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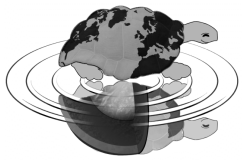

Dottorato di Ricerca in Scienze della Terra
Ciclo XXVI

Public engagement with geothermal energy: two Italian case studies

Ph.D. Thesis

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Index

Abstract

Italy was the first country to exploit geothermal resources for energy production, already back in 1904, and ranks fifth in the world for geothermal power production. Despite the extraordinary potential of the Italian geothermal resource, there appears to be little knowledge or understanding of this opportunity and its implications for the general society. However, several literature studies show that the lack of public engagement in the innovation process may be a constraining factor for eventual increase the share of renewables and that social acceptance of new technologies should be included in research programs.

In the **first** Chapter of this thesis I describe the research framework in which this work is included. The research is part of two national research projects assessing the geothermal resources of central and southern Italy (Progetto VIGOR and Progetto Atlante Geotermico del Mezzogiorno).

In the **second** chapter of this thesis I describe the key concept adopted by recent line of social sciences scholarship in order to analyze the social acceptance of renewables and to elaborate new innovation policy: trust, risk perception and communication, place-attachment, Responsible Research and Innovation and public engagement with science.

The core of the research is presented in chapter 3 and 4. To explore attitudes and public views towards geothermal energy technologies, we conducted two case studies: the first (**Chapter 3**) in the Palermo Province (Sicily) and the second (**Chapter 4**) in the Viterbo Province (Central Italy). In order to assess social acceptance of geothermal energy in the selected areas, we used a mix of qualitative (focus groups) and quantitative methods (survey).

In the light of the outcomes of these two case studies, I present the overall

conclusions in **Chapter 5**. After some literature remarks, an overall comparative reasoning on the findings of my research is given: beside some general similarities, the two case studies show significant peculiarities that confirm the strong relation existing between social acceptance and place-related meanings. Based on these findings, I conclude the thesis by suggesting some good practices oriented towards public engagement in order to include all relevant actors at every phase of the innovation process, from the very early stage (i.e. identification of priorities, social needs and future visions at a large scale level) to the development of single innovation projects (i.e. facilities siting and plants development at local level).

Sommario

L'Italia, nel 1904, è stata il primo paese ad utilizzare la geotermia per la produzione di energia elettrica e oggi si colloca al quinto posto a livello globale per produzione di energia elettrica da fonte geotermica. Nonostante lo straordinario potenziale della risorsa geotermica italiana, le opportunità e le possibili implicazioni sociali derivanti dallo sviluppo della geotermia sono state ad oggi poco esplorate. Tuttavia, come dimostrato in letteratura da diversi studi, la mancanza di un coinvolgimento della società nel processo di innovazione può essere uno dei principali fattori di limitazione alla diffusione delle energie rinnovabili. A partire da questa considerazione, l'integrazione dei programmi di ricerca con indagini sull'accettabilità sociale delle nuove tecnologie, e, nel caso specifico, con indagini sull'accettabilità sociale delle energie rinnovabili, si sta rivelando sempre di più una necessità imprescindibile per un'innovazione socialmente ed eticamente sostenibile.

Il **primo** capitolo di questa tesi descrive il contesto di più ampio respiro in cui questo lavoro è incluso. Questo studio è infatti parte integrante di due progetti di ricerca condotti a livello nazionale per indagare il potenziale geotermico del centro e del sud Italia (Progetto VIGOR e Progetto Atlante Geotermico del Mezzogiorno).

Nel **secondo** capitolo dell'elaborato è invece proposta una sintesi dei concetti chiave utilizzati nell'ambito delle scienze sociali per l'analisi dell'accettabilità sociale delle energie rinnovabili e per l'elaborazione di nuove policy destinate all'innovazione: fiducia, rischio, place-attachment, Responsible Research and Innovation e public engagement with science.

Il cuore di questa ricerca è presentato nei capitoli 3 e 4. Per indagare l'attitudine e i punti di vista dei cittadini rispetto alle tecnologie geotermiche ho condotto due casi studio: il primo (**Capitolo 3**) nella provincia di Palermo (Sicilia), il secondo (**Capitolo 4**) nella provincia di Viterbo (Lazio). Per stabilire l'accettabilità sociale dell'energia geotermica nelle aree selezionate, ho utilizzato sia metodi di indagine qualitativa (focus group), sia metodi di indagine quantitativa (questionari).

Alla luce dei risultati che ho ottenuto da questi due casi studio, le conclusioni sono presentate nel **Capitolo 5**. Dopo alcuni richiami alla letteratura, il capitolo presenta alcune riflessioni conclusive derivanti da un'analisi comparativa dei due casi studio: i risultati ottenuti nelle aree di indagine presentano infatti alcune peculiarità che confermano la forte relazione, già confermata in letteratura, tra l'accettabilità sociale e il concetto di place-attachment. Sulla base di questi risultati, la tesi si conclude con alcuni suggerimenti di buone pratiche orientate a garantire la partecipazione pubblica, col fine ultimo di coinvolgere tutti gli attori sociali coinvolti nell'innovazione tecnologica in ogni fase del processo di innovazione stessa: dalle prime valutazioni in termini di priorità di ricerca e di strategia su larga scala, fino allo sviluppo di singoli progetti sul territorio.

Chapter 1

Introduction

Geothermal power generation has its roots in Italy, where the first test in 1904 and the real beginning of power generation in 1913 took place, both at the Larderello dry steam field in Tuscany. Thanks to its extraordinary high-enthalpy resources located in the central-southern Tyrrhenian belt, Italy represents more than 50% of the European capacity with around 875 MWe installed capacity today, all concentrated in Tuscany (van Wees et al., 2013).

The geological structure of the country is extremely complex and the available geothermal information differs widely from region to region, as deduced from the heat flux map of Figure 1. During the Alpine orogeny (starting in the Cretaceous) period the collision between the African and European plates gave rise to the formation of the Alpine and Apennine chain. In the Late Miocene period the compressional front shifted east to the outer margin of the Apennine chain, resulting in the formation of foredeep basins along the Eastern margin of Italy. The inner West Apennines were affected by extension lasting up to the Pleistocene. This led to the opening of the Tyrrhenian basin, and to a significant crustal thinning associated with uplift of the mantle along most of the west Italian sector. Intensive intrusive and effusive magmatic activity occurred (Miocene - Quaternary) along the peri-Tyrrhenian area, in the Tyrrhenian Sea itself, in Ischia island, in Sicily (including the Aeolian and Pantelleria islands) and in Sardinia (Campidano graben) (Hurter and Haenel, 2002).

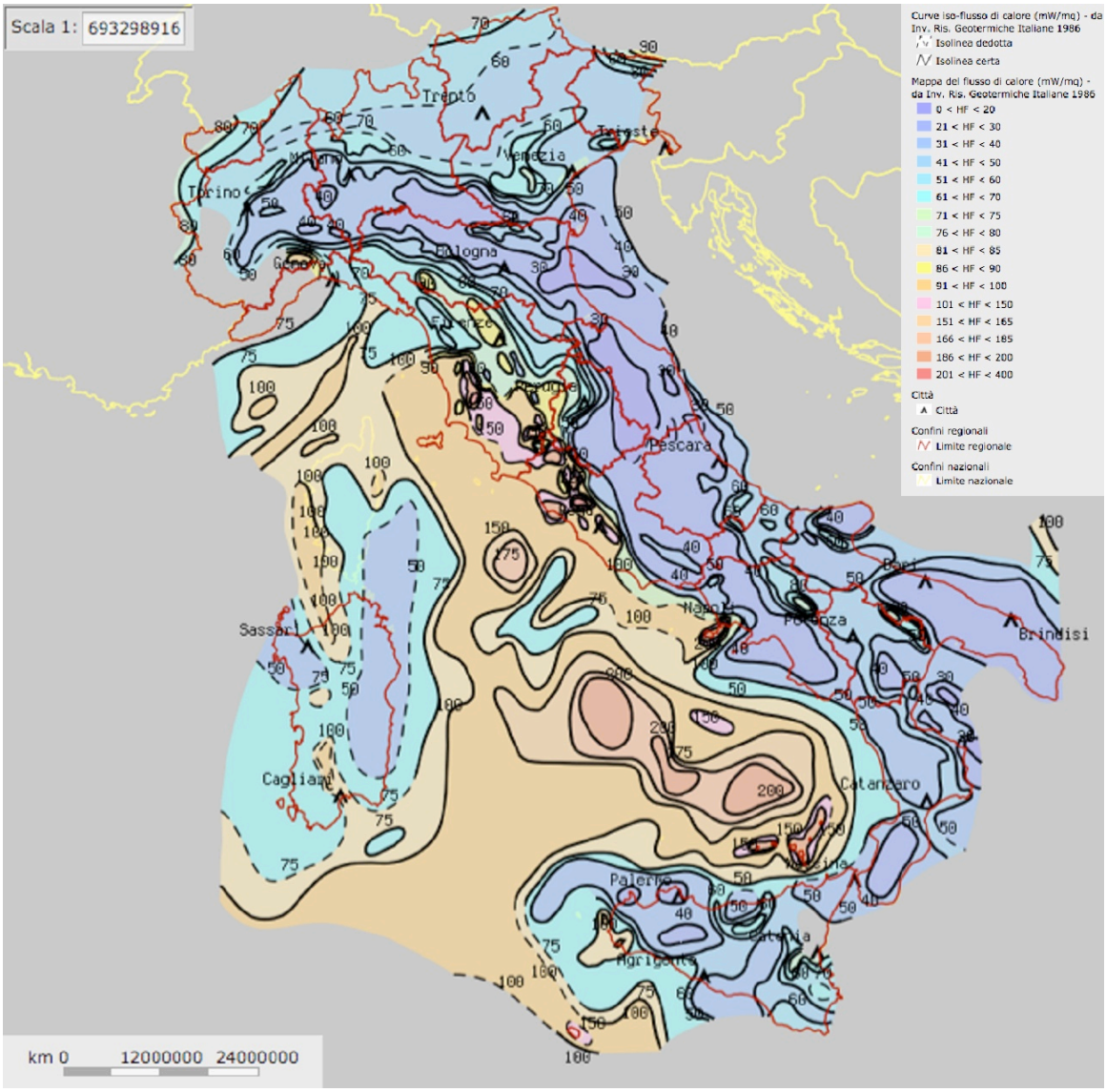

Figure 1 – Heat flow map of Italy with location of the two case studies on the social acceptance of geothermal energy at Viterbo and Termini Imerese (Geothopica http://geothopica.igg.cnr.it/)

Geothermal still has a large untapped potential in Italy, notably thanks to the development of new technologies that have opened up new areas to geothermal research targeting medium enthalpy fluids suitable for electricity production.

This thesis is part of two national research projects: *Progetto VIGOR and Atlante Geotermico del Mezzogiorno d'Italia* (Geothermal Atlas of southern Italy), aimed at assessing the potential of geothermal resources in the country.

In the light of recent technological advances, research and development of new applications for harnessing the potential of geothermic resources is expanding on both a national and regional level. This is embedded within the context of a vast and diversified strategy for the development of alternative and renewable sources of energy. The “Atlante geotermico del Mezzogiorno d’Italia” project is one of the strategic parts of this strategy and represents the first level for the schematization of complex geothermic data from nine regions of central and southern Italy (Abruzzo, Basilicata, Apulia, Calabria, Campania, Latium, Molise, Sardinia, Sicily).

The harnessing of non conventional geothermic resources for the production of electric energy and an updated atlantes illustrating the geothermal resources have a strategic value in the economy and sustainable development of the Regions, potentially functioning as an investment-attraction and launch-pad for an energetic economy that may bring back Italian’s geothermal role as an important renewable energetic resource.

Consistent with this framework, the VIGOR project originates from an agreement between the Italian Ministry of the Economic Development and the Italian National Council (CNR) with the aim of locating and developing interventions in order to expand the exploitable geothermal energy potential of four Italian Regions (Apulia, Calabria, Campania and Sicily).

The two projects have a broad interdisciplinary approach and include classic geological, geophysical and engineering analyses, as well as studies on economical, juridical, and social issues concerning the implementation of geothermal energy in Italy.

Geothermal development in southern Italy and the contribution of VIGOR Project

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Keywords: geothermal potential, exploration, economics, regulation, energy demand

ABSTRACT

VIGOR, a three year Project launched at the end of 2010, is dedicated to a comprehensive geothermal assessment of geothermal energy and its technological applications in four regions of southern Italy. It refers to any kind of geothermal use, from air conditioning by means of ground source heat pumps (GSHP) to direct uses for industrial processes to power production, depending on the natural resource and the economic and social aspects of the reference territories.

In the two years of activity VIGOR has provided eight feasibility studies for geothermal resources in a wide range of temperatures, proposing eight different kinds of exploitation technologies, which have been chosen on the base of the resource as well as on the energy demand of the area. Geothermal potential has also been evaluated, both at surface and at depth, and mapping of geothermal potential is under development. Economics and regulatory aspects have also been considered and described.

VIGOR wants to be an example of a truly comprehensive geothermal assessment, to be followed in other regions, to answer energy demand and for the future benefit of society.

1. INTRODUCTION AND MAIN AIMS

Many uses have been defined for geothermal energy, from direct exploitation of geothermal heat to power production. Investors and public seldom know them, and the geothermal potential remains unhindered. Indeed, Italy's need of energy and the dependence from imported fuels are very high, and a better exploitation of geothermal resources may provide an important contribution, increasing the produced electricity from the actual 5.4 TWh to 12 TWh and the heat production from the estimated actual 12600 TJ/year to 90000, following recent forecast (UGI).

The role of geothermal energy is crucial also considering that most of the uses of energy in Italy are thermal, and 30% of them are related to low-medium temperature (Fig. 1).

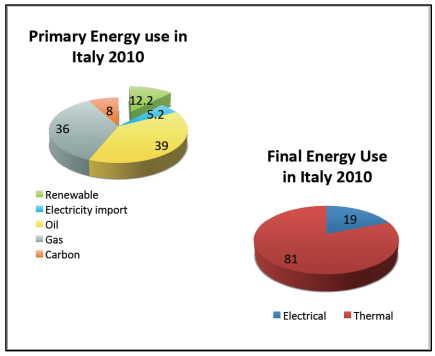

Figure 1: Distribution (in percentage) of primary and final energy use in Italy on 2010.

To partly answer the demand for a better knowledge of geothermal potential and geothermal technologies, VIGOR Project was launched at the end of 2010. The VIGOR project (Evaluation of the geothermal potential of Regions of Convergence) derives from an operative agreement between the MiSE DGENRE (Directorate General for Nuclear Energy, Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, of the Ministry of Economic Development) and the CNR DTA (National Research Council of Italy, Department of Earth and Environment), and is aimed at the implementation of innovative use of geothermal resources in the Convergence Regions (Campania, Apulia, Calabria, Sicily, Fig. 2) under the line of activity 1.4 of Interregional Operative Program "Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation 2007-2013".

VIGOR considers any kind of geothermal application that can be recovered in the four regions, therefore balancing the knowledge and potential of them, creating the base for a wide involvement in terms of occupation, market, business. In the target areas the amount of energy produced from geothermal source is irrelevant today, despite the interesting perspectives, assessed in relation to new ways of widespread use of

geothermal energy, with innovative technologies capable of triggering a thermal cycle even with small temperature differences.

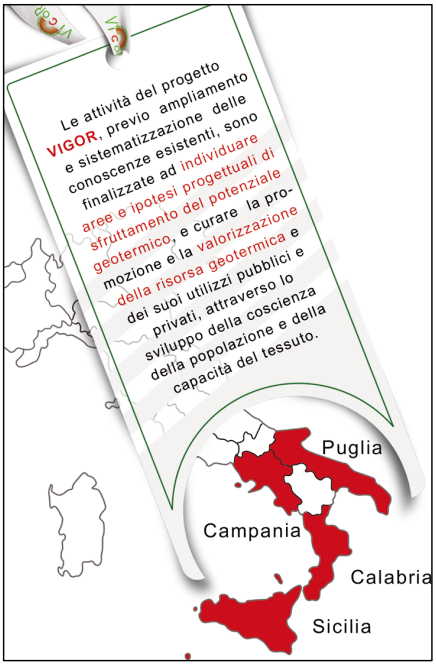

Figure 2: A graphic display of VIGOR targets, and in red the four Convergence Regions of Italy to which VIGOR is dedicated.

VIGOR inherits the aims of the Structural and Cohesion Funds that contribute to its existence: to reduce disparities between regions in terms of opportunities and to help all regions build economic, social and innovation capacities corresponding to their situation and priorities. For this reason, VIGOR is particularly focused on geothermal resources that can be exploited using technologies having a widespread utilization, in particular direct uses that may cover wide sectors of the territory, creating the required wide involvement in terms of occupation, market, business.

The VIGOR Project is aimed at:

- providing to potential future users of the geothermal source analytical information useful to engage in exploration and exploitation of geothermal energy, to broaden the knowledge of the natural potential and the real possibility of exploitation of geothermal resources in the Regions of Convergence;
- defining for the Ministry of Economic Development - DGENRE a number of feasibility studies to be used for the formulation of specific calls to fund demonstration projects.

2. GEOTHERMAL ENERGY EXPLOITATION MADE CLEAR FROM EXAMPLES

2.1 Case studies

In order to start the evaluation of different uses and technologies, four demonstration geothermal projects were studied, defining their resource characteristics, and their technological and economic parameters.

The chosen applications span the whole spectrum of resource temperature (Fig. 3) and apply to processes that could be of interest for the four Convergence Regions: power (Unterhaching, Germany; heat for space conditioning (Unterhaching, Germany, and Heerlen, The Netherlands); heat for milk and cheese production (Monterotondo, Italy), controlled temperature for wine production (La Rioja, Spain). The studies are part of the booklet (final version in preparation, a draft version already available), dedicated to geothermal direct uses.

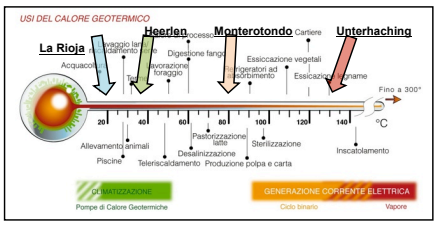

Figure 3: Reference temperature of the four case studies considered in VIGOR with respect to the VIGOR geothermal thermometer (a graphic representation of the classic Lindal diagram of geothermal uses declined with VIGOR logo and colours).

2.2 Feasibility studies

On the base of schematic description of various known geothermal resources prepared by the CNR Team for each region, the regional authorities and the Team chose two areas for each region where a detailed assessment of the resource and a design of geothermal plant to exploit were conducted. The choice was made considering the territory vocation and trying to present many different kind of uses that could be taken as examples for demonstration projects not only in the eight areas, but wherever similar geothermal condition could be found.

The resulting eight feasibility studies refer to resources of different depth and condition. Two areas were chosen for designing low-enthalpy geothermal energy for heating and cooling purposes of residential units, therefore requiring shallow exploration. In three areas the resource of interest is at depth of a few hundred meters, whereas in other three the target geothermal reservoir is located at depth of more than 1

km (Fig. 4). The proposed geothermal plants of the eight areas are listed in Tab.1.

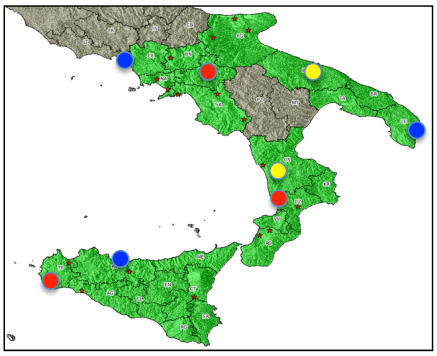

Figure 4: Area location of feasibility studies. The colour of the eight circles describes the different exploration depth: yellow for shallow exploration (GSHP plants), blue for medium depth exploration (down to 400 m) and red for deep exploration (2-3 km).

Table 1: List of plants proposed in VIGOR. Colours are matched to those of Fig. 4.

Area Name	Region	Proposed plant
Mondragone	Campania	Swimming pool, district heating
Guardia Lombardi	Campania	Power production
Bari	Apulia	Air conditioning by GSHP, open circuit
S. Cesarea Terme	Apulia	Pasta production
Rende	Calabria	Air conditioning by GSHP, closed circuit
Terme Caronte	Calabria	Wastewater treatment
Termini Imerese	Sicily	Desalination
Mazara del Vallo	Sicily	District heating

Each feasibility study describes the results of the assessment, including conceptual model of the resource, temperature and hydraulic condition at depth. Down-hole data are also provided, either from wells already available at the beginning of the project (some of them courtesy of ENI), or from exploration wells drilled for the occasion (still on-going). Each assessment shows also the location for the wells or ground source heat exchangers necessary to the proposed geothermal plant.

The feasibility then describes the proposed plant, which is designed taking into account the geothermal resource and the energy demand it wants to satisfy. The proposal is completed by the evaluation of the costs and the economic analysis, as well as the description of the documents and procedure required for the authorization. Each feasibility is described by a report and all the useful maps and diagrams.

3. GEOTHERMAL MAPS

All the cartographic products of VIGOR can be accessed on the web through a webmapping service. Thanks a service developed by CNR, the maps can be viewed, searched, zoomed easily and quickly, as well as downloaded and printed.

3.1 Local maps

The collection of available maps on the local scale are those produced for the feasibility studies, and comprehend geological, hydrogeological, geophysical maps and sections (see Fig. 5 for some examples).

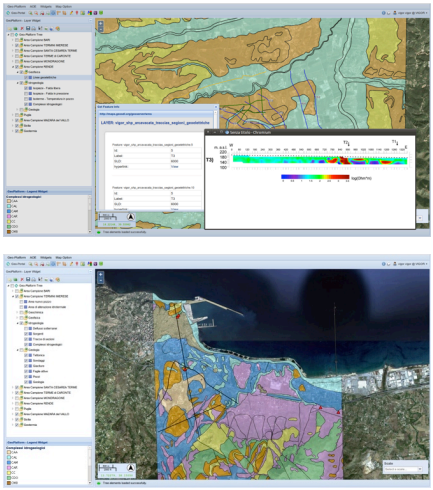

Figure 5: Examples of produced maps and profiles available on the web for two areas studied within VIGOR: geological map and electrical resistivity profiles in the Rende area (top) and hydrogeological map of Termini Imerese (bottom).

3.2 Regional maps

Regional maps of geothermal potential are going to be released soon, both for low enthalpy resources (described in Destro et al., 2013) and medium-high temperature resources (Trumpy et al., 2012). The medium-deep geothermal potential maps are obtained by evaluating the heat in place computed on the base of temperature distribution at depth, and then defining the theoretical, technical and economic capacity by considering rock permeability and thermal conductivity, reservoir geometry, required temperature of the technology and economic parameters (Fig. 6).

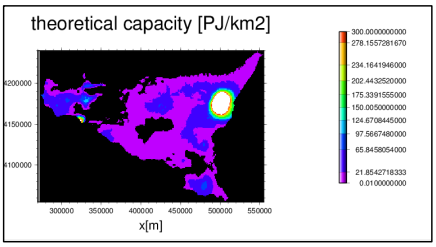

Figure 6: A draft Sicily theoretical potential map for binary plant power production.

Other regional maps are also available, such as the heat flow map, the temperature distribution at surface and at various depths, the thermal conductivity distribution at surface (Fig. 7).

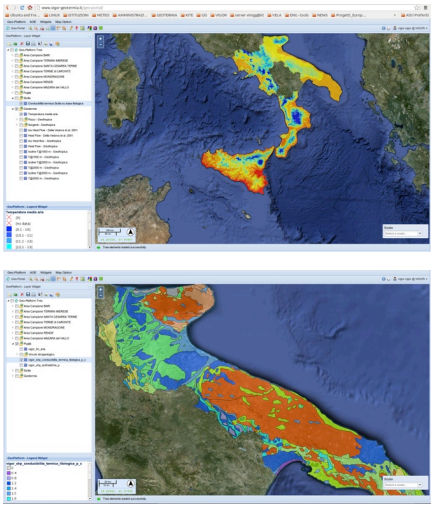

Figure 7: Some examples of regional maps: temperature distribution at surface in the four regions (top) and thermal conductivity in Apulia region (bottom).

3. DISSEMINATION

Geothermal energy and its benefits, as well as VIGOR results have been described in eight seminars (two per region) and two national conferences held in Rome every year.

VIGOR is producing many documents, which can be accessed on the project website http://www.vigor-geotermia.it, together with a general description of the project and the access to the webmapping service.

Beside the flyer and a brochure available in pdf format on the website and distributed in printed version at the seminars and conferences, and the feasibility reports that are being published on the website, a series of booklets are being released, describing various aspects of geothermal energy. Three books are related to technical aspects, one to regulation and authorization issues of geothermal plants and one on social aspects.

Italian is the only language used for disseminating the project products, since VIGOR's main audience is Italian, and too little is nowadays available in Italian language regarding geothermal energy. For this reason many figures that are shown in this paper, derived from VIGOR's flyers and booklets, have Italian words.

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Geothermal development in southern Italy and the contribution of the ATLANTE GEOTERMICO Project

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Keywords: power production, EGS, conventional and unconventional geothermal systems, assessment, favourability.

ABSTRACT

The Atlante Geotermico (Geothermal Atlas) is a project aimed at assessing conventional and unconventional geothermal resources for power production in southern Italy.

The projects refers to nine regions, and is related to medium-high temperature resources for power production, providing maps related to the distribution and favourability of territories to host hydrothermal systems, as wells as EGS, magmatic, supercritical and geopressurized conditions.

The projects aims also to test remote sensing techniques for geothermal exploration and for investigating and monitoring environmental impact of geothermal exploitation. It foresees the establishment of a data centre for providing public information of the underground conditions.

Results will be useful for planning and development of geothermal power production on a regional and national level, and also for establishing suitable locations and characteristics of research and demonstration projects.

1. MAIN AIMS AND DEVELOPMENT

Energy from geothermal resources plays an increasing role in many countries in their efforts to increase the proportion of renewables in their energy portfolio. The technologies exploiting geothermal heat have a high load factor, are sustainable and environmentally friendly.

Italy is a geothermal country: the fifth geothermal power producer in the world, a large quantity of direct uses of geothermal uses, and the first example in the world of geothermal production at industrial scale. Indeed, geothermal energy is seldom considered in the energy planning at national and regional levels, and although it would require specific incentives and regulation, it may count only on generalized (and reducing) incentives for renewable energies. New geothermal projects, both for demonstration and for research, are finding many difficulties in their establishment.

Many issues are the reasons of this situation, but we think that the expansion of geothermal energy, to increase the number of projects as well as the variety of uses, requires a number of steps:

- A comprehensive identification of resources and opportunities, as well as an accessible collection of data and information
- The promotion and dissemination of technology, values, economics, as well as a dedicated effort for improving social awareness and acceptance of geothermal energy
- Research and technological development
- A clear and easy to follow regulation for authorizations in the exploration, drilling and exploitation phases of the project

The National Research Council (CNR), which has worked in geothermal assessment of italian geothermal resources since the ‘70s and has been the main reference for the research in this energy field for many decades, has offered the opportunity to promote the development of geothermal energy in Italy by producing an advanced tool for targeting the first two of the above mentioned requirements, for the moment focused on southern Italy, while pursuing the technological developments in other various, often international, projects.

The Atlante Geotermico del Mezzogiorno d’Italia (Geothermal Atlas of southern Italy) Project has been conceived on the notation that nowadays the assessment of the available geothermal resources and potential is not homogeneous in the Italian territories, is not completely systematized in a single database, and is also out of date in relation to advances in technology. The project is funded by CNR and focused on the characterization, classification and imaging of conventional and non-conventional resources of southern Italy for power production.

The Geothermal Atlas aims at organizing underground data and mapping the distribution of known hydrothermal systems as well as potential Unconventional Geothermal systems (supercritical and magmatic systems, high concentration of heat at

medium depth which could be exploited with EGS technological development). It is related to medium-high temperature resources and power production, and foresees the establishment of data centres for providing public information of the underground conditions. Environmental issues, including public acceptance are also taken into account.

Besides improving the probability of finding an unknown hydrothermal system, the Atlante assessment establishes a more detailed resources reporting system to provide the basis for portfolio management of conventional geothermal resources. Moreover, emerging activities to harness energy from Unconventional Geothermal Systems, such as supercritical reservoirs or from improving permeability in hot hydrothermal systems (EGS), would make significant progress with qualified input from research. Atlante, therefore, targets resources by selecting and proposing specific locations for development of both demonstration and research projects by using actual or advanced technology, respectively.

The core of the project is the organization of geothermal information, both as maps of favourable condition to the presence of various kinds of geothermal resources, and as an organized information system able not only to store and provide information, but also to update, integrate and combine data following a scheme for favourability assessment.

The most relevant existing information regarding geothermal potential is temperature data from oil and gas exploration boreholes and physical and chemical information from natural thermal springs. At the beginning of the project, available geothermal data consisted of the characterization performed in the ’80s in the frame of the last inventory of geothermal resources, which is collected in the National Geothermal Database, managed by the CNR. The database has been recently updated with information from oil and gas boreholes liberalized and provided by the Ministry of Economic Development. However, this kind of data refers only to a minor part of the territory. Other indirect information in areas lacking boreholes and springs comes from geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys. These useful, but fragmented, information regarding underground conditions may be retrieved in public reports, scientific papers, and other underground databases established for various uses. The VIGOR Project (Manzella and VIGOR Team, 2013) has provided a first occasion to collect and organize data useful for a regional assessment of the geothermal potential in four of the nine regions of Atlante. These data have been used in Atlante, however the database has been extended to include not only the other five regions, but also other various information in consideration of the different targets of the two projects. In Atlante we consider all possible indication of deep fluid circulation, thermal anomalies and heat sources at depth, as well as other favourable condition for power production such as high pressure condition in hot sedimentary aquifers or stress condition for EGS stimulation.

In the resource assessment Atlante takes into account the recently published protocol of GEO-ELEC Project (van Wees at al., 2013). Following to the classification established in the protocol, the Atlante Project focus on the identification of potential “plays”, i.e., of “geographically (and in depth) delimited areas where specific subsurface conditions allow to obtain sufficiently high flow rate of sufficiently high temperature, with suitable pressure and chemical conditions”. However, instead of considering and distinguishing the Magmatic, Hot Sedimentary and Hot Rock Plays considered in the protocol, in the Atlante Geotermico we distinguish and assess favourable underground condition for 1) hydrothermal resources, i.e., naturally convective systems, 2) EGS including HDR and HWR conditions suitable for stimulation, 3) magmatic, supersaline and supercritical systems associated to volcanic areas, 4) geopressurized systems and systems for co-production of geothermal fluids and hydrocarbons in sedimentary rocks.

After mapping well and spring location and their associated info, the following step for the assessment is the determination of the spatial association between geological, geochemical and geophysical evidence and potential production zones. Surface observations are used to delineate areas characterized by high permeability and hot fluid transport from the reservoir: main faults, superficial fracture density, surface manifestations, and geochemical and geophysical anomalies. Various knowledge-driven models are constructed based on a conceptual model of the systems, and probability (e.g., Boolean, Index Overlay and Fuzzy scheme) models are tested to verify if they show a good correlation with the location of known geothermal systems, in order to produce a useful scheme for planning further detailed exploration in undiscovered but potentially important geothermal systems.

Data organization is guaranteed by the establishment of a Geothermal Information Platform (GIP), as described in Trumpy et al., 2013. The organization of a Data Centre is foreseen as one of the main product of the project, providing information to different kind of stakeholders, from general public to administration and government, as well as operators, interested in understanding future perspectives of geothermal development.

The Data Center will provide also the other information related to the geothermal development that are tackled in Atlante, in particular the environmental aspects and social acceptance. Reports regarding these two topics and an environmental study in Ischia island and Mondragone area are under development.

The project is also the occasion for sharing knowledge, both among the participants of the project coming from nine different institutes of CNR and with other stakeholders. The dissemination and promotion takes the form of seminars, Schools, Workshops, Mobility actions and the organization of communication tools such as a project website including the Data Portal, and the preparation of documents to be diffused through the main communication systems, e.g., scientific and general publications in journals, magazine and newspapers.

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Chapter 2
What is social acceptance?

2.1 Introduction

The main purpose of this thesis is to contribute to the literature of social acceptance of geothermal energy through the analyses of two case studies in Central Italy (Viterbo Province, Lazio) and Southern Italy (Palermo Province, Sicily). This thesis also aspires to enrich the more general debate about science and society through the lens of energy technology innovation and, specifically, geothermal energy.

In the next paragraphs, I will describe some key concepts that, according to the recent literature and to our studies, are required for an exhaustive understanding of the complex interplay between energy innovation, environment, society and policy-making: (1) social acceptance, (2) public engagement, (3) risk, (4) trust and (5) place attachment. Finally, an overview on RRI (Responsible Research and Innovation), which is the approach encouraged by the European Union in order to include society in the innovation process, is also given.

2.2 Social acceptance

Focusing on the subject of this thesis - energy development and in particular renewables and geothermal energy - social acceptance is increasingly recognized as being of primary importance for the successful implementation of innovation and for the development of successful policies (Pellizzoni, 2010).

The term '*social acceptance'* is often used in the policy literature, but clear definitions are hard to find.

Inherently to renewables, Wüstenhagen et al. (2007) defined social acceptance as a combination of three different dimensions: (a) the socio-political acceptance, which is the acceptance considered at a broadest level that relates with technology itself, public perception, key stakeholders and policy makers; (b) the community acceptance that refers to specific siting decisions and relates with procedural justice, distributional justice and trust); (c) the market acceptance that is the process of market adoption of an innovation and has mainly to do with consumers, investors and intra-firm relations (see Figure 2.1).

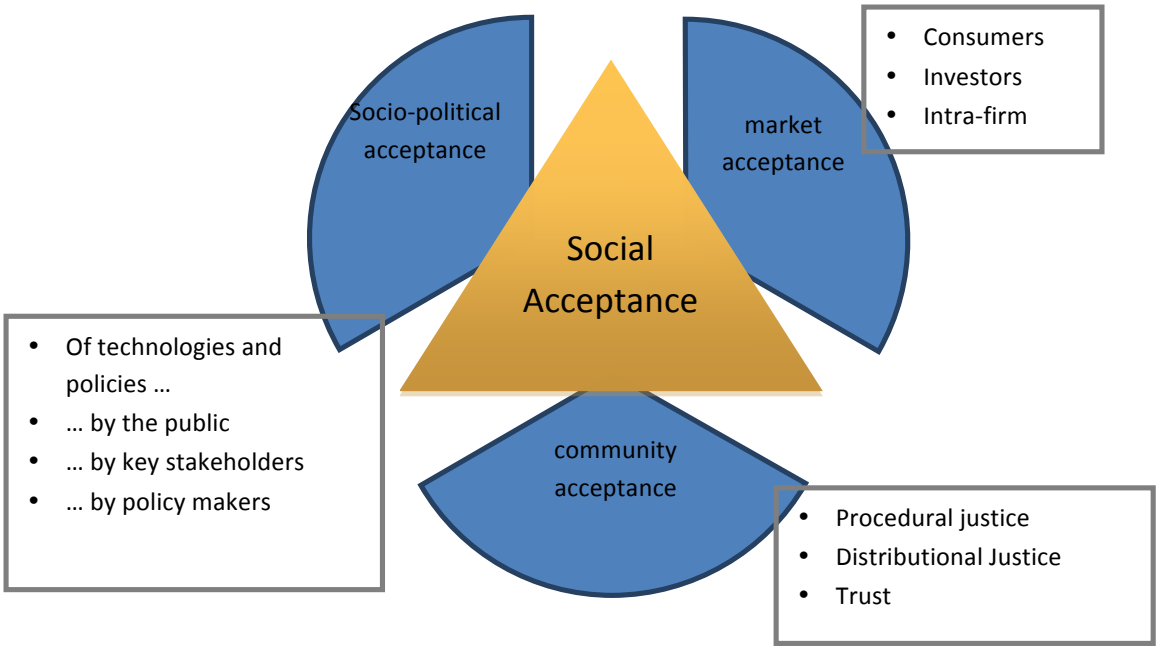

Figure 2.1 - The triangle of social acceptance of renewable energy innovation (adapted from Wüstenhagen et al., 2007).

Wolsink (2012a, p. 84) supports Wüstenhagen et al. (2007) analyses and clearly distinguishes social acceptance from public acceptance: “social acceptance of RES means acceptance among all relevant actors in society—indeed much broader and conceptually fully distinguished from mere public acceptance”.

Social acceptance is strongly related to the concept of “innovation systems” and “carbon lock-in” theories (see paragraph 2.3): “implementing new forms of energy provision requires changes in several strong institutions, including the rules and practices that are applied in investing and decision-making about energy and infrastructure. Institutionalized technocratic thinking is behind all bottlenecks to accepting RES (Renewable Energy Resources): the energy sources, the changes in power supply that are associated with their implementation, and the development of RES projects” (Wolsink, 2012a, p. 84).

To summarize with the words of Wolsink (2012a, p. 84): “in short, social acceptance is about all kinds of decisions by a plethora of actors throughout the entire chain of energy production, distribution and consumption, and about the socio-political and economic context in which this chain develops”.

As we found in Wüstenhagen et al. (2007), social acceptance as a part of renewable energy technology implementation has largely been neglected in the eighties when the policy programs started: most developers, including investors and public institutions, thought that its implementation was not strictly necessary, because the first surveys on the public acceptance of renewables, in particular wind power, revealed very high levels of support for the technology.

Consequently, systematic studies of social and community acceptance of technologies that exploit geothermal energy have also been somewhat overlooked perhaps because preliminary indications of high levels of public acceptance for other renewables have been interpreted as unwavering support for the future.

This is consistent with the results of Eurobarometer[1] surveys on the evolution of the public opinion on science and technology matters, which indicate that the public strongly encourages the exploitation of renewable energies, particularly solar and wind. Compared to traditional fossil fuels and nuclear power, the European citizens regard low emission technologies with considerable optimism and confidence, however, and this point needs to be underlined, they also expect

[1] Eurobarometer is a series of public opinion surveys conducted regularly on

to have a voice in decision making, particularly when it directly affects their communities (Gaskell, et al., 2010, Gaskell et. al., 2011). The results of the 2010 Eurobarometer survey on energy technologies show that a large majority of Europeans support the use of solar (87%) and wind (84%) as sources of energy, while nuclear energy is as much opposed (39%) as it is encouraged (39%).

However, the massive diffusion of renewables, the growing public knowledge on green technologies and the development of new technologies are opening new social dilemmas that make the assessment of public acceptance very urgent. Moreover, since human behavior affects energy issues, for a secure and effective development of renewable energies, we must take both techno-scientific and social questions into account (Sovacool, 2014). This point makes it evident that the assessment of social acceptance of new technologies should become an essential part of the innovation process in itself.

2.3 Public engagement and innovation policy

Over the last two decades, a series of public controversies over, for example, the genetically modified (GM) food products or the high-speed rail systems or the safety and efficacy of vaccination, have reveled the need to open new approaches to the relationship between science and society (Calloni et al., 2009).

As Bauer recently wrote “indeed, one could say that the field has moved from research into public understanding to research into public engagement” (Bauer, 2014, p. 3), moving from the deficit to the dialogue model. This means that the relation between science and the public has shifted from a one way, top down, expert to non-expert flux of information and decision-making process, to a reciprocal peer-to-peer exchange of knowledge and communication.

However, despite the proliferation of numerous dialogue experiments involving “mini-publics”, the encouragement and the adoption of this model remains marginal and there is a growing recognition that too much analysis has focused

on the wrong level of experimentation: we need to consider societal participation in its wider political context, since without the inclusion of engagement models at higher management levels, science and society risk of becoming sterile actors in a mere list of engagement case studies and evaluations (Stilgoe et al., 2014).

As Stilgoe wrote (Stilgoe et al., 2014, p. 6): “we can instead point to the value of critical, evaluative research that looks not at particular dialogues, but at the broader project of dialogic *governance*”.

In the 2000s, some authors argued that institutions underwent “a slow but nonetheless radical transformation in the latter part of the last century, as government metamorphosed into *governance*” (Jordan et al, 2003a, p. 8). While the word government refers “to activities undertaken primarily or wholly by state bodies, particularly those which operate at the level of the nation state to maintain public order and facilitate collective action”, the word *governance* refers to “new styles of governing in which the boundaries between the public and private sectors, and the national and international levels have blurred” (Jordan et al., 2003a, p. 8).

Kooiman interprets the metamorphosis of government into governance as follows: “no single actor, public or private, has all knowledge and information required to solve complex, dynamic and diversified problems; no actor has sufficient overview to make the application of particular instruments effective; no single actor has sufficient action potential to dominate unilaterally in a particular governing model” (Kooiman, 1993, p. 4).

This is particularly appropriate for environmental and specifically energy-related issues, due to their high levels of complexity and to their impact on several social actors. According to Unruh (2002, p. 317), “industrial economies have become locked into fossil fuel-based energy and transportation systems through path-dependent processes driven by technological and institutional increasing returns to scale” and “the co-evolutionary process among technological infrastructures, organizations, society and governing institutions, culminated in what was termed a techno-institutional complex (TIC).

This techno-institutional complex is grounded on self-reinforcing “sources” that need to be considered simultaneously in order to encourage innovation:

- technological: dominant design, standard technological architectures and components, compatibility;
- organizational: routines, training, departmentalization, customer-supplier relations;
- industrial: industry standards, technological inter-relatedness, co-specialized assets;
- societal: system socialization, adaptation of preferences and expectations;
- institutional: government policy intervention, legal frameworks, departments/ministries (Unruh, 2002).

According to Lehman et al. (2012, p. 324), “Albeit virtually all EU Member States have implemented RES-E[2] support policies, important barriers have limited their success up to now. The electricity sector is “locked” into a carbon-intensive system: a variety of technological, economic and institutional patterns of the system favour the use of fossil energy sources and hamper the adoption of RES-E technologies” (See Table 2.1).

[2] RES-E: Electricity produced from Renewable Energy Sources

	Barrier constituting carbon lock-in	Policies in place	Policies for carbon lock-out
Generation	Learning and knowledge spillovers	• Feed-in tariffs or quotas	• Feed-in tariff (substituting quotas) with Breathing Cap
	Capital market restrictions	• Feed-in tariffs or quotas	• Feed-in tariff (substituting quotas)
	Uneven political playing field	• None	• Tighten the of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme • Implement a price collar for the EU Emissions Trading Scheme • Phase-out fossil-fuel subsidies • Spur market liberalisation • Feed-in tariffs as second-best means
	Community acceptance	• None	• Foster local ownership (e.g., by feed-in tariffs rather than quotas) • Transparent and participative planning and decision-making • Clear and participative zoning
	Planning consent and policy commitment	• Attempts to handle planning more clearly and quickly	• One-stop contact points for investors • Brief and binding approval periods • Governments endorsing explicit deployment scenarios
Grids	Lack of network capacity	• Partially deep connection charges	• Shallow connection charges plus differentiated network use of system charges to provide locational signals
	Intermittency, controllability and securing peak capacity	• Technical requirements	• Feed-in tariffs with premiums for certain technologies • Voluntary curtailment agreements
	Market power and regulation	• Unbundling • Priority network access • Timelines for processing connection request • Regulation of efficient operation	• Stronger regulatory incentives for investment and innovation
	Cross-border externalities	• Cooperative planning of European transmission networks by operators • First attempts of cooperation between national regulators	• Foster cooperation between national regulators
Storage and Demand	Economic Incentives	• None	• Dynamic electricity pricing • Time-variant grid fees and taxes • Lower entrance barriers to ancilliary markets, e.g., smaller bid size in balancing markets
	Technology	• Support for pilot projects	• Large-scale support for infrastructure development

Table 2.1 - Specific barriers constituting a carbon lock-in and corresponding policies (Lehman et al. 2012, p. 343).

The innovation barriers described in Table 1 are consistent with the narrative of dialogic governance that supports the engagement of society as “integrant part of the innovation apparatus” (Stilogoe et al., 2014, p. 6).

The consistent deployment of new environmental policy instruments (NEPIs) in the last decades should be considered as an expression of the metamorphosis of governments into governance. NEPIs, “namely eco-taxes and other market-based instruments (MBIs), voluntary agreements (VAs) and informational devices such as eco-labels” (Jordan et al., 2003a, p. 3), show that “contemporary environmental policy is undergoing a deep-seated and long-lasting revolution, characterized by a shift from environmental government to environmental *governance*” (Jordan et al., 2003b, p. 1).

In a comparative study relative to eight UE countries, Jordan et al. (2003b) identify six main reasons for NEPIs deployment. These are:

- a dissatisfaction with regulation (and environmental regulation in particular);
- a perceived superiority of NEPIs compared to ‘old’ instruments;
- the governance ‘turn’ in academia and policy-making circles;
- instrument changes in the EU;
- growing international competition and economic recessions in EU member states; and
- growing domestic political support for change.

Even though the overall patterns remains highly differentiated both across countries and across sectors, the “examination of the patterns of governance in the European Union and its member states suggest the increasing rhetorical prominence and the actual utilization of ‘new’ environmental policy instruments (NEPIs) in recent years” (Jordan et al., 2003c, p. 2).

During the last decades, different member states of the European Union have developed their own 'national repertoire' of instruments, which are deeply rooted in national bureaucracies, societies, and economies. These sets of instruments are not completely impervious to change, but still they tend to perpetuate themselves, reflecting the resilience and longevity of national institutional traditions (Jordan et al., 2003b). Changes in the innovation policy patterns are occurring at a steady evolutionary rhythm and new environmental policy instruments are "supplementing and most certainly not comprehensively supplanting, environmental government by regulatory means" (Jordan et al., 2003b, p. 222).

However, significant efforts in the experimentation of new innovation policy are running at European level. In this thesis, I will focus on energy policy and its relationships with social acceptance and engagement, which, I argue, should be considered essential components of any innovation process.

In 2014, the well-known journal *Public Understanding of Science* (a pioneer journal in the analyses of the relation between science, society and policy) launched a special issue on Public Engagement in Science. In this issue, some authors convey that "public engagement would seem to be a necessary but insufficient part of opening up science and its governance" and support the idea that "public engagement needs qualifying, as part of a broader, more ambitious interest in the idea of publicly engaged science" (Stilgoe et al., 2014, p. 4).

What has become known as "upstream" public engagement with technological progress, meaning that citizens should be engaged in the policy process from the early stages, is by now an essential component of the *Responsible Research and Innovation* (RRI, see paragraph 2.7 in this chapter) (Pellizzone et al., World Geothermal Congress, 2015). This new approach has become increasingly important within policy narratives, in particular in Europe, where it will be a cross-cutting issue under the prospective EU Framework Program for Research and Innovation "Horizon 2020" within which societal dialogue is seen as pivotal to successful implementation of innovation policies (Von Schomberg, 2013).

While in the past technological innovation has been mainly developed and

controlled by a central agent, modern innovation is regulated and distributed by market rules. Von Schomberg (2013, p. 4) argues that “modern technological innovation therefore receives its specific form by technology which has been democratized in its use and privatized in its production”. According to these frame, “technology from now on can be discussed in terms of benefits and risks for all citizens” (Von Schomberg (2013, p. 5) and the evaluation of “good” becomes a matter of shared responsibilities. However, whereas in modern societies risks are evaluated by risk assessment schemes (normally at national or communitarian level), benefits for all are established by market mechanisms that only partially fit the objective of public good and that can easily trapped into “lock-in” mechanisms, thus preventing innovation itself. In other words, we lack a collective responsibility for positive impacts of technological innovation. This is particular controversial for public investment in research and innovation policy: public positive outcomes should not be primarily justified in macro-economic terms.

The evaluation of “common goods” requires challenging efforts in new policy development, however “European public policies are arguably driven towards positive impacts, underlined by common European values”, one of which is the value of maintaining a high level of protection for the environment (von Schomberg, 2013, p. 9).

I will illustrates in the next paragraphs how values play a key role also in governance.

2.4 Risk

2.4.1 Risk definition

Every activity related to science research, technology innovation and facilities siting – like deciding on locations for nuclear power plants, regulating

genetically modified products, or setting standards for drugs – deals with environmental and health risks. Risk became a key concept in the innovation process in late ‘90s, and according to Luhmann (1991), danger transforms into risk only when the occurrence of an event is connected to a decision. The concept of risk is therefore linked to a mechanistic and manipulative approach to nature and a modern view of the individual as autonomous, free and rational, where the scientific increasing of knowledge does not match with an automatic decrease of ignorance, indeterminacy and unpredictability (Pellizzoni, 2003).

When talking about collectively significant and often trans-boundary risk questions (i.e. climate change, radioactive pollution, pandemics) or new or large scale technologies (i.e. GMO, nanotechnologies), Renn and Klinke (2015) describe three main characteristics of risk knowledge that result from a lack of knowledge and/or competing claims about the risk problem:

1. *Complexity,* that relates to “the difficulty of identifying and quantifying causal links between a multitude of potential candidates and specific adverse effects”. When the relationship between cause and effect becomes more complex, the applicability of probabilistic risks assessment techniques becomes more tortuous and sophisticated probabilistic models are required.

2. *Scientific uncertainty*, meant as the “limitedness or even absence of scientific knowledge (data, information) that makes it difficult to exactly assess the probability and possible outcomes of undesired effects”. Renn and Klinke (2015), distinguish five categories of uncertainty:

    - *Variability* that refers to different vulnerability of targets (different responses to identical stimuli);
    - *Inferential effects* that relate to systematic and random errors in

modelling;

- *Indeterminacy* that results from a genuine stochastic relationship between cause and effects, apparently non-causal or non-cyclical random events, or badly understood non-linear, chaotic relationships;
- *System boundaries* that allude to uncertainties stemming from restricted models and the need for - focusing on a limited number of variables and parameters;
- *Ignorance* that means a lack of knowledge about the probability of occurrence of a damaging event and about its possible consequences.

The first two components of uncertainty, described above, can be reduced by improving existing knowledge, while the last three categories can be characterized but cannot be completely resolved.

3. *Socio-political ambiguity* “indicates a situation of ambivalence in which different and sometimes divergent streams of thinking and interpretation of the same risk phenomena and their circumstances are apparent”. Renn and Klinke (2015) risk framework distinguishes between (a) interpretative and (b) normative ambiguity. (a) The first describes the “variability of (legitimate) interpretations based on identical observations or data assessment results” and it considers expert dissent, public perception characteristics such as familiarity or personal control, and divergent experiences. (b) The second relates to the definition of values, priorities, assumptions or boundaries considered in the definition of what is tolerable.

2.4.2 Risk governance

In order to afford complex risk questions, a four-step framework for risk governance is proposed (pre-estimation, interdisciplinary risk estimation, risk evaluation, risk management).

(1) Pre-estimation

Risk has an objective (observation of hazards) and a subjective component (a mental construction that relates hazards to eventual harm experience). Consequently, a person or group of persons may perceive as a risk what another person or group of persons may perceive as an opportunity. According to Renn and Klinke (2015), in the governance of risk process it is important to frame risks perception by exploring what counts as risks for different societal and political actors involved: “depending on the frame, different types of risks and benefits may emerge”.

(2) Interdisciplinary risk estimation

The dual composition of risk (objective and subjective) requires an interdisciplinary approach to risk estimation: scientific assessment (risk assessment) should be accompanied by social sciences analyses (concern assessment). Concern assessment may be assessed by social sciences methods, such as focus groups and surveys.

(3) Risk evaluation

One of the methods proposed to evaluate risk is the “traffic light model”. According to this model, risks are classified basing on probability versus expected consequences. Green means highly unlikely probability and negligible impact of risk, yellow means that risk can occasionally occur with tolerable impacts, and red means catastrophic impacts of very likely risk occurrence. The determination of what is acceptable, tolerable and

intolerable requires both factual knowledge and moral judgment about the entity and distribution of risks and benefits.

(4) Risk management

Considering the previous steps, the management of risk needs to design and include actions in order to make these risks either acceptable or at least tolerable by implementing reduction strategies (Renn and Klinke, 2015). Based on three risk characteristics (complexity, uncertainty and ambiguity), Renn and Klinke (2015) propose different management approaches:

(a) Linear risk problems (questions that have low levels of complexity, uncertainty and ambiguity): the management includes risk-benefit analyses and other strategies to compare pros and cons (i.e. statistical and cost-benefit analyses, safety and control measures, monitoring).
(b) Risks that score high level of complexity but low levels of ambiguity and uncertainty: the management requires the involvement of experts, the investigation of risk perception and risk communication (i.e. dialogue with various epistemic communities, social and natural scientists).
(c) Risks that have high uncertainty and low ambiguity: if uncertainty can be reduced, additional knowledge should be pursued; if uncertainty cannot be reduced, management should adopt an open precautionary approach (i.e. round-table, open forums, advisory committees)
(d) Risks that score high ambiguity: the management requires high participation level of relevant stakeholders and public communities (i.e. consensus conference, panels, citizens forums).

Altogether, these findings give to public and stakeholder participation to risk communication a very important function in the risk governance process.

2.4.3 Risk communication

Several definitions of risk communication have been defined in the last decades.

Covello et al. (1986) define risk communication as "*any purposeful exchange of information about health or environmental risks between interested parties*". And also: "*More specifically, risk communication is the act of conveying or transmitting information between parties about (a) levels of health or environmental risks; (b) the significance or meaning of health or environmental risks; or (c) decision, actions, or policies aimed at managing or controlling health or environmental risks. Interested parties include government agencies, corporations, and industry groups, unions, the media, scientists, professional organizations, public interest groups, and individual citizens* (Covello et al. 1986, p. 172).

Renn (1991, p.178) characterizes nine risk communication objectives:

(a) Enlightenment function (to improve risk understanding among target groups);
(b) Right-to-know function (to disclose information about hazards to potential victims);
(c) Attitude change function (to legitimate risk related decisions, to improve the acceptance of a specific risk source, or to challenge such decisions and reject specific risk sources);
(d) Legitimation function (to explain and justify risk management routines and to enhance public protection through information about individual risk reduction measures);
(e) Risk reduction function (to enhance public protection through information about individual risk reduction measures);

(f) Behavioral change function (to encourage protective behavior or supportive actions toward the communication agency);
(g) Emergency preparedness function (to provide guidelines for emergencies or behavioral advice during emergencies);
(h) Public involvement function (to educate decision makers about public concerns and perceptions);
(i) Participation function (to assist in reconciling conflicts about risk-related controversies).

From the previous analysis, it stands out that trust is one of the main goals of risk communication and it also represents a prerequisite for several other objectives.

Who is trustworthy when debating and communicating about new technologies and innovation? And what is 'trust'?

2.5 Trust

Renn and Levine (1991, p.178) review some literature definition of trust:

- The "confidence that one will find what is desired from another, rather than what is feared" (Deutsch, 1973);
- An "Actor's willingness to arrange and repose his or her activities on other because of confidence that other will provide expected gratifications" (Scanzoni, 1979);
- A "generalized expectancy held by an individual that the word, promise, oral or written statement of another individual or group can be relied on" (Rotter, 1980);
- A "generalized expectation related to the subjective probability and individual assigns to the occurrence of some set of future events" (Rempel et al.,1985);

- An “assured reliance on a person or thing” (Webster’s Third International Dictionary).

Similarly to risk, trust can also be described as a dual concept composed by confidence (competence) and social trust (values). According to Greenberg (2014), the dichotomization of trust means that “a person(s) or an organization(s) can be relied upon to accomplish objectives because they are competent and possess values and intentions” that are consistent with the values and the intentions possessed by the people involved.

According to Peters et al. (1997), trust is a mix of expertise, knowledge, honesty, openness and demonstration of care perceptions. Earle (1998) divides values in objectivity and fairness and mentions as conditions for trust the lack of bias and an adequate consideration of different viewpoints.

As we find in Greenberg (2014, p. 155) “the literature emphasizes the role of risk perception as the most important driver of public concern”. Talking about GM food, Poortinga and Pidgeon (2005) propose two models to explain the link between trust, perception and risk acceptability. The causal model assumes that trust predicts risk perception, which in turn predicts acceptability; the associationist model proposes that trust and risk perception are independently associated with acceptability. Whatever the model, trust, public concerns, risk perception, willingness to contribute, and communication are strongly interconnected with each other. In particular, high and reliable communication and high levels of interactions between experts, decision makers and the public can reduce the level of concerns (Greenberg, 2014).

When talking about risk communication, Renn and Levine (1991, p. 179) suggest the following definition:

"Trust in communication refers to the generalized expectancy that a message received is true and reliable and that the communicator demonstrated competence and honesty by conveying accurate, objective and complete information".

As for trust at a more general level, trust in risk communication can also be described by two different components: *confidence* (the subjective expectation of receiving trustworthy information from a person, a group or an institution) and *credibility* (the degree of shared and generalized confidence in a person or institution based on their perceived performance record of trustworthiness).

Renn and Levine (1991, p.179) sub-structure trust in five main components:

- *Perceived competence* (degree of technical expertise assigned to a message or a source);
- *Objectivity* (lack of biases in information as perceived by others);
- *Fairness* (acknowledgment and adequate representation of all relevant points of view);
- *Consistency* (predictability of arguments and behavior based on past experience and previous communication efforts);
- *Faith* (perception of "good will" in composing information).

All these components of trust contribute to shape perceptions, opinions and public attitudes (as the willingness to operate) at different levels. Renn and Levine (1991) propose five levels of trust analyses related to complexity and to degree of abstraction (see Figure 2.2): (i) trust in a message, (ii) confidence in a communicator, (iii) confidence in an institution based on source perception, (iv) credibility of institutions based on institutional performance, and (v) conditions for trust and credibility in a macro-sociological context.

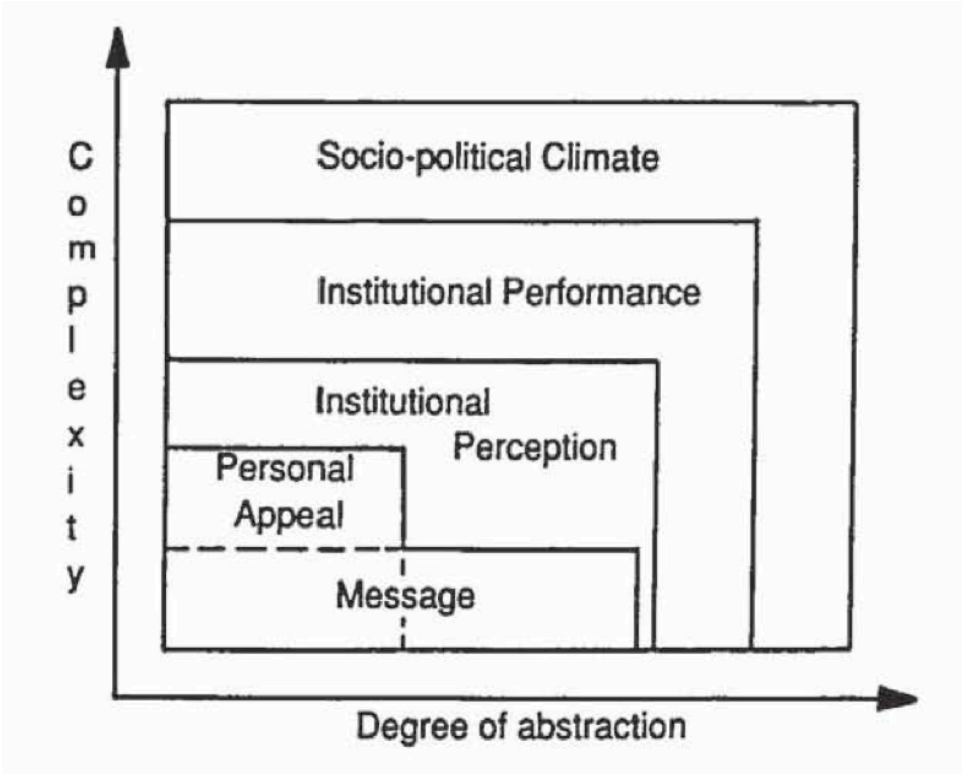

Fig. 2.2 - Levels of analyzing trust (Renn and Levine, 1991).

According to Renn and Levine (1991), the five levels proposed are strongly interrelated: “consistent violation of trust-building efforts on one of the lower levels will eventually impact the next higher level” and “distrust on a high level sets the conditions and determines the latitude of options for gaining or sustaining trust on a lower level” (Renn and Levine, 1991, p. 181). Interestingly, Renn and Levine (1991) also propose within each level the elements or actions that may contribute to trust, confidence or credibility (See Table 2.2).

MESSAGE:	
Positive:	*Negative:*
Timely disclosure of relevant information[1]	Stalled or delayed reporting[1]
Regular updating with accurate information[1]	Inconsistent updating
Clear and concise[1]	Full of Jargon[2]
Unbiased[3]	Biased[3]
Sensitive to values, fears and concerns of public[4,5]	Inconsiderate of public perception[3]
Admits uncertainty[1]	The absolute truth
From a legitimate reputable source[3,4]	From a questionable source
Organized message[5]	
Use of metaphors[5]	Too literal[5]
Explicit conclusions[5]	Receiver derive own conclusion[5]
Positive information recorded in early part of message[5]	
Forceful and intense[6]	Dull[6]
PERSON	
Positive:	*Negative:*
Admits uncertainty[1,3]	Cockiness
Responds to emotions of public[3]	Indifference
Appears competent[1,6]	
Similarity with receiver[5,6]	Perceived as outsider[3]
Has some personal stake in the issue[3]	
Clear and concise[1]	Too technical[2]
Perceived as "expert"[5,6]	
Perceived as "attractive"[5]	
Charismatic[5]	
Trustworthy-honest, altruistic, and objective[6]	
INSTITUTIONS:	
a) abstract	
Positive:	*Negative:*
Healthy economy, low inflation, unemployment[7]	Recession[7]
	High inflation, high unemployment[7]
New administration, new ideas[7]	Corruption[7]
	Domestic violence or unrest[7]
Period of relative tranquility[7]	
Perception of competent leadership[7]	Poor leadership[7]
Perception of altruistic motivation[7,8,9]	Image of self-serving motivation[7,8,9]
Peace[7]	War[7]
b) concrete	
Positive:	*Negative:*
Positive personal experience[7]	Negative personal experience[7]
Strong, competent leadership[7]	Incompetent[7]

Positive P.R.[7]	Layoffs/hiring freeze strikes[7]
Sound environmental policy[7]	Irresponsible environmental policy
Produces safe and good/service[7]	Poor quality goods/services[7]
Positive past record of performance[7]	Negative past record of performance[7]
Reasonable rates[8]	Exhorbitant prices[8]
Undertakes socially relevant tasks[9]	
Practical contributions to every day life[10]	
Benefits outweigh costs[11]	Magnitude of risk taking greater than benefits[11]
POLITICAL/CULTURAL CONTEXT	
Positive:	*Negative:*
Faith in institutional structures[7]	Perception of structural decline[7]
Checks and balance system functioning well[7]	Poor leadership/incompetence[7]
	Corruption/scandall[7]
	Energy crisis
	Perception of unfair taxation
New and innovative ideas[7]	
	Perception of worsening financial situation[7]
	Social unrest[7]
	Terrorism[7]

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Table 2.2 - Factors of credibility for different levels of analyses (Renn and Levine, 1991).

2.6 Opposition: place attachment vs Nimby

Although several European opinion polls indicate high support for renewables, oppositions to specific projects have been registered. From the 1980s, opposition related to facilities siting such as railways, wind farms, nuclear plants or incinerator, has conventionally been described as Not-In-My-Back-Yard (Nimby) syndrome. However, Nimby has been criticized by academics on different grounds, and several social studies based on empirical data suggest that this concept should be abandoned for several reasons. “First, it is a pejorative label typically used to discredit often well-founded objections by local residents. Second, it is a simplistic description of varied, complex attitudinal positions. Third, as an explanatory concept, it lacks empirical support: several studies have failed to find evidence for the presumed negative effect of spatial proximity upon public attitudes” (Devine-Wright, 2011a, p. 336).

One of the most important issues concerning the Nimby syndrome is that the phenomenon itself is not empirically explained (Wolsink, 1994) and some authors contest that it is founded on self-evidence arguments (Wolsink, 2012a).

Actors in favour of the implementation of new technologies describe the Nimby effect as grounded on oppositions based uniquely on self-interest arguments that are antithetic to the general social needs. The term Nimby has assumed a very negative connotation and is commonly associated to selfish parochialism that generates local conflicts. Supporters of this argument usually do not test the reasoning for opposition. By marking all local oppositions to new facility implementations as Nimby syndrome phenomena, the core motivations that induce people to protest are dismissed and every form of dialogue becomes incomplete or compromised.

Based on empirical research on wind energy (Wolsink 1990) and waste incineration (Deelstra 1991), four patterns of opposition have emerged.

- *Type A*. A positive attitude towards the technology, combined with a rejection of, and opposition to, the construction of a facility anywhere in one's own neighbourhood (Nimby).
- *Type B*. Rejection and opposition to a technology in the neighbourhood, because one is against the technology itself (Niaby – Not-In-Anyone's-Back-Yard).
- *Type C.* A positive attitude towards the technology, which turns into negative attitude as a result of the discussion surrounding the proposed installation of the technology which one is confronted with (dynamic Niaby).
- *Type D.* Resistance created by the fact that some construction plans are themselves faulty, without a rejection of the technology itself.

Wolsink (1994) hypothesis is that the occurrence of these four patterns is always the case, although one type may be dominant depending on the nature of technology and the proposed project, the social contest and the installation process (i.e. nuclear facilities are more probably type B dominant, incinerators type C, wind power type D).

Devine-Wright (2011a) proposes the concept of place attachments as an alternative model to Nimbysm theories. According to the author, "this alternative approach conceives the locations of development as 'places' rather than 'backyards'", and, based on empirical studies on the acceptance of tidal energy implementation, the author affirms that symbolic place-related meanings can explain behavioural responses to proposed plants development. Its findings suggest that "disruption to place attachment arises from a lack of 'fit' between the symbolic meanings associated with a place, and those of a proposed

development, and that such a disjuncture co-occurs with a negative pattern of association between place attachment and acceptance" (Devine-Wright, 2011a, p. 337). This means that place attachment should not inevitably result in oppositional behaviours and that multiple relations between attachment and acceptance can occur.

In a similar study on wind energy, Devine-Wright and Howes (2010) argues that the relation between place-attachment and acceptance is moderated by trust. On one side, for those individuals who showed a lack of trust in opposition groups, no significant correlation was found between place attachment and acceptance of wind plants installation. On the other, for those who trust developers, no relation was found between place attachment and plant acceptance. "These results suggest that strength of attachment to place does not inevitably lead to opposition to place change, but depends upon how individuals interpret change, with such interpretations shaped by the social context, moderated by trust in key organisations" (Devine-Wright and Howes, 2010, p. 278).

These findings show once more the key role of trust in energy facilities development and, as I have illustrated in the previous paragraphs, trust in turn strongly depends on decision-making process and levels of engagement.

Once facilities or technology introduction appear on the political agenda, the local community begins to collect information on the concrete project, on the technology, and on the decision-making process. The community actors may conclude that the policy or the technology is faulty and is not to be considered a public good. Moreover, local communities that had no say the in the definition of facilities siting on their area could shift the discussion from the concrete reasoning on plants development to the dispute of power and democracy in the decision-making process.

As power becomes more decisive than arguments, siting decisions may lead to open controversial conflicts: local communities may decide to interfere with the process imposed by the central authorities instead of cooperating to find

acceptable solutions (Wolsink, 1994). On the contrary, institutions may perceive the interests they themselves represent as higher than the interests of the local communities: the debate risks to be transformed to a matter of power. The facilities siting may easily result in a trend of siting in “powerless” areas, and a top-down land management imposed by central authorities instead of participated decisions taken by all interest groups (open planning) may lead to qualitatively poor decisions. Local participation in the decision-making process, objections of residents, and local control over the effects of the proposed facilities should all be taken into serious consideration since they can improve the quality of the entire innovation process.

This method represents an important component of Responsible Research and Innovation, a strategy strongly encouraged by the European Union (see next paragraph).

2.7 Responsible Research and Innovation

2.7.1 An introduction to the concept

In line with the debate about public engagement with science, risk communication, and trust, the European Union is developing a communitarian approach that includes social acceptance consideration in the innovation and research policy.

Great social, environmental and economic challenges of our time, such as climate change, ageing population and food safety, strongly demand attention by stakeholders (politicians, administrators, entrepreneurs, researchers, citizens) and require answers towards a smart society development. The European Union regards research and innovation as a key strategic factor towards smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. Science and new

technologies can be turned into services and products that face societal needs and guarantee environment preservation (Reith et al., 2013).

According to the Rome Declaration on Responsible Research and Innovation in Europe (Rome, 21 November 2014), "Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) is the on-going process of aligning research and innovation to the values, needs and expectations of society. Decisions in research and innovation must consider the principles on which the European Union is founded, i.e. the respect of human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and the respect of human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities".

Building on these demands, the following points of reference should be embedded in the design of research and innovation processes and products (van den Hoven et al., 2013):

1. **Ethical acceptability,** which includes compliance with both the EU charter on fundamental rights as well as the safety of products regarding the acceptable risk of products.

2. **Orientation towards societal needs,** which includes an orientation towards contributing to achieving objectives of sustainable development (consisting of economic, social as well as environmental aspects) and contributing to achieving normative objectives such as "equality of men and women" or an improvement of the "quality of life" which are also core European objectives expressed in the Treaty on European Union.

Preserving and promoting the benefits of research is a shared responsibility of all stakeholders from governments, industries, research enterprises and the civil society. This requires monitoring the trends and developments that influence the relations between science and society, and conceiving improved principles and methods through which science and society should interact[3].

[3] Oecd, Global Science Forum, "Improving the dialogue with society on scientific issues", 2009

2.7.2 Science and society dialogue in Europe

It is the ambition of European Union to become a knowledge-based society, characterized by smart economy, high occupational rate and low environmental impact. (van den Hoven et al., 2013). Moreover, the European Lund Declaration[4] features the significance of addressing societal demands and ethical questions in science and technologies development. To integrate societal needs and ethical values (i.e. well-being, justice, safety, equality, sustainability, democracy, autonomy, privacy, security) in research and innovation programs and funding, stakeholder and public dialogue is strongly needed. We need to consider science in society as a multidimensional question. There is no single dialogue, but many on-going dialogues, with a broad array of partners.

A worthwhile goal is to design a long-term process leading to an enhanced mutual understanding between stakeholders, the objective being the reinforcement of reciprocal trust between science and society at large. To succeed, it is necessary to engage the researcher as a citizen, which means a profound cultural shift. There is a need to open up to new questions and alternative research trajectories. The new paradigm means moving away from models of prediction and control towards a broader discussion regarding the visions, goals and purposes of science.

A dialogue with society over scientific issues is usually planned or initiated whenever a problem is anticipated or has already occurred. Such a problem often involves individuals or groups who may not have an in-depth knowledge of science, or an appreciation of its methods and culture. But, similarly, scientists (or other experts) themselves are very often specialized in narrow domains of science, and may not be aware, except in general terms, of what is

[4] See http://www.vr.se/download/18.7dac901212646d84fd38000336/

going on in other fields. So, differences in the science cultural background should be accepted as a legitimate preliminary condition for establishing a fruitful dialogue. Public engagement also involves motivating scientists to reflect on the political, social and ethical dimensions of their work. The extreme idea that science is always perfectly rational, and that civil society is only driven by emotions is far too simple, and should be abandoned[5]. (van den Hoven et al., 2013; Von Schomberg, 2013).

2.7.3 RRI definition

Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) refers to a comprehensive approach of proceeding in research and innovation that encourages dialogues within society. It allows all stakeholders, involved in the processes of research and innovation, to (A) obtain at an early stage relevant knowledge on the consequences of the outcomes of their actions and on the range of options open to them, in order to (B) evaluate outcomes and options in terms of ethical values (including, but not limited to, well-being, justice, equality, privacy, autonomy, safety, security, sustainability, accountability, democracy and efficiency). The last step would be (C) to use these considerations (under A and B) as functional requirements for design and development of new research, products and services. Scientific as well as economically motivated research and development (R&D) efforts show weaknesses in terms of RRI. The reasons for insufficient R&D funding can simply be summarized as a lack of information and incentives (van den Hoven et al., 2013).

[5] Oecd, Global Science Forum, “Improving the dialogue with society on scientific issues”, 2009

2.7.4 RRI: contested technologies and successful innovations

Several national or international research and innovation programs have been contested or have failed simply because those in the driving seat didn't take into account social needs and ethic concerns. One of the most evident examples of these innovation technologies in Europe concerns the Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs). In the '90s, the European Community allocated 300 million euro in food biotechnologies, but the majority of European citizens did not support these technologies (Gaskell, et al., 2010). Food safety and ethical concerns related to food patenting appeared to be the major opposition causes to GM food. This has been observed especially in countries with strong food tradition (e.g. Italy). A consistent heterogeneity between Member States has also been registered. Despite consistent investments, social opposition to GMOs has not been resolved and led to the no commercialization of green biotechnologies in Europe.

The list of contested technologies in Europe is long. The level of opposition to specific innovations often varies between Member States because of different ethical cultures or salient societal issues. For example, stem cell research is strongly contested in countries with a strong catholic composition. The reasons for the lack of confidence in these technologies are different and vary from safety to privacy concerns, from the culture of precautionary principles to ethical questions related to the environment or the human being. Efforts in terms of investments for the development of these innovations didn't include an early consideration of ethical aspects and societal needs. Still, concerns and uncertainties, if incorporated in the design of research (and not at a late stage often just before the market introduction), could contribute to a more efficient allocation of resources and a more culturally sustainable innovation.

Today, innovation systems and research priorities are mostly driven by technical feasibility and market analyses. Still, the marketing approach often

fails to consider ethical perspectives and to predict future societal needs, and an upstream involvement of social actors is needed. For a comprehensive understanding of societal needs, a constant dialogue between researchers, public institutions, enterprises, regulatory bodies, associations, and citizens is needed.

Ethical concerns are often perceived by the scientific community as impediments to research, but some examples of successful innovations (i.e. green technologies) show that taking into account ethics and societal needs have brought considerable economic benefits. First of all, a detailed analysis of societal attitudes and societal priorities helps avoiding the risk of misallocation of R&D funds and facilitates the development of desirable products. Good examples of successful implementation of new technologies driven by public needs and ethical questions are those associated with the use of renewable energies that provide solutions to societal, environmental and economic challenges. In the last decades, European citizens have become increasingly sensitive to environmental issues (climate change, carbon emissions, pollution), and this attitude has been an important driver for the marketing of green technologies. In the case of renewables, the goal of increasing the share of renewable energy, which is high on the policy agenda of several European countries, has been supported by the public.

By making research and innovation investments more efficient, RRI contributes to a democratization of the innovation processes (by focusing research on global societal challenges) and at the same time enhances the efficiency of funds allocation for the benefit of all stakeholders involved (investors, institutions, citizens, legislators).

2.7.5 RRI and geothermal energy

Energy issues are clearly perceived as very politicized at the moment (Pellizzone et al., 2013). Environmental questions, land management, greenhouse gas emissions and economic impacts of energy policy make European citizens very sensitive to energy issues. However, ethics is often seen as an obstacle to economic growth and the development of new technologies, but it can also operate as a driving force for innovation. In the case of renewable energies (e.g. geothermal, solar and wind), the reduction of the anthropic impact on the environment, the creation of new jobs, the allocation of funds in research and innovation, and the political questions related to the energetic independence from other countries, are altogether considered as main drivers for their implementation.

Nevertheless, social acceptance of green technologies has often been underestimated. The implementation of medium to large renewable energy plants necessarily relates to land management and local communities needs. Surveys conducted in European countries show that views on geothermal energy are less formed amongst citizens than views on technologies that exploit and harness solar and wind energy (Pellizzone et al., 2013). So far, European citizens show little knowledge on geothermal technologies and often, different types of heat exploitation, i.e. high-low enthalpy, are not differentiated. Information on landscape impact, seismicity, gas emissions, economic and social impacts of geothermal power plants are strongly demanded by citizens.

Ethical issues opened by geothermal technologies could cause both positive reactions due to the exploitation of a renewable resource and negative reactions due to potential impacts unknown to the majority of citizens. An information campaign about this technology, its environmental, economic and social impacts that is highly sensitive to the concerns of the citizens is therefore strongly needed.

Surveys on citizens' expectations, concerns and needs are also essential to launch a participation program in the early stages of new technologies development. For a qualitative growth of research and innovation and a profitable dialogue between all stakeholders of research and innovation policies, RRI is strongly recommended for every science field, and the energy sector make no exception to this rule.

