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COoperation and CO-designing PArtnership for CLiMAte Neutrality

Activity 2.2 - Willingness to change

Report on citizen survey “AskyourcitizenonCaN”



Introduction

The main objective of the CO2 PACMAN is to raise awareness on the crucial role of Carbon Neutrality in addressing Climate Change and to actively engage stakeholders, local authorities, and citizens in participative planning processes aimed at exploring and implementing Climate Neutrality solutions in the targeted islands.

Within the framework of the CO2 PACMAN project, specifically under Activity 2.2 – *Willingness to change*, a set of activities, inspired by the BLUE DEAL “Askyourcitizenonbe” tool, has been defined. The new “AskyourcitizenonCaN” tool (ask your citizen on Carbon Neutral) was developed to enable citizens to be the main actors in the participatory process and contribute to identifying best opportunities for transition to a low-carbon economy infrastructures (e.g. wind energy, PV, electric systems), propensity towards behavioural changes (e.g. sustainable mobility, low-carbon production/consumption), facilities co-ownership (e.g. energy communities).

A survey was conducted among citizens in pilot islands to assess their willingness to change, such as asking about their opinion on renewable energy.

The activity aimed to assess how people perceive the concept of Carbon Neutrality (CO₂ neutrality), their level of knowledge, and their openness to participate in the decarbonization of their territories, including the potential role of citizens as prosumers.

The survey was carried out on the three pilot islands involved in the project, Brač (Croatia), Crete (Greece), and Elba (Italy). These Mediterranean islands are taken as emblematic test beds since islands are often characterized by population aging and net emigration, strong dependence on external and global supply chains (e.g. energy, goods), affected by higher costs due to remote connections and inefficient no-circular value chains (e.g. water, waste), and dominant tourism sector with the limits of a one-sector economy, seasonal economy (e.g. stressed energy-water-waste utilities).

The questionnaire was distributed face-to-face between February and June 2025.

A total of 549 respondents were interviewed: 207 on Brač, 240 on Crete, and 102 on Elba. On Elba, due to a catastrophic climate event (a torrential rainfall on February 13th in Portoferraio) that occurred on the island before the conduction of the survey, a big part of the population wasn't present in their homes.





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The survey, in particular, aimed to collect useful information to:

- assess the level of awareness and attitudes towards decarbonization policies;
- identify practices already in place and the main perceived barriers;
- support the development of targeted actions and awareness-raising tools within the project.

Furthermore, citizens have to perceive that the transition is in their own interest and must be included in the ownership of greener energy: the project will promote forms of public-private cooperation, co-design, and co-ownership (e.g., energy communities) to improve the feasibility and sustainability of changes.

Moreover, this survey is intended to serve as a reference model for understanding how Mediterranean island communities perceive and approach the challenge of Climate Neutrality.

The insights gained are expected to inform not only the CO2 PACMAN project's local actions but also wider regional strategies, offering transferable lessons to other coastal and insular territories across the Mediterranean basin that share similar environmental vulnerabilities and socio-economic dynamics.

This report presents the findings and results of the survey, including key statistics and analysis of the collected data.





1. Questionnaire methodology and data analysis phase

The methodology for Activity 2.2 – Willingness to change, developed by the University of Siena (UNISI), provides a structured framework to guide all project partners in implementing the survey consistently across the three pilot islands (Brač, Crete, and Elba). The guidelines define the scope, objectives, and operational steps necessary to investigate citizens' perceptions and attitudes toward Carbon Neutrality (CO₂ neutrality) and their willingness to participate in the decarbonization of local territories, ensuring consistency in survey implementation and comparability of data across sites.

The survey process was divided into five key phases:

1. Identification and description of the citizens behavior under investigation; identification of the area where the Survey was implemented.
2. Preparation of the questionnaire and translation into local languages.
3. Selection of the gross sample with “**stratified systematic sampling of addresses**”.
4. The fieldwork: interviews.
5. Elaboration of the results of the survey and interpretation.

1. This initial phase defines the scope and location of the research. The phenomenon under investigation concerns the perception and attitude towards Carbon Neutrality (CO₂ neutrality) and its possible implementation among the general public in the involved islands (Brač, Crete, and Elba). The survey, prepared by UNISI (Task Leader) in accordance with all Partners project and carried out across the 3 pilot islands through questionnaires and interviews, pursues two main goals: to elaborate a dedicated report on how Climate Neutrality is perceived, including the willingness of local communities to invest in decarbonization, and to draw up lessons and suggestions to fine-tune project activities at local level, also regarding communication strategies.

A fundamental objective of this activity is to promote citizen cooperation and their active participation in co-creation processes, ensuring that local decarbonization initiatives are informed by the perspectives, needs, and motivations of the communities involved.

For the implementation of the survey, each partner had to identify an area with a population between 1,500 and 15,000 inhabitants. This area could correspond to an entire island, a part of an island, a coastal zone, or a section of a city.





2. The questionnaire phase was led by the University of Siena (UNISI), which prepared, in accordance with all the partnership, a set of questions in English. Subsequently, each partner translated the questionnaire into the local language (Croatian, Greek and Italian).

The questionnaire consisted of 22 items, including closed-ended questions, multiple-response items, 5-point Likert scale statements, and open-ended questions. This last category is not reported in this document.

The questionnaire is structured in three sections. The first five questions are useful to characterize the respondents, whereas the subsequent questions focus directly on the project's core topic.

- First section (Questions 1–11) gathers general information about the interviewee, together with qualitative perspectives and insights. Based on the answer given to Question 11, the interview continues with one of the following two sections:
- Second section (Questions 12–19) explores the level of knowledge of Climate Neutrality and climate-related issues, as well as the willingness to take action and propose solutions. This part is addressed to those who responded to option *d* in Question 11.
- Third section (Questions 20–22) investigates the willingness to take actions or support solutions aimed at reducing environmental impacts and collects further suggestions from participants. This part is addressed to those who responded to options *a*, *b*, or *c* in Question 11.

3. The survey adopted a two-stage sampling methodology. In the first stage, addresses were selected through stratified systematic sampling; in the second stage, one individual within each selected household was identified as respondent.

The chosen survey area was divided into 10 strata (blocks). Each stratum was contiguous, non-overlapping, and together the strata covered the entire selected area. The division was made so that each stratum contained approximately the same number of inhabitants.





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4. The final dataset, it contained 22 variables, one for each question. Analyses of questions were carried out in two stages: first at the level of each island and subsequently, where feasible, at the aggregate level restricted to items that are fully comparable across questionnaires. Aggregate results are not reported when comparability is compromised by substantive or formatting differences, such as variations in item wording, the addition of response options not present in all versions, or the multiple-response administration of items originally designed for single responses (Question 5-6-9-20-21).

Question 5 was not reported for Crete, as different reply options were used. Questions 6 and 9 on Elba were administered as multiple-response items, producing different results. According to the questionnaire design, respondents who selected options a, b, or c in Question 11 were supposed to proceed directly to Questions 20 and 21, while only those who selected option d were required to continue with Questions 12 to 19. This rule was correctly applied in Crete and Elba; however, on Brač Island it was not followed, and all respondents completed all questions regardless of their answer to Question 11. The questionnaire concluded with an optional request for the participant's email address to receive further information on the CO2 PACMAN project.





2. Results of the survey

The questionnaire was conducted in three Mediterranean Island sites:

- Supetar, Brač Island (Croatia),
- Rethymno, Crete Island (Greece),
- Portoferraio, Elba Island (Italy).

The final total sample size achieved was 549 interviews, divided among each site as follow:

| Site | Achieved sample size (n) |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| Brač Island | 207 |
| Elba Island | 102 |
| Crete Island | 240 |

Regarding the data elaboration in problematic cases, labels and categories were harmonised, but aggregation was not undertaken in the absence of substantive equivalence. Multiple-response items are explicitly flagged; for these items, percentages are computed over the number of respondents to the specific item and category totals may exceed 100%. Results for multiple-response questions are presented primarily using horizontal bar charts.

Below is the analysis of the questionnaire responses.





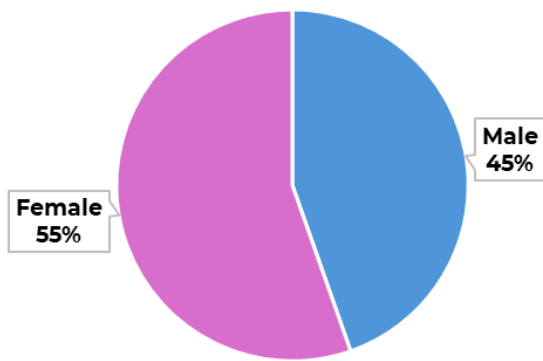
- Question 1: Gender

At the aggregate level, 44.63% of the respondents were males and 55.37% were females. At the island level, there was an equal proportion of male and female respondents on Crete Island, whereas the other sites are characterized by a prevalence of female respondents.

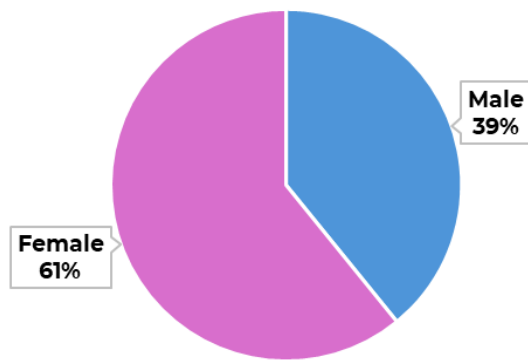
Table and Figures 1. Distribution of respondents by gender

| Gender | Aggregate Level | Brač Island | Crete Island | Elba Island |
|--------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Male | 44.63% | 39.13% | 50.00% | 43.14% |
| Female | 55.37% | 60.87% | 50.00% | 56.86% |

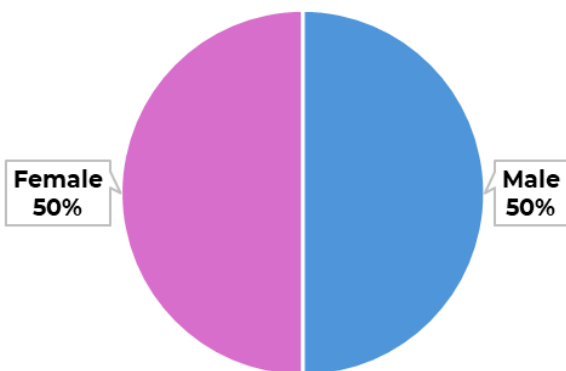
Aggregate Level



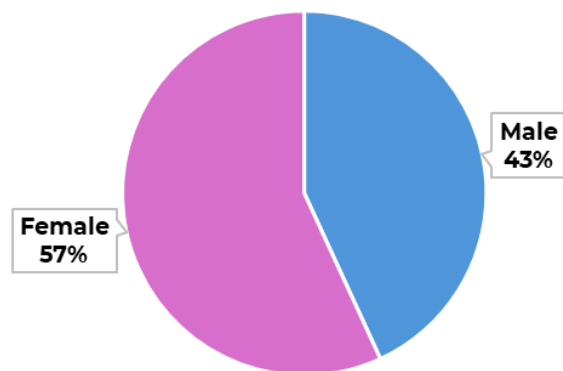
Brač Island



Crete Island



Elba Island





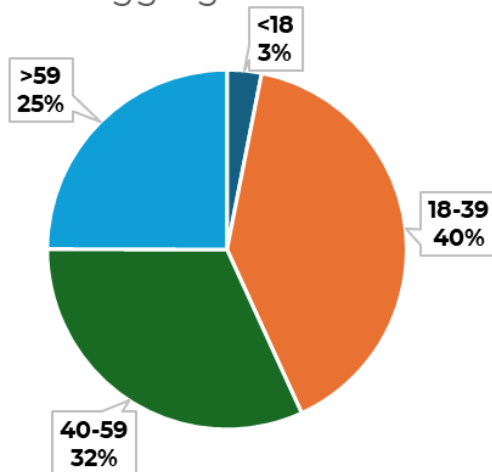
- Question 2: How old are you?

At the aggregate level, 3.10% of the respondents were under 18 years old, 40.07% were between 18 and 39, 31.88% between 40 and 59, and 24.95% were over 59 years old. This distribution was also reflected in Brač Island and Crete Island. Elba Island showed a different distribution, with the majority of participants over 59 years old and none under 18 years old.

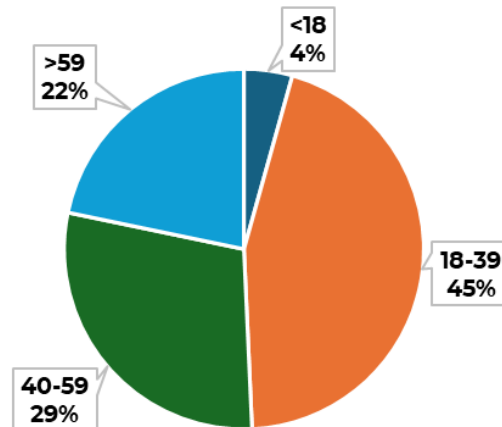
Table and Figures 2. Distribution of respondents by age

| Age | Aggregate level | Brač Island | Crete Island | Elba Island |
|-------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| <18 | 3.10% | 4.35% | 3.33% | - |
| 18-39 | 40.07% | 44.93% | 45.00% | 18.63% |
| 40-59 | 31.88% | 28.99% | 33.33% | 34.31% |
| >59 | 24.95% | 21.74% | 18.33% | 47.06% |

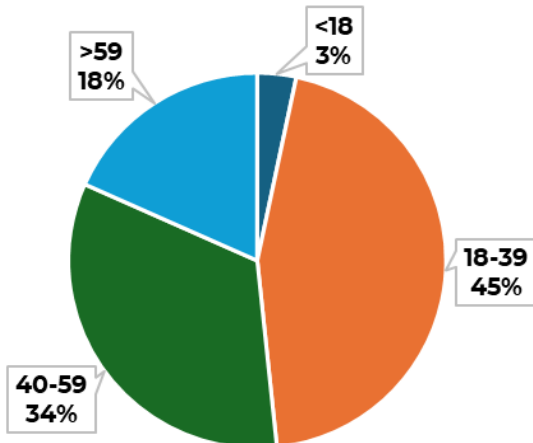
Aggregate level



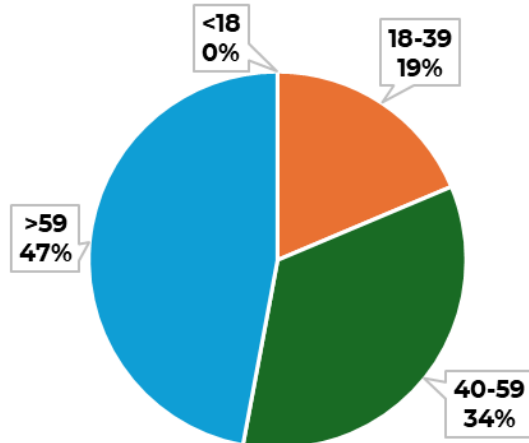
Brač Island



Crete Island



Elba Island



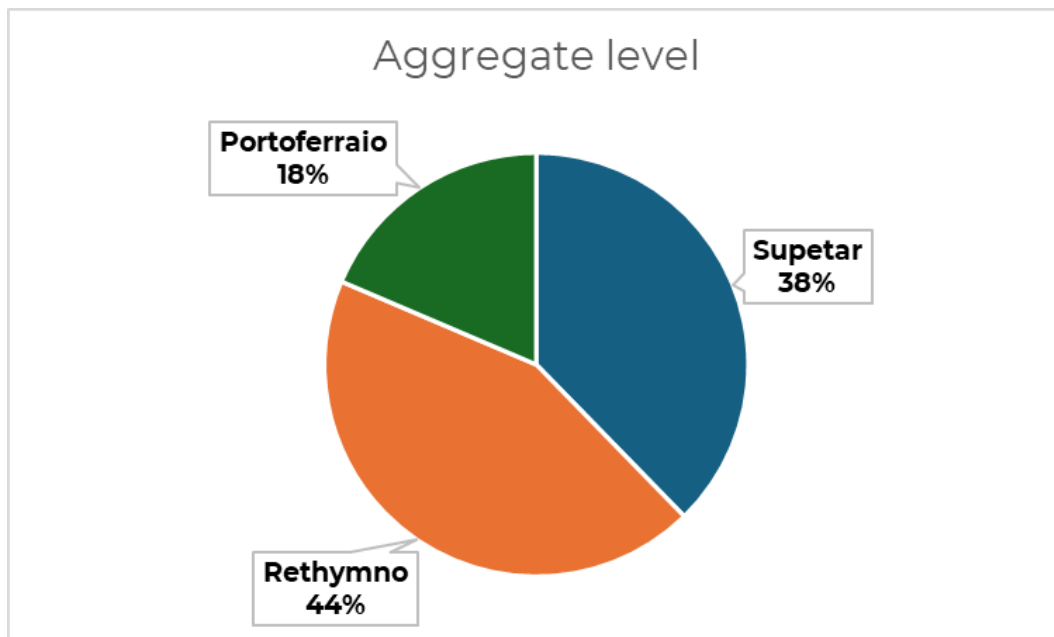


- **Question 3: Place of residence**

All respondents from the Brač island live in Supetar, those from the Crete island are from Rethymno, and those from Elba Island are from Portoferraio. At the aggregate level, 37.7% of respondents are from Supetar, 43.72% from Rethymno, and 18.58% from Portoferraio.

Table and Figure 3. Distribution of respondents by place of residence

| | Aggregate level | Brač Island | Crete Island | Elba Island |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Supetar | 37.70% | 100% | - | - |
| Rethymno | 43.72% | - | 100% | - |
| Portoferraio | 18.58% | - | - | 100% |





- **Question 4: Are you a resident or a tourist in this area?**

All respondents indicated they are residents in the area and not tourists.

