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CATCHING THE WAVES OF COOPERATION

Project: AdriaClimPlus

D.2.1.3.

Report on Pilot Survey



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Document control

Project	*IT-HR AdriaClimPlus* *ITHR0200333* *Adriatic coastal areas science-based solutions for climate adaptation*
Work Package number	*WP2*
Work Package title	*Advance and implement tools and monitoring system for adaptation in the Adriatic basin*
Deliverable number	*D.2.1.3.*
Deliverable title	*Report on Pilot Survey*
Deliverable responsible partner	*CMCC*
Deliverable due date	*31/08/2026*
Reviewers	*LP*

Version	**Date**	**Author (s)**	**Comments**
V1.0	29.05.2026	Giulia Galluccio, Eleonora Mattacchione, Elisa Fiorini Beckhauser, Nazlicicek Semercioglu, Micaela Sciarra, Chiara Trozzo	Draft, 1st version -sent to PPs/ LP
V1.1	31.08.2026		LP review

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Executive Summary

This Deliverable D2.1.3 "Report on the pilot survey" analyzes the outcomes of a survey on social legitimacies of adaptation policies and measures in place in AdriaClimPlus PAs administered to 2,000 respondents (1,000 from Italian PAs and 1,000 from Croatian PAs). In doing so, it provides an explanation of the concept of social legitimacy, explains the methodology used to sample the respondents and evaluate the results, sets out the findings of the survey along five main thematic axes and carries out a correlation and multiple regression analysis to highlight the main associations.

The survey findings revealed that respondents are considerably concerned about the impacts of climate change in the PAs (especially Italian PAs) and show strong support to the implementation of climate adaptation policies in several sector-specific areas. In addition, only a small share of respondents finds local climate adaptation policies to have high effectiveness and almost half of them does not believe that local administrations have enough technical and financial capacity to adopt them. Moreover, even though an overwhelming majority of the respondents is willing to participate in local climate adaptation decision-making, around 40% does not believe to have sufficient voice and influence, reinforcing the necessity to embed stakeholders' participation as per the Deliverable D2.1.2 of AdriaClimPlus. Likewise, respondents attach great importance to accessing information regarding climate adaptation policies and their results - an outcome that may stem from the fact that half of the respondents are not sufficiently familiar with local adaptation policies. Lastly, around half of the respondents believe that adaptation policies' consideration of social differences is very or extremely important and support to elderly people and low-income households should be prioritized mostly through financial and economic support and improvement of access to health and food services. Importantly, as revealed by the multiple regression analysis, the respondents belonging to various socioeconomic groups in terms of age, gender, education, income and country have divergent perceptions about the latter issues.

This Report also provides a multiple regression analysis of the survey results, which shows the cases and the extent to which different socioeconomic features shape the perceptions of these issues. For instance: concern on impacts of climate change is higher among women, older respondents, people declaring the highest level of income, individuals with medium or high education, and respondents from Italian PAs; older respondents and people with medium or high education are less confident of the technical expertise and economic resources of local administrations; people aged 35 and over and people with medium or high education have lower odds of thinking that they have a voice in

decision-making processes and, in relation with social justice, women, people older than 45, people declaring an income above €21-28K in Italy and €13-17K in Croatia, individuals with medium or high-level education and Italian respondents have higher odds of placing greater importance on accounting for social differences in adaptation policies.

Considering these main findings, this Deliverable D2.1.3 formulates recommendations identifying some key actions to be adopted and prioritized in the project's PAs to strengthen the social legitimacy of the adaptation framework in place, notably:

1) **Increase the allocation of resources to improve the technical and financial capacity** of municipal and local public administrations;

2) **Strengthen the ways of citizens' participation** which appear to be preferred and **enhance the communication of adaptation policies outcomes and expected results with targeted campaigns on specific local initiatives** to corroborate familiarity with adaptation policies as well as accountability and trust;

3) **Support climate literacy through targeted education programs in schools;**

4) **Establish transparent and equitable criteria for intergovernmental climate adaptation funding;**

5) **Implement insurance and financial risk-sharing instruments regarding climate change related events;**

6) **Establish regulatory frameworks for local adaptation that address economic and fiscal trade-offs.**

1. Introduction

This "Report on the pilot survey" - Deliverable 2.1.3 - is the last component of the Activity 2.1 "Maturity and Effectiveness of Adaptation Methods, Actions, and Strategies" of the AdriaClimPlus project, that contributes to the broader goal of examining how coastal areas in the Adriatic basin respond to climate change.

Activity 2.1 has produced two outputs so far: first, Deliverable 2.1.1, "Report on Review of Existing Legislation and Adaptation Instruments in the Pilot Areas", described the main features of national, regional and local adaptation frameworks of the seven Pilot Areas (PAs) of the project and, in doing so, it highlighted three topics commonly tackled in all or some of them: i) reinforcing governance tools, ii) measures dedicated to coastal protection and management and iii) public participation in decision-making and capacity building.

Building upon this desk review, carried out with the support and contribution of AdriaClimPlus Project Partners (PPs), the following step involved the analysis of the conditions favoring the use of science-driven climate indicators in climate policies, especially those developed within the previous Interreg IT-HR AdriaClim project, and the assessment of the status and effectiveness of adaptation policies across the PAs through a questionnaire administered to PPs. Such analysis, which has been reported in Deliverable 2.1.2 "Report on Results of Quality Analysis", started with a climate indicators mapping to then examine how they are being embedded into governance structures at regional and local levels, what endorsed such incorporation, what hindered it and what the strength points and bottlenecks were.

However, since these instruments (regardless of their scientific robustness) can bolster the ability of societies to counter the effects of climate change only if there is an adequate level of public awareness about them and if they enjoy a certain degree of societal legitimacy (Acierno et al., 2014), this Deliverable 2.1.3 moves on by providing an overview of the social legitimacy and public perceptions of the climate adaptation instruments and policies in place in the project PAs, focusing on social rather than science-related aspects. To do so, it examines the results of a survey administered to a sample of 2,000 people in the project PAs (1,000 in Italy and 1,000 in Croatia) to ascertain their perception, level of knowledge and support to the climate adaptation instruments in place in these areas.

Deliverable D2.1.3 is structured as follows:

- **Section 2 analyses the notion of social legitimacy of climate adaptation policies** by presenting the main features and categories of social legitimacy and providing a brief review of past surveys that sought to uncover it.
- **Section 3 presents the methodological approach adopted to carry out an assessment of the social legitimacy of such measures and policies** starting with the preliminary scoping questionnaire administered to PPs, local-decision makers and service providers to gather insights regarding climate change adaptation across the PAs to then move to the methodology used to sample the respondents and the structure and content of the survey itself.
- **Section 4 describes the results of the survey along five main thematic axes:** i) general risk perception, public awareness, and consistency with personal beliefs; ii) sector-specific preferences and findings; iii) governance, technical capacity and public funding; iv) public participation, transparency and communication and v) social justice, equity and protection of vulnerable groups. In addition, it provides a statistical analysis of the results using correlation and regression functions.
- **Section 5 provides key findings and conclusions that are used to set out recommendations addressed to PAs.**

2. Social legitimacy of climate adaptation policies

The growing impacts of climate change turn the design and implementation of adaptation policies, strategies, and measures into a multi-level, complex governance endeavor. While technical soundness and scientific precision are critical, **the success of climate adaptation also hinges upon the capacity and readiness of local communities, economic actors, institutional stakeholders, and society at large to understand, endorse, and comply with climate regulatory frameworks.** In this sense, since climate adaptation policies that are not perceived as legitimate are unlikely to be implemented adequately (Van Buuren et al., 2014), climate governance requires a framework featuring both scientific credibility and politically and socially relevant norms (Juschten et al., 2023). As such, **legitimacy can play a pivotal role in shaping the acceptance of political and administrative choices in climate adaptation frameworks** (Kythreotis et al., 2024). Against this backdrop, the concept of legitimacy emerges as a foundational pillar of climate governance, potentially uncovering the (in)congruence of adaptation policies, as well as their level of acceptance and integration.

Based on this overarching concept of legitimacy, **social legitimacy is defined as the degree to which stakeholders accept a venture or programme as desirable, proper or appropriate, according to established norms and laws, thereby reflecting legitimacy-as-perception** (Suchman, 1995, Khan et al., 2026). **Situations where a community approves a venture or programme by making positive value judgements about it are regarded as acceptance.** However, whether merely tolerating such an undertaking by remaining indifferent to it amounts to acceptance depends on whether the concept of acceptance is approached narrowly (i.e. only covering instances of active endorsement) or broadly (i.e. covering cases of both indifference and active endorsement) (Breakey et al., 2025). In this sense, social legitimacy often involves a normative feature that appraises how a system should function to deliver outcomes (Glenk et al. 2024) and an empirical characteristic that critically depends on people's beliefs and perceptions regarding legitimate governance (Beetham, 2012).

In public policy analysis, governance legitimacy has been first distinguished along the *input* and *output* axes (Scharpf, 1999)**:**

1. The former (input) focuses on the procedural and **democratic origins of a given policy** and assesses whether decision-making processes through societal input are inclusive and participatory (i.e. governance *by* the people), viewing **legitimacy as a process**;

2. The latter (output) is performance-based and evaluates the **substantive outcomes,** such as the effectiveness and equity generated by the policy (i.e. governance *for* the people), thereby belonging to the group of **legitimacy-as-property**.

In addition, Schmidt (2013) **introduced the component of throughput legitimacy**, also known as governance *with* the people, **which examines the quality of governance processes between input and output**, where the decision-making process has been triggered but not yet given way to a concrete decision, and can therefore be deemed as legitimacy-as-process. Throughput legitimacy places the interactions between interest groups made up of citizens (i.e. women, employees and business groups) and governmental institutions (i.e. courts, parliaments and executive authorities) at its center and it has various components such as capacity, efficiency, transparency, institutional fairness, accountability, strict adherence to the rule of law and inclusiveness.

Notably, progress made with one of the components may result in deteriorations in relation to another. For instance, efficient governance processes may compromise accountability due to shortening the processes launched for reviewing the measures in question. Similarly, transparency can hinder efficiency by prolonging decision-making processes and can go against accountability in situations where politically sensitive matters cannot be disclosed to the public (Schmidt, 2013, Schmidt, 2020, Caby and Frehen, 2021).

Another significant categorization has been made by Suchman (1995), who introduced a **taxonomy of the determinants of legitimacy** which can be categorized as:

- **Pragmatic**, rooted in the calculated self-interest of stakeholders. Pragmatic legitimacy arises when audiences support a policy because they expect to benefit from it directly (**exchange legitimacy**), because they feel it gives them institutional leverage to influence decision-making processes (**influence legitimacy**); or because they trust the implementing authorities based on the belief that they possess certain attributes such as honesty and trustworthiness that may outweigh the delegitimizing effects of isolated cases of failure (**dispositional legitimacy**).
- **Moral**, based on normative and ethical assessments of whether a given policy is the correct "thing to do". Moral legitimacy considers whether the policy achieves socially desirable outcomes (**consequential legitimacy**), whether the methods used to implement it are fair (**procedural legitimacy**), whether the institutional setup handling the issue is appropriate (**structural legitimacy**) and whether the leaders driving the policy have moral authority (**personal legitimacy**).
- **Cognitive**, operating as a shared cultural comprehensibility in which policies are accepted as an unavoidable need. Cognitive legitimacy considers whether the policy is understandable,

easy-to-predict, meaningful and appealing within the social and cultural framework (comprehensibility), and whether it has become culturally naturalized as the way "things are done" to such an extent that no dissent is likely to emerge against it.

While pragmatic and moral legitimacy are based on active evaluation, cognitive legitimacy is related to subconscious acceptance, whereby the policy becomes deeply embedded in the social fabric.

Considering that social legitimacy is both a perception-based and a relational idea, the concept is pivotal for revealing **not only how people act in relation to a specific topic, but notably how they understand it.** This means that topics perceived as legitimate, which are considered credible for collective account and reasonable, tend to be more meaningful and trustworthy within the civil society (Suchman, 1995).

The climate adaptation governance framework is thus likely to succeed when affected groups and individuals have confidence in institutions and engage with them by discussing norms and participating in chosen adaptation pathways (Dellmuth and Gustafsson, 2023). The assessment of social legitimacy of specific policies captures the nexus between these norms and their institutional environment (Alsheimer et al., 2025) and is therefore relevant for the climate adaptation framework. In fact, the categories of legitimacy introduced by Scharpf and Suchman (Scharpf, 1999, Suchman, 1995) have been used for the assessment of climate policies in general and climate adaptation frameworks in particular (Neby et al., 2025, Wagner and Pathak, 2025, Hasan et al., 2025). Despite the importance of social legitimacy in monitoring and improving adaptation governance, surveys uncovering individual and collective perceptions of climate adaptation measures remain scarce (Dellmuth and Gustafsson, 2023; Antronico et al., 2020).

A brief review of case studies where social legitimacy has been assessed has been carried out as well, whose main features are summarized in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Case Studies of public policies' socio-political legitimacy assessments

Case Study	Focus	Governance Axis (Scharpf, Schmidt)	Legitimacy determinants (Suchman)	Metrics examined and Key Findings

Scotland (Glenk et al., 2024)	Social legitimacy of agricultural public funding allocation based on clean growth and environmental objectives	Output (acceptability and fairness of payments) and input (intention to petition)	Pragmatic (intention to consume agricultural products) and moral (fairness of payments)	Online survey reaching over 2,000 citizens. Acceptance of public funding was higher for agricultural operations that enhanced biodiversity protection, superior animal welfare standards, and a minimized carbon footprint. Acceptance was negatively associated with the overall payment amount; acceptance was demonstrated through "willingness to act" (i.e. intention to consume the products of a farmer receiving public funding and intention to petition for such a farmer in case public funding is suspended).
Italy (Bollino et al., 2026)	Willingness to pay (WTP) for green electricity and gas	Output (WTP)	Pragmatic (WTP)	An ad-hoc survey administered to over 8,252 Italians. In general, Italians are willing to provide financial support for renewable energy, albeit to varying degrees. There is a negative correlation between age and WTP, while high-income groups in the South of Italy are more likely to have WTP. Pro-environmental psychological and behavioral traits have a significantly positive impact on WTP.
Germany and the United States (Fesenfeld et al., 2025)	Impact of the type of actors proposing a climate policy (i.e. citizens' assemblies and expert commissions vs. elected government representatives) on the level of societal support	Input (involvement of various actors during the policy proposal stage)	Pragmatic (evaluation of costs and benefits of different climate policies)	Conjoint experiments targeting 1,360 US respondents and 624 German ones as well as surveys and interviews. Germans equally favor policies that are introduced by experts and citizens while US respondents prefer policies introduced by experts even in cases where they impose higher taxes. In addition, in both countries, expert backing can enable some specific policies such as support for low-carbon goods and sectors to receive greater support.



Switzerland (Bruckmann, 2025)	Factors impacting public support for Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes ('ITMOs')	Output (cost-effectiveness of ITMOs)	Pragmatic (cost-effectiveness of ITMOs) Cognitive (perception of climate change as a problem)	Online survey administered to a randomly selected group of 4,466 Swiss residents. In general, support for ITMOs is low and shaped by low attitudinal costs, lack of interest in changing personal lifestyle and affiliation with right-wing political parties rather than perception of climate change as a problem. Those that have already engaged in climate-friendly behavior (e.g. diet without meat or use of plug-in vehicles) support ITMOs more. The same applies to high education levels, home ownership and trust in science, media and the Swiss government, which increase support for ITMOs.

The baseline case studies presented in the table reinforce the fact that **social legitimacy is perception-based, relational, and context-dependent**. While these previous research outputs provide a useful comparative point of view on public policy legitimacy, the current framework is structurally dictated by the specific contextual aspects in Italy and Croatia related to the project's object of analysis and its variants, necessitating the administration of the survey at the country levels. Therefore, such specific contextual aspects were considered during the design and execution of the survey.

The first aspect relates to geographical features of the PAs: being the project's PAs coastal zones, they face an array of acute physical climate risks and impacts, such as rising sea levels, coastal erosion, and saltwater intrusion, which directly threaten vital socio-economic dimensions including local economies, cultural heritage, and livelihoods. Because of such highly specific challenges, they must be tackled using tailored instruments and policies that span both general frameworks and sectoral interventions. Consequently, the survey design directly focused on the geographical particularities of the zones under analysis.

The second distinctive element relates to the specific nature of the policies subjected to evaluation. This survey explicitly focuses on climate adaptation policies, which are characterized by cross-sectoral entanglement, a place-based and localized focus on vulnerability, and inherent uncertainty due to climate unpredictability (Zobeidi and Komendantova, 2025). Accordingly, the

assessment targets measures intended to accommodate uncertainties, protecting and advancing interests, or retreat in the face of unavoidable climate change impacts, which means dealing with situations of minimizing losses from hazards or optimizing adaptation to slow-onset events.

3. Methodological approach

In this Section, the methodological path followed to structure and administer the survey on social legitimacy of adaptation policies and measures in place in the PAs will be explained, as well as the approach adopted to sample its respondents.
The survey was not developed *ex ante* nor as a stand-alone instrument by the project's responsible partner, but rather, it has been the **final outcome of a broader and multi-stage process** which consisted, first, in the administration of a **preliminary scoping questionnaire** to both project partners and local decision-makers and service providers (see Annex 1 and Annex 2) which had the objective of gathering insights on climate change adaptation challenges, governance priorities and potential perceived vulnerabilities across the PAs, thus identifying the most relevant or recurring themes and concerns in the areas involved in the AdriaClimPlus project. The results gathered provided guidance for defining the thematic scope of the survey on social legitimacy and for selecting some of the dimensions to be investigated. The scoping questionnaire, its themes, the respondents involved and some of the main findings which then informed the development of the final survey are **outlined in Section 3.1.**

Building upon these results, the final survey was then designed in collaboration with a selected service provider specialized in opinion polls which then administered it through the **CAWI** - Computer Assisted Web Interviewing - **methodology**. Despite its potentially limited reach only targeting individuals with internet access and, thereby, risking excluding certain groups (e.g. elderly people or people lacking internet connection) (Melchior, 2023, ISTAT, 2019), this methodology presents some advantages such as its suitability for obtaining responses quickly, the elimination of manual data entry errors, cost and time efficiency, and the creation of a perception of anonymity which reduces social desirability biases. For these reasons, it has been preferred to the CATI - Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing - and CAPI - Computer Assisted Personal Interviews - methodologies which lack the latter features (Sowa et al., 2015).

The methodological choices underpinning the sampling process are described in **Section 3.2**, which also discusses the selection of the quota sampling approach, specific provinces to be included

in the analysis, and the adoption of some key socio-demographic variables to be considered to evaluate the representativeness of the sample itself. Finally, in **Section 3.3 an overview of the structure and content of the survey on social legitimacy is provided**. Rather than presenting each question individually (see Annex 4 for the full text of the survey), Section 3.3 describes the **main thematic clusters of the survey**, the types of questions included, and the *rationale* guiding their selection. Attention is given to illustrating how the questionnaire was organized into thematic sections which mirror the key dimensions identified during the scoping phase, as well as the general project's objectives. Therefore, Section 3.3 is intended to provide a comprehensive overview of the survey while keeping the focus on its overall conceptual architecture rather than on the specific survey questions, which are assessed in Section 4 alongside their results.

3.1 The scoping questionnaire

Even though the original methodological framework of the project envisaged stakeholders' engagement through the organization of one workshop per Country, the form of this consultation has been adapted to better fit its implementation and activities timeline. Indeed, organizing dedicated workshops in both Italy and Croatia would have required a substantial investment of time, bearing the risk of affecting the overall implementation schedule. Moreover, the timing of the stakeholder engagement activities foreseen in other project WP which could have been capitalized and used as a framework for such workshops (e.g, Activity 3.3 "*Training courses for policy makers and general service providers*" or Activity 3.4 "*Workshops/seminars/Information events to disseminate project result*") did not allow for a sufficient time overlap with the methodological development of the survey. For these reasons, a scoping questionnaire was administered both in Italian and English to collect comparable inputs across the PAs in a timely and systematic manner, while ensuring participation and geographical coverage and facilitating the identification of common threads.

The design, administration and evaluation of the scoping questionnaire's results took place in March 2026, when it was both shared online in English with PPs and administered in Italian during a meeting organized in the same month in Apulia Region (PA7) within the framework of Activity 3.1. The meeting brought together local public authorities, technical experts, and service providers, providing an additional opportunity to discuss adaptation needs and context-specific priorities. The combination of these consultation mechanisms allowed for a consistency between the design of the survey on social legitimacy and stakeholders' perspectives, while remaining compatible with the project's constraints and timeline.

The scoping questionnaire, composed of 13 questions, collected **12 responses from all PAs** except for PA6 (Marche Region) and, in terms of role within the project, among these respondents 6 were project partners (from PA1, PA2, PA3 and PA5) and 6 were public administrations involved in AdriaClimPlus project's activities from PA1, PA4 and PA7 (see, respectively, Figure 1 and Figure 2 below).

Figure 1. Scoping questionnaire: respondents' Pilot Area

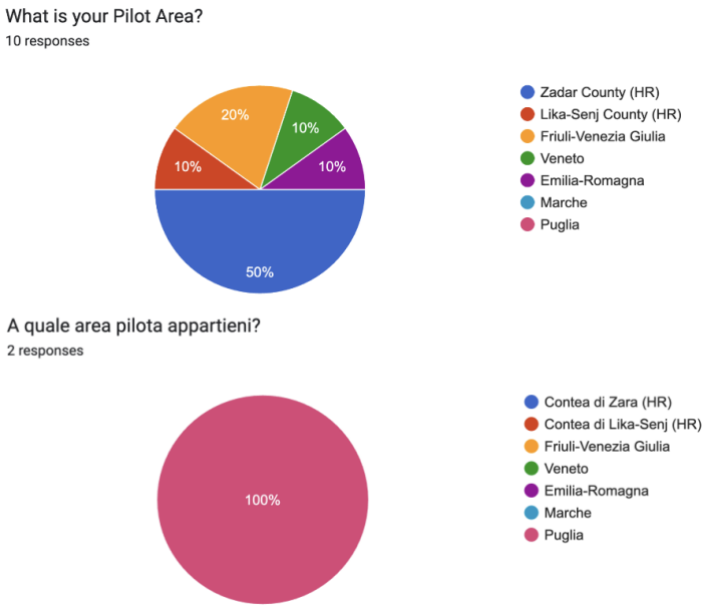
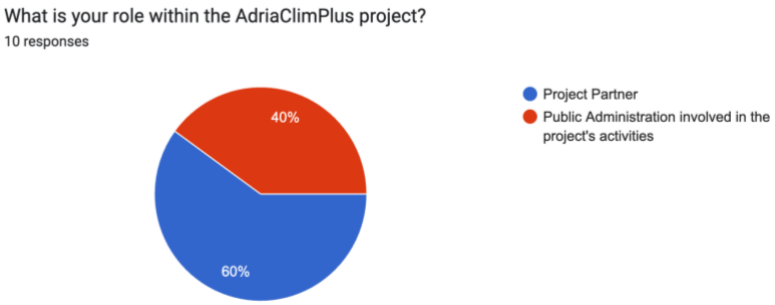
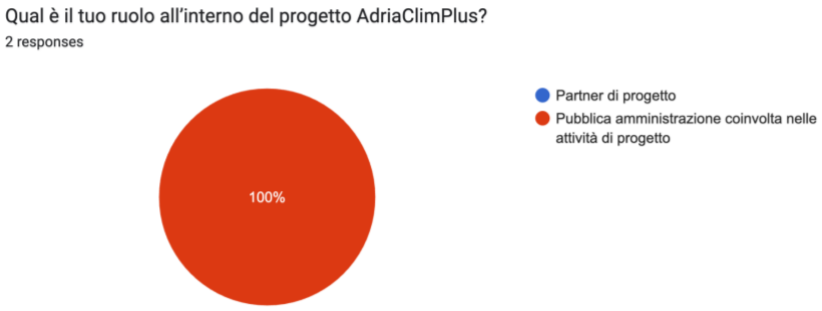


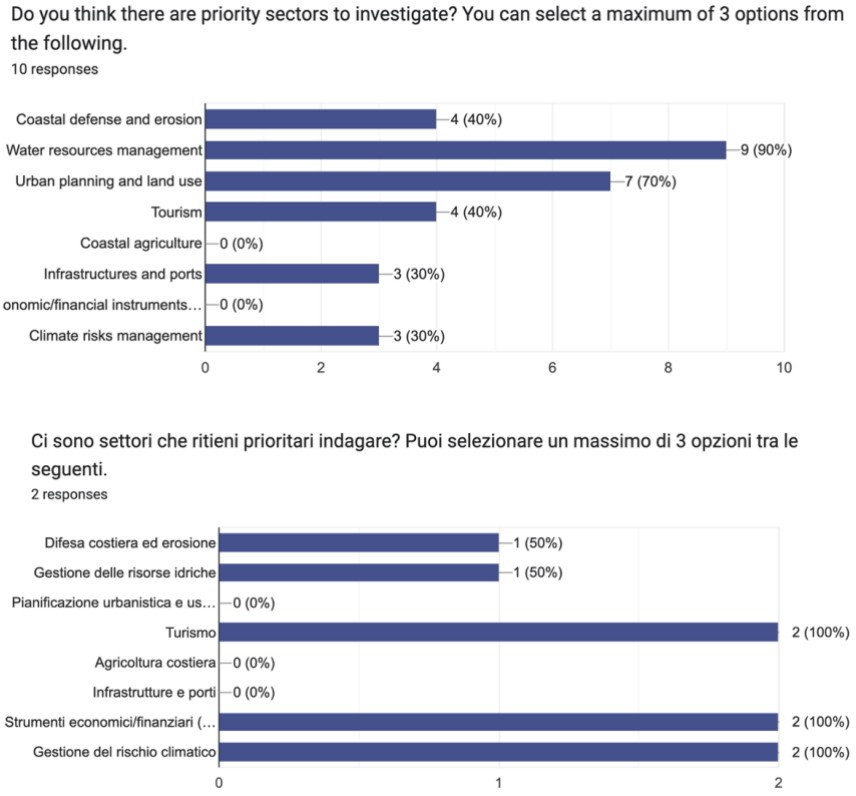
Figure 2. Scoping questionnaire: Fig. 2 - Respondents' role in the project





With reference to **the priority sectors to investigate** in the survey on social legitimacy, **respondents' answers appear to be consistent with the main climate challenges and vulnerabilities affecting AdriaClimPlus PAs** (Figure 3). **Water resource management** emerges as the main area of concern (selected by 90% of respondents), followed by **urban planning and land use** (70%). These findings are in line with the type of increasing pressures on such coastal areas, including declining precipitation levels, longer dry periods, salinization of coastal aquifers, and growing competition for water resources among different economic sectors. **Tourism** also appears as a sector to focus on, being selected by 40% of respondents and by the 2 public authorities from PA7, where it is prioritized along with climate risk management and economic and financial instruments, such as incentives and insurance schemes.

Figure 3. Scoping questionnaire: Priority sectors to investigate according to the respondents



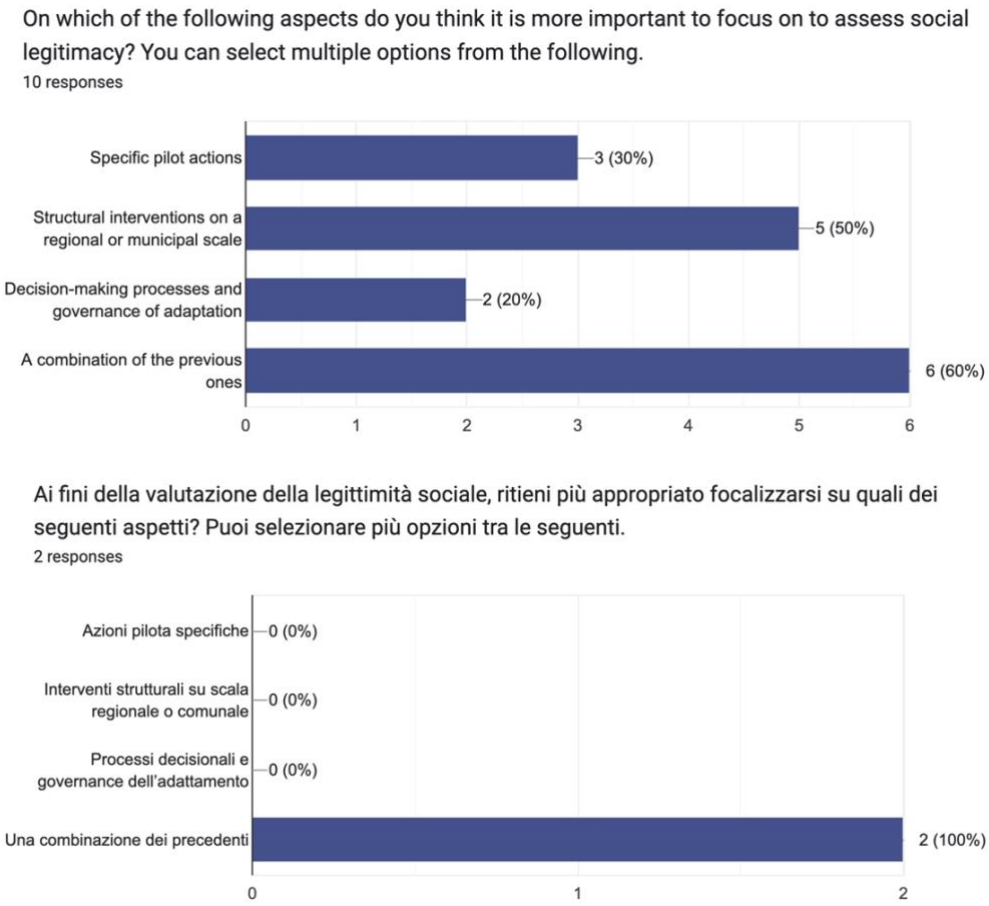
Regarding the respondents' opinions on the dimensions regarding which social legitimacy should be assessed, the scoping questionnaire highlighted a strong interest in analyzing them through a **compound and integrated lens** (see Figure 4). While structural interventions on a regional or local scale have been chosen by half of the respondents, 20% of them choose the dimension of decision-making processes and adaptation governance and another 30% specific pilot actions. However, it is a combination of all of the above which has been preferred the most by more than half of them (60%), which might suggest that **stakeholders perceive social legitimacy of adaptation policies as something to assess not only with reference to specific measures implemented, but also to the overall process through which they are designed and adopted** (i.e., throughput legitimacy). These findings directly informed the structure of the survey: for instance, **the governance dimension was incorporated through a dedicated set of questions aimed at assessing respondents' perceptions of institutional capacity,** including the extent to which public

authorities are considered technically and financially capable of designing and implementing effective adaptation policies. Additional questions also explore **preferences regarding the perceived most appropriate governance level** for adaptation actions (local, regional, national, or European) as well as citizens' views on their participation and involvement in climate change adaptation decision-making processes.

On the other hand, the assessment of specific pilot actions was only partially incorporated into the survey on social legitimacy. Considering the presence of 7 PAs with varying and different adaptation legal and policy framework, the development of a questionnaire which systematically addresses context-specific and territorially tailored measures would have required a highly complex branching structure, with different question pathways depending on the respondent's location. This approach would have significantly increased the length and complexity of the survey, potentially affecting both comparability across PAs and response quality. Nonetheless, the survey incorporated an "exploratory" component aimed at capturing place-based perceptions of adaptation measures and policies through some open-ended questions which allowed respondents to refer to specific policies, interventions, or measures implemented in their area (see Section 3.3 and Annex 3).



Figure 4. Scoping questionnaire: Dimensions to focus on when assessing social legitimacy according to the respondents



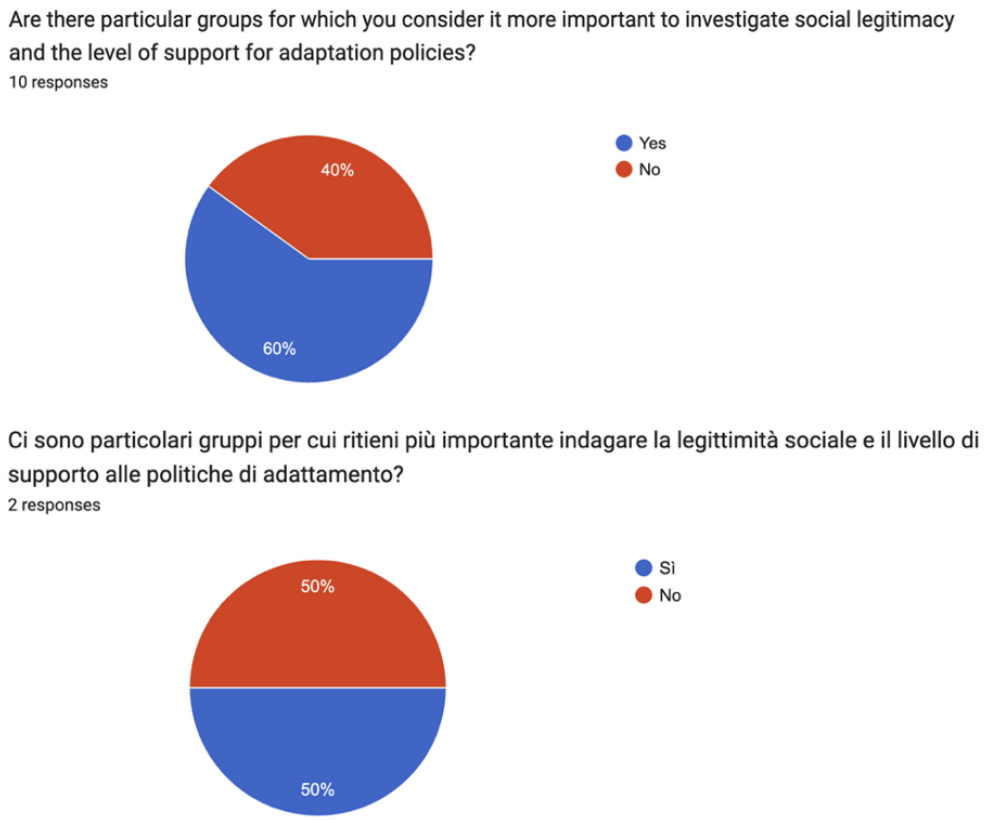
Moving on with the assessment of social legitimacy, respondents have also been asked to rate from 1 to 5 the **importance of citizens' support and endorsement of some specific elements, trade-offs, challenges and other issues which might be entailed by the adoption and implementation of adaptation policies and measures** and impact their level of social legitimacy. The results show a clear pattern as the highest scores of 4 and 5, which correspond to "Very important" and "Extremely important", are associated to some specific clusters:

1. The perceived public need to adopt adaptation policies in the first place;
2. The adoption of adaptation measures and policies based on scientific evidence and data;

3. Investments in the technical and financial capacities of public administrations to effectively implement adaptation measures;
4. The creation of a clear and transparent monitoring system;
5. The priority given to vulnerable social groups or geographical areas.

All these dimensions identified by stakeholders were translated into sections and specific question items in the survey on social legitimacy. For instance, the emphasis placed on science-based decision-making informed the inclusion of questions investigating perceptions of the role of scientific knowledge in adaptation planning and, similarly, the importance recognized to vulnerable groups led to the creation of a dedicated section on **social justice,** equity considerations, and the differentiated impacts of climate change across social groups (see Section 3.3).
In connection with this latter aspect, respondents were also asked if there were some **specific social groups** for which they deemed particularly important to investigate the support to adaptation policies and measures: a total of 7 respondents (58%) replied "Yes" to this question, more specifically, 1 public administration from PA7, 2 from PA1 and 4 project partners from PA1, PA3 and PA5 (see Figure 5).

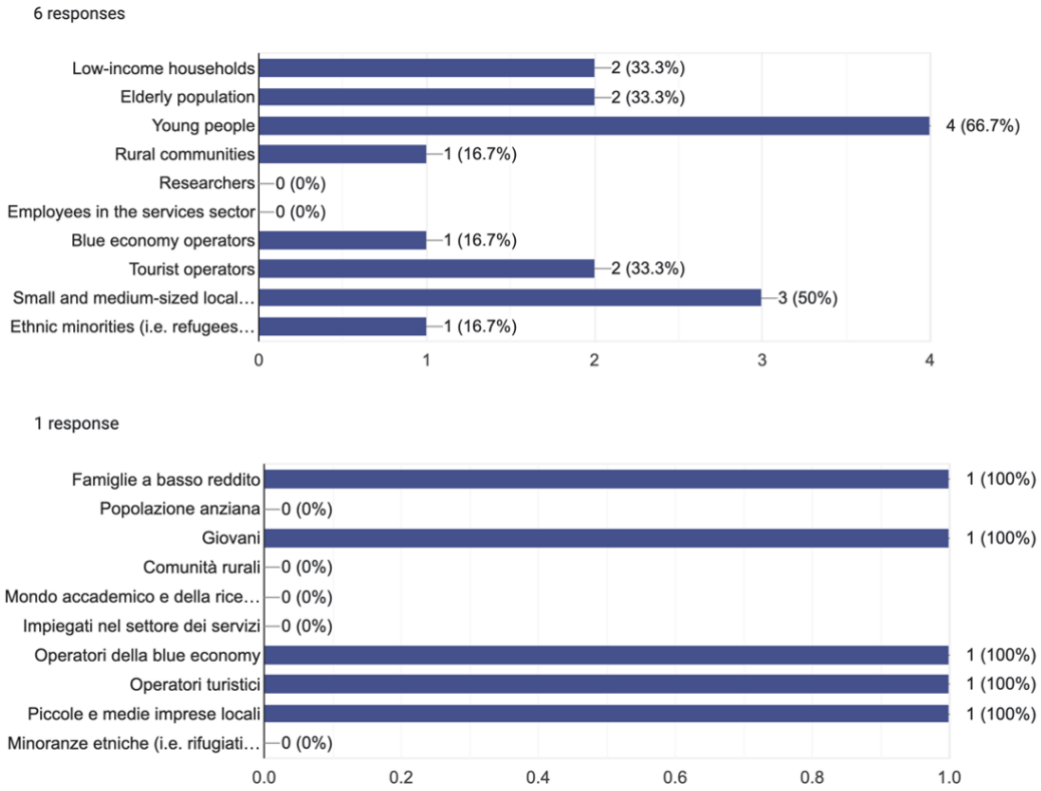
Figure 5. Scoping questionnaire: Respondents' interest in investigating social legitimacy of some specific social groups



However, the responses given were relatively mixed regarding the groups whose endorsement should be assessed (Figure 6). Indeed, **young people emerged as the most frequently selected group** (by 42%) which may reflect the recognition that they are more likely to experience the long-term impacts of climate change more intensely and could therefore play a key role in supporting and sustaining adaptation efforts, measures and policies over time. **Small and medium-sized enterprises**, selected by 33% of the total, **represented the second most frequently chosen category**, suggesting awareness of the economic implications of adaptation measures and the need to understand how businesses perceive adaptation-related costs, opportunities, and regulatory changes. **The third most chosen group was that of low-income households and tour operators** (both 25%), which might indicate, respectively, potential concerns related to climate justice and the unequal distribution of adaptation costs and benefits across society and the economic importance

of tourism in many Adriatic coastal areas, as well as the sector's particular exposure to climate-related risks. Following these first three prioritized groups, respondents indicated **elderly people and blue economy operators**, whereas other categories such as rural communities and ethnic minorities received less attention. Finally, no attention has been paid to the group of researchers and employees in the services sector.

Figure 6. Scoping questionnaire: social groups which have been selected the most by the respondents

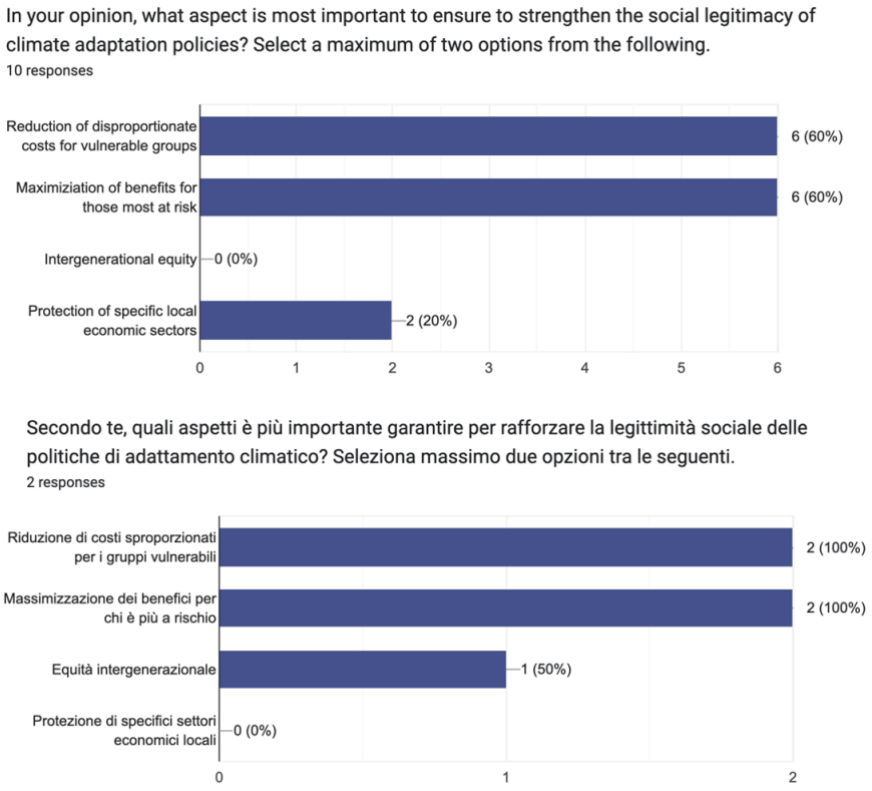


These preferences have been considered not only when designing the survey, by informing the identification of key socio-demographic variables included in the sampling process (see Section 3.2), but also when defining its content. More broadly, since they reinforced the importance of incorporating an equity and vulnerability perspective into the assessment of social legitimacy, the final survey on social legitimacy included questions aimed at exploring whether respondents believe that adaptation policies should pay particular attention to certain social groups and to what extent

they should account for social differences and the uneven distribution of climate impacts across the population.

Finally, respondents were asked to identify those aspects that they consider the most relevant to ensure to strengthen the social legitimacy of adaptation policies. Rather than focusing on specific measures, this question was aimed at exploring the principles of fairness and justice that the respondents believed should guide adaptation planning and policymaking. Among the possible options, the proposed ones reflect **different dimensions of climate justice**, such as the reduction of disproportionate costs for vulnerable groups, the prioritization of those most exposed to climate risks, the intergenerational equity principle and the protection of some specific economic sectors (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Scoping questionnaire: most important aspects to ensure to strengthen social legitimacy according to the respondents'



Being required to select a maximum of two options, **respondents expressed the highest degree of preference for the reduction of disproportionate costs for vulnerable groups and the maximization of benefits for those most at risk**, which might suggest that adaptation policies are perceived as more socially legitimate when they are capable of reducing existing inequalities and supporting those communities that are most exposed to climate-related risks, thus promoting a fairer distribution of adaptation costs and benefits within the society as a whole.
This result determined the inclusion of question items on fairness, equity, vulnerability, and the distribution of adaptation costs and benefits in the final survey on social legitimacy.

3.2. Survey methodology and sampling process

The survey on social legitimacy of adaptation policy and measures was administered to 1,000 respondents in Italy and 1,000 respondents in Croatia, a choice which also aligns with the entity of the samples of the **Eurobarometer** polling instrument. Used by the European Parliament, the EU Commission and other EU agencies to regularly monitor the state of public opinion in Europe on issues related to the European Union, as well as attitudes on questions of political and/or social nature, Eurobarometer surveys rely on a randomly selected sample of at least 1,000 people aged 15 years and more per country or territory reported to guarantee the representativeness of results (a sample size of 500 people is used where the country's population is below one million inhabitants).
With reference to the geographical scope, the survey was administered to respondents in PA1 and PA2 without further categorization at the province level, whereas in Italy, since not all of the provinces in the PAs are located along the coast, they were chosen among individuals residing in the provinces of the PAs closer to the coast, namely:

- PA3 (Friuli-Venezia Giulia Region): Trieste, Gorizia and Udine
- PA4 (Veneto Region): Venezia, Rovigo
- PA5 (Emilia-Romagna Region): Forli-Cesena, Ferrara and Ravenna
- PA6 (Marche Region): Ancona, Fermo, Pesaro-Urbino, Macerata and Ascoli Piceno
- PA7 (Apulia Region): BAT, Foggia, Bari, Brindisi and Lecce

Key socio-economic criteria (gender, age group, levels of education and levels of income) were set out to select the sample of respondents. **Quota sampling was used to ensure the representativeness of both Italy's and Croatia's population, with targets based on the most recent national and European census data.** Data from the Italian Institute of Statistics (ISTAT), the

Croatian Bureau of Statistics (DZS) and EUROSTAT were used to gather data on the socio-economic variables across the PAs, which was then used to set quotas for each group so that the total number of respondents in each country's PA would amount to 1,000.

By accounting for general populations' characteristics, quota sampling leads to the creation of a sample that is more closely aligned with the broader national population (Sovacool et al., 2025), thereby supporting the generalizability of findings. **Quota sampling can take place either in a purely proportional or non-proportional manner:** the former involves the creation of quotas reflecting the actual share of a subgroup in a given group[1], while the latter involves the use of non-proportional quotas and is chosen in situations where researchers are particularly interested in obtaining insights regarding specific groups, regardless of their actual share in the broader group, or when purely proportional approach would prevent results from including sufficiently comprehensive insights regarding a small subgroup (Morrow et al., 2007, Illiyasu and Etikan, 2021).
Against this background, initially, proportional quotas reflecting socioeconomic variables have been set.[2] However, it emerged that **purely proportional quotas would have resulted in the overrepresentation of some groups to the detriment of others, due to the considerable difference in the number of residents located in the PAs of Croatia and provinces of Italy**. For instance, since the population of PA1 is over three times higher than that of PA2, the use of proportional quotas would have assigned 785 respondents to PA1 and 215 to PA2.[3] Therefore, **non-proportional quotas were chosen.** By organizing the sample around relevant categories and minimum number of cases needed to ensure territorial representativeness (see for example: Mason, 2002; Brighi et al., 2013; Fourniau et al., 2025)**, quotas allow for a more balanced distribution of participants and for greater comparability of results** (Table 2).

[1] For instance, if it is determined that 40% of the residents of a region are female and 60 % of them are male, gender quotas created for a sample of 100 participants would need to be made of 60 males and 40 females (Illiyasu and Etikan, 2021).
[2] To assign proportional quotas, the following formula has been used: N° of residents in a Croatian PA or Italian Province * 1000/N° of all residents in Italian or Croatian PAs.
[3] Similarly, given that the population of the province of Bari (PA7) is around 9 times higher than that of Gorizia (PA3), the adoption of a proportional approach would have led Bari and Gorizia to be represented by 146 and 17 respondents respectively.

Table 2. N° of residents, proportionate and non-proportionate quotas in the PAs

	Total Number of Residents	Number of Respondents with the Proportionate Approach	Number of Respondents with the Non-Proportionate Approach (Quotas Used)
Croatian PAs			
PA1	136,502	785	**550**
PA2	37,392	215	**450**
Italian PAs			
PA3			
Trieste	204,746	28	**50**
Gorizia	123,547	17	**50**
Udine	463,163	63	**50**
PA4			
Venezia	744,433	101	**60**
Rovigo	204,968	28	**50**
PA5			
Rimini	303,340	41	**50**
Forlì-Cesena	394,148	54	**50**
Ferrara	306,890	42	**50**
Ravenna	345,267	47	**60**
PA6			

Ancona	410,994	56	**55**
Fermo	148,733	20	**50**
Pesaro-Urbino	310,689	42	**50**
Macerata	267,665	36	**50**
Ascoli Piceno	178,872	24	**50**
PA7			
BAT	330,135	45	**50**
Foggia	517,273	70	**55**
Bari	1,075,104	146	**60**
Lecce	679,116	43	**60**
Brindisi	332,517	45	**50**

Given that there is no great discrepancy between the share of males and females in the PAs, **proportionate quotas reflecting the gender distribution have been used.** As a result, 490 males and 510 females have responded to the survey in each country's PAs.

Table 3. N° and share of males and females in the PAs

	Number of Males	Share of Males	Number of Females	Share of Females
Croatian PAs				
PA1	66,203	48.50 %	70,299	51.50 %
PA2	18,423	49.27 %	18,969	50.73 %

Italian PAs				
PA3				
Trieste	98,293	48.01%	106,453.00	51.99 %
Gorizia	61,275	49.60%	62,272.00	50.40 %
Udine	224,946	48.57%	283,217.00	51.43 %
PA4				
Venezia	362,307	48.67%	382,126.00	51.33 %
Rovigo	100,979	49.27%	103,989.00	50.73%
PA5				
Rimini	146,497	48.29%	156,843.00	51.71%
Forlì-Cesena	170,822	48.93%	178,326.00	51.07%
Ferrara	148,973	48.54%	157,917.00	51.46%
Ravenna	169,194.00	49.00%	176,073.00	51.00%
PA6				
Ancona	200,834	48.87%	210,160.00	51.13%
Fermo	72,775	48.93%	75,958.00	51.07%
Pesaro-Urbino	152,542	49.10%	158,147.00	50.90%
Macerata	130,552	48.77%	137,113.00	51.23%
Ascoli Piceno	86,933	48.60%	91,939.00	51.40%
PA7				
BAT	162,289.00	49.16%	167,846.00	50.84%

Foggia	255,397.00	49.37%	251,876.00	50.63%
Bari	521,602.00	48.52%	553,502.00	51.48%
Lecce	325,415.00	47.92%	353,701.00	52.08%
Brindisi	160,396.00	48.24%	172,121.00	51,76%

Regarding the level of income, quintiles divide households and individuals in five groups that are equally populated, with the level of income increasing in line with the number of quintiles in question. Quintiles of household income have been used in Italian PAs to categorize respondents across income groups, whereas in Croatian PAs, given that quintiles for household income were not available, quintiles for individual income were used. The use of quintiles in a proportionate manner would have led each income group to be represented by 20% of the respondents and would have prevented people from the first three quintiles to enjoy broader representation compared to those from the last two. Consequently, quotas were distributed in a non-proportionate manner, leading the total number of quotas allocated to the last two quintiles to decrease and the total number of quotas allocated to the first three quintiles to increase. The non-proportionate quotas were then converted to numbers.[4]

Table 4. Proportionate and non-proportionate income quotas in Croatian PAs

Income Groups	Share of Respondents Proportionate Approach	Share of Respondents Non- Proportionate Approach (Quotas Used)	Number of Respondents Corresponding to the Quotas Used
1st Quintile: Less than 9.000€	20%	**18%**	**180**
2nd Quintile: 9.001€-13.000 €	20%	**26%**	**260**
3rd Quintile: 13.001€ -17.000 €	20%	**31%**	**310**
4th Quintile: 17.001€-22.000 €	20%	**17%**	**170**
5th Quintile: More than 22.000 €	20%	**8%**	**80**

[4] The following formula has been used to obtain the income quotas: the share of a given income group out of 100 (i.e. 20 or 30) *1000/100.

Table 5. Proportionate and non-proportionate income quotas in Italian PAs

Income Groups	Share of Respondents Proportionate Approach	Share of Respondents Non-Proportionate Approach (Quotas Used)	Number of Respondents Corresponding to the Quotas Used
1st Quintile: Less than 15.000 €	20 %	**12%**	**120**
2nd Quintile: 15.001€-21.000 €	20 %	**28%**	**280**
3rd Quintile: 21.001€-28.000 €	20 %	**34%**	**340**
4th Quintile: 28.001€-36.000 €	20%	**18%**	**180**
5th Quintile: More than 36.000 €	20%	**8%**	**80**

In relation to age groups, first, the share of people belonging to different age groups in the PAs was determined.[5] Given that individuals above 65 years old would be harder to reach via CAWI, the use of proportionate quotas would have led to a reduction in survey response rates both in Italy and Croatia. Therefore, non-proportionate quotas were used resulting in the reduction of the quotas allocated to those older than 65 + from 29.03 % to 22.0% in Croatian PAs, and from 30% to 23% in Italian PAs. This has also led to quotas that are better balanced across age groups, enhancing the comparability of results. These quotas were then converted to numbers.