2.8 Introductive remarks

In this chapter I have traced an overview of the key concepts that will guide us in the interpretation of this thesis: social acceptance, public engagement, risk, trust and place attachment. In the last paragraph of the above introduction I considered worthwhile to introduce the concept of RRI, which should be considered as the political framework in which this research is contextualized.

Based on this introduction, in Chapters 3 and 4 I will describe two case studies on social acceptance conducted in southern and in central Italy. The core of this thesis will stress the politicization of energy issues for the general population and the need to promote public engagement with innovation and in particular with geothermal technologies development.

Chapter 3 and 4 are organized as peer review submission papers. Some key concepts described here above, could therefore be recalled, summarized or enhanced in the next two chapters.

Chapter 3

Palermo case study

This chapter is under review on the Elsevier Journal 'Energy Policy'.

Extended abstract of the results has been presented at the European Geothermal Congress 2013 (Appendix 1) and is being presented at the World Geothermal Congress 2015 (Appendix 2).

Major results have also been described in the European Report on public acceptance, Geoelec 2013 (Appendix 3).

The row data on which the analyses are based are included in Appendix 4.

Exploring public engagement with geothermal energy in southern Italy: a case study

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Abstract

Although Italy is a potential world leader in geothermal energy production, levels of knowledge of this energy source amongst the public are low. This paper presents the results of an assessment of public views on eventual further geothermal energy development in Sicily - an exercise in public engagement with the issue. The research was carried out under a much wider research project termed VIGOR that has as the main objective to explore feasibility of geothermal energy utilization in southern Italy. This study has two primary objectives: (1) to explore the views and opinions of local communities regarding the potential and reality of geothermal energy applications; (2) to contribute to the growing scientific and social-scientific literature on how the public engages with energy issues. In order to explore public views towards geothermal technologies, we conducted a case study using both qualitative and quantitative methods. The results indicate that awareness of the potentials of geothermal energy is rather low; that the issue is shrouded in uncertainty and that the Sicilian public expresses a diffused lack of trust in decision-making processes. Taken together, these are all factors likely to strongly impact eventual further developments in this sector. The results clearly show the need for further societal dialogue, supported by a sounds communication action strategy as the first stage in a public participation.

Keywords: geothermal energy; renewable energy; public engagement; social acceptability; trust; Italy

3.1 Literature remarks

3.1.1 A short history of geothermal energy in Italy

Italy was a pioneering country in exploiting the potentials of geothermal resources for energy power production. Already in 1904, when Piero Ginori Conti successfully experimented with the generation of electricity from geothermal steam, the first geothermal power plant was built in Larderello in Tuscany (Luzzini, 2012). Italy is presently ranked in the top five countries worldwide for geothermal power production and, according to the European Geothermal Energy Council, it is expected to produce by 2020 an electricity installed capacity of 1965 MW and 15.600 GWh, which is the 4,2% of the national energy demand (Zervos et al., 2011).

Data collected in 2010 show that the geothermal production in Italy is now only 1,8% of the total national electricity production, but it is about 25% for Tuscany, where the two major geothermal areas of the country are located: Larderello-Travale/Radicondoli and Mount Amiata (Bertani, 2012).

The use of geothermal baths is strongly rooted in the Italian culture, at least since Roman times. The direct use of geothermal heat has important applications, e.g., the district heating systems of town of Ferrara in Emilia Romagna, and the last decade saw a revived and growing interest in the use of geothermal heat pump technologies for exploiting low temperature resources. However, actual levels of knowledge and understanding of the potentials of geothermal resources as a renewable energy source and the implications of their use are generally low in the Italian society.

The research reported upon in this paper was carried out within a much wider interdisciplinary project, named VIGOR and funded by the Italian government, dedicated to the assessment of the feasibility of developing geothermal energy in

four regions of southern Italy (Albanese et al., 2014) and to the diffusion of knowledge of the numerous geothermal energy technologies (Botteghi et al., 2012; Abate et al., 2014). It is important to underline that including a research module on public acceptance and on the views of the communities constitutes a concrete effort to embed public engagement and citizens' participation in the early stages of technology development in Italy. Our research might thus serve as a model for the future developments of publicly funded geological research and engineering.

3.1.2 Social acceptance of renewables

As energy issues are intimately connected to human activity, we must take both techno-scientific and social questions into account for a secure and effective development of renewable energies (Sovacool, 2014). However, the possible contributions of social sciences and humanities have until recently mostly been neglected in energy research.

The term '*social acceptance'* is often used in the policy literature, but clear definitions are hard to find. Relating specifically to renewables, Wüstenhagen et al. (2007) defined social acceptance as a combination of three different dimensions: (i) the socio-political acceptance (the acceptance considered at a broadest, general level, that relates with technology itself, public perception, key stakeholders and policy makers); (ii) the community acceptance (that refers to specific siting decisions and relates with procedural justice, distributional justice and trust); (iii) the market acceptance (that is the process of market adoption of an innovation and has mainly to do with consumers, investors and intra-firm relations). This research paper concerns the first two dimensions as the development of relevant technologies, facilities and infrastructure are still in the early stages in the studied regions (Regions of Convergence) of southern Italy (Albanese et al., 2014).

Social acceptance investigation is an essential step in the preparation of a meaningful public participation in – and engagement with – the innovation process and green technologies, i.e. renewable energies, make no exception to this rule (Pellizzoni, 2010). However, it is increasingly recognized that the level of social acceptability of energy innovation programs may be a constraining factor for the development of renewables (Wüstenhagen et al. 2007). In general, technologies for the harnessing of renewable energy are very much supported by the European public, although interestingly enough, levels of acceptance in Italy are somewhat lower than the EU average (Gaskell et al., 2010, 2011).

3.1.3 Social acceptance as an essential component of Responsible Research and Innovation

Over the last decade the European Union's mission to encourage scientific innovation and develop a knowledge-based society capable of creating new jobs and prosperity while preserving the environment and meeting societal needs has merged into a new approach termed Responsible Research and Innovation (van den Hoven et al., 2013). Key enabling technologies can strongly influence the lives of citizens by posing ethical and social dilemmas, leading to the need of incorporating societal needs and ethical concerns in research programs.

One of the most evident examples of innovation technologies in Europe that have failed, or faced significant hurdles, because the institution policy did not take into account societal needs and societal and ethical concerns is the case of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs): in the '1990s, the European Community has invested 300 million Euros in food biotechnologies, but the majority of the European citizens still does not support these technologies, at least not as they are debated in the public sphere (Gaskell, et al., 2010). GMOs became a very contested technology and despite consistent investments, social opposition to genetically modified food has not been resolved and this has, allegedly, prevented the commercialization of green biotechnologies in Europe.

One of the pillars of the Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) approach is to include societal needs and ethics in the innovation process. Further, this approach strongly encourages “upstream” engagement of stakeholders (politicians, manager, citizens, associations, etc.) already in the early stages of the innovation process. This allows all stakeholders to (i) be aware of the consequences of their actions and of the range of options open to them (ii) evaluate outcomes and options of every possibility in terms of ethical values (including equality, autonomy, sustainability, democracy, and efficiency), and (iii) use these considerations as functional requirements to design and develop new research, products, and services (van den Hoven et al., 2013).

In a general, given the crisis of legitimation of core institutions in modern societies (Pellizzoni, 2003), environmental policies represent a field of intensive innovation and are influenced by the progressive metamorphosis of government into governance (Jordan, 2003a).

The transition from a fossil fuel based to a renewable energies based economy may be one of the biggest challenges for achieving an environmentally sustainable development and it can be considered as a process of ecological modernization (Breukers and Wolsink, 2007b).

RRI developed in continuation to new environmental paradigm theories. New environmental policy instruments (NEPIs) has significantly grown in recent years and they have been described as a symptom of governance deployment, where governance “refers to the emergence of new styles of governing in which the boundaries between the public and private sectors, and the national and international levels have blurred” (Jordan, 2003a, p. 8).

Let us develop some key consideration about the evolution of the ecological modernization (EM) notion further. As we find in Breukers and Wolsink (2007b, p. 92), “ecological modernization initially focused on new technology and the possibilities of using technological development to direct industrial society towards an ecologically rational economy. This ‘techno-corporatist’ approach emphasized expert knowledge and centralized decision-making, but EM theory

developed from ‘weak’ towards ‘strong EM’, increasingly recognizing the significance of structural social and cultural factors”.

Mol also underlines the growing role played by different social actors in environmental policy innovation, arguing that traditional patterns related to environmental policy are changing: “both the agents of “civil society” and the agents of economic interests are beginning to become active and powerful in environmental politics at the national, the sub- and the supra-national levels” (Mol, 2002, p. 102). According to the analyses of ecological modernization and global economy described by Mol, the national authorities, the political institutions, the global markets and the civil society all participate in “greening global production and consumption processes; but, at the same time, all these institutions are transformed in the process of global environmental reform itself” (Mol, 2002, p.110).

These new patterns are expected to become increasingly important and gradually institutionalized.

Environment governance and more specifically, energy innovation, thus become a “laboratory” where the society as a whole can experiment new strategies of policy innovation in order to afford the progressive deterioration of the relationship between citizens and the institutions, and establish new, democratic, fair, and collaborative methods of cooperation.

3.1.4 Carbon lock-in energy system and the role of society

According to the “carbon lock-in” arguments, industrial countries have become locked into fossil fuel based systems through path dependent processes culminating in the techno-institutional complex (TIC) brought about by technological, organizational, social and institutional co-evolution (Unruh, 2002). From this perspective, because institutions are hard to change for policy makers,

social change often precedes and outpaces institutional change.

The complexity of innovation process is also emphasized by Jacobsson and Johnson (2000, p. 629). According to them “the determinants of technology choice are not only to be found within individual firms, but also reside in an “innovation system” which both aids and constrains the individual actors making a choice of technology within it”. The system is composed by three main elements: the actors and their competence, the networks and the institutions. These components can reinforce one other and act as inertial forces that prevent innovation in favor of existing technologies.

Lehmann et al. (2012, p. 325) define this “path dependence” as “the result of contingence and increasing returns to scales favoring a certain technology or country without being intrinsically superior to alternatives”. Authors describe in nuanced details the carbon lock-in barriers preventing RES-E innovation that, with the exception of “generation barriers”, have long been neglected. The diversification of the barriers described and the set of solutions proposed, clearly show how energy innovation requires simultaneously and coordinated efforts by different social actors (i.e. policy makers, investors, civil society).

Many options engaging society as a whole are proposed in the literature in order to overcome carbon-lock in energy systems and activate renewable energy innovation mechanisms. Jacobsson and Johnson (2000) identify “prime movers” as potential key actors able to trigger innovation. Unruh (2002) hypothesizes that a discontinuity to existing energy system could come from a niche approach or special interest groups. Pilot projects are also encouraged as previous steps towards renewables development in areas where largely unknown technologies are di to be tested (Lehmann et al., 2012). External events that impact society, shape opinions and press institution interventions (i.e., climate change related events) can also play a key role in activating innovation (Unruh, 2002).

As described by many authors in the literature, many differences between renewables and fossil fuel energy systems lie in the distributional nature of the first and the highly centralized nature of the latter. Decentralized socio-technical

networks are needed in order to develop high levels of interaction and integration between communities and social actors who are increasingly becoming autonomous in energy production. This process also requires changes at the institutional level where “the highly related ways of thinking about centralization, hierarchy, and scales of decision making must be reconsidered in most domains of environmental governance” (Wolsink, 2012b, p. 832). As convincingly argued by Ostrom (2010, p. 552): “polycentric systems tend to enhance innovation, learning, adaptation, trustworthiness, levels of cooperation of participants, and achievement of more effective, equitable, and sustainable outcomes at multiple scales”. This is particularly the case for direct uses of geothermal energy having an intrinsic distributed nature.

The importance of cultural and institutional change in order to pass carbon lock-in is described also by Gibbs (2000). According to his study, innovation and environmental policies are political issues and “*sustainability can only be built around value and institutional shifts in society […] It cannot simply be the values placed on the environment which must change, but also the values and institutions which prioritize the value of capital and the maintenance of existing patterns of social relations*” (Gibbs, 2000 p. 18).

3.1.5 Nimby, place attachment and trust

For a successful transition to a renewable energy based system, social acceptance is required (Wüstenhagen et al., 2007). Since social acceptance of geothermal technologies implementation has only partially been investigated, we consider here some literature studies on social acceptance assessment of other renewable resources (i.e. wind and tidal).

Traditionally, one of the main arguments to describe local opposition to technological implementation was the Not-In-My-Back-Yard syndrome. However, during the last decade the Nimby explanation has progressively abandoned due to the disproval of the two prime hypotheses proximity and decreasing property-

value. Despite this academic trend, “in practice among developers and policymakers Nimby thinking still prevails” (Wolsink, 2012a, p. 83).

According to Devine-Wright (2011b, p.318), there is “an array of inappropriate and misleading ways of thinking about technology siting and public engagement with renewable energy technologies, notably the ‘Nimby concept with its deficit model of public knowledge or expertise and impoverished view of the backyard”. Nimby thinking may easily and abruptly discredit opposition arguments, prevent motivations for innovation improvements and legitimate the use of coercive measures (Breukers and Wolsink, 2007b).

According to Wolsink (2012a, p. 86) “researchers who reproduce the pejorative Nimby language used by developers and policymakers contribute to undermining trust instead of providing a valid diagnosis”. Similarly to others institutional thoughts Nimby theory is founded on self-evident truth that do not need any reconsideration and that prevent institutionalized actors to re-examine patterns of thinking that continuously reproduce and reinforce themselves (Ostrom, 2000). This is consistent with a top-down approach, far from a collaborative decision-making, which has been proved to be useful in order to build “social capital and stimulates consensus on governance rules needed to establish sustainability” (Breukers and Wolsink, 2007b, p. 109).

Based on Breukers and Wolsink (2007b) we found three main reasons to support collaborative decision making processes. Firstly, the participation of relevant stakeholders in a project design-phase brings knowledge and experiences and contributes to improve the quality of the project itself.

Secondly, empirical research on wind energy show that negative attitudes towards single projects can be reinforced by the perception of unfair decision-making process. On the contrary, several studies on facilities siting show that collaborative decision making is “more conducive to the eventual realization of the facility compared to top-down decision-making” (Breukers and Wolsink, 2007a, p. 2738).

Finally, collaborative decision-making enhances the democratic legitimacy of

innovation projects and of the decision making process itself.

As we also find in RRI approach, “facilitating local ownership and institutionalizing participation in project planning can help to arrive at a better recognition and involvement of the multiple interests (environmental, economic and landscape) that are relevant at the local level of implementation” (Breukers and Wolsink, 2007a, p. 2737). This is coherent with a new pattern of thinking that clearly distinguish public acceptance from social acceptance, which Wolsink (2012a, p.84) defines as “acceptance among all relevant actors in society” and that “concerns decisions, affirmative as well as negative, at all scales and levels: decisions in policy arenas, in markets, in communities, by civil society organizations, by house- holds etc”.

In order to develop a conceptual approach different from Nimby for the explanation of social responses to renewable energies projects, some authors suggest the concept of place attachment and “specifically disruption to place attachment, in explanatory accounts of local acceptance or opposition” (Devine-Wright and Howes, 2010, p. 277).

However, recent study on tidal energy, show that place attachment and acceptance of a single project can also be positively related. As we find in Devine-Wright (2011a, p. 341) “change to places is not inevitably disruptive, but may enhance place attachments in situations of good ‘fit’ between symbolic meanings associated with both place and project”.

In summary, the relation between place attachment and project responses can be very different depending on social context and is moderated by trust in key stakeholders involved in the project itself (Devine-Wright and Howes, 2010), where trust should be describe as a “dual” concept, composed by confidence (competence) and social trust (values).

3.1.6 The VIGOR Project framework

This research on the cultural and acceptability of developments of geothermal energy in southern Italy (Sicily) was founded upon and strongly inspired by the studies and approaches presented in previous sections. This research was carried within the VIGOR project, a three-year program dedicated to a comprehensive assessment of geothermal energy potentials and applications in four regions of Italy (Apulia [Puglia], Calabria, Campania, Sicily [Sicilia]). VIGOR aims to study a wide array of geothermal applications, from low to high enthalpy, depending on the natural resources and the economic and social aspects of the reference territories. Consistent with the RRI approach and the studies presented above, the VIGOR Project is investigating the geothermal potential of southern Italy by adopting a comprehensive approach that includes social studies, as described hereafter (see also Albanese et al., 2014).

3.2 Methods

3.2.1 Literature review

Social acceptability of geothermal energy has been investigated in details in very few cases. Polyzou and Stamataki (2010) used quantitative methods (survey) to investigate the social acceptability of geothermal energy in the Greek islands of Milos and Nisiros, where public information and the active involvement of citizens were considered essential elements of project design and management. Dowd et al. (2011) developed an engagement workshop aimed at providing the general public in Australia with the opportunity to interact with scientists educated in the field of geothermal energy: the results show a general support for the technology,

low levels of knowledge of the technology, and some concern about induced seismicity and water usage associated with geothermal systems. Carr-Cornish and Romanach (2012) used three different tools: (i) media analyses, in which they explored how the benefits and risks of geothermal energy are portrayed in the media, and how the social actors are represented; (ii) online and face-to-face focus group; and (iii) a questionnaire distributed during focus group. The results show that geothermal energy is perceived positively for restraining climate change and promoting low carbon societies, while the risks, as articulated by the focus groups, are related to economic feasibility and technical uncertainties as well as potential seismic activity and water pollution.

3.2.2 Data

3.2.2.1 Source of data

Termini Imerese is one of the 8 sites chosen as case studies by the VIGOR Project to assess the geothermal potential of four Regions of southern Italy (Manzella, 2013). The occurrence of two main hot springs, “Bagni Vecchi” and “Bagni Nuovi”, with flow rates between 5 and 15 l/s and temperatures around 42 °C, prove the occurrence of hydrothermal circulation in the area. Based on the geothermal potential defined by geological, morphological, and hydrogeological analyses, as well as geochemical sampling and geophysical investigation, some innovative solutions have been suggested, including the traditional touristic and therapeutic sector (thermal baths), district heating, and desalination of seawater.

The participants in the research in Termini Imerese were particularly sensitive to issues social, political and economic aspects of innovation and energy policies when the fieldwork was carried out (October 2012). The social and economic fabric of the area has been hard hit by rapid de-industrialization and high levels of unemployment and the present economic crisis coupled with the impending regional elections accentuated the poignancy of the situation.

For almost half a century, the local economy had been somewhat dominated by the Fiat automobile production plant of Termini Imerese, founded in 1970. The crisis of the industry (December 2011) caused a 0.46% reduction of the Sicilian GDP, the loss of 3500 jobs, the closure due to bankruptcy of 54local businesses, and a decrease of 6.5% of the families living in Termini Imerese.

The social conditions of the area made Termini Imerese a very interesting case study to investigate the attitude of citizens and other stakeholders towards new technologies that may impact their daily life. We selected this area as a step towards designing approaches for “upstream” public engagement, i.e. engaging citizens in the early stages of eventual energy technology development, particularly geothermal energy (for the concept of upstream public engagement see Jasanoff, 2007).

3.2.2.2 Data Description

To explore public views and attitudes towards geothermal energy technologies at Termini Imerese (Sicily), we opted for a mix of (1) qualitative (focus groups) and (2) quantitative (survey) methods. The results of the survey research give insightful indications on the distribution of sets of beliefs across social groups and segments, while focus groups allow participants to further elaborate upon their points of view on the subject under discussion, resulting in a more fine-grained or nuanced picture of the societal fabric that future policy-making in the field of geothermal energy will eventually impact.

(1) Qualitative interviewing (focus group) refers to interviews of semi-structured type addressed to a group of 8 respondents each, with the aim of eliciting the views and opinions of participants with different backgrounds from those of the persons initiating the interview (Bauer, 2000). A common discussion guide was defined for all groups, but as the aim of focus group interviewing is to encourage a focused discussion amongst the participants, the groups were moderated by a geologist, the facilitator, and a social psychologist who acted as an observer and

helped to keep the discussion on track and probe participants further on their views and positions when needed. Focus groups were conducted with four different groups of citizens and stakeholders from the selected area: a total of 32 people were recruited by a survey agency.

The four focus groups comprised (a) a homogeneous sample of University students (Students Focus Group) (b) members of the general public of Termini Imerese (Citizens Focus Group), (c) stakeholders of the energy sector (Stakeholders Focus Group), and (d) ex-workers of the (now closed) Fiat plant of Termini Imerese (Fiat workers Focus Group). Each focus group lasted around an hour and a half. All groups were balanced by gender and age.

(2) A sample of 400 citizens out of the population living in the Palermo Province (in which Termini Imerese is sited) was recruited by a survey agency. The sample was calibrated by (i) gender (52% females, 48% males), (ii) age (27% 18-to-34 year-old, 36% 35-to-54 year-old, 37% 55 year-old or older), (iii) education (22% low levels of schooling, 35% middle school, 43% high school/university), (iv) size of the town of residence (28% living in towns of up to 20 thousand inhabitants, 32% living in towns between 20 and 100 thousand inhabitants, 40% living in towns of more than 100 thousand inhabitants), (v) job condition (entrepreneurs, retailers/artisans, employees, students, unemployed). The questionnaire followed the same basic format of the Eurobarometer series of surveys on European societies and technological developments (Gaskell et al., 2000, 2010, 2011).

3.2.2.3 Data Estimation

(1) The focus group discussions was later fully transcribed and prepared for textual analysis. Content analysis focusing on key themes of the debate was conducted in the same way on the transcripts from all four focus groups.

(2) All questions of the survey (except one, see below) were ranked on a six-point scale ranging from 1 (very low level of agreement/acceptability) to 5 (very high

level of agreement/acceptability), and including 0 for uncertainty. The survey was administered by phone using CATI (computer-assisted telephone interviewing) method.

We have organized the presentation of the result of our research in a way that combines the outcomes of both the quantitative and qualitative parts in terms of the key themes explored.

3.3 Results

3.3.1 Salience of energy issues including geothermal energy

The results from the questionnaire show that the energy question is perceived – in general terms – as a salient issue by a large majority of respondents: about 35% of the interviewed perceived it as urgent, 15,5% as very much urgent, and 26,5% as partially urgent (Fig. 3.1).

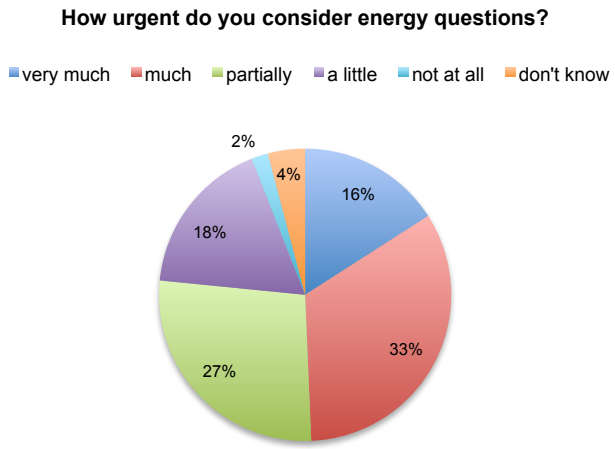

Fig. 3.1 – Urgency of energy questions: energy issues are “much urgent” or “very much urgent” for the 49% of respondents and “a little urgent” or “not at all urgent” for the 20% of them.

As for technologies harnessing different sources of energy production, solar and wind technologies are perceived as valid sources for energy supply and are quite well known by the general public in the Palermo area. When asked if technologies would improve their ways of life in the next 20 years, about 54% of the respondents answered that solar power would have a positive impact, while about 46% answered the same for wind power. Respondents showed a very different attitude towards nuclear power: only 8,3% of them think that it would have a positive impact, while a large majority (68%) think that its impact would be negative (Figure 3.2). Public opposition to nuclear power appears to be deeply entrenched, and from these answers we can conclude that the public does not seem to be ready to replace fossil fuels with just any other source available.

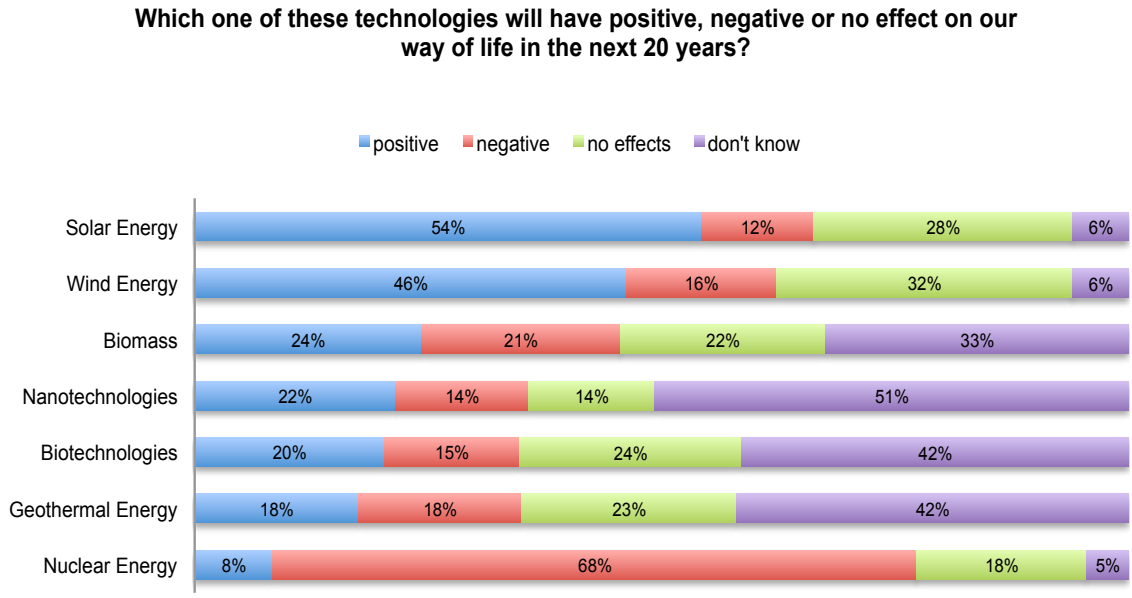

Fig. 3.2 – Optimism about technologies: respondents are very optimist about solar energy (54% thinks solar energy will have a positive impact on our life in the next 20 years) and very pessimist about nuclear (68% thinks nuclear energy will have a negative impact on our life in the next 20 years). The impact of geothermal energy is positive for 18% of respondents and negative for the same percentage. The highest rate of uncertainty is related to nanotechnologies (51%) and subsequently for geothermal energy.

It is interesting to compare these results with some of the results from a recent Eurobarometer survey (Gaskell et al. 2010) that included questions similar to ours, albeit not on geothermal energy, but on solar, wind and nuclear energy. While 86,6% of the European and 80,5% of the Italian respondents viewed solar energy positively, only around 54% of the respondents of the province of Palermo did so. The same pattern holds for positive views on wind energy (84,1% of Europeans, 74% of Italians, and 46% of Palermo citizens) and nuclear energy (38,8% of Europeans, 34,2% of Italians, and 8,3% of Palermo citizens). Respondents in the area of Palermo clearly hold a view about energy technologies that differs from the European and Italian average, and the results of the focus groups are very helpful to understand the possible reasons for such positions. Views on geothermal energy technologies are however clearly much less formed than views on solar, wind, and nuclear energy: 17.5% of the respondents think that geothermal energy would have a positive effect but the same percentage think that its impact would be negative. A relevant datum is the high percentage of uncertainty ("I don't know" answers): 42% of the respondents could not say if geothermal energy would have a positive or a negative effect on their daily life (Fig. 3.2). Interestingly, levels of uncertainty for geothermal energy are very similar to the levels of uncertainty for biotechnologies (42%) that have been quite controversial in Italy. Technologies that show higher levels of "I don't know" answers are nanotechnologies (51%), which are known for being somewhat "mysterious" for a large majority of citizens. These two technologies were included in our questionnaire for comparative purposes. High levels of uncertainty over geothermal energy is also apparent in answers to the question "Have you ever heard about geothermal energy?" only 17% of the respondents answered positively and this was very strongly confirmed in the focus group discussions. This finding is all the more striking considering that the area has benefitted from geothermal resources throughout the centuries, for example hot springs and thermal baths. Clearly, extensive work needs to be done on communication and citizens' engagement before launching exploitation programs in the area.

In general, the focus group participants were rather optimistic about geothermal energy and considered eventual further developments with lively interest because of potentially positive consequences on employment, environment, advancement of innovation in Sicily, independence in energy supply from other countries, and reduction of energy costs: *"If geothermal energy is good, why not? First, to reduce health risks, second to save money from the bill*" (Citizens focus group).

Nevertheless, the level of uncertainty, surely further accentuated by lack of knowledge, is high and more information about this technology is clearly needed. This was explicitly requested by the participants in the focus groups: *"To say if we are in favor of this kind of energy exploitation, we need to have all the information to balance pros and cons"* (Students focus group). Out of the four focus groups conducted, and perhaps unsurprisingly, students expressed their views in more articulated ways than respondents of the other groups, but all groups in their ways expressed very insightful views on the issues in question. The focus groups and survey results clearly indicate the demand of citizens for more information from areas where geothermal energy is already exploited: *"If in Tuscany they already have this kind of plants, Sicily could be inspired by the experience of that area"* (Citizens focus group).

In particular, respondents lament the fact that information about energy issues is mostly provided by the energy companies, and ask for interlocutors without conflicts of interest. *"We lack public information, which is different from marketing information"* (Citizens focus group). This raises the issue of who should be responsible of science and risk communication, and suggests it might have come the time to develop more effective public communication strategies within the energy sector.

When asked what kind of information about geothermal energy they would like to receive, the interviewees of the survey showed relatively more interest in information on the economic impacts on local communities than on environmental consequences, which attained relatively low levels of interest (Fig. 3.3). This is a rather expected result, given the harsh socio-economic situation of the area, and is not really an indicator of lack of environmental sensibilities.

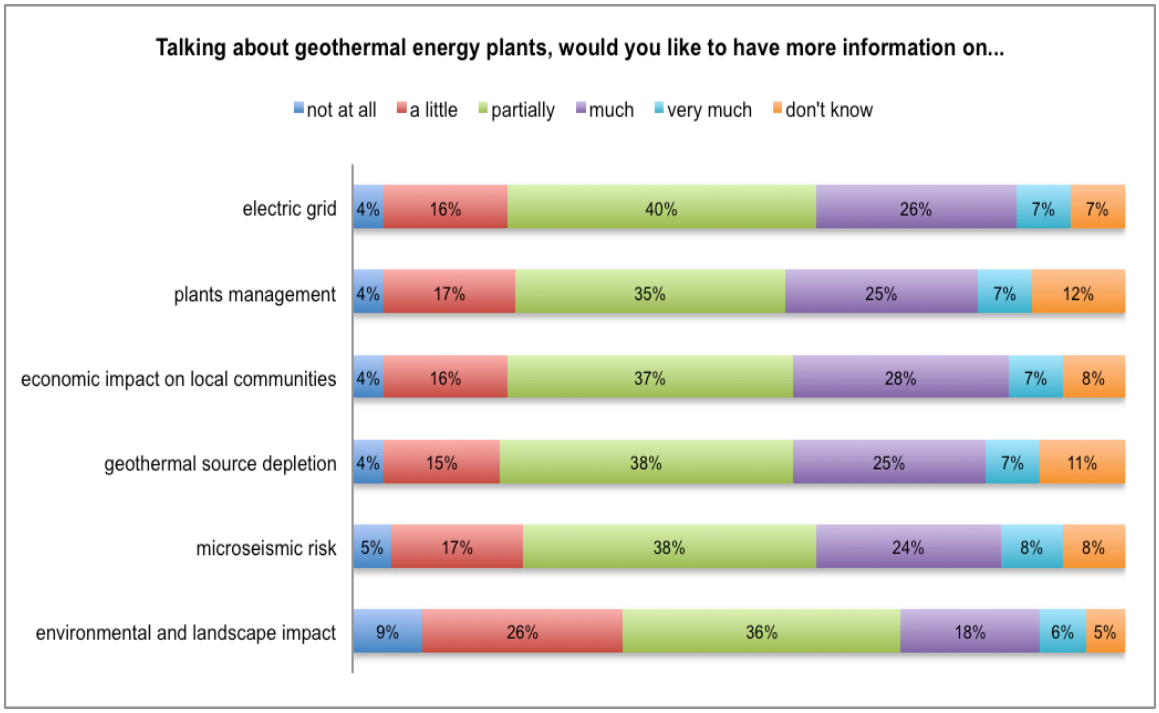

Fig. 3.3 - Information required on geothermal plants: respondents show higher interest for economic impact of geothermal plants on local communities and lower for environmental and landscape impact.

Comparing the results from the quantitative and the qualitative components of the research of the research, it becomes clear that the reasons for the low levels of environmental concern could be the general perception of geothermal as a low emission and green technology, and the presence in Termini Imerese of the (now closed) Fiat automobile plant: "*The damage on the land has already been done… Since the industrial area is there, we could use it to develop new social opportunities*" (Students focus group). Participants also discussed the new horizons for social innovation in the area that might be enabled by harnessing a new source of energy:. "*Termini Imerese has already an industrial area which is becoming a ghost town. We should convert it instead of leaving it empty*" (Citizens focus group). This highlights the importance of social research that is sensitive to the contextual factors surrounding the energy issues that are of great importance to local communities.

3.3.2 Acceptance of the installation of geothermal technologies

The acceptance of energy technologies installation was explored in more detail by comparing geothermal to other technologies. When asked how worried they would be about the installation of different energy plants, respondents showed high level of concern about nuclear plants: 26% they would be very worried and 49% would be very much worried. Lowest levels of concern resulted for solar plants (10% of them declared they would be very worried, and 7% very much worried), and wind farms (9% very worried, and 8% very much worried). Concerns about geothermal technologies are similar both for power plants (13% very worried, and 8% very much worried) and heat pumps (11% very worried, and 9% very much worried). The rate of uncertainness ('don't know' answers) for geothermal technologies is quite high: 18% for geothermal power plants, and 19% for heat pumps (Fig. 3.4).

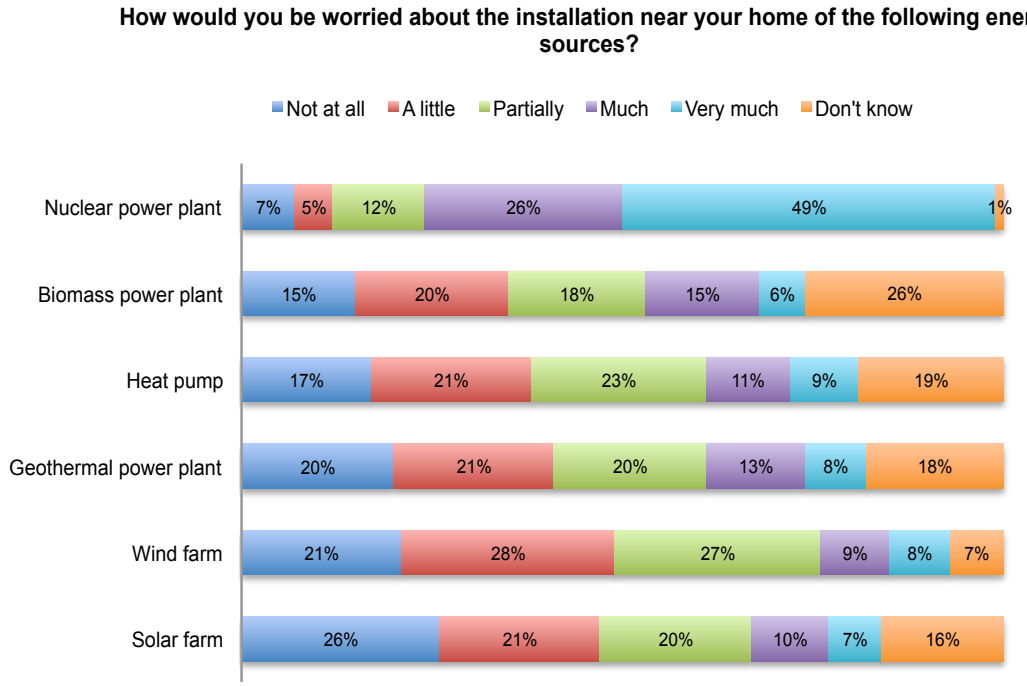

Fig. 3.4 – Level of concern about the installation of different plants for energy exploitation.

We also explored what kind of motivation could induce the installation of heat pumps in the respondents' houses. When asked "*would you install a heat pump in your house if…?*", the prevailing motivation resulted "*to reduce the environmental impact*" (16% of respondents answered they would agree very much, 23% answered they would agree much). The second prevailing motivation was "*to have a secure access to energy without depending from other countries*" (3% of respondents answered they would agree very much, 22% answered they would agree much), the third motivation was "*if there would be public incentives for this kind of investments*" (1% of respondents answered they would agree very much, 24% answered they would agree much), and the last motivation was "*to save money in the middle/long term*" (21% of respondents answered they would agree very much, 2% answered they would agree much). The rate of "I don't know" answer was quite low for each type of motivation (from 2% to 8%) (Fig. 3.5).

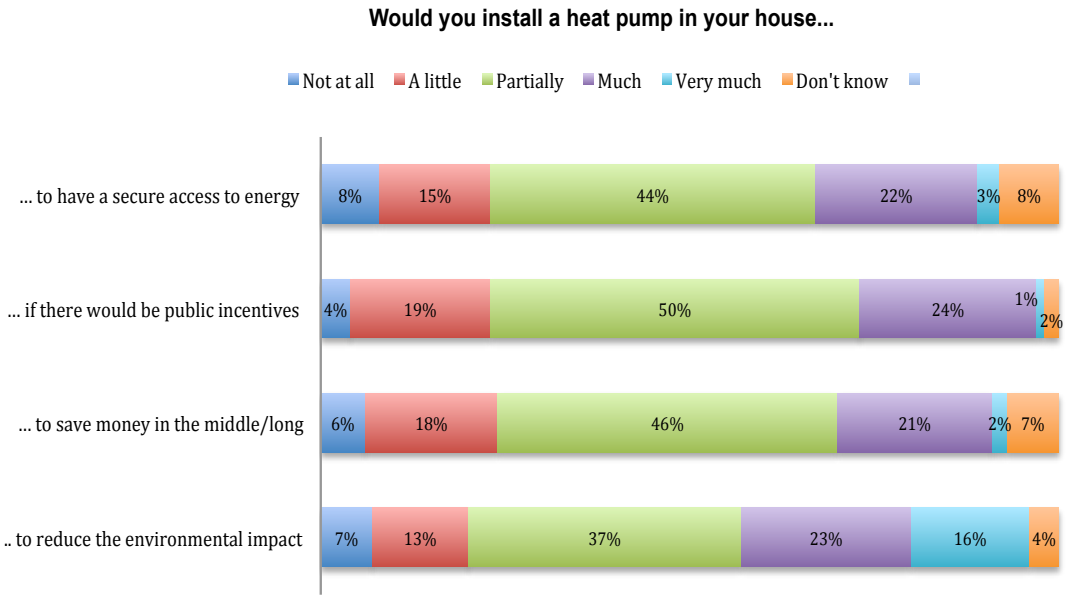

Fig. 3.5 – Motivations requested to install a heat pump.

3.3.3 Energy policy and trust in institutions

The construction of facilities like power plants is very onerous for land use and economic investments (Wolsink, 1994). Site location, public money investments, land management, and the distribution profit are strongly interwoven with social, political, environmental, and ethical questions, and call for citizens' participation. Focus group discussion clearly showed that energy management is strongly perceived as very politicized, and major concerns to a fair development of power plants rise from lack of confidence towards public institutions. *"We are badly administrated"* (Citizens focus group).

Strategic choices about energy provision necessarily involves government decisions that impact local communities, and thus trust in public institutions becomes essential. According to our focus group, the distrust in politicians seem to be mainly caused by the perception of a lack of objectivity, fairness, honesty and demonstration of care. *"We lack a culture of the common good"* (ex-Fiat workers focus group).

The business and economic interests associated with the energy sector are perceived as inevitably and strongly connected with financial speculation, corruption, and mismanagement. Participants strongly argue that political choices (also in the energy sector) are determined by interests far removed from the people's needs: *"Politics depends on excise tax on fossil fuels"* (Citizens focus group).

Trust is hard to gain but easy to lose, it is a volatile relational concept that is asymmetrically biased towards loss of trust (Greenberg, 2014). Focus group participants cited the past experience of wind plants construction as an example of bad administration: *"Geothermal heat exploitation is a good idea, but we saw how it worked for wind farm: they took money from energy subsidies but many plants are not working"* (Citizens focus group). This is a reference to a scandal involving inappropriate use of European public funds. The lack of confidence in politicians is exasperated by the perception that public institutions are intricately

interrelated with Mafia and crime in general and far removed from beneficial effects for citizens: *"There are too many interests of political and Mafioso order"* (Citizens focus group).

In this scenario, focus group participants called for greater involvement of Sicilian citizens in local land management and energy policy decision-making and clearly articulating the role of ordinary citizens. Moreover, we repeatedly observed assertions of a strong Sicilian identity: many participants mentioned local interests in contrast to national ones: *"Sicily is under the heel of Italy. We are considered as a holder of votes"* (ex-Fiat workers focus group).

Participants asked for direct benefits for Sicilian people as an essential condition for the exploitation of geothermal energy on their land: *"It is better to exploit renewable resources than the fossil fuels. What is important is that Sicily has its return. The geothermal energy of Sicily belongs to Sicilians"* (Students focus group). The feeling that *"The problem is that Sicily has always been a land where people speculated. Where in every possible way Sicilian citizens have been cheated"* (Citizens focus group) was articulated in diverse ways in all four focus groups.

The competence component of the dual model of trust is also questioned (Siegrist et al., 2003). The technical ability of politicians to develop a set of tools functional to a good administration was highly criticized: *"Bureaucracy is too slow"* (ex-Fiat workers focus group). Views on the reliability and proficiency of public institutions concerning energy choices were also explored in the survey. More than half of the respondents indicated scientists and researchers as competent actors in energy policy (55% of respondents think they are competent or very competent). Lower levels of competence are attributed to energy companies and national governments (only 35% and 40% of respondents think these actors are competent or very competent, respectively) (Fig. 3.6). These results clearly confirm the arguments put forward in the focus groups, previously described, that energy management is strongly politicized and seen as not transparent with a low confidence toward the competence in the energy choices of public institutions and energy companies.

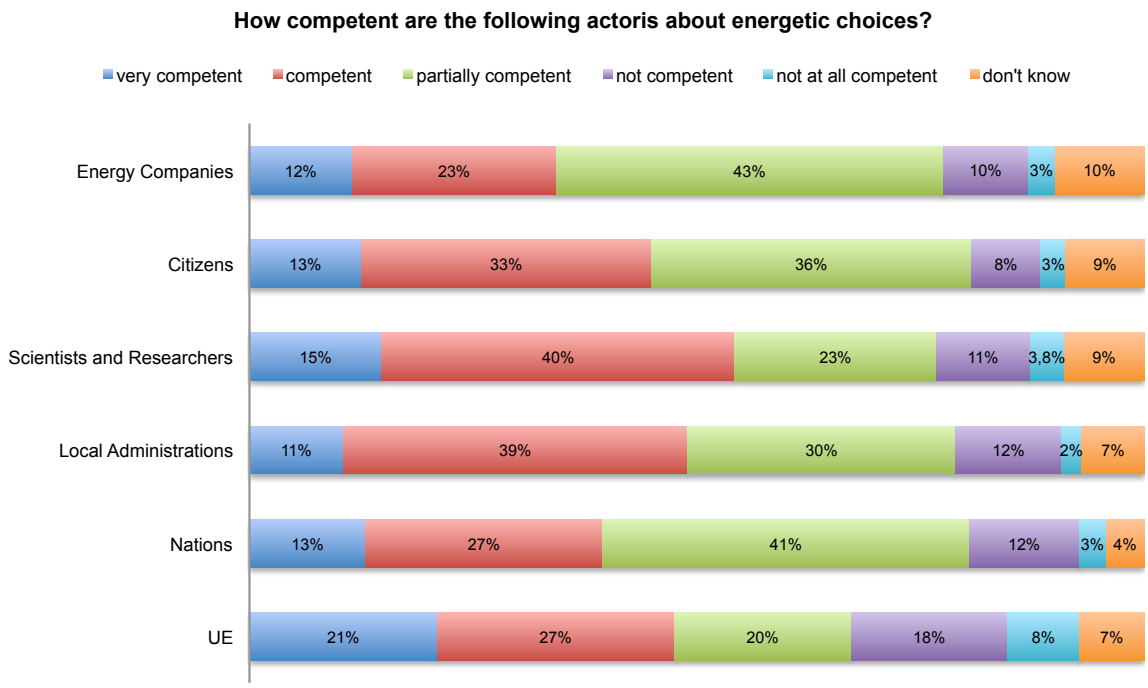

Fig. 3.6 – Level of competence of different actors about energetic choices: respondents indicate scientist and researchers as the more competent actors on energetic choices and energy companies as the less.

3.3.4 Public participation and information

Scientist and researchers were clearly perceived as the most reliable information sources on energy related questions. The percentage of survey respondents that show high level of confidence in researchers and universities is 37%, while the lowest rates of trust are allocated to local administrations on the one hand (24%) and the European Union (25%) on the other (Fig. 3.7).

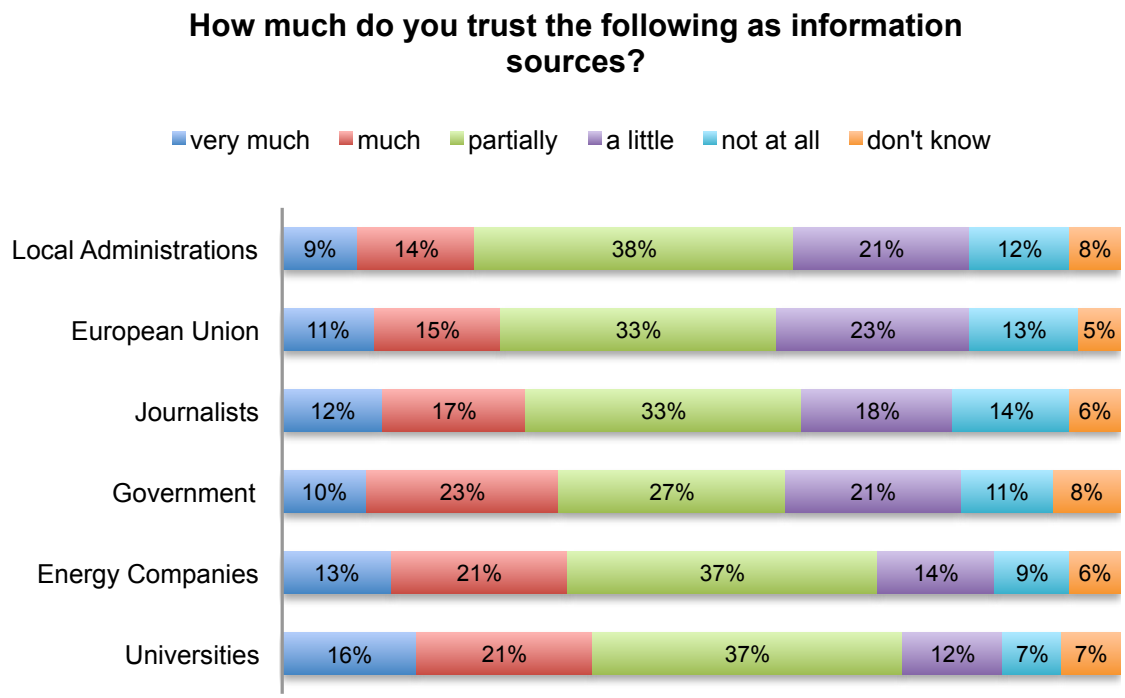

Fig. 3.7 – Trust in information sources: highest level of trust are associated to universities, lowest to local administrations.

Scientists seemed to be considered trustworthy both from in the competence and in the values component of trust: *"We can meet and talk about it, but we are not expert. Researchers should find the right place for development and go there and illustrate opportunities"* (Citizens focus group).

Information is an essential condition for public meeting and public engagement. In the focus group, participants asked for information at high cultural and educational levels, by including energy and environmental issues in education programs, from primary school to universities: *"We need more information. I work in the schools and we never talk about renewable energies. School offer circumscribed initiatives and we miss a long term plan on environmental education"* (Stakeholders focus group). And also: *"Environmental law is not included in the programs of Sicilian law faculties"* (Stakeholders focus group). It is interesting to note that "ignorance of the people" is perceived as a tool used by distrusted institutions to keep power without the engagement of citizens: *"What I*

see is a diffuse ignorance and no efforts to overcome this ignorance. In my opinion, politics works better in ignorance and that's why they want to keep this situation" (Stakeholders focus group).

3.4 Discussion

3.4.1 The importance of social acceptance and public engagement

Renewable energy facilities (e.g. wind, solar, biomass, and geothermal) affect local and regional communities in several different ways and impact some sensitive matters such as land management, distributional and procedural justice, public governance and economic opportunities. Although usually considered as "environmentally friendly", renewables often give rise to manifest conflicts over environmental values, not only and especially when the innovation process reaches facilities siting, but also in the exploration phase for the assessment of the potential of a particular renewable energy, as in the case of geothermal power.

Our research, funded by the Italian public authorities, is one of few studies that explicitly deals with public engagement processes in the exploration of further developments of geothermal energy.

Our results show that fostering citizens participation in policy making processes, which is strongly encouraged by European Union, is much appreciated by the Sicilian population. This is probably due to a variety of reasons: low levels of knowledge, the distrust in decision makers and the public will to have more information to shape directly its own opinion, the employment crisis and the interest to new investments to kick start the local economy.

Our results indicate that the general public in the province of Palermo expresses a rather favorable view of further developments of geothermal energy in the area. In the particular case of Termini Imerese the discussions with citizens were strongly framed by the presence of a disused industrial district in the area as a resource for eventual innovative investments.

Leaving aside levels of knowledge about geothermal technologies, the local experience of facilities construction and land management has important influence on public attitudes. For instance, the costly construction of not operating wind farms in Sicily was frequently mentioned as a reson for distrust in decision makers.

The results from both questionnaire and focus groups show that an environmental sensitiveness is present in the area. However, the somewhat low levels of environmental concerns surrounding geothermal development is not due to a scarce interest in land or water preservation, on the contrary is founded on a possible new vision for the use of sites that have already been heavily altered by, now disused, old industrial plants.

We can suppose that the high level of social acceptance of geothermal development in the case of Termini Imerese is also connected with the availability of a very specific siting area.

3.4.2 Innovation and place attachment

In debates over the siting of facilities, the opposition to the construction of new structures, whatever their nature, is often explained by the Nimby (Not In My Back-Yard) phenomenon. However, this concept is nowadays considered by researchers with growing criticism, whereby several recent studies (Wolsink, 1994) concluded that only a very small percentage of the analyzed opposition cases can effectively be classified as driven by Nimby attitudes.

According to Wolsink (2006), the application of the Nimby argument is not only useless, but also dangerous, because it hides the real motivations of facilities siting opposition, it obstacles a true understanding of debates, and it is likely to exacerbate the conflicts (Wolsink, 2006).

Our research shows that participants not only look at geothermal technologies with some degree of optimism, but also indicate a neighbor area for the eventual installation of geothermal plants. Respondents also ask for local investments and in turn to local economic benefit.

In the light of our results, the potential constraining factor for geothermal installation is not related to a Nimby attitude, but to a lack of confidence towards decision makers and to a negative opinion of the bureaucracy. Our research suggest that in Termini Imerese siting is not a problem in itself, but plants construction is perceived as controversial because of political and procedural questions.

Bell et al. (2005) confirm that the nature of the decision-making process can strongly influence public attitudes towards innovation projects and acts as an important driver in determining opposition by local communities and residents.

Gross (2007) also theorized that a decision model considered unfair by the public may reduce the level of public acceptance towards facilities development. Oppositions may be caused by the perception of unfair and technocratic nature of planning.

According to our data, despite the perception of an unfair nature of planning, public still believes in innovation and indicate scientists as the most competent actors concerning energy choices and policies.

The focus groups discussions were very lively and underlines that the eventual public engagement in decision-making would benefit the innovation process. The adoption of open decision-making approach rather than a technocratic and

corporatist-style decision-making allows the enrichment of the debate by integrating multiple views rather than close-ended imposition.

According to our results participants have much to contribute to the debate over energy policy, but do not feel prepared enough to have a key role in the decision making process and ask for scientists and researchers intervention. Citizens living in the investigated area also propose a confrontation with citizens that already experienced the installation of geothermal plants on their land. This attitude confirms a substantial openness of participants towards geothermal energy and the interest to increase their knowledge. In this scenario, knowledge is a necessary condition for public participation.

Experts of science and society studies also encourage a participative and collaborative approach in the decision-making process and the co-production of knowledge: the progressive shift from a society model based on *public understanding of science* to a model based on *public engagement with science* reflects the need for public dialogue between all social actors involved in the innovation process (Stilgoe et al., 2014). Focus group and surveys on the social acceptance of new technologies or facilities siting represent important tools for the comprehension of the reasons that determine public attitudes and consequently represent a step towards the involvement of citizens in the decision-making process.

3.4.3 Public engagement and Trust

The main goal of public engagement with science is to reflect social intelligence and needs to researchers and policy makers. The first step towards a fruitful citizens involvement is a diffuse and concerted information action.

Opposing or supporting new technologies inevitably leads to considerations about the processes of science communication and, more specifically, risk communication, which has been defined as “*any purposeful exchange of*

information about health or environmental risks between interested parties" (Renn, 1991). However, primarily because of their inherent complexity, effective communication around energy issues raises great challenges including "*the need to articulate systems thinking and problem scale, to provide balanced information and policy framings in ways that open up spaces for reflection and deliberation, and the need for varied methods of facilitation and data synthesis that permit access to participant' broader values*" (Pidgeon et al., 2014).

As focus groups discussion indicates, risk communication is highly dependent upon trust in information sources. "*Trust in communication refers to the generalized expectancy that a message received is true and reliable and that the communicator demonstrates competence by conveying accurate, objective, and complete information*" (Renn and Levine, 1991).

According to our results, information and communication campaigns were perceived in general as a primary condition to enhance public awareness and encourage public participation, and the results from both survey and focus groups show that the most trusted sources of information and education on energy issues are scientists and researchers.

A concerted communication strategy is needed to foster reasoned and informed public debate in policy making processes. When engaging the public with energy issues, communication faces four substantial challenges (Pidgeon et al., 2014).

The first challenge is that the energy debate is characterized by high levels of complexity as the result of a combination of multiple interconnected issues (i.e. technical, philosophical, behavioral, political, institutional), and is therefore difficult to model. Second, technical and scientific information are necessary precursors for engagement but the challenge is to give balanced information and motivate public deliberation without constraining its options and reasoning. A third challenge to guarantee comprehensive reflection of public intelligence complexity in the innovation process is represented by the engagement of different public actors that require diversified forms and spaces of involvement. Finally, technology innovation often poses great changes in social values.

According to our results geothermal technology in itself is generally accepted in the investigated area, but acceptability processes are often initially underpinned by philosophical and ethical principles that need to be understood and taken into account in the engagement process. Results show that investigated public does not feel represented by politicians and decision makers that should be involved in the eventual development of geothermal technologies.

A possible way forward is to develop different methodological approaches: a combination of interviews, focus group and survey is a good strategy to capture, describe, and interpret the combination of values and motivations that shape different actors' views.

When debating about values and technological knowledge, actors need to have mutual trust in each other. As we found in our research, the lack of trust has been described as a constraining factor in the energy innovation process. Distrust is normally associated with concerns and often leads to the unwillingness of the public to contribute. So, trust is an essential component of citizens' engagement and according to our results the lack of trust towards institutions is one of the main constraining factors towards the acceptance of geothermal innovation.

A dual model of trust has been proposed by different empirical studies (Siegrist et al. 2003). According to this dichotomization, trust is founded on the perceived competence and technical ability to operate (confidence), and on values (social trust). According to our results, the competence and technical ability to operate is recognized by the public in scientists and researchers, while politicians are generally perceived devoid of confidence and values.

Several researchers associate trust with acceptability and risk perception, which in turn strongly depends on communication. Trust in communication processes is an essential component of public engagement, especially when different levels of knowledge exist between different parties. "*Trust in communication refers to the generalized expectancy that a message received is true and reliable and that the communicator demonstrates competence and honesty by conveying accurate, objective and complete information*" (Renn and Levine, 1991). Building trust

needs strong efforts at institutional levels. A good strategy to improve institutional trust consists in public upstream engagement embedded in a Responsible Research and Innovation approach.

3.5 Conclusions and policy implicitions

3.5.1 Conclusions

In this paper, we investigated the social and cultural acceptability of geothermal energy exploitation in southern Italy, carried out in the frame of the VIGOR project. Our results from the case study conducted at Termini Imerese (Palermo, Sicily), show that there is in general a considerable optimism about the prospects of geothermal energy exploitation. Nevertheless, levels of uncertainty amongst the general population are high and relate to a substantial lack of knowledge and information on the subject. At the same time, citizens clearly ask for more education and information, as well as more public participation in energy policy, land management, and the allocation of public funds.

Taken altogether, these findings point to the need for more information and educational activity in order to increase public awareness on geothermal energy, reduce citizens' uncertainties, and increase public engagement. Successful implementation of geothermal development policies clearly needs the participation of the public to manage the energy innovation process on a socially sustainable path. Apparent contradictions in the views and needs of the interviewed stakeholders clearly indicate the need to implement a reasoned and constructive public debate able to involve all stakeholders from the very early stages of the innovation process.

Energy systems and human societies mutually and continuously affect each other. Change in the energy sector is also a political and cultural challenge and opens scientific, environmental, social, economical, and ethical questions. This

means that innovation in the energy field needs a multidisciplinary approach including research on societies and human behaviors.

Although the importance of the role of social research in energy studies has long been recognized (Stirling, 2014), social sciences play currently a surprisingly marginal role in energy research. Engineers, scientists, economists and policy makers focus on technical details and often ignore the importance of taking into account the lifestyles of the communities and their social norms: in the United States for example, for every dollar invested in social aspects of energy research, 35 dollars are spent for studies on energy supply and infrastructure (Sovacool, 2014).

Energy policy strategies strongly impact societies and call for an open and broad public debate. This challenge is represented by the shift from public understanding of science to public engagement with science, whereby the unilateral communication from experts to the public becomes a mutual responsive dialogue between scientists and all society members that is an essential component in the Responsible Research and Innovation agenda of the European Commission.

3.5.2 Policy Implications

The complexity of energy policy requires much more efforts in communication in order to reinforce public participation and to reflect social intelligence back to scientists and policy makers (Pidgeon et al., 2014). Social acceptability investigations represent a first and fundamental step to settle innovation and political priorities on a mutually responsive and concerted path that takes into account the needs and interests of all relevant actors. Trust, based on both competence and values, is an essential component of the dialogue and can be increased by intensifying the interaction between all relevant stakeholders.

According to the results of our research, public dialogue on eventual further development of geothermal energy in Termini Imerese should be based on – and accompanied by – a strong communication strategy consisting of a multidirectional exchange of information, feelings, needs, and considerations between all involved actors. As mentioned above, this approach is in line with the shift from of science and society research from public understanding of science, based on the “deficit model” in which public skepticism is considered determined by a lack of knowledge, to public engagement, which is considered the fundamental issue of science communication and maybe of science policy in general.

Our results show that scientists and researchers are perceived as the trust worthiest sources of information, and play therefore an important role to built and reinforce a mutually responsive dialogue with the society. Towards a successful Responsible Research and Innovation strategy and public engagement in geothermal energy debate, we suggest as examples of good practice to organize focus groups, consensus conferences, public discussions and meetings, based on a bottom-up and interactive methods of inquiry.

3.5.3 Further research

Energy research must include more socially oriented, interdisciplinary and heterogeneous studies (Sovacool, 2014). Our results show that geothermal technologies, and especially power plants, are intimately linked with issues of land management and the identities of communities.

The case study presented here was an attempt to be responsive to the concerns of a particular community, as we believe that each territory should be treated as unique by designing sensitive, localized, and *ad-hoc* analyses.

Another case study on the same issues but in a different location in Italy is underway. As we have shown in this paper, such localized case studies can be

constructed in such a way to make the results comparable in order to contextualize them in a much wider scenario.

Citizens and stakeholder participations is becoming a diffuse procedure in energy and science policy decision process. However, although a proliferation of case studies is interesting and worthwhile we also need to design appropriate frameworks under which such case studies can be systematically analyzed, compared and contrasted also in terms of the impact on policy making processes. For an example for such an approach in the study of public discourse on biomedical science see Hansen and Allansdottir (2011) as an approach to analyze how this participatory activities impact on science policy making. Finally, this research has been characterized by the strong and productive cross disciplinary approach to the whole question of the development of geothermal energy in the South of Italy that can hopefully inspire studies on energy policy that include the views, hopes and the sentiments of the local communities.

Acknowledgements

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Chapter 4

Viterbo case study

This chapter is in course of submission on the Elsevier Journal 'Energy Research & Social Sciences'.

The row data on which the analyses are based are included in Appendix 5.

Public engagement with geothermal energy in central Italy: a case study

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Abstract

This paper presents the results of social acceptability assessment of geothermal energy development in Central Italy. The study was carried out in the frame of the national project ATLANTE GEOTERMICO led by the CNR (Italian National Research Council) and with the objective to characterize, classify and map the conventional and non-conventional geothermal resources of Central and Southern Italy.

Besides geological and technical assessments, the favorability for geothermal plants siting includes also social considerations and we selected the area of Viterbo as case study to investigate public attitudes towards eventual geothermal development.

The engagement of citizens in the early steps of research projects and eventual technology development is very relevant at the moment and the European Commission strongly encourages public and interest groups participation, i.e. Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI).

The case study has two basic components (1) Focus Groups and (2) Survey, and was designed in order to be comparable to another case study conducted in the South of Italy (Termini Imerese). (1) Focus groups were organized in four groups of citizens and stakeholder from the selected area. (2) The survey was administered to a sample of 400 people living in the province of Viterbo.

Results show that the energy question is perceived as very strategic and politicized at the moment. Although respondents don't feel informed about geothermal energy, we found considerable interest towards renewable energies and towards geothermic power production. However, the trust in the innovation process is undermined by a consistent and diffused diffidence towards politicians and environmental risk management. Environmental activists interviewed in the focus group show high level of concerns over impacts on environmental health.

In order to overcome the distrust of citizens towards institutions, more efforts are needed towards the construction of a societal dialogue between all actors

involved in the innovation process. Scientists and researchers are strongly indicated by the public as the most credible sources of information to guarantee a reliable debate on energy issues.

Keywords: geothermal energy; renewable energy; public engagement; social acceptance; trust; Italy

4.1 Introduction

The geology of Italy is very favorable to geothermal energy development and historically this country has played a leading role in the exploitation of geothermal resources: from ancient roman thermal baths, to the construction of the first geothermal power plant in Larderello (See Chapter 3).

The Italian geothermal power plants in operation are mostly concentrated in Tuscany, where the production of electrical energy from the heat of the Earth reaches the 25% of the regional energy requirements. However, geothermal energy is mostly unknown to the general public and the potential of the resource is considerably under-exploited.

“Progetto Atlante” is a national project led by Cnr (National Reserch Council) and the Italian Ministry of Economic Development that aims to shape a map of the “geothermal favorability” of Italy (See Chapter 1). Given the recognized interpenetration of energy issues and society and following with RRI (Responsible Research and Innovation) European STS policy approach, the project also includes studies on the assessment of geothermal social acceptance. This paper reports on that part of the study.

To say it with Sheila Jasanoff words (2004, p. 5): “the need for a generative discourse for discussing the role of science and technology in society is abundantly clear. What happens in science and technology today is interwoven

with issues of meaning, values, and power in ways that demand sustained critical inquiry". Science impacts on society as well as society impacts on science: "in a word, [science and society] are *co-produced,* each underwriting the other's existence" (Jasanoff, 2004, p. 9).

From this perspective, implementing research and innovation program with social science analyses is essential. Similarly, innovation policy becomes a matter regarding all social actors in which careful and sensitive forms of public engagement are required. In this paper we analyze public acceptance of geothermal energy as an essential component of eventual geothermal development. Our results show that energy debate is perceived as a political issue that strongly relates to trust, risks, communication and public participation.

4.2 Methods

4.2.1 Literature review

Social studies related to geothermal technologies are very few but generally consist of qualitative methods (focus groups, workshops, interactive conferences), quantitative methods (survey) and in some cases media analyses, where the participation of citizens and the communication of risk is considered an essential element for projects design, development and management.

Polyzou and Stamataki (2010) investigated the social acceptability of geothermal energy in the Greek islands of Milos and Nisiros. These authors found that Milos citizens' perception of geothermal energy usage was characterized by consistent disbelief, mainly due to fruitless past activities and environmental inconveniences. The Milos experience reverberated also in Nisiros, and Polyzou and Stamataki (2010) concluded that geothermal plants development in the two islands represents a complex issue. In order to develop positive policy strategies for the eventual development of geothermal energy, Polyzou and Stamataki

(2010) suggested the implementation of more information and active participation of citizens during all phases of projects design. Moreover, they pointed out that “special emphasis should be provided to actions that are in harmony with the area conditions and the environmental characteristics, with respect to human health, human prosperity, culture and education” (Polyzou and Stamataki, 2010, p.10).

Information and active public participation were further investigated by Dowd et al. (2011), who based their study on citizens’ engagement with scientists by developing an engagement workshop aimed at providing the general public in Australia with the opportunity to interact with experts of geothermal energy. They found that the public tends to support geothermal technologies even if some concerns about water usage and potential seismicity during drilling have been expressed. Dowd et al. (2011) argued in the conclusions that “A deliberative process, as reported on in this paper, provides a credible setting for the public to provide valuable information to policy makers, researchers and industry” (Dowd et al., 2011, p. 5).

Carr-Cornish and Romanach (2012) used a mix of three methods to investigate social acceptance of geothermal technologies in Australia: (1) media analyses in order to assess benefits and risks of geothermal energy as presented in the media; (2) online and face-to-face focus groups; (3) survey. These authors found that participants were receptive to geothermal technologies, even if they were not able to distinguish between different types of applications. Results of this study also indicate that the acceptance increased after information exchange with experts and that public consultation is strongly encouraged.

Pellizzone et al. (2013) also used focus group and survey analyses to investigate social acceptance of geothermal energy in the South of Italy. Significantly, this study was developed as part of a broader national research project on the geothermal potential of Southern Italy and represents therefore a good example where social analyses are included besides scientific assessment in a responsible and social sustainable innovation. The authors found a considerable

openness towards geothermal technologies, very low level of information, and great distrust in policy and decision makers.

4.2.2 Source of data

Our case study on social acceptability focuses on the Viterbo province, which locates in central Italy (Lazio) adjacent to the Rome province. The area includes two of the main geothermal districts of the Tuscany-Latium region: Mt. Cimino-Vicano and Vulsini.

In particular, the area around the city of Viterbo is of great geothermal interest (Barbier et al., 2000; Buonasorte et al. 1995; Cataldi et al. 1995; Della Vedova et al. 2001, Geothopica 2009). Several thermal springs and wells are present in this area. Some of the springs have been known for their therapeutic properties since Roman times. Since the 1950's the area has been explored for geothermal purposes. Currently, these thermal waters are used to supply thermal spas, public pools and other direct uses (Baiocchi, 2013).

The geothermal assessment indicates temperature over 75° C at about 1000 m depth, and suggests that the area is suitable for geothermal power production, using geothermal binary technology (Chioccini et al. 2010 and references therein).

This study was carried out in the frame of the Progetto Atlante Geotermico, a national project led by CNR (Italian National Research Council) to map the "geothermal favorableness" of Central and Southern Italy for the eventual development of conventional or non-conventional geothermal plants.

Besides geological characteristics of the area, the CNR selected Viterbo as a significant case study for two main reasons: (i) the past unsuccessful development of a geothermal power plant in the area, today converted in thermal power plant; (ii) the current debate about the source of local water contamination

by arsenic; and (iii) the proximity to the Tuscan geothermal province, where consistent local opposition to geothermal power plants is occurring.

As we did for the case study of Termini Imerese in Sicily (Chapter 3), the social acceptance of the Viterbo citizens was assessed as a step towards designing approaches for “upstream” public engagement, i.e. engaging citizens in the early stages of technology development (Pellizzone et al., 2013).

4.2.3 Data Description

In order to explore social attitudes towards geothermal technologies development and in order to contribute to the engagement of public in the innovation process, we opted for a mix of (a) qualitative (focus groups) and (b) quantitative (survey) methods since we considered the information obtained from these two different approaches as complementary: on the one hand, focus groups allow participants to express their priorities on the subject proposed and to “further elaborate upon their points of view on the subject under discussion, resulting in a more fine-grained or nuanced picture of the societal fabric that future policy-making will impact” and on the other hand, survey results “give insightful indications on the distribution of sets of beliefs across social groups and segments” (Pellizzone et al., under review).

These methods were similar to the ones used in the previous study of Termini Imerese (Chapter 3) as we aimed at having comparable data in order to extend our picture on geothermal technologies acceptance in Italy.

(a) According to Bauer (2000), focus groups refers to interviews of semi-structured type with the aim of eliciting the views and opinions of participants with different backgrounds from those of the persons initiating the interview.
In our case study, we designed 4 focus groups with 8 participants each, and were conducted following a common track in order to guide the discussion

without preventing the emergence of relevant questions. Each focus group lasted around an hour and a half and was moderated by a facilitator and an observer that helped, when necessary, to keep the debate into the guide lines and invite participants to express further their knowledge and opinions.

The four focus group participants were recruited by a survey agency and involved four different groups of citizens and stakeholders from the selected area: (i) a homogeneous sample of University students (Students Focus Group), (ii) members of the general public of Viterbo (Citizens Focus Group), (iii) local politicians (Politicians Focus Group), and (iv) local activist in environmental associations (Environmentalists Focus Group). The discussion was recorded and later fully transcribed and prepared for textual analysis; key themes of the debate were then characterized.

(b) A survey sample of 400 citizens living in the Viterbo Province was conducted by a survey agency. The sample was calibrated by: gender (52% female, 48% male); age (44% between 18 and 34 years, 37% between 35 and 54 years, 19% more 55 years and more); education (1% no education, 10% low school, 28% middle school, 44% high school, 18% university); job condition (6% entrepreneur, 4% retailer, 3% artisan, 19% employee/ teacher, 8% student, 21% housewife, 28% pensioner, 7% worker, 4% unemployed, 1% other job condition).

Twelve closed questions on energy, environment, and renewable energy issues compose the survey. All questions, except one, were ranked on a six-point scale ranging from 1 (very low level of agreement/acceptance) to 5 (very high level of agreement/acceptance), and including 0 to for uncertain agreement/acceptance.

The questionnaire was inspired by the same basic format of the Eurobarometer series of surveys on European societies and technological developments (e.g. Gaskell et al., 2000, 2010, 2011).

We organized the results of qualitative and quantitative methods in order to present the outcomes in terms of key themes that, according to our study, would need to be considered for a socially sustainable development of geothermal technologies.

4.3. Results

4.3.1 Salience of energy issues, renewables and environmental questions

In order to introduce the topic of eventual geothermal energy development, in both, focus groups and survey, we asked as first question how salient the energy issues are at the moment.

In general terms, we found that energy issues are perceived as salient (very salient, salient or at least partially salient) by a large majority of respondents: about 15% of the interviewed perceived it as very urgent, 30% as very much urgent, 31% as partially urgent (Fig. 4.1).

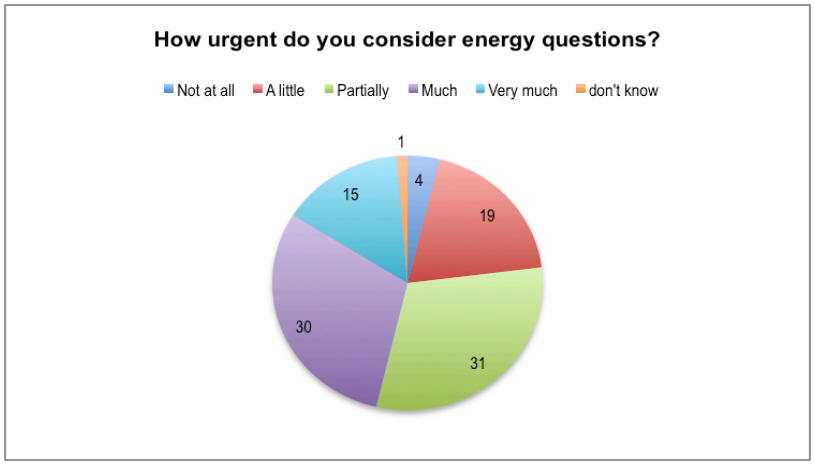
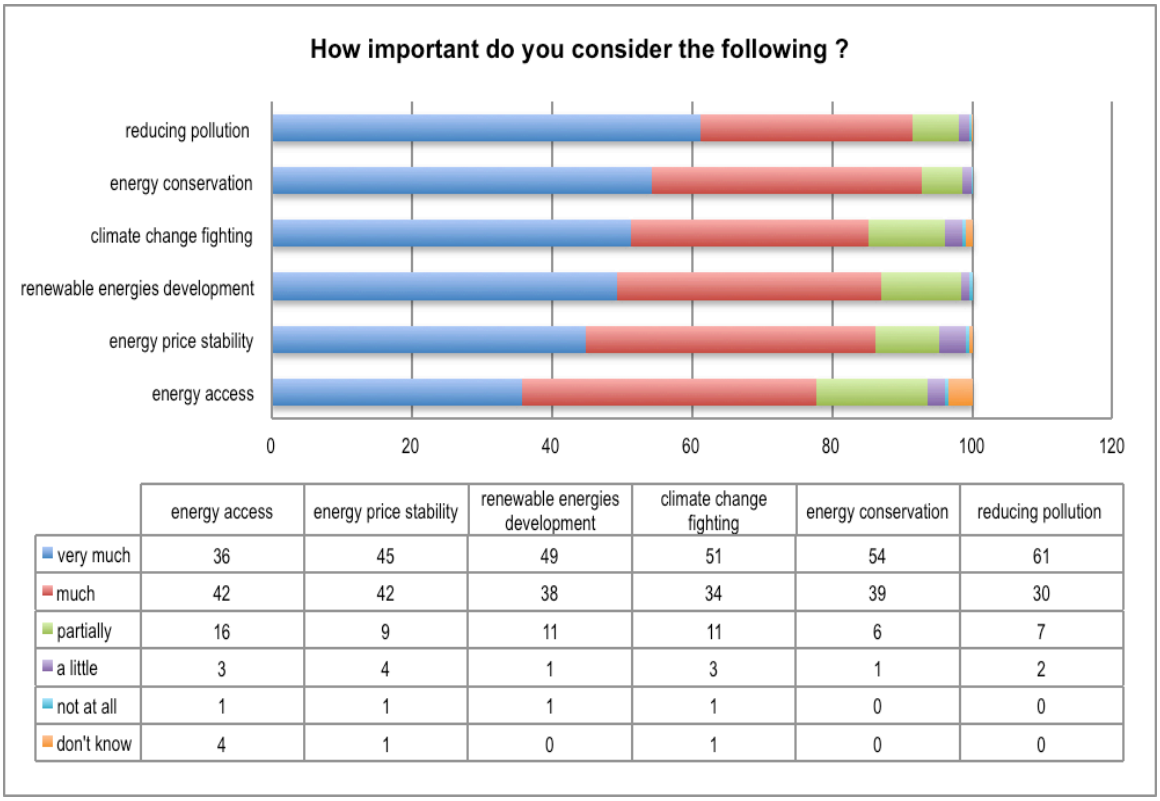


Fig. 4.1 – Urgency of energy questions: energy issues are “much urgent” or “very much urgent” for the 45% of respondents and “a little urgent” or “not at all urgent” for the 23% of them (data in %).