Table 4. Distribution of participants by status: tourist or resident

| | Aggregate level | Brač Island | Crete Island | Elba Island |
|----------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Resident | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Tourist | - | - | - | - |

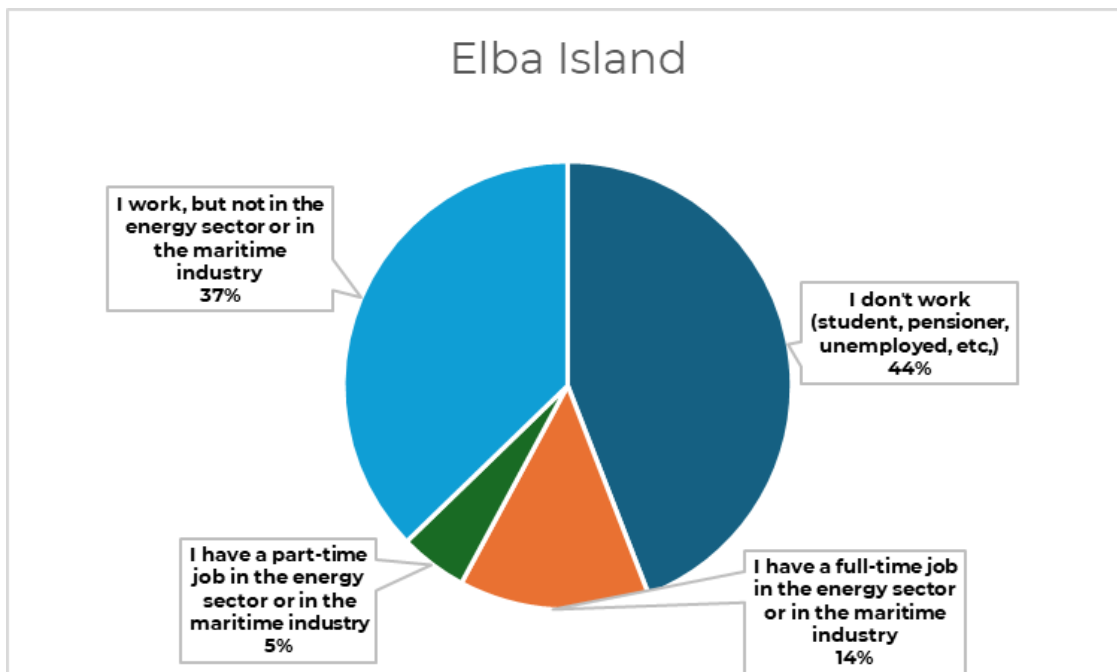
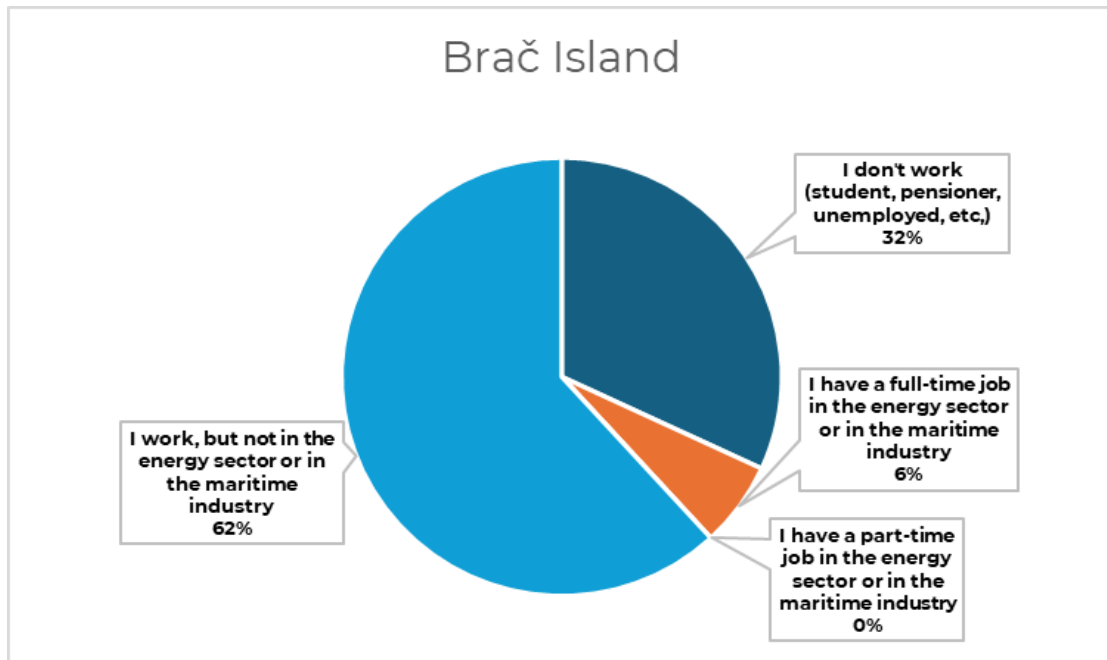
- **Question 5: What is your employment? (Supetar and Portoferraio)**

The distributions of occupational status in Supetar and Portoferraio were markedly different. In Supetar, 31.88% of respondents do not work, 6.28% have a full-time job in the energy sector or the maritime industry, while 61.84% work, but not in these sectors. In Portoferraio, 44.12% of respondents do not work, 13.73% have a full-time job in the energy or maritime sectors, 4.9% work part-time in these sectors, and 37.25% work, but not in these sectors. In the Crete Island this question was not included and reported, as the survey was conducted differently from the two other areas.

Table and Figures 5.1. Distribution of respondents by occupational status in Supetar and Portoferraio

| Occupational status | Brač Island | Elba Island |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| a. I don't work (student, pensioner, unemployed, etc.) | 31.88% | 44.12% |
| b. I have a full-time job in the energy sector or in the maritime industry | 6.28% | 13.73% |
| c. I have a part-time job in the energy sector or in the maritime industry | - | 4.90% |
| d. I work, but not in the energy sector or in the maritime industry | 61.84% | 37.25% |





Question 6: Where do you get most of your information about environmental issues? (Multiple choice question)

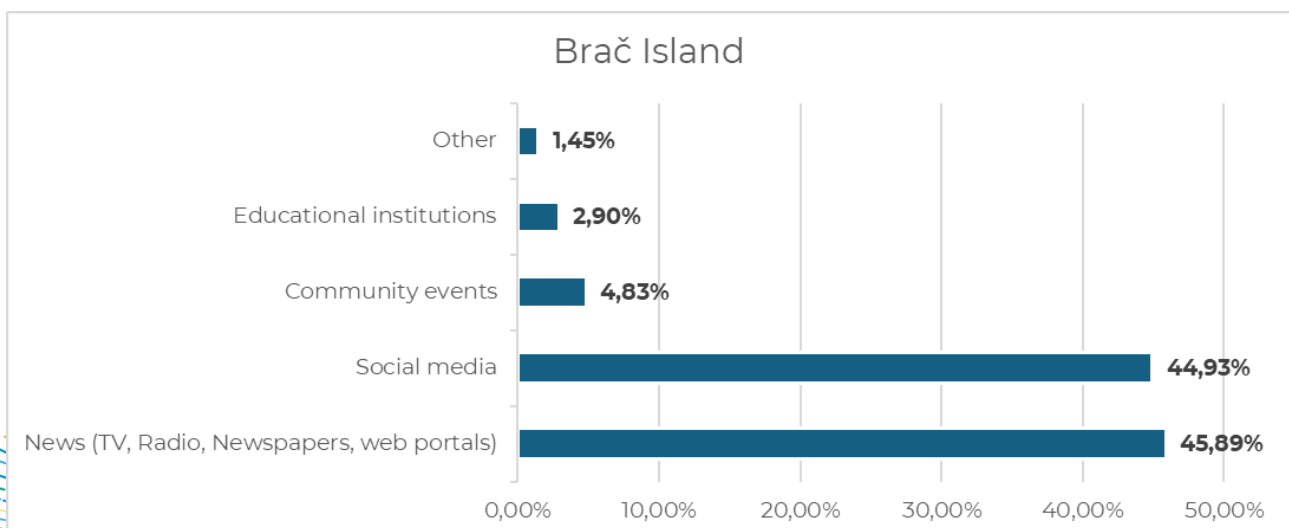


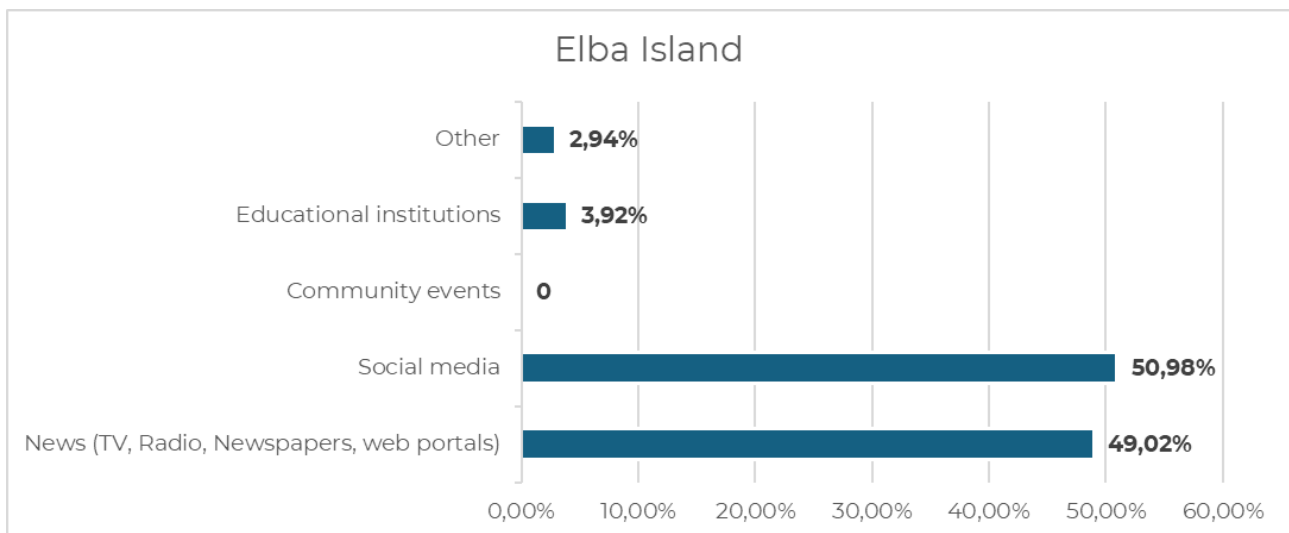
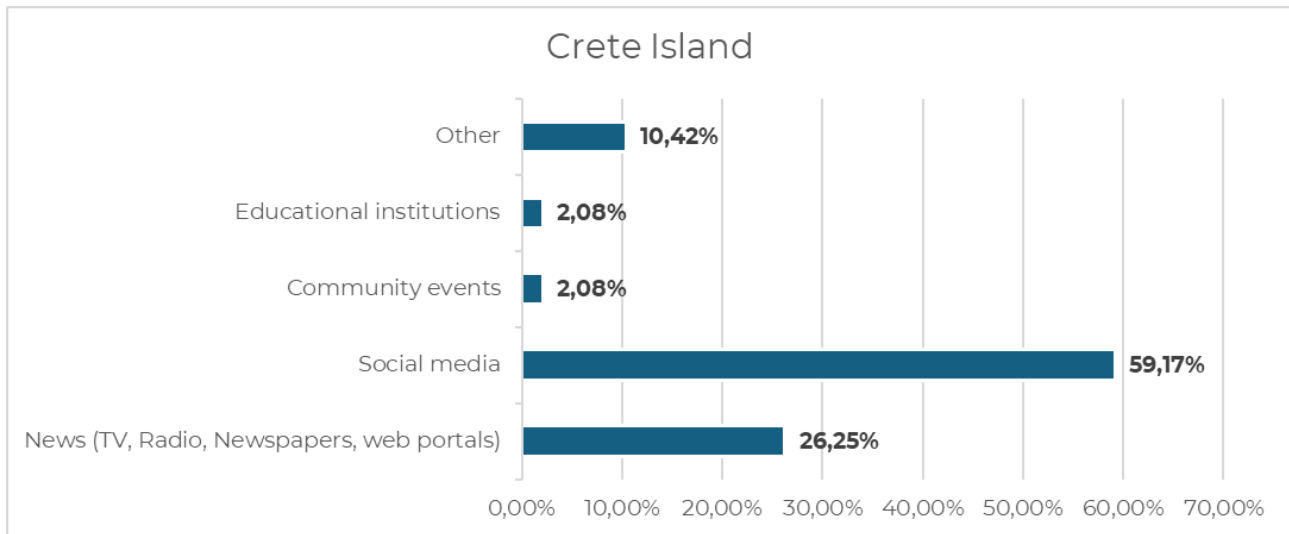
Respondents from Brač Island mainly obtain information on environmental issues from news (45.89%) and social media (44.93%), with minor contributions from community events (4.83%), educational institutions (2.9%), and other sources (1.45%). On Crete Island, social media are the primary source (59.17%), followed by news (26.25%), while community events and educational institutions are rarely mentioned (2.08% each) and 10.42% report other sources. On Elba Island, news (49.02%) and social media (50.98%) dominate, with smaller shares for educational institutions (3.92%) and other sources (2.94%), and no respondents reported community events. For this question results were not fully comparable across islands and no aggregate distribution is presented, because only on Elba this item was administered as a multiple response, for which percentages may exceed 100%.

Table and Figures 6. Distribution of respondents by sources of information on environmental issues

| | Brač Island | Crete Island | Elba Island* |
|--|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| a. News (TV, Radio, Newspapers, web portals) | 45.89% | 26.25% | 49.02% |
| b. Social media | 44.93% | 59.17% | 50.98% |
| c. Community events | 4.83% | 2.08% | - |
| d. Educational institutions | 2.9% | 2.08% | 3.92% |
| e. Other | 1.45% | 10.42% | 2.94% |

*reply as a multiple choice question





Question 7: What is your primary source of energy for heating your home?

At the aggregate level, the primary source of energy for home heating is electricity (63.21%), followed by oil (13.48%), wood/biomass (8.01%), and other sources of energy (7.47%), while natural gas and solar energy show low percentages. In all locations, electricity emerges as the main source of heating, with distributions broadly similar to the aggregate level. Notably, a high percentage of respondents from Elba Island, 34.31%, selected the option 'Other'.

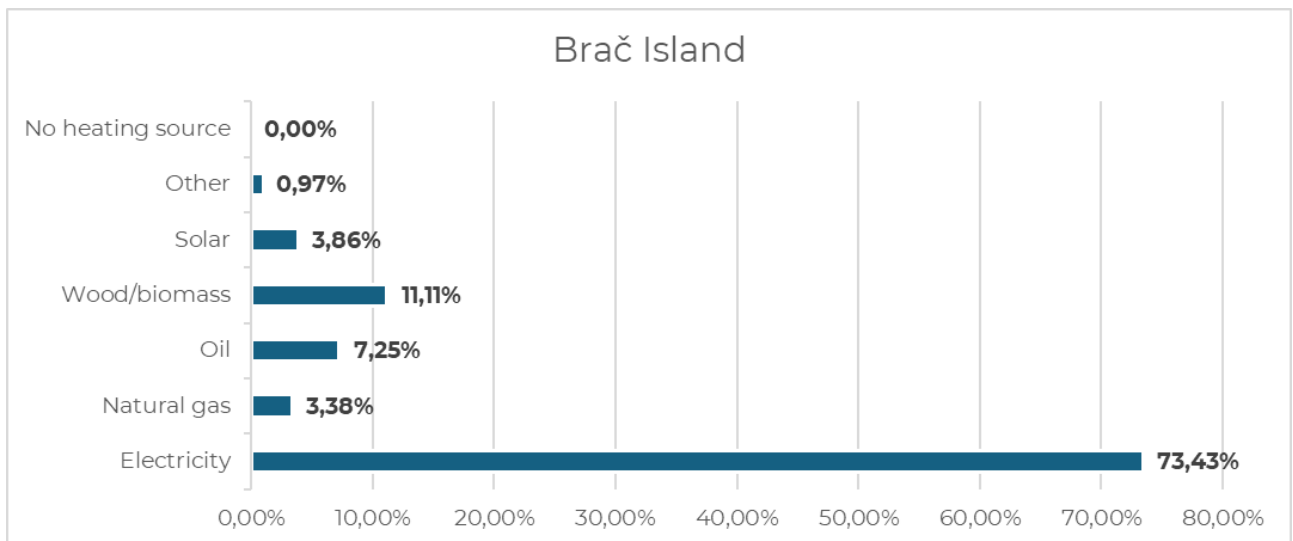
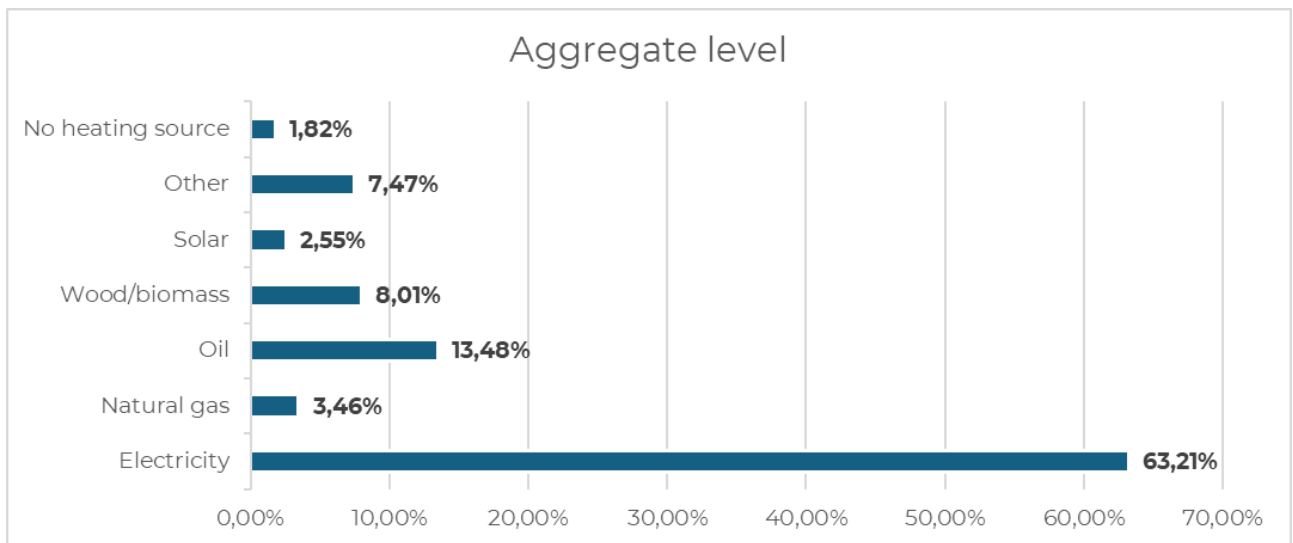
Table and Figures 7. Distribution of respondents by primary source of energy for home heating

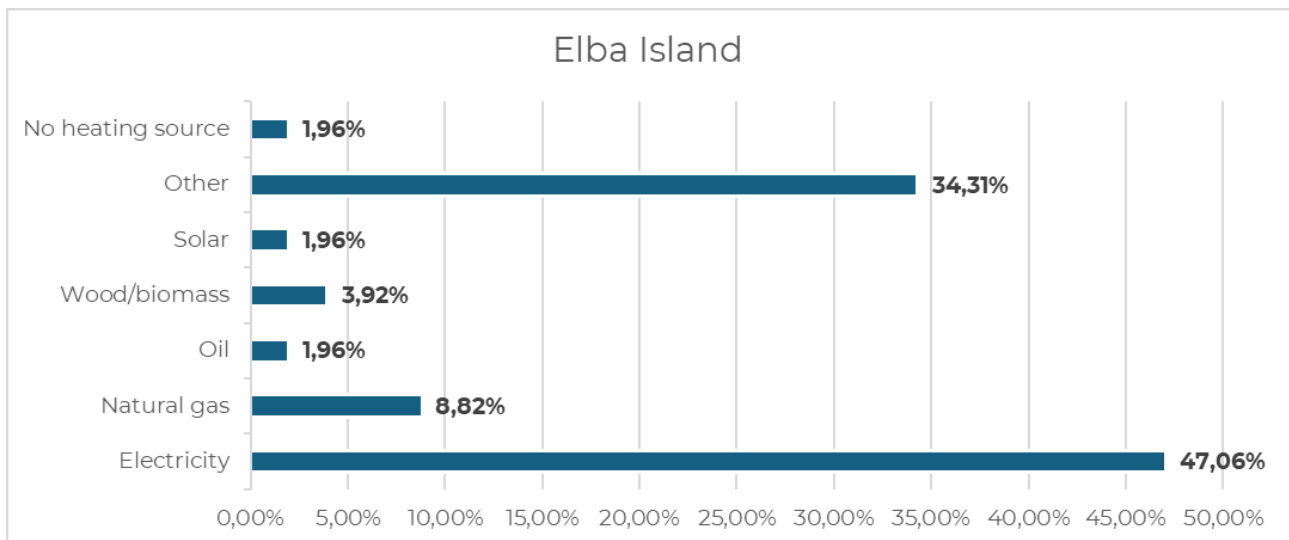
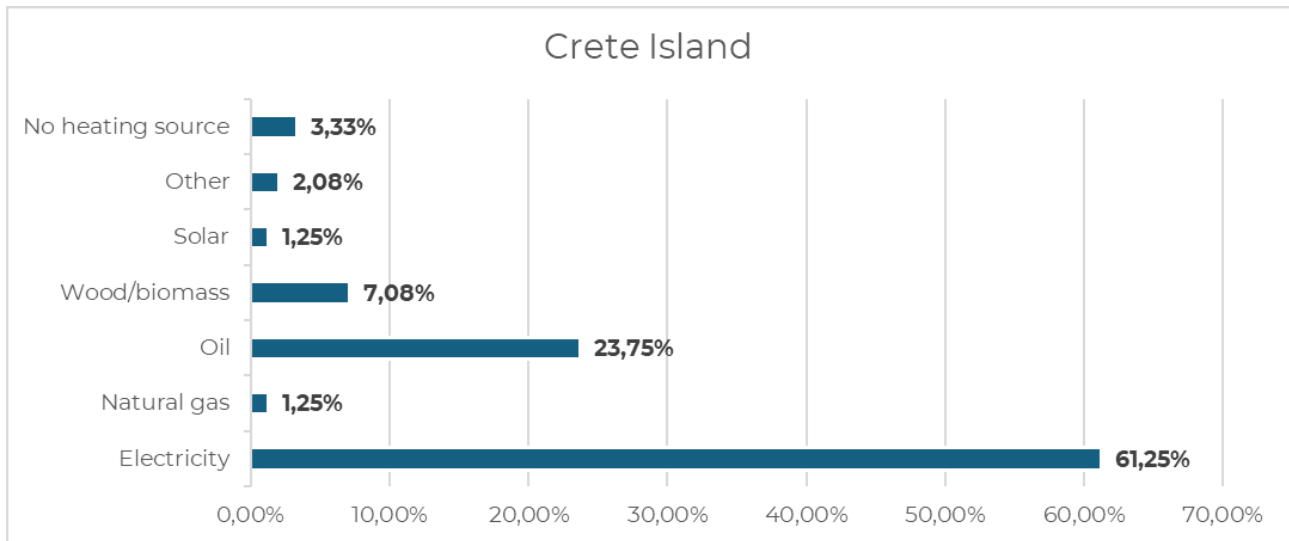
| Primary source of energy for home heating | Aggregate level | Brač Island | Crete Island | Elba Island |
|---|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
|---|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|





| | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| a. Electricity | 63.21% | 73.43% | 61.25% | 47.06% |
| b. Natural gas | 3.46% | 3.38% | 1.25% | 8.82% |
| c. Oil | 13.48% | 7.25% | 23.75% | 1.96% |
| d. Wood/biomass | 8.01% | 11.11% | 7.08% | 3.92% |
| e. Solar | 2.55% | 3.86% | 1.25% | 1.96% |
| f. Other | 7.47% | 0.97% | 2.08% | 34.31% |
| g. No heating source | 1.82% | 0.00% | 3.33% | 1.96% |