Table 6. Proportionate and Non-Proportionate Age Quotas in Croatian PAs

Age Groups	Share of Respondents Proportionate Approach	Share of Respondents Non-Proportionate Approach (Quotas Used)	Number of Respondents Corresponding to the Quotas Used

[5]Based on the data published by the Croatian Bureau of Statistics, for Croatia (https://podaci.dzs.hr/en/statistics/population/) in 2023 and on that published in 2026 by ISTAT for Italy (http://dati-censimentipermanenti.istat.it/Index.aspx?lang=en&SubSessionId=6a5bac61-eae6-4825-9f0d-5b7b996a347a). To calculate the percentage of individuals belonging to different age groups in Italian and Croatian PAs, the following formula has been used separately for both of the countries' PAs: Number of residents in all Italian PAs or Croatian PAs belonging to a given age group *100/Number of all residents in all Italian PAs or Croatian PAs.

18-24	10.77 %	**9 %**	**90**
25-34	12.61 %	**14 %**	**140**
35-44	14.17 %	**17 %**	**170**
45-54	15.05 %	**19 %**	**190**
55-64	18.30 %	**19 %**	**190**
65 +	29.03 %	**22 %**	**220**

Table 7. Proportionate and Non-Proportionate Age Quotas in Italian PAs

Age Groups	Share of Respondents Proportionate Approach	Share of Respondents Non-Proportionate Approach (Quotas Used)	Number of Respondents Corresponding to the Quotas Used
18-24	11 %	**8 %**	**80**
25-34	12 %	**14 %**	**140**
35-44	12 %	**17 %**	**170**
45-54	17 %	**19 %**	**190**
55-64	18 %	**19 %**	**190**
65 +	30 %	**23 %**	**230**

Similarly, in relation to education, the share of individuals with different levels in each country's PAs was calculated.[6] These percentages were then converted to numbers.[7]

[6] Based, for Croatia, on the data referred to 2021 published by the Croatian Bureau of Statistics in 2023 (https://podaci.dzs.hr/en/statistics/population/) and on the dataset published by ISTAT in 2025 and referred to 2024, for Italy(http://dati-censimentipermanenti.istat.it/Index.aspx?lang=en&SubSessionId=6a5bac61-eae6-4825-9f0d-5b7b996a347a). Then, the shares were calculated for each country's PAs using the following formula: N° of residents in all Italian PAs or Croatian PAs belonging to a given education group*100/N° of all residents in all Italian PAs or Croatian PAs.

[7] The following formula was used for the calculation of quotas: the share of a given education group out of 100 (i.e. 20 or 30) * 1000/100.

Given that people with a low-level education are less likely to participate in CAWI surveys (Stein et al., 2025), the use of proportionate quotas would have led the survey to have a low response rate. As a result, non-proportionate quotas were used, leading to the increase of quotas assigned to individuals with a high level and medium level education in Italy from 15.80 % to 22 % and from 34.70 % to 50 % respectively. Similarly, the use of non-proportionate quotas in Croatia has led to the increase of quotas assigned to those with a high level of education from 11.48 % to 17 %. The quotas assigned to those with a low-level education in Croatia has been slightly increased while those assigned to individuals with a medium level of education has been decreased to allow for comparison with the same groups in Italy. This has also led to the obtainment of quotas that are better balanced across education groups, enhancing the comparability of results obtained from individuals with different levels of education across PAs. The percentages representing quotas were then converted to numbers.[8]

Table 8. Proportionate and Non-Proportionate Education Quotas in Croatian PAs

Education Groups	Share of Respondents Proportionate Approach	Share of Respondents Non-Proportionate Approach (Quotas Used)	Number of Respondents Corresponding to the Quotas Used
Low Level (Until Middle School)	23.05 %	**26 %**	**260**
Medium Level (High School)	65.43 %	**57 %**	**570**
High Level (bachelor's degree or Higher)	11.48 %	**17 %**	**170**

Table 9. Proportionate and Non-Proportionate Education Quotas in Italian PAs

Education Groups	Share of Respondents Proportionate Approach	Share of Respondents Non-Proportionate Approach (Quotas Used)	Number of Respondents Corresponding to the Quotas Used

[8] The following formula was used for the calculation of quotas: the share of a given education group out of 100 (i.e. 20 or 30) * 1000/100.

Low Level (Until Middle School)	49.50 %	**28 %**	**280**
Medium Level (High School)	34.70 %	**50 %**	**500**
High Level (bachelor's degree or Higher)	15.80 %	**22 %**	**220**

3.3. Structure and content of the survey on social legitimacy of adaptation policies and measures

The design of the survey on the social legitimacy of climate adaptation policies and measures took place **between March and May 2026.** Prior to the presentation of the thematic clusters of the survey, in Section 1 respondents were asked to provide information on their gender, age, province/county of residence, level of education and income to facilitate the examination of replies based on their socioeconomic characteristics.

Most of the questions were structured through a Likert scale assessment with the option of expressing various degrees of preferences or agreement, which allows to gather preferences regarding a wide range of issues and can be subjected to reliable statistical analysis in a short amount of time (Heo et al., 2022; Li, 2013). In addition, **multiple choice questions have been designed** (since the answers can offer inputs for quantitative, statistical analysis) **as well as a few open-ended questions** (4 out of 36) to qualitatively analyze perceptions that are not fully captured by the multiple choice and Likert scale questions.

The survey was divided into five sections each having a brief informative note to describe the themes (see Annex 3). Importantly, the survey questions in each section reflect the governance axes (i.e. input, output and throughput) and legitimacy determinants (i.e. pragmatic, moral and cognitive) introduced in Section 2 of this Report.

Section 2 sets the groundwork by investigating aspects related to comprehensibility and self-interest, namely **climate change-related concerns, urgency, necessity, and familiarity with climate adaptation policies and measures,** matters associated with cognitive and pragmatic legitimacy. In addition, it assesses elements related to the output legitimacy, namely alignment with personal needs and convictions, priorities of climate adaptation measures as well as conflicts between climate adaptation measures and other priority areas (work, cost of living, social equity and needs of the local

community). Lastly, by investigating the effectiveness of climate adaptation measures, it seeks to evaluate their throughput legitimacy. For instance, respondents were asked to indicate **the degree to which they think it is urgent to adopt adaptation measures in various sectors** (terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, sea and coastal ecosystems, water security, food production and security, human health and built environment). The topics of the rest of the sections were chosen in view of the preferences expressed in the Scoping Survey.

Section 3 focuses on output and pragmatic legitimacy by presenting questions on the acceptability of sector-specific policies when determining costs, restrictions or behavioral changes for the respondents and it includes questions on water resources management, urban planning, land use and tourism. For instance, respondents were asked to **select adaptation measures whose adoption, or if already present, reinforcement, they would support.** The options included spatial protection measures and regulation of soil use, measures limiting construction in areas exposed to risk, construction of dams, banks and defenses against storm surges, rehabilitation and recovery of rivers and coastal, humid areas, changes to aquaculture (in relation to crops, species and fishing methods), creation of green spaces and ecological corridors in urban areas, standardized systems of methodological alerts for heatwaves, measures geared towards rendering buildings suitable for resisting excessive heat, interventions for recovering beaches with artificial sand, interventions for heightening the coastal line and techniques for reducing the salinity of the sea.

Section 4 is dedicated to assessing the perceived capacity of the public administrations (municipality, province, region or national government) **to design and adopt climate adaptation policies, the adequacy of their technical competences and available financial resources for supporting efficient climate adaptation,** process-related aspects associated with throughput legitimacy. In addition, seeking to evaluate the equitable distribution of costs among public administrations, this Section relates to moral legitimacy: for instance, respondents were asked to select the degree to which they think that the monetary costs of adaptation measures are equally distributed between local, regional and national administrations.

The importance of science-driven policies and that of monitoring the efficiency and results of policies, alongside with public access to information and public participation in decision-making (matters related to throughput, input and pragmatic legitimacy due to their ties with governance processes and individuals' ability to shape them in light of their self-interests) **are tackled in Section 5**. With respect to public access to information, questions on the importance of the availability of information regarding the effectiveness and results of climate adaptation measures

as well as the types of long-term impacts that should be clearly communicated were posed; to assess the perception of public participation in decision-making, the possibility and willingness to influence decision-making processes and the preferred form of public participation were assessed.

Lastly, **Section 6 focuses on the role of social justice in climate adaptation policies,** evaluating their output legitimacy associated with the distribution of their benefits, costs and impacts among different social groups as well as the extent to which different individual needs and conditions are taken into account in climate adaptation policies.
The table below illustrates the governance axe(s) and legitimacy determinant(s) associated with each section of the survey.

Table 10. The Governance Axe(s) and Legitimacy Determinant(s) Associated with Each Survey Section

Survey Section	Governance Axe(s)	Legitimacy Determinant(s)
Section 2	Output, Throughput	Pragmatic, Cognitive
Section 3	Output	Pragmatic
Section 4	Throughput	Moral
Section 5	Throughput, Input	Pragmatic
Section 6	Output	Moral

4. The results of the AdriaClimPlus survey on social legitimacy of adaptation policies and measures

The administration of the survey (in Italian and Croatian) took place from June 2026 to August 2026, when the quotas mentioned in Section 3.2 were reached.
In this Section of the Report, **the survey findings will be analyzed together for both Italy and Croatia** from an integrated, cross-country perspective to identify shared patterns and regional nuances as well as divergences. The results will be examined along five main thematic axes in the following sub-sections:

- 4.1 - General Risk Perception, Public Awareness, and Consistency with Personal Beliefs
- 4.2 - Sector-specific preferences and findings
- 4.2.1 - Water Management and Security
- 4.2.2 - Urban Planning, Nature-Based Solutions and Infrastructure
- 4.2.3 - Coastal and Marine Ecosystems and Tourism Management
- 4.3 - Governance, Technical Capacity and Public Funding
- 4.4 - Public Participation, Transparency and Communication
- 4.5 - Social Justice, Equity and Vulnerable Groups

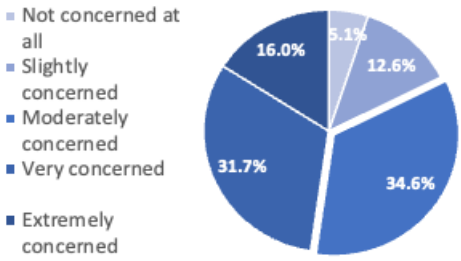
The following sections present a descriptive analysis by examining, first, the full range of responses across the total sample of 2,000 respondents, to then move to a breakdown of the nuances specific to each country[9].
During the examination of the replies provided for the open-ended questions, the thematic clusters corresponding to each reply was determined[10] and those that were mentioned most frequently by the respondents were included in the analysis.

4.1. General risk perception, public awareness, and consistency with personal beliefs

The **overwhelming majority of the 2,000 respondents report significant levels of concern about the local impacts of climate change** in their area[11]. Overall, **83% declare a moderate to extreme degree of concern**: 16% are extremely, 32% very and 35% moderately concerned, while a minority of 18% reported lower levels being either not concerned at all (5%) or only slightly concerned (13%) (Fig.8).

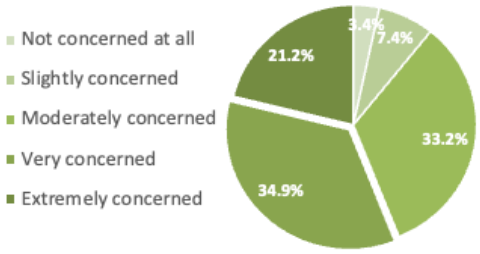
[9] The overall results can also be consulted on the digital dashboard available at https://surveys.questionpro.com/a/t/7Btvv9Z85V9.
[10] An artificial intelligence software was used by the service provider to organize the questions into thematic areas. The authors of this Report also analyzed the replies to verify the accuracy of the analysis.
[11] Q1 - *"Based on your level of knowledge, how concerned are you about the impacts of climate change in your area (e.g., sea level rise, coastal erosion, heat waves, forest fires, floods, etc.)?"*

Figure 8. Overall level of concern about local climate change impacts



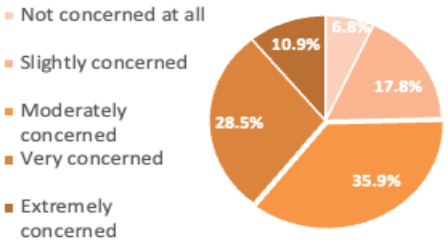
Differences emerge between the two countries, with concern being more intense in Italian PAs, where **moderate-to-extreme levels accounts for 89% of the total** (Fig. 9): within this share, 21% are extremely, 35% very and 33% moderately concerned, whereas 10% have a low degree of concern (3% are not concerned at all and 7% are only slightly concerned).

Figure 9. Level of concern about local climate change impacts (IT)



In Croatian PAs (Fig.10) **the moderate-to-extreme concern share is lower (76%),** including 11% who are extremely, 29% who are very and 36% who are moderately concerned. Moreover, **lower levels of concern are reported by a larger share of Croatian respondents (25%)**.

Figure 10. Level of concern about local climate change impacts (HR)



Despite substantial concern over local climate impacts, **familiarity with adaptation measures remains moderate (38%) to low –another 36% considered themselves only slightly familiar– overall**.[12] The highest and lowest extremes of familiarity represented comparable shares: 10% report being very and 3% extremely familiar, compared to 14% who declare no familiarity at all.
Familiarity varies across the countries: in Italy, highest shares declare to be moderately or slightly familiar (72% combined), and only 14% considered themselves either very or extremely familiar. Those expressing no familiarity at all account for 14%. **In Croatia, similarly, moderate familiarity and slight familiarity are expressed by 75%.** Higher levels of familiarity are reported by a small minority: 10% indicate they are very familiar and only 2% extremely familiar, while a relevant share of 13% indicate they are not familiar at all.

In addition, nuanced results regarding **policy consistency with personal interests and potential conflicts, have revealed some interesting insights.** While approximately half of the respondents indicate that they are either slightly or not familiar at all with these policies, **the largest share (25%) report that local adaptation policies and measures are moderately consistent**[13] **with their personal needs and beliefs, 14% very and 4% completely consistent.** The survey shows that an important number (39%) of respondents believe there is a lack of consistency in those policies (slightly or not consistent), whereas a residual share of 6% admits not to have sufficient knowledge

[12] Q5 - *"How familiar do you believe you are with the adaptation policies and measures in place in your area? Rate from 1 to 5 where 1) Not familiar at all: I am not aware of the existence of adaptation policies and measures in my area; 2) Slightly familiar: I have heard they might exist, but I know little or nothing about them; 3) Moderately familiar: I am aware of these policies and tools and I understand in general their objectives or contents; 4) Very familiar: I know their main objectives, measures and their relevance to my area; 5) Extremely familiar: I have an in-depth knowledge of these policies and measures, including their implementation and governance aspects."*
[13] Q4 - *"To what extent are the climate adaptation policies and measures adopted in your area consistent with your personal needs and beliefs?"*

for expressing an opinion. **The national results generally align with the overall ones: in Italian PAs,** 41% declare that local adaptation policies and measures are moderately, 13% very and only 4% completely consistent. Lower levels of consistency are declared by 27% of respondents (slightly) and 9% (not consistent at all), while 7% do not consider having sufficient knowledge to answer. In the **Croatian PAs,** 34% consider them moderately, 14% very and only 4% completely consistent. Lower levels of consistency are declared by 23% (slightly) and 19% (not consistent at all). 6% of the respondents declare to have insufficient knowledge to answer.

In connection with the evaluation of such consistency, respondents were also asked if, in their opinion, climate adaptation measures **could conflict with other priorities that they find important.**[14] Overall, **88% recognize conflicting dynamics, but to varying degrees:** 43% report moderate, 24% slight, 17% high (very much), and 4% extreme conflict. Only 12% report no conflict at all.
Among Italian PAs, this number rises to 90% acknowledging some degree of conflict, either moderate (48%) slight (23%), high (15%), extreme (4%) **Croatian PAs report slightly lower levels of conflict between policy priorities, 87% total** including 38% moderate, 25%, slight, 19% high and 5% extreme, whereas 14% state that adaptation policies do not conflict with other priorities. **Costs of adaptation measures and overall economic growth are highlighted as main conflicting areas in both countries,** to which Italian respondents add taxes and the rising costs of living and employment, whereas Croatian ones mention political interests and agriculture.[15]

4.2 Sector-specific preferences and findings

Respondents were asked to indicate **what they considered should be the main priority for adaptation policies in their area,** an open-ended question aimed to gather qualitative insights and to identify issues which may not have been captured by close-ended questions.[16] **Green infrastructure and forestry appears as the primary priority for climate adaptation policies in Italian PAs:** the increase and maintenance of urban green spaces emerge as the most frequent specific request, followed closely by tree planting, reforestation, and afforestation. Water resource management and drought mitigation ranked as the third key priority, alongside policy and regulatory

[14] Q9 - *"Do you think climate change adaptation measures can conflict with other priorities you deem important, such as jobs, cost of living, social equity, and the needs of local communities?"*
[15] Q10 - "*In your opinion, what are the main priorities that can conflict with climate change adaptation measures?*"
[16] Q7 -" *In your opinion, what should be the main priority of climate adaptation policies in your area?*"

measures, renewable energy transition, and general pollution reduction. In Croatian PAs, **tree planting, reforestation, and afforestation represent the most cited priority for local climate adaptation policies.** Water resource management and drought mitigation constitute the second largest one, followed by the expansion and maintenance of urban green infrastructure and the protection of nature, environment, and biodiversity. As these results reflect the perception on key priority areas, the following subsections provide an overview of the most relevant sectors identified by the survey. While not encompassed in detail below, it is noteworthy mentioning that, overall, **Human Health (score: 4.0/5) appears to be the adaptation measure perceived most urgent by respondents**[17], **with 72% considering it either extremely (37%) or very urgent (35%).** Meanwhile, only 7% of respondents consider it slightly, or not urgent at all. Similar shares are observed individually in Italy and Croatia.

4.2.1 Water management and security

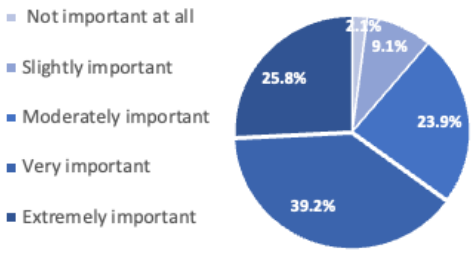
The improvement of water resource use and management[18] also appears as a sector that should be an overwhelming priority for public authorities: **89% of participants assign priority to public intervention** (39% rating it as very and 26% as extremely important) and a further 24% as moderately important. Only a small fraction express low priority (9% considering it slightly and 2% not important at all) (Fig.11). These results might flag an **expectation for public authorities to proactively improve sustainable water management to strengthen resilience against climate risks**.

[17] Q2 - *"How urgent do you think it is to adopt adaptation measures in the sectors listed below? By adaptation measures, we mean interventions and actions that reduce the impacts of climate change and protect people, territories, and ecosystems. Evaluate each of the following sectors from 1 to 5."*

[18] Q11 - *"How important do you think it is that public authorities (city, province, region or national government) improve the use and management of water resources to tackle events such as drought and water scarcity in your area?"*



Figure 11. Overall importance given to the improvement of the use and management of water resources by public authorities



In Italian PAs, the **combined majority in favor of public water management initiatives accounts to 91%,** with 37% rating it as very, 28% as extremely and 26% moderately important. Only 8% and 1% viewed the issue respectively as slightly and not important at all (Fig.12). **In Croatia,** similarly, the **combined majority in favor of public water management initiatives stands at 88%,** with 42% rating it as very, 24% as extremely and 22% as moderately important (Fig.13). Conversely, low concern accounted for 13% of responses (10% who rated it slightly important and 3% who found it not important at all).

Figure 12. Importance given to the improvement of the use and management of water resources by public authorities (IT)

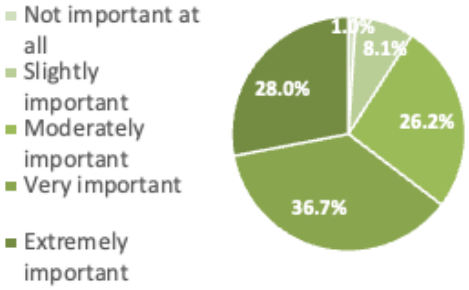
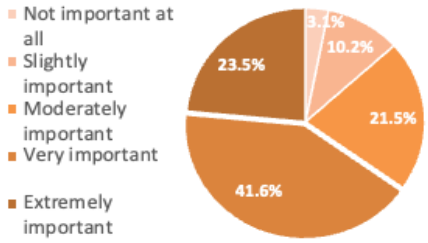


Figure 13. Importance given to the improvement of the use and management of water resources by public authorities (HR)



While the aforementioned question reveals the demand for improved water management, the survey illustrates how respondents envision this mandate being operationalized when examined alongside the **question on the preferred adaptation measures**.[19] 12% of respondents prioritize the 'Rehabilitation and Restoration of Rivers and Coastal Wetlands', making it the third most popular measure overall; while, in contrast, very technical interventions receive less support, such as the 'Reduction of Water Salinity' (3%). This suggests that while there is a strong overall public support for water management goals, it drops significantly when specific measures involve unfamiliar or expensive technologies.

Aligned with the priority assigned to improving water use and management, the perceived urgency of adaptation measures across sectors[20] confirms that **water-related issues are at the forefront of respondents' concerns such as water security, standing out as the second more urgent sector** (score of 3.92/5), with 71% of respondents considering it either very (33%) or extremely urgent (33%). Water-dependent ecosystems also exhibit strong levels of concern: **terrestrial and freshwater Ecosystems** (score of 3.7/5), in turn, recorded 59% high urgency and only 11% consider it to be slightly or not urgent at all. Analyzed together, **these figures demonstrate that the mandate for public intervention directly reflects a perception of vulnerability across freshwater, riverine, and coastal** (see section 4.2.3) **domains.**

The survey shows that 87% of respondents generally adhere to water demand management rules, with 52% expressing strong or complete support for measures **aimed at reducing water consumption during periods of scarcity**[21] and 35% expressing moderate support. Opposition remains low, with 13% indicating slight or no support at all. As per the country-level responses, **Italian respondents showed slightly stronger support for such measures** with **a majority of 91% in favor of consumption limits during periods of scarcity** (53% high or complete support and 38% moderate support) aligned with a very reduced percentage of low support (9% slight support or no support at all). In Croatia, a majority of 50% also show strong support, with an additional, 32% offering moderate support, bringing the **majority in favor of consumption limits to 82%**. Croatia recorded

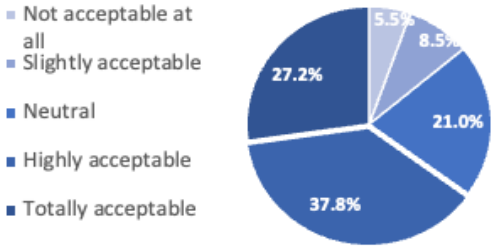
[19] Q19 - *"Which of the following adaptation measures would you prefer to see adopted, or if already present, strengthened?"*
[20] Q2 - *"How urgent do you think it is to adopt adaptation measures in the sectors listed below? By adaptation measures, we mean interventions and actions that reduce the impacts of climate change and protect people, territories, and ecosystems. Evaluate each of the following sectors from 1 to 5."*
[21] Q12 - *"Would you support measures reducing water consumption during periods of water scarcity such as the limitation of water use to irrigate gardens and fields or introduction of rules for preventing water waste?"*

a slightly higher degree of hesitation, with 18% indicating lower levels of support (slight and no support at all).

4.2.2 Urban Planning, Nature-Based Solutions and Infrastructures

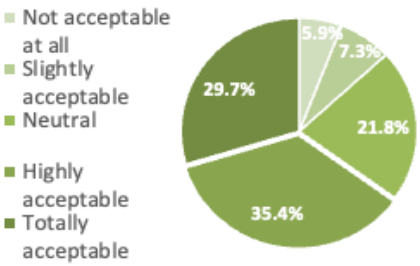
Spatial planning restrictions in areas exposed to climate risks,[22] received a **consistent public backing: 65% of respondents support building limits in exposed areas** (38% high and 27% total acceptance), and opposition remains minimal (9% of slight and 6% of no acceptance at all) (Fig.14).

Figure 14. Overall acceptance of rules limiting the construction of new buildings in areas exposed to climate risks such as floods or coastal erosion



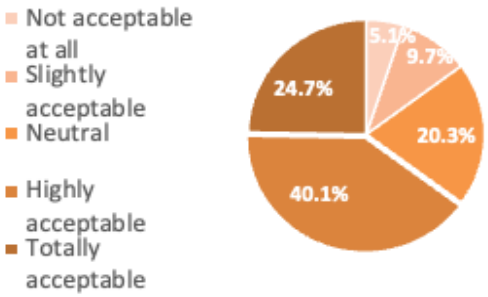
The percentages are similar in Italy and Croatia, uncovering a **broad consensus supporting land-use regulations** to **mitigate exposure to floods and coastal erosion**. (Fig.16 and Fig.17).

Figure 15. Acceptance of rules limiting the construction of new buildings in areas exposed to climate risks such as floods or coastal erosion (IT)



[22] Q13 - "*How acceptable do you consider the rules limiting the construction of new buildings in areas exposed to climate risks such as floods or coastal erosion?*"

Figure 16. Acceptance of rules limiting the construction of new buildings in areas exposed to climate risks such as floods or coastal erosion (HR)



In assessing the overall urgency of adaptation measures across sectors,[23] the **Built Environment** recorded the lowest average score (3.65/5), still showing **57% of respondents considering it high urgency rating** and only 12% viewing it as low urgency.

Urban greening measures aimed at substituting local parking areas with trees and green spaces[24] **reveals a majority of 58% of support, either high (33%) or complete (25%),** and lower levels support remain at 14% (10% slight and 4% no support at all). While **the cross-country comparison uncovers consistency between Italian and Croatian PAs,** Croatian respondents exhibit a slightly higher share of complete support (26% vs. 23% in Italy) as well as a slightly larger share of low support (15% total vs. 11% in Italy), whereas Italian respondents concentrate more in the moderate category (31% vs. 26%). Overall, opposition across both countries remains low (11% in IT and 15% in HR), confirming widespread public endorsement for replacing urban parking zones with green spaces.

The perceived necessity of adaptation measures[25] uncovers that **75% of the overall respondents consider Urban Management and Planning (score: 4.02/5)**[26] **to be very (40%) or extremely (35%) necessary.** While slightly or not necessary at all account only for 4% and 2% respectively. **No major differences emerge between the two countries:** in Italy, 74% of respondents consider it either very or extremely necessary, categories that account for 76% in Croatia.

[23] Q2 - *"How urgent do you think it is to adopt adaptation measures in the areas listed below? By adaptation measures, we mean interventions and actions that reduce the impacts of climate change and protect people, territories, and ecosystems. Evaluate each of the following sectors from 1 to 5."*

[24] *Q14 - "To what extent would you support the substitution of some local parking areas with trees and green spaces in order to reduce urban heat and improve rainwater absorption during periods of heavy rain?"*

[25] "Q6 - *"How necessary do you think it is to adopt the following adaptation measures? Rate each of them from 1 to 5".*

[26] E.g. increase of green spaces, green space management, and reduction of urban heat islands.

Regarding **overall perception on the necessity of Nature-based Solutions (NbS) (score: 4.01/5)**, 74% of respondents considered them to be very (39%) or extremely (36%) necessary, while 20% considered them to be moderately necessary. Small shares of respondents considered them to be slightly (5%) or not necessary at all (2%). **Cross-country data reveal a similar picture**: in Italy, 73% of respondents considered NbS to be either very (40%) or extremely (33%) necessary, a category that in Croatia accounted for 75% of respondents - 37% very and 38% extremely necessary.
Grey Infrastructures and Technological Solutions (score: 3.61/5)[27] showed slightly less perception of high necessity**,** with 57% of the overall respondents consider them to be very (37%) or extremely (20%) necessary and 13% slightly (10%) or not necessary at all (3%). Cross-country analysis reveals similarities between Italy and Croatia, with respectively 55% and 58%of respondents seeing these measures either very or extremely necessary, while in Italy a total of 10% consider them slightly or not necessary at all, compared to a higher level of 16% in Croatia.

Finally, in terms of the preference of adaptation measures,[28] the **Creation of Green Spaces and Ecological Corridors in Urban Areas emerge as the single most selected priority,** chosen by 17% of the overall respondents immediately followed by the **Restrictions on Construction in Areas Exposed to Climate Risks,** which appears as the second priority, selected by 15% of the overall respondents –the same share was verified in both Italian and Croatian respondents. Regarding **Climate Adaptation Measures for Buildings to Protect against Excessive Heat**, 11% of overall respondents selected this measure with similar levels for the cross-country data. As per **Spatial Protection Measures and Land-Use Regulations**, 8% of the overall sample selected this measure, with a notable territorial variation observed through cross-country analysis: the figure drops to 5% for Italy, while Croatia's figure is double that (10%) A medium level of priority was assigned to **Standardized Weather Alert Systems for Heatwaves**: 7% of overall respondents, 8% in Italy and 6% in Croatia.

Within the domain of urban planning and infrastructure, the different priority levels given to each adaptation measure highlight that **respondents in both countries view proactive green infrastructure and preventive land-use restrictions as the primary pillars of local climate resilience,** while measures such as **Standardized Weather Alert Systems for Heatwaves** (7%) rank lowest.

[27] E.g. sewer systems, pipeline networks, and coastal sea walls.
[28] *Q19 - "Which of the following adaptation measures would you prefer to see adopted, or if already present, strengthened?"*

4.2.3 Coastal and marine ecosystems and tourism management

Marine and coastal ecosystems (score: 3.81/5) are among the sectors where adaptation measures are considered to be the most urgent.[29] **84% of overall respondents consider intervention to be extremely (25%), very (34%), or moderately (25%) urgent,** while only a marginal proportion consider it slightly urgent (7%) or not urgent at all (2%). Cross-country data reveal slightly higher levels observed in Italy, 93% consider them as extremely (28%), very (40%) or moderately (25%) urgent, compared to 4% assigning low urgency and 2% no urgency at all. In Croatia, 23% consider them as extremely, 40% very and 25% moderately urgent, with 11% indicating lower urgency levels (9% slightly and 2% not urgent at all).

Regarding the preferences for adaptation measures across sectors related to coastal and marine areas,[30] the **Construction of Dams, Embankments and Coastal Storm-Surge Barriers** emerge as the most prioritized option, capturing **11%** of preferences overall and similar shares both in Italy and Croatia. Interventions focused on the **Modification of Aquaculture Practices (changing cultivated species and farming methods)** garnered moderate support, accounting for **7%** of preferences overall, in Italy, and in Croatia. Lower prioritization is given to advance methods such as the **Elevation of Coastal Line,** selected by **6%** of respondents overall, and the **Beach Nourishment Using Artificial Sand Replenishment,** chosen by **4%** of respondents overall .

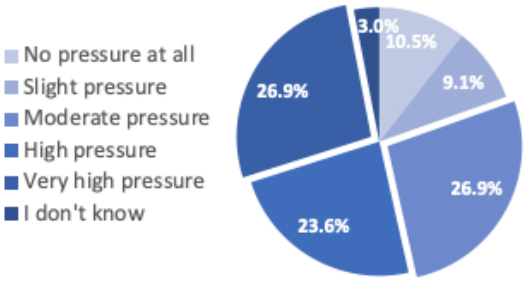
Questions about coastal areas also covered tourism-specific issues: 51% of overall respondents consider tourism[31] to exert high (24%) or very high (27%) pressure. Lower levels of pressure were reported by smaller shares, with 9% perceiving slight pressure and 11% no pressure at all, and a remaining 3% indicating a perceived lack of knowledge to respond (Fig.18).

[29] Q2 - *"How urgent do you think it is to adopt adaptation measures in the areas listed below? By adaptation measures, we mean interventions and actions that reduce the impacts of climate change and protect people, territories, and ecosystems. Evaluate each of the following sectors from 1 to 5."*

[30] Q19 - *"Which of the following adaptation measures would you prefer to see adopted, or if already present, strengthened?"*

[31] Q16 - "*In your opinion, is the number of tourists in your area high enough to put pressure on the local services, environment and quality of life of the residents?".* While this section explicitly mentions *overtourism*, the survey question unpacked the concept without explicitly naming it to avoid response bias.

Figure 17. Overall perception of the pressure on local services, environment and quality of life of the residents caused by tourism



Cross-country data reveal **notable territorial variations:** in Italy, **39% of respondents perceived tourism numbers to generate high or very high pressure**, and 32% deemed it a moderate pressure. Lower pressure levels accounted for a quarter of Italian respondents, with 10% perceiving slight pressure and 15% reporting no pressure at all (Fig.19).
In contrast, **respondents in Croatia report significantly higher levels of perceived pressure, with 62% considering tourism influx to generate high (27%) or very high (35%) pressure.** Moderate pressure was reported by 22% of Croatian respondents, while lower levels accounted for smaller shares, with a total of 14% perceiving slight (8%) and no pressure at all 56%) (Fig.20).

Figure 18. Perception of the pressure on local services, environment and quality of life of the residents caused by tourism (IT)

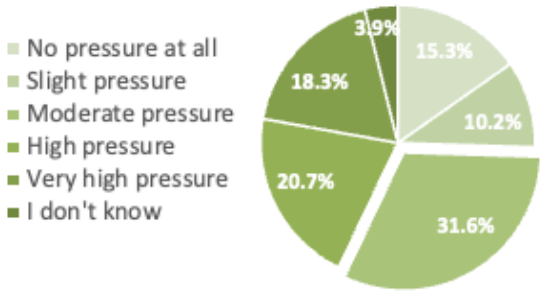
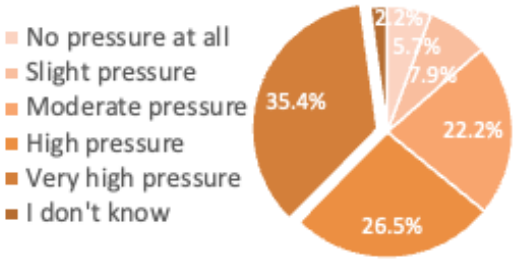


Figure 19. Perception of the pressure on local services, environment and quality of life of the residents caused by tourism (HR)



A follow-up question regarding the **introduction of daily visitor limits in the residents' area**[32] was posed to those who rated the tourist presence as generating moderate to very high pressure. **Of this group, 62% of respondents overall express agreement,** (45% quite and 17% complete). A quarter of the overall sample (25%) took a neutral stance, while only a minority voiced opposition: 7% show slight and 6% indicate no agreement at all. **Cross-country data reveal a remarkably consistent level of support in both territories: both in Italy and Croatia**.

Aligned with such a concern, a question on the **acceptability of removing certain coastal structures linked to the tourism industry and exposed to climate risks**[33] reveals that a majority of 52% of overall respondents express support, either high (34%) or complete (18%), even though a notable share (30%) maintain a neutral position. Lower levels of support are reported by smaller proportions, with 13% indicating slight and 5% expressing no support at all. At the national level, half of the Italian respondents (50%) support the removal of vulnerable coastal structures and opposition remains limited (11% of slight and 4% of no support at all), however an important share of the respondents remain neutral (35%). In Croatia, overall support is slightly higher, reaching 53%, as well as the levels of lower support (slight or no support at all) accounting for 22% of the respondents.

Public support for investments in **protective climate infrastructure, even if they increase public spending and taxes**,[34] appears to be **noteworthy in the survey**. **Overall, 39% of respondents express moderate support, while a combined 39% demonstrate strong backing (28% indicating high and 11% complete support).** Conversely, 16% offer slight support and 6% express no support.

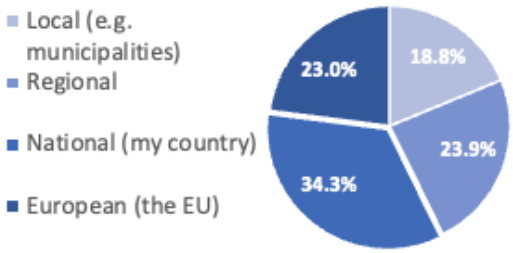
[32] Q17 - *"To what extent would you agree with the introduction of daily visitor limits in the area where you reside?"*
[33] Q15 - *"Would you support the removal of some coastal structures exposed to climate risks or considered unsafe (such as touristic ports, docks or beaches) even if such removal can limit their use?"*
[34] Q18 - *"Would you support investments in infrastructures to protect cities from the effects of climate change (for instance, systems to prevent flooding), even if such investments increase public spending and possibly tax payments for citizens?"*

This high level of public endorsement is consistent across both nations: 41% in Italy, report moderate support and 39% in high or complete support, while only 20% report slight or no support at all.[35] In Croatia, 37% indicate moderate support, alongside 38% with high support or complete support, compared to 25% with slight support or no support.

4.3 Governance, technical capacity and public funding

Regarding the level of government best placed to implement adaptation measures,[36] overall **National governments were identified as the preferred authority, voted by 34%** of respondents, followed by the regional (24%) and the European (23%) levels. **The local level receives the fewest preferences,** accounting for just 19% of the total (Fig.21).

Figure 20. Overall level of government most suitable for and capable of adopting adaptation policies and measures based on its competences, resources and technical preparation

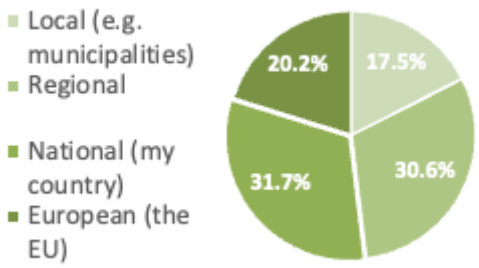


In Italy, the National level receives around 32% of the preferences, closely followed by the Regional one (31%). The European Union level accounts for 20% of responses, while only 18% of respondents select the local level (Fig.22).

[35] This high level of endorsement is in contrast with the fact that, as indicated in Section 4.1, the respondents in the Italian PAs have pointed out that taxes create conflicts with climate change adaptation measures. Therefore, the presence of such endorsement for investments in protective climate infrastructure in the Italian PAs underscores the willingness of the respondents to support this cause despite acknowledging that it detrimentally impacts their financial self-interest.

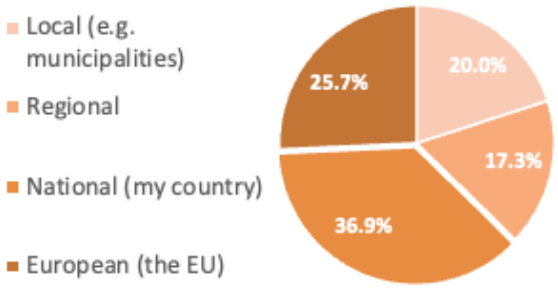
[36] Q21 - "*Which level of government do you consider to be most suitable for and capable of adopting adaptation policies and measures on the basis of its competences, resources and technical preparation?*"

Figure 21. Level of government most suitable for and capable of adopting adaptation policies and measures based on its competences, resources and technical preparation (IT)



In Croatia, the National level is the most preferred one as well, voted by 37% of respondents. However, lower shares are recorded for the regional level (17%) and higher shares can be detected for the EU and the local level, voted by 26% and 20% of the pool, respectively (Fig.23).

Figure 22. Level of government most suitable for and capable of adopting adaptation policies and measures based on its competences, resources and technical preparation (HR)



In line with these results, the overall **perception of effectiveness of local administrations' adaptation measures to limit or prevent climate change adverse effects**[37] show a **spread sense of skepticism and low levels of public confidence regarding public administrations' current climate action**. **The two largest shares considered them as either moderately (38%) or only slightly effective (37%), followed by a share of 13% who find them not effective at all.** Very few consider them highly effective (9% very and 3% as extremely effective).

[37] Q3 - "*How effective do you think the measures and policies adopted by your local administration are in limiting or preventing the effects of climate change? By adaptation policies we mean the set of laws, strategies, plans and rules adopted by governments to limit and prevent the effects of climate change.*"

Italian and Croatian PAs revealed a similar trajectory as the overall trend with respectively 40% and 38% considering local policies as moderately effective, 38% and 37%as slightly effective, followed by a share of 12% and 14%who find them not effective at all. Respectively, only 9% and 11% view them as very and 3% (for both countries) as extremely effective.
This perception was also confirmed by the question on confidence regarding local administrations' possession of technical competencies for adopting climate adaptation measures[38]: 38% of respondents report moderate confidence, while a substantial share express slight (28%) or no confidence (19%), uncovering a **combined 47% of respondents with limited faith in local municipal capacity.** Conversely, high confidence levels are reported by a minority: 13% are very confident and 2% are extremely confident.
Cross-country comparison reveals relevant territorial differences, particularly regarding the complete absence of confidence. In Italy, 16% indicate no confidence at all, a figure almost doubled for Croatian PAs reaching 26%., resulting in **50% of Croatian respondents expressing slight or no confidence.**

Regarding **confidence on local administrations' adequate financial capacity to adopt effective climate adaptation policies,**[39] the overall results show similar low levels of confidence with 35% expressing moderate one, while nearly half the sample (49%) demonstrate limited financial confidence, with 29% reporting slight and 20% expressing no confidence at all. **High confidence levels remain low overall, with 13% indicating to be very confident and 3% extremely confident. Country-level data reveal consistent skepticism across both nations: Italian and Croatian PAs combine slight or no confidence accounting for 49%.**

Public skepticism toward local climate adaptation seems therefore to be driven either by perceived financial or technical capacity constraints, which may help explain the widespread perception of ineffectiveness of local measures. Such low confidence in local administrations possession of sufficient public funds to implement effective adaptation policies may also complement a solid demand from the respondents for **Insurance and Risk Sharing Instruments (score: 3.71/5) as a necessary adaptation measure.**[40] Overall, 61% of respondents consider them to be either very (40%) or extremely necessary (21%) and an additional 30% regard them as moderately necessary,

[38] Q22 - *"How confident do you feel that the administrations in your area (municipality, province and region) have the necessary technical expertise to adopt climate change adaptation policies and measures"*
[39] *Q23 - "How confident do you feel that the administrations in your area (municipality, province and region) have enough financial capacity to adopt climate change adaptation policies and measures?"*
[40] Q6 - *"How necessary do you think it is to adopt the following adaptation measures? Rate each of them from 1 to 5".*

meaning that **over 90% of the sample sees at least a moderate role for financial risk-transfer mechanisms.** Disapproval is minimal, with only 9% rating them as slightly or not necessary at all. In Italy and Croatia, the results are similar: 61% of Italians and 62% of Croatians indicate that such measures are very or extremely necessary.

This can also be explained by assessed perceptions of the **equal distribution**[41] **of the monetary costs of climate adaptation across government levels, where 50% of the overall sample considers the current burden-sharing to be unfair,** with 22% rating it as not equally distributed at all and 28% as only slightly equally distributed. A further 28% perceive the distribution as moderately equal, while a minority consider it to be equally or completely equally distributed (14%). An important share of the respondents did not feel knowledgeable enough to respond (9%).
Country-level results show a similar baseline, though **Croatian respondents express a stronger sense of inequity.** In Italy, 31% consider cost sharing to be slightly equal, 31% moderately, 15% not equally distributed at all, 10% equally distributed and 3% completely equally distributed. In Croatia, 28% state that costs are not equally distributed at all, nearly double the Italian proportion, which, when combined with the 25% who rate it as slightly equally distributed, brings the **total for the lower tiers to 54%**. Meanwhile, 24% of Croatian respondents view it as moderately equally distributed, 11% as equally distributed and 4% as completely equally distributed.

Citizens were also asked about the importance of issues such as administrative strengthening, fiscal responsibility and economic burdens when formulating and implementing climate adaptation policies.[42] **Responsible management of public resources emerged as the most important aspect of climate adaptation policies (score: 4.03/5),** with 75% of the overall respondents rating it as either very (40%) or extremely important (35%). Only 5% consider it to be slightly important and 1% not important at all. In Italy, 71% of respondents rate responsible resource management as either very (42%) or extremely important (29%). Even more unanimously, Croatian respondents, 79% view it as very (39%) or extremely important (41%).

The **economic costs of adaptation policies** were also considered highly important by the respondents (score of 3.79/5): 65% prioritize them, rating it as very (42%) or extremely important

[41] Q24 - *"Do you think that the monetary costs of climate adaptation measures are equally distributed between local, regional and national governments?"*
[42] Q25 - *"Which of the following aspects do you consider most important for climate change adaptation policies? Rate each of them from 1 to 5."*

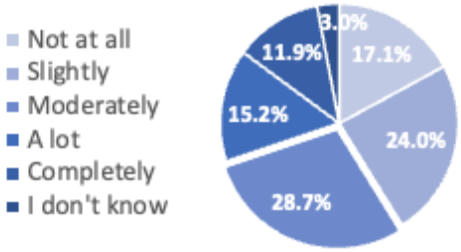
(23%), while only 5% consider them slightly and 2% not important at all. A country-based analysis reveals a similar result, as economic costs are considered as very or extremely important by 62% of the Italian respondents and 66% of the Croatian ones.

Finally, overall, 56% of respondents considered **the Investments in Public Administrations' Technical and Financial Capacity** (score of 3.60/5) to be very or extremely important. A further 33% view it as moderately important, while only 9% rate it as slightly important and 2% as unimportant. The country-based analysis is quite aligned with those figures for the two countries.

4.4 Public participation, transparency and communication

Analysis of **citizens' perceptions of their actual voice and influence in decisions on local climate adaptation policies**[43] highlights a general **perceived deficit** of participation in public decision-making processes. Overall, 29% of the sample place their influence at a moderate level, while 24% say they have only slight influence and 17% believe they have no voice or influence at all, meaning **41% perceive to have a limited voice.** Only 15% report a lot and 12% complete influence. The remaining 3% report a lack of knowledge on the matter (Fig.24).

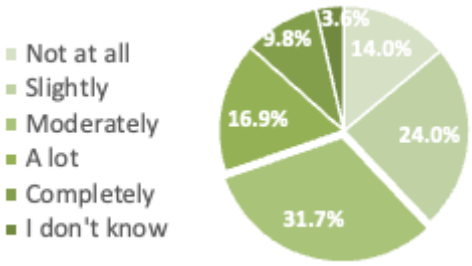
Figure 23. Overall voice and influence of citizens in decisions regarding local climate adaptation policies



Such perceptions remain substantial in the Italian context: **38% indicate slight (24%) or no influence (14%).** The intermediate group perceiving moderate influence constitutes the relative majority at 32%. Those who feel they have a lot of, or complete influence constitute 27% (17% a lot and 10% complete) (Fig.25).

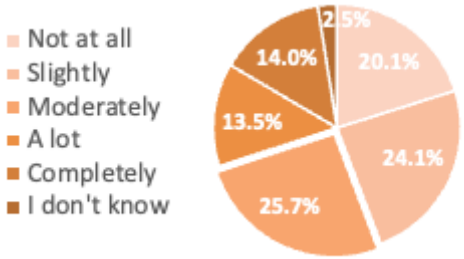
[43] Q27 - *"Do you think that citizens have a voice and influence in decisions on climate adaptation policies in your area?"*

Figure 24. Voice and influence of citizens in decisions regarding local climate adaptation policies (IT)



Croatian data reveals an even more pronounced sense of participatory disconnect: **44% of respondents feel they have reduced say in local climate adaptation decisions** (24% slight and 20% no voice or influence). Another 26% express a moderate level of influence, while 28% perceive a lot of or complete influence. (Fig.26).

Figure 25. Voice and influence of citizens in decisions regarding local climate adaptation policies (HR)



In this sense, **securing easy and complete access to information regarding the effectiveness and results of local climate adaptation measures**,[44] **has appeared as a strong demand across both countries. 57% of respondents consider it to be either very (40%) or extremely important (17%)**. An additional 33% view it as moderately important, bringing the overall demand to 90%. Skepticism or indifference is minimal, with only 8% rating it as slightly and 2% as not important at all. In Italy, demand for information accessibility is particularly high: 59% rate it as very (40%) or extremely important (19%). Another 35% regard it moderately important, while 6% consider it slightly

[44] Q26 - *"How important do you think it is to ensure easy and complete access to information regarding the effectiveness and the results of local climate adaptation measures in your area?"*

and or not important at all. In Croatia, results remain similar: 55% consider access to effectiveness data as very (39%) or extremely important (16%). 32% perceive it as moderately important; however, 13% reporting slight or no importance at all, more than twice the figure reported by Italians PAs.

Regarding the preferred methods to communicate adaptation policies-related aspects,[45] **Educational Programs in Schools** (score: 4.22/5) is the overall most voted method, receiving the highest concentration of extremely appropriate ratings across every cohort (52% overall, 50% in Italy, and 54% in Croatia). Ratings of combined very and extremely appropriate reach 78% overall. Media Campaigns stands as the second most favored approach (score: 4.08/5), with 74% combined very/extreme approval. **Online Dashboards and Reports** (65% very/extreme and score: 3.86/5) and general **Public Information Campaigns** (65% very/extreme and score: 3.87/5) occupy a solid middle ground. However, online dashboards show a regional split: Croatia expresses significantly stronger top-tier backing (71% very/extreme; 37% extremely appropriate) compared to Italy (60% very/extreme; 25% extremely appropriate). **Lowest ranking is given to Workshops or Public Assemblies (score 3.78/5),** which received "extremely appropriate" votes among all options at just 29% overall (25% in Italy, 32% in Croatia). While still broadly accepted (62% total very/extreme), it garners the highest proportion of moderate stances (28% overall, 30% in Italy and 27% in Croatia), echoing the pattern seen earlier where interactive/participatory formats show slightly lower enthusiasm than passive or educational channels.

Indeed, the importance attributed to **Transparency and Monitoring of Policies' Results** [46] reveals a widespread demand for post-implementation accountability across Italian and Croatians respondents. On an overall level, a striking **71% of respondents consider it to be of high importance** (38% very and 33% extremely important). An additional 22% view it as moderately important, while only 5% indicate it as slightly and 1% not important at all. **In Italy, a total of 70% assign elevated importance to this aspect** and **74% in Croatia.**

While the questions above uncovered a sentiment of participatory deficit, an analysis of **citizen willingness to actively participate in public consultations or discussions regarding local climate adaptation policies**[47] reveals that, overall, a majority of respondents (57%) express a

[45] Q31 - "*In which of the following ways do you think citizens should be informed on what adaptation measures will entail, when they will be implemented and what results will be expected? Rate each of them from 1 to 5.*"
[46] Q25 - "*Which of the following aspects do you consider most important for climate change adaptation policies? Rate each of them from 1 to 5.*"
[47] Q28 - "*Would you be willing to participate in public consultations or discussions regarding local climate adaptation policies?*"

willingness to participate in public consultations or debates, either probably (44%) or definitely (14%). A substantial 29% report uncertainty, while opposition or disinterest remains low at 13% (10% probably not and 3% definitely not). In the Italian PAs, willingness to participate also reaches 57%, driven by a stronger share of firm commitment: 16% would definitely and 41% would probably participate. The proportion of uncertainty is the highest at 33%. Disinterest or refusal is of 11% (8% probably and 3% definitely not). Croatian data confirm the exact same total willingness to engage (57%), led by a high share responding probably yes (46%) and 11% responding definitely yes. Uncertainty stands at 26%, while reluctance or opposition is slightly more pronounced than in Italy at 17% (13% probably not and 4% definitely not).

