the highest values categories. ☺ New job opportunities and reduction of local pollution represent the categories with the highest values.

4i) Key findings in Larnaca (Cyprus)

Climate change awareness
☺ 63% of citizens is aware of climate change issues.
Strategy to reduce environmental impact
😐 70% of citizens interviewed believes that it is only necessary to produce energy from renewable sources to reduce environmental impact.
Knowledge of Blue Energies
☹☺😐 About 50% of citizens knows Blue Energies, while the other half does not.
Level of supportiveness on five different Blue Energies installations technologies
☺ All the five proposed technologies (floating wind turbines, submarine kites, oscillating water columns, floaters, oscillating buoys) have received support by a large part of the citizens.
Marine renewable energy technology thought less invasive, among the proposed 5.
☺ The marine renewable energy technology perceived as less invasive is the floating wind turbine, followed by (with same percentage) oscillating water columns plant and set of floaters fixed on a pier.
Level of concern of Blue Energy installation negative effects on noise, fauna and flora, visual impact tourism, fishing.
☹ The level of concern about almost all the presented negative aspects that could derive from Blue Energy installations is high. More than half of the citizens are concerned or strongly concerned about all the presented isssues.

Level of hopefulness about new job opportunities, energy independence, climate change mitigation, reduction of local pollution, strengthening of innovation in businesses, organizations and public or private bodies
☺ The level of hopefulness about all the presented positive aspects that could derive from Blue Energy installations is very high and similar for all the aspects. 😐 24% of citizens are doubtful about improvement of innovative startup derived from Blue Energy installations.

5 Conclusion and future outlook

The survey performed on the perception and attitude towards Blue Energy technologies targeted to the general public in the 9 involved regions of the BLUE DEAL project highlighted that a slight majority of respondents are unaware of Blue Energy. Even if the distribution was different in the different target sites, this implies that during the activity of Transferring, more effort has to be put in communication, to increase the public awareness on the existence and benefits of Blue Energy.

On the other side, even if citizens are weakly aware of Blue Energy, interviewees showed general support towards the installation of technologies to harness the Blue Energy. Among the five presented technologies, the oscillating water column installed on piers was the most widely accepted, followed by the oscillating buoys. The citizens' acceptance of Blue Energy Technologies represents a good starting point for the prosecution of the BLUE DEAL project activity of the BLUE DEAL project. One of the outcomes of the BLUE DEAL project will be the Joint Plant for Portability addressed to the Public Authority to include Blue Energy in regional and national strategies. In the targeted regions citizens', acceptance can boost the participative process of the Blue Energy planning foreseen and pursued by the project.

Considering the concerns on the possible installation of one or more Blue Energy technology in their territory, citizens expressed fears concerning noise, eventual impacts on flora and fauna, on fishing and the visual impact on the landscape. Whereas no concerns resulted regarding the possible negative impacts on tourism. These frequencies, even though different in the target sites, highlight the importance of deeply tacklinge these aspects during the future BLUE DEAL Labs to avoid the NIMBY syndrome.

Regarding the opportunities for the territories that the implementation of Blue Energy technologies could offer, citizens demonstrated **positive hopefulness in new job creation and energy independence. However, more awareness-raising activities should be implemented in these territories regarding the Climate Change issue and the contribution of Blue Energy deployment in its mitigation.** A significant share of participants is not aware of the climate change issue or think that it is not one of their

concerns. The BLUE DEAL project and its laboratories could be the amplifier for awareness-raising activity on the climate change issue.

The characterization of the sample demonstrated that, nearly all opinions were collected among citizens of the pilot area and a **clear majority lived by the sea**.

To a certain extent the survey implemented during the first phase of the BLUE DEAL project tackles all the main aspects highlighted by the European Commission in its communication regarding the strategy to harness the potential of offshore renewable energy for a climate neutral future[1] issued on 19th November 2020. In fact, the Commission recognises that "*Ocean energy technologies are relatively stable and predictable and can complement wind and solar PV. Currently, no specific ocean technology prevails and the sector still struggles to create an EU market despite progress in development and demonstration*" and also that "*public consultation is an integral part of environmental and socio-economic assessments and of maritime spatial planning processes. Early involvement of all groups concerned is crucial to allow for the timely deployment of new capacity*". The above phrases demonstrated the importance of the Survey implemented as one of the first Activities of the BLUE DEAL project.

The activity should constitute the basis for future developments in terms of data dissemination, capitalisation and integration.

What was imagined at this stage of the project is that future activities should aim at deploying results of the surveys carried out during WP3 and capitalising their results at the Med area and beyond. The results of the survey should become an instrument for Policy Makers to have more knowledge on the perception of Blue Energy by citizens, set up concrete actions for improving the development of Blue Energy in the Mediterranean area, and reach a wider audience.

The BLUE DEAL project will work to organize, present in the shape of infographics and upload all information in a new section of the BLUE DEAL website.

[1] https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/offshore_renewable_energy_strategy.pdf

Such a new section should also host a registration form through which any Policy Maker in the Mediterranean Area and beyond can register and freely download the methodology developed: such methodology, which could be clearly tailored to the local environmental situation, should enable Policy Makers to carry out *ad hoc* surveys, and ask UNISI for data elaboration and harmonisation.

In this way, the map of the Mediterranean Area regarding the perception of citizens on Blue Energy could be populated with additional data, and the results of the *ad hoc* surveys would gain additional visibility and the possibility of being deployed.

Annex 1. GUIDELINES - Survey on perception of citizens

Introduction

The phases of the "Survey on the perception of citizens" are as follows:

11. Identification and description of the phenomenon under investigation; identification of the area where implementing the Survey (each Partner; 15 February 2020)
12. Preparation of the blue-print questionnaire (UNISI; 29 February 2020); translation into local languages (each Partner; 15 March 2020)
13. Selection of the gross sample with "**stratified systematic sampling of addresses**" (each Partner; 15 March 2020).
14. The fieldwork (each Partner; 15 June 2020).
15. Elaboration of the results of the survey and interpretation (UNISI, 31 August 2020)

1. Identification and description of the phenomenon under investigation

During the BLUE DEAL project, a survey on the perception and attitude towards Blue Energy technologies targeted to the general public will be conducted in all involved regions (9) through questionnaires and interviews, prepared by UNISI (Task Leader) and submitted by PPs.

Results of the survey will serve to:

1) draw up lessons and suggestions to fine-tune project activities locally (also as regards communication to the general public);

2) elaborate a dedicated report on how BE technologies are perceived in involved countries/regions, and to what extent local communities are inclined to invest in BE (i.e.

through popular shareholding).

The main objective of the BLUE DEAL project is to raise awareness on the potentialities of marine renewable energies and engage stakeholders, local authorities and citizens in participative planning processes to understand how to implement Blue Energies in maritime and coastal areas.
In particular, BLUE DEAL aims to overcome current technical and administrative restrictions for BE deployment and **define proper requirements and procedures to support decisions, including participative processes, and guarantee compliance with regulatory, environmental and especially social constraints.**
Social acceptance will be among the most investigated issues, being the challenge of the BLUE DEAL project to fill any knowledge gap and try to sketch a BE plan in target regions in order to support the establishment of regional BLUE DEAL Alliances including citizens.

1.1 - Identification of the area where implementing the Survey (each Partner; 15 February 2020)

The first basic decision to be taken is the **identification of the area** for the survey. The area has to be the one where a Blue Energy (BE) instalment has to be settled and where the project has to be developed. The area could be an island or a part of it, a coastal area, a city or a part of a city. The chosen area should contain between 1,500 and 15,000 inhabitants.

Example: in Italy for Tuscany Region-UNISI, the chosen area is the Giglio island. Given that the number of inhabitants of Giglio is 1,500, the entire area of the island will be sampled.

2 - Preparation of the blue-print questionnaire

On the basis of the questionnaire prepared during the previous MAESTRALE project, UNISI will prepare a blue-print questionnaire in English (by 29th February 2020); Each partner should then translate it into local language by 15 March 2020.

3 - Selection of the sample of addresses

3.1 Theoretical aspects

The sampling methodology chosen for the survey is a **two stage sampling**: in the first stage **addresses** are selected with **stratified systematic sampling**; in the second stage, one **person** is chosen in the household to be the respondent.

3.1.1 First Stage

Now, let us go inside the meaning of each of the words "*stratified systematic sampling of addresses*" that represents the first stage of the sampling.

Stratification

Stratification (Verma, 1991)[2] means dividing the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) in the population into groups and then selecting a sample independently within each group. In this survey the PSUs of this stage are **addresses**.

This permits separate control over design and selection of the sample within each stratum. The PSUs have to be divided into homogeneous, mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive (see box below for clarification) subgroups or strata using some stratification variable. In this manner within each stratum, the elements are homogeneous. However, high degree of heterogeneity exists between strata. In so far as the strata represent relatively homogeneous groupings of units, the resulting sample is made more efficient

[2] Verma V. (1991), Sampling Methods, Statistical Institute foe Asia and Pacific, Tokyo.

by ensuring that units from each grouping are appropriately represented in a controlled way.

Requirements of a stratum:

Homogeneous: the elements that belong to the same stratum must be similar, have the same characteristics;

Mutually exclusive: if an element belongs to a certain stratum, it cannot belong to any other;

Collectively exhaustive: if all the formed strata are kept together, the entire reference population is considered.

The most common type of stratification is *geographic*: stratification according to the type of place (urban-rural, or by the degree of urbanisation or size of locality or kind of dwellings…); location (province, region, or other administrative divisions); and climatic or ecological zone. Such stratification is simple and requires little auxiliary information.

Once the strata are defined, an independent sample is collected from each stratum and the final sample is formed by consolidating (i.e. putting together) all sample elements chosen in each stratum.

With stratified sampling, greater precision can be gained with smaller sample sizes with respect to simple random sampling.

Most frequently, the selection of the PSUs in each stratum is *proportionate*, such that the ratio of sample elements from each stratum to the sample size equals that of the population elements within each stratum to the total number of population elements.

Systematic sampling

Inside each stratum, the selection of the PSUs has to be done using systematic sampling.

Systematic sampling (Verma, 1991) is a kind of probability sampling in which sample units from a population are selected according to a random starting point but with a fixed, periodic interval. This interval, called the sampling interval, is calculated by dividing the population size by the desired sample size.

Suppose that an equal probability sample of *n* units (listings) is required from a population of *N* units. From the list of units, preferably arranged in some useful way and the units numbered sequentially from *1* to *N*, one unit is selected from every *I = N/n* units in the list. A random number *r* between *1* and *I* identifies the sequence number of the first unit selected. Then starting with *r*, every *I-th* unit is selected, i.e. the sequence numbers selected being

$$r,\ r+I,\ r+2*I,\ldots\ldots,\ r+(n-1)*I.$$

To the extent that the units in the original list appear in a random order, the resulting sample is equivalent to a simple random sample. However, existing lists are practically never randomly ordered; in any case the objective of systematic sampling is to make use of the order available to achieve a better spread of the sample according to some meaningful criterion, such as geographical location of the units. In this manner, systematic sampling provides implicit stratification; it can be regarded as stratification of the population into zones or strata of size *I*, and the selection of one unit per zone or 'implicit stratum'.

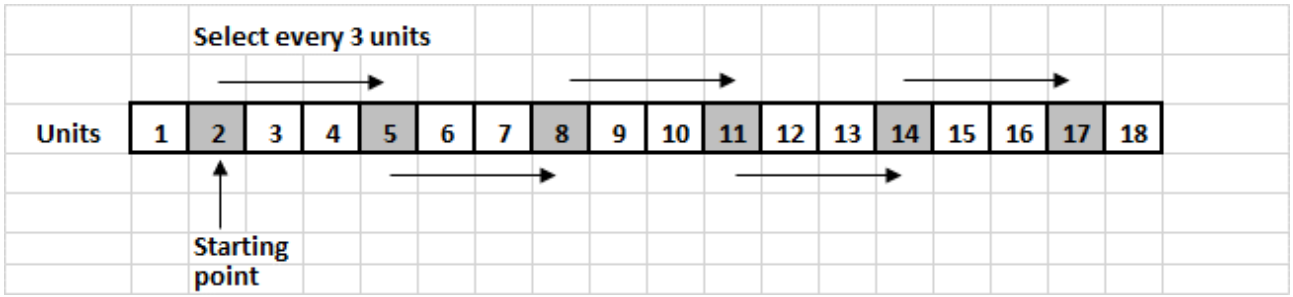

Figure A1.1 -Selection of 1 every 3 units

Systematic sampling from ordered lists is cheap and efficient. In implementation, the procedure tends to be much simpler than selection with the use of random numbers.

Addresses

Addresses are the Primary Sampling Units of the proposed sampling methodology. This means that, inside each stratum separately, the systematic sampling has to be applied to all the addresses in the stratum so that the selection is done to the addresses.

The result of this first stage is a sample of addresses.

3.1.2 Second Stage

The second stage of the sampling is the selection of one individual to be interviewed at each address.

An example of similar sampling can be found in Jaenson, 1992[3] and in McMichael, 2013[4].

In this case, the first adult found in the house and that agrees to be interviewed will be selected.

[3] Jaenson, R., N. Bassuk, S. Schwager, and D. Headley (1992), A statistical method for the accurate and rapid sampling of urban street tree populations. Journal of Arboriculture 18(4):171–183.

[4] McMichael, J., Shook-Sa, B., Ridenhour, J., Harter, R., (2013), CHUM: A Frame Supplementation Procedure for Address-Based Sampling, Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology Research Conference Washington DC November 4, 2013.

3.2 Practical implementation description

A. Stratification or division of the chosen area

The chosen area, identified as described in Section 1, has to be divided into **10 blocks or strata**. Each stratum has to be contiguous, non-overlapping with the others and all the strata together have to cover the entire area (see Section 3.1.1 for further details).

Each stratum should contain as nearly as possible the same number of units (inhabitants).

If the chosen area contains 5,000 inhabitants, each of the 10 stratum must contain about 500 inhabitants (***Figure A1.2***). In the figure below:

$$N=5{,}000$$

$$n1 \approx n2 \approx n3 \approx n4 \approx n5 \approx n6 \approx n7 \approx n8 \approx n9 \approx n10 \approx 500$$

$$n1+n2+n3+n4+n5+n6+n7+n8+n9+n10=5{,}000$$

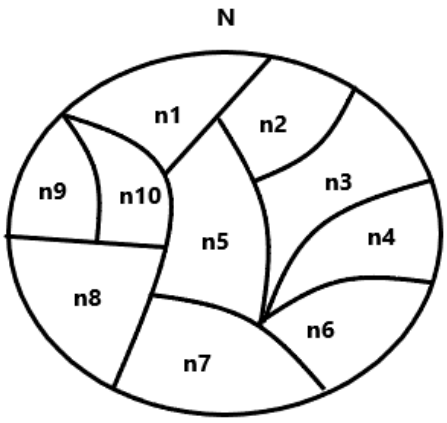

Figure A1.2 –Example of stratum

Each stratum should contain homogenous units, so similar dwellings areas; it may refer to an urban or rural area, a village, different quarters of a city, a residential or commercial

neighbourhood, an area with only condos or with contiguous houses or independent villas, … It is important that the boundaries of each block are clearly defined (ESS, 2018)[5].

The subdivision of the area could be done using maps of the area. It could be a satellite or a street map. The map should be as accurate as possible with a scale depending on the size of the area.

Figure A1.3 - from McMichael (2013) a satellite image then converted into a street map.

[5] EUROSTAT (2018), European Social Survey Round 9 Sampling Guidelines: Principles and Implementation, The ESS Sampling and Weighting Expert Panel, 26 January 2018.

Example: A possible stratification for Giglio Island

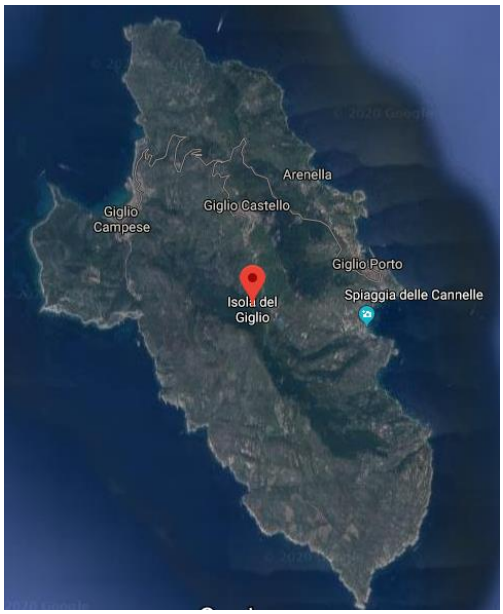

Figure A1.4 - Satellite map of Giglio Island

Giglio is a very small island of about 1,500 inhabitants. So it has to be divided into 10 strata of about 150 inhabitants each. From the map we can see that there are about 4 residential areas and the rest of the island is rural area. We can first identify urban/rural blocks. We identify 2 rural areas (North and South ones).

Figure A1.5 - Identification of urban and rural area of Giglio Island

Then each of the 4 urban areas have to be divided in a total of 8 strata. Below and example for Giglio Porto that could be divided into 4 strata.

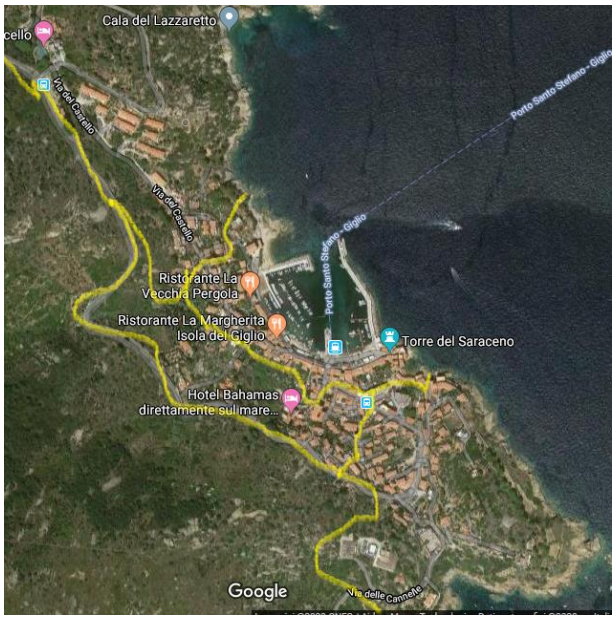

Figure A1.6 - Division of the urban area of Giglio Porto into 4 strata

B. Systematic sampling of addresses

Once the 10 blocks or strata have been clearly identified, a systematic sampling of addresses has to be performed independently for each stratum. If we want to reach a final sample (i.e. completed interviews) of about 200 interviews, we have to **consider non-response**; so it is suggested doubling the sample (i.e. hypothesis of 50% non-response rate). This means that 400 addresses have to be selected in total, so 40 addresses per stratum.

Example: Let us consider again an area of about 5,000 inhabitants, 500 per stratum.

If 40 addresses have to be selected with systematic sampling, it means that roughly 1 every 5 addresses have to be selected.

The next step is to **choose a starting point** for the selection of the addresses.

Once a first address in a stratum is chosen, the person responsible of the selection has to walk all around it covering all the streets of the stratum, selecting 1 address every 5 ones.

Example: from McMichael (2013). This example shows a starting point and a chosen direction to be followed. It also shows an important point:

Not all the addresses are on frame (i.e. part of the reference population and so on the list). **Only addresses where there are houses** (i.e. a place where an household lives) can be **considered for the selection** So dwellings that correspond to shops or any kind of public activities have to be dropped out and **the first preceding or following house have to be kept.**

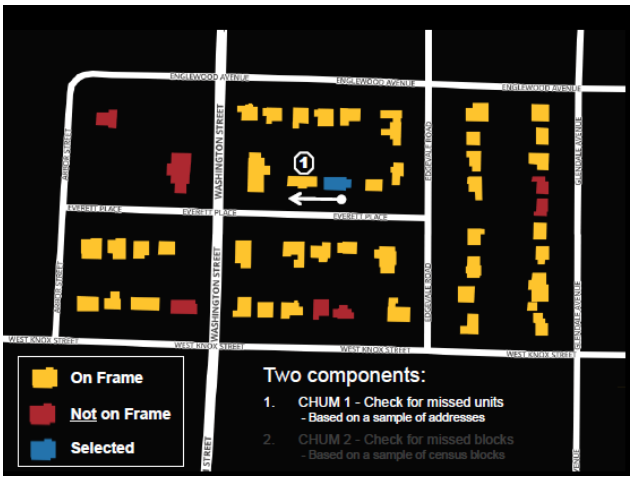

Figure A1.7- Starting point and chosen direction to select addresses

Tips: *The person that selects the addresses and the interviewer hopefully should not be the same person.* This is important, to ensure that interviewer subjectivity cannot influence the sample selection (for example, if the interviewer excludes from the list certain dwellings that he or she would not like to have to visit).

Figure A1.8: An example of a path for a stratum of Giglio Island

Figure A1.9 - different path can be chosen for the same area. Once a starting point is selected, then different path can be identified.

C. Creation of a database of the selected addresses

Each address that has been selected at point B, has to be registered on a template database (a format will be provided by UNISI), with the name of the family that appears at the location and the full address.

Table A1.1 - A basic template to register the selected addresses.

Stratum	Identification number of the family	Full Address	Name on the bell or on the mail box	Note
1	1	Russell Square, 1	Smith	…
…	2	…	…	…

At this stage a **letter*** will be left in the mail box of the selected family (an example will be provided by UNISI also for this). The letter should come from the local authority and it informs the family about the survey and that in the following days an interviewer will contact them.

For this purpose, it is very important that you will **contact the local authority** of the selected area as soon to inform them about the survey and to ask for their authorization for the letter.

* The letter needs the logo of the local authority/municipality and of the project. It should present the project and the purpose of the survey. It should inform the family that an interviewer will contact them in the following days. It should clarify how to clearly recognize the interviewer.

4 - The fieldwork: the interviews

Once the preceding step is concluded, the fieldwork can start. The interviewer/s can begin the interviews. The interviewer has to be trained on the project and on the questionnaire. He/her has to be able to answer to possible questions from the respondents and he/she should also know in depth the questionnaire.

Once the interviewer has been trained and the fieldwork has begun he/she will be closely monitored by a supervisor and the interviews can also be monitored by the research team once data has been downloaded to the fieldwork centre. In this manner the supervisor can immediately see if the interviewer is doing something not correct.

The interviewer needs an official **badge** to be identified by respondents with his/her photo, name, surname, logo of the project.

When the interviewer visits a family, he/her has, firstly, to show the badge, to identify him/her-self and he/her has to make clear reference to the letter that has been left in the

mail-box in preceding days. In this manner the respondent can remember that the project is supported by local authority and he/she can trust to the interviewer.

The initial doorstep interaction with the respondent is critical for the interviewer. He/she must engage the person and interest them in the survey enough to allow them to give up their time. They must also reassure the potential respondent that their responses will be confidential and not attributed in any way to them and that their views and opinions really are important.[6]

Hox and De Leeuw[7] list the factors that can enhance response rates. The interviewer should:

1. *Appear trustworthy*. He/she must identify him/her-self immediately, show identity badges, mention the survey organisation and reassure respondents that he/she is not salesperson.

2. *Appear friendly*. Interviewer have to strike a balance between professionalism and friendliness. Interviewer should have some knowledge of the area that he/she is in so that he/she can adapt his/her behaviour to reassure potential respondents.

[6] From https://ukdataservice.ac.uk/. Economic & social research council, Question Bank FACTSHEET 5 Survey Interviewing.

[7] Hox, J and De Leeuw, E (2002) 'The Influence of Interviewers Attitudes and Behaviour in Household Non-Response' in Groves, R., Dillman, D., Eltinge, J. and Little, R. (2002) 'Survey Nonresponse' Wiley, London

3. Adapt to the situation at the doorstep. If there is an obvious party happening in the house or a screaming child then the interviewer should withdraw and come back at a later time, fixing an appointment with the person to be interviewed.