- Question 8: Have you made any of the following home improvements to increase its energy efficiency? (Multiple choice question)

At the aggregate level, the most frequent measure is the installation of energy-efficient windows or doors (39.89%), followed by upgrading to energy-efficient appliances (24.77%) and installing solar panels (15.30%); programmable thermostats (7.29%) and the “other” category (2.37%) are less common, while 39.16% report none of the listed actions. Crete Island displays a distribution consistent with this articulation, with efficient windows/doors at 33.75%, efficient appliances at 29.58%, solar panels at 15.00%, programmable thermostats at 8.75%, “other” at 5.00%, and 37.50% indicating “none of the above”. Brač Island shows a different configuration, in which solar panels (21.74%) are more common than efficient-appliance replacements (10.63%), alongside efficient windows/doors at

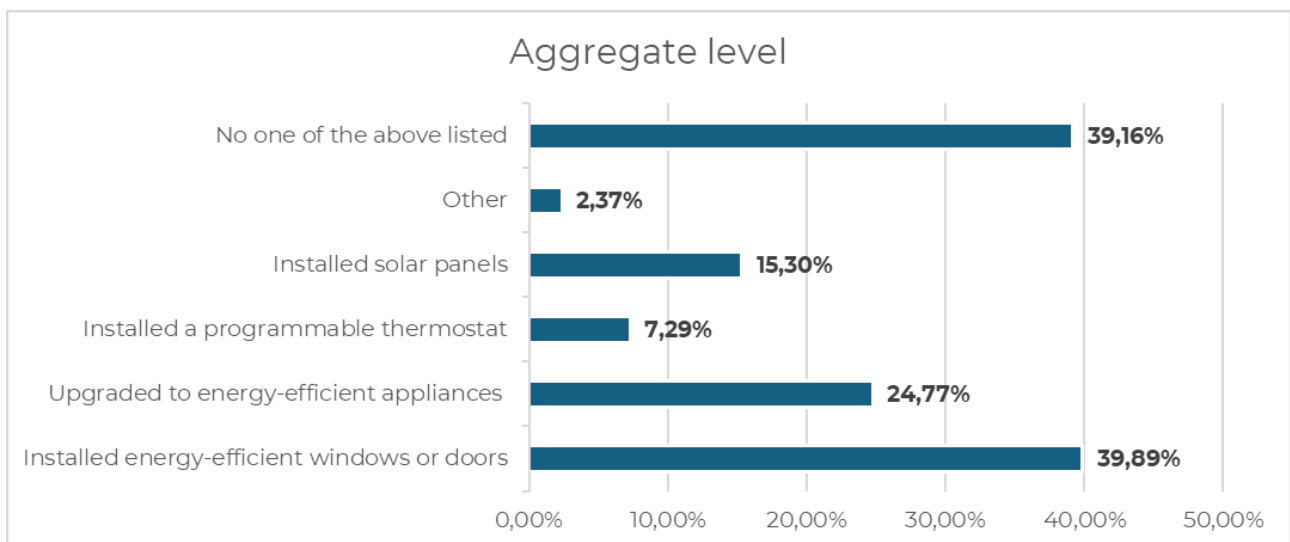


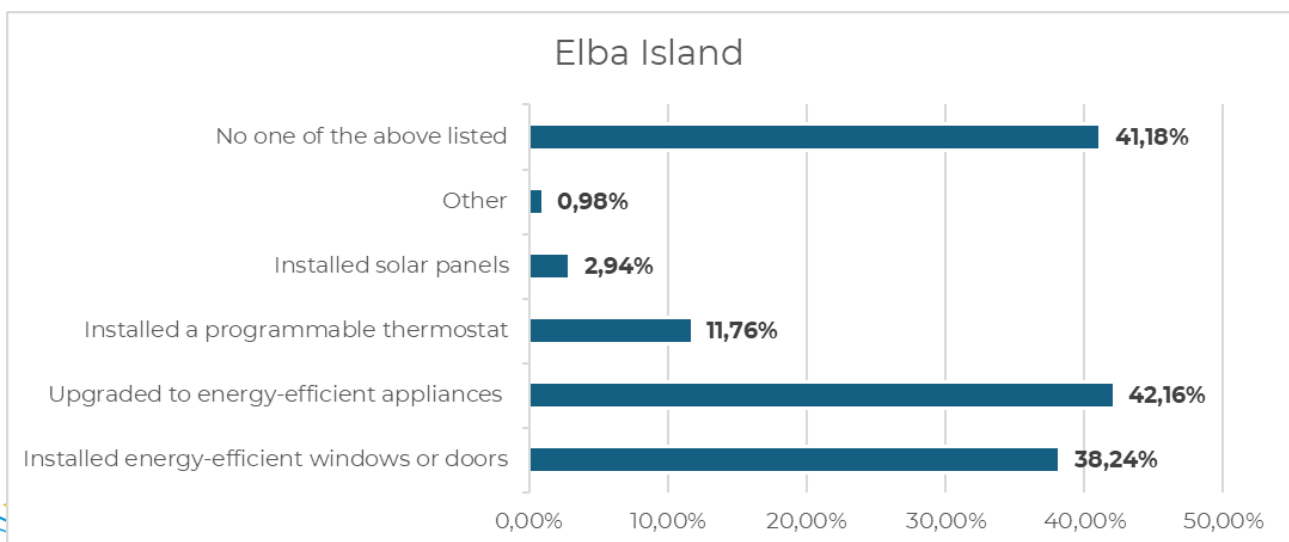
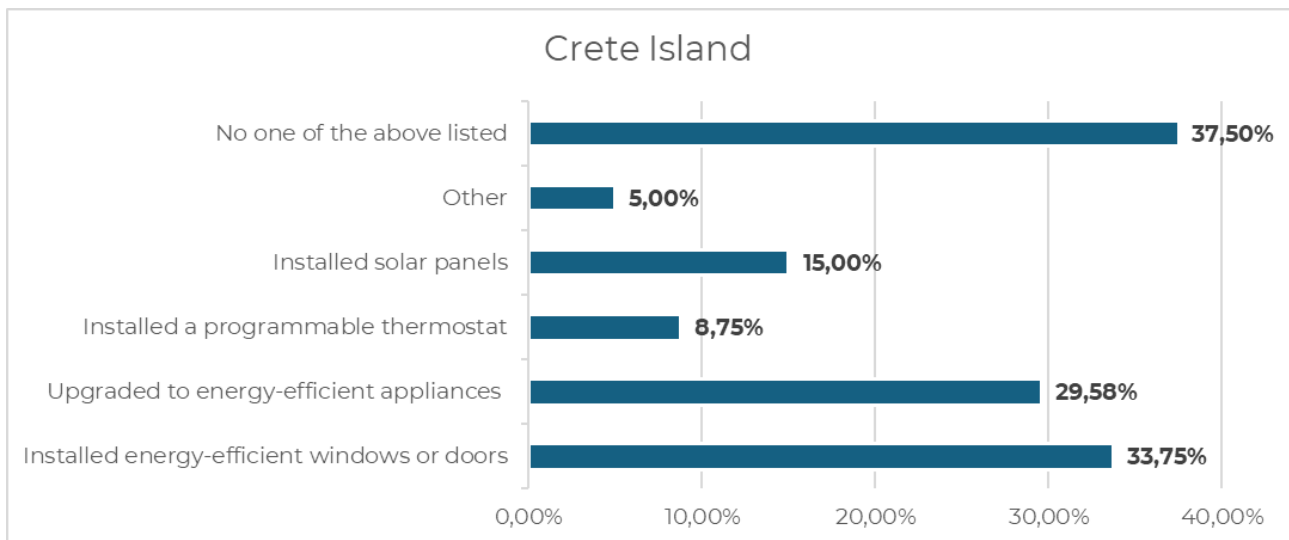
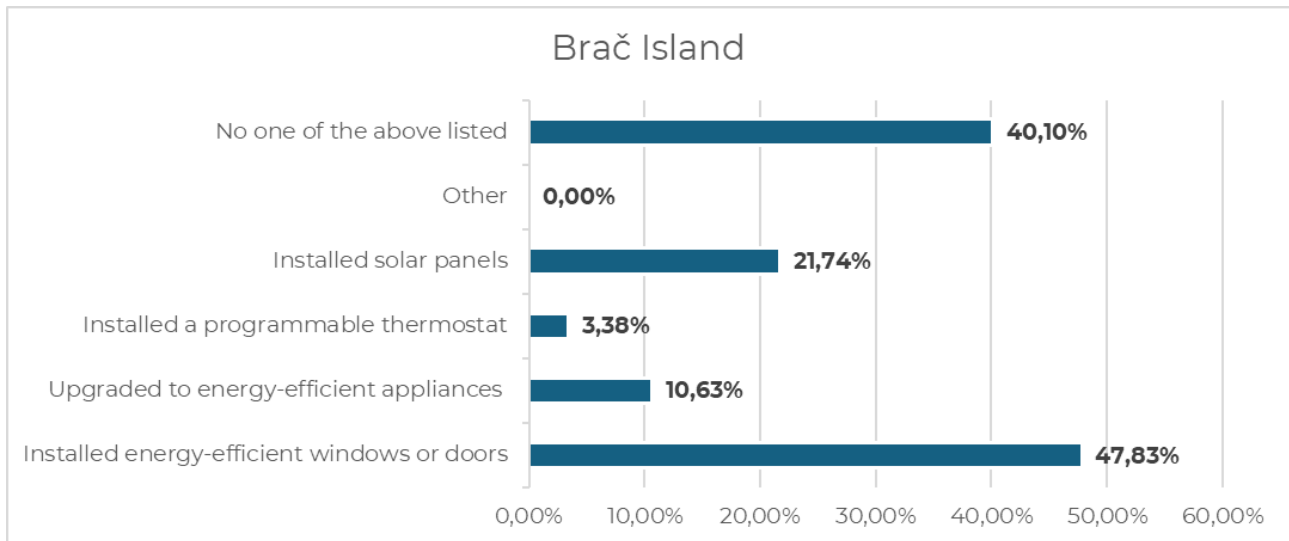


47.83%; programmable thermostats stand at 3.38%, and 40.10% report “none of the above”. Elba Island is characterized by the prominence of efficient-appliance replacements (42.16%) and programmable thermostats (11.76%), the limited presence of solar panels (2.94%), and windows/doors at 38.24%; “other” stands at 0.98%, and 41.18% indicate “none of the above”. As this is a multiple-response item, percentages may exceed 100%.

Table and Figures 8. Distribution of respondents by home improvements made to increase energy efficiency

| | Aggregate level | Brač Island | Crete Island | Elba Island |
|--|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| a. Installed energy-efficient windows or doors | 39.89% | 47.83% | 33.75% | 38.24% |
| b. Upgraded to energy-efficient appliances | 24.77% | 10.63% | 29.58% | 42.16% |
| c. Installed a programmable thermostat | 7.29% | 3.38% | 8.75% | 11.76% |
| d. Installed solar panels | 15.30% | 21.74% | 15.00% | 2.94% |
| e. Other | 2.37% | 0.00% | 5.00% | 0.98% |
| f. No one of the above listed | 39.16% | 40.10% | 37.50% | 41.18% |







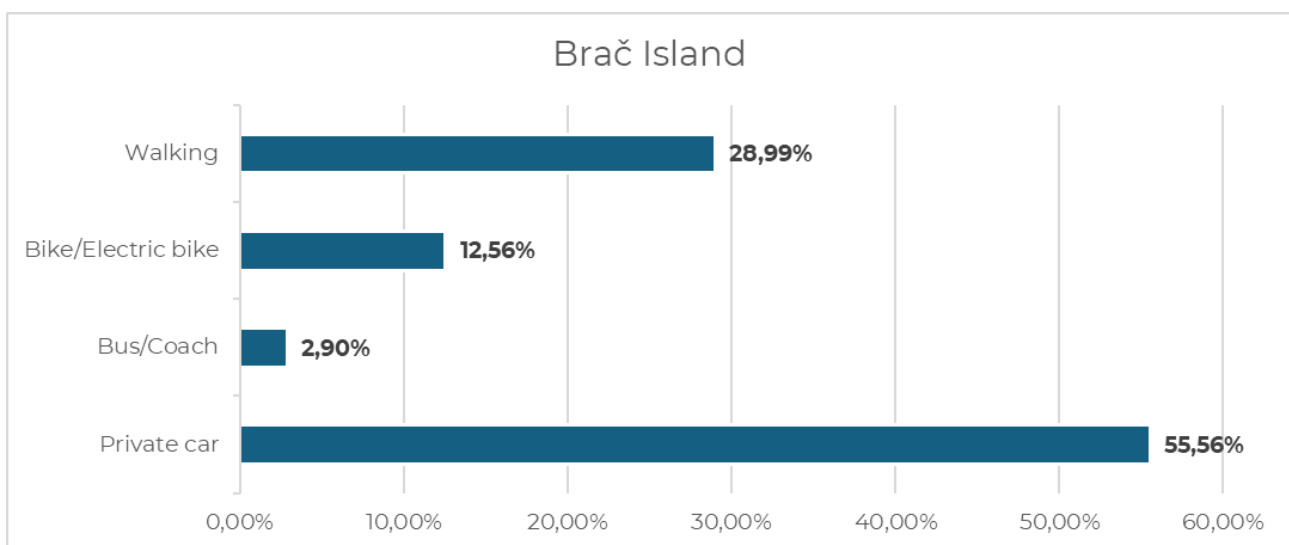
- **Question 9: How do you usually travel in your everyday life? (Multiple choice question only for Elba area)**

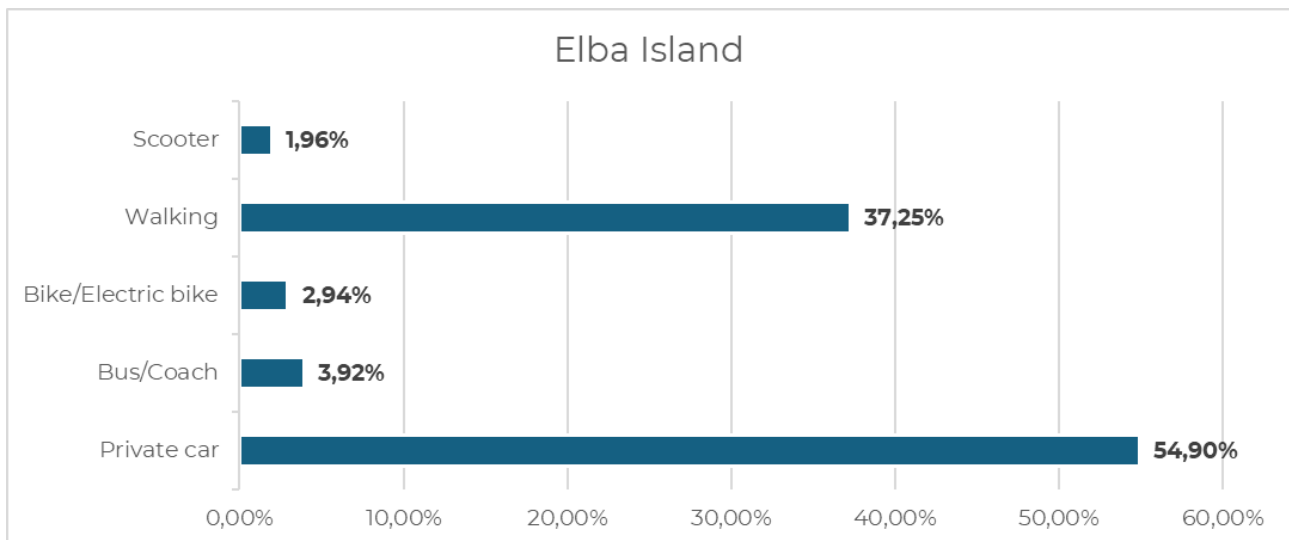
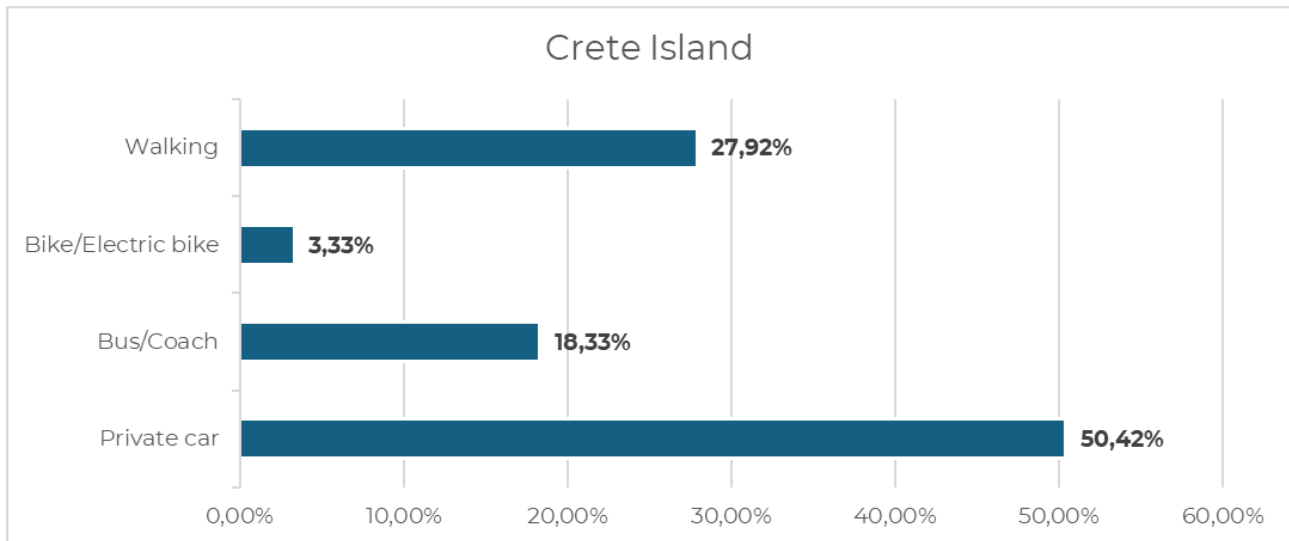
Across the three islands, private car use emerges as the predominant usual means of everyday travel, with shares of 55.56% on Brač Island, 50.42% on Crete Island, and 54.90% on Elba Island. Bus/coach use is 2.90% on Brač, 18.33% on Crete, and 3.92% on Elba; bicycle or e-bike use is 12.56% on Brač, 3.33% on Crete, and 2.94% on Elba; walking reaches 28.99% on Brač, 27.92% on Crete, and 37.25% on Elba. It should be noted that the “Scooter” category was added only for some Elba responses. In fact, on Elba, an additional share of scooter use was reported at 1.96%. For this question, results were not fully comparable across islands and no aggregate distribution is presented, because only on Elba this item was administered as a multiple response question, for which percentages may exceed 100%.