Focus groups discussions are in line with survey results: energy issues are perceived as very urgent by the four groups for many reasons. *"[Energy issues] are very important at the moment and we also need to find solutions that respect the environment" (Student focus group)*. The main motivations for this urgency that emerged in the focus groups are related to environmental issues (pollution caused by traditional energy source, gas emissions and climate change), political reasons (the energetic independence from other countries, the interest for a distributed production of energy), the need to find alternative energy resources and avoid the consequences of oil and gas exhaustion, and, finally, economic reasons (lower bills, innovation in order to launch new markets). *"Energy issues are very urgent… We should invest in renewable energies, in solar, wind and every source that is not oil" (Citizens focus group)* and *"We need to direct our efforts towards renewable technologies, because non renewables have two big limits: the first is that they are expected to run out, the second is that they are polluting the environment" (Environmentalist focus group).*

In the questionnaire, we tried to prioritize these reasons by investigating the importance given to some actions related to environment conservation, energy issues, and renewables development (Fig. 4.2). Environmental motivations seem to be considered more important than economic ones: 91,6% of respondents considered reducing pollution very much important or important, 92,8% did the same for energy conservation, 85,3% for climate change mitigation. Respondents also considered energy price stability and energy access of importance, but with a somewhat lower interest (energy price stability is considered very much important or very important by 86,3% of interviewed, and energy access by 77,8%). Renewables development lies in the middle as far as relevance is considered, with 49,3% of respondents that considered it very much important, and 37,8% very important.



	energy access	energy price stability	renewable energies development	climate change fighting	energy conservation	reducing pollution
very much	36	45	49	51	54	61
much	42	42	38	34	39	30
partially	16	9	11	11	6	7
a little	3	4	1	3	1	2
not at all	1	1	1	1	0	0
don't know	4	1	0	1	0	0

Fig. 4.2 – Importance of a series of action (data in %).

During the focus group discussions, it emerged that renewables are immediately associated – and often proposed as a solution (or at least as a part of the solution) – to mitigating the energy dependence of Italy from oil and gas import. Solar and wind energy are the most known green technologies, but also biomass, hydroelectric and geothermal are cited as possible alternatives to oil. Nuclear energy is often mentioned, but its perception is very controversial and the risks mostly considered unacceptable. Wind turbines are also perceived negatively by some environmental activists, and excessive land use related solar farming is also considered a risk.

We investigated the perception of renewables compared to other technologies (biotechnologies, nanotechnologies, nuclear power) also in the survey (Fig. 4.3). When asked how technologies would impact their life in the next 20 years (positively, negatively or with no effect), about 86% of the respondents answered

that solar power would have a positive impact, while about 84,3% answered the same for wind power. For biomass, the rate of positive answers was important (43%), but the high rate of “I don’t know” answers (43%) highlighted a relevant level of uncertainty. Significant levels of uncertainty were also registered for nanotechnologies (59%), biotechnologies (34%), and geothermal energy (44%). Despite the impressive level of uncertainty, geothermal energy is perceived as a suitable technology by 46% of respondents. Very negative views emerged towards nuclear energy: 73% of respondents thinks it would have a negative effect and only 16% thinks it would be positive.

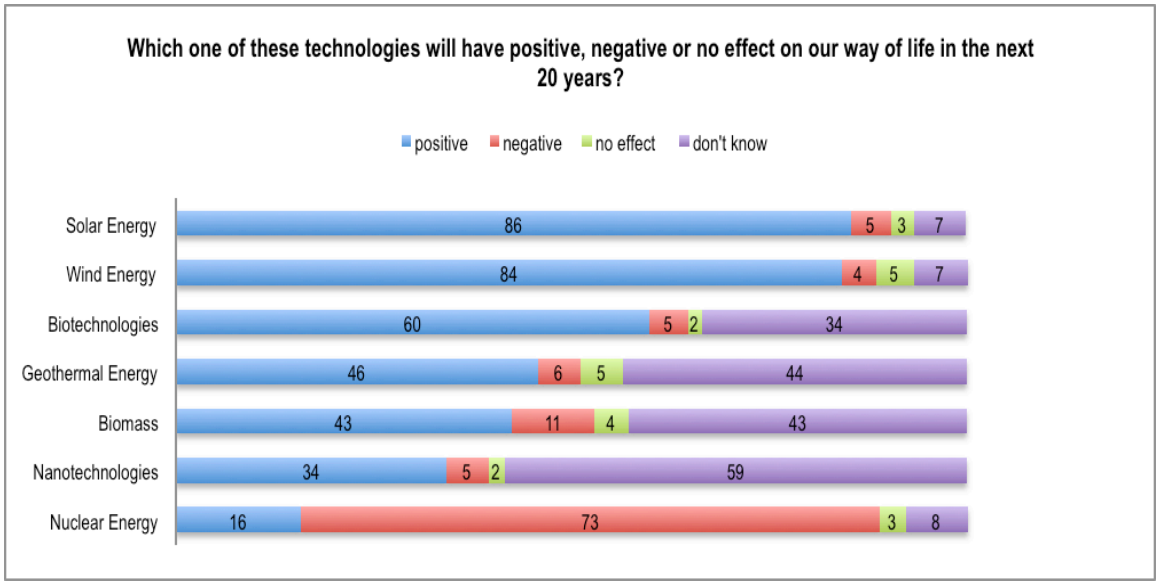


Fig. 4.3 – Optimism about technologies: respondents are very optimist about solar energy (86% thinks solar energy will have a positive impact on our life in the next 20 years) and very pessimist about nuclear (73% thinks nuclear energy will have a negative impact on our life in the next 20 years). The impact of geothermal energy is positive for 46% of respondents and negative for the same percentage. The highest rate of uncertainty is related to nanotechnologies (59%) and subsequently for geothermal energy (data in %).

As we did in the previous study at Termini Imerese (Chapter 3), we found interesting to compare these outcomes with some of the results from the

Eurobarometer survey 2010 (Gaskell et al 2010) that included similar questions on the potential impact of some technologies on our way of life in the next 20 years, although geothermal energy was not included in the Eurobarometer survey. The Viterbo province population showed similar results to the average European population, while Italians as a whole displayed a somewhat less positive view: according to Eurobarometer, 86,6% of the European and 80,5% of the Italian respondents viewed solar energy positively, and according to our results, 86% of the respondents of the province of Viterbo did so. The same pattern holds for positive views on wind energy (84,1% of Europeans, 74% of Italians, and 84% of Viterbo citizens). Support to nuclear energy is quite lower in the Viterbo province than in Europe or in Italy: 38,8% of Europeans, 34,2% of Italians, and 16% of Viterbo citizens. However, this result could also be influenced by time (Fukushima disaster occurred in 2011 after the 2010 Eurobarometer survey and before our survey). Unfortunately, we do not yet have European and Italian data to compare public views on geothermal energy.

High levels of uncertainty for geothermal energy are consistent with answers to the question "Have you ever heard about geothermal energy?": less then half of the respondents (42%) answered positively. This was consistent with low levels of knowledge about the geothermal option for energy supply recorded in the focus group discussion. A few participants showed a higher level of knowledge on geothermal resources: *"I think low enthalpy could be interesting… but I disagree with the development of geothermal power plants" (Politicians focus group).* Surprisingly, the geothermal power plant of Latera (built in the '80s in the area and after a short test time stopped), was unknown to the general public: *"If there was any attempt to exploit geothermal energy in this area, it was not publicized by media" (Citizens focus group).* The Environmental activists group was more sensitive and informed about geothermal technology and about the Latera plant history: "*We still see what remains of the old geothermal power station, but I don't know much about this"*.

These findings are also striking considering that in the area, geothermal heat has been used throughout the centuries in thermal baths. "*They have [geothermal] in Tuscany, is it possible also here?" (Citizens focus group)*. Altogether, these

findings suggest that there is openness towards the technology, but that the public needs more information in order to form solid opinions, acquire awareness on the issue, and participate to eventual exploitation programs.

4.3.2 Geothermal technologies and risk perception

Some concerns about potential risks associated to geothermal exploitation emerged both in the focus groups - *"I have heard that drilling can cause earthquake" (Citizens focus group),"[Geothermal exploitation] could cause water contamination" (Environmentalists focus group)* – and in the survey.

Water contamination was a very sensitive issue at the moment, since the area has to deal with the problem of high arsenic concentrations in aquifers: "*You don't know how deep they drill and there is the possibility that they contaminate "good aquifer" with waters that contain arsenic; this is a big question and the Bolsena lake is the only one with waters that don't have high arsenic content" (Environmentalists focus group).* However, several participants don't' seem to be worried about arsenic: "*There has always been arsenic. But today it has become a political issue".*

The question of potential micro-seismic phenomena related to drilling was also a very delicate issue since the recent controversial debate about causes of the highly destructive earthquake that happened in Emilia Romagna in 2012: "*Some studies tell us that drilling activities have caused earthquakes in Emilia*" *(Environmentalists focus group).* We found in each focus group that the debate about risks always lead to the issue of lack of information (see next paragraph): *"I think we need information from experts that can evaluate pros and cons" (Students focus group).*

We investigated risk perception about eventual geothermal development also in the survey. Answers to the question on the eventual development of geothermal technologies in the area are described in Figure 4.4: 57,1% of respondents think

that geothermal energy would be very much or much hazardous, 16,1% think that it should be encouraged and 13,1% think it would be useful. The higher rate of "I don't know" answers (18,5%) in this case is related to the hypothetical hazardousness of geothermal energy. Uncertainty is closely associated with negative risk perception and this should encourage decision makers in promoting public engagement activities

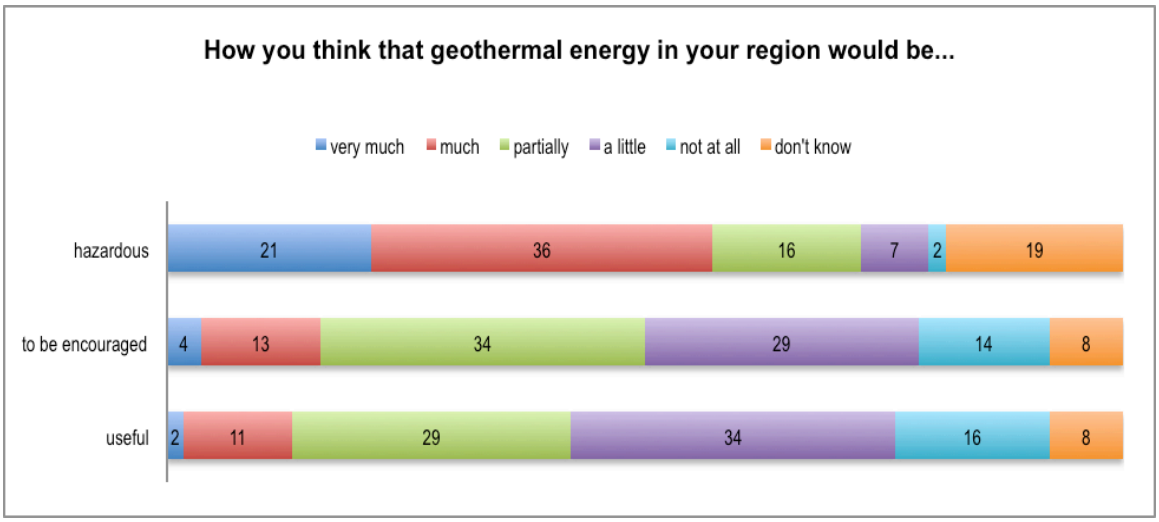


Figure 4.4 – Perception of eventual geothermal energy development in the area of Viterbo (data in %).

In order to further understand risk perception about geothermal exploitation, we asked to respondents how they would be worried about the installation of different energy plants in the area (Fig. 4.5). Higher levels of concern emerged for nuclear power (84% answered they would be very much or much worried). Lower levels of concern are related to solar (14% answered they would be very much or much worried) and wind farm (14% answered they would be very much or much worried). Concerning geothermal power plants, 22% of respondents declare they would be much worried or very much worried, 24% partially worried, and 36% not at all or a little worried. The level of uncertainty ("I don't know" answers) is 19,3%. Concerns about the use of geothermal heat pumps are a little lower than concerns about geothermal power plants (20% would be very much worried or much worried), but uncertainty ("I don't know" answers) is higher

(25%).

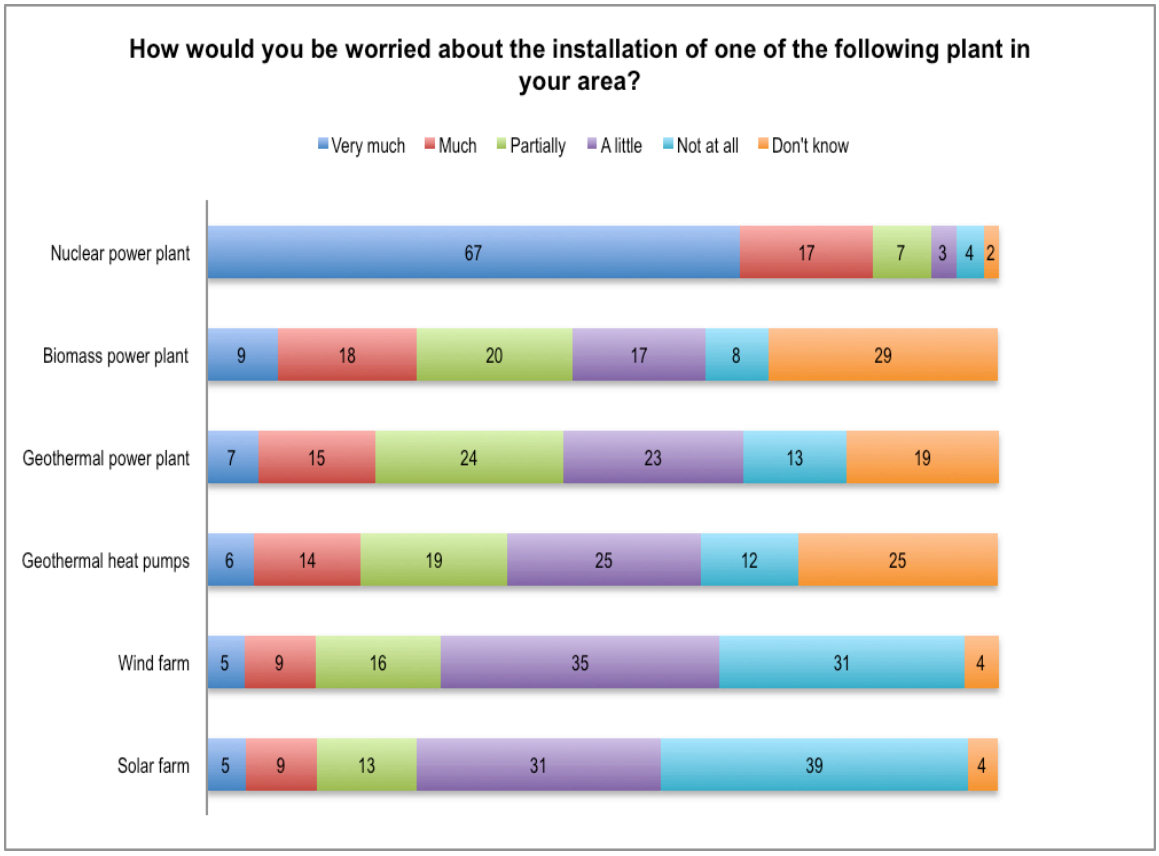


Figure 4.5 – Concerns about plants installation in the area (data in %).

As regards the reasons for concern about geothermal power installation (Figure 4.6), we found that they are either related to techno-scientific issues (emissions, environmental impact, micro-seismic risk, hazard for aquifers) or lack of trust (transparency of public institutions and private-sector speculations). The main reason of concern found in the survey is the lack of transparency of public institutions (32% very much worried and 36% much worried), followed by hazards for aquifers (31% very much worried and 31% much worried). This was consistent with the outcomes of the focus groups, where discussion on favorableness of geothermal exploitation was strongly related to trust in developers, politicians, and investors (see next paragraph).

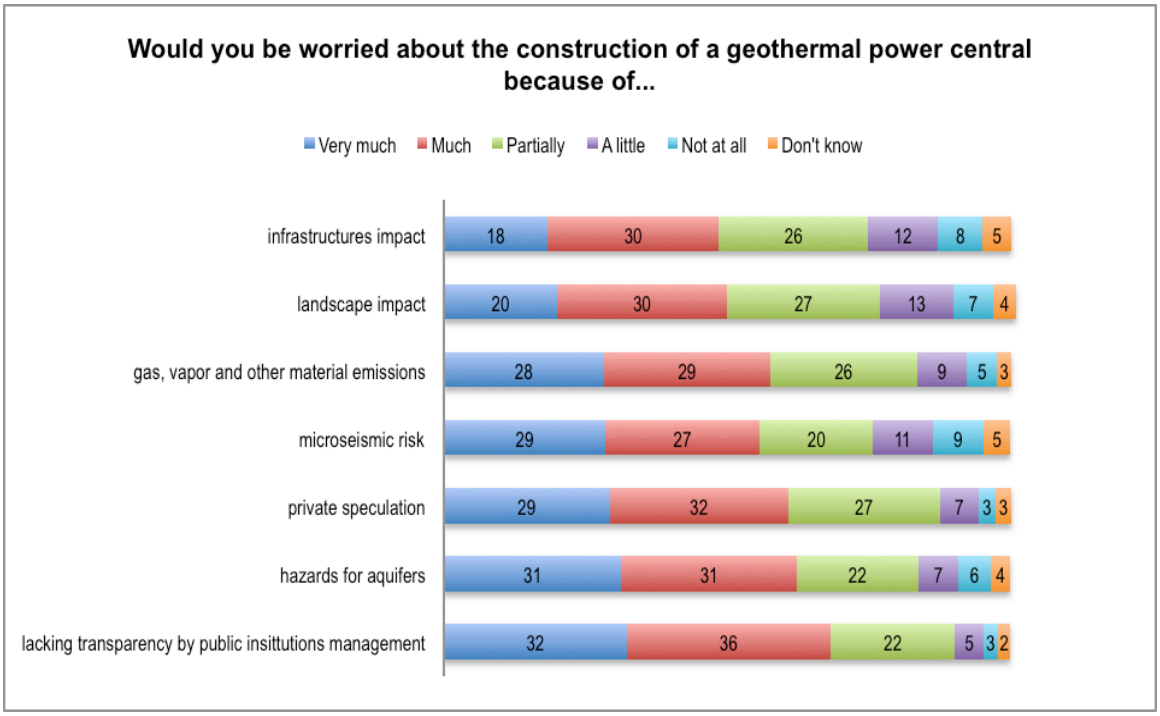


Figure 4.6 – Motivations for concerns about geothermal power installation (data in %).

We also asked the conditions that respondents would require in order to support geothermal plant construction in their area (Figure 4.7). The first condition requested is safety guaranteed by continuous monitoring, followed by increasing employment, bills reduction, and control by public institutions. Compensation for people living in the neighborhood seem to be less requested.

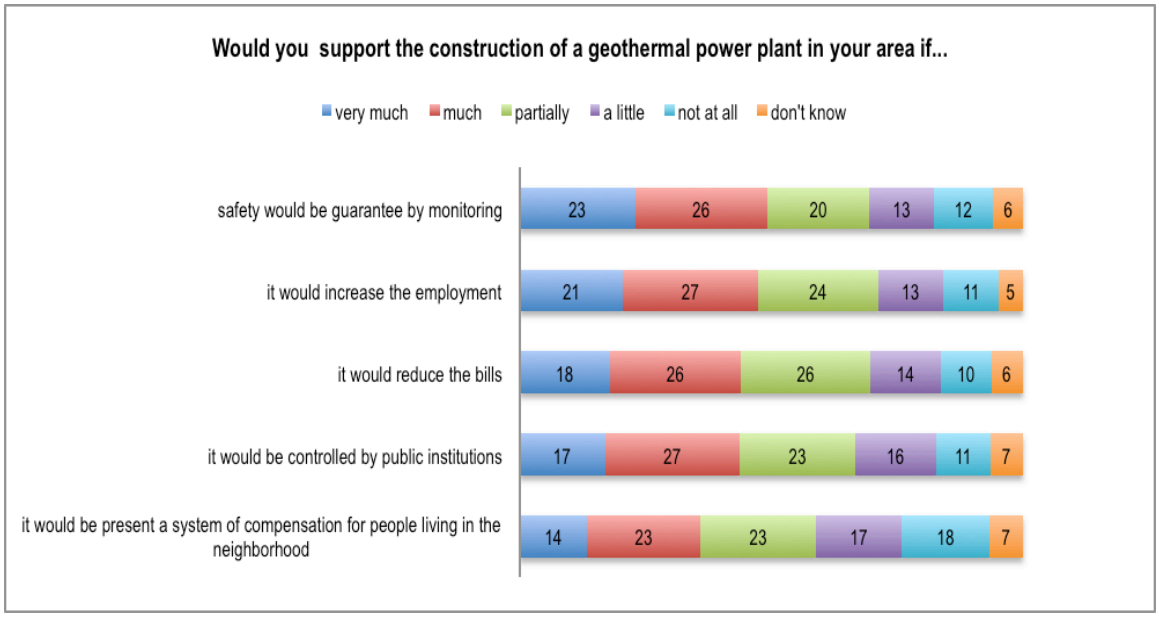


Figure 4.7 – Conditions for geothermal plant development (data in %).

4.3.3 Trust, information and public participation

As mentioned above, we observed that in all four focus groups the discussion about geothermal technologies spontaneously moved toward information and trust-related issues.

Geothermal development is perceived as a very relevant issue that requires numerous considerations and a complex approach. Energy policy is linked to issues like land management, risks management, environmental and public safety that affect the everyday life of citizens and call for a higher sense of responsibility from stakeholders as well as more efforts in citizens' involvement.

Focus group discussions indicate a considerable crisis of public trust in political institution: *"I'm very pessimistic, there are too many interests (Citizens focus group); "There is no political will to put in good use the competences that are present" (Students focus group); "I don't want to get interested in politics anymore" (Students focus group); "I didn't vote: if you don't give me the food, I don't vote you" (Citizens focus group).*

Distrust in political institutions emerged also in the survey: when asked about the competence of a series of actors in the energy choice policy, respondents show high level of trust in researchers and scientist (71% of them think that they are very much or very competent), while trust in public institution (European Union, National Govern and Local Administrations) is considerably lower. Low levels of competence about energy choice are also associated with citizens (Figure 4.8).

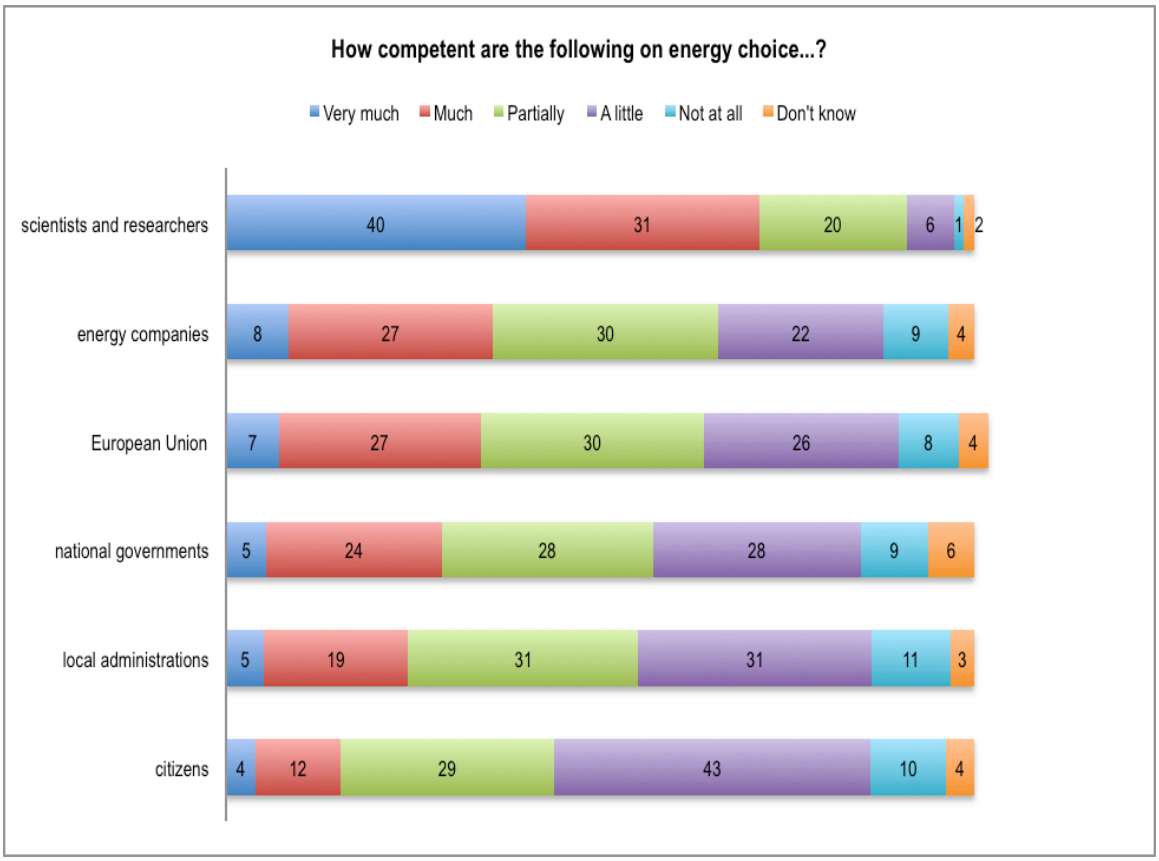


Figure 4.8 – Level of competence of different actors about energetic choices: respondents indicate scientist and researchers as the more competent actors on energetic choices and energy companies as the less (data in %).

Focus group participants seem rather hesitant toward politicians and at the same time they don't feel enough informed in order to express opinions and take decisions: *"Citizens should be involved, but before should be informed".*

The lack of information is also confirmed by the survey: when we asked if anyone had ever heard about geothermal energy, only 42% of respondents answered positively.

People strongly ask for information but the trust in the media seems compromised: *"In Italy we have this problem: that media is not independent" (Politicians focus group).* The web seem to be considered the best media to receive information: *"Internet [is better], because the newspaper can't say the truth since editors are under political pressure" (Citizens focus group).* Some proposal also emerged for a better selection of information: *"Reliable information could be attested by some form of certification: the web site could be marked by scientists or experts" (Citizens focus group).*

In this scenario, experts (researchers and scientists) are perceived as the trustworthiest sources for information: "*I would trust a new generation of young researchers" (Citizens focus group).* Universities are perceived as free from interests of one or the other party: *"Universities could at least be impartial" (Environmentalists focus group).*

Some consideration emerged also about the connection of experts to the area involved in the projects: *"In my opinion we should approach experts and local people because they are more informed about the area" (Environmentalist focus group).*

Trust in scientists as reliable sources of information also emerged from the survey. When we asked "How much do you trust the following as information sources", 76% of respondents answered that they trust very much or much universities and research councils, and 39% answered the same for non governmental organizations (NGO). Public institutions at different levels (local, national, European) were less trusted and also for energy companies and the media, respondents showed low levels of trust (Figure 4.9).

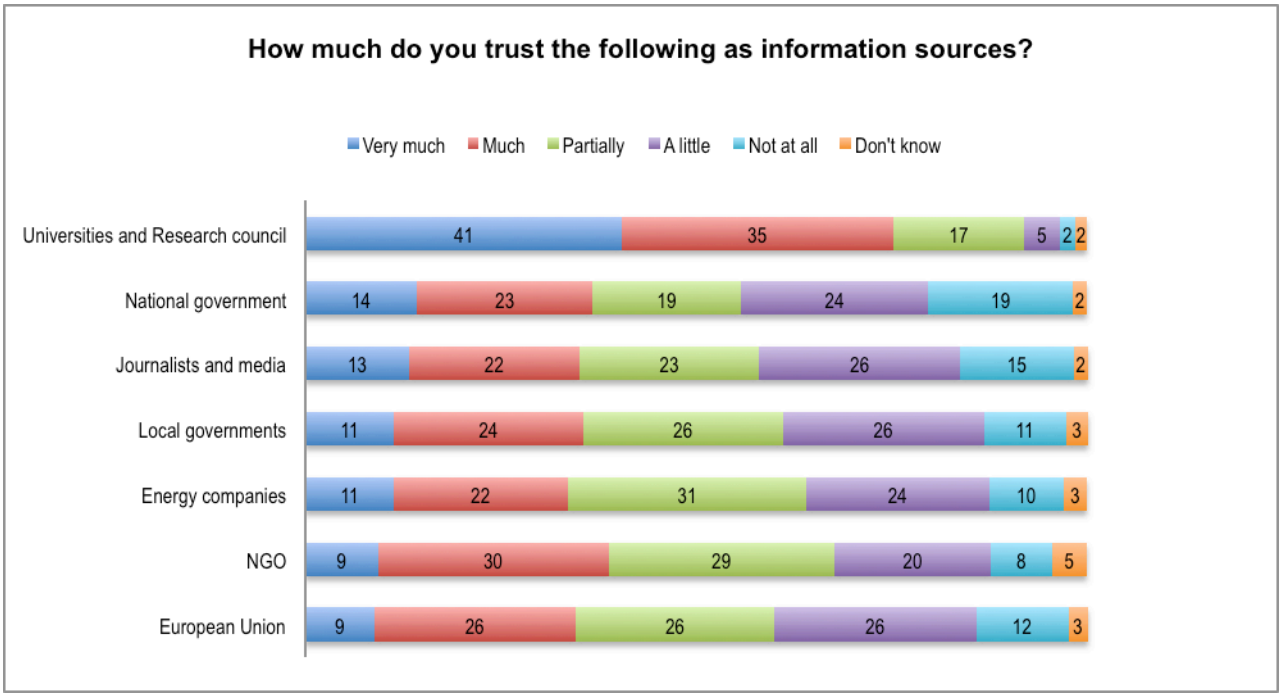


Figure 4.9 – Trust in information sources (data in %).

We also investigated on which issues respondents would want to have more information: 72% would have “much” or “very much” information on micro-seismic risk, 68% would do the same on environmental and landscape impact, and 66% on economical consequences (Fig. 4.10). Issues concerning geothermal resource exhaustion, plant management, and impact on the electrical grid have also high rate of interest, but lower than the others (Fig. 4.10).

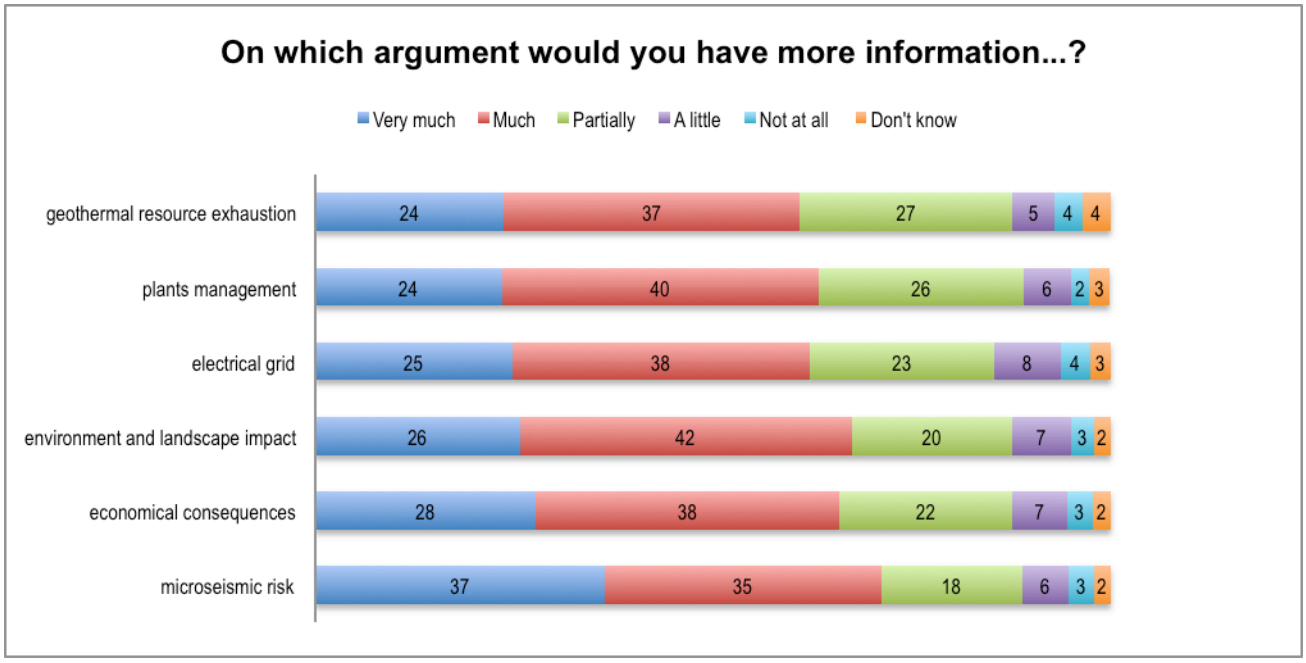


Figure 4.10 – Information required (data in %).

4.4 Discussion and conclusions

4.4.1 Complexity and urgency of energy issue

Our results show that energy issues are perceived as very urgent, politicized and in need of innovation. Renewable energies are considered with optimism but the public calls for more sense of responsibility by developers on land management and risks.

According to our results, energy is perceived as a very complex issue, both for (1) its intrinsic nature (i.e. potential impacts on land, air, waters, climate, health) and (2) its social and political implications (i.e. land management, facilities siting, distributional justice, geopolitics).

Energy is not only a matter of technical considerations. Energy related issues (i.e. the rising energy demand or the choices between different sources of energy) are also determined by social and ethical factors and can be considered as a product of behavioral habits and cultural elements.

Recent social studies on energy issues (Sovacool, 2014) encourage interdisciplinary approaches to energy management and argue that the implication of society engagement in the innovation process can become quite profound. However, energy development programs have been classically determined by technical aspects and international policy considerations, and in Italy, if we exclude the national referendum on nuclear power held in 2011, public attitudes and orientation have rarely been investigated.

Opening the energy debate to social sciences inquiry means therefore that technical considerations should be accompanied by considerations on social needs and implications, economical pros and cons, political procedures, community habits, and the viewpoints of all actors involved (i.e. decision makers, politicians, scientists, associations, civil society, broader citizens, energy users communities) should be taken into account.

4.4.2 The social acceptance of geothermal energy

According to this study, renewable energies in general are generally perceived as a good option for a sustainable life, but their recent large diffusion has also opened new controversies mainly related to financial speculation and land use. Extensive use of arable land for solar parks in the vicinity is strongly contested and the same holds for wind farms. This perception is linked to environmental sensibility but also to bad Italian experiences related to unfortunate speculative use of public incentives.

In particular, geothermal energy is perceived as a potentially positive technology, but questions about risks are present and are mainly related to water contamination and potential micro-seismicity. Monitoring activities are perceived as positive in order to reduce risks and make geothermal technologies acceptable. The public also invokes equity in the local distribution of economic advantages as a condition for acceptance of geothermal innovation.

Emerging technologies typically have intrinsic levels of uncertainty but eventual knock-on effects and values-related controversies could be anticipated by public dialogue. Energy management needs public engagement for both (1) risks evaluation and (2) ethical considerations. These two aspects of energy management find their corresponding elements in the dichotomization of trust into confidence related to competence, and into social trust related to values. (Greenberg, 2014).

The importance of trust should not be underestimated: several literature studies (Bell, 2005, Gross, 2007) show that the nature of the decision process can strongly affect social acceptance and that the opposition to single facilities can be determined by the perception of an unfair and technocratic decision making process.

The focus group discussion was very animated and showed that value-related considerations (i.e. human and environmental health, social justice, equity in the distribution of benefits and risks, solidarity between generations, sustainable growth, transparency and accountability of decision makers) should be considered as key components of the innovation process. The participants in the focus groups all expressed their appreciation for having been given the chance to debate those issues and showed great interest in further development of the research.

4.4.3 Information as a step towards public engagement

Public engagement is based on the assumption that "diversity in research and innovation is vital for enhancing creativity and improving scientific quality"[6].

The expression of this valuable diversity requires a shift from a one-way communication model, where the information move from experts to the public (typical of the public understanding of science framework) to a multidirectional exchange of knowledge between all stakeholders and collective reasoning.

However, public engagement faces many challenges: "the first step towards a fruitful citizens involvement is a diffuse and concerted information action" (Pellizzone, under review). Even if, as a matter of fact, people have a lot to say, they also don't feel competent or informed enough in order to play a strategic role in the determination of innovation priorities, energy choices, pros and cons evaluation.

According to our studies, information campaigns on geothermal technology risks and potentialities are strongly requested by the general public of Viterbo, however the lack of trust in eventual developers opened a lively debate on the reliability of information sources.

Focus group discussions highlighted a diffuse distrust in the Italian media (newspapers, magazines, TV). Media are generally considered unfair and controlled by political and economical interests. The web is perceived as an exception to this rule, but according to focus group participants, it may present problems of content verifiability. In this respect, the potentials of collective intelligence emerges immediately in focus group discussions, where participants proposed a method in order to attest the reliability of information on the web by impartial experts certification.

The lack of confidence expressed by the citizens Viterbo is mainly related to the Italian political scenario (and to media as a tool at the service of political and

[6] Rome Declaration on Responsible Research and Innovation, November 2014

economic interests). Also, in our focus groups, we found that participants live with an uneasy sense of diffidence and pessimism about the liability of the Italian system at a more general level and some of them identified as a problem the “philosophical crisis of the individual”: low levels of knowledge, lack of responsibilities on common goods, absence of a trustworthy ruling class, and a diffused corruption, are all elements that seem to discourage people and distance them from the political stage. This lead to both the unwillingness to cooperate with public institutions (expressed also in high voter abstention rates) and the demand of a more direct role of the public in the decision process (i.e. the eventual cultivation of geothermal energy).

In order to build a virtuous mechanism towards a sustainable and fair innovation, the interviewed participants are conscious that more information efforts and public debates are needed. For this reason, they strongly ask for public information campaigns, including education programs in the schools.

This attitude could also be pivotal in order to approach environmental questions with upstream awareness and to prevent emergencies that already invested the area, such as the high concentrations of arsenic in waters.

Results of focus groups and survey indicated scientists and researchers as the most balanced sources of information. Scientists are perceived reliable consistently to the double components of trust: they are perceived competent and able to operate (confidence) and fair from the point of view of values (social trust).

This is a primary precondition for a fruitful communication based on trust and, consequently, for a useful and fair public engagement. **Scientists have therefore a great responsibility in public involvement and should play a key role in the development of new innovation approaches based on a democratic and sustainable path.**

4.4.4 Policy Implications

The need for public engagement pertains both to the design of energy policy at regional or national level and to local facilities planning: since the energy issue is political, its management calls for new political approaches. Responsible Research and Innovation is the European example of this new political narrative about the relation between science and society.

Over the last two decades, this debate on public engagement with science has been fueled by epic public controversies (Pellizzone et al., 2013) such as the debate over red or green biotechnologies.

In order to achieve a better alignment of science and technology innovation with societal needs, an “upstream engagement” is required, meaning that all relevant actors of the innovation process should be involved from the very early stages of the innovation itself (i.e. in the definition of priorities, description of concerns and expectations, eventual possible alternatives). **Moreover, according to recent political philosophy theories, publicly funded scientists are believed to have an obligation with society concerning the direction and the effects of their research.**

As we found in von Schomberg (2013, p.8) “some philosophers of technologies have recently argued that science should move beyond a contractual relationship with society and join in the quest for the common good”, in which all relevant actors deliberate.

But what is the common good? Science and technologies are not inherently good or bad. Their positive or negative effects are determined by societal needs and values-oriented considerations. However, since recent times, the evaluation of innovative technologies has been mainly determined by market mechanisms of production and distribution: the higher the economic growth, the better the technology that fuels it (von Schomberg, 2013). This market-oriented evaluation approach may result grossly inconsistent with the societal needs and values, which should instead be considered when assessing the impact of

innovation.

The European Union answer to the need of “upstream engagement” of society in innovation is Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI), an approach that the Rome Declaration of November 2014 defines as “the on-going process of aligning research and innovation to the values, needs and expectations of society”.

RRI implies that all stakeholders including the general public should take part in the innovation process from its earlier stage (“upstream involvement”) and should consequently be mutually responsive to each other. Our study on social acceptance in the Atlante Project (see Chapter 1) is a tentative step on a sustainable, desirable, and acceptable innovation path, coherent with the RRI approach.

4.4.5 Further research

Even if the geological characteristics of Italy are very favorable to geothermal development, the social attitude of local communities have rarely been investigated and much more research is needed in order to build a comprehensive framework of social acceptance of geothermal energy.

A preliminary comparison between our study conducted in Viterbo and a previous study conducted in Termini Imerese (Chapter X) show that social acceptance of geothermal energy vary within and between communities, and to that respect, a more detailed comparative study is in progress. This is in line with Jasanoff (2004, p. 3): “**Cultural specificity survives with astonishing resilience in the face of the leveling forces of modernity**. Not only the sameness but also the diversity of contemporary cultures derive, it seems, from specific, contingent accommodations that societies make with their scientific and technological capabilities”.

At a wider level, considering the values-based approach of the Responsible Research and Innovation, and the transnational impact of several contemporary technological applications, future research should focus on deploying policy approaches to innovation at international (e.g. European) levels.

In order to improve public engagement in decision-making processes, its impact should also be investigated more thoroughly by assessing its effects on research and innovation governance (Hansen and Allansdottir, 2011).

Finally, “science and technology can be fruitfully studied as social practices geared to the establishment of varied kinds of structure and authority” (Jasanoff, 2004, p. 8). In other words, the relationship between science and society can – and should – be exhaustively studied in order to better understand the mechanisms that underpin issues such as power, democracy and trust.

Chapter 5
Conclusions

5.1 Literature remarks

Although Italy has any possible reason to be considered a geothermal country, there appears to be little knowledge or understanding of the potentials of this energy source and its implications for the general society (Pellizzone et al., 2015). In this thesis, I present the results of a cultural and social acceptability assessment of geothermal energy exploitation in southern (Palermo, Sicily) and central Italy (Viterbo, Lazio).

The research has two primary objectives: (1) to explore the views and opinions of local communities regarding the eventual and real development of geothermal energy; (2) to contribute to the growing scientific and social-scientific literature of the social acceptance of geothermal energy. However, during the course of the research I also came to the realization that the investigation of geothermal energy acceptance can play a key role also (3) towards the development of new, fair and sustainable policy tools.

The urgency of environmental questions, the high complexity level of the energy debate and the progressive shift from government to governance (see also in Chapter 2) – here defined as “new styles of governing in which the boundaries between the public and private sectors, and the national and international levels have blurred” (Jordan et al., 2003a, p. 8) – require consistent efforts in order to include all relevant stakeholders in renewable energies development and in the management of new technologies. The literature review and the two case studies presented in this thesis show that society as a whole is expected to play an increasing role in the decision making process about energy development.

In the general framework of the development of renewable energies, management and acceptance, geothermal technologies are particularly interesting for several reasons and could really act as a driving laboratory for policy innovation. First, geothermal energy involves several components of the Earth systems: the subsoil, the water and the atmosphere. Second, geothermal energy development regards both centralized and distributed systems. This requires significant change both at the technological level and at the institutional/social and economic one. According to Wolsink (2012b, p. 832), the social foundations of smart and distributed grids consist of “decentralised socio-technical networks that underpin the electricity consumption of groups of consumers/end-users who are increasingly becoming autonomous”. According to the author (2012b, p. 832), the development of a distributional energy system requires important changes in the existing institutions, which “are designed to support the centralised power supply system” and “will prove to be unfit for creating, operating, and managing microgrids within an integrated smart grid”. This finding leads Wolsink (2012b, p. 832) to the conclusion that “related ways of thinking about centralisation, hierarchy, and scales of decision making must be reconsidered in most domains of environmental governance, but they are particularly crucial in managing renewables as a common good”.

Consistent with the need of society engagement in the innovation process, new socio-political narratives have developed in the last decades. As I mentioned before, the approach encouraged in recent years by the European Union is called Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) and it is intended to engage all relevant stakeholders from the early stages of the innovation process (“upstream engagement”).

The debate on the relationship between science-innovation and society is particularly significant in the case of energy issues: human behaviors and habits (individual or collective) affect energy demand and supply as much as technical performance. The transition from the modern fossil fuel based society towards a low carbon future needs consistent changes in both technologies and human behavior (Sovacool, 2014). Several authors describe the present society as a “fossil fuels lock-in system” in which institutional apparatus should also be

innovated in order to overcome its own resilience (Lehman et al., 2012). The overall pattern of instruments needed to facilitate innovation should be fairly heterogeneous, reflecting the resilience and longevity of national institutional traditions (Jordan et al., 2003b), however, some common starting points for a comprehensive reasoning can be fixed.

According to this, I consider the assessment of social acceptance – composed by community acceptance, market acceptance and socio-political acceptance – as a key issue for an effective, fair and sustainable development of renewable energy technologies.

When considering technologies that entail land management, social acceptance is commonly associated to opposition for new facilities siting. However, social attitudes and needs can – and should – also act as drivers for innovation. “The need for a comprehensive and common approach to develop processes and standards for RRI can be demonstrated by (1) many examples of innovations which have been contested or have failed, because social needs and ethical concerns were not taken into account in due time and (2) examples of how due attention to value requirements can act as a driver of innovation” (van den Hoven et al., 2013, p. 12).

As Stilgoe et al. (2013, p. 6) describe, “rather than presupposing some unhelpful dichotomies, between science and society, between innovators and regulators, we could instead look to continued discussions among scientists and publics as a basis for governance, understood broadly to encompass the norms, cultures, and practices of science”.

For a successful implementation of new technologies, eventual opposition should therefore not be stigmatized a priori. A fitting example of a conservative lock-in narrative that sets up significant barriers to innovation is the Nimby (Not-In-My-Back-Yard) theory. Nimbysm is part of a strong tendency of technocratic thinking, which is nothing new in the energy domain and, according to several authors (Wolsink, 2012a, Devine-Wright, 2011a), developers, researchers and policy makers that still assume this line of thinking compromise the flourishing of renewable energies deployment (Wolsink, 2012a).

As I mentioned in the introduction, the recent trend in academic scholarship is clearly towards abandoning Nimby explanations in favor of place-attachment interpretations (see below). This is due to the fact that during the last decade, empirical research investigating Nimby has provided support to disprove the two prime hypotheses (proximity and decreasing property-value).

Place-attachment interpretation conceives the locations of facilities siting as “places” rather than “backyards”. Brown and Perkins (1992, p. 284) define place-attachment as “positively experienced bonds, sometimes occurring without awareness, that are developed over time from the behavioral, affective and cognitive ties between individuals and/or groups and their socio-physical environment”.

This alternative approach argues that a full understanding of public responses must take into account the potential of development projects to disrupt pre-existing emotional bonds, a process that may be experienced as threatening and lead to place-protective actions (Devine-Wright and Howes, 2010).

The bond between individual and/or groups and their socio-physical environment depends on behavioral, affective and cognitive ties and provides the basis for individual and collective form of identity (Brown and Perkins, 1992, p. 284).

Disruption of place attachments arises when physical changes negatively affect place-related symbolic meanings giving rise to negative emotions. “Change to places is not inevitably disruptive, but may enhance place attachments in situations of good ‘fit’ between symbolic meanings associated with both place and project” (Devine-Wright, 2011a, p. 341). If a disjuncture co-occurs, a negative pattern of association between place attachment and acceptance is expected, but “place attachment need not inevitably be associated with negative attitudes or oppositional behavioral responses” (Devine-Wright, 2011a, p.338).

This means that opposition should be regarded as one of the many possible responses to eventual project development and, since place attachment differs significantly depending on the context, much more studies are needed in order to understand the relations between attachment and acceptance. For instance, a

positive relation between place and acceptance is expected where “development was interpreted to maintain or even enhance a place’s character (i.e. to enhance its perceived positive distinctiveness in comparison to other places or its historical continuity with the past)” (Devine-Wright, 2011a, p.338).

Place attachment issues suggest that innovation developers should take into account emotional bonds and symbolic meanings when planning land-use changes. Responses can vary depending on the context and can turn into objection or support for new facilities development.

In order to successfully develop new projects, a strong awareness on cultural and social meanings of local communities is therefore required. This is exactly the purpose of my research. Since place-attachment can be very different depending on the local context, I further propose a comparative analyses between the two case studies conducted in the Palermo and in the Viterbo Province. The different attitudes and cultural remarks found in two case studies can help us for a better understanding of local attitudes towards geothermal energy.

5.2 Palermo and Viterbo: a comparison between two cases

I illustrated in chapters 2 and 3 the social acceptance of geothermal energy respectively in the Province of Palermo and Province of Viterbo. Consistent with place-attachment theories, the two case studies record some peculiar characteristics depending on the local context, as well as common features. Let me go further in describing similarities and differences of the two case studies in order to describe my conclusion on place-attachment influence on social acceptance.

The first common theme that emerged from a comparison between the two investigated areas regards the findings of focus group discussions: in both cases

(Palermo and Viterbo), the discussion spontaneously turned to trust-related issues. Participants show considerable openness towards new energy technologies, however the distrust in the political system and in the decisional mechanisms is an important source of concerns. This is consistent with many literature studies, and in my opinion it represents a potential cause of controversy over the eventual development of geothermal technologies. As I illustrated in the introduction, the perception of unfair decision-making processes can strongly influence public views and attitudes towards new technologies or facilities.

Information is also perceived as a very relevant issue. Even if the results from the questionnaire show that in the Viterbo Province the knowledge about geothermal energy is higher than in Palermo, still the people that affirm to at least “have heard” about geothermal energy are less the 50% (17% in the Palermo Province and 42% in the Viterbo Province). This is quite a surprising finding in areas where thermal baths have been enjoyed from ancient times. As I found in focus group, people rarely associate thermal sources to geothermal energy and its new technological opportunities. Focus group debate was very lively in both case studies and participants have a lot to contribute to the discussion, however they don’t feel informed and ask for more information. Even if their opinion on different energy sources are quite formed, they seem discouraged from directly engaging in energetic choice simply because of their lack of knowledge (particular on geothermal energy). Information is also perceived as a trust-related issue and the media are mainly described as tools of power controlled by energy lobbies (mainly fossil fuel as it happens). Both the survey respondents and focus group participants in Palermo and Viterbo indicate scientists and researchers as the most reliable source of information. This is particularly true for the Viterbo Province, perhaps because of the important role of the local University in the socio-economical context.

In both case studies, knowledge and opinions about energy sources are differentiated depending on the technology involved. When I asked “Which one of these technologies will have positive, negative or no effects on our way of life in the next 20 years?” I found that uncertainty levels about the potential impact of a series of new technologies are significant higher for biomass and geothermal

energy. Opinions are much more formed about solar and wind energy (positive) and about nuclear power plants (negative).

Survey respondents in Viterbo seem to have more definite opinions towards energy technologies than respondents in Palermo (Figure 5.1): as I presented in previous chapters 2 and 3, solar and wind technologies are perceived as positive for the future by, respectively, 86% and 84% of respondents in Viterbo and only 54% and 46% in Palermo. I suppose that this difference can be related to (1) a higher level of knowledge registered in Viterbo that encouraged people to express an opinion on specific technologies (in Viterbo, “no effect” answers rate was significant lower than in Palermo), and (2) a strong distrust in developers, as described in the focus groups: in Sicily, a speculative use of feed-in tariff has been registered, mainly for wind farms.

Opinions about nuclear energy seem also to be more formed in Viterbo: 73% of respondents think that nuclear will have a negative impact on our life in the next 20 years, whereas in Palermo the rate decreases to 68% (Figure 5.1).

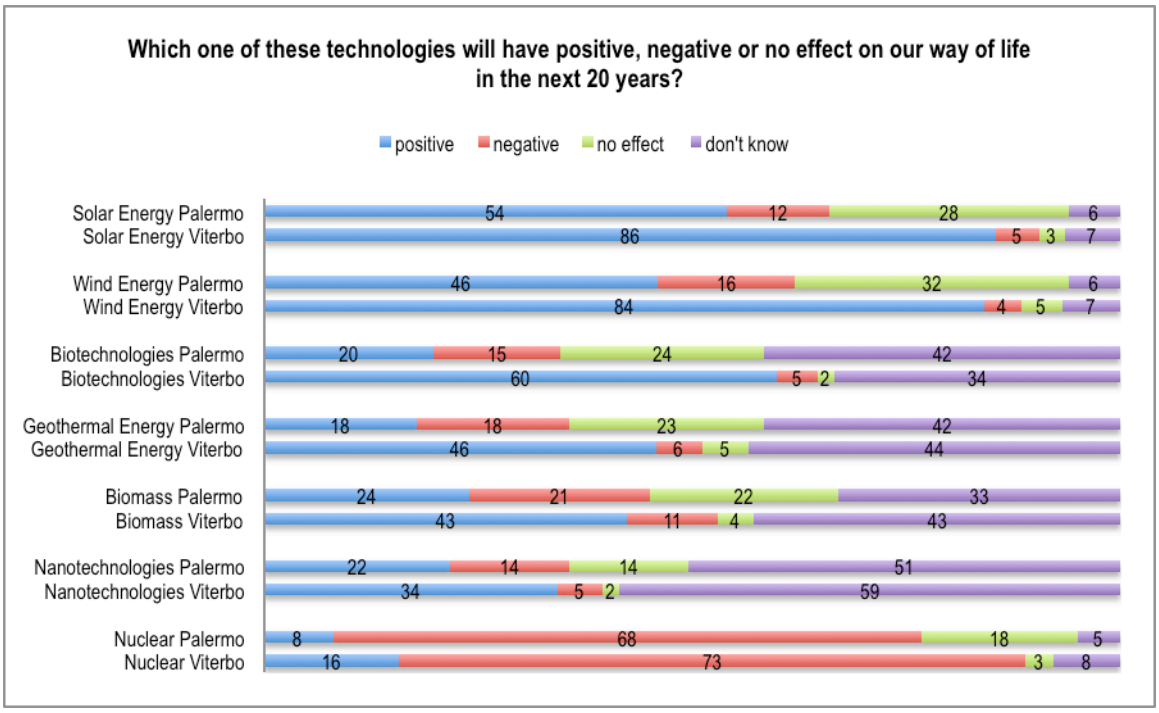


Fig. 5.1 – Effects of a series of technologies on our way of life in the next 20 years (Viterbo and Palermo, data in %).

In both case studies, scientists and researcher are perceived as the trust worthiest actors, both as decision makers and as information sources (Figure 5.2). Viterbo respondents show consistently higher levels of trust in experts than Palermo respondents.

When talking about information sources, Palermo respondents show lower levels of trust also towards other actors than Viterbo respondents (i.e. European Union, local administrations, national government, journalists and media).

However, when talking about competence, Palermo participants show higher levels of trust in the national government, local administrations, European Union, energy companies and citizens than the Viterbo ones. However, it is also interesting to note that when compared to Viterbo results, Palermo respondents show higher levels of uncertainness and the rate of "I don't know answer" is higher.

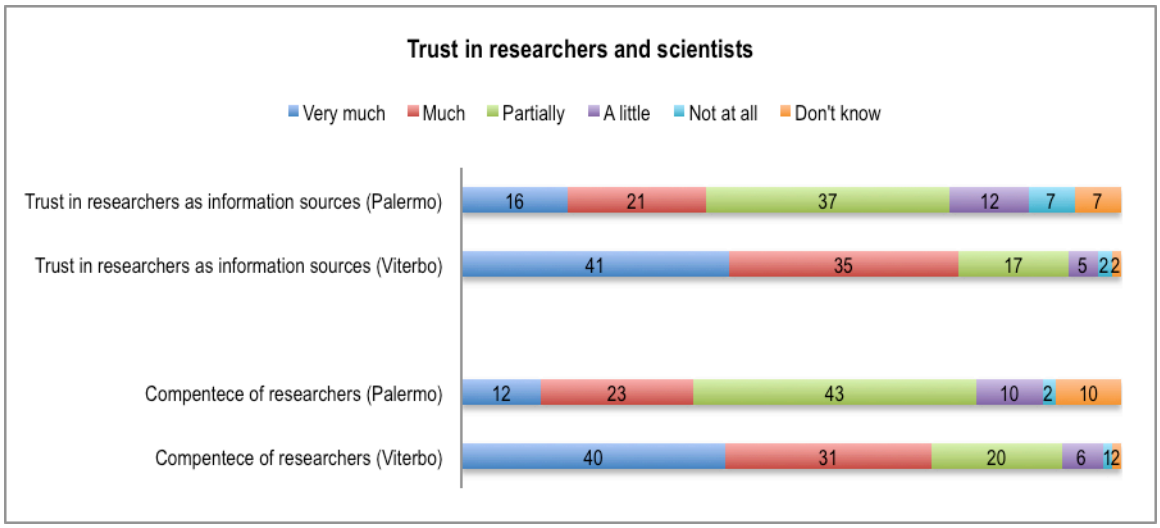


Fig. 5.2 – Trust in research and scientists as information sources and as actors competent in energy issue (data in %).

Local identity and place attachment was a highly salient theme in both sets of focus groups. In the focus groups conducted in Termini Imerese (Palermo), geothermal technologies are perceived as fitting with the local industrial tradition and the eventual development of geothermal plants is potentially considered as a good option in order to revitalize the industrial area and the local economy. As

the literature on place attachment and technology development suggests, if proposed facilities are in harmony with local symbolic meanings, place attachment can be positively related to acceptance and can act as a driver towards innovation. According to the findings of previous studies of Devine-Wright (2011a), fitting local values with development projects is necessary, but it is not enough. How individuals interpret change is shaped by the local context, but it is also moderated by trust in key actors. My results indicate that the potential bottleneck for Termini Imerese geothermal innovation is primarily a lack of trust in decision makers rather than concerns about the technology itself.

Another place-related motivation in favor of geothermal development in the Palermo case study is the strong Sicilian identity. Many Sicilian participants mentioned local interests in contrast to national ones and they argue they would benefit from local energy autonomy and by having more control over the resources of the territory.

The Viterbo focus group participants seem to be more sensitive towards the notion of risk, in particular the risk of water contamination. The area around Viterbo has experienced water contamination by arsenic and even if this is not related to past – and now abandoned – geothermal activities, people are very sensitive to water safety. However, there is a considerable openness towards the technology as long as management and monitoring are provided by trustworthy actors (e.g., scientists).

To summarize, I can say that the main findings of the two case studies are similar. Energy issues are perceived as very much urgent, very urgent or partially urgent by a large majority of participants, and focus group results strongly confirm the survey results. The investigated populations think that renewables should be encouraged. The energy issue is also perceived as very politicized at the moment, and resistance towards the development of greener energy technologies is thought to originate from a lack of political will. Distrust in developers, policy makers and the social and economic system (exacerbated – I argue – by the current economic crisis and the numerous corruption scandals registered in Italy) undermines the belief of the general public in the innovation

process and limit investments by local entrepreneurs. Good and reliable information is requested as a first and necessary step in order to encourage public engagement in the innovation process. Finally, I emphasize again that scientists and researchers enjoy highest levels of confidence, and leaving information and communication strategies only in the hands of energy companies is simply not a good way forward

However, although both Viterbo and Palermo case studies show a similar pattern of results (i.e. opposition to nuclear; support to renewables, in particular to solar and wind energy; high levels of trust in researchers; distrust in decision makers; low knowledge of geothermal technologies; urgency of energy issues), there are some very clear differences related to local peculiarities of the social, cultural and economic contexts. These findings underline the need to be sensitive to local contexts and communities, which need to be heard and comprehended as essential parts of any innovation process

5.3 General conclusive considerations

In these two studies, I considered social acceptance as a mix of three components (Wüstenhagen et al., 2007):

- Socio-political acceptance of technologies and policies by the public, key stakeholders, policy makers;
- Market acceptance by consumers, investors, intra-firm;
- Community acceptance of procedural justice, distributional justice, trust.

Considering the historical context, the complexity of environmental issues, and the progressive shift from government to governance, I found that each component of social acceptance con be strongly influenced by a common key issue or theme, which is trust, described as a dual concept composed by confidence (competence) and social trust (values). Reciprocal trust between all relevant actors is an essential factor to develop successful and useful innovation

(i.e. trust in policy makers and developers by the public, trust in opposition groups by decision makers, trust in producers by consumers).

The concept of trust deals also with the relation between acceptance and place attachment. Consistent with recent literature findings, our case studies confirm that place-related interpretation is a very good framework for understanding the dynamics of acceptance, and that interpretations based on the classic Nimby theory or syndrome should be abandoned. When the innovation projects fit in with local values and symbolic meanings, the level of acceptance is high and place attachment can serve as a driver for innovation, moderated, however, by trust in developers.

Trust is also linked to risk and risk communication: as I illustrated in the introduction, dangers transform into risks when the occurrence of an event is connected to a decision. In order to make the best choice, certain levels of competence are required and values must be considered: decision makers need to be perceived as trustworthy by the public. At the moment and for both communities taken into consideration, this still leaves a lot to be desired. According to our results and considering the importance of trust and its dual composition (confidence, which depends on perceived competence, and social trust, which depend on shared values), I identify two main points of great importance in a worthwhile innovation process.

The first point is related to the concept of competence: researchers, scientists and “experts” are perceived as guarantors of competence and should be strongly involved in the innovation management in order to assess both eventual benefits and risks of specific technologies. According to our results, the involvement of competent experts in the innovation debate is asked both at the political level and at the level of information and communication, in order to make policy makers and the public aware of the diverse energy policy options available.

The second point is linked to the values-related component of trust. As I have reported in the previous chapters, a responsible research and innovation must take into account the needs, concerns, ambitions and values of the society. Public values should drive public policies towards positive impacts. Energy policy

innovation requires the engagement of all relevant stakeholders in order to assess social values and to model the innovation process towards a sustainable path. To guarantee that values are included in the decision making process, and to reach therefore high levels of trust, engagement should be ensured at every stage of the innovation process and in every corner of the innovation system.

I argue that the assessment of social acceptance is a fundamental step in order to understand the needs, priorities, concerns and hopes of all relevant stakeholders and to focalize the values that innovation should take into account.

The social acceptance of geothermal energy has rarely been investigated and our investigation represents a very innovative research model and method for Italy and for the geothermal sector in general. I hope that my work could serve as a good starting point in order to work on future public engagement activities towards the development of new responsible and participated innovation decision processes.

In the next paragraph I suggest some options for the development of new energy policies.

5.4 Policy Implications

Although the Italian public is rather receptive to science and technology innovation, a reasoned debate about science in society has been conspicuously absent in Italy (Allansdottir and Veltri, 2011). National-level issues, such as energy issues, are often particularly difficult to engage the public with. This is due to their inherent complexity, derived from multiple interconnected elements and policy frames, extended scales of analysis, and different manifestations of uncertainty (Pidgeon et al., 2014). Moreover, energy issues are particularly entangled because they involve social values, such as environmental sustainability, distributional justice and place attachment symbolic meanings.

Our results, as well as the literature on the issue, stress the importance of extensive and upstream engagement of the wider public, meaning that citizens as well as all other stakeholders should be included from the very early stages of the technology development, particularly when it involves social values, land management, and the evaluation of priorities, risks and benefits.

A comprehensive public engagement can be achieved by a set of procedures designed to consult, involve, and inform the public, as summarized in Table 5.1.

Participation Method	Nature of Participants	Time Scale/Duration	Characteristics/Mechanism
Stakeholder interview	Small number of representatives of stakeholder groups (may include public representatives).	Uncertain: strict deadline usually set: days/weeks/ months.	Working committee of stake-holder representatives (and from sponsor).
Focus groups	Small group of five to twelve selected to be representative of public; several groups may be used for one project	Single meeting, usually up to two hours.	Free discussion on general topic with video/tape recording and little input/direction from facilitator. Used to assess opinions/attitudes.
Public opinion surveys	Large sample (e.g., 100s or 1,000s), usually representative of the population segments of interest.	Single event, usually lasting no more than several minutes.	Often enacted through written questionnaire or telephone survey. May involve variety of questions. Used for information gathering.
Consensus conference	Generally, ten to sixteen members of public (with no knowledge on topic) selected by steering committee as	Preparatory demonstrations and lectures (etc.) to inform panelists about topic, then three-day	Lay panel with independent facilitator questions expert witnesses chosen by stake-holder panel. Meetings open to wider public. Conclusions on key questions made via report

	"representative" of the general public.	conference.	or press conference.
Public hearings/ inquiries	Interested citizens, limited in number by size of venue. True participants are experts and politicians making presentations.	May last many weeks/ months, even years. Usually held during week-days/working hours.	Entails presentations by agencies regarding plans in open forum. Public may voice opinions but have no direct impact on recommendation.

Table 5.1 - Public engagement tools (adapted from Rowe and Frewer, 2000).

In very practical terms, I propose the following suggestions for good practices in order to unravel the complex question of public engagement with geothermal energy development.

I identified three main innovation phases that require public engagement:

1. Identification of priorities, social needs and future visions at a large scale level (national or regional scale);
2. Innovation opportunities evaluation and technological options agenda definition (national and local scale);
3. Community acceptance of plants development investigation (local scale).

Each one of these phases faces two main challenges:

- Challenge a): Extensive information unbiased and balanced to enable participants to provide informed views;
- Challenge b): Opening and Maintaining Deliberative Spaces with Diverse Publics.

For public engagement with energy issues and particular geothermal energy, I considered the following three-phase strategy as the most appropriate procedure.

First Phase. A first identification of priorities, social needs and future visions at a large-scale level (national or regional scale) can be obtained by interviews with

relevant stakeholders representative of different sectors (i.e. policy makers at different institutional levels, energy sector stakeholders, entrepreneurs, members of the general public, members of environmental associations). Competent authorities should be interviewed by science in society researchers in order to obtain a sensible overview of the issue (i.e. energy and specifically geothermal technologies) and relevant connected topics (i.e. risks, trust, economic feasibility, etc.). Interviews with energy system stakeholders are useful in order to discuss key issues and trade-offs with respect to future energy pathways, identify the needs, hopes and concerns of the different public actors, and include social values in the decision process. Results of this first step can be collected in informative reports and are preparatory to the second Phase.

Second Phase. Once a general framework on key or controversial topics is assessed, more specific investigation can be made. Focus group interviews moderated by facilitators, workshops including informative lectures, consensus conference involving the general society, and public opinion surveys are all efficient tools for a first description of the various stakeholder opinions on the eventual development of a specific technology. In order to attain a more complete and balanced overview, I suggest a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods. As I found in my studies, place-related attitudes and local histories strongly influence social acceptance. I suggest therefore the involvement of all different local communities distributed in the interested area.

Third Phase. Actual project development and siting must to be decided with local communities. In order to build an upstream public engagement, citizen hearings and inquiries, focus groups, workshop and local surveys can be conducted. As I have illustrated in previous chapters, a detailed description of local values and place-attachment meanings can positively influence social acceptance and the quality of the project itself. In order to attain a responsible and participated project development and siting, public consultation should be combined with the explanation of all technology options.

In my experience, any impacting research or innovation program requires the inclusion of social studies. As for many other fields of research and innovation,

energy questions can be influenced by social issues (i.e. collective and individual habits, local traditions, energy consumption) even more than technical issues, and the correct and comprehensive assessment of the needs, habits, hopes and concerns of all relevant actors (i.e. consumers, investors, policy makers) could considerably improve the innovation process.

Sovacool (2014) finds that in the US, for every dollar in research funds spent on the social-side of energy research, 35 dollars are spent on the technical-side, and similar repartitions are present also in Europe. In this scenario, the VIGOR Project and Atlante Geotermico (see Chapter 1) represent two very innovative and forward-looking examples of innovation as both have included substantial social acceptance studies.

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Appendix I

Assessment of social acceptance of geothermal energy exploitation in southern Italy

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Keywords: social acceptability, geothermal energy, Termini Imerese, VIGOR Project, South Italy

ABSTRACT

This paper presents the preliminary results of a cultural and social acceptability assessment of geothermal energy exploitation in southern Italy; this research was carried out in the frame of the national project 'VIGOR' led by CNR (Italian National Research Council) and the Italian Ministry of Economic Development to investigate the potentials of geothermal energy exploitation in southern Italy. The research was designed as a case study and carried out in the province of Palermo, Sicily, where CNR has conducted geological prospecting in order to establish the geothermal potential in the area of Termini Imerese.

The area of Termini Imerese was selected as case study as a step towards designing approaches for "upstream" public engagement, i.e. engaging citizens in the early steps of eventual technology developments that impact their daily life.

The case study has two basic components: (1) Focus Groups were conducted with four different groups of citizens and stakeholders from the selected area; (2) a Survey with a sample of 400 citizens calibrated by gender, age, education and residence was carried out in the province of Palermo.

Energy issues are clearly perceived as very politicized at the moment and major concerns rise from lack of confidence towards politicians, energy companies and institutions in general, to adequately manage innovation processes in the energy sector in general.

Our tentative conclusions are that there is considerable openness and interest in geothermal power but there is still quite a lot of work on societal dialogue to be done to accommodate public concerns, reduce uncertainties and set the eventual development of geothermal energy exploitation on a socially and culturally sustainable path.

1. INTRODUCTION

Socio-political and community acceptance are increasingly recognized as being of primary importance for the successful implementation of renewable energy policies (hereafter renewables) policies (Pellizzoni, 2000, 2010). However, until recently, systematic studies of social and community acceptance of technologies that exploit geothermal energy have been somewhat neglected perhaps because preliminary indications of high levels of public acceptance have been interpreted as unwavering support for the future (Dowd, 2010, Wüstenhagen, 2007).

In Europe, the results of Eurobarometer surveys on the evolution of the public opinion on science and technology matters indicate that the public strongly encourages the exploitation of renewable energies, particularly solar and wind. Compared to traditional fossil fuels and nuclear power, the European citizens regard low emission technologies with considerable optimism and confidence, however and this point needs to be underlined, they also expect to have a voice in decision making, particularly when it directly affects their communities (Gaskell, et al 2010, Gaskell et. al. 2011). The results of the 2010 Eurobarometer survey on energy technologies show that a large majority of Europeans support the use of solar (87%) and wind (84%) as sources of energy, while nuclear energy is as much opposed (39%) as it is encouraged (39%).

In recent years, there has been a sustained growth of criticism in the field of science and technology studies

(STS) on the traditional understanding of the complex interactions between risk, responsibility, and the science–policy relationships. Such criticism builds on the idea that the natural and social orders are ‘co-produced’. In this view, scientific facts are neither a mere registration of reality nor the epiphenomenon of social and political interests. Rather than discovery, knowledge is a matter of invention or manufacture; yet this means more than just ‘social construction’: it is the result of human intermingling with materiality. The social and natural orders are co-produced (Pellizzoni, 2010). ‘‘Science offers a framework that is unavoidably social as well as technical since in public domains scientific knowledge embodies implicit models or assumptions about the social world’’ (Irwin and Wynne 1996, p. 2). In other words, ‘‘the ways in which we know and represent the world (both nature and society) are inseparable from the ways we choose to live in it’’ (Jasanoff,2004, p. 2). There is a ‘‘continual interpenetration of political choices or commitments and the production of reliable knowledge’’ (Jasanoff, 2005).

This line of scholarship has been further fuelled by a series of public controversies over the last two decades, such as the furore over GM food or high speed trains and confusion over vaccines are just few of the very well known examples of such epic controversies that have brought about new approaches to the relationship between science and society. (Siune et al, 2009) What has become known as “upstream” public engagement with technological progress, meaning that citizens should be engaged in the policy process from the early stages, is by now an essential component of the *Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI)*. A new approach that has become increasingly important within policy narratives, in particular in Europe, where it will be a cross-cutting issue under the prospective EU Framework Program for Research and Innovation “Horizon 2020” within which societal dialogue is seems aspivotal to successful implementation of innovation policies (Von Schomberg, 2013).

The research that this paper reports upon has three primary objectives. First, to explore the views and opinions of local communities regarding the potential and real exploitation of geothermal energy through a detailed case study conducted in southern Italy in late 2012. Second, to contribute to the literature on public engagement with technologies in Italy (Allansdottir & Veltri, 2011) Finally, to contribute to the growing scientific and social-scientific literature on social acceptance of geothermal energy, valuable in itself but is also an important input into policy making in this area.

2. THE VIGOR PROJECT

This paper presents the preliminary results of a cultural and social acceptability assessment of geothermal energy exploitation in southern Italy carried out in the frame of the national project ‘VIGOR’ led by the Italian National Research Council (CNR) and the Italian Ministry of Economic Development (MiSE) to investigate the potentials of geothermal energy exploitation in southern Italy. The MiSE, CNR, and Region Sicily selected as case study the area of Termini Imeresein the province of Palermo, Sicily, where CNR has conducted geological prospecting in order to estimate its geothermal potentials.

Hydrothermal circulation in this area is proved by the occurrence of two main and well-known hot springs, “BagniVecchi” and “Bagni Nuovi”, with flow rates between 5 and 15 l/s and temperatures around 42 °C. Additional indications of hydrothermal activity make this area particularly interesting for low enthalpy exploitation (Iorio, M., VIGOR Conference, 20th November 2012).

Geological, morphological, and hydrogeological analyses, as well as geochemical sampling and geophysical investigation shave been conducted in this area, and a comprehensive model of flow circulation has been reconstructed.

Based on the geothermal potential rated by these studies and on the environmental sustainability of the proposals some power plant solutions have been suggested (Iorio, M., VIGOR Conference, 20th November 2012).

Three main scenarios of low enthalpy flow exploitation have been suggested: in the traditional touristic and therapeutic sector (thermal baths), for district heating by low enthalpy aquifer, and in the fish farming industry.

The area of Termini Imerese was selected as case study as a step towards designing approaches for “upstream” public engagement, i.e. engaging citizens in the early steps of eventual technology developments that may impact their daily life. The various socio-economic parties of Termini Imerese (citizens, stakeholders) were particularly sensitive when fieldwork was conducted to issues regarding innovation and energy policies. The poignancy of the situation was further accentuated by impending regional elections at the moment of fieldwork, when the Region Sicily was in a moment of political transition.

3. METHODS

To explore the social attitude towards geothermal energy technologies, we used a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods. Ourcase study has two basic components: (1) Focus Groups were conducted with four different groups of citizens and stakeholders from the selected area. (2) A survey with a sample of 400 citizens calibrated by gender, age, education, job condition, and residence was carried out in the province of Palermo. All fieldwork was conducted in October 2012.

3.1 Focus groups

Four focus groups were conducted with members of the general public during October 2012. Participants were recruited by a survey agency and a total of 32 people attended the focus groups.

The four focus groups comprised a homogeneous sample of University students (Students Focus Group), members of the general public of Termini Imerese (Citizens Focus Group), stakeholders of the energy sector (Stakeholders Focus Group), and ex-workers of the Fiat plant of Termini Imerese (Fiat workers Focus Group).

Each focus group was conducted by a facilitator and an observer and lasted one half hour. We transcribed focus group dialogues and we analyzed data by N-Vivo Software.

3.2 Questionnaire

A survey agency recruited a sample population of 400 citizens living in the Palermo Province, calibrated by: gender (52% female/48% male); age (27% between 18 and 34 years, 36% between 35 and 54 years, 37% more 55 years and more); education (22% low school, 35% middle school, 43% high school/university); size of the town of residence (28% up to 20 thousand inhabitants, 32% living in town between 10 thousand and 100 thousand, 40% living in town with more than 100 thousand inhabitants); job condition (entrepreneur, retailer/artisan, employee, student, unemployed).

Twelve closed questions on energy issues, environment, and renewable energies compose the survey. All, except one question were ranked, on a six-point scale ranging from 1 (very low level of agreement/acceptance) to 5 (very high level of agreement/acceptance), and including 0 to for agreement/acceptance of uncertainty. The survey was administered by phone using CATI (computer assisted telephone interviewing) method.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Support for geothermal

The survey results show that views on geothermal energy are less formed amongst citizens than views on technologies that exploit and harness solar and wind energy. These findings can be helpful for the community of scientists, engineers and policy makers shaping the future of field of geothermal energy.

When asked if technologies would improve our way of life in the next 20 years, 54% of the respondents of the survey answered that solar power would have a positive impact, 46% thought so of wind power, while only 17.5% thought the same of geothermal energy (Fig 1).

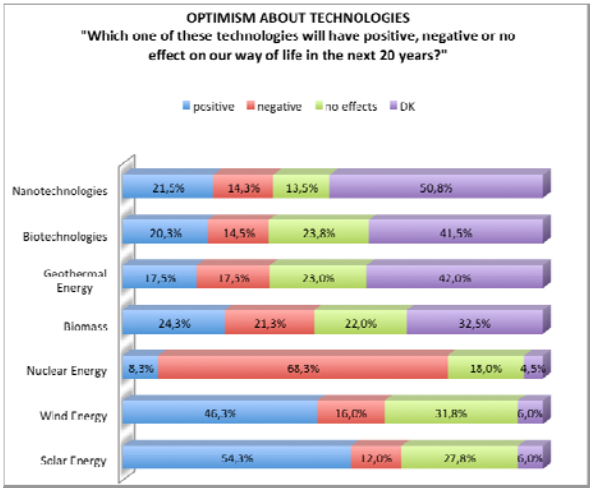

Figure 1: optimism towards energy technologies

Exactly the same proportion believes that geothermal energy would make life quality worse, while the proportion of respondents claiming the same for solar power stands at 12%, wind power at 16%, and nuclear power at 63%. The important difference is the high percentage of uncertain ("I don't know") answers: 42% for geothermal energy and 6% for solar and wind energies. Interestingly, geothermal energy appears to be perceived in manners more similar to biotechnology and nanotechnologies, which have been included in the survey for comparative purposes (Fig 1).