Aligned to it, when analyzing the most important aspects of climate adaptation policies,[48] the **Participation in Decision-Making Processes** (score 3.82/5) has substantial support from the respondents. Overall, **67% of the total sample evaluates it as essential** (41% very and 26% extremely important). 26% place it at a moderate importance, against a minor 8% registering slight (6%) or no relevance at all (2%). In Italy, 62% consider public participation very (41%) or extremely (21%) important, while in Croatia, 70% assign strong priority to participation in decision-making.

Regarding the preferred forms of participation for discussing climate adaptation policies at the local level[49] ,overall, **Informative Campaigns with Feedback Mechanism were highly favored** (with a score of 3.8/5), with 64% rating them as very (35%) or completely preferred (29%). 26% view this format as moderately, 6% as slightly and 3% as not preferred at all. In Italy, 59% of respondents express a strong preference, and in Croatia, this majority accounts for 69% of the respondents.
As per the **Surveys or Online Consultations,** overall, such digital instruments **share top priority alongside feedback campaigns** (score of 3.82/5), securing 64% high-preference ratings: 27% rate them as moderately preferred, while 11% indicate slight or no preference at all. The numbers are similar in Italy, and in Croatia.
Citizen Assemblies or Deliberative Fora (score of 3.62/5), overall, **achieve 56% combined high preference** (34% very preferred, 22% completely preferred). A substantial 31% view them as moderately preferred, with 12% showing slight or no preference at all. Interest in deliberative fora is slightly higher in Italy than in Croatia (58% versus 55%).
Consultations through Local Associations or Organizations (score of 3.62/5) got, overall, an intermediary engagement with records of 56% high preference (33% very preferred, 23% completely

[48] Q25 - *"Which of the following aspects do you consider most important for climate change adaptation policies? Rate each of them from 1 to 5."*
[49] Q29 - *"What forms of participation would you prefer if climate adaptation policies were publicly discussed in your area?"*

preferred), 31% moderate, and 12% of slight or no preference at all. Results match the broader trend of high preference both in Italy (55%) and Croatia (57%).
With a score of 3.45/5, **Workshops or Public Assemblies** registered the lowest overall support (49%), being very preferred by 30% and completely preferred by 19%. 34% consider them moderately preferred, while 18% record slight or no preference at all. Italian respondents show the lowest endorsement for this format, at 46% high preference, compared to 52% in Croatian PAs.
The prominent support for online consultations and interactive information campaigns compared to traditional public assemblies indicates that citizens prefer formats that allow them to review information and provide feedback on their own schedules over time-intensive physical meetings.

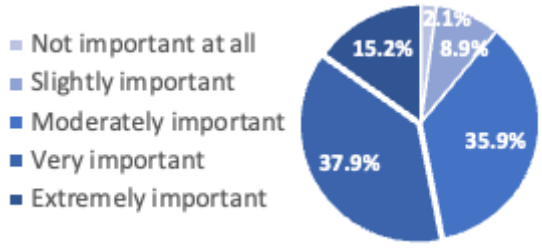
Regarding the long-term impacts that should be explained in adaptation policies,[50] the **Impacts on Future Generations (score: 4.20/5) has received the highest priority across all surveyed cohorts. Overall, a dominant 77% of respondents view this as a major priority**, with 51% rating it as extremely important and 26% as very important. An additional 16% consider it moderately important, while low-priority accounts for a minor 7%. **In Italy, 74% of respondents place elevated importance** on this aspect **but not as much as Croatia (79%).**
Social impacts of adaptation policies (score: 4.11/5) ranked second in importance: 75% of the sample considers them essential to be explained (extremely or very important), while 19% evaluate them as moderately important, and only 6% as slightly or not important at all. The numbers are similar in the country-based analysis. **Italian respondents report that 73% of policies are essential to be explained on the social matter, which accounts for 77% in Croatia.**
Economic impacts (score: 3.95/5) demonstrate also a consistent, substantial interest, with 70% assigning them strong importance, either extremely (36%) or very (34%) important. A further 23% consider them moderately important, while 7% attribute slight (5%) or no priority at all (2%). **The numbers are similar in the individual analyses of the countries.**
Finally, **Environmental impacts (score: 3.94/5)** indicate a solid demand for clarity as well, with **70% of respondents viewing them as a primary concern** (extremely or very important). 22% place it at a moderate level, while 10% register slight or no importance at all.

[50] Q30 - *"What type of long-term impacts do you think should be clearly explained in adaptation policies and measures? Rate each option from 1 to 5."*

4.5 Social Justice, equity and vulnerable groups

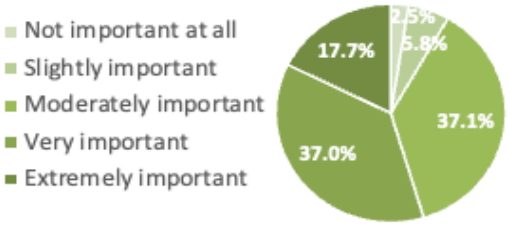
The survey results reveal a general concern about the inclusion of social justice issues and the different impacts of climate change on specific groups in climate adaptation policies[51] across all evaluated cohorts (Fig.26). Overall, **most respondents (53%) consider this very (38%) or extremely (15%) important.** A substantial segment of 36% regards this as moderately important, while low importance accounts for 11% (9% slightly and 2% not important at all).

Figure 26. Overall importance of climate adaptation policies' consideration of social differences and diverse effects of climate change upon specific groups



In Italian PAs (Fig.27), the importance of such considerations is slightly higher, with **55% total endorsement in the upper categories** (37% very and 18% extremely important). An additional 37% rate the topic as moderately important, while negative evaluations remain low at 9% (6% slightly and 3% not important at all).

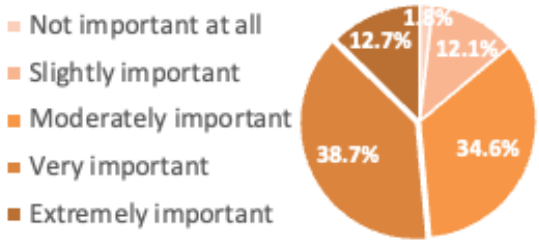
Figure 27. Importance of climate adaptation policies' consideration of social differences and diverse effects of climate change upon specific groups (IT)



[51] Q32 - "*How important do you think it is for climate change adaptation policies to consider social differences and diverse effects of climate change on specific groups?*"

In Croatian PAs (Fig.28), instead, 52% of respondents view this as key, comprising 39% of those who consider it very and 13% extremely important. 35% assign it a moderately important value, whereas low ratings reach 14% (12% slightly important and 2% not important at all).

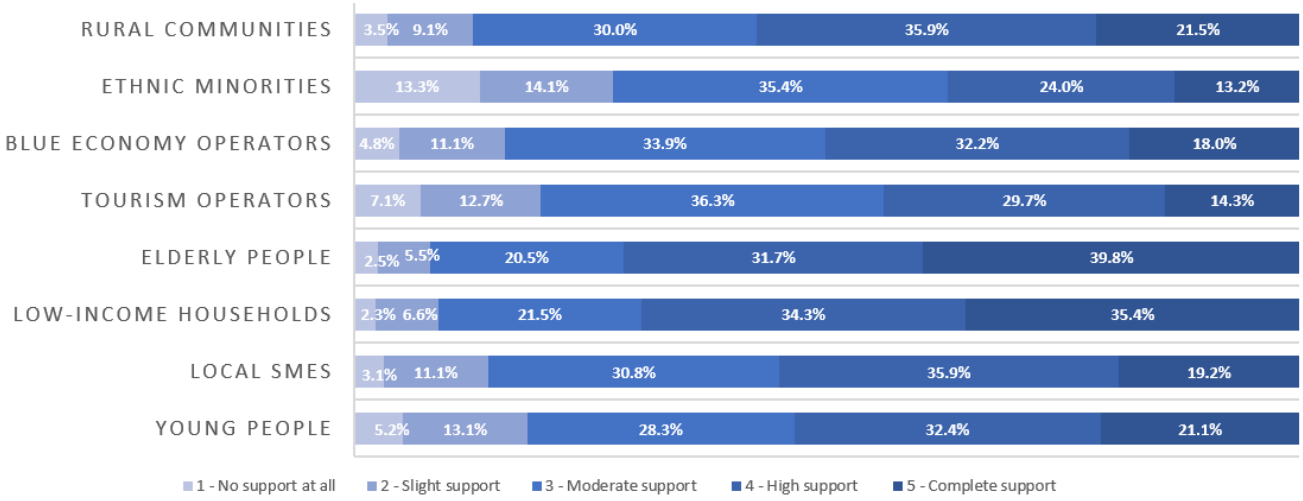
Figure 28. Importance of climate adaptation policies' consideration of social differences and diverse effects of climate change upon specific groups (HR)



Respondents established a clear priority hierarchy regarding which socio-economic groups to target[52] under climate adaptation policies. Overall, **Elderly People** (4.01/5 score; 72% high support) record the strongest backing, followed closely by **Low-Income Households** (3.93/5; 69% high support) and **Rural Communities** (3.62/5; 58% high support). Conversely, **Ethnic Minorities** rank lowest (3.09/5; 37% high support support) (Fig.29).

[52] Q33 - *"Do you think that any of the following social groups should receive priority support in climate change adaptation policies? Rate each of them from 1 to 5."*

Figure 29. Priority Support for Social Groups in Climate Change Adaptation Policies (Overall)



Data by country reflects this overall distribution: in Italy (Fig.30), **Elderly People** (77%), **Low-Income Households** (74%), and **Local SMEs** (61%) emerged as the top three priorities, with **Ethnic Minorities** lagging at 46%; whereas in Croatia (Fig.31), **Elderly People** and **Low-Income Households** tied for the top spot (65% each), ahead of **Rural Communities** (55%), while **Ethnic Minorities** again register the least support at 29%.

Figure 30. Priority Support for Social Groups in Climate Change Adaptation Policies (IT)

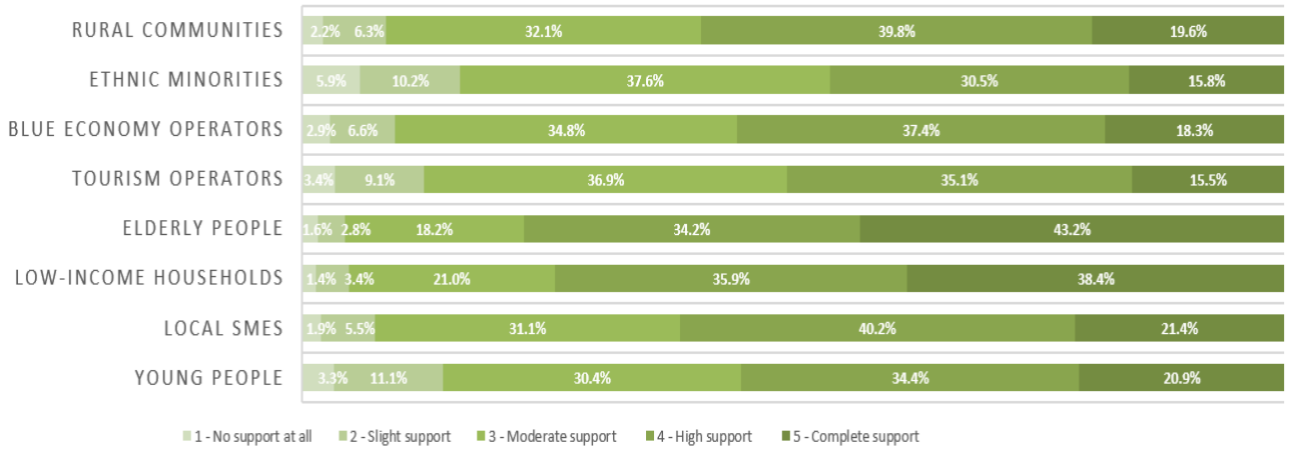
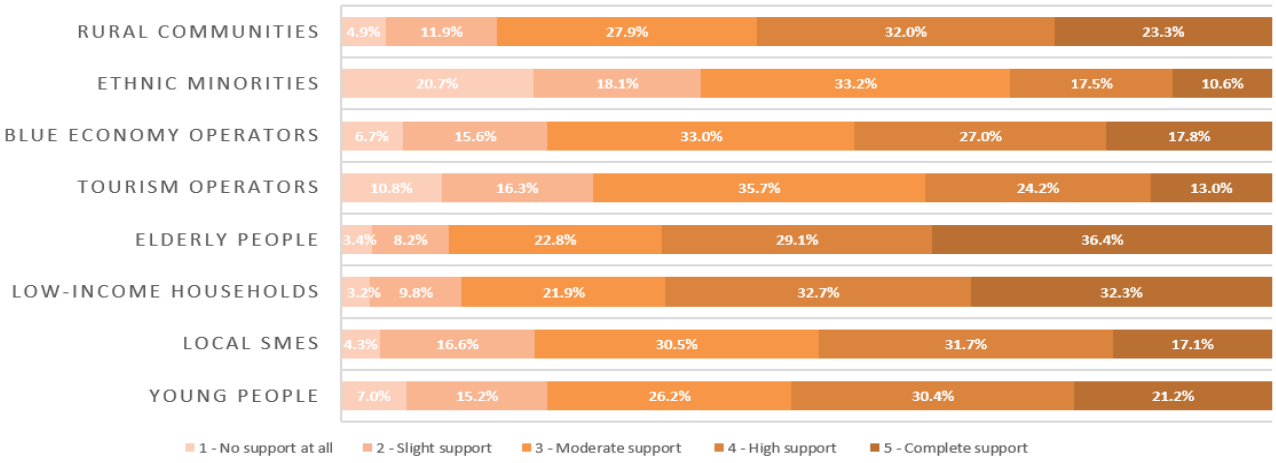


Figure 31. Priority Support for Social Groups in Climate Change Adaptation Policies (HR)



Regarding priority support measures for vulnerable groups,[53] overall results favored **Financial and Economic Support** and **Improved Access to Health and Food Services** (tied at 19%), closely followed by **Improved Adequate Access to Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Services** (18%). Regional preferences aligned closely with this broader pattern: in Italy, **Financial and Economic Support** ranked highest (19%), followed by **Improved Access to Health and Food Services** (18%) and **Improved Adequate Access to Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Services** (17%). In Croatia, **Improved Access to Health and Food Services** emerged as the top priority (20%), while **Financial and Economic Support** and **Improved Adequate Access to Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Services** tied for second (19% each).

In evaluating the overall perception of **fairness regarding bearing the costs of climate adaptation measures based on economic possibilities,**[54] **the largest share of respondents (31%) finds the principle very fair, while 17% consider it extremely fair and a neutral position is held by 27% of respondents.** On the lower end, 12% regard the concept as slightly fair and 8% rate it as not fair at all. 4% report not knowing enough to answer.
Among Italian respondents, the largest proportion of 33% deems it to be very and 21% extremely fair, while 27% remains neutral. Lower levels of agreement include 9% who respond

[53] Q34 - *"In your opinion, how should these groups be supported by climate adaptation policies?"*
[54] Q35 - *"Do you think it would be fair that the costs of climate change adaptation measures were supported differently depending on people's economic situation?"*

slightly fair and 7% who feel it is not fair at all. In Croatia, **30% of participants consider it as very** and 13% as extremely fair. A relevant share of **28%** expresses a **neutral** stance, while 16% view it as slightly fair and 9% not fair at all. Lastly, 4% of Croatian respondents report a lack of knowledge.

Finally, when invited to **specify climate adaptation policies or measures perceived as particularly unfair,**[55] criticisms **center on the regressive financial burdens of green transitions, institutional governance failures,** and policies perceived as favoring wealthier demographics at the expense of vulnerable populations. However, distinct themes emerge in the two countries: **in Italy**, **the mandate to adopt electric vehicles was the most frequently cited unfair measure, closely followed by eco-taxes and environmental costs that disproportionately burden low-income households and small businesses.** Respondents also highlight cases where adaptation costs are shifted onto vulnerable communities, as well as broader political inaction or misguided priorities. **In Croatia, responses reflect a stronger emphasis on structural inequality** (the perception that adaptation measures exclusively favor the richer classes) **and infrastructure issues** (criticism of unfair or poorly planned energy installations and incoherent waste, plastic, or packaging regulations). Croatian participants also raised some specific localized grievances, including dam construction projects, insufficient public housing for single and retired individuals, and inflated accommodation fees during the tourist season.

4.6 Statistical analysis of the results using correlation and regression functions

Beyond the descriptive statistics presented above, survey responses were analyzed in *IBM SPSS Statistics* through **bivariate correlations**, and in *R Statistical Software* through a **multiple regression analysis**. Together, **these analyses describe how views are distributed across the surveyed sample and identify which characteristics are systematically associated with them, including the direction and strength of those relationships.** This approach yields insights into the factors that shape the social legitimacy of climate adaptation policies in the surveyed communities, and support cautious inferences about the broader population represented by the respondents.

[55] Q36 - *"Based on your experience, could you think of a climate adaptation measure or policy which you deem unfair?"*

4.6.1. Correlation analysis

Bivariate correlation is a statistical technique used to assess the existence of a relationship or connection between two different variables (X and Y) (Carpenter, 2017; Rohrer, 2018). Importantly, correlation **cannot be used to imply causal effects between variables**, particularly when confounding factors, nonlinear relationships, or measurement error may affect the estimates.[56] The analysis used **Kendall's τ coefficient,** which is a standard measure of association for ordinal variables, like responses to Likert scale surveys[57] (Pichardo et al., 2021). **The sign indicates direction: positive (+) when higher values of X correspond to higher values of Y, and negative (–) when higher levels of X correspond to lower levels of Y. The absolute coefficient indicates 0 when there is no correlation.** It indicates a strength on a scale from 0 to 1: from 0.10 to 0.29 is considered a weak association, from 0.30 to 0.49 is considered moderate, and from 0.50 to 1.00 strong.

This method has been used to assess connections between several survey dimensions: risk perception, policy awareness, trust in local governance, competing policy priorities, sector-specific preferences (e.g., water policies and tourists' limits), recognition of differences among social groups, and perceptions of social justice and equity in adaptation policies[58].

One crucial insight from the correlation analysis concerns the moderate to strong associations that emerge for the prioritization of diverse vulnerable groups in climate change adaptation (young people, local SMEs, low-income families, elderly people, tourism operators, blue economy operators, ethnic minorities, and rural communities). Most notably, the results reveal significant correlations across responses for such groups in both countries, suggesting a shared view on interconnected clusters of socioeconomic vulnerability[59].

[56] Confounding factors refer to situations where X is not the only factor impacting the occurrence of Y, an outcome that may also be shaped by another factor that is not necessarily linked to X (Skelly et al., 2012). In situations where confounding factors cannot be measured perfectly, measurement errors can occur

[57] Ordinal variables are used in cases where the numbers assigned to responses are consecutive (i.e. 1, 2 and 3), even though it is not possible to conclude that replies are equidistant (i.e. moderate pressure, high pressure and extreme pressure). See Sullivan and Artino Jr. (2013).

[58] Assessed, respectively, in Q1, Q5, Q8, Q9, Q12, Q14, Q17, Q18 and Q33.

[59] Since all items share the same question stem and response scale, correlations between groups could show a *tendency* to give similar ratings across groups.



Both datasets reveal **three top-tier correlation pairs with nearly identical cross-border values: low-income families and elderly people, tourism operators and blue economy operators, tourism operators and ethnic minorities** (Table 11).
Among these, the **correlation between ratings for low-income families and elderly people is the strongest** in both countries, reaching 0.633 in Croatia and 0.619 in Italy, indicating that respondents who considered the former a priority tended to have similar concerns for the latter. **The second-highest inter-group association, between tourism operators and blue economy operators,** suggests that respondents perceived these coastal, maritime and hospitality industries in a similar way, with coefficients of 0.586 in Croatia and 0.560 in Italy. Finally, ratings for **tourism operators and ethnic minorities were also strongly correlated** in both countries, reaching 0.535 in Croatia and 0.504 in Italy.

Table 11. Strong correlation inter-group linkages (from 0.50 to 1)[60]

Social groups	***HR***	***IT***
Low-income families and elderly people	0.633	0.619
Tourism operators and blue economy operators	0.586	0.560
Tourism operators and ethnic minorities	0.535	0.504

Nineteen group pairings show moderate correlations. **This may suggest a shared concern between respondents in both countries for socially vulnerable groups,** with some minor differences (Fig. 32-33). Specifically, the results show **some similarities between both countries on ratings of Local SMEs and rural communities, which are moderately correlated with ratings to all other vulnerable groups.** Moreover, ratings for young people have the same moderate associations in both countries, with correlations with all groups except tourism operators and ethnic minorities.
Differences between countries concern, first, blue economy operators, which are moderately associated with all groups in Italy, and with all except elderly people in Croatia. Secondly, low-income families are moderately correlated with all other vulnerable groups in Croatian responses, whereas Italian responses show a weak correlation with those for tourism operators and ethnic minorities.

[60] Importantly, these correlations represent symmetric, bidirectional relationships. For example, a strong association between low-income families and elderly people implies an identical, reciprocal relationship when viewed from either demographic perspective.

Ratings for elderly people exhibited similar correlations in both countries; they are moderately correlated to all groups except tourism operators and ethnic minorities whose ratings have weak connections to those of elderly people. Compared to Italy, Croatian ratings reveal also a weak correlation with blue economy operators.

Overall, this interconnected pattern of social vulnerability, and perceived priorities, shows that adaptation policies should move beyond isolated interventions. Instead, they should account for climate change's uneven effects on different social groups, especially vulnerable ones, and evaluate how **structural inequalities are spread across associated demographics.**

Figure 32. Correlation matrix of Croatian responses

	Young people	Local SMEs	Low-income families	Elderly people	Tourism operators	Blue economy operators	Ethnic minorities	Rural communities
Young people	1,000	0,485**	0,462**	0,344**	0,299**	0,323**	0,270**	0,399**
Local SMEs	0,485**	1,000	0,495**	0,417**	0,425**	0,364**	0,396**	0,444**
Low-income families	0,462**	0,495**	1,000	0,633**	0,307**	0,315**	0,328**	0,388**
Elderly people	0,344**	0,417**	0,633**	1,000	0,249**	0,255**	0,241**	0,413**
Tourism operators	0,299**	0,425**	0,307**	0,249**	1,000	0,586**	0,535**	0,369**
Blue economy operators	0,323**	0,364**	0,315**	0,255**	0,586**	1,000	0,439**	0,379**
Ethnic minorities	0,270**	0,396**	0,328**	0,241**	0,535**	0,439**	1,000	0,436**
Rural communities	0,399**	0,444**	0,470**	0,413**	0,369**	0,379**	0,436**	1,000

Figure 33. Correlation matrix of Italian responses

	Young people	Local SMEs	Low-income families	Elderly people	Tourism operators	Blue economy operators	Ethnic minorities	Rural communities
Young people	1,000	0,483**	0,441**	0,378**	0,292**	0,325**	0,291**	0,353**
Local SMEs	0,483**	1,000	0,449**	0,417**	0,411**	0,390**	0,300**	0,429**
Low-income families	0,441**	0,449**	1,000	0,619**	0,221**	0,325**	0,239**	0,388**
Elderly people	0,378**	0,417**	0,619**	1,000	0,275**	0,328**	0,227**	0,415**
Tourism operators	0,292**	0,411**	0,221**	0,275**	1,000	0,560**	0,504**	0,405**
Blue economy operators	0,325**	0,390**	0,325**	0,328**	0,560**	1,000	0,463**	0,458**
Ethnic minorities	0,291**	0,300**	0,239**	0,227**	0,504**	0,463**	1,000	0,482**
Rural communities	0,353**	0,429**	0,388**	0,415**	0,405**	0,458**	0,482**	1,000

Moreover, the **assessment of respondents' opinion of how important it is for climate change adaptation policies to account for social differences** and the unequal impacts of climate change across social groups,[61] showed a **moderate correlation with perceived priority of some key social groups**, especially young people (0.401 in Croatia and 0.362 in Italy), low-income families (0.378 in Croatia and 0.383 in Italy), elderly people (0.322 in Croatia and 0.340 in Italy) and rural communities (0.316 in Croatia and 0.314 in Italy). **This suggests a high awareness, across the respondents, of the way climate change's impacts fall disproportionately on vulnerable segments of the population.** The analysis also found that **greater concern about climate change impacts**[62] **was moderately connected to stronger support for adaptation policies that address the needs of vulnerable groups**, reaching a coefficient of 0.328 in Croatia and 0.334 in Italy.

[61] Q32: "*How important do you think it is for climate change adaptation policies to consider social differences and diverse effects of climate change on specific groups?*"
[62] Assessed in Q1.

A further statistically relevant insight links ratings for **concern over climate change impacts to support for measures reducing water consumption during periods of water scarcity**[63], (0.311 in Croatia and 0.340 in Italy). Similarly, **ratings for concern are moderately correlated with those for the substitution of parking lots with green areas** to mitigate urban heat islands and manage stormwater runoff[64] both in Croatia (0.321) and in Italy (0.369). Furthermore, **the willingness to support adaptation measures is extended, in Italy, to fiscal measures**, with responses on climate concern moderately associated with responses on support for measures that protect cities from the impacts of climate change, even at the cost of higher public taxes (0.337)[65].

4.6.2 Multiple Regression Analysis

Multiple regression analysis is a statistical technique used to predict the value of a dependent variable based on the value of two or more independent variables and is used when multiple factors are expected to contribute to an outcome (Andrade, 2019). Since it models the relationship between different predictors and the dependent variable, **the analysis allows for identifying crucial patterns and for drawing inferences from data**. The data was treated using a Logistic Regression model, which is the preferred method to analyze categorical response data, such as those involving the use of Likert scale (Agresti, 2002; Christensen, 2018). **Demographic data were used as predictors, or independent variables, to assess their effect on diverse dependent variables according to the macro categories outlined above**[66]. For each predictor a reference category is established (Table 12) to run this model. Conventionally, the lower value is used as a reference category for the treatment of ordinal data.

[63] Assessed in Q12.
[64] Assessed in Q14.
[65] Assessed in Q18.
[66] Namely, 1) general perceptions of risk, public awareness and consistency; 2) sector-specific preferences and findings: water security and water management; 3) sector-specific preferences and findings: urban planning, infrastructure and Nature-Based Solutions; 4) sector-specific preferences and findings: coastal and marine ecosystems and tourism management; 5) governance, technical capacity and public funding; 6) public participation, transparency and communication; 7) social justice, equity and protection of vulnerable groups.

Table 12. Reference categories used for predictors in the logistic regression model

Variable	***Values***	***Reference category***
Gender	Men - Women	Men
Age	18-25; 25-34; 35-44; 45-54; 55-64; 65+	18-25
Income	1 (up to €15K in Italy, less than €9K in Croatia); 2 (€15-21K in Italy, €9-13K in Croatia); 3 (€21-28K in Italy, €13-17K in Croatia); 4 (€28-36K in Italy, €17-22K in Croatia); 5 (€36K+ in Italy, €22K+ in Croatia).	1 (up to €15K in Italy, less than €9K in Croatia)
Education Level[67]	Low (no educational qualifications; primary, lower secondary); medium (upper secondary); high (tertiary, PhD)	Low
Country[68]	HR – IT	HR

Outcomes were treated as ordered categories (1 = the lowest level, 5 = the higher level), and the results are reported as **odds ratios (OR) of giving a higher rating rather than a lower one, compared to the reference category, and keeping all other independent variables constant. An OR above 1 indicates higher odds of assigning a higher rating compared to the reference group, and an OR below 1 indicates lower odds.**

When the analysis does not show a statistical significance, it means that the groups did not differ significantly from the reference category. The statistical significance is given by the **p value, which measures the probability that the findings are not obtained by chance.** A very small p value ($P < 0.05$ or $P<0.01$) provides evidence that the null hypothesis is not true[69]. To allow greater confidence

[67] Education levels were grouped into three categories (low, medium, high) because the lowest and highest categories contained few observations, which produced unstable and imprecise estimates in preliminary models. The division was made according to the three levels of educational attainment of Eurostat data (Glossary:Educational attainment level - Statistics Explained - Eurostat).

[68] The Country of residence was chosen as a predictor instead of provinces and PAs because these were not statistically significant in almost all preliminary models. For the dependent variables in which at least one of them was found to be statistically significant the results were listed in the Annexes (Annex 6).

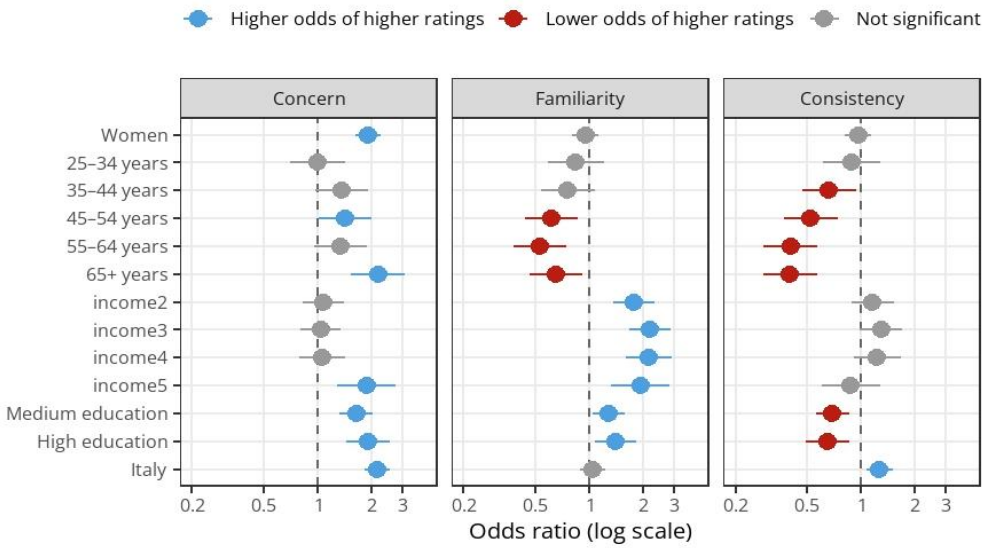
[69] According to Dorey (2010, p. 2297): "The primary purpose of an hypothesis test is to decide if the results of a study, based on a small sample, provide enough evidence against the null hypothesis (denoted by H0), so that it is reasonable to believe that in a larger target population, H0 is false, thus accepting the associated alternative hypothesis (denoted by H1) as being true".

in the findings, the description below is limited to associations significant at 1% level or lower ($p < 0.01$); the complete results are reported in Annex 6.

For what concerns **general perceptions on risks, public awareness on climate change and consistency with personal beliefs**[70] (Fig. 34), some patterns emerge from the data. Compared to men, **women differed significantly in their rates of concern (OR = 1.92), but not in familiarity or consistency**.
Similarly, **Italian respondents and people aged 65+ had twice the odds of reporting higher concern** (OR = 2.15 and 2.18 respectively) compared to the respective reference category, but while Italians had also higher odds compared to Croatians on consistency (OR = 1.27), older respondents exhibited lower odds on this item (OR = 0.40)[71]. Moreover, **the odds of reporting higher familiarity declined for people aged 45-54 and 55-64 years** (OR = 0.62 and 0.53 respectively), while the results for consistency showed that **odds of giving higher ratings lowered for people older than 45** (reaching OR = 0.40 from age 55). Higher incomes were positively associated only with familiarity (except for people in the top bracket which had significantly higher odds, with OR = 1.88). **Medium and High education revealed higher concern** (OR = 1.65 and OR = 1.92 respectively) compared to the reference category (no educational qualifications, primary or lower secondary education) and lower levels of consistency (OR = 0.70 and 0.65 respectively)[72].

[70] Assessed through Q1, Q5 and Q4. The model utilized 1982 observations (i.e. responses) for concern and awareness and 1860 for consistency (Table 12, Annex 5).
[71] They also had lower odds for familiarity, but with $p<0.05$. The same applies for people aged 45-54 for concern.
[72] Medium and high education also differ (positively) from the reference category in familiarity, with $p<0.05$.

Figure 34. Odds ratios for general perception of climate change risks, familiarity and consistency[73]

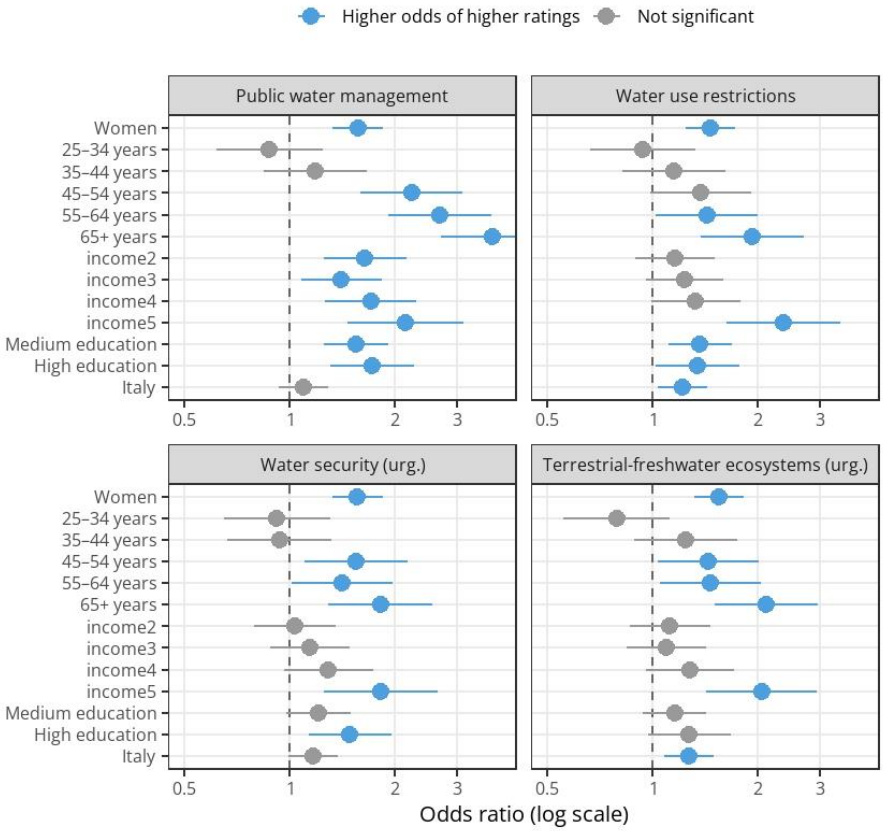


Coming to **specific preferences in the water sector** (Fig. 35), the analysis included the importance of improving water management to address water scarcity and stress, the support to measures limiting water consumption during periods of water scarcity, the urgency of measures to enhance water security and to address terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems[74]. The analysis shows that **women had higher odds of giving greater importance to improving water use and management, to water restrictions support, and attributed in general a higher urgency to both measures** on water security and on terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems (with Odds Ratios spanning from OR = 1.46 to support for water use restrictions to OR = 1.56 for public water management and water security). Age predictors have a mixed pattern for these items: **while people aged 45 or above had significantly higher odds to give high ratings to public water management,** compared to the reference category, **only people older than 65 had higher odds of giving high ratings to water use restrictions, urgency of including water security and**

[73] Odds ratios are displayed in the following figures (fig. 34 - 42) using, on the x-axis, a logarithmic scale because odds ratios are multiplicative: reciprocal effects (e.g., 2 and 0.5) lie at equal distances from the null value of 1, and the confidence intervals appear symmetric, as they do on the original log-odds (coefficient) scale.
[74] Assessed, respectively, in Q11, Q12, Q2c and Q2a. The model utilized 1982 responses for all items (Table 13, Annex 5).

terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems in adaptation policies (OR = 1.92, 1.81 and 2.11 respectively)[75].

Figure 35. Odds ratios for sector specific preferences (water security and water management)



Income differed significantly from the reference category in ratings for water use and management[76], **but only in the highest bracket (income 5) for the other items** (reaching OR = 2.36 for measures limiting water consumption). **Education levels higher than the reference category showed higher odds of giving higher importance to water use and management**, but

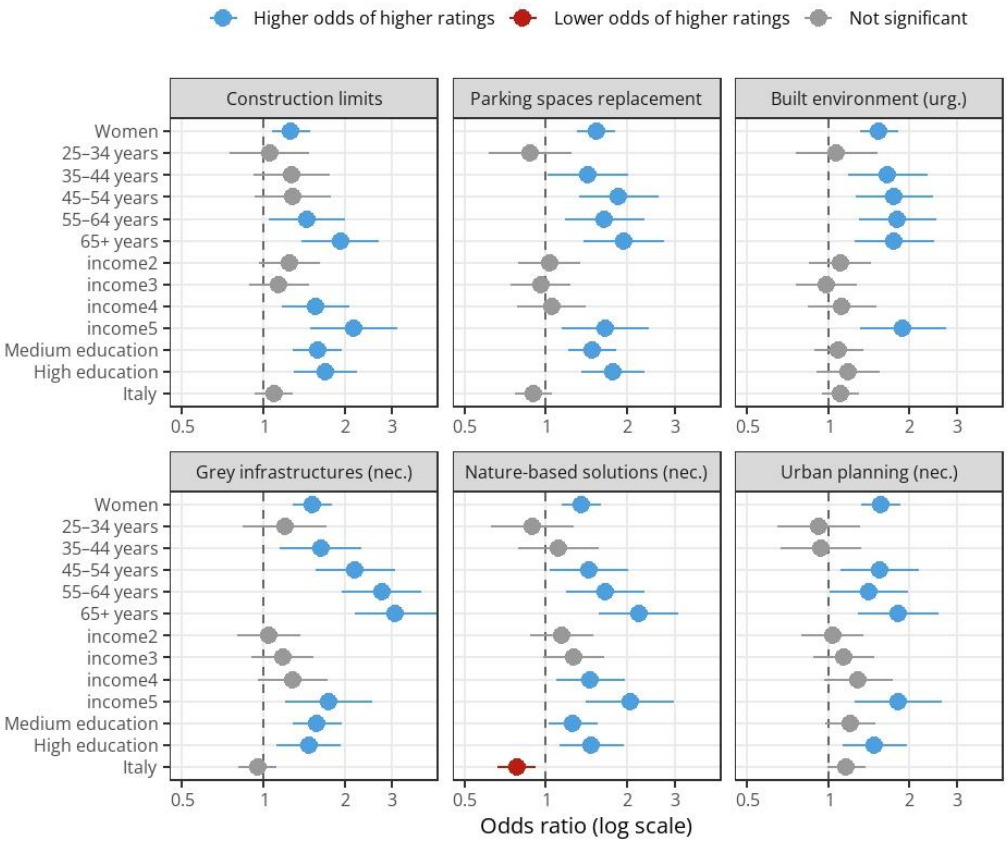
[75] People aged 45-54 also had higher odds to give high rates to the urgency of listed measures, but with $p<0.05$, and people aged 55-64 had higher odds for water use restrictions, water security, and terrestrial-freshwater ecosystems, with $p<0.05$.
[76] Of these predictors, only income 3 had higher odds, but with $p<0.05$.

a medium level of education stood out for water use restrictions (OR = 1.37), and only high education mattered for the urgency of water security measures (OR = 1.49)[77]. Finally, **Croatian and Italian responses did not differ significantly in water sector items, except for the ratings of urgency of measures for terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems**, in which Italians respondents had higher odds of giving high ratings (OR = 1.27)[78].

For sector-specific preferences in **urban planning, infrastructure and Nature-Based Solutions** (Fig. 36), the questions analyzed concerned different dimensions: acceptability of rules limiting construction in areas exposed to climate risks, support for the replacement of parking spaces with green areas, and the urgency of adaptation measures targeting the built environment. The analysis also concerned the perceived need of adaptation measures for grey infrastructure and technological solutions, Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and urban planning[79]. **Overall, women had higher odds of giving high ratings to all items in this sector** (with odds ratios spanning from OR = 1.26 for construction limits to OR = 1.54 for parking spaces replacement and built environment). Age revealed an uneven pattern, with an increase in numbers of supported measures, with more than twice the odds compared to the reference category, for grey infrastructures and technological solutions (OR = 2.19 at age 45-54 and OR = 2.75 at age 55-64). Notably, **older respondents had higher odds of giving high ratings to all - or almost all - items** (with odds ratios ranging from OR = 1.76 for built environment measures to OR = 3.09 for grey infrastructures)[80]. **The highest level of income had a strong positive effect, compared to the reference category, for all items**, while income 4 also had higher odds of giving high ratings to construction limits[81]. Education levels differed significantly from the reference category, with similar higher odds for construction limits, parking spaces replacement and grey infrastructures. High level education was also associated with higher odds regarding NBs and urban planning[82]. Finally, Croatian respondents had slightly higher odds of giving high ratings to NBs[83].

[77] A high-level education had higher odds of giving high ratings to water restrictions, but with $p<0.05$.
[78] Italian respondents differ from Croatians also for water restrictions, but with $p<0.05$.
[79] Assessed, respectively, in Q13, Q14, Q2g, Q6b and Q6c. The model included 1982 responses for all dependent variables (Table 15, annex 5)
[80] They also had higher odds for urban planning, but with $p<0.05$.
[81] Also, to NBs, but with $p<0.05$.
[82] A medium level education was positively associated with NbS, but with $p<0.05$.
[83] Croatian respondents differed also concerning urban planning, but with $p<0.05$.

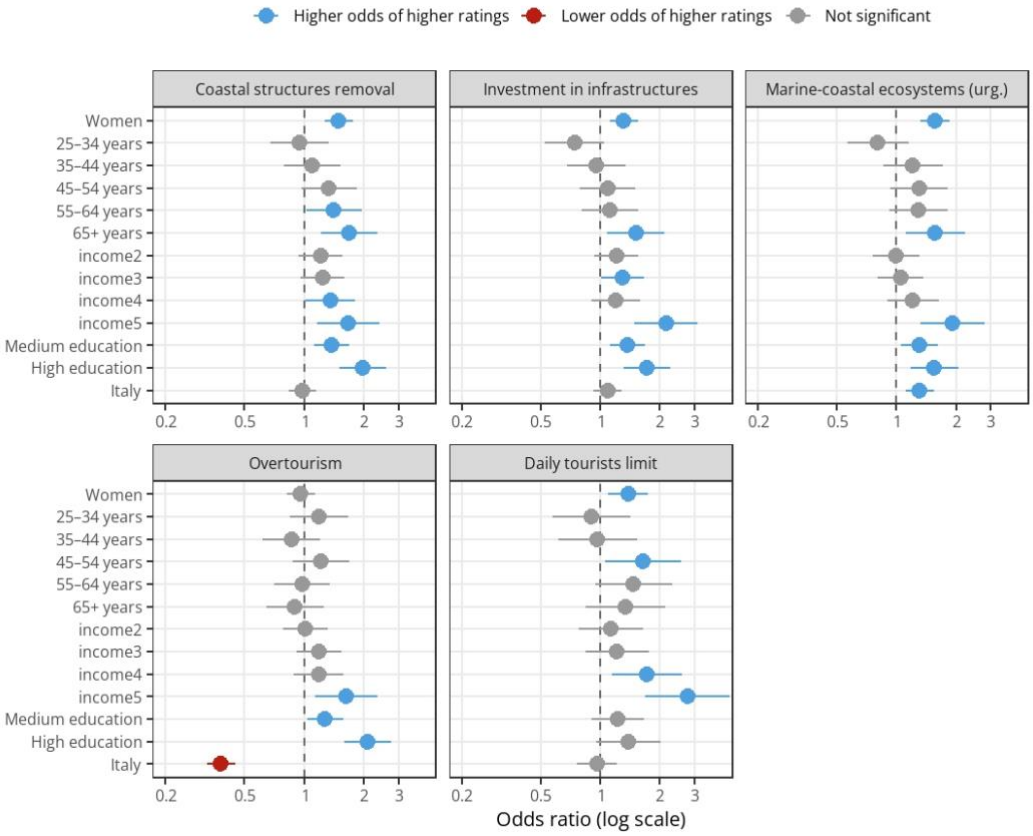
Figure 36. Odds ratios for sector specific preferences (urban planning, infrastructures and NbS)



The final sector analyzed was **coastal and marine ecosystems** (Fig. 37), examined across several dimensions: the support for adaptation measures removing coastal structures exposed to climate change impacts and for investments in protective infrastructures for cities, even considering possible costs for citizens; the urgency of adaptation policies and measures for marine and coastal ecosystems(including preferences for tourism management to understand the perceived pressure of tourism at the local level and the support for the establishment of daily limits to numbers of visitors)[84].

[84] All these dimensions were assessed, respectively, in Q15, Q18, Q2b, Q16 and Q17. The model included 1982 observations for the first three dimensions, on coastal and marine ecosystems, 1923 for overtourism and 1053 on daily visitors' limits (Table 16, Annex 5).

Figure 37. Odds ratios for sector specific preferences (coastal and marine ecosystems and tourism management)



The analysis revealed partial patterns around the support and perceived urgency of **coastal and marine ecosystems adaptation measures** (both infrastructures measures and marine\coastal ecosystems)**.** Women were generally positively associated with all measures (reaching a OR = 1.56 for marine and coastal ecosystems). Also, people aged 65+ had higher odds of showing support for coastal structures removal (OR = 1.68)[85]. People declaring the highest income were also positively associated with high support for all measures, compared to the reference category[86]. Education (medium and high) also mattered for all three variables, with mostly similar odds ratios for the first

[85] People aged 55-64 also reported higher support for this measure, but with p<0.05. The same goes for people older than 65 for the other two measures.
[86] At p<0.05, the analysis reveals also higher odds for people in the 4th income category concerning coastal inf. removal.

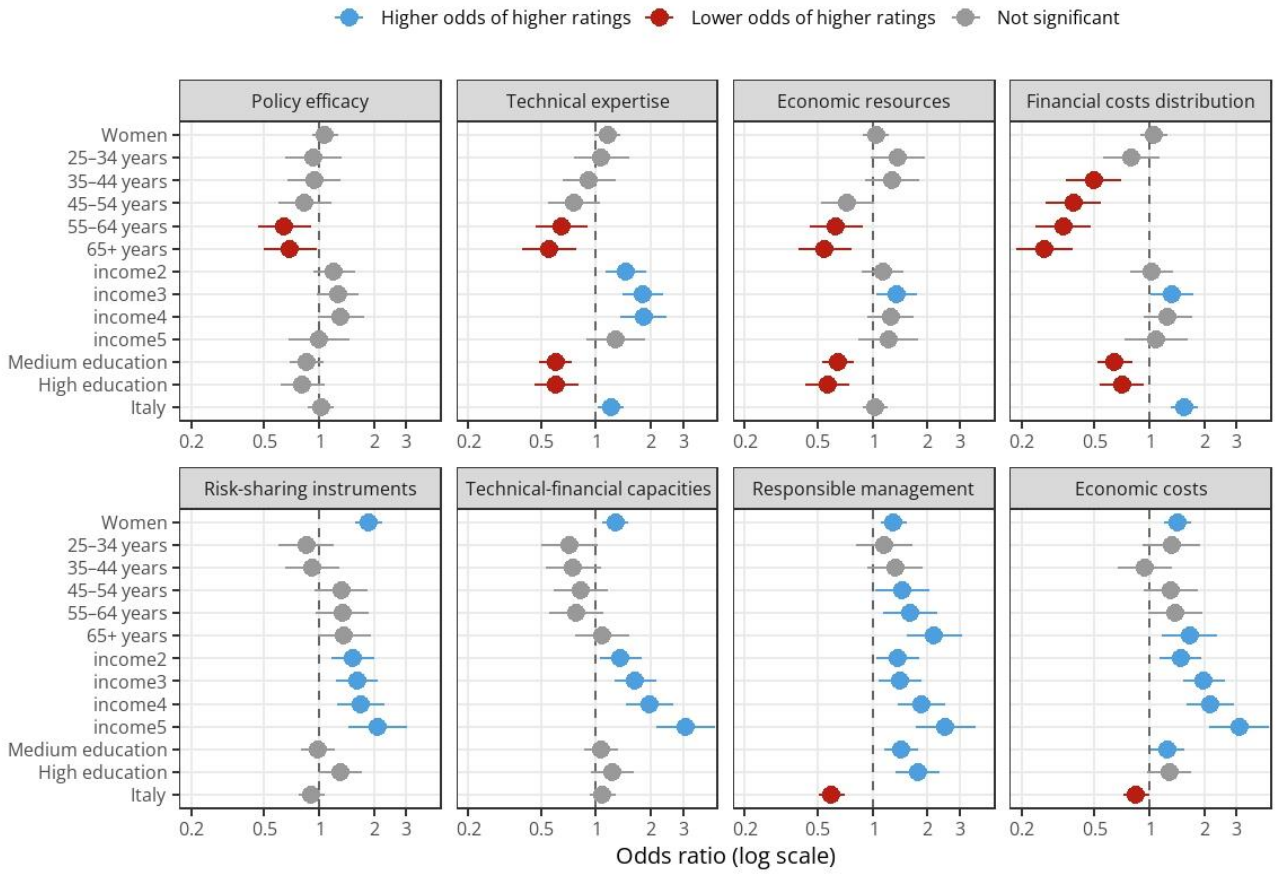
two measures (coastal structure removal and infrastructure investments)[87]. **Italian respondents differed from Croatians only for the perceived urgency of marine and coastal ecosystems adaptation measures** (OR = 1.31).

For what concerns tourism management, fewer characteristics were found to be significantly and positively associated with the analyzed variables. Overtourism had higher odds of being perceived as a stress factor for local services, the environment and residents lived experience by people declaring the highest income (OR = 1.64), and people with a high education level (OR = 2.09)[88]. On the contrary, Italian respondents had lower odds of feeling that the number of visitors to the local area was excessive (OR = 0.38). Agreement with a **daily tourists' limit** was positively associated with women (OR = 1.38) and people declaring a higher income (4 or 5), with the highest odds for the top income category (which recorded an OR = 2.76)[89].

The effect of predictors on **governance, administrations' technical capacity and public funding** (Fig.38) was tested through an analysis of different dimensions, such as perceived policy effectiveness of adaptation policies at the local level, confidence in the technical capabilities and financial resources of the local government, and respondents' judgement on the equity of costs distribution between governance levels (local, regional and national)[90]. Moreover, the analysis assessed views on the need for insurance and risk-sharing instruments in adaptation policies, as well as the importance of investing in public administrations' technical and financial capacity, managing public resources responsibly, and considering the economic costs of adaptation policies[91].

[87] For the marine and coastal ecosystems (urgency), medium education showed higher odds, but at $p<0.05$.
[88] Medium education was significant, but at $p<0.05$.
[89] Also, individuals aged 45-54 years, but at $p<0.05$.
[90] Assessed, respectively, in Q3, Q22, Q23 and Q24.
[91] Assessed, respectively, in Q6d, Q25b, Q25c, Q25f. The model included 1982 observations for all variables, except for the one on financial costs distribution, which counted only 1813 responses (Table 17, Annex 5).