Table and Figures 9. Distribution of respondents by usual means of travel in everyday life

| | Brač Island | Crete Island | Elba Island* |
|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| a. Private car | 55.56% | 50.42% | 54.90% |
| b. Bus/Coach | 2.90% | 18.33% | 3.92% |
| c. Bike/Electric bike | 12.56% | 3.33% | 2.94% |
| d. Walking | 28.99% | 27.92% | 37.25% |
| e. Scooter | - | - | 1.96% |

*reply as a multiple choice question





- Question 10: What do you think about the landscape of your island?

At the aggregate level, 49.73% of respondents perceive the island landscape as immutable and untouchable and believe it should always remain the same, 46.81% view it as continuously changing and potentially modifiable for good reasons, and 3.46% express no particular concern for the landscape. On Brač Island, there is a clear predominance of the immutability stance (74.88%), alongside a smaller share endorsing change for justified reasons (21.26%) and a residual share of indifferent respondents (3.86%). Crete Island is characterized by a majority endorsing change for justified reasons (61.25%) and a substantial incidence of the immutability stance (35.83%), with limited indifference toward the landscape (2.92%). Elba Island displays a prevailing view of the landscape as



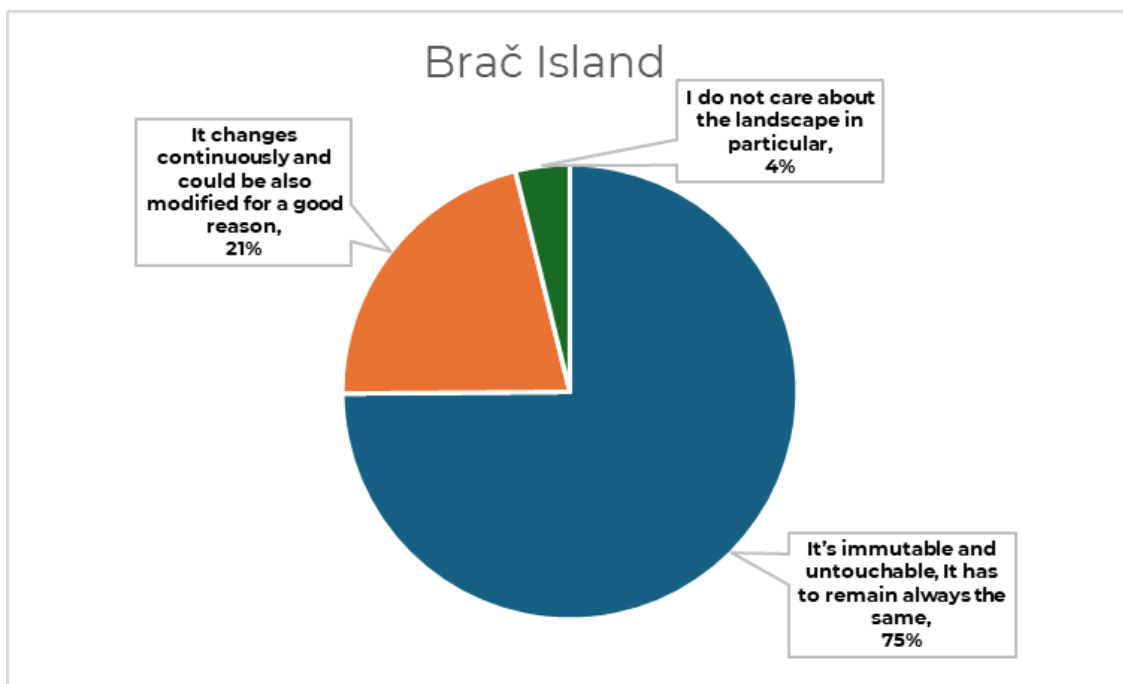
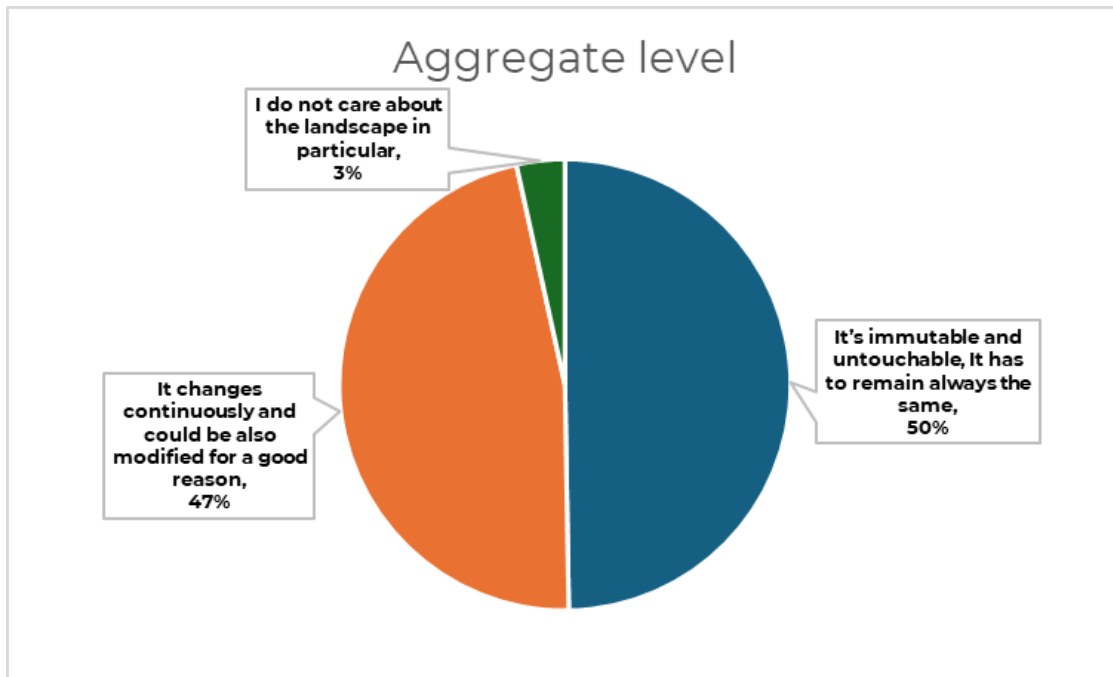


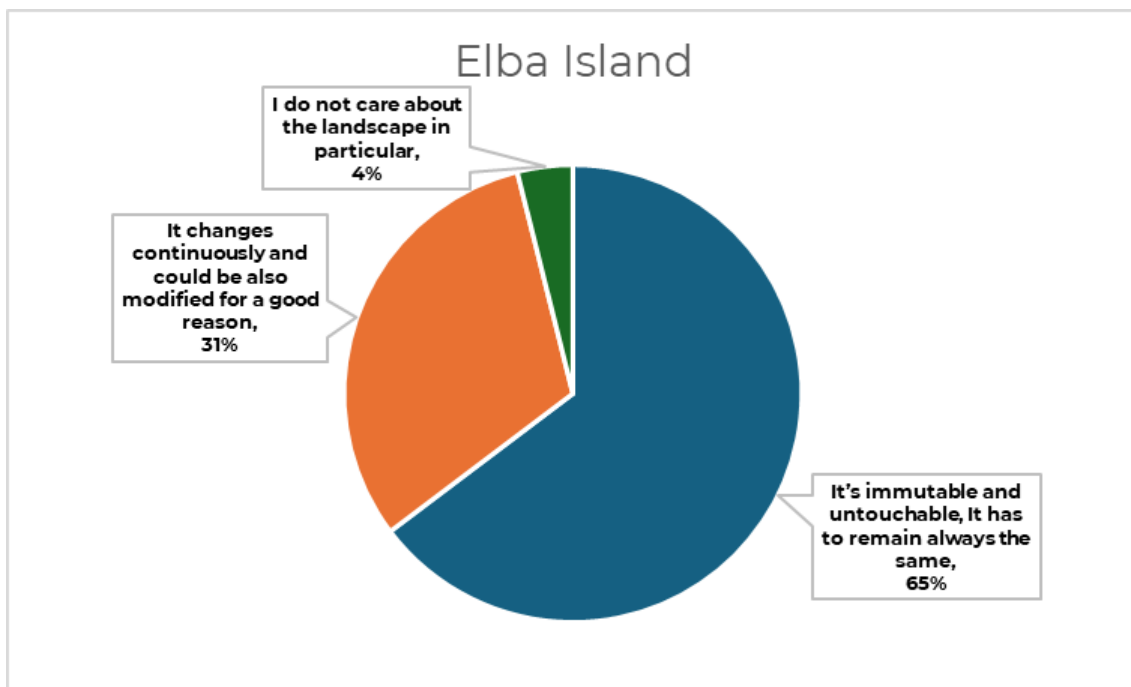
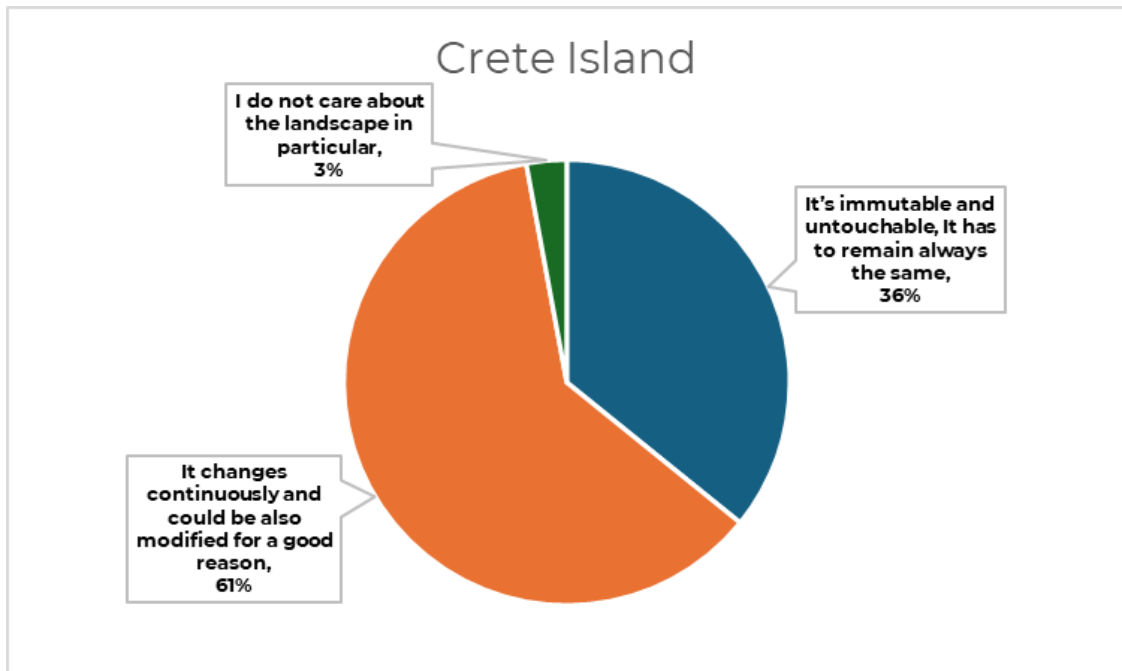
immutable (64.71%), together with a minority that accepts modifications for valid reasons (31.37%) and a small share of indifference (3.92%).

Table and Figures 10. Distribution of respondents by perception of the island landscape

| | Aggregate level | Brač Island | Crete Island | Elba Island |
|--|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| a. It's immutable and untouchable. It has to remain always the same. | 49.73% | 74.88% | 35.83% | 64.71% |
| b. It changes continuously and could be also modified for a good reason. | 46.81% | 21,26% | 61.25% | 31.37% |
| c. I do not care about the landscape in particular. | 3.46% | 3.86% | 2.92% | 3.92% |







Question 11: Are you aware of the concerns related to climate change?

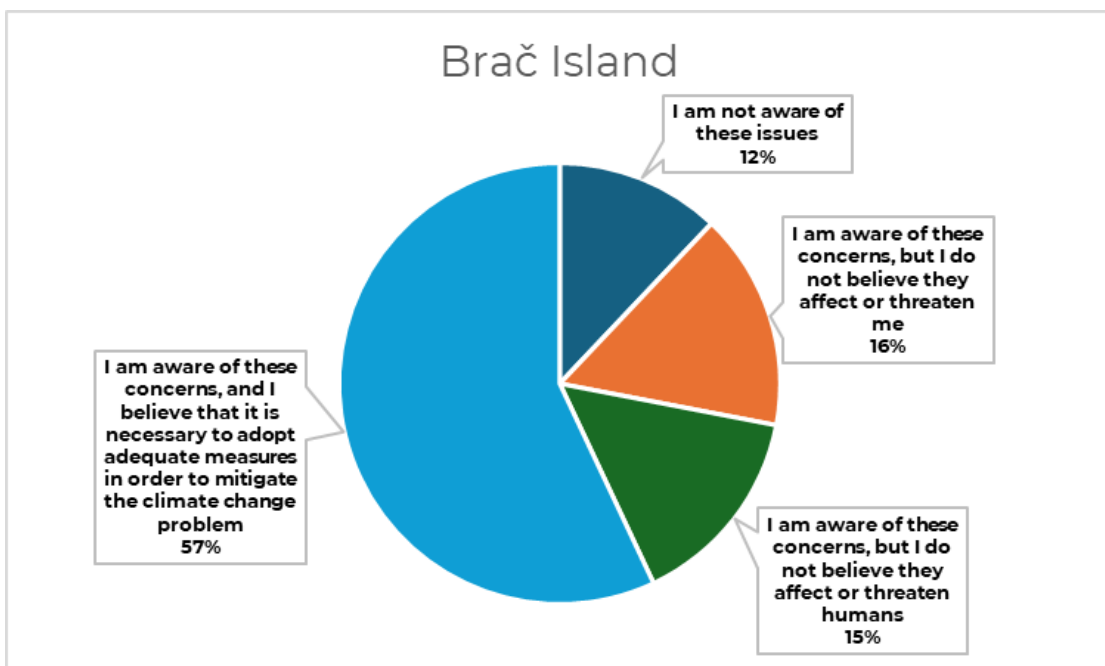
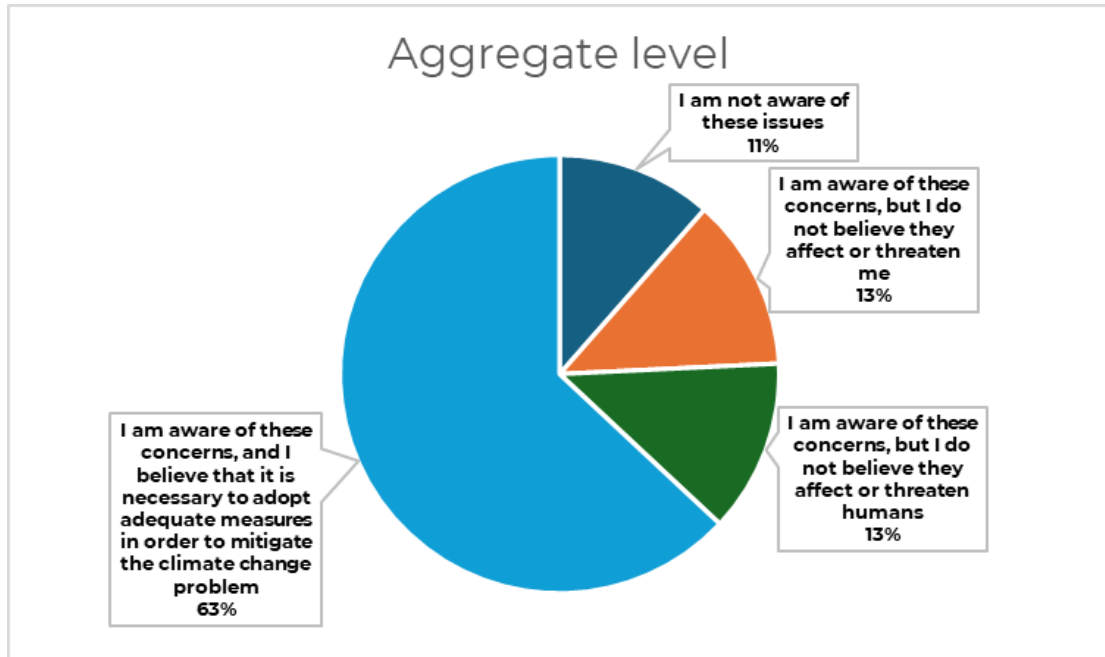


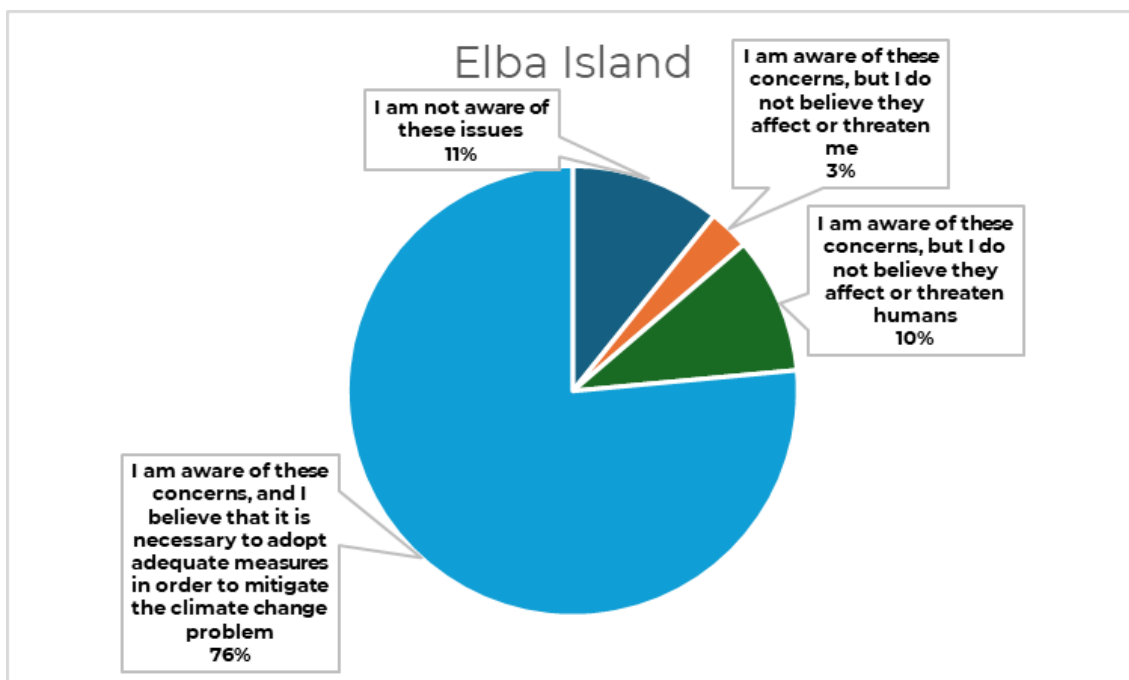
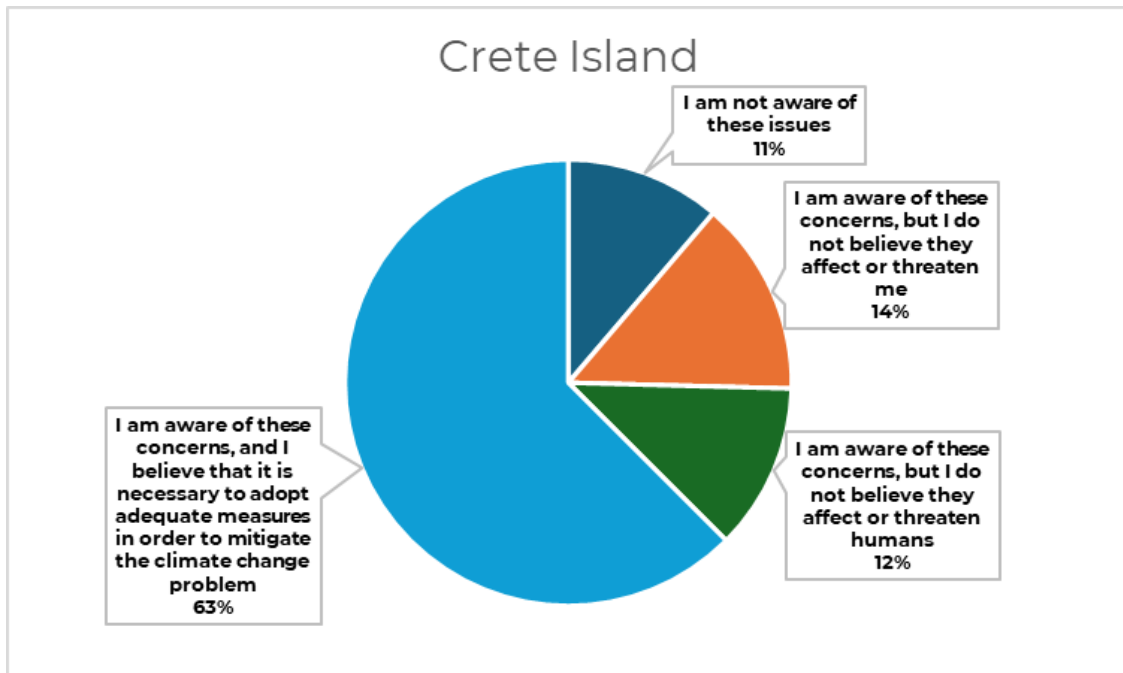
At the aggregate level, 11.48% of respondents report being unaware of these issues, 12.75% are aware but do not believe they affect or threaten them personally, a further 12.75% are aware but do not believe they affect or threaten humans, and 63.02% consider it necessary to adopt adequate measures to mitigate climate change. On Brač Island, the corresponding shares are 12.08%, 15.94%, 14.98%, and 57.00%; on Crete Island they amount to 11.25%, 14.17%, 12.08%, and 62.50%; on Elba Island they are 10.78%, 2.94%, 9.80%, and 76.47%. Across all islands, the stance favouring the adoption of mitigation measures is predominant.