4. React to the respondent. The interviewer must listen carefully to the respondent and answer all questions in a reassuring way.

It is also highly recommended the use of a **Computer Assisted Personal Interview** (CAPI) methodology, so to have an electronic version of the questionnaire. This means that the interviewer needs a tablet or a small laptop with an electronic version of the questionnaire. This will avoid errors of transcription from a paper questionnaire to a PC file. The interviewer in this manner can conduct the interview more quickly and he/she can see immediately, for each question, all possible answers.

In CAPI programmes one of the advantages for the interviewer is that help instructions including question explanations are given in a series of help keys that can be accessed during the interview.

The interviewer every day and for each stratum has to follow a path equal or similar to the one that has been followed to select the addresses (see as example, Figure A1.9). So, for example, for the Giglio island stratum selected in Figure A1.9, the first day of interview the interviewer begins from the selected starting point and then he/she walks following the same/similar trajectory. This is to minimize/optimize the distances to be covered daily by the interviewer.

A template with the full list of selected addresses and names of the families will be provided to the interviewer. In this template, the interviewer has to register the outcome of each interview.

All possible outcomes are:

- Interview completed;
- Interview rejected;
- Family not present.

In this last case, family not present, the interviewer has to try to **contact the family for 3 times.** The three contacts should be at different time and days: one in the morning, one in the evening and one on the week-end. If after three visit, the family is never present, it can be registered as 'NOT PRESENT'.

Table A1.2 - Example of a possible template for the interviewer

Stratum	Address	Name	Interview				
			Completed	Rejected	Not Present		
1	Russell Square, 1	Smith	X Date				
1	Russell Square, 6	Brown		X Date			
1	White Street, 10	Black			X Date/Time	X Date/Time	X Date/Time
1	White Street, 20	Orange	X Date		X Date - Time	X Date – Time	

4.1 Errors and Problems with the Personal Interview[8]

The way in which the interviewer conducts the survey will affect the responses to the survey. This is very well known from survey's literature. The interviewer should ask the questions in the same way, with exactly the same wording and emphasis to all respondents.

[8] From https://ukdataservice.ac.uk/. Economic & social research council, Question Bank FACTSHEET 5 Survey Interviewing.

There are a number of rules which interviewer should follow to get the most error free data:

- Find the correct address and correctly sample an individual from the address to be a respondent.
- Read the questions exactly as written on the questionnaire.
- Prompt in a nondirective way if the respondent struggles to answer.
- Record the response correctly and accurately.
- Maintain a neutral relationship with the respondent whilst gaining their trust and cooperation.

Much has been written about interviewer error and ways it can be reduced (see for further reading, authors suggested in the note[9]).

Interviewers are clearly found to have an effect on the data produced for a survey. They are the frontline of the sampling procedures in the household and they ask the questions that lead to the data mainly in an unsupervised interview situation. Good training and supervision go some way to addressing interviewer error, however once the survey is in the field the research team is largely dependent on the interviewers to be reliable and follow their rules.

[9] Alreck P. and Settle R. (1995) 'The Survey Research Handbook' Irwin McGraw Hill, Boston
Fowler F. J., Jr and Mangione T.W. (1990) 'Standardized Survey Interviewing: Minimizing Interviewer Related Error' Sage, London
Groves R. et al (2004) 'Survey Methodology' Wiley, London, Chapter 9

The key sources of error or bias that may be introduced by the interviewer can be summarised as:

a) Sampling error. The interviewer may make mistakes at this stage either by knocking on the wrong door (houses, flats and so on are not always numbered) or by selecting the wrong respondent.
b) Influencing or leading the respondent. Although interviewers are trained not to do this they may re-word the question slightly to help the respondent understand which may influence the response and will mean that each respondent has not been asked exactly the same question. This may also be an issue when interviewers need to probe the respondent for an answer.
c) Incorrect Reporting. The interviewer may misunderstand the response or code it wrongly through the CAPI programme.
d) Rapport. Interviewers may get too friendly with the respondent leading to a situation where they are beginning to lead the interview or expect questions to be answered in a certain way. If the interviewer is too cold and does not build up any rapport, however the respondent may be reluctant to spend an hour answering fairly personal questions.
e) Social Desirability. Respondents may feel that the interviewer is from a certain social background and may try to answer in the way that they feel the interviewer would expect them to, or try to please the interviewer by providing what they consider to be the 'right' answer.

5. Elaboration of the results of the survey and interpretation

Once the fieldwork will be concluded, the collected data, for each sample area, will be consolidated and elaborated.

An external company will be selected to process, to elaborate and to analyse the collected data. As described during the kick-off meeting in Rome, each partner has an allocated budget of 1,500 euros for this purpose.

The selected company will work under the supervision of the Siena University team and it will be in charge of

- data cleaning;
- construction of sampling weights to represent the reference universe in the analysis (in this manner the results of the sample can be generalised to the entire population of the selected area);
- if required, imputation of missing data using statistical techniques;
- production of the estimates from the data and calculation of their standard errors;
- elaboration of the final survey report.

The entire process will be concluded by August the 31st, 2020.

Annex 2. Questionnaire translated in local languages

A2.1 Ciovo Island (HR)

Plava energija ili energija mora i oceana predstavlja obnovljivi izvor energije koji se može koristiti direktno zahvatom morske vode ili indirektno korištenjem konverzijskih tehnologija.

Pomoću ovog upitnika istražili bismo društveno znanje i prihvatljivost za iskorištavanje „Plave energije“ (energije mora) među građanima na području otoka Čiova.

Vrijeme trajanje ankete: 10 minuta

1. Spol
   a) M
   b) Ž

2. Koliko imate godina?
   a) < 18
   b) 18-39
   c) 40-59
   d) >59

3. U kojoj općini / županiji živite?

   _____

4. Na ovom području ste:
   a) Stanovnik
   b) Turist

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5. Koliko daleko živite od mora?
   a) Manje od 5 km
   b) Između 5 i 10 km
   c) Više od 10 km

6. Koji je vaš posao / radni status?

   a) Ne radim (student, umirovljenik, nezaposleni itd.)
   b) Imam puno radno vrijeme u pomorskoj industriji (ribarstvo, turizam, brodogradnja itd.)
   c) Radim u pomorskoj industriji sezonski ili s kratkoročnim ugovorima
   d) Radim, ali ne u pomorskoj industriji

7. Jeste li svjesni problematike vezane za klimatske promjene?

   a) Nisam svjestan ove problematike.
   b) Svjestan sam problematike oko klimatskih promjena, ali ne vjerujem da utječu i prijete meni kao pojedincu.
   c) Svjestan sam problematike oko klimatskih promjena, ali ne vjerujem da utječu ili prijete ljudskom rodu.
   d) Svjestan sam problematike oko klimatskih promjena i vjerujem da je potrebno usvojiti odgovarajuće mjere kako bi se ublažio problem klimatskih promjena.

8.U vašem području prosječna potrošnja električne energije po kućanstvu je 4.5 MWh, od čega 70% potiče iz neobnovljivih energija. Jeste li bili svjesni toga?

   a) Da
   b) Ne

9. S kojom se od sljedećih tvrdnji više slažete?

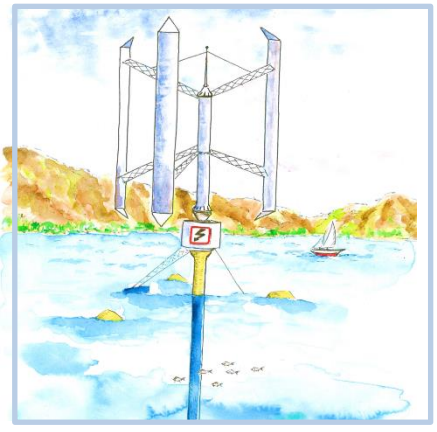
a) Potrebno je smanjiti potrošnju energije kućanstava kako bi se smanjio utjecaj na okoliš.
b) Potrebno je proizvoditi energiju iz obnovljivih izvora kako bi se smanjio utjecaj na okoliš.
c) Oboje
d) Nitko od njih

10. Znate li za tehnologije iskorištavanja mora, dobivanje energije iz plime i oske, morskih valova i toplinske energije mora (Plava energija)?

a) Da
b) Ne

11. Postoje tehnologije koje mogu iskoristiti morske obnovljive izvore energije. Da je postojao plan instaliranja jedne od tih tehnologija u vašoj blizini, podupirali biste je, od skale do 0 do 10?

11a.



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Potpuno se ne slažem — Potpuno se slažem

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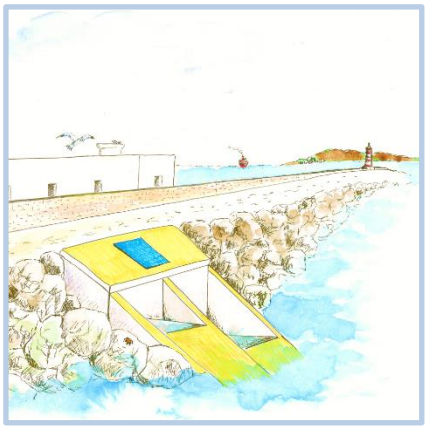
11b.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Potpuno se ne slažem	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Potpuno se slažem

11c.



	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Potpuno se ne slažem	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Potpuno se slažem

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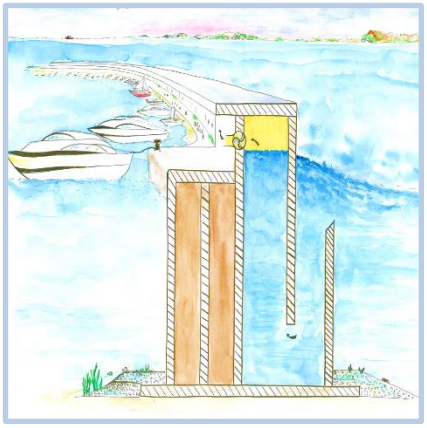
11d.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Potpuno se ne slažem	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Potpuno se slažem

11e.



	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Potpuno se ne slažem	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Potpuno se slažem

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12. Gornje slike prikazuju neke od mogućih korištenja energije mora u obliku obnovljivih izvora energija. Između tih izbora, što je prema vašem gledištu je najmanje utjecajan na prirodu i okolinu?

a) 11a
b) 11b
c) 11c
d) 11d
e) 11e

13. Na skali od 0 do 10, koliko biste se zabrinuli oko sljedećih mogućih problema?

a) Buka _____
b) Utjecaji na faunu i floru _____
c) Vizualni utjecaj _____
d) Negativni učinci na turizam _____
e) Negativni učinci na ribolov _____

14. Ako nam želite dati Vašu e-mail adresu, stalno ćemo vas informirati o napretku projekta BLUE DEAL kroz naš newsletter.

Email : _____

Hvala Vam na suradnji!!

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A2.2 Hersonissos Crete (GR)

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Η τεχνολογία της Γαλάζιας Ενέργειας ή οι θαλάσσιες ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας είναι ανανεώσιμες πηγές που προέρχονται άμεσα ή έμμεσα από τη θάλασσα.

Με αυτό το ερωτηματολόγιο θα θέλαμε να διερευνήσουμε την κοινωνική αποδοχή και γνώση της Γαλάζιας Ενέργειας από τους πολίτες που ζουν στην περιοχή σας.

Το ερωτηματολόγιο θα διαρκέσει λιγότερο από 10 '!

1. Φύλο
   a. Α
   b. Θ

2. Πόσο χρονών είστε?
   a. < 18
   b. 18-39
   c. 40-59
   d. >59

3. Σε ποιο δήμο / επαρχία / περιφέρεια ζείτε;
   _____

4. Σ' αυτήν την περιοχή, είστε:
   a. Κάτοικος
   b. Τουρίστας

5. Πόσο μακριά κατοικείτε από την θάλασσα?
   a. Λιγότερο από 5 χλμ.
   b. Μεταξύ 5 and 10 χλμ.
   c. Περισσότερο από 10 χλμ.

6. Ποια είναι η εργασιακή σας κατάσταση?
   a. Δεν εργάζομαι (φοιτητής, συνταξιούχος, άνεργος,κλπ.)
   b. Έχω πλήρη απασχόληση σε τομέα οικονομικής δραστηριότητας που σχετίζεται άμεσα με τη θάλασσα (π.χ. ναυτιλιακή βιομηχανία, ναυπηγική βιομηχανία, αλιεία, τουρισμός)
   c. Δουλεύω σε έναν από τους παραπάνω τομείς εποχικά ή με βραχυπρόθεσμες συμβάσεις
   d. Δουλεύω, αλλά όχι σε έναν από τους παραπάνω τομείς

7. Γνωρίζετε τις ανησυχίες που σχετίζονται με την κλιματική αλλαγή?
   e. Δεν γνωρίζω αυτά τα θέματα
   f. Γνωρίζω αυτές τις ανησυχίες, αλλά δεν πιστεύω ότι με επηρεάζουν ή με απειλούν
   g. Γνωρίζω αυτές τις ανησυχίες, αλλά δεν πιστεύω ότι επηρεάζουν ή απειλούν τους ανθρώπους
   h. Γνωρίζω αυτές τις ανησυχίες και πιστεύω ότι είναι απαραίτητο να ληφθούν κατάλληλα μέτρα για να μετριαστεί το πρόβλημα της κλιματικής αλλαγής

8. Στην περιοχή σας, η μέση κατανάλωση ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας ανά νοικοκυριό είναι XXXX kWh, YY% των οποίων προέρχεται από μη ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας. Το γνωρίζατε αυτό;
   a. Ναι
   b. Όχι

9. Με ποια από τις ακόλουθες δηλώσεις συμφωνείτε περισσότερο;
   a. Είναι απαραίτητο να μειωθεί η κατανάλωση ενέργειας των νοικοκυριών προκειμένου να μειωθούν οι περιβαλλοντικές επιπτώσεις.
   b. Είναι απαραίτητο να παράγεται ενέργεια από ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας προκειμένου να μειωθούν οι περιβαλλοντικές επιπτώσεις.
   c. Και τα δύο
   d. Κανένα από τα δύο

   Γνωρίζετε τις θαλάσσιες ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας? (Γαλάζια Ενέργεια?)
   a. Ναι
   b. Όχι

10. Υπάρχουν τεχνολογίες που μπορούν να αξιοποιήσουν τις θαλάσσιες ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας. Εάν υπήρχε ένα σχέδιο για την εγκατάσταση μιας εξ' αυτών κοντά σε σας πόσο υποστηρικτικός/ή θα ήσασταν, από μια κλίμακα σε 0 έως 10;

11a. Μια πλωτή ανεμογεννήτρια, για να αξιοποιήσει την ενέργεια του ανέμου.

Διαφωνώ απολύτως 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Συμφωνώ απολύτως

11b. Υποβρύχιο αετό (Submarine kite), για να αξιοποιήσει την ενέργεια των θαλάσσιων ρευμάτων.

Διαφωνώ απολύτως 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Συμφωνώ απολύτως

11c. Τεχνολογία ταλαντευόμενης στήλης νερού, εγκατεστημένη σε μια προβλήτα, για να αξιοποιήσει την ενέργεια των κυμάτων.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

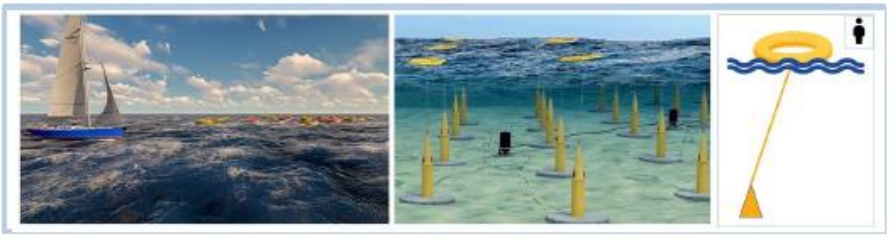
Διαφωνώ απολύτως — Συμφωνώ απολύτως

11d. Συστοιχία φλοτέρ (Set of floaters) τοποθετημένη σε προβλήτα, για να αξιοποιήσει την ενέργεια των κυμάτων.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Διαφωνώ απολύτως — Συμφωνώ απολύτως

11e. Σύμπλεγμα ταλαντευόμενων σημαντήρων- (Cluster of oscillating buoy), για να αξιοποιήσει την ενέργεια των κυμάτων στην ανοικτή θάλασσα.



Διαφωνώ απολύτως 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Συμφωνώ απολύτως

11. Οι παραπάνω εικόνες δείχνουν ορισμένες από τις υπάρχουσες θαλάσσιες τεχνολογίες ανανεώσιμης ενέργειας. Ποια πιστεύετε ότι θα ήταν λιγότερο επεμβατική;

11a
11b
11c
11d
11e

12. Σε μια κλίμακα από το 0 έως το 10, πόσο θα σας προβλημάτιζαν τα παρακάτω πιθανά ζητήματα;

a. Θόρυβος _____
b. Επιπτώσεις στην χλωρίδα και πανίδα _____
c. Οπτικές επιπτώσεις _____
d. Αρνητικές επιπτώσεις στον τουρισμό _____
e. Αρνητικές επιπτώσεις στην αλιεία _____

13. Σε μια κλίμακα από το 0 έως το 10, πόσο αισιόδοξοι θα ήσασταν για τις ακόλουθες πιθανές πτυχές;

a. Νέες θέσεις εργασίας _____
b. Ενεργειακή αυτονομία _____
c. Μετριασμός κλιματικής αλλαγής _____
d. Μείωση τοπικής μόλυνσης _____
e. Ενίσχυση της καινοτομίας σε επιχειρήσεις, οργανισμούς και δημόσιους ή ιδιωτικούς φορείς _____

14. Εάν επιθυμείτε να μας δώσετε τη διεύθυνση ηλεκτρονικού ταχυδρομείου σας, θα σας ενημερώσουμε για τις προόδους του έργου BLUE DEAL μέσω του ενημερωτικού δελτίου μας.

_____

Σας ευχαριστούμε για την συνεργασία!!

A2.3 Durres (AL)

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Energjia Blu ose Energjia e Rinovueshme nga valet e detit eshte burim i rinovueshme i cili mund perftohet direkt ose indirekt nga deti.

Me kete pyetesor do te deshironim te studionim njohurite shoqerise mbi Energjine Blu dhe pranimin social te saj, ne mesin e qytetareve qe jetojne ne zonen tuaj.

Pyetesori do te zgjase me pak se 10 minuta!

1. Gjinia
   a. M
   b. F

2. Mosha
   a. < 18
   b. 18-39
   c. 40-59
   d. >59

3. Ne cilen Bashki/Komune/Njesi administrative jetoni?

   _____

4. Ne kete zone ju jeni:
   a. Resident
   b. Tourist

5. Sa larg jetini nga deti?
   a. > 5 km
   b. 5 - 10 km
   c. < 10 km

6. Cili eshte profesioni/pozicioni juaj ne pune?
   a. Une nuk punoj (student, pensionist, i pa pune, etj.)
   b. Kam nje pune me kohe te plote ne industrine detare (peshkim, turizem, industria e ndertimit te anijeve etj.)
   c. Une punoj ne industrine e ndertimit te anijeve me kohe sezonale ose me kontrate me kohe te shkurter.
   d. Une punoj por jo ne industrine e ndertimit te anijeve.

7. A jeni ne dijeni me problematikat e ndryshimeve klimaterike?
   a. Une nuk jam ne dijeni te ketyre ceshtjeve
   b. Une jam ne dijeni te ketyre problemeve por nuk besoj se ato ndikojn ose kercenojne mua
   c. Une jam ne dijeni te ketyre problemeve por nuk besoj se ato ndikojn ose kercenojn njerezimin
   d. Une jam i vetedijshem per keto probleme dhe besoj se eshte e nevojshme te miratohen masa adekuate ne menyre qe te zbutet problemi i ndryshimit te klimes

8. Ne zonen tuaj, konsumi mesatar i energjise elektrike per familje eshte _____ kWh, ____% e se ciles rrjedh nga energjite e pa rinovueshme. A jeni ne dijeni te kesaj?,
   a. Po
   b. Jo

9. Per cilen nga pohimet e meposhtme jeni dakord me shume?
   a - Eshte e nevojshme te zvogelohen konsumet e energjise ne familje ne menyre qe te zvogelohet ndikimi ne mjedis.
   b - Eshte e nevojshme te prodhohet energji e rinovueshme ne menyre qe te zvogelohet ndikimi ne mjedis.
   c - Te dyja
   d - Asnjera prej tyre

10. A keni dijeni per energjine nga valet e detit ("Blue Energies")?
    a. Po
    b. Jo

11. Ka shume teknologji qe mund te shfrytezojne energjine e valeve detare. Nese do te kishte nje plan per te instaluar nje nga keto teknologji afer jush, sa mbeshtetes do te ishit, nga nje shkalle ne 0 deri ne 10?

11a. Nje turbine ere lundruese per, per te shfrytezuar energjine e eres.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Nuk pajtohem plotesisht

Pajtohem plotesisht

11b. Kit nendetese, per te shfrytezuar energjine e rrymave detare.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Nuk pajtohem plotesisht

Pajtohem plotesisht

11c. Impiant lekundes i kolones se ujit i instaluar ne nje skele, per te shfrytezuar energjine e valeve.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Nuk pajtohem plotesisht — Pajtohem plotesisht

11d. Nje grup notuesish te fiksuar ne nje skele, per te shfrytezuar energjine e valeve.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Nuk pajtohem plotesisht — Pajtohem plotesisht

11e. Grumbull vozash lekundese, per te shfrytezuar energjine e valeve ne det te hapur..

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Nuk pajtohem plotesisht ○○○○○○○○○○○ Pajtohem plotesisht

12. Fotografite me siper tregojne disa nga teknologjite ekzistuese detare te energjise se rinovueshme. Cili mendoni se do te ishte me pak invaziv?