Figure 38. Odds ratios for governance, administrations' technical capacity and public funding



No predictors showed a significant difference from each reference category for what concerns policy effectiveness[92]. Women differ significantly from men only in relation to the necessity of risk sharing instruments, technical and financial capacities, responsible management and economic costs (with odds ratios ranging from OR = 1.28 for the second item to OR = 1.87 for the first). **For what concerns age predictors, people older than 55 had lower odds of giving high ratings to trust in technical capacity and economic resources' availability of public administrations, and to the perceived equity of financial costs distribution.** On the other hand, they had higher odds of

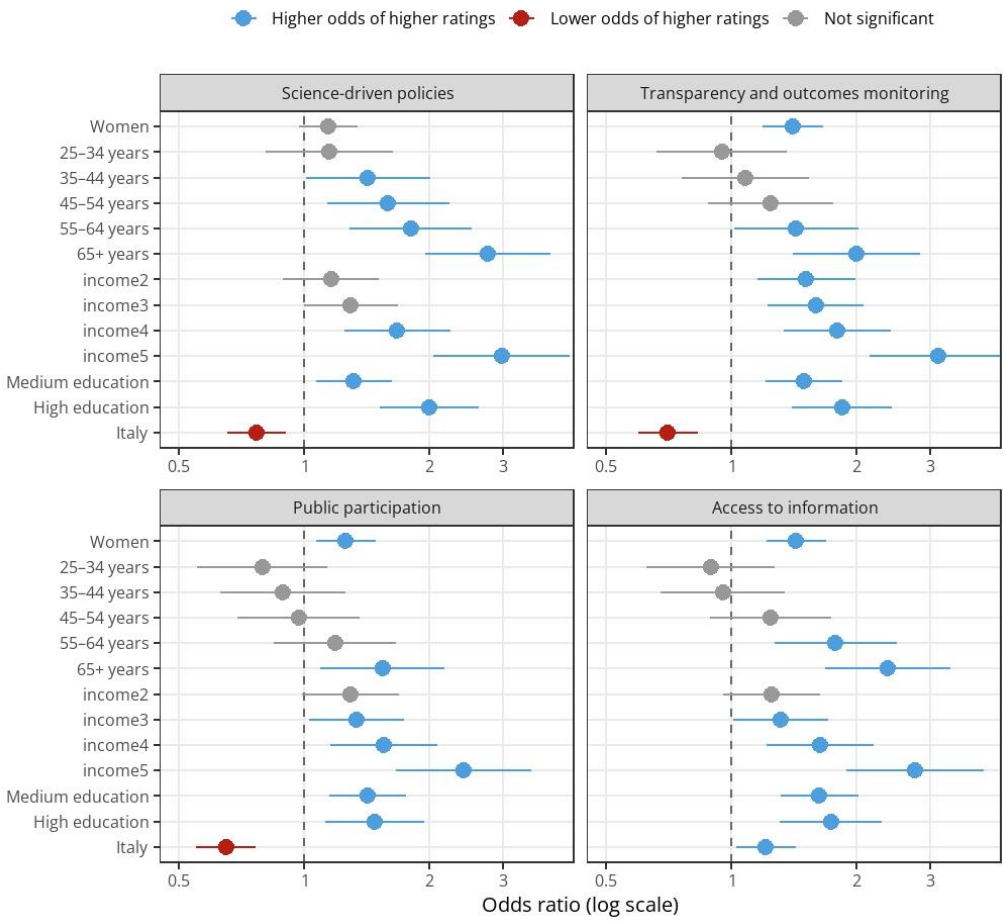
[92] That is, considering the cutoff at p<0.01. People aged 55 or older who had lower odds of perceiving local adaptation policies as effective in limiting or preventing climate change impacts, but at p<0.05.

declaring responsible management as important for adaptation policies (with OR = 2.17 for people aged 65+). Moreover, people aged 35-54 also had lower odds of giving high scores to financial costs distribution[93]. **Income showed generally positive differences from the reference category on the last four items** (necessity of risk-sharing instruments and important elements in adaptation policies), with the highest ORs being in the top income bracket (from OR = 2.08 for risk-sharing instruments to OR = 3.11 for investments in technical and financial capacities). The other income categories differed from their reference for their ratings of technical expertise[94].

Medium and high education levels showed a lower trust in the technical expertise of local governance but also had lower odds of giving high ratings to the local availability of economic resources (to implement effective climate change policies) and financial costs distribution (for medium level education) between governance levels[95]. Both education levels had higher odds of perceiving responsible management as an important element of adaptation policies (OR = 1.43 for medium education and OR = 1.76 for high education)[96]. **Italian respondents had higher odds of giving high ratings to financial costs distribution, and lower odds of rating responsible management as important**, compared to Croatian respondents[97].
For what concerns **public participation, transparency and communication**, the analysis focused on several dimensions. First, it included respondents' perception of the **importance of scientific evidence, transparency and monitoring of policy outcomes, public participation and access to information in adaptation policies**[98] (Fig. 39).

[93] People aged 45-54 had higher odds of rating responsible management as important, but with p<0.05.
[94] People in the third income category also had higher odds of giving high ratings to economic resources and financial costs distribution, but with p<0.05.
[95] For financial costs distribution, high education has lower odds but with p<0.05.
[96] Medium education has also higher odds of giving high ratings to economic costs, but with p<0.05.
[97] They also had higher odds of giving high ratings to technical expertise and lower ratings to economic costs, but with p<0.05.
[98] Assessed, respectively, in Q25a, Q25D, Q25e and Q26. The model included 1982 observations for all variables (Table 18, annex 5).

Figure 39. Odds ratios for scientific evidence, transparency and monitoring of policy outcomes, public participation and access to information in adaptation policies



Women had higher odds of attributing greater importance to all items, except science-driven policies, for which they did not differ from men. People aged 45 or older were more likely to rate science-driven policies as important for adaptation policies[99], whereas people aged 65+ or older were also positively associated with transparency and outcome monitoring[100] and people aged 55 older with access to information[101]. **Income and education level predictors show a similar pattern for all items.** Specifically, people declaring a higher income (4 or 5) stood out compared to the reference

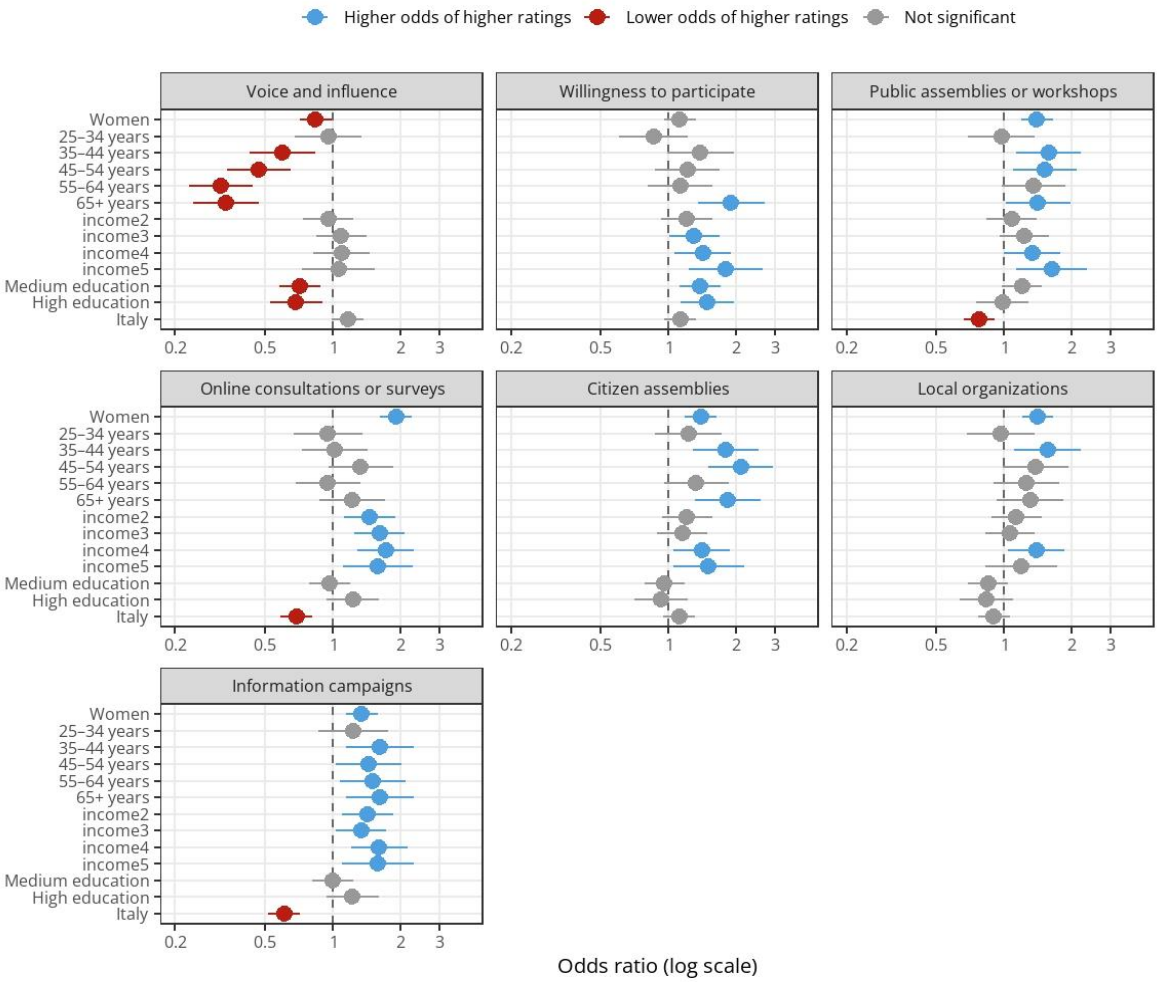
[99] People aged 35-44 also had higher odds, but with $p<0.05$.
[100] People aged 55-64 with $p<0.05$.
[101] People aged 65+ had higher odds of giving high importance to public participation, but with $p<0.05$.

category (with the highest odds ratios being those of the top income bracket, with ORs going from OR = 2.42 for public participation to OR = 3.13 for transparency and outcome monitoring). Education levels differed significantly from people with low or no education (people with high level education reached OR = 2.00 for science-driven policies). Italian respondents had lower odds of giving high ratings to all items except access to information[102].

Another part of the analysis examined **citizens' perceived influence over adaptation policy decisions and their willingness to participate in related public consultations and discussions**, as well as **preferences for different forms of participation if climate adaptation policies were publicly debated**, such as public assemblies or workshops, online consultations, citizen assemblies, consultation through local organizations, and information campaigns with possibility of giving feedback[103] (Fig. 40).
Overall, **women were positively associated with all forms of participation**[104] (the highest OR was for participation through online consultations or surveys, with OR = 1.91). **Compared to young people (reference category: 18-25), people aged 35 or older had lower odds of giving high ratings to citizen voice and influence** (with odds ratios ranging from OR = 0.32 for people aged 55-64 to OR = 0.60 for people aged 35-44). However, only people aged 65+ differed significantly from the reference category when asked about willingness to participate, in which they had almost twice the odds of giving high rates (OR = 1.90).

[102] Italian respondents showed higher odds of rating access to information as most important, but with $p<0.05$.
[103] Assessed, respectively, in Q27, Q28, Q29a, Q29b, Q29c, Q29d, Q29e. The models included 1982 responses for each variable, except for citizen voice which had only 1923 responses (Table 19, Annex 5).
[104] They had slightly lower odds of perceiving citizens as having an influence in decision-making processes, but with $p<0.05$.

Figure 40. Odds ratios for influence in decision-making and preferred participation instruments



For what concerns participation forms, the pattern was more mixed both for age and income. People aged 35-44 mostly showed a preference for participation through public assemblies, citizen assemblies, local organizations, and information campaigns (the highest OR = 1.80 for citizen assemblies), whereas people aged 45-54 exhibited the strongest association with participation through citizen assemblies (OR = 2.11)[105]. People aged 65+ had higher odds of demonstrating a

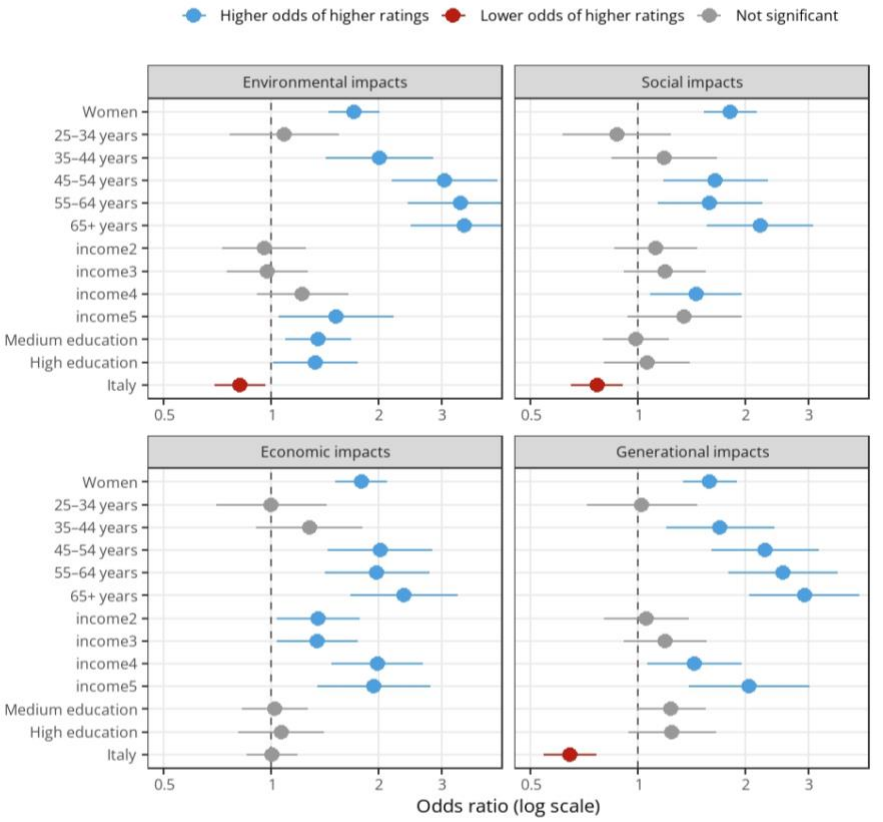
[105] They also had higher odds of giving high ratings to public assemblies and information campaigns, but with $p<0.05$. The same is true for people aged 65+ for the former, and people aged 55-64 for the latter.

preference for citizen assemblies and information campaigns. People declaring an income immediately above the reference stood out for the higher odds of preferring online consultations or surveys, and information campaigns[106]. **People declaring the highest income reported significantly higher odds of giving high ratings to willingness to participate** (OR = 1.80)[107]. **Education levels above the reference were associated with lower odds of giving high ratings to voice and influence** (OR = 0.72 and OR = 0.69 respectively), **but higher odds for willingness to participate** (OR = 1.39 and OR = 1.50 respectively). **The country of residence mattered only in relation to forms of participation**, with Italian respondents having lower odds of expressing a preference for public assemblies, online consultations, and information campaigns.

A third focus for this section was on **the types of long-term impacts (environmental, social, economic and generational)[108], that should be clearly explained in adaptation policies and measures according to respondents' views** (Fig. 41).
Overall, the results on these four impact dimensions share some similarities. Gender (women) and age (above 45) were positively associated with all of them. Specifically, **women report generally higher odds than men** (going from OR = 1.59 for generational impacts to OR = 1.81 for social impacts), while **the age gradient was strongest for environmental** (from OR = 2.01 for people aged 35-44 to OR = 3.49 for people aged 65+) **and generational impacts** (from OR = 1.70 for people aged 35-44 to OR = 2.93 for people aged 65+). The other demographic characteristics show uneven patterns. The highest odds for income predictors were reported by people declaring an income in higher brackets (4 or 5) for economic impacts (OR = 1.98 and OR = 1.94 respectively). Moreover, **people with the highest income had twice the odds of giving high ratings to the explanation of long-term generational impacts** (OR = 2.05). Education levels (medium, OR = 1.35) were also only associated with environmental impacts[109]. Finally, Italian respondents had lower odds, compared to Croatian respondents, of giving higher scores to the explanation of long-term social and generational impacts[110].

[106] Only income 5 had $p<0.05$ for online participation, whereas people declaring an income from 3 to 5 had higher odds but with $p<0.05$ for information campaigns. Participation through citizen assemblies and through local organizations was significantly different for income 4 with $p<0.05$. Income 5 was positively associated with all measures except local organizations, also with $p<0.05$.
[107] This item was also positively associated with income 4, but with $p<0.05$.
[108] Assessed, respectively, in Q30a, Q30b, Q30c and Q30d. The model included 1982 observations for all items (Table 20, Annex 5).
[109] People with high level education had high odds of giving high ratings to this item, but with $p<0.05$.
[110] Italian respondents also had lower odds of giving high ratings to environmental impacts, but with $p<0.05$.

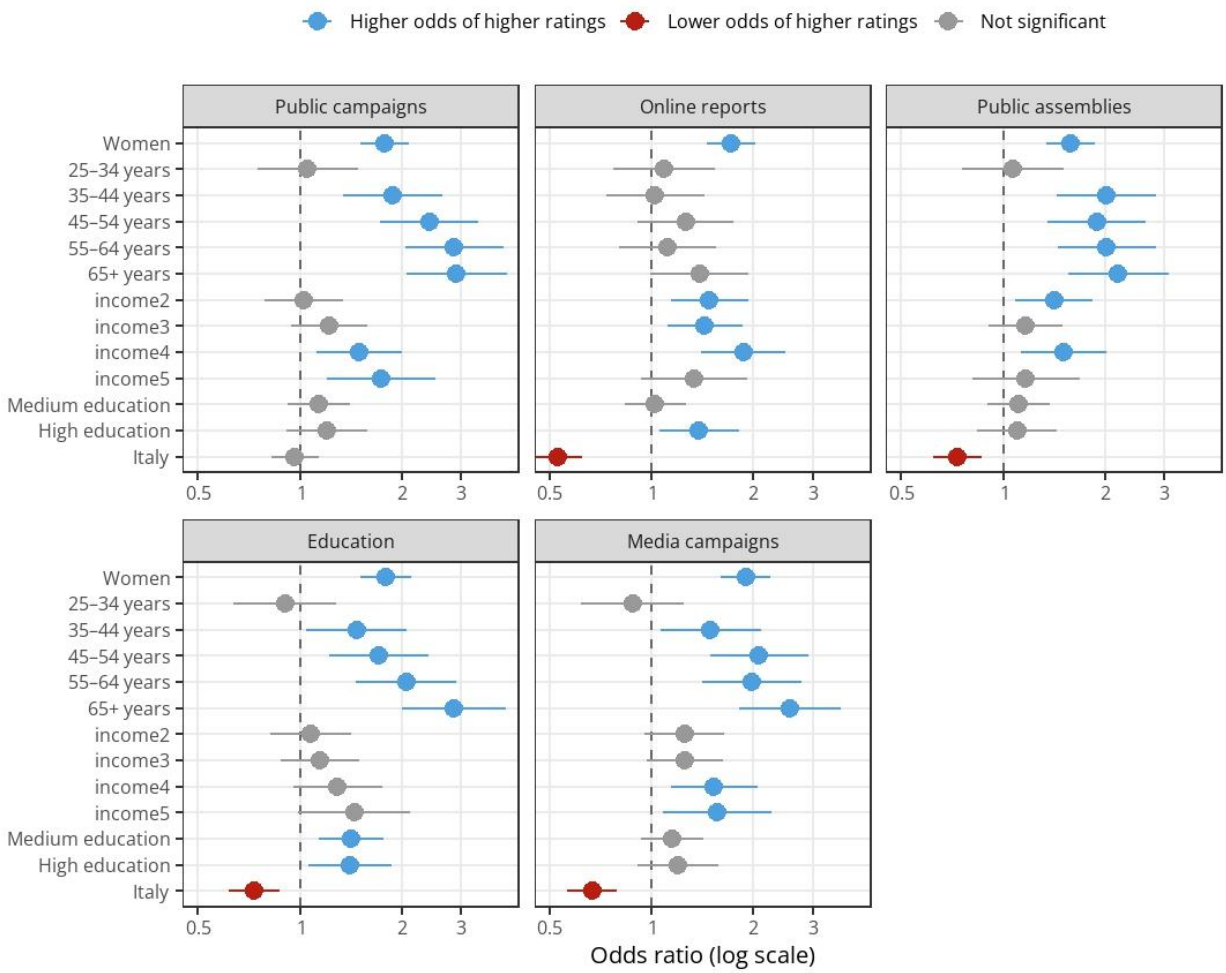
Figure 41. Odds ratios for long-term impacts to be communicated in adaptation policies



The last part of the analysis concerned respondents' views on **how information regarding climate change adaptation measures (what they entail, when they will be implemented, and the expected results) should be communicated to citizens**, and assessed different ways of communication, such as public information campaigns, online reports or dashboards, public assemblies, school programs (education), and media campaigns (Fig. 42)[111].

[111] Assessed, respectively, in Q31a, Q31b, Q31c, Q31d, Q31e. The model included 1982 responses for each item (Table 21, Annex 5).

Figure 42. Odds ratios for preferred communication tools for adaptation policies



The analysis results indicate that **women had significantly higher odds of giving high ratings to all communication methods, while people aged 45 and over had positive associations with all items except online dashboards and reports**[112] (with the highest odds ratios for people aged 65+). Compared to the reference category, income-related predictors did not follow an even pattern across all items. Public information campaigns were positively associated with people declaring an income

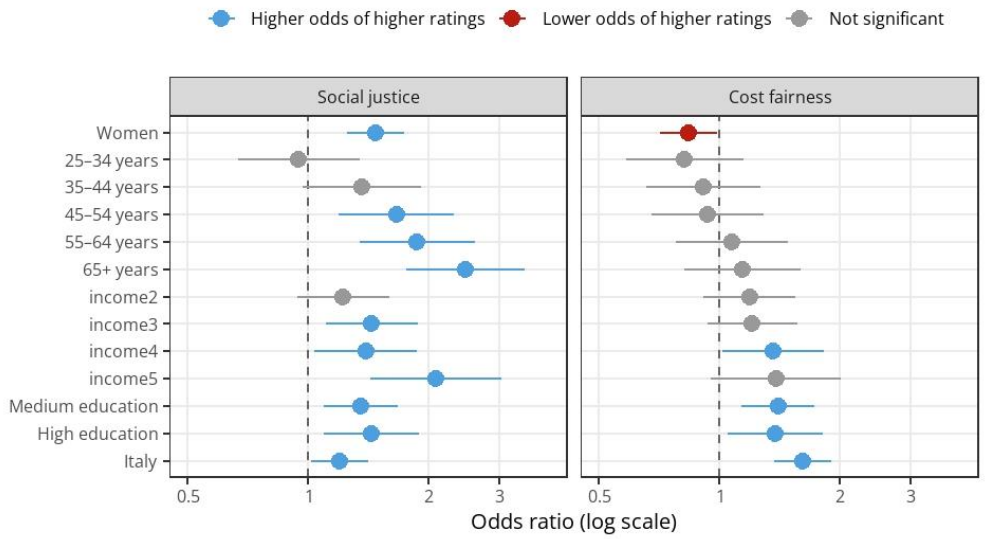
[112] People aged 35-44 had higher odds of giving high ratings to public campaigns and public assemblies (with $p<0.01$). They also had higher odds for communication through education and media campaigns, but with $p<0.05$.

above 3 (with OR = 1.49 for income 4 and OR = 1.74 for income 5) , whereas online reports with people declaring an income between 2 and 4 (from OR = 1.48 for income 2 to OR = 1.87 for income 4). People with an income in the 4th category also had higher odds of expressing a preference for public assemblies and media campaigns[113]. Notably, **educational programs in school did not show any statistically significant difference for income predictors, whereas age** (45 and over) **and education levels** (OR = 1.42 for people with medium level education) **difference were significant** [114]. Finally, **Italian respondents had lower odds of giving high ratings to communication through online reports, public assemblies, education and media campaigns**.

The last section of the statistical analysis concerned dimensions of **social justice, equity and protection of vulnerable groups,** assessing the perceived importance of accounting for social differences in adaptation policies, the fairness of distributing their costs based on people's economic situation and the preference for the prioritization of specific groups in such policies (young people, local SMEs, low-income families, elderly people, tourism operators, blue economy operators, ethnic minorities and rural communities)[115]. Overall (Fig.43), and keeping all other independent variables constant, **women had higher odds of attributing greater importance to social justice considerations in adaptation policies**[116]. **Age predictors significantly differed from the reference category only for the first item**, with the highest odds ratio (OR = 2.47) for people aged 65+, who had thus more than twice the odds of giving high ratings. Income results were more varied: only the third and highest brackets differed significantly from the reference category in ratings of social justice (OR = 1.44 and OR = 2.09, the latter being the highest OR for income)[117]. Medium and high education levels showed higher odds of giving high ratings to social justice (OR = 1.35 and OR = 1.44 respectively), whereas only medium education differed for cost fairness (OR = 1.40)[118]. Italian respondents had significantly higher odds of giving high ratings to cost fairness in adaptation policies (OR = 1.61).[119]

[113] People aged 65+ also had higher odds of giving high ratings to media campaigns, but with $p<0.05$.
[114]High education levels had higher odds for both education and online reports, but with $p<0.05$.
[115] Assessed, respectively, in Q32, Q33a, Q33b, Q33c, Q33d, Q33e, Q33f, Q33g, Q33h and Q35. For social justice and cost fairness the model used 1982 responses for the former and 1897 for the latter (Table 22, Annex 5).
[116] Women reported lower odds of giving high ratings to cost fairness in adaptation policies, but with $p<0.05$.
[117] Income 4 also had higher odds for cost fairness, but with $p<0.05$.
[118] Higher education had also higher odds for cost fairness, but with $p<0.05$.
[119] Italian respondents were also positively associated with social justice considerations, but with $p<0.05$.

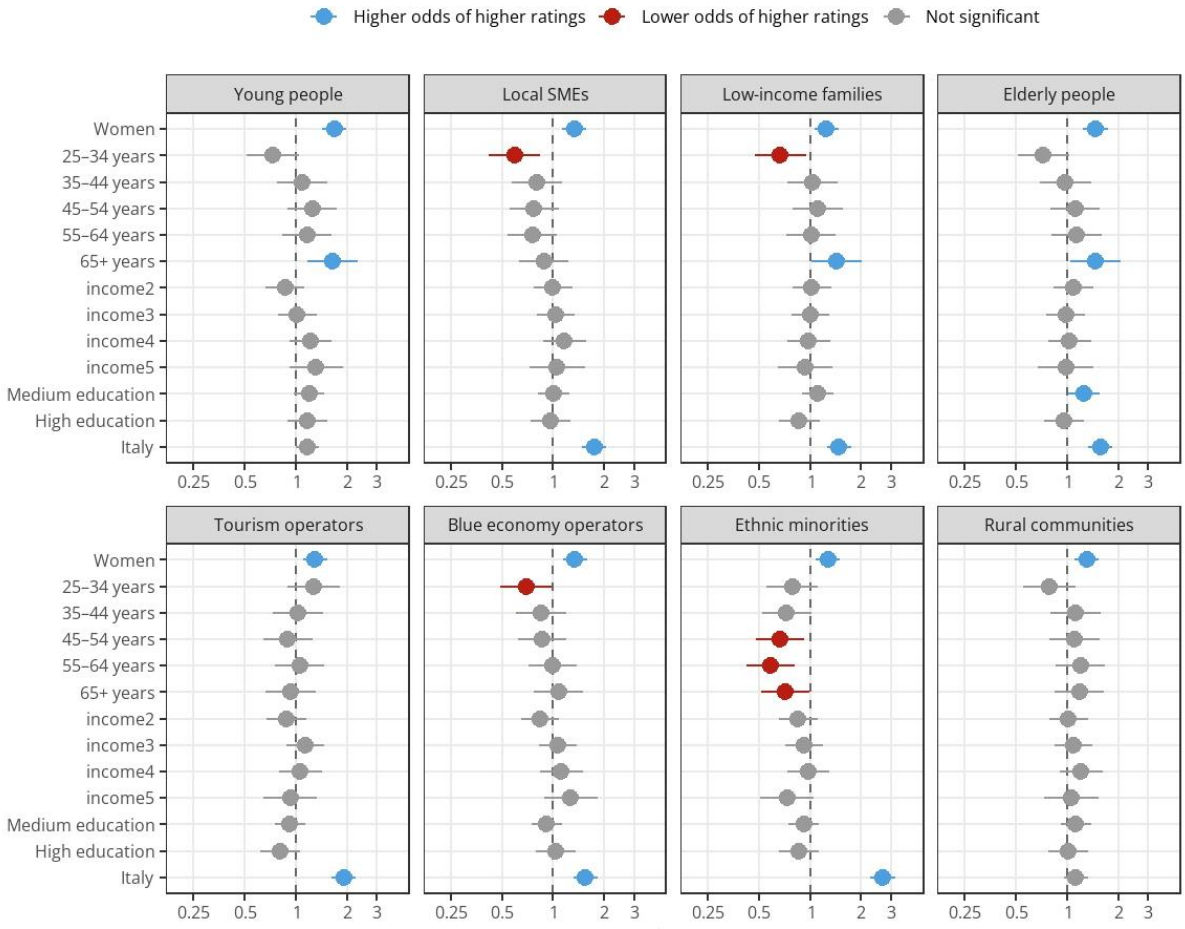
Figure 43. Odds ratios for social justice and cost fairness in adaptation policies



For what concerns the **prioritization of different social groups in adaptation policies (**Fig.44), the analysis did not show any significant trend except for women, who tended to give higher ratings to the prioritization of all vulnerable groups (odds ratios ranging from OR = 1.25 for low-income families to OR = 1.69 for young people), and Italian respondents, who had higher odds of giving high ratings to all vulnerable categories except for young people and rural communities (for which they did not differ significantly from Croatian respondents). The highest odds ratio for Italian respondents was OR = 2.67 for the prioritization of ethnic minorities. Age showed only isolated associations: respondents aged 65+ had higher odds of prioritizing young people (OR = 1.64), whereas respondents aged 25-34 had lower odds of prioritizing local SMEs (OR = 0.59), and those aged 55-64 lower odds of giving high ratings to the prioritization of ethnic minorities (OR = 0.59)[120].

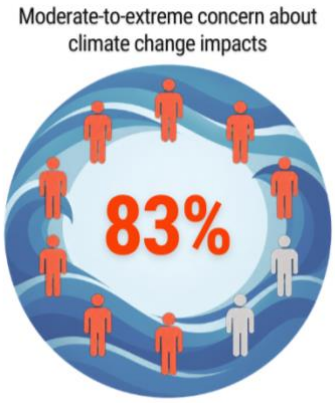
[120] People aged 25-34 had lower odds of prioritizing low-income families and blue-economy operators, but with $p<0.05$. The same is true for people aged 45-54 and 65+ for ethnic minorities, while people aged 65+ had higher odds of prioritizing low-income families and elderly people.

Figure 44. Odds ratios for the prioritization of vulnerable groups in adaptation policies



5. Key findings and conclusions

Building upon the analysis carried out, some key findings and conclusions can be drawn on the status of social legitimacy of adaptation policies and measures in AdriaClimPlus PAs.
First and foremost, **support for climate change adaptation in the project's PAs appears to be strong in principle, but conditional in practice**.



Even though concern about the impacts of climate change is widespread, **support for measures and policies which counteract climate impacts weakens when it comes either to facing the costs they might entail** (as, for instance, only 39% express high or complete support for protective infrastructure finances through an increase of their tax expenses) **or some specific aspects of their implementation**. More than half of respondents (64%) believe that there might be varying degrees of conflicts between the adaptation policies in place in their area and other priorities they deem relevant (such as jobs, the cost of living, social equity, and the needs of local communities). Moreover, consistently with the low perception of the high effectiveness of local adaptation frameworks (12%), slightly less than half of them doubt both the technical (49%) and financial (47%) capacity of local administrations, either at the municipal, provincial or regional level, to adopt them and implement them in a very or extremely effective way. **Respondents do not seem to question the need or urgency of adaptation but, rather, if public administrations can effectively deliver, and whether they themselves are an active part of this process**. Indeed, the survey results point to a clear need to **increase public participation in local climate adaptation decision-making** and to a state of the art characterized by the perception of a deficit in citizens' voice and influence: 41% of them believe to have no or little influence. **This exclusion might also explain the perceived low level of familiarity with local climate adaptation policies.**



This lack of involvement, however, does not stem from civic apathy or a general disinterest, since **85% of respondents declare willingness to participate in public consultations or debates about climate policies in their area** (64% state that they would likely participate and 21% that they would definitely participate) and this widespread desire for engagement characterizes both Croatian PAs and Italian ones, with around **57% of respondents in both countries expressing it.** When it comes to the specific **participation channels**, respondents appear to prefer formats which allow them to review information and provide feedback over in-presence meetings and consultations: information campaigns with the possibility of feedback are indeed either highly or extremely preferred by 64%, as well as online consultations or questionnaires, which reach the same share. On the other hand, citizens assemblies or deliberative *fora*, as well as forms of indirect participation (i.e. through local associations and organizations) register lower support (56%), while public assemblies or workshops register the lowest one (46%).
Regarding the most preferred **communication channels** to inform on the results, impacts and expected results on adaptation policies, **education programs in schools** get the highest support (78%), followed by media campaigns (tv, newspaper, social media) (74%), online dashboards and reports (66%), public information campaigns (66%) and workshops or public assemblies (62%).
As access to information is a *conditio sine qua non* for participation to be effective, the possibility to have a clear picture of the outcomes and the effectiveness of adaptation policies is considered highly (40%) or extremely important (17%) by 57% of respondents, which is consistent with the importance given to the transparency and monitoring of their results, an aspect which is rated as very or extremely important by 73% of the sample (69% in Italian PAs and 74% in Croatian PAs).

These shares suggest a **general demand for post-implementation accountability** and could be read in parallel with the abovementioned skepticism towards local administrations, both in terms of effectiveness of adaptation policies and of technical and financial capacity.
Another perceived key aspect of adaptation policies is the consideration of social differences and impacts among population groups: 53% of the respondents believe that social justice matters are either very or extremely important, a share which increases to 56% in Italian PAs and slightly decreases to 52% in Croatian ones. Nonetheless, among the long-term impacts that adaptation policies should clearly explain, the social ones rank second in terms of priority, following those of future generations. **As far as groups that should receive priority support are concerned, elderly people recorded the strongest support (72%), followed closely by low-income households (69.7%)** and, in relation with the methods of such support, financial and economic support (19%) and improved access to health and food services (19%) were selected by the highest share of respondents

while improved access to climate change resilient housing (15%) and improved access to social protection systems (14%) received second-tier support.

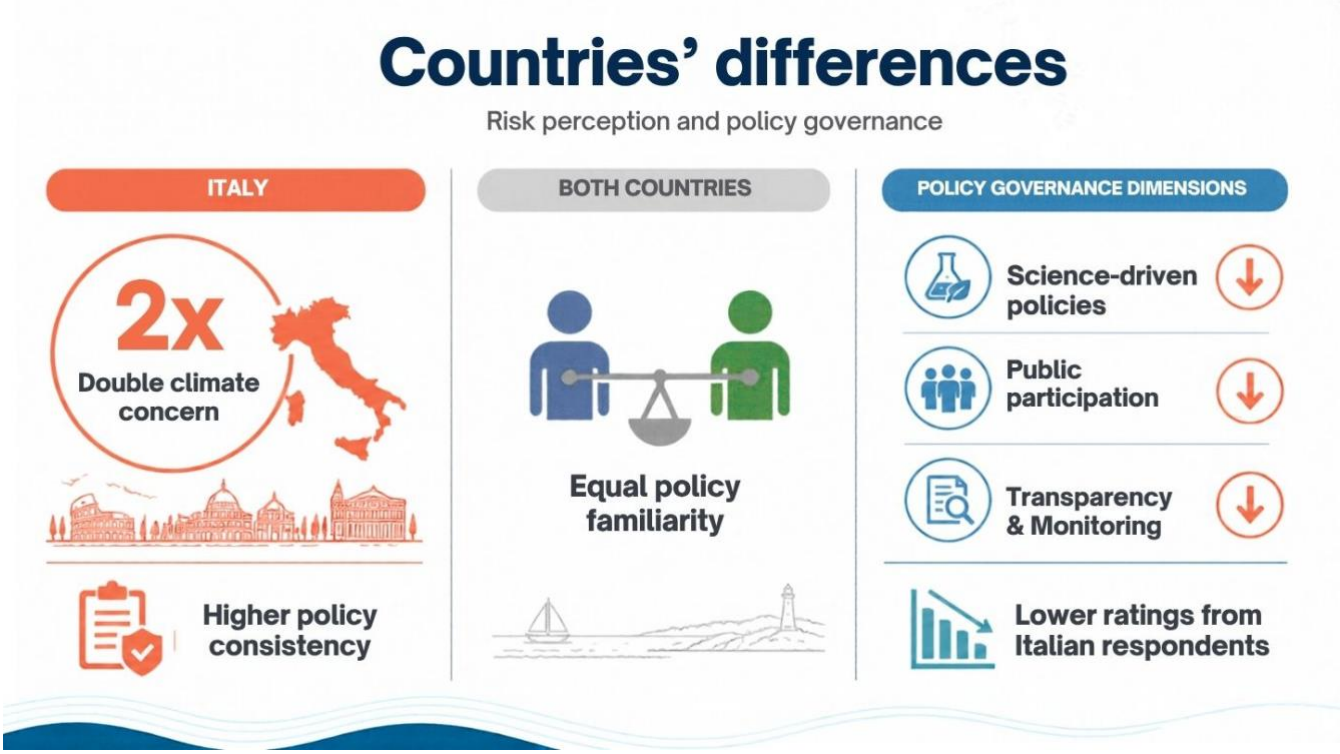
Since descriptive statistics show how many respondents share the same view, but do not go further by investigating who they are, this Deliverable D2.1.3 has also incorporated a statistical analysis (**multiple regression**) to identify, for each dimension of the survey, which sociodemographic features of a person are associated with higher or lower ratings. The multiple regression results confirm key findings on consensus across pilot areas, while identifying which groups contribute most to this consensus and which ones show less agreement. Overall, there are several key statistical insights worth highlighting.

First, **concern was higher among some specific sub-groups** who, however, tended to give similar answers on policy effectiveness. Older respondents and people with medium or higher education were also less confident of the technical expertise and economic resources of local administrations.



Women, people aged 35 and over, and people with medium or high education also had lower odds of feeling they have a voice in decision-making processes. However, only people aged 65 or more and people with medium or high education were more likely to declare a greater willingness to participate, together with the highest income category. Participation channels were not evenly rated, but showed some differences based on demographic characteristics. As an example, older people preferred citizen assemblies and public assemblies\workshops or information campaigns, while only people aged 35-44 had higher odds of preferring participation through local organizations. It is noteworthy also that Italian respondents tended to give lower ratings to online participation and public assemblies. Therefore, **participation tools should be chosen carefully to account for demographic differences and Country specificity**.

Regression results also underscore that Country differences are specific, not general: **Italian respondents had twice the odds of expressing a higher concern but also higher consistency of adaptation policies, but they did not differ significantly from Croatians for familiarity**. They also had lower odds of giving high ratings to the importance of science-driven policies, public participation, transparency and monitoring of policy outcomes, and they differ negatively also on public participation tools. **Policy design thus needs to account for differences in local contexts**.



Finally, for what concerns social justice, the correlation analysis suggests a general awareness, across the respondents, of the way climate change's impacts fall disproportionately on vulnerable segments of the population. The analysis also found that **greater concern about climate change impacts was moderately connected to stronger support for adaptation policies that address the needs of vulnerable groups**, reaching a coefficient of 0.328 in Croatia and 0.334 in Italy. However, this general concern was nuanced across demographics**:** women, people older than 45, people declaring an income above €28K in Italy and €17K in Croatia, people with medium or high-level education and Italian respondents had higher odds of placing greater importance on accounting for social differences in adaptation policies. However, these categories did not generally differ from each reference category, except for women (who tended to give high ratings to all groups), people over 65+ (who had higher odds of prioritizing young people, low-income families and elderly people), and Italian respondents (who had higher odds of ratings all groups higher than Croatians except for young people and rural communities).

This Report shows that in the project's PAs the pragmatic and cognitive grounds of social legitimacy are already rooted, as citizens perceive climate change effects as a concrete and compelling threat and consequently recognize the need to act by broadly supporting adaptation measures. **What is weaker lies in how policies are governed and delivered, since doubts on the capacity of local administrations to implement them effectively are widespread across both Croatian and Italian PAs, as well as the feeling of a limited voice in decision-making processes and the consideration of the distribution of costs as not fully fair,** which affect the input, throughput and output dimensions of legitimacy and its moral component.
From an internal project perspective, and more specifically **with reference to Activity 2.1 broadly considered**, these findings are also consistent with what emerged from the results of the quality analysis on the use of climate indicators in adaptation policies and, more in general, on the maturity and effectiveness of adaptation frameworks in the PAs (Deliverable 2.1.2), despite the different standpoints. The perception of limited administrative capacity and moderate effectiveness of adaptation policies might indeed mirror the institutional gaps identified in D2.1.2, such as the lack of expertise by the technical staff and the absence of monitoring and evaluation systems with clear procedures, baselines and reporting cycles. This latter aspect is particularly relevant for the demand for a stronger and easier access to information, since transparent information on the effectiveness and results of adaptation policies (asked for by citizens) can be communicated only if baselines, reporting cycles and outcomes indicators exist and are consistently maintained in the long run. Likewise, the necessity to embed stakeholders' participation in the whole adaptation cycle might correspond to the participatory deficit perceived by citizens.

Considering the above, Deliverable 2.1.3 **recommends the following actions to be prioritized in AdriaClimPlus PAs**:

1. **Strengthen the ways of citizens' participation which appear to be preferred** (i.e. information campaigns with the possibility of feedback and online consultations or questionnaires) and **enhance the communication of adaptation policies outcomes and expected results with targeted campaigns on specific local initiatives to corroborate familiarity with adaptation policies as well as accountability and trust**. Clearly explaining technical and complex measures to civil society and highlighting how local policies align with citizens' needs would not only improve communication but also give citizens the chance to get more familiar with adaptation instruments.
2. **Support climate literacy through targeted education programs in schools,** which is not only the preferred way to communicate adaptation policies features and results but also



addresses the gap between high levels of concern about climate change and limited knowledge of adaptation framework by reaching those generations whose future is among the main aspects to be communicated according to the respondents.

3. **Establish transparent and equitable criteria for intergovernmental climate adaptation funding** to address the relevant perceived unfairness in cost distribution. A funding allocation paired with strict oversight mechanisms would support responding to the public demand for responsible resource management.
4. **Implement insurance and financial risk-sharing instruments regarding climate change related events,** which most of the respondents classify as highly necessary and would mitigate broader economic exposure of public budgets.
5. **Establish regulatory frameworks for local adaptation that address economic and fiscal trade-offs,** specifically adaptation measures' interaction and efficiency with regard to taxes, employment, economic growth, and rising costs of living, which are some of the main potential areas of conflict identified by respondents, prioritizing the groups deemed to be the most vulnerable (i.e. elderly people and low-income households).
6. **Increase the allocation of resources to improve the technical and financial capacity of municipal and local public administrations,** which is highly important to citizens and critical to reversing mistrust in the competence of local administrations on climate adaptation.



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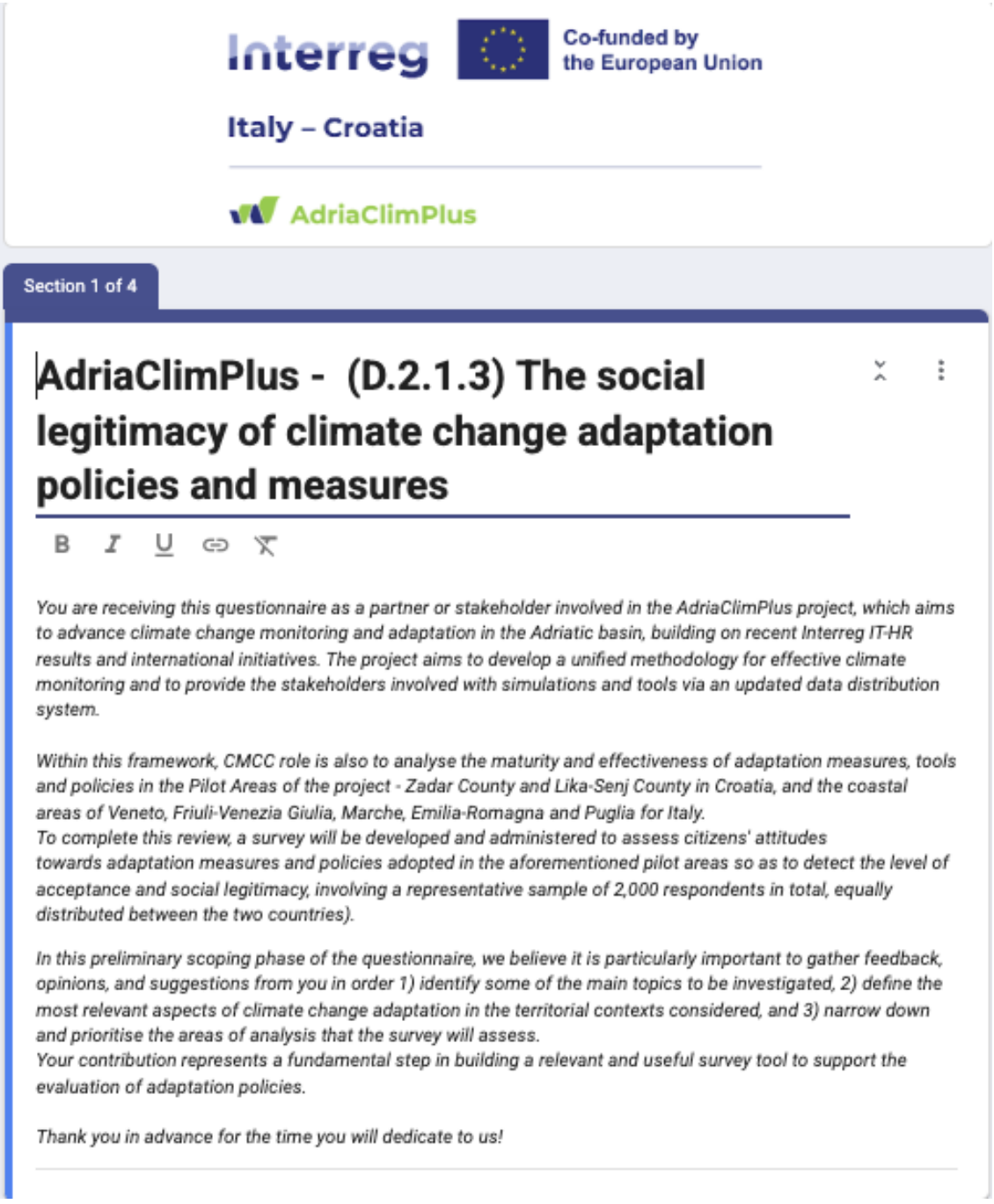
Annexes

Annex 1 - The scoping questionnaire (ENG)


Interreg
Co-funded by the European Union
Italy – Croatia
AdriaClimPlus
Section 1 of 4
AdriaClimPlus - (D.2.1.3) The social legitimacy of climate change adaptation policies and measures
B I U
You are receiving this questionnaire as a partner or stakeholder involved in the AdriaClimPlus project, which aims to advance climate change monitoring and adaptation in the Adriatic basin, building on recent Interreg IT-HR results and international initiatives. The project aims to develop a unified methodology for effective climate monitoring and to provide the stakeholders involved with simulations and tools via an updated data distribution system.
Within this framework, CMCC role is also to analyse the maturity and effectiveness of adaptation measures, tools and policies in the Pilot Areas of the project - Zadar County and Lika-Senj County in Croatia, and the coastal areas of Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Marche, Emilia-Romagna and Puglia for Italy.
To complete this review, a survey will be developed and administered to assess citizens' attitudes towards adaptation measures and policies adopted in the aforementioned pilot areas so as to detect the level of acceptance and social legitimacy, involving a representative sample of 2,000 respondents in total, equally distributed between the two countries).
In this preliminary scoping phase of the questionnaire, we believe it is particularly important to gather feedback, opinions, and suggestions from you in order 1) identify some of the main topics to be investigated, 2) define the most relevant aspects of climate change adaptation in the territorial contexts considered, and 3) narrow down and prioritise the areas of analysis that the survey will assess.
Your contribution represents a fundamental step in building a relevant and useful survey tool to support the evaluation of adaptation policies.
Thank you in advance for the time you will dedicate to us!

Section 2 of 4

General information

Description (optional)

What is your role within the AdriaClimPlus project? *

- ○ Project Partner
- ○ Public Administration involved in the project's activities

What is your Pilot Area? *

- ○ Zadar County (HR)
- ○ Lika-Senj County (HR)
- ○ Friuli-Venezia Giulia
- ○ Veneto
- ○ Emilia-Romagna
- ○ Marche
- ○ Puglia

Section 3 of 4

Scoping of the survey

Description (optional)

Which adaptation tools and/or policies do you think are most relevant to be submitted to citizens' evaluation? *

- [ ] National Adaptation Plans/Strategies
- [ ] Regional Adaptation Plans/Strategies
- [ ] Regional sectoral strategies or programmes (e.g coastal management, soil conservation, water resource...
- [ ] Local Adaptation Plans
- [ ] Other: .....

Do you think there are priority sectors to investigate? You can select a maximum of 3 options from the following. *

- [ ] Coastal defense and erosion
- [ ] Water resources management
- [ ] Urban planning and land use
- [ ] Tourism
- [ ] Coastal agriculture
- [ ] Infrastructures and ports
- [ ] Economic/financial instruments (e.g. incentives, insurances)
- [ ] Climate risks management
- [ ] Other: .....

What climate risks do you think are most important to focus on? You can select a maximum of 3 options from the following. *

- [ ] Coastal floods
- [ ] Sea level rise
- [ ] Coastal erosion
- [ ] Drought
- [ ] Heat waves
- [ ] Forest fires
- [ ] Water scarcity
- [ ] Storms/storm surges
- [ ] Other: .....

How much do you agree with the following statement: "To have a better understanding of social legitimacy, is it preferable to analyse the process of decision-making processes and governance systems rather than the individual measures that result from them"? *

1. Do not agree at all
2. Slightly agree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Strongly agree
5. Fully agree

1 ☆ 2 ☆ 3 ☆ 4 ☆ 5 ☆

On which of the following aspects do you think it is more important to focus on to assess social legitimacy? You can select multiple options from the following. *

- [ ] Specific pilot actions
- [ ] Structural interventions on a regional or municipal scale
- [ ] Decision-making processes and governance of adaptation
- [ ] A combination of the previous ones

Section 4 of 4

The assessment of social legitimacy

Description (optional)

For each of the following aspects, indicate from 1 to 5 how important you consider citizens' support and sharing in your area. *

1- Not important at all

2- Not very important

3- Neutral

4- Very important

5- Extremely important

	1	2	3	4	5
The need to ad...	○	○	○	○	○
The investmen...	○	○	○	○	○
The investmen...	○	○	○	○	○
The adoption o...	○	○	○	○	○
The different ti...	○	○	○	○	○
The economic ...	○	○	○	○	○
Any limitations...	○	○	○	○	○
The priority giv...	○	○	○	○	○
The importanc...	○	○	○	○	○
The creation of...	○	○	○	○	○
The consistenc...	○	○	○	○	○
The adoption o...	○	○	○	○	○

If you answered yes to the previous question, please indicate which of the following groups you would like to focus on. You can select multiple options from the following.

- [ ] Low-income households
- [ ] Elderly population
- [ ] Young people
- [ ] Rural communities
- [ ] Researchers
- [ ] Employees in the services sector
- [ ] Blue economy operators
- [ ] Tourist operators
- [ ] Small and medium-sized local enterprises
- [ ] Ethnic minorities (i.e. refugees and people with a migrant background)
- [ ] Other: .....

In your opinion, what aspect is most important to ensure to strengthen the social legitimacy of climate adaptation policies? Select a maximum of two options from the following. *

- [ ] Reduction of disproportionate costs for vulnerable groups
- [ ] Maximiziation of benefits for those most at risk
- [ ] Intergenerational equity
- [ ] Protection of specific local economic sectors
- [ ] Other: .....

How important do you think it is for citizens to think that their participation can impact decision-making processes? *

1- Not important at all

2- Not very important

3- Neutral

4- Very important

5- Extremely important

1 2 3 4 5

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Which of the following do you think is most important for citizens to understand? You can select only 1 option from the following. *

- ○ The economic costs of adaptation policies
- ○ The time needed for implementation and for achieving results
- ○ The distribution of institutional responsibilities
- ○ The expected social, environmental and economic impacts in the long run

Are there particular groups for which you consider it more important to investigate social legitimacy and the level of support for adaptation policies? *

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If there are other aspects not investigated in this questionnaire that you consider important for analyzing the social legitimacy of climate adaptation policies, please indicate them here.