Table and Figures 11. Distribution of respondents by awareness of concerns related to climate change

| | Aggregate level | Brač Island | Crete Island | Elba Island |
|--|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| a. I am not aware of these issues | 11.48% | 12.08% | 11.25% | 10.78% |
| b. I am aware of these concerns, but I do not believe they affect or threaten me | 12.75% | 15.94% | 14.17% | 2.94% |
| c. I am aware of these concerns, but I do not believe they affect or threaten humans | 12.75% | 14.98% | 12.08% | 9.80% |
| d. I am aware of these concerns, and I believe that it is necessary to adopt adequate measures in order to mitigate the climate change problem | 63.02% | 57.00% | 62.50% | 76.47% |







- **Question 12: How familiar are you with the concept of Climate neutrality (REDUCE EMISSIONS UP TO NET 0)?**

At the aggregate level, 15.90% report being very familiar with the concept of climate neutrality (reducing emissions to net zero), 64.74% somewhat familiar, and 17.92% not familiar at all. On the Brac island, the shares are 10.17% very

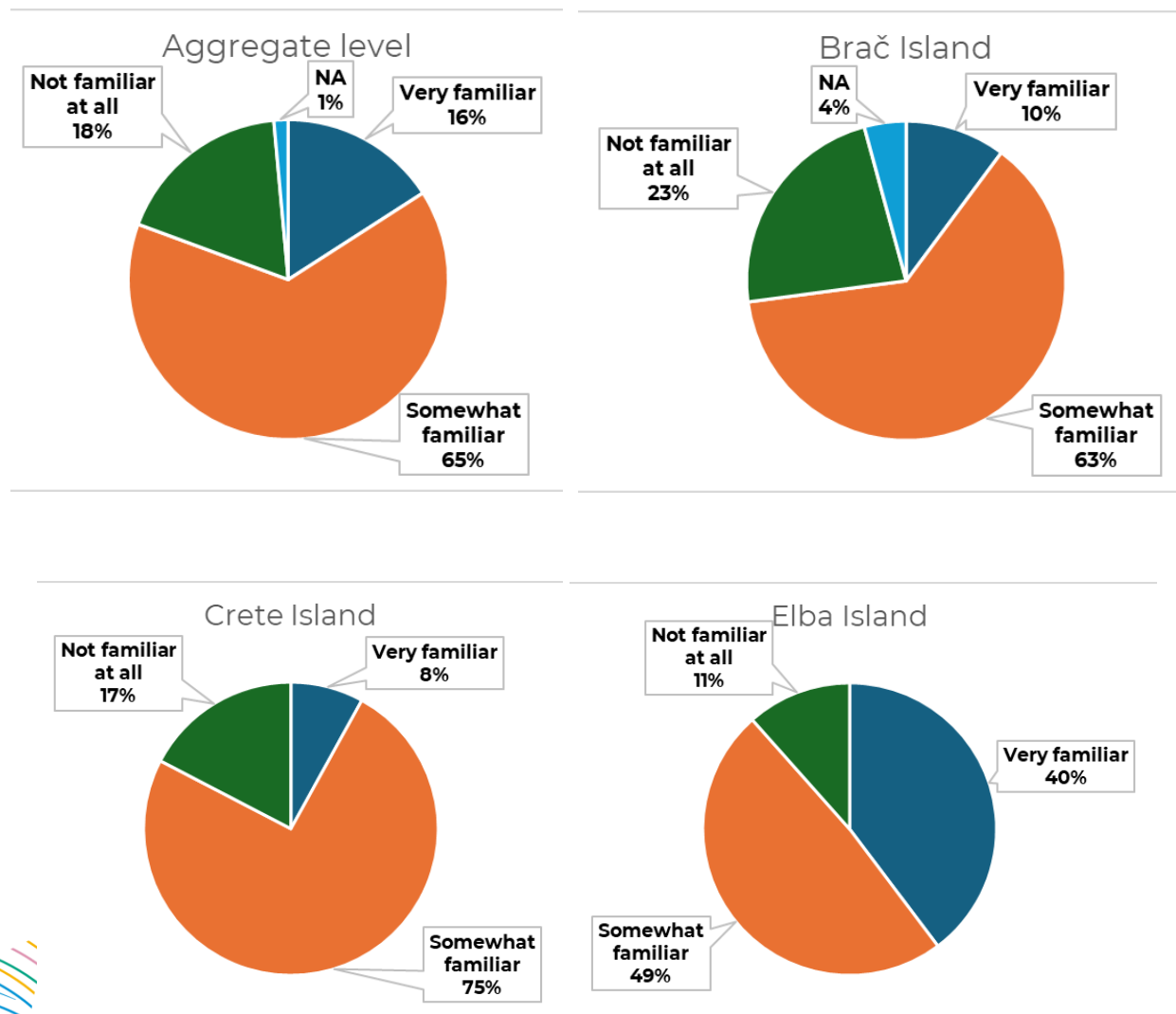




familiar, 62.71% somewhat familiar, and 22.88% not familiar; on the Crete island, 8.00%, 74.67%, and 17.33%; on the Elba island, 39.74%, 48.72%, and 11.54%. Missing values (NA) occur only on the Brač island and amount to 4.24%.

Table and Figures 12. Distribution of respondents by familiarity with the concept of climate neutrality (reduce emissions to net zero)

| | Aggregate level | Brač Island | Crete Island | Elba Island |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| a. Very familiar | 15.90% | 10.17% | 8.00% | 39.74% |
| b. Somewhat familiar | 64.74% | 62.71% | 74.67% | 48.72% |
| c. Not familiar at all | 17.92% | 22.88% | 17.33% | 11.54% |
| NA | 1.45% | 4.24% | - | - |



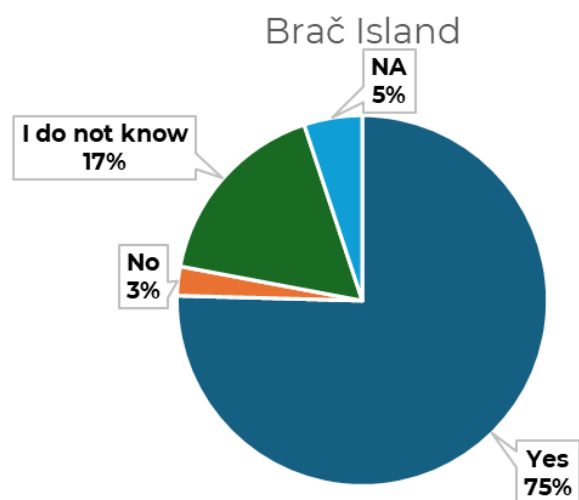
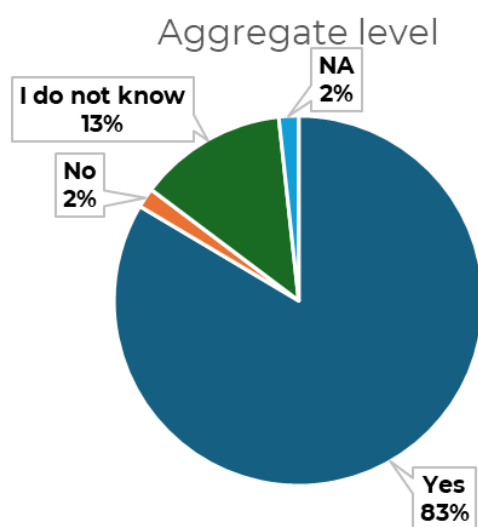


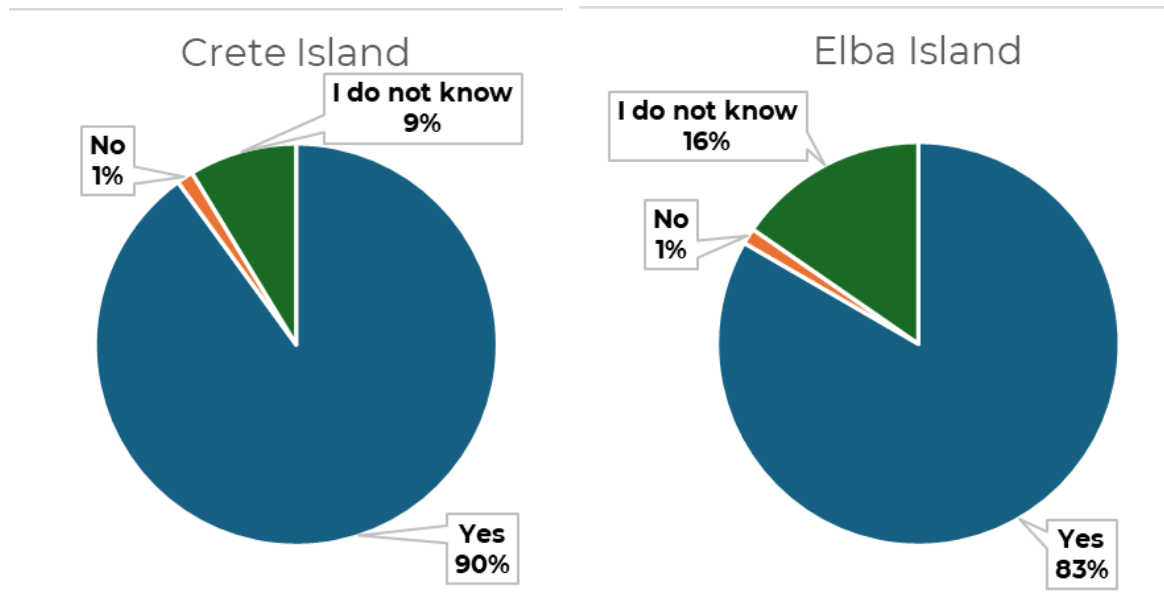
- **Question 13: Do you believe that achieving Climate neutrality is important for the island?**

At the aggregate level, 83.53% consider achieving climate neutrality for the island important, 1.73% answer no, and 13.01% report not knowing. On the Brač island, the shares are 75.42% yes, 2.54% no, and 16.95% don't know; on the Crete island, 90.00% yes, 1.33% no, and 8.67% don't know; on the Elba island, 83.33% yes, 1.28% no, and 15.38% don't know. Across all islands there is broad agreement on the importance of the goal, with the strongest consensus in Crete Island, a relatively larger share of "I don't know" on Brač Island, and an intermediate configuration in Elba Island. Missing values (NA) occur only in the Brač island and amount to 5.08%.

Table and Figures 13. Distribution of respondents by belief in the importance of achieving climate neutrality for the island

| | Aggregate level | Brač Island | Crete Island | Elba Island |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| a. Yes | 83.53% | 75.42% | 90.00% | 83.33% |
| b. No | 1.73% | 2.54% | 1.33% | 1.28% |
| c. I do not know | 13.01% | 16.95% | 8.67% | 15.38% |
| NA | 1.73% | 5.08% | - | - |





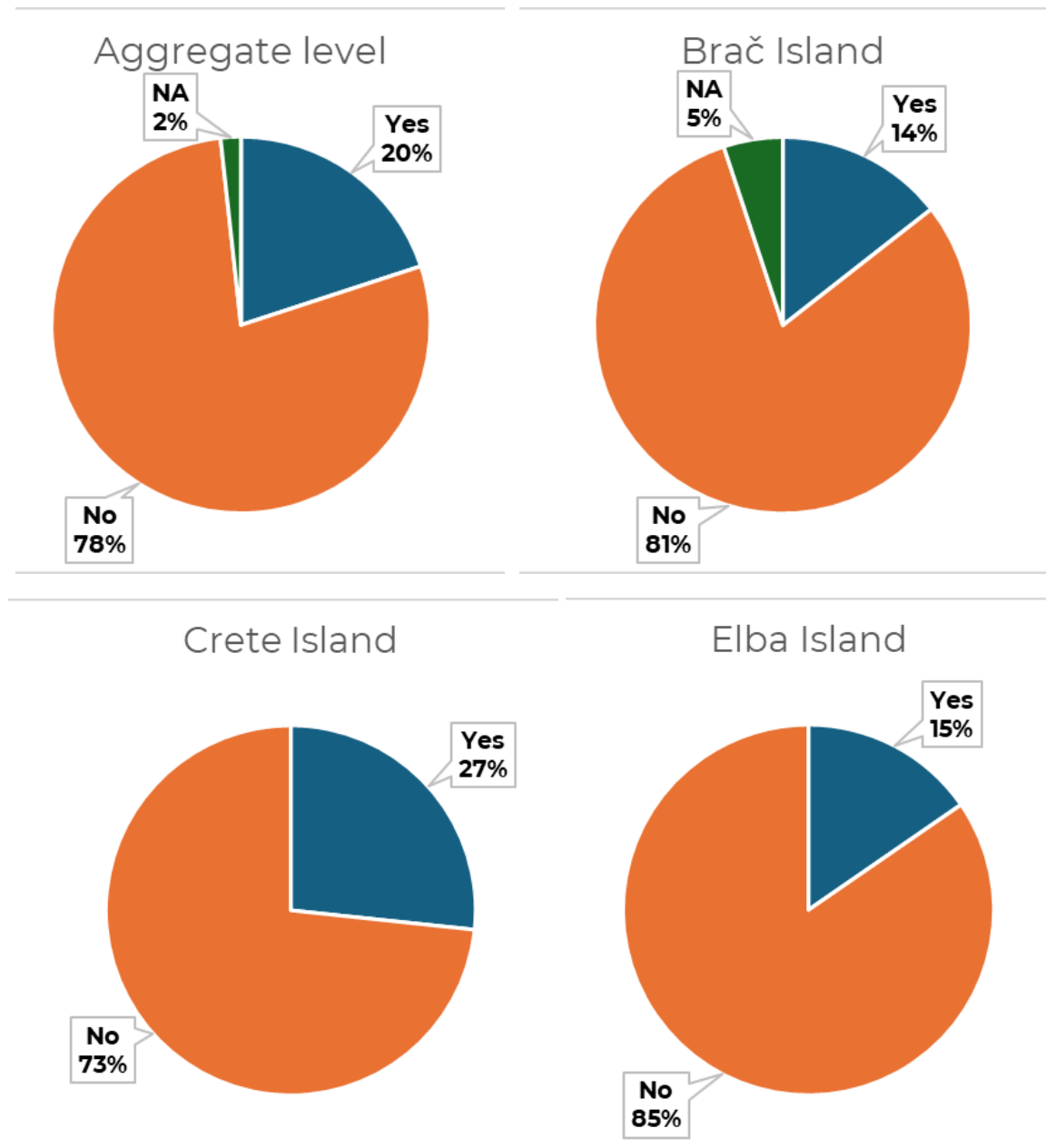
Question 14: Have you ever participated in Community events concerning Climate neutrality?

At the aggregate level, 19.94% report having participated in community events concerning climate neutrality and 78.32% report not having participated. On Brač Island, the shares are 14.41% yes and 80.51% no; on Crete Island, 26.67% and 73.33%; on Elba Island, 15.38% and 84.62%. Missing values (NA) are present only on Brač Island and amount to 5.08%.