11a
11b
11c
11d
11e

13. Ne nje shkalle nga 0 ne 10, sa do te shqetesoheshit per çeshtjet e mundshme vijuese?

a. Zhurma _____
b. Ndikimi tek flora dhe fauna _____
c. Ndikimi vizual _____
d. Efektet negative ne turizem _____
e. Efektet negative ne peshkim _____

14. Ne nje shkalle nga 0 ne 10, sa shpresedhenes do te ishit per aspektet e meposhtme te mundshme?

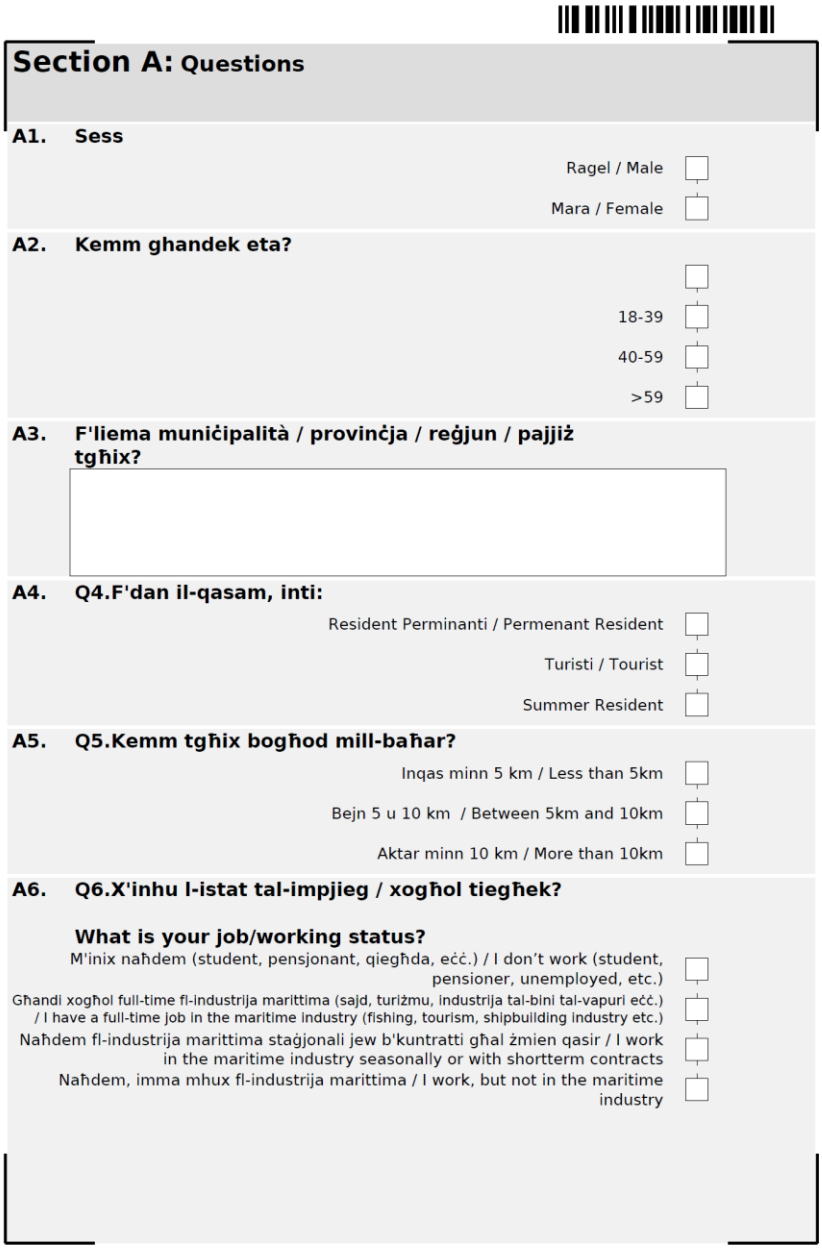
a. Vende te reja pune _____
b. Pavaresi ne energji _____
c. Zbutje te ndryshimeve klimatike _____
d. Reduktimi te ndotjes _____
e. Permiresimi i fillimit inovativ _____

15. Nese deshironi te na jepni adresen tuaj te postes elektronike, ne do t'ju mbajme te informuar ne lidhje me perparimet e projektit BLUE DEAL permes njoftimeve tona.

_____

Faleminderit per bashkepunimin!!

A2.4 Malta (MT)



Section A: Questions

A1. Sess

- Ragel / Male ☐
- Mara / Female ☐

A2. Kemm ghandek eta?

- ☐
- 18-39 ☐
- 40-59 ☐
- >59 ☐

A3. F'liema muniċipalità / provinċja / reġjun / pajjiż tgħix?

A4. Q4.F'dan il-qasam, inti:

- Resident Perminanti / Permenant Resident ☐
- Turisti / Tourist ☐
- Summer Resident ☐

A5. Q5.Kemm tgħix bogħod mill-baħar?

- Inqas minn 5 km / Less than 5km ☐
- Bejn 5 u 10 km / Between 5km and 10km ☐
- Aktar minn 10 km / More than 10km ☐

A6. Q6.X'inhu l-istat tal-impjieg / xogħol tiegħek?

What is your job/working status?

- M'inix naħdem (student, pensjonant, qiegħda, eċċ.) / I don't work (student, pensioner, unemployed, etc.) ☐
- Għandi xogħol full-time fl-industrija marittima (sajd, turiżmu, industrija tal-bini tal-vapuri eċċ.) / I have a full-time job in the maritime industry (fishing, tourism, shipbuilding industry etc.) ☐
- Naħdem fl-industrija marittima staġjonali jew b'kuntratti għal żmien qasir / I work in the maritime industry seasonally or with shortterm contracts ☐
- Naħdem, imma mhux fl-industrija marittima / I work, but not in the maritime industry ☐

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A7. **Q7 Inti taf sew dwar it-tħassib relatat mat-tibdil fil-klima?**

Are you aware of the concerns related to climate change?

- ☐ M'iniex konxju ta' dawn il-kwistjonijiet / I am not aware of these issues
- ☐ Jiena konxju ta' dan it-tħassib imma ma nemminx li dan jaffettwani jew ikun ta' theddida għalija / I am aware of these concerns but I don't believe they affect or threaten me
- ☐ Jiena konxju ta' dan it-tħassib imma ma nemminx li se jaffettwa jew jhedded lill-bniedem / I am aware of these concerns but I don't believe they affect or threaten humans
- ☐ Jiena konxju ta' dan it-tħassib, u nemmen li hemm bżonn li jiġu adottati miżuri adegwati sabiex tittaffa l-problema tat-tibdil fil-klima / I am aware of these concerns, and I believe that it is necessary to adopt adequate measures in order to mitigate the climate change problem

A8. **Q8. Fl-inħawi tiegħek, il-konsum medju ta' enerġija elettrika għal kull familja huwa XXXX kWh, li YY% minnhom ġej minn enerġiji li ma jiġġeddux. Inti kont taf b'dan?**

In your area, the average electric energy consumption per household is XXXX kWh, YY% of which derives from nonrenewable energies. Were you aware of that?

- ☐ Iva / Yes
- ☐ Le / No

A9. **Q9.Liema waħda mid-dikjarazzjonijiet li ġejjin taqbel l-aktar magħha?**

Which one of the following statements do you agree more?

- ☐ Huwa meħtieġ li jitnaqqsu l-konsum tal-enerġija fid-djar sabiex jitnaqqas l-impatt fuq l-ambjent / It is necessary to reduce household consumptions of energy in order to reduce environmental impact.
- ☐ Huwa meħtieġ li tiġi prodotta enerġija minn enerġiji rinnovabbli sabiex jitnaqqas l-impatt fuq l-ambjent / It is necessary to produce energy from renewable energies in order to reduce environmental impact.
- ☐ It-tnejn li huma / Both of them
- ☐ L-ebda waħda minnhom / None of them

A10. **Q10.Taf x'inhuma l-enerġiji rinnovabbli tal-baħar ("Blue Energies")?**

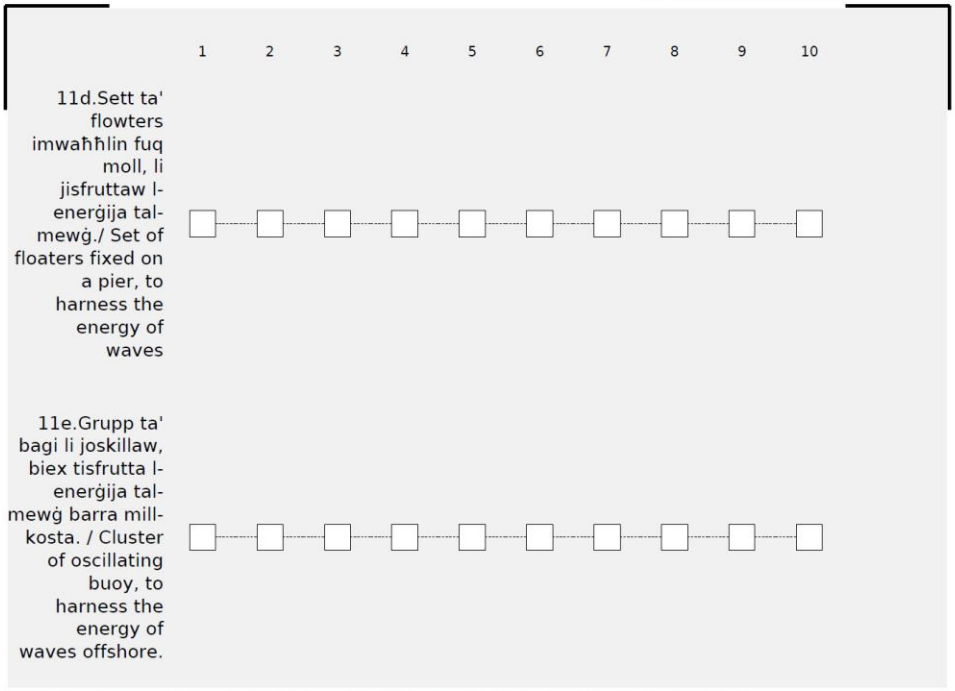
Do you know the marine renewable energies ("Blue Energies")?

- ☐ Iva /Yes
- ☐ Le / No

A11. Q11.Hemm teknoloġiji li jistgħu jisfruttaw l-enerġiji rinnovabbli tal-baħar. Li kieku jkun hemm pjan biex tiġi nstallata waħda minn dawn it-teknoloġiji x'imkien qrib tiegħek, kemm tkun ta' appoġġ għaliha, minn skala 0 sa 10?

There are technologies which can exploit the marine renewable energies. If there was a plan to install one of these technologies near to you how supportive would you be, from a scale to 0 to 10? (0=completely disagree, 10= completely agree)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11a.Turbina tar-riħ f'wiċċ l-ilma, biex tuża l-enerġija tar-riħa / floating wind turbine, to harness the energy of the wind	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
11b.Astun ta'taħt il-baħar (submarine kite), biex tisfrutta l-enerġija tal-kurrenti tal-baħar. / Submarine kite, to harness the energy of marine currents	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
11c.Impjant tal-Kolonna Oscillanti tal-Ilma nstallat fuq moll, biex jisfrutta l-enerġija tal-mewġ. / Oscillating Water Column plant installed in a pier, to harness the energy of waves	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐



A12. Q12.L-istampi ta' hawn fuq juru wħud mit-teknoloġiji eżistenti ta' enerġija rinnovabbli tal-baħar. Liema wieħed tħoss li jkun inqas invażiv? The pictures above show some of the existing marine renewable energy technologies. Which one do you feel would be less invasive?

- 11a ☐
- 11b ☐
- 11c ☐
- 11d ☐
- 11e ☐

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A13. Q13. Fuq skala minn 0 sa 10, kemm int imħasseb dawn il-possibiltà ta' xi problemi minn dawn li ġejjin?

In a scale from 0 to 10, how concerned would you be about the following possible issues?

Storbju / Noise	
Impatt fuq il-fawna u l-flora / Impacts on fauna and flora	
Impatt viżwali / Visual impact	
Effetti negattivi fuq it-turiżmu / Negative effects on tourism	
Effetti negattivi fuq is-sajd / Negative effects on fishing	

A14. Q14.Fuq skala minn 0 sa 10, kemm int fiduċjuz dwar dawn l-aspetti li ġejjin?

In a scale from 0 to 10, how hopeful would you be about the following possible aspects?

Postijiet tax-xogħol ġodda / New job positions	
L-Indipendenza fl-enerġija / Energy independence	
Mitigazzjoni tat-tibdil fil-klima / Climate change mitigation	
Tnaqqis tat-tniġġis lokali / Reduction of local pollution	
Titjib tal-istartup innovattiv / Improvement of innovative startup	

A15. L-isem ta' triq huwa bizzejed

A16.

A17.	**Q15.Jekk trid ittina l-e-mail tiegħek, aħna nistgħu nżommuk infurmat dwar l-avvanzi tal-proġett BLUE DEAL permezz tan-newsletter tagħna** **If you want to provide us your e-mail address, we will keep you informed about BLUE DEAL project advances through our newsletter.**
A18.	

A2.5 Salobreña (ES)

La Energía Azul o las Energías Marinas son fuentes renovables que pueden ser cosechadas directa o indirectamente del mar.

Con este cuestionario nos gustaría investigar sobre la aceptación social y el conocimiento social de la Energía Azul entre la ciudadanía que vive en su área.

¡El cuestionario no dura más de 10 minutos!

1. Sexo
   a. M
   b. F

2. ¿Edad?
   a. < 18
   b. 18-39
   c. 40-59
   d. >59

3. ¿En qué municipio/provincia/región/condado vives?

   _____

4. En esta área, usted es:
   a. Residente
   b. Turista

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5. ¿A qué distancia vive del mar?
   a. Menos de 5 km
   b. Entre 5 y 10 km
   c. Más de 10 km

6. ¿Cuál es su estado laboral?
   a. No trabajo (estudiante, pensionista, desempleado, etc.)
   b. Tengo un trabajo de tiempo completo en la industria marítima (pesca, turismo, industria naval, etc.)
   c. Trabajo en la industria marítima estacionalmente o con contratos a corto plazo
   d. Trabajo, pero no en la industria marítima

7. ¿Conoce las preocupaciones relacionadas con el cambio climático?
   a. No soy consciente de estas cuestiones
   b. Soy consciente de estas preocupaciones, pero no creo que me afecten o me amenacen
   c. Soy consciente de estas preocupaciones, pero no creo que afecten o amenacen a los humanos
   d. Soy consciente de estas preocupaciones, y creo que es necesario adoptar medidas adecuadas para mitigar el problema del cambio climático

8. En su área, el consumo medio de energía eléctrica por hogar es *de XXXX* kWh, *yun*% de los cuales deriva de energías no renovables. ¿Estabas al tanto de eso?
   a. Sí
   b. No

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9. ¿Con cuál de las siguientes declaraciones estás más de acuerdo?
   a. - Es necesario reducir el consumo doméstico de energía para reducir el impacto ambiental.
   b. - Es necesario producir energía a partir de energías renovables para reducir el impacto ambiental.
   c. - Ambos
   d. - Ninguno de ellos

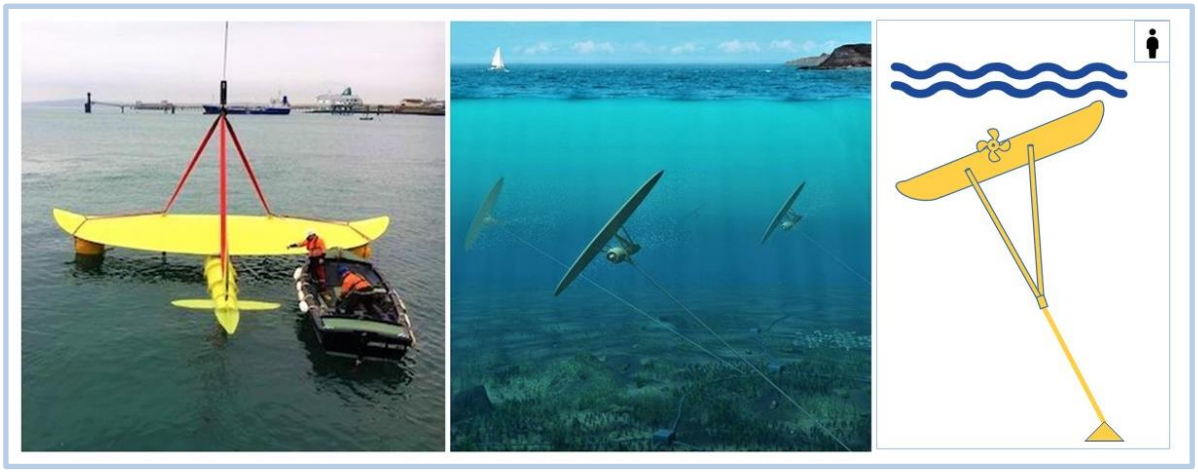
10. ¿Conoces las energías renovables marinas ("BlueEnergies")?
   a. Sí
   b. No

11. Hay tecnologías que pueden explotar las energías renovables marinas. Si hubiera un plan para instalar una de estas tecnologías cerca de usted, ¿qué tan comprensivo sería, de una escala a 0 a 10?

11a. Una turbina wind flotante,para aprovechar la energía del to harness the energy of the windviento.

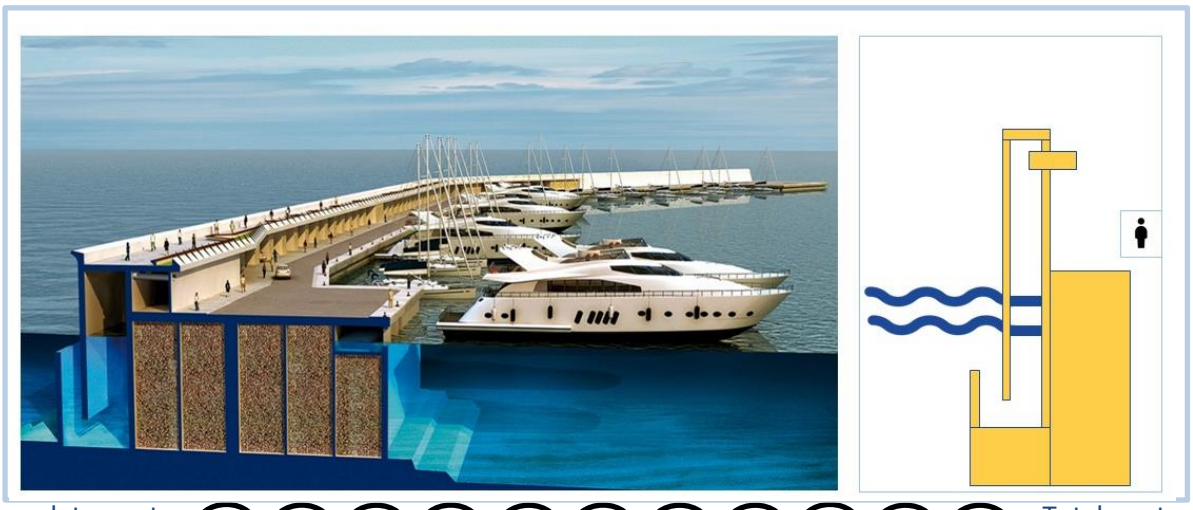
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Completamente en desacuerdo	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Totalmente de acuerdo

11b. Cometa submarina, para aprovechar la energía de las corrientes marinas.



	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Completamente en desacuerdo	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Totalmente de acuerdo

11c. Planta de columna de agua oscilante instalada en un muelle, para aprovechar la energía de las olas



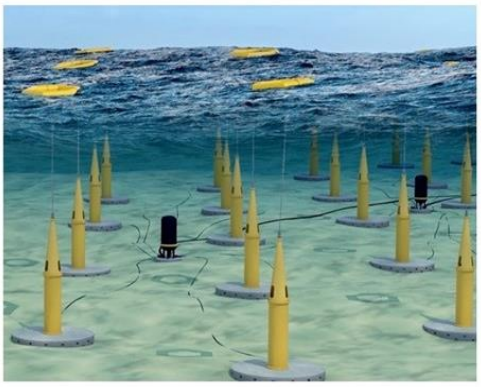
Completamente en desacuerdo ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Totalmente de acuerdo

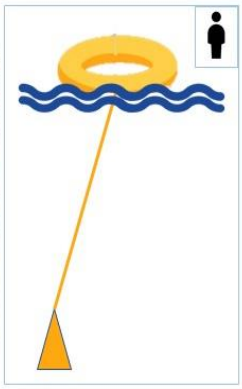
11d. Conjunto de flotadores fijados en un muelle, para aprovechar la energía de la olas..

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Completamente en desacuerdo ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Totalmente de acuerdo

11e. Clúster de boya oscilante, para aprovechar la energía del as olas en alta mar..





0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Completamente en desacuerdo

Totalmente de acuerdo

12. Las imágenes anteriores muestran algunas de las tecnologías de energía renovable marina existentes. ¿Cuál crees que sería menos invasivo?

11a
11b
11c
11d
11e

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13. En una escala de 0 a 10, ¿qué tan preocupado estaría por los siguientes problemas posibles?

a. Ruido _____
b. Impactos en la fauna y flora _____
c. Impacto visual _____
d. Efectos negativos sobre el turismo _____
e. Efectos negativos sobre la pesca _____

14. En una escala de 0 a 10, ¿qué tan esperanzado estaría sin los siguientes aspectos posibles?

a. Nuevos puestos de trabajo _____
b. Energy independencia _____
c. Mitigación del cambio climático _____
d. Reducción de la contaminación local _____
e. Mejora de la startup innovadora _____

15. Si desea proporcionarnos su dirección de correo electrónico, le mantendremos informado sobre los avances del proyecto BLUE DEAL a través de nuestro boletín informativo.

_____

Gracias por su colaboración!!

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A2.6 Pobla de Farnals (ES)

La Energía Azul o las Energías Marinas son fuentes renovables de energía que se producen directa o indirectamente en el mar.

Con este cuestionario nos gustaría saber más sobre la aceptación social que tiene la Energía Azul en su área, así como el conocimiento sobre las misma entre la ciudadanía.

¡Responder al cuestionario no cuesta más 10 minutos!

1. Sexo
   c. M
   d. F

2. ¿Edad?
   e. < 18
   f. 18-39
   g. 40-59
   h. >59

3. ¿En qué municipio/provincia/región vive?

   _____

4. En esta área, usted es:
   c. Residente
   d. Turista

5. ¿A qué distancia vive del mar?
   a. Menos de 5 km
   b. Entre 5 y 10 km
   c. Más de 10 km

6. ¿Cuál es su estado laboral?
   a. No trabajo (estudiante, pensionista, desempleado, etc.)
   b. Tengo un trabajo de tiempo completo en la industria marítima (pesca, turismo, industria naval, etc.)
   c. Trabajo en la industria marítima estacionalmente o con contratos a corto plazo
   d. Trabajo, pero no en la industria marítima

7. ¿Conoce las preocupaciones relacionadas con el cambio climático?
   a. No soy consciente de estas cuestiones
   b. Soy consciente de estas preocupaciones, pero no creo que me afecten o me amenacen
   c. Soy consciente de estas preocupaciones, pero no creo que afecten o amenacen a los humanos
   d. Soy consciente de estas preocupaciones, y creo que es necesario adoptar medidas adecuadas para mitigar el problema del cambio climático

8. En su área, el consumo medio de energía eléctrica por hogar es 2.793 kWh, de los cuales un 63,2% deriva de energías no renovables. ¿Estaba al tanto de eso?
   a. Sí
   b. No

9. ¿Con cuál de las siguientes declaraciones estás más de acuerdo?
   a. Es necesario reducir el consumo doméstico de energía para reducir el impacto ambiental.
   b. Es necesario producir energía a partir de energías renovables para reducir el impacto ambiental.
   c. Ambos
   d. Ninguno de ellos

10. ¿Conoces las energías renovables marinas ("BlueEnergies")?
   a. Sí
   b. No

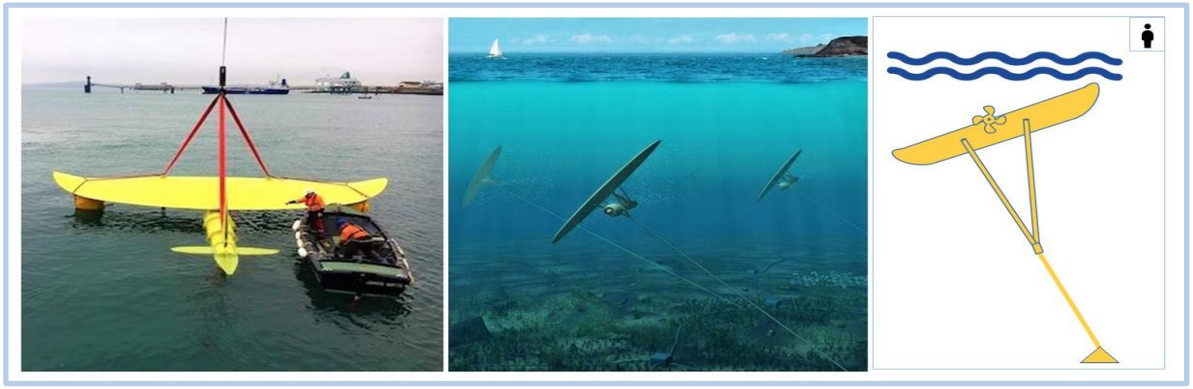
11. Hay tecnologías que pueden explotar las energías renovables marinas. Si hubiera un plan para instalar una de estas tecnologías cerca de usted, ¿cuánto estaría de acuerdo con esa posibilidad? Valore con una escala a 0 a 10 cada una de las tecnologías que a continuación se detallan:

11a. Un aerogenerador flotante, para aprovechar la energía del viento.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Completamente en desacuerdo ○○○○○○○○○○○ Totalmente de acuerdo

11b. Cometas submarinas, para aprovechar la energía de las corrientes marinas.