Short answer text

Annex 2 - The scoping questionnaire (ITA)


Interreg
Co-funded by the European Union
Italy – Croatia
AdriaClimPlus
Section 1 of 4
AdriaClimPlus - (D.2.1.3) La legittimità sociale delle misure e delle politiche di adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici
Stai ricevendo questo questionario in qualità di partner o stakeholder coinvolto nel progetto AdriaClimPlus, che mira ad avanzare il monitoraggio e l'adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici nel bacino Adriatico, basandosi sui recenti risultati di Interreg IT-HR e sulle iniziative internazionali. Il progetto ha l'obiettivo di sviluppare una metodologia unificata per un monitoraggio climatico efficace e per fornire agli stakeholders coinvolti simulazioni e strumenti tramite un sistema aggiornato di distribuzione dei dati.
In questa cornice, il CMCC analizza altresì l'efficacia e lo stato di avanzamento di misure, strumenti e politiche di adattamento nelle aree pilota interessate dal progetto - le contee di Zara e Lika-Senj in Croazia, e le aree costiere del Veneto, del Friuli-Venezia Giulia, delle Marche, dell'Emilia-Romagna e della Puglia per l'Italia.
A completamento di questa disamina, verrà sviluppato e somministrato un sondaggio per mappare il grado di accettazione e legittimazione sociale delle misure e delle politiche di adattamento adottate nelle suddette aree pilota, coinvolgendo un campione rappresentativo di 2.000 rispondenti in totale (distribuiti equamente trai due Paesi).
In questa fase preliminare di impostazione del questionario, riteniamo particolarmente importante raccogliere da voi feedback, opinioni e suggerimenti per 1) identificare alcuni dei principali temi da indagare 2) individuare gli aspetti più rilevanti dell'adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici nei contesti territoriali considerati e 3) restringere e prioritizzare gli ambiti di analisi che il sondaggio dovrà mappare.
Il vostro contributo rappresenta un passaggio fondamentale per la costruzione di uno strumento di indagine pertinente e utile a supportare la valutazione delle politiche di adattamento.
Vi ringraziamo in anticipo del tempo che vorrete dedicarci!

Section 2 of 4

Informazioni generali

Description (optional)

Qual è il tuo ruolo all'interno del progetto AdriaClimPlus? *

- ○ Partner di progetto
- ○ Pubblica amministrazione coinvolta nelle attività di progetto

A quale area pilota appartieni? *

- ○ Contea di Zara (HR)
- ○ Contea di Lika-Senj (HR)
- ○ Friuli-Venezia Giulia
- ○ Veneto
- ○ Emilia-Romagna
- ○ Marche
- ○ Puglia

Section 3 of 4

Definizione del perimetro di indagine

Description (optional)

Quali strumenti e/o politiche di adattamento ritieni sia più rilevante sottoporre alla valutazione dei cittadini? *

- [ ] Piano/Strategia Nazionale di Adattamento
- [ ] Piano/Strategia Regionale di Adattamento
- [ ] Strategie o Programmi Regionali settoriali (es. gestione costiera, difesa del suolo, risorse idriche)
- [ ] Piani Comunali / Locali di Adattamento
- [ ] Other: .....

Ci sono settori che ritieni prioritari indagare? Puoi selezionare un massimo di 3 opzioni tra le seguenti. *

- [ ] Difesa costiera ed erosione
- [ ] Gestione delle risorse idriche
- [ ] Pianificazione urbanistica e uso del suolo
- [ ] Turismo
- [ ] Agricoltura costiera
- [ ] Infrastrutture e porti
- [ ] Strumenti economici/finanziari (es. incentivi, assicurazioni)
- [ ] Gestione del rischio climatico
- [ ] Other: .....

Sulla percezione di quali rischi climatici ritieni maggiormente importante che ci si concentri? Puoi selezionare un massimo di 3 opzioni tra le seguenti. *

- [ ] Alluvioni costiere
- [ ] Innalzamento del livello del mare
- [ ] Erosione costiera
- [ ] Siccità
- [ ] Ondate di calore
- [ ] Incendi boschivi
- [ ] Scarsità idrica
- [ ] Tempeste/mareggiate
- [ ] Other: .....

Quanto sei d'accordo con la seguente affermazione: "Per avere una migliore comprensione della legittimità sociale, è preferibile analizzare l'iter dei processi decisionali e i sistemi di governance invece che le singole misure che ne derivano"? *

1. Per niente d'accordo
2. Poco d'accordo
3. Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
4. Molto d'accordo
5. Completamente d'accordo

1	2	3	4	5
☆	☆	☆	☆	☆

Ai fini della valutazione della legittimità sociale, ritieni più appropriato focalizzarsi su quali dei seguenti aspetti? Puoi selezionare più opzioni tra le seguenti. *

- [ ] Azioni pilota specifiche
- [ ] Interventi strutturali su scala regionale o comunale
- [ ] Processi decisionali e governance dell'adattamento
- [ ] Una combinazione dei precedenti

Section 4 of 4

La valutazione della legittimità sociale

Description (optional)

Per ciascuno dei seguenti aspetti, indica quanto ritieni importanti da 1 a 5 la condivisione e il supporto dei cittadini della tua area. *

1- Per niente importanti

2- Poco importanti

3- Neutro

4- Molto importanti

5- Estremamente importanti

	1	2	3	4	5
La necessità di...	○	○	○	○	○
L'investimento ...	○	○	○	○	○
L'investimento ...	○	○	○	○	○
L'adozione di m...	○	○	○	○	○
I diversi orizzo...	○	○	○	○	○
I costi economi...	○	○	○	○	○
Eventuali limita...	○	○	○	○	○
La priorità data...	○	○	○	○	○
L'importanza d...	○	○	○	○	○
La creazione di...	○	○	○	○	○
La coerenza de...	○	○	○	○	○
L'adozione di m...	○	○	○	○	○

Quanto ritieni importante che i cittadini percepiscano che la loro partecipazione possa incidere nei processi decisionali? *

1- Per niente importante

2- Poco importante

3- Neutro

4- Molto importante

5- Estremamente importante

1 2 3 4 5

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Quale aspetto tra i seguenti pensi sia più importante che i cittadini comprendano? Puoi selezionare solo un'opzione tra le seguenti. *

- ◯ I costi economici delle politiche di adattamento
- ◯ I tempi necessari per l'attuazione delle misure e per ottenere risultati
- ◯ La distribuzione delle responsabilità istituzionali
- ◯ Gli impatti sociali, ambientali ed economici attesi nel lungo periodo

Ci sono particolari gruppi per cui ritieni più importante indagare la legittimità sociale e il livello di supporto alle politiche di adattamento? *

- ◯ Sì
- ◯ No

Se hai risposto sì alla domanda precedente, indica su quali dei seguenti gruppi vorresti concentrarti. Puoi selezionare più opzioni tra le seguenti.

- [ ] Famiglie a basso reddito
- [ ] Popolazione anziana
- [ ] Giovani
- [ ] Comunità rurali
- [ ] Mondo accademico e della ricerca
- [ ] Impiegati nel settore dei servizi
- [ ] Operatori della blue economy
- [ ] Operatori turistici
- [ ] Piccole e medie imprese locali
- [ ] Minoranze etniche (i.e. rifugiati e persone dal background migratorio)
- [ ] Other: .....

Secondo te, quali aspetti è più importante garantire per rafforzare la legittimità sociale delle politiche di adattamento climatico? Seleziona massimo due opzioni tra le seguenti. *

- [ ] Riduzione di costi sproporzionati per i gruppi vulnerabili
- [ ] Massimizzazione dei benefici per chi è più a rischio
- [ ] Equità intergenerazionale
- [ ] Protezione di specifici settori economici locali
- [ ] Other: .....

Se ci sono altri aspetti non indagati nel presente questionario che ritieni importanti per l'analisi della legittimità sociale delle politiche di adattamento climatico, indicali qui.

Short answer text

Annex 3 - The survey on social legitimacy of adaptation policies and measures

Dear participant,

*We invite you to take part in this survey conducted as part of the **AdriaClimPlus** project (ITHR0200333), coordinated by the Euro-Mediterranean Center on Climate Change Foundation (CMCC) and funded by the European Union under the INTERREG Italy–Croatia Programme 2021-2027.*

The project aims to promote climate change adaptation and climate risk prevention in the Adriatic Sea basin across seven coastal areas in Italy and Croatia: the Italian Regions of Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Veneto, Emilia-Romagna, Marche, and Apulia, and the Croatian counties of Zadar and Lika-Senj.

*Within this framework, this survey seeks to explore how citizens in these areas perceive climate change adaptation policies and measures implemented in their local area, as well as the extent to which they support them. **There are no right or wrong answers**: it is important to answer each question honestly and spontaneously, as your opinions can help improve the effectiveness and fairness of climate policies and measures.*

Completing the survey will take approximately 15 minutes. We would like to thank you in advance for the time you are willing to dedicate to it.

Thank you for your participation!

Section 1. General information

What is your gender?

- Male

- Female
- Non binary
- Prefer not to say

How old are you?

18–24 years old
25–34 years old
35–44 years old
45–54 years old
55–64 years old
65+ years old

Which province do you live in?

What is your ZIP Code?

What is your highest level of education completed?

- No formal educational qualifications
- Primary school
- Lower secondary education
- Upper secondary education
- Tertiary education (Bachelor's degree, Master's degree, or postgraduate Master's qualification)
- Doctoral degree (PhD)

Which income group does your household fall into? ITALY

Less than €15,000
Between €15,001 and €21,000
Between €21,001 and €28,000
Between €28,001 and €36,000
More than €36,000

Which income group do you belong to? CROATIA



- Less than €9,000
- Between €9,001 and €13,000
- Between €13,001 and €17,000
- Between €17,001 and €22,000
- More than €22,000

Section 2. The Impacts of Climate Change and Adaptation Policies and/or Measures

The effects of climate change are already visible in many regions: rising sea levels, coastal erosion, flooding, drought, wildfires, heatwaves, and other extreme events affect people's daily lives and economic systems.
In this section, we will ask you questions about the adaptation policies and measures implemented in your area - such as **coastal protection measures, natural environment conservation measures, and water conservation measures** - aimed at reducing risks and limiting the impacts of climate change on people, infrastructure, ecosystems, and economic activities.

Q1 - Based on your level of knowledge, how concerned are you about the impacts of climate change in your area (e.g., sea level rise, coastal erosion, heat waves, forest fires, floods, etc.)?

- ☐ Not concerned at all
- ☐ Slightly concerned
- ☐ Moderately concerned
- ☐ Very concerned
- ☐ Extremely concerned

Q2 - How urgent do you think it is to adopt adaptation measures in the sectors listed below? By adaptation measures, we mean interventions and actions that reduce the impacts of climate change and protect people, territories, and ecosystems. Evaluate each of them from 1 to 5 where 1) Not urgent at all; 2) Slightly urgent; 3) Moderately urgent; 4) Very urgent; 5) Extremely urgent

- ☐ Terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems (forests, rivers, lakes, wetlands)
- ☐ Marine and coastal ecosystems (beaches, sea, dunes, lagoons, marine biodiversity)
- ☐ Water security (water availability and quality for people, agriculture, and economic activities)
- ☐ Food production and security (agriculture, fisheries, and access to food)

- ☐ Human health (protection from heatwaves, diseases, and other climate-related impacts)
- ☐ Energy (continuity of energy systems)
- ☐ Built environment (buildings, infrastructure, parks, and transport systems)

Q3 - How effective do you think the measures and policies adopted by your local administration are in limiting or preventing the effects of climate change? By adaptation policies we mean the set of laws, strategies, plans and rules adopted by governments to limit and prevent the effects of climate change.

- ☐ Not effective at all
- ☐ Slightly effective
- ☐ Moderately effective
- ☐ Very effective
- ☐ Extremely effective

Q4 - To what extent are the climate adaptation policies and measures adopted in your area consistent with your personal needs and beliefs?

- ☐ Not consistent at all
- ☐ Slightly consistent
- ☐ Moderately consistent
- ☐ Very consistent
- ☐ Completely consistent
- ☐ I don't know

Q5 - How familiar do you believe you are with the adaptation policies and measures in place in your area? Choose from 1 to 5

- ☐ 1 - Not familiar at all. I am not aware of any adaptation policies or measures in my area;
- ☐ 2 - Slightly familiar. I have heard that they may exist, but I know little or nothing about them.
- ☐ 3 - Moderately familiar. I am aware of these policies and measures and generally understand their objectives or content.
- ☐ 4 - Very familiar. I am familiar with their main objectives and measures, and understand their relevance to my area.
- ☐ 5 - Extremely familiar. I have an in-depth understanding of these policies and measures, including their implementation and governance aspects



Q6 - How necessary do you think it is to adopt the following adaptation measures? Rate each of them from 1 to 5 where 1) Not necessary at all; 2) Slightly necessary; 3) Moderately necessary; 4) Very necessary; 5) Extremely necessary

- ☐ Grey infrastructure and technological solutions (e.g. sewer systems, pipeline networks, sea walls)
- ☐ Nature-based solutions (e.g. reforestation)
- ☐ Urban management and planning (e.g. increasing green spaces, green space management, reducing urban heat islands)
- ☐ Insurance and risk-sharing instruments (e.g. emergency funds, financial support schemes for communities and businesses affected by climate change)
- ☐ Policy and regulatory tools (e.g. regulations restricting building construction in high-risk areas)
- ☐ Information and awareness-raising campaigns on climate risks

Q7 - In your opinion, what should be the main priority of climate adaptation policies in your area? Open-ended question

Q8 - How confident are you that adaptation policies and planning in your area can effectively reduce climate risks to your community?

- ☐ Not confident at all
- ☐ Slightly confident
- ☐ Moderately confident
- ☐ Very confident
- ☐ Extremely confident
- ☐ I don't know

Q9 - Do you think climate change adaptation measures can conflict with other priorities you deem important, such as jobs, the cost of living, social equity, and the needs of local communities?

- ☐ Not at all
- ☐ Slightly
- ☐ Moderately
- ☐ Very much



☐ Extremely

Q10 - What do you think the main conflicting priorities are? Open-ended question posed only to respondents who answered either "Moderately", "Very much" or "Extremely" to Q9

Section 3. In this section, we will ask you questions about policies that could be adopted in sectors such as water management, urban planning, resilient infrastructure, and tourism management, in order to assess how acceptable you consider them when they might involve costs, restrictions, or changes in individual behavior.

Q11 - How important do you think it is that public authorities (city, province, region or national government) improve the use and management of water resources to tackle events such as drought and water scarcity in your area?

☐ Not important at all
☐ Slightly important
☐ Moderately important
☐ Very important
☐ Extremely important

Q12 - Would you support adaptation measures that reduce water consumption during periods of water scarcity, such as limiting water use to irrigate gardens and fields or introducing rules to avoid water waste?

☐ I would not support them at all
☐ I would slightly support them
☐ I would moderately support them
☐ I would very much support them
☐ I would support them completely

Q13 - How acceptable do you consider the rules limiting the construction of new buildings in areas exposed to climate risks such as floods or coastal erosion?

☐ Not acceptable at all
☐ Slightly acceptable

- ☐ Moderately acceptable
- ☐ Very acceptable
- ☐ Extremely acceptable

Q14 - How much would you support replacing some parking spaces in your area with trees and green spaces to reduce urban heat and improve rainwater absorption during heavy rainfall?

- ☐ No support at all
- ☐ Slightly support
- ☐ Moderately support
- ☐ High support
- ☐ Complete support

Q15 - Would you support the removal of coastal structures exposed to climate risks or considered unsafe (such as touristic ports, docks or beaches) even if such removal can limit their use?

- ☐ Not at all
- ☐ Slightly support
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ Highly
- ☐ Completely

Q16 - In your opinion, is the number of tourists in your area high enough to put pressure on the local services, environment and quality of life of the residents?

- ☐ Not at all
- ☐ Slightly
- ☐ Moderately
- ☐ Highly
- ☐ Extremely
- ☐ I don’t know

Q17 - To what extent would you agree with the introduction of daily visitor limits in your area?
This question has been asked only to respondents who have replied either "Moderate pressure", "High pressure" or "Very high pressure" to Q16

- ☐ Not agree at all
- ☐ Slightly
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ Quite agree
- ☐ Completely agree

Q18 - Would you support investments in infrastructures to protect cities from the effects of climate change (for instance, systems to prevent flooding), even if such investments increase public spending and possibly tax payments for citizens?

- ☐ I would not support them at all
- ☐ I would slightly support them
- ☐ I would moderately support them
- ☐ I would very much support them
- ☐ I would support them completely

Q19 - Which of the following adaptation measures would you like to see adopted or, if already present, strengthened?

- ☐ Spatial protection measures and land-use regulations
- ☐ Reduction of constructions in areas exposed to risks
- ☐ Construction of dams, embankments and coastal storm-surge barriers
- ☐ Rehabilitation and restoration of rivers and coastal wetlands
- ☐ Changes to aquaculture practices (including cultivated species and farming methods)
- ☐ Creation of green spaces and ecological corridors in urban areas
- ☐ Standardised weather alert systems for heatwaves
- ☐ Climate adaptation measures for buildings to protect against excessive heat
- ☐ Beach restoration and nourishment using artificial sand replenishment
- ☐ Elevation on coastal line
- ☐ Reduction of water salinity

Q20 - Why would you want them to be adopted? Open-ended question

Section 4. In this section, you will be asked a series of questions about your perception of the capacity of public administrations (municipal, provincial, regional, or national government) to design and implement climate change adaptation policies, as well as the adequacy of the technical expertise and financial resources available to support effective adaptation action.

Q21 - Which level of government do you consider to be most suitable for and capable of adopting adaptation policies and measures based on its competences, resources and technical preparation?

- ☐ Local (e.g. municipalities)
- ☐ Regional
- ☐ National (my country)
- ☐ European (the EU)

Q22 - How confident do you feel that the administrations in your area (municipality, province and region) have the necessary technical expertise to adopt climate change adaptation policies and measures?

- ☐ Not confident at all
- ☐ Slightly confident
- ☐ Moderately confident
- ☐ Very confident
- ☐ Extremely confident

Q23 - How confident do you feel that the administrations in your area (municipality, province and region) have enough financial capacity to adopt climate change adaptation policies and measures?

- ☐ Not confident at all
- ☐ Slightly confident
- ☐ Moderately confident
- ☐ Very confident
- ☐ Extremely confident

Q24 - Do you think that the monetary costs of climate adaptation measures are equally distributed between local, regional and national governments?

- ☐ Not equally distributed at all
- ☐ Slightly equally distributed
- ☐ Moderately equally distributed
- ☐ Equally distributed
- ☐ Completely equally distributed
- ☐ I don't know

Q25 - Which of the following aspects do you consider most important for climate change adaptation policies? Rate each of them from 1 to 5 where 1) Not important at all; 2) Slightly important; 3) Moderately important; 4) Very important; 5) Extremely important

- ☐ Science driven policies
- ☐ Investments in public administrations' technical and financial capacity
- ☐ Responsible management of public resources
- ☐ Transparency and monitoring of policies results
- ☐ Participation in decision-making processes
- ☐ Economic costs of adaptation policies
- ☐ Protection of individual and property rights
- ☐ Priority given to vulnerable social groups

Q26 - How important do you think it is to ensure easy and complete access to information regarding the effectiveness and the results of climate adaptation measures in your area?

- ☐ Not important at all
- ☐ Slightly important
- ☐ Moderately important
- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Extremely important

Q27 - Do you think that citizens have voice and influence in decisions on climate adaptation policies in your area?

- ☐ Not at all



- ☐ Slightly
- ☐ Moderately
- ☐ Very much
- ☐ Completely
- ☐ I don't know

Q28 - Would you be willing to participate in public consultations or discussions regarding local climate adaptation policies in your area?

- ☐ Definitely not
- ☐ Probably not
- ☐ I don't know
- ☐ Probably yes
- ☐ Definitely yes

Q29 - What forms of participation would you prefer if climate adaptation policies were publicly discussed in your area? Rate each of the following from 1 to 5. This question has been asked only to respondents who have replied either "Probably yes" and "Definitely yes" to Q28

- ☐ Public assemblies or workshops
- ☐ Online consultations or surveys
- ☐ Citizens assemblies or deliberative fora
- ☐ Consultations through associations or local organizations
- ☐ Informative campaigns with feedback mechanism

Q30 - What type of long-term impacts do you think should be clearly explained in adaptation policies and measures? Rate each of them from 1 to 5.

- ☐ Environmental impacts (protection of ecosystems, water resources)
- ☐ Social impacts (public health, quality of life)
- ☐ Economic impacts (trade-offs for companies, citizens, communities and local activities)
- ☐ Impacts on future generations

Q31 - In which of the following ways do you think citizens should be informed on what adaptation measures will entail, when they will be implemented and what results will be expected? Rate each of them from 1 to 5.



- ☐ Public information campaigns
- ☐ Online dashboards and reports
- ☐ Public assemblies or workshops
- ☐ Educational programs in schools
- ☐ Media campaigns (TV, newspapers, social media)

Section 6. In this section, we will explore the role of social justice in climate change adaptation policies. Social justice refers to the way benefits, costs, and impacts of such policies are distributed among different social groups, and to the extent to which people's different needs and conditions are taken into account.

Q32 - How important do you think it is for climate change adaptation policies to consider social differences and diverse effects of climate change on specific groups?

- ☐ Not important at all
- ☐ Slightly important
- ☐ Moderately important
- ☐ Very important
- ☐ Extremely important

Q33 - Do you think that any of the following social groups should receive priority support in climate change adaptation policies? Rate each of them from 1 to 5 where 1) They should not receive support at all; 2) They should receive slight support; 3) They should receive moderate support; 4) They should receive high support; 5) They should receive complete support

- ☐ Young people
- ☐ SMEs
- ☐ Low-income households
- ☐ Elderly people
- ☐ Tourism operators
- ☐ Blue economy operators
- ☐ Ethnic minorities
- ☐ Rural communities

Q34 - In your opinion, how should these groups be supported by climate adaptation policies? Rate each of them from 1 to 5

- ☐ Improved adequate access to water, sanitation and hygiene services
- ☐ Improved adequate access to climate change resilient housing
- ☐ Financial and economic support
- ☐ Practical training on emergency management
- ☐ Improved access to health and food services
- ☐ Improved access to social protection systems
- ☐ I don't know
- ☐ Other

Q35 - Do you think it would be fair that the costs of climate change adaptation measures were supported differently depending on people's economic situation?

- ☐ Not fair at all
- ☐ Slightly fair
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ Very fair
- ☐ Extremely fair
- ☐ I don't know

Q36 - Based on your experience, could you think of a climate adaptation measure or policy which you deem unfair?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't know

Q37 - Which policy or measure do you think of? This question has been posed only to respondents who answered "Yes" to Q36

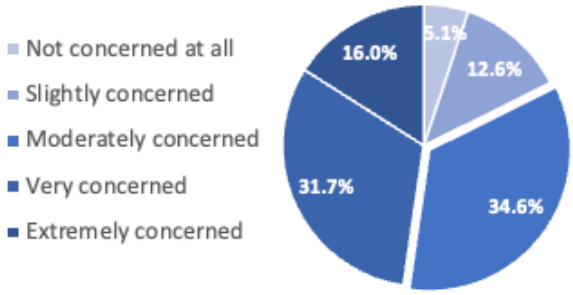
Annex 4 - Graphical overview of the survey's results

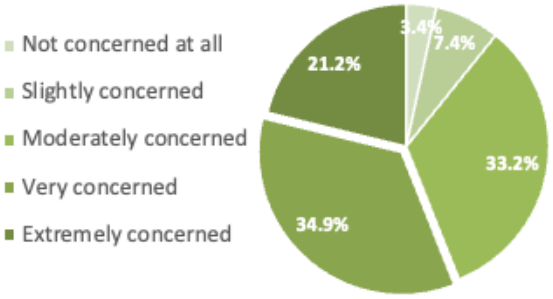
This Annex presents a graphical summary of the survey results, showing the percentage distribution of responses for each question, excluding open-ended ones. To differentiate Italian and Croatian

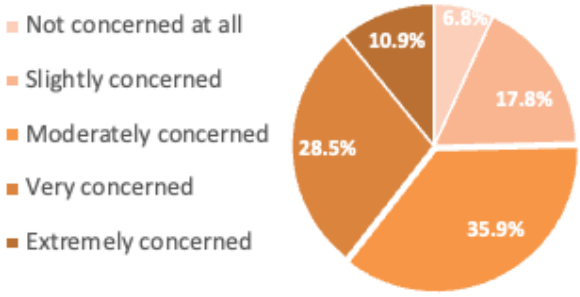


responses, the graphs are color-coded as follows: **green represents Italy, orange represents Croatia, and blue represents aggregated, overall results across the two countries.**

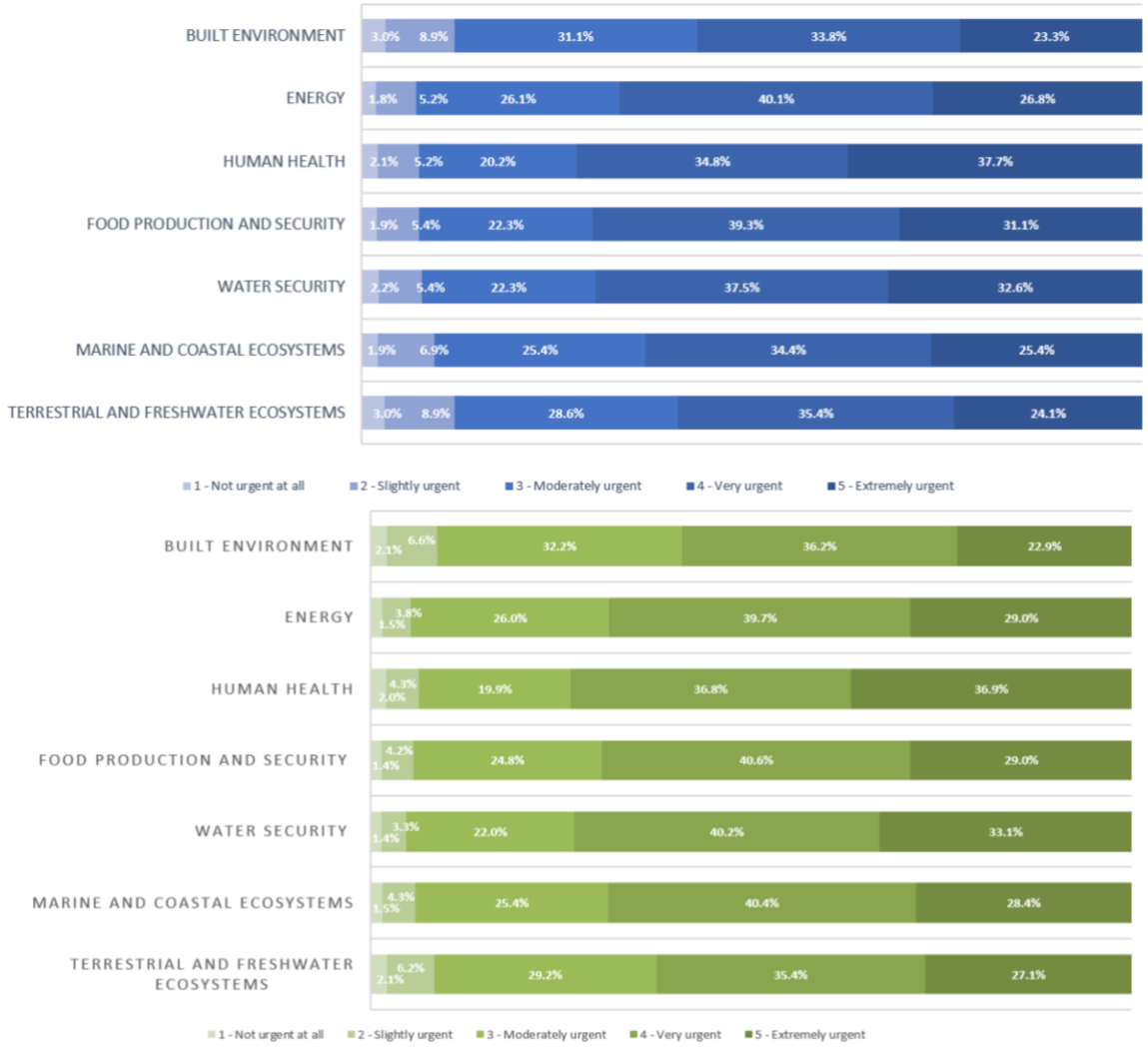
1 - Based on your level of knowledge, how concerned are you about the impacts of climate change in your area (e.g., sea level rise, coastal erosion, heat waves, forest fires, floods, etc.)?



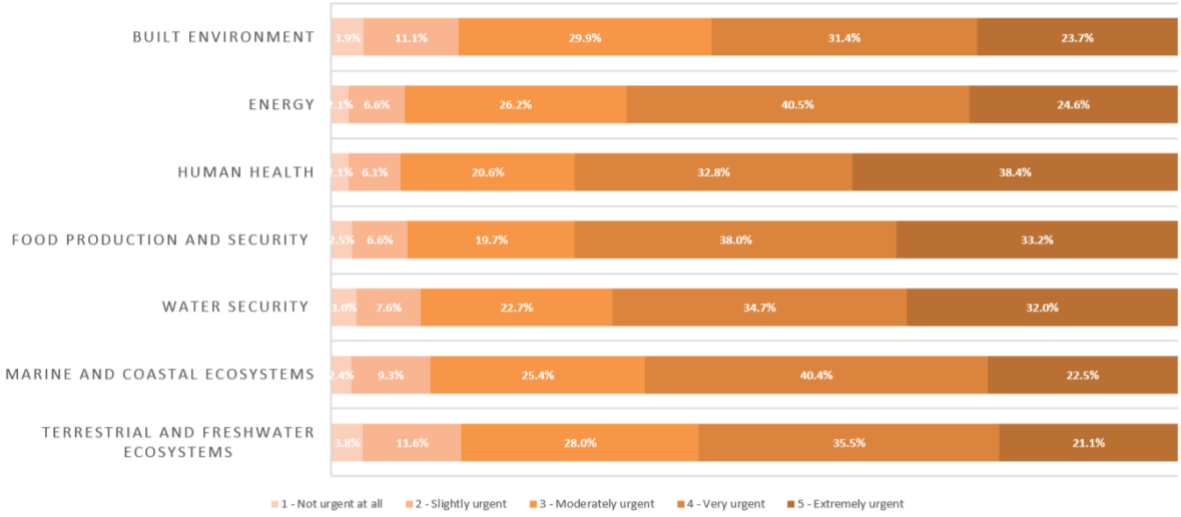




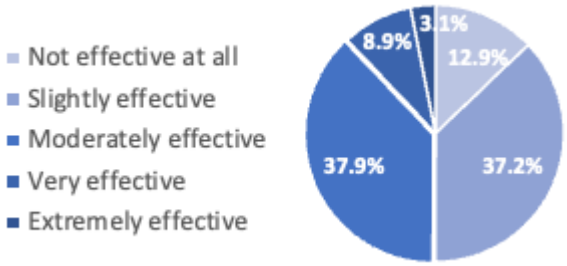
2 - How urgent do you think it is to adopt adaptation measures in the sectors listed below? By adaptation measures, we mean interventions and actions that reduce the impacts of climate change and protect people, territories, and ecosystems.

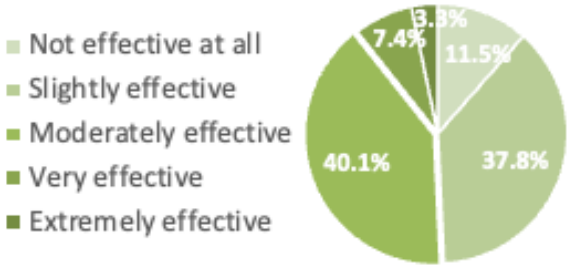

BUILT ENVIRONMENT
3.0% 8.9% 31.1% 33.8% 23.3%
ENERGY
1.8% 5.2% 26.1% 40.1% 26.8%
HUMAN HEALTH
2.1% 5.2% 20.2% 34.8% 37.7%
FOOD PRODUCTION AND SECURITY
1.9% 5.4% 22.3% 39.3% 31.1%
WATER SECURITY
2.2% 5.4% 22.3% 37.5% 32.6%
MARINE AND COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS
1.9% 6.9% 25.4% 34.4% 25.4%
TERRESTRIAL AND FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS
3.0% 8.9% 28.6% 35.4% 24.1%
1 - Not urgent at all
2 - Slightly urgent
3 - Moderately urgent
4 - Very urgent
5 - Extremely urgent

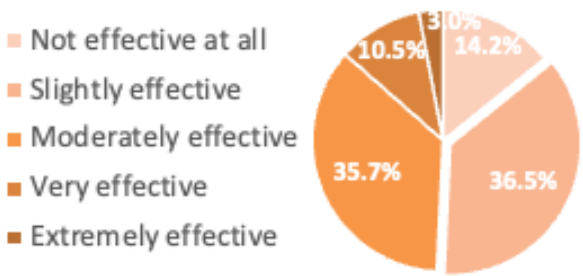
BUILT ENVIRONMENT
2.1% 6.6% 32.2% 36.2% 22.9%
ENERGY
1.5% 3.8% 26.0% 39.7% 29.0%
HUMAN HEALTH
2.0% 4.3% 19.9% 36.8% 36.9%
FOOD PRODUCTION AND SECURITY
1.4% 4.2% 24.8% 40.6% 29.0%
WATER SECURITY
1.4% 3.3% 22.0% 40.2% 33.1%
MARINE AND COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS
1.5% 4.3% 25.4% 40.4% 28.4%
TERRESTRIAL AND FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS
2.1% 6.2% 29.2% 35.4% 27.1%
1 - Not urgent at all
2 - Slightly urgent
3 - Moderately urgent
4 - Very urgent
5 - Extremely urgent



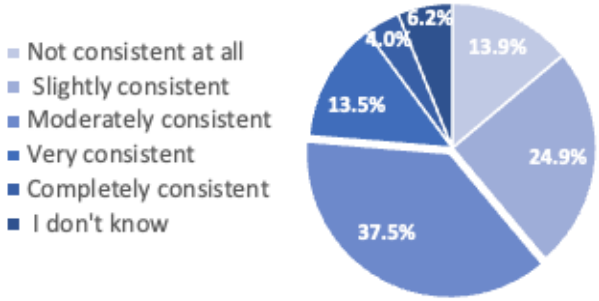
3. How effective do you think the measures and policies adopted by your local administration are in limiting or preventing the effects of climate change? By adaptation policies we mean the set of laws, strategies, plans and rules adopted by governments to limit and prevent the effects of climate change.

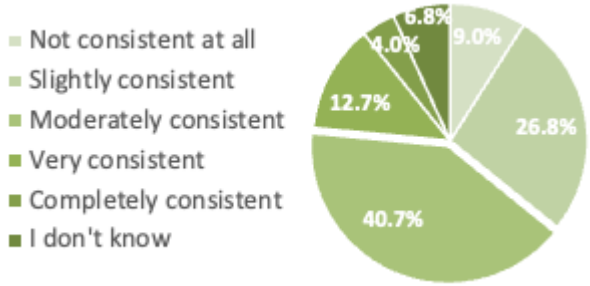


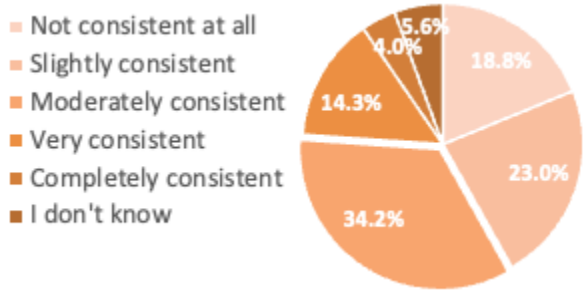




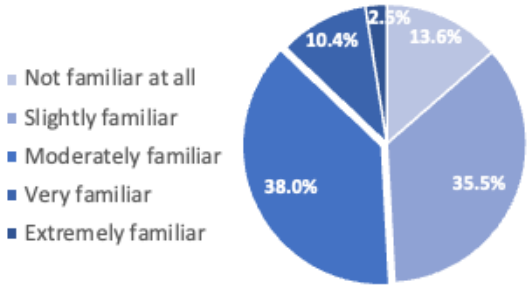
4 - To what extent are the climate adaptation policies and measures adopted in your area consistent with your personal needs and beliefs?

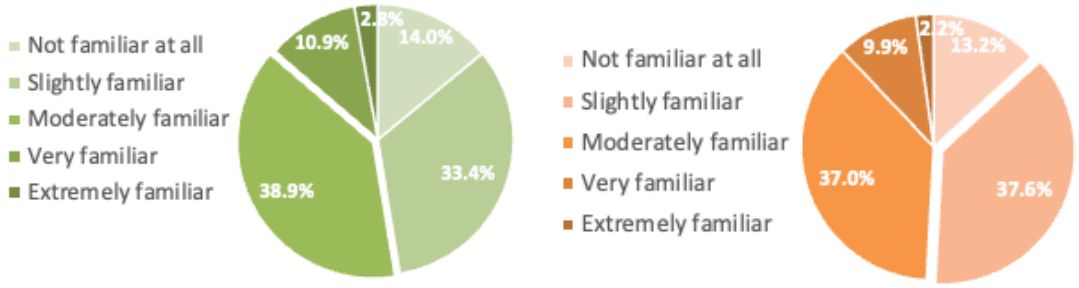




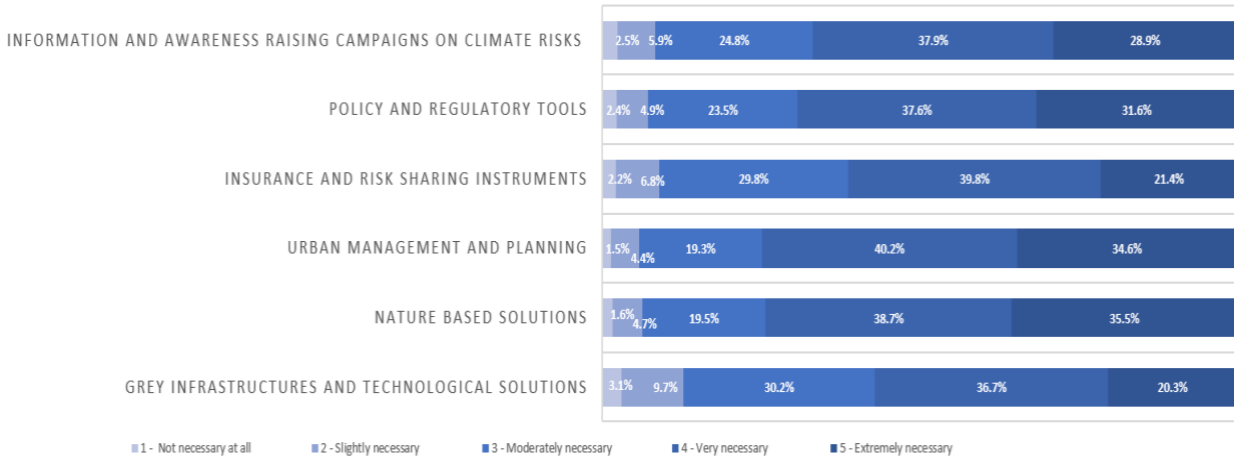


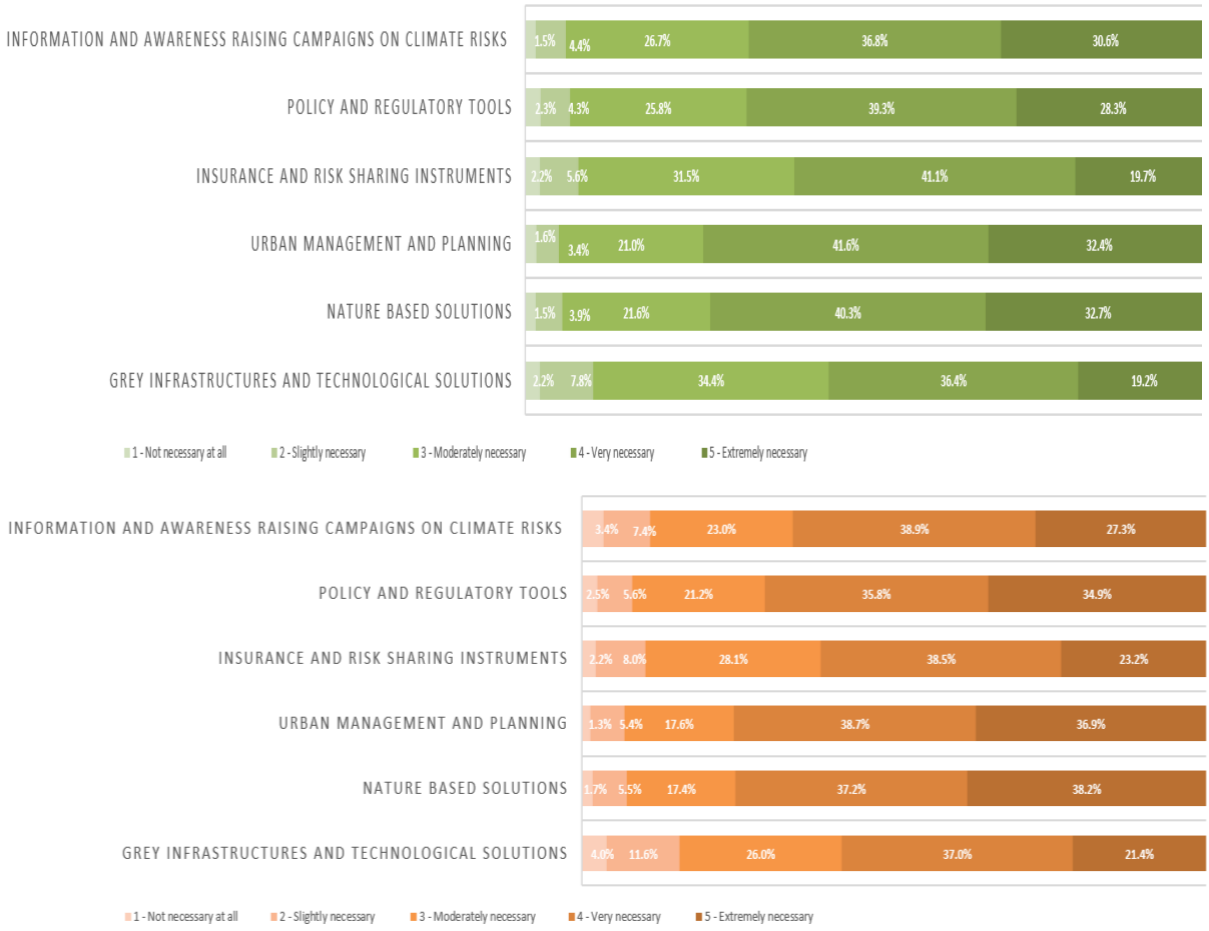
5 - How familiar do you believe you are with the adaptation policies and measures in place in your area?



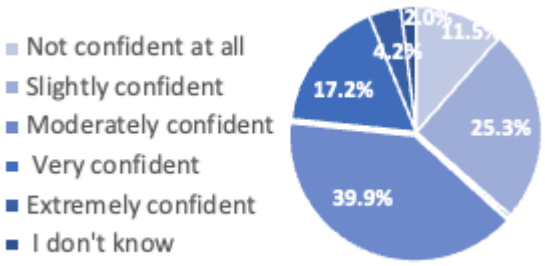


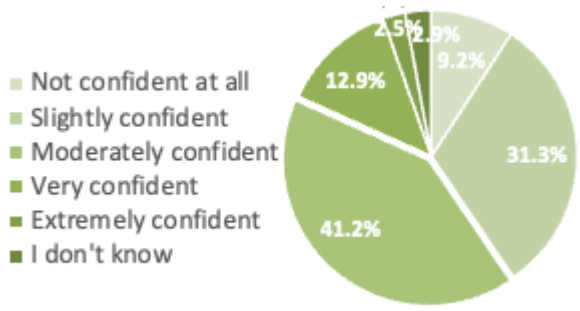
6 - How necessary do you think it is to adopt the following adaptation measures? Rate each of them from 1 to 5

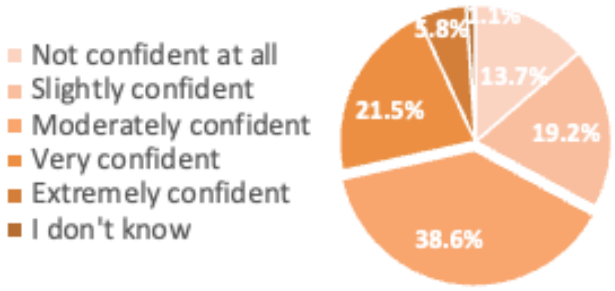




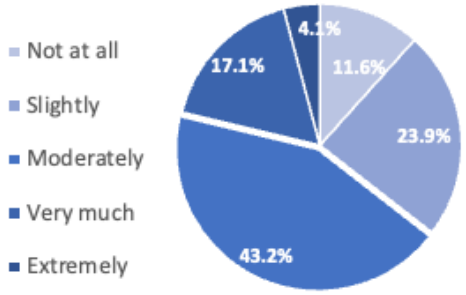
8 - How confident are you that adaptation policies and planning in your area can effectively reduce climate risks to your community?

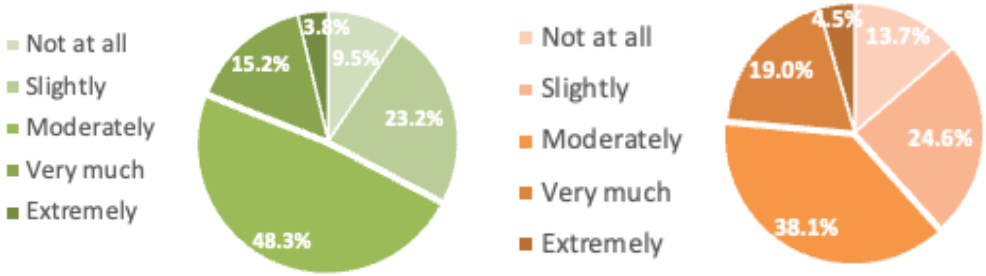




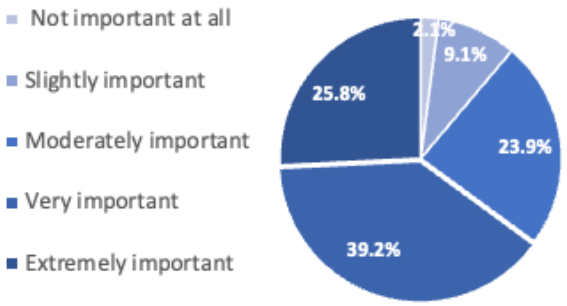


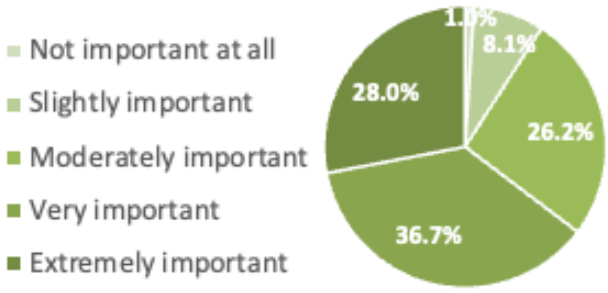
9 - Do you think climate change adaptation measures can conflict with other priorities you deem important, such as jobs, the cost of living, social equity, and the needs of local communities?

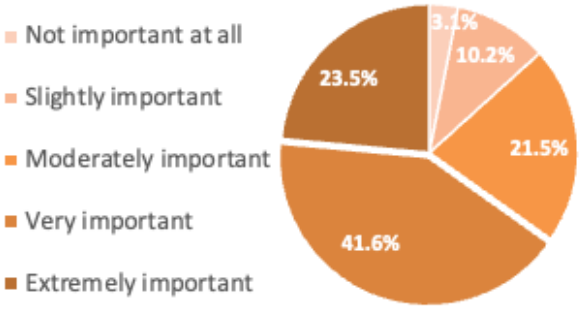




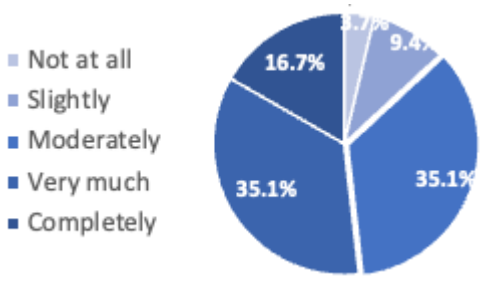
11 - How important do you think it is that public authorities (city, province, region or national government) improve the use and management of water resources to tackle events such as drought and water scarcity in your area?

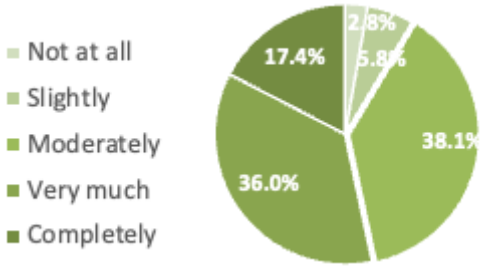


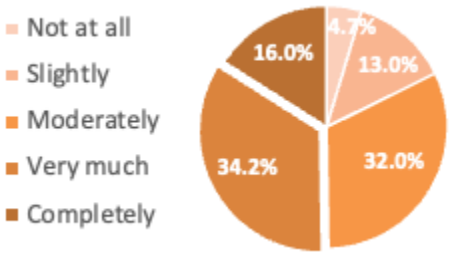




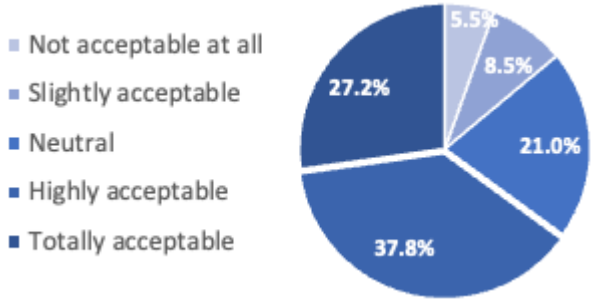
12 - Would you support adaptation measures that reduce water consumption during periods of water scarcity, such as limiting water use to irrigate gardens and fields or introducing rules to avoid water waste?

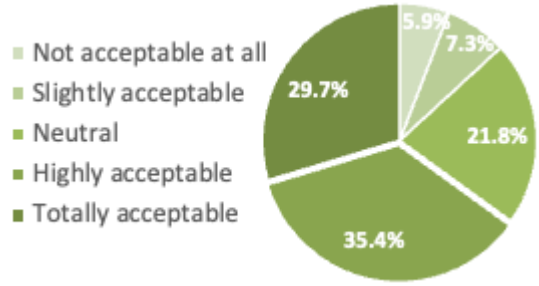


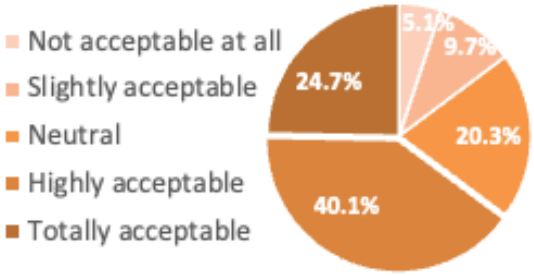




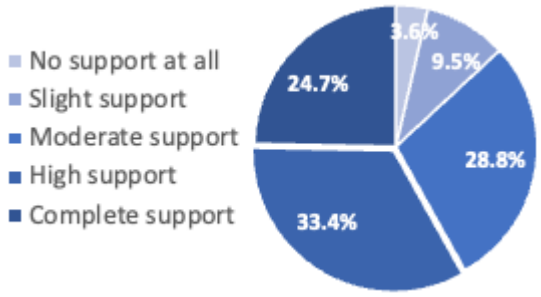
13 - How acceptable do you consider the rules limiting the construction of new buildings in areas exposed to climate risks such as floods or coastal erosion?