During the focus group, support and concerns surrounding geothermal exploitation were discussed in more nuanced detail. Our findings suggest that on the whole, the general public regards low emission technologies, geothermal plants included, with considerable optimism and confidence. It should be noted that no concrete plans were put before the participants to seek their approval or rejection at this stage.

In general, focus group participants associate geothermal energy exploitation with potentially positive consequences on employment, environment, advancement of innovation in Sicily, reduction of energy costs and much desired dependence from other countries when it comes to energy provision.
Participants show this support by comments like the following.

"A new energy technology is welcome for the development of Sicily. For new employment opportunities. For costs of energy bills. For the environment". (Fiat workers focus group)

"I'm positively impressed, the discussion is very interesting, these projects [geothermal plants] are very good for the future… bringing down the pollution, we that geothermal could make energy costs lower…" (Fiat workers focus group)

4.2 Energy policy and public participation

The participants of our four focus groups see the Sicilian as well as national bureaucracy, politics, and culture as the major obstacles for the development geothermal. Economic investments are perceived as inevitably and intricately connected with financial speculation, corruption, and mismanagement.
Energy issues are clearly perceived as very politicized at the moment, and major concerns rise from lack of confidence towards politicians, energy companies and institutions in general, to adequately manage innovation processes in the energy general sector.

“We are badly administrated”. (Citizens focus group)

“We miss a culture of common goods”. (Fiat workers focus group)

“Bureaucracy is too slow”. (Fiat workers focus group)

“We have two kind of problems: one is bureaucratic and the other one is political”. (Stakeholder focus group)

“There are too many interests of political and Mafioso order”. (Citizens focus group)

“Geothermal heat exploitation is a good idea, but we saw how it worked for wind farm: they took money from energy subsidies but many plants are not working”. (Citizens focus group)

“Politic depends on excise tax on fossil fuels”. (Citizens focus group)

The strong Sicilian identity of the participants in the focus groups was highly salient, and respondents called for greater involvement of citizens on land management and energy decision-making. Perhaps this level of general lack of confidence in politics was more of a Sicilian concern and while levels of confidence are of course of great importance for the development of the sector, care should be taken not to extrapolate to other European communities at the moment.
Several participants mentioned Sicilian interest in opposition to the Italian ones, and direct social and economical advantages for the Sicilian people are cited as fundamental prerequisites for geothermal exploitation on regional land. The economic interests of the big energy companies are often perceived as in contrast to interests of Sicilian citizens.

“The problem is that Sicily has always been a land where people speculated. Where in every possible way Sicilian citizens have been cheated.” (Citizens focus group)

“It is better to exploit renewable resources than the fossil fuels. What is important is that Sicily has its return. The geothermal energy of Sicily belongs to Sicilians”. (Student focus group)

“Sicily is under the heel of Italy. We are considered as a holder of votes”. (Fiat workers focus group)

Apart from the aforementioned bureaucratic and political concerns, the main limits perceived by the citizens to a diffuse development of geothermal technology are the high costs of power plants, for which public incentives are seen to be necessary.

Other recent studies on social acceptance of geothermal technologies carried out in Australia show concerns about water usage, seismic activity, and gas emissions (Dowd, 2010). The very same themes were present in our discussions in Sicily, but were not the prevalent concerns. Environmental concerns of geothermal plants development seem to be perceived as of secondary importance. Much of the industrial area of Termini Imerese has been recently dismantled, and the participants were primarily focused on the potentialities and positive impacts on local employment potentially offered by the harnessing of geothermal power plants in their area.

The conversion of the current industrial area of Termini Imerese, at the moment mostly unused, is supported.

“The damage on the land has already be done… Since the industrial area is there, we could use it to develop new social opportunities”. (Students focus group)

“Termini Imerese has already an industrial area which is becoming a ghost town. We should convert it instead of living it empty”.(Citizens focus group)

Within this general support, the students show more skepticism about the potential positive impacts of geothermal energy exploitation, and are much more vocal than the other three groups in demanding more information about the benefits and risks of the exploitation of geothermal energy.

4.3 Geothermal energy and public information

Both questionnaire and focus groups show the common need to generate and distribute more information about renewable energies, primarily geothermal. Compared to other renewable energies, our respondents in general feel less informed about geothermal technologies: different types of heat exploitation, i.e. high-low enthalpy, are not differentiated.
Questionnaire results show that only 17% of the participants have heard about geothermal energy. When asked which subject of geothermal exploitation they would like to be more informed about, the interviewees show more interest for the economic impacts on the local community than for environmental consequences (fig. 2).

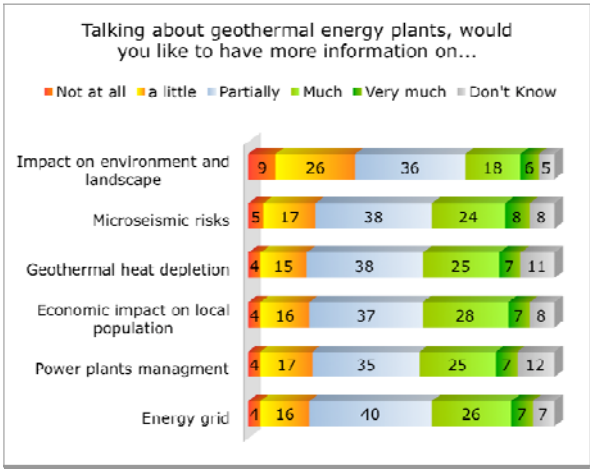

Figure 2: information required on geothermal plants

During the focus group, information issues regarding geothermal exploitation were discussed in more detail.

Participants feel not enough informed about green energy opportunities and more efforts in communication and education programs are felt as required to enhance public awareness.

“We need more information. I work in the schools and we never talk about renewable energies. School goes on by single projects, we miss a long term plan on environmental education”. (Stakeholders focus group)

“Environmental law is not included in the programs of Sicilian law faculties”.(Stakeholders focus group)

“What I see is a diffuse ignorance and no efforts to overcome this ignorance. In my opinion, politics works better in ignorance and that’s why they want to keep this situation”. (Stakeholders focus group)

“We miss a public information, which is different from marketing information” (Citizens focus group)

“To say if we are in favor to this kind of energy exploitation, we need to have all the information to balance pros and cons” (Students focus group)

When asked about the reliability of information sources, interviewees show high level of confidence in researchers and universities (37%). The lowest rates of trust are associated with local administrations and

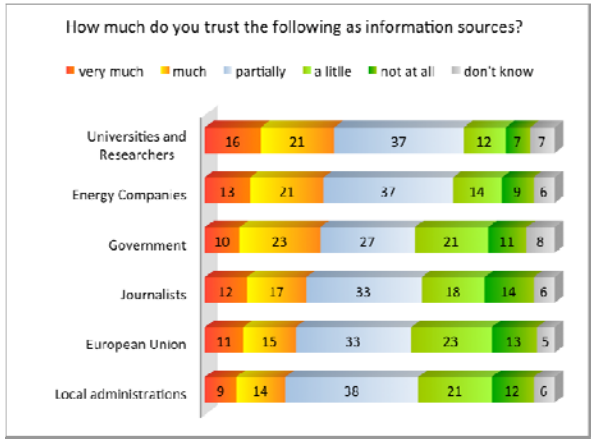

Figure 3: confidence in sources of information

(24%) and European Union (25%). (Fig. 3)

“We can meet and talk about it, but we are not expert. Researchers should find the right place for development and go there and illustrate opportunities”. (Citizens focus group)

“If in Tuscany they already have this kind of plants, Sicily could be inspired by the experience of that area. They should ”. (Citizens focus group)

“This discussion was very interesting: we talked fit together many aspects. We miss this kind of discussion and participation”. (Citizens focus group)

“To discuss this subject, we need more information. We are not experts and we don’t know how geothermal plants could impact”. (Students focus group)

“As Enel Green Power we are giving many lessons in Sicilian schools”. (Stakeholder groups)

“We need more information. What we know is most from companies advertising”. (Stakeholder groups)

In conclusion, we can say that information on renewable energies is perceived as crucial for a participated development of geothermal plants. This is for many reasons: to educate young people, to spread a new culture environmental friendly and to educate new experts at high level. Experts (researchers and scientists) are indicated as the most reliable actors to spread this kind of information.

5 Conclusions

The results from the case study at Termini Imerese in the province of Palermo, Sicily, indicate that there is considerable openness towards, and interest in,the potentiality of geothermal power exploitation in the considered area. However, the results also indicate

rather profound confusions and low levels of knowledge on the subject. This underlines the need to strongly reinforce societal dialogues and information campaigns in order to accommodate public concerns, reduce uncertainties, and set the eventual development of geothermal energy exploitation on a socially and culturally sustainable path.

Findings show apparent contradictions between political, citizens and companies interests. In this sense a developing strategies for of stakeholders to become mutual responsive is strongly needed.

Crisis seems to highlight, if not accelerate ,the necessity to consider environmental, social, economic and political processes as a whole in which dialogue and interaction between different stakeholders - both on local and global scale - are now essential.

When talking about new technologies and land management, upstream involvement of citizens is strongly related with the success of projects itself. Public debate and social acceptance enables the setting of innovation and politics agenda priorities on a path toward social desirable development.

According to the results of our study, efforts for public involvement of citizens in Termini Imerese should be based on a sound concerted communication action strategy. In this regards is it important to stress that the respondents, both to the survey and those who participated in the focus groups clearly perceive researchers and scientists to be the most reliable sources of information and play an important role in the public dialogue towards socially suitable innovation processes.

Geothermal activity is of course nothing new to the local communities in the province of Palermo. However, the potential opportunities offered by the exploitation of geothermal energy are mostly unknown by local citizens. A reasoned debate over the path of future innovation in this field Must be based on adequate levels of knowledge of the benefits and risk.

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Appendix II

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Social Acceptance of Geothermal Energy in Southern Italy

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Keywords: social acceptance, geothermal energy, southern Italy, renewable energy

ABSTRACT

Although Italy has any possible reason to be considered a geothermal country, there appears to be little knowledge or understanding of the potentials of this energy source and its implications for the general society. This paper presents the results of a cultural and social acceptability assessment of geothermal energy exploitation in southern Italy (Palermo, Sicily). This study had two primary objectives: (1) to explore the views and opinions of local communities regarding the potential and real exploitation of geothermal energy; and (2) to contribute to the growing scientific and social-scientific literature of the social acceptance of geothermal energy.

To explore attitudes and public views towards geothermal energy technologies, we performed a case study using a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods. Our case study has two basic components: (1) Focus Group studies were conducted on four different groups of citizens and stakeholders from the selected area. (2) A survey was conducted on a sample of 400 citizens calibrated by gender, age, education, job condition, and residence.

The results show that a public dialogue on geothermal energy exploitation should be based on and accompanied by a communication action strategy

1. INTRODUCTION

Italy was the first country to exploit geothermal energy, back in 1904, and ranks five in the world for geothermal power production. Balneological uses have been rooted in the Italian culture since the roman time, and thermal uses of geothermal energy in Italy are among the largest in Europe. In spite of the geothermal Italian highlights and although over the last decade there has been an increasing interest in the use of geothermal technologies exploiting low temperature resources, there appears to be little knowledge or understanding of the potentials of this renewable energy source and its implications for the general society.

Renewable energy exploitation is in general well supported by the public; however, studies on the social acceptance of these technologies have been substantially excluded from energy innovation programs.

Renewable energy facilities (e.g. wind, solar, biomass, and geothermal) affect local and regional communities in several ways by influencing matters such as land management, distributional and procedural justice, public governance, and economic opportunities. It is increasingly recognized that low levels of social acceptance of energy innovation programs may be a constraining factor to increase the share of renewables.

In the last decade, it has become the European Union's ambition to encourage scientific development and to develop a knowledge-based innovation society that creates new jobs and prosperity preserving the environment and meeting societal needs (van den Hoven, 2013).

Key enabling technologies can provide tools that strongly influence lives of citizens and open ethical and social dilemma, leading to the need to improve the incorporation of societal needs and ethical concerns within research programs.

The approach elaborated by the European Union to fix this goal is termed Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) and consists in an "upstream" engagement of stakeholders (politicians, manager, citizens, associations…) in an early stage of the innovation process. This way of proceeding allows all stakeholders (1) to be aware on the consequences of the outcomes of their actions and on the range of options open to them and (2) to evaluate outcomes and options of every possibility in terms of ethical values (including equality, autonomy, sustainability, democracy and efficiency) and (3) to use these considerations (under A and B) as functional requirements for the design and development of new research, products and services (van den Hoven, 2013).

Social acceptance investigation is an essential step to prepare meaningful public participation in the innovation process and green technologies, i.e. renewable energies, make no exception for this rule. Moreover, social acceptance is increasingly recognized as being of primary importance for the successful implementation of renewable energy policies (Pellizzoni, 2010).

This paper presents the results of a cultural and social acceptability assessment of geothermal energy exploitation in southern Italy (Palermo, Sicily), carried out in the framework of the VIGOR Project, a three-year program dedicated to a comprehensive assessment of geothermal energy potentials and applications in four regions (Apulia, Calabria, Campania, Sicily). VIGOR aims to study a wide array of geothermal applications, from low to high enthalpy, depending on the natural resources and the economic and social aspects of the reference territories.

Consistently with the RRI approach, the VIGOR Project has investigated the geothermal potential of southern Italy adopting a comprehensive approach that includes social studies.

2. TERMINI IMERESE

Termini Imerese is one of the 8 sites chosen as a case study within the VIGOR Project to assess the geothermal potential of four southern Italian regions (Manzella, 2013). The occurrence of two main hot springs, "BagniVecchi" and "Bagni Nuovi", with flow rates between 5 and 15 l/s and temperatures around 42°C prove hydrothermal circulation in the area. Based on the geothermal potential defined by geological, morphological and hydrogeological analyses, as well as geochemical sampling and geophysical investigation, some innovative solutions have been suggested, including the traditional touristic and therapeutic sector (thermal baths), district heating, and desalination of sea water.

Socially, politically and economically speaking , the various parties (stakeholder, citizens, young generations) of the citizens of Termini Imerese were particularly sensitive to issues regarding innovation and energy policies at the moment of fieldwork (October 2012). The social and economic fabric of the area has been hard hit by rapid de-industrialisation and diffuse unemployment, the economic crisis and the impending regional elections made the poignancy of the situation very accentuated.

The social condition of the area made Termini Imerese a very interesting case study to investigate the attitude of citizens and other stakeholders towards new technologies that may impact their daily life. We selected this area as a step towards designing approaches for "upstream" public engagement, i.e. engaging citizens in the early steps of eventual energy technology developments and particularly geothermal.

3. METHODS

Social acceptance of geothermal energy has been investigated in very few cases (in Europe: (Polyzou, 2010, Lagache, 2013); in the US: (Canan, 1986), in Australia: (Dowd, 2011)). To explore the social attitude towards geothermal energy technologies, we opted for a case study in Termini Imerese (Sicily), using a mix of qualitative (focus group) and quantitative methods (surveys).

3.1 Focus groups

Focus groups were conducted with 4 different groups of citizens and stakeholders from the selected area (Palermo): a total of 32 people attended the focus groups, recruited by a survey agency.

The four focus groups comprised a homogeneous sample of university students (Students Focus Group), members of the general public of Termini Imerese (Citizens Focus Group), stakeholders of the energy sector (Stakeholders Focus Group), and ex-workers of the Fiat plant of Termini Imerese (Fiat workers Focus Group).

Each focus group was conducted by a facilitator and an observer and lasted an hour and a half.

3.2 Questionnaire

A sample population of 400 citizens living in the Palermo Province was recruited by a survey agency and was calibrated by gender (52% female/48% male); age (27% between 18 and 34 years, 36% between 35 and 54 years, 37% 55 years and above); education (22% low levels of schooling, 35% middle school, 43% high school/university); size of the town of residence (28% up to 20 thousand inhabitants, 32% living in a town of between 10 thousand and 100 thousand inhabitants, 40% living in town with more than 100 thousand inhabitants); job condition (entrepreneur, retailer/artisan, employee, student, unemployed).

All questions on the survey (except one) were ranked on a six-point scale ranging from 1 (very low level of agreement/acceptance) to 5 (very high level of agreement/acceptance), and including 0 for agreement/acceptance of uncertainty. The survey was administered by phone using CATI (computer assisted telephone interviewing) method.

4. SALIENCE OF ENERGY QUESTION AND GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

The feedback from the questionnaire results show that the energy question is perceived in general as a salient issue by a large majority of respondents: 35% of interviewed perceived it as urgent, 16% as very urgent and 26.5% as partially urgent.

Solar and wind energies are perceived as valid sources for energy supply. When asked if technologies would improve our standards of life in the next 20 years, 54% of the respondents answered that solar power would have a positive impact and 46% answered the same for wind power. Respondents show a very different attitude towards nuclear power: only 8.3% of them think that it would have a positive impact, while a large majority (68.3%) thinks that its impact would be negative. Public resistance to nuclear power appears to be deeply entrenched by now.

Views on geothermal energy technologies are clearly much less formed than views on solar, wind and nuclear energy. 17.5% thought that geothermal energy will have a positive effect and the same percentage thought that its impact would be negative. A relevant data for geothermal is the high percentage of uncertain ("I don't know"): 42% of respondents can't say if this energy would have a positive or negative effect on its daily life (Figure 1).

High levels of uncertainty for geothermal energy is also apparent in answers to the question "Have you ever heard about geothermal energy?", where only 17% of respondents answered positively and was confirmed by focus group discussion. This finding is all the more striking taking into account that the area has benefitted from geothermal resources throughout the centuries, public hot spring baths being the best known example.

In the general focus group, participants were optimistic about geothermal energy and considered its exploitation with keen interest, because of potentially positive consequences on employment, environment, advancement of innovation in Sicily, independence in energy supply from other countries and reduction of energy costs.

Nevertheless the level of uncertainty due to a lack of knowledge is high and more information about this technology is clearly needed and explicitly requested by our subjects:

"We need more information. I work in the schools and we never talk about renewable energies. School goes on by single projects, we miss a long term plan on environmental education". (Stakeholders focus group)

"We lack public information, which is different from marketing information" (Citizens focus group)

"To say if we are in favor to this kind of energy exploitation, we need to have all the information to balance pros and cons" (Students focus group)

"If geothermal energy is good, why not? First, to reduce health risks, second to save money from the bill" (citizens of Termini Imerese).

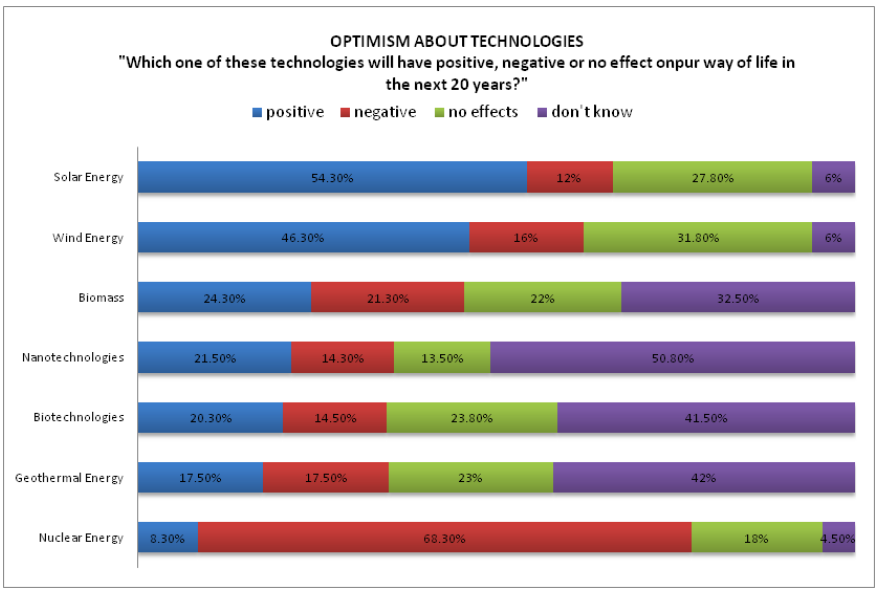

Figure 1 – Optimism about technologies

When asked what kind of information about geothermal energy would be primary, the interviewees of the survey showed more interest for the economic impacts on local communities than for environmental consequences. Considering focus groups discussion, the reasons for low level of concerns could be the general perception of geothermal as a low emission and green technology and the presence in the area of Termini Imerese of a great automobile industrial area that was abandoned.

"The damage on the land has already been done… Since the industrial area is there, we could use it to develop new social opportunities". (Students focus group)

"Termini Imerese has already an industrial area which is becoming a ghost town. We should convert it instead of leaving it empty"(Citizens focus group)

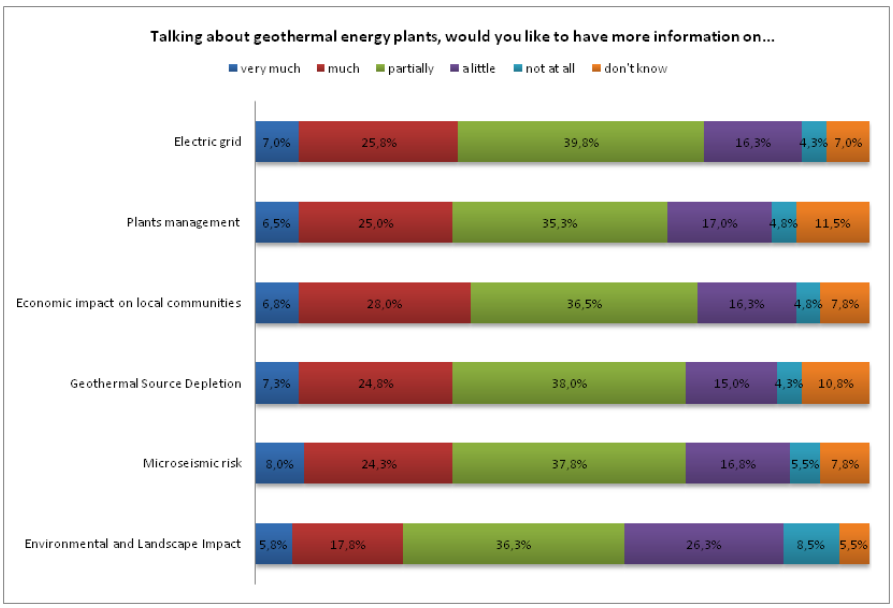

Figure 2 - Information required on geothermal plants

5. ENERGY POLICY AND TRUST IN PUBLIC INSTITUTION

The construction of facilities like power plants is very onerous for land use and for economic investments (Wolsink, 1994). Site location, public money investments, land management and profit distribution strongly deal with social, political, environmental and ethical questions and calls for citizens' participation.

Focus group discussion clearly showed that energy management is strongly perceived as very politicized and major concerns to a fair development of power plants rise from a lack of confidence towards public institution. The great business and the economic interests opened by the energy sector are perceived as inevitably and strongly connected with financial speculation, corruption and mismanagement. Focus group participants cited the past experience of wind plants construction as examples of bad administration, intricately interrelated with Mafia and crime in general and far removed from beneficial effects for citizens.

In this scenario, focus group participants called for greater involvement of Sicilian citizens on land management and energy policy decision-making. Moreover, we observed a strong Sicilian identity: many participants mentioned local interest in contrast to national ones and ask for directs benefits for Sicilian people as an essential condition for the exploitation of geothermal energy on their land.

"We are badly administrated". (Citizens focus group)

"We miss a culture of common goods". (Fiat workers focus group)

"Bureaucracy is too slow". (Fiat workers focus group)

"We have two kinds of problems: one is bureaucratic and the other one is political". (Stakeholder focus group)

"There are too many interests of political and Mafioso order". (Citizens focus group)

"Geothermal heat exploitation is a good idea, but we saw how it worked for wind farm: they took money from energy subsidies but many plants are not working". (Citizens focus group)

"Politic depends on excise tax on fossil fuels". (Citizens focus group)

"Sicily is under the heel of Italy. We are considered as a holder of votes". (Fiat workers focus group)

"The problem is that Sicily has always been a land where people speculated. Where in every possible way the Sicilian citizens have been cheated." (Citizens focus group)

"It is better to exploit renewable resources than the fossil fuels. What is important is that Sicily has its return. The geothermal energy of Sicily belongs to Sicilians". (Student focus group)

"It's good, but we need it to be different from wind farms, which here in Sicily have become a shame, because we have many plants, but they are not working" (citizens of Termini Imerese).

The reliability and the proficiency of public institutions concerning energetic choices were also explored in the survey. When asked about the competent energy policy, respondents indicate scientists and researchers as more competent actors (54.3% of respondents think they are competent or very competent). Lower levels of competence are attributed to energy companies and national governments (34.3% and 39.5%% of respondents think they are competent or very competent).

6. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION

Scientist and researchers are clearly perceived as the most reliable informational sources. The percentage of survey respondents that show a high level of confidence in researchers and universities is 37%, while the lowest rates of trust are associated with local administrations (24%) on the one hand and the European Union (25%) on the other.

The discussions in the focus group really resonate with survey results and calls for information from areas where geothermal is already exploited:

"We can meet and talk about it, but we are not experts. Researchers should find the right place for development and go there and illustrate opportunities". (Citizens focus group)

"If in Tuscany they already have these kind of plants, Sicily could be inspired by the experience of that area". (Citizens focus group)

Participants call for more efforts also in education programs, from primary school, to universities.

"We need more information. I work in the schools and we never talk about renewable energies. Schools go on by single projects; we miss a long term plan on environmental education". (Stakeholders focus group)

"Environmental law is not included in the programs of Sicilian law faculties". (Stakeholders focus group)

"What I see is a diffuse ignorance and no efforts to overcome this ignorance. In my opinion, politics works better in ignorance and that's why they want to keep this situation". (Stakeholders focus group)

Information and communication is perceived in general as a primary condition to enhance public awareness and encourage public participation.

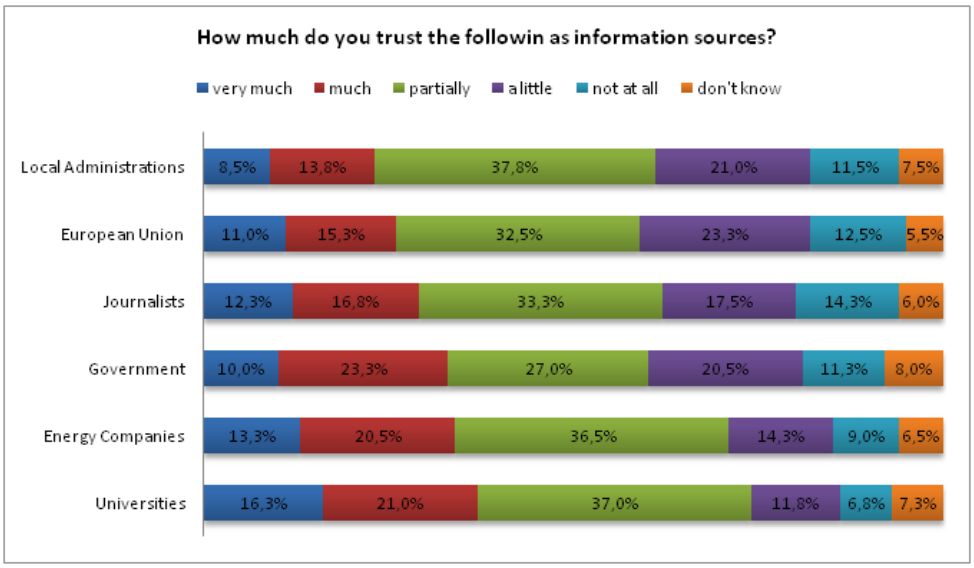

Figure 3 – Trust in information sources

7. CONCLUSIONS AND FURTHER RESEARCH

In this paper we have reported on research on social and cultural acceptability of potential exploitation of geothermal resources in the south of Italy as an integral part of a wider study into the feasibility of developing geothermal energy technologies in that area. Our results show that in Termini Imerese there is considerable optimism about geothermal energy exploitation. Nevertheless, levels of uncertainty amongst the general population are high and relates to a substantial lack of knowledge and information on the subject. At the same time, citizens clearly ask for major public participation in energy policy, land management and public fund allocation.

Taken together, these findings suggest the need for more information and educational activity in order to increase public awareness on geothermal energy and to reduce citizen uncertainties and ease public concerns.

Successful implementation of geothermal exploitation strongly needs public participation to manage the energy innovation process on a socially sustainable path. Apparent contradictions between different stakeholders views and needs strongly ask for the construction of a public debate able to involve all stakeholders from the very early stage of the innovation process.

Social acceptance investigation represents a first step towards the setting of innovation and politics agenda priorities on mutual responsive concerted actions that consider needs and interests of all relevant actors.

According to the results of our research, public dialogue on geothermal energy exploitation in Termini Imerese should be based on and accompanied by a communication action strategy.

Our results show that geothermal technologies and especially power plants are intimately linked with land management and the identities of communities. We therefore suggest that each territory is very different from the others and necessitates a specific localized analysis. To contribute to the growing scientific and social-scientific literature of the social acceptance of geothermal energy, the scientific community still has a quite a lot of work to do.

To have a more detailed and nuanced picture of geothermal social acceptance in Italy, CNR is now conducting a new case study in an area of central Italy favorable for high enthalpy exploitation and close to an area where geothermal power plants are already operating and organized public protest are present. The case study will follow the same methodological framework as in Termini Imerese in order to have comparable data. This new study will enrich knowledge and understanding of social attitude, concerns and expectations on geothermal exploitation in Italy.

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Appendix III

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GEOELEC

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Report on public acceptance

Date : **April 2013**

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Public acceptance of geothermal electricity production

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1. Executive summary

With the 20-20-20 goals the European Union has set ambitious goals for the decarbonisation of the European energy system. This landmark decision leads to a steady increase of renewable energy production in Europe. As a consequence, multiple decisions concerning the siting of renewable power plants have to be taken in the next decade. In the energy sector, there is a growing consensus that the integration of renewable energies into the European energy system cannot be reached with the opposition of the citizens. The consideration of social acceptance and the reasons for objection are thus indispensable for site selections in future.

In this report, a general introduction into the topic of social acceptance and associated topics like Responsible Research an Innovation is given. Firstly chapters 2 and 3 show that social acceptance has to be investigated on several levels. Success in project development can only be reached, if the circumstances on all levels support the implementation of renewable energies. These circumstances are mainly defined by the attitude of affected stakeholders. This includes the affected members of the public, policy makers and market actors. In the process of shaping this attitude, mass media plays a prominent role.

Therefore mass media in Germany was analysed. Leucht delivered in two studies ((Leucht 2011); (Leucht 2012)) a picture of the mass media landscape in Germany. On the basis of this analysis, four main sources of social resistances were identified in chapter 4. Therefore the following environmental issues, “missing-involvement”-issues, financial issues and the NIMBY-syndrome are analysed. Therewith a general understanding of these topics is implemented. Through sound information prior to a social acceptance discussion, project developers can act open and provide information that helps to create trust. For the single issues it is demonstrated that on the one hand geothermal power faces similar problems as other renewables. But on the other hand geothermal power offers advantages in a social acceptance discussion like the project participation possibilities through the direct use of heat.

Through case studies on social acceptance in Italy, France and Germany (chapter 0) the reader has the possibility to learn from practical positive and negative examples. In this way, mistakes can be avoided and valuable resources can be concentrated on the development of geothermal energy.

Finally chapter 6 gives recommendations and best practice advices for the implementation of geothermal energy projects. The experience from practical and theoretical examination of this topic shows that social acceptance can only be reached through information, cooperation, participation and consultation.

2. Public Acceptance and its effects

The European energy system faces a dramatic transformation process. With the 20-20-20 goals, the European Union has set ambitious goals for the transformations of its energy system. A variety of legislative initiatives in the different European countries shall initiate this process. 20 % of the final energy consumption shall be supplied by renewable energies. The implementation of renewable energies and the transformation of the energy system will be influenced by different factors, one of which is assumed to be public acceptance (Hauff, et al. 2011), (Ekins 2004).

Therefore in the following the term public acceptance is introduced. Additionally this chapter gives examples for non-existing public acceptance and the consequences that arise through the so called social resistance.

Public or social acceptance was defined by (Wüstenhagen, Wolsink and Bürer 2007) as a combination of three categories, socio-political acceptance, market acceptance and community acceptance. Figure 1 shows the so called "Triangle of social acceptance".

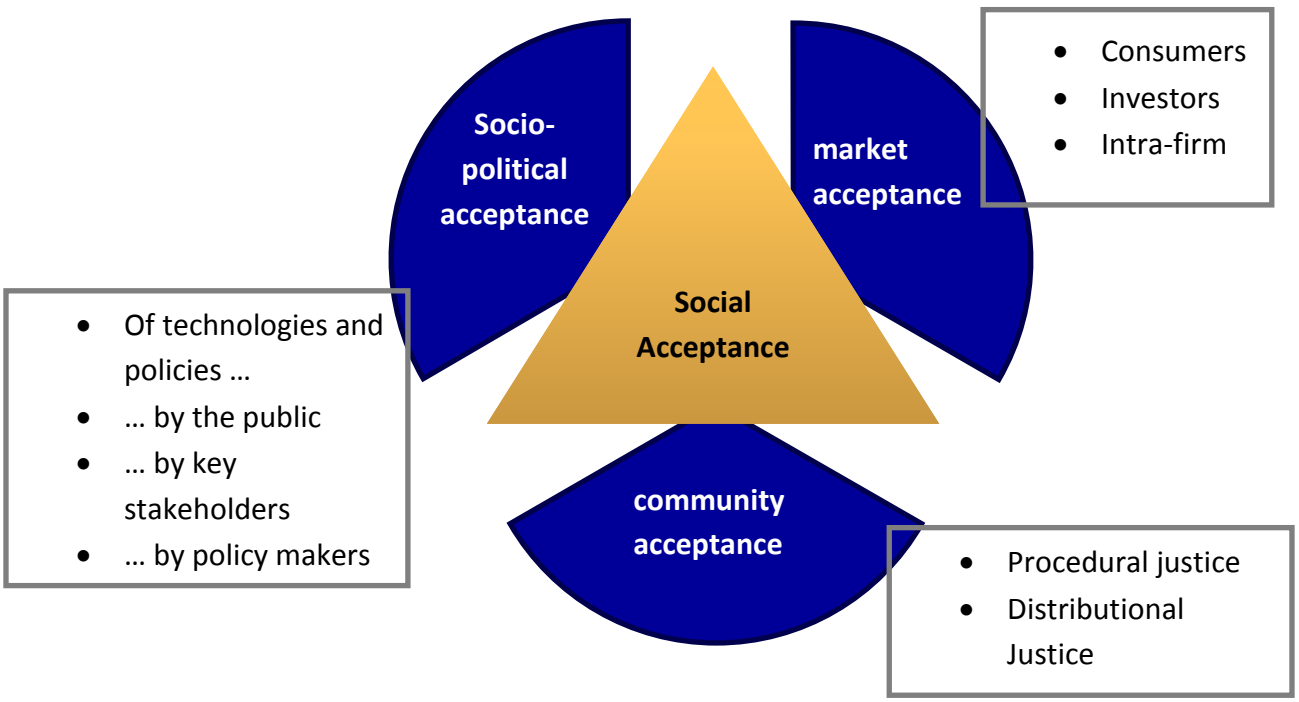

Figure 1: The triangle of social acceptance of renewable energy innovation (Wüstenhagen, Wolsink and Bürer 2007)

The first category, socio-political acceptance, is the broadest and most general level. In the past, policy makers, the public and the economy anticipated, that social acceptance of renewable energies would not be a problem. The overall positive picture in surveys and polls mislead the responsible decision makers. With a growing number of actual site selections, more and more cases of social resistance on a local level were observed. As a result one has to acknowledge that social acceptance is a serious issue in implementing renewable energies. The socio-political acceptance level describes therefore a higher-level perspective

on renewable energies. This category includes the general opinion of the public and key stakeholders as well as the political framework conditions.

An application-related level of social acceptance is described by community acceptance. Community acceptance means the practical acceptance of site selections within the affected communities. Community acceptance is also the level, where the so called NIMBY-syndrome can be observed (see chapter 4.4). (Wüstenhagen, Wolsink and Bürer 2007) distinguished three factors that influence community acceptance:

- **Procedural Justice:** Fair decision process with participation possibilities for all relevant stakeholders
- **Distributional Justice:** System of sharing costs and benefits
- **Trust:** Trust of the community into investors and stakeholders from outside the community

The last acceptance level concentrates on aspects of demand and offer. Market acceptance means the acceptance of renewable power production by consumers and investors on the energy market. Intra-firm acceptance, which is a special form of market acceptance, describes the investment will of big investors (e.g. utilities), which strongly depends on their strategy and attitude towards renewable energies (Wüstenhagen, Wolsink and Bürer 2007).

A generally positive or negative attitude towards a site decision is very rare. An optimal situation for the implementation of renewable energies in a community can be described by the following points (Huber and Horbaty 2010):

- Support from expert community; local and national policy makers
- General public is informed and has a generally positive view on the technology
- For the concrete site decision there are no obstacles from local politicians, residents or NGOs
- Affected residents support the application

The attitude towards renewable energies is shaped on the one hand by deep rooted cultural and ideological identities. On the other hand it is formed by changing forms of information. As a source of information in the field of renewable energies the mass media shall not be underestimated. If one looks at the construction process of a general public opinion and at the way individuals form their decisions it becomes obvious that mass media has a strong influence on the social acceptance of renewable energies. Firstly mass media sets emphasis on certain stories and so structures the public debate with perspectives and viewpoints. And secondly the way mass media presents information influences the public perception (Heras-Saizarbitoria, Cilleruelo and Zamanillo 2011).

Social acceptance on all the three levels is not just a “nice-to-have”-factor that facilitates project development. If social acceptance cannot be reached and resistance within the public is formed this can easily be monetised. Big infrastructure projects like the rail project

Stuttgart21 often provoke protest. In the case of Stuttgart21 the costs for the different police operations until 2011 have already summed up to 15.4 Million € (Isenberg 2011). Renewable energies like geothermal power are also affected by social resistance. In Greece, for example, promising projects on the islands of Nilos and Mikos have been abandoned because of resistance from affected citizens (Olympia and Sofia 2010).

3. Responsible Research and Innovation

3.1 An introduction to the concept

Great social, environmental and economic challenges of our time, such as climate change, ageing population and food safety, strongly demand attention by stakeholders (politicians, administrators, entrepreneurs, researchers, citizens) and require answers towards a smart society development. The European Union regards research and innovation as a key strategic factor towards smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. Science and new technologies can be turned into services and products that face societal needs and guarantee environment preservation.

As many programming documents and high level policy stated, it is the ambition of European Union to become a knowledge based society, distinguished by smart economy, high occupational rate and low environmental impact. Moreover, the Lund declaration (Svedin 2009) features the significance of addressing societal demands and ethical questions in science and technologies development. To integrate societal needs and ethical values (i.e. well-being, justice, safety, equality, sustainability, democracy, autonomy, privacy, security) in research and innovation programs and funding, stakeholder and public dialogue is strongly needed.

Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) refers to the comprehensive approach of proceeding in research and innovation. It allows all stakeholders, involved in the processes of research and innovation, to obtain at an early stage (A) relevant knowledge on the consequences of the outcomes of their actions and on the range of options open to them. So both outcomes and options in terms of ethical values can be evaluated effectively (B) (including, but not limited to well-being, justice, equality, privacy, autonomy, safety, security, sustainability, accountability, democracy and efficiency). The last step would be (C) to use these considerations (under A and B) as functional requirements for design and development of new research, products and services (van den Hoven, et al. 2013). The reasons for not considering RRI in the present and past shall be explained in Figure 2. Scientific as well as economical motivated R&D efforts show weaknesses in terms of RRI. The reasons for insufficient R&D funding can simply be summarized as a lack of information and incentives.

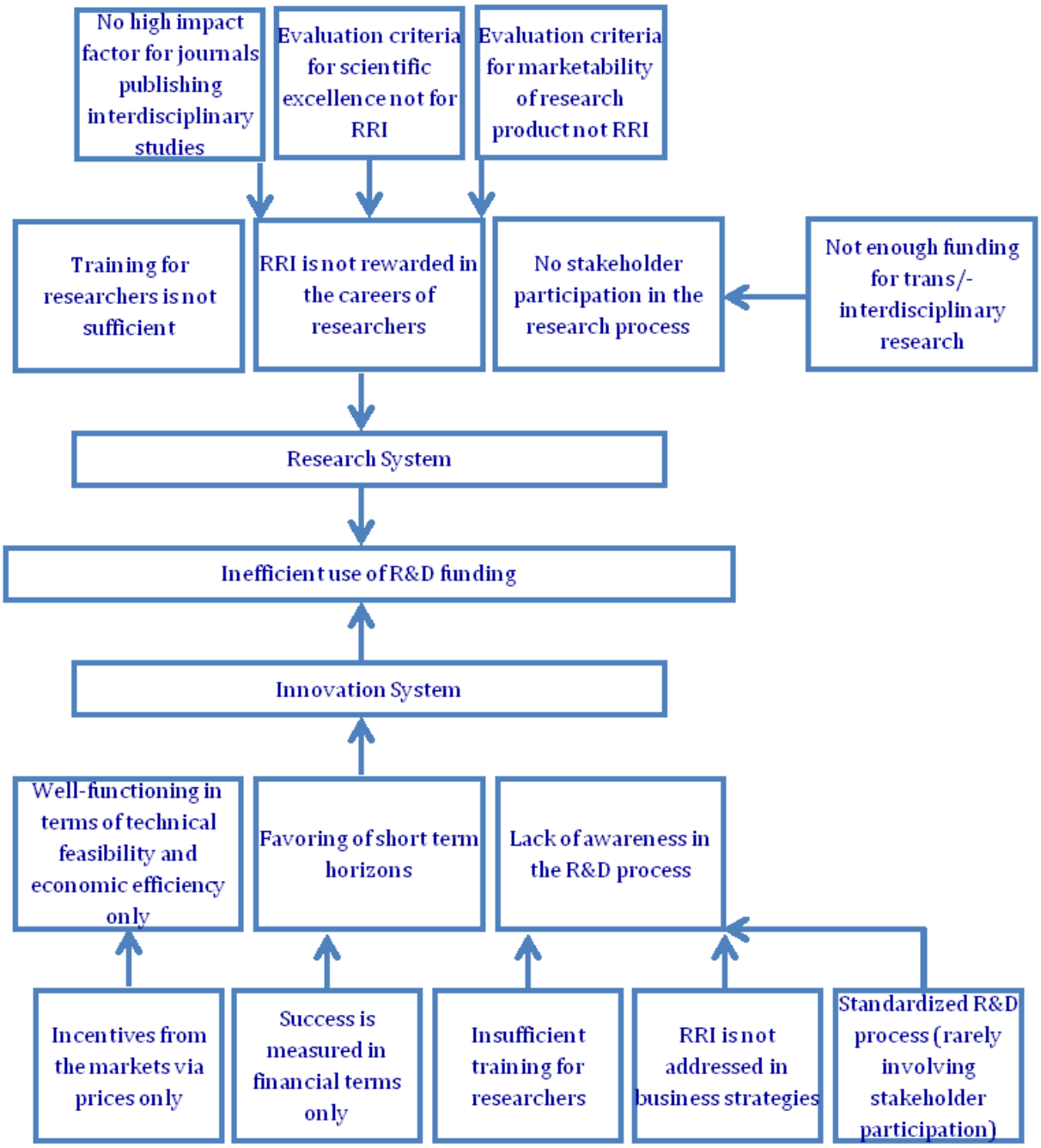

Figure 2: RRI: an overview on the underlying causes that lead to an insufficient consideration of ethical aspects and societal needs in research and innovation (van den Hoven, et al. 2013)

3.2 Examples of contested technologies

Many national or international research programs and innovations have been contested or have failed because they didn't take into account social needs and ethic concerns. One of the more evident examples of these innovation technologies in Europe are Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO). In the '90s the European Community has allocated 300 million euro in food biotechnologies, but the majority of European citizens do not support these technologies (Gaskell, et al. 2010). Food safety and ethical concerns related to food

patenting appear to be the major opposition causes to this genetically modified food. Especially in countries with strong food tradition (e.g. Italy) this can be observed. A consistent heterogeneity between Member States has also been registered. Despite consistent investments, social opposition to GMO has not been resolved and led to no commercialization of green biotechnologies in Europe.

The list of contested technologies in Europe is long. The grade of opposition to specific innovations can vary between Member States because of different ethical cultures. For example, stem cell research is strongly contested in countries with a strong catholic composition. Some other technologies are uniformly distrusted by Europeans citizens (Carbon Capture and Storage, nanotechnologies, electronic health records). The reasons for the lack of confidence in these technologies are different and vary from safety to privacy concerns, from the culture of precautionary principle to ethical questions related to environment and human being. Efforts in terms of investments for the development of these innovations didn't include an early consideration of ethical aspects and societal needs. Still, concerns and uncertainties, if incorporated in the design of research (and not at a late stage often just before the market introduction) can contribute to a more efficient allocation of resources.

Today, innovation systems and research priorities are mostly driven by technical feasibility and market analyses. Still, market often fails to consider ethical perspectives and to predict future societal needs and an upstream involvement of social actors is needed. For a comprehensive understanding of societal needs a constant dialogue between researchers, public institution, enterprises, regulatory bodies, associations and citizens is needed.

3.3 RRI and geothermal energy

Energy issues are clearly perceived as very politicized at the moment (Pellizzone, et al. 2013). Environmental questions, land management, greenhouse gas emissions and economic impacts of energy policy make European citizens very sensitive to energy issues. However ethics is often seen as an obstacle to economic growth and the development of new technologies, but it can also operate as a driving force for innovation. In case of renewable energies (e.g.geothermal, solar and wind), the reduction of anthropic impact on environment, the creation of new jobs, the allocation of funds in research and innovation and the political question related to the energetic independence from other countries are considered as drivers for research and advance of green technologies.

Nevertheless, social acceptance of green technologies has often been underestimated. Medium to large renewable energies plants necessarily relate to land management and local communities need. Surveys conducted in European countries show that views on geothermal energy are less formed amongst citizens than views on technologies that exploit and harness solar and wind energy. So far, European citizens show little knowledge on

geothermal technologies and often different types of heat exploitation, i.e. high-low enthalpy, are not differentiated. Information on landscape impact, seismicity, gas emissions, economic and social impact of geothermal power plants are strongly required by citizens.

Ethical issues opened by geothermal technologies development could cause both positive reaction due to the exploitation of a renewable resource and negative reaction due to impacts unknown by the majority of citizens. An information campaign about this technology, its environmental, economic and social impacts is therefore strongly needed.

Surveys on citizens' expectations, concerns and needs are also essential to launch a participation program in the early stages of new plants and geothermal technology development. For a qualitative growth of research and innovation and a profitable dialogue between all stakeholders of energy policies, RRI is strongly recommended also in the geothermal project development.

4. Social Acceptance Issues related to Deep Geothermal Energy

Several research projects concerning social acceptance have been conducted in Germany recently. One of them, titled “Social Acceptance of Deep Geothermal Energy”, applied a media response analysis (MRA) on leading national media (LM) as well as regional media (RM) and technical journals (TM). As already mentioned in chapter 2 there is a consensus in social science, that mass media has a strong influence on the shaping of attitude towards renewable energies. So mass media like newspapers and journals can give us an overall picture of all levels of social acceptance. The above mentioned study showed that social acceptance is not a superregional, uniform topic, but has a strong regional part. It was observed that regional media have a strong impact on the local acceptance. A superregional consideration of the social acceptance issue therefore falls short of the real situation on site (Leucht 2011).

Figure 3 presents positive acceptance factors that have been revealed in the different media. RM shows a clear gradation in the frequency of usage. “Renewable energy” and “base load capacity” are the most frequently used positive key words in such media. TJ on the other hand show a uniform distribution over the different acceptance issues, while LM appears to have a certain accumulation of acceptance issues but no clear structure.

Figure 4 compares negative acceptance factors in print media. It is quite obvious that the quantitative number of single acceptance factors such as damage of private/public property in RM is much higher than for positive acceptance issues.

For further considerations in this report we want to focus on issues that have the potential to cause social resistance. These issues are normally negative, which leads to a further investigation of negative acceptance issues. Therefore four categories have been identified:

- Environmental issues
- “Missing-involvement” issues
- Financial issues
- NIMBY issues

and are investigated more closely in the following chapters.

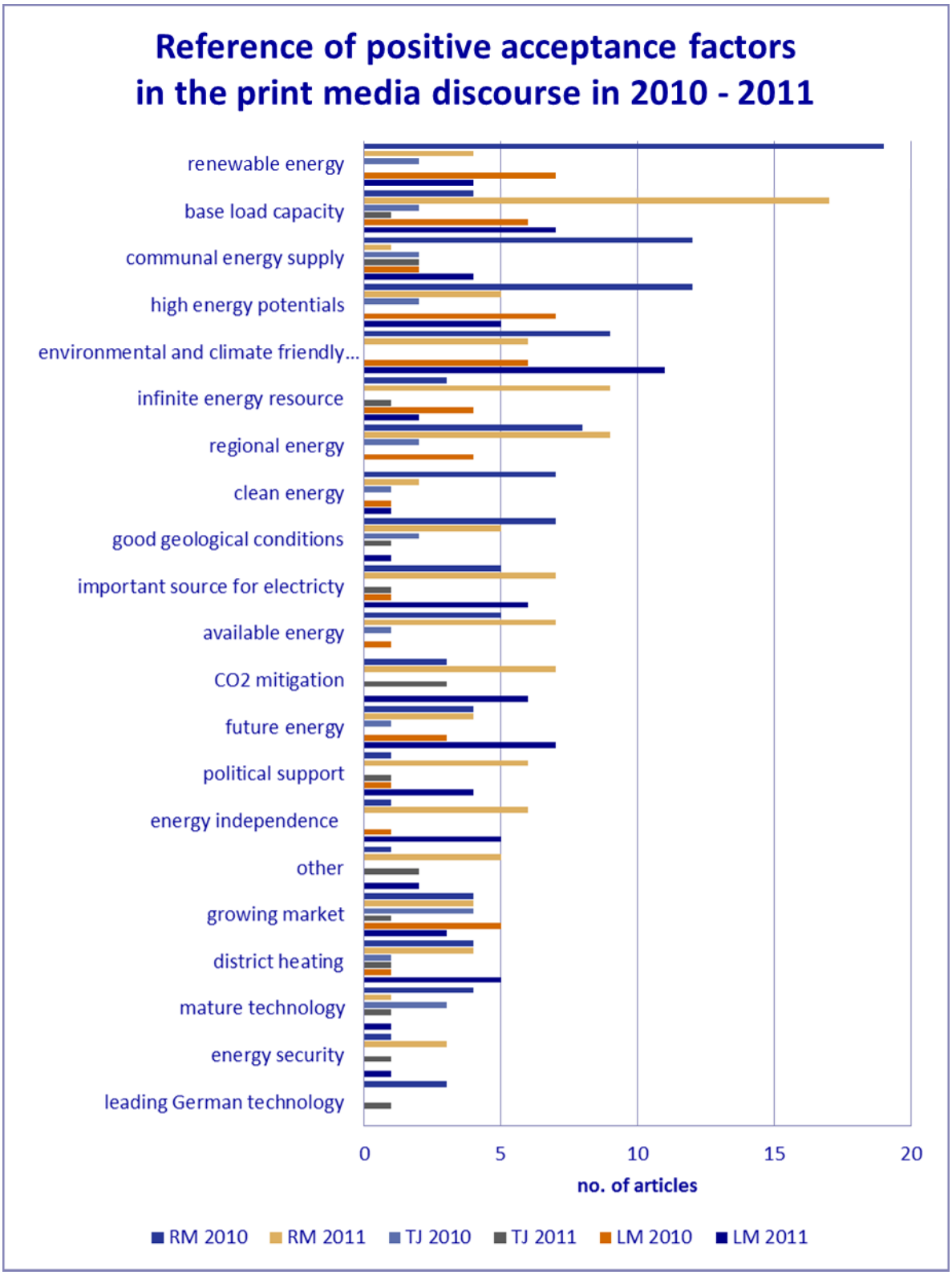

Figure 3: Positive acceptance factors in print media Taken from (Leucht 2011)

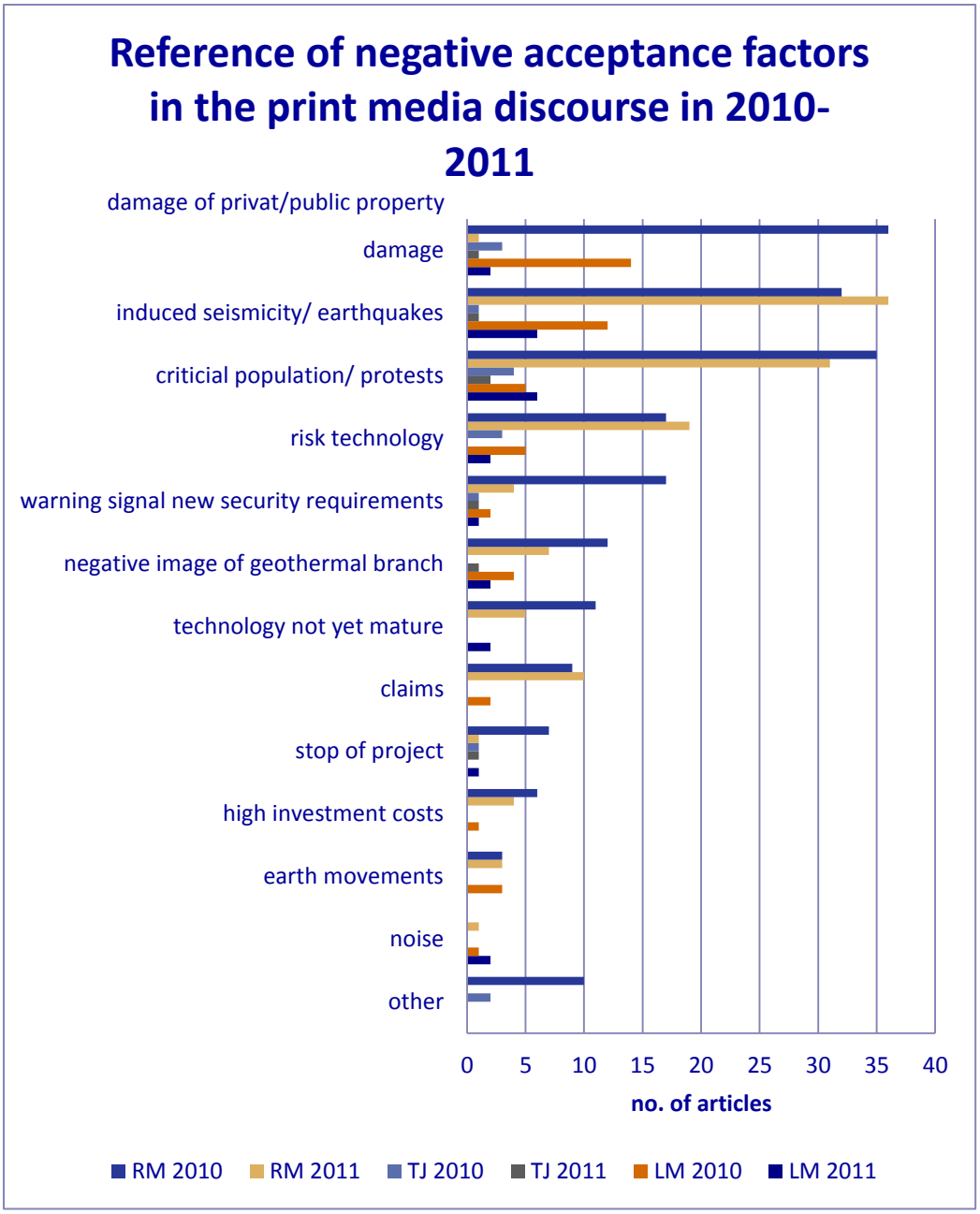

Figure 4: Negative acceptance factors in print media (Leucht 2011)

4.1 Environmental issues

Article 2a of the European directive 2009/28/EC for the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources defines geothermal energy as a renewable form of energy. Further development of renewable energies is secured by a broad social consensus. This can for example be seen in a poll of the German renewable energy agency. 93 % of the German population considers the enforced development of renewable energies as important or very important (Agentur für Erneuerbar Energien, n.d.). Renewable energies are often associated with sustainability or environmental friendliness. But renewable energies also have

environmental impacts. Therefore it shall be referenced to the GEOELEC-study on environmental issues of geothermal energy (WP 4.2). In the following, social acceptance issues with an environmental background are discussed. The selection of environmental issues is based on (Leucht 2011) (Hagedoorn 2006) (Mannvit 2013) and (Oduor 2010).

Greenhouse gas emissions:

During the production of geothermal brine one does not only get a fluid phase at the surface but a mixture of fluids and gas. The composition of geothermal brine can differ significantly from site to site. The geothermal power plant in Bruchsal (Germany) for example has under norm conditions in a norm cubic meter a fluid/gas ratio of 2:1. Around 90 % of the gas phase consists of CO_2 (Mergner, et al. 2012).

There are three main types of geothermal power plants. Binary power plants (like the geothermal power plant in Bruchsal) usually work in a closed loop system, where the produced brine is re-injected after usage in the power plant with all its ingredients. However in dry steam and flash power plants noncondensable gases like CO_2 and H_2S are separated in the condenser of the power plant. These gases are either released to the atmosphere or treated in an abatement system, while the fluid parts of the brine are usually injected into the ground (Holm, Jennejohn and Blodgett 2012)

Compared to fossil fuel power production technologies, geothermal power systems emit only a small amount of greenhouse gases. Table 1 compares several power production systems on the basis of their emissions.

As already mentioned, greenhouse gas emission of geothermal power plants are strongly influenced by the power plant type and the natural conditions in the reservoir. If one takes CO_2 as a benchmark, then Geothermal closed-loop-binary plants emit 0 CO_2.

Although geothermal power plants emit considerably less greenhouse gases than fossil power plants, the fact that a renewable power plant may not be greenhouse gas neutral in its production process could cause social resistance.

Table 1: Emissions of geothermal power plants during production (Mannvit 2013) (Massachusetts Institute of Technology 2006)

Plant type	CO_2 [kg/MWh]	SO_2[1] [kg/MWh]	NO_x [kg/MWh]	Particulates [kg/MWh
Coal-fired	994	4.71	1.955	1.012
Oil-fired	758	5.44	1.814	N.A
Gas-fired	550	0.0998	1.343	0.0635
Geothermal-flash-steam, liquid dominated-USA	27.2	0.1588	0	0
Geothermal-The Geysers dry steam field-USA	40.3	0.000098	0.000458	negligible
Geothermal-closed-loop binary	0	0	0	negligible
Geothermal-flash steam-Hellisheidi-Iceland	21.6	17.6*	0	0
Average. All European power plants (renewable & fossil)	369.7	1.1	0.5	0.1

Seismicity:

Seismicity and damage through seismicity has been detected as one of the major negative acceptance factors for geothermal power in Germany (Leucht 2011).

Seismicity is induced through the reinjection of water/brine under relative high pressure into the subsurface. Through changing the pore pressure one affects the local stress field (Rybach 2003). Although most seismic events are not within the human perception threshold of magnitude 2-3 (i.e. only measurable and cannot be noticed physically), people are very afraid of possible damages through seismicity induced by geothermal power plants. One well known example for effects of seismicity on geothermal projects is the EGS (Enhanced Geothermal Systems) project in Basel (Switzerland). In Basel several seismic events with magnitudes up to 3.4 were felt by the local population. There were a number of approximately 2500 requests for financial compensation of damages with a value of approximately 7 million CHF. Forced by the fact that the average of each damage was at around 500 CHF and further investigations would be more expensive than the total sum requested, the project company decided to pay without any further examination. Following the seismic events the project was abandoned (City of Basel 2010)

[1] Assuming 100 % conversion from H_2S to SO_2

As mentioned, seismicity is caused by the injection of water under high pressure. Through a seismic monitoring and a controlled injection of water into the subsurface, seismic events can be controlled. As an example for the handling of social resistance in context with seismicity one could take the mediation process in Rhineland-Palatinate (Germany), where different stakeholders agreed on guidelines for the operation of geothermal power plants. These guidelines specify the actions that have to be taken for measurable seismic conditions by power plant operators (team ewen 2012). Parallel the U.S. department for energy has developed the "Protocol for Addressing Induced Seismicity Associated with Enhanced Geothermal Systems" (Majer, et al. 2012). This protocol gives project developers in the field of EGS-power plants a guideline for handling the possible risk of seismicity within their project. A special focus is kept on dealing with stakeholders from public and authorities. But also within research new concepts for handling seismicity within geothermal projects have been developed. The GEISER project for example investigated the possibility to anticipate the effects of induced seismicity within a geological formation. The project developed models to calculate parameters of seismic events and translate them into a traffic light system. This traffic light system is a practical solution for project developers and other stakeholders to handle the risk of seismic events during stimulation (Wiemer 2013).

Subsidence:

Subsidence might take place, when the fluid withdrawal through geothermal power plants exceeds the natural or artificial (reinjection) inflow into the reservoir. The fluid withdrawal reduces the pore pressure in the rock formation, which finally leads to subsidence (Hole, et al. 2007) (Shibaki and Beck 2003).

This effect can be observed in high enthalpy fields all over the world. In the Wairakei geothermal field in New Zealand a total subsidence of 15 m was recorded. So on average a subsidence of 400 mm/year has occurred, but this can be seen as an extreme case. In Svartsengi, Iceland one can monitor a subsidence of 10 mm/year, whereas in Lardarello, Italy the earth moves 250 mm/year (Hole, et al. 2007).

Noise:

As long as a combined heat and power generation through geothermal power is planned, it is advised to build geothermal power plants as closely as possible to customers to shorten the length of heat transport pipelines and thus minimise the associated heat losses. But even without a direct heat usage, geothermal power plants in highly populated regions such as Central Europe are often close to settlements and in this way cause noise emissions. As (Leucht 2011) showed noise levels are a serious social acceptance issue for affected citizens.

During the deployment phase of a geothermal project the highest noise levels can be expected. Drilling and construction phase go along with noise levels from 45 – 120 dBa

(Shibaki and Beck 2003). The production of geothermal power itself causes a noise level of 55 – 70 dBa (Hagedoorn 2006).

Through sound insulation, a strategic positioning of the whole power plant (close to an already existing noise emitter) or of single components, the total noise level of the power plant can be reduced. This is however rather a cost-issue than technical feasibility. So in this case, the valid law and the relationship to the residents set the framework. In Germany for example the law regulates the noise level depending on the area and the daytime.

Taking the example of the geothermal power plant in Bruchsal (Germany), the power plant building is situated between the cooling tower (highest noise emitter) and the residential buildings (bottom, right side). So the power plant building shields the residential buildings from noise emissions (See Figure 5).

Ref.: Google Maps 2011

Figure 5: Binary power plant in Bruchsal, Germany

Visible surface changes:

During the construction phase the strongest visual impact can be expected through the drilling platform, surrounding equipment, streets, traffic and power lines (Mannvit 2013). These impacts are only of limited duration. But as (Leucht 2011) discovered, earth movement and the visual impact through buildings is a social acceptance issue.

To limit the visual impact of buildings they can be “landscaped” to fit into the characteristics of the countryside (Hagedoorn 2006). Scientific sources differ in the exact amount of required land for geothermal power plants. But it can be stated that compared to other power production facilities, the land requirement of geothermal power plants is small as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Land requirement for power generation (Afgan and Carvalho 2002) (Shibaki and Beck 2003)

Technology	km^2/kW (Afgan and Carvalho 2002)	m^2/GWh/yr (occupied) (Hagedoorn 2006)	km^2/MW (Shibaki and Beck 2003)
Solar thermal	0,08	3561	
Photovoltaic	0,12	3237	
Wind	0,79	1335	
Biomas	5,2		
Hydropower	0,13		
Geothermal power	0,03	404	0,004 -0,032
Nuclear	0,01		0,02 – 0,041
Coal	0,4		0,077
Gas	0,04		

Other environmental issues:

Besides the environmental issues which have been named by (Leucht 2011) as negative influence factors on social acceptance, other environmental issues also have the possibility to become a social acceptance issue. The GEOELEC-project published an environmental report (Mannvit 2013) that goes further into detail. With a growing environmental awareness, other environmental issues could come into the focus of the public.

4.2 "Missing involvement"-issues

In the course of the transformation of the energy system, a growing number of power plants based on renewable energies will have to be built. Since these power plants often have smaller capacities than conventional power plants, more power plants will be needed. Additionally these power plants will be/are situated in locations where power production was not common, yet. The so called turnaround in energy policy therefore requires a high adaption effort of the citizens. Citizens and communal decision makers have to make decisions under time pressure and with only limited or no information on long term consequences of their decisions for or against renewable energies. Decisions under insecurity can lead to emotional reactions, when citizens feel overstrained and overrun. Therefore (Leucht 2012), (Cataldi 2001) and (Devine-Wright 2007) recommend an involvement of local citizens into project planning and implementation.

(Leucht 2012) distinguishes concerning the implementation of affected residents two approaches:

1. Acceptance as a goal of the project realization
2. Acceptance as an indicator in the process of project development

For approach 1 central technical details like (timeframe, location, power cycle) are already determined. As a communication strategy persuasion is the only possibility. Leucht recommends communicating this situation. A participation offer with no influence on the outcome would only lead to mistrust and aversion towards the project developers.

Approach 2 doesn't have a fixed outcome. The goal is to start an open communication process, which delivers details for the site decision. The communication strategy in this case would be to negotiate about projects' details. At the end of the process stands an accepted solution for all relevant stakeholders. A challenge for the project developer is the decision on appropriate participation possibilities and the implementation of all relevant stakeholders (Leucht 2012).

Both approaches show the ends of a bandwidth. For approach 1 a higher acceptance could be reached if decisions on parts of the project could be taken in a cooperative process. In case of a geothermal project this could be the time frame for certain construction steps or the integration of buildings into the landscape. On the other side a predefined solution could also reach a high level of acceptance, if it already integrates main requirements of the local community. Approach 2 bears the challenge of setting appropriate side conditions. Although the discussion should be open in terms of its results, clear frame conditions are necessary to guide the discussion. The project developer therefore has to plan with appropriate time frames and the possibility of negative results. To enable a successful project development Leucht therefore recommends a professional project communication, appropriate time frames for communication and a budget for this part of project development (Leucht 2012).

4.3 Financial issue

One of the results of (Leucht 2011) was that people could see investment costs of geothermal power plants as a negative social acceptance issue. In Germany municipalities or municipal undertakings are often involved in geothermal projects.

Figure 6 shows the results of a multinational study that analysed the financial situation of renewable energies in the European energy market. The figure shows that between the different renewable energy technologies there are big differences in investment costs and this makes a general statement very difficult. It can be seen that under good conditions geothermal power in Europe is competitive to other renewable energy sources. On the other side the wide range in investment costs of geothermal energies needs a case specific consideration of every single project.

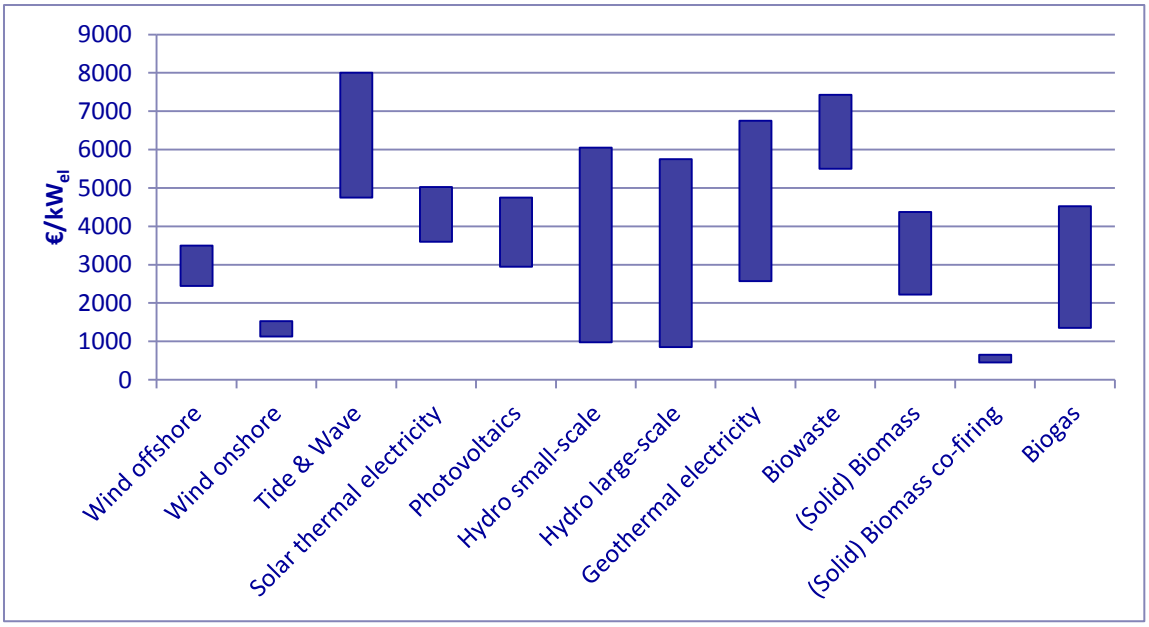

Figure 6: Investment costs of renewable energy sources for the European energy market [€/kWel] (de Jager, et al. 2011)

If one additionally considers the levelized costs of energy (LCOE) [€/MWh] a general statement for the most cost effective renewable energy technology is not possible Figure 7 shows the LCOE for renewable energy technologies in Europe. Similar to the investment costs one can observe a wide range of energy costs. But the study of (de Jager, et al. 2011) shows that geothermal electricity is competitive to other more developed renewable energy technologies such as hydro-power plants.

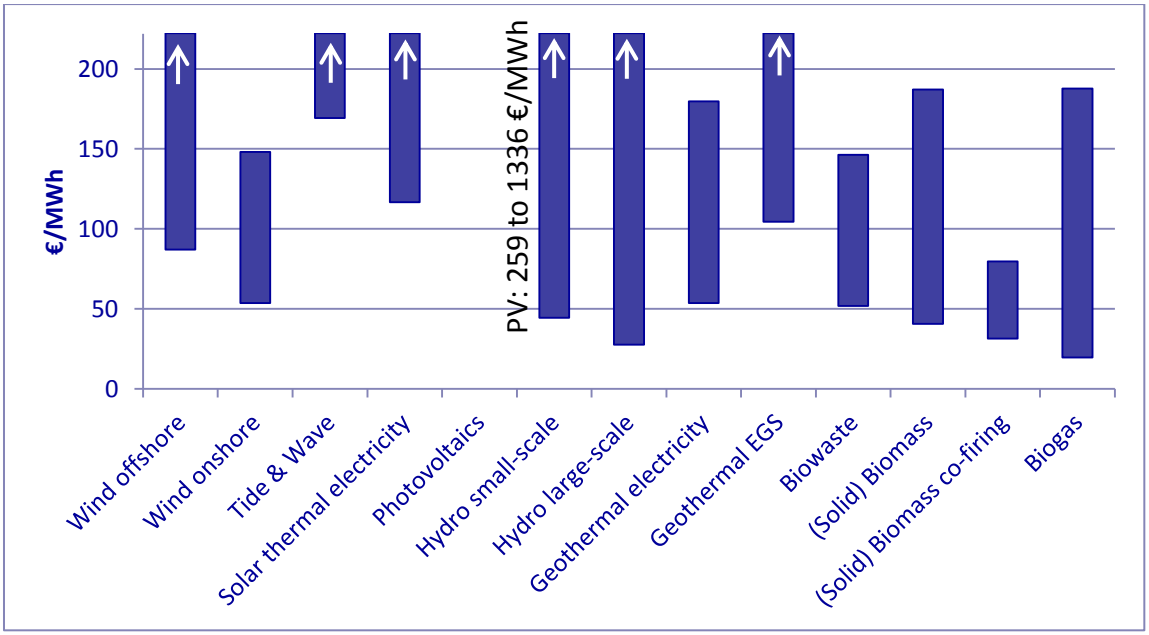

Figure 7: Levelized costs of electricity renewable energy sources in Europe [€/MWh] (de Jager, et al. 2011) (Mines und Nathwani 2013)

Besides investment costs and LCOE, national support schemes have a great impact on the profitability of renewable energy projects. In conclusion one has to consider each project

separately. A general statement for the profitability of a renewable energy project wouldn't be valid.

4.4 NIMBY-issue

The Not-in-my-backyard-issue (NIMBY) can be defined as follows:

"The NIMBY syndrome, which arises with any effort to site locally undesirable but socially beneficial facilities" (Richman and Boerner 2006)

So the NIMBY-syndrome describes local resistance against socially beneficial facilities. This could be a homeless shelter, an incineration plant, an airport or facilities for energy production and distribution.

In the course of the German energy turnaround, surveys show the paradox situation that a majority (93%) of the respondents supports the enforced development of renewable energies, but the acceptance declines, when a renewable power plant is located close to their homestead (see Figure 8) (Agentur für Erneuerbar Energien, n.d.).

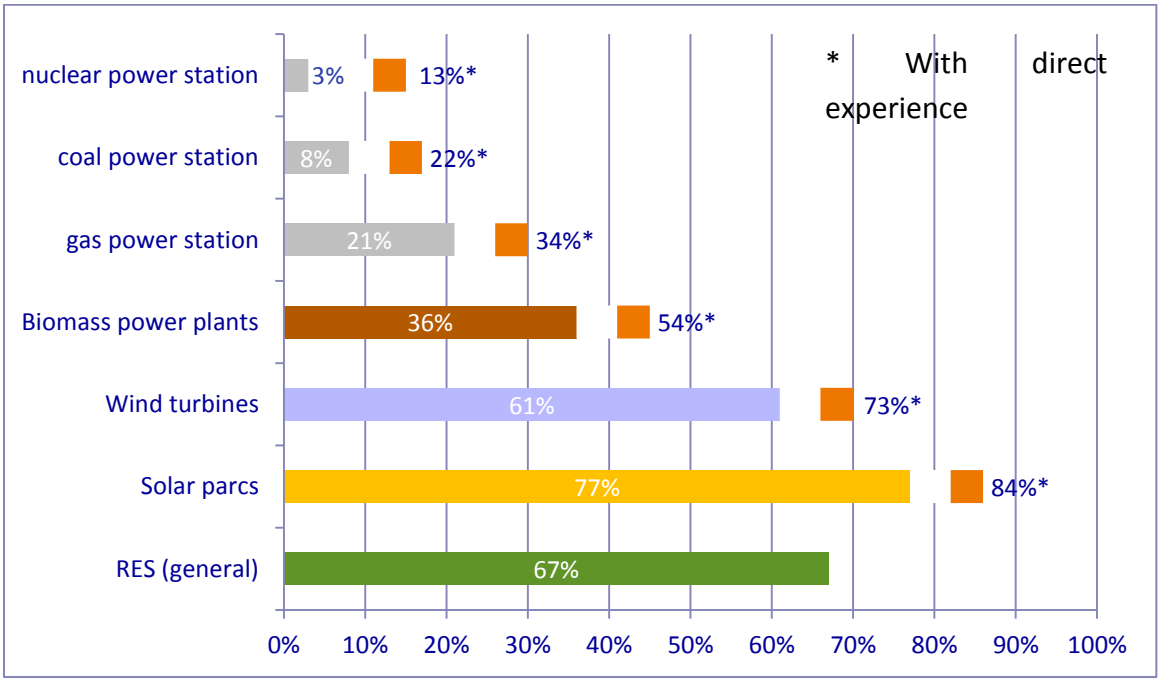

Figure 8: Agreement with RES in direct neighbourhood (Agentur für Erneuerbar Energien kein Datum)

A similar public opinion can be found in other developed countries such as Australia (Dowd, et al. 2006). In general, it appears that citizens prefer RES-technologies that are far away from their neighbourhood and rather belong to a centralized energy system with big production capacities at one point (Scheer, Wassermann and Scheel 2012).

The NIMBY-issue is sometimes described as unreasonable. It is stated that the public is not willing to take any risk in favour of the society. This risk adversity can be explained by a lack of information (Olympia and Sofia 2010). But often project developers and responsible

(public) authorities underestimate the interest and the knowledge of persons and groups concerning RES and the energy business (Hauff, et al. 2011).