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

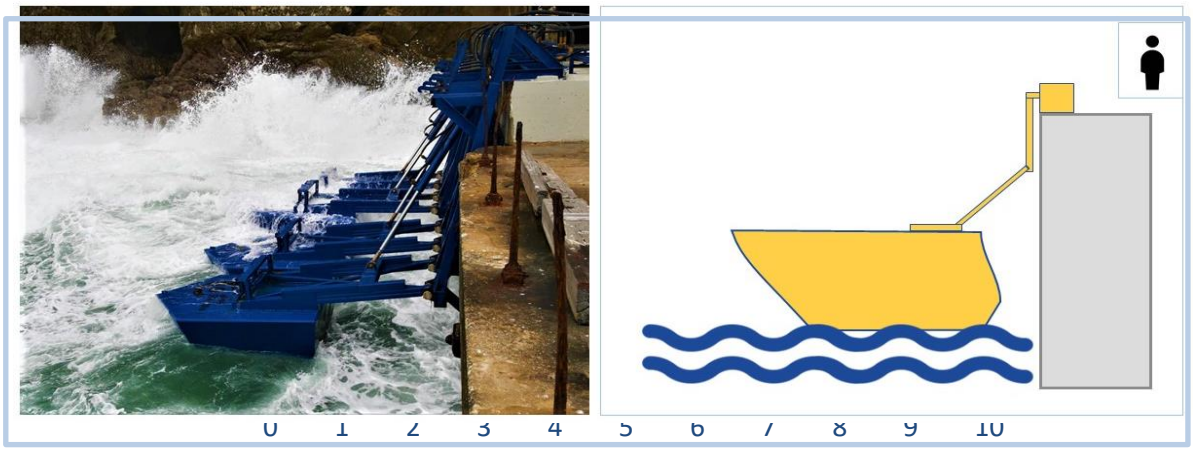
Completamente en desacuerdo ○○○○○○○○○○○ Totalmente de acuerdo

11c. Planta de columna de agua oscilante instalada en un muelle, para aprovechar la energía de las olas

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Completamente en desacuerdo ○○○○○○○○○○○ Totalmente de acuerdo

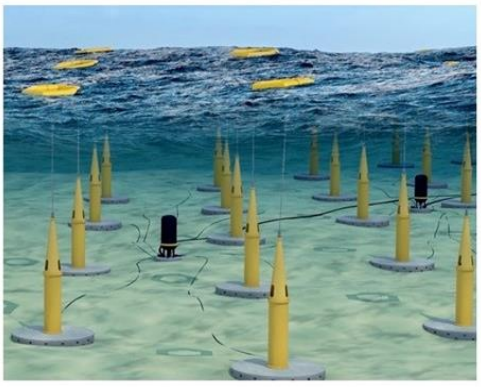
11d. Grupo de flotadores fijados en un muelle, para aprovechar la energía de la olas.

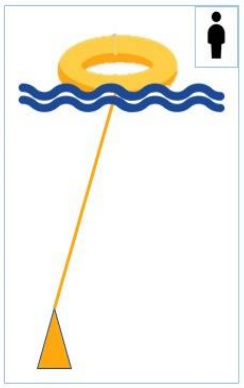


0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Completamente en desacuerdo ○○○○○○○○○○○ Totalmente de acuerdo

11e. Conjunto de boyas oscilantes, para aprovechar la energía del as olas en alta mar





0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Completamente en desacuerdo ○○○○○○○○○○○ Totalmente de acuerdo

12. Las imágenes anteriores muestran algunas de las tecnologías de energías renovables marinas existentes. ¿Cuál cree que sería menos invasiva?

11a

11b

11c

11d

11e

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13. Valore en una escala de 0 a 10, ¿cuán preocupado estaría por los siguientes problemas posibles?

a. Ruido _____
b. Impactos en la fauna y flora _____
c. Impacto visual _____
d. Efectos negativos sobre el turismo _____
e. Efectos negativos sobre la pesca _____

14. En una escala de 0 a 10, valore los aspectos beneficiosos posibles de las energías renovables marinas.

a. Nuevos puestos de trabajo _____
b. Independencia energética _____
c. Mitigación del cambio climático _____
d. Reducción de la contaminación local _____
e. Creación y consolidación de startups innovadoras ____

15. Si desea proporcionarnos su dirección de correo electrónico, le mantendremos informado sobre los avances del proyecto BLUE DEAL a través de nuestro boletín informativo.

_____

¡¡Gracias por su colaboración!!

Project co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

A2.7 Giglio Island (IT)

Quanto conosce le Blue Energy?

Il questionario prenderà meno di 10 minuti!

1. Sesso

Contrassegnare una sola risposta.

- ☐ M
- ☐ F

2. Età

Contrassegnare una sola risposta.

- ☐ <18
- ☐ 18-39
- ☐ 40-59
- ☐ >59

3. In che comune vive?

4. All'Isola del Giglio è:

- ☐ Residente
- ☐ Domiciliato (casa vacanze)
- ☐ Turista

5. Quanto lontano vive dal mare?

Contrassegnare una sola risposta.

- ☐ Meno di 5 km
- ☐ Tra 5 e 10 km
- ☐ Più di 10 km

6. Qual è la sua condizione occupazionale?

Contrassegnare una sola risposta.

- ☐ Non lavoro (studente, pensionato, casalinga, etc.)
- ☐ Lavoro a tempo pieno nell'industria marittima (pesca, turismo, settore navale, etc.)
- ☐ Lavoro nell'industria marittima con dei contratti stagionali o a chiamata
- ☐ Non lavoro nell'industria marittima

7. Conosce le problematiche riguardanti il cambiamento climatico? *

Contrassegnare una sola risposta.

- ☐ Non sono a conoscenza di tali problematiche
- ☐ Le conosco, ma sono problematiche che non mi riguardano
- ☐ Le conosco, ma non credo abbiano effetti reali per l'umanità
- ☐ Le conosco e ritengo necessario adottare delle misure per mitigare il problema

8. Il consumo pro-capite di energia elettrica in Italia è pari a circa 1200 kW; in Toscana quasi il 60% deriva da fonti energetiche NON rinnovabili.

Ne era a conoscenza ?

- Sì
- No

9. Quale di queste affermazioni rispecchia di più il suo pensiero?

- ☐ - È necessario ridurre i consumi energetici personali per diminuire l'impatto
- ☐
- ☐ ambientale
- ☐ - È necessario produrre energia da fonti rinnovabili per diminuire l'impatto ambientale
- Entrambe
- Nessuna delle precedenti

10. Conosce le Energie Rinnovabili Marine (*Blue Energy*)?

Contrassegnare una sola risposta.

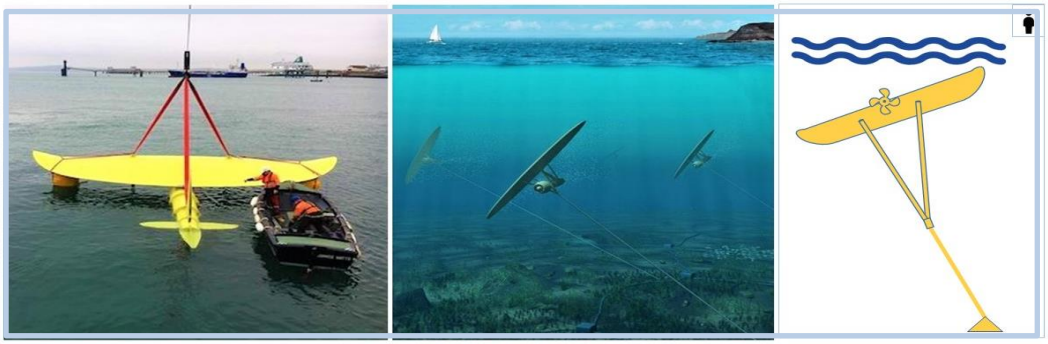
- ☐ Sì
- ☐ No

11.Esistono numerose tecnologie per lo sfruttamento delle Energie Rinnovabili Marine. In una scala da 0 a 10, se fosse in progetto l'installazione di una di queste tecnologie nella sua zona, quanto sarebbe favorevole?

11a. Una turbina eolica galleggiante, per sfruttare l'energia del vento.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Per niente favorevole	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Totalmente favorevole

11b. Aquilone (kite) sottomarino, per sfruttare l'energia delle correnti marine.



Per niente favorevole ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Totalmente favorevole

11c. Impianto a colonna d'acqua oscillante installato in un molo, per sfruttare l'energia delle onde.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Per niente favorevole ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Totalmente favorevole

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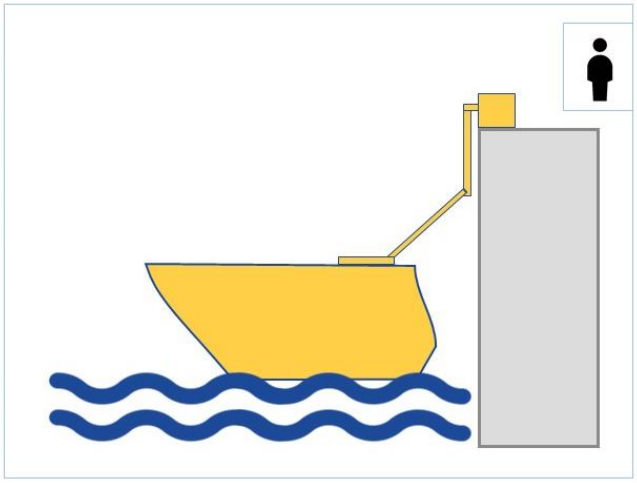
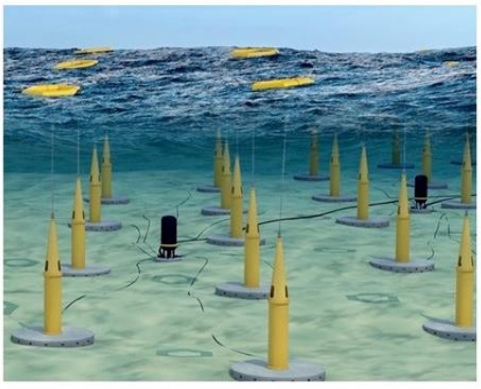
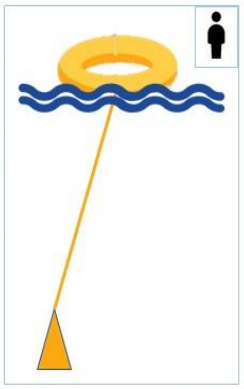
11d. Insieme di galleggianti fissati su un molo, per sfruttare l'energia delle onde.



	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Per niente favorevole	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Totalmente favorevole

11e. Cluster di boe oscillanti, per sfruttare l'energia delle onde al largo.





	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Per niente favorevole	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Totalmente favorevole

12. Le immagini sopra rappresentano alcuni impianti per lo sfruttamento dell'Energia Rinnovabile Marina. Quali fra questi reputa meno invasivo nel suo territorio?

11a
11b
11c
11d
11e

13. In un'eventuale realizzazione, quanto è preoccupato per i seguenti aspetti? (dove 1 significa 'per niente preoccupato' e 5 'molto preoccupato')
Contrassegnare solo una risposta per riga.

	1	2	3	4	5
Rumore	○	○	○	○	○
Impatti su flora e fauna	○	○	○	○	○
Impatto visivo	○	○	○	○	○
Effetti negativi sul turismo	○	○	○	○	○
Effetti negativi sulla pesca	○	○	○	○	○

14. In una scala da 0 a 10, quanto spera si possano verificare le seguenti cose?

a. Nuovi posti di lavoro _____
b. Indipendenza energetica _____
c. Mitigazione dei cambiamenti climatici _____
d. Riduzione dell'inquinamento locale al Giglio _____
e. Miglioramento di startup innovative _____

Project co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

Se vuole lasciare la sua mail, le invieremo alcune informazioni sull'avanzamento del progetto BLUE DEAL

Grazie per il suo prezioso contributo!

A2.8 Civitavecchia (IT)

ENEA

Sondaggio statistico sulla percezione e l'accettazione sociale delle energie rinnovabili marine, nell'ambito del progetto BLUEDEAL, finanziato dal Programma Europeo Interreg-Mediterranean

Project co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

Quanto conosce le Blue Energy?

N° di rifiuti prima di fare l'intervista _____

Il questionario prenderà meno di 10 minuti!

1. Sesso

Contrassegnare una sola risposta.

- ☐ M
- ☐ F

2. Età

Contrassegnare una sola risposta.

- ☐ <18
- ☐ 18-39
- ☐ 40-59
- ☐ >59

3. In che comune vive?

_____

4. A Civitavecchia lei è:

- ☐ Residente
- ☐ Domiciliato (casa vacanze)
- ☐ Turista

5. Quanto lontano vive dal mare?

Contrassegnare una sola risposta.

- ☐ Meno di 5 km
- ☐ Tra 5 e 10 km
- ☐ Più di 10 km

Project co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

6. Qual è la sua condizione occupazionale?

Contrassegnare una sola risposta.

- ☐ Non lavoro (studente, pensionato, casalinga, etc.)
- ☐ Lavoro a tempo pieno nell'industria marittima (pesca, turismo, settore navale, etc.)
- ☐ Lavoro nell'industria marittima con dei contratti stagionali o a chiamata
- ☐ Non lavoro nell'industria marittima

7. Conosce le problematiche riguardanti il cambiamento climatico? *

Contrassegnare una sola risposta.

- ☐ Non sono a conoscenza di tali problematiche
- ☐ Le conosco, ma sono problematiche che non mi riguardano
- ☐ Le conosco, ma non credo abbiano effetti reali per l'umanità
- ☐ Le conosco e ritengo necessario adottare delle misure per mitigare il problema

8. Il consumo pro-capite di energia elettrica in Italia è pari a circa 1200 kW; nel Lazio il 91% dei consumi complessivi deriva da fonti energetiche NON rinnovabili. Lo sapeva?

Ne era a conoscenza ?

- Sì
- No

9. Quale di queste affermazioni rispecchia di più il suo pensiero?

- ☐ - È necessario ridurre i consumi energetici personali per diminuire l'impatto ambientale
- ☐ - È necessario produrre energia da fonti rinnovabili per diminuire l'impatto ambientale
- ☐ - Entrambe
- ☐ - Nessuna delle precedenti

10. Conosce le Energie Rinnovabili Marine (*Blue Energy*)?

Contrassegnare una sola risposta.

- ☐ Sì
- ☐ No

Project co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

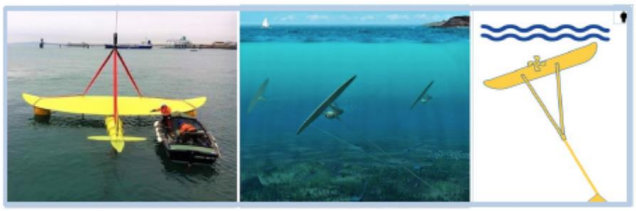
11.Esistono numerose tecnologie per lo sfruttamento delle Energie Rinnovabili Marine. In una scala da 0 a 10, se fosse in progetto l'installazione di una di queste tecnologie nella sua zona, quanto sarebbe favorevole?

11a. Una turbina eolica galleggiante, per sfruttare l'energia del vento.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Per niente favorevole — Totalmente favorevole

11b. Aquilone (kite) sottomarino, per sfruttare l'energia delle correnti marine.

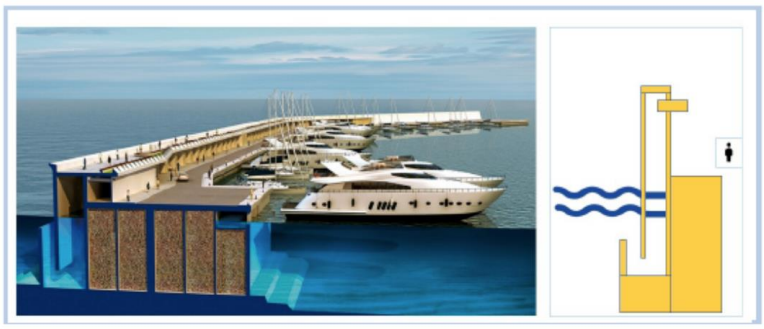


0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Per niente favorevole — Totalmente favorevole

Project co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

11c. Impianto a colonna d'acqua oscillante installato in un molo, per sfruttare l'energia delle onde.



Per niente favorevole 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Totalmente favorevole

11d. Insieme di galleggianti fissati su un molo, per sfruttare l'energia delle onde.

Per niente favorevole 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Totalmente Favorevole

Project co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

11e. Cluster di boe oscillanti, per sfruttare l'energia delle onde al largo.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Per niente favorevole	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Totalmente favorevole

12. Le immagini sopra rappresentano alcuni impianti per lo sfruttamento dell'Energia Rinnovabile Marina. Quali fra questi reputa meno invasivo nel suo territorio?

11a
11b
11c
11d
11e

13. In un'eventuale realizzazione, quanto è preoccupato per i seguenti aspetti? (dove 1 significa 'per niente preoccupato' e 5 'molto preoccupato')
Contrassegnare solo una risposta per riga.

	1	2	3	4	5
Rumore	○	○	○	○	○
Impatti su flora e fauna	○	○	○	○	○
Impatto visivo	○	○	○	○	○
Effetti negativi sul turismo	○	○	○	○	○
Effetti negativi sulla pesca	○	○	○	○	○

Project co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

14. In una scala da 0 a 10, quanto spera si possano verificare le seguenti cose?

a. Nuovi posti di lavoro _____
b. Indipendenza energetica _____
c. Mitigazione dei cambiamenti climatici _____
d. Riduzione dell'inquinamento locale a Civitavecchia _____
e. Miglioramento di startup innovative _____

Se vuole lasciare la sua mail, le invieremo alcune informazioni sull'avanzamento del progetto BLUE DEAL

_____

Registrare l'indirizzo:

Via/Piazza_____

Numero civico_____

Grazie per il suo prezioso contributo!

A2.9 Larnaca (CY)

BLUE DEAL PROJECT – CYPRUS ENERGY AGENCY 2020

Serial number . |__|__|__|__|__|

INTRO-I. Καλημέρα| Καλησπέρα. Ονομάζομαι .... και αντιπροσωπεύω την εταιρεία RAI Consultants, μια ανεξάρτητη εταιρεία ερευνών. Αυτό τον καιρό διεξάγουμε σε συνεργασία με το Δήμο Λάρνακας και το Ενεργειακό Γραφείο Κύπρου μια έρευνα για την αντίληψη και τις στάσεις του κοινού σε θέματα «Γαλάζιας Ενέργειας». Θα πρέπει να έχετε λάβει και τη σχετική επιστολή που σας ενημέρωνε τόσο για την έρευνα, όσο και για την επιλογή του νοικοκυριού σας.

INTERVIEWER: Good morning Good evening. My name is .... and I represent RAI Consultants, an independent market research company. in collaboration with the Municipality of Larnaca and the Cyprus Energy Agency we are conducting a survey on the perception and attitudes of the public on "Blue Energy" issues. You should also have received the relevant letter informing you of the implementation of the fieldwork

INTRO-II. Να σας ενημερώσω ότι έχετε το δικαίωμα να σταματήσετε τη συνέντευξη εάν επιθυμείτε ή να ζητήσετε να διαγραφούν τα δεδομένα σας από την έρευνα ανά πάσα στιγμή. Οι απαντήσεις που θα μας δώσετε θα παραμείνουν εμπιστευτικές και θα χρησιμοποιηθούν ανώνυμα και ομαδοποιημένα για την ανάλυση και την συμπλήρωση εκθέσεων για τους σκοπούς αυτού του ερευνητικού έργου.

INTERVIEWER: Let me inform you that you have the right stop the interview at any time, and you are free to withdraw any unprocessed data you have previously supplied. All of your answers will be kept strictly confidential and never associated with your name and the information provided will be used solely for the purpose of this research project and only aggregated results will be reported.

INTRO-IIII. Η "Γαλάζια Ενέργεια" ή οι θαλάσσιες Ανανεώσιμες Πηγές Ενέργειας είναι ανανεώσιμες πηγές που μπορούν να εκμεταλλευτούν άμεσα ή έμμεσα από τη θάλασσα. Με αυτό το ερωτηματολόγιο θα θέλαμε να διερευνήσουμε την αποδοχή και την γνώση της "Γαλάζιας Ενέργειας" ανάμεσα στους πολίτες που ζουν στην περιοχή σας. Το ερωτηματολόγιο θα διαρκέσει λιγότερο από 10 λεπτά! | Blue Energies or Marine Renewable Energies are renewable sources which can be harvested directly or indirectly from the sea.

INTERVIEWER: With this questionnaire we would like to investigate Blue Energy social acceptance and knowledge among citizens living in your area. The questionnaire will take less than 10 minutes!

Q1. Φύλο | Sex

Άντρας	male	1
Γυναίκα	Female	2
Άλλο	Other	3

Q2. Ποια είναι η ηλικία σας; | How old are you?

Κάτω των 18	<18	1
18-39	18-39	2
40-59	40-59	3
59+	>59	4

ASK: OVER 18

Q3. Μπορώ να έχω και τον ταχυδρομικό σας κώδικα; (ΑΝ ΔΕΝ ΓΝΩΡΙΖΕΙ ΚΩΔΙΚΑ); Σε ποια ενορία μένετε; | In which municipality/province/region/county do you live?

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ASK: OVER 18	
Q4. Είστε μόνιμος κάτοικος στην περιοχή; | . In this area, you are …	
Μόνιμος κάτοικος | Resident	1
Τουρίστας | Tourist	2
ASK: OVER 18	
Q5. Πόσο μακριά από τη θάλασσα μένετε; |How far do you live from the sea?	
Λιγότερο από 5 χλμ. |Less than 5 km	1
Μεταξύ 5 χλμ. και 10 χλμ. |Between 5 and 10 km	2
Πάνω από 10 χλμ. |More than 10 km	3
ASK: OVER 18	
Q6. Ποια είναι η επαγγελματική σας κατάσταση; |What is your job/working status?	
INTERVIEWER: ΒΟΗΘΑ ΑΝ ΧΡΕΙΑΣΤΕΙ	
Δεν εργάζομαι (φοιτητής, συνταξιούχος, άνεργος, νοικοκυρά, κλπ) |I don't work (student, pensioner, unemployed, etc.)	1
Εργάζομαι με πλήρη απασχόληση στον τομέα της ναυτιλίας (π.χ. αλιεία, τουρισμός, ναυπηγικής βιομηχανίας, διαχείρισης πλοίων κλπ.) I have a full-time job in the maritime industry (fishing, tourism, shipbuilding industry etc.)	2
Εργάζομαι με εποχιακή ή με μερική απασχόληση στον τομέα της ναυτιλίας | I work in the maritime industry seasonally or with short-term contracts	3
Εργάζομαι αλλά όχι στον τομέα της ναυτιλίας I work, but not in the maritime industry	4
ASK: OVER 18	
Q7. Με ποια από τις παρακάτω δηλώσεις συμφωνείτε όσον αφορά την κλιματική αλλαγή; | Γνωρίζετε τις ανησυχίες που σχετίζονται με την αλλαγή του κλίματος; | Are you aware of the concerns related to climate change?	
INTERVIEWER: ΔΙΑΒΑΣΕ ΕΠΙΛΟΓΕΣ	
Δεν γνωρίζω για την κλιματική αλλαγή |I am not aware of these issues	1
Γνωρίζω για την κλιματική αλλαγή, αλλά δεν πιστεύω ότι επηρεάζει ή απειλεί εμένα προσωπικά |I am aware of these concerns but I don't believe they affect or threaten me	2
Γνωρίζω για την κλιματική αλλαγή, αλλά δεν πιστεύω ότι επηρεάζει ή απειλεί την ανθρωπότητα |I am aware of these concerns but I don't believe they affect or threaten humans	3
Γνωρίζω για την κλιματική αλλαγή και πιστεύω ότι είναι απαραίτητο να υιοθετήσουμε ικανοποιητικά μέτρα ώστε να μετριαστεί |I am aware of these concerns, and I believe that it is necessary to adopt adequate measures in order to mitigate the climate change problem	4
ASK: OVER 18	
Q8. Στην περιοχή σας, η μέση ετήσια κατανάλωση ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας ανά νοικοκυριό είναι 2886 kWh, το 87% της οποίας παράγεται από μη ανανεώσιμες πηγές ενέργειας. Το γνωρίζετε αυτό; | In your area, the average yearly electric energy consumption per household is 2886 kWh, 87% of which derives from non-renewable energies. Were you aware of that?	
Ναι, το γνωρίζω | Yes	1
Όχι, δεν το γνωρίζω |No	2

ASK: OVER 18

Q9. Με ποια από τις ακόλουθες δηλώσεις συμφωνείτε περισσότερο; | Which one of the following statements do you agree with more?