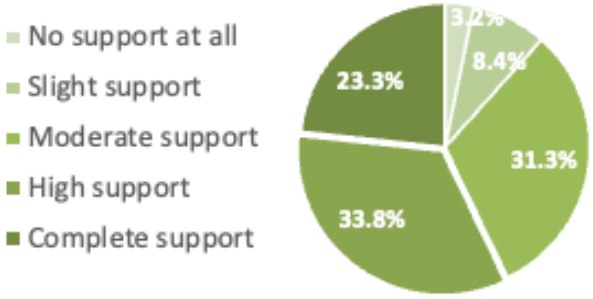


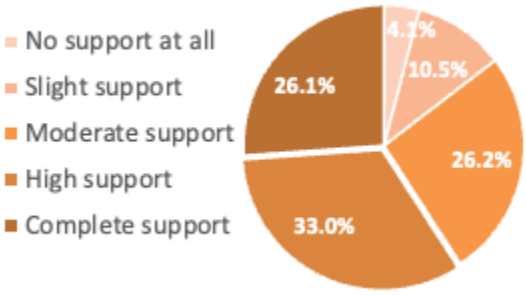




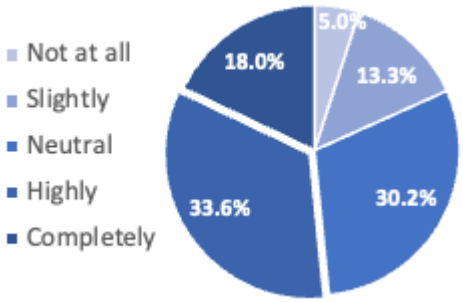
14 - How much would you support replacing some parking spaces in your area with trees and green spaces to reduce urban heat and improve rainwater absorption during heavy rainfall?

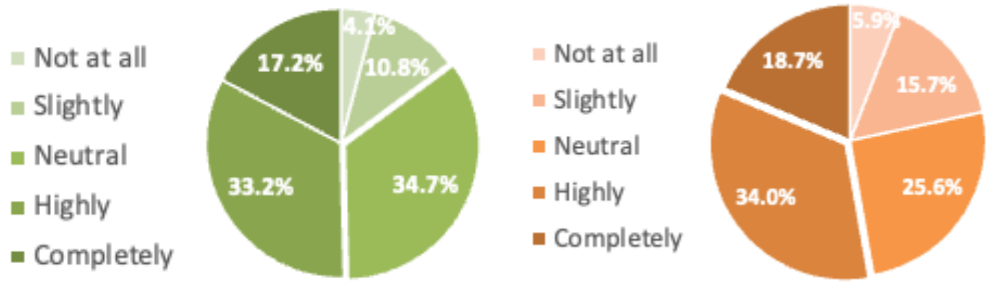




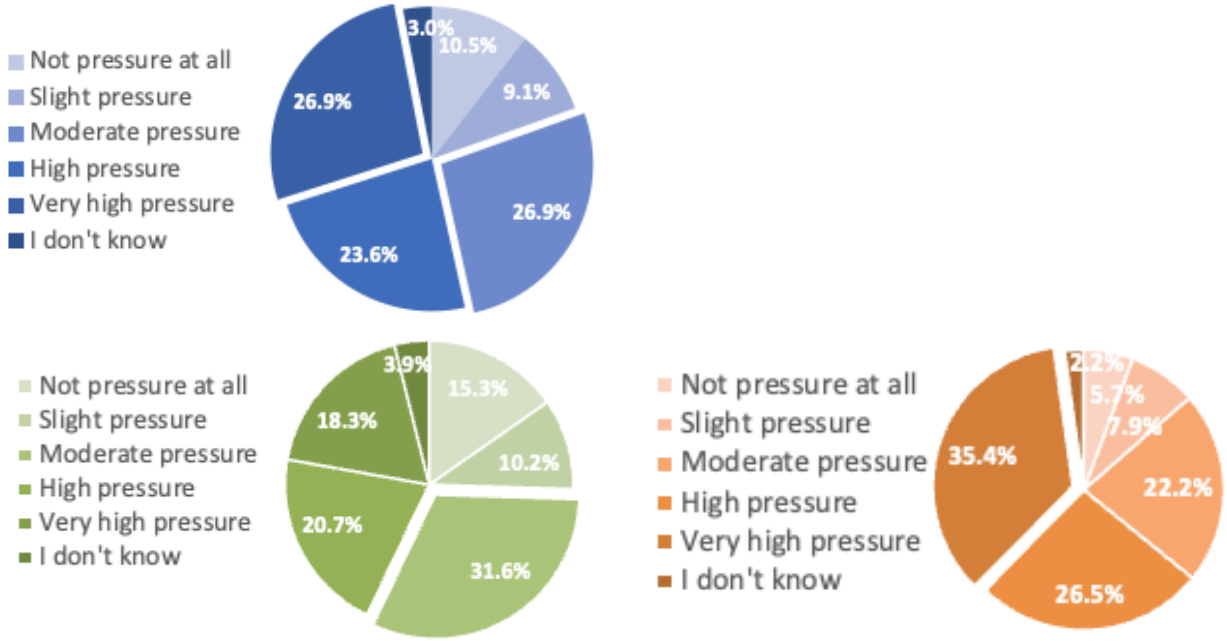


15 - Would you support the removal of coastal structures exposed to climate risks or considered unsafe (such as touristic ports, docks or beaches) even if such removal can limit their use?

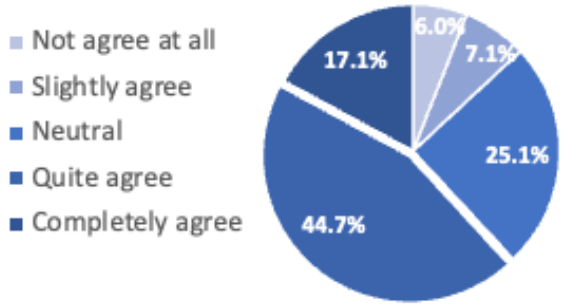


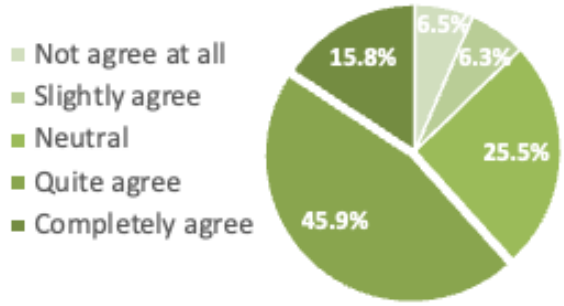


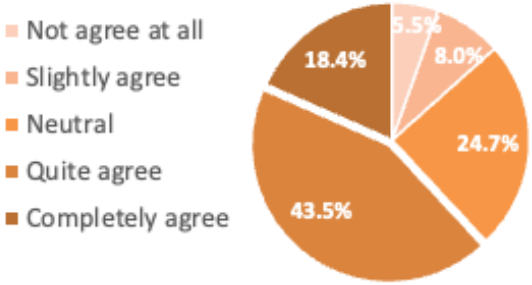
16 - In your opinion, is the number of tourists in your area high enough to put pressure on the local services, environment and quality of life of the residents?



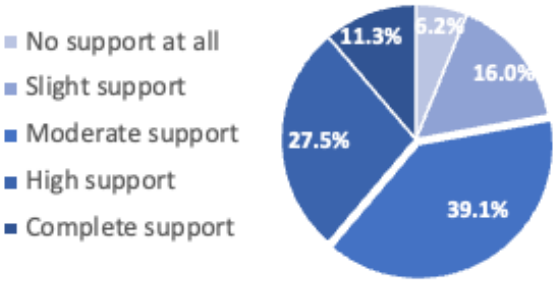
17 - To what extent would you agree with the introduction of daily visitor limits in your area? This question has been asked only to respondents who have replied either "Moderate pressure", "High pressure" or "Very high pressure" to Q16

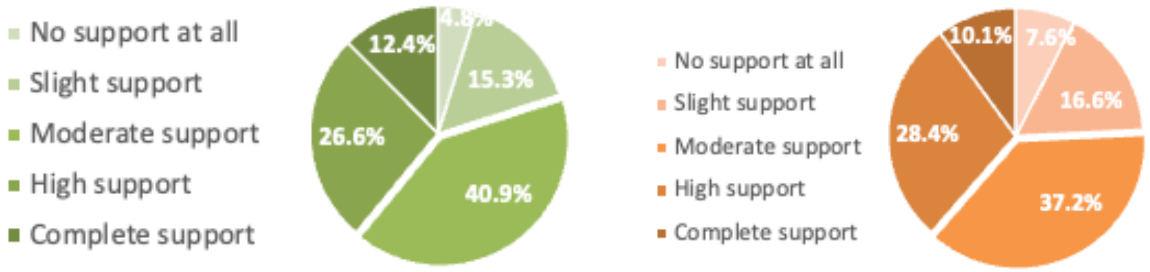




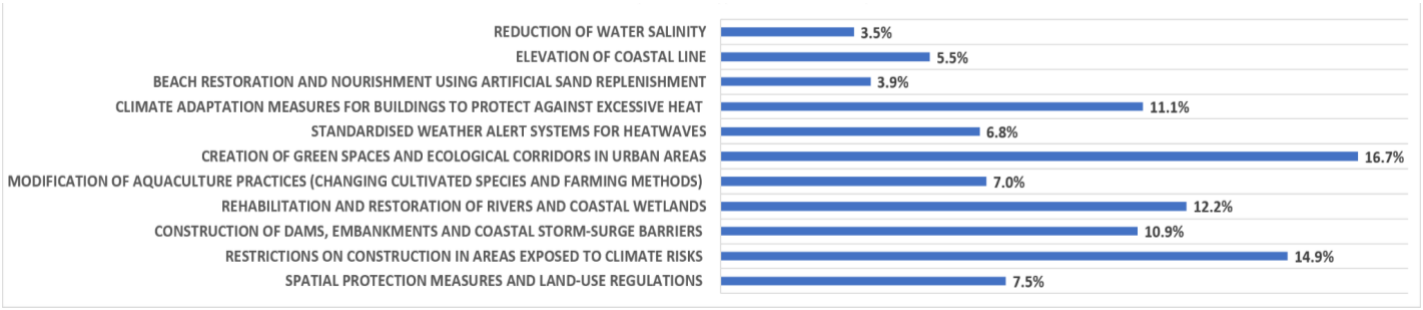


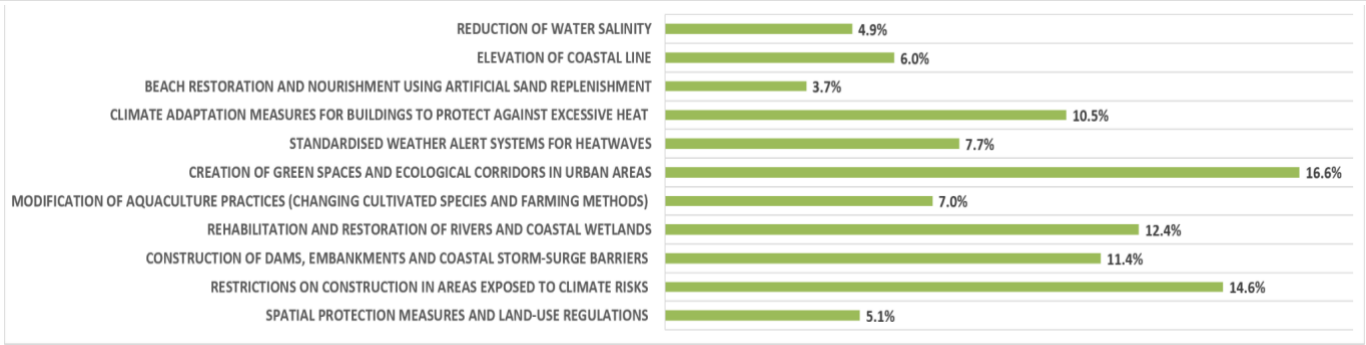
18 - Would you support investments in infrastructures to protect cities from the effects of climate change (for instance, systems to prevent flooding), even if such investments increase public spending and possibly tax payments for citizens?

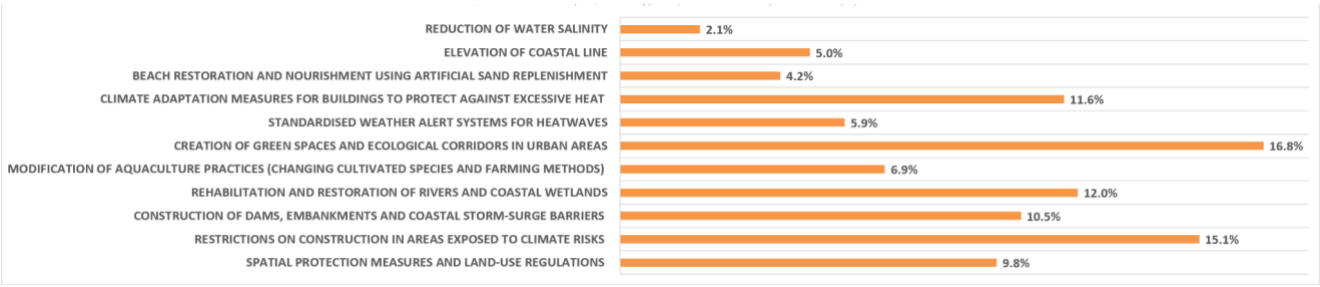




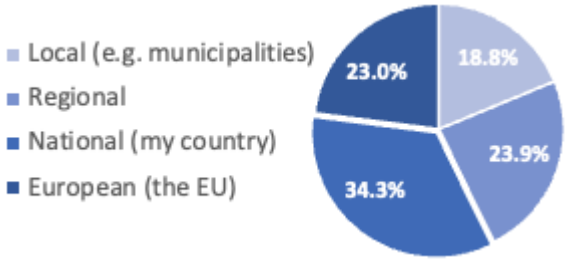
19 - Which of the following adaptation measures would you like to see adopted or, if already present, strengthened?

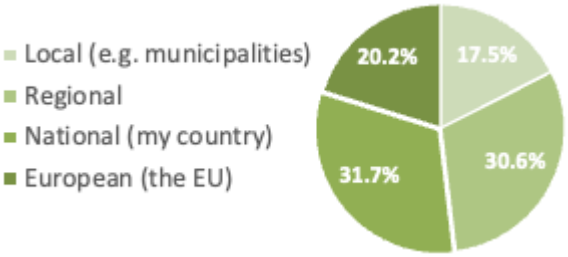


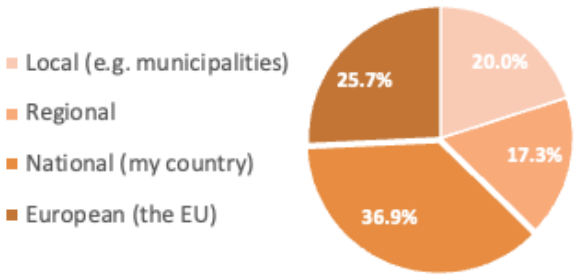




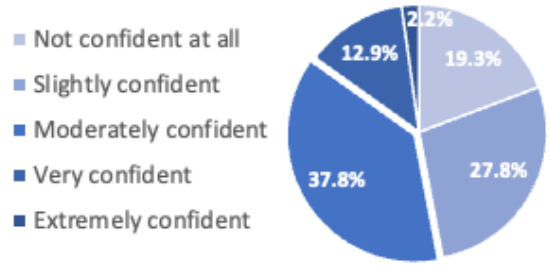
21 - Which level of government do you consider to be most suitable for and capable of adopting adaptation policies and measures based on its competences, resources and technical preparation?

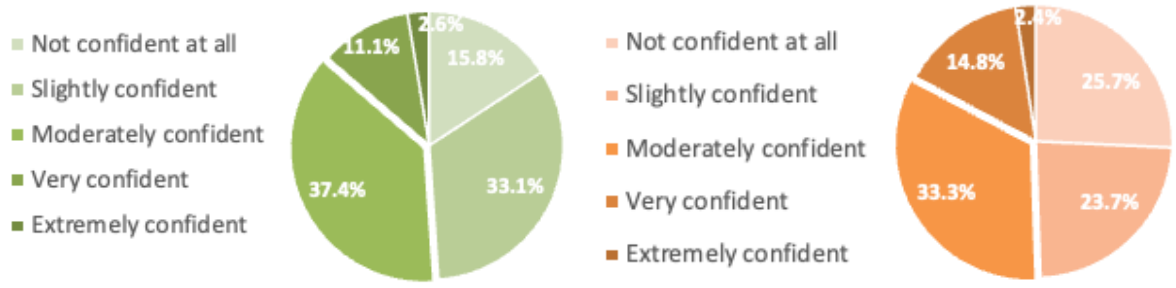




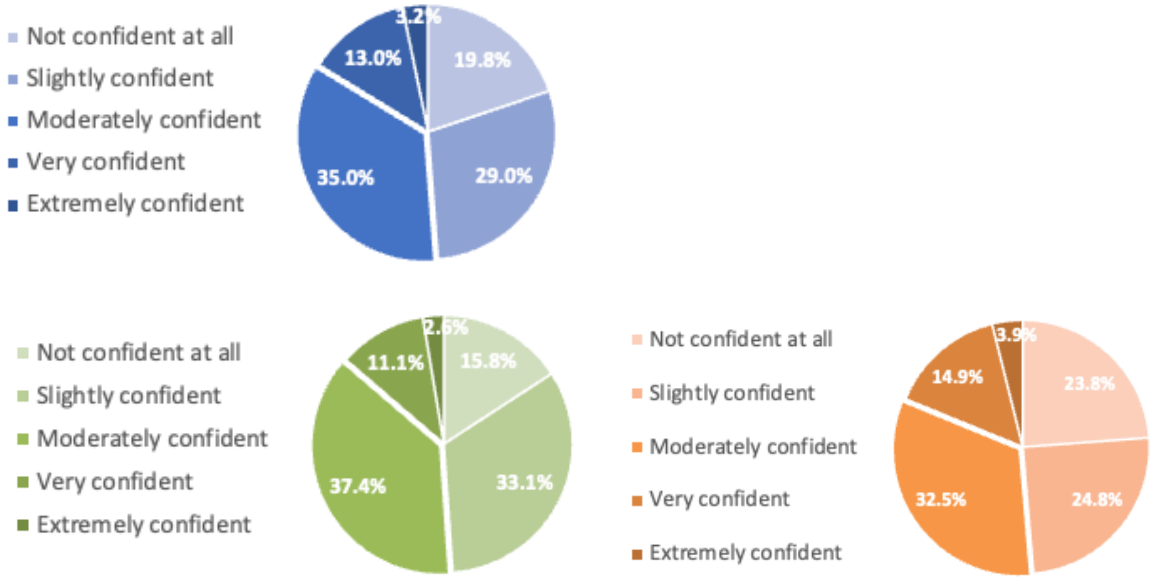


22 - How confident do you feel that the administrations in your area (municipality, province and region) have the necessary technical expertise to adopt climate change adaptation policies and measures?

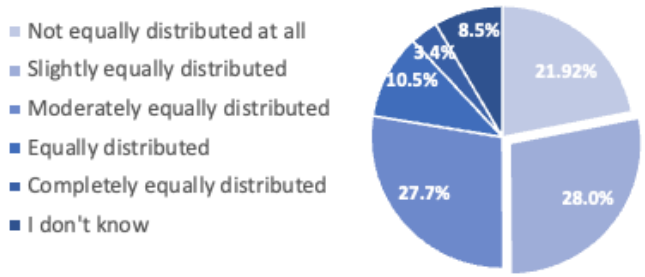


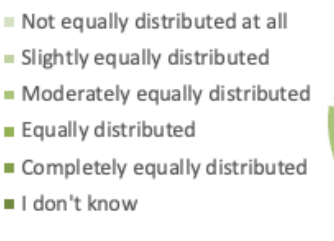


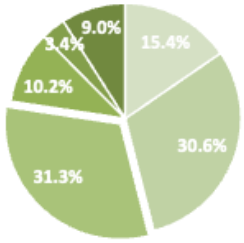
23 - How confident do you feel that the administrations in your area (municipality, province and region) have enough financial capacity to adopt climate change adaptation policies and measures?

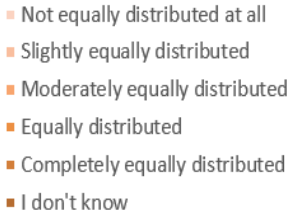


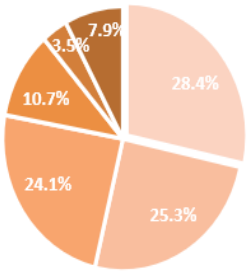
24 - Do you think that the monetary costs of climate adaptation measures are equally distributed between local, regional and national governments?



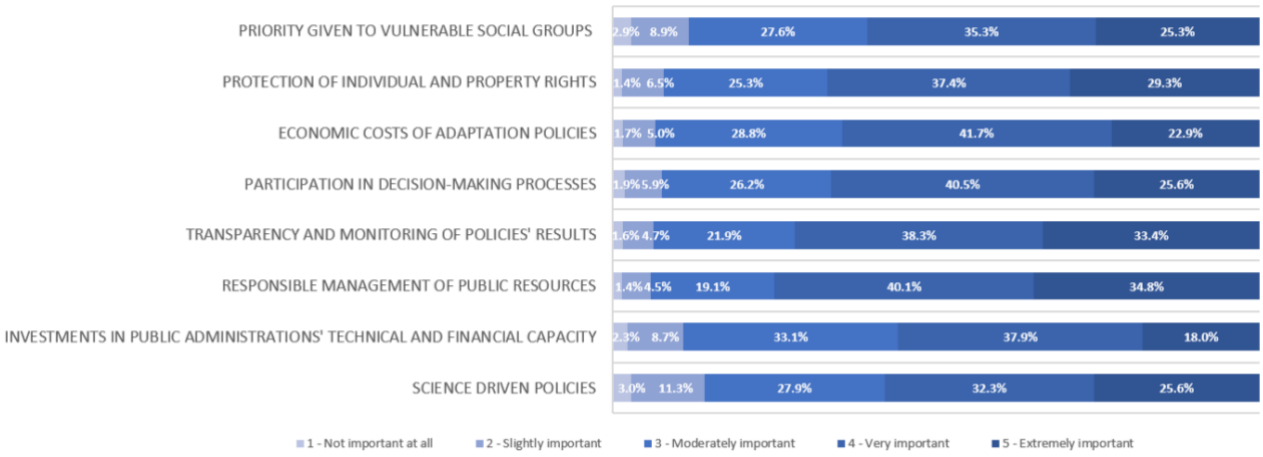


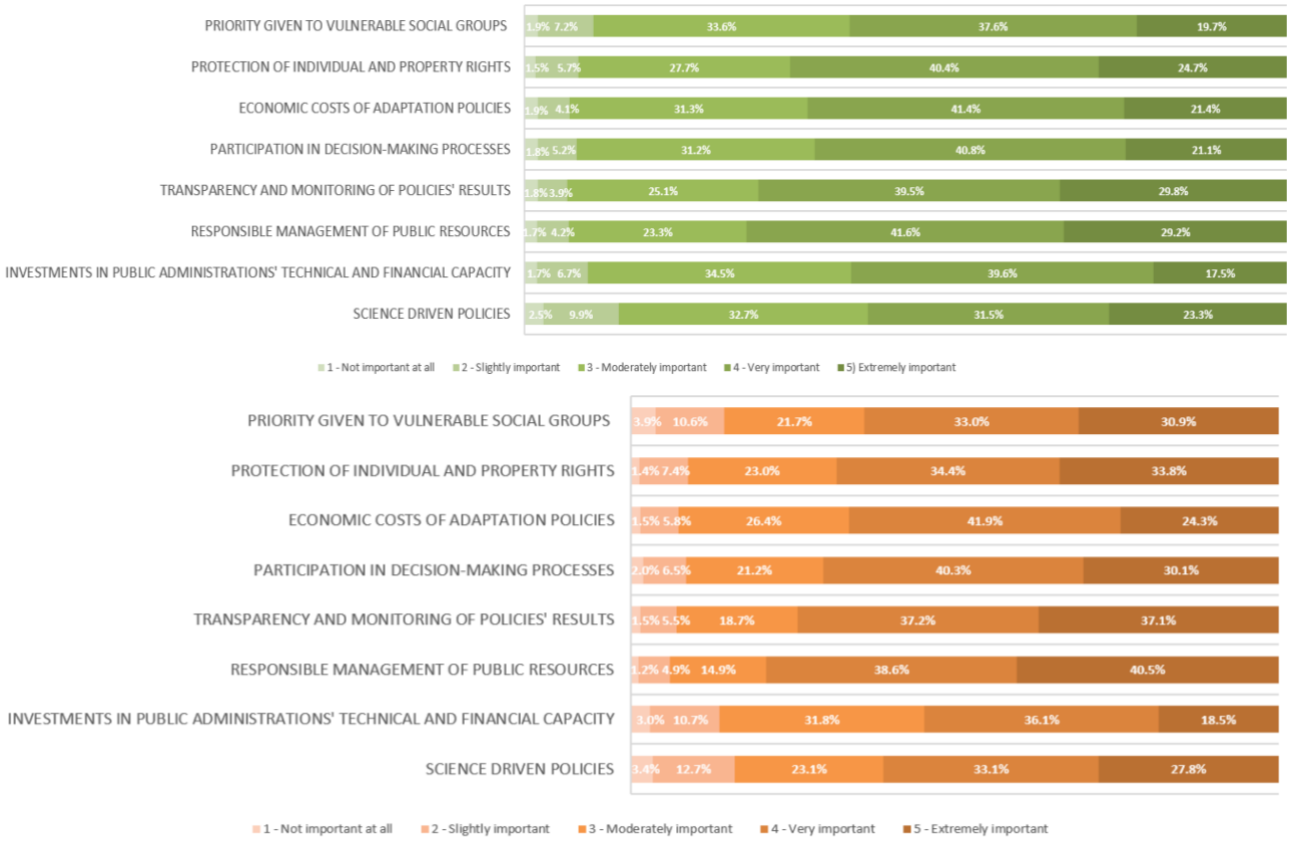




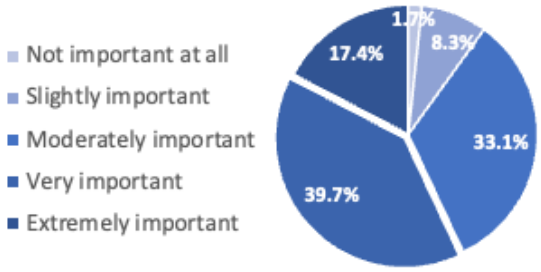


25 - Which of the following aspects do you consider most important for climate change adaptation policies? Evaluate each of them from 1 to 5



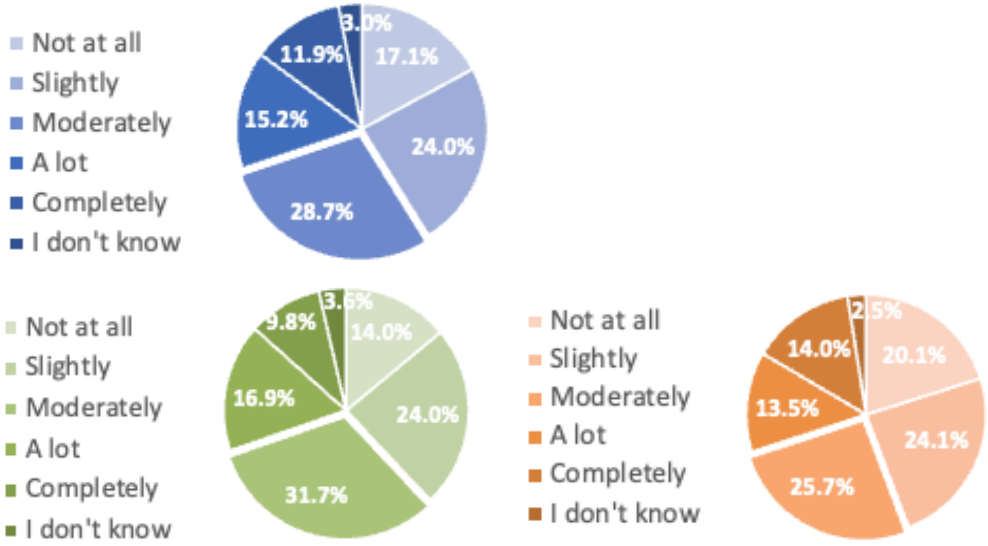


26 - How important do you think it is to ensure easy and complete access to information regarding the effectiveness and the results of climate adaptation measures in your area?

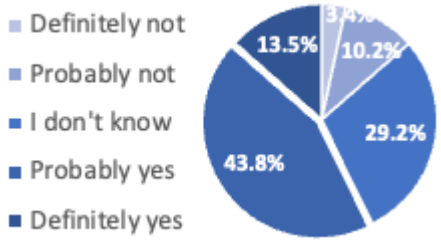


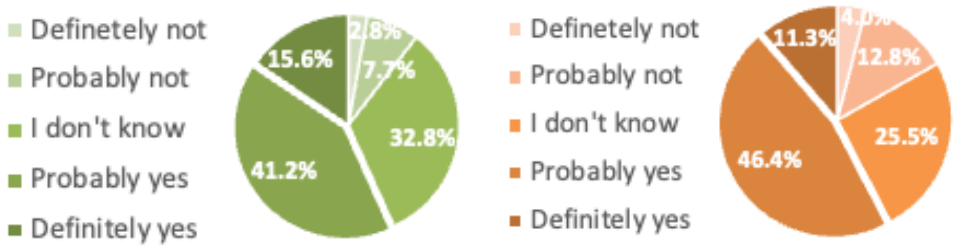


27 - Do you think that citizens have voice and influence in decisions on climate adaptation policies in your area?

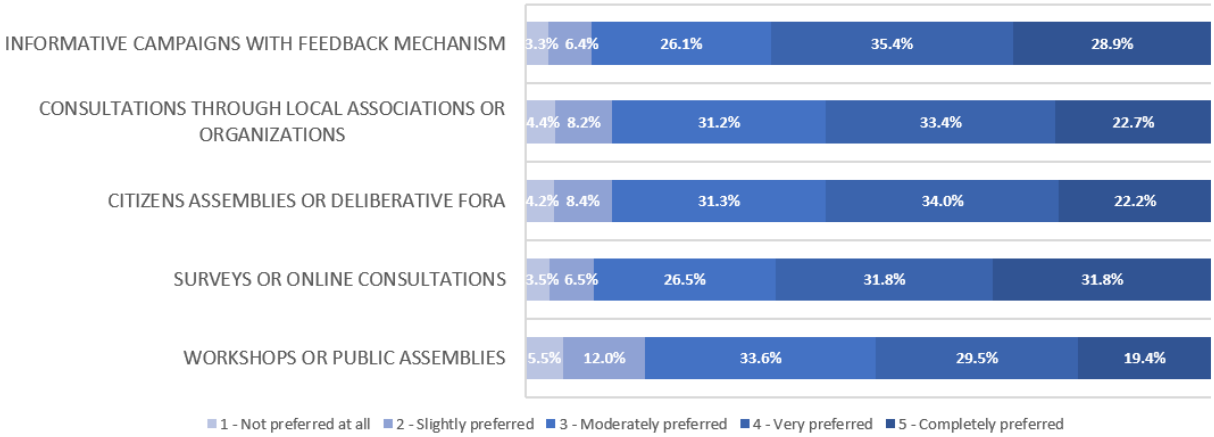


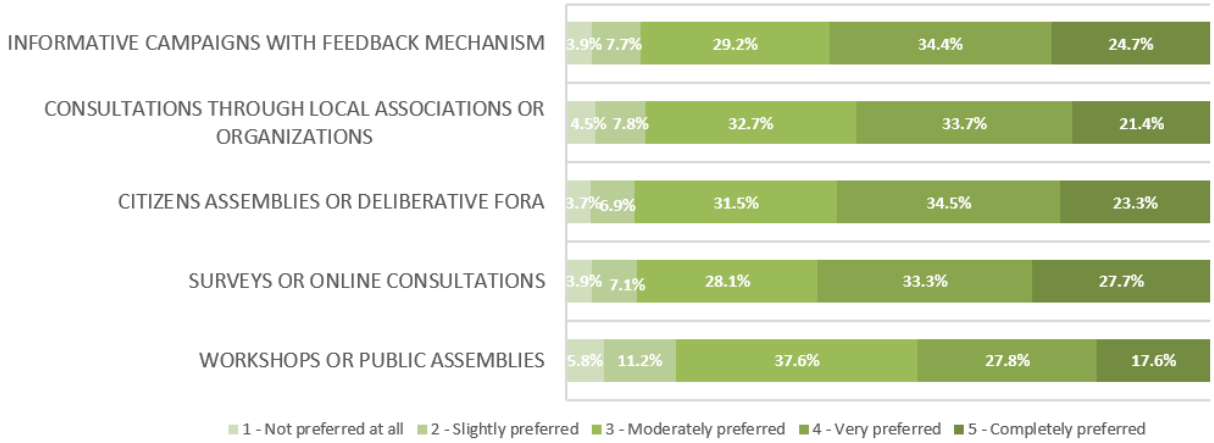
28 - Would you be willing to participate in public consultations or discussions regarding local climate adaptation policies in your area?

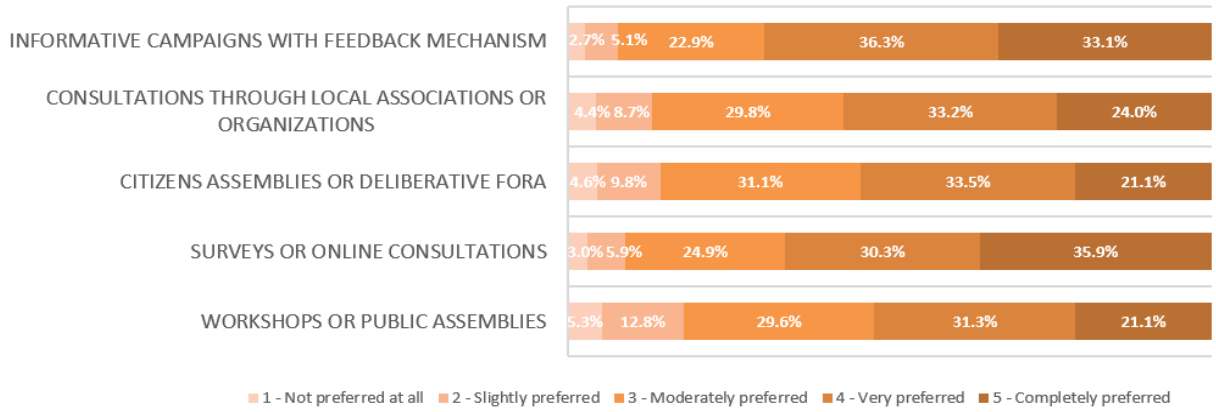




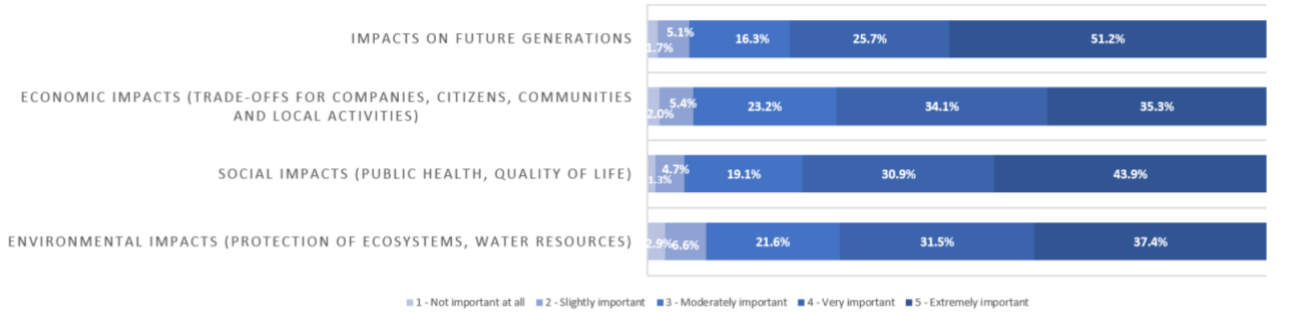
29 - What forms of participation would you prefer if climate adaptation policies were publicly discussed in your area? Rate each of the following from 1 to 5

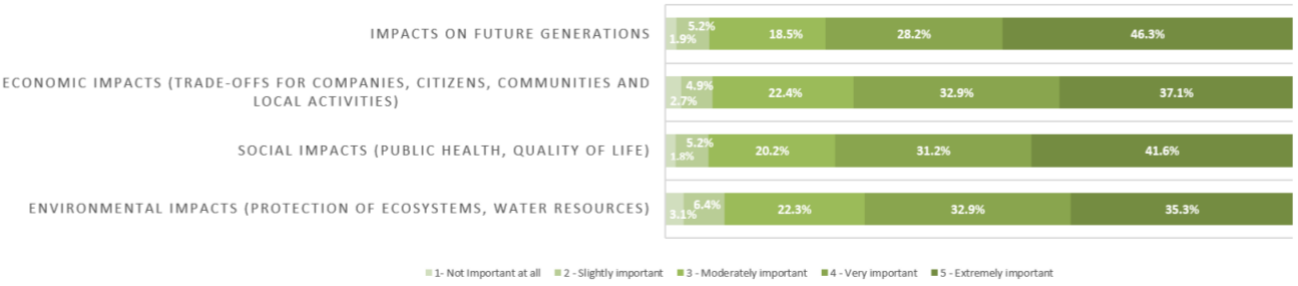


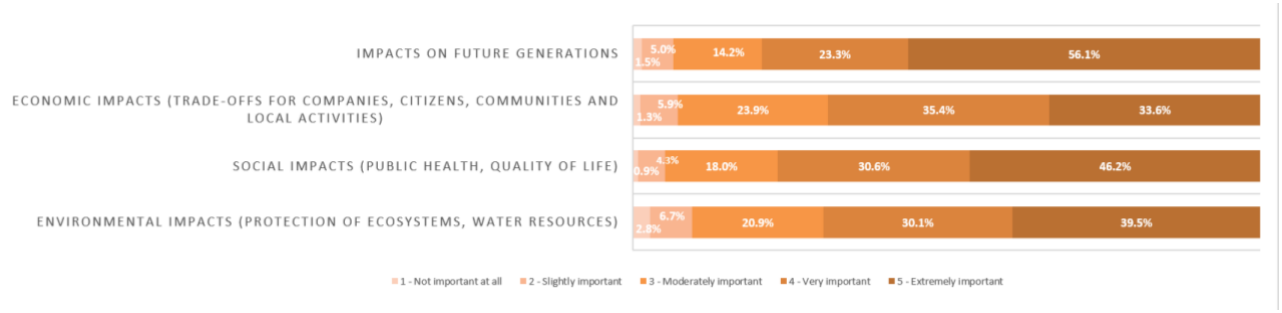




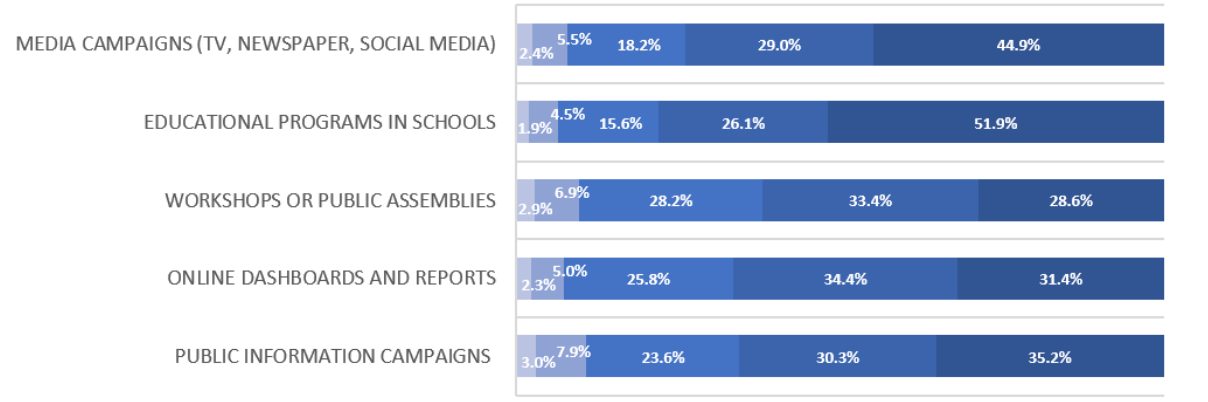
30 - What type of long-term impacts do you think should be clearly explained in adaptation policies and measures? Rate each of them from 1 to 5.

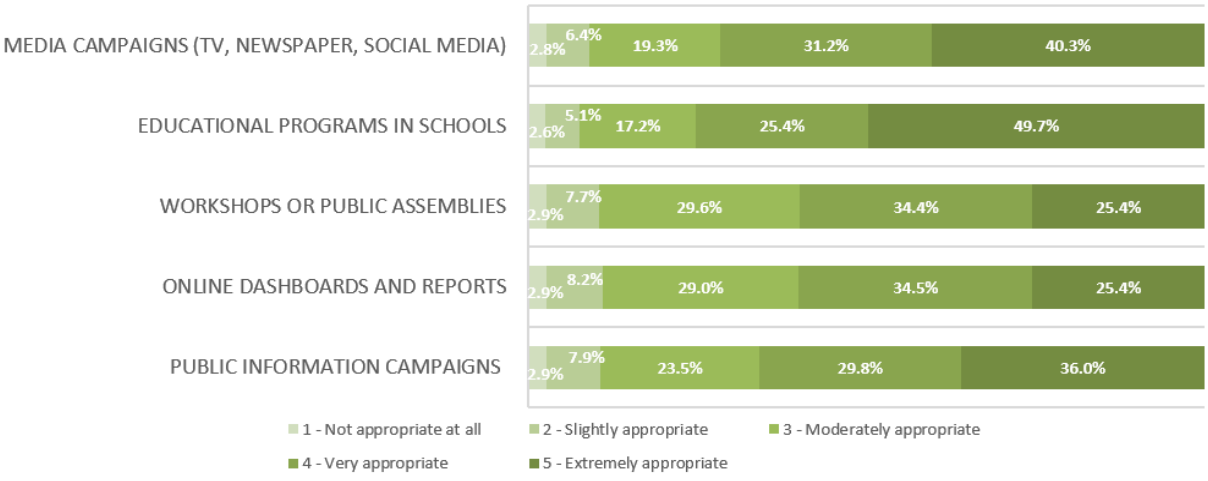


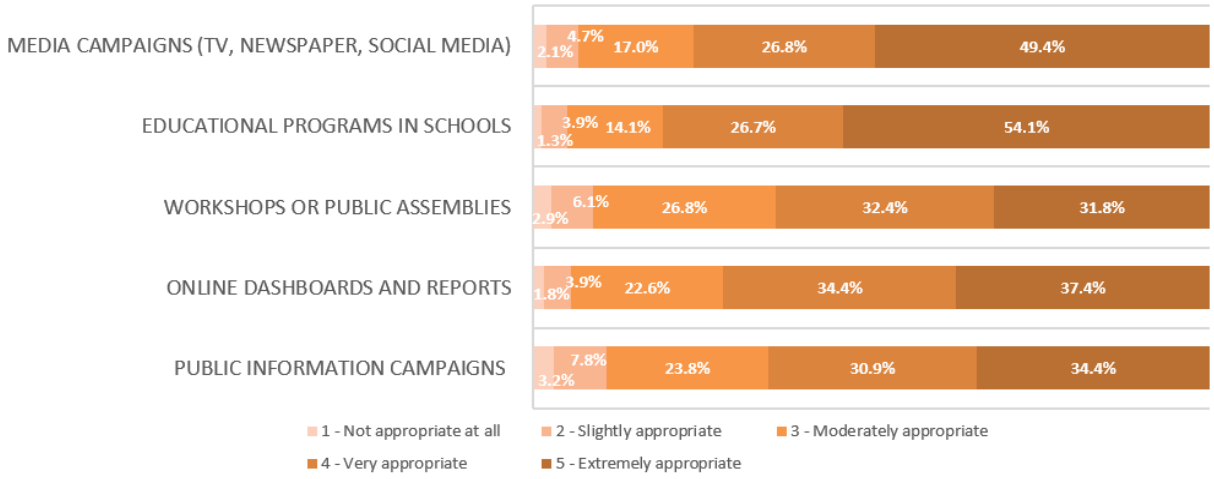




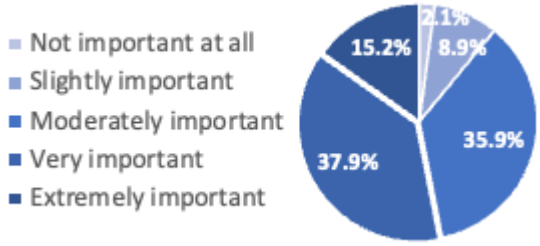
31 - In which of the following ways do you think citizens should be informed on what adaptation measures will entail, when they will be implemented and what results will be expected? Rate each of them from 1 to 5.

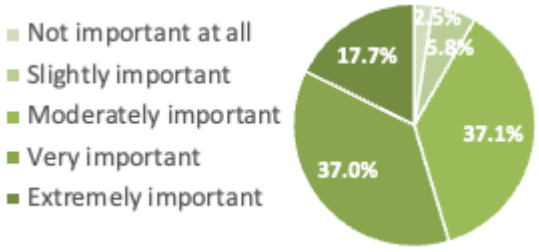


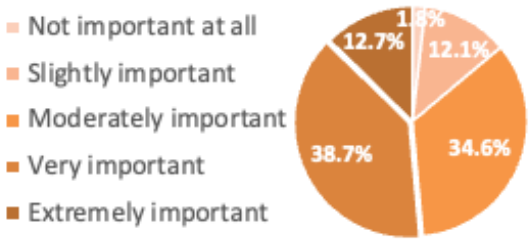




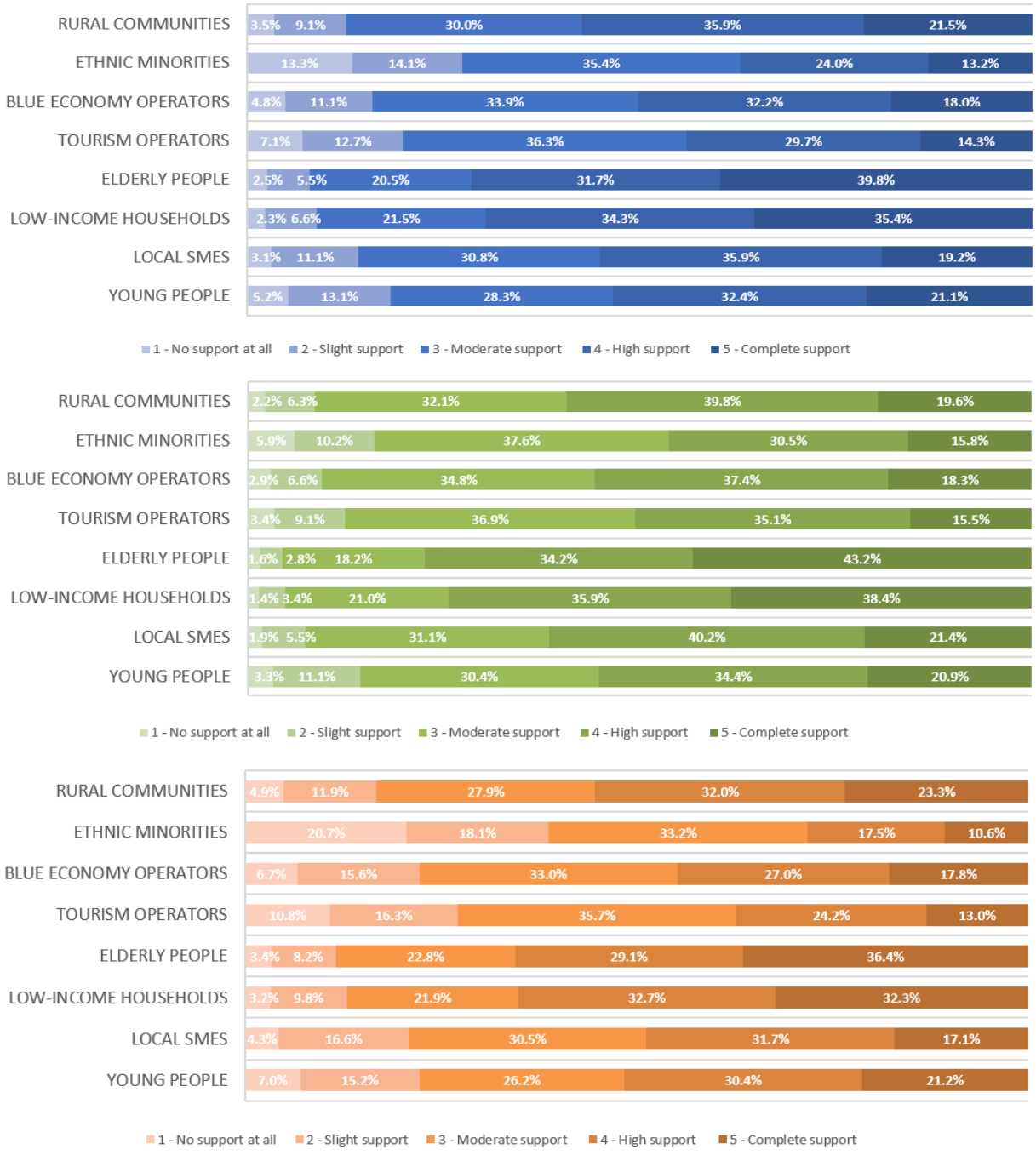
32 - How important do you think it is for climate change adaptation policies to consider social differences and diverse effects of climate change on specific groups?