Table and Figures 14. Distribution of respondents by participation in community events concerning climate neutrality

| | Aggregate level | Brač Island | Crete Island | Elba Island |
|--------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| a. Yes | 19.94% | 14.41% | 26.67% | 15.38% |
| b. No | 78.32% | 80.51% | 73.33% | 84.62% |
| NA | 1.73% | 5.08% | - | - |





- **Question 15: Do you agree with the sentence: the island should aim to reduce emissions up to net 0 (Climate neutrality) by 2030?**

At the aggregate level, 35.26% strongly agree and 46.24% agree with the statement that the island should aim to reduce emissions to net zero by 2030; 14.74% are neutral, 1.45% disagree, and 0.29% strongly disagree. On Brač Island, agreement predominates (32.20% strongly agree and 49.15% agree), with smaller shares for neutral (2.54%), disagree (9.32%), and strongly disagree (0.85%). On Crete Island, agreement is likewise predominant (40.00% strongly agree and

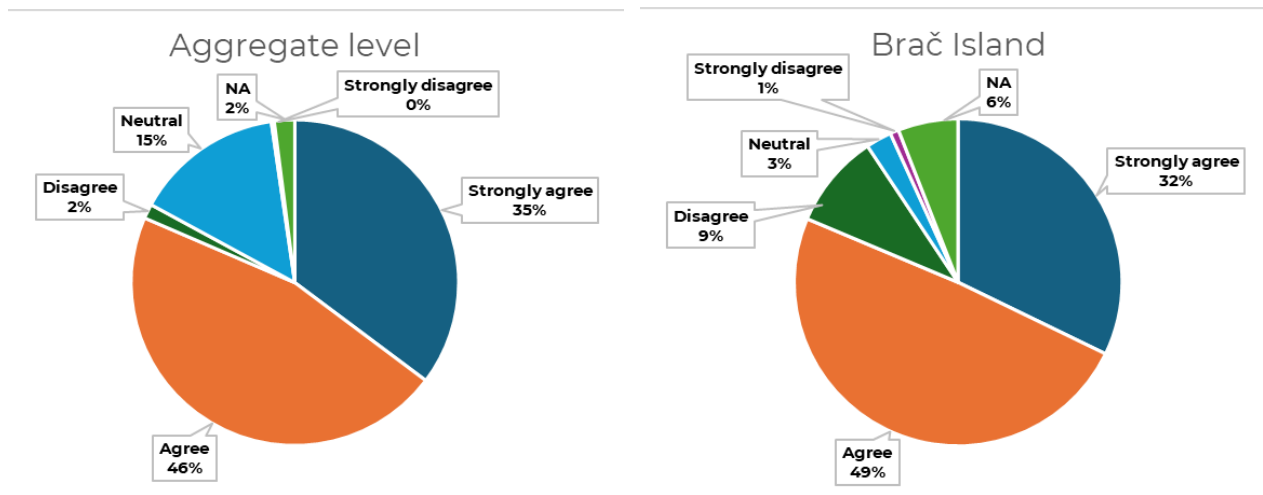


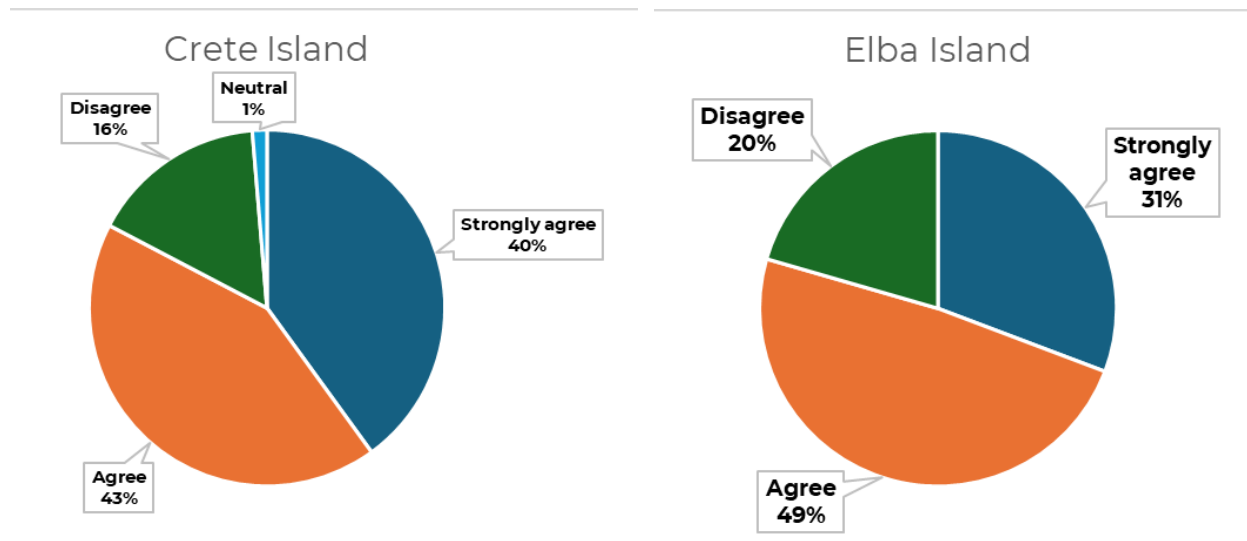


42.67% agree), with limited neutral responses (1.33%) and no strongly disagree reported, while disagree stands at 16.00%. On Elba Island, responses concentrate in the agreement categories (30.77% strongly agree and 48.72% agree) and in disagree (20.51%), with no entries for neutral or strongly disagree. Missing values (NA) occur only on Brač Island and amount to 5.93%.

Table and Figures 15. Distribution of respondents by agreement with the statement: the island should aim to reduce emissions to net zero (climate neutrality) by 2030

| | Aggregate level | Brač Island | Crete Island | Elba Island |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| a. Strongly agree | 35.26% | 32.20% | 40.00% | 30.77% |
| b. Agree | 46.24% | 49.15% | 42.67% | 48.72% |
| c. Disagree | 1.45% | 9.32% | 16.00% | 20.51% |
| d. Neutral | 14.74% | 2.54% | 1.33% | - |
| e. Strongly disagree | 0.29% | 0.85% | - | - |
| NA | 2.02% | 5.93% | - | - |





- **Question 16: In order to achieve the Climate Neutrality, on which topic should the island focus on? (Multiple choice question)**

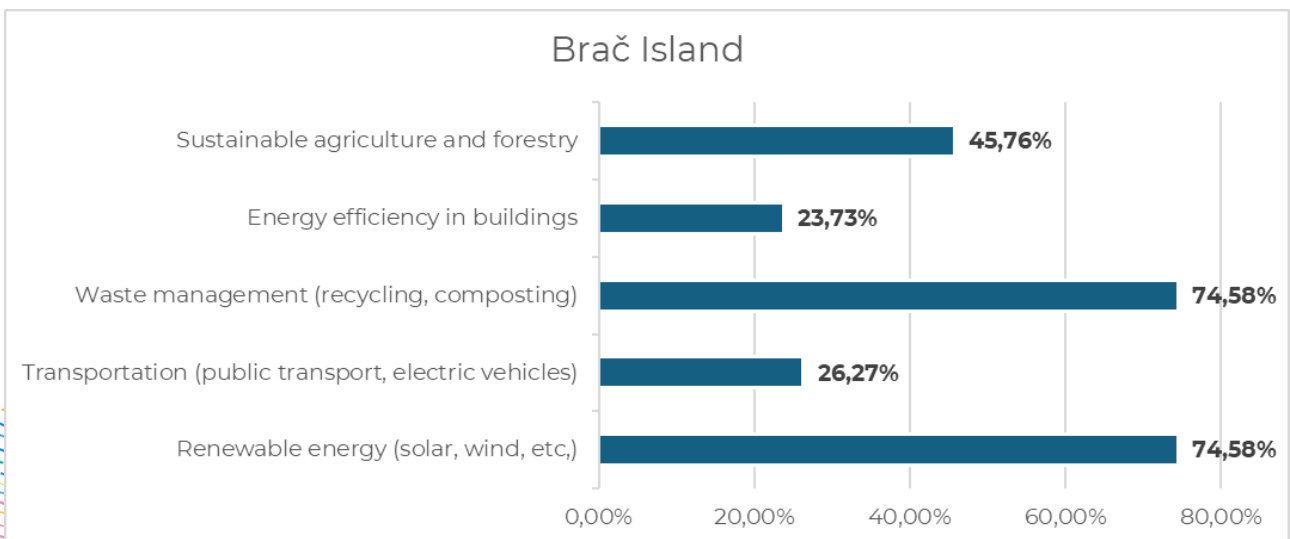
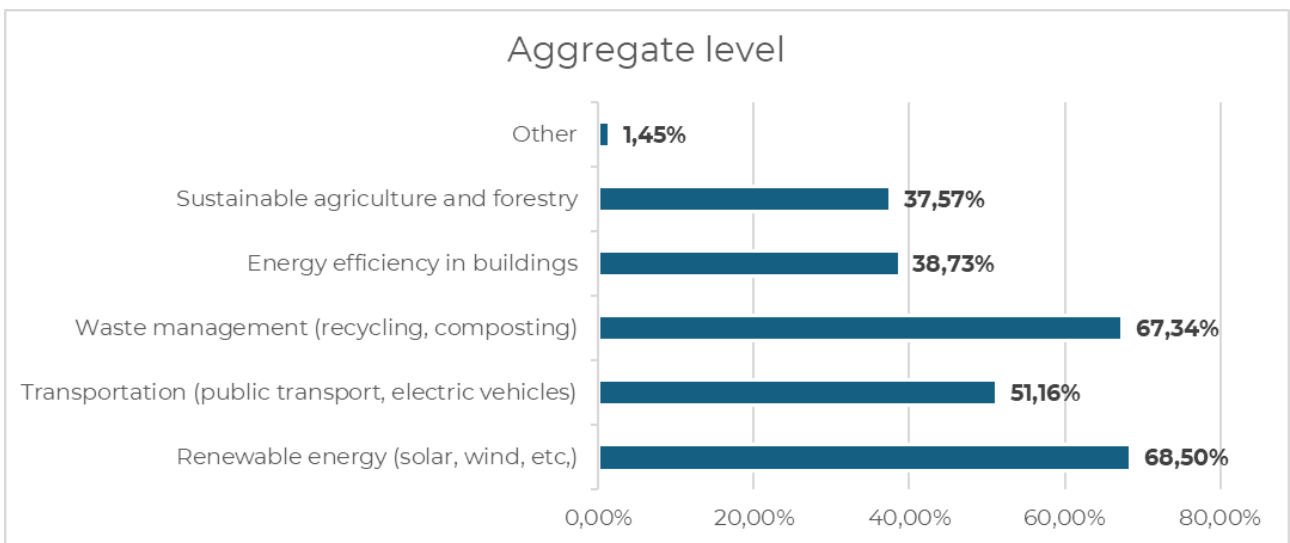
At the aggregate level, priority areas for achieving climate neutrality center on renewable energy (68.50%) and waste management (67.34%), followed by transportation (51.16%), energy efficiency in buildings (38.73%), and sustainable agriculture and forestry (37.57%); the “other” category is marginal (1.45%). On Brač Island, renewables and waste management jointly rank first at 74.58% each, followed by sustainable agriculture and forestry (45.76%), transportation (26.27%), and energy efficiency in buildings (23.73%). On Crete Island, attention is relatively broadly distributed, with a hierarchy led by waste management (69.33%), renewables (64.67%), transportation (60.00%), and energy efficiency in buildings (53.33%), followed by sustainable agriculture (42.00%). On Elba Island, priorities are concentrated on transportation (71.79%) and renewables (66.67%), with waste management at 52.56%, energy efficiency in buildings at 33.33%, and sustainable agriculture at 16.67%. As this is a multiple-response item, percentages may exceed 100%.

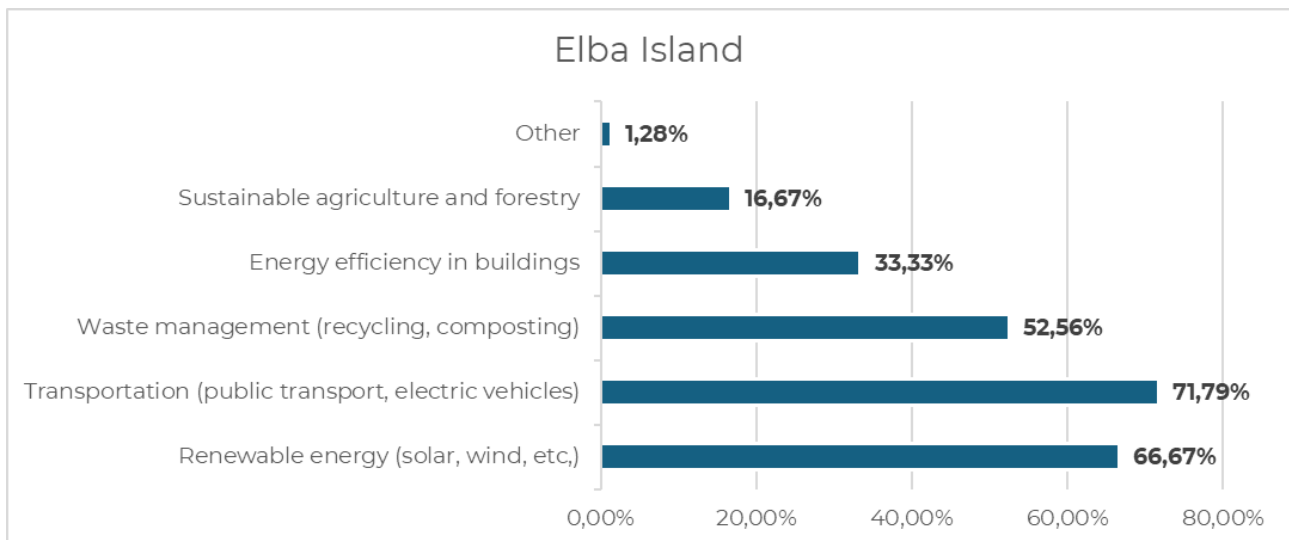
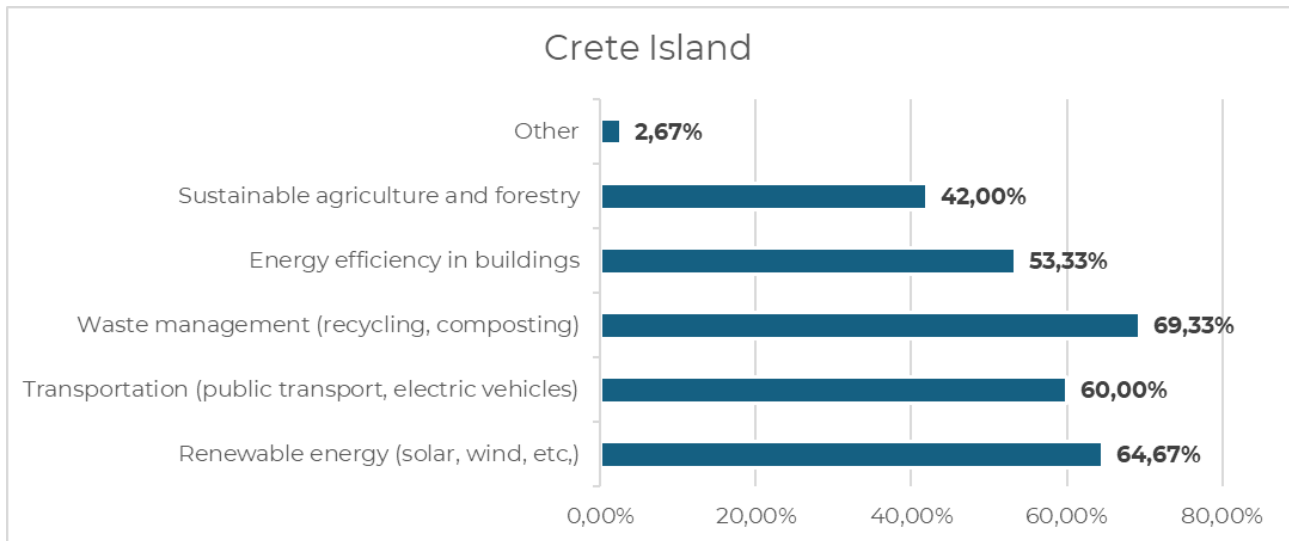




Table and Figures 16. Distribution of respondents by priority topics for achieving climate neutrality on the island

| | Aggregate level | Brač Island | Crete Island | Elba Island |
|---|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| a. Renewable energy (solar, wind, etc.) | 68.50% | 74.58% | 64.67% | 66.67% |
| b. Transportation (public transport, electric vehicles) | 51.16% | 26.27% | 60.00% | 71.79% |
| c. Waste management (recycling, composting) | 67.34% | 74.58% | 69.33% | 52.56% |
| d. Energy efficiency in buildings | 38.73% | 23,73% | 53.33% | 33.33% |
| e. Sustainable agriculture and forestry | 37.57% | 45.76% | 42.00% | 16.67% |
| f. Other | 1.45% | - | 2.67% | 1.28% |





- Question 17: Which of the following policies would you support to help achieving Climate Neutrality? (Multiple choice question)

At the aggregate level, the most supported policies are subsidies for renewable-energy installations (66.18%) and tax incentives for energy-efficient homes and vehicles (51.73%), followed by investments in public transportation (47.40%), regulations on business emissions (40.46%), and bans on single-use plastics (40.17%); the “other” category is marginal (1.73%). On Brač Island, support centers on subsidies for renewables (76.27%) and bans on single-use plastics (54.24%), with lower shares for tax incentives (42.37%), emissions regulations (36.44%), and investments in public transport (24.58%); “other” is not reported. On Crete Island, the main cluster of supported policies comprises tax incentives (66.00%), subsidies for renewables (62.00%), investments in public transport (58.67%), and emissions regulations (56.00%), with a smaller share for bans on single-use

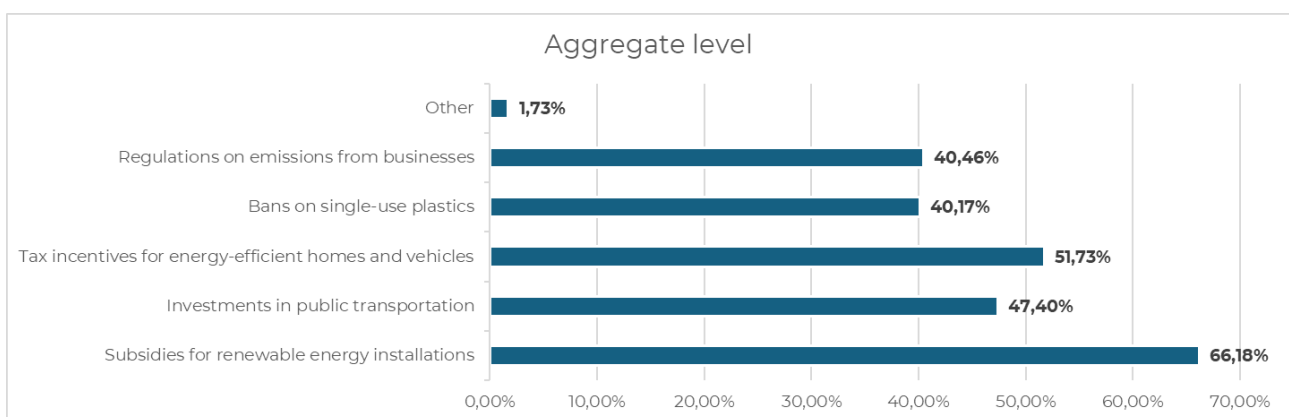


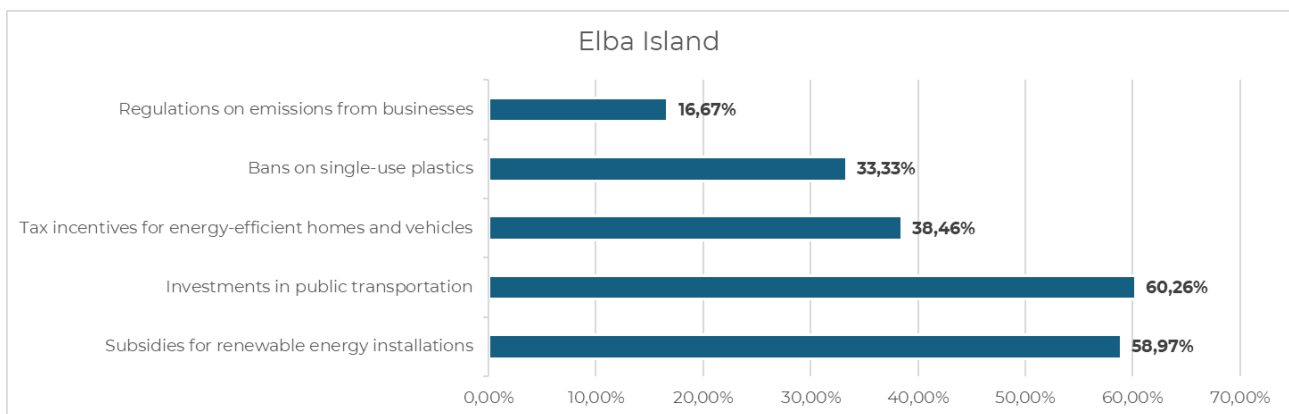
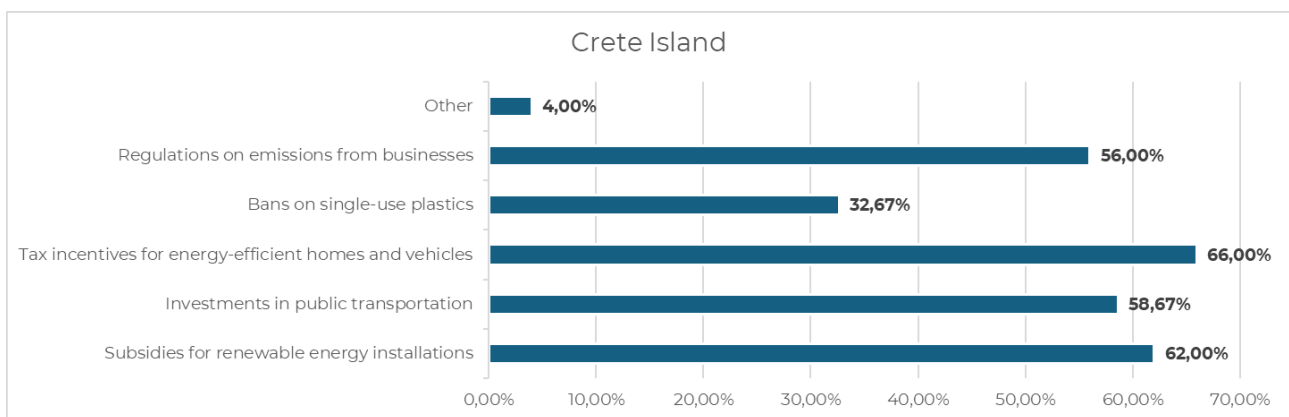
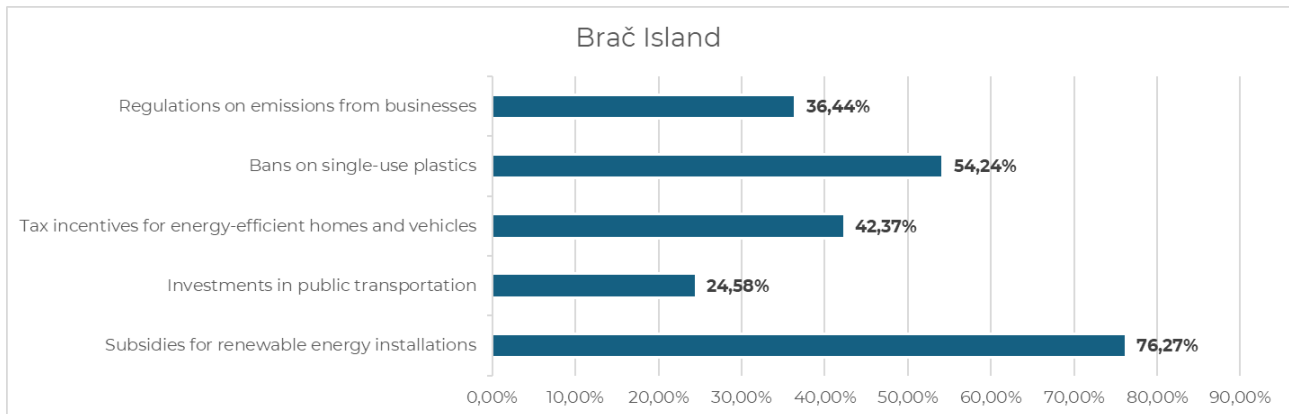


plastics (32.67%) and a limited “other” category (4.00%). On Elba Island, investments in public transportation (60.26%) and subsidies for renewables (58.97%) predominate, whereas tax incentives (38.46%), bans on single-use plastics (33.33%), and emissions regulations (16.67%) attract more limited support; “other” is not reported. As this is a multiple-response item, percentages may exceed 100%.