INTERVIEWER: ΔΙΑΒΑΣΕ ΕΠΙΛΟΓΕΣ

Η μείωση της κατανάλωσης ενέργειας στα νοικοκυριά είναι απαραίτητη προκειμένου να μειωθούν οι περιβαλλοντικές επιπτώσεις | It is necessary to reduce household consumptions of energy in order to reduce environmental impact	1
Η παραγωγή ενέργειας από ανανεώσιμες πηγές είναι απαραίτητη προκειμένου να μειωθούν οι περιβαλλοντικές επιπτώσεις | It is necessary to produce energy from renewable energies in order to reduce environmental impact.	2
Και με τις δυο | Both of them	3
Καμία απ'αυτές | None of them	4

ASK: OVER 18

Q10. Γνωρίζετε τις θαλάσσιες Ανανεώσιμες Πηγές Ενέργειας («Γαλάζια Ενέργεια»); | Do you know the marine renewable energies ("Blue Energies")?

Ναι| Yes	1
Όχι |No	2

ASK: OVER 18

Q11. Οι πηγές ανανεώσιμης ενέργειας που έχουν να κάνουν με τη θάλασσα είναι διάφορες, όπως η ενέργεια από τα κύματα, τις παλίρροιες ή τα ρεύματα, η υπεράκτια αιολική ενέργεια κλπ. για τις οποίες υπάρχουν ποικιλίες τεχνολογίες για την εκμετάλλευση τους. Θα σας διαβάσω κάποιες από αυτές τις τεχνολογίες που μπορεί να εγκατασταθούν στη θαλάσσια περιοχή της Λάρνακας και για την κάθε μια από αυτές θα ήθελα να μου πείτε σε ποιο βαθμό συμφωνείτε ή διαφωνείτε με την εγκατάστασή τους.

INTERVIEWER: Παρακαλώ απαντήστε βάση της κλίμακας 0-10, όπου 0 σημαίνει καθόλου υποστηρικτικοί\| Διαφωνείτε απόλυτα μ'αυτό και 10 σημαίνει απόλυτα υποστηρικτικοί\| Συμφωνείτε απόλυτα \| There are technologies which can exploit marine renewable energy. If there was a plan to install one of these technologies near you how supportive would you be, from a scale to 0 to 10?

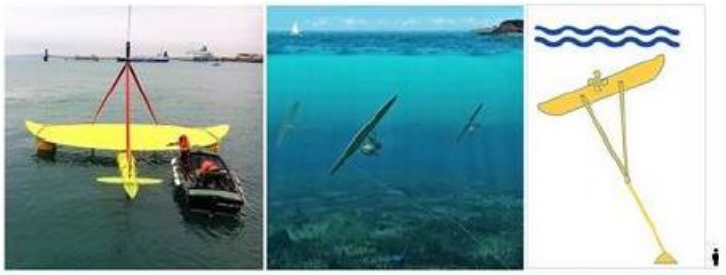
ASK: OVER 18

Q11A. Α. Εγκατάσταση μιας πλωτής ανεμογεννήτριας, για την αξιοποίηση της υπεράκτιας αιολικής ενέργειας (ενέργειας του ανέμου) \| A floating wind turbine, to harness the energy of the wind.

INTERVIEWER: SHOW CARD A. - Διαφωνώ απόλυτα \| Completely disagree [00] - Συμφωνώ απόλυτα \| Fully agree [10] |__|__|

ASK: OVER 18

Q11B. B. Εγκατάσταση υποβρύχιου χαρταετού , για την αξιοποίηση της ενέργειας των θαλάσσιων ρευμάτων | Submarine kite, to harness the energy of marine currents.



INTERVIEWER: SHOW CARD B. - Διαφωνώ απόλυτα | Completely disagree [00] - Συμφωνώ απόλυτα | Fully agree [10]

|__|__|

ASK: OVER 18

Q11C. C. Εγκατάσταση ταλαντευόμενης στήλης ύδατος στην προβλήτα| αποβάθρα, για την αξιοποίηση της ενέργειας των κυμάτων| Oscillating Water Column plant installed in a pier, to harness the energy of waves.

INTERVIEWER: SHOW CARD C. - Διαφωνώ απόλυτα | Completely disagree [00] - Συμφωνώ απόλυτα | Fully agree [10]

|__|__|

ASK: OVER 18

Q11D. D. Εγκατάσταση πλωτών συσκευών στερεωμένων στην προβλήτα, για την αξιοποίηση της ενέργειας των κυμάτων | Set of floaters fixed on a pier, to harness the energy of waves.

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INTERVIEWER: SHOW CARD D. - Διαφωνώ απόλυτα | Completely disagree [00] - Συμφωνώ απόλυτα | Fully agree [10] |__|__|

ASK: OVER 18

Q11E. Ε. Εγκατάσταση συστάδας ταλαντευόμενων σημαδούρων, για την αξιοποίηση της ενέργειας των υπεράκτιων κυμάτων | Cluster of oscillating buoys, to harness the energy of waves offshore.

INTERVIEWER: SHOW CARD E. - Διαφωνώ απόλυτα | Completely disagree [00] - Συμφωνώ απόλυτα | Fully agree [10] |__|__|

ASK: OVER 18

Q12. Οι παραπάνω φωτογραφίες δείχνουν κάποιες από τις υπάρχουσες τεχνολογίες θαλάσσιων ανανεώσιμων πηγών ενέργειας. Ποια πιστεύετε ότι θα ήταν η ΛΙΓΟΤΕΡΟ επεμβατική στο θαλάσσιο περιβάλλον; | The pictures above show some of the existing marine renewable energy technologies. Which one do you feel would be less invasive?

Α. Εγκατάσταση μιας πλωτής ανεμογεννήτριας, για την αξιοποίηση της υπεράκτιας αιολικής ενέργειας (ενέργειας του ανέμου.| A floating wind turbine, to harness the energy of the wind.	1
Β. Εγκατάσταση υποβρύχιου χαρταετού, για την αξιοποίηση της ενέργειας των θαλάσσιων ρευμάτων	Submarine kite, to harness the energy of marine currents..	2
C. Εγκατάσταση ταλαντευόμενης στήλης ύδατος στην προβλήτα| αποβάθρα, για την αξιοποίηση της ενέργειας των κυμάτων	Oscillating Water Column plant installed in a pier, to harness the energy of waves.	3
D. Εγκατάσταση πλωτών συσκευών στερεωμένων στην προβλήτα, για την αξιοποίηση της ενέργειας των κυμάτων	Set of floaters fixed on a pier, to harness the energy of waves.	4
Ε. Εγκατάσταση συστάδας ταλαντευόμενων σημαδούρων, για την αξιοποίηση της ενέργειας των υπεράκτιων κυμάτων	Cluster of oscillating buoys, to harness the energy of waves offshore.	5

ASK: OVER 18

ASK: OVER 18

Q13B. Επιπτώσεις στην πανίδα και τη χλωρίδα | Impacts on fauna and flora

INTERVIEWER: Δεν ανησυχώ καθόλου | Not at all concerned [00] - Ανησυχώ σε εξαιρετικά μεγάλο βαθμό | Extremely concerned [10]
|__|__|

ASK: OVER 18

Q13C. Οπτικές επιπτώσεις | Visual impact

INTERVIEWER: Δεν ανησυχώ καθόλου | Not at all concerned [00] - Ανησυχώ σε εξαιρετικά μεγάλο βαθμό | Extremely concerned [10]
|__|__|

ASK: OVER 18

Q13D. Αρνητικές επιπτώσεις στον τουρισμό |Negative effects on tourism

INTERVIEWER: Δεν ανησυχώ καθόλου | Not at all concerned [00] - Ανησυχώ σε εξαιρετικά μεγάλο βαθμό | Extremely concerned [10]
|__|__|

ASK: OVER 18

Q13E. Αρνητικές επιπτώσεις στην αλιεία |Negative effects on fishing

INTERVIEWER: Δεν ανησυχώ καθόλου | Not at all concerned [00] - Ανησυχώ σε εξαιρετικά μεγάλο βαθμό | Extremely concerned [10]
|__|__|

ASK: OVER 18

Q14. Και σε μια κλίμακα από το 0 έως το 10, πόσο αισιόδοξοι θα ήσασταν ότι η δημιουργία αυτών των τεχνολογιών γαλάζιας ενέργειας θα έχουν ως αποτέλεσμα … | On a scale from 0 to 10, how hopeful would you be about the following possible aspects?

ASK: OVER 18

Q14A. Νέες θέσεις εργασίας| New job positions

INTERVIEWER: Απόλυτα απαισιόδοξοι | Extremely pessimistic[00] - Απόλυτα αισιόδοξοι | Extremely optimistic| Extremely concerned [10]
|__|__|

ASK: OVER 18

Q14B. Ενεργειακή αυτονομία| Energy independence

INTERVIEWER: Απόλυτα απαισιόδοξοι | Extremely pessimistic[00] - Απόλυτα αισιόδοξοι | Extremely optimistic| Extremely concerned [10] (Ενεργειακή αυτονομία= δημιουργία δικής μας ενέργειας- εγχώρια - από δικούς μας πόρους - ΑΠΕ - δεν εισάγωγουμε ορυκτά κ πετρέλαιο)
|__|__|

ASK: OVER 18

Q14C. Περιορισμό της κλιματικής αλλαγής | Climate change mitigation

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INTERVIEWER: Απόλυτα απαισιόδοξοι | Extremely pessimistic[00] - Απόλυτα αισιόδοξοι | Extremely optimistic| Extremely concerned [10]

ASK: OVER 18

Q14D. Μείωση της ρύπανσης στην περιοχή | Reduction of local pollution

INTERVIEWER: Απόλυτα απαισιόδοξοι | Extremely pessimistic[00] - Απόλυτα αισιόδοξοι | Extremely optimistic| Extremely concerned [10]

ASK: OVER 18

Q14E. Δημιουργία καινοτόμων νεοφυειών επιχειρήσεων (start-ups) | Improvement of innovative startup

INTERVIEWER: Απόλυτα απαισιόδοξοι | Extremely pessimistic[00] - Απόλυτα αισιόδοξοι | Extremely optimistic| Extremely concerned [10] (νεοφυείς επιχειρήσεις = νεοσύστατες |νέες με ταχεία ανάπτυξη ή με προοπτικές ταχείας ανάπτυξης επιχιερήσεις)

ASK: OVER 18

Q15. Γνωρίζετε το Κυπριακό Ινστιτούτο για τη θάλασσα και τη Ναυτιλία (CMMI) που έχει έδρα την Λάρνακα; | Do you know the Cyprus Marine and Maritime Institute-CMMI, with registered office in Larnaca?

Ναι| Yes	1
Όχι |No	2

ASK: OVER 18

Q16-TEXT. Το Κυπριακό Ινστιτούτο για τη θάλασσα και τη Ναυτιλία (CMMI) είναι ένα ανεξάρτητο, διεθνές, επιστημονικό και επιχειρηματικό Κέντρο Αριστείας για τη θαλάσσια και ναυτιλιακή έρευνα, τεχνολογική ανάπτυξη και καινοτομία. Στόχος του είναι να προσφέρει πρακτικές λύσεις στις προκλήσεις που αντιμετωπίζει η θαλάσσια και ναυτιλιακή βιομηχανία αλλά και η κοινωνία στους παρακάτω τομείς: Θαλάσσιο εμπόριο|Μεταφορές| Θαλάσσιοι βιοπόροι Ενέργεια και Υποθαλάσσιοι πόροι | Κλίμα Περιβάλλον | Κοινωνία Διακυβέρνηση

INTERVIEWER: CMMI is an independent, international, scientific and business Center of Excellence for maritime and maritime research, technological development and innovation. CMMI is establishing partnerships, globally, among top academic and research institutions and businesses, to address the needs of businesses, countries, and regions in blue economy activities. (Maritime Trade and Transport |Marine Bio-resources| Energy and Subsea Resources | Climate and the Environment | Society and Governance)

ASK: OVER 18

Q16. Ποια από τις παρακάτω προκλήσεις θεωρείτε πιο σημαντική ως πεδίο έρευνας και καινοτομίας για το Κυπριακό Ινστιτούτο για τη θάλασσα και τη Ναυτιλία - CMMI; | Which of the following challenges do you consider most important as a field of research and innovation for the Cyprus Marine and Maritime Institute-CMMI?

INTERVIEWER: ΔΕΙΞΕ ΚΑΡΤΑ - ΔΙΑΒΑΣΕ ΕΠΙΛΟΓΕΣ

Α. Καταπολέμηση της κλιματικής αλλαγής | Combating climate change	1
Β. Ενεργειακή αυτάρκεια μέσω της γαλάζιας ενέργειας | Energy self-sufficiency/ independence through blue energies	2
C. Ενίσχυση κυπριακής ναυτιλίας και οικονομίας | Strengthen Cyprus' maritime and economy	3
D. Προστασία της θαλάσσιας ζωής και βιοποικιλότητας | Preservation of marine biodiversity	4

ASK: OVER 18		
Q17. Τέλος, εάν θέλετε να μας δώσετε το e-mail σας, θα σας ενημερώσουμε, μέσω του ενημερωτικού μας δελτίου, για την πρόοδο του έργου BLUE DEAL | If you want to provide us your e-mail address, we will keep you informed about BLUE DEAL project advances through our newsletter.	Ναι, επιθυμώ να ενημερώνομαι για την πρόοδο του έργου | Yes, I would like to be informed about the progress of the project	1
	Όχι, δεν επιθυμώ να ενημερώνομαι για την πρόοδο του έργου | No, I wouldn't like to be informed about the progress of the project	2
ASK: informed about the progress of the project		
EMAIL. Email		
ASK: OVER 18		
END. ΕΥΧΑΡΙΣΤΗΣΕ ΤΟΝ ΕΡΩΤΟΥΜΕΝΟ ΓΙΑ ΤΟΝ ΧΡΟΝΟ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΣΥΝΕΡΓΑΣΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΚΛΕΙΣΕ ΤΗ ΣΥΝΕΝΤΕΥΞΗ | Thank you for your collaboration!!		

Annex 3. Results for each site

Table A3.1 - Distribution of respondents by gender

Gender	Ciovo HR	Hersonissos GR	Durres AL	Malta MT	Salobreña ES	Pobla de Farnals ES	Giglio Island IT	Civitavecchia IT	Larnaca CY
Male	62.33%	57.00%	50.55%	45.10%	49.00%	41.09%	54.48%	45.50%	47.12%
Female	37.67%	43.00%	49.45%	54.90%	51.00%	58.91%	45.52%	54.50%	52.88%

Table A3.2 - Distribution of respondents by age

Age	Ciovo HR	Hersonissos GR	Durres AL	Malta MT	Salobreña ES	Pobla de Farnals ES	Giglio Island IT	Civitavecchia IT	Larnaca CY
<18	1.00%	11.00%	3.33%	-	-	-	-	1.00%	-
18-39	13.00%	26.00%	45.01%	35.29%	35.00%	18.91%	16.55%	35.50%	17.79%
40-59	45.67%	35.50%	38.36%	36.76%	33.50%	40.30%	35.86%	34.50%	40.87%
>59	40.33%	27.50%	13.30%	27.94%	31.50%	40.80%	47.59%	29.00%	41.35%

Table A3.3 - Distribution of respondents by place of residence

Place of residence	Ciovo HR	Hersonissos GR	Durres AL	Malta MT	Salobreña ES	Pobla de Farnals ES	Giglio Island IT	Civitavecchia IT	Larnaca CY
Pilot zone, within the country	95.33%	61.00%	100%	1.47%	80.50%	99.01%	100%	100%	100%
Outside the pilot zone but within the country	4.33%	9.00%	-	98.53%	12.00%	0.50%	-	-	-
Outside the country	0.33%	30.00%	-	-	7.50%	0.50%	-	-	-

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Table A3.4 - Distribution of respondents by status of residence

Status of residence	Ciovo HR	Hersonissos GR	Durres AL	Malta MT	Salobreña ES	Pobla de Farnals ES	Giglio Island IT	Civitavecchia IT	Larnaca CY
Resident	94.33%	86.00%	100%	100%	100%	78.71%	86.90%	100%	99.52%
Tourist	5.67%	14.00%	-	-	-	21.29%	13.10%	-	0.48%

Table A3.5 - Distribution of respondents by distance of residence from the sea

Distance from the sea	Ciovo HR	Hersonissos GR	Durres AL	Malta MT	Salobreña ES	Pobla de Farnals ES	Giglio Island IT	Civitavecchia IT	Larnaca CY
Less than 5 km	100%	41.50%	56.67%	99.51%	76.50%	100%	100%	64.50%	54.33%
Between 5 and 10 km	-	25.50%	38.00%	0.49%	14.50%	-	-	32.50%	43.27%
More than 10 km	-	33.00%	5.33%	-	9.00%	-	-	3.00%	2.4%

Table A3.6 - Distribution of respondents by occupational status

Occupational status	Ciovo HR	Herso nissos GR	Durres AL	Malta MT	Salobreña ES	Pobla de Farnals ES	Giglio Island IT	Civitavecchia IT	Larnaca CY
I don't work	42.00 %	14.00 %	19.33%	39.71 %	47.00%	54.46%	46.90%	52.50%	62.98%
I have a full-time job in the maritime industry	8.00%	18.50 %	12.89%	3.43%	-	-	2.76%	1.00%	1.44%
I work in the maritime industry seasonally or with short-term contracts	23.33 %	26.50 %	2.22%	-	0.50%	-	8.97%	3.00%	0.48%
I work. but not in the maritime industry	26.67 %	41.00 %	65.56%	56.86 %	52.50%	45.54%	41.38%	43.50%	35.1%

Table A3.7 - Distribution of respondents by climate change concern

Climate change concern	Ciovo HR	Hersonissos GR	Durres AL	Malta MT	Salobreña ES	Pobla de Farnals ES	Giglio Island IT	Civitavecchia IT	Larnaca CY
I am not aware of these issues	10.67%	11.00%	27.88%	69.61%	9.00%	5.45%	5.52%	7.00%	6.73%
I am aware of these concerns but I don't believe they affect or threaten me	7.67%	14.50%	12.39%	10.29%	24.00%	1.49%	2.07%	2.50%	8.65%
I am aware of these concerns but I don't believe they affect or threaten humans	24.67%	15.00%	15.04%	2.94%	12.00%	0.99%	2.07%	4.00%	21.15%
I am aware of these concerns, and I believe that it is necessary to adopt adequate measures in order to mitigate the climate change problem	57.00%	59.50%	44.69%	17.16%	55.00%	92.08%	90.34%	86.50%	63.46%

Table A3.8. Distribution of respondents by electricity source awareness

Electricity source awareness	Ciovo HR	Hersonissos GR	Durres AL	Malta MT	Salobreña ES	Pobla de Farnals ES	Giglio Island IT	Civitavecchia IT	Larnaca CY
Yes	37.00%	42.00%	96.46%	14.71%	18.50%	20.79%	33.10%	29.00%	26.44%
No	63.00%	58.00%	3.54%	85.29%	81.50%	79.21%	66.90%	71.00%	73.56%

Table A3.9 - Distribution of respondents by strategy to reduce environmental impact

Strategy to reduce environmental impact	Ciovo HR	Hersonissos GR	Durres AL	Malta MT	Salobreña ES	Pobla de Farnals ES	Giglio Island IT	Civitavecchia IT	Larnaca CY
It is necessary to reduce household consumptions of energy in order to reduce environmental impact	10.33%	6.50%	7.32%	4.41%	14.00%	6.44%	8.97%	4.50%	9.13%
It is necessary to produce energy from renewable energies in order to reduce environmental impact	18.00%	16.00%	23.28%	44.12%	13.00%	32.18%	36.55%	14.00%	15.38%
Both of them	70.67%	71.00%	64.97%	50.49%	50.50%	59.90%	51.72%	80.00%	69.71%
None of them	1.00%	6.50%	4.43%	0.98%	22.50%	1.49%	2.76%	1.50%	5.77%

Table A3.10 - Distribution of respondents by knowledge on Blue Energies

Knowledge on Blue Energies	Ciovo HR	Hersonissos GR	Durres AL	Malta MT	Salobreña ES	Pobla de Farnals ES	Giglio Island IT	Civitavecchia IT	Larnaca CY
Yes	59.00%	55.50%	43.08%	42.65%	41.50%	32.18%	37.24%	20.50%	49.52%
No	41.00%	44.50%	56.92%	57.35%	58.50%	67.82%	62.76%	79.50%	50.48%

Table A3.11 - Distribution of respondents by level of supportiveness of floating wind turbines

Level of supportiveness of floating wind turbines	Ciovo HR	Hersonissos GR	Durres AL	Malta MT	Salobreña ES	Pobla de Farnals ES	Giglio Island IT	Civitavecchia IT	Larnaca CY
1 not supportive at all	2.67%	-	2.88%	10.78%	11.50%	9.90%	5.52%	19.00%	7.21%
2 not supportive	17.33%	15.50%	12.86%	9.80%	9.50%	4.95%	20.69%	17.50%	10.58%
3 neutral	13.00%	9.00%	3.99%	9.80%	12.50%	11.88%	17.93%	13.00%	15.38%
4 supportive	54.00%	26.00%	48.12%	32.35%	29.00%	31.19%	36.55%	30.50%	32.69%
5 strongly supportive	13.00%	49.50%	32.15%	37.25%	37.50%	42.08%	19.31%	20.00%	34.13%

Table A3.12 - Distribution of respondents by level of supportiveness of submarine kites

Level of supportiveness of submarine kites	Ciovo HR	Hersonissos GR	Durres AL	Malta MT	Salobreña ES	Pobla de Farnals ES	Giglio Island IT	Civitavecchia IT	Larnaca CY
1 not supportive at all	1.00%	-	2.44%	5.88%	9.00%	6.47%	1.38%	14.50%	7.69%
2 not supportive	10.33%	12.00%	21.73%	5.39%	11.00%	8.46%	5.52%	25.00%	27.40%
3 neutral	12.67%	16.50%	18.85%	8.82%	11.00%	12.44%	11.72%	7.50%	21.15%
4 supportive	62.00%	21.00%	47.89%	34.80%	26.50%	44.78%	47.59%	33.00%	30.29%
5 strongly supportive	14.00%	50.50%	9.09%	45.10%	42.50%	27.86%	33.79%	20.00%	13.46%

Table A3.13 - Distribution of respondents by level of supportiveness of oscillating water columns