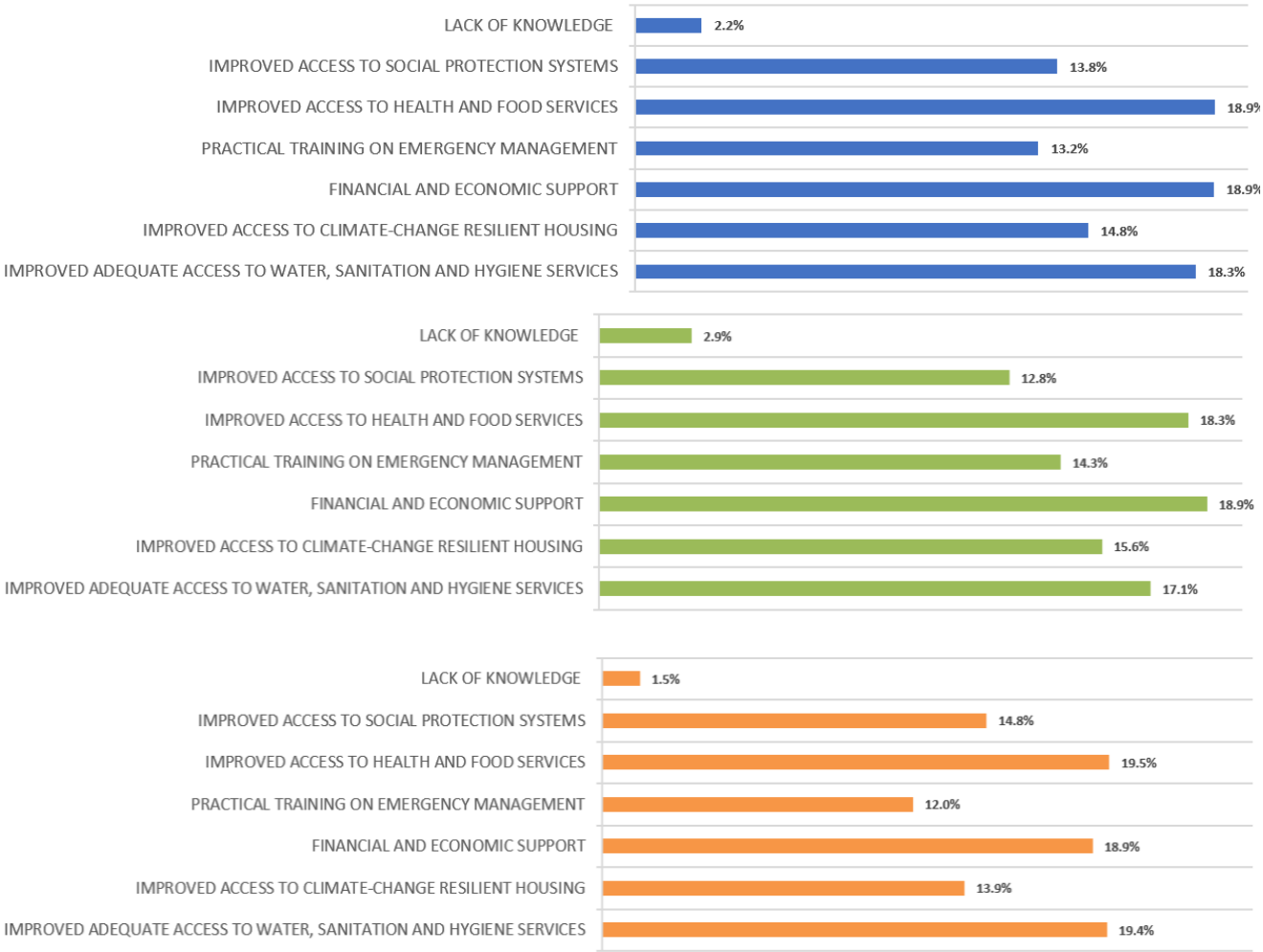




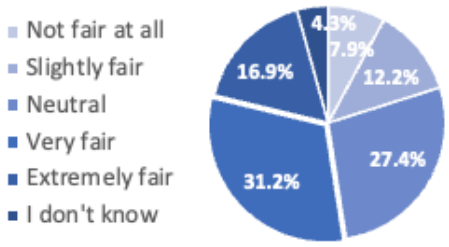
33 - Do you think that any of the following social groups should receive priority support in climate change adaptation policies? Rate each of them from 1 to 5.



34 - In your opinion, how should these groups be supported by climate adaptation policies?

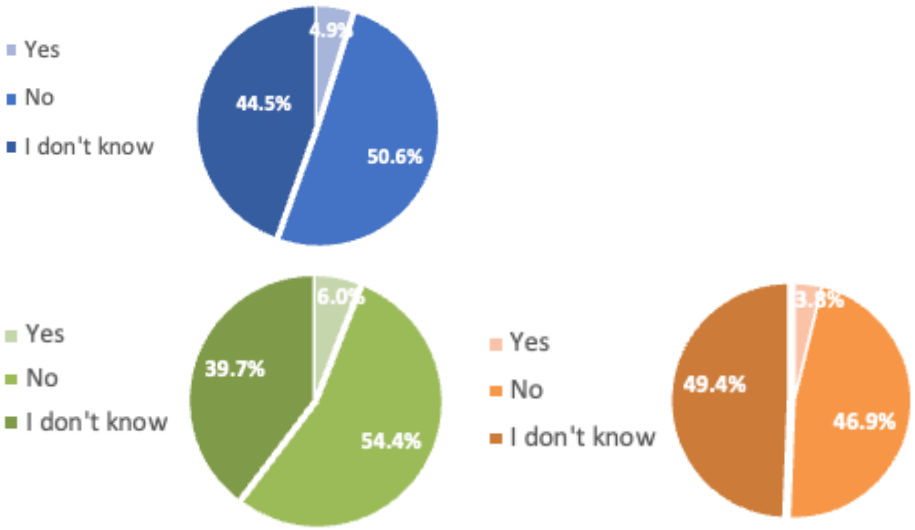


35 - Do you think it would be fair that the costs of climate change adaptation measures were supported differently depending on people's economic situation?





36 - Based on your experience, could you think of a climate adaptation measure or policy which you deem unfair?



Annex 5 - Odds ratios tables

Table 12 - Odds ratios for general perception of climate change risks, familiarity and consistency

	Concern	***Familiarity***	***Consistency***
Predictors	OR	OR	OR
gender [Women]	1.921 ***	0.954	0.970
	(0.162)	(0.080)	(0.083)

age [25–34 years]	1.005 (0.178)	0.847 (0.154)	0.892 (0.166)
age [35–44 years]	1.362 (0.235)	0.763 (0.135)	0.668 * (0.119)
age [45–54 years]	1.432 * (0.244)	0.620 ** (0.107)	0.526 *** (0.092)
age [55–64 years]	1.350 (0.230)	0.534 *** (0.092)	0.406 *** (0.071)
age [65+ years]	2.184 *** (0.381)	0.656 * (0.114)	0.403 *** (0.072)
income[2]	1.079 (0.146)	1.787 *** (0.244)	1.165 (0.161)
income[3]	1.049 (0.138)	2.198 *** (0.296)	1.299 (0.178)
income[4]	1.064 (0.157)	2.172 *** (0.327)	1.234 (0.189)
income[5]	1.885 *** (0.359)	1.934 *** (0.364)	0.884 (0.173)
education [Medium]	1.647 *** (0.178)	1.286 * (0.136)	0.696 *** (0.076)
education [High]	1.925 *** (0.271)	1.409 * (0.195)	0.652 ** (0.093)
Country [IT]	2.153 *** (0.181)	1.051 (0.088)	1.272 ** (0.109)
Observations	1982	1982	1860
AIC	5525.145	5249.773	5219.495

** p<0.05 ** p<0.01 *** p<0.001*

Table 13 - Odds ratios for sector specific preferences (water security and water management)

	Public water management	***Water use restrictions***	***Urgency: water security***	***Urgency: Terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems***
Predictors	OR	OR	OR	OR
gender [Women]	1.564 *** (0.132)	1.464 *** (0.123)	1.562 *** (0.132)	1.550 *** (0.130)

age [25–34 years]	0.874 (0.156)	0.940 (0.165)	0.920 (0.165)	0.791 (0.140)
age [35–44 years]	1.183 (0.205)	1.155 (0.200)	0.936 (0.164)	1.245 (0.215)
age [45–54 years]	2.229 *** (0.381)	1.375 (0.233)	1.546 * (0.265)	1.448 * (0.244)
age [55–64 years]	2.679 *** (0.459)	1.431 * (0.244)	1.410 * (0.241)	1.468 * (0.247)
age [65+ years]	3.794 *** (0.665)	1.924 *** (0.333)	1.813 *** (0.315)	2.109 *** (0.364)
income[2]	1.641 *** (0.228)	1.159 (0.154)	1.036 (0.141)	1.124 (0.152)
income[3]	1.406 * (0.191)	1.237 (0.162)	1.143 (0.152)	1.095 (0.145)
income[4]	1.702 *** (0.259)	1.330 (0.198)	1.291 (0.195)	1.281 (0.190)
income[5]	2.136 *** (0.415)	2.363 *** (0.449)	1.819 ** (0.348)	2.048 *** (0.382)
education [Medium]	1.551 *** (0.167)	1.370 ** (0.146)	1.208 (0.130)	1.158 (0.124)
education [High]	1.716 *** (0.243)	1.346 * (0.187)	1.487 ** (0.207)	1.276 (0.176)
Country [IT]	1.091 (0.091)	1.217 * (0.101)	1.166 (0.097)	1.269 ** (0.105)
Observations	1982	1982	1982	1982
AIC	5201.721	5417.843	5148.972	5395.899

** p<0.05 ** p<0.01 *** p<0.001*

Table 14 - Odds ratios for sector specific preferences (urban planning, infrastructures and NbS)

	Construction limits	***Parking spaces replacement***	***Urgency: Built environment***	***Necessity: Grey inf.***	***Necessity: NbS***	***Necessity: Urban planning***
Predictors	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR

gender [Women]	1.263 **	1.537 ***	1.538 ***	1.521 ***	1.356 ***	1.562 ***
	(0.105)	(0.128)	(0.128)	(0.127)	(0.115)	(0.132)
age [25–34 years]	1.054	0.875	1.073	1.201	0.891	0.920
	(0.182)	(0.158)	(0.189)	(0.218)	(0.160)	(0.165)
age [35–44 years]	1.272	1.427 *	1.660 **	1.630 **	1.114	0.936
	(0.213)	(0.251)	(0.287)	(0.289)	(0.196)	(0.164)
age [45–54 years]	1.286	1.864 ***	1.757 ***	2.191 ***	1.449 *	1.546 *
	(0.213)	(0.323)	(0.296)	(0.380)	(0.249)	(0.265)
age [55–64 years]	1.456 *	1.651 **	1.801 ***	2.750 ***	1.660 **	1.410 *
	(0.241)	(0.286)	(0.304)	(0.478)	(0.285)	(0.241)
age [65+ years]	1.930 ***	1.948 ***	1.757 **	3.092 ***	2.208 ***	1.813 ***
	(0.327)	(0.342)	(0.301)	(0.545)	(0.386)	(0.315)
income[2]	1.248	1.029	1.107	1.046	1.143	1.036
	(0.166)	(0.137)	(0.150)	(0.143)	(0.157)	(0.141)
income[3]	1.143	0.958	0.981	1.177	1.270	1.143
	(0.149)	(0.125)	(0.130)	(0.159)	(0.171)	(0.152)
income[4]	1.561 **	1.050	1.124	1.285	1.464 *	1.291
	(0.231)	(0.155)	(0.168)	(0.194)	(0.220)	(0.195)
income[5]	2.166 ***	1.660 **	1.893 ***	1.742 **	2.051 ***	1.819 **
	(0.407)	(0.312)	(0.351)	(0.332)	(0.393)	(0.348)
education [Medium]	1.587 ***	1.487 ***	1.092	1.584 ***	1.262 *	1.208
	(0.168)	(0.158)	(0.117)	(0.170)	(0.137)	(0.130)
education [High]	1.701 ***	1.776 ***	1.186	1.473 **	1.476 **	1.487 **
	(0.236)	(0.246)	(0.164)	(0.204)	(0.208)	(0.207)
Country [IT]	1.095	0.900	1.109	0.950	0.781 **	1.166
	(0.090)	(0.074)	(0.092)	(0.079)	(0.066)	(0.097)
Observations	1982	1982	1982	1982	1982	1982
AIC	5573.983	5531.606	5480.747	5366.763	4937.427	4902.910

** p<0.05 ** p<0.01 *** p<0.001*

Table 15 - Odds ratios for sector specific preferences (coastal and marine ecosystems and tourism management)

	Coastal structures removal	*Investment in infrastructure*	*Urgency: Marine and coastal ecosystems*	*Overtourism*	*Daily visitors limit*

Predictors	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR
gender [Women]	1.498 ***	1.317 ***	1.564 ***	0.964	1.383 **
	(0.124)	(0.110)	(0.132)	(0.081)	(0.163)
age [25–34 years]	0.950	0.741	0.805	1.190	0.906
	(0.164)	(0.131)	(0.145)	(0.209)	(0.210)
age [35–44 years]	1.095	0.956	1.211	0.863	0.971
	(0.184)	(0.164)	(0.215)	(0.148)	(0.226)
age [45–54 years]	1.341	1.089	1.300	1.214	1.645 *
	(0.220)	(0.182)	(0.224)	(0.203)	(0.371)
age [55–64 years]	1.416 *	1.118	1.288	0.978	1.474
	(0.235)	(0.187)	(0.223)	(0.162)	(0.338)
age [65+ years]	1.684 **	1.517 *	1.569 *	0.902	1.340
	(0.283)	(0.258)	(0.277)	(0.152)	(0.319)
income[2]	1.212	1.208	0.994	1.019	1.129
	(0.160)	(0.159)	(0.136)	(0.136)	(0.215)
income[3]	1.242	1.295 *	1.048	1.189	1.215
	(0.162)	(0.167)	(0.140)	(0.157)	(0.228)
income[4]	1.361 *	1.199	1.213	1.186	1.722 **
	(0.201)	(0.176)	(0.182)	(0.177)	(0.362)
income[5]	1.672 **	2.151 ***	1.921 ***	1.641 **	2.757 ***
	(0.309)	(0.401)	(0.365)	(0.302)	(0.699)
education [Medium]	1.384 **	1.372 **	1.307 *	1.280 *	1.227
	(0.145)	(0.146)	(0.140)	(0.135)	(0.194)
education [High]	1.983 ***	1.717 ***	1.555 **	2.093 ***	1.389
	(0.272)	(0.240)	(0.218)	(0.293)	(0.267)
Country [IT]	0.980	1.090	1.311 **	0.381 ***	0.961
	(0.080)	(0.090)	(0.109)	(0.032)	(0.113)
Observations	1982	1982	1982	1923	1053
AIC	5721.785	5637.073	5184.554	5685.577	2866.883

** p<0.05 ** p<0.01 *** p<0.001*

Table 16 - Odds ratios for governance, technical expertise and public funding

	Policy efficacy	***Technical expertise***	***Economic resources***	***Financial costs distribution***	***Necessity: insurance and risk-sharing inst.***	***Technical and financial capacities***	***Responsible management***	***Economic costs***
Predictors	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR
gender [Women]	1.076 (0.090)	1.163 (0.097)	1.044 (0.087)	1.056 (0.092)	1.866 *** (0.158)	1.283 ** (0.107)	1.303 ** (0.111)	1.425 *** (0.120)
age [25–34 years]	0.929 (0.166)	1.071 (0.189)	1.375 (0.243)	0.794 (0.145)	0.851 (0.153)	0.720 (0.131)	1.164 (0.211)	1.323 (0.242)
age [35–44 years]	0.940 (0.162)	0.919 (0.158)	1.275 (0.221)	0.497 *** (0.088)	0.917 (0.159)	0.753 (0.132)	1.330 (0.236)	0.945 (0.166)
age [45–54 years]	0.834 (0.141)	0.761 (0.128)	0.729 (0.123)	0.384 *** (0.067)	1.322 (0.225)	0.825 (0.142)	1.452 * (0.251)	1.311 (0.227)
age [55–64 years]	0.648 * (0.109)	0.648 ** (0.109)	0.632 ** (0.106)	0.338 *** (0.060)	1.340 (0.228)	0.780 (0.134)	1.612 ** (0.280)	1.392 (0.240)
age [65+ years]	0.695 * (0.120)	0.555 *** (0.095)	0.549 *** (0.094)	0.267 *** (0.048)	1.372 (0.236)	1.081 (0.189)	2.171 *** (0.384)	1.660 ** (0.291)
income [€15–21K]	1.207 (0.163)	1.465 ** (0.193)	1.136 (0.151)	1.026 (0.143)	1.530 ** (0.210)	1.369 * (0.188)	1.374 * (0.190)	1.478 ** (0.202)
income [€21–28K]	1.265 (0.168)	1.803 *** (0.234)	1.357 * (0.179)	1.321 * (0.182)	1.609 *** (0.218)	1.645 *** (0.222)	1.412 * (0.191)	1.989 *** (0.270)
income [€28–36K]	1.316 (0.196)	1.822 *** (0.267)	1.256 (0.186)	1.261 (0.195)	1.693 *** (0.255)	1.971 *** (0.297)	1.857 *** (0.283)	2.166 *** (0.329)
income [>€36K]	0.993 (0.194)	1.281 (0.242)	1.217 (0.232)	1.087 (0.219)	2.080 *** (0.394)	3.111 *** (0.587)	2.510 *** (0.481)	3.103 *** (0.596)
education [Medium]	0.855 (0.092)	0.602 *** (0.064)	0.647 *** (0.068)	0.647 *** (0.071)	0.989 (0.106)	1.067 (0.115)	1.434 *** (0.156)	1.261 * (0.137)
education [High]	0.811 (0.113)	0.609 *** (0.084)	0.565 *** (0.078)	0.707 * (0.101)	1.310 (0.183)	1.231 (0.173)	1.763 *** (0.249)	1.283 (0.182)
Country [IT]	1.022 (0.085)	1.212 * (0.101)	1.033 (0.085)	1.554 *** (0.134)	0.905 (0.076)	1.089 (0.090)	0.597 *** (0.051)	0.848 * (0.071)
Observations	1982	1982	1982	1813	1982	1982	1982	1982
AIC	5252.657	5464.360	5599.838	5111.725	5184.710	5266.399	4846.691	5004.473

** p<0.05 ** p<0.01 *** p<0.001*

Table 17 - Odds ratios for public participation, transparency and communication (part 1)

	Science-driven policies	*Transparency and outcomes monitoring*	*Public participation*	*Access to information*
Predictors	OR	OR	OR	OR
gender [Women]	1.145 (0.095)	1.403 *** (0.119)	1.259 ** (0.106)	1.432 *** (0.121)
age [25–34 years]	1.151 (0.207)	0.949 (0.174)	0.794 (0.145)	0.892 (0.161)
age [35–44 years]	1.425 * (0.251)	1.079 (0.193)	0.890 (0.157)	0.954 (0.167)
age [45–54 years]	1.590 ** (0.274)	1.242 (0.218)	0.970 (0.167)	1.239 (0.212)
age [55–64 years]	1.804 *** (0.311)	1.432 * (0.251)	1.186 (0.204)	1.777 *** (0.306)
age [65+ years]	2.766 *** (0.489)	1.994 *** (0.359)	1.542 * (0.271)	2.370 *** (0.417)
income[2]	1.160 (0.156)	1.511 ** (0.208)	1.292 (0.177)	1.248 (0.171)
income[3]	1.296 (0.172)	1.592 *** (0.215)	1.339 * (0.179)	1.315 * (0.177)
income[4]	1.675 *** (0.250)	1.799 *** (0.271)	1.553 ** (0.233)	1.632 ** (0.246)
income[5]	2.984 *** (0.574)	3.131 *** (0.604)	2.418 *** (0.463)	2.757 *** (0.533)
education [Medium]	1.317 ** (0.139)	1.495 *** (0.162)	1.419 ** (0.154)	1.626 *** (0.178)
education [High]	1.998 *** (0.277)	1.843 *** (0.260)	1.477 ** (0.207)	1.733 *** (0.248)
Country [IT]	0.769 ** (0.063)	0.703 *** (0.059)	0.649 *** (0.055)	1.210 * (0.102)
Observations	1982	1982	1982	1982
AIC	5510.754	4977.246	5120.871	5072.007

** p<0.05 ** p<0.01 *** p<0.001*

Table 18 - Odds ratios for public participation, transparency and communication (part 2)

	Voice and influence	***Willingness to participate***	***Participation through Public assemblies\ workshops***	***Participation through online consultations\ surveys***	***Participation through citizen assemblies***	***Participation through local orgs***	***Participation through info campaigns***
Predictors	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR
gender [Women]	0.841 * (0.070)	1.129 (0.095)	1.408 *** (0.116)	1.914 *** (0.160)	1.397 *** (0.116)	1.416 *** (0.117)	1.349 *** (0.112)
age [25–34 years]	0.957 (0.165)	0.861 (0.153)	0.978 (0.170)	0.955 (0.170)	1.232 (0.216)	0.972 (0.173)	1.235 (0.223)
age [35–44 years]	0.599 ** (0.101)	1.388 (0.242)	1.582 ** (0.269)	1.026 (0.177)	1.803 *** (0.309)	1.567 ** (0.271)	1.629 ** (0.287)
age [45–54 years]	0.471 *** (0.078)	1.218 (0.207)	1.523 * (0.251)	1.338 (0.227)	2.107 *** (0.356)	1.387 (0.236)	1.446 * (0.249)
age [55–64 years]	0.320 *** (0.053)	1.134 (0.193)	1.358 (0.225)	0.956 (0.162)	1.336 (0.225)	1.260 (0.215)	1.513 * (0.261)
age [65+ years]	0.336 *** (0.057)	1.905 *** (0.333)	1.422 * (0.238)	1.223 (0.211)	1.849 *** (0.316)	1.309 (0.227)	1.627 ** (0.285)
income[2]	0.960 (0.126)	1.215 (0.162)	1.088 (0.143)	1.459 ** (0.195)	1.217 (0.161)	1.141 (0.150)	1.433 ** (0.192)
income[3]	1.094 (0.142)	1.303 * (0.171)	1.240 (0.160)	1.622 *** (0.213)	1.156 (0.150)	1.062 (0.137)	1.344 * (0.176)
income[4]	1.099 (0.160)	1.431 * (0.211)	1.339 * (0.197)	1.727 *** (0.253)	1.415 * (0.208)	1.396 * (0.205)	1.612 ** (0.237)
income[5]	1.067 (0.203)	1.801 ** (0.345)	1.637 ** (0.303)	1.589 * (0.292)	1.510 * (0.279)	1.199 (0.224)	1.599 * (0.299)
education [Medium]	0.716 ** (0.076)	1.386 ** (0.148)	1.206 (0.127)	0.972 (0.103)	0.965 (0.103)	0.852 (0.090)	1.005 (0.108)
education [High]	0.689 ** (0.095)	1.498 ** (0.209)	0.987 (0.136)	1.232 (0.171)	0.930 (0.129)	0.838 (0.115)	1.228 (0.169)
Country [IT]	1.171 (0.097)	1.134 (0.095)	0.779 ** (0.064)	0.694 *** (0.057)	1.119 (0.092)	0.905 (0.074)	0.611 *** (0.051)
Observations	1923	1982	1982	1982	1982	1982	1982
AIC	5927.372	5284.439	5756.627	5376.014	5537.854	5590.558	5373.296

** p<0.05 ** p<0.01 *** p<0.001*

Table 19 - Odds ratios for public participation, transparency and communication (part 3)

	Explanation of long-term environmental impacts	*Explanation of long-term social impacts*	*Explanation of long-term economic impacts*	*Explanation of long-term generational impacts*
Predictors	OR	OR	OR	OR
gender [Women]	1.707 *** (0.145)	1.814 *** (0.156)	1.787 *** (0.152)	1.589 *** (0.140)
age [25–34 years]	1.086 (0.195)	0.871 (0.156)	1.001 (0.182)	1.024 (0.186)
age [35–44 years]	2.013 *** (0.355)	1.184 (0.206)	1.279 (0.223)	1.697 ** (0.304)
age [45–54 years]	3.066 *** (0.533)	1.648 ** (0.283)	2.021 *** (0.350)	2.268 *** (0.400)
age [55–64 years]	3.398 *** (0.595)	1.589 ** (0.273)	1.978 *** (0.342)	2.550 *** (0.457)
age [65+ years]	3.490 *** (0.621)	2.199 *** (0.387)	2.362 *** (0.418)	2.927 *** (0.532)
income[2]	0.955 (0.132)	1.119 (0.154)	1.356 * (0.184)	1.051 (0.147)
income[3]	0.975 (0.131)	1.188 (0.160)	1.344 * (0.180)	1.189 (0.162)
income[4]	1.225 (0.186)	1.455 * (0.219)	1.982 *** (0.298)	1.437 * (0.223)
income[5]	1.523 * (0.289)	1.349 (0.254)	1.937 *** (0.360)	2.046 *** (0.409)
education [Medium]	1.352 ** (0.147)	0.987 (0.108)	1.022 (0.111)	1.237 (0.140)
education [High]	1.331 * (0.187)	1.058 (0.150)	1.065 (0.149)	1.245 (0.179)
Country [IT]	0.815 * (0.068)	0.767 ** (0.065)	1.006 (0.084)	0.645 *** (0.056)
Observations	1982	1982	1982	1982
AIC	5159.109	4843.430	5081.909	4653.972

** p<0.05 ** p<0.01 *** p<0.001*

Table 20 - Odds ratios for public participation, transparency and communication (part 4)

	Communication through public campaigns	*Communication through online reports*	*Communication through public assemblies*	*Communication through education*	*Communication through media campaigns*
Predictors	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR
gender [Women]	1.786 *** (0.151)	1.723 *** (0.145)	1.584 *** (0.132)	1.792 *** (0.159)	1.897 *** (0.164)
age [25–34 years]	1.054 (0.185)	1.092 (0.192)	1.070 (0.190)	0.903 (0.162)	0.881 (0.157)
age [35–44 years]	1.879 *** (0.326)	1.024 (0.174)	2.025 *** (0.350)	1.469 * (0.257)	1.497 * (0.260)
age [45–54 years]	2.415 *** (0.410)	1.261 (0.211)	1.891 *** (0.323)	1.716 ** (0.295)	2.084 *** (0.359)
age [55–64 years]	2.862 *** (0.490)	1.114 (0.187)	2.024 *** (0.345)	2.062 *** (0.360)	1.977 *** (0.340)
age [65+ years]	2.907 *** (0.506)	1.385 (0.237)	2.192 *** (0.380)	2.850 *** (0.512)	2.566 *** (0.451)
income[2]	1.025 (0.139)	1.483 ** (0.198)	1.414 ** (0.188)	1.076 (0.150)	1.251 (0.171)
income[3]	1.223 (0.162)	1.440 ** (0.190)	1.165 (0.151)	1.148 (0.157)	1.254 (0.167)
income[4]	1.494 ** (0.223)	1.867 *** (0.277)	1.506 ** (0.223)	1.290 (0.199)	1.534 ** (0.231)
income[5]	1.737 ** (0.325)	1.338 (0.247)	1.168 (0.217)	1.449 (0.282)	1.561 * (0.294)
education [Medium]	1.136 (0.123)	1.024 (0.109)	1.112 (0.119)	1.417 ** (0.160)	1.150 (0.126)
education [High]	1.200 (0.169)	1.384 * (0.192)	1.099 (0.154)	1.410 * (0.204)	1.195 (0.167)
Country [IT]	0.966 (0.080)	0.528 *** (0.044)	0.733 *** (0.061)	0.733 *** (0.064)	0.667 *** (0.057)
Observations	1982	1982	1982	1982	1982
AIC	5301.579	5218.439	5343.709	4625.636	4941.641

** p<0.05 ** p<0.01 *** p<0.001*

Table 21 - Odds ratios for social justice, equity and protection of vulnerable groups (part 1)

	Social justice	***Cost fairness***

Predictors	OR	OR
gender [Women]	1.473 ***	0.835 *
	(0.125)	(0.070)
age [25–34 years]	0.948	0.818
	(0.170)	(0.142)
age [35–44 years]	1.362	0.911
	(0.236)	(0.153)
age [45–54 years]	1.662 **	0.933
	(0.283)	(0.154)
age [55–64 years]	1.873 ***	1.075
	(0.318)	(0.178)
age [65+ years]	2.472 ***	1.143
	(0.430)	(0.195)
income[2]	1.224	1.188
	(0.166)	(0.160)
income[3]	1.443 **	1.209
	(0.194)	(0.161)
income[4]	1.394 *	1.361 *
	(0.210)	(0.205)
income[5]	2.091 ***	1.383
	(0.403)	(0.264)
education [Medium]	1.354 **	1.400 **
	(0.145)	(0.150)
education [High]	1.438 **	1.376 *
	(0.202)	(0.193)
Country [IT]	1.198 *	1.611 ***
	(0.100)	(0.135)
Observations	1982	1897
AIC	5162.976	5668.354

** p<0.05 ** p<0.01 *** p<0.001*

Table 22 - Odds ratios for social justice, equity and protection of vulnerable groups (part 2)

	Young people	***Local SMEs***	***Low-income families***	***Elderly people***	***Tourism operators***	***Blue economy operators***	***Ethnic minorities***	***Rural communities***

Predictors	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR
gender [Women]	1.686 *** (0.140)	1.336 *** (0.111)	1.252 ** (0.105)	1.466 *** (0.124)	1.297 ** (0.108)	1.344 *** (0.112)	1.273 ** (0.105)	1.306 ** (0.109)
age [25–34 years]	0.731 (0.133)	0.595 ** (0.106)	0.670 * (0.120)	0.726 (0.131)	1.270 (0.229)	0.693 * (0.124)	0.785 (0.138)	0.783 (0.141)
age [35–44 years]	1.093 (0.191)	0.806 (0.139)	1.035 (0.180)	0.978 (0.172)	1.028 (0.178)	0.849 (0.147)	0.727 (0.124)	1.120 (0.194)
age [45–54 years]	1.250 (0.214)	0.774 (0.131)	1.109 (0.190)	1.116 (0.192)	0.893 (0.152)	0.863 (0.146)	0.661 * (0.110)	1.104 (0.189)
age [55–64 years]	1.160 (0.199)	0.755 (0.127)	1.016 (0.174)	1.135 (0.195)	1.052 (0.179)	0.995 (0.169)	0.586 ** (0.098)	1.200 (0.206)
age [65+ years]	1.641 ** (0.284)	0.882 (0.150)	1.435 * (0.248)	1.476 * (0.258)	0.932 (0.160)	1.077 (0.186)	0.713 * (0.120)	1.180 (0.203)
income[2]	0.865 (0.116)	0.999 (0.134)	1.021 (0.138)	1.085 (0.148)	0.879 (0.118)	0.839 (0.111)	0.852 (0.113)	1.019 (0.137)
income[3]	1.021 (0.133)	1.040 (0.138)	1.004 (0.133)	0.984 (0.132)	1.135 (0.151)	1.072 (0.140)	0.918 (0.120)	1.093 (0.145)
income[4]	1.216 (0.179)	1.167 (0.173)	0.981 (0.146)	1.035 (0.156)	1.065 (0.159)	1.118 (0.165)	0.975 (0.144)	1.206 (0.179)
income[5]	1.318 (0.244)	1.060 (0.202)	0.933 (0.177)	0.979 (0.186)	0.928 (0.172)	1.270 (0.235)	0.730 (0.136)	1.061 (0.202)
education [Medium]	1.197 (0.126)	1.009 (0.107)	1.105 (0.119)	1.252 * (0.135)	0.919 (0.096)	0.914 (0.097)	0.920 (0.096)	1.128 (0.120)
education [High]	1.166 (0.160)	0.965 (0.134)	0.861 (0.121)	0.958 (0.134)	0.803 (0.111)	1.043 (0.144)	0.862 (0.117)	1.019 (0.141)
Country [IT]	1.165 (0.095)	1.749 *** (0.146)	1.476 *** (0.123)	1.570 *** (0.132)	1.913 *** (0.160)	1.551 *** (0.129)	2.673 *** (0.226)	1.125 (0.093)
Observations	1982	1982	1982	1982	1982	1982	1982	1982
AIC	5758.708	5512.973	5226.243	5137.657	5717.348	5627.603	5902.092	5532.090

** p<0.05 ** p<0.01 *** p<0.001*

Annex 6 - Results of the Multiple Regression Analysis (coefficients)

SECTION 1 – GENERAL PERCEPTION OF RISK, AWARENESS AND CONSISTENCY

D1 - Based on your level of knowledge, how concerned are you about the impacts of climate change in your area (e.g., sea-level rise, coastal erosion, heatwaves, wildfires, floods, etc.)?

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.652905	0.084076	7.766	8.12e-15	***
age25–34 years	0.004498	0.176940	0.025	0.979721	
age35–44 years	0.308718	0.172758	1.787	0.073938	.
age45–54 years	0.358751	0.170253	2.107	0.035103	*
age55–64 years	0.300413	0.170671	1.760	0.078377	.
age65+ years	0.781236	0.174574	4.475	7.64e-06	***
income2	0.076077	0.135319	0.562	0.573976	
income3	0.047535	0.131837	0.361	0.718430	
income4	0.062134	0.147984	0.420	0.674583	
income5	0.633743	0.190687	3.323	0.000889	***
education M	0.498769	0.108116	4.613	3.96e-06	***
education H	0.654793	0.140664	4.655	3.24e-06	***
CountryIT	0.766869	0.084087	9.120	< 2e-16	***

Signif. codes: 0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value
1|2	-1.53551	0.21448	-7.159
2|3	-0.08547	0.20079	-0.426
3|4	1.65253	0.20414	8.095
4|5	3.32612	0.21356	15.575

Zadar	-0.819952	0.274550	-2.987	0.002822 **
Lika-Senj	-0.740391	0.276469	-2.678	0.007406 **

D5 - How familiar are you with the adaptation policies and tools in your area for addressing these effects?

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	-0.04731	0.08397	-0.563	0.573178	
age25–34 years	-0.16663	0.18192	-0.916	0.359701	
age35–44 years	-0.27039	0.17638	-1.533	0.125264	
age45–54 years	-0.47852	0.17239	-2.776	0.005506	**
age55–64 years	-0.62681	0.17203	-3.644	0.000269	***
age65+ years	-0.42211	0.17449	-2.419	0.015561	*
income2	0.58035	0.13648	4.252	2.12e-05	***

```
income3        0.78771    0.13446   5.858 4.67e-09 ***
income4        0.77562    0.15066   5.148 2.63e-07 ***
income5        0.65960    0.18825   3.504 0.000459 ***
education M     0.25122    0.10593   2.372 0.017716 *
education H     0.34257    0.13873   2.469 0.013535 *
CountryIT      0.04941    0.08339   0.592 0.553547
---
Signif. codes:  0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:
   Estimate Std. Error z value
1|2  -1.4680     0.2048  -7.166
2|3   0.3879     0.2016   1.924
3|4   2.3758     0.2087  11.384
4|5   4.1807     0.2461  16.990
```

D4 - To what extent are the climate adaptation policies and measures adopted in your area consistent with your personal needs and beliefs?

```
Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
genderWomen    -0.03070    0.08590  -0.357 0.720792
age25–34 years -0.11377    0.18579  -0.612 0.540314
age35–44 years -0.40360    0.17762  -2.272 0.023073 *
age45–54 years -0.64153    0.17470  -3.672 0.000241 ***
age55–64 years -0.90211    0.17387  -5.188 2.12e-07 ***
age65+ years   -0.90835    0.17746  -5.119 3.08e-07 ***
income2         0.15232    0.13861   1.099 0.271811
income3         0.26131    0.13726   1.904 0.056935 .
income4         0.21055    0.15327   1.374 0.169534
income5        -0.12287    0.19532  -0.629 0.529328
education M    -0.36224    0.10966  -3.303 0.000955 ***
education H    -0.42713    0.14316  -2.984 0.002849 **
CountryIT       0.24041    0.08566   2.806 0.005009 **
---
Signif. codes:  0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:
   Estimate Std. Error z value
1|2  -2.4006     0.2124 -11.303
2|3  -0.9552     0.2058  -4.641
```




3|4 0.9153 0.2061 4.441
4|5 2.5717 0.2273 11.315

SECTION 2 – SECTOR SPECIFIC PREFERENCES (WATER SECURITY AND WATER MANAGEMENT)

D11 – How important is it to you that public authorities (municipality, province, region, or national government) improve the use and management of water resources to address events such as droughts and water scarcity in your area?

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.44753	0.08441	5.302	1.14e-07	***
age25–34 years	-0.13435	0.17786	-0.755	0.450039	
age35–44 years	0.16841	0.17359	0.970	0.331976	
age45–54 years	0.80173	0.17094	4.690	2.73e-06	***
age55–64 years	0.98544	0.17137	5.750	8.91e-09	***
age65+ years	1.33351	0.17534	7.605	2.84e-14	***
income2	0.49525	0.13922	3.557	0.000374	***
income3	0.34042	0.13610	2.501	0.012377	*
income4	0.53185	0.15221	3.494	0.000475	***
income5	0.75886	0.19430	3.906	9.40e-05	***
education M	0.43911	0.10791	4.069	4.72e-05	***
education H	0.54000	0.14134	3.821	0.000133	***
CountryIT	0.08723	0.08301	1.051	0.293314	

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Threshold coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value
1|2	-2.3939	0.2465	-9.712
2|3	-0.5649	0.2044	-2.764
3|4	0.9888	0.2033	4.863
4|5	2.8019	0.2115	13.246

D12 – Would you support measures to reduce water consumption during periods of water scarcity, such as limiting water use for irrigating gardens and fields or introducing rules to prevent water waste?

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.38115	0.08380	4.548	5.41e-06	***
age25–34 years	-0.06184	0.17592	-0.352	0.725189	
age35–44 years	0.14385	0.17361	0.829	0.407368	

```
age45–54 years  0.31842    0.16918   1.882 0.059821 .
age55–64 years  0.35867    0.17014   2.108 0.035029 *
age65+ years    0.65464    0.17304   3.783 0.000155 ***
income2         0.14735    0.13304   1.108 0.268065
income3         0.21242    0.13083   1.624 0.104449
income4         0.28500    0.14889   1.914 0.055602 .
income5         0.86011    0.19018   4.523 6.11e-06 ***
education M     0.31449    0.10656   2.951 0.003163 **
education H     0.29716    0.13879   2.141 0.032269 *
CountryIT       0.19644    0.08304   2.366 0.017999 *
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Threshold coefficients:
   Estimate Std. Error z value
1|2  -2.2552     0.2227 -10.128
2|3  -0.9115     0.2021  -4.510
3|4   0.9541     0.2006   4.756
4|5   2.6783     0.2084  12.853
```

D2C – In your opinion, how urgent is it to adopt adaptation measures in the sectors listed below? By adaptation measures, we mean interventions and actions that reduce the impacts of climate change and protect people, territories, and ecosystems. Please rate each of the following sectors on a scale of 1 to 5, where:
Water security (water availability and quality for people, agriculture, and economic activities)

```
Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
genderWomen     0.44616    0.08437   5.288 1.23e-07 ***
age25–34 years -0.08291    0.17899  -0.463 0.643235
age35–44 years -0.06646    0.17477  -0.380 0.703745
age45–54 years  0.43592    0.17146   2.542 0.011011 *
age55–64 years  0.34367    0.17072   2.013 0.044104 *
age65+ years    0.59519    0.17393   3.422 0.000622 ***
income2         0.03520    0.13653   0.258 0.796573
income3         0.13362    0.13338   1.002 0.316447
income4         0.25537    0.15073   1.694 0.090211 .
income5         0.59831    0.19106   3.131 0.001739 **
education M     0.18897    0.10790   1.751 0.079887 .
education H     0.39658    0.13922   2.849 0.004392 **
CountryIT       0.15365    0.08322   1.846 0.064858 .
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```




Threshold coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value
1|2	-2.91585	0.24256	-12.021
2|3	-1.65183	0.21016	-7.860
3|4	0.01455	0.20217	0.072
4|5	1.64700	0.20552	8.014

D2a - In your opinion, how urgent is it to adopt adaptation measures in the sectors listed below? By adaptation measures, we mean interventions and actions that reduce the impacts of climate change and protect people, territories, and ecosystems. Please rate each of the following sectors on a scale of 1 to 5, where: Terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems (forests, rivers, lakes, wetlands)

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.43839	0.08373	5.236	1.64e-07	***
age25–34 years	-0.23497	0.17765	-1.323	0.185962	
age35–44 years	0.21874	0.17277	1.266	0.205477	
age45–54 years	0.37020	0.16882	2.193	0.028316	*
age55–64 years	0.38401	0.16854	2.278	0.022702	*
age65+ years	0.74632	0.17264	4.323	1.54e-05	***
income2	0.11695	0.13511	0.866	0.386717	
income3	0.09091	0.13267	0.685	0.493194	
income4	0.24738	0.14863	1.664	0.096027	.
income5	0.71708	0.18627	3.850	0.000118	***
educationMedium	0.14649	0.10686	1.371	0.170437	
educationHigh	0.24349	0.13826	1.761	0.078236	.
CountryIT	0.23799	0.08255	2.883	0.003939	**

Signif. codes: 0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value
1|2	-2.7222	0.2351	-11.576
2|3	-1.1850	0.2043	-5.801
3|4	0.5290	0.2005	2.638
4|5	2.1152	0.2054	10.297

SECTION 3 – SECTOR SPECIFIC PREFERENCES (BUILT ENVIRONMENT)

D13 - To what extent do you consider acceptable the rules limiting the construction of new buildings in areas exposed to climate risks, such as flooding or coastal erosion?



Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.23337	0.08306	2.810	0.004961	**
age25–34 years	0.05300	0.17295	0.306	0.759255	
age35–44 years	0.24081	0.16759	1.437	0.150760	
age45–54 years	0.25185	0.16555	1.521	0.128179	
age55–64 years	0.37555	0.16578	2.265	0.023492	*
age65+ years	0.65731	0.16937	3.881	0.000104	***
income2	0.22187	0.13301	1.668	0.095296	.
income3	0.13341	0.13036	1.023	0.306094	
income4	0.44505	0.14809	3.005	0.002653	**
income5	0.77275	0.18800	4.110	3.95e-05	***
educationMedium	0.46160	0.10620	4.347	1.38e-05	***
educationHigh	0.53108	0.13858	3.832	0.000127	***
CountryIT	0.09093	0.08224	1.106	0.268887	

Signif. codes: 0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value
1|2	-1.8394	0.2079	-8.847
2|3	-0.8062	0.1948	-4.139
3|4	0.4131	0.1925	2.146
4|5	2.0764	0.1986	10.454

D14 - To what extent would you support replacing some parking spaces in your area with trees and green spaces to reduce urban heat and better absorb rainwater during heavy rainfall?

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.43011	0.08331	5.163	2.43e-07	***
age25–34 years	-0.13351	0.18077	-0.739	0.460159	
age35–44 years	0.35561	0.17612	2.019	0.043477	*
age45–54 years	0.62289	0.17311	3.598	0.000320	***
age55–64 years	0.50139	0.17308	2.897	0.003769	**
age65+ years	0.66699	0.17538	3.803	0.000143	***
income2	0.02884	0.13317	0.217	0.828575	
income3	-0.04286	0.13070	-0.328	0.742994	
income4	0.04857	0.14788	0.328	0.742556	
income5	0.50711	0.18776	2.701	0.006916	**
educationMedium	0.39699	0.10595	3.747	0.000179	***



educationHigh 0.57417 0.13878 4.137 3.52e-05 ***
CountryIT -0.10541 0.08236 -1.280 0.200582

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Threshold coefficients:
Estimate Std. Error z value
1|2 -2.4278 0.2258 -10.752
2|3 -1.0305 0.2039 -5.054
3|4 0.5916 0.2018 2.932
4|5 2.0876 0.2065 10.110

D2G - In your opinion, how urgent is it to adopt adaptation measures in the sectors listed below? By adaptation measures, we mean interventions and actions that reduce the impacts of climate change and protect people, territories, and ecosystems. Please rate each of the following sectors on a scale of 1 to 5, where:
Built environment (buildings, infrastructure, parks, and transport systems)

Coefficients:
Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
genderWomen 0.43039 0.08337 5.162 2.44e-07 ***
age25–34 years 0.07091 0.17609 0.403 0.687157
age35–44 years 0.50702 0.17265 2.937 0.003317 **
age45–54 years 0.56351 0.16860 3.342 0.000831 ***
age55–64 years 0.58833 0.16862 3.489 0.000485 ***
age65+ years 0.56333 0.17135 3.287 0.001011 **
income2 0.10196 0.13513 0.755 0.450541
income3 -0.01967 0.13296 -0.148 0.882373
income4 0.11684 0.14925 0.783 0.433705
income5 0.63816 0.18527 3.445 0.000572 ***
educationMedium 0.08830 0.10685 0.826 0.408578
educationHigh 0.17062 0.13850 1.232 0.217967
CountryIT 0.10312 0.08254 1.249 0.211534

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Threshold coefficients:
Estimate Std. Error z value
1|2 -2.5829 0.2266 -11.401
2|3 -1.1517 0.2006 -5.741
3|4 0.5972 0.1978 3.020
4|5 2.1215 0.2029 10.457

Gorizia -0.73409 0.36123 -2.032 0.042132 *

Q6A: In your opinion, how necessary are the following climate adaptation measures? Rate each of the following on a scale of 1 to 5: "Grey" infrastructure and technological solutions (e.g., sewers, pipeline networks, sea walls).

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.41912	0.08371	5.007	5.53e-07	***
age25–34 years	0.18341	0.18155	1.010	0.31236	
age35–44 years	0.48838	0.17710	2.758	0.00582	**
age45–54 years	0.78450	0.17345	4.523	6.10e-06	***
age55–64 years	1.01146	0.17374	5.822	5.83e-09	***
age65+ years	1.12894	0.17621	6.407	1.49e-10	***
income2	0.04450	0.13668	0.326	0.74474	
income3	0.16331	0.13511	1.209	0.22677	
income4	0.25089	0.15076	1.664	0.09607	.
income5	0.55512	0.19059	2.913	0.00358	**
educationMedium	0.46006	0.10724	4.290	1.79e-05	***
educationHigh	0.38753	0.13877	2.793	0.00523	**
CountryIT	-0.05091	0.08286	-0.614	0.53893	

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Threshold coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value
1|2	-2.3222	0.2366	-9.813
2|3	-0.6746	0.2066	-3.265
3|4	1.0639	0.2063	5.156
4|5	2.8010	0.2137	13.107

Gorizia -0.77268 0.36901 -2.094 0.03627 *

Q6B - In your opinion, how necessary are the following climate adaptation measures? Rate each of the following on a scale of 1 to 5: Nature-based solutions (e.g. reforestation)

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.30488	0.08494	3.590	0.000331	***
age25–34 years	-0.11520	0.18001	-0.640	0.522202	
age35–44 years	0.10753	0.17626	0.610	0.541813	
age45–54 years	0.37078	0.17157	2.161	0.030688	*



```
age55–64 years   0.50665    0.17158   2.953 0.003149 **
age65+ years     0.79199    0.17492   4.528 5.96e-06 ***
income2          0.13379    0.13723   0.975 0.329585
income3          0.23878    0.13447   1.776 0.075776 .
income4          0.38084    0.15045   2.531 0.011362 *
income5          0.71837    0.19165   3.748 0.000178 ***
educationMedium  0.23284    0.10867   2.143 0.032135 *
educationHigh    0.38915    0.14080   2.764 0.005713 **
CountryIT       -0.24739    0.08398  -2.946 0.003221 **
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Threshold coefficients:
    Estimate Std. Error z value
1|2  -3.3679     0.2631 -12.799
2|3  -2.0025     0.2160  -9.270
3|4  -0.2781     0.2032  -1.368
4|5   1.4376     0.2059   6.983

Pesaro       0.784529   0.383114   2.048 0.040583 *
Lika-Senj    0.626292   0.281206   2.227 0.025936 *
```

Q2C – In your opinion, how necessary are the following climate adaptation measures? Rate each of the following on a scale of 1 to 5: Urban planning and management (e.g., increasing green spaces, vegetation management, reducing heat islands)

```
Coefficients:
                 Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
genderWomen      0.362787   0.085118   4.262 2.02e-05 ***
age25–34 years  -0.192052   0.182750  -1.051  0.29331
age35–44 years   0.078830   0.178066   0.443  0.65798
age45–54 years   0.275239   0.174192   1.580  0.11409
age55–64 years   0.389009   0.173633   2.240  0.02506 *
age65+ years     0.449249   0.175933   2.554  0.01066 *
income2         -0.002966   0.139236  -0.021  0.98300
income3         -0.005762   0.137040  -0.042  0.96646
income4          0.297002   0.153183   1.939  0.05252 .
income5          0.602530   0.191624   3.144  0.00166 **
educationMedium  0.185008   0.107343   1.724  0.08479 .
educationHigh    0.377524   0.140148   2.694  0.00707 **
CountryIT       -0.205465   0.083975  -2.447  0.01442 *
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```




Threshold coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value
1|2	-3.7015	0.2717	-13.622
2|3	-2.2826	0.2201	-10.371
3|4	-0.5726	0.2061	-2.779
4|5	1.2176	0.2072	5.875

Pesaro	0.784529	0.383114	2.048	0.040583 *
Lika-Senj	0.626292	0.281206	2.227	0.025936 *

SECTION 4 – SECTOR SPECIFIC PREFERENCES (MARINE AND COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS)

D15 – Would you support the removal of certain coastal structures exposed to climate risks or deemed unsafe (such as marinas, piers, or beach clubs), even if this might limit their use?

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.40434	0.08287	4.879	1.07e-06	***
age25–34 years	-0.05135	0.17218	-0.298	0.76550	
age35–44 years	0.09032	0.16767	0.539	0.59011	
age45–54 years	0.29306	0.16405	1.786	0.07404	.
age55–64 years	0.34812	0.16565	2.102	0.03560	*
age65+ years	0.52143	0.16779	3.108	0.00189	**
income2	0.19199	0.13214	1.453	0.14625	
income3	0.21691	0.13057	1.661	0.09668	.
income4	0.30799	0.14756	2.087	0.03686	*
income5	0.51416	0.18508	2.778	0.00547	**
educationMedium	0.32477	0.10500	3.093	0.00198	**
educationHigh	0.68456	0.13738	4.983	6.26e-07	***
CountryIT	-0.01980	0.08180	-0.242	0.80874	

Signif. codes: 0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value
1|2	-2.0319	0.2105	-9.651
2|3	-0.5855	0.1943	-3.014
3|4	0.8877	0.1943	4.568
4|5	2.5131	0.2014	12.478



D18 – Would you support investments in infrastructure to protect the city from the effects of climate change (such as systems to prevent flooding), even if this entailed higher public spending and, consequently, possible tax increases for citizens?

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.27558	0.08317	3.313	0.000922	***
age25–34 years	-0.29939	0.17671	-1.694	0.090220	.
age35–44 years	-0.04516	0.17194	-0.263	0.792844	
age45–54 years	0.08504	0.16729	0.508	0.611241	
age55–64 years	0.11196	0.16678	0.671	0.502022	
age65+ years	0.41650	0.17036	2.445	0.014493	*
income2	0.18929	0.13130	1.442	0.149419	
income3	0.25837	0.12911	2.001	0.045369	*
income4	0.18112	0.14683	1.234	0.217368	
income5	0.76615	0.18650	4.108	3.99e-05	***
educationMedium	0.31602	0.10615	2.977	0.002909	**
educationHigh	0.54074	0.13976	3.869	0.000109	***
CountryIT	0.08629	0.08229	1.049	0.294357	

Signif. codes: 0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value
1|2	-2.0270	0.2092	-9.690
2|3	-0.5357	0.1956	-2.739
3|4	1.2273	0.1971	6.227
4|5	2.8727	0.2068	13.892

D2b - In your opinion, how urgent is it to adopt adaptation measures in the sectors listed below? By adaptation measures, we mean interventions and actions that reduce the impacts of climate change and protect people, territories, and ecosystems. Please rate each of the following sectors on a scale of 1 to 5: Marine and coastal ecosystems (beaches, sea, dunes, lagoons, marine biodiversity).