Usually the NIMBY-syndrome has its roots right at the beginning of a project, when project developers do not consider the local society, their fears and needs. People see those projects as imposed from people in higher position and without local roots. They are usually a priori against the project developers and not against the project itself (Olympia and Sofia 2010).

A solution could be to change the classical triangle of energy generation. Traditionally energy generation moves within the triangle of profitability, supply security and environmental compatibility (see left side Figure 9). To integrate an informed and interested society, one should integrate social acceptance into energy politics. Therefore a change of mind in the energy business is needed. The traditional triangle has to be adapted to the changing society. The triangle becomes a square, which symbolizes the social acceptance as an additional fourth goal of energy business (Hauff, et al. 2011).

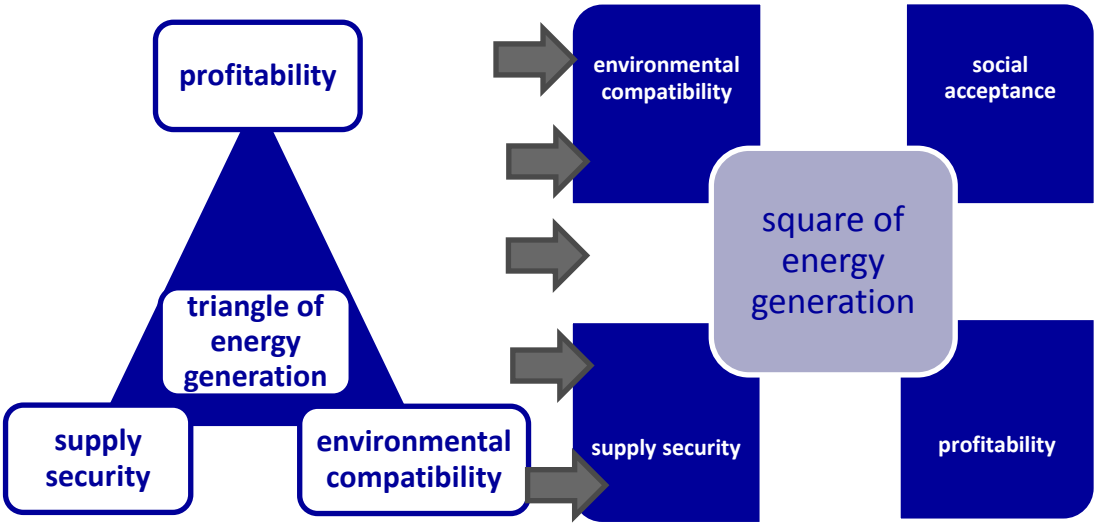

Figure 9: Square/ Triangle of energy generation (Hauff, et al. 2011)

The integration of the public and thus social acceptance can be reached through three steps (Hauff, et al. 2011):

- Communication and information:

Affected citizens have to be informed openly and in advance about costs, risks and benefits of a technology.

- Integration and involvement

Additionally one could think about models of direct financial participation in a project or other local benefits like heat supply in case of geothermal power plants.

- Balance of interests and conflict resolution

If conflicts occur, the project developer should try to find a dialogue without predefined results.

5. Practical Examples for social acceptance

In the following practical examples from Italy, Germany and France are presented. The different studies give an overview over the local situation concerning public acceptance of the different geothermal projects or regions. The case studies show anxieties and worries of affected citizens. This can be a valuable support for project developers. If one addresses these anxieties and worries proactively, then their influence on the project development can be reduced.

5.1 Case study Italy

The research project "Vigor" – a project led by the Italian National Research Council (CNR) and the Italian Ministry of Economic Development (MiSE) explore the potential of exploiting geothermal energy in southern Italy. The study includes a detailed case study on social and community acceptance in the area of Termini Imerese, province of Palermo (Sicily). The aim of the case study was to capture and analyze the views of citizens and other stakeholders.

MiSE, CNR, and the Region Sicily selected for the case study the area of Termini Imerese in the province of Palermo, Sicily. There hydrothermal circulation is present through the occurrence of two well-known hot springs.

The recent innovation agenda of the European Commission sees societal dialogue and public consultation in early phases of technology development (so called upstream engagement) as pivotal to the successful implementation of innovation policies. This case study is a step, towards early public engagement in the development of technologies that impact the daily life of citizens.

In Europe societal dialogue seems to be pivotal to successful implementation of innovation policies (van der Hoven et al, 2013, Von Schomberg, 2013). The area of Termini Imerese therefore was selected as case study towards designing approaches for "upstream" public engagement in the technology developments.

In the area of Termini Imerese stakeholders (citizens, political parties …) were particularly sensitive regarding innovation and energy policies. The impending regional elections and the prospect of local employment crises due to the closing of the Fiat industrial plant made the local situation very complex.

To explore the views and social attitudes towards technologies harnessing geothermal resources, we used both qualitative (1) and quantitative (2) approaches:

1) Focus Groups were conducted out of four different groups (students, stakeholders, citizens of Termini Imerese, unemployed Fiat workers). All the discussions were recorded, fully transcribed and analyzed using specialized software for text analysis.
2) A telephone based survey with a sample of 400 citizens calibrated by gender, age, education, job condition and residence was carried out in the province of Palermo.

5.1.1 Public views and attitudes towards geothermal energy

Compared to other renewable energies (e.g. solar and wind), the views of Sicilian citizens on geothermal energy usage appear much less formed. When asked if technologies would impact our way of life in the next 20 years, 54% of the respondents answered that solar power would have a positive impact. 46% thought the same of wind power, while geothermal energy, was only mentioned by 17.5% (Figure 10). The percentage of uncertain answers ("I don't know") to this question is particularly high for geothermal energy (42%). These findings are striking and somewhat similar to the response patterns when respondents were asked about biotechnology and not so different from views on nanotechnology. Biotechnology and nanotechnology are new, often unfamiliar and even contested technologies while geothermal power has been present in the Sicilian landscape, as long as the inhabitants. The study also showed that the strong aversion to nuclear power clearly remains deeply rooted.

The exploitation of geothermal energy was mostly discussed favorably within the four focus groups. The discussion was not started with a concrete plan for the exploitation of geothermal power in Termini Imerese. To facilitate the discussion stimulus material (basic information on geothermal energy), was provided by the VIGOR project. Participants clearly see geothermal power with optimism and a certain degree of confidence. Geothermal energy exploitation is also associated with potentially positive effects on employment, environment, technology innovation, reduction of energy costs and independence from energy imports. Independence from energy imports and the usage of local sources of energy was a reoccurring issue in all the focus groups.

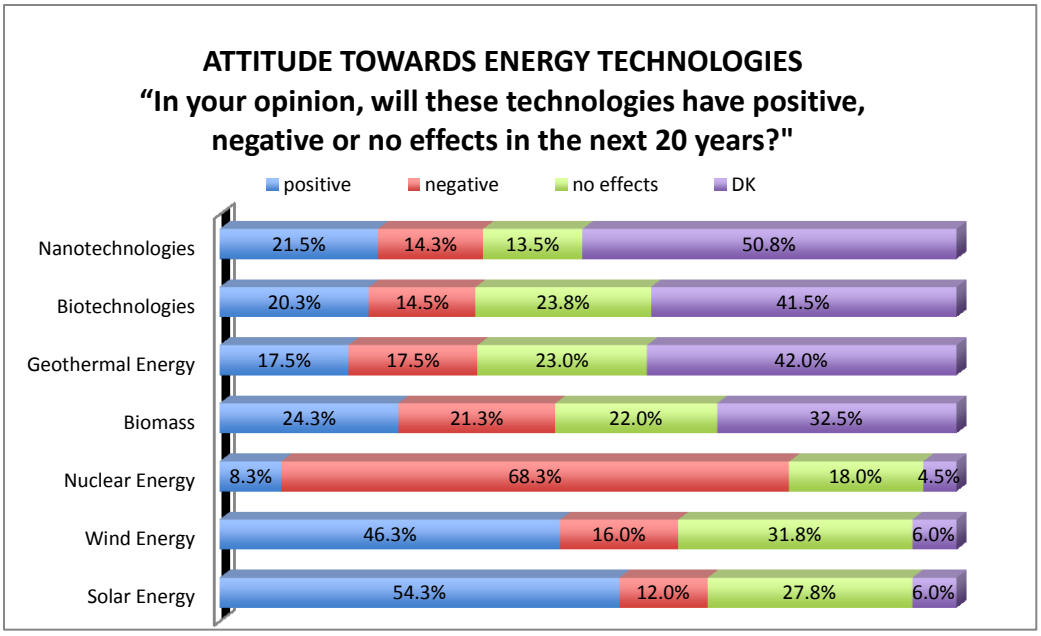

Figure 10: Attitude towards energy technologies

Discussions within the Focus groups also revealed that geothermal energy is mostly seen as a great opportunity for the future development of Sicily. Geothermal power is generally positively associated with renewable energies: reduction of emissions, autonomy from fossil fuels and a turnaround in energy production.

The literature on social acceptability of geothermal energy is currently still somewhat scarce. However recent studies conducted in Australia show that the major concerns about geothermics are environmental issues like water usage, seismic activity, and gas emissions (Dowd, 2010). In this case-study, all these issues came up during the discussion but seem to be secondary compared to economic, political, cultural and bureaucratic matters. This underlines the importance of local economics, social and political factors in the evaluation of technologies for energy provision. The exploitation of geothermal energy is perceived as an important opportunity for the industrial area of Termini Imerese.

"Termini Imerese has already an industrial area which is becoming a ghost town. We should convert it instead of leaving it empty". (Citizens focus group)

Compared to the gas power plant today active in the region, geothermal energy is mostly seen as a step towards sustainable development. Surprisingly interviewed university students show some resistance and reluctance to this kind of energy production. Additionally they are much more vocal than the other three groups in demanding more information about the benefits and risks of the exploitation of geothermal energy. In contrast, the group of local automobile industry workers who are currently unemployed, were the group most supportive for the idea of developing local geothermal resources

5.1.2 Geothermal energy exploitation, politics and bureaucracy

Respondents identified politics and bureaucracy as major constraints to the development of geothermal energy. Because of the upfront costs of geothermal energy exploitation, citizens see public financial support as necessary for a development of geothermal technology. On the other side economic investments are perceived as intricately connected with corruption, speculation, mismanagement and criminality.

At the moment, investments and energy politics of the region are perceived as highly politicized. Major concerns rise from a lack of confidence towards politicians, energy companies and federal institutions in general. Respondents mistrust the responsible persons in adequately and ethically managing innovation processes. As evidence of mismanagement and possible mafia intrusion in the energy sector wind farms were mentioned:

“Geothermal heat exploitation is a good idea, but we saw how it worked for wind farm: they took money from energy subsidies but many plants are not working”. (Citizens focus group)

“We are badly administrated”. (Citizens focus group)

“We lack a culture of common goods”. (Fiat workers focus group)

“Bureaucracy is too slow”. (Fiat workers focus group)

“We have two kinds of problems: one is bureaucratic and the other one is political”. (Stakeholder focus group)

“There are too many interests of political and Mafioso order”. (Citizens focus group)

“Politicians depend on fossil fuel taxes”. (Citizens focus group)

The general thought is that any kind of investment on the Sicilian land needs to be beneficial and bring concrete gains and benefits for the local population:

“It is better to exploit renewable resources than the fossil fuels. What is important is that Sicily has its return. The geothermal energy of Sicily belongs to Sicilians”. (Student focus group)

The Sicilian identity of the participants in the focus groups was highly salient. Greater involvement of citizens in land management and energy policy was demanded. Additionally social and economic advantages for the Sicilian people are cited as fundamental prerequisites for geothermal exploitation on regional land.

Economic interests of stakeholders (politicians and energy companies) are often perceived as in contrast to interests of Sicilian citizens, which strongly ask for more consideration of the “public good”.

5.1.3 Geothermal energy and public information

Both focus groups and questionnaire results show an almost general lack of information about geothermal energy and its implication on environment and society. Respondents feel less informed about geothermal technologies compared to other renewable energies. Particularly, the questionnaires showed that only 17% of the participants have heard about geothermal energy and different types of heat exploitation, i.e. high-low enthalpy are not differentiated.

"We need more information. What we know, is mostly from company's advertisement". (Stakeholder groups)

"To discuss this subject, we need more information. We are not experts and we don't know a lot about the impacts of geothermal power plants". (Students focus group)

When asked about the subject of geothermal energy exploitation, respondents would like to be more informed. Questionnaire respondents converged their attention on economic impacts on local population, electricity grid and plant management, as can be seen in Figure 11.

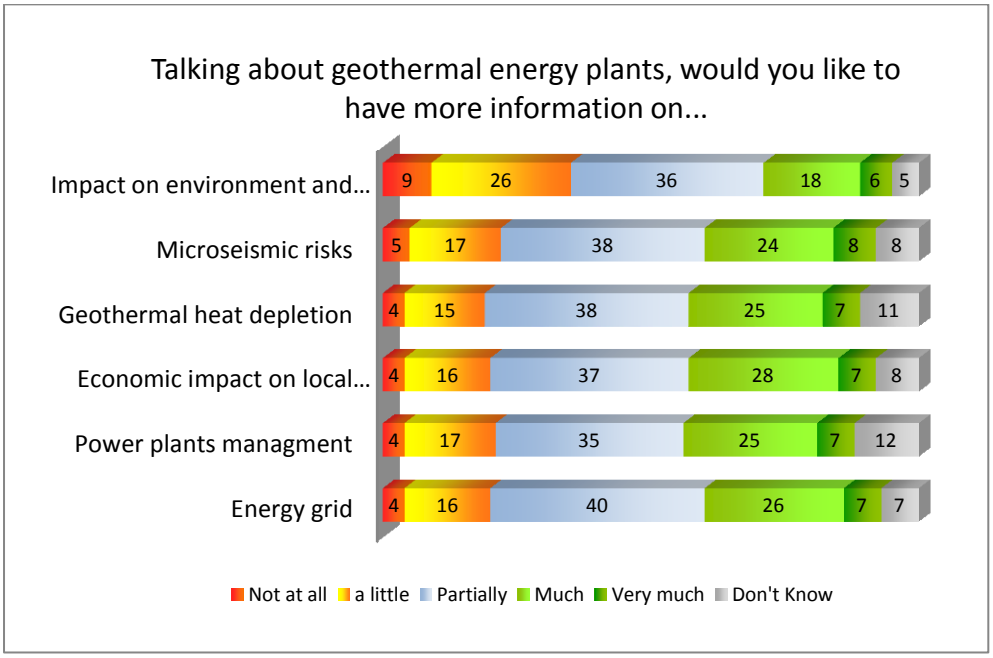

Figure 11: Information demand on geothermal power plants

The results from the focus group indicated that participants did not feel competent enough to evaluate or make up their mind about the opportunities and potential of geothermal power. They require more information and communication in order to be able to fully participate in the discussion.

Survey respondents were also asked about the reliability of information sources. The results in Figure 11 show highest level of confidence in researchers and Universities, while local administrations and politics in general are considered least trustworthy.

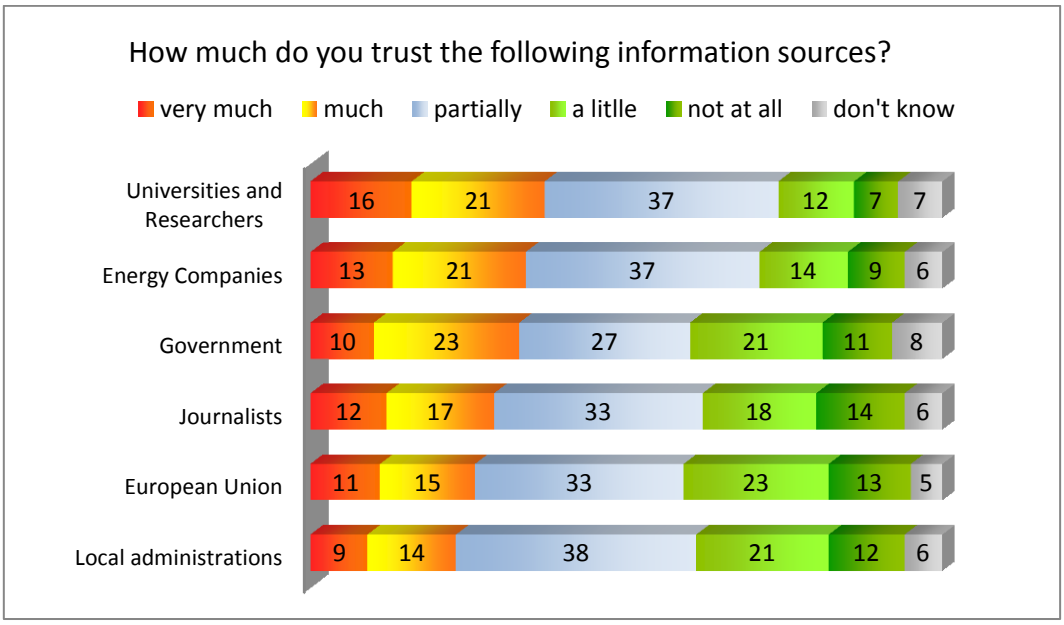

Figure 12: Trustworthiness of information sources

5.1.4 Conclusions

The results from this case study, carried out in collaboration with citizens and other stakeholders from Palermo Province, indicate considerable openness and interest for geothermal heat exploitation. However, the low level of knowledge on the subject, uncertainty and the strong lack of confidence towards the political class highlight the need for substantially improved communication and information campaigns. In order to reduce uncertainties and to stimulate public participation on a socially and culturally sustainable path more communication is needed. Opinions on geothermal power are compared to other RES much less formed. These findings further reinforce the importance of reliable public communication efforts through research institution, energy companies and public institutions.

More effective communication forms the very basis of societal dialogue over generally sustainable innovations in the energy sectors as well as in other fields. The Horizon 2020 strategies regard communication and dialogue between citizens and stakeholders as essential when planning investments related to the development of new technologies and land management.

In the study no concrete and already formulated plan for the exploitation of geothermal power in Termini Imerese was put forward. The object of the discussion was rather the

effort that is termed “upstream engagement of citizens” where the view of citizens and stakeholders are sought at the very beginning of the process of technological development.

5.2 Case study Germany

In the research project “Evaluation of public relations of geothermal projects in Germany and development of a practical support for developers and operators of geothermal power plants”, four geothermal projects in Germany have been evaluated. For this purpose, a media response analysis (MRA) and a stakeholder analysis (SA) have been conducted in the research project. The four projects are located in Bruchsal, Brühl, Landau and Unterhaching. All these sites are characterized by local frameworks conditions. Additionally, they differ in progress, installed capacity and social acceptance.

Bruchsal:

The geothermal power plant in Bruchsal has a long history. In 1979, first investigations for a local heating network started. After the completion of two boreholes, the project was abandoned because of missing profitability. In 2006, EnBW (utility company) started to engage in the project. Since 2009 a 550 kW power plant is in operation and since 2012 the project is headed by EnBW. The power plant is entitled by EnBW as a research power plant.

The characterisation as a research power plant mainly determines the social acceptance situation in Bruchsal. The stakeholder analysis has shown that there have not been many public relation actions in the past. The power plant is quite small and situated in an industrial area, which together with no accidents, no seismicity or other disturbances have caused a situation of “invisibility” for the public (Wallquist and Holenstein 2012).

The MRA brought similar results. Figure 13 shows a rather positive press response for the geothermal power plant in Bruchsal, whereas compared to other power plants only very few articles have been written.

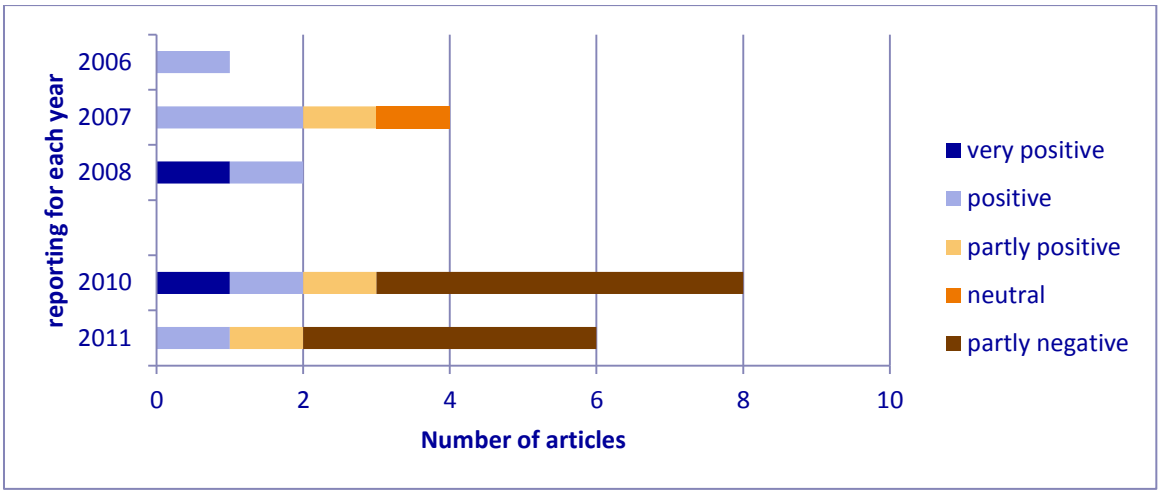

Figure 13: Reporting on the geothermal power plant in Bruchsal (Leucht 2012)

In the MRA it also becomes obvious that only little public relation activities have been done by the operators. The press sees Bruchsal as a small scale research project that does not cause much risk for the public. It is sometimes used as an example for the potential of geothermal power production or in context with seismicity in other project locations. The project itself currently does not give “any critical connection point for the public that needs communication” (Leucht 2012).

Brühl:

The geothermal power project in Brühl is currently in the construction phase. At the beginning of February 2013 the first borehole was completed. In the final phase the geothermal power plant shall produce electricity with a capacity of 5-6 MW_{el} (GeoEnergy GmbH 2013).

The SA found that the population has a strong mistrust towards the project and the project developer. In 2008, when the contracts between municipalities and project developer were signed, the public opinion was positive. But after the seismicity caused by the geothermal power plant in Landau the public opinion changed and currently there is a strong opposition with a well-connected citizens’ initiative. Brühl is deeply divided because of the geothermal power project. People are scared because of the project. The public relation efforts of the project developer did not reach the public. Meanwhile public relations efforts are rather seen as propaganda (Wallquist and Holenstein 2012).

In the geothermal project of Brühl, the MRA and the SA draw a similar picture. As already stated in the SA, the project has strong acceptance problems. This can also be seen in the MRA with a negative impression out of the investigation of press articles. See therefore Figure 14.

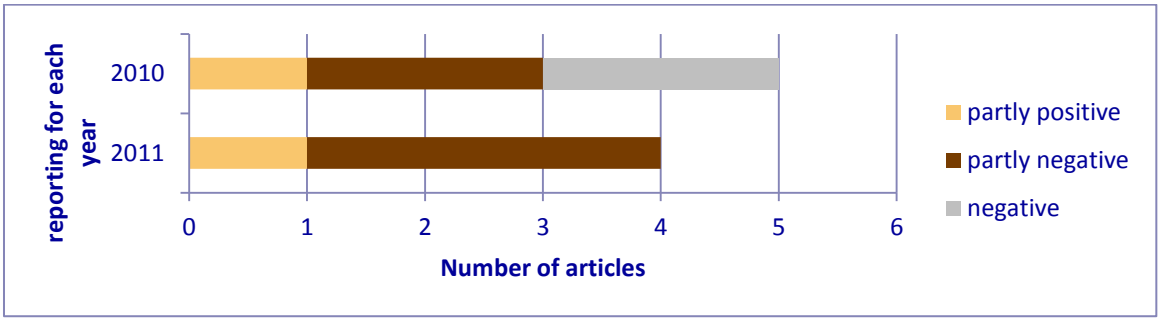

Figure 14: Reporting on the geothermal power plant in Brühl (Leucht 2012)

The press partly sees the potential of geothermal power, but the focus is rather on social acceptance problems in the city of Brühl. The reason for this conflict lies in an unaddressed demand for information, security and citizens’ participation over the whole project life, but especially after the seismic events in Landau. The project developers and the responsible persons within the municipalities did not see these needs and by this supported indirectly the formation of a strong citizens’ initiative (Leucht 2012).

Landau:

Since the end of 2007 the geothermal power plant in Landau produces electricity and heat. With a production rate of 50-70 l/s and 160°C water temperature the power plant has an electrical capacity of 3 MW_{el} and an additional heat capacity of another 3 MW_{th} (geox GmbH n.d.).

For Landau the SA describes an ambivalent acceptance situation. After the project start in 2007 the public and political acceptance of the project was quite high. This changed with seismic events in 2009. After the seismic events a dispute about unjustified damage claims caused the formation of a citizens' initiative. This initiative is strongly against geothermal power in Landau and in any other place in Germany.

The main part of the population has reached a condition of tolerance towards the power plant. The experience shows that one can live with a geothermal power plant and the perception for risk is rather low. On the other side relevant stakeholders do not identify themselves with the locally and environmental friendly produced energy. The whole situation is caused by a purely technical approach of the project developer. The company did not see the necessity of pro-active communication until the seismic events, when the public opinion was already against the project developers (Wallquist and Holenstein 2012).

The MRA displays in Figure 15 very clearly the statements done within the SA. The positive attitude towards the power plant has changed in the press after the seismic event in 2009. The public interest can be seen by a very strong increase of press articles after the seismic events. On the other side one can see in 2011 a calming of the situation with a growing share of positive press releases.

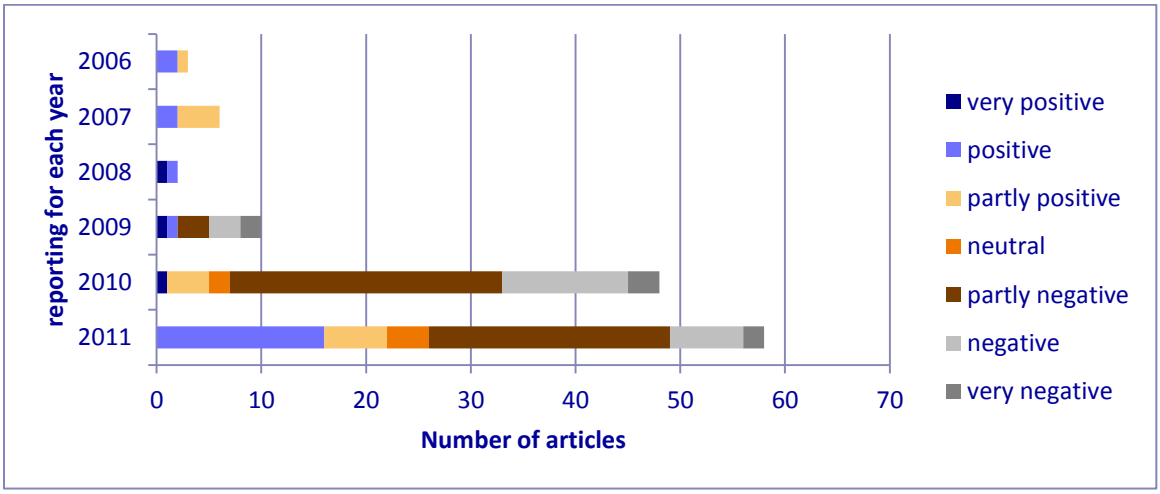

Figure 15: Reporting on the geothermal power plant in Landau (Leucht 2012)

The analysis of the print media has shown that Landau was the strongest project reference for a deep geothermal power in Germany before the seismic event. After the seismic event it became the strongest argument against deep geothermal energy usage. The project operators missed the possibility to initiate an information campaign that satisfied the

information needs of the public after the seismic events. Pro-active public relations activities did not take place. In the reporting about the power plant one can observe strong differences between local and superregional media. Whilst the regional media mainly reports about the seismic events a missing profitability or other negative aspects, the superregional press also saw Landau as an example for a working technology, which shows the potential of geothermal power (Leucht 2012)

Unterhaching:

The geothermal power plant in Unterhaching is situated in the geological region of the Bavarian Molasse Basin. With a exploration rate of 150 l/s and a temperature of ~ 130 °C the power plant is able to produce a maximum of 3,36 MW_{el} or 38 $MW_{th.}$

In contrast to other investigated geothermal projects the power plant in Unterhaching is well known in the public. People have trust in the operators and identify themselves with the innovative technology in Unterhaching. Through the heat supply of more than 5000 households, people can literally feel the benefits of the technology. On the other side, problems with the pumps and seismicity at other geothermal power locations are seen, but not rated very high. As the project came out of the local community it was and still is deeply connected to the local public. At the beginning public relation actions were mainly based on single persons and word-of-mouth recommendation. With a growing heat network this aspect has been professionalized towards a pro-active communication.

Again the impression of the SA can be proved with the MRA. In Unterhaching a general positive attitude towards geothermal power can be observed as Figure 16 shows.

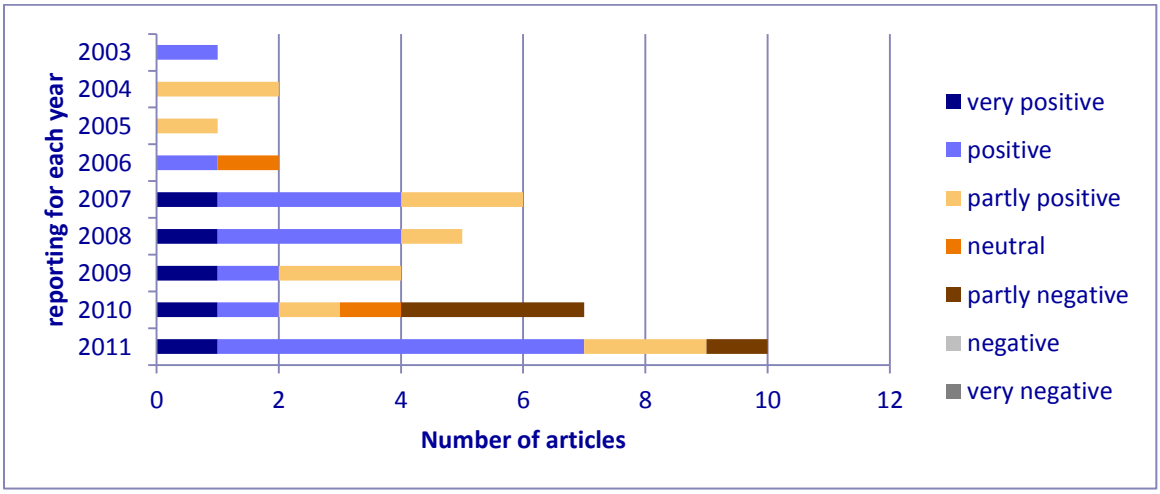

Figure 16: Reporting on the geothermal power plant in Unterhaching (Leucht 2012)

In the regional and superregional print media the Unterhaching project contributed to a positive picture of geothermal energy. But even at Unterhaching an impact of the Landau seismic events can be observed and first negative reporting can be found in 2009. Later the profitability of the plant is discussed in the public media. Nevertheless Unterhaching can be

described as a flagship project. The pro-active communication policy and a strong identification of the public with the project operator lead to high acceptance (Leucht 2012).

5.3 Case study France

The geothermal power plant in Soultz-sous-Forêts (Alsace, France) is a European research project. Since more than 20 years the power plant is a research location for geothermal energy. The uniqueness of the project is its EGS (Enhanced Geothermal System) character. The region around Soultz has been used for oil production since a long time, which led to a very extensive knowledge on the underground in this region. Since 2008 a power plant with a net power generation of 1.5 MW_{el} is installed. The research effort spent by multiple and multinational organisations lead to a considerable knowledge and process improvement (GEIE 2012).

The power plant is situated a few hundred meters away from Soultz-sous-Forêts. The town lies about 50 km north of Strasbourg and has around 3000 inhabitants. It is situated in a hilly landscape without major industry.

Within the geothermal project Soultz-sous-Forêts, one traditionally has an open information policy and ensures a good relationship with the public. To understand the concerns and opinions of the affected citizens the power plant operator did a survey in 2012. The results of this survey are as follows.

Figure 17 presents the answers to a question asking for the risk awareness related to the geothermal power plant. It can be seen that over 80 % of the people do not see geothermal power as a risk, at all.

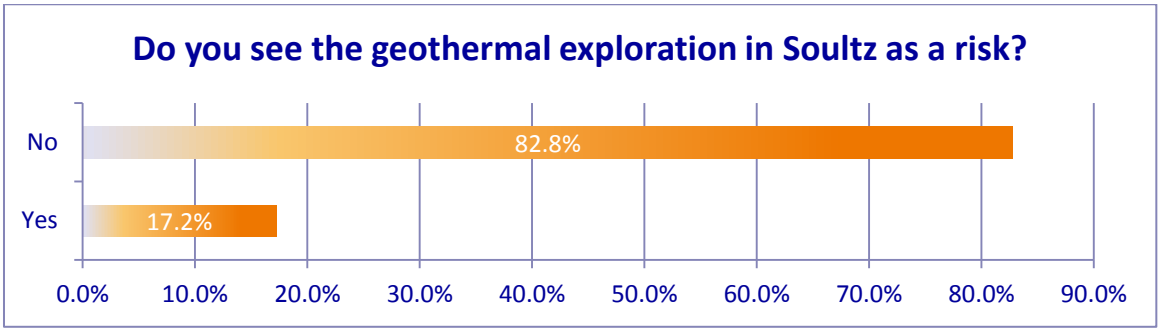

Figure 17: Risk through the geothermal power plant in Soultz-sous-Forêts (Genter and Cuenot 2012)

Concerning single risks, seismicity is identified as the top risk but is directly followed by noise pollution. Figure 18 also presents that age differences of the survey participants have hardly any impact on risk perception.

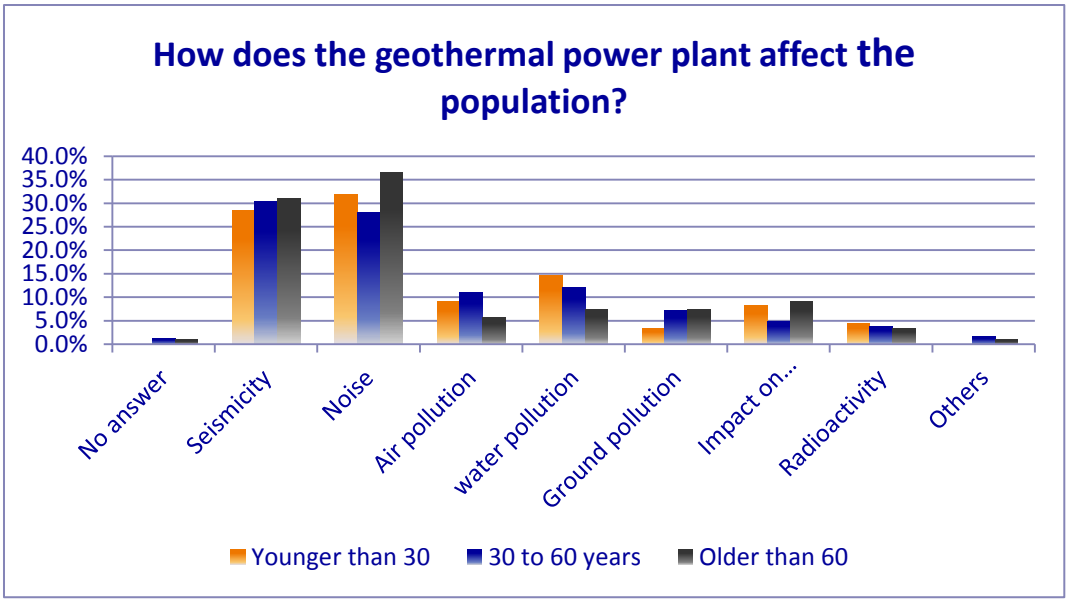

Figure 18: Effects of the geothermal power plant on the population (Genter and Cuenot 2012)

Figure 19 shows that only ~ 25 % of the survey participants have ever been disturbed through the geothermal power plant. Similar results have already been seen in Figure 17, when people were asked for their risk perception.

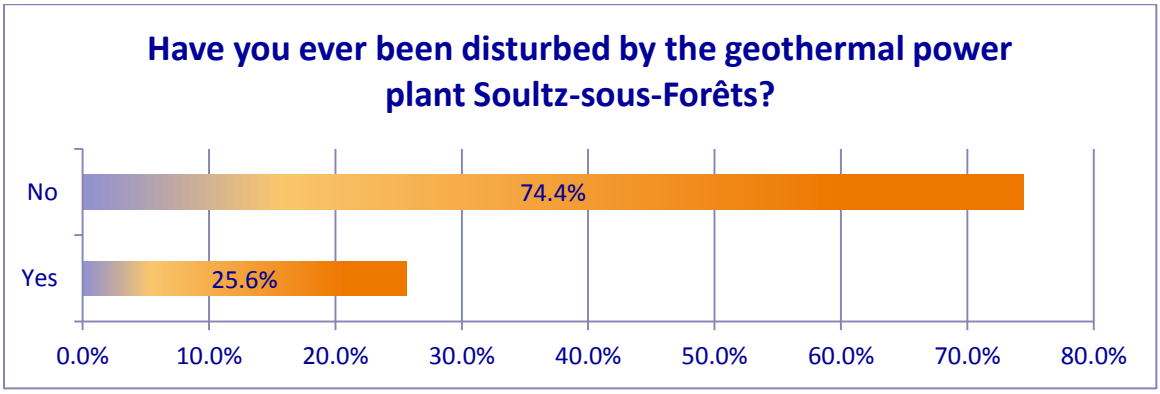

Figure 19: Disturbance by the geothermal power plant Soultz-sous-Forêts (Genter and Cuenot 2012)

It seems that this good acceptance has grown within the last few years. Figure 20 points out that the frequency of disturbances has been reduced considerably in the last few years. It can be concluded that the acceptance for the power plant has grown steadily since its beginnings in 1986. This might be linked to the reduction of seismic events throughout different project stages.

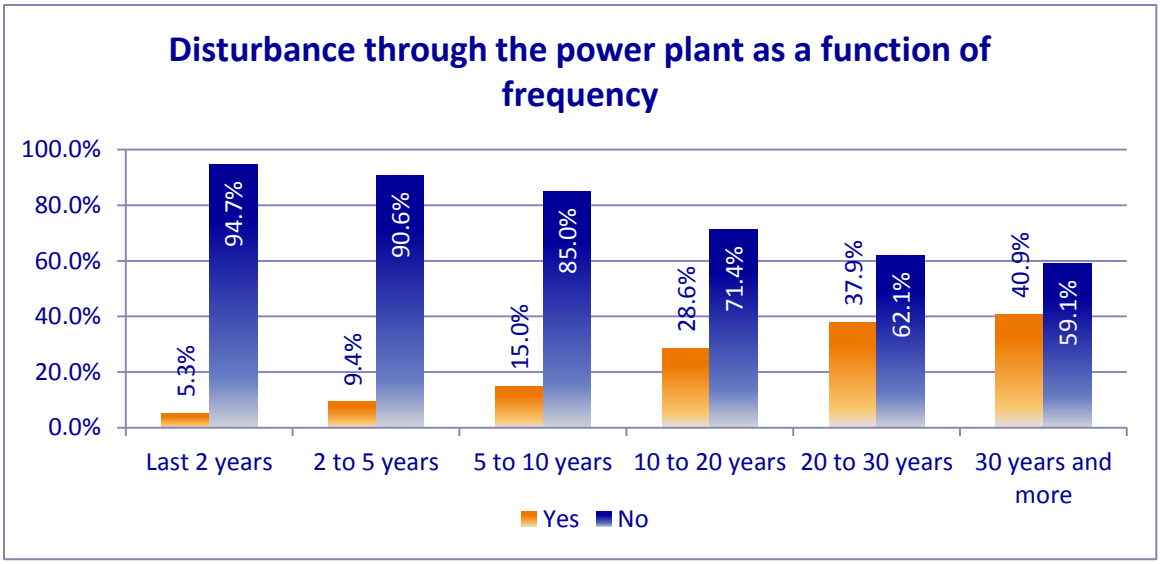

Figure 20: Disturbance through the power plant as a function of years (Genter and Cuenot 2012)

6. Recommendations and best practices

The goal of this report was not to write another guideline for social acceptance in renewable energy development. The authors see this report rather as a possibility to raise awareness for the topic of social acceptance within geothermal energy development. Guidelines for social acceptance of geothermal power are currently developed e.g. in the research project "Project for evaluation and improvement of public relations for geothermal projects". EnBW participates in this project which is supported by the federal ministry for the environment, nature conversation and nuclear safety (Germany). A publication of the guidelines is expected in autumn 2013. General guidelines for social acceptance of renewable energies are for example published by (Haug and Mono 2012) or (Arndt, et al. 2013).

From the theoretical and practical examination of social acceptance issues in this report one can learn that information, participation, cooperation and consolidation are the backbones of a successful social acceptance initiative. In the following, the ideal implementation of a project is shown. Figure 21 therefore shows the different steps of project implementation and the actions that should be taken in social acceptance issues.

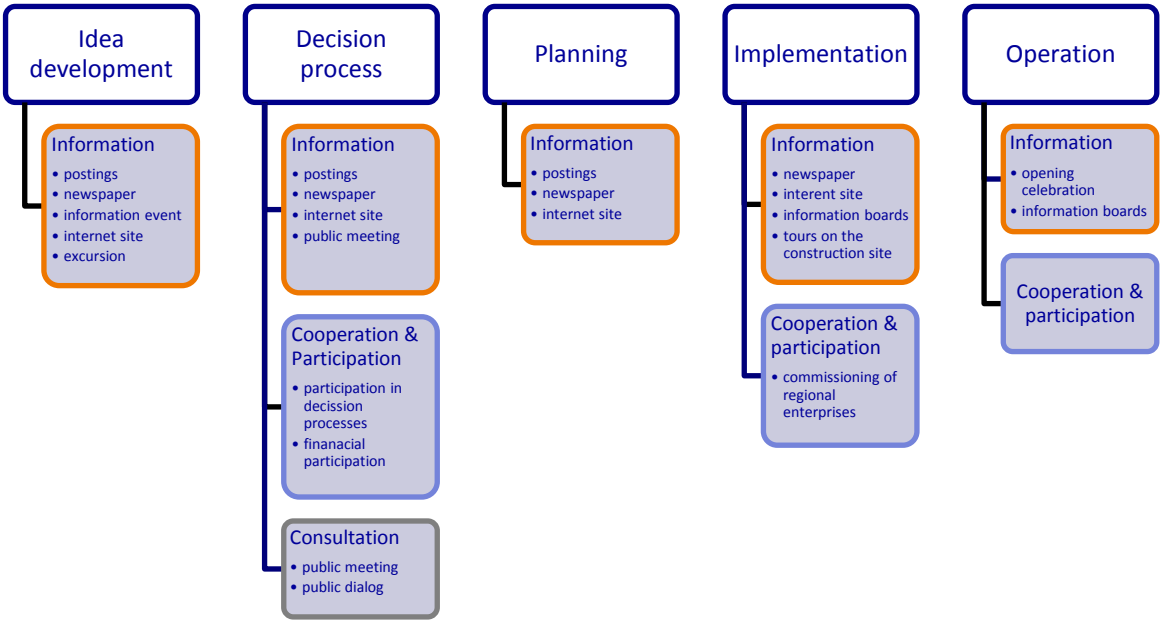

Figure 21: Implementation of renewable energies (Own illustration based on (Arndt, et al. 2013))

Right from the beginning the project should be offensively communicated within the public. The public should have access to several information channels like information events or the internet. In a second step the affected citizens should be integrated into the decision process. Therefore the implementation process should be explained. Affected citizens can contribute their ideas and fears can be relativized within an objective discussion. Additionally the community is informed about participation possibilities (e.g. financial

participation; direct heat applications). Throughout a location analysis the public is fully informed about the current development. For the final decision, affected citizens and the project developers come together and discuss possible consequences of the power plant. During the planning phase the public is informed on a regular basis. The construction phase is also marked by a steady, unrequested information stream from the developers. By contracting local enterprises, added value stays within the community. After the completion of the power plant a ceremonial opening is organized, and citizens can visit the power plant (Arndt, et al. 2013).

As a conclusion a profit oriented project can only be realized with the consensus of the local community. This consensus can only be gained by “acting in consonance with the dynamic conditions of the environment, and in the respect of the people's health, welfare, and culture” (Cataldi 2001).

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Appendix IV

ASTAREA - j.016e.12 - ANALISI ACCETTABILITA' ENERGIA GEOTERMICA NEL SUD ITALIA - CASO STUDIO TERMINI IMERESE
Ricerca per l'IDPA - Istituto per la Dinamica dei Processi Ambientali del CNR
DOM. 1 - L'ATTUALITA' DELLE QUESTIONI ENERGETICHE

		SESSO		ETA'			TITOLO DI STUDIO			AMPIEZZA CENTRO			CONDIZIONE PROFESSIONALE						
	TO TALE	MA SCHIO	FEM MINA	18/34 ANNI	35/54 ANNI	55 ANNI E PIU'	LAUREA MEDIA SUP.	MEDIA INFE.	ELEMEN TARI NES SUNA	FINO 20 MILA	20-100 MILA	OLTRE 100 MILA	IMPREN DITORE LIB. PROFES SIONI STA	COMMER CIANTE ARTI GIANO	LAVO RATORE DIPEN DENTE	STU DENTE	CASA LINGA	NON OCCU PATO	GEOTER MIA POSI TIVA
BASE	400	192	208	109	143	148	173	141	86	111	129	160	20	19	99	34	91	137	70
(1) Per niente attuali	7	2	5	7			6	1			2	5			5			2	
	1.8	1.0	2.4	6.4			3.5	0.7			1.6	3.1			5.1			1.5	
(2) Poco attuali	68	29	39	5	38	25	17	36	15	16	26	26		4	12		24	28	14
	17.0	15.1	18.8	4.6	26.6	16.9	9.8	25.5	17.4	14.4	20.2	16.3		21.1	12.1		26.4	20.4	20.0
(3) Abbastanza attuali	106	46	60	17	51	38	43	42	21	30	31	45	12	7	27	5	32	23	8
	26.5	24.0	28.8	15.6	35.7	25.7	24.9	29.8	24.4	27.0	24.0	28.1	60.0	36.8	27.3	14.7	35.2	16.8	11.4
(4) Molto attuali	141	81	60	68	34	39	77	37	27	44	42	55	5	6	42	26	17	45	39
	35.3	42.2	28.8	62.4	23.8	26.4	44.5	26.2	31.4	39.6	32.6	34.4	25.0	31.6	42.4	76.5	18.7	32.8	55.7
(5) Moltissimo attuali	62	24	38	11	19	32	26	23	13	14	27	21	3	1	11	3	18	26	9
	15.5	12.5	18.3	10.1	13.3	21.6	15.0	16.3	15.1	12.6	20.9	13.1	15.0	5.3	11.1	8.8	19.8	19.0	12.9
(non so)	16	10	6	1	1	14	4	2	10	7	1	8		1	2			13	
	4.0	5.2	2.9	0.9	0.7	9.5	2.3	1.4	11.6	6.3	0.8	5.0		5.3	2.0			9.5	
Media	3.48	3.53	3.43	3.66	3.24	3.58	3.59	3.32	3.50	3.54	3.52	3.40	3.55	3.22	3.43	3.94	3.32	3.52	3.61
S.q.m	1.02	0.95	1.08	0.96	1.00	1.05	0.98	1.06	1.00	0.91	1.09	1.03	0.76	0.88	1.02	0.49	1.07	1.11	0.95
TOP TWO BOXES	203	105	98	79	53	71	103	60	40	58	69	76	8	7	53	29	35	71	48
	50.8	54.7	47.1	72.5	37.1	48.0	59.5	42.6	46.5	52.3	53.5	47.5	40.0	36.8	53.5	85.3	38.5	51.8	68.6

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DOM. 2 - **L'EFFETTO** DI UNA SERIE DI TECNOLOGIE SUL NOSTRO MODO DI VIVERE NEI PROSSIMI 20 ANNI

		SESSO		ETA'			TITOLO DI STUDIO			AMPIEZZA CENTRO			CONDIZIONE PROFESSIONALE						
	TO TALE	MA SCHIO	FEM MINA	18/34 ANNI	35/54 ANNI	55 ANNI E PIU'	LAUREA MEDIA SUP.	MEDIA INFE.	ELEMEN TARI NES SUNA	FINO 20 MILA	20-100 MILA	OLTRE 100 MILA	IMPREN DITORE LIB. PROFES SIONI STA	COMMER CIANTE ARTI GIANO	LAVO RATORE DIPEN DENTE	STU DENTE	CASA LINGA	NON OCCU PATO	GEOTER MIA POSI TIVA
BASE	400	192	208	109	143	148	173	141	86	111	129	160	20	19	99	34	91	137	70
IL FOTOVOLTAICO																			
Effetto positivo	217	108	109	73	69	75	103	72	42	52	63	102	10	10	51	28	57	61	46
	54.3	56.3	52.4	67.0	48.3	50.7	59.5	51.1	48.8	46.8	48.8	63.8	50.0	52.6	51.5	82.4	62.6	44.5	65.7
Effetto negativo	48	28	20	8	26	14	26	17	5	14	17	17	8	7	12	2	8	11	1
	12.0	14.6	9.6	7.3	18.2	9.5	15.0	12.1	5.8	12.6	13.2	10.6	40.0	36.8	12.1	5.9	8.8	8.0	1.4
Nessun effetto	111	53	58	25	39	47	36	43	32	36	38	37	2	1	35	2	18	53	19
	27.8	27.6	27.9	22.9	27.3	31.8	20.8	30.5	37.2	32.4	29.5	23.1	10.0	5.3	35.4	5.9	19.8	38.7	27.1
(Non so)	24	3	21	3	9	12	8	9	7	9	11	4		1	1	2	8	12	4
	6.0	1.6	10.1	2.8	6.3	8.1	4.6	6.4	8.1	8.1	8.5	2.5		5.3	1.0	5.9	8.8	8.8	5.7
L'ENERGIA EOLICA																			
Effetto positivo	185	98	87	65	57	63	70	73	42	51	55	79	5	8	52	24	39	57	43
	46.3	51.0	41.8	59.6	39.9	42.6	40.5	51.8	48.8	45.9	42.6	49.4	25.0	42.1	52.5	70.6	42.9	41.6	61.4
Effetto negativo	64	22	42	6	38	20	30	20	14	8	32	24	9	5	11		17	22	12
	16.0	11.5	20.2	5.5	26.6	13.5	17.3	14.2	16.3	7.2	24.8	15.0	45.0	26.3	11.1		18.7	16.1	17.1
Nessun effetto	127	61	66	30	43	54	60	42	25	45	35	47	6	5	32	8	30	46	12
	31.8	31.8	31.7	27.5	30.1	36.5	34.7	29.8	29.1	40.5	27.1	29.4	30.0	26.3	32.3	23.5	33.0	33.6	17.1
(Non so)	24	11	13	8	5	11	13	6	5	7	7	10		1	4	2	5	12	3
	6.0	5.7	6.3	7.3	3.5	7.4	7.5	4.3	5.8	6.3	5.4	6.3		5.3	4.0	5.9	5.5	8.8	4.3
IL NUCLEARE																			
Effetto positivo	33	14	19	10	19	4	9	10	14	8	20	5		6	3	4	11	9	3
	8.3	7.3	9.1	9.2	13.3	2.7	5.2	7.1	16.3	7.2	15.5	3.1		31.6	3.0	11.8	12.1	6.6	4.3
Effetto negativo	277	135	142	68	94	115	131	92	54	64	88	125	16	10	61	22	66	102	60
	69.3	70.3	68.3	62.4	65.7	77.7	75.7	65.2	62.8	57.7	68.2	78.1	80.0	52.6	61.6	64.7	72.5	74.5	85.7
Nessun effetto	72	35	37	22	28	22	27	34	11	31	18	23	4	2	32	4	12	18	3
	18.0	18.2	17.8	20.2	19.6	14.9	15.6	24.1	12.8	27.9	14.0	14.4	20.0	10.5	32.3	11.8	13.2	13.1	4.3
(Non so)	18	8	10	9	2	7	6	5	7	8	3	7		1	3	4	2	8	4
	4.5	4.2	4.8	8.3	1.4	4.7	3.5	3.5	8.1	7.2	2.3	4.4		5.3	3.0	11.8	2.2	5.8	5.7
LE BIOMASSE																			
Effetto positivo	97	64	33	40	28	29	60	20	17	26	26	45	6	4	28	13	9	37	41
	24.3	33.3	15.9	36.7	19.6	19.6	34.7	14.2	19.8	23.4	20.2	28.1	30.0	21.1	28.3	38.2	9.9	27.0	58.6
Effetto negativo	85	40	45	9	47	29	38	41	6	11	38	36	7	9	13	2	25	29	11
	21.3	20.8	21.6	8.3	32.9	19.6	22.0	29.1	7.0	9.9	29.5	22.5	35.0	47.4	13.1	5.9	27.5	21.2	15.7
Nessun effetto	88	44	44	34	31	23	41	35	12	32	24	32	3	1	31	13	13	27	14
	22.0	22.9	21.2	31.2	21.7	15.5	23.7	24.8	14.0	28.8	18.6	20.0	15.0	5.3	31.3	38.2	14.3	19.7	20.0
(Non so)	130	44	86	26	37	67	34	45	51	42	41	47	4	5	27	6	44	44	4
	32.5	22.9	41.3	23.9	25.9	45.3	19.7	31.9	59.3	37.8	31.8	29.4	20.0	26.3	27.3	17.6	48.4	32.1	5.7

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		SESSO		ETA'			TITOLO DI STUDIO			AMPIEZZA CENTRO			CONDIZIONE PROFESSIONALE						
	TOTALE	MASCHIO	FEMMINA	18/34 ANNI	35/54 ANNI	55 ANNI E PIU'	LAUREA MEDIA SUP.	MEDIA INFE.	ELEMENTARI NESSUNA	FINO 20 MILA	20-100 MILA	OLTRE 100 MILA	IMPRENDITORE LIB. PROFESSIONISTA	COMMERCIANTE ARTIGIANO	LAVORATORE DIPENDENTE	STUDENTE	CASALINGA	NON OCCUPATO	GEOTERMIA POSITIVA
BASE	400	192	208	109	143	148	173	141	86	111	129	160	20	19	99	34	91	137	70
LA GEOTERMIA																			
Effetto positivo	70	42	28	24	19	27	48	5	17	13	27	30	1	1	11	16	13	28	70
	17.5	21.9	13.5	22.0	13.3	18.2	27.7	3.5	19.8	11.7	20.9	18.8	5.0	5.3	11.1	47.1	14.3	20.4	100.0
Effetto negativo	70	33	37	14	29	27	33	31	6	5	29	36	7	2	10	8	17	26	
	17.5	17.2	17.8	12.8	20.3	18.2	19.1	22.0	7.0	4.5	22.5	22.5	35.0	10.5	10.1	23.5	18.7	19.0	
Nessun effetto	92	42	50	32	36	24	51	33	8	26	32	34	8	5	35	1	19	24	
	23.0	21.9	24.0	29.4	25.2	16.2	29.5	23.4	9.3	23.4	24.8	21.3	40.0	26.3	35.4	2.9	20.9	17.5	
(Non so)	168	75	93	39	59	70	41	72	55	67	41	60	4	11	43	9	42	59	
	42.0	39.1	44.7	35.8	41.3	47.3	23.7	51.1	64.0	60.4	31.8	37.5	20.0	57.9	43.4	26.5	46.2	43.1	
LE BIOTECNOLOGIE																			
Effetto positivo	81	50	31	39	15	27	55	15	11	10	32	39	9	5	19	16	3	29	24
	20.3	26.0	14.9	35.8	10.5	18.2	31.8	10.6	12.8	9.0	24.8	24.4	45.0	26.3	19.2	47.1	3.3	21.2	34.3
Effetto negativo	58	28	30	10	25	23	29	20	9	14	16	28		8	14	6	10	20	8
	14.5	14.6	14.4	9.2	17.5	15.5	16.8	14.2	10.5	12.6	12.4	17.5		42.1	14.1	17.6	11.0	14.6	11.4
Nessun effetto	95	34	61	22	52	21	38	43	14	28	37	30	7	5	36		24	23	7
	23.8	17.7	29.3	20.2	36.4	14.2	22.0	30.5	16.3	25.2	28.7	18.8	35.0	26.3	36.4		26.4	16.8	10.0
(Non so)	166	80	86	38	51	77	51	63	52	59	44	63	4	1	30	12	54	65	31
	41.5	41.7	41.3	34.9	35.7	52.0	29.5	44.7	60.5	53.2	34.1	39.4	20.0	5.3	30.3	35.3	59.3	47.4	44.3
LE NANOTECNOLOGIE																			
Effetto positivo	86	52	34	38	24	24	63	13	10	14	33	39	9	5	26	18	11	17	32
	21.5	27.1	16.3	34.9	16.8	16.2	36.4	9.2	11.6	12.6	25.6	24.4	45.0	26.3	26.3	52.9	12.1	12.4	45.7
Effetto negativo	57	27	30	6	28	23	14	35	8	13	20	24		2	8	3	21	23	
	14.3	14.1	14.4	5.5	19.6	15.5	8.1	24.8	9.3	11.7	15.5	15.0		10.5	8.1	8.8	23.1	16.8	
Nessun effetto	54	17	37	17	30	7	25	22	7	20	20	14		3	23	2	18	8	5
	13.5	8.9	17.8	15.6	21.0	4.7	14.5	15.6	8.1	18.0	15.5	8.8		15.8	23.2	5.9	19.8	5.8	7.1
(Non so)	203	96	107	48	61	94	71	71	61	64	56	83	11	9	42	11	41	89	33
	50.8	50.0	51.4	44.0	42.7	63.5	41.0	50.4	70.9	57.7	43.4	51.9	55.0	47.4	42.4	32.4	45.1	65.0	47.1

ASTAREA - j.016e.12 - ANALISI ACCETTABILITA' ENERGIA GEOTERMICA NEL SUD ITALIA - CASO STUDIO TERMINI IMERESE
Ricerca per l'IDPA - Istituto per la Dinamica dei Processi Ambientali del CNR
DOM. 3 - L'IMPORTANZA PER I PROSSIMI 20 ANNI DI UNA SERIE DI AZIONI

		SESSO		ETA'			TITOLO DI STUDIO			AMPIEZZA CENTRO			CONDIZIONE PROFESSIONALE						
	TO TALE	MA SCHIO	FEM MINA	18/34 ANNI	35/54 ANNI	55 ANNI E PIU'	LAUREA MEDIA SUP.	MEDIA INFE.	ELEMEN TARI NES SUNA	FINO 20 MILA	20-100 MILA	OLTRE 100 MILA	IMPREN DITORE LIB. PROFES SIONI STA	COMMER CIANTE ARTI GIANO	LAVO RATORE DIPEN DENTE	STU DENTE	CASA LINGA	NON OCCU PATO	GEOTER MIA POSI TIVA
BASE	400	192	208	109	143	148	173	141	86	111	129	160	20	19	99	34	91	137	70
LA STABILITA' DEI PREZZI DELL'ENERGIA																			
(1) Per niente	14	7	7	2	4	8	5	7	2	4	5	5			2		4	8	3
	3.5	3.6	3.4	1.8	2.8	5.4	2.9	5.0	2.3	3.6	3.9	3.1			2.0		4.4	5.8	4.3
(2) Poco	28	18	10	3	7	18	11	12	5	3	4	21			3	1	6	18	2
	7.0	9.4	4.8	2.8	4.9	12.2	6.4	8.5	5.8	2.7	3.1	13.1			3.0	2.9	6.6	13.1	2.9
(3) Abbastanza	86	42	44	30	18	38	32	34	20	27	22	37	4	1	17	11	25	28	8
	21.5	21.9	21.2	27.5	12.6	25.7	18.5	24.1	23.3	24.3	17.1	23.1	20.0	5.3	17.2	32.4	27.5	20.4	11.4
(4) Molto	141	60	81	34	57	50	61	47	33	42	46	53	10	8	35	8	35	45	24
	35.3	31.3	38.9	31.2	39.9	33.8	35.3	33.3	38.4	37.8	35.7	33.1	50.0	42.1	35.4	23.5	38.5	32.8	34.3
(5) Moltissimo	118	61	57	32	54	32	58	36	24	29	47	42	6	10	34	11	21	36	29
	29.5	31.8	27.4	29.4	37.8	21.6	33.5	25.5	27.9	26.1	36.4	26.3	30.0	52.6	34.3	32.4	23.1	26.3	41.4
(non so)	13	4	9	8	3	2	6	5	2	6	5	2			8	3		2	4
	3.3	2.1	4.3	7.3	2.1	1.4	3.5	3.5	2.3	5.4	3.9	1.3			8.1	8.8		1.5	5.7
Media	3.83	3.80	3.86	3.90	4.07	3.55	3.93	3.68	3.86	3.85	4.02	3.67	4.10	4.47	4.05	3.94	3.69	3.61	4.12
TOP TWO BOXES	259	121	138	66	111	82	119	83	57	71	93	95	16	18	69	19	56	81	53
	64.8	63.0	66.3	60.6	77.6	55.4	68.8	58.9	66.3	64.0	72.1	59.4	80.0	94.7	69.7	55.9	61.5	59.1	75.7
LO SVILUPPO DI ENERGIE RINNOVABILI																			
(1) Per niente	18	7	11	1	10	7	8	7	3	2	10	6	1	1	5		5	6	3
	4.5	3.6	5.3	0.9	7.0	4.7	4.6	5.0	3.5	1.8	7.8	3.8	5.0	5.3	5.1		5.5	4.4	4.3
(2) Poco	27	7	20	4	14	9	6	17	4	1	10	16			3		14	10	3
	6.8	3.6	9.6	3.7	9.8	6.1	3.5	12.1	4.7	0.9	7.8	10.0			3.0		15.4	7.3	4.3
(3) Abbastanza	97	57	40	25	18	54	40	31	26	30	30	37	9	1	19	9	22	37	10
	24.3	29.7	19.2	22.9	12.6	36.5	23.1	22.0	30.2	27.0	23.3	23.1	45.0	5.3	19.2	26.5	24.2	27.0	14.3
(4) Molto	130	63	67	32	58	40	61	45	24	37	36	57	9	9	37	12	24	39	24
	32.5	32.8	32.2	29.4	40.6	27.0	35.3	31.9	27.9	33.3	27.9	35.6	45.0	47.4	37.4	35.3	26.4	28.5	34.3
(5) Moltissimo	115	50	65	42	38	35	54	35	26	32	41	42	1	8	32	12	25	37	27
	28.8	26.0	31.3	38.5	26.6	23.6	31.2	24.8	30.2	28.8	31.8	26.3	5.0	42.1	32.3	35.3	27.5	27.0	38.6
(non so)	13	8	5	5	5	3	4	6	3	9	2	2			3	1	1	8	3
	3.3	4.2	2.4	4.6	3.5	2.0	2.3	4.3	3.5	8.1	1.6	1.3			3.0	2.9	1.1	5.8	4.3
Media	3.77	3.77	3.76	4.06	3.72	3.60	3.87	3.62	3.80	3.94	3.69	3.72	3.45	4.21	3.92	4.09	3.56	3.71	4.03
TOP TWO BOXES	245	113	132	74	96	75	115	80	50	69	77	99	10	17	69	24	49	76	51
	61.3	58.9	63.5	67.9	67.1	50.7	66.5	56.7	58.1	62.2	59.7	61.9	50.0	89.5	69.7	70.6	53.8	55.5	72.9
L'ACCESSO ALL'ENERGIA																			
(1) Per niente	14	5	9		3	11	6	4	4	1	6	7			1		4	9	4
	3.5	2.6	4.3		2.1	7.4	3.5	2.8	4.7	0.9	4.7	4.4			1.0		4.4	6.6	5.7
(2) Poco	27	9	18	3	17	7	8	15	4	2	13	12		2	3	3	13	6	2
	6.8	4.7	8.7	2.8	11.9	4.7	4.6	10.6	4.7	1.8	10.1	7.5		10.5	3.0	8.8	14.3	4.4	2.9
(3) Abbastanza	78	42	36	15	17	46	29	24	25	18	30	30	5	4	16	3	18	32	8
	19.5	21.9	17.3	13.8	11.9	31.1	16.8	17.0	29.1	16.2	23.3	18.8	25.0	21.1	16.2	8.8	19.8	23.4	11.4
(4) Molto	157	79	78	52	61	44	82	43	32	40	45	72	11	12	43	13	29	49	30
	39.3	41.1	37.5	47.7	42.7	29.7	47.4	30.5	37.2	36.0	34.9	45.0	55.0	63.2	43.4	38.2	31.9	35.8	42.9
(5) Moltissimo	107	52	55	36	35	36	44	44	19	44	30	33	4	1	29	15	24	34	23
	26.8	27.1	26.4	33.0	24.5	24.3	25.4	31.2	22.1	39.6	23.3	20.6	20.0	5.3	29.3	44.1	26.4	24.8	32.9
(non so)	17	5	12	3	10	4	4	11	2	6	5	6			7		3	7	3
	4.3	2.6	5.8	2.8	7.0	2.7	2.3	7.8	2.3	5.4	3.9	3.8			7.1		3.3	5.1	4.3
Media	3.83	3.88	3.78	4.14	3.81	3.60	3.89	3.83	3.69	4.18	3.65	3.73	3.95	3.63	4.04	4.18	3.64	3.72	3.99
TOP TWO BOXES	264	131	133	88	96	80	126	87	51	84	75	105	15	13	72	28	53	83	53
	66.0	68.2	63.9	80.7	67.1	54.1	72.8	61.7	59.3	75.7	58.1	65.6	75.0	68.4	72.7	82.4	58.2	60.6	75.7

ASTAREA - j.016e.12 - ANALISI ACCETTABILITA' ENERGIA GEOTERMICA NEL SUD ITALIA - CASO STUDIO TERMINI IMERESE
Ricerca per l'IDPA - Istituto per la Dinamica dei Processi Ambientali del CNR
DOM. 3 - L'IMPORTANZA PER I PROSSIMI 20 ANNI DI UNA SERIE DI AZIONI

		SESSO		ETA'			TITOLO DI STUDIO			AMPIEZZA CENTRO			CONDIZIONE PROFESSIONALE						
	TO TALE	MA SCHIO	FEM MINA	18/34 ANNI	35/54 ANNI	55 ANNI E PIU'	LAUREA MEDIA SUP.	MEDIA INFE.	ELEMEN TARI NES SUNA	FINO 20 MILA	20-100 MILA	OLTRE 100 MILA	IMPREN DITORE LIB. PROFES SIONI STA	COMMER CIANTE ARTI GIANO	LAVO RATORE DIPEN DENTE	STU DENTE	CASA LINGA	NON OCCU PATO	GEOTER MIA POSI TIVA
BASE	400	192	208	109	143	148	173	141	86	111	129	160	20	19	99	34	91	137	70
IL RISPARMIO ENERGETICO																			
(1) Per niente	8	2	6		3	5	2	3	3	2	3	3					3	5	2
	2.0	1.0	2.9		2.1	3.4	1.2	2.1	3.5	1.8	2.3	1.9					3.3	3.6	2.9
(2) Poco	23	13	10	2	6	15	8	9	6	2	7	14				2	7	14	3
	5.8	6.8	4.8	1.8	4.2	10.1	4.6	6.4	7.0	1.8	5.4	8.8				5.9	7.7	10.2	4.3
(3) Abbastanza	78	42	36	19	20	39	26	33	19	20	26	32		3	19	4	21	31	6
	19.5	21.9	17.3	17.4	14.0	26.4	15.0	23.4	22.1	18.0	20.2	20.0		15.8	19.2	11.8	23.1	22.6	8.6
(4) Molto	136	70	66	32	47	57	65	39	32	40	40	56	16	12	22	11	27	48	21
	34.0	36.5	31.7	29.4	32.9	38.5	37.6	27.7	37.2	36.0	31.0	35.0	80.0	63.2	22.2	32.4	29.7	35.0	30.0
(5) Moltissimo	144	61	83	51	61	32	65	53	26	41	49	54	4	4	50	16	33	37	34
	36.0	31.8	39.9	46.8	42.7	21.6	37.6	37.6	30.2	36.9	38.0	33.8	20.0	21.1	50.5	47.1	36.3	27.0	48.6
(non so)	11	4	7	5	6		7	4		6	4	1			8	1		2	4
	2.8	2.1	3.4	4.6	4.2		4.0	2.8		5.4	3.1	0.6			8.1	2.9		1.5	5.7
Media	3.99	3.93	4.04	4.27	4.15	3.65	4.10	3.95	3.84	4.10	4.00	3.91	4.20	4.05	4.34	4.24	3.88	3.73	4.24
TOP TWO BOXES	280	131	149	83	108	89	130	92	58	81	89	110	20	16	72	27	60	85	55
	70.0	68.2	71.6	76.1	75.5	60.1	75.1	65.2	67.4	73.0	69.0	68.8	100.0	84.2	72.7	79.4	65.9	62.0	78.6
LA LOTTA AI CAMBIAMENTI CLIMATICI																			
(1) Per niente	19	5	14	2	9	8	12	5	2	2	10	7		1	3	2	6	7	5
	4.8	2.6	6.7	1.8	6.3	5.4	6.9	3.5	2.3	1.8	7.8	4.4		5.3	3.0	5.9	6.6	5.1	7.1
(2) Poco	54	22	32	6	17	31	24	16	14	8	21	25	4		8	3	19	20	16
	13.5	11.5	15.4	5.5	11.9	20.9	13.9	11.3	16.3	7.2	16.3	15.6	20.0		8.1	8.8	20.9	14.6	22.9
(3) Abbastanza	73	31	42	12	22	39	24	30	19	15	32	26	3		14	3	24	29	2
	18.3	16.1	20.2	11.0	15.4	26.4	13.9	21.3	22.1	13.5	24.8	16.3	15.0		14.1	8.8	26.4	21.2	2.9
(4) Molto	144	81	63	47	57	40	62	53	29	46	36	62	8	15	36	23	25	37	28
	36.0	42.2	30.3	43.1	39.9	27.0	35.8	37.6	33.7	41.4	27.9	38.8	40.0	78.9	36.4	67.6	27.5	27.0	40.0
(5) Moltissimo	101	50	51	37	35	29	45	35	21	36	28	37	5	3	33	3	15	42	17
	25.3	26.0	24.5	33.9	24.5	19.6	26.0	24.8	24.4	32.4	21.7	23.1	25.0	15.8	33.3	8.8	16.5	30.7	24.3
(non so)	9	3	6	5	3	1	6	2	1	4	2	3			5		2	2	2
	2.3	1.6	2.9	4.6	2.1	0.7	3.5	1.4	1.2	3.6	1.6	1.9			5.1		2.2	1.5	2.9
Media	3.65	3.79	3.52	4.07	3.66	3.35	3.62	3.70	3.62	3.99	3.40	3.62	3.70	4.00	3.94	3.65	3.27	3.64	3.53
TOP TWO BOXES	245	131	114	84	92	69	107	88	50	82	64	99	13	18	69	26	40	79	45
	61.3	68.2	54.8	77.1	64.3	46.6	61.8	62.4	58.1	73.9	49.6	61.9	65.0	94.7	69.7	76.5	44.0	57.7	64.3
LA RIDUZIONE DELL'INQUINAMENTO																			
(1) Per niente	13	5	8	1	2	10	7	4	2	2	5	6				1	5	7	6
	3.3	2.6	3.8	0.9	1.4	6.8	4.0	2.8	2.3	1.8	3.9	3.8				2.9	5.5	5.1	8.6
(2) Poco	24	7	17	6	4	14	14	2	8	3	5	16			3	1	9	11	2
	6.0	3.6	8.2	5.5	2.8	9.5	8.1	1.4	9.3	2.7	3.9	10.0			3.0	2.9	9.9	8.0	2.9
(3) Abbastanza	55	32	23	12	13	30	17	16	22	25	19	11	7		10	4	12	22	1
	13.8	16.7	11.1	11.0	9.1	20.3	9.8	11.3	25.6	22.5	14.7	6.9	35.0		10.1	11.8	13.2	16.1	1.4
(4) Molto	130	55	75	33	45	52	68	35	27	30	50	50	1	3	33	14	30	49	25
	32.5	28.6	36.1	30.3	31.5	35.1	39.3	24.8	31.4	27.0	38.8	31.3	5.0	15.8	33.3	41.2	33.0	35.8	35.7
(5) Moltissimo	168	88	80	54	72	42	62	79	27	43	50	75	12	16	47	14	33	46	34
	42.0	45.8	38.5	49.5	50.3	28.4	35.8	56.0	31.4	38.7	38.8	46.9	60.0	84.2	47.5	41.2	36.3	33.6	48.6
(non so)	10	5	5	3	7		5	5		8		2			6		2	2	2
	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.8	4.9		2.9	3.5		7.2		1.3			6.1		2.2	1.5	2.9
Media	4.07	4.14	4.00	4.25	4.33	3.69	3.98	4.35	3.80	4.06	4.05	4.09	4.25	4.84	4.33	4.15	3.87	3.86	4.16
TOP TWO BOXES	298	143	155	87	117	94	130	114	54	73	100	125	13	19	80	28	63	95	59
	74.5	74.5	74.5	79.8	81.8	63.5	75.1	80.9	62.8	65.8	77.5	78.1	65.0	100.0	80.8	82.4	69.2	69.3	84.3

ASTAREA - j.016e.12 - ANALISI ACCETTABILITA' ENERGIA GEOTERMICA NEL SUD ITALIA - CASO STUDIO TERMINI IMERESE
Ricerca per l'IDPA - Istituto per la Dinamica dei Processi Ambientali del CNR
DOM. 4 - **GRADO DI INFORMAZIONE** SULLE CARATTERISTICHE DELL'ENERGIA CHE ALIMENTA LA PROPRIA ABITAZIONE

		SESSO		ETA'			TITOLO DI STUDIO			AMPIEZZA CENTRO			CONDIZIONE PROFESSIONALE						
	TO TALE	MA SCHIO	FEM MINA	18/34 ANNI	35/54 ANNI	55 ANNI E PIU'	LAUREA MEDIA SUP.	MEDIA INFE.	ELEMEN TARI NES SUNA	FINO 20 MILA	20-100 MILA	OLTRE 100 MILA	IMPREN DITORE LIB. PROFES SIONI STA	COMMER CIANTE ARTI GIANO	LAVO RATORE DIPEN DENTE	STU DENTE	CASA LINGA	NON OCCU PATO	GEOTER MIA POSI TIVA
BASE	400	192	208	109	143	148	173	141	86	111	129	160	20	19	99	34	91	137	70
LE FONTI DA CUI PROVIENE																			
(1) Per niente	32	12	20	4	12	16	13	13	6	3	14	15	3		8	1	7	13	7
	8.0	6.3	9.6	3.7	8.4	10.8	7.5	9.2	7.0	2.7	10.9	9.4	15.0		8.1	2.9	7.7	9.5	10.0
(2) Poco	150	79	71	52	38	60	63	49	38	46	36	68	4	6	32	15	29	64	26
	37.5	41.1	34.1	47.7	26.6	40.5	36.4	34.8	44.2	41.4	27.9	42.5	20.0	31.6	32.3	44.1	31.9	46.7	37.1
(3) Abbastanza	137	59	78	31	54	52	65	36	36	36	58	43	13	3	37	13	33	38	24
	34.3	30.7	37.5	28.4	37.8	35.1	37.6	25.5	41.9	32.4	45.0	26.9	65.0	15.8	37.4	38.2	36.3	27.7	34.3
(4) Molto	57	29	28	16	29	12	19	33	5	20	13	24		7	16	5	17	12	10
	14.3	15.1	13.5	14.7	20.3	8.1	11.0	23.4	5.8	18.0	10.1	15.0		36.8	16.2	14.7	18.7	8.8	14.3
(5) Moltissimo	23	12	11	6	9	8	13	9	1	6	8	9		2	6		5	10	3
	5.8	6.3	5.3	5.5	6.3	5.4	7.5	6.4	1.2	5.4	6.2	5.6		10.5	6.1		5.5	7.3	4.3
(non so)	1	1			1			1				1		1					
	0.3	0.5			0.7			0.7				0.6		5.3					
Media	2.72	2.74	2.71	2.71	2.89	2.57	2.75	2.83	2.50	2.82	2.73	2.65	2.50	3.28	2.80	2.65	2.82	2.58	2.66
TOP TWO BOXES	80	41	39	22	38	20	32	42	6	26	21	33		9	22	5	22	22	13
	20.0	21.4	18.8	20.2	26.6	13.5	18.5	29.8	7.0	23.4	16.3	20.6		47.4	22.2	14.7	24.2	16.1	18.6
L'IMPATTO DEI SUOI CONSUMI SULL'AMBIENTE																			
(1) Per niente	33	6	27	3	11	19	7	11	15	1	22	10		1	4	1	14	13	7
	8.3	3.1	13.0	2.8	7.7	12.8	4.0	7.8	17.4	0.9	17.1	6.3		5.3	4.0	2.9	15.4	9.5	10.0
(2) Poco	154	65	89	45	59	50	57	55	42	41	47	66	11	3	34	13	45	48	22
	38.5	33.9	42.8	41.3	41.3	33.8	32.9	39.0	48.8	36.9	36.4	41.3	55.0	15.8	34.3	38.2	49.5	35.0	31.4
(3) Abbastanza	147	80	67	37	43	67	69	53	25	35	47	65	7	8	33	15	25	59	27
	36.8	41.7	32.2	33.9	30.1	45.3	39.9	37.6	29.1	31.5	36.4	40.6	35.0	42.1	33.3	44.1	27.5	43.1	38.6
(4) Molto	53	33	20	21	23	9	35	14	4	29	12	12	2	4	25	5	4	13	12
	13.3	17.2	9.6	19.3	16.1	6.1	20.2	9.9	4.7	26.1	9.3	7.5	10.0	21.1	25.3	14.7	4.4	9.5	17.1
(5) Moltissimo	12	7	5	3	6	3	5	7		5	1	6		2	3		3	4	2
	3.0	3.6	2.4	2.8	4.2	2.0	2.9	5.0		4.5	0.8	3.8		10.5	3.0		3.3	2.9	2.9
(non so)	1	1			1			1				1		1					
	0.3	0.5			0.7			0.7				0.6		5.3					
Media	2.64	2.84	2.46	2.78	2.68	2.51	2.85	2.65	2.21	2.96	2.40	2.61	2.55	3.17	2.89	2.71	2.31	2.61	2.71
TOP TWO BOXES	65	40	25	24	29	12	40	21	4	34	13	18	2	6	28	5	7	17	14
	16.3	20.8	12.0	22.0	20.3	8.1	23.1	14.9	4.7	30.6	10.1	11.3	10.0	31.6	28.3	14.7	7.7	12.4	20.0