Level of supportiveness of oscillating water columns	Ciovo HR	Hersonissos GR	Durres AL	Malta MT	Salobreña ES	Pobla de Farnals ES	Giglio Island IT	Civitavecchia IT	Larnaca CY
1 not supportive at all	2.00%	-	1.55%	13.73%	10.00%	6.93%	1.38%	5.00%	4.81%
2 not supportive	8.67%	11.00%	15.30%	8.82%	10.00%	6.93%	3.45%	15.00%	10.58%
3 neutral	11.33%	9.00%	10.64%	6.37%	6.00%	10.89%	11.03%	7.50%	20.67%
4 supportive	57.33%	27.50%	40.80%	29.90%	36.00%	33.17%	42.76%	44.00%	33.65%
5 strongly supportive	20.67%	52.50%	31.71%	41.18%	38.00%	42.08%	41.38%	28.50%	30.29%

Table A3.14 - Distribution of respondents by level of supportiveness of floaters

Level of supportiveness of floaters	Ciovo HR	Hersonissos GR	Durres AL	Malta MT	Salobreña ES	Pobla de Farnals ES	Giglio Island IT	Civitavecchia IT	Larnaca CY
1 not supportive at all	1.33%	0.50%	1.77%	10.29%	9.50%	8.42%	4.14%	7.00%	7.21%
2 not supportive	9.67%	14.50%	14.19%	13.73%	11.00%	7.92%	8.28%	16.50%	12.98%
3 neutral	11.67%	7.00%	17.52%	6.37%	7.50%	15.35%	18.62%	12.50%	16.35%
4 supportive	54.00%	24.50%	39.02%	29.41%	32.00%	34.16%	46.21%	43.00%	35.58%
5 strongly supportive	23.33%	53.50%	27.49%	40.20%	40.00%	34.16%	22.76%	21.00%	27.88%

Table A3.15 - Distribution of respondents by level of supportiveness of oscillating buoys

Level of supportiveness of oscillating buoys	Ciovo HR	Hersonissos GR	Durres AL	Malta MT	Salobreña ES	Pobla de Farnals ES	Giglio Island IT	Civitavecchia IT	Larnaca CY
1 not supportive at all	2.00%	-	1.55%	7.35%	9.00%	7.96%	2.07%	13.50%	10.10%
2 not supportive	4.00%	7.00%	20.62%	6.86%	9.00%	7.46%	7.59%	20.00%	18.27%
3 neutral	9.33%	10.50%	12.20%	7.35%	8.50%	13.43%	15.86%	12.50%	23.08%
4 supportive	53.00%	26.00%	51.88%	31.86%	33.50%	40.30%	50.34%	34.50%	32.21%
5 strongly supportive	31.67%	56.50%	13.75%	46.57%	40.00%	30.85%	24.14%	19.50%	16.35%

Table A3.16 - Distribution of respondents by marine renewable energy technology thought less invasive

Marine renewable energy technology thought less invasive	Ciovo HR	Hersonissos GR	Durres AL	Malta MT	Salobreña ES	Pobla de Farnals ES	Giglio Island IT	Civitavecchia IT	Larnaca CY
A floating wind turbine, to harness the energy of the wind	6.67%	2.50%	18.89%	28.92%	13.00%	26.73%	7.59%	17.00%	28.85%
Submarine kite, to harness the energy of marine currents	16.33%	1.50%	13.78%	21.57%	14.50%	14.36%	33.10%	13.00%	8.65%
Oscillating water column plant installed in a pier, to harness the energy of waves	25.33%	57.50%	31.11%	10.29%	14.50%	25.74%	36.55%	41.00%	23.56%
Set of floaters fixed on a pier, to harness the energy of waves	39.67%	31.00%	22.00%	11.76%	30.50%	13.37%	6.90%	11.50%	23.56%
Cluster of oscillating buoys, to harness the energy of waves offshore	12.00%	7.50%	14.22%	27.45%	27.50%	19.80%	15.86%	17.50%	15.38%

Table A3.17 - Distribution of respondents by level of concern of noise

Level of concern of noise	Ciovo HR	Hersonissos GR	Durres AL	Malta MT	Salobreña ES	Pobla de Farnals ES	Giglio Island IT	Civitavecchia IT	Larnaca CY
1 completely not concerned	5.33%	-	2.44%	18.14%	28.00%	28.50%	26.90%	37.50%	14.90%
2 not concerned	43.00%	0.50%	21.95%	18.63%	40.00%	8.00%	9.66%	15.00%	16.83%
3 uncertain	17.33%	5.00%	12.64%	14.22%	4.50%	8.50%	25.52%	18.50%	12.02%
4 concerned	29.33%	47.50%	48.56%	23.04%	23.00%	27.00%	16.55%	12.00%	43.75%
5 strongly concerned	5.00%	47.00%	14.41%	25.98%	4.50%	28.00%	21.38%	17.00%	12.50%

Table A3.18 - Distribution of respondents by level of concern of impacts on fauna and flora

Level of concern of impacts on fauna and flora	Ciovo HR	Hersonissos GR	Durres AL	Malta MT	Salobreña ES	Pobla de Farnals ES	Giglio Island IT	Civitavecchia IT	Larnaca CY
1 completely not concerned	1.67%	-	1.77%	17.65%	4.00%	7.54%	20.69%	25.50%	9.62%
2 not concerned	35.00%	-	30.16%	16.67%	16.00%	9.55%	16.55%	9.50%	10.58%
3 uncertain	32.33%	3.00%	16.63%	16.67%	14.50%	8.54%	21.38%	23.50%	21.15%
4 concerned	25.00%	34.00%	42.79%	28.92%	40.00%	22.11%	13.10%	18.50%	30.77%
5 strongly concerned	6.00%	63.00%	8.65%	20.10%	25.50%	52.26%	28.28%	23.00%	27.88%

Table A3.19 - Distribution of respondents by level of concern of visual impact

Level of concern of visual impact	Ciovo HR	Hersonissos GR	Durres AL	Malta MT	Salobreña ES	Pobla de Farnals ES	Giglio Island IT	Civitavecchia IT	Larnaca CY
1 completely not concerned	8.33%	-	10.64%	20.10%	19.00%	35.32%	24.83%	26.50%	16.35%
2 not concerned	40.00%	-	33.70%	12.75%	20.50%	11.94%	15.86%	19.00%	11.06%
3 uncertain	19.00%	4.50%	18.40%	14.22%	8.50%	13.93%	16.55%	16.50%	13.46%
4 concerned	26.00%	46.50%	33.48%	27.94%	26.50%	20.90%	20.69%	20.50%	38.46%
5 strongly concerned	6.67%	49.00%	3.77%	25.00%	25.50%	17.91%	22.07%	17.50%	20.67%

Table A3.20 - Distribution of respondents by level of concern of negative effects on tourism

Level of concern of negative effects on tourism	Ciovo HR	Hersonissos GR	Durres AL	Malta MT	Salobreña ES	Pobla de Farnals ES	Giglio Island IT	Civitavecchia IT	Larnaca CY
1 completely not concerned	7.33%	-	17.29%	37.25%	17.50%	44.00%	53.10%	44.50%	25.48%
2 not concerned	30.33%	0.50%	24.39%	24.51%	27.00%	8.50%	15.17%	21.50%	14.42%
3 uncertain	25.00%	2.00%	8.43%	17.65%	9.50%	11.50%	15.17%	13.00%	20.67%
4 concerned	30.67%	50.50%	34.37%	14.71%	32.00%	17.00%	5.52%	8.00%	25.48%
5 strongly concerned	6.67%	47.00%	15.52%	5.88%	14.00%	19.00%	11.03%	13.00%	13.94%

Table A3.21 - Distribution of respondents by level of concern of negative effects on fishing

Level of concern of negative effects on fishing	Ciovo HR	Hersonissos GR	Durres AL	Malta MT	Salobreña ES	Pobla de Farnals ES	Giglio Island IT	Civitavecchia IT	Larnaca CY
1 completely not concerned	3.00%	-	0.67%	17.65%	4.00%	26.24%	35.17%	29.50%	13.94%
2 not concerned	26.33%	0.50%	25.94%	18.63%	15.50%	9.90%	15.86%	20.00%	10.10%
3 uncertain	25.67%	2.50%	19.07%	26.96%	10.00%	8.91%	17.24%	20.00%	16.35%
4 concerned	32.00%	42.00%	31.04%	29.90%	44.50%	17.82%	13.10%	14.00%	25.48%
5 strongly concerned	13.00%	55.00%	23.28%	6.86%	26.00%	37.13%	18.62%	16.50%	34.13%

Table A3.22 - Distribution of respondents by level of hopefulness about new job opportunities

Level of hopefulness about new job opportunities	Ciovo HR	Hersonissos GR	Durres AL	Malta MT	Salobreña ES	Pobla de Farnals ES	Giglio Island IT	Civitavecchia IT	Larnaca CY
1 not hopeful at all	2.00%	-	2.00%	3.92%	2.00%	3.03%	-	10.00%	1.44%
2 not hopeful	17.00%	2.00%	6.65%	14.22%	9.50%	2.53%	10.34%	8.50%	2.88%
3 uncertain	17.33%	9.00%	2.22%	16.67%	6.00%	10.10%	8.97%	4.50%	16.35%
4 hopeful	38.67%	39.00%	66.30%	38.24%	40.00%	35.86%	39.31%	31.00%	39.90%
5 extremely hopeful	25.00%	50.00%	22.84%	26.96%	42.50%	48.48%	41.38%	46.00%	39.42%

Table A3.23 - Distribution of respondents by level of hopefulness about energy independence

Level of hopefulness about energy independence	Ciovo HR	Hersonissos GR	Durres AL	Malta MT	Salobreña ES	Pobla de Farnals ES	Giglio Island IT	Civitavecchia IT	Larnaca CY
1 not hopeful at all	0.67%	-	7.76%	3.43%	-	7.46%	-	4.50%	4.33%
2 not hopeful	17.67%	2.00%	25.72%	6.37%	6.00%	2.49%	8.28%	14.50%	10.10%
3 uncertain	20.00%	5.50%	12.64%	10.78%	8.50%	4.98%	8.97%	4.00%	11.06%
4 hopeful	35.67%	46.50%	48.34%	50.00%	41.00%	23.38%	36.55%	33.00%	39.42%
5 extremely hopeful	26.00%	46.00%	5.54%	29.41%	44.50%	61.69%	46.21%	44.00%	35.10%

Table A3.24 - Distribution of respondents by level of hopefulness about climate change mitigation

Level of hopefulness about climate change mitigation	Ciovo HR	Hersonissos GR	Durres AL	Malta MT	Salobreña ES	Pobla de Farnals ES	Giglio Island IT	Civitavecchia IT	Larnaca CY
1 not hopeful at all	1.33%	-	7.10%	5.88%	1.50%	2.99%	2.07%	4.50%	7.69%
2 not hopeful	20.67%	2.50%	27.49%	8.33%	11.50%	2.49%	11.72%	14.50%	12.02%
3 uncertain	21.33%	5.50%	15.30%	9.31%	9.50%	3.98%	13.10%	5.50%	17.31%
4 hopeful	37.67%	49.50%	41.02%	42.65%	22.00%	28.36%	32.41%	34.50%	39.42%
5 extremely hopeful	19.00%	42.50%	9.09%	33.82%	55.50%	62.19%	40.69%	41.00%	23.56%

Table A3.25 - Distribution of respondents by level of hopefulness about reduction of local pollution

Level of hopefulness about reduction of local pollution	Ciovo HR	Hersonissos GR	Durres AL	Malta MT	Salobreña ES	Pobla de Farnals ES	Giglio Island IT	Civitavecchia IT	Larnaca Cy
1 not hopeful at all	2.00%	-	5.99%	2.94%	3.50%	3.98%	2.76%	3.50%	6.73%
2 not hopeful	23.33%	1.50%	24.61%	5.88%	17.50%	3.48%	11.03%	16.50%	16.35%
3 uncertain	24.33%	8.00%	13.97%	7.35%	7.50%	9.45%	14.48%	2.50%	17.31%
4 hopeful	29.00%	33.00%	40.80%	44.61%	32.00%	22.89%	30.34%	31.50%	39.42%
5 extremely hopeful	21.33%	57.50%	14.63%	39.22%	39.50%	60.20%	41.38%	46.00%	20.19%

Table A3.26 - Distribution of respondents by level of hopefulness about strengthening of innovation in businesses, organizations and public or private bodies

Level of hopefulness about strengthening of innovation in businesses, organizations and public or private bodies	Ciovo HR	Hersonissos GR	Durres AL	Malta MT	Salobreña ES	Pobla de Farnals ES	Giglio Island IT	Civitavecchia IT	Larnaca CY
1 not hopeful at all	4.00%	-	3.99%	3.43%	5.00%	1.98%	0.69%	1.50%	3.37%
2 not hopeful	22.67%	2.00%	17.29%	7.35%	7.00%	3.47%	10.34%	18.50%	6.73%
3 uncertain	23.33%	9.00%	14.19%	14.71%	17.50%	6.93%	11.03%	8.00%	23.56%
4 hopeful	29.00%	38.00%	38.36%	47.06%	41.00%	33.66%	39.31%	29.50%	38.46%
5 extremely hopeful	21.00%	51.00%	26.16%	27.45%	29.50%	53.96%	38.62%	42.50%	27.88%

Annex 4. Blue Energy technologies supportiveness

Table A4.1 - Aggregated Level

#	BE Technology	% of supportive citizens
1	Oscillating water columns	74.21%
2	Oscillating buoys	70.27%
3	Floaters	69.77%
4	Floating wind turbines	69.09%
5	Submarine kites	65.91%%

Table A4.2 – Ciovo (HR)

#	BE Technology	% of supportive citizens
1	Oscillating buoys	84.67%
2	Oscillating water columns	78.00%
3	Floaters	77.33%
4	Submarine kites	76.00%
5	Floating wind turbines	67.00%

Table A4.3 – Hersonissos Crete (GR)

#	BE Technology	% of supportive citizens
1	Oscillating buoys	82.50%
2	Oscillating water columns	80.00%
3	Floaters	78.00%
4	Floating wind turbines	75.50%
5	Submarine kites	71.50%

Table A4.5 – Durres (AL)

#	BE Technology	% of supportive citizens
1	Floating wind turbines	80.27%
2	Oscillating water columns	72.51%
3	Floaters	66.51%
4	Oscillating buoys	65.63%
5	Submarine kites	56.98%

Table A4.6 – Malta (MT)

#	BE Technology	% of supportive citizens
1	Submarine kites	79.90%
2	Oscillating buoys	78.43%
3	Oscillating water columns	71.08%
4	Floaters	69.61%
5	Floating wind turbines	69.60%

Table A4.7 – Salobreña (ES)

#	BE Technology	% of supportive citizens
1	Oscillating water columns	74.00%
2	Oscillating buoys	73.50%
3	Floaters	72.00%
4	Submarine kites	69.00%
5	Floating wind turbines	66.50%

Table A4.8 – Pobla de Farnals (ES)

#	BE Technology	% of supportive citizens
1	Oscillating water columns	75.25%
2	Floating wind turbines	73.27%
3	Submarine kites	72.64%
4	Oscillating buoys	71.15%
5	Floaters	68.32%

Table A4.9 - Giglio Island

#	BE Technology	% of supportive citizens
1	Oscillating water columns	84.14%
2	Submarine kites	81.38%
3	Oscillating buoys	74.48%
4	Floaters	68.97%
5	Floating wind turbines	55.86%

Table A4.10 - Civitavecchia

#	BE Technology	% of supportive citizens
1	Oscillating water columns	72.50%
2	Floaters	64.00%
3	Oscillating buoys	54.00%
4	Submarine kites	53.00%
5	Floating wind turbines	50.50%

Table A4.11 – Larnaca (CY)

#	BE Technology	% of supportive citizens
1	Oscillating buoys	66.82%
2	Oscillating water columns	63.94%
3	Floaters	63.46%
4	Submarine kites	48.56%
5	Floating wind turbines	43.75%

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Annex 5. Distribution question 13 and 14 by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies (in percentage, %)

A5.1 Aggregated Level

Table A5.1 - Distribution of respondents' concern about noise by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of noise	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	16.46	14.05	15.24	15.89	16.54	12.53	6.72	11.89	17.8
2 not concerned	24.04	17.81	21.54	10.28	22.43	17.44	14.29	20.78	21.11
3 uncertain	13.19	12.7	12.74	16.82	13.81	11.06	8.4	12.67	13.16
4 concerned	29.28	36.09	32.53	34.58	31.18	36.86	37.82	38.44	28.31
5 strongly concerned	17.03	19.35	17.94	22.43	16.03	22.11	32.77	16.22	19.62

Table A5.2 - Distribution of respondents' concern about fauna and flora impact by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of impacts on fauna and flora	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	8.8	7.6	8.3	6.6	9.38	5.65	0.84	6.56	9.44
2 not concerned	20.6	16.46	18.79	14.15	19.85	15.48	12.61	23.33	15
3 uncertain	19.38	16.65	18.29	13.21	19.28	16.71	5.88	15.56	19.88
4 concerned	29.03	31.67	30.63	24.53	28.66	35.87	32.77	33.78	27.75
5 strongly concerned	22.19	27.62	23.99	41.51	22.83	26.29	47.9	20.78	27.92

Table A5.3 - Distribution of respondents' concern about visual impact by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of visual impact	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	16.92	15.88	16.04	23.15	17.54	14.74	5.88	15.67	16.96
2 not concerned	20.84	21.56	21.99	6.48	22.61	16.95	17.65	25.33	18.11
3 uncertain	14.67	14.53	14.49	16.67	14.88	15.23	8.4	14.89	14.39
4 concerned	29.16	30.13	29.54	31.48	28.5	33.42	31.93	30.89	28.7
5 strongly concerned	18.41	17.9	17.94	22.22	16.47	19.66	36.13	13.22	21.84

Table A5.4 - Distribution of respondents' concern about negative effects on tourism by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of negative effects on tourism	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	24.86	24.28	24.23	31.13	26.81	17.69	18.49	23.03	25.72
2 not concerned	20.56	19.08	20.43	8.49	21.29	16.22	11.76	20.36	19.44
3 uncertain	13.36	13.78	13.49	15.09	14.7	12.04	4.2	10.12	16.13
4 concerned	24.86	27.65	26.42	22.64	24.21	32.92	30.25	30.26	23.24
5 strongly concerned	16.36	15.22	15.43	22.64	12.99	21.13	35.29	16.24	15.47

Table A5.5 - Distribution of respondents' concern about negative effects on fishing by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of negative effects on fishing	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	12.06	11.44	11.24	21.3	13.73	6.88	2.52	9.89	13.14
2 not concerned	18.97	16.06	17.98	9.26	18.16	16.71	10.92	19.33	16.2
3 uncertain	17.85	16.25	17.33	12.04	17.91	14.5	13.45	16.22	17.69
4 concerned	27.48	30	28.67	29.63	27.28	31.45	39.5	30	27.77
5 strongly concerned	23.64	26.25	24.78	27.78	22.91	30.47	33.61	24.56	25.21

Table A5.6 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about new job opportunities by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about new job opportunities	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	2.71	2.61	2.65	2.78	3.05	1.97	-	2.22	2.98
2 not hopeful	9.44	7.24	8.61	3.7	9.64	5.16	2.52	7.34	9.11
3 uncertain	9.63	9.56	9.71	7.41	11.1	5.41	4.2	6.67	11.76
4 hopeful	42.9	44.88	44.29	36.11	42.39	47.67	49.58	49.39	39.77
5 extremely hopeful	35.33	35.71	34.73	50	33.82	39.8	43.7	34.37	36.37

Table A5.7 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about energy independence by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about energy independence	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	3.64	3.66	3.8	0.93	3.48	5.16	0.84	5	2.65
2 not hopeful	13.18	11.93	13.04	3.74	11.84	15.23	13.45	16	10.01
3 uncertain	10.84	10.11	10.64	7.48	10.64	10.81	7.56	10.89	10.17
4 hopeful	39.44	41.19	40.61	34.58	40.34	40.79	36.97	41.44	39.45
5 extremely hopeful	32.9	33.11	31.92	53.27	33.69	28.01	41.18	26.67	37.72

Table A5.8 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about climate change mitigation by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about climate change mitigation	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	4.49	3.56	4.25	-	3.99	5.41	-	5.34	3.06
2 not hopeful	14.78	14.33	15.08	4.67	14.06	16.71	14.29	18.13	11.9
3 uncertain	12.72	11.54	12.24	10.28	11.21	16.71	7.56	13.01	11.49
4 hopeful	38.26	35.96	37.81	24.3	36.73	39.31	35.29	38.38	36.2
5 extremely hopeful	29.75	34.62	30.62	60.75	34.01	21.87	42.86	25.14	37.36

Table A5.9 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about reduction of local pollution by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about reduction of local pollution	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	4.39	3.08	3.85	1.85	3.67	5.16	0	4	3.56
2 not hopeful	16.64	13.76	15.79	4.63	14.95	18.18	9.24	18.56	12.74
3 uncertain	12.9	12.03	12.39	13.89	12.86	12.04	8.4	13	12.08
4 hopeful	34.67	34.26	34.98	25	34.26	35.38	34.45	34.11	34.74
5 extremely hopeful	31.4	36.86	32.98	54.63	34.26	29.24	47.9	30.33	36.89

Table A5.10 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about strengthening of innovation in businesses, organizations and public or private bodies by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about strengthening of innovation in businesses. organizations and public or private bodies	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	3.18	2.69	3.05	0.93	3.16	2.95	0	3.33	2.64
2 not hopeful	12.43	11.44	12.24	6.48	12.28	13.27	3.36	14.11	10.33
3 uncertain	15.79	13.75	15.13	8.33	14.94	15.97	9.24	12.89	16.2
4 hopeful	37.57	36.15	37.11	32.41	37.03	36.12	36.97	36.44	37.19
5 extremely hopeful	31.03	35.96	32.47	51.85	32.59	31.7	50.42	33.22	33.64

A5.2 Ciovo (HR)

Table A5.11 - Distribution of respondents' concern about noise by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of noise	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	6.95	2.65	5.30	5.88	5.33	-	-	4.52	6.50
2 not concerned	44.92	39.82	43.46	35.29	43.00	-	-	40.68	46.34
3 uncertain	17.11	17.70	17.31	17.65	17.33	-	-	16.38	18.70
4 concerned	24.60	37.17	29.68	23.53	29.33	-	-	31.64	26.02
5 strongly concerned	6.42	2.65	4.24	17.65	5.00	-	-	6.78	2.44

Table A5.12 - Distribution of respondents' concern about fauna and flora impact by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of impacts on fauna and flora	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	2.14	0.88	1.77	-	1.67	-	-	1.13	2.44
2 not concerned	35.83	33.63	35.34	29.41	35.00	-	-	32.77	38.21
3 uncertain	34.22	29.20	33.22	17.65	32.33	-	-	33.90	30.08
4 concerned	22.46	29.20	25.44	17.65	25.00	-	-	24.86	25.20
5 strongly concerned	5.35	7.08	4.24	35.29	6.00	-	-	7.34	4.07

Table A5.13 - Distribution of respondents' concern about visual impact by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of visual impact	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	11.23	3.54	8.13	11.76	8.33	-	-	8.47	8.13
2 not concerned	35.29	47.79	41.34	17.65	40.00	-	-	37.85	43.09
3 uncertain	21.39	15.04	18.73	23.53	19.00	-	-	18.08	20.33
4 concerned	25.67	26.55	25.80	29.41	26.00	-	-	28.25	22.76
5 strongly concerned	6.42	7.08	6.01	17.65	6.67	-	-	7.34	5.69