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.447465	0.084404	5.301	1.15e-07	***
age25–34 years	-0.217094	0.180609	-1.202	0.229359	
age35–44 years	0.191196	0.177758	1.076	0.282106	
age45–54 years	0.262021	0.172448	1.519	0.128657	
age55–64 years	0.252987	0.172802	1.464	0.143186	
age65+ years	0.450194	0.176380	2.552	0.010698	*
income2	-0.005821	0.136451	-0.043	0.965970	

```
income3          0.046621   0.133949   0.348 0.727800
income4          0.192815   0.150369   1.282 0.199745
income5          0.652886   0.190143   3.434 0.000595 ***
educationMedium  0.267535   0.107496   2.489 0.012817 *
educationHigh    0.441547   0.140238   3.149 0.001641 **
CountryIT        0.270626   0.083134   3.255 0.001133 **
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Threshold coefficients:
    Estimate Std. Error z value
1|2  -3.1566     0.2561 -12.325
2|3  -1.5206     0.2108  -7.212
3|4   0.2283     0.2037   1.120
4|5   1.9940     0.2083   9.572

Bari         0.73898    0.34618   2.135 0.032787 *
```

D16 - In your opinion, is the number of tourists in your area high enough to put pressure on local services, the environment, and the residents' quality of life?

```
Coefficients:
                Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
genderWomen     -0.03694    0.08379  -0.441  0.65926
age25–34 years   0.17429    0.17526   0.994  0.31999
age35–44 years  -0.14705    0.17094  -0.860  0.38966
age45–54 years   0.19388    0.16690   1.162  0.24537
age55–64 years  -0.02254    0.16541  -0.136  0.89158
age65+ years    -0.10365    0.16895  -0.613  0.53956
income2          0.01842    0.13372   0.138  0.89042
income3          0.17300    0.13190   1.312  0.18965
income4          0.17059    0.14911   1.144  0.25261
income5          0.49526    0.18420   2.689  0.00717 **
educationMedium  0.24718    0.10525   2.348  0.01885 *
educationHigh    0.73840    0.13999   5.275 1.33e-07 ***
CountryIT       -0.96400    0.08489 -11.356  < 2e-16 ***

---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Threshold coefficients:
    Estimate Std. Error z value
```




1|2	-2.3113	0.2050	-11.274	
2|3	-1.5459	0.1994	-7.752	
3|4	-0.1645	0.1958	-0.840	
4|5	0.9481	0.1971	4.809	
Rovigo	-0.88827	0.35865	-2.477	0.01326 *
Forlì-Cesena	-0.84792	0.37140	-2.283	0.02243 *
Ferrara	-0.93225	0.36352	-2.565	0.01033 *
Zadar	0.80817	0.27518	2.937	0.00332 **

D17 - To what extent would you agree with setting daily limits on visitors in your area?

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.32392	0.11825	2.739	0.00616	**
age25–34 years	-0.09923	0.23218	-0.427	0.66909	
age35–44 years	-0.02968	0.23295	-0.127	0.89862	
age45–54 years	0.49804	0.22555	2.208	0.02723	*
age55–64 years	0.38778	0.22922	1.692	0.09069	.
age65+ years	0.29303	0.23764	1.233	0.21753	
income2	0.12149	0.19027	0.639	0.52315	
income3	0.19494	0.18782	1.038	0.29931	
income4	0.54361	0.21018	2.586	0.00970	**
income5	1.01413	0.25340	4.002	6.28e-05	***
educationMedium	0.20447	0.15792	1.295	0.19539	
educationHigh	0.32825	0.19194	1.710	0.08723	.
CountryIT	-0.03993	0.11726	-0.341	0.73345	

Signif. codes: 0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	
1|2	-2.0106	0.2993	-6.717	
2|3	-1.1078	0.2842	-3.898	
3|4	0.3237	0.2793	1.159	
4|5	2.4532	0.2914	8.420	
Venezia	0.99205	0.49397	2.008	0.04461 *
Rimini	-1.56270	0.54805	-2.851	0.00435 **

SECTION 5 – GOVERNANCE, TECHNICAL CAPACITY AND PUBLIC FUNDING



D3 - To what extent do you consider the measures and policies adopted by your local administration to be effective in limiting or preventing the effects of climate change? By adaptation policies, we mean the set of laws, strategies, plans, and regulations adopted by governments to limit and prevent the effects of climate change.

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.073074	0.084089	0.869	0.3848	
age25–34 years	-0.073769	0.179033	-0.412	0.6803	
age35–44 years	-0.061691	0.172326	-0.358	0.7204	
age45–54 years	-0.181188	0.169178	-1.071	0.2842	
age55–64 years	-0.434284	0.168638	-2.575	0.0100	*
age65+ years	-0.363933	0.172340	-2.112	0.0347	*
income2	0.188234	0.134918	1.395	0.1630	
income3	0.235343	0.132859	1.771	0.0765	.
income4	0.274327	0.148945	1.842	0.0655	.
income5	-0.007062	0.195712	-0.036	0.9712	
educationMedium	-0.156894	0.107237	-1.463	0.1435	
educationHigh	-0.208971	0.139617	-1.497	0.1345	
CountryIT	0.021695	0.083635	0.259	0.7953	

Signif. codes: 0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value
1|2	-2.0570	0.2055	-10.012
2|3	-0.1247	0.1989	-0.627
3|4	1.8813	0.2054	9.160
4|5	3.3456	0.2328	14.370

Forlì-Cesena	-0.80468	0.37800	-2.129	0.0333 *

Q22 - How confident do you feel that the administrations in your area (municipality, province, and region) possess the necessary technical expertise to adopt climate change adaptation measures?

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.15065	0.08342	1.806	0.070914	.
age25–34 years	0.06847	0.17661	0.388	0.698259	
age35–44 years	-0.08482	0.17190	-0.493	0.621696	

```
age45–54 years  -0.27249    0.16795  -1.622 0.104706
age55–64 years  -0.43460    0.16828  -2.583 0.009805 **
age65+ years    -0.58913    0.17135  -3.438 0.000586 ***
income2          0.38211    0.13147   2.907 0.003655 **
income3          0.58934    0.12994   4.535 5.75e-06 ***
income4          0.59971    0.14678   4.086 4.39e-05 ***
income5          0.24791    0.18878   1.313 0.189092
educationMedium -0.50783    0.10648  -4.769 1.85e-06 ***
educationHigh   -0.49568    0.13849  -3.579 0.000345 ***
CountryIT        0.19237    0.08307   2.316 0.020569 *
---
Signif. codes:  0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:
   Estimate Std. Error z value
1|2  -1.5097     0.1993  -7.573
2|3  -0.1535     0.1961  -0.783
3|4   1.7246     0.2004   8.607
4|5   3.8428     0.2458  15.635
```

Q23 – How confident do you feel that the administrations in your area (municipality, province, and region) have sufficient funds to implement effective climate adaptation policies?

```
Coefficients:
                Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
genderWomen      0.04281    0.08321   0.515 0.606885
age25–34 years   0.31854    0.17678   1.802 0.071563 .
age35–44 years   0.24268    0.17349   1.399 0.161867
age45–54 years  -0.31584    0.16851  -1.874 0.060885 .
age55–64 years  -0.45893    0.16798  -2.732 0.006295 **
age65+ years    -0.59991    0.17058  -3.517 0.000436 ***
income2          0.12768    0.13267   0.962 0.335839
income3          0.30557    0.13162   2.322 0.020257 *
income4          0.22778    0.14796   1.539 0.123692
income5          0.19638    0.19058   1.030 0.302784
educationMedium -0.43617    0.10444  -4.176 2.96e-05 ***
educationHigh   -0.57066    0.13794  -4.137 3.52e-05 ***
CountryIT        0.03205    0.08217   0.390 0.696513
---
Signif. codes:  0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:
```




	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	
1|2	-1.7646	0.2012	-8.771	
2|3	-0.3625	0.1972	-1.839	
3|4	1.3624	0.1999	6.815	
4|5	3.1452	0.2286	13.759	
Forlì-Cesena	-0.90870	0.36729	-2.474	0.013358 *

Q24 – Do you think the financial costs of climate change adaptation measures are distributed equitably among local, regional, and national governments?

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.05429	0.08714	0.623	0.5333	
age25–34 years	-0.23017	0.18194	-1.265	0.2058	
age35–44 years	-0.69899	0.17744	-3.939	8.17e-05	***
age45–54 years	-0.95721	0.17553	-5.453	4.94e-08	***
age55–64 years	-1.08468	0.17604	-6.162	7.20e-10	***
age65+ years	-1.32193	0.17903	-7.384	1.54e-13	***
income2	0.02581	0.13958	0.185	0.8533	
income3	0.27816	0.13748	2.023	0.0430	*
income4	0.23201	0.15478	1.499	0.1339	
income5	0.08312	0.20109	0.413	0.6794	
educationMedium	-0.43551	0.10988	-3.963	7.39e-05	***
educationHigh	-0.34618	0.14342	-2.414	0.0158	*
CountryIT	0.44094	0.08652	5.097	3.46e-07	***

Signif. codes: 0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value
1|2	-1.9299	0.2122	-9.095
2|3	-0.5102	0.2076	-2.457
3|4	1.0921	0.2101	5.198
4|5	2.6514	0.2348	11.290
Zadar	-0.62749	0.28558	-2.197	0.0280 *

Q6D – In your opinion, how necessary are the following climate adaptation measures? Rate each of the following on a scale of 1 to 5, where: Insurance and risk-sharing instruments (e.g., emergency funds, financial support systems for communities and businesses affected by climate change)



Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.62371	0.08453	7.378	1.6e-13	***
age25–34 years	-0.16176	0.17967	-0.900	0.367930	
age35–44 years	-0.08664	0.17353	-0.499	0.617606	
age45–54 years	0.27902	0.17039	1.638	0.101522	
age55–64 years	0.29292	0.17028	1.720	0.085397	.
age65+ years	0.31599	0.17219	1.835	0.066484	.
income2	0.42497	0.13743	3.092	0.001987	**
income3	0.47581	0.13516	3.520	0.000431	***
income4	0.52671	0.15086	3.491	0.000481	***
income5	0.73257	0.18917	3.872	0.000108	***
educationMedium	-0.01125	0.10760	-0.105	0.916741	
educationHigh	0.26977	0.13975	1.930	0.053564	.
CountryIT	-0.09982	0.08349	-1.195	0.231895	

Signif. codes: 0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value
1|2	-2.9902	0.2441	-12.250
2|3	-1.5111	0.2072	-7.293
3|4	0.4152	0.2011	2.065
4|5	2.2313	0.2073	10.764

Q25B – Which of the following aspects do you consider most important for climate change adaptation policies? Rate each on a scale of 1 to 5.
Investments in the technical and financial capacities of public administrations.

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.24946	0.08374	2.979	0.002890	**
age25–34 years	-0.32919	0.18169	-1.812	0.070015	.
age35–44 years	-0.28419	0.17546	-1.620	0.105301	
age45–54 years	-0.19267	0.17242	-1.117	0.263804	
age55–64 years	-0.24885	0.17212	-1.446	0.148239	
age65+ years	0.07814	0.17477	0.447	0.654796	
income2	0.31401	0.13742	2.285	0.022311	*
income3	0.49777	0.13483	3.692	0.000223	***
income4	0.67871	0.15075	4.502	6.73e-06	***

income5 1.13491 0.18862 6.017 1.78e-09 ***
educationMedium 0.06479 0.10801 0.600 0.548652
educationHigh 0.20819 0.14058 1.481 0.138604
CountryIT 0.08542 0.08308 1.028 0.303911

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Threshold coefficients:
Estimate Std. Error z value
1|2 -3.3236 0.2487 -13.365
2|3 -1.6074 0.2093 -7.678
3|4 0.3077 0.2050 1.501
4|5 2.1091 0.2103 10.027

Q25C – Which of the following aspects do you consider most important for climate change adaptation policies? Rate each on a scale of 1 to 5.
Responsible management of public resources

Coefficients:
Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
genderWomen 0.26486 0.08498 3.117 0.001829 **
age25–34 years 0.15185 0.18169 0.836 0.403282
age35–44 years 0.28519 0.17763 1.606 0.108382
age45–54 years 0.37283 0.17319 2.153 0.031337 *
age55–64 years 0.47763 0.17343 2.754 0.005887 **
age65+ years 0.77526 0.17685 4.384 1.17e-05 ***
income2 0.31781 0.13794 2.304 0.021224 *
income3 0.34508 0.13493 2.557 0.010547 *
income4 0.61885 0.15222 4.066 4.79e-05 ***
income5 0.92024 0.19151 4.805 1.55e-06 ***
educationMedium 0.36076 0.10878 3.316 0.000912 ***
educationHigh 0.56700 0.14149 4.007 6.14e-05 ***
CountryIT -0.51654 0.08478 -6.093 1.11e-09 ***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Threshold coefficients:
Estimate Std. Error z value
1|2 -3.3833 0.2720 -12.437
2|3 -1.9544 0.2184 -8.950
3|4 -0.2000 0.2057 -0.973
4|5 1.6092 0.2090 7.700



Q25F - Which of the following aspects do you consider most important for climate change adaptation policies? Rate each from 1 to 5.
Economic costs of adaptation policies

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.35440	0.08449	4.195	2.73e-05	***
age25–34 years	0.27995	0.18281	1.531	0.12568	
age35–44 years	-0.05654	0.17616	-0.321	0.74825	
age45–54 years	0.27056	0.17316	1.562	0.11817	
age55–64 years	0.33064	0.17267	1.915	0.05551	.
age65+ years	0.50652	0.17528	2.890	0.00386	**
income2	0.39098	0.13659	2.862	0.00420	**
income3	0.68788	0.13554	5.075	3.87e-07	***
income4	0.77310	0.15206	5.084	3.69e-07	***
income5	1.13238	0.19206	5.896	3.72e-09	***
educationMedium	0.23152	0.10830	2.138	0.03255	*
educationHigh	0.24906	0.14185	1.756	0.07913	.
CountryIT	-0.16475	0.08367	-1.969	0.04895	*

Signif. codes: 0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value
1|2	-3.1397	0.2643	-11.880
2|3	-1.6451	0.2136	-7.702
3|4	0.4689	0.2045	2.293
4|5	2.3377	0.2113	11.065

SECTION 6 – PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, TRANSPARENCY AND COMMUNICATION

Q25a - Which of the following aspects do you consider most important for climate change adaptation policies? Rate each from 1 to 5.
Science-driven policies

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)
genderWomen	0.13583	0.08282	1.640	0.100985
age25–34 years	0.14052	0.18000	0.781	0.434998



```
age35–44 years   0.35430    0.17627   2.010 0.044432 *
age45–54 years   0.46371    0.17219   2.693 0.007080 **
age55–64 years   0.59006    0.17260   3.419 0.000629 ***
age65+ years     1.01745    0.17681   5.755 8.69e-09 ***
income2          0.14861    0.13487   1.102 0.270512
income3          0.25923    0.13293   1.950 0.051168 .
income4          0.51557    0.14954   3.448 0.000565 ***
income5          1.09331    0.19242   5.682 1.33e-08 ***
educationMedium  0.27556    0.10572   2.606 0.009148 **
educationHigh    0.69239    0.13850   4.999 5.76e-07 ***
CountryIT       -0.26283    0.08247  -3.187 0.001438 **
---
Signif. codes:  0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:
    Estimate Std. Error z value
1|2  -2.6306     0.2359 -11.150
2|3  -0.8784     0.2059  -4.266
3|4   0.6767     0.2049   3.303
4|5   2.1364     0.2092  10.212
```

Q25d - Which of the following aspects do you consider most important for climate change adaptation policies? Rate each on a scale of 1 to 5.
Transparency and monitoring of policy outcomes

```
Coefficients:
                 Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
genderWomen       0.33859    0.08458   4.003 6.25e-05 ***
age25–34 years   -0.05252    0.18376  -0.286 0.775038
age35–44 years    0.07607    0.17893   0.425 0.670742
age45–54 years    0.21669    0.17564   1.234 0.217322
age55–64 years    0.35898    0.17520   2.049 0.040458 *
age65+ years      0.69034    0.17984   3.839 0.000124 ***
income2           0.41271    0.13789   2.993 0.002762 **
income3           0.46528    0.13502   3.446 0.000569 ***
income4           0.58710    0.15061   3.898 9.70e-05 ***
income5           1.14151    0.19286   5.919 3.24e-09 ***
educationMedium   0.40211    0.10841   3.709 0.000208 ***
educationHigh     0.61153    0.14090   4.340 1.42e-05 ***
CountryIT        -0.35239    0.08411  -4.190 2.79e-05 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1
```




Threshold coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value
1|2	-3.22019	0.26766	-12.031
2|3	-1.73992	0.21683	-8.024
3|4	0.08951	0.20659	0.433
4|5	1.77449	0.21022	8.441

Q25e - Which of the following aspects do you consider most important for climate change adaptation policies? Rate each on a scale of 1 to 5.
Public participation in decision-making processes

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.23001	0.08391	2.741	0.00612	**
age25–34 years	-0.23053	0.18313	-1.259	0.20809	
age35–44 years	-0.11650	0.17607	-0.662	0.50818	
age45–54 years	-0.03067	0.17222	-0.178	0.85867	
age55–64 years	0.17020	0.17235	0.988	0.32338	
age65+ years	0.43313	0.17568	2.465	0.01368	*
income2	0.25585	0.13732	1.863	0.06244	.
income3	0.29191	0.13349	2.187	0.02876	*
income4	0.44026	0.15003	2.935	0.00334	**
income5	0.88314	0.19141	4.614	3.95e-06	***
educationMedium	0.34987	0.10822	3.233	0.00123	**
educationHigh	0.39012	0.14021	2.782	0.00540	**
CountryIT	-0.43176	0.08401	-5.139	2.76e-07	***

Signif. codes: 0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value
1|2	-3.5173	0.2588	-13.591
2|3	-2.0004	0.2150	-9.303
3|4	-0.1575	0.2057	-0.765
4|5	1.6465	0.2087	7.890

Q26 - How important is it to you to ensure easy and comprehensive access to information regarding the effectiveness and results of climate adaptation measures in your area?

Coefficients:

```
                Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
genderWomen      0.35893    0.08443   4.251 2.12e-05 ***
age25–34 years  -0.11382    0.18061  -0.630 0.528558
age35–44 years  -0.04716    0.17469  -0.270 0.787191
age45–54 years   0.21458    0.17115   1.254 0.209937
age55–64 years   0.57508    0.17218   3.340 0.000838 ***
age65+ years     0.86309    0.17604   4.903 9.45e-07 ***
income2          0.22187    0.13732   1.616 0.106173
income3          0.27371    0.13464   2.033 0.042067 *
income4          0.49002    0.15085   3.248 0.001161 **
income5          1.01405    0.19340   5.243 1.58e-07 ***
educationMedium  0.48585    0.10970   4.429 9.48e-06 ***
educationHigh    0.55013    0.14317   3.843 0.000122 ***
CountryIT        0.19083    0.08390   2.275 0.022931 *
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Threshold coefficients:
    Estimate Std. Error z value
1|2  -2.9973     0.2665 -11.246
2|3  -1.0439     0.2094  -4.986
3|4   0.9746     0.2061   4.729
4|5   2.9165     0.2154  13.539
```

Q27 – Do you believe that citizens have a voice and influence in decisions regarding climate adaptation policies in your area?

```
genderWomen      -0.17340    0.08290  -2.092  0.03648 *
age25–34 years   -0.04363    0.17232  -0.253  0.80013
age35–44 years   -0.51231    0.16932  -3.026  0.00248 **
age45–54 years   -0.75207    0.16591  -4.533 5.81e-06 ***
age55–64 years   -1.13851    0.16676  -6.827 8.65e-12 ***
age65+ years     -1.09083    0.16954  -6.434 1.24e-10 ***
income2          -0.04097    0.13085  -0.313  0.75420
income3           0.09022    0.12980   0.695  0.48700
income4           0.09441    0.14595   0.647  0.51773
income5           0.06528    0.19033   0.343  0.73162
educationMedium -0.33383    0.10566  -3.160  0.00158 **
educationHigh   -0.37301    0.13745  -2.714  0.00665 **
CountryIT         0.15818    0.08294   1.907  0.05651 .
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```




Threshold coefficients:
	Estimate	Std. Error	z value
1|2	-2.51150	0.20322	-12.359
2|3	-1.21236	0.19662	-6.166
3|4	0.08818	0.19460	0.453
4|5	1.12342	0.19901	5.645

Venezia	0.73467	0.36326	2.022	0.043133 *
Macerata	0.89495	0.37272	2.401	0.016343 *

Q28 – Would you be willing to participate in public consultations or discussions on climate adaptation policies in your area?

Coefficients:
	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)
genderWomen	0.12149	0.08413	1.444	0.148724
age25–34 years	-0.14919	0.17815	-0.837	0.402332
age35–44 years	0.32799	0.17410	1.884	0.059575 .
age45–54 years	0.19744	0.16992	1.162	0.245256
age55–64 years	0.12553	0.16998	0.738	0.460217
age65+ years	0.64465	0.17491	3.686	0.000228 ***
income2	0.19477	0.13349	1.459	0.144540
income3	0.26500	0.13139	2.017	0.043706 *
income4	0.35824	0.14759	2.427	0.015213 *
income5	0.58835	0.19140	3.074	0.002112 **
educationMedium	0.32624	0.10708	3.047	0.002314 **
educationHigh	0.40414	0.13958	2.895	0.003788 **
CountryIT	0.12566	0.08361	1.503	0.132838

Signif. codes: 0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:
	Estimate	Std. Error	z value
1|2	-2.5170	0.2253	-11.172
2|3	-1.0248	0.2008	-5.104
3|4	0.5494	0.1978	2.777
4|5	2.7503	0.2077	13.241

Q29a - Which forms of participation would you prefer if climate adaptation policies were openly discussed in your area? Rate each one from 1 to 5.
Public assemblies or workshops



Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.34244	0.08270	4.141	3.46e-05	***
age25–34 years	-0.02221	0.17351	-0.128	0.89815	
age35–44 years	0.45896	0.16969	2.705	0.00684	**
age45–54 years	0.42100	0.16483	2.554	0.01065	*
age55–64 years	0.30565	0.16542	1.848	0.06465	.
age65+ years	0.35194	0.16763	2.099	0.03577	*
income2	0.08417	0.13150	0.640	0.52213	
income3	0.21497	0.12936	1.662	0.09655	.
income4	0.29175	0.14729	1.981	0.04761	*
income5	0.49288	0.18513	2.662	0.00776	**
educationMedium	0.18710	0.10552	1.773	0.07621	.
educationHigh	-0.01265	0.13762	-0.092	0.92678	
CountryIT	-0.25034	0.08199	-3.053	0.00226	**

Signif. codes: 0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value
1|2	-2.2678	0.2121	-10.693
2|3	-0.9780	0.1981	-4.937
3|4	0.6413	0.1966	3.262
4|5	2.0567	0.2014	10.212

Brindisi 0.71520 0.35804 1.998 0.04577 *

Q29b - Which forms of participation would you prefer if climate adaptation policies were openly discussed in your area? Rate each one from 1 to 5. Online consultations or questionnaires

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.64945	0.08377	7.752	9.01e-15	***
age25–34 years	-0.04565	0.17801	-0.256	0.797625	
age35–44 years	0.02587	0.17285	0.150	0.881039	
age45–54 years	0.29145	0.16967	1.718	0.085856	.
age55–64 years	-0.04468	0.16959	-0.263	0.792186	
age65+ years	0.20127	0.17262	1.166	0.243646	
income2	0.37768	0.13338	2.832	0.004631	**
income3	0.48374	0.13146	3.680	0.000234	***
income4	0.54610	0.14637	3.731	0.000191	***
income5	0.46321	0.18369	2.522	0.011679	*



```
educationMedium -0.02868    0.10636  -0.270 0.787431
educationHigh    0.20851    0.13862   1.504 0.132539
CountryIT       -0.36581    0.08282  -4.417 1.00e-05 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:
   Estimate Std. Error z value
1|2  -2.7564     0.2268 -12.154
2|3  -1.6283     0.2057  -7.915
3|4   0.0543     0.1996   0.272
4|5   1.4304     0.2022   7.074
```

Q29c - Which forms of participation would you prefer if climate adaptation policies were openly discussed in your area? Rate each one from 1 to 5.
Citizens' assemblies or deliberative forums

```
Coefficients:
                Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
genderWomen      0.33436    0.08316   4.021 5.80e-05 ***
age25–34 years   0.20839    0.17501   1.191 0.233759
age35–44 years   0.58949    0.17122   3.443 0.000575 ***
age45–54 years   0.74549    0.16910   4.409 1.04e-05 ***
age55–64 years   0.29004    0.16820   1.724 0.084649 .
age65+ years     0.61460    0.17081   3.598 0.000320 ***
income2          0.19622    0.13195   1.487 0.137006
income3          0.14476    0.12975   1.116 0.264555
income4          0.34708    0.14732   2.356 0.018477 *
income5          0.41209    0.18486   2.229 0.025804 *
educationMedium -0.03520    0.10680  -0.330 0.741726
educationHigh   -0.07283    0.13889  -0.524 0.600022
CountryIT        0.11260    0.08227   1.369 0.171106
---
Signif. codes:  0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:
   Estimate Std. Error z value
1|2  -2.3357     0.2200 -10.615
2|3  -1.1378     0.2024  -5.622
3|4   0.5861     0.1989   2.947
4|5   2.1186     0.2037  10.402
```



Q29d - Which forms of participation would you prefer if climate adaptation policies were openly discussed in your area? Rate each one from 1 to 5.
Consultation through local associations or organizations.

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.34772	0.08297	4.191	2.78e-05	***
age25–34 years	-0.02802	0.17774	-0.158	0.8747	
age35–44 years	0.44904	0.17314	2.594	0.0095	**
age45–54 years	0.32704	0.17043	1.919	0.0550	.
age55–64 years	0.23118	0.17049	1.356	0.1751	
age65+ years	0.26941	0.17310	1.556	0.1196	
income2	0.13161	0.13120	1.003	0.3158	
income3	0.06035	0.12877	0.469	0.6393	
income4	0.33340	0.14670	2.273	0.0230	*
income5	0.18148	0.18724	0.969	0.3324	
educationMedium	-0.16054	0.10595	-1.515	0.1297	
educationHigh	-0.17669	0.13745	-1.286	0.1986	
CountryIT	-0.09942	0.08213	-1.211	0.2261	

Signif. codes: 0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value
1|2	-2.7275	0.2207	-12.360
2|3	-1.5801	0.2042	-7.739
3|4	0.1160	0.1994	0.581
4|5	1.5932	0.2023	7.874

Q29e - Which forms of participation would you prefer if climate adaptation policies were openly discussed in your area? Rate each one from 1 to 5.
Information campaigns with opportunities for feedback.

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.299175	0.083036	3.603	0.000315	***
age25–34 years	0.211177	0.180704	1.169	0.242551	
age35–44 years	0.487923	0.175939	2.773	0.005550	**
age45–54 years	0.368862	0.172370	2.140	0.032359	*
age55–64 years	0.414105	0.172710	2.398	0.016499	*
age65+ years	0.486512	0.175105	2.778	0.005463	**

```
income2          0.359747   0.134181   2.681 0.007339 **
income3          0.295411   0.130952   2.256 0.024078 *
income4          0.477544   0.146969   3.249 0.001157 **
income5          0.469203   0.187077   2.508 0.012139 *
educationMedium  0.004783   0.107173   0.045 0.964404
educationHigh    0.205423   0.137939   1.489 0.136426
CountryIT       -0.492468   0.083102  -5.926  3.1e-09 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:
   Estimate Std. Error z value
1|2 -2.81194    0.23011 -12.220
2|3 -1.65112    0.20798  -7.939
3|4  0.02346    0.20207   0.116
4|5  1.55550    0.20485   7.593
```

Q30a - In your opinion, what types of long-term impacts should be clearly explained in adaptation policies and measures? Rate the importance of each on a scale of 1 to 5. Environmental impacts (ecosystem protection, water resources)

```
Coefficients:
                Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
genderWomen      0.53456    0.08487   6.299 3.01e-10 ***
age25–34 years   0.08277    0.17973   0.461  0.64513
age35–44 years   0.69948    0.17642   3.965 7.34e-05 ***
age45–54 years   1.12040    0.17375   6.448 1.13e-10 ***
age55–64 years   1.22324    0.17502   6.989 2.76e-12 ***
age65+ years     1.24977    0.17793   7.024 2.16e-12 ***
income2         -0.04599    0.13864  -0.332  0.74013
income3         -0.02503    0.13468  -0.186  0.85255
income4          0.20266    0.15210   1.332  0.18272
income5          0.42065    0.19000   2.214  0.02683 *
educationMedium  0.30122    0.10875   2.770  0.00561 **
educationHigh    0.28556    0.14032   2.035  0.04184 *
CountryIT       -0.20443    0.08370  -2.442  0.01459 *
---
Signif. codes:  0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:
   Estimate Std. Error z value
1|2  -2.4291     0.2375 -10.227
2|3  -1.1337     0.2109  -5.374
```




3|4 0.4238 0.2066 2.052
4|5 1.8286 0.2102 8.699

Ascoli-Piceno -0.802204 0.362117 -2.215 0.02674 *

Q30b - In your opinion, what types of long-term impacts should be clearly explained in adaptation policies and measures? Rate the importance of each on a scale of 1 to 5. Social impacts (public health, quality of life)

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.59547	0.08611	6.915	4.67e-12	***
age25–34 years	-0.13768	0.17911	-0.769	0.44207	
age35–44 years	0.16872	0.17381	0.971	0.33169	
age45–54 years	0.49958	0.17173	2.909	0.00362	**
age55–64 years	0.46326	0.17191	2.695	0.00704	**
age65+ years	0.78809	0.17585	4.482	7.41e-06	***
income2	0.11222	0.13723	0.818	0.41348	
income3	0.17198	0.13441	1.280	0.20071	
income4	0.37520	0.15074	2.489	0.01281	*
income5	0.29940	0.18844	1.589	0.11210	
educationMedium	-0.01342	0.10950	-0.123	0.90246	
educationHigh	0.05613	0.14155	0.397	0.69171	
CountryIT	-0.26585	0.08497	-3.129	0.00176	**

Signif. codes: 0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value
1|2	-3.6648	0.2739	-13.379
2|3	-2.1153	0.2153	-9.825
3|4	-0.4224	0.2021	-2.090
4|5	0.9592	0.2033	4.719

Q30c - In your opinion, what types of long-term impacts should be clearly explained in adaptation policies and measures? Rate the importance of each on a scale of 1 to 5. Economic impacts (costs; benefits for businesses, taxpayers, and communities, as well as for local activities)

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.580688	0.084779	6.849	7.41e-12	***



```
age25–34 years  0.000827   0.181854   0.005 0.996372
age35–44 years  0.245821   0.174633   1.408 0.159237
age45–54 years  0.703668   0.173033   4.067 4.77e-05 ***
age55–64 years  0.682021   0.172726   3.949 7.86e-05 ***
age65+ years    0.859375   0.176809   4.860 1.17e-06 ***
income2         0.304479   0.135857   2.241 0.025015 *
income3         0.295394   0.133618   2.211 0.027054 *
income4         0.684207   0.150581   4.544 5.53e-06 ***
income5         0.661247   0.185842   3.558 0.000374 ***
educationMedium 0.021533   0.108305   0.199 0.842408
educationHigh   0.063221   0.140247   0.451 0.652147
CountryIT       0.006341   0.083346   0.076 0.939351
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Threshold coefficients:
    Estimate Std. Error z value
1|2  -2.8207     0.2493 -11.314
2|3  -1.4743     0.2116  -6.966
3|4   0.3068     0.2035   1.508
4|5   1.8053     0.2074   8.703
```

Q30d - In your opinion, what types of long-term impacts should be clearly explained in adaptation policies and measures? Rate the importance of each on a scale of 1 to 5. Impacts on future generations.

```
Coefficients:
                Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
genderWomen      0.46325    0.08820   5.252 1.50e-07 ***
age25–34 years   0.02410    0.18137   0.133 0.894312
age35–44 years   0.52872    0.17895   2.955 0.003131 **
age45–54 years   0.81892    0.17656   4.638 3.52e-06 ***
age55–64 years   0.93617    0.17913   5.226 1.73e-07 ***
age65+ years     1.07401    0.18176   5.909 3.44e-09 ***
income2          0.05021    0.13965   0.360 0.719174
income3          0.17287    0.13606   1.271 0.203878
income4          0.36263    0.15512   2.338 0.019402 *
income5          0.71601    0.20006   3.579 0.000345 ***
educationMedium  0.21272    0.11289   1.884 0.059536 .
educationHigh    0.21937    0.14366   1.527 0.126757
CountryIT       -0.43902    0.08748  -5.019 5.20e-07 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```




Threshold coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value
1|2	-3.2147	0.2653	-12.119
2|3	-1.7216	0.2173	-7.921
3|4	-0.2651	0.2085	-1.272
4|5	0.9568	0.2093	4.571

Q31a - In your opinion, how should information regarding climate change adaptation measures—what they entail, when they will be implemented, and the expected results—be communicated to citizens? Please rate each of the following options on a scale of 1 to 5. Public information campaigns.

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.57974	0.08436	6.872	6.32e-12	***
age25–34 years	0.05298	0.17577	0.301	0.763089	
age35–44 years	0.63087	0.17324	3.642	0.000271	***
age45–54 years	0.88155	0.16980	5.192	2.08e-07	***
age55–64 years	1.05162	0.17133	6.138	8.36e-10	***
age65+ years	1.06713	0.17423	6.125	9.08e-10	***
income2	0.02463	0.13565	0.182	0.855928	
income3	0.20118	0.13285	1.514	0.129955	
income4	0.40154	0.14909	2.693	0.007076	**
income5	0.55195	0.18735	2.946	0.003218	**
educationMedium	0.12712	0.10841	1.173	0.240986	
educationHigh	0.18222	0.14058	1.296	0.194904	
CountryIT	-0.03434	0.08302	-0.414	0.679111	

Signif. codes: 0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value
1|2	-2.3946	0.2330	-10.275
2|3	-0.9701	0.2047	-4.739
3|4	0.5826	0.2014	2.893
4|5	1.9073	0.2052	9.293

Q31b - In your opinion, how should information regarding climate change adaptation measures—what they entail, when they will be implemented, and the expected results—be communicated to citizens? Please rate each of the following options on a scale of 1 to 5. Online dashboards and reports.



Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.54433	0.08421	6.464	1.02e-10	***
age25–34 years	0.08833	0.17609	0.502	0.61595	
age35–44 years	0.02362	0.17041	0.139	0.88975	
age45–54 years	0.23167	0.16757	1.383	0.16680	
age55–64 years	0.10760	0.16793	0.641	0.52171	
age65+ years	0.32570	0.17096	1.905	0.05677	.
income2	0.39381	0.13363	2.947	0.00321	**
income3	0.36477	0.13187	2.766	0.00567	**
income4	0.62428	0.14828	4.210	2.55e-05	***
income5	0.29126	0.18457	1.578	0.11455	
educationMedium	0.02367	0.10615	0.223	0.82358	
educationHigh	0.32523	0.13901	2.340	0.01930	*
CountryIT	-0.63854	0.08360	-7.638	2.20e-14	***

Signif. codes: 0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value
1|2	-3.2803	0.2392	-13.715
2|3	-1.9368	0.2049	-9.450
3|4	-0.1508	0.1958	-0.770
4|5	1.3551	0.1983	6.833

Q31c - In your opinion, how should information regarding climate change adaptation measures—what they entail, when they will be implemented, and the expected results—be communicated to citizens? Please rate each of the following options on a scale of 1 to 5. Public meetings or workshops.

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.46027	0.08359	5.506	3.67e-08	***
age25–34 years	0.06770	0.17744	0.382	0.702788	
age35–44 years	0.70553	0.17286	4.082	4.47e-05	***
age45–54 years	0.63736	0.17075	3.733	0.000189	***
age55–64 years	0.70502	0.17031	4.140	3.48e-05	***
age65+ years	0.78495	0.17316	4.533	5.82e-06	***
income2	0.34642	0.13298	2.605	0.009185	**
income3	0.15304	0.12994	1.178	0.238866	
income4	0.40951	0.14817	2.764	0.005715	**
income5	0.15568	0.18552	0.839	0.401378	
educationMedium	0.10621	0.10686	0.994	0.320294	



```
educationHigh    0.09479    0.13990   0.678 0.498048
CountryIT       -0.31073    0.08262  -3.761 0.000169 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:
   Estimate Std. Error z value
1|2  -2.6828     0.2322 -11.552
2|3  -1.3779     0.2045  -6.739
3|4   0.4061     0.1991   2.039
4|5   1.8710     0.2034   9.197
```

Q31d - In your opinion, how should information be communicated to citizens regarding climate change adaptation measures—specifically what they entail, when they will be implemented, and the expected results? Please rate each of the following options on a scale of 1 to 5. Educational programs in schools.

```
Coefficients:
                Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
genderWomen      0.58308    0.08873   6.571 4.99e-11 ***
age25–34 years  -0.10181    0.17949  -0.567  0.57057
age35–44 years   0.38470    0.17488   2.200  0.02782 *
age45–54 years   0.53971    0.17197   3.138  0.00170 **
age55–64 years   0.72388    0.17463   4.145 3.39e-05 ***
age65+ years     1.04738    0.17947   5.836 5.34e-09 ***
income2          0.07311    0.13973   0.523  0.60079
income3          0.13809    0.13683   1.009  0.31287
income4          0.25498    0.15417   1.654  0.09815 .
income5          0.37053    0.19449   1.905  0.05676 .
educationMedium  0.34848    0.11259   3.095  0.00197 **
educationHigh    0.34373    0.14462   2.377  0.01747 *
CountryIT       -0.31043    0.08752  -3.547  0.00039 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:
   Estimate Std. Error z value
1|2  -2.9651     0.2515 -11.788
2|3  -1.7270     0.2138  -8.079
3|4  -0.2921     0.2020  -1.446
4|5   0.9487     0.2028   4.679

Gorizia       -1.0821     0.4041  -2.678 0.007405 **
```




Udine -1.1293 0.4077 -2.770 0.005608 **
Forlì-Cesena -0.9457 0.4034 -2.344 0.019057 *
Ravenna -1.2490 0.3862 -3.234 0.001219 **
Ascoli-Piceno -1.3671 0.4054 -3.372 0.000746 ***
Bari -0.9233 0.3892 -2.372 0.017676 *

Q31e - In your opinion, how should information be communicated to citizens regarding climate change adaptation measures—specifically what they entail, when they will be implemented, and the expected results? Please rate each of the following options on a scale of 1 to 5. Media campaigns (TV, newspapers, social media)

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.64039	0.08633	7.418	1.19e-13	***
age25–34 years	-0.12714	0.17835	-0.713	0.47592	
age35–44 years	0.40336	0.17346	2.325	0.02005	*
age45–54 years	0.73420	0.17232	4.261	2.04e-05	***
age55–64 years	0.68139	0.17214	3.958	7.55e-05	***
age65+ years	0.94234	0.17568	5.364	8.15e-08	***
income2	0.22425	0.13682	1.639	0.10120	
income3	0.22600	0.13350	1.693	0.09049	.
income4	0.42769	0.15044	2.843	0.00447	**
income5	0.44533	0.18823	2.366	0.01799	*
educationMedium	0.14019	0.10981	1.277	0.20173	
educationHigh	0.17778	0.14018	1.268	0.20472	
CountryIT	-0.40468	0.08528	-4.745	2.08e-06	***

Signif. codes: 0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value
1|2	-2.8197	0.2423	-11.638
2|3	-1.5725	0.2115	-7.437
3|4	-0.1096	0.2031	-0.540
4|5	1.2140	0.2048	5.928

Gorizia -0.92472 0.36516 -2.532 0.011329 *
Udine -0.81565 0.37062 -2.201 0.027751 *
Ascoli-Piceno -0.78155 0.37220 -2.100 0.035747 *

SECTION 7 – SOCIAL JUSTICE, EQUITY AND PROTECTION OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

Q32 - How important is it for climate change adaptation policies to take into account social differences and the ways in which climate impacts can affect specific population groups differently?

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.38723	0.08460	4.577	4.71e-06	***
age25–34 years	-0.05354	0.17900	-0.299	0.764879	
age35–44 years	0.30918	0.17339	1.783	0.074570	.
age45–54 years	0.50788	0.17008	2.986	0.002825	**
age55–64 years	0.62751	0.17002	3.691	0.000224	***
age65+ years	0.90520	0.17381	5.208	1.91e-07	***
income2	0.20179	0.13604	1.483	0.137986	
income3	0.36652	0.13474	2.720	0.006526	**
income4	0.33195	0.15080	2.201	0.027719	*
income5	0.73778	0.19272	3.828	0.000129	***
educationMedium	0.30343	0.10731	2.828	0.004689	**
educationHigh	0.36294	0.14034	2.586	0.009704	**
CountryIT	0.18086	0.08350	2.166	0.030313	*

Signif. codes: 0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value
1|2	-2.6178	0.2438	-10.738
2|3	-0.8902	0.2039	-4.366
3|4	1.1363	0.2027	5.606
4|5	3.0498	0.2127	14.338

Q33a - Do you believe that any of the following social groups should receive priority support in climate change adaptation policies? Rate each one from 1 to 5. Young people

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.52256	0.08281	6.310	2.79e-10	***
age25–34 years	-0.31338	0.18131	-1.728	0.08391	.
age35–44 years	0.08931	0.17481	0.511	0.60942	
age45–54 years	0.22322	0.17109	1.305	0.19200	
age55–64 years	0.14846	0.17150	0.866	0.38667	
age65+ years	0.49542	0.17321	2.860	0.00423	**
income2	-0.14452	0.13354	-1.082	0.27917	
income3	0.02040	0.13068	0.156	0.87592	
income4	0.19544	0.14700	1.330	0.18368	

```
income5          0.27602    0.18501   1.492  0.13573
educationMedium  0.18004    0.10485   1.717  0.08596 .
educationHigh    0.15387    0.13683   1.125  0.26079
CountryIT        0.15276    0.08187   1.866  0.06205 .
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Threshold coefficients:
    Estimate Std. Error z value
1|2  -2.3551     0.2186 -10.774
2|3  -0.9170     0.2031  -4.516
3|4   0.4922     0.2016   2.442
4|5   2.0063     0.2059   9.743
```

Q33b - Do you believe that any of the following social groups should receive priority support in climate change adaptation policies? Rate each one from 1 to 5. Local SMEs

```
Coefficients:
                 Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
genderWomen      0.289839   0.083233   3.482 0.000497 ***
age25–34 years  -0.519490   0.177678  -2.924 0.003458 **
age35–44 years  -0.215634   0.172249  -1.252 0.210615
age45–54 years  -0.255744   0.169223  -1.511 0.130716
age55–64 years  -0.280947   0.168620  -1.666 0.095682 .
age65+ years    -0.125993   0.170087  -0.741 0.458844
income2         -0.001193   0.134461  -0.009 0.992919
income3          0.039528   0.132948   0.297 0.766223
income4          0.154821   0.148367   1.044 0.296714
income5          0.058216   0.190146   0.306 0.759481
educationMedium  0.009185   0.106312   0.086 0.931155
educationHigh   -0.035395   0.139290  -0.254 0.799410
CountryIT        0.559079   0.083421   6.702 2.06e-11 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Threshold coefficients:
    Estimate Std. Error z value
1|2 -3.26662    0.23132 -14.122
2|3 -1.58515    0.20254  -7.826
3|4  0.04954    0.19818   0.250
4|5  1.71757    0.20177   8.513
```




Fermo -0.72442 0.36631 -1.978 0.047971 *
Zadar -1.08862 0.27367 -3.978 6.96e-05 ***
Lika-Senj -0.72129 0.27461 -2.627 0.008623 **

Q33c - Do you believe that any of the following social groups should receive priority support in climate change adaptation policies? Rate each one from 1 to 5. Low-income families

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.224633	0.083789	2.681	0.00734	**
age25–34 years	-0.400801	0.178871	-2.241	0.02504	*
age35–44 years	0.034596	0.174050	0.199	0.84244	
age45–54 years	0.103499	0.170992	0.605	0.54499	
age55–64 years	0.016138	0.171197	0.094	0.92490	
age65+ years	0.361497	0.172986	2.090	0.03664	*
income2	0.021177	0.134987	0.157	0.87534	
income3	0.004158	0.132140	0.031	0.97490	
income4	-0.019023	0.148408	-0.128	0.89801	
income5	-0.069015	0.189561	-0.364	0.71580	
educationMedium	0.099428	0.107683	0.923	0.35583	
educationHigh	-0.149676	0.140476	-1.065	0.28665	
CountryIT	0.389066	0.083527	4.658	3.19e-06	***

Signif. codes: 0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value
1|2	-3.4993	0.2486	-14.076
2|3	-1.9971	0.2098	-9.517
3|4	-0.4572	0.2014	-2.270
4|5	1.0188	0.2022	5.038

Q33d - Do you believe that any of the following social groups should receive priority support in climate change adaptation policies? Rate each one from 1 to 5. Elderly people

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.38241	0.08436	4.533	5.81e-06	***
age25–34 years	-0.32066	0.18032	-1.778	0.0754	.
age35–44 years	-0.02228	0.17616	-0.126	0.8993	
age45–54 years	0.10972	0.17181	0.639	0.5231	

```
age55–64 years   0.12646    0.17178   0.736   0.4616
age65+ years     0.38946    0.17452   2.232   0.0256 *
income2          0.08191    0.13669   0.599   0.5490
income3         -0.01601    0.13381  -0.120   0.9047
income4          0.03434    0.15051   0.228   0.8195
income5         -0.02128    0.18971  -0.112   0.9107
educationMedium  0.22449    0.10786   2.081   0.0374 *
educationHigh   -0.04298    0.13944  -0.308   0.7579
CountryIT        0.45124    0.08396   5.375 7.67e-08 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:
    Estimate Std. Error z value
1|2  -3.0791     0.2414 -12.757
2|3  -1.8489     0.2118  -8.729
3|4  -0.2884     0.2035  -1.417
4|5   1.0762     0.2047   5.257

Udine        -0.798990   0.375715  -2.127  0.03345 *
Zadar        -0.594069   0.277051  -2.144  0.03201 *
Lika-Senj    -0.806097   0.279494  -2.884  0.00393 **
```

Q33e - Do you believe that any of the following social groups should receive priority support in climate change adaptation policies? Rate each one from 1 to 5. Tourism operators

```
Coefficients:
                 Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
genderWomen      0.25984    0.08301   3.130  0.00175 **
age25–34 years   0.23863    0.18007   1.325  0.18510
age35–44 years   0.02728    0.17343   0.157  0.87501
age45–54 years  -0.11326    0.17013  -0.666  0.50561
age55–64 years   0.05046    0.17004   0.297  0.76665
age65+ years    -0.07021    0.17172  -0.409  0.68262
income2         -0.12889    0.13468  -0.957  0.33856
income3          0.12650    0.13302   0.951  0.34160
income4          0.06268    0.14944   0.419  0.67491
income5         -0.07488    0.18589  -0.403  0.68708
educationMedium -0.08451    0.10492  -0.806  0.42051
educationHigh   -0.21991    0.13790  -1.595  0.11076
CountryIT        0.64869    0.08345   7.773 7.66e-15 ***
---
```




Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Threshold coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value
1|2	-2.2349	0.2113	-10.576
2|3	-1.0261	0.2015	-5.093
3|4	0.6743	0.2007	3.360
4|5	2.2644	0.2067	10.956

Rovigo	-0.74867	0.35864	-2.088	0.036841 *
Fermo	-0.73759	0.36861	-2.001	0.045391 *
Zadar	-0.99308	0.27257	-3.643	0.000269 ***
Lika-Senj	-0.77664	0.27300	-2.845	0.004443 **

Q33f - Do you believe that any of the following social groups should receive priority support in climate change adaptation policies? Rate each one from 1 to 5. Blue economy operators

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.295449	0.083128	3.554	0.000379	***
age25–34 years	-0.366368	0.178160	-2.056	0.039744	*
age35–44 years	-0.163440	0.172883	-0.945	0.344466	
age45–54 years	-0.146894	0.169018	-0.869	0.384792	
age55–64 years	-0.004927	0.169930	-0.029	0.976869	
age65+ years	0.074166	0.172311	0.430	0.666890	
income2	-0.175900	0.132795	-1.325	0.185303	
income3	0.069879	0.130902	0.534	0.593463	
income4	0.111228	0.147447	0.754	0.450632	
income5	0.239203	0.185067	1.293	0.196176	
educationMedium	-0.089487	0.105615	-0.847	0.396828	
educationHigh	0.041800	0.138067	0.303	0.762077	
CountryIT	0.439053	0.082920	5.295	1.19e-07	***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Threshold coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value
1|2	-2.7991	0.2190	-12.781
2|3	-1.4479	0.2020	-7.167
3|4	0.2559	0.1989	1.287
4|5	1.8206	0.2031	8.963



Bari 0.819560 0.350802 2.336 0.019478 *
Brindisi 0.792901 0.370030 2.143 0.032129 *

Q33g - Do you believe that any of the following social groups should receive priority support in climate change adaptation policies? Rate each one from 1 to 5. Ethnic minorities

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(>|z|)	
genderWomen	0.24173	0.08253	2.929	0.00340	**
age25–34 years	-0.24241	0.17593	-1.378	0.16825	
age35–44 years	-0.31922	0.17030	-1.874	0.06087	.
age45–54 years	-0.41325	0.16696	-2.475	0.01332	*
age55–64 years	-0.53391	0.16672	-3.202	0.00136	**
age65+ years	-0.33798	0.16778	-2.014	0.04396	*
income2	-0.16060	0.13274	-1.210	0.22633	
income3	-0.08554	0.13109	-0.653	0.51405	
income4	-0.02558	0.14758	-0.173	0.86241	
income5	-0.31410	0.18615	-1.687	0.09154	.
educationMedium	-0.08362	0.10438	-0.801	0.42309	
educationHigh	-0.14843	0.13598	-1.092	0.27500	
CountryIT	0.98313	0.08440	11.648	< 2e-16	***

Signif. codes: 0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value
1|2	-1.8550	0.2008	-9.239
2|3	-0.8996	0.1960	-4.590
3|4	0.7075	0.1957	3.615
4|5	2.1141	0.2018	10.474

Barletta 0.86640 0.34846 2.486 0.012905 *
Foggia 0.86419 0.35083 2.463 0.013767 *
Bari 0.83019 0.33570 2.473 0.013396 *
Brindisi 0.76646 0.36192 2.118 0.034197 *
Zadar -0.72306 0.26912 -2.687 0.007216 **

Q33h -Do you believe that any of the following social groups should receive priority support in climate change adaptation policies? Rate each one from 1 to 5.Rural communities

Coefficients:

```
                Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
genderWomen      0.26697    0.08325   3.207  0.00134 **
age25–34 years  -0.24416    0.17966  -1.359  0.17413
age35–44 years   0.11295    0.17320   0.652  0.51432
age45–54 years   0.09865    0.17115   0.576  0.56437
age55–64 years   0.18223    0.17138   1.063  0.28763
age65+ years     0.16587    0.17239   0.962  0.33595
income2          0.01844    0.13468   0.137  0.89109
income3          0.08847    0.13245   0.668  0.50415
income4          0.18752    0.14860   1.262  0.20697
income5          0.05912    0.19072   0.310  0.75659
educationMedium  0.12071    0.10640   1.135  0.25657
educationHigh    0.01864    0.13888   0.134  0.89324
CountryIT        0.11763    0.08252   1.426  0.15399
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Threshold coefficients:
    Estimate Std. Error z value
1|2  -2.9614     0.2290 -12.933
2|3  -1.5363     0.2046  -7.508
3|4   0.1185     0.2003   0.592
4|5   1.7262     0.2040   8.464
```

Q35 - Do you think it is fair for the cost of climate change adaptation measures to be borne differently depending on people's financial means?

```
Coefficients:
                Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
genderWomen     -0.18012    0.08410  -2.142  0.03221 *
age25–34 years  -0.20048    0.17331  -1.157  0.24736
age35–44 years  -0.09353    0.16748  -0.558  0.57654
age45–54 years  -0.06976    0.16512  -0.423  0.67266
age55–64 years   0.07238    0.16530   0.438  0.66148
age65+ years     0.13328    0.17041   0.782  0.43416
income2          0.17188    0.13463   1.277  0.20173
income3          0.18949    0.13281   1.427  0.15362
income4          0.30823    0.15026   2.051  0.04024 *
income5          0.32440    0.19092   1.699  0.08930 .
educationMedium  0.33627    0.10738   3.132  0.00174 **
educationHigh    0.31885    0.14032   2.272  0.02307 *
CountryIT        0.47667    0.08386   5.684 1.31e-08 ***
```




Signif. codes: 0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Threshold coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value
1|2	-1.8732	0.2057	-9.107
2|3	-0.7758	0.1967	-3.944
3|4	0.5570	0.1962	2.838
4|5	2.1401	0.2029	10.545