Table and Figures 17. Distribution of respondents by policies supported to achieve climate neutrality

| | Aggregate level | Brač Island | Crete Island | Elba Island |
|---|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| a. Subsidies for renewable energy installations | 66.18% | 76.27% | 62.00% | 58.97% |
| b. Investments in public transportation | 47.40% | 24.58% | 58.67% | 60.26% |
| c. Tax incentives for energy-efficient homes and vehicles | 51.73% | 42.37% | 66.00% | 38.46% |
| d. Bans on single-use plastics | 40.17% | 54.24% | 32.67% | 33.33% |
| e. Regulations on emissions from businesses | 40.46% | 36.44% | 56.00% | 16.67% |
| f. Other | 1.73% | - | 4.00% | - |





- Question 19: On a scale of 0 to 10, how optimistic are you that the island will achieve Climate neutrality by 2040?

At the aggregate level, optimism about achieving climate neutrality by 2040 is concentrated in the mid-range of the 0–10 scale, peaking at score 5 (25.14%) with notable shares at 6 (13.87%) and 4 (12.72%), while the extremes remain limited (0=5.20%; 9=0.87%; 10=1.45%). On Brač Island, the pattern is similar, with a peak at 5 (29.66%) and a clustering around scores 3–6; on Crete Island, responses likewise concentrate in the middle categories, with higher values at 5 (26.00%), 6 (16.00%),

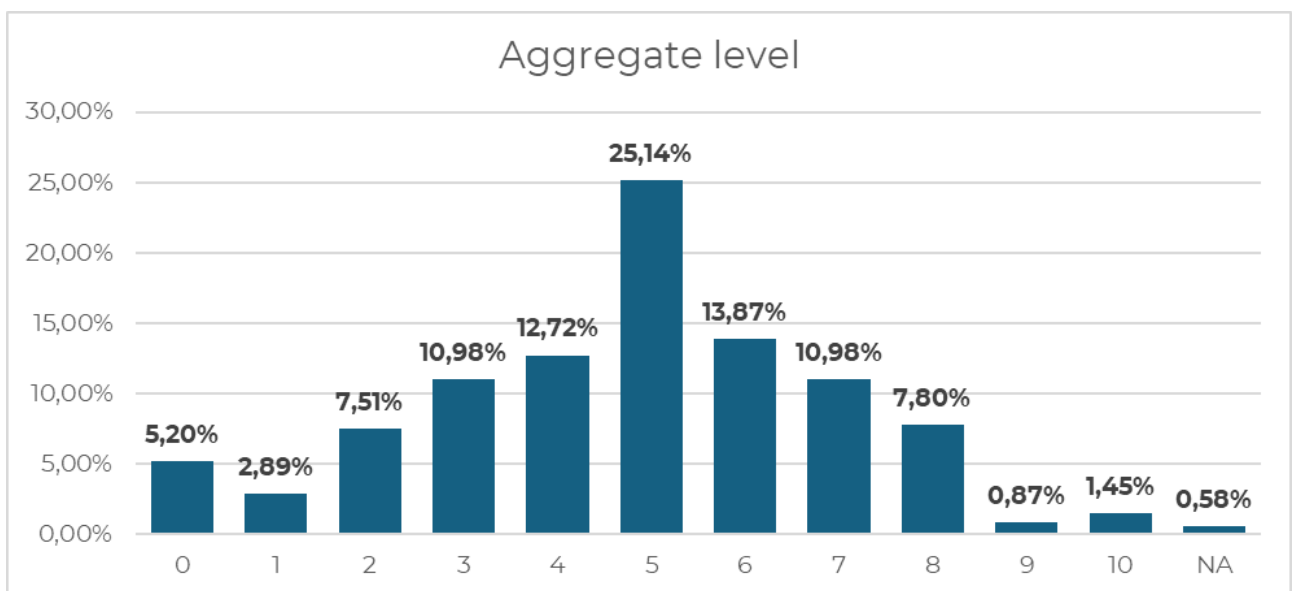


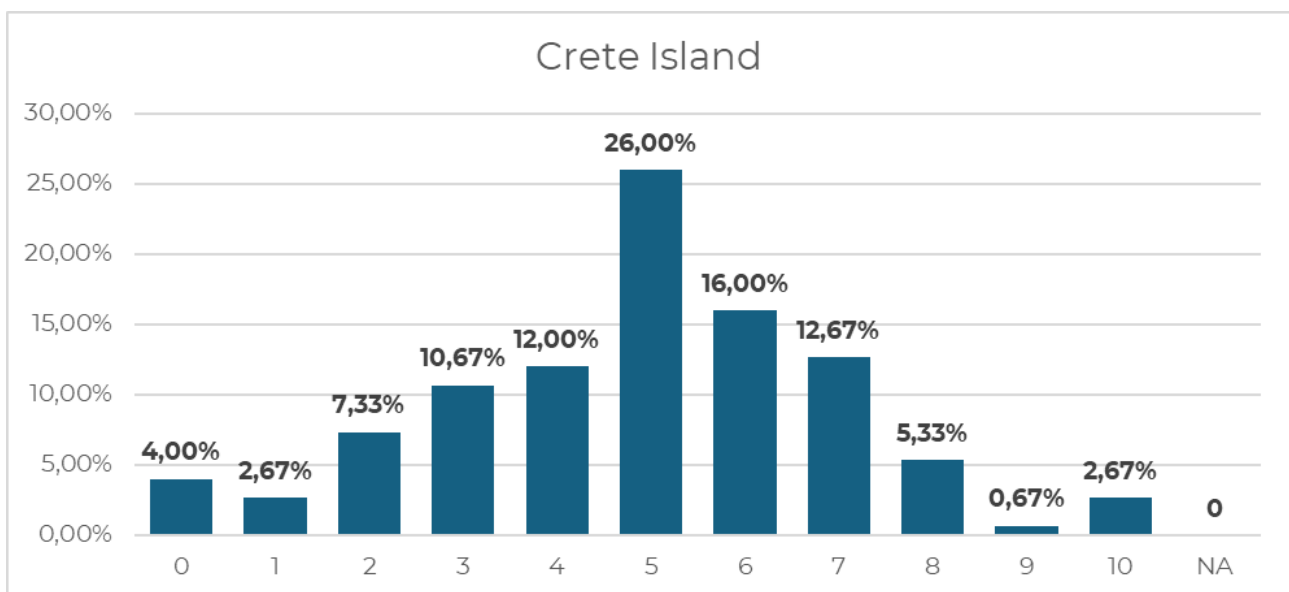
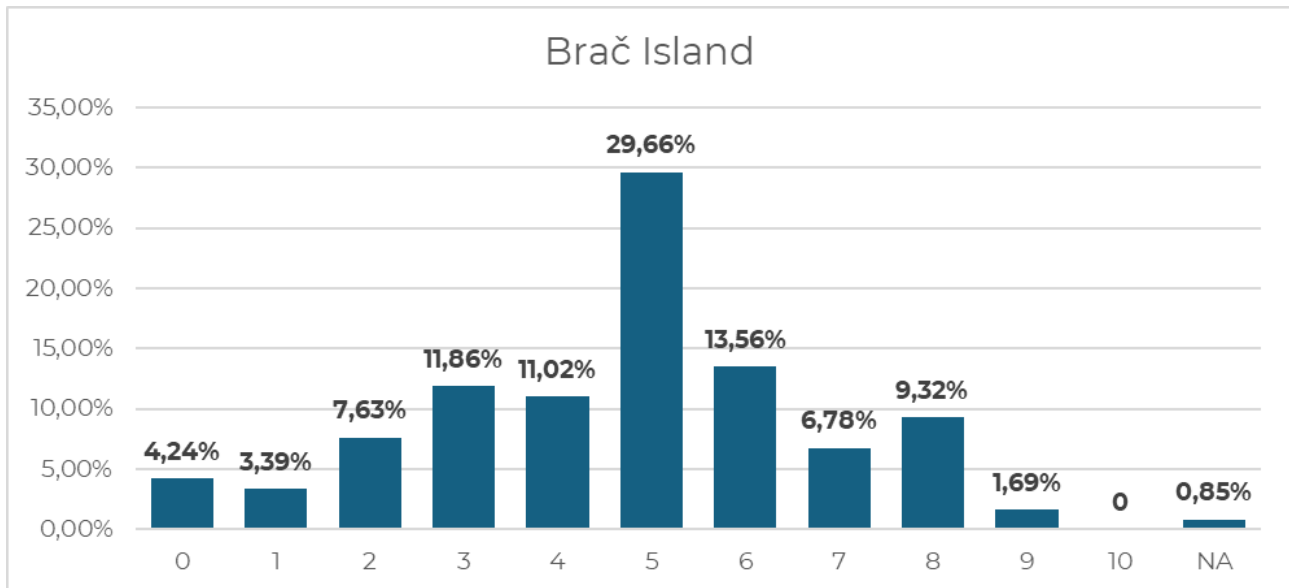


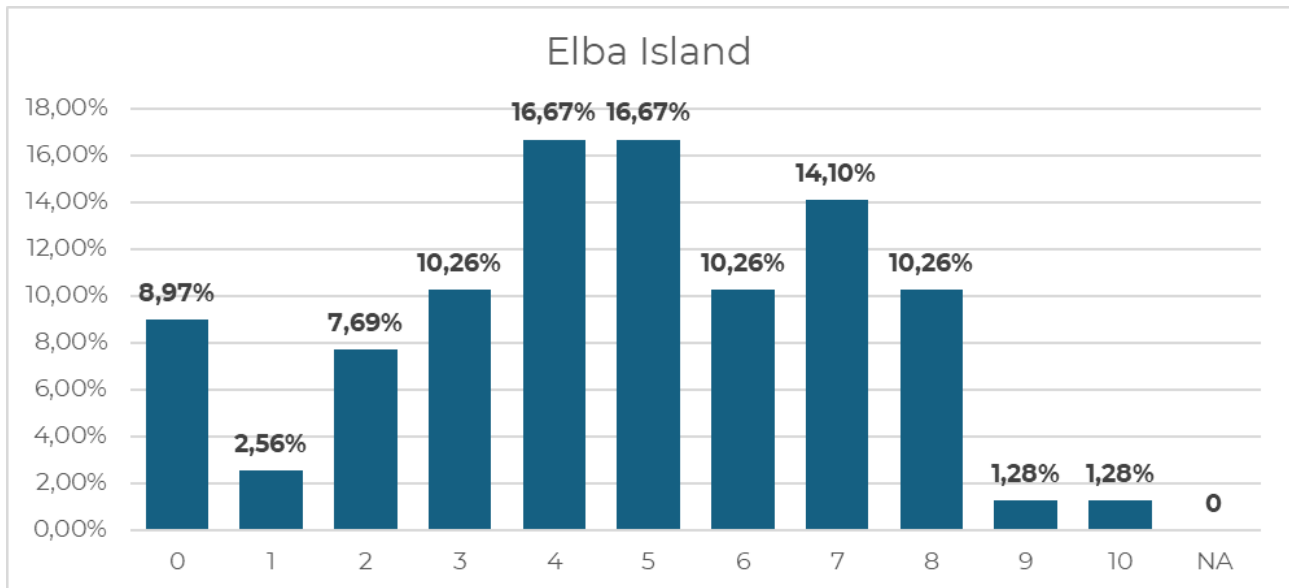
and 7 (12.67%); on Elba Island, the distribution is comparatively flatter, with two joint maxima at 4 and 5 (both 16.67%) and non-negligible shares at 7–8 (14.10% and 10.26%). Missing values (NA) occur only on Brač Island and amount to 0.85%.

Table and Figures 18. Distribution of respondents by level of optimism about achieving climate neutrality on the island by 2040

| | Aggregate level | Brač Island | Crete Island | Elba Island |
|----|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 0 | 5.20% | 4.24% | 4.00% | 8.97% |
| 1 | 2.89% | 3.39% | 2.67% | 2.56% |
| 2 | 7.51% | 7.63% | 7.33% | 7.69% |
| 3 | 10.98% | 11.86% | 10.67% | 10.26% |
| 4 | 12.72% | 11.02% | 12.00% | 16.67% |
| 5 | 25.14% | 29.66% | 26.00% | 16.67% |
| 6 | 13.87% | 13.56% | 16.00% | 10.26% |
| 7 | 10.98% | 6.78% | 12.67% | 14.10% |
| 8 | 7.80% | 9.32% | 5.33% | 10.26% |
| 9 | 0.87% | 1.69% | 0.67% | 1.28% |
| 10 | 1.45% | - | 2.67% | 1.28% |
| NA | 0.58% | 0.85% | - | - |







- **Question 20: In order to reduce environmental impacts, on which topic should the island focus on? (Multiple choice question)**

On Brač Island, priority areas for reducing environmental impacts focus on waste management (78.74%) and renewable energy (76.33%), followed by sustainable agriculture and forestry (39.61%), energy efficiency in buildings (25.12%), and transportation (23.19%); the “other” category is marginal (0.48%). On Crete Island, the picture is relatively balanced, with waste management (57.78%), renewables (53.33%), and transportation (52.22%) leading, followed by sustainable agriculture and forestry (36.67%) and energy efficiency in buildings (33.33%); “other” stands at 2.22%. On Elba Island, priorities converge on waste management (70.83%) and transportation (62.50%), whereas renewables are less frequently indicated (16.67%); energy efficiency in buildings (12.50%) and sustainable agriculture (8.33%) follow, with no entries under “other.” As this is a multiple-response item, percentages may exceed 100%. It should also be noted that these results refer only to respondents who, in Question 11, selected options a, b, or c; this criterion