Table A5.14 - Distribution of respondents' concern about negative effects on tourism by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of negative effects on tourism	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	8.56	5.31	7.07	11.76	7.33	-	-	6.21	8.94
2 not concerned	28.88	32.74	31.10	17.65	30.33	-	-	33.33	26.02
3 uncertain	25.13	24.78	23.67	47.06	25.00	-	-	23.73	26.83
4 concerned	31.02	30.09	31.80	11.76	30.67	-	-	29.94	31.71
5 strongly concerned	6.42	7.08	6.36	11.76	6.67	-	-	6.78	6.50

Table A5.15 - Distribution of respondents' concern about negative effects on fishing by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of negative effects on fishing	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	2.67	3.54	2.83	5.88	3.00	-	-	1.69	4.88
2 not concerned	26.20	26.55	27.56	5.88	26.33	-	-	27.12	25.20
3 uncertain	25.13	26.55	26.15	17.65	25.67	-	-	26.55	24.39
4 concerned	34.76	27.43	31.45	41.18	32.00	-	-	31.64	32.52
5 strongly concerned	11.23	15.93	12.01	29.41	13.00	-	-	12.99	13.01

Table A5.16 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about new job opportunities by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about new job opportunities	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	3.21	-	2.12	-	2.00	-	-	1.13	3.25
2 not hopeful	16.04	18.58	17.31	11.76	17.00	-	-	16.95	17.07
3 uncertain	16.58	18.58	17.67	11.76	17.33	-	-	17.51	17.07
4 hopeful	37.43	40.71	38.52	41.18	38.67	-	-	37.85	39.84
5 extremely hopeful	26.74	22.12	24.38	35.29	25.00	-	-	26.55	22.76

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Table A5.17 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about energy independence by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about energy independence	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	-	1.77	0.71	-	0.67	-	-	-	1.63
2 not hopeful	19.25	15.04	18.02	11.76	17.67	-	-	16.95	18.70
3 uncertain	19.79	20.35	20.49	11.76	20.00	-	-	18.64	21.95
4 hopeful	33.16	39.82	36.40	23.53	35.67	-	-	35.59	35.77
5 extremely hopeful	27.81	23.01	24.38	52.94	26.00	-	-	28.81	21.95

Table A5.18 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about climate change mitigation by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about climate change mitigation	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	1.07	1.77	1.41	-	1.33	-	-	1.13	1.63
2 not hopeful	20.32	21.24	21.55	5.88	20.67	-	-	18.08	24.39
3 uncertain	23.53	17.70	21.20	23.53	21.33	-	-	20.90	21.95
4 hopeful	35.29	41.59	38.87	17.65	37.67	-	-	39.55	34.96
5 extremely hopeful	19.79	17.70	16.96	52.94	19.00	-	-	20.34	17.07

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Table A5.19 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about reduction of local pollution by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about reduction of local pollution	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	2.14	1.77	2.12	-	2.00	-	-	1.13	3.25
2 not hopeful	25.13	20.35	24.03	11.76	23.33	-	-	23.16	23.58
3 uncertain	24.60	23.89	24.38	23.53	24.33	-	-	23.73	25.20
4 hopeful	28.34	30.09	30.04	11.76	29.00	-	-	27.68	30.89
5 extremely hopeful	19.79	23.89	19.43	52.94	21.33	-	-	24.29	17.07

Table A5.20 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about strengthening of innovation in businesses, organizations and public or private bodies by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about strengthening of innovation in businesses. organizations and public or private bodies	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	4.81	2.65	4.24	-	4.00	-	-	2.82	5.69
2 not hopeful	21.93	23.89	22.97	17.65	22.67	-	-	19.77	26.83
3 uncertain	25.13	20.35	23.67	17.65	23.33	-	-	24.86	21.14
4 hopeful	27.27	31.86	28.98	29.41	29.00	-	-	30.51	26.83
5 extremely hopeful	20.86	21.24	20.14	35.29	21.00	-	-	22.03	19.51

A5.3 Hersonissos - Crete (GR)

Table A5.21 - Distribution of respondents' concern about noise by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of noise	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 not concerned	0.88	-	0.58	-	-	1.96	-	0.90	-
3 uncertain	5.26	4.65	4.65	7.14	7.23	1.96	4.55	6.31	3.37
4 concerned	47.37	47.67	45.93	57.14	48.19	49.02	45.45	52.25	41.57
5 strongly concerned	46.49	47.67	48.84	35.71	44.58	47.06	50.00	40.54	55.06

Table A5.22 - Distribution of respondents' concern about fauna and flora impact by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of impacts on fauna and flora	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 not concerned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 uncertain	2.63	3.49	3.49	-	6.02	1.96	-	-	6.74
4 concerned	28.07	41.86	31.98	46.43	36.14	35.29	30.30	28.83	40.45
5 strongly concerned	69.30	54.65	64.53	53.57	57.83	62.75	69.70	71.17	52.81

Table A5.23 - Distribution of respondents' concern about visual impact by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of visual impact	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 not concerned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 uncertain	3.51	5.81	4.07	7.14	6.02	3.92	3.03	2.70	6.74
4 concerned	47.37	45.35	44.19	60.71	50.60	45.10	42.42	41.44	52.81
5 strongly concerned	49.12	48.84	51.74	32.14	43.37	50.98	54.55	55.86	40.45

Table A5.24 - Distribution of respondents' concern about negative effects on tourism by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of negative effects on tourism	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 not concerned	0.88	-	0.58	-	-	1.96	-	0.90	-
3 uncertain	2.63	1.16	1.74	3.57	3.61	1.96	-	1.80	2.25
4 concerned	47.37	54.65	51.74	42.86	55.42	50.98	43.94	49.55	51.69
5 strongly concerned	49.12	44.19	45.93	53.57	40.96	45.10	56.06	47.75	46.07

Table A5.25 - Distribution of respondents' concern about negative effects on fishing by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of negative effects on fishing	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 not concerned	0.88	-	0.58	-	-	1.96	-	0.90	-
3 uncertain	4.39	-	1.74	7.14	1.20	1.96	4.55	3.60	1.12
4 concerned	37.72	47.67	41.28	46.43	42.17	39.22	43.94	41.44	42.70
5 strongly concerned	57.02	52.33	56.40	46.43	56.63	56.86	51.52	54.05	56.18

Table A5.26 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about new job opportunities by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about new job opportunities	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 not hopeful	2.63	1.16	1.74	3.57	2.41	1.96	1.52	-	4.49
3 uncertain	6.14	12.79	9.30	7.14	10.84	7.84	7.58	5.41	13.48
4 hopeful	37.72	40.70	40.70	28.57	37.35	35.29	43.94	37.84	40.45
5 extremely hopeful	53.51	45.35	48.26	60.71	49.40	54.90	46.97	56.76	41.57

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Table A5.27 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about energy independence by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about energy independence	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 not hopeful	1.75	2.33	2.33	-	2.41	1.96	1.52	0.90	3.37
3 uncertain	6.14	4.65	5.23	7.14	4.82	5.88	6.06	3.60	7.87
4 hopeful	40.35	54.65	47.67	39.29	54.22	37.25	43.94	44.14	49.44
5 extremely hopeful	51.75	38.37	44.77	53.57	38.55	54.90	48.48	51.35	39.33

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Table A5.28 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about climate change mitigation by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about climate change mitigation	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 not hopeful	1.75	3.49	1.74	-	3.61	1.96	1.52	0.90	4.49
3 uncertain	6.14	4.65	6.40	7.14	6.02	3.92	6.06	1.80	10.11
4 hopeful	45.61	54.65	52.91	28.57	53.01	50.98	43.94	47.75	51.69
5 extremely hopeful	46.49	37.21	38.95	64.29	37.35	43.14	48.48	49.55	33.71

Table A5.29 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about reduction of local pollution by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about reduction of local pollution	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 not hopeful	0.88	2.33	0.58	7.14	2.41	1.96	-	-	3.37
3 uncertain	7.89	8.14	8.72	3.57	9.64	5.88	7.58	3.60	13.48
4 hopeful	27.19	40.70	36.05	14.29	37.35	29.41	30.30	29.73	37.08
5 extremely hopeful	64.04	48.84	54.65	75.00	50.60	62.75	62.12	66.67	46.07

Table A5.30 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about strengthening of innovation in businesses, organizations and public or private bodies by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about strengthening of innovation in businesses. organizations and public or private bodies	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 not hopeful	1.75	2.33	1.16	7.14	2.41	1.96	1.52	0.90	3.37
3 uncertain	8.77	9.30	9.88	3.57	9.64	7.84	9.09	5.41	13.48
4 hopeful	35.09	41.86	40.12	25.00	45.78	35.29	30.30	31.53	46.07
5 extremely hopeful	54.39	46.51	48.84	64.29	42.17	54.90	59.09	62.16	37.08

A5.4 Durres (AL)

Table A5.31 - Distribution of respondents' concern about noise by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of noise	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	3.51	1.35	2.44	-	1.57	2.92	4.17	1.04	3.53
2 not concerned	27.19	16.59	21.95	-	20.47	21.64	41.67	29.02	16.86
3 uncertain	15.35	9.87	12.64	-	14.96	8.77	16.67	11.40	13.33
4 concerned	40.79	56.50	48.56	-	53.54	43.86	33.33	54.40	44.31
5 strongly concerned	13.16	15.70	14.41	-	9.45	22.81	4.17	4.15	21.96

Table A5.32 - Distribution of respondents' concern about fauna and flora impact by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of impacts on fauna and flora	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	1.75	1.79	1.77	-	1.18	2.34	-	1.04	2.35
2 not concerned	32.89	27.35	30.16	-	32.68	24.56	45.83	30.57	29.80
3 uncertain	17.98	15.25	16.63	-	13.39	21.05	16.67	9.33	21.96
4 concerned	39.47	46.19	42.79	-	46.06	39.77	33.33	50.78	36.86
5 strongly concerned	7.89	9.42	8.65	-	6.69	12.28	4.17	8.29	9.02

Table A5.33 - Distribution of respondents' concern about visual impact by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of visual impact	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	10.53	10.76	10.64	-	9.45	12.28	8.33	15.54	7.06
2 not concerned	37.28	30.04	33.70	-	34.25	29.82	58.33	36.27	31.76
3 uncertain	20.61	16.14	18.40	-	19.29	16.96	16.67	10.88	23.53
4 concerned	28.51	38.57	33.48	-	34.25	35.09	16.67	36.27	31.76
5 strongly concerned	3.07	4.48	3.77	-	2.76	5.85	-	1.04	5.88

Table A5.34 - Distribution of respondents' concern about negative effects on tourism by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of negative effects on tourism	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	19.74	14.80	17.29	-	12.60	18.71	58.33	24.87	11.37
2 not concerned	28.07	20.63	24.39	-	29.13	15.20	37.50	20.21	27.06
3 uncertain	7.46	9.42	8.43	-	9.06	8.77	-	5.18	10.98
4 concerned	28.07	40.81	34.37	-	34.65	38.01	4.17	34.20	34.90
5 strongly concerned	16.67	14.35	15.52	-	14.57	19.30	-	15.54	15.69

Table A5.35 - Distribution of respondents' concern about negative effects on fishing by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of negative effects on fishing	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	0.88	0.45	0.67	-	-	1.17	4.17	-	1.18
2 not concerned	28.51	23.32	25.94	-	26.38	23.39	37.50	25.39	25.88
3 uncertain	20.61	17.49	19.07	-	16.54	21.05	29.17	12.44	23.92
4 concerned	28.51	33.63	31.04	-	29.92	33.92	25.00	30.05	32.16
5 strongly concerned	21.49	25.11	23.28	-	27.17	20.47	4.17	32.12	16.86

Table A5.36 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about new job opportunities by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about new job opportunities	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	2.63	1.35	2.00	-	1.97	2.34	-	2.59	1.57
2 not hopeful	7.89	5.38	6.65	-	6.69	7.60	-	8.81	5.10
3 uncertain	2.19	2.24	2.22	-	1.57	3.51	-	2.59	1.96
4 hopeful	64.04	68.61	66.30	-	70.08	59.06	79.17	74.09	60.39
5 extremely hopeful	23.25	22.42	22.84	-	19.69	27.49	20.83	11.92	30.98

Table A5.37 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about energy independence by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about energy independence	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	8.77	6.73	7.76	-	7.09	9.36	4.17	11.40	5.10
2 not hopeful	26.32	25.11	25.72	-	20.08	29.82	58.33	33.68	19.61
3 uncertain	14.91	10.31	12.64	-	11.42	14.04	16.67	10.88	13.73
4 hopeful	45.18	51.57	48.34	-	56.30	39.77	20.83	38.34	56.08
5 extremely hopeful	4.82	6.28	5.54	-	5.12	7.02	-	5.70	5.49

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Table A5.38 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about climate change mitigation by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about climate change mitigation	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	8.77	5.38	7.10	-	5.51	10.53	-	10.36	4.71
2 not hopeful	28.95	26.01	27.49	-	22.05	31.58	58.33	35.23	21.96
3 uncertain	14.47	16.14	15.30	-	11.02	21.05	12.50	15.03	15.29
4 hopeful	44.30	37.67	41.02	-	47.64	33.92	25.00	23.83	53.73
5 extremely hopeful	3.51	14.80	9.09	-	13.78	2.92	4.17	15.54	4.31

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Table A5.39 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about reduction of local pollution by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about reduction of local pollution	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	7.89	4.04	5.99	-	5.12	8.19	-	8.81	3.92
2 not hopeful	25.88	23.32	24.61	-	20.47	30.41	29.17	31.09	19.61
3 uncertain	11.40	16.59	13.97	-	11.42	18.71	8.33	12.95	14.90
4 hopeful	45.61	35.87	40.80	-	45.67	30.41	62.50	28.50	49.80
5 extremely hopeful	9.21	20.18	14.63	-	17.32	12.28	-	18.65	11.76

Table A5.40 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about strengthening of innovation in businesses, organizations and public or private bodies by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about strengthening of innovation in businesses. organizations and public or private bodies	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	4.82	3.14	3.99	-	3.94	4.68	-	6.22	2.35
2 not hopeful	16.23	18.39	17.29	-	17.32	19.88	-	19.69	15.69
3 uncertain	17.54	10.76	14.19	-	12.60	18.13	4.17	9.84	17.65
4 hopeful	41.23	35.43	38.36	-	37.80	35.09	66.67	21.24	50.98
5 extremely hopeful	20.18	32.29	26.16	-	28.35	22.22	29.17	43.01	13.33

A5.5 Kalkara and Xghajra (MT)

Table A5.41 - Distribution of respondents' concern about noise by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of noise	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	19.57	16.96	18.14	-	18.23	-	-	17.24	18.80
2 not concerned	21.74	16.07	18.63	-	18.72	-	-	18.39	18.80
3 uncertain	10.87	16.96	14.22	-	14.29	-	-	10.34	17.09
4 concerned	20.65	25.00	23.04	-	23.15	-	-	25.29	21.37
5 strongly concerned	27.17	25.00	25.98	-	25.62	100.00	-	28.74	23.93

Table A5.42 - Distribution of respondents' concern about fauna and flora impact by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of impacts on fauna and flora	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	18.48	16.96	17.65	-	17.73	-	-	10.34	23.08
2 not concerned	19.57	14.29	16.67	-	16.75	-	-	21.84	12.82
3 uncertain	10.87	21.43	16.67	-	16.75	-	-	9.20	22.22
4 concerned	33.70	25.00	28.92	-	28.57	100.00	-	35.63	23.93
5 strongly concerned	17.39	22.32	20.10	-	20.20	-	-	22.99	17.95

Table A5.43 - Distribution of respondents' concern about visual impact by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of visual impact	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	17.39	22.32	20.10	-	20.20	-	-	17.24	22.22
2 not concerned	8.70	16.07	12.75	-	12.81	-	-	9.20	15.38
3 uncertain	8.70	18.75	14.22	-	14.29	-	-	13.79	14.53
4 concerned	31.52	25.00	27.94	-	28.08	-	-	26.44	29.06
5 strongly concerned	33.70	17.86	25.00	-	24.63	100.00	-	33.33	18.80

Table A5.44 - Distribution of respondents' concern about negative effects on tourism by gender. status of residence. distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of negative effects on tourism	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	35.87	38.39	37.25	-	37.44	-	-	37.93	36.75
2 not concerned	28.26	21.43	24.51	-	24.63	-	-	22.99	25.64
3 uncertain	14.13	20.54	17.65	-	17.73	-	-	17.24	17.95
4 concerned	13.04	16.07	14.71	-	14.29	100.00	-	18.39	11.97
5 strongly concerned	8.70	3.57	5.88	-	5.91	-	-	3.45	7.69

Table A5.45 - Distribution of respondents' concern about negative effects on fishing by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of negative effects on fishing	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	19.57	16.07	17.65	-	17.73	-	-	14.94	19.66
2 not concerned	22.83	15.18	18.63	-	18.72	-	-	25.29	13.68
3 uncertain	23.91	29.46	26.96	-	27.09	-	-	27.59	26.50
4 concerned	26.09	33.04	29.90	-	29.56	100.00	-	28.74	30.77
5 strongly concerned	7.61	6.25	6.86	-	6.90	-	-	3.45	9.40

Table A5.46 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about new job opportunities by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about new job opportunities	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	5.43	2.68	3.92	-	3.94	-	-	6.90	1.71
2 not hopeful	21.74	8.04	14.22	-	14.29	-	-	19.54	10.26
3 uncertain	15.22	17.86	16.67	-	16.75	-	-	11.49	20.51
4 hopeful	32.61	42.86	38.24	-	37.93	100.00	-	39.08	37.61
5 extremely hopeful	25.00	28.57	26.96	-	27.09	-	-	22.99	29.91

Table A5.47 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about energy independence by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about energy independence	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	4.35	2.68	3.43	-	3.45	-	-	6.90	0.85
2 not hopeful	9.78	3.57	6.37	-	6.40	-	-	10.34	3.42
3 uncertain	9.78	11.61	10.78	-	10.84	-	-	8.05	12.82
4 hopeful	48.91	50.89	50.00	-	49.75	100.00	-	45.98	52.99
5 extremely hopeful	27.17	31.25	29.41	-	29.56	-	-	28.74	29.91

Table A5.48 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about climate change mitigation by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about climate change mitigation	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	7.61	4.46	5.88	-	5.91	-	-	10.34	2.56
2 not hopeful	9.78	7.14	8.33	-	8.37	-	-	10.34	6.84
3 uncertain	7.61	10.71	9.31	-	9.36	-	-	4.60	12.82
4 hopeful	43.48	41.96	42.65	-	42.86	-	-	36.78	47.01
5 extremely hopeful	31.52	35.71	33.82	-	33.50	100.00	-	37.93	30.77

Table A5.49 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about reduction of local pollution by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about reduction of local pollution	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	3.26	2.68	2.94	-	2.96	-	-	3.45	2.56
2 not hopeful	8.70	3.57	5.88	-	5.91	-	-	9.20	3.42
3 uncertain	7.61	7.14	7.35	-	7.39	-	-	5.75	8.55
4 hopeful	44.57	44.64	44.61	-	44.33	100.00	-	42.53	46.15
5 extremely hopeful	35.87	41.96	39.22	-	39.41	-	-	39.08	39.32

Table A5.50 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about strengthening of innovation in businesses, organizations and public or private bodies by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about strengthening of innovation in businesses. organizations and public or private bodies	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	2.17	4.46	3.43	-	3.45	-	-	5.75	1.71
2 not hopeful	9.78	5.36	7.35	-	7.39	-	-	5.75	8.55
3 uncertain	14.13	15.18	14.71	-	14.78	-	-	10.34	17.95
4 hopeful	48.91	45.54	47.06	-	46.80	100.00	-	48.28	46.15
5 extremely hopeful	25.00	29.46	27.45	-	27.59	-	-	29.89	25.64

A5.6 Salobreña (ES)

Table A5.51 - Distribution of respondents' concern about noise by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of noise	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	27.55	28.43	28.00	-	19.61	65.52	38.89	32.53	24.79
2 not concerned	40.82	39.22	40.00	-	43.79	24.14	33.33	53.01	30.77
3 uncertain	5.10	3.92	4.50	-	5.88	-	-	6.02	3.42
4 concerned	20.41	25.49	23.00	-	24.84	10.34	27.78	7.23	34.19
5 strongly concerned	6.12	2.94	4.50	-	5.88	-	-	1.20	6.84

Table A5.52 - Distribution of respondents' concern about fauna and flora impact by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of impacts on fauna and flora	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	3.06	4.90	4.00	-	2.61	10.34	5.56	2.41	5.13
2 not concerned	17.35	14.71	16.00	-	13.73	27.59	16.67	20.48	12.82
3 uncertain	15.31	13.73	14.50	-	13.73	20.69	11.11	8.43	18.80
4 concerned	40.82	39.22	40.00	-	40.52	37.93	38.89	42.17	38.46
5 strongly concerned	23.47	27.45	25.50	-	29.41	3.45	27.78	26.51	24.79

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Table A5.53 - Distribution of respondents' concern about visual impact by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of visual impact	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	20.41	17.65	19.00	-	11.11	58.62	22.22	20.48	17.95
2 not concerned	18.37	22.55	20.50	-	20.92	10.34	33.33	27.71	15.38
3 uncertain	7.14	9.80	8.50	-	9.15	10.34	-	12.05	5.98
4 concerned	28.57	24.51	26.50	-	30.07	13.79	16.67	19.28	31.62
5 strongly concerned	25.51	25.49	25.50	-	28.76	6.90	27.78	20.48	29.06

Table A5.54 - Distribution of respondents' concern about negative effects on tourism by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of negative effects on tourism	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	17.35	17.65	17.50	-	15.03	24.14	27.78	21.69	14.53
2 not concerned	24.49	29.41	27.00	-	28.10	27.59	16.67	28.92	25.64
3 uncertain	9.18	9.80	9.50	-	7.19	20.69	11.11	9.64	9.40
4 concerned	31.63	32.35	32.00	-	35.29	20.69	22.22	31.33	32.48
5 strongly concerned	17.35	10.78	14.00	-	14.38	6.90	22.22	8.43	17.95

Table A5.55 - Distribution of respondents' concern about negative effects on fishing by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of negative effects on fishing	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	4.08	3.92	4.00	-	2.61	6.90	11.11	4.82	3.42
2 not concerned	18.37	12.75	15.50	-	14.38	24.14	11.11	19.28	12.82
3 uncertain	8.16	11.76	10.00	-	9.15	17.24	5.56	7.23	11.97
4 concerned	42.86	46.08	44.50	-	43.14	44.83	55.56	50.60	40.17
5 strongly concerned	26.53	25.49	26.00	-	30.72	6.90	16.67	18.07	31.62

Table A5.56 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about new job opportunities by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about new job opportunities	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	3.06	0.98	2.00	-	2.61	-	-	1.20	2.56
2 not hopeful	9.18	9.80	9.50	-	11.11	-	11.11	2.41	14.53
3 uncertain	4.08	7.84	6.00	-	6.54	6.90	-	1.20	9.40
4 hopeful	35.71	44.12	40.00	-	36.60	58.62	38.89	39.76	40.17
5 extremely hopeful	47.96	37.25	42.50	-	43.14	34.48	50.00	55.42	33.33

Table A5.57 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about energy independence by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about energy independence	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 not hopeful	8.16	3.92	6.00	-	7.19	-	5.56	1.20	9.40
3 uncertain	7.14	9.80	8.50	-	10.46	3.45	-	-	14.53
4 hopeful	41.84	40.20	41.00	-	40.52	48.28	33.33	30.12	48.72
5 extremely hopeful	42.86	46.08	44.50	-	41.83	48.28	61.11	68.67	27.35

Table A5.58 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about climate change mitigation by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about climate change mitigation	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	3.06	-	1.50	-	1.96	-	-	-	2.56
2 not hopeful	13.27	9.80	11.50	-	12.42	6.90	11.11	2.41	17.95
3 uncertain	9.18	9.80	9.50	-	9.15	10.34	11.11	3.61	13.68
4 hopeful	20.41	23.53	22.00	-	21.57	31.03	11.11	20.48	23.08
5 extremely hopeful	54.08	56.86	55.50	-	54.90	51.72	66.67	73.49	42.74