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DOM. 4 - **GRADO DI INFORMAZIONE** SULLE CARATTERISTICHE DELL'ENERGIA CHE ALIMENTA LA PROPRIA ABITAZIONE

		SESSO		ETA'			TITOLO DI STUDIO			AMPIEZZA CENTRO			CONDIZIONE PROFESSIONALE						
	TO TALE	MA SCHIO	FEM MINA	18/34 ANNI	35/54 ANNI	55 ANNI E PIU'	LAUREA MEDIA SUP.	MEDIA INFE.	ELEMEN TARI NES SUNA	FINO 20 MILA	20-100 MILA	OLTRE 100 MILA	IMPREN DITORE LIB. PROFES SIONI STA	COMMER CIANTE ARTI GIANO	LAVO RATORE DIPEN DENTE	STU DENTE	CASA LINGA	NON OCCU PATO	GEOTER MIA POSI TIVA
BASE	400	192	208	109	143	148	173	141	86	111	129	160	20	19	99	34	91	137	70
IL PREZZO DELL'ENERGIA																			
(1) Per niente	31	16	15	13	10	8	18	10	3	8	8	15		1	5	5	11	9	13
	7.8	8.3	7.2	11.9	7.0	5.4	10.4	7.1	3.5	7.2	6.2	9.4		5.3	5.1	14.7	12.1	6.6	18.6
(2) Poco	119	52	67	34	36	49	37	44	38	32	27	60	6	2	28	16	28	39	20
	29.8	27.1	32.2	31.2	25.2	33.1	21.4	31.2	44.2	28.8	20.9	37.5	30.0	10.5	28.3	47.1	30.8	28.5	28.6
(3) Abbastanza	183	95	88	47	69	67	93	57	33	44	72	67	11	14	39	12	36	71	24
	45.8	49.5	42.3	43.1	48.3	45.3	53.8	40.4	38.4	39.6	55.8	41.9	55.0	73.7	39.4	35.3	39.6	51.8	34.3
(4) Molto	54	21	33	13	23	18	21	24	9	21	18	15	3		22	1	13	15	11
	13.5	10.9	15.9	11.9	16.1	12.2	12.1	17.0	10.5	18.9	14.0	9.4	15.0		22.2	2.9	14.3	10.9	15.7
(5) Moltissimo	12	7	5	2	4	6	4	5	3	6	4	2		1	5		3	3	2
	3.0	3.6	2.4	1.8	2.8	4.1	2.3	3.5	3.5	5.4	3.1	1.3		5.3	5.1		3.3	2.2	2.9
(non so)	1	1			1			1				1		1					
	0.3	0.5			0.7			0.7				0.6		5.3					
Media	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.61	2.82	2.76	2.75	2.79	2.66	2.86	2.87	2.55	2.85	2.89	2.94	2.26	2.66	2.74	2.56
TOP TWO BOXES	66	28	38	15	27	24	25	29	12	27	22	17	3	1	27	1	16	18	13
	16.5	14.6	18.3	13.8	18.9	16.2	14.5	20.6	14.0	24.3	17.1	10.6	15.0	5.3	27.3	2.9	17.6	13.1	18.6
IL RISPARMIO CHE POTREBBE AVERE INSTALLANDO NELLA SUA ABITAZIONE SUPPORTI COME PANNELLI SOLARI, SISTEMI DI ISOLAMENTO, POMPE DI CALORE																			
(1) Per niente	32	12	20	11	5	16	9	14	9	6	10	16		1	9	3		19	4
	8.0	6.3	9.6	10.1	3.5	10.8	5.2	9.9	10.5	5.4	7.8	10.0		5.3	9.1	8.8		13.9	5.7
(2) Poco	146	57	89	36	54	56	59	48	39	35	42	69	1	7	31	14	46	47	29
	36.5	29.7	42.8	33.0	37.8	37.8	34.1	34.0	45.3	31.5	32.6	43.1	5.0	36.8	31.3	41.2	50.5	34.3	41.4
(3) Abbastanza	152	88	64	48	41	63	68	50	34	41	58	53	12	7	26	16	34	57	28
	38.0	45.8	30.8	44.0	28.7	42.6	39.3	35.5	39.5	36.9	45.0	33.1	60.0	36.8	26.3	47.1	37.4	41.6	40.0
(4) Molto	48	20	28	11	28	9	23	25		20	14	14			24	1	10	13	9
	12.0	10.4	13.5	10.1	19.6	6.1	13.3	17.7		18.0	10.9	8.8			24.2	2.9	11.0	9.5	12.9
(5) Moltissimo	17	15	2	3	10	4	10	4	3	9	4	4	3	4	9			1	
	4.3	7.8	1.0	2.8	7.0	2.7	5.8	2.8	3.5	8.1	3.1	2.5	15.0	21.1	9.1			0.7	
(non so)	5		5		5		4		1		1	4	4				1		
	1.3		2.4		3.5		2.3		1.2		0.8	2.5	20.0				1.1		
Media	2.68	2.84	2.52	2.62	2.88	2.52	2.80	2.70	2.40	2.92	2.69	2.49	3.31	2.95	2.93	2.44	2.60	2.49	2.60
TOP TWO BOXES	65	35	30	14	38	13	33	29	3	29	18	18	3	4	33	1	10	14	9
	16.3	18.2	14.4	12.8	26.6	8.8	19.1	20.6	3.5	26.1	14.0	11.3	15.0	21.1	33.3	2.9	11.0	10.2	12.9

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DOM. 5 - **CONOSCENZA DELLA GEOTERMIA**

		SESSO		ETA'			TITOLO DI STUDIO			AMPIEZZA CENTRO			CONDIZIONE PROFESSIONALE						
	TOTALE	MASCHIO	FEMMINA	18/34 ANNI	35/54 ANNI	55 ANNI E PIU'	LAUREA MEDIA SUP.	MEDIA INFE.	ELEMENTARI NESSUNA	FINO 20 MILA	20-100 MILA	OLTRE 100 MILA	IMPREN LIB. PROFESSIONISTA	COMMERCIANTE ARTIGIANO	LAVORATORE DIPENDENTE	STUDENTE	CASALINGA	NON OCCUPATO	GEOTERMIA POSITIVA
BASE	400	192	208	109	143	148	173	141	86	111	129	160	20	19	99	34	91	137	70
Sì, ne ho sentito parlare	67	33	34	14	22	31	37	21	9	12	28	27	7	1	13	7	19	20	9
	16.8	17.2	16.3	12.8	15.4	20.9	21.4	14.9	10.5	10.8	21.7	16.9	35.0	5.3	13.1	20.6	20.9	14.6	12.9
No, mai sentito parlare, non so cosa è	333	159	174	95	121	117	136	120	77	99	101	133	13	18	86	27	72	117	61
	83.3	82.8	83.7	87.2	84.6	79.1	78.6	85.1	89.5	89.2	78.3	83.1	65.0	94.7	86.9	79.4	79.1	85.4	87.1

DOM. 6 - QUANTO PENSA CHE LO SFRUTTAMENTO DELLA GEOTERMIA PER LA SUA COMUNITA' POSSA ESSERE...
Base: Conoscono la Geotermia

	TOTALE
BASE	67
UTILE	
(1) Per niente	3
	4.5
(2) Poco	18
	26.9
(3) Abbastanza	21
	31.3
(4) Molto	14
	20.9
(5) Moltissimo	11
	16.4
Media	**3.18**
TOP TWO BOXES	25
	37.3
RISCHIOSO	
(1) Per niente	5
	7.5
(2) Poco	22
	32.8
(3) Abbastanza	22
	32.8
(4) Molto	
(5) Moltissimo	14
	20.9
(non so)	4
	6.0
Media	**2.94**
TOP TWO BOXES	14
	20.9
DA INCORAGGIARE	
(1) Per niente	6
	9.0
(2) Poco	21
	31.3
(3) Abbastanza	29
	43.3
(4) Molto	1
	1.5
(5) Moltissimo	6
	9.0
(non so)	4
	6.0
Media	**2.68**
TOP TWO BOXES	7
	10.4

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DOM. 7 - QUANTO PREOCCUPA LA INSTALLAZIONE DI ALCUNE TECNOLOGIE VICINO ALLA PROPRIA ABITAZIONE

		SESSO		ETA'			TITOLO DI STUDIO			AMPIEZZA CENTRO			CONDIZIONE PROFESSIONALE						
	TO TALE	MA SCHIO	FEM MINA	18/34 ANNI	35/54 ANNI	55 ANNI E PIU'	LAUREA MEDIA SUP.	MEDIA INFE.	ELEMEN TARI NES SUNA	FINO 20 MILA	20-100 MILA	OLTRE 100 MILA	IMPREN DITORE LIB. PROFES SIONI STA	COMMER CIANTE ARTI GIANO	LAVO RATORE DIPEN DENTE	STU DENTE	CASA LINGA	NON OCCU PATO	GEOTER MIA POSI TIVA
BASE	400	192	208	109	143	148	173	141	86	111	129	160	20	19	99	34	91	137	70
PARCO FOTOVOLTAICO																			
(1) Per niente	105	61	44	35	42	28	48	35	22	23	38	44	5	5	29	16	24	26	31
	26.3	31.8	21.2	32.1	29.4	18.9	27.7	24.8	25.6	20.7	29.5	27.5	25.0	26.3	29.3	47.1	26.4	19.0	44.3
(2) Poco	82	33	49	23	32	27	36	33	13	22	26	34	6	4	24	8	17	23	9
	20.5	17.2	23.6	21.1	22.4	18.2	20.8	23.4	15.1	19.8	20.2	21.3	30.0	21.1	24.2	23.5	18.7	16.8	12.9
(3) Abbastanza	80	41	39	23	31	26	39	28	13	29	19	32	4	5	19	7	16	29	19
	20.0	21.4	18.8	21.1	21.7	17.6	22.5	19.9	15.1	26.1	14.7	20.0	20.0	26.3	19.2	20.6	17.6	21.2	27.1
(4) Molto	40	17	23	8	6	26	11	13	16	10	15	15			1	2	12	25	1
	10.0	8.9	11.1	7.3	4.2	17.6	6.4	9.2	18.6	9.0	11.6	9.4			1.0	5.9	13.2	18.2	1.4
(5) Moltissimo	28	10	18	5	10	13	6	12	10	9	10	9	5		4		9	10	1
	7.0	5.2	8.7	4.6	7.0	8.8	3.5	8.5	11.6	8.1	7.8	5.6	25.0		4.0		9.9	7.3	1.4
(non so)	65	30	35	15	22	28	33	20	12	18	21	26		5	22	1	13	24	9
	16.3	15.6	16.8	13.8	15.4	18.9	19.1	14.2	14.0	16.2	16.3	16.3		26.3	22.2	2.9	14.3	17.5	12.9
Media	2.41	2.27	2.55	2.20	2.26	2.74	2.22	2.45	2.72	2.57	2.38	2.34	2.70	2.00	2.05	1.85	2.55	2.73	1.89
TOP TWO BOXES	68	27	41	13	16	39	17	25	26	19	25	24	5		5	2	21	35	2
	17.0	14.1	19.7	11.9	11.2	26.4	9.8	17.7	30.2	17.1	19.4	15.0	25.0		5.1	5.9	23.1	25.5	2.9
PARCO EOLICO																			
(1) Per niente	83	48	35	33	21	29	42	33	8	17	28	38	7	3	22	12	12	27	25
	20.8	25.0	16.8	30.3	14.7	19.6	24.3	23.4	9.3	15.3	21.7	23.8	35.0	15.8	22.2	35.3	13.2	19.7	35.7
(2) Poco	113	56	57	26	51	36	54	41	18	18	39	56	6	11	29	9	27	31	28
	28.3	29.2	27.4	23.9	35.7	24.3	31.2	29.1	20.9	16.2	30.2	35.0	30.0	57.9	29.3	26.5	29.7	22.6	40.0
(3) Abbastanza	108	52	56	33	38	37	43	42	23	45	32	31	3	2	28	9	32	34	11
	27.0	27.1	26.9	30.3	26.6	25.0	24.9	29.8	26.7	40.5	24.8	19.4	15.0	10.5	28.3	26.5	35.2	24.8	15.7
(4) Molto	34	16	18	4	8	22	14	5	15	12	5	17	1	1	8		3	21	4
	8.5	8.3	8.7	3.7	5.6	14.9	8.1	3.5	17.4	10.8	3.9	10.6	5.0	5.3	8.1		3.3	15.3	5.7
(5) Moltissimo	31	8	23	6	16	9	8	16	7	9	13	9		2	7	3	13	6	1
	7.8	4.2	11.1	5.5	11.2	6.1	4.6	11.3	8.1	8.1	10.1	5.6		10.5	7.1	8.8	14.3	4.4	1.4
(non so)	31	12	19	7	9	15	12	4	15	10	12	9	3		5	1	4	18	1
	7.8	6.3	9.1	6.4	6.3	10.1	6.9	2.8	17.4	9.0	9.3	5.6	15.0		5.1	2.9	4.4	13.1	1.4
Media	2.50	2.33	2.67	2.25	2.60	2.59	2.33	2.49	2.93	2.78	2.45	2.36	1.88	2.37	2.46	2.18	2.75	2.56	1.96
TOP TWO BOXES	65	24	41	10	24	31	22	21	22	21	18	26	1	3	15	3	16	27	5
	16.3	12.5	19.7	9.2	16.8	20.9	12.7	14.9	25.6	18.9	14.0	16.3	5.0	15.8	15.2	8.8	17.6	19.7	7.1
CENTRALE GEOTERMICA																			
(1) Per niente	80	49	31	25	26	29	37	32	11	20	28	32	9	6	22	5	9	29	22
	20.0	25.5	14.9	22.9	18.2	19.6	21.4	22.7	12.8	18.0	21.7	20.0	45.0	31.6	22.2	14.7	9.9	21.2	31.4
(2) Poco	82	44	38	33	30	19	48	32	2	25	19	38	2	2	25	16	17	20	22
	20.5	22.9	18.3	30.3	21.0	12.8	27.7	22.7	2.3	22.5	14.7	23.8	10.0	10.5	25.3	47.1	18.7	14.6	31.4
(3) Abbastanza	81	29	52	21	30	30	31	27	23	16	32	33	8	3	13	7	27	23	14
	20.3	15.1	25.0	19.3	21.0	20.3	17.9	19.1	26.7	14.4	24.8	20.6	40.0	15.8	13.1	20.6	29.7	16.8	20.0
(4) Molto	50	21	29	10	12	28	19	10	21	14	17	19			10	2	13	25	3
	12.5	10.9	13.9	9.2	8.4	18.9	11.0	7.1	24.4	12.6	13.2	11.9			10.1	5.9	14.3	18.2	4.3
(5) Moltissimo	33	13	20	7	17	9	10	13	10	11	12	10		3	8	2	10	10	3
	8.3	6.8	9.6	6.4	11.9	6.1	5.8	9.2	11.6	9.9	9.3	6.3		15.8	8.1	5.9	11.0	7.3	4.3
(non so)	74	36	38	13	28	33	28	27	19	25	21	28	1	5	21	2	15	30	6
	18.5	18.8	18.3	11.9	19.6	22.3	16.2	19.1	22.1	22.5	16.3	17.5	5.0	26.3	21.2	5.9	16.5	21.9	8.6
Media	2.61	2.39	2.82	2.39	2.69	2.73	2.43	2.47	3.25	2.66	2.69	2.52	1.95	2.43	2.45	2.38	2.97	2.69	2.11
TOP TWO BOXES	83	34	49	17	29	37	29	23	31	25	29	29		3	18	4	23	35	6
	20.8	17.7	23.6	15.6	20.3	25.0	16.8	16.3	36.0	22.5	22.5	18.1		15.8	18.2	11.8	25.3	25.5	8.6

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DOM. 7 - QUANTO PREOCCUPA LA INSTALLAZIONE DI ALCUNE TECNOLOGIE VICINO ALLA PROPRIA ABITAZIONE

		SESSO		ETA'			TITOLO DI STUDIO			AMPIEZZA CENTRO			CONDIZIONE PROFESSIONALE						
	TO TALE	MA SCHIO	FEM MINA	18/34 ANNI	35/54 ANNI	55 ANNI E PIU'	LAUREA MEDIA SUP.	MEDIA INFE.	ELEMEN TARI NES SUNA	FINO 20 MILA	20-100 MILA	OLTRE 100 MILA	IMPREN DITORE LIB. PROFES SIONI STA	COMMER CIANTE ARTI GIANO	LAVO RATORE DIPEN DENTE	STU DENTE	CASA LINGA	NON OCCU PATO	GEOTER MIA POSI TIVA
BASE	400	192	208	109	143	148	173	141	86	111	129	160	20	19	99	34	91	137	70
SISTEMA DI POMPE GEOTERMICHE																			
(1) Per niente	66	33	33	21	31	14	37	22	7	13	26	27	9	4	23	7	13	10	16
	16.5	17.2	15.9	19.3	21.7	9.5	21.4	15.6	8.1	11.7	20.2	16.9	45.0	21.1	23.2	20.6	14.3	7.3	22.9
(2) Poco	85	44	41	25	38	22	47	32	6	21	21	43	3	8	23	11	19	21	23
	21.3	22.9	19.7	22.9	26.6	14.9	27.2	22.7	7.0	18.9	16.3	26.9	15.0	42.1	23.2	32.4	20.9	15.3	32.9
(3) Abbastanza	90	42	48	22	27	41	34	29	27	22	33	35	4	1	16	7	21	41	17
	22.5	21.9	23.1	20.2	18.9	27.7	19.7	20.6	31.4	19.8	25.6	21.9	20.0	5.3	16.2	20.6	23.1	29.9	24.3
(4) Molto	44	27	17	15	12	17	21	7	16	25	9	10			14	3	6	21	5
	11.0	14.1	8.2	13.8	8.4	11.5	12.1	5.0	18.6	22.5	7.0	6.3			14.1	8.8	6.6	15.3	7.1
(5) Moltissimo	37	16	21	9	13	15	11	13	13	8	15	14		4	7	3	9	14	4
	9.3	8.3	10.1	8.3	9.1	10.1	6.4	9.2	15.1	7.2	11.6	8.8		21.1	7.1	8.8	9.9	10.2	5.7
(non so)	78	30	48	17	22	39	23	38	17	22	25	31	4	2	16	3	23	30	5
	19.5	15.6	23.1	15.6	15.4	26.4	13.3	27.0	19.8	19.8	19.4	19.4	20.0	10.5	16.2	8.8	25.3	21.9	7.1
Media	2.69	2.69	2.70	2.63	2.49	2.97	2.48	2.58	3.32	2.93	2.67	2.54	1.69	2.53	2.51	2.48	2.69	3.07	2.35
TOP TWO BOXES	81	43	38	24	25	32	32	20	29	33	24	24		4	21	6	15	35	9
	20.3	22.4	18.3	22.0	17.5	21.6	18.5	14.2	33.7	29.7	18.6	15.0		21.1	21.2	17.6	16.5	25.5	12.9
CENTRALE A BIOMASSE																			
(1) Per niente	60	30	30	13	27	20	23	25	12	8	29	23	2	7	25	3	5	18	16
	15.0	15.6	14.4	11.9	18.9	13.5	13.3	17.7	14.0	7.2	22.5	14.4	10.0	36.8	25.3	8.8	5.5	13.1	22.9
(2) Poco	79	50	29	28	26	25	39	32	8	15	16	48	8	1	17	8	15	30	8
	19.8	26.0	13.9	25.7	18.2	16.9	22.5	22.7	9.3	13.5	12.4	30.0	40.0	5.3	17.2	23.5	16.5	21.9	11.4
(3) Abbastanza	71	32	39	19	24	28	36	16	19	25	23	23	10	3	13	5	13	27	15
	17.8	16.7	18.8	17.4	16.8	18.9	20.8	11.3	22.1	22.5	17.8	14.4	50.0	15.8	13.1	14.7	14.3	19.7	21.4
(4) Molto	58	25	33	14	17	27	24	19	15	27	19	12		2	15	2	15	24	12
	14.5	13.0	15.9	12.8	11.9	18.2	13.9	13.5	17.4	24.3	14.7	7.5		10.5	15.2	5.9	16.5	17.5	17.1
(5) Moltissimo	26	10	16	5	12	9	9	6	11	3	8	15		1	5	3	8	9	
	6.5	5.2	7.7	4.6	8.4	6.1	5.2	4.3	12.8	2.7	6.2	9.4		5.3	5.1	8.8	8.8	6.6	
(non so)	106	45	61	30	37	39	42	43	21	33	34	39		5	24	13	35	29	19
	26.5	23.4	29.3	27.5	25.9	26.4	24.3	30.5	24.4	29.7	26.4	24.4		26.3	24.2	38.2	38.5	21.2	27.1
Media	2.70	2.56	2.84	2.62	2.63	2.82	2.67	2.48	3.08	3.03	2.59	2.57	2.40	2.21	2.44	2.71	3.11	2.78	2.45
TOP TWO BOXES	84	35	49	19	29	36	33	25	26	30	27	27		3	20	5	23	33	12
	21.0	18.2	23.6	17.4	20.3	24.3	19.1	17.7	30.2	27.0	20.9	16.9		15.8	20.2	14.7	25.3	24.1	17.1
CENTRALE NUCLEARE																			
(1) Per niente	29	20	9	6	15	8	15	10	4	8	10	11	5	2	8	2	6	6	1
	7.3	10.4	4.3	5.5	10.5	5.4	8.7	7.1	4.7	7.2	7.8	6.9	25.0	10.5	8.1	5.9	6.6	4.4	1.4
(2) Poco	19	11	8	7	8	4	6	9	4	4	2	13	2	2	4	5	4	2	2
	4.8	5.7	3.8	6.4	5.6	2.7	3.5	6.4	4.7	3.6	1.6	8.1	10.0	10.5	4.0	14.7	4.4	1.5	2.9
(3) Abbastanza	46	30	16	18	10	18	23	14	9	15	5	26	5	1	7	8	11	14	9
	11.5	15.6	7.7	16.5	7.0	12.2	13.3	9.9	10.5	13.5	3.9	16.3	25.0	5.3	7.1	23.5	12.1	10.2	12.9
(4) Molto	102	41	61	26	34	42	38	41	23	21	41	40	4	5	18	14	24	37	24
	25.5	21.4	29.3	23.9	23.8	28.4	22.0	29.1	26.7	18.9	31.8	25.0	20.0	26.3	18.2	41.2	26.4	27.0	34.3
(5) Moltissimo	196	85	111	50	75	71	88	67	41	58	71	67	4	9	61	4	46	72	31
	49.0	44.3	53.4	45.9	52.4	48.0	50.9	47.5	47.7	52.3	55.0	41.9	20.0	47.4	61.6	11.8	50.5	52.6	44.3
(non so)	8	5	3	2	1	5	3		5	5		3			1	1		6	3
	2.0	2.6	1.4	1.8	0.7	3.4	1.7		5.8	4.5		1.9			1.0	2.9		4.4	4.3
Media	4.06	3.86	4.25	4.00	4.03	4.15	4.05	4.04	4.15	4.10	4.25	3.89	3.00	3.89	4.22	3.39	4.10	4.27	4.22
TOP TWO BOXES	298	126	172	76	109	113	126	108	64	79	112	107	8	14	79	18	70	109	55
	74.5	65.6	82.7	69.7	76.2	76.4	72.8	76.6	74.4	71.2	86.8	66.9	40.0	73.7	79.8	52.9	76.9	79.6	78.6

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Ricerca per l'IDPA - Istituto per la Dinamica dei Processi Ambientali del CNR
DOM. 8 - QUANTO SAREBBE DISPOSTO AD INSTALLARE UNA POMPA DI CALORE NELLA SUA ABITAZIONE ...

		SESSO		ETA'			TITOLO DI STUDIO			AMPIEZZA CENTRO			CONDIZIONE PROFESSIONALE						
	TO TALE	MA SCHIO	FEM MINA	18/34 ANNI	35/54 ANNI	55 ANNI E PIU'	LAUREA MEDIA SUP.	MEDIA INFE.	ELEMEN TARI NES SUNA	FINO 20 MILA	20-100 MILA	OLTRE 100 MILA	IMPREN DITORE LIB. PROFES SIONI STA	COMMER CIANTE ARTI GIANO	LAVO RATORE DIPEN DENTE	STU DENTE	CASA LINGA	NON OCCU PATO	GEOTER MIA POSI TIVA
BASE	400	192	208	109	143	148	173	141	86	111	129	160	20	19	99	34	91	137	70
...PER RIDURRE L'IMPATTO SULL'AMBIENTE																			
(1) Per niente	30	16	14	3	9	18	8	5	17	7	15	8		1	5		5	19	
	7.5	8.3	6.7	2.8	6.3	12.2	4.6	3.5	19.8	6.3	11.6	5.0		5.3	5.1		5.5	13.9	
(2) Poco	52	18	34	5	21	26	22	19	11	12	17	23		1	19	1	11	20	16
	13.0	9.4	16.3	4.6	14.7	17.6	12.7	13.5	12.8	10.8	13.2	14.4		5.3	19.2	2.9	12.1	14.6	22.9
(3) Abbastanza	146	63	83	35	54	57	50	60	36	38	36	72	7	6	26	10	52	45	
	36.5	32.8	39.9	32.1	37.8	38.5	28.9	42.6	41.9	34.2	27.9	45.0	35.0	31.6	26.3	29.4	57.1	32.8	
(4) Molto	92	60	32	42	25	25	52	28	12	40	29	23	5	2	24	19	12	30	36
	23.0	31.3	15.4	38.5	17.5	16.9	30.1	19.9	14.0	36.0	22.5	14.4	25.0	10.5	24.2	55.9	13.2	21.9	51.4
(5) Moltissimo	62	35	27	23	26	13	35	22	5	14	21	27	4	8	24	4	8	14	18
	15.5	18.2	13.0	21.1	18.2	8.8	20.2	15.6	5.8	12.6	16.3	16.9	20.0	42.1	24.2	11.8	8.8	10.2	25.7
(non so)	18		18	1	8	9	6	7	5		11	7	4	1	1		3	9	
	4.5		8.7	0.9	5.6	6.1	3.5	5.0	5.8		8.5	4.4	20.0	5.3	1.0		3.3	6.6	
Media	3.27	3.42	3.13	3.71	3.28	2.92	3.50	3.32	2.72	3.38	3.20	3.25	3.81	3.83	3.44	3.76	3.08	3.00	3.80
S.q.m	1.13	1.14	1.10	0.95	1.14	1.12	1.11	1.03	1.14	1.04	1.26	1.08	0.83	1.25	1.20	0.70	0.93	1.20	1.07
TOP TWO BOXES	154	95	59	65	51	38	87	50	17	54	50	50	9	10	48	23	20	44	54
	38.5	49.5	28.4	59.6	35.7	25.7	50.3	35.5	19.8	48.6	38.8	31.3	45.0	52.6	48.5	67.6	22.0	32.1	77.1
...PER RISPARMIARE NEL MEDIO/LUNGO TERMINE																			
(1) Per niente	23	7	16	1	7	15	9	1	13	5	11	7		1	3		7	12	2
	5.8	3.6	7.7	0.9	4.9	10.1	5.2	0.7	15.1	4.5	8.5	4.4		5.3	3.0		7.7	8.8	2.9
(2) Poco	72	32	40	17	31	24	22	41	9	18	20	34	5	4	26	2	10	25	12
	18.0	16.7	19.2	15.6	21.7	16.2	12.7	29.1	10.5	16.2	15.5	21.3	25.0	21.1	26.3	5.9	11.0	18.2	17.1
(3) Abbastanza	182	92	90	52	65	65	78	61	43	60	60	62	4	3	45	21	49	60	23
	45.5	47.9	43.3	47.7	45.5	43.9	45.1	43.3	50.0	54.1	46.5	38.8	20.0	15.8	45.5	61.8	53.8	43.8	32.9
(4) Molto	84	49	35	35	22	27	48	26	10	19	23	42	4	4	19	10	12	35	32
	21.0	25.5	16.8	32.1	15.4	18.2	27.7	18.4	11.6	17.1	17.8	26.3	20.0	21.1	19.2	29.4	13.2	25.5	45.7
(5) Moltissimo	7	4	3		4	3	4		3		3	4		4			3		
	1.8	2.1	1.4		2.8	2.0	2.3		3.5		2.3	2.5		21.1			3.3		
(non so)	32	8	24	4	14	14	12	12	8	9	12	11	7	3	6	1	10	5	1
	8.0	4.2	11.5	3.7	9.8	9.5	6.9	8.5	9.3	8.1	9.3	6.9	35.0	15.8	6.1	2.9	11.0	3.6	1.4
Media	2.95	3.06	2.83	3.15	2.88	2.84	3.10	2.87	2.76	2.91	2.89	3.01	2.92	3.38	2.86	3.24	2.93	2.89	3.23
TOP TWO BOXES	91	53	38	35	26	30	52	26	13	19	26	46	4	8	19	10	15	35	32
	22.8	27.6	18.3	32.1	18.2	20.3	30.1	18.4	15.1	17.1	20.2	28.8	20.0	42.1	19.2	29.4	16.5	25.5	45.7

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Ricerca per l'IDPA - Istituto per la Dinamica dei Processi Ambientali del CNR
DOM. 8 - QUANTO SAREBBE DISPOSTO AD INSTALLARE UNA POMPA DI CALORE NELLA SUA ABITAZIONE ...

		SESSO		ETA'			TITOLO DI STUDIO			AMPIEZZA CENTRO			CONDIZIONE PROFESSIONALE						
	TO TALE	MA SCHIO	FEM MINA	18/34 ANNI	35/54 ANNI	55 ANNI E PIU'	LAUREA MEDIA SUP.	MEDIA INFE.	ELEMEN TARI NES SUNA	FINO 20 MILA	20-100 MILA	OLTRE 100 MILA	IMPREN DITORE LIB. PROFES SIONI STA	COMMER CIANTE ARTI GIANO	LAVO RATORE DIPEN DENTE	STU DENTE	CASA LINGA	NON OCCU PATO	GEOTER MIA POSI TIVA
BASE	400	192	208	109	143	148	173	141	86	111	129	160	20	19	99	34	91	137	70
...PER AVERE UN ACCESSO PIU' SICURO ALL'ENERGIA SENZA DIPENDERE DA PAESI LONTANI																			
(1) Per niente	30	11	19	6	8	16	9	4	17	7	17	6	2		3	2	8	15	
	7.5	5.7	9.1	5.5	5.6	10.8	5.2	2.8	19.8	6.3	13.2	3.8	10.0		3.0	5.9	8.8	10.9	
(2) Poco	59	22	37	10	30	19	23	35	1	16	18	25		4	27	4	6	18	11
	14.8	11.5	17.8	9.2	21.0	12.8	13.3	24.8	1.2	14.4	14.0	15.6		21.1	27.3	11.8	6.6	13.1	15.7
(3) Abbastanza	176	96	80	49	58	69	71	61	44	50	43	83	6	5	38	21	49	57	24
	44.0	50.0	38.5	45.0	40.6	46.6	41.0	43.3	51.2	45.0	33.3	51.9	30.0	26.3	38.4	61.8	53.8	41.6	34.3
(4) Molto	88	45	43	35	28	25	41	33	14	33	33	22	4	4	20	7	23	30	29
	22.0	23.4	20.7	32.1	19.6	16.9	23.7	23.4	16.3	29.7	25.6	13.8	20.0	21.1	20.2	20.6	25.3	21.9	41.4
(5) Moltissimo	11	8	3		7	4	10	1			3	8		4	3			4	4
	2.8	4.2	1.4		4.9	2.7	5.8	0.7			2.3	5.0		21.1	3.0			2.9	5.7
(non so)	36	10	26	9	12	15	19	7	10	5	15	16	8	2	8		5	13	2
	9.0	5.2	12.5	8.3	8.4	10.1	11.0	5.0	11.6	4.5	11.6	10.0	40.0	10.5	8.1		5.5	9.5	2.9
Media	2.98	3.09	2.86	3.13	2.97	2.86	3.13	2.94	2.72	3.03	2.89	3.01	3.00	3.47	2.92	2.97	3.01	2.92	3.38
S.q.m	0.93	0.88	0.95	0.82	0.95	0.96	0.95	0.81	1.01	0.86	1.07	0.85	1.04	1.12	0.88	0.76	0.85	1.00	0.83
TOP TWO BOXES	99	53	46	35	35	29	51	34	14	33	36	30	4	8	23	7	23	34	33
	24.8	27.6	22.1	32.1	24.5	19.6	29.5	24.1	16.3	29.7	27.9	18.8	20.0	42.1	23.2	20.6	25.3	24.8	47.1
...SE CI FOSSERO DEGLI INCENTIVI PUBBLICI PER QUESTO TIPO DI INVESTIMENTI																			
(1) Per niente	15	2	13	1	5	9	2		13	3	8	4			2		4	9	
	3.8	1.0	6.3	0.9	3.5	6.1	1.2		15.1	2.7	6.2	2.5			2.0		4.4	6.6	
(2) Poco	76	27	49	14	31	31	30	38	8	20	23	33		3	25	4	21	23	15
	19.0	14.1	23.6	12.8	21.7	20.9	17.3	27.0	9.3	18.0	17.8	20.6		15.8	25.3	11.8	23.1	16.8	21.4
(3) Abbastanza	198	110	88	50	69	79	76	73	49	59	65	74	12	6	42	19	49	70	23
	49.5	57.3	42.3	45.9	48.3	53.4	43.9	51.8	57.0	53.2	50.4	46.3	60.0	31.6	42.4	55.9	53.8	51.1	32.9
(4) Molto	94	48	46	41	29	24	55	28	11	26	30	38	4	5	28	11	13	33	32
	23.5	25.0	22.1	37.6	20.3	16.2	31.8	19.9	12.8	23.4	23.3	23.8	20.0	26.3	28.3	32.4	14.3	24.1	45.7
(5) Moltissimo	7	4	3		4	3	4		3		3	4		4			3		
	1.8	2.1	1.4		2.8	2.0	2.3		3.5		2.3	2.5		21.1			3.3		
(non so)	10	1	9	3	5	2	6	2	2	3		7	4	1	2		1	2	
	2.5	0.5	4.3	2.8	3.5	1.4	3.5	1.4	2.3	2.7		4.4	20.0	5.3	2.0		1.1	1.5	
Media	3.01	3.13	2.88	3.24	2.97	2.87	3.17	2.93	2.80	3.00	2.98	3.03	3.25	3.56	2.99	3.21	2.89	2.94	3.24
TOP TWO BOXES	101	52	49	41	33	27	59	28	14	26	33	42	4	9	28	11	16	33	32
	25.3	27.1	23.6	37.6	23.1	18.2	34.1	19.9	16.3	23.4	25.6	26.3	20.0	47.4	28.3	32.4	17.6	24.1	45.7

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Ricerca per l'IDPA - Istituto per la Dinamica dei Processi Ambientali del CNR
DOM. 9 - COMPETENZA DI ATTORI E ISTITUZIONI RISPETTO ALLE SCELTE ENERGETICHE DEL TERRITORIO

		SESSO		ETA'			TITOLO DI STUDIO			AMPIEZZA CENTRO			CONDIZIONE PROFESSIONALE					
	TO TALE	MA SCHIO	FEM MINA	18/34 ANNI	35/54 ANNI	55 ANNI E PIU'	LAUREA MEDIA SUP.	MEDIA INFE.	ELEMEN TARI NES SUNA	FINO 20 MILA	20-100 MILA	OLTRE 100 MILA	IMPREN DITORE LIB. PROFES SIONI STA	COMMER CIANTE ARTI GIANO	LAVO RATORE DIPEN DENTE	STU DENTE	CASA LINGA	NON OCCU PATO	GEOTER MIA POSI TIVA
BASE	400	192	208	109	143	148	173	141	86	111	129	160	20	19	99	34	91	137	70
L'UNIONE EUROPEA																			
(1) Per niente	32	16	16	10	10	12	17	10	5	5	10	17		3	8	2	6	13	9
	8.0	8.3	7.7	9.2	7.0	8.1	9.8	7.1	5.8	4.5	7.8	10.6		15.8	8.1	5.9	6.6	9.5	12.9
(2) Poco	70	34	36	19	30	21	38	24	8	13	28	29	4	5	17	8	18	18	12
	17.5	17.7	17.3	17.4	21.0	14.2	22.0	17.0	9.3	11.7	21.7	18.1	20.0	26.3	17.2	23.5	19.8	13.1	17.1
(3) Abbastanza	79	39	40	22	36	21	42	29	8	24	24	31	2	2	21	9	25	20	20
	19.8	20.3	19.2	20.2	25.2	14.2	24.3	20.6	9.3	21.6	18.6	19.4	10.0	10.5	21.2	26.5	27.5	14.6	28.6
(4) Molto	106	48	58	36	28	42	40	41	25	36	28	42	7	5	30	7	14	43	9
	26.5	25.0	27.9	33.0	19.6	28.4	23.1	29.1	29.1	32.4	21.7	26.3	35.0	26.3	30.3	20.6	15.4	31.4	12.9
(5) Moltissimo	84	41	43	19	23	42	25	27	32	24	28	32	5	3	11	7	19	39	14
	21.0	21.4	20.7	17.4	16.1	28.4	14.5	19.1	37.2	21.6	21.7	20.0	25.0	15.8	11.1	20.6	20.9	28.5	20.0
(non so)	29	14	15	3	16	10	11	10	8	9	11	9	2	1	12	1	9	4	6
	7.3	7.3	7.2	2.8	11.2	6.8	6.4	7.1	9.3	8.1	8.5	5.6	10.0	5.3	12.1	2.9	9.9	2.9	8.6
Media	3.38	3.36	3.39	3.33	3.19	3.59	3.11	3.39	3.91	3.60	3.31	3.28	3.72	3.00	3.22	3.27	3.27	3.58	3.11
TOP TWO BOXES	190	89	101	55	51	84	65	68	57	60	56	74	12	8	41	14	33	82	23
	47.5	46.4	48.6	50.5	35.7	56.8	37.6	48.2	66.3	54.1	43.4	46.3	60.0	42.1	41.4	41.2	36.3	59.9	32.9
GLI STATI NAZIONALI																			
(1) Per niente	12	5	7	3	3	6	7	2	3	3	3	6		1	2	1	3	5	2
	3.0	2.6	3.4	2.8	2.1	4.1	4.0	1.4	3.5	2.7	2.3	3.8		5.3	2.0	2.9	3.3	3.6	2.9
(2) Poco	49	28	21	18	21	10	23	21	5	13	12	24	1	5	12	6	10	15	11
	12.3	14.6	10.1	16.5	14.7	6.8	13.3	14.9	5.8	11.7	9.3	15.0	5.0	26.3	12.1	17.6	11.0	10.9	15.7
(3) Abbastanza	164	80	84	49	53	62	71	59	34	46	54	64	8	7	42	14	34	59	25
	41.0	41.7	40.4	45.0	37.1	41.9	41.0	41.8	39.5	41.4	41.9	40.0	40.0	36.8	42.4	41.2	37.4	43.1	35.7
(4) Molto	106	40	66	20	40	46	46	33	27	25	36	45	6	3	28	4	28	37	19
	26.5	20.8	31.7	18.3	28.0	31.1	26.6	23.4	31.4	22.5	27.9	28.1	30.0	15.8	28.3	11.8	30.8	27.0	27.1
(5) Moltissimo	52	30	22	15	19	18	19	19	14	21	16	15	4	2	10	7	12	17	11
	13.0	15.6	10.6	13.8	13.3	12.2	11.0	13.5	16.3	18.9	12.4	9.4	20.0	10.5	10.1	20.6	13.2	12.4	15.7
(non so)	17	9	8	4	7	6	7	7	3	3	8	6	1	1	5	2	4	4	2
	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.7	4.9	4.1	4.0	5.0	3.5	2.7	6.2	3.8	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.9	4.4	2.9	2.9
Media	3.36	3.34	3.38	3.25	3.38	3.42	3.28	3.34	3.53	3.44	3.41	3.25	3.68	3.00	3.34	3.31	3.41	3.35	3.38
TOP TWO BOXES	158	70	88	35	59	64	65	52	41	46	52	60	10	5	38	11	40	54	30
	39.5	36.5	42.3	32.1	41.3	43.2	37.6	36.9	47.7	41.4	40.3	37.5	50.0	26.3	38.4	32.4	44.0	39.4	42.9
GLI ENTI LOCALI																			
(1) Per niente	9	4	5	2	3	4	5	3	1		3	6		2	1	1	3	2	2
	2.3	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.7	2.9	2.1	1.2		2.3	3.8		10.5	1.0	2.9	3.3	1.5	2.9
(2) Poco	47	25	22	15	15	17	24	14	9	11	18	18	2	6	10	4	12	13	10
	11.8	13.0	10.6	13.8	10.5	11.5	13.9	9.9	10.5	9.9	14.0	11.3	10.0	31.6	10.1	11.8	13.2	9.5	14.3
(3) Abbastanza	120	56	64	34	40	46	60	34	26	27	38	55	8	6	24	11	28	43	20
	30.0	29.2	30.8	31.2	28.0	31.1	34.7	24.1	30.2	24.3	29.5	34.4	40.0	31.6	24.2	32.4	30.8	31.4	28.6
(4) Molto	154	76	78	42	54	58	58	59	37	51	46	57	5	4	42	13	36	54	26
	38.5	39.6	37.5	38.5	37.8	39.2	33.5	41.8	43.0	45.9	35.7	35.6	25.0	21.1	42.4	38.2	39.6	39.4	37.1
(5) Moltissimo	42	15	27	9	17	16	14	19	9	10	17	15	3	1	11	3	8	16	5
	10.5	7.8	13.0	8.3	11.9	10.8	8.1	13.5	10.5	9.0	13.2	9.4	15.0	5.3	11.1	8.8	8.8	11.7	7.1
(non so)	28	16	12	7	14	7	12	12	4	12	7	9	2		11	2	4	9	7
	7.0	8.3	5.8	6.4	9.8	4.7	6.9	8.5	4.7	10.8	5.4	5.6	10.0		11.1	5.9	4.4	6.6	10.0
Media	3.47	3.41	3.51	3.40	3.52	3.46	3.32	3.60	3.54	3.61	3.46	3.38	3.50	2.79	3.59	3.41	3.39	3.54	3.35
TOP TWO BOXES	196	91	105	51	71	74	72	78	46	61	63	72	8	5	53	16	44	70	31
	49.0	47.4	50.5	46.8	49.7	50.0	41.6	55.3	53.5	55.0	48.8	45.0	40.0	26.3	53.5	47.1	48.4	51.1	44.3

ASTAREA - j.016e.12 - ANALISI ACCETTABILITA' ENERGIA GEOTERMICA NEL SUD ITALIA - CASO STUDIO TERMINI IMERESE
Ricerca per l'IDPA - Istituto per la Dinamica dei Processi Ambientali del CNR
DOM. 9 - COMPETENZA DI ATTORI E ISTITUZIONI RISPETTO ALLE SCELTE ENERGETICHE DEL TERRITORIO

		SESSO		ETA'			TITOLO DI STUDIO			AMPIEZZA CENTRO			CONDIZIONE PROFESSIONALE						
	TO TALE	MA SCHIO	FEM MINA	18/34 ANNI	35/54 ANNI	55 ANNI E PIU'	LAUREA MEDIA SUP.	MEDIA INFE.	ELEMEN TARI NES SUNA	FINO 20 MILA	20-100 MILA	OLTRE 100 MILA	IMPREN DITORE LIB. PROFES SIONI STA	COMMER CIANTE ARTI GIANO	LAVO RATORE DIPEN DENTE	STU DENTE	CASA LINGA	NON OCCU PATO	GEOTER MIA POSI TIVA
BASE	400	192	208	109	143	148	173	141	86	111	129	160	20	19	99	34	91	137	70
GLI SCIENZIATI E I RICERCATORI																			
(1) Per niente	15	9	6	5	2	8	8	5	2	2	3	10	1		5	1	1	7	
	3.8	4.7	2.9	4.6	1.4	5.4	4.6	3.5	2.3	1.8	2.3	6.3	5.0		5.1	2.9	1.1	5.1	
(2) Poco	42	24	18	14	13	15	17	17	8	8	12	22	3	6	9	3	11	10	7
	10.5	12.5	8.7	12.8	9.1	10.1	9.8	12.1	9.3	7.2	9.3	13.8	15.0	31.6	9.1	8.8	12.1	7.3	10.0
(3) Abbastanza	90	39	51	24	38	28	43	36	11	17	30	43	1	7	20	10	26	26	16
	22.5	20.3	24.5	22.0	26.6	18.9	24.9	25.5	12.8	15.3	23.3	26.9	5.0	36.8	20.2	29.4	28.6	19.0	22.9
(4) Molto	158	84	74	43	60	55	79	41	38	57	46	55	9	4	41	15	35	54	34
	39.5	43.8	35.6	39.4	42.0	37.2	45.7	29.1	44.2	51.4	35.7	34.4	45.0	21.1	41.4	44.1	38.5	39.4	48.6
(5) Moltissimo	59	21	38	12	16	31	9	30	20	15	24	20	5	1	11	1	12	29	6
	14.8	10.9	18.3	11.0	11.2	20.9	5.2	21.3	23.3	13.5	18.6	12.5	25.0	5.3	11.1	2.9	13.2	21.2	8.6
(non so)	36	15	21	11	14	11	17	12	7	12	14	10	1	1	13	4	6	11	7
	9.0	7.8	10.1	10.1	9.8	7.4	9.8	8.5	8.1	10.8	10.9	6.3	5.0	5.3	13.1	11.8	6.6	8.0	10.0
Media	3.56	3.47	3.64	3.44	3.58	3.63	3.41	3.57	3.84	3.76	3.66	3.35	3.74	3.00	3.51	3.40	3.54	3.70	3.62
TOP TWO BOXES	217	105	112	55	76	86	88	71	58	72	70	75	14	5	52	16	47	83	40
	54.3	54.7	53.8	50.5	53.1	58.1	50.9	50.4	67.4	64.9	54.3	46.9	70.0	26.3	52.5	47.1	51.6	60.6	57.1
I CITTADINI DIRETTAMENTE																			
(1) Per niente	11	6	5	3	7	1	6	4	1	2	4	5		1	4	2	3	1	2
	2.8	3.1	2.4	2.8	4.9	0.7	3.5	2.8	1.2	1.8	3.1	3.1		5.3	4.0	5.9	3.3	0.7	2.9
(2) Poco	31	14	17	10	9	12	15	12	4	3	13	15	1		3	5	12	10	8
	7.8	7.3	8.2	9.2	6.3	8.1	8.7	8.5	4.7	2.7	10.1	9.4	5.0		3.0	14.7	13.2	7.3	11.4
(3) Abbastanza	143	73	70	39	51	53	62	49	32	41	47	55	7	9	31	14	34	48	29
	35.8	38.0	33.7	35.8	35.7	35.8	35.8	34.8	37.2	36.9	36.4	34.4	35.0	47.4	31.3	41.2	37.4	35.0	41.4
(4) Molto	130	58	72	35	51	44	54	47	29	39	42	49	10	8	36	7	26	43	16
	32.5	30.2	34.6	32.1	35.7	29.7	31.2	33.3	33.7	35.1	32.6	30.6	50.0	42.1	36.4	20.6	28.6	31.4	22.9
(5) Moltissimo	50	24	26	14	13	23	23	15	12	17	12	21	2		16	3	9	20	6
	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.8	9.1	15.5	13.3	10.6	14.0	15.3	9.3	13.1	10.0		16.2	8.8	9.9	14.6	8.6
(non so)	35	17	18	8	12	15	13	14	8	9	11	15		1	9	3	7	15	9
	8.8	8.9	8.7	7.3	8.4	10.1	7.5	9.9	9.3	8.1	8.5	9.4		5.3	9.1	8.8	7.7	10.9	12.9
Media	3.48	3.46	3.51	3.47	3.41	3.57	3.46	3.45	3.60	3.65	3.38	3.46	3.65	3.33	3.63	3.13	3.31	3.58	3.26
TOP TWO BOXES	180	82	98	49	64	67	77	62	41	56	54	70	12	8	52	10	35	63	22
	45.0	42.7	47.1	45.0	44.8	45.3	44.5	44.0	47.7	50.5	41.9	43.8	60.0	42.1	52.5	29.4	38.5	46.0	31.4
ALLE COMPAGNIE DELL'ENERGIA																			
(1) Per niente	12	5	7		6	6	6	2	4	1	5	6		1	4		2	5	5
	3.0	2.6	3.4		4.2	4.1	3.5	1.4	4.7	0.9	3.9	3.8		5.3	4.0		2.2	3.6	7.1
(2) Poco	38	18	20	9	13	16	20	13	5	4	9	25	3	1	9	4	12	9	7
	9.5	9.4	9.6	8.3	9.1	10.8	11.6	9.2	5.8	3.6	7.0	15.6	15.0	5.3	9.1	11.8	13.2	6.6	10.0
(3) Abbastanza	173	80	93	56	60	57	74	66	33	52	62	59	7	10	46	17	32	61	23
	43.3	41.7	44.7	51.4	42.0	38.5	42.8	46.8	38.4	46.8	48.1	36.9	35.0	52.6	46.5	50.0	35.2	44.5	32.9
(4) Molto	91	47	44	24	27	40	37	33	21	24	34	33	7	5	17	6	23	33	21
	22.8	24.5	21.2	22.0	18.9	27.0	21.4	23.4	24.4	21.6	26.4	20.6	35.0	26.3	17.2	17.6	25.3	24.1	30.0
(5) Moltissimo	46	20	26	13	19	14	22	11	13	11	13	22	1		13	6	12	14	8
	11.5	10.4	12.5	11.9	13.3	9.5	12.7	7.8	15.1	9.9	10.1	13.8	5.0		13.1	17.6	13.2	10.2	11.4
(non so)	40	22	18	7	18	15	14	16	10	19	6	15	2	2	10	1	10	15	6
	10.0	11.5	8.7	6.4	12.6	10.1	8.1	11.3	11.6	17.1	4.7	9.4	10.0	10.5	10.1	2.9	11.0	10.9	8.6
Media	3.34	3.35	3.33	3.40	3.32	3.30	3.31	3.30	3.45	3.43	3.33	3.28	3.33	3.12	3.29	3.42	3.38	3.34	3.31
TOP TWO BOXES	137	67	70	37	46	54	59	44	34	35	47	55	8	5	30	12	35	47	29
	34.3	34.9	33.7	33.9	32.2	36.5	34.1	31.2	39.5	31.5	36.4	34.4	40.0	26.3	30.3	35.3	38.5	34.3	41.4

ASTAREA - j.016e.12 - ANALISI ACCETTABILITA' ENERGIA GEOTERMICA NEL SUD ITALIA - CASO STUDIO TERMINI IMERESE
Ricerca per l'IDPA - Istituto per la Dinamica dei Processi Ambientali del CNR
DOM. 10 - SU QUALI ARGOMENTI DI GEOTERMIA SI VORREBBE MAGGIORE INFORMAZIONE

		SESSO		ETA'			TITOLO DI STUDIO			AMPIEZZA CENTRO			CONDIZIONE PROFESSIONALE						
	TO TALE	MA SCHIO	FEM MINA	18/34 ANNI	35/54 ANNI	55 ANNI E PIU'	LAUREA MEDIA SUP.	MEDIA INFE.	ELEMEN TARI NES SUNA	FINO 20 MILA	20-100 MILA	OLTRE 100 MILA	IMPREN DITORE LIB. PROFES SIONI STA	COMMER CIANTE ARTI GIANO	LAVO RATORE DIPEN DENTE	STU DENTE	CASA LINGA	NON OCCU PATO	GEOTER MIA POSI TIVA
BASE	400	192	208	109	143	148	173	141	86	111	129	160	20	19	99	34	91	137	70
L'IMPATTO PAESAGGISTICO E AMBIENTALE																			
(1) Per niente	34	16	18	10	13	11	16	13	5	2	14	18		5	7	1	9	12	2
	8.5	8.3	8.7	9.2	9.1	7.4	9.2	9.2	5.8	1.8	10.9	11.3		26.3	7.1	2.9	9.9	8.8	2.9
(2) Poco	105	56	49	33	41	31	62	36	7	26	36	43	5	6	26	17	28	23	32
	26.3	29.2	23.6	30.3	28.7	20.9	35.8	25.5	8.1	23.4	27.9	26.9	25.0	31.6	26.3	50.0	30.8	16.8	45.7
(3) Abbastanza	145	75	70	32	53	60	57	47	41	41	41	63	7	6	38	11	30	53	28
	36.3	39.1	33.7	29.4	37.1	40.5	32.9	33.3	47.7	36.9	31.8	39.4	35.0	31.6	38.4	32.4	33.0	38.7	40.0
(4) Molto	71	34	37	24	19	28	33	15	23	29	19	23	4		17	4	17	29	8
	17.8	17.7	17.8	22.0	13.3	18.9	19.1	10.6	26.7	26.1	14.7	14.4	20.0		17.2	11.8	18.7	21.2	11.4
(5) Moltissimo	23	6	17	5	10	8	3	16	4	6	10	7	3	1	5		4	10	
	5.8	3.1	8.2	4.6	7.0	5.4	1.7	11.3	4.7	5.4	7.8	4.4	15.0	5.3	5.1		4.4	7.3	
(non so)	22	5	17	5	7	10	2	14	6	7	9	6	1	1	6	1	3	10	
	5.5	2.6	8.2	4.6	4.9	6.8	1.2	9.9	7.0	6.3	7.0	3.8	5.0	5.3	6.1	2.9	3.3	7.3	
Media	2.85	2.78	2.93	2.82	2.79	2.93	2.68	2.88	3.17	3.11	2.79	2.73	3.26	2.22	2.86	2.55	2.76	3.02	2.60
TOP TWO BOXES	94	40	54	29	29	36	36	31	27	35	29	30	7	1	22	4	21	39	8
	23.5	20.8	26.0	26.6	20.3	24.3	20.8	22.0	31.4	31.5	22.5	18.8	35.0	5.3	22.2	11.8	23.1	28.5	11.4
IL RISCHIO DI MICRO TERREMOTI																			
(1) Per niente	22	12	10		12	10	4	12	6	6	5	11	2	1	5		3	11	3
	5.5	6.3	4.8		8.4	6.8	2.3	8.5	7.0	5.4	3.9	6.9	10.0	5.3	5.1		3.3	8.0	4.3
(2) Poco	67	34	33	24	15	28	26	23	18	22	18	27	2	2	15	7	15	26	16
	16.8	17.7	15.9	22.0	10.5	18.9	15.0	16.3	20.9	19.8	14.0	16.9	10.0	10.5	15.2	20.6	16.5	19.0	22.9
(3) Abbastanza	151	73	78	45	53	53	73	49	29	41	50	60	6	7	45	14	34	45	27
	37.8	38.0	37.5	41.3	37.1	35.8	42.2	34.8	33.7	36.9	38.8	37.5	30.0	36.8	45.5	41.2	37.4	32.8	38.6
(4) Molto	97	48	49	26	36	35	42	37	18	27	33	37	5	5	20	10	23	34	14
	24.3	25.0	23.6	23.9	25.2	23.6	24.3	26.2	20.9	24.3	25.6	23.1	25.0	26.3	20.2	29.4	25.3	24.8	20.0
(5) Moltissimo	32	12	20	7	13	12	11	12	9	11	13	8	1	2	4	2	11	12	5
	8.0	6.3	9.6	6.4	9.1	8.1	6.4	8.5	10.5	9.9	10.1	5.0	5.0	10.5	4.0	5.9	12.1	8.8	7.1
(non so)	31	13	18	7	14	10	17	8	6	4	10	17	4	2	10	1	5	9	5
	7.8	6.8	8.7	6.4	9.8	6.8	9.8	5.7	7.0	3.6	7.8	10.6	20.0	10.5	10.1	2.9	5.5	6.6	7.1
Media	3.14	3.08	3.19	3.16	3.18	3.08	3.19	3.11	3.08	3.14	3.26	3.03	3.06	3.29	3.03	3.21	3.28	3.08	3.03
TOP TWO BOXES	129	60	69	33	49	47	53	49	27	38	46	45	6	7	24	12	34	46	19
	32.3	31.3	33.2	30.3	34.3	31.8	30.6	34.8	31.4	34.2	35.7	28.1	30.0	36.8	24.2	35.3	37.4	33.6	27.1
L'EVENTUALE ESAURIMENTO DELLA RISORSA GEOTERMICA																			
(1) Per niente	17	12	5	6	3	8	8	5	4	7	5	5	1	2	4	1	1	8	4
	4.3	6.3	2.4	5.5	2.1	5.4	4.6	3.5	4.7	6.3	3.9	3.1	5.0	10.5	4.0	2.9	1.1	5.8	5.7
(2) Poco	60	38	22	18	16	26	25	24	11	15	14	31	2	1	15	5	9	28	11
	15.0	19.8	10.6	16.5	11.2	17.6	14.5	17.0	12.8	13.5	10.9	19.4	10.0	5.3	15.2	14.7	9.9	20.4	15.7
(3) Abbastanza	152	77	75	45	62	45	73	49	30	47	49	56	10	8	44	13	32	45	28
	38.0	40.1	36.1	41.3	43.4	30.4	42.2	34.8	34.9	42.3	38.0	35.0	50.0	42.1	44.4	38.2	35.2	32.8	40.0
(4) Molto	99	42	57	23	31	45	40	33	26	23	35	41	3	4	20	9	28	35	16
	24.8	21.9	27.4	21.1	21.7	30.4	23.1	23.4	30.2	20.7	27.1	25.6	15.0	21.1	20.2	26.5	30.8	25.5	22.9
(5) Moltissimo	29	10	19	8	11	10	13	11	5	12	10	7		2	7	2	10	8	7
	7.3	5.2	9.1	7.3	7.7	6.8	7.5	7.8	5.8	10.8	7.8	4.4		10.5	7.1	5.9	11.0	5.8	10.0
(non so)	43	13	30	9	20	14	14	19	10	7	16	20	4	2	9	4	11	13	4
	10.8	6.8	14.4	8.3	14.0	9.5	8.1	13.5	11.6	6.3	12.4	12.5	20.0	10.5	9.1	11.8	12.1	9.5	5.7
Media	3.18	3.00	3.35	3.09	3.25	3.17	3.16	3.17	3.22	3.17	3.27	3.10	2.94	3.18	3.12	3.20	3.46	3.06	3.17
TOP TWO BOXES	128	52	76	31	42	55	53	44	31	35	45	48	3	6	27	11	38	43	23
	32.0	27.1	36.5	28.4	29.4	37.2	30.6	31.2	36.0	31.5	34.9	30.0	15.0	31.6	27.3	32.4	41.8	31.4	32.9

ASTAREA - j.016e.12 - ANALISI ACCETTABILITA' ENERGIA GEOTERMICA NEL SUD ITALIA - CASO STUDIO TERMINI IMERESE
Ricerca per l'IDPA - Istituto per la Dinamica dei Processi Ambientali del CNR
DOM. 10 - SU QUALI ARGOMENTI DI GEOTERMIA SI VORREBBE MAGGIORE INFORMAZIONE

		SESSO		ETA'			TITOLO DI STUDIO			AMPIEZZA CENTRO			CONDIZIONE PROFESSIONALE						
	TO TALE	MA SCHIO	FEM MINA	18/34 ANNI	35/54 ANNI	55 ANNI E PIU'	LAUREA MEDIA SUP.	MEDIA INFE.	ELEMEN TARI NES SUNA	FINO 20 MILA	20-100 MILA	OLTRE 100 MILA	IMPREN DITORE LIB. PROFES SIONI STA	COMMER CIANTE ARTI GIANO	LAVO RATORE DIPEN DENTE	STU DENTE	CASA LINGA	NON OCCU PATO	GEOTER MIA POSI TIVA
BASE	400	192	208	109	143	148	173	141	86	111	129	160	20	19	99	34	91	137	70
LE RIPERCUSSIONI ECONOMICHE PER LE POPOLAZIONI LOCALI																			
(1) Per niente	19	8	11	1	10	8	11	6	2	4	6	9	2	2	4	1	6	4	3
	4.8	4.2	5.3	0.9	7.0	5.4	6.4	4.3	2.3	3.6	4.7	5.6	10.0	10.5	4.0	2.9	6.6	2.9	4.3
(2) Poco	65	37	28	25	19	21	29	22	14	20	21	24	1	5	22	6	9	22	11
	16.3	19.3	13.5	22.9	13.3	14.2	16.8	15.6	16.3	18.0	16.3	15.0	5.0	26.3	22.2	17.6	9.9	16.1	15.7
(3) Abbastanza	146	74	72	40	50	56	63	50	33	38	54	54	11	6	30	15	30	54	25
	36.5	38.5	34.6	36.7	35.0	37.8	36.4	35.5	38.4	34.2	41.9	33.8	55.0	31.6	30.3	44.1	33.0	39.4	35.7
(4) Molto	112	58	54	29	39	44	50	39	23	34	26	52	4	5	31	10	25	37	20
	28.0	30.2	26.0	26.6	27.3	29.7	28.9	27.7	26.7	30.6	20.2	32.5	20.0	26.3	31.3	29.4	27.5	27.0	28.6
(5) Moltissimo	27	7	20	6	10	11	6	11	10	8	12	7			5	2	8	12	5
	6.8	3.6	9.6	5.5	7.0	7.4	3.5	7.8	11.6	7.2	9.3	4.4			5.1	5.9	8.8	8.8	7.1
(non so)	31	8	23	8	15	8	14	13	4	7	10	14	2	1	7		13	8	6
	7.8	4.2	11.1	7.3	10.5	5.4	8.1	9.2	4.7	6.3	7.8	8.8	10.0	5.3	7.1		14.3	5.8	8.6
Media	3.17	3.10	3.24	3.14	3.16	3.21	3.07	3.21	3.30	3.21	3.14	3.16	2.94	2.78	3.12	3.18	3.26	3.24	3.20
TOP TWO BOXES	139	65	74	35	49	55	56	50	33	42	38	59	4	5	36	12	33	49	25
	34.8	33.9	35.6	32.1	34.3	37.2	32.4	35.5	38.4	37.8	29.5	36.9	20.0	26.3	36.4	35.3	36.3	35.8	35.7
LA GESTIONE DEGLI IMPIANTI																			
(1) Per niente	19	10	9	5	10	4	10	5	4	5	3	11	1	2	5	3	5	3	3
	4.8	5.2	4.3	4.6	7.0	2.7	5.8	3.5	4.7	4.5	2.3	6.9	5.0	10.5	5.1	8.8	5.5	2.2	4.3
(2) Poco	68	40	28	17	24	27	32	21	15	20	13	35	3	2	13	7	14	29	16
	17.0	20.8	13.5	15.6	16.8	18.2	18.5	14.9	17.4	18.0	10.1	21.9	15.0	10.5	13.1	20.6	15.4	21.2	22.9
(3) Abbastanza	141	73	68	40	43	58	62	48	31	43	50	48	7	6	35	15	28	50	23
	35.3	38.0	32.7	36.7	30.1	39.2	35.8	34.0	36.0	38.7	38.8	30.0	35.0	31.6	35.4	44.1	30.8	36.5	32.9
(4) Molto	100	43	57	26	36	38	47	31	22	25	37	38	3	6	27	6	28	30	19
	25.0	22.4	27.4	23.9	25.2	25.7	27.2	22.0	25.6	22.5	28.7	23.8	15.0	31.6	27.3	17.6	30.8	21.9	27.1
(5) Moltissimo	26	7	19	8	13	5	8	12	6	9	11	6	2	2	5	1	8	8	4
	6.5	3.6	9.1	7.3	9.1	3.4	4.6	8.5	7.0	8.1	8.5	3.8	10.0	10.5	5.1	2.9	8.8	5.8	5.7
(non so)	46	19	27	13	17	16	14	24	8	9	15	22	4	1	14	2	8	17	5
	11.5	9.9	13.0	11.9	11.9	10.8	8.1	17.0	9.3	8.1	11.6	13.8	20.0	5.3	14.1	5.9	8.8	12.4	7.1
Media	3.13	2.98	3.27	3.16	3.14	3.10	3.07	3.21	3.14	3.13	3.35	2.95	3.13	3.22	3.16	2.84	3.24	3.09	3.08
TOP TWO BOXES	126	50	76	34	49	43	55	43	28	34	48	44	5	8	32	7	36	38	23
	31.5	26.0	36.5	31.2	34.3	29.1	31.8	30.5	32.6	30.6	37.2	27.5	25.0	42.1	32.3	20.6	39.6	27.7	32.9
LA RETE PER IL TRASPORTO DELL'ENERGIA																			
(1) Per niente	17	7	10	2	8	7	9	5	3	4	5	8	2		4	1	3	7	3
	4.3	3.6	4.8	1.8	5.6	4.7	5.2	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.9	5.0	10.0		4.0	2.9	3.3	5.1	4.3
(2) Poco	65	35	30	18	20	27	26	22	17	22	21	22	3	2	18	4	14	24	13
	16.3	18.2	14.4	16.5	14.0	18.2	15.0	15.6	19.8	19.8	16.3	13.8	15.0	10.5	18.2	11.8	15.4	17.5	18.6
(3) Abbastanza	159	82	77	45	57	57	72	56	31	44	49	66	8	8	40	16	39	48	24
	39.8	42.7	37.0	41.3	39.9	38.5	41.6	39.7	36.0	39.6	38.0	41.3	40.0	42.1	40.4	47.1	42.9	35.0	34.3
(4) Molto	103	48	55	29	36	38	46	34	23	25	35	43	4	5	27	11	21	35	24
	25.8	25.0	26.4	26.6	25.2	25.7	26.6	24.1	26.7	22.5	27.1	26.9	20.0	26.3	27.3	32.4	23.1	25.5	34.3
(5) Moltissimo	28	10	18	7	10	11	10	14	4	10	10	8		3	3	1	9	12	3
	7.0	5.2	8.7	6.4	7.0	7.4	5.8	9.9	4.7	9.0	7.8	5.0		15.8	3.0	2.9	9.9	8.8	4.3
(non so)	28	10	18	8	12	8	10	10	8	6	9	13	3	1	7	1	5	11	3
	7.0	5.2	8.7	7.3	8.4	5.4	5.8	7.1	9.3	5.4	7.0	8.1	15.0	5.3	7.1	2.9	5.5	8.0	4.3
Media	3.16	3.10	3.22	3.21	3.15	3.14	3.13	3.23	3.10	3.14	3.20	3.14	2.82	3.50	3.08	3.21	3.22	3.17	3.16
TOP TWO BOXES	131	58	73	36	46	49	56	48	27	35	45	51	4	8	30	12	30	47	27
	32.8	30.2	35.1	33.0	32.2	33.1	32.4	34.0	31.4	31.5	34.9	31.9	20.0	42.1	30.3	35.3	33.0	34.3	38.6

ASTAREA - j.016e.12 - ANALISI ACCETTABILITA' ENERGIA GEOTERMICA NEL SUD ITALIA - CASO STUDIO TERMINI IMERESE
Ricerca per l'IDPA - Istituto per la Dinamica dei Processi Ambientali del CNR
DOM. 11 - FONTI CHE ISPIRANO PIU' FIDUCIA NELL'INFORMARE SULLA GEOTERMIA

		SESSO		ETA'			TITOLO DI STUDIO			AMPIEZZA CENTRO			CONDIZIONE PROFESSIONALE						
	TO TALE	MA SCHIO	FEM MINA	18/34 ANNI	35/54 ANNI	55 ANNI E PIU'	LAUREA MEDIA SUP.	MEDIA INFE.	ELEMEN TARI NES SUNA	FINO 20 MILA	20-100 MILA	OLTRE 100 MILA	IMPREN DITORE LIB. PROFES SIONI STA	COMMER CIANTE ARTI GIANO	LAVO RATORE DIPEN DENTE	STU DENTE	CASA LINGA	NON OCCU PATO	GEOTER MIA POSI TIVA
BASE	400	192	208	109	143	148	173	141	86	111	129	160	20	19	99	34	91	137	70
GOVERNO																			
(1) Per niente	45	20	25	14	16	15	22	15	8	4	20	21		5	10	4	10	16	6
	11.3	10.4	12.0	12.8	11.2	10.1	12.7	10.6	9.3	3.6	15.5	13.1		26.3	10.1	11.8	11.0	11.7	8.6
(2) Poco	82	45	37	26	34	22	49	30	3	20	27	35	4	4	21	13	23	17	25
	20.5	23.4	17.8	23.9	23.8	14.9	28.3	21.3	3.5	18.0	20.9	21.9	20.0	21.1	21.2	38.2	25.3	12.4	35.7
(3) Abbastanza	108	64	44	27	38	43	49	31	28	38	29	41	7	5	26	10	20	40	26
	27.0	33.3	21.2	24.8	26.6	29.1	28.3	22.0	32.6	34.2	22.5	25.6	35.0	26.3	26.3	29.4	22.0	29.2	37.1
(4) Molto	93	44	49	26	26	41	40	27	26	25	24	44	5	3	21	5	22	37	9
	23.3	22.9	23.6	23.9	18.2	27.7	23.1	19.1	30.2	22.5	18.6	27.5	25.0	15.8	21.2	14.7	24.2	27.0	12.9
(5) Moltissimo	40	11	29	8	17	15	9	17	14	14	16	10	1	1	11	1	12	14	4
	10.0	5.7	13.9	7.3	11.9	10.1	5.2	12.1	16.3	12.6	12.4	6.3	5.0	5.3	11.1	2.9	13.2	10.2	5.7
(non so)	32	8	24	8	12	12	4	21	7	10	13	9	3	1	10	1	4	13	
	8.0	4.2	11.5	7.3	8.4	8.1	2.3	14.9	8.1	9.0	10.1	5.6	15.0	5.3	10.1	2.9	4.4	9.5	
Media	3.00	2.90	3.11	2.88	2.95	3.14	2.79	3.01	3.44	3.25	2.91	2.91	3.18	2.50	3.02	2.58	3.03	3.13	2.71
TOP TWO BOXES	133	55	78	34	43	56	49	44	40	39	40	54	6	4	32	6	34	51	13
	33.3	28.6	37.5	31.2	30.1	37.8	28.3	31.2	46.5	35.1	31.0	33.8	30.0	21.1	32.3	17.6	37.4	37.2	18.6
ENTI LOCALI																			
(1) Per niente	46	21	25	14	16	16	22	16	8	4	20	22		5	10	4	10	17	6
	11.5	10.9	12.0	12.8	11.2	10.8	12.7	11.3	9.3	3.6	15.5	13.8		26.3	10.1	11.8	11.0	12.4	8.6
(2) Poco	84	45	39	26	36	22	50	30	4	21	28	35	4	5	21	13	24	17	26
	21.0	23.4	18.8	23.9	25.2	14.9	28.9	21.3	4.7	18.9	21.7	21.9	20.0	26.3	21.2	38.2	26.4	12.4	37.1
(3) Abbastanza	151	81	70	35	53	63	62	48	41	44	42	65	8	7	39	12	32	53	30
	37.8	42.2	33.7	32.1	37.1	42.6	35.8	34.0	47.7	39.6	32.6	40.6	40.0	36.8	39.4	35.3	35.2	38.7	42.9
(4) Molto	55	29	26	20	12	23	29	11	15	21	11	23	4		9	4	12	26	5
	13.8	15.1	12.5	18.3	8.4	15.5	16.8	7.8	17.4	18.9	8.5	14.4	20.0		9.1	11.8	13.2	19.0	7.1
(5) Moltissimo	34	9	25	7	14	13	6	16	12	12	16	6	1	1	10		9	13	3
	8.5	4.7	12.0	6.4	9.8	8.8	3.5	11.3	14.0	10.8	12.4	3.8	5.0	5.3	10.1		9.9	9.5	4.3
(non so)	30	7	23	7	12	11	4	20	6	9	12	9	3	1	10	1	4	11	
	7.5	3.6	11.1	6.4	8.4	7.4	2.3	14.2	7.0	8.1	9.3	5.6	15.0	5.3	10.1	2.9	4.4	8.0	
Media	2.86	2.78	2.93	2.80	2.79	2.96	2.69	2.84	3.24	3.16	2.79	2.71	3.12	2.28	2.87	2.48	2.84	3.01	2.61
TOP TWO BOXES	89	38	51	27	26	36	35	27	27	33	27	29	5	1	19	4	21	39	8
	22.3	19.8	24.5	24.8	18.2	24.3	20.2	19.1	31.4	29.7	20.9	18.1	25.0	5.3	19.2	11.8	23.1	28.5	11.4
COMPAGNIE ENERGETICHE																			
(1) Per niente	36	16	20	10	14	12	17	13	6	2	16	18		5	8	1	10	12	2
	9.0	8.3	9.6	9.2	9.8	8.1	9.8	9.2	7.0	1.8	12.4	11.3		26.3	8.1	2.9	11.0	8.8	2.9
(2) Poco	57	31	26	17	22	18	35	18	4	13	17	27	3	2	15	10	13	14	17
	14.3	16.1	12.5	15.6	15.4	12.2	20.2	12.8	4.7	11.7	13.2	16.9	15.0	10.5	15.2	29.4	14.3	10.2	24.3
(3) Abbastanza	146	85	61	41	54	51	69	47	30	48	45	53	8	7	36	16	30	49	38
	36.5	44.3	29.3	37.6	37.8	34.5	39.9	33.3	34.9	43.2	34.9	33.1	40.0	36.8	36.4	47.1	33.0	35.8	54.3
(4) Molto	82	37	45	23	22	37	36	23	23	22	20	40	4	3	19	3	21	32	8
	20.5	19.3	21.6	21.1	15.4	25.0	20.8	16.3	26.7	19.8	15.5	25.0	20.0	15.8	19.2	8.8	23.1	23.4	11.4
(5) Moltissimo	53	17	36	12	22	19	12	24	17	19	21	13	2	1	14	3	14	19	5
	13.3	8.9	17.3	11.0	15.4	12.8	6.9	17.0	19.8	17.1	16.3	8.1	10.0	5.3	14.1	8.8	15.4	13.9	7.1
(non so)	26	6	20	6	9	11	4	16	6	7	10	9	3	1	7	1	3	11	
	6.5	3.1	9.6	5.5	6.3	7.4	2.3	11.3	7.0	6.3	7.8	5.6	15.0	5.3	7.1	2.9	3.3	8.0	
Media	3.16	3.04	3.27	3.10	3.12	3.24	2.95	3.22	3.51	3.41	3.11	3.02	3.29	2.61	3.17	2.91	3.18	3.25	2.96
TOP TWO BOXES	135	54	81	35	44	56	48	47	40	41	41	53	6	4	33	6	35	51	13
	33.8	28.1	38.9	32.1	30.8	37.8	27.7	33.3	46.5	36.9	31.8	33.1	30.0	21.1	33.3	17.6	38.5	37.2	18.6