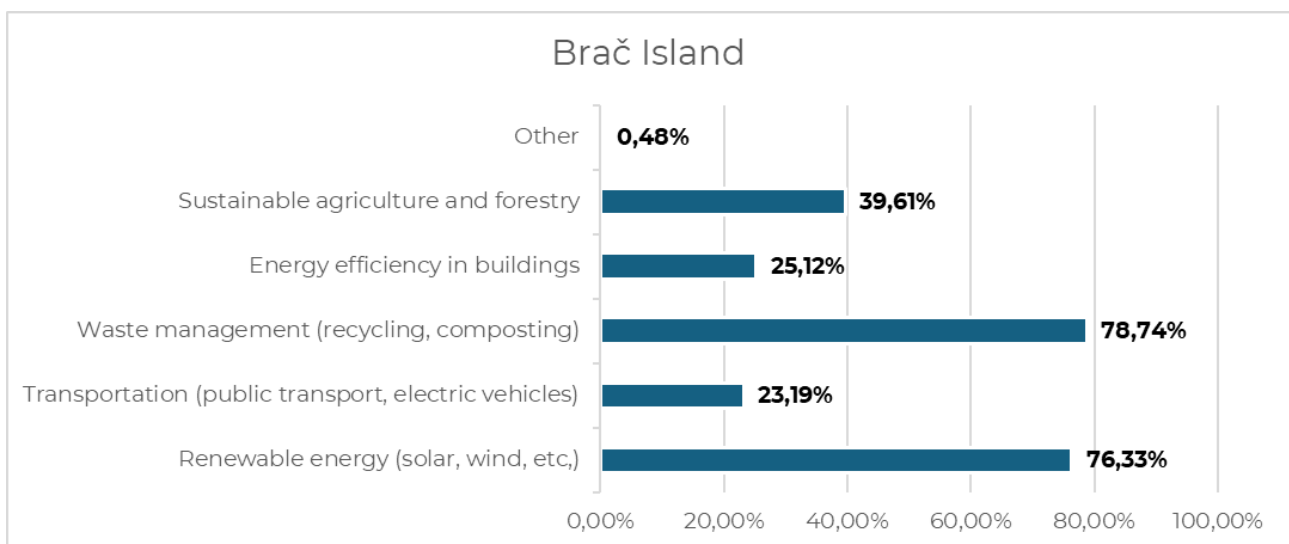


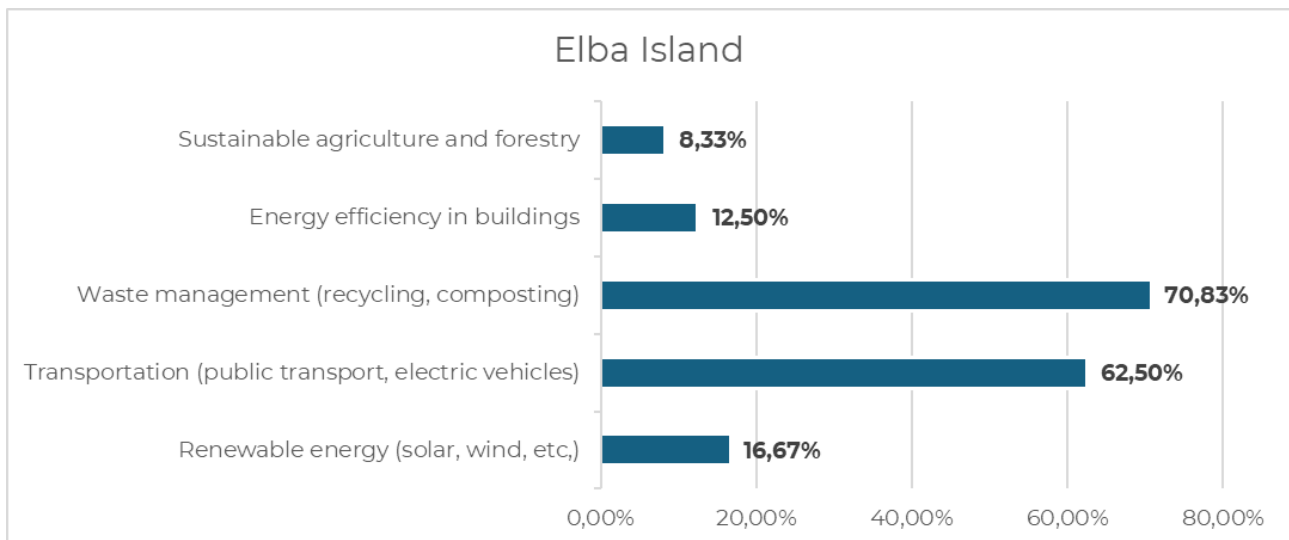
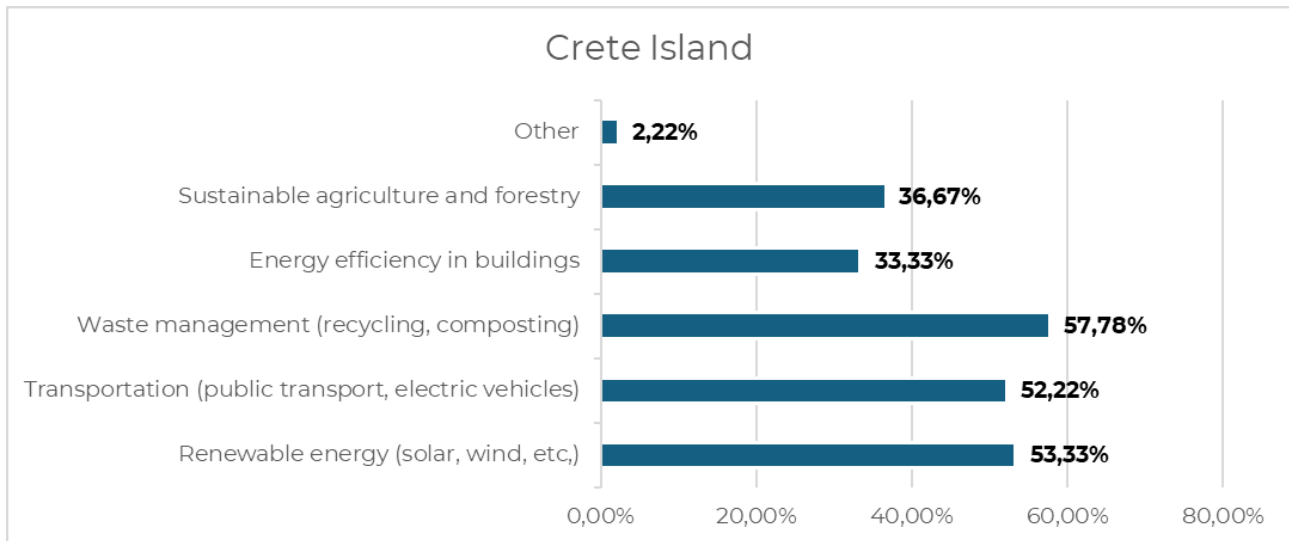


was applied for Elba and Crete, whereas in the Brač survey all respondents answered this question, including those who had selected option d in Question 11.

Table and Figures 19. Distribution of respondents by priority topics for reducing environmental impacts on the island

| | Brač Island | Crete Island | Elba Island |
|---|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| a. Renewable energy (solar, wind, etc.) | 76.33% | 53.33% | 16.67% |
| b. Transportation (public transport, electric vehicles) | 23.19% | 52.22% | 62.50% |
| c. Waste management (recycling, composting) | 78.74% | 57.78% | 70.83% |
| d. Energy efficiency in buildings | 25.12% | 33.33% | 12.50% |
| e. Sustainable agriculture and forestry | 39.61% | 36.67% | 8.33% |
| f. Other | 0.48% | 2.22% | - |





- **Question 21: Which of the following policies would you support to help reducing environmental impacts of the island? (Multiple choice question)**

On Brač Island, support clusters around subsidies for renewable-energy installations (82.13%) and bans on single-use plastics (57.97%), with lower endorsements for tax incentives for energy-efficient homes and vehicles (33.33%), investments in public transportation (23.67%), and regulations on business emissions (21.74%); the “other” category is residual (0.48%). On Crete Island, the profile is more evenly distributed across fiscal and infrastructural options, with broadly similar shares for subsidies for renewables (53.33%), tax incentives (50.00%), investments in public transport (48.89%), and emissions regulations (44.44%), and more limited backing for bans on single-use plastics (23.33%);

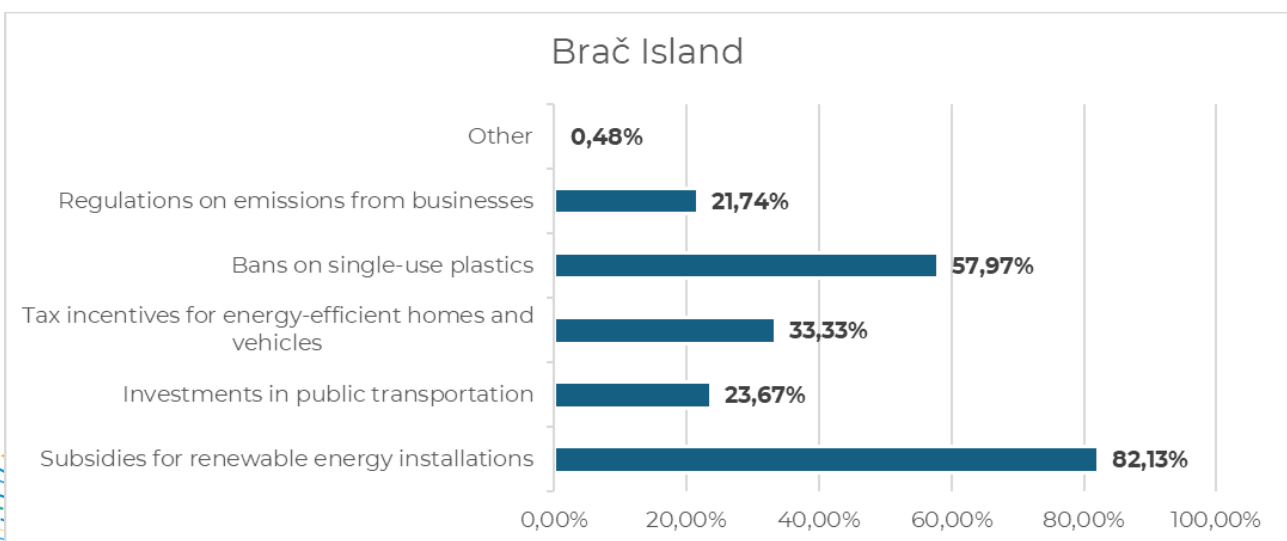


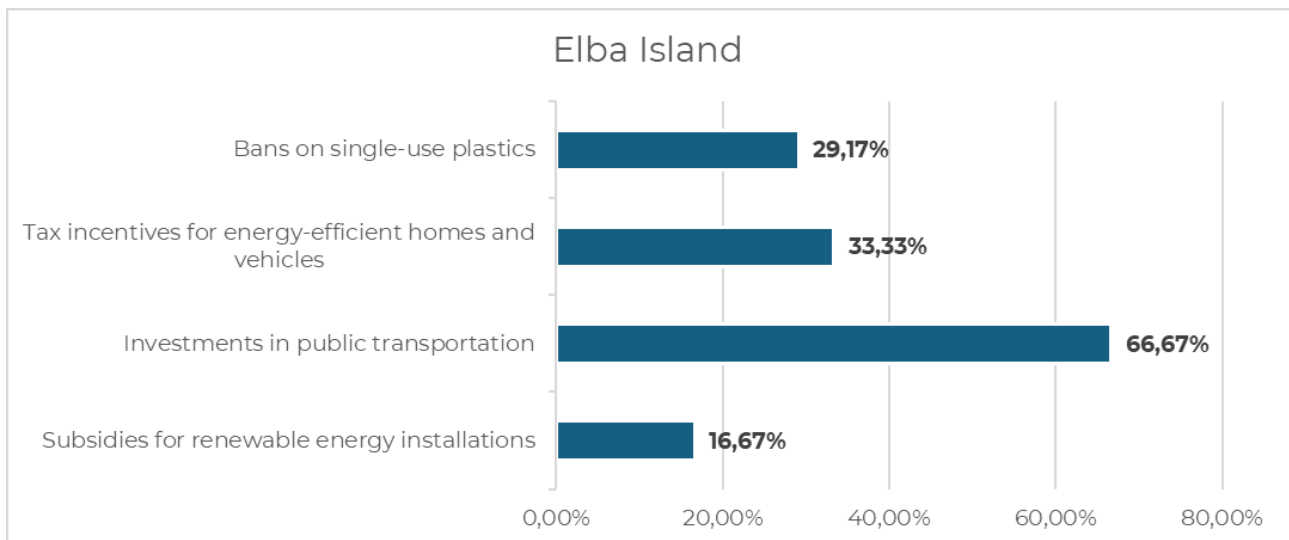
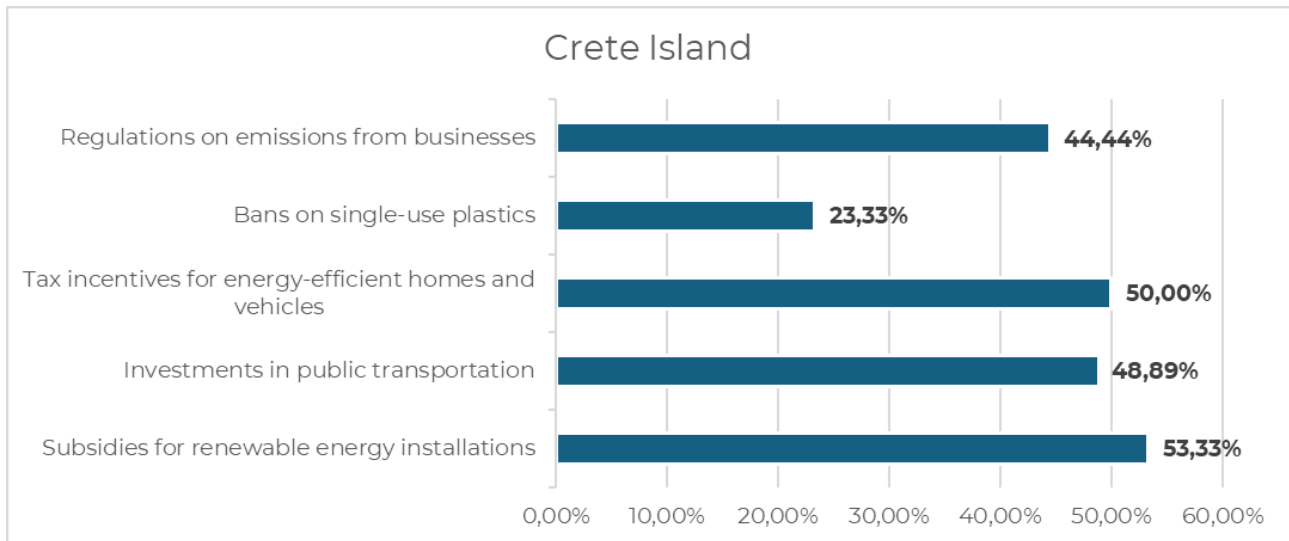


“other” is not reported. On Elba Island, a clear priority emerges for investments in public transportation (66.67%), accompanied by lower levels for tax incentives (33.33%), bans on single-use plastics (29.17%), and subsidies for renewables (16.67%), while emissions regulations and the “other” category are not reported. As this is a multiple-response item, percentages may exceed 100%. It should also be noted that these results refer only to respondents who, in Question 11, selected options a, b, or c; this criterion was applied for Elba and Crete, whereas in the Brač survey all respondents answered this question, including those who had selected option d in Question 11.

Table and Figures 20. Distribution of respondents by policies supported to reduce the island’s environmental impacts

| | Brač Island | Crete Island | Elba Island |
|---|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| a. Subsidies for renewable energy installations | 82.13% | 53.33% | 16.67% |
| b. Investments in public transportation | 23.67% | 48.89% | 66.67% |
| c. Tax incentives for energy-efficient homes and vehicles | 33.33% | 50.00% | 33.33% |
| d. Bans on single-use plastics | 57.97% | 23.33% | 29.17% |
| e. Regulations on emissions from businesses | 21.74% | 44.44% | - |
| f. Other | 0.48% | - | - |





3. Conclusion

The survey shows that the majority of participants recognize the urgency of the climate crisis and the need to adopt mitigation measures (63%).

Another important result concerns knowledge of climate change: 81% of respondents know what it is, a high value that confirms the growing awareness of the population on these issues.

An innovative aspect of the survey concerns the perception of the landscape. Almost half of the respondents consider it immutable and to be preserved as it





is, while a slightly smaller share sees it as something that can be modified for good reasons.

The survey therefore demonstrates that Mediterranean island communities are aware, informed, and ready to support decarbonization policies, but concrete tools are still needed to transform this awareness into active participation. Renewable energy, transport, and landscape emerged as key themes. The challenge is cultural even before it is technical: stimulating the capacity to imagine the future and guiding citizens on a shared journey towards a climate-neutral Mediterranean.

Moreover, the vast majority of respondents across all three islands, considered it essential to achieve climate neutrality at the local level. Despite this interest, participation in community climate-related events remains low: only 20% of respondents take part. This suggests a paradox: awareness is high, but practical involvement is low. Perhaps, rather than speaking of disinterest, one should ask: are enough opportunities for dialogue being organized? Or should participation formats be rethought to make them more accessible and attractive? Precisely to fill this gap, CO2 PACMAN has on several occasions carried out direct citizen engagement activities on the island, where it will return for the second round of “the Island I Would Like” workshops.

Annex

Questionnaire

1. Gender
 - a. M
 - b. F
 - c. Non binary

2. How old are you?





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

3. In which municipality/province/region/county do you live?

4. In this area, you are:

- a. Resident
- b. Tourist

5. What is your employment?

- a. I don't work (student, pensioner, unemployed, etc.)
- b. I have a full-time job in the energy sector
- c. I work in the energy sector full time or with short-term contracts
- d. I work, but not in the energy sector or in the maritime industry

6. Where do you get most of your information about environmental issues?

- a. News (TV, Radio, Newspapers)
- b. Social media
- c. Community events
- d. Educational institutions
- e. Government publications
- f. Other (please specify)

7. What is your primary source of energy for heating your home?

- a. Electricity





- b. Natural gas
- c. Oil
- d. Wood/biomass
- e. Solar
- f. Other (please specify)
- g. No heating

8. Have you made any of the following home improvements to increase its energy efficiency? (Select all that apply)

- a. Installed energy-efficient windows or doors
- b. Upgraded to energy-efficient appliances (e.g., Energy Star)
- c. Installed a programmable thermostat
- d. Installed solar panels
- e. Other (please specify): _____
- f. No one of the above listed

9. How do you usually travel in your everyday life?

- a. Private car
- b. Bus/Coach
- c. Bike/Electric bike
- d. Walking

10. What do you think about the landscape of your island?

- a. It's immutable and untouchable. It has to remain always the same.
- b. It changes continuously and could be also modified for a good reason.
- c. I do not care about the landscape in particular.

11. Are you aware of the concerns related to climate change?

- a. I am not aware of these issues
- b. I am aware of these concerns, but I do not believe they affect or threaten me





- c. I am aware of these concerns, but I do not believe they affect or threaten humans
- d. I am aware of these concerns, and I believe that it is necessary to adopt adequate measures in order to mitigate the climate change problem

IF HE/SHE ANSWERED “**d**” PROCEED WITH THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS TILL THE NUMBER 19, OTHERWISE, GO TO QUESTION N 20.

THE CLOSING SENTENCE AT THE END OF THE SURVEY IS FOR ALL.

- 12. How familiar are you with the concept of Climate neutrality (REDUCE EMISSIONS UP TO NET 0)?
 - a. Very familiar
 - b. Somewhat familiar
 - c. Not familiar at all

- 13. Do you believe that achieving Climate neutrality is important for the island?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. I do not know

- 14. Have you ever participated in Community events concerning Climate neutrality?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

- 15. Do you agree with the sentence: the island should aim to REDUCE EMISSIONS UP TO NET 0 (Climate neutrality) by 2030?
 - a. Strongly agree
 - b. Agree





- c. Neutral
- d. Disagree
- e. Strongly disagree

16. In order to achieve the Climate Neutrality, on which topic should the island focus on (Select all that apply)

- a. Renewable energy (solar, wind, etc.)
- b. Transportation (public transport, electric vehicles)
- c. Waste management (recycling, composting)
- d. Energy efficiency in buildings
- e. Sustainable agriculture and forestry
- f. Other (please specify)

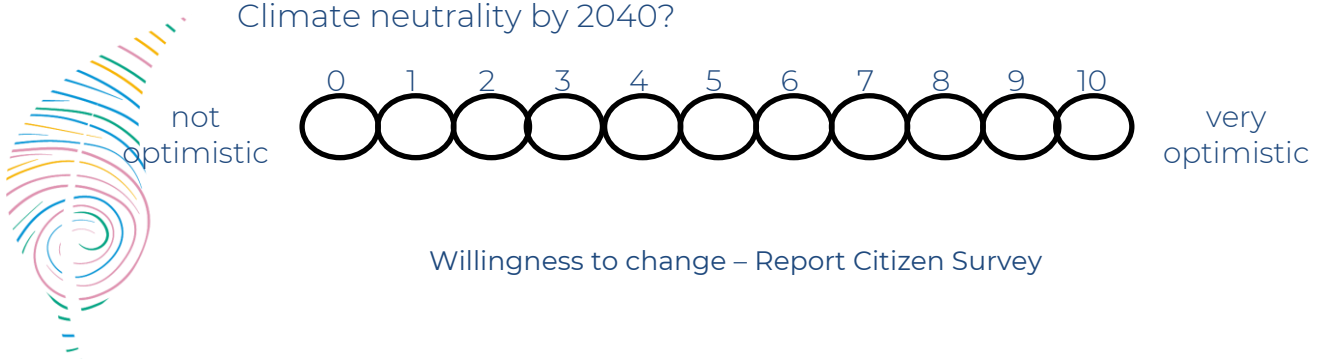
17. Which of the following policies would you support to help achieving Climate Neutrality? (Select all that apply)

- a. Subsidies for renewable energy installations
- b. Investments in public transportation
- c. Tax incentives for energy-efficient homes and vehicles
- d. Bans on single-use plastics
- e. Regulations on emissions from businesses
- f. Other (please specify)

18. What additional suggestions do you have to reach the island's climate neutrality?

[Open-ended question]

19. On a scale of 0 to 10, how optimistic are you that the island will achieve Climate neutrality by 2040?





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IF YOU ANSWERED **a, b or c** AT QUESTION **N° 11** PROCEED WITH THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS TILL THE END

Incipit: Talking about environmental issues which affect the island.

20. In order to reduce environmental impacts, on which topic should the island focus on (Select all that apply)

- a. Renewable energy (solar, wind, etc.)
- b. Transportation (public transport, electric vehicles)
- c. Waste management (recycling, composting)
- d. Energy efficiency in buildings
- e. Sustainable agriculture and forestry
- f. Other (please specify)

21. Which of the following policies would you support to help reducing environmental impacts of the island? (Select all that apply)

- a. Subsidies for renewable energy installations
- b. Investments in public transportation
- c. Tax incentives for energy-efficient homes and vehicles
- d. Bans on single-use plastics
- e. Regulations on emissions from businesses
- f. Other (please specify)

22. What additional suggestions do you have for reducing the island's environmental impacts?

- a. [Open-ended question]

FOR ALL:

Thank you so much for your help and your time.

If you want to provide us your e-mail address, we will keep you informed about CO2 PACMAN project advances through our newsletter.

Thank you for your collaboration!!