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Table A5.59 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about reduction of local pollution by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about reduction of local pollution	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	6.12	0.98	3.50	-	2.61	10.34	-	-	5.98
2 not hopeful	18.37	16.67	17.50	-	16.99	17.24	22.22	7.23	24.79
3 uncertain	8.16	6.86	7.50	-	8.50	6.90	-	6.02	8.55
4 hopeful	31.63	32.35	32.00	-	36.60	17.24	16.67	33.73	30.77
5 extremely hopeful	35.71	43.14	39.50	-	35.29	48.28	61.11	53.01	29.91

Table A5.60 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about strengthening of innovation in businesses, organizations and public or private bodies by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about strengthening of innovation in businesses. organizations and public or private bodies	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	8.16	1.96	5.00	-	6.54	-	-	1.20	7.69
2 not hopeful	5.10	8.82	7.00	-	6.54	3.45	16.67	1.20	11.11
3 uncertain	16.33	18.63	17.50	-	18.95	17.24	5.56	6.02	25.64
4 hopeful	37.76	44.12	41.00	-	45.10	31.03	22.22	45.78	37.61
5 extremely hopeful	32.65	26.47	29.50	-	22.88	48.28	55.56	45.78	17.95

A5.7 Pobla de Farnals –(ES)

Table A5.61 - Distribution of respondents' concern about noise by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of noise	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	40.24	20.34	28.48	28.57	28.28	-	-	24.62	30.37
2 not hopeful	9.76	6.78	8.23	7.14	8.08	-	-	12.31	5.93
3 uncertain	12.20	5.93	8.23	9.52	8.59	-	-	7.69	8.89
4 hopeful	19.51	32.20	25.32	33.33	26.77	-	-	27.69	26.67
5 extremely hopeful	18.29	34.75	29.75	21.43	28.28	-	-	27.69	28.15

Table A5.62 - Distribution of respondents' concern about fauna and flora impact by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of impacts on fauna and flora	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	11.11	5.08	6.96	9.76	7.61	-	-	9.23	6.72
2 not concerned	13.58	6.78	6.33	21.95	9.64	-	-	10.77	8.96
3 uncertain	17.28	2.54	8.23	9.76	8.63	-	-	9.23	8.21
4 concerned	24.69	20.34	23.42	17.07	21.32	-	-	24.62	20.90
5 strongly concerned	33.33	65.25	55.06	41.46	52.79	-	-	46.15	55.22

Table A5.63 - Distribution of respondents' concern about visual impact by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of visual impact	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	40.96	31.36	33.54	41.86	35.18	-	-	35.94	35.04
2 not concerned	9.64	13.56	13.92	4.65	12.06	-	-	12.50	11.68
3 uncertain	14.46	13.56	13.29	16.28	14.07	-	-	12.50	14.60
4 concerned	24.10	18.64	21.52	18.60	20.60	-	-	20.31	21.17
5 strongly concerned	10.84	22.88	17.72	18.60	18.09	-	-	18.75	17.52

Table A5.64 - Distribution of respondents' concern about negative effects on tourism by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of negative effects on tourism	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	53.01	37.61	42.14	51.22	43.94	-	-	50.79	40.88
2 not concerned	8.43	8.55	10.06	2.44	8.08	-	-	9.52	8.03
3 uncertain	13.25	10.26	12.58	7.32	11.62	-	-	12.70	10.95
4 concerned	10.84	21.37	15.72	21.95	17.17	-	-	17.46	16.79
5 strongly concerned	14.46	22.22	19.50	17.07	19.19	-	-	9.52	23.36

Table A5.65 - Distribution of respondents' concern about negative effects on fishing by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of negative effects on fishing	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	31.33	22.69	24.53	32.56	26.50	-	-	27.69	25.55
2 not concerned	12.05	8.40	9.43	11.63	9.50	-	-	15.38	7.30
3 uncertain	15.66	4.20	8.81	9.30	8.50	-	-	10.77	8.03
4 concerned	14.46	20.17	16.98	20.93	18.00	-	-	15.38	18.98
5 strongly concerned	26.51	44.54	40.25	25.58	37.50	-	-	30.77	40.15

Table A5.66 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about new job opportunities by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about new job opportunities	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	-	5.22	1.94	6.98	3.06	-	-	3.13	2.99
2 not hopeful	1.20	3.48	3.23	-	2.55	-	-	4.69	1.49
3 uncertain	13.25	7.83	11.61	4.65	10.20	-	-	9.38	10.45
4 hopeful	33.73	37.39	36.13	34.88	35.20	-	-	42.19	32.84
5 extremely hopeful	51.81	46.09	47.10	53.49	48.98	-	-	40.63	52.24

Table A5.67 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about energy independence by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about energy independence	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	4.82	9.32	8.81	2.38	7.54	-	-	12.50	5.11
2 not hopeful	1.20	3.39	2.52	2.38	2.51	-	-	3.13	2.19
3 uncertain	6.02	4.24	4.40	7.14	5.03	-	-	6.25	4.38
4 hopeful	24.10	22.88	22.64	26.19	23.12	-	-	20.31	24.82
5 extremely hopeful	63.86	60.17	61.64	61.90	61.81	-	-	57.81	63.50

Table A5.68 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about climate change mitigation by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about climate change mitigation	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	1.22	4.20	3.77	-	3.02	-	-	3.13	2.92
2 not hopeful	2.44	2.52	3.14	-	2.51	-	-	4.69	1.46
3 uncertain	4.88	3.36	3.14	7.14	4.02	-	-	3.13	4.38
4 hopeful	29.27	27.73	29.56	23.81	28.14	-	-	34.38	25.55
5 extremely hopeful	62.20	62.18	60.38	69.05	62.31	-	-	54.69	65.69

Table A5.69 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about reduction of local pollution by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about reduction of local pollution	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	4.82	3.39	3.80	4.65	4.02	-	-	10.77	0.74
2 not hopeful	4.82	2.54	3.80	2.33	3.52	-	-	7.69	1.47
3 uncertain	12.05	7.63	7.59	16.28	9.05	-	-	4.62	11.76
4 hopeful	22.89	22.88	23.42	20.93	23.12	-	-	30.77	19.12
5 extremely hopeful	55.42	63.56	61.39	55.81	60.30	-	-	46.15	66.91

Table A5.70 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about strengthening of innovation in businesses, organizations and public or private bodies by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about strengthening of innovation in businesses. organizations and public or private bodies	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	1.20	2.52	1.89	2.33	2.00	-	-	4.62	0.73
2 not hopeful	3.61	3.36	3.77	2.33	3.50	-	-	7.69	1.46
3 uncertain	10.84	4.20	6.92	6.98	7.00	-	-	4.62	8.03
4 hopeful	33.73	33.61	33.96	32.56	33.50	-	-	36.92	32.12
5 extremely hopeful	50.60	56.30	53.46	55.81	54.00	-	-	46.15	57.66

A5.8 Giglio Island (IT)

Table A5.71 - Distribution of respondents' concern about noise by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of noise	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	31.65	21.21	27.78	21.05	26.90	-	-	42.59	17.58
2 not concerned	8.86	10.61	10.32	5.26	9.66	-	-	11.11	8.79
3 uncertain	25.32	25.76	22.22	47.37	25.52	-	-	20.37	28.57
4 concerned	12.66	21.21	16.67	15.79	16.55	-	-	11.11	19.78
5 strongly concerned	21.52	21.21	23.02	10.53	21.38	-	-	14.81	25.27

Table A5.72 - Distribution of respondents' concern about fauna and flora impact by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of impacts on fauna and flora	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	25.32	15.15	21.43	15.79	20.69	-	-	18.52	21.98
2 not concerned	18.99	13.64	18.25	5.26	16.55	-	-	20.37	14.29
3 uncertain	18.99	24.24	19.05	36.84	21.38	-	-	20.37	21.98
4 concerned	12.66	13.64	12.70	15.79	13.10	-	-	16.67	10.99
5 strongly concerned	24.05	33.33	28.57	26.32	28.28	-	-	24.07	30.77

Table A5.73 - Distribution of respondents' concern about visual impact by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of visual impact	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	30.38	18.18	24.60	26.32	24.83	-	-	25.93	24.18
2 not concerned	18.99	12.12	16.67	10.53	15.86	-	-	22.22	12.09
3 uncertain	13.92	19.70	15.87	21.05	16.55	-	-	16.67	16.48
4 concerned	17.72	24.24	20.63	21.05	20.69	-	-	20.37	20.88
5 strongly concerned	18.99	25.76	22.22	21.05	22.07	-	-	14.81	26.37

Table A5.74 - Distribution of respondents' concern about negative effects on tourism by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of negative effects on tourism	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	54.43	51.52	53.17	52.63	53.10	-	-	62.96	47.25
2 not concerned	12.66	18.18	14.29	21.05	15.17	-	-	9.26	18.68
3 uncertain	16.46	13.64	14.29	21.05	15.17	-	-	14.81	15.38
4 concerned	7.59	3.03	5.56	5.26	5.52	-	-	3.70	6.59
5 strongly concerned	8.86	13.64	12.70	-	11.03	-	-	9.26	12.09

Table A5.75 - Distribution of respondents' concern about negative effects on fishing by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of negative effects on fishing	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	40.51	28.79	34.13	42.11	35.17	-	-	38.89	32.97
2 not concerned	15.19	16.67	15.08	21.05	15.86	-	-	14.81	16.48
3 uncertain	15.19	19.70	16.67	21.05	17.24	-	-	20.37	15.38
4 concerned	13.92	12.12	12.70	15.79	13.10	-	-	14.81	12.09
5 strongly concerned	15.19	22.73	21.43	-	18.62	-	-	11.11	23.08

Table A5.76 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about new job opportunities by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about new job opportunities	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 not hopeful	10.13	10.61	11.11	5.26	10.34	-	-	12.96	8.79
3 uncertain	12.66	4.55	8.73	10.53	8.97	-	-	9.26	8.79
4 hopeful	37.97	40.91	38.10	47.37	39.31	-	-	33.33	42.86
5 extremely hopeful	39.24	43.94	42.06	36.84	41.38	-	-	44.44	39.56

Table A5.77 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about energy independence by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about energy independence	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 not hopeful	7.59	9.09	8.73	5.26	8.28	-	-	5.56	9.89
3 uncertain	6.33	12.12	9.52	5.26	8.97	-	-	3.70	12.09
4 hopeful	35.44	37.88	33.33	57.89	36.55	-	-	35.19	37.36
5 extremely hopeful	50.63	40.91	48.41	31.58	46.21	-	-	55.56	40.66

Table A5.78 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about climate change mitigation by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about climate change mitigation	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	2.53	1.52	2.38	-	2.07	-	-	3.70	1.10
2 not hopeful	7.59	16.67	11.90	10.53	11.72	-	-	5.56	15.38
3 uncertain	11.39	15.15	11.90	21.05	13.10	-	-	11.11	14.29
4 hopeful	37.97	25.76	33.33	26.32	32.41	-	-	33.33	31.87
5 extremely hopeful	40.51	40.91	40.48	42.11	40.69	-	-	46.30	37.36

Table A5.79 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about reduction of local pollution by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about reduction of local pollution	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	3.80	1.52	3.17	-	2.76	-	-	3.70	2.20
2 not hopeful	8.86	13.64	12.70	-	11.03	-	-	3.70	15.38
3 uncertain	18.99	9.09	14.29	15.79	14.48	-	-	16.67	13.19
4 hopeful	29.11	31.82	25.40	63.16	30.34	-	-	22.22	35.16
5 extremely hopeful	39.24	43.94	44.44	21.05	41.38	-	-	53.70	34.07

Table A5.80 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about strengthening of innovation in businesses, organizations and public or private bodies by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about strengthening of innovation in businesses. organizations and public or private bodies	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	-	1.52	0.79	-	0.69	-	-	-	1.10
2 not hopeful	6.33	15.15	11.11	5.26	10.34	-	-	7.41	12.09
3 uncertain	12.66	9.09	11.11	10.53	11.03	-	-	9.26	12.09
4 hopeful	40.51	37.88	38.10	47.37	39.31	-	-	40.74	38.46
5 extremely hopeful	40.51	36.36	38.89	36.84	38.62	-	-	42.59	36.26

A5.9 Civitavecchia

Table A5.81 - Distribution of respondents' concern about noise by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of noise	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	36.26	38.53	37.50	-	42.64	30.77	-	58.54	32.08
2 not concerned	16.48	13.76	15.00	-	13.95	18.46	-	7.32	16.98
3 uncertain	15.38	21.10	18.50	-	15.50	23.08	33.33	14.63	19.50
4 concerned	15.38	9.17	12.00	-	13.18	9.23	16.67	12.20	11.95
5 strongly concerned	16.48	17.43	17.00	-	14.73	18.46	50.00	7.32	19.50

Table A5.82 - Distribution of respondents' concern about fauna and flora impact by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of impacts on fauna and flora	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	25.27	25.69	25.50	-	31.78	15.38	-	36.59	22.64
2 not concerned	7.69	11.01	9.50	-	8.53	12.31	-	7.32	10.06
3 uncertain	30.77	17.43	23.50	-	24.03	23.08	16.67	19.51	24.53
4 concerned	16.48	20.18	18.50	-	18.60	16.92	33.33	19.51	18.24
5 strongly concerned	19.78	25.69	23.00	-	17.05	32.31	50.00	17.07	24.53

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Table A5.83 - Distribution of respondents' concern about visual impact by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of visual impact	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	25.27	27.52	26.50	-	28.68	23.08	16.67	39.02	23.27
2 not concerned	15.38	22.02	19.00	-	24.03	10.77	-	24.39	17.61
3 uncertain	16.48	16.51	16.50	-	11.63	23.08	50.00	4.88	19.50
4 concerned	19.78	21.10	20.50	-	23.26	15.38	16.67	21.95	20.13
5 strongly concerned	23.08	12.84	17.50	-	12.40	27.69	16.67	9.76	19.50

Table A5.84 - Distribution of respondents' concern about negative effects on tourism by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of negative effects on tourism	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	42.86	45.87	44.50	-	51.16	32.31	33.33	56.10	41.51
2 not concerned	21.98	21.10	21.50	-	19.38	24.62	33.33	24.39	20.75
3 uncertain	13.19	12.84	13.00	-	9.30	18.46	33.33	4.88	15.09
4 concerned	6.59	9.17	8.00	-	9.30	6.15	-	2.44	9.43
5 strongly concerned	15.38	11.01	13.00	-	10.85	18.46	-	12.20	13.21

Table A5.85 - Distribution of respondents' concern about negative effects on fishing by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of negative effects on fishing	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	28.57	30.28	29.50	-	32.56	26.15	-	46.34	25.16
2 not concerned	19.78	20.18	20.00	-	19.38	21.54	16.67	17.07	20.75
3 uncertain	21.98	18.35	20.00	-	20.93	12.31	83.33	17.07	20.75
4 concerned	13.19	14.68	14.00	-	13.95	15.38	-	9.76	15.09
5 strongly concerned	16.48	16.51	16.50	-	13.18	24.62	-	9.76	18.24

Table A5.86 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about new job opportunities by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about new job opportunities	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	7.69	11.93	10.00	-	13.18	4.62	-	7.32	10.69
2 not hopeful	10.99	6.42	8.50	-	8.53	9.23	-	7.32	8.81
3 uncertain	5.49	3.67	4.50	-	6.98	-	-	4.88	4.40
4 hopeful	37.36	25.69	31.00	-	29.46	32.31	50.00	36.59	29.56
5 extremely hopeful	38.46	52.29	46.00	-	41.86	53.85	50.00	43.90	46.54

Table A5.87 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about energy independence by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about energy independence	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	5.49	3.67	4.50	-	5.43	3.08	-	4.88	4.40
2 not hopeful	14.29	14.68	14.50	-	16.28	12.31	-	9.76	15.72
3 uncertain	4.40	3.67	4.00	-	3.10	4.62	16.67	2.44	4.40
4 hopeful	38.46	28.44	33.00	-	34.11	30.77	33.33	36.59	32.08
5 extremely hopeful	37.36	49.54	44.00	-	41.09	49.23	50.00	46.34	43.40

Table A5.88 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about climate change mitigation by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about climate change mitigation	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	4.40	4.59	4.50	-	5.43	3.08	-	4.88	4.40
2 not hopeful	14.29	14.68	14.50	-	16.28	12.31	-	9.76	15.72
3 uncertain	5.49	5.50	5.50	-	4.65	7.69	-	2.44	6.29
4 hopeful	40.66	29.36	34.50	-	31.01	38.46	66.67	39.02	33.33
5 extremely hopeful	35.16	45.87	41.00	-	42.64	38.46	33.33	43.90	40.25

Table A5.89 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about reduction of local pollution by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about reduction of local pollution	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	2.20	4.59	3.50	-	5.43	-	-	-	4.40
2 not hopeful	18.68	14.68	16.50	-	17.83	15.38	-	14.63	16.98
3 uncertain	4.40	0.92	2.50	-	2.33	1.54	16.67	4.88	1.89
4 hopeful	36.26	27.52	31.50	-	28.68	35.38	50.00	29.27	32.08
5 extremely hopeful	38.46	52.29	46.00	-	45.74	47.69	33.33	51.22	44.65

Table A5.90 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about strengthening of innovation in businesses, organizations and public or private bodies by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about strengthening of innovation in businesses, organizations and public or private bodies	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	-	2.75	1.50	-	2.33	-	-	-	1.89
2 not hopeful	21.98	15.60	18.50	-	19.38	18.46	-	14.63	19.50
3 uncertain	4.40	11.01	8.00	-	3.10	15.38	33.33	-	10.06
4 hopeful	38.46	22.02	29.50	-	29.46	27.69	50.00	36.59	27.67
5 extremely hopeful	35.16	48.62	42.50	-	45.74	38.46	16.67	48.78	40.88

A5.10 Larnaca (CY)

Table A5.91 - Distribution of respondents' concern about noise by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of noise	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	19.39	10.91	14.98	-	21.24	7.78	0	18.18	13.73
2 not concerned	20.41	13.64	16.43	100	17.7	15.56	20	14.55	17.65
3 uncertain	9.18	14.55	12.08	-	8.85	15.56	20	12.73	11.76
4 concerned	41.84	45.45	43.96	-	43.36	45.56	20	40	45.1
5 strongly concerned	9.18	15.45	12.56	-	8.85	15.56	40	14.55	11.76

Table A5.92 - Distribution of respondents' concern about fauna and flora impact by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of impacts on fauna and flora	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	14.29	5.45	9.66	0	12.39	6.67	0	10.91	9.15
2 not concerned	10.2	10.91	10.63	0	14.16	5.56	20	14.55	9.15
3 uncertain	17.35	24.55	21.26	0	30.09	11.11	0	10.91	24.84
4 concerned	30.61	30.91	30.92	0	22.12	41.11	40	30.91	30.72
5 strongly concerned	27.55	28.18	27.54	100	21.24	35.56	40	32.73	26.14

Table A5.93 - Distribution of respondents' concern about visual impact by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of visual impact	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	19.39	13.64	16.43	0	23.89	7.78	0	23.64	13.73
2 not concerned	9.18	12.73	11.11	0	12.39	8.89	20	7.27	12.42
3 uncertain	13.27	13.64	13.04	100	12.39	14.44	20	12.73	13.73
4 concerned	36.73	40	38.65	0	34.51	43.33	40	36.36	39.22
5 strongly concerned	21.43	20	20.77	0	16.81	25.56	20	20	20.92

Table A5.94 - Distribution of respondents' concern about negative effects on tourism by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of negative effects on tourism	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	29.59	21.82	25.6	0	35.4	13.33	20	34.55	22.22
2 not concerned	14.29	14.55	14.01	100	13.27	16.67	0	12.73	15.03
3 uncertain	18.37	22.73	20.77	0	23.89	16.67	20	12.73	23.53
4 concerned	26.53	24.55	25.6	0	16.81	35.56	40	29.09	24.18
5 strongly concerned	11.22	16.36	14.01	0	10.62	17.78	20	10.91	15.03

Table A5.95 - Distribution of respondents' concern about negative effects on fishing by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of concern of negative effects on fishing	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 completely not concerned	16.33	11.82	14.01	0	19.47	7.78	0	29.09	8.5
2 not concerned	9.18	10.91	10.14	0	12.39	6.67	20	7.27	11.11
3 uncertain	17.35	15.45	16.43	0	22.12	10	0	3.64	20.92
4 concerned	20.41	30	25.6	0	22.12	28.89	40	27.27	24.84
5 strongly concerned	36.73	31.82	33.82	100	23.89	46.67	40	32.73	34.64

Table A5.96 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about new job opportunities by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about new job opportunities	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	2.04	0.91	1.45	0	1.77	1.11	0	3.64	0.65
2 not hopeful	2.04	3.64	2.9	0	4.42	1.11	0	5.45	1.96
3 uncertain	16.33	16.36	16.43	0	21.24	11.11	0	9.09	18.95
4 hopeful	43.88	36.36	40.1	0	40.71	40	20	32.73	42.48
5 extremely hopeful	35.71	42.73	39.13	100	31.86	46.67	80	49.09	35.95

Table A5.97 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about energy independence by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about energy independence	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	6.12	2.73	4.35	0	5.31	3.33	0	3.64	4.58
2 not hopeful	6.12	13.64	10.14	0	16.81	2.22	0	1.82	13.07
3 uncertain	8.16	13.64	11.11	0	8.85	14.44	0	9.09	11.76
4 hopeful	42.86	36.36	39.61	0	31.86	48.89	40	50.91	35.29
5 extremely hopeful	36.73	33.64	34.78	100	37.17	31.11	60	34.55	35.29

Table A5.98 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about climate change mitigation by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about climate change mitigation	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	9.18	6.36	7.73	0	12.39	2.22	0	10.91	6.54
2 not hopeful	9.18	14.55	12.08	0	19.47	3.33	0	1.82	15.69
3 uncertain	18.37	16.36	17.39	0	12.39	24.44	0	16.36	17.65
4 hopeful	39.8	39.09	39.61	0	34.51	46.67	20	49.09	35.95
5 extremely hopeful	23.47	23.64	23.19	100	21.24	23.33	80	21.82	24.18

Table A5.99 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about reduction of local pollution by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about reduction of local pollution	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	7.14	6.36	6.76	0	8.85	4.44	0	7.27	6.54
2 not hopeful	17.35	15.45	16.43	0	24.78	6.67	0	7.27	19.61
3 uncertain	13.27	20.91	17.39	0	20.35	12.22	40	10.91	19.61
4 hopeful	36.73	41.82	39.61	0	30.09	53.33	0	50.91	35.29
5 extremely hopeful	25.51	15.45	19.81	100	15.93	23.33	60	23.64	18.95

Table A5.100 - Distribution of respondents' hopefulness about strengthening of innovation in businesses, organizations and public or private bodies by gender, status of residence, distance from the sea and knowledge of Blue Energies

Level of hopefulness about strengthening of innovation in businesses, organizations and public or private bodies	Gender		Status of residence		Distance from the sea			Knowledge of Blue Energies	
	Male	Female	Resident	Tourist	Less than 5 km	Between 5 and 10 km	More than 10 km	Yes	No
1 not hopeful at all	3.06	3.64	3.38	0	2.65	4.44	0	3.64	3.27
2 not hopeful	11.22	2.73	6.76	0	7.08	6.67	0	7.27	6.54
3 uncertain	20.41	26.36	23.67	0	29.2	16.67	20	12.73	27.45
4 hopeful	40.82	36.36	38.65	0	33.63	45.56	20	41.82	37.25
5 extremely hopeful	24.49	30.91	27.54	100	27.43	26.67	60	34.55	25.49