ASTAREA - j.016e.12 - ANALISI ACCETTABILITA' ENERGIA GEOTERMICA NEL SUD ITALIA - CASO STUDIO TERMINI IMERESE
Ricerca per l'IDPA - Istituto per la Dinamica dei Processi Ambientali del CNR
DOM. 11 - FONTI CHE ISPIRANO PIU' FIDUCIA NELL'INFORMARE SULLA GEOTERMIA

		SESSO		ETA'			TITOLO DI STUDIO			AMPIEZZA CENTRO			CONDIZIONE PROFESSIONALE						
	TO TALE	MA SCHIO	FEM MINA	18/34 ANNI	35/54 ANNI	55 ANNI E PIU'	LAUREA MEDIA SUP.	MEDIA INFE.	ELEMEN TARI NES SUNA	FINO 20 MILA	20-100 MILA	OLTRE 100 MILA	IMPREN DITORE LIB. PROFES SIONI STA	COMMER CIANTE ARTI GIANO	LAVO RATORE DIPEN DENTE	STU DENTE	CASA LINGA	NON OCCU PATO	GEOTER MIA POSI TIVA
BASE	400	192	208	109	143	148	173	141	86	111	129	160	20	19	99	34	91	137	70
UNIONE EUROPEA																			
(1) Per niente	50	21	29	10	26	14	28	12	10	9	14	27	3	3	18	4	12	10	7
	12.5	10.9	13.9	9.2	18.2	9.5	16.2	8.5	11.6	8.1	10.9	16.9	15.0	15.8	18.2	11.8	13.2	7.3	10.0
(2) Poco	93	51	42	26	27	40	46	27	20	26	29	38	6	5	22	10	17	33	20
	23.3	26.6	20.2	23.9	18.9	27.0	26.6	19.1	23.3	23.4	22.5	23.8	30.0	26.3	22.2	29.4	18.7	24.1	28.6
(3) Abbastanza	130	59	71	33	48	49	56	43	31	35	48	47	4	5	31	7	33	50	23
	32.5	30.7	34.1	30.3	33.6	33.1	32.4	30.5	36.0	31.5	37.2	29.4	20.0	26.3	31.3	20.6	36.3	36.5	32.9
(4) Molto	61	30	31	19	17	25	22	24	15	14	19	28	4	2	9	8	18	20	13
	15.3	15.6	14.9	17.4	11.9	16.9	12.7	17.0	17.4	12.6	14.7	17.5	20.0	10.5	9.1	23.5	19.8	14.6	18.6
(5) Moltissimo	44	22	22	12	17	15	13	24	7	14	14	16	2	3	14	2	4	19	3
	11.0	11.5	10.6	11.0	11.9	10.1	7.5	17.0	8.1	12.6	10.9	10.0	10.0	15.8	14.1	5.9	4.4	13.9	4.3
(non so)	22	9	13	9	8	5	8	11	3	13	5	4	1	1	5	3	7	5	4
	5.5	4.7	6.3	8.3	5.6	3.4	4.6	7.8	3.5	11.7	3.9	2.5	5.0	5.3	5.1	8.8	7.7	3.6	5.7
Media	2.88	2.90	2.87	2.97	2.79	2.91	2.67	3.16	2.87	2.98	2.92	2.79	2.79	2.83	2.78	2.81	2.82	3.04	2.77
TOP TWO BOXES	105	52	53	31	34	40	35	48	22	28	33	44	6	5	23	10	22	39	16
	26.3	27.1	25.5	28.4	23.8	27.0	20.2	34.0	25.6	25.2	25.6	27.5	30.0	26.3	23.2	29.4	24.2	28.5	22.9
UNIVERSITA' E CENTRI DI RICERCA																			
(1) Per niente	27	10	17	6	9	12	9	13	5	6	10	11		1	8		8	10	1
	6.8	5.2	8.2	5.5	6.3	8.1	5.2	9.2	5.8	5.4	7.8	6.9		5.3	8.1		8.8	7.3	1.4
(2) Poco	47	28	19	17	12	18	26	14	7	15	14	18	2	2	11	7	8	17	12
	11.8	14.6	9.1	15.6	8.4	12.2	15.0	9.9	8.1	13.5	10.9	11.3	10.0	10.5	11.1	20.6	8.8	12.4	17.1
(3) Abbastanza	148	79	69	43	57	48	70	47	31	42	43	63	11	8	35	13	31	50	33
	37.0	41.1	33.2	39.4	39.9	32.4	40.5	33.3	36.0	37.8	33.3	39.4	55.0	42.1	35.4	38.2	34.1	36.5	47.1
(4) Molto	84	41	43	24	25	35	36	27	21	20	30	34	3	1	25	7	21	27	13
	21.0	21.4	20.7	22.0	17.5	23.6	20.8	19.1	24.4	18.0	23.3	21.3	15.0	5.3	25.3	20.6	23.1	19.7	18.6
(5) Moltissimo	65	23	42	12	30	23	25	23	17	20	21	24	4	5	13	5	16	22	6
	16.3	12.0	20.2	11.0	21.0	15.5	14.5	16.3	19.8	18.0	16.3	15.0	20.0	26.3	13.1	14.7	17.6	16.1	8.6
(non so)	29	11	18	7	10	12	7	17	5	8	11	10		2	7	2	7	11	5
	7.3	5.7	8.7	6.4	7.0	8.1	4.0	12.1	5.8	7.2	8.5	6.3		10.5	7.1	5.9	7.7	8.0	7.1
Media	3.30	3.22	3.39	3.19	3.41	3.29	3.25	3.27	3.47	3.32	3.32	3.28	3.45	3.41	3.26	3.31	3.35	3.27	3.17
TOP TWO BOXES	149	64	85	36	55	58	61	50	38	40	51	58	7	6	38	12	37	49	19
	37.3	33.3	40.9	33.0	38.5	39.2	35.3	35.5	44.2	36.0	39.5	36.3	35.0	31.6	38.4	35.3	40.7	35.8	27.1
ORGANIZZAZIONE NON GOVERNATIVE																			
(1) Per niente	44	24	20	11	19	14	19	20	5	5	18	21	3	3	10	4	11	13	8
	11.0	12.5	9.6	10.1	13.3	9.5	11.0	14.2	5.8	4.5	14.0	13.1	15.0	15.8	10.1	11.8	12.1	9.5	11.4
(2) Poco	94	52	42	26	29	39	42	27	25	30	20	44	6	6	19	10	18	35	15
	23.5	27.1	20.2	23.9	20.3	26.4	24.3	19.1	29.1	27.0	15.5	27.5	30.0	31.6	19.2	29.4	19.8	25.5	21.4
(3) Abbastanza	153	69	84	39	57	57	72	48	33	38	51	64	6	5	38	15	38	51	29
	38.3	35.9	40.4	35.8	39.9	38.5	41.6	34.0	38.4	34.2	39.5	40.0	30.0	26.3	38.4	44.1	41.8	37.2	41.4
(4) Molto	49	23	26	14	18	17	20	20	9	13	21	15	2	3	11	1	15	17	10
	12.3	12.0	12.5	12.8	12.6	11.5	11.6	14.2	10.5	11.7	16.3	9.4	10.0	15.8	11.1	2.9	16.5	12.4	14.3
(5) Moltissimo	34	13	21	9	9	16	9	14	11	15	12	7	2	1	9	1	6	15	3
	8.5	6.8	10.1	8.3	6.3	10.8	5.2	9.9	12.8	13.5	9.3	4.4	10.0	5.3	9.1	2.9	6.6	10.9	4.3
(non so)	26	11	15	10	11	5	11	12	3	10	7	9	1	1	12	3	3	6	5
	6.5	5.7	7.2	9.2	7.7	3.4	6.4	8.5	3.5	9.0	5.4	5.6	5.0	5.3	12.1	8.8	3.3	4.4	7.1
Media	2.83	2.72	2.93	2.84	2.77	2.87	2.74	2.85	2.95	3.03	2.91	2.62	2.68	2.61	2.89	2.52	2.85	2.89	2.77
TOP TWO BOXES	83	36	47	23	27	33	29	34	20	28	33	22	4	4	20	2	21	32	13
	20.8	18.8	22.6	21.1	18.9	22.3	16.8	24.1	23.3	25.2	25.6	13.8	20.0	21.1	20.2	5.9	23.1	23.4	18.6

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DOM. 11 - FONTI CHE ISPIRANO PIU' FIDUCIA NELL'INFORMARE SULLA GEOTERMIA

		SESSO		ETA'			TITOLO DI STUDIO			AMPIEZZA CENTRO			CONDIZIONE PROFESSIONALE						
	TO TALE	MA SCHIO	FEM MINA	18/34 ANNI	35/54 ANNI	55 E ANNI PIU'	LAUREA MEDIA SUP.	MEDIA INFE.	ELEMEN TARI NES SUNA	FINO 20 MILA	20-100 MILA	OLTRE 100 MILA	IMPREN DITORE LIB. PROFES SIONI STA	COMMER CIANTE ARTI GIANO	LAVO RATORE DIPEN DENTE	STU DENTE	CASA LINGA	NON OCCU PATO	GEOTER MIA POSI TIVA
BASE	400	192	208	109	143	148	173	141	86	111	129	160	20	19	99	34	91	137	70
GIORNALISTI (TV, GIORNALI, RIVISTE, RADIO, WEB)																			
(1) Per niente	57	23	34	12	23	22	24	18	15	13	20	24	3	2	19	1	14	18	5
	14.3	12.0	16.3	11.0	16.1	14.9	13.9	12.8	17.4	11.7	15.5	15.0	15.0	10.5	19.2	2.9	15.4	13.1	7.1
(2) Poco	70	38	32	16	29	25	36	25	9	14	22	34	4	8	14	6	17	21	16
	17.5	19.8	15.4	14.7	20.3	16.9	20.8	17.7	10.5	12.6	17.1	21.3	20.0	42.1	14.1	17.6	18.7	15.3	22.9
(3) Abbastanza	133	64	69	34	43	56	57	41	35	34	44	55	8	4	30	9	32	50	28
	33.3	33.3	33.2	31.2	30.1	37.8	32.9	29.1	40.7	30.6	34.1	34.4	40.0	21.1	30.3	26.5	35.2	36.5	40.0
(4) Molto	67	31	36	22	22	23	30	22	15	21	23	23	2	2	15	10	14	24	15
	16.8	16.1	17.3	20.2	15.4	15.5	17.3	15.6	17.4	18.9	17.8	14.4	10.0	10.5	15.2	29.4	15.4	17.5	21.4
(5) Moltissimo	49	26	23	17	18	14	21	20	8	19	16	14	2	2	15	5	8	17	4
	12.3	13.5	11.1	15.6	12.6	9.5	12.1	14.2	9.3	17.1	12.4	8.8	10.0	10.5	15.2	14.7	8.8	12.4	5.7
(non so)	24	10	14	8	8	8	5	15	4	10	4	10	1	1	6	3	6	7	2
	6.0	5.2	6.7	7.3	5.6	5.4	2.9	10.6	4.7	9.0	3.1	6.3	5.0	5.3	6.1	8.8	6.6	5.1	2.9
Media	2.95	2.99	2.91	3.16	2.87	2.87	2.93	3.01	2.90	3.19	2.94	2.79	2.79	2.67	2.92	3.39	2.82	3.01	2.96
TOP TWO BOXES	116	57	59	39	40	37	51	42	23	40	39	37	4	4	30	15	22	41	19
	29.0	29.7	28.4	35.8	28.0	25.0	29.5	29.8	26.7	36.0	30.2	23.1	20.0	21.1	30.3	44.1	24.2	29.9	27.1
AMICI, FAMILIARI, CONOSCENTI																			
(1) Per niente	55	23	32	18	14	23	27	16	12	14	18	23	5	3	12	5	12	18	2
	13.8	12.0	15.4	16.5	9.8	15.5	15.6	11.3	14.0	12.6	14.0	14.4	25.0	15.8	12.1	14.7	13.2	13.1	2.9
(2) Poco	96	49	47	22	35	39	46	28	22	26	25	45	5	6	19	10	26	30	22
	24.0	25.5	22.6	20.2	24.5	26.4	26.6	19.9	25.6	23.4	19.4	28.1	25.0	31.6	19.2	29.4	28.6	21.9	31.4
(3) Abbastanza	147	75	72	41	60	46	59	59	29	37	52	58	6	7	42	11	32	49	34
	36.8	39.1	34.6	37.6	42.0	31.1	34.1	41.8	33.7	33.3	40.3	36.3	30.0	36.8	42.4	32.4	35.2	35.8	48.6
(4) Molto	45	20	25	10	16	19	21	14	10	13	14	18	1	2	10	4	12	16	8
	11.3	10.4	12.0	9.2	11.2	12.8	12.1	9.9	11.6	11.7	10.9	11.3	5.0	10.5	10.1	11.8	13.2	11.7	11.4
(5) Moltissimo	36	14	22	11	11	14	15	10	11	15	14	7	1	1	8	3	6	17	4
	9.0	7.3	10.6	10.1	7.7	9.5	8.7	7.1	12.8	13.5	10.9	4.4	5.0	5.3	8.1	8.8	6.6	12.4	5.7
(non so)	21	11	10	7	7	7	5	14	2	6	6	9	2		8	1	3	7	
	5.3	5.7	4.8	6.4	4.9	4.7	2.9	9.9	2.3	5.4	4.7	5.6	10.0		8.1	2.9	3.3	5.1	
Media	2.77	2.74	2.79	2.75	2.82	2.73	2.71	2.80	2.83	2.90	2.85	2.61	2.33	2.58	2.81	2.70	2.70	2.88	2.86
TOP TWO BOXES	81	34	47	21	27	33	36	24	21	28	28	25	2	3	18	7	18	33	12
	20.3	17.7	22.6	19.3	18.9	22.3	20.8	17.0	24.4	25.2	21.7	15.6	10.0	15.8	18.2	20.6	19.8	24.1	17.1

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DATI DI CLASSIFICAZIONE

		SESSO		ETA'			TITOLO DI STUDIO			AMPIEZZA CENTRO			CONDIZIONE PROFESSIONALE						
	TO TALE	MA SCHIO	FEM MINA	18/34 ANNI	35/54 ANNI	55 ANNI E PIU'	LAUREA MEDIA SUP.	MEDIA INFE.	ELEMEN TARI NES SUNA	FINO 20 MILA	20-100 MILA	OLTRE 100 MILA	IMPREN DITORE LIB. PROFES SIONI STA	COMMER CIANTE ARTI GIANO	LAVO RATORE DIPEN DENTE	STU DENTE	CASA LINGA	NON OCCU PATO	GEOTER MIA POSI TIVA
BASE	400	192	208	109	143	148	173	141	86	111	129	160	20	19	99	34	91	137	70
SESSO																			
Maschio	192	192		73	44	75	94	59	39	75	35	82	16	15	47	29		85	42
	48.0	100.0		67.0	30.8	50.7	54.3	41.8	45.3	67.6	27.1	51.3	80.0	78.9	47.5	85.3		62.0	60.0
Femmina	208		208	36	99	73	79	82	47	36	94	78	4	4	52	5	91	52	28
	52.0		100.0	33.0	69.2	49.3	45.7	58.2	54.7	32.4	72.9	48.8	20.0	21.1	52.5	14.7	100.0	38.0	40.0
CLASSE DI ETA'																			
18/24 anni	43	41	2	43			33	10		26	5	12			5	23		15	20
	10.8	21.4	1.0	39.4			19.1	7.1		23.4	3.9	7.5			5.1	67.6		10.9	28.6
25/34 anni	66	32	34	66			42	24		23	21	22	1	2	39	11	3	10	4
	16.5	16.7	16.3	60.6			24.3	17.0		20.7	16.3	13.8	5.0	10.5	39.4	32.4	3.3	7.3	5.7
35/44 anni	74	33	41		74		37	37		20	31	23	7	11	33		23		8
	18.5	17.2	19.7		51.7		21.4	26.2		18.0	24.0	14.4	35.0	57.9	33.3		25.3		11.4
45/54 anni	69	11	58		69		29	30	10	16	24	29	4	6	19		35	5	11
	17.3	5.7	27.9		48.3		16.8	21.3	11.6	14.4	18.6	18.1	20.0	31.6	19.2		38.5	3.6	15.7
55/64 anni	59	24	35			59	17	23	19	8	18	33	8		2		24	25	10
	14.8	12.5	16.8			39.9	9.8	16.3	22.1	7.2	14.0	20.6	40.0		2.0		26.4	18.2	14.3
65 anni e più	89	51	38			89	15	17	57	18	30	41			1		6	82	17
	22.3	26.6	18.3			60.1	8.7	12.1	66.3	16.2	23.3	25.6			1.0		6.6	59.9	24.3

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DATI DI CLASSIFICAZIONE

		SESSO		ETA'			TITOLO DI STUDIO			AMPIEZZA CENTRO			CONDIZIONE PROFESSIONALE						
	TOTALE	MASCHIO	FEMMINA	18/34 ANNI	35/54 ANNI	55 ANNI E PIU'	LAUREA MEDIA SUP.	MEDIA INFE.	ELEMENTARI NESSUNA	FINO 20 MILA	20-100 MILA	OLTRE 100 MILA	IMPRENDITORE LIB. PROFESSIONISTA	COMMERCIANTE ARTIGIANO	LAVORATORE DIPENDENTE	STUDENTE	CASALINGA	NON OCCUPATO	GEOTERMIA POSITIVA
BASE	400	192	208	109	143	148	173	141	86	111	129	160	20	19	99	34	91	137	70
TITOLO DI STUDIO CONSEGUITO																			
Laurea/Post laurea	40	17	23	18	14	8	40			6	14	20	12	3	12	4		9	6
	10.0	8.9	11.1	16.5	9.8	5.4	23.1			5.4	10.9	12.5	60.0	15.8	12.1	11.8		6.6	8.6
Media superiore/diploma	133	77	56	57	52	24	133			44	41	48		5	52	23	23	30	42
	33.3	40.1	26.9	52.3	36.4	16.2	76.9			39.6	31.8	30.0		26.3	52.5	67.6	25.3	21.9	60.0
Media inferiore	141	59	82	34	67	40		141		36	41	64	4	11	32	7	47	40	5
	35.3	30.7	39.4	31.2	46.9	27.0		100.0		32.4	31.8	40.0	20.0	57.9	32.3	20.6	51.6	29.2	7.1
Elementare	61	24	37		6	55			61	14	24	23					16	45	7
	15.3	12.5	17.8		4.2	37.2			70.9	12.6	18.6	14.4					17.6	32.8	10.0
Nessuna scuola	25	15	10		4	21			25	11	9	5	4		3		5	13	10
	6.3	7.8	4.8		2.8	14.2			29.1	9.9	7.0	3.1	20.0		3.0		5.5	9.5	14.3
CONDIZIONE PROFESSIONALE																			
Imprenditore/libero professionista/	20	16	4	1	11	8	12	4	4	4	4	12	20						1
dirigente	5.0	8.3	1.9	0.9	7.7	5.4	6.9	2.8	4.7	3.6	3.1	7.5	100.0						1.4
Commerciante/esercente	13	10	3	1	12		8	5		1	2	10		13					1
	3.3	5.2	1.4	0.9	8.4		4.6	3.5		0.9	1.6	6.3		68.4					1.4
Artigiano/lavoratore in proprio	6	5	1	1	5			6		2	4			6					
	1.5	2.6	0.5	0.9	3.5			4.3		1.8	3.1			31.6					
Impiegato/insegnante	62	26	36	30	29	3	43	16	3	27	21	14			62				10
	15.5	13.5	17.3	27.5	20.3	2.0	24.9	11.3	3.5	24.3	16.3	8.8			62.6				14.3
Operaio	37	21	16	14	23		21	16		16	11	10			37				1
	9.3	10.9	7.7	12.8	16.1		12.1	11.3		14.4	8.5	6.3			37.4				1.4
Casalinga	91		91	3	58	30	23	47	21	12	45	34					91		13
	22.8		43.8	2.8	40.6	20.3	13.3	33.3	24.4	10.8	34.9	21.3					100.0		18.6
Studente	34	29	5	34			27	7		12	4	18				34			16
	8.5	15.1	2.4	31.2			15.6	5.0		10.8	3.1	11.3				100.0			22.9
Pensionato	107	65	42			107	19	30	58	19	30	58						107	24
	26.8	33.9	20.2			72.3	11.0	21.3	67.4	17.1	23.3	36.3						78.1	34.3
Disoccupato/non occupato	30	20	10	25	5		20	10		18	8	4						30	4
	7.5	10.4	4.8	22.9	3.5		11.6	7.1		16.2	6.2	2.5						21.9	5.7

Appendix V

d1) Secondo Lei, le questioni energetiche in questo momento quanto sono argomenti attuali? E cioè ...(leggere)?

Tav. 25

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	3,8	3,5	3,8	4,1	3,4	9,5	3,6	6,8	4,1	0,0	2,8	4,0	6,7	15,4	5,4	3,7	3,6	0,0	2,7	0,0	0,0	2,9	4,0	5,4	0,0	0,0	20,0	4,2	2,3	3,9
2.Poco	%	19,3	16,3	20,1	18,1	20,3	23,8	21,4	13,5	18,9	14,9	24,1	12,0	13,3	23,1	20,3	18,5	15,7	35,5	20,4	5,9	50,0	21,4	18,8	17,0	22,5	50,0	0,0	12,5	19,3	20,1
3.Abbastanza	%	30,8	24,4	32,5	33,7	28,0	38,1	41,1	39,2	31,1	26,9	20,4	36,0	40,0	30,8	29,7	40,7	31,3	35,5	23,0	41,2	50,0	31,4	30,1	33,0	27,5	0,0	20,0	29,2	29,5	31,4
4.Molto	%	30,3	40,7	27,4	26,4	33,8	19,0	25,0	33,8	27,0	37,3	30,6	36,0	26,7	15,4	27,0	37,0	32,5	22,6	32,7	29,4	0,0	27,1	34,1	29,5	22,5	0,0	20,0	16,7	34,1	30,4
5.Moltissimo	%	14,8	15,1	14,6	17,1	12,6	9,5	8,9	5,4	17,6	19,4	20,4	12,0	13,3	15,4	17,6	0,0	14,5	6,5	19,5	17,6	0,0	17,1	12,5	14,3	20,0	50,0	40,0	37,5	14,8	12,4
6.(non so)	%	1,3	0,0	1,6	0,5	1,9	0,0	0,0	1,4	1,4	1,5	1,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,4	0,0	1,8	5,9	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,9	7,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,8
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,4	3,5	3,3	3,4	3,4	3,0	3,1	3,2	3,4	3,7	3,5	3,4	3,3	2,9	3,3	3,1	3,5	3,0	3,5	3,8	2,5	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,6	3,5	3,6	3,7	3,4	3,3
Standard Deviation		1,10	1,05	1,12	1,10	1,10	1,12	0,98	1,02	1,14	1,01	1,20	1,00	1,10	1,32	1,15	0,85	1,11	0,93	1,15	1,03	0,71	1,09	1,06	1,11	1,25	2,12	1,67	1,23	1,03	1,10
Standard Error		0,06	0,11	0,06	0,08	0,08	0,24	0,13	0,12	0,13	0,12	0,12	0,20	0,28	0,37	0,13	0,16	0,12	0,17	0,11	0,25	0,50	0,13	0,08	0,10	0,20	1,50	0,75	0,25	0,11	0,07

d2) Le leggo ora un elenco di tecnologie. Per ognuna mi dica se, nei prossimi 20 anni, avrà un effetto positivo, negativo e nessun effetto sul nostro modo di vivere? - il fotovoltaico

Tav. 26

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.EFFETTO POSITIVO	%	85,5	89,5	84,4	88,6	82,6	85,7	85,7	87,8	87,8	85,1	82,4	92,0	86,7	92,3	85,1	81,5	80,7	90,3	85,8	88,2	100,0	90,0	86,4	86,6	70,0	100,0	80,0	87,5	90,9	83,7
2.EFFETTO NEGATIVO	%	5,0	4,7	5,1	4,1	5,8	0,0	5,4	6,8	2,7	9,0	3,7	4,0	6,7	7,7	2,7	7,4	8,4	3,2	4,4	0,0	0,0	4,3	3,4	8,0	5,0	0,0	0,0	4,2	4,5	5,3
3.NESSUN EFFETTO	%	3,0	1,2	3,5	2,1	3,9	9,5	3,6	2,7	2,7	0,0	3,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,1	0,0	3,6	3,2	3,5	5,9	0,0	2,9	3,4	0,9	7,5	0,0	0,0	4,2	1,1	3,5
4.(NON SO, non leggere)	%	6,5	4,7	7,0	5,2	7,7	4,8	5,4	2,7	6,8	6,0	10,2	4,0	6,7	0,0	8,1	11,1	7,2	3,2	6,2	5,9	0,0	2,9	6,8	4,5	17,5	0,0	20,0	4,2	3,4	7,4
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		1,3	1,2	1,3	1,2	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,2	1,3	1,1	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,0	1,2	1,3	1,2	1,7	1,0	1,6	1,3	1,2	1,4
Standard Deviation		0,81	0,69	0,85	0,73	0,88	0,86	0,78	0,62	0,82	0,75	0,97	0,62	0,80	0,28	0,90	0,97	0,87	0,65	0,81	0,85	0,00	0,62	0,83	0,68	1,20	0,00	1,34	0,74	0,61	0,86
Standard Error		0,04	0,07	0,05	0,05	0,06	0,19	0,10	0,07	0,10	0,09	0,09	0,12	0,21	0,08	0,10	0,19	0,09	0,12	0,08	0,21	0,00	0,07	0,06	0,06	0,19	0,00	0,60	0,15	0,07	0,05

d2) Le leggo ora un elenco di tecnologie. Per ognuna mi dica se, nei prossimi 20 anni, avrà un effetto positivo, negativo e nessun effetto sul nostro modo di vivere? - l'energia eolica

Tav. 27

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.EFFETTO POSITIVO	%	84,3	83,7	84,4	86,5	82,1	90,5	89,3	82,4	79,7	86,6	83,3	84,0	86,7	84,6	86,5	77,8	85,5	90,3	83,2	70,6	100,0	84,3	85,2	87,5	70,0	100,0	40,0	83,3	84,1	85,2
2.EFFETTO NEGATIVO	%	4,3	2,3	4,8	4,7	3,9	0,0	3,6	1,4	6,8	6,0	4,6	4,0	0,0	7,7	5,4	11,1	3,6	0,0	4,4	0,0	0,0	4,3	4,0	5,4	2,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,8	3,9
3.NESSUN EFFETTO	%	4,8	5,8	4,5	5,2	4,3	4,8	5,4	5,4	6,8	4,5	2,8	4,0	6,7	7,7	2,7	7,4	3,6	6,5	4,4	11,8	0,0	5,7	5,7	1,8	7,5	0,0	20,0	8,3	4,5	4,2
4.(NON SO, non leggere)	%	6,8	8,1	6,4	3,6	9,7	4,8	1,8	10,8	6,8	3,0	9,3	8,0	6,7	0,0	5,4	3,7	7,2	3,2	8,0	17,6	0,0	5,7	5,1	5,4	20,0	0,0	40,0	8,3	4,5	6,7
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		1,3	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,2	1,2	1,5	1,4	1,2	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,4	1,8	1,0	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,8	1,0	2,6	1,4	1,3	1,3
Standard Deviation		0,85	0,92	0,83	0,72	0,96	0,77	0,62	1,01	0,89	0,68	0,92	0,91	0,90	0,60	0,76	0,79	0,86	0,72	0,90	1,25	0,00	0,83	0,80	0,74	1,25	0,00	1,52	0,97	0,76	0,84
Standard Error		0,04	0,10	0,05	0,05	0,07	0,17	0,08	0,12	0,10	0,08	0,09	0,18	0,23	0,17	0,09	0,15	0,09	0,13	0,08	0,30	0,00	0,10	0,06	0,07	0,20	0,00	0,68	0,20	0,08	0,05

d2) Le leggo ora un elenco di tecnologie. Per ognuna mi dica se, nei prossimi 20 anni, avrà un effetto positivo, negativo e nessun effetto sul nostro modo di vivere? - il nucleare

Tav. 28

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.EFFETTO POSITIVO	%	15,8	17,4	15,3	15,5	15,9	19,0	14,3	10,8	20,3	10,4	19,4	20,0	6,7	7,7	14,9	22,2	14,5	12,9	15,9	29,4	0,0	18,6	15,9	13,4	17,5	0,0	20,0	20,8	14,8	15,5
2.EFFETTO NEGATIVO	%	73,3	67,4	74,8	78,8	68,1	81,0	80,4	83,8	71,6	70,1	63,9	72,0	80,0	92,3	75,7	74,1	72,3	87,1	67,3	58,8	100,0	70,0	76,1	74,1	62,5	100,0	60,0	66,7	78,4	72,4
3.NESSUN EFFETTO	%	3,3	7,0	2,2	3,1	3,4	0,0	1,8	2,7	1,4	9,0	2,8	8,0	0,0	0,0	5,4	0,0	1,2	0,0	4,4	5,9	0,0	7,1	2,3	3,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,2	3,4	3,2
4.(NON SO, non leggere)	%	7,8	8,1	7,6	2,6	12,6	0,0	3,6	2,7	6,8	10,4	13,9	0,0	13,3	0,0	4,1	3,7	12,0	0,0	12,4	5,9	0,0	4,3	5,7	8,9	20,0	0,0	20,0	8,3	3,4	8,8
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		2,0	2,1	2,0	1,9	2,1	1,8	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,2	2,1	1,9	2,2	1,9	2,0	1,9	2,1	1,9	2,1	1,9	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,1	2,2	2,0	2,2	2,0	2,0	2,1
Standard Deviation		0,71	0,76	0,69	0,54	0,83	0,40	0,55	0,50	0,70	0,76	0,88	0,53	0,77	0,28	0,61	0,60	0,80	0,34	0,83	0,78	0,00	0,66	0,64	0,72	0,97	0,00	1,10	0,78	0,57	0,73
Standard Error		0,04	0,08	0,04	0,04	0,06	0,09	0,07	0,06	0,08	0,09	0,08	0,11	0,20	0,08	0,07	0,12	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,19	0,00	0,08	0,05	0,07	0,15	0,00	0,49	0,16	0,06	0,04

d2) Le leggo ora un elenco di tecnologie. Per ognuna mi dica se, nei prossimi 20 anni, avrà un effetto positivo, negativo e nessun effetto sul nostro modo di vivere? - le biomasse

Tav. 29

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.EFFETTO POSITIVO	%	42,5	48,8	40,8	52,8	32,9	57,1	37,5	32,4	48,6	49,3	40,7	80,0	20,0	46,2	37,8	37,0	34,9	51,6	44,2	35,3	100,0	58,6	42,0	41,1	22,5	0,0	60,0	50,0	51,1	38,9
2.EFFETTO NEGATIVO	%	10,5	4,7	12,1	11,4	9,7	4,8	10,7	9,5	9,5	11,9	12,0	4,0	13,3	30,8	9,5	3,7	9,6	12,9	12,4	5,9	0,0	1,4	8,5	15,2	22,5	0,0	0,0	20,8	8,0	10,6
3.NESSUN EFFETTO	%	4,3	5,8	3,8	3,6	4,8	9,5	7,1	2,7	4,1	4,5	2,8	0,0	6,7	0,0	1,4	3,7	4,8	6,5	3,5	23,5	0,0	10,0	4,5	0,0	5,0	0,0	0,0	8,3	2,3	4,6
4.(NON SO, non leggere)	%	42,8	40,7	43,3	32,1	52,7	28,6	44,6	55,4	37,8	34,3	44,4	16,0	60,0	23,1	51,4	55,6	50,6	29,0	39,8	35,3	0,0	30,0	44,9	43,8	50,0	100,0	40,0	20,8	38,6	45,9
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		2,5	2,4	2,5	2,2	2,8	2,1	2,6	2,8	2,3	2,2	2,5	1,5	3,1	2,0	2,7	2,8	2,7	2,1	2,4	2,6	1,0	2,1	2,5	2,5	2,8	4,0	2,2	2,0	2,3	2,6
Standard Deviation		1,40	1,43	1,39	1,36	1,38	1,37	1,39	1,39	1,40	1,37	1,40	1,12	1,28	1,22	1,43	1,45	1,39	1,34	1,39	1,33	0,00	1,38	1,41	1,40	1,28	0,00	1,64	1,22	1,42	1,40
Standard Error		0,07	0,15	0,08	0,10	0,10	0,30	0,19	0,16	0,16	0,17	0,14	0,22	0,33	0,34	0,17	0,28	0,15	0,24	0,13	0,32	0,00	0,16	0,11	0,13	0,20	0,00	0,73	0,25	0,15	0,08

d2) Le leggo ora un elenco di tecnologie. Per ognuna mi dica se, nei prossimi 20 anni, avrà un effetto positivo, negativo e nessun effetto sul nostro modo di vivere? - la geotermia

Tav. 30

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.EFFETTO POSITIVO	%	45,8	47,7	45,2	62,2	30,4	47,6	46,4	43,2	52,7	53,7	37,0	68,0	46,7	46,2	54,1	51,9	28,9	45,2	44,2	52,9	100,0	60,0	47,7	39,3	32,5	0,0	60,0	70,8	51,1	41,7
2.EFFETTO NEGATIVO	%	5,5	3,5	6,1	3,1	7,7	9,5	5,4	5,4	2,7	6,0	6,5	8,0	6,7	7,7	0,0	3,7	8,4	9,7	6,2	0,0	0,0	7,1	4,5	6,3	5,0	0,0	0,0	8,3	8,0	4,6
3.NESSUN EFFETTO	%	5,3	5,8	5,1	4,1	6,3	14,3	10,7	2,7	2,7	6,0	3,7	4,0	6,7	0,0	5,4	0,0	4,8	6,5	4,4	23,5	0,0	8,6	5,7	2,7	5,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,7	5,7
4.(NON SO, non leggere)	%	43,5	43,0	43,6	30,6	55,6	28,6	37,5	48,6	41,9	34,3	52,8	20,0	40,0	46,2	40,5	44,4	57,8	38,7	45,1	23,5	0,0	24,3	42,0	51,8	57,5	100,0	40,0	20,8	35,2	48,1
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		2,5	2,4	2,5	2,0	2,9	2,2	2,4	2,6	2,3	2,2	2,7	1,8	2,4	2,5	2,3	2,4	2,9	2,4	2,5	2,2	1,0	2,0	2,4	2,7	2,9	4,0	2,2	1,7	2,3	2,6
Standard Deviation		1,43	1,44	1,43	1,38	1,36	1,34	1,40	1,45	1,46	1,40	1,42	1,23	1,45	1,51	1,46	1,50	1,35	1,41	1,43	1,33	0,00	1,30	1,43	1,44	1,40	0,00	1,64	1,23	1,39	1,43
Standard Error		0,07	0,16	0,08	0,10	0,09	0,29	0,19	0,17	0,17	0,17	0,14	0,25	0,38	0,42	0,17	0,29	0,15	0,25	0,13	0,32	0,00	0,15	0,11	0,14	0,22	0,00	0,73	0,25	0,15	0,08

d2) Le leggo ora un elenco di tecnologie. Per ognuna mi dica se, nei prossimi 20 anni, avrà un effetto positivo, negativo e nessun effetto sul nostro modo di vivere? - le biotecnologie

Tav. 31

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.EFFETTO POSITIVO	%	60,0	67,4	58,0	66,3	54,1	76,2	64,3	55,4	55,4	59,7	61,1	68,0	40,0	76,9	64,9	48,1	48,2	54,8	63,7	88,2	100,0	81,4	59,7	52,7	42,5	100,0	60,0	75,0	68,2	56,2
2.EFFETTO NEGATIVO	%	4,8	2,3	5,4	7,3	2,4	14,3	5,4	2,7	5,4	7,5	1,9	0,0	13,3	0,0	4,1	3,7	2,4	16,1	4,4	5,9	0,0	1,4	4,0	9,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	12,5	3,4	4,6
3.NESSUN EFFETTO	%	1,8	2,3	1,6	0,5	2,9	0,0	3,6	2,7	2,7	1,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	3,7	4,8	3,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	2,8	0,0	2,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,5
4.(NON SO, non leggere)	%	33,5	27,9	35,0	25,9	40,6	9,5	26,8	39,2	36,5	31,3	37,0	32,0	46,7	23,1	29,7	44,4	44,6	25,8	31,9	5,9	0,0	15,7	33,5	37,5	55,0	0,0	40,0	12,5	28,4	36,7
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		2,1	1,9	2,1	1,9	2,3	1,4	1,9	2,3	2,2	2,0	2,1	2,0	2,5	1,7	2,0	2,4	2,5	2,0	2,0	1,2	1,0	1,5	2,1	2,2	2,7	1,0	2,2	1,5	1,9	2,2
Standard Deviation		1,40	1,35	1,41	1,30	1,45	0,93	1,33	1,45	1,42	1,38	1,45	1,43	1,46	1,32	1,37	1,48	1,46	1,29	1,39	0,75	0,00	1,11	1,40	1,41	1,49	0,00	1,64	1,02	1,35	1,42
Standard Error		0,07	0,15	0,08	0,09	0,10	0,20	0,18	0,17	0,17	0,17	0,14	0,29	0,38	0,36	0,16	0,28	0,16	0,23	0,13	0,18	0,00	0,13	0,11	0,13	0,24	0,00	0,73	0,21	0,14	0,08

d2) Le leggo ora un elenco di tecnologie. Per ognuna mi dica se, nei prossimi 20 anni, avrà un effetto positivo, negativo e nessun effetto sul nostro modo di vivere? - le nanotecnologie

Tav. 32

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.EFFETTO POSITIVO	%	34,3	36,0	33,8	45,6	23,7	61,9	50,0	29,7	31,1	34,3	25,9	48,0	26,7	53,8	39,2	40,7	12,0	51,6	31,0	64,7	100,0	51,4	34,7	22,3	37,5	0,0	60,0	54,2	39,8	30,4
2.EFFETTO NEGATIVO	%	5,3	3,5	5,7	5,7	4,8	0,0	5,4	8,1	5,4	6,0	3,7	4,0	6,7	7,7	9,5	3,7	4,8	3,2	3,5	5,9	0,0	7,1	2,8	8,9	2,5	0,0	0,0	16,7	9,1	3,2
3.NESSUN EFFETTO	%	2,0	3,5	1,6	2,1	1,9	0,0	1,8	2,7	2,7	3,0	0,9	0,0	6,7	0,0	2,7	0,0	3,6	0,0	1,8	0,0	0,0	2,9	1,1	2,7	2,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,3	2,1
4.(NON SO, non leggere)	%	58,5	57,0	58,9	46,6	69,6	38,1	42,9	59,5	60,8	56,7	69,4	48,0	60,0	38,5	48,6	55,6	79,5	45,2	63,7	29,4	0,0	38,6	61,4	66,1	57,5	100,0	40,0	29,2	48,9	64,3
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		2,9	2,8	2,9	2,5	3,2	2,1	2,4	2,9	2,9	2,8	3,1	2,5	3,0	2,2	2,6	2,7	3,5	2,4	3,0	1,9	1,0	2,3	2,9	3,1	2,8	4,0	2,2	2,0	2,6	3,0
Standard Deviation		1,41	1,43	1,41	1,45	1,29	1,49	1,46	1,37	1,39	1,41	1,33	1,50	1,36	1,48	1,42	1,49	1,04	1,50	1,39	1,39	0,00	1,43	1,42	1,28	1,45	0,00	1,64	1,33	1,43	1,38
Standard Error		0,07	0,15	0,08	0,10	0,09	0,33	0,20	0,16	0,16	0,17	0,13	0,30	0,35	0,41	0,17	0,29	0,11	0,27	0,13	0,34	0,00	0,17	0,11	0,12	0,23	0,00	0,73	0,27	0,15	0,08

d3) Per i prossimi 20 anni quanto sarà importante ciascuna delle azioni che le leggerò?
- la stabilità dei prezzi dell'energia

Tav. 33

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupato	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	0,5	0,0	0,6	1,0	0,0	4,8	0,0	0,0	1,4	0,0	0,0	8,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	0,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	20,0	0,0	0,0	0,4
2.Poco	%	3,8	3,5	3,8	4,1	3,4	14,3	5,4	4,1	2,7	3,0	1,9	4,0	0,0	15,4	4,1	0,0	2,4	9,7	1,8	11,8	0,0	5,7	2,8	4,5	2,5	0,0	0,0	4,2	4,5	3,5
3.Abbastanza	%	9,0	10,5	8,6	10,9	7,2	14,3	8,9	9,5	6,8	4,5	12,0	4,0	6,7	0,0	9,5	3,7	4,8	19,4	12,4	5,9	50,0	14,3	8,5	3,6	17,5	0,0	40,0	8,3	11,4	7,8
4.Molto	%	41,5	47,7	39,8	35,8	46,9	23,8	46,4	43,2	39,2	50,7	37,0	28,0	26,7	30,8	47,3	48,1	47,0	41,9	39,8	35,3	0,0	42,9	40,3	48,2	25,0	50,0	0,0	33,3	39,8	43,5
5.Moltissimo	%	44,8	38,4	46,5	47,2	42,5	42,9	39,3	43,2	48,6	41,8	48,1	56,0	66,7	53,8	37,8	48,1	45,8	29,0	45,1	47,1	50,0	35,7	47,2	42,9	55,0	50,0	40,0	54,2	44,3	44,2
6.(non so)	%	0,5	0,0	0,6	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		4,3	4,2	4,3	4,3	4,3	3,9	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,3	4,3	4,2	4,6	4,2	4,2	4,4	4,4	3,9	4,3	4,2	4,0	4,1	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,5	3,4	4,4	4,2	4,3
Standard Deviation		0,82	0,77	0,84	0,90	0,74	1,28	0,82	0,79	0,85	0,70	0,78	1,22	0,63	1,09	0,80	0,58	0,69	0,94	0,77	1,01	1,41	0,93	0,80	0,76	0,86	0,71	1,67	0,82	0,83	0,80
Standard Error		0,04	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,05	0,28	0,11	0,09	0,10	0,09	0,07	0,24	0,16	0,30	0,09	0,11	0,08	0,17	0,07	0,25	1,00	0,11	0,06	0,07	0,14	0,50	0,75	0,17	0,09	0,05

d3) Per i prossimi 20 anni quanto sarà importante ciascuna delle azioni che le leggerò?
- lo sviluppo di energie rinnovabili

Tav. 34

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupato	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	0,5	0,0	0,6	0,5	0,5	4,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,5	0,0	4,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	0,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	20,0	0,0	1,1	0,0
2.Poco	%	1,3	0,0	1,6	0,0	2,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,5	3,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,5	0,0	0,0	1,4	1,1	0,9	2,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,3	1,1
3.Abbastanza	%	11,3	8,1	12,1	13,5	9,2	14,3	17,9	6,8	12,2	7,5	12,0	12,0	0,0	7,7	8,1	7,4	10,8	22,6	12,4	17,6	0,0	12,9	11,9	6,3	20,0	0,0	20,0	16,7	9,1	11,3
4.Molto	%	37,8	52,3	33,8	28,0	46,9	38,1	32,1	40,5	33,8	41,8	38,9	28,0	33,3	38,5	31,1	40,7	53,0	35,5	34,5	35,3	0,0	31,4	33,5	50,9	27,5	100,0	0,0	8,3	33,0	42,4
5.Moltissimo	%	49,3	39,5	51,9	58,0	41,1	42,9	50,0	52,7	54,1	47,8	45,4	56,0	66,7	53,8	59,5	51,9	34,9	41,9	49,6	47,1	100,0	52,9	52,8	42,0	50,0	0,0	60,0	75,0	54,5	45,2
6.(non so)	%	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		4,3	4,3	4,4	4,4	4,3	4,1	4,3	4,5	4,4	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,7	4,5	4,5	4,4	4,2	4,2	4,3	4,3	5,0	4,3	4,4	4,3	4,3	4,0	3,8	4,6	4,4	4,3
Standard Deviation		0,77	0,62	0,80	0,76	0,76	1,01	0,77	0,62	0,70	0,81	0,81	0,99	0,49	0,66	0,71	0,64	0,73	0,79	0,82	0,77	0,00	0,86	0,78	0,64	0,87	0,00	1,79	0,78	0,83	0,71
Standard Error		0,04	0,07	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,22	0,10	0,07	0,08	0,10	0,08	0,20	0,13	0,18	0,08	0,12	0,08	0,14	0,08	0,19	0,00	0,10	0,06	0,06	0,14	0,00	0,80	0,16	0,09	0,04

d3) Per i prossimi 20 anni quanto sarà importante ciascuna delle azioni che le leggerò?
- l'accesso all'energia

Tav. 35

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	0,5	0,0	0,6	0,5	0,5	4,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,9	4,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	1,4	0,0	0,0	2,5	0,0	20,0	0,0	0,0	0,4
2.Poco	%	2,5	2,3	2,5	3,6	1,4	4,8	3,6	0,0	4,1	1,5	2,8	4,0	0,0	0,0	2,7	0,0	1,2	9,7	2,7	0,0	0,0	2,9	2,3	2,7	2,5	0,0	0,0	12,5	2,3	1,8
3.Abbastanza	%	15,8	18,6	15,0	15,5	15,9	19,0	12,5	10,8	14,9	14,9	21,3	8,0	13,3	7,7	12,2	14,8	14,5	16,1	20,4	29,4	0,0	14,3	17,6	12,5	20,0	0,0	0,0	12,5	13,6	17,0
4.Molto	%	42,0	46,5	40,8	34,2	49,3	33,3	35,7	45,9	48,6	50,7	34,3	36,0	26,7	23,1	44,6	55,6	56,6	32,3	36,3	29,4	50,0	35,7	39,2	54,5	30,0	50,0	40,0	16,7	46,6	42,8
5.Moltissimo	%	35,8	29,1	37,6	44,0	28,0	38,1	48,2	43,2	25,7	26,9	36,1	48,0	53,3	53,8	37,8	29,6	24,1	41,9	34,5	41,2	50,0	44,3	38,1	26,8	35,0	50,0	40,0	50,0	36,4	34,3
6.(non so)	%	3,5	3,5	3,5	2,1	4,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,8	6,0	4,6	0,0	6,7	15,4	2,7	0,0	3,6	0,0	5,3	0,0	0,0	1,4	2,8	3,6	10,0	0,0	0,0	8,3	1,1	3,9
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		4,2	4,1	4,2	4,2	4,2	4,0	4,3	4,3	4,2	4,2	4,2	4,2	4,5	4,8	4,3	4,2	4,1	4,1	4,2	4,1	4,5	4,2	4,2	4,2	4,2	4,5	3,8	4,3	4,2	4,2
Standard Deviation		0,87	0,84	0,88	0,90	0,84	1,12	0,82	0,66	0,91	0,83	0,97	1,04	0,83	0,83	0,81	0,66	0,75	1,00	0,96	0,86	0,71	0,92	0,85	0,79	1,12	0,71	1,64	1,20	0,78	0,85
Standard Error		0,04	0,09	0,05	0,07	0,06	0,24	0,11	0,08	0,11	0,10	0,09	0,21	0,22	0,23	0,09	0,13	0,08	0,18	0,09	0,21	0,50	0,11	0,06	0,07	0,18	0,50	0,73	0,24	0,08	0,05

d3) Per i prossimi 20 anni quanto sarà importante ciascuna delle azioni che le leggerò?
- il risparmio energetico

Tav. 36

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	0,3	0,0	0,3	0,5	0,0	4,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	20,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
2.Poco	%	1,3	2,3	1,0	0,5	1,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	3,0	1,9	0,0	0,0	7,7	0,0	0,0	1,2	0,0	2,7	0,0	0,0	2,9	1,1	0,0	2,5	0,0	20,0	0,0	2,3	0,7
3.Abbastanza	%	5,8	5,8	5,7	6,2	5,3	4,8	10,7	4,1	2,7	6,0	6,5	4,0	0,0	0,0	4,1	3,7	4,8	12,9	6,2	17,6	0,0	5,7	5,7	5,4	7,5	0,0	20,0	8,3	4,5	5,7
4.Molto	%	38,5	48,8	35,7	31,1	45,4	33,3	32,1	41,9	36,5	44,8	38,0	28,0	33,3	38,5	33,8	44,4	44,6	32,3	42,5	29,4	0,0	35,7	34,7	47,3	35,0	50,0	0,0	12,5	36,4	42,0
5.Moltissimo	%	54,3	43,0	57,3	61,7	47,3	57,1	57,1	54,1	59,5	46,3	53,7	64,0	66,7	53,8	62,2	51,9	49,4	54,8	48,7	52,9	100,0	54,3	58,5	47,3	55,0	50,0	40,0	79,2	56,8	51,6
6.(non so)	%	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		4,5	4,3	4,5	4,5	4,4	4,4	4,5	4,5	4,5	4,3	4,4	4,5	4,7	4,4	4,6	4,5	4,4	4,4	4,4	4,4	5,0	4,4	4,5	4,4	4,4	4,5	3,2	4,7	4,5	4,5
Standard Deviation		0,68	0,69	0,68	0,69	0,68	0,97	0,69	0,58	0,62	0,73	0,70	0,92	0,49	0,87	0,57	0,58	0,65	0,72	0,72	0,79	0,00	0,84	0,66	0,59	0,75	0,71	1,79	0,62	0,69	0,64
Standard Error		0,03	0,07	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,21	0,09	0,07	0,07	0,09	0,07	0,18	0,13	0,24	0,07	0,11	0,07	0,13	0,07	0,19	0,00	0,10	0,05	0,06	0,12	0,50	0,80	0,13	0,07	0,04

d3) Per i prossimi 20 anni quanto sarà importante ciascuna delle azioni che le leggerò?
- la lotta ai cambiamenti climatici

Tav. 37

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	0,5	1,2	0,3	1,0	0,0	4,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,5	0,0	4,0	0,0	7,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	0,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	20,0	0,0	0,0	0,4
2.Poco	%	2,5	2,3	2,5	2,1	2,9	4,8	3,6	0,0	1,4	3,0	3,7	0,0	0,0	7,7	1,4	0,0	2,4	3,2	3,5	5,9	0,0	4,3	2,8	1,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,5	2,1
3.Abbastanza	%	10,8	10,5	10,8	8,8	12,6	14,3	7,1	5,4	13,5	9,0	14,8	8,0	0,0	0,0	9,5	3,7	14,5	6,5	12,4	29,4	0,0	8,6	9,7	8,0	27,5	0,0	20,0	8,3	8,0	11,7
4.Molto	%	34,0	37,2	33,1	29,0	38,6	28,6	30,4	44,6	31,1	38,8	28,7	20,0	33,3	30,8	40,5	37,0	41,0	41,9	29,2	11,8	0,0	32,9	30,7	43,8	25,0	0,0	0,0	12,5	37,5	35,3
5.Moltissimo	%	51,3	48,8	51,9	57,5	45,4	47,6	58,9	47,3	52,7	47,8	51,9	68,0	66,7	46,2	48,6	55,6	41,0	48,4	54,0	52,9	100,0	52,9	55,7	45,5	42,5	100,0	60,0	75,0	50,0	49,5
6.(non so)	%	1,0	0,0	1,3	1,6	0,5	0,0	0,0	2,7	1,4	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	7,7	0,0	3,7	1,2	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,9	5,0	0,0	0,0	4,2	0,0	1,1
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		4,4	4,3	4,4	4,5	4,3	4,1	4,5	4,5	4,4	4,3	4,3	4,5	4,7	4,2	4,4	4,6	4,2	4,4	4,4	4,1	5,0	4,3	4,4	4,4	4,3	5,0	3,8	4,8	4,3	4,4
Standard Deviation		0,82	0,84	0,82	0,84	0,80	1,14	0,78	0,65	0,79	0,87	0,87	0,96	0,49	1,36	0,71	0,64	0,81	0,75	0,85	1,05	0,00	0,91	0,83	0,72	0,93	0,00	1,79	0,68	0,81	0,81
Standard Error		0,04	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,06	0,25	0,10	0,08	0,09	0,11	0,08	0,19	0,13	0,38	0,08	0,12	0,09	0,14	0,08	0,26	0,00	0,11	0,06	0,07	0,15	0,00	0,80	0,14	0,09	0,05

d3) Per i prossimi 20 anni quanto sarà importante ciascuna delle azioni che le leggerò?
- la riduzione dell'inquinamento

Tav. 38

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	0,3	0,0	0,3	0,5	0,0	4,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	20,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
2.Poco	%	1,5	1,2	1,6	1,6	1,4	0,0	5,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,8	0,0	0,0	7,7	0,0	0,0	1,2	0,0	2,7	5,9	0,0	4,3	0,6	1,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,2	2,3	1,1
3.Abbastanza	%	6,5	5,8	6,7	5,2	7,7	4,8	8,9	2,7	9,5	6,0	6,5	8,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	13,3	12,9	6,2	11,8	0,0	5,7	6,3	6,3	10,0	0,0	0,0	12,5	4,5	6,7
4.Molto	%	30,3	37,2	28,3	20,7	39,1	38,1	21,4	31,1	31,1	32,8	30,6	28,0	20,0	30,8	29,7	29,6	38,6	29,0	26,5	35,3	0,0	31,4	27,3	39,3	17,5	0,0	20,0	12,5	28,4	32,5
5.Moltissimo	%	61,3	55,8	62,7	71,5	51,7	52,4	64,3	64,9	59,5	61,2	60,2	60,0	80,0	53,8	70,3	70,4	47,0	58,1	64,6	47,1	100,0	57,1	65,9	51,8	72,5	100,0	60,0	70,8	64,8	59,4
6.(non so)	%	0,3	0,0	0,3	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		4,5	4,5	4,5	4,6	4,4	4,3	4,5	4,7	4,5	4,6	4,5	4,4	4,8	4,5	4,7	4,7	4,3	4,5	4,5	4,2	5,0	4,4	4,6	4,4	4,6	5,0	4,0	4,5	4,6	4,5
Standard Deviation		0,71	0,66	0,72	0,71	0,70	0,97	0,87	0,56	0,67	0,61	0,74	0,96	0,41	0,97	0,46	0,47	0,75	0,72	0,73	0,90	0,00	0,89	0,64	0,71	0,67	0,00	1,73	0,88	0,69	0,68
Standard Error		0,04	0,07	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,21	0,12	0,07	0,08	0,07	0,07	0,19	0,11	0,27	0,05	0,09	0,08	0,13	0,07	0,22	0,00	0,11	0,05	0,07	0,11	0,00	0,77	0,18	0,07	0,04

d4) Parlando dell'energia che alimenta la Sua abitazione, lei direbbe di essere bene informato su... (leggere una frase alla volta, una risposta per frase)?
- le fonti da cui proviene

Tav. 39

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	9,5	9,3	9,6	5,2	13,5	4,8	1,8	13,5	10,8	10,4	10,2	16,0	0,0	15,4	12,2	0,0	12,0	0,0	10,6	5,9	0,0	10,0	7,4	9,8	17,5	0,0	80,0	0,0	3,4	11,0
2.Poco	%	33,8	33,7	33,8	30,6	36,7	42,9	37,5	35,1	24,3	38,8	32,4	20,0	53,3	38,5	29,7	33,3	41,0	45,2	27,4	35,3	50,0	31,4	30,7	42,0	27,5	50,0	0,0	25,0	35,2	34,6
3.Abbastanza	%	33,3	33,7	33,1	38,9	28,0	23,8	39,3	31,1	44,6	22,4	32,4	36,0	20,0	15,4	35,1	51,9	27,7	35,5	33,6	41,2	0,0	35,7	36,9	25,9	32,5	50,0	0,0	33,3	42,0	31,1
4.Molto	%	14,3	18,6	13,1	13,5	15,0	19,0	12,5	13,5	14,9	19,4	11,1	12,0	20,0	15,4	14,9	11,1	16,9	19,4	12,4	5,9	0,0	12,9	18,2	13,4	2,5	0,0	0,0	16,7	11,4	15,2
5.Moltissimo	%	8,3	4,7	9,2	11,4	5,3	9,5	8,9	6,8	5,4	9,0	10,2	16,0	6,7	15,4	8,1	3,7	2,4	0,0	12,4	11,8	50,0	10,0	6,8	8,0	12,5	0,0	20,0	25,0	8,0	6,7
6.(non so)	%	1,0	0,0	1,3	0,5	1,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,9	7,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		2,8	2,8	2,8	3,0	2,7	2,9	2,9	2,7	2,8	2,8	2,9	2,9	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,9	2,6	2,7	3,0	2,8	3,5	2,8	2,9	2,7	2,9	2,5	1,8	3,4	2,9	2,8
Standard Deviation		1,12	1,02	1,14	1,07	1,14	1,11	0,97	1,09	1,01	1,15	1,26	1,29	1,01	1,36	1,10	0,77	0,99	0,77	1,29	1,07	2,12	1,11	1,02	1,13	1,49	0,71	1,79	1,14	0,95	1,13
Standard Error		0,06	0,11	0,06	0,08	0,08	0,24	0,13	0,13	0,12	0,14	0,12	0,26	0,26	0,38	0,13	0,15	0,11	0,14	0,12	0,26	1,50	0,13	0,08	0,11	0,24	0,50	0,80	0,23	0,10	0,07

d4) Parlando dell'energia che alimenta la Sua abitazione, lei direbbe di essere bene informato su... (leggere una frase alla volta, una risposta per frase)?
- l'impatto dei suoi consumi sull'ambiente

Tav. 40

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	8,3	5,8	8,9	4,7	11,6	9,5	3,6	10,8	12,2	9,0	5,6	12,0	0,0	0,0	6,8	3,7	15,7	6,5	7,1	5,9	0,0	8,6	9,1	4,5	15,0	0,0	80,0	0,0	1,1	9,9
2.Poco	%	33,0	27,9	34,4	29,0	36,7	23,8	33,9	43,2	28,4	29,9	32,4	20,0	40,0	46,2	31,1	33,3	41,0	38,7	28,3	23,5	50,0	28,6	30,1	42,0	30,0	0,0	0,0	8,3	37,5	34,3
3.Abbastanza	%	32,3	34,9	31,5	35,8	29,0	38,1	33,9	23,0	37,8	29,9	34,3	40,0	20,0	23,1	40,5	44,4	19,3	29,0	33,6	41,2	50,0	34,3	34,1	28,6	30,0	50,0	0,0	45,8	39,8	29,3
4.Molto	%	17,5	25,6	15,3	20,2	15,0	23,8	17,9	16,2	14,9	25,4	13,9	12,0	33,3	15,4	18,9	14,8	15,7	22,6	16,8	17,6	0,0	21,4	19,9	16,1	5,0	0,0	0,0	25,0	15,9	17,7
5.Moltissimo	%	7,5	4,7	8,3	9,8	5,3	4,8	8,9	5,4	5,4	6,0	11,1	16,0	6,7	15,4	2,7	3,7	6,0	3,2	11,5	5,9	0,0	5,7	6,3	7,1	15,0	50,0	20,0	16,7	5,7	7,1
6.(non so)	%	1,5	1,2	1,6	0,5	2,4	0,0	1,8	1,4	1,4	0,0	2,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,4	0,0	2,7	5,9	0,0	1,4	0,6	1,8	5,0	0,0	0,0	4,2	0,0	1,8
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		2,9	3,0	2,8	3,0	2,7	2,9	3,0	2,7	2,8	2,9	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,0	2,8	2,8	2,6	2,8	3,1	3,1	2,5	2,9	2,9	2,9	2,9	4,0	1,8	3,6	2,9	2,8
Standard Deviation		1,12	1,03	1,14	1,06	1,16	1,04	1,10	1,13	1,10	1,07	1,18	1,22	1,03	1,15	0,92	0,88	1,24	0,99	1,20	1,22	0,71	1,10	1,07	1,09	1,43	1,41	1,79	1,01	0,89	1,15
Standard Error		0,06	0,11	0,06	0,08	0,08	0,23	0,15	0,13	0,13	0,13	0,11	0,24	0,27	0,32	0,11	0,17	0,14	0,18	0,11	0,30	0,50	0,13	0,08	0,10	0,23	1,00	0,80	0,21	0,10	0,07

d4) Parlando dell'energia che alimenta la Sua abitazione, lei direbbe di essere bene informato su... (leggere una frase alla volta, una risposta per frase)?
- il prezzo dell'energia

Tav. 41

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	6,3	7,0	6,1	5,2	7,2	14,3	1,8	8,1	5,4	7,5	5,6	8,0	6,7	0,0	10,8	0,0	4,8	9,7	4,4	11,8	0,0	10,0	4,0	7,1	7,5	0,0	60,0	0,0	4,5	6,4
2.Poco	%	28,0	25,6	28,7	28,0	28,0	33,3	26,8	32,4	29,7	29,9	22,2	24,0	33,3	38,5	33,8	29,6	31,3	32,3	21,2	17,6	0,0	28,6	26,7	29,5	30,0	0,0	20,0	12,5	29,5	29,0
3.Abbastanza	%	39,0	36,0	39,8	37,3	40,6	19,0	42,9	40,5	41,9	34,3	40,7	32,0	26,7	30,8	33,8	59,3	39,8	32,3	38,9	58,8	100,0	41,4	39,8	35,7	37,5	100,0	0,0	45,8	47,7	36,4
4.Molto	%	17,8	25,6	15,6	18,7	16,9	23,8	19,6	13,5	18,9	19,4	16,7	28,0	26,7	15,4	14,9	3,7	18,1	25,8	19,5	5,9	0,0	14,3	21,0	18,8	7,5	0,0	0,0	25,0	12,5	19,1
5.Moltissimo	%	8,5	5,8	9,2	10,4	6,8	9,5	7,1	5,4	2,7	9,0	14,8	8,0	0,0	15,4	6,8	7,4	4,8	0,0	15,9	5,9	0,0	5,7	8,0	8,9	15,0	0,0	20,0	16,7	5,7	8,5
6.(non so)	%	0,5	0,0	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,0	1,8	0,0	1,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,0	2,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	2,9	2,8	3,1	2,8	2,9	2,9	3,1	3,0	3,0	3,1	2,7	2,9	2,9	2,7	3,2	2,8	3,0	2,8	3,0	2,9	3,0	3,0	2,0	3,5	2,9	3,0
Standard Deviation		1,05	1,02	1,05	1,07	1,02	1,25	1,00	0,98	0,96	1,08	1,09	1,10	1,25	1,12	1,06	0,80	1,00	0,96	1,09	0,97	0,00	1,01	1,00	1,06	1,24	0,00	1,73	0,93	0,90	1,07
Standard Error		0,05	0,11	0,06	0,08	0,07	0,27	0,13	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,11	0,22	0,32	0,31	0,12	0,15	0,11	0,17	0,10	0,24	0,00	0,12	0,08	0,10	0,20	0,00	0,77	0,19	0,10	0,06

d4) Parlando dell'energia che alimenta la Sua abitazione, lei direbbe di essere bene informato su... (leggere una frase alla volta, una risposta per frase)?
- il risparmio che potrebbe avere installando nella sua abitazione supporti come pannelli solari, sistemi di isolamento, pompe di calore

Tav. 42

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	8,8	7,0	9,2	4,1	13,0	9,5	3,6	12,2	6,8	10,4	9,3	12,0	6,7	0,0	6,8	0,0	14,5	3,2	8,8	17,6	0,0	7,1	8,0	8,0	15,0	50,0	60,0	0,0	5,7	9,5
2.Poco	%	25,0	27,9	24,2	23,3	26,6	23,8	26,8	28,4	23,0	19,4	26,9	16,0	26,7	30,8	25,7	29,6	25,3	32,3	23,0	17,6	50,0	21,4	24,4	29,5	22,5	0,0	0,0	12,5	20,5	27,9
3.Abbastanza	%	35,0	36,0	34,7	36,3	33,8	38,1	30,4	37,8	37,8	35,8	32,4	36,0	26,7	46,2	39,2	55,6	31,3	29,0	33,6	23,5	0,0	37,1	35,2	33,9	35,0	0,0	20,0	33,3	45,5	32,2
4.Molto	%	16,0	16,3	15,9	17,1	15,0	23,8	25,0	6,8	17,6	17,9	13,9	16,0	26,7	7,7	9,5	11,1	16,9	29,0	15,0	29,4	0,0	17,1	17,6	17,9	2,5	0,0	0,0	29,2	14,8	15,5
5.Moltissimo	%	14,5	12,8	15,0	18,7	10,6	4,8	14,3	14,9	14,9	14,9	15,7	20,0	13,3	15,4	18,9	3,7	10,8	6,5	17,7	11,8	50,0	17,1	14,2	9,8	22,5	50,0	20,0	25,0	13,6	13,8
6.(non so)	%	0,8	0,0	1,0	0,5	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,5	1,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,2	0,0	1,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,9	2,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,1
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,1	3,0	3,1	3,2	2,9	2,9	3,2	2,8	3,1	3,1	3,1	3,2	3,1	3,1	3,1	2,9	2,9	3,0	3,2	3,0	3,5	3,2	3,1	3,0	3,0	3,0	2,2	3,7	3,1	3,0
Standard Deviation		1,19	1,12	1,21	1,14	1,20	1,04	1,10	1,19	1,13	1,24	1,26	1,28	1,19	1,04	1,18	0,75	1,24	1,02	1,26	1,32	2,12	1,16	1,17	1,13	1,42	2,83	1,79	1,01	1,06	1,21
Standard Error		0,06	0,12	0,07	0,08	0,08	0,23	0,15	0,14	0,13	0,15	0,12	0,26	0,31	0,29	0,14	0,14	0,14	0,18	0,12	0,32	1,50	0,14	0,09	0,11	0,23	2,00	0,80	0,21	0,11	0,07

d5) Ha mai sentito parlare di geotermia, la disciplina che studia l'insieme dei fenomeni naturali coinvolti nella produzione e nel trasferimento di calore proveniente dall'interno della Terra?

Tav. 43

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Sì, ne ho sentito parlare	%	42,0	46,5	40,8	51,8	32,9	47,6	41,1	39,2	45,9	58,2	30,6	64,0	46,7	38,5	55,4	33,3	27,7	41,9	39,8	47,1	50,0	60,0	43,8	40,2	10,0	0,0	80,0	70,8	54,5	35,0
2.No, mai sentito parlare, non so cosa è	%	58,0	53,5	59,2	48,2	67,1	52,4	58,9	60,8	54,1	41,8	69,4	36,0	53,3	61,5	44,6	66,7	72,3	58,1	60,2	52,9	50,0	40,0	56,3	59,8	90,0	100,0	20,0	29,2	45,5	65,0
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		1,6	1,5	1,6	1,5	1,7	1,5	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,7	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,5	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,6	1,6	1,9	2,0	1,2	1,3	1,5	1,7
Standard Deviation		0,49	0,50	0,49	0,50	0,47	0,51	0,50	0,49	0,50	0,50	0,46	0,49	0,52	0,51	0,50	0,48	0,45	0,50	0,49	0,51	0,71	0,49	0,50	0,49	0,30	0,00	0,45	0,46	0,50	0,48
Standard Error		0,02	0,05	0,03	0,04	0,03	0,11	0,07	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,04	0,10	0,13	0,14	0,06	0,09	0,05	0,09	0,05	0,12	0,50	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,00	0,20	0,09	0,05	0,03

d6) Quanto pensa che lo sfruttamento della geotermia per la sua comunità possa essere - Utile

Tav. 44

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	168	40	128	100	68	10	23	29	34	39	33	16	7	5	41	9	23	13	45	8	1	42	77	45	4	0	4	17	48	99
1.Per niente	%	1,8	0,0	2,3	3,0	0,0	10,0	4,3	0,0	0,0	2,6	0,0	6,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,7	2,2	0,0	0,0	4,8	0,0	2,2	0,0	0,0	25,0	5,9	0,0	1,0
2.Poco	%	11,3	10,0	11,7	13,0	8,8	20,0	8,7	0,0	14,7	15,4	12,1	6,3	0,0	20,0	14,6	0,0	13,0	7,7	15,6	0,0	0,0	14,3	10,4	8,9	25,0	0,0	0,0	17,6	10,4	11,1
3.Abbastanza	%	29,2	37,5	26,6	28,0	30,9	30,0	30,4	34,5	26,5	25,6	30,3	37,5	28,6	20,0	34,1	33,3	34,8	30,8	22,2	12,5	0,0	16,7	35,1	31,1	25,0	0,0	0,0	5,9	33,3	32,3
4.Molto	%	33,9	30,0	35,2	35,0	32,4	40,0	26,1	31,0	35,3	38,5	33,3	18,8	42,9	60,0	26,8	44,4	21,7	38,5	40,0	62,5	0,0	35,7	35,1	33,3	0,0	0,0	25,0	47,1	41,7	28,3
5.Moltissimo	%	16,1	12,5	17,2	18,0	13,2	0,0	13,0	24,1	20,6	12,8	15,2	18,8	28,6	0,0	22,0	0,0	21,7	15,4	11,1	0,0	100,0	16,7	15,6	13,3	50,0	0,0	25,0	23,5	10,4	17,2
6.(non so)	%	7,7	10,0	7,0	3,0	14,7	0,0	17,4	10,3	2,9	5,1	9,1	12,5	0,0	0,0	2,4	22,2	8,7	0,0	8,9	25,0	0,0	11,9	3,9	11,1	0,0	0,0	25,0	0,0	4,2	10,1
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,7	3,8	3,7	3,6	3,9	3,0	3,9	4,1	3,7	3,6	3,8	3,8	4,0	3,4	3,6	4,1	3,8	3,5	3,7	4,4	5,0	3,8	3,7	3,8	3,8	0,0	4,0	3,7	3,7	3,8
Standard Deviation		1,15	1,13	1,16	1,11	1,18	1,05	1,39	1,01	1,06	1,14	1,14	1,39	0,82	0,89	1,07	1,17	1,20	1,13	1,20	1,06	0,00	1,35	0,99	1,20	1,50	0,00	2,16	1,22	0,96	1,19
Standard Error		0,09	0,18	0,10	0,11	0,14	0,33	0,29	0,19	0,18	0,18	0,20	0,35	0,31	0,40	0,17	0,39	0,25	0,31	0,18	0,37	0,00	0,21	0,11	0,18	0,75	0,00	1,08	0,30	0,14	0,12

d6) Quanto pensa che lo sfruttamento della geotermia per la sua comunità possa essere
- Rischioso

Tav. 45

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	168	40	128	100	68	10	23	29	34	39	33	16	7	5	41	9	23	13	45	8	1	42	77	45	4	0	4	17	48	99
1.Per niente	%	21,4	25,0	20,3	28,0	11,8	20,0	21,7	13,8	20,6	23,1	27,3	25,0	57,1	0,0	17,1	11,1	8,7	23,1	26,7	25,0	100,0	26,2	19,5	17,8	50,0	0,0	50,0	29,4	20,8	19,2
2.Poco	%	35,7	35,0	35,9	38,0	32,4	50,0	34,8	31,0	38,2	38,5	30,3	37,5	14,3	40,0	39,0	55,6	30,4	30,8	35,6	37,5	0,0	40,5	36,4	31,1	25,0	0,0	25,0	41,2	35,4	35,4
3.Abbastanza	%	15,5	10,0	17,2	12,0	20,6	0,0	21,7	34,5	17,6	2,6	12,1	12,5	0,0	40,0	22,0	0,0	26,1	15,4	6,7	25,0	0,0	11,9	16,9	17,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	11,8	20,8	14,1
4.Molto	%	7,1	5,0	7,8	7,0	7,4	20,0	0,0	3,4	5,9	12,8	6,1	0,0	28,6	0,0	9,8	0,0	4,3	15,4	6,7	0,0	0,0	4,8	7,8	8,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,9	8,3	7,1
5.Moltissimo	%	1,8	5,0	0,8	1,0	2,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,6	6,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,6	2,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,0
6.(non so)	%	18,5	20,0	18,0	14,0	25,0	10,0	21,7	17,2	17,6	20,5	18,2	25,0	0,0	20,0	12,2	33,3	30,4	15,4	17,8	12,5	0,0	16,7	16,9	22,2	25,0	0,0	25,0	11,8	14,6	21,2
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		2,9	2,9	2,9	2,6	3,3	2,6	2,9	3,0	2,8	3,0	2,9	2,9	2,0	3,2	2,7	3,2	3,5	2,9	2,8	2,5	1,0	2,6	2,9	3,1	2,5	0,0	2,5	2,4	2,8	3,0
Standard Deviation		1,74	1,86	1,70	1,65	1,78	1,58	1,82	1,59	1,70	1,86	1,85	1,96	1,41	1,64	1,50	2,11	1,83	1,72	1,85	1,60	0,00	1,71	1,69	1,80	2,38	0,00	2,38	1,58	1,60	1,80
Standard Error		0,13	0,29	0,15	0,16	0,22	0,50	0,38	0,30	0,29	0,30	0,32	0,49	0,53	0,73	0,23	0,70	0,38	0,48	0,28	0,57	0,00	0,26	0,19	0,27	1,19	0,00	1,19	0,38	0,23	0,18

d6) Quanto pensa che lo sfruttamento della geotermia per la sua comunità possa essere
- Da incoraggiare

Tav. 46

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	168	40	128	100	68	10	23	29	34	39	33	16	7	5	41	9	23	13	45	8	1	42	77	45	4	0	4	17	48	99
1.Per niente	%	3,6	2,5	3,9	4,0	2,9	10,0	0,0	0,0	5,9	2,6	6,1	6,3	0,0	0,0	2,4	11,1	0,0	0,0	6,7	0,0	0,0	4,8	2,6	4,4	0,0	0,0	25,0	5,9	2,1	3,0
2.Poco	%	12,5	10,0	13,3	13,0	11,8	40,0	13,0	3,4	5,9	17,9	12,1	18,8	14,3	20,0	2,4	0,0	13,0	38,5	15,6	0,0	0,0	7,1	11,7	15,6	50,0	0,0	0,0	23,5	8,3	13,1
3.Abbastanza	%	33,9	32,5	34,4	38,0	27,9	30,0	34,8	37,9	41,2	28,2	30,3	37,5	28,6	20,0	36,6	77,8	43,5	23,1	26,7	12,5	0,0	28,6	39,0	33,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	23,5	43,8	32,3
4.Molto	%	28,6	30,0	28,1	27,0	30,9	20,0	26,1	27,6	32,4	30,8	27,3	6,3	28,6	60,0	41,5	0,0	13,0	30,8	26,7	62,5	100,0	28,6	35,1	20,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	35,3	31,3	27,3
5.Moltissimo	%	13,7	17,5	12,5	15,0	11,8	0,0	8,7	17,2	11,8	15,4	18,2	18,8	28,6	0,0	14,6	0,0	13,0	7,7	17,8	0,0	0,0	16,7	9,1	15,6	50,0	0,0	50,0	11,8	10,4	14,1
6.(non so)	%	7,7	7,5	7,8	3,0	14,7	0,0	17,4	13,8	2,9	5,1	6,1	12,5	0,0	0,0	2,4	11,1	17,4	0,0	6,7	25,0	0,0	14,3	2,6	11,1	0,0	0,0	25,0	0,0	4,2	10,1
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,6	3,7	3,6	3,5	3,8	2,6	3,8	4,0	3,5	3,5	3,6	3,5	3,7	3,4	3,7	3,1	3,8	3,1	3,5	4,4	4,0	3,9	3,4	3,6	3,5	0,0	4,3	3,2	3,5	3,7
Standard Deviation		1,20	1,18	1,22	1,11	1,31	0,97	1,30	1,13	1,08	1,19	1,28	1,51	1,11	0,89	0,93	1,27	1,35	1,04	1,32	1,06	0,00	1,33	0,99	1,36	1,73	0,00	2,22	1,15	1,01	1,25
Standard Error		0,09	0,19	0,11	0,11	0,16	0,31	0,27	0,21	0,19	0,19	0,22	0,38	0,42	0,40	0,15	0,42	0,28	0,29	0,20	0,37	0,00	0,21	0,11	0,20	0,87	0,00	1,11	0,28	0,15	0,13

d7) Per ciascuna delle tecnologie che ora le leggerò, indichi quanto la loro installazione vicino a casa Sua La preoccuperebbe (leggere una tecnologia alla volta, una risposta per ciascuna)...? - parco fotovoltaico

Tav. 47

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	38,8	43,0	37,6	42,5	35,3	42,9	42,9	39,2	37,8	38,8	36,1	52,0	33,3	15,4	36,5	48,1	34,9	41,9	36,3	58,8	100,0	35,7	43,2	42,0	15,0	50,0	40,0	45,8	37,5	38,5
2.Poco	%	31,0	31,4	30,9	30,6	31,4	42,9	33,9	36,5	32,4	29,9	23,1	20,0	33,3	61,5	35,1	37,0	32,5	41,9	23,0	23,5	0,0	41,4	29,5	34,8	10,0	0,0	60,0	20,8	35,2	30,0
3.Abbastanza	%	12,5	12,8	12,4	14,5	10,6	4,8	16,1	9,5	13,5	19,4	9,3	12,0	6,7	23,1	13,5	3,7	14,5	9,7	12,4	17,6	0,0	15,7	11,4	9,8	17,5	50,0	0,0	20,8	13,6	11,7
4.Molto	%	9,0	7,0	9,6	6,2	11,6	4,8	3,6	5,4	6,8	9,0	16,7	8,0	13,3	0,0	6,8	3,7	10,8	3,2	14,2	0,0	0,0	4,3	7,4	8,9	25,0	0,0	0,0	4,2	6,8	10,2
5.Moltissimo	%	5,0	2,3	5,7	4,1	5,8	0,0	1,8	2,7	5,4	3,0	10,2	8,0	0,0	0,0	5,4	3,7	2,4	0,0	9,7	0,0	0,0	1,4	4,5	1,8	22,5	0,0	0,0	8,3	4,5	4,9
6.(non so)	%	3,8	3,5	3,8	2,1	5,3	4,8	1,8	6,8	4,1	0,0	4,6	0,0	13,3	0,0	2,7	3,7	4,8	3,2	4,4	0,0	0,0	1,4	4,0	2,7	10,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,3	4,6
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		2,2	2,1	2,3	2,1	2,4	1,9	1,9	2,2	2,2	2,1	2,6	2,0	2,5	2,1	2,2	1,9	2,3	1,9	2,5	1,6	1,0	2,0	2,1	2,0	3,6	2,0	1,6	2,1	2,1	2,3
Standard Deviation		1,37	1,27	1,39	1,24	1,47	1,22	1,09	1,42	1,38	1,11	1,58	1,32	1,73	0,64	1,30	1,28	1,36	1,09	1,55	0,80	0,00	1,03	1,37	1,22	1,57	1,41	0,55	1,28	1,25	1,42
Standard Error		0,07	0,14	0,08	0,09	0,10	0,27	0,15	0,17	0,16	0,14	0,15	0,26	0,45	0,18	0,15	0,25	0,15	0,20	0,15	0,19	0,00	0,12	0,10	0,11	0,25	1,00	0,24	0,26	0,13	0,08

d7) Per ciascuna delle tecnologie che ora le leggerò, indichi quanto la loro installazione vicino a casa Sua La preoccuperebbe (leggere una tecnologia alla volta, una risposta per ciascuna)...? - parco eolico

Tav. 48

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	31,0	30,2	31,2	34,2	28,0	42,9	32,1	25,7	37,8	29,9	27,8	36,0	46,7	0,0	36,5	25,9	26,5	38,7	28,3	41,2	50,0	27,1	38,1	31,3	5,0	50,0	60,0	37,5	28,4	30,7
2.Poco	%	35,3	44,2	32,8	36,3	34,3	33,3	51,8	43,2	29,7	26,9	30,6	40,0	20,0	53,8	33,8	59,3	30,1	38,7	29,2	52,9	50,0	48,6	31,8	36,6	22,5	50,0	20,0	29,2	39,8	34,6
3.Abbastanza	%	15,8	10,5	17,2	15,5	15,9	14,3	8,9	14,9	9,5	31,3	14,8	8,0	13,3	23,1	16,2	3,7	22,9	16,1	16,8	0,0	0,0	17,1	13,6	17,9	17,5	0,0	20,0	8,3	19,3	15,2
4.Molto	%	9,0	9,3	8,9	8,3	9,7	4,8	3,6	8,1	9,5	6,0	14,8	12,0	13,3	7,7	5,4	0,0	8,4	3,2	15,0	5,9	0,0	4,3	8,0	8,9	22,5	0,0	0,0	8,3	8,0	9,5
5.Moltissimo	%	4,8	3,5	5,1	3,1	6,3	0,0	0,0	2,7	8,1	4,5	7,4	4,0	0,0	7,7	4,1	3,7	6,0	0,0	7,1	0,0	0,0	1,4	3,4	3,6	20,0	0,0	0,0	16,7	1,1	4,9
6.(non so)	%	4,3	2,3	4,8	2,6	5,8	4,8	3,6	5,4	5,4	1,5	4,6	0,0	6,7	7,7	4,1	7,4	6,0	3,2	3,5	0,0	0,0	1,4	5,1	1,8	12,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,4	4,9
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		2,3	2,2	2,4	2,2	2,5	2,0	2,0	2,4	2,4	2,3	2,6	2,1	2,2	2,9	2,2	2,2	2,6	2,0	2,5	1,7	1,5	2,1	2,2	2,2	3,7	1,5	1,6	2,4	2,2	2,4
Standard Deviation		1,35	1,20	1,39	1,22	1,44	1,26	1,07	1,32	1,53	1,19	1,45	1,15	1,52	1,32	1,32	1,36	1,43	1,11	1,41	0,77	0,71	0,99	1,39	1,19	1,47	0,71	0,89	1,50	1,18	1,39
Standard Error		0,07	0,13	0,08	0,09	0,10	0,28	0,14	0,15	0,18	0,14	0,14	0,23	0,39	0,37	0,15	0,26	0,16	0,20	0,13	0,19	0,50	0,12	0,10	0,11	0,23	0,50	0,40	0,31	0,13	0,08

d7) Per ciascuna delle tecnologie che ora le leggerò, indichi quanto la loro installazione vicino a casa Sua La preoccuperebbe (leggere una tecnologia alla volta, una risposta per ciascuna)...? - centrale geotermica

Tav. 49

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	13,0	18,6	11,5	17,1	9,2	4,8	16,1	12,2	14,9	17,9	9,3	28,0	13,3	0,0	14,9	14,8	9,6	6,5	12,4	23,5	0,0	14,3	15,9	11,6	2,5	0,0	40,0	20,8	12,5	12,0
2.Poco	%	22,8	24,4	22,3	28,0	17,9	28,6	21,4	24,3	20,3	25,4	21,3	24,0	26,7	23,1	31,1	22,2	13,3	22,6	23,0	23,5	50,0	35,7	17,0	27,7	12,5	0,0	60,0	29,2	27,3	20,1
3.Abbastanza	%	23,8	23,3	23,9	25,9	21,7	47,6	23,2	27,0	18,9	20,9	22,2	12,0	20,0	23,1	23,0	25,9	27,7	32,3	21,2	29,4	0,0	20,0	25,6	25,0	17,5	50,0	0,0	29,2	28,4	22,3
4.Molto	%	14,8	11,6	15,6	12,4	16,9	19,0	10,7	5,4	17,6	13,4	21,3	8,0	20,0	0,0	10,8	7,4	14,5	19,4	21,2	5,9	50,0	11,4	13,6	14,3	27,5	0,0	0,0	8,3	12,5	16,3
5.Moltissimo	%	6,5	5,8	6,7	3,6	9,2	0,0	3,6	2,7	8,1	7,5	10,2	12,0	0,0	0,0	2,7	0,0	10,8	3,2	9,7	0,0	0,0	1,4	4,5	5,4	27,5	0,0	0,0	8,3	2,3	7,8
6.(non so)	%	19,3	16,3	20,1	13,0	25,1	0,0	25,0	28,4	20,3	14,9	15,7	16,0	20,0	53,8	17,6	29,6	24,1	16,1	12,4	17,6	0,0	17,1	23,3	16,1	12,5	50,0	0,0	4,2	17,0	21,6
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,4	3,1	3,4	3,0	3,7	2,8	3,4	3,5	3,5	3,1	3,5	3,0	3,3	4,4	3,1	3,4	3,8	3,4	3,3	2,9	3,0	3,0	3,4	3,2	4,0	4,5	1,6	2,7	3,2	3,5
Standard Deviation		1,66	1,68	1,65	1,55	1,67	0,81	1,81	1,81	1,72	1,67	1,55	1,87	1,71	1,85	1,65	1,87	1,65	1,48	1,54	1,73	1,41	1,64	1,75	1,59	1,31	2,12	0,55	1,37	1,59	1,68
Standard Error		0,08	0,18	0,09	0,11	0,12	0,18	0,24	0,21	0,20	0,20	0,15	0,37	0,44	0,51	0,19	0,36	0,18	0,27	0,14	0,42	1,00	0,20	0,13	0,15	0,21	1,50	0,24	0,28	0,17	0,10

d7) Per ciascuna delle tecnologie che ora le leggerò, indichi quanto la loro installazione vicino a casa Sua La preoccuperebbe (leggere una tecnologia alla volta, una risposta per ciascuna)...? - sistema di pompe geotermiche

Tav. 50

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	12,3	16,3	11,1	16,6	8,2	9,5	17,9	9,5	12,2	19,4	7,4	32,0	13,3	0,0	14,9	18,5	6,0	6,5	11,5	17,6	0,0	12,9	14,8	11,6	2,5	0,0	40,0	25,0	10,2	11,3
2.Poco	%	24,5	19,8	25,8	29,5	19,8	23,8	21,4	25,7	28,4	22,4	24,1	16,0	20,0	15,4	35,1	25,9	19,3	25,8	24,8	17,6	50,0	31,4	23,3	27,7	10,0	0,0	20,0	29,2	33,0	21,6
3.Abbastanza	%	18,5	18,6	18,5	21,2	15,9	28,6	23,2	23,0	9,5	20,9	15,7	12,0	20,0	30,8	16,2	11,1	22,9	32,3	13,3	29,4	0,0	18,6	18,8	18,8	15,0	50,0	0,0	25,0	23,9	16,6
4.Molto	%	13,5	15,1	13,1	9,8	16,9	23,8	8,9	6,8	20,3	9,0	16,7	8,0	20,0	7,7	8,1	7,4	16,9	19,4	15,0	11,8	50,0	12,9	11,4	16,1	17,5	0,0	20,0	8,3	12,5	14,1
5.Moltissimo	%	6,0	4,7	6,4	4,1	7,7	4,8	1,8	2,7	6,8	9,0	8,3	8,0	6,7	0,0	6,8	0,0	6,0	0,0	9,7	0,0	0,0	1,4	5,7	3,6	22,5	0,0	0,0	8,3	2,3	7,1
6.(non so)	%	25,3	25,6	25,2	18,7	31,4	9,5	26,8	32,4	23,0	19,4	27,8	24,0	20,0	46,2	18,9	37,0	28,9	16,1	25,7	23,5	0,0	22,9	26,1	22,3	32,5	50,0	20,0	4,2	18,2	29,3
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,5	3,5	3,5	3,1	3,9	3,2	3,4	3,7	3,5	3,2	3,8	3,2	3,5	4,3	3,1	3,6	3,8	3,3	3,6	3,3	3,0	3,3	3,5	3,4	4,5	4,5	2,8	2,6	3,2	3,7
Standard Deviation		1,77	1,81	1,76	1,70	1,74	1,40	1,85	1,83	1,76	1,78	1,72	2,03	1,73	1,70	1,74	2,06	1,66	1,47	1,78	1,79	1,41	1,74	1,82	1,71	1,47	2,12	2,17	1,41	1,61	1,80
Standard Error		0,09	0,20	0,10	0,12	0,12	0,31	0,25	0,21	0,20	0,22	0,17	0,41	0,45	0,47	0,20	0,40	0,18	0,26	0,17	0,44	1,00	0,21	0,14	0,16	0,23	1,50	0,97	0,29	0,17	0,11

d7) Per ciascuna delle tecnologie che ora le leggerò, indichi quanto la loro installazione vicino a casa Sua La preoccuperebbe (leggere una tecnologia alla volta, una risposta per ciascuna)...? - centrale a biomasse

Tav. 51

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	8,0	5,8	8,6	10,9	5,3	9,5	8,9	6,8	10,8	9,0	5,6	24,0	6,7	7,7	8,1	7,4	4,8	6,5	7,1	11,8	0,0	10,0	10,2	6,3	0,0	0,0	60,0	16,7	4,5	7,4
2.Poco	%	16,8	16,3	16,9	21,8	12,1	23,8	19,6	18,9	12,2	11,9	18,5	28,0	6,7	23,1	20,3	7,4	10,8	19,4	18,6	11,8	50,0	32,9	13,6	13,4	12,5	0,0	0,0	29,2	28,4	12,4
3.Abbastanza	%	19,8	19,8	19,7	26,4	13,5	28,6	21,4	16,2	17,6	22,4	19,4	12,0	20,0	23,1	20,3	7,4	16,9	32,3	21,2	29,4	0,0	18,6	20,5	23,2	10,0	0,0	20,0	12,5	18,2	20,8
4.Molto	%	17,5	17,4	17,5	14,0	20,8	23,8	14,3	12,2	24,3	19,4	15,7	4,0	20,0	0,0	17,6	25,9	22,9	12,9	16,8	17,6	50,0	11,4	17,6	21,4	17,5	0,0	0,0	16,7	14,8	18,7
5.Moltissimo	%	9,0	9,3	8,9	7,3	10,6	0,0	1,8	6,8	14,9	10,4	11,1	16,0	6,7	15,4	5,4	14,8	9,6	0,0	11,5	0,0	0,0	4,3	6,3	8,9	30,0	0,0	20,0	16,7	6,8	8,8
6.(non so)	%	29,0	31,4	28,3	19,7	37,7	14,3	33,9	39,2	20,3	26,9	29,6	16,0	40,0	30,8	28,4	37,0	34,9	29,0	24,8	29,4	0,0	22,9	31,8	26,8	30,0	100,0	0,0	8,3	27,3	31,8
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,9	4,0	3,9	3,4	4,3	3,2	3,8	4,1	3,8	3,9	4,0	3,1	4,3	3,9	3,8	4,4	4,3	3,7	3,8	3,7	3,0	3,4	3,9	3,9	4,6	6,0	2,2	3,1	3,7	4,1
Standard Deviation		1,68	1,66	1,69	1,64	1,62	1,48	1,79	1,79	1,61	1,65	1,66	1,87	1,68	1,86	1,71	1,60	1,58	1,68	1,64	1,76	1,41	1,73	1,74	1,58	1,36	0,00	1,79	1,62	1,69	1,65
Standard Error		0,08	0,18	0,10	0,12	0,11	0,32	0,24	0,21	0,19	0,20	0,16	0,37	0,43	0,52	0,20	0,31	0,17	0,30	0,15	0,43	1,00	0,21	0,13	0,15	0,21	0,00	0,80	0,33	0,18	0,10

d7) Per ciascuna delle tecnologie che ora le leggerò, indichi quanto la loro installazione vicino a casa Sua La preoccuperebbe (leggere una tecnologia alla volta, una risposta per ciascuna)...? - centrale nucleare

Tav. 52

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	3,5	4,7	3,2	4,1	2,9	4,8	3,6	1,4	1,4	1,5	7,4	8,0	0,0	0,0	4,1	0,0	1,2	0,0	5,3	11,8	0,0	8,6	2,3	3,6	0,0	0,0	20,0	12,5	0,0	3,5
2.Poco	%	3,3	3,5	3,2	3,6	2,9	0,0	5,4	0,0	5,4	0,0	5,6	0,0	0,0	7,7	0,0	3,7	2,4	6,5	5,3	5,9	0,0	5,7	2,3	2,7	5,0	0,0	0,0	4,2	6,8	2,1
3.Abbastanza	%	7,3	3,5	8,3	7,8	6,8	4,8	3,6	5,4	9,5	4,5	11,1	16,0	13,3	0,0	5,4	0,0	8,4	3,2	9,7	0,0	0,0	8,6	6,3	7,1	7,5	50,0	0,0	4,2	9,1	7,1
4.Molto	%	16,8	17,4	16,6	13,5	19,8	19,0	12,5	16,2	17,6	17,9	17,6	0,0	13,3	23,1	16,2	29,6	15,7	12,9	20,4	11,8	0,0	8,6	18,2	17,9	22,5	0,0	20,0	16,7	12,5	18,0
5.Moltissimo	%	67,5	69,8	66,9	69,9	65,2	66,7	73,2	77,0	64,9	74,6	55,6	76,0	73,3	69,2	73,0	66,7	68,7	74,2	57,5	70,6	100,0	67,1	68,2	67,9	65,0	50,0	60,0	62,5	71,6	66,8
6.(non so)	%	1,8	1,2	1,9	1,0	2,4	4,8	1,8	0,0	1,4	1,5	2,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	0,0	3,6	3,2	1,8	0,0	0,0	1,4	2,8	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,5
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		4,5	4,5	4,5	4,5	4,5	4,6	4,5	4,7	4,4	4,7	4,2	4,4	4,6	4,5	4,6	4,6	4,6	4,7	4,3	4,2	5,0	4,2	4,6	4,5	4,5	4,0	4,0	4,1	4,5	4,5
Standard Deviation		1,02	1,06	1,01	1,07	0,98	1,03	1,06	0,70	0,98	0,72	1,29	1,25	0,74	0,88	0,94	0,69	0,88	0,88	1,18	1,44	0,00	1,33	0,92	1,00	0,85	1,41	1,73	1,42	0,92	1,00
Standard Error		0,05	0,11	0,06	0,08	0,07	0,22	0,14	0,08	0,11	0,09	0,12	0,25	0,19	0,24	0,11	0,13	0,10	0,16	0,11	0,35	0,00	0,16	0,07	0,09	0,13	1,00	0,77	0,29	0,10	0,06

d8) Sarebbe disposto ad installare una pompa di calore nella Sua abitazione ...
(leggere una frase alla volta, una risposta per ciascuna)? - per ridurre
l'impatto sull'ambiente

Tav. 53

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	14,0	15,1	13,7	11,9	15,9	14,3	10,7	6,8	12,2	11,9	23,1	8,0	0,0	7,7	9,5	7,4	16,9	16,1	21,2	5,9	0,0	10,0	11,9	15,2	22,5	100,0	20,0	8,3	11,4	15,2
2.Poco	%	19,0	23,3	17,8	16,1	21,7	0,0	16,1	17,6	13,5	26,9	24,1	12,0	13,3	15,4	13,5	22,2	26,5	9,7	22,1	17,6	0,0	11,4	19,3	20,5	27,5	0,0	0,0	16,7	21,6	18,7
3.Abbastanza	%	23,0	17,4	24,5	24,9	21,3	38,1	30,4	28,4	21,6	19,4	15,7	28,0	20,0	23,1	25,7	22,2	21,7	29,0	16,8	35,3	100,0	30,0	24,4	18,8	17,5	0,0	20,0	29,2	23,9	22,3
4.Molto	%	21,0	19,8	21,3	24,4	17,9	28,6	25,0	20,3	24,3	23,9	13,9	16,0	26,7	23,1	21,6	33,3	10,8	32,3	21,2	29,4	0,0	25,7	21,6	18,8	17,5	0,0	20,0	20,8	21,6	20,8
5.Moltissimo	%	15,8	19,8	14,6	19,2	12,6	19,0	12,5	13,5	21,6	11,9	16,7	24,0	13,3	23,1	24,3	11,1	12,0	12,9	14,2	5,9	0,0	14,3	14,8	18,8	15,0	0,0	0,0	25,0	15,9	15,2
6.(non so)	%	7,3	4,7	8,0	3,6	10,6	0,0	5,4	13,5	6,8	6,0	6,5	12,0	26,7	7,7	5,4	3,7	12,0	0,0	4,4	5,9	0,0	8,6	8,0	8,0	0,0	0,0	40,0	0,0	5,7	7,8
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,3	3,2	3,3	3,3	3,2	3,4	3,3	3,6	3,5	3,2	3,0	3,7	4,2	3,6	3,5	3,3	3,1	3,2	3,0	3,3	3,0	3,5	3,3	3,3	2,8	1,0	4,0	3,4	3,3	3,3
Standard Deviation		1,47	1,49	1,47	1,37	1,57	1,24	1,33	1,45	1,45	1,42	1,61	1,49	1,42	1,45	1,39	1,27	1,62	1,27	1,51	1,21	0,00	1,38	1,45	1,55	1,39	0,00	2,12	1,28	1,41	1,50
Standard Error		0,07	0,16	0,08	0,10	0,11	0,27	0,18	0,17	0,17	0,17	0,15	0,30	0,37	0,40	0,16	0,24	0,18	0,23	0,14	0,29	0,00	0,16	0,11	0,15	0,22	0,00	0,95	0,26	0,15	0,09

d8) Sarebbe disposto ad installare una pompa di calore nella Sua abitazione ...
(leggere una frase alla volta, una risposta per ciascuna)? - per risparmiare
nel medio/lungo termine

Tav. 54

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	15,0	15,1	15,0	14,5	15,5	14,3	10,7	10,8	12,2	11,9	24,1	8,0	0,0	0,0	10,8	7,4	19,3	12,9	22,1	11,8	50,0	10,0	12,5	17,9	25,0	50,0	20,0	12,5	11,4	16,3
2.Poco	%	17,8	22,1	16,6	15,0	20,3	0,0	14,3	21,6	10,8	23,9	21,3	16,0	13,3	23,1	14,9	18,5	21,7	6,5	20,4	17,6	0,0	11,4	17,6	18,8	27,5	0,0	20,0	4,2	13,6	20,1
3.Abbastanza	%	24,3	22,1	24,8	24,4	24,2	42,9	35,7	28,4	27,0	16,4	14,8	32,0	33,3	38,5	25,7	18,5	21,7	48,4	14,2	35,3	0,0	31,4	27,3	19,6	10,0	50,0	0,0	29,2	30,7	22,3
4.Molto	%	21,5	22,1	21,3	25,4	17,9	23,8	23,2	17,6	27,0	26,9	15,7	12,0	20,0	15,4	27,0	40,7	15,7	19,4	22,1	17,6	0,0	25,7	20,5	21,4	20,0	0,0	20,0	20,8	23,9	20,8
5.Moltissimo	%	14,3	15,1	14,0	17,6	11,1	19,0	10,7	8,1	14,9	14,9	18,5	20,0	6,7	15,4	14,9	11,1	10,8	12,9	16,8	11,8	50,0	12,9	14,2	14,3	17,5	0,0	0,0	33,3	14,8	12,7
6.(non so)	%	7,3	3,5	8,3	3,1	11,1	0,0	5,4	13,5	8,1	6,0	5,6	12,0	26,7	7,7	6,8	3,7	10,8	0,0	4,4	5,9	0,0	8,6	8,0	8,0	0,0	0,0	40,0	0,0	5,7	7,8
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,2	3,1	3,3	3,3	3,2	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,5	3,3	3,0	3,6	4,0	3,5	3,4	3,4	3,1	3,1	3,0	3,2	3,0	3,5	3,3	3,2	2,8	2,0	3,8	3,6	3,3	3,2
Standard Deviation		1,47	1,41	1,49	1,38	1,55	1,24	1,30	1,52	1,42	1,44	1,61	1,50	1,46	1,27	1,38	1,25	1,60	1,15	1,55	1,38	2,83	1,37	1,44	1,55	1,48	1,41	2,28	1,35	1,36	1,50
Standard Error		0,07	0,15	0,08	0,10	0,11	0,27	0,17	0,18	0,16	0,18	0,16	0,30	0,38	0,35	0,16	0,24	0,18	0,21	0,15	0,33	2,00	0,16	0,11	0,15	0,23	1,00	1,02	0,28	0,14	0,09

d8) Sarebbe disposto ad installare una pompa di calore nella Sua abitazione ...
(leggere una frase alla volta, una risposta per ciascuna)? - per avere un
accesso più sicuro all'energia senza dipendere da paesi lontani

Tav. 55

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	15,5	18,6	14,6	13,0	17,9	14,3	14,3	8,1	14,9	11,9	24,1	8,0	0,0	15,4	9,5	11,1	16,9	16,1	22,1	23,5	0,0	11,4	12,5	18,8	25,0	50,0	20,0	12,5	11,4	17,0
2.Poco	%	17,3	15,1	17,8	14,5	19,8	0,0	12,5	23,0	13,5	17,9	21,3	8,0	20,0	15,4	13,5	22,2	24,1	6,5	18,6	17,6	0,0	10,0	15,3	22,3	25,0	0,0	0,0	4,2	18,2	18,4
3.Abbastanza	%	24,5	24,4	24,5	29,0	20,3	33,3	37,5	23,0	21,6	26,9	17,6	32,0	20,0	15,4	33,8	22,2	22,9	25,8	18,6	29,4	50,0	37,1	25,6	17,0	20,0	0,0	40,0	25,0	21,6	25,1
4.Molto	%	21,3	25,6	20,1	23,3	19,3	23,8	23,2	20,3	28,4	23,9	13,9	20,0	20,0	30,8	24,3	33,3	12,0	32,3	19,5	23,5	0,0	21,4	24,4	17,9	15,0	50,0	0,0	29,2	25,0	19,8
5.Moltissimo	%	13,5	11,6	14,0	16,1	11,1	28,6	7,1	10,8	14,9	14,9	13,9	20,0	13,3	15,4	13,5	7,4	10,8	19,4	15,0	0,0	50,0	12,9	13,6	14,3	12,5	0,0	20,0	25,0	17,0	11,3
6.(non so)	%	8,0	4,7	8,9	4,1	11,6	0,0	5,4	14,9	6,8	4,5	9,3	12,0	26,7	7,7	5,4	3,7	13,3	0,0	6,2	5,9	0,0	7,1	8,5	9,8	2,5	0,0	20,0	4,2	6,8	8,5
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,2	3,1	3,3	3,3	3,2	3,5	3,1	3,5	3,4	3,3	3,0	3,7	4,1	3,4	3,4	3,2	3,2	3,3	3,1	2,8	4,0	3,4	3,4	3,2	2,7	2,5	3,6	3,6	3,4	3,2
Standard Deviation		1,49	1,43	1,50	1,36	1,60	1,33	1,31	1,53	1,46	1,36	1,65	1,43	1,53	1,56	1,30	1,29	1,63	1,33	1,56	1,39	1,41	1,35	1,44	1,61	1,45	2,12	1,95	1,38	1,43	1,50
Standard Error		0,07	0,15	0,08	0,10	0,11	0,29	0,17	0,18	0,17	0,17	0,16	0,29	0,40	0,43	0,15	0,25	0,18	0,24	0,15	0,34	1,00	0,16	0,11	0,15	0,23	1,50	0,87	0,28	0,15	0,09

d8) Sarebbe disposto ad installare una pompa di calore nella Sua abitazione ...
(leggere una frase alla volta, una risposta per ciascuna)? - se ci fossero
degli incentivi pubblici per questo tipo di investimenti

Tav. 56

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	17,0	18,6	16,6	16,6	17,4	14,3	12,5	8,1	13,5	14,9	29,6	20,0	0,0	7,7	8,1	11,1	18,1	16,1	27,4	11,8	0,0	11,4	13,6	17,9	35,0	100,0	20,0	16,7	11,4	18,7
2.Poco	%	20,3	23,3	19,4	17,1	23,2	4,8	21,4	17,6	20,3	23,9	22,2	12,0	13,3	23,1	14,9	22,2	26,5	12,9	21,2	35,3	0,0	17,1	19,3	21,4	27,5	0,0	20,0	12,5	20,5	20,8
3.Abbastanza	%	22,3	19,8	22,9	23,8	20,8	38,1	28,6	31,1	17,6	20,9	13,9	20,0	13,3	23,1	29,7	29,6	18,1	35,5	16,8	17,6	50,0	27,1	24,4	20,5	10,0	0,0	20,0	33,3	21,6	21,6
4.Molto	%	17,8	19,8	17,2	20,7	15,0	14,3	17,9	21,6	21,6	20,9	11,1	20,0	46,7	23,1	17,6	22,2	13,3	12,9	15,9	23,5	0,0	21,4	20,5	13,4	12,5	0,0	0,0	16,7	20,5	17,3
5.Moltissimo	%	14,3	15,1	14,0	17,1	11,6	28,6	12,5	5,4	18,9	13,4	15,7	16,0	0,0	15,4	23,0	7,4	9,6	19,4	14,2	5,9	50,0	12,9	13,6	16,1	15,0	0,0	20,0	20,8	20,5	11,7
6.(non so)	%	8,5	3,5	9,9	4,7	12,1	0,0	7,1	16,2	8,1	6,0	7,4	12,0	26,7	7,7	6,8	7,4	14,5	3,2	4,4	5,9	0,0	10,0	8,5	10,7	0,0	0,0	20,0	0,0	5,7	9,9
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,2	3,0	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,4	3,2	3,5	3,4	3,1	2,8	3,4	4,1	3,4	3,5	3,2	3,1	3,2	2,8	2,9	4,0	3,4	3,3	3,2	2,5	1,0	3,4	3,1	3,4	3,1
Standard Deviation		1,54	1,46	1,56	1,46	1,62	1,36	1,43	1,48	1,53	1,46	1,68	1,68	1,36	1,45	1,39	1,38	1,68	1,42	1,56	1,39	1,41	1,47	1,48	1,63	1,47	0,00	2,07	1,36	1,45	1,58
Standard Error		0,08	0,16	0,09	0,10	0,11	0,30	0,19	0,17	0,18	0,18	0,16	0,34	0,35	0,40	0,16	0,27	0,18	0,25	0,15	0,34	1,00	0,18	0,11	0,15	0,23	0,00	0,93	0,28	0,15	0,09

d9) Sarebbe favorevole alla costruzione di una centrale geotermica vicino a casa
Sua purché - sia garantito un monitoraggio per la tutela e la sicurezza
ambientale (inserimento della struttura nel paesaggio, emissioni nell'ambiente,
microsismica)

Tav. 57

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	11,8	12,8	11,5	6,2	16,9	9,5	8,9	9,5	9,5	13,4	15,7	24,0	13,3	15,4	5,4	0,0	16,9	3,2	14,2	11,8	0,0	10,0	11,9	10,7	17,5	0,0	40,0	8,3	8,0	12,7
2.Poco	%	12,8	14,0	12,4	9,3	15,9	4,8	7,1	6,8	10,8	14,9	21,3	0,0	6,7	7,7	6,8	22,2	16,9	6,5	18,6	5,9	0,0	7,1	10,2	19,6	15,0	0,0	20,0	8,3	14,8	12,4
3.Abbastanza	%	20,3	12,8	22,3	19,2	21,3	28,6	17,9	24,3	21,6	14,9	19,4	8,0	13,3	15,4	27,0	14,8	24,1	29,0	19,5	0,0	0,0	18,6	21,0	19,6	20,0	50,0	20,0	16,7	18,2	21,2
4.Molto	%	26,3	29,1	25,5	34,7	18,4	42,9	28,6	32,4	25,7	28,4	16,7	28,0	20,0	46,2	25,7	37,0	19,3	35,5	22,1	41,2	50,0	37,1	22,7	27,7	17,5	50,0	0,0	37,5	34,1	23,3
5.Moltissimo	%	23,0	27,9	21,7	25,9	20,3	14,3	28,6	20,3	24,3	26,9	20,4	40,0	20,0	15,4	32,4	18,5	16,9	25,8	20,4	17,6	0,0	22,9	26,1	18,8	22,5	0,0	20,0	29,2	19,3	23,7
6.(non so)	%	6,0	3,5	6,7	4,7	7,2	0,0	8,9	6,8	8,1	1,5	6,5	0,0	26,7	0,0	2,7	7,4	6,0	0,0	5,3	23,5	50,0	4,3	8,0	3,6	7,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,7	6,7
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,5	3,6	3,5	3,8	3,3	3,5	3,9	3,7	3,7	3,5	3,2	3,6	4,1	3,4	3,8	3,7	3,2	3,7	3,3	4,2	5,0	3,7	3,7	3,4	3,4	3,5	2,4	3,7	3,6	3,5
Standard Deviation		1,43	1,44	1,42	1,24	1,55	1,12	1,39	1,33	1,41	1,42	1,54	1,61	1,75	1,33	1,20	1,23	1,50	1,03	1,48	1,59	1,41	1,30	1,47	1,37	1,59	0,71	1,67	1,23	1,33	1,46
Standard Error		0,07	0,16	0,08	0,09	0,11	0,25	0,19	0,15	0,16	0,17	0,15	0,32	0,45	0,37	0,14	0,24	0,16	0,19	0,14	0,39	1,00	0,16	0,11	0,13	0,25	0,50	0,75	0,25	0,14	0,09

d9) Sarebbe favorevole alla costruzione di una centrale geotermica vicino a casa
Sua purché - siano previsti degli indennizzi per le persone che abitano
nelle zone limitrofe alla centrale

Tav. 58

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	17,5	17,4	17,5	8,8	25,6	19,0	10,7	12,2	21,6	23,9	17,6	28,0	13,3	15,4	16,2	3,7	24,1	6,5	18,6	11,8	50,0	18,6	17,6	11,6	30,0	50,0	40,0	12,5	12,5	19,1
2.Poco	%	17,0	17,4	16,9	14,5	19,3	14,3	8,9	14,9	13,5	17,9	25,0	8,0	6,7	15,4	14,9	25,9	20,5	6,5	22,1	5,9	0,0	12,9	15,3	23,2	15,0	0,0	20,0	4,2	20,5	17,0
3.Abbastanza	%	23,0	18,6	24,2	24,9	21,3	23,8	26,8	25,7	27,0	19,4	18,5	12,0	13,3	23,1	29,7	22,2	21,7	35,5	20,4	23,5	0,0	21,4	25,6	20,5	20,0	50,0	40,0	29,2	27,3	20,8
4.Molto	%	22,5	26,7	21,3	29,5	15,9	33,3	23,2	32,4	17,6	19,4	18,5	24,0	33,3	46,2	21,6	25,9	13,3	32,3	21,2	29,4	0,0	30,0	18,8	27,7	12,5	0,0	0,0	37,5	22,7	21,6
5.Moltissimo	%	13,5	16,3	12,7	17,6	9,7	9,5	19,6	9,5	12,2	17,9	12,0	28,0	0,0	0,0	13,5	14,8	12,0	19,4	13,3	11,8	0,0	11,4	14,8	12,5	15,0	0,0	0,0	12,5	10,2	14,8
6.(non so)	%	6,5	3,5	7,3	4,7	8,2	0,0	10,7	5,4	8,1	1,5	8,3	0,0	33,3	0,0	4,1	7,4	8,4	0,0	4,4	17,6	50,0	5,7	8,0	4,5	7,5	0,0	0,0	4,2	6,8	6,7
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,2	3,2	3,2	3,5	2,9	3,0	3,6	3,3	3,1	2,9	3,1	3,2	4,0	3,0	3,1	3,4	2,9	3,5	3,0	3,8	3,5	3,2	3,2	3,2	2,9	2,0	2,0	3,5	3,2	3,2
Standard Deviation		1,48	1,45	1,49	1,31	1,58	1,30	1,46	1,33	1,55	1,49	1,54	1,62	1,77	1,15	1,39	1,34	1,60	1,09	1,46	1,56	3,54	1,46	1,52	1,36	1,68	1,41	1,00	1,28	1,39	1,53
Standard Error		0,07	0,16	0,08	0,09	0,11	0,28	0,19	0,15	0,18	0,18	0,15	0,32	0,46	0,32	0,16	0,26	0,18	0,20	0,14	0,38	2,50	0,17	0,11	0,13	0,27	1,00	0,45	0,26	0,15	0,09

d9) Sarebbe favorevole alla costruzione di una centrale geotermica vicino a casa
Sua purché - garantisca posti di lavoro alle popolazioni locali

Tav. 59

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	11,0	14,0	10,2	6,7	15,0	9,5	8,9	9,5	5,4	13,4	15,7	24,0	13,3	15,4	5,4	0,0	12,0	3,2	15,9	5,9	0,0	10,0	11,4	8,0	17,5	50,0	40,0	8,3	6,8	12,0
2.Poco	%	13,0	12,8	13,1	9,3	16,4	4,8	5,4	9,5	14,9	14,9	18,5	0,0	13,3	7,7	14,9	14,8	15,7	6,5	16,8	0,0	0,0	8,6	10,8	17,0	20,0	0,0	20,0	12,5	12,5	13,1
3.Abbastanza	%	23,8	25,6	23,2	20,7	26,6	33,3	23,2	32,4	28,4	14,9	18,5	12,0	20,0	23,1	25,7	25,9	36,1	35,5	14,2	17,6	0,0	24,3	25,0	22,3	20,0	50,0	20,0	25,0	27,3	22,6
4.Molto	%	27,0	26,7	27,1	33,7	20,8	38,1	30,4	32,4	21,6	29,9	21,3	28,0	6,7	30,8	31,1	29,6	14,5	41,9	28,3	41,2	50,0	37,1	25,6	26,8	17,5	0,0	0,0	29,2	28,4	26,9
5.Moltissimo	%	20,5	18,6	21,0	26,4	15,0	14,3	23,2	12,2	21,6	25,4	22,2	36,0	20,0	23,1	20,3	22,2	15,7	12,9	23,0	17,6	0,0	15,7	21,0	23,2	20,0	0,0	20,0	25,0	20,5	20,1
6.(non so)	%	4,8	2,3	5,4	3,1	6,3	0,0	8,9	4,1	8,1	1,5	3,7	0,0	26,7	0,0	2,7	7,4	6,0	0,0	1,8	17,6	50,0	4,3	6,3	2,7	5,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,5	5,3
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,5	3,3	3,5	3,7	3,2	3,4	3,8	3,4	3,6	3,4	3,3	3,5	3,9	3,4	3,5	3,8	3,2	3,6	3,3	4,2	5,0	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,2	2,0	2,4	3,5	3,6	3,5
Standard Deviation		1,37	1,36	1,37	1,23	1,45	1,12	1,35	1,23	1,34	1,41	1,48	1,58	1,85	1,39	1,21	1,18	1,38	0,93	1,45	1,29	1,41	1,27	1,40	1,31	1,53	1,41	1,67	1,25	1,27	1,40
Standard Error		0,07	0,15	0,08	0,09	0,10	0,24	0,18	0,14	0,16	0,17	0,14	0,32	0,48	0,38	0,14	0,23	0,15	0,17	0,14	0,31	1,00	0,15	0,11	0,12	0,24	1,00	0,75	0,26	0,14	0,08

d9) Sarebbe favorevole alla costruzione di una centrale geotermica vicino a casa
Sua purché - porti a una riduzione delle bollette

Tav. 60

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	10,0	10,5	9,9	4,7	15,0	9,5	7,1	8,1	6,8	14,9	12,0	24,0	13,3	7,7	5,4	0,0	13,3	3,2	12,4	5,9	0,0	8,6	10,8	8,0	15,0	0,0	40,0	8,3	5,7	11,0
2.Poco	%	14,0	12,8	14,3	10,9	16,9	4,8	7,1	6,8	10,8	16,4	25,0	4,0	6,7	7,7	9,5	14,8	16,9	6,5	22,1	5,9	0,0	5,7	11,4	18,8	27,5	0,0	20,0	12,5	12,5	14,5
3.Abbastanza	%	25,8	24,4	26,1	25,4	26,1	52,4	25,0	33,8	31,1	11,9	20,4	8,0	13,3	23,1	36,5	29,6	31,3	48,4	15,9	11,8	0,0	28,6	28,4	22,3	20,0	0,0	0,0	8,3	29,5	26,5
4.Molto	%	26,0	27,9	25,5	31,1	21,3	28,6	26,8	36,5	25,7	31,3	14,8	28,0	33,3	38,5	25,7	40,7	16,9	29,0	23,9	35,3	50,0	34,3	25,0	27,7	12,5	0,0	40,0	37,5	28,4	24,0
5.Moltissimo	%	18,0	18,6	17,8	24,4	12,1	4,8	21,4	8,1	18,9	23,9	21,3	36,0	6,7	15,4	18,9	11,1	13,3	12,9	22,1	17,6	0,0	14,3	17,6	19,6	20,0	50,0	0,0	33,3	17,0	17,3
6.(non so)	%	6,3	5,8	6,4	3,6	8,7	0,0	12,5	6,8	6,8	1,5	6,5	0,0	26,7	7,7	4,1	3,7	8,4	0,0	3,5	23,5	50,0	8,6	6,8	3,6	5,0	50,0	0,0	0,0	6,8	6,7
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,5	3,5	3,5	3,7	3,3	3,1	3,9	3,5	3,6	3,4	3,3	3,5	3,9	3,7	3,6	3,6	3,3	3,4	3,3	4,2	5,0	3,7	3,5	3,4	3,1	5,5	2,4	3,8	3,6	3,4
Standard Deviation		1,37	1,37	1,37	1,19	1,48	0,96	1,38	1,21	1,29	1,43	1,50	1,61	1,71	1,32	1,18	1,01	1,46	0,92	1,44	1,44	1,41	1,30	1,38	1,31	1,52	0,71	1,52	1,29	1,27	1,40
Standard Error		0,07	0,15	0,08	0,09	0,10	0,21	0,18	0,14	0,15	0,18	0,14	0,32	0,44	0,36	0,14	0,19	0,16	0,17	0,14	0,35	1,00	0,15	0,10	0,12	0,24	0,50	0,68	0,26	0,13	0,08

d9) Sarebbe favorevole alla costruzione di una centrale geotermica vicino a casa
Sua purché - sia controllato a livello pubblico

Tav. 61

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	10,8	12,8	10,2	6,7	14,5	9,5	5,4	9,5	8,1	14,9	13,9	28,0	13,3	15,4	5,4	0,0	13,3	3,2	13,3	5,9	0,0	8,6	11,4	8,9	17,5	0,0	20,0	8,3	5,7	12,4
2.Poco	%	16,0	17,4	15,6	12,4	19,3	14,3	8,9	9,5	13,5	20,9	23,1	8,0	6,7	7,7	10,8	22,2	21,7	12,9	21,2	0,0	0,0	8,6	14,2	19,6	25,0	50,0	40,0	12,5	18,2	15,2
3.Abbastanza	%	23,0	15,1	25,2	20,2	25,6	42,9	17,9	21,6	32,4	16,4	20,4	4,0	13,3	15,4	28,4	25,9	30,1	38,7	17,7	11,8	0,0	22,9	25,0	21,4	17,5	50,0	40,0	12,5	22,7	23,7
4.Molto	%	26,8	29,1	26,1	35,8	18,4	23,8	35,7	40,5	17,6	23,9	21,3	40,0	20,0	38,5	32,4	22,2	14,5	32,3	26,5	35,3	50,0	35,7	26,7	25,9	15,0	0,0	0,0	50,0	28,4	24,7
5.Moltissimo	%	17,0	20,9	15,9	20,2	14,0	9,5	17,9	12,2	21,6	20,9	15,7	20,0	13,3	7,7	20,3	22,2	13,3	12,9	17,7	23,5	0,0	17,1	15,3	18,8	20,0	0,0	0,0	16,7	18,2	17,0
6.(non so)	%	6,5	4,7	7,0	4,7	8,2	0,0	14,3	6,8	6,8	3,0	5,6	0,0	33,3	15,4	2,7	7,4	7,2	0,0	3,5	23,5	50,0	7,1	7,4	5,4	5,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,8	7,1
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,4	3,4	3,4	3,6	3,2	3,1	4,0	3,6	3,5	3,2	3,2	3,2	4,1	3,6	3,6	3,7	3,1	3,4	3,3	4,4	5,0	3,7	3,4	3,4	3,1	2,5	2,2	3,5	3,6	3,4
Standard Deviation		1,39	1,44	1,38	1,25	1,49	1,09	1,34	1,29	1,37	1,46	1,45	1,57	1,81	1,61	1,17	1,27	1,44	0,99	1,41	1,33	1,41	1,31	1,40	1,37	1,55	0,71	0,84	1,18	1,32	1,43
Standard Error		0,07	0,16	0,08	0,09	0,10	0,24	0,18	0,15	0,16	0,18	0,14	0,31	0,47	0,45	0,14	0,24	0,16	0,18	0,13	0,32	1,00	0,16	0,11	0,13	0,24	0,50	0,37	0,24	0,14	0,09

d10) Sarebbe preoccupato per la costruzione di una centrale geotermica vicino a
casa Sua per questioni legate a: - emissioni di gas, vapori e altre sostanze

Tav. 62

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	5,3	2,3	6,1	7,3	3,4	9,5	1,8	4,1	5,4	7,5	5,6	12,0	6,7	0,0	6,8	3,7	3,6	0,0	7,1	0,0	0,0	7,1	5,1	4,5	5,0	0,0	20,0	12,5	4,5	4,6
2.Poco	%	8,8	9,3	8,6	14,0	3,9	4,8	17,9	5,4	8,1	10,4	6,5	16,0	6,7	0,0	9,5	3,7	4,8	19,4	8,8	11,8	0,0	15,7	9,1	5,4	5,0	0,0	0,0	12,5	11,4	7,8
3.Abbastanza	%	26,0	31,4	24,5	26,4	25,6	14,3	37,5	29,7	29,7	19,4	21,3	24,0	40,0	30,8	27,0	25,9	25,3	22,6	23,0	41,2	0,0	31,4	29,5	23,2	10,0	0,0	40,0	41,7	23,9	25,1
4.Molto	%	29,3	22,1	31,2	27,5	30,9	33,3	19,6	35,1	24,3	32,8	30,6	20,0	20,0	46,2	29,7	44,4	30,1	29,0	28,3	11,8	50,0	28,6	23,9	34,8	37,5	50,0	0,0	20,8	29,5	30,4
5.Moltissimo	%	28,3	31,4	27,4	22,3	33,8	38,1	19,6	25,7	25,7	26,9	35,2	28,0	20,0	15,4	23,0	18,5	33,7	29,0	31,9	29,4	50,0	15,7	27,8	31,3	42,5	50,0	40,0	12,5	29,5	29,0
6.(non so)	%	2,5	3,5	2,2	2,6	2,4	0,0	3,6	0,0	6,8	3,0	0,9	0,0	6,7	7,7	4,1	3,7	2,4	0,0	0,9	5,9	0,0	1,4	4,5	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,1	3,2
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,7	3,8	3,7	3,5	4,0	3,9	3,5	3,7	3,8	3,7	3,9	3,4	3,6	4,0	3,7	3,8	3,9	3,7	3,7	3,8	4,5	3,3	3,7	3,9	4,1	4,5	3,4	3,1	3,7	3,8
Standard Deviation		1,18	1,15	1,19	1,25	1,07	1,28	1,16	1,04	1,27	1,27	1,16	1,38	1,30	0,91	1,24	1,04	1,10	1,11	1,23	1,20	0,71	1,18	1,23	1,09	1,10	0,71	1,67	1,18	1,17	1,17
Standard Error		0,06	0,12	0,07	0,09	0,07	0,28	0,15	0,12	0,15	0,15	0,11	0,28	0,34	0,25	0,14	0,20	0,12	0,20	0,12	0,29	0,50	0,14	0,09	0,10	0,17	0,50	0,75	0,24	0,13	0,07

d10) Sarebbe preoccupato per la costruzione di una centrale geotermica vicino a casa Sua per questioni legate a: - impatto paesaggistico

Tav. 63

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	6,8	4,7	7,3	9,3	4,3	9,5	7,1	5,4	6,8	10,4	4,6	20,0	0,0	0,0	8,1	7,4	6,0	3,2	7,1	0,0	0,0	8,6	8,5	5,4	0,0	0,0	60,0	20,8	2,3	6,0
2.Poco	%	13,3	14,0	13,1	18,1	8,7	19,0	14,3	9,5	17,6	11,9	12,0	8,0	13,3	7,7	13,5	29,6	8,4	16,1	11,5	29,4	0,0	18,6	13,6	10,7	10,0	0,0	0,0	16,7	15,9	12,4
3.Abbastanza	%	26,5	24,4	27,1	24,4	28,5	19,0	32,1	29,7	28,4	20,9	25,0	28,0	40,0	23,1	25,7	7,4	31,3	25,8	27,4	23,5	0,0	31,4	26,7	22,3	30,0	0,0	0,0	29,2	26,1	26,9
4.Molto	%	30,0	36,0	28,3	27,5	32,4	38,1	25,0	35,1	27,0	35,8	25,9	16,0	13,3	30,8	31,1	44,4	33,7	35,5	26,5	23,5	100,0	25,7	27,8	35,7	30,0	50,0	20,0	20,8	33,0	30,0
5.Moltissimo	%	20,0	17,4	20,7	17,6	22,2	14,3	17,9	18,9	14,9	16,4	28,7	24,0	20,0	23,1	18,9	7,4	16,9	19,4	25,7	17,6	0,0	14,3	17,6	23,2	30,0	50,0	20,0	12,5	19,3	20,8
6.(non so)	%	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,1	3,9	0,0	3,6	1,4	5,4	4,5	3,7	4,0	13,3	15,4	2,7	3,7	3,6	0,0	1,8	5,9	0,0	1,4	5,7	2,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,4	3,9
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,5	3,6	3,5	3,4	3,7	3,3	3,4	3,6	3,4	3,5	3,7	3,3	3,8	4,2	3,5	3,3	3,6	3,5	3,6	3,5	4,0	3,2	3,5	3,7	3,8	4,5	2,4	2,9	3,6	3,6
Standard Deviation		1,24	1,17	1,26	1,30	1,15	1,23	1,25	1,11	1,28	1,32	1,24	1,54	1,32	1,21	1,25	1,29	1,16	1,09	1,24	1,28	0,00	1,21	1,32	1,18	0,99	0,71	1,95	1,33	1,14	1,23
Standard Error		0,06	0,13	0,07	0,09	0,08	0,27	0,17	0,13	0,15	0,16	0,12	0,31	0,34	0,34	0,15	0,25	0,13	0,20	0,12	0,31	0,00	0,14	0,10	0,11	0,16	0,50	0,87	0,27	0,12	0,07

d10) Sarebbe preoccupato per la costruzione di una centrale geotermica vicino a casa Sua per questioni legate a: - impatto delle infrastrutture ad essa legate

Tav. 64

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	8,0	5,8	8,6	9,8	6,3	19,0	3,6	1,4	8,1	13,4	9,3	20,0	0,0	0,0	6,8	0,0	6,0	12,9	9,7	11,8	0,0	8,6	10,2	5,4	5,0	0,0	40,0	12,5	6,8	7,4
2.Poco	%	12,3	15,1	11,5	17,6	7,2	4,8	19,6	10,8	14,9	11,9	9,3	12,0	26,7	7,7	12,2	18,5	9,6	12,9	10,6	17,6	0,0	17,1	13,1	11,6	2,5	0,0	0,0	16,7	13,6	11,7
3.Abbastanza	%	26,3	24,4	26,8	25,4	27,1	38,1	35,7	31,1	25,7	22,4	18,5	32,0	26,7	30,8	27,0	14,8	28,9	41,9	18,6	35,3	50,0	30,0	29,5	22,3	17,5	0,0	20,0	29,2	28,4	25,4
4.Molto	%	30,3	26,7	31,2	26,4	33,8	23,8	23,2	37,8	27,0	26,9	34,3	4,0	13,3	30,8	33,8	48,1	37,3	19,4	32,7	5,9	50,0	28,6	27,8	32,1	37,5	50,0	0,0	29,2	33,0	30,0
5.Moltissimo	%	18,3	19,8	17,8	15,5	20,8	14,3	12,5	14,9	14,9	19,4	25,9	28,0	26,7	7,7	13,5	11,1	15,7	12,9	24,8	17,6	0,0	12,9	13,1	22,3	37,5	50,0	40,0	12,5	14,8	19,4
6.(non so)	%	5,0	8,1	4,1	5,2	4,8	0,0	5,4	4,1	9,5	6,0	2,8	4,0	6,7	23,1	6,8	7,4	2,4	0,0	3,5	11,8	0,0	2,9	6,3	6,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,4	6,0
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,5	3,6	3,5	3,4	3,7	3,1	3,4	3,7	3,5	3,5	3,7	3,2	3,6	4,1	3,6	3,7	3,5	3,1	3,6	3,4	3,5	3,3	3,4	3,7	4,0	4,5	3,0	3,1	3,5	3,6
Standard Deviation		1,28	1,34	1,27	1,34	1,20	1,30	1,20	1,04	1,39	1,44	1,29	1,58	1,35	1,32	1,26	1,13	1,13	1,18	1,32	1,58	0,71	1,23	1,33	1,26	1,06	0,71	2,00	1,23	1,20	1,29
Standard Error		0,06	0,14	0,07	0,10	0,08	0,28	0,16	0,12	0,16	0,18	0,12	0,32	0,35	0,37	0,15	0,22	0,12	0,21	0,12	0,38	0,50	0,15	0,10	0,12	0,17	0,50	0,89	0,25	0,13	0,08

d10) Sarebbe preoccupato per la costruzione di una centrale geotermica vicino a casa Sua per questioni legate a: - pericoli per la falda acquifera

Tav. 65

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	5,8	4,7	6,1	8,8	2,9	9,5	3,6	2,7	5,4	10,4	5,6	20,0	6,7	0,0	4,1	3,7	3,6	0,0	8,0	5,9	0,0	4,3	5,7	8,0	2,5	0,0	40,0	4,2	6,8	4,9
2.Poco	%	7,0	4,7	7,6	11,4	2,9	9,5	10,7	8,1	6,8	4,5	5,6	8,0	13,3	0,0	9,5	3,7	3,6	16,1	6,2	5,9	0,0	15,7	7,4	3,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,3	11,4	5,7
3.Abbastanza	%	21,5	24,4	20,7	20,2	22,7	9,5	30,4	21,6	23,0	17,9	20,4	28,0	33,3	23,1	16,2	18,5	21,7	19,4	20,4	41,2	0,0	25,7	22,7	18,8	15,0	50,0	20,0	37,5	20,5	20,5
4.Molto	%	31,0	25,6	32,5	28,5	33,3	33,3	28,6	32,4	35,1	31,3	27,8	20,0	13,3	30,8	36,5	44,4	39,8	22,6	25,7	17,6	100,0	31,4	26,7	34,8	40,0	0,0	0,0	16,7	27,3	33,9
5.Moltissimo	%	31,3	34,9	30,3	26,9	35,3	33,3	21,4	35,1	24,3	29,9	38,9	24,0	33,3	30,8	28,4	25,9	30,1	35,5	37,2	23,5	0,0	21,4	31,3	33,0	42,5	50,0	40,0	29,2	31,8	31,1
6.(non so)	%	3,5	5,8	2,9	4,1	2,9	4,8	5,4	0,0	5,4	6,0	1,9	0,0	0,0	15,4	5,4	3,7	1,2	6,5	2,7	5,9	0,0	1,4	6,3	1,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,2	2,3	3,9
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,9	4,0	3,8	3,7	4,0	3,9	3,7	3,9	3,8	3,8	3,9	3,2	3,5	4,4	3,9	4,0	3,9	4,0	3,9	3,7	4,0	3,5	3,9	3,9	4,2	4,0	3,0	3,7	3,7	3,9
Standard Deviation		1,20	1,20	1,20	1,33	1,04	1,39	1,19	1,07	1,20	1,36	1,18	1,44	1,30	1,04	1,19	1,06	1,02	1,22	1,28	1,27	0,00	1,16	1,26	1,20	0,88	1,41	2,00	1,23	1,28	1,16
Standard Error		0,06	0,13	0,07	0,10	0,07	0,30	0,16	0,12	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,29	0,34	0,29	0,14	0,20	0,11	0,22	0,12	0,31	0,00	0,14	0,10	0,11	0,14	1,00	0,89	0,25	0,14	0,07

d10) Sarebbe preoccupato per la costruzione di una centrale geotermica vicino a casa Sua per questioni legate a: - rischio di microterremoti

Tav. 66

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	9,0	10,5	8,6	13,0	5,3	9,5	7,1	4,1	4,1	17,9	11,1	16,0	6,7	0,0	5,4	7,4	6,0	6,5	15,0	0,0	50,0	10,0	11,4	8,0	0,0	0,0	60,0	16,7	8,0	7,8
2.Poco	%	10,5	8,1	11,1	15,5	5,8	9,5	16,1	8,1	16,2	9,0	6,5	20,0	6,7	0,0	16,2	7,4	7,2	12,9	7,1	23,5	0,0	22,9	8,5	6,3	10,0	0,0	0,0	20,8	11,4	9,5
3.Abbastanza	%	20,0	16,3	21,0	18,1	21,7	19,0	26,8	25,7	18,9	11,9	18,5	16,0	40,0	23,1	16,2	11,1	22,9	29,0	16,8	29,4	0,0	21,4	21,0	17,9	17,5	50,0	0,0	20,8	23,9	19,1
4.Molto	%	27,3	26,7	27,4	24,9	29,5	33,3	23,2	32,4	28,4	26,9	24,1	8,0	20,0	38,5	29,7	51,9	28,9	25,8	24,8	17,6	0,0	27,1	23,3	30,4	37,5	0,0	20,0	20,8	23,9	29,0
5.Moltissimo	%	28,5	30,2	28,0	22,3	34,3	28,6	21,4	27,0	23,0	31,3	35,2	32,0	26,7	23,1	27,0	14,8	32,5	25,8	31,9	17,6	50,0	15,7	29,5	33,0	32,5	50,0	20,0	20,8	29,5	29,0
6.(non so)	%	4,8	8,1	3,8	6,2	3,4	0,0	5,4	2,7	9,5	3,0	4,6	8,0	0,0	15,4	5,4	7,4	2,4	0,0	4,4	11,8	0,0	2,9	6,3	4,5	2,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,4	5,7
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,7	3,8	3,7	3,5	3,9	3,6	3,5	3,8	3,8	3,5	3,8	3,4	3,5	4,3	3,7	3,8	3,8	3,5	3,7	3,7	3,0	3,2	3,7	3,9	4,0	4,0	2,4	3,1	3,7	3,8
Standard Deviation		1,35	1,43	1,33	1,47	1,19	1,28	1,33	1,14	1,34	1,53	1,40	1,69	1,19	1,03	1,32	1,24	1,21	1,21	1,48	1,37	2,83	1,32	1,43	1,29	1,01	1,41	1,95	1,41	1,32	1,32
Standard Error		0,07	0,15	0,07	0,11	0,08	0,28	0,18	0,13	0,16	0,19	0,13	0,34	0,31	0,29	0,15	0,24	0,13	0,22	0,14	0,33	2,00	0,16	0,11	0,12	0,16	1,00	0,87	0,29	0,14	0,08

d10) Sarebbe preoccupato per la costruzione di una centrale geotermica vicino a casa Sua per questioni legate a: - speculazione da parte di privati

Tav. 67

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	3,0	4,7	2,5	3,1	2,9	4,8	1,8	2,7	2,7	3,0	3,7	8,0	0,0	0,0	2,7	0,0	3,6	3,2	3,5	0,0	0,0	4,3	1,7	4,5	2,5	0,0	20,0	4,2	2,3	2,8
2.Poco	%	6,8	5,8	7,0	9,3	4,3	0,0	12,5	4,1	4,1	4,5	10,2	12,0	6,7	0,0	5,4	3,7	4,8	9,7	8,8	5,9	0,0	14,3	7,4	2,7	2,5	0,0	0,0	8,3	5,7	7,1
3.Abbastanza	%	26,8	26,7	26,8	25,9	27,5	28,6	30,4	32,4	28,4	17,9	25,0	24,0	26,7	30,8	28,4	25,9	26,5	25,8	26,5	29,4	0,0	24,3	33,0	20,5	22,5	0,0	20,0	33,3	25,0	26,9
4.Molto	%	31,5	30,2	31,8	28,0	34,8	19,0	28,6	33,8	35,1	37,3	27,8	20,0	33,3	30,8	32,4	40,7	37,3	22,6	28,3	29,4	100,0	32,9	26,1	39,3	30,0	50,0	20,0	16,7	29,5	33,6
5.Moltissimo	%	29,3	26,7	29,9	31,1	27,5	47,6	23,2	27,0	23,0	32,8	32,4	36,0	26,7	23,1	27,0	25,9	26,5	38,7	31,0	29,4	0,0	22,9	27,3	31,3	42,5	50,0	40,0	37,5	36,4	26,1
6.(non so)	%	2,8	5,8	1,9	2,6	2,9	0,0	3,6	0,0	6,8	4,5	0,9	0,0	6,7	15,4	4,1	3,7	1,2	0,0	1,8	5,9	0,0	1,4	4,5	1,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,1	3,5
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,9	3,9	3,9	3,8	3,9	4,1	3,7	3,8	3,9	4,1	3,8	3,6	4,0	4,2	3,9	4,0	3,8	3,8	3,8	4,0	4,0	3,6	3,8	4,0	4,1	4,5	3,6	3,8	4,0	3,8
Standard Deviation		1,09	1,19	1,07	1,14	1,05	1,12	1,13	0,98	1,09	1,07	1,15	1,32	1,07	1,09	1,08	0,92	1,04	1,16	1,14	1,06	0,00	1,16	1,10	1,05	1,00	0,71	1,67	1,19	1,05	1,09
Standard Error		0,05	0,13	0,06	0,08	0,07	0,24	0,15	0,11	0,13	0,13	0,11	0,26	0,28	0,30	0,13	0,18	0,11	0,21	0,11	0,26	0,00	0,14	0,08	0,10	0,16	0,50	0,75	0,24	0,11	0,06

d10) Sarebbe preoccupato per la costruzione di una centrale geotermica vicino a casa Sua per questioni legate a: - mancanza di trasparenza nella gestione da parte di istituzioni pubbliche

Tav. 68

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	2,5	1,2	2,9	2,6	2,4	9,5	1,8	1,4	1,4	1,5	3,7	8,0	0,0	0,0	2,7	0,0	3,6	3,2	1,8	0,0	0,0	4,3	1,7	3,6	0,0	0,0	20,0	8,3	1,1	2,1
2.Poco	%	5,0	3,5	5,4	5,2	4,8	0,0	7,1	2,7	4,1	4,5	7,4	0,0	13,3	0,0	4,1	0,0	7,2	6,5	5,3	5,9	0,0	8,6	5,1	3,6	2,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,3	6,4
3.Abbastanza	%	22,0	24,4	21,3	24,9	19,3	19,0	30,4	25,7	20,3	16,4	20,4	20,0	33,3	23,1	21,6	18,5	14,5	22,6	25,7	35,3	0,0	22,9	25,0	16,1	25,0	0,0	20,0	20,8	21,6	22,3
4.Molto	%	36,0	30,2	37,6	34,7	37,2	38,1	32,1	39,2	40,5	40,3	29,6	24,0	33,3	30,8	43,2	55,6	43,4	29,0	27,4	23,5	100,0	35,7	34,1	41,1	30,0	50,0	20,0	29,2	44,3	34,3
5.Moltissimo	%	32,3	37,2	30,9	30,6	33,8	33,3	23,2	31,1	29,7	34,3	38,0	48,0	13,3	38,5	25,7	22,2	28,9	38,7	38,9	29,4	0,0	27,1	30,7	33,9	42,5	50,0	40,0	41,7	28,4	32,5
6.(non so)	%	2,3	3,5	1,9	2,1	2,4	0,0	5,4	0,0	4,1	3,0	0,9	0,0	6,7	7,7	2,7	3,7	2,4	0,0	0,9	5,9	0,0	1,4	3,4	1,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,3	2,5
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		4,0	4,1	3,9	3,9	4,0	3,9	3,8	4,0	4,1	4,1	3,9	4,0	3,7	4,3	3,9	4,1	3,9	3,9	4,0	3,9	4,0	3,8	4,0	4,0	4,1	4,5	3,6	4,0	4,0	4,0
Standard Deviation		1,03	1,00	1,04	1,04	1,02	1,20	1,09	0,90	0,98	0,97	1,12	1,21	1,11	0,95	1,00	0,75	1,07	1,09	1,03	1,09	0,00	1,12	1,03	1,02	0,88	0,71	1,67	1,20	0,89	1,05
Standard Error		0,05	0,11	0,06	0,07	0,07	0,26	0,15	0,10	0,11	0,12	0,11	0,24	0,29	0,26	0,12	0,14	0,12	0,20	0,10	0,26	0,00	0,13	0,08	0,10	0,14	0,50	0,75	0,24	0,09	0,06

d11) Adesso le leggerò una serie di attori e istituzioni, mi potrebbe dire per ciascuno
quanto li ritiene competenti rispetto alle scelte energetiche del territorio?
Per es... - all'Unione Europea

Tav. 69

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	7,5	9,3	7,0	9,8	5,3	4,8	1,8	4,1	13,5	10,4	7,4	4,0	20,0	7,7	6,8	11,1	4,8	0,0	9,7	5,9	50,0	4,3	8,5	8,0	7,5	0,0	40,0	16,7	9,1	5,7
2.Poco	%	25,5	24,4	25,8	25,4	25,6	23,8	25,0	17,6	24,3	25,4	32,4	24,0	26,7	30,8	18,9	29,6	24,1	25,8	31,9	11,8	0,0	24,3	24,4	25,0	35,0	0,0	20,0	20,8	22,7	26,9
3.Abbastanza	%	29,8	30,2	29,6	27,5	31,9	47,6	32,1	35,1	20,3	29,9	27,8	28,0	13,3	23,1	32,4	33,3	30,1	35,5	28,3	29,4	50,0	35,7	30,1	25,0	32,5	0,0	40,0	25,0	26,1	31,1
4.Molto	%	27,0	25,6	27,4	28,5	25,6	19,0	33,9	29,7	33,8	22,4	21,3	36,0	33,3	30,8	31,1	25,9	26,5	32,3	19,5	35,3	0,0	30,0	27,3	26,8	20,0	50,0	0,0	33,3	31,8	25,4
5.Moltissimo	%	6,5	8,1	6,1	6,2	6,8	4,8	7,1	8,1	5,4	4,5	7,4	4,0	0,0	0,0	6,8	0,0	7,2	6,5	8,0	17,6	0,0	4,3	5,7	9,8	2,5	50,0	0,0	0,0	6,8	7,1
6.(non so)	%	3,8	2,3	4,1	2,6	4,8	0,0	0,0	5,4	2,7	7,5	3,7	4,0	6,7	7,7	4,1	0,0	7,2	0,0	2,7	0,0	0,0	1,4	4,0	5,4	2,5	0,0	0,0	4,2	3,4	3,9
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,1	3,1	3,1	3,0	3,2	3,0	3,2	3,4	3,0	3,1	3,0	3,2	2,9	3,1	3,2	2,7	3,3	3,2	2,9	3,5	2,0	3,1	3,1	3,2	2,8	4,5	2,0	2,9	3,2	3,1
Standard Deviation		1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19	0,92	0,96	1,15	1,27	1,33	1,22	1,13	1,46	1,32	1,17	0,98	1,25	0,91	1,21	1,12	1,41	1,01	1,20	1,30	1,08	0,71	1,00	1,28	1,22	1,17
Standard Error		0,06	0,13	0,07	0,09	0,08	0,20	0,13	0,13	0,15	0,16	0,12	0,23	0,38	0,37	0,14	0,19	0,14	0,16	0,11	0,27	1,00	0,12	0,09	0,12	0,17	0,50	0,45	0,26	0,13	0,07

d11) Adesso le leggerò una serie di attori e istituzioni, mi potrebbe dire per ciascuno
quanto li ritiene competenti rispetto alle scelte energetiche del territorio?
Per es... - agli stati nazionali

Tav. 70

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	9,0	10,5	8,6	7,8	10,1	9,5	0,0	8,1	20,3	9,0	6,5	4,0	13,3	7,7	13,5	3,7	12,0	3,2	8,0	5,9	0,0	8,6	9,1	8,0	12,5	0,0	60,0	12,5	5,7	8,8
2.Poco	%	27,8	23,3	29,0	29,0	26,6	38,1	25,0	20,3	12,2	31,3	40,7	28,0	20,0	30,8	17,6	22,2	24,1	32,3	38,9	17,6	50,0	24,3	27,3	26,8	40,0	0,0	0,0	37,5	33,0	25,8
3.Abbastanza	%	28,3	30,2	27,7	29,5	27,1	33,3	32,1	27,0	28,4	26,9	26,9	28,0	20,0	30,8	24,3	18,5	33,7	35,5	29,2	17,6	50,0	24,3	30,1	25,9	32,5	50,0	40,0	25,0	31,8	27,2
4.Molto	%	23,5	27,9	22,3	23,8	23,2	9,5	25,0	31,1	28,4	25,4	15,7	32,0	33,3	23,1	24,3	51,9	20,5	19,4	16,8	23,5	0,0	31,4	21,0	28,6	5,0	50,0	0,0	16,7	23,9	24,4
5.Moltissimo	%	5,3	5,8	5,1	4,7	5,8	4,8	12,5	5,4	5,4	3,0	2,8	4,0	0,0	0,0	12,2	3,7	2,4	6,5	1,8	23,5	0,0	5,7	7,4	1,8	5,0	0,0	0,0	4,2	1,1	6,7
6.(non so)	%	6,3	2,3	7,3	5,2	7,2	4,8	5,4	8,1	5,4	4,5	7,4	4,0	13,3	7,7	8,1	0,0	7,2	3,2	5,3	11,8	0,0	5,7	5,1	8,9	5,0	0,0	0,0	4,2	4,5	7,1
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,1	3,0	3,1	3,0	3,1	2,8	3,4	3,3	3,0	3,0	2,9	3,2	3,3	3,0	3,3	3,3	3,0	3,0	2,8	3,8	2,5	3,2	3,1	3,2	2,7	3,5	1,8	2,8	3,0	3,2
Standard Deviation		1,28	1,18	1,31	1,22	1,34	1,22	1,16	1,31	1,39	1,21	1,27	1,14	1,53	1,29	1,46	0,99	1,30	1,11	1,18	1,48	0,71	1,28	1,27	1,32	1,23	0,71	1,10	1,26	1,12	1,32
Standard Error		0,06	0,13	0,07	0,09	0,09	0,27	0,15	0,15	0,16	0,15	0,12	0,23	0,40	0,36	0,17	0,19	0,14	0,20	0,11	0,36	0,50	0,15	0,10	0,12	0,19	0,50	0,49	0,26	0,12	0,08

d11) Adesso le leggerò una serie di attori e istituzioni, mi potrebbe dire per ciascuno quanto li ritiene competenti rispetto alle scelte energetiche del territorio?
Per es... - agli enti locali

Tav. 71

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	10,5	15,1	9,2	11,4	9,7	4,8	1,8	9,5	16,2	14,9	10,2	12,0	13,3	15,4	10,8	3,7	7,2	0,0	16,8	5,9	0,0	12,9	9,1	11,6	10,0	0,0	60,0	20,8	6,8	9,9
2.Poco	%	31,3	25,6	32,8	31,6	30,9	47,6	32,1	28,4	23,0	29,9	36,1	32,0	13,3	30,8	28,4	29,6	27,7	41,9	34,5	35,3	50,0	27,1	31,8	26,8	50,0	0,0	20,0	37,5	29,5	31,4
3.Abbastanza	%	30,8	27,9	31,5	32,1	29,5	33,3	37,5	29,7	37,8	22,4	27,8	48,0	40,0	30,8	29,7	25,9	31,3	29,0	24,8	47,1	50,0	30,0	33,5	31,3	20,0	0,0	20,0	25,0	33,0	30,7
4.Molto	%	19,3	24,4	17,8	19,2	19,3	9,5	23,2	24,3	14,9	23,9	15,7	8,0	20,0	15,4	17,6	37,0	24,1	22,6	15,9	11,8	0,0	22,9	18,8	20,5	10,0	50,0	0,0	12,5	25,0	18,4
5.Moltissimo	%	5,0	5,8	4,8	4,1	5,8	4,8	5,4	5,4	5,4	1,5	6,5	0,0	6,7	0,0	9,5	3,7	3,6	6,5	5,3	0,0	0,0	5,7	4,0	5,4	5,0	50,0	0,0	0,0	3,4	6,0
6.(non so)	%	3,3	1,2	3,8	1,6	4,8	0,0	0,0	2,7	2,7	7,5	3,7	0,0	6,7	7,7	4,1	0,0	6,0	0,0	2,7	0,0	0,0	1,4	2,8	4,5	5,0	0,0	0,0	4,2	2,3	3,5
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		2,9	2,8	2,9	2,8	3,0	2,6	3,0	3,0	2,8	2,9	2,8	2,5	3,1	2,8	3,0	3,1	3,1	2,9	2,7	2,7	2,5	2,9	2,9	3,0	2,7	4,5	1,6	2,5	3,0	2,9
Standard Deviation		1,18	1,20	1,18	1,11	1,25	0,92	0,92	1,18	1,21	1,37	1,23	0,82	1,36	1,36	1,29	1,00	1,23	0,96	1,24	0,79	0,71	1,17	1,13	1,25	1,25	0,71	0,89	1,22	1,08	1,20
Standard Error		0,06	0,13	0,07	0,08	0,09	0,20	0,12	0,14	0,14	0,17	0,12	0,16	0,35	0,38	0,15	0,19	0,13	0,17	0,12	0,19	0,50	0,14	0,08	0,12	0,20	0,50	0,40	0,25	0,12	0,07

d11) Adesso le leggerò una serie di attori e istituzioni, mi potrebbe dire per ciascuno quanto li ritiene competenti rispetto alle scelte energetiche del territorio?
Per es... - agli scienziati e ai ricercatori

Tav. 72

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	1,3	1,2	1,3	1,6	1,0	4,8	0,0	2,7	2,7	0,0	0,0	4,0	6,7	0,0	1,4	3,7	1,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	1,7	0,9	0,0	0,0	20,0	0,0	0,0	1,4
2.Poco	%	6,3	3,5	7,0	6,2	6,3	9,5	5,4	2,7	9,5	9,0	4,6	4,0	0,0	30,8	9,5	0,0	4,8	12,9	3,5	5,9	0,0	4,3	7,4	5,4	5,0	50,0	0,0	4,2	8,0	6,0
3.Abbastanza	%	19,8	19,8	19,7	18,7	20,8	38,1	19,6	17,6	6,8	20,9	25,9	20,0	20,0	0,0	10,8	3,7	20,5	29,0	27,4	23,5	50,0	27,1	15,3	18,8	30,0	0,0	60,0	25,0	11,4	21,2
4.Molto	%	31,3	32,6	30,9	28,5	33,8	19,0	25,0	29,7	41,9	34,3	28,7	36,0	40,0	23,1	35,1	48,1	31,3	9,7	30,1	29,4	0,0	30,0	30,7	35,7	22,5	50,0	0,0	16,7	40,9	30,0
5.Moltissimo	%	40,0	40,7	39,8	43,5	36,7	28,6	50,0	45,9	36,5	32,8	39,8	32,0	33,3	46,2	41,9	44,4	39,8	48,4	37,2	41,2	50,0	35,7	43,2	38,4	40,0	0,0	0,0	50,0	38,6	40,3
6.(non so)	%	1,5	2,3	1,3	1,6	1,4	0,0	0,0	1,4	2,7	3,0	0,9	4,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	0,0	2,4	0,0	1,8	0,0	0,0	1,4	1,7	0,9	2,5	0,0	20,0	4,2	1,1	1,1
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		4,1	4,2	4,1	4,1	4,0	3,6	4,2	4,2	4,1	4,0	4,1	4,0	3,9	3,9	4,1	4,3	4,1	3,9	4,1	4,1	4,0	4,0	4,1	4,1	4,1	3,0	3,2	4,3	4,1	4,1
Standard Deviation		1,01	0,96	1,02	1,03	0,99	1,16	0,94	1,01	1,08	1,02	0,94	1,12	1,10	1,34	1,04	0,87	1,00	1,15	0,93	0,97	1,41	1,00	1,05	0,95	1,01	1,41	1,79	1,03	0,92	1,01
Standard Error		0,05	0,10	0,06	0,07	0,07	0,25	0,13	0,12	0,13	0,12	0,09	0,22	0,28	0,37	0,12	0,17	0,11	0,21	0,09	0,23	1,00	0,12	0,08	0,09	0,16	1,00	0,80	0,21	0,10	0,06

d11) Adesso le leggerò una serie di attori e istituzioni, mi potrebbe dire per ciascuno
quanto li ritiene competenti rispetto alle scelte energetiche del territorio?
Per es... - ai cittadini direttamente

Tav. 73

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	10,0	12,8	9,2	8,8	11,1	9,5	8,9	9,5	12,2	13,4	7,4	16,0	6,7	0,0	10,8	3,7	14,5	6,5	8,8	11,8	0,0	10,0	12,5	6,3	10,0	0,0	60,0	20,8	8,0	8,8
2.Poco	%	42,5	45,3	41,7	43,0	42,0	33,3	37,5	39,2	37,8	52,2	46,3	44,0	20,0	61,5	41,9	40,7	39,8	38,7	46,9	41,2	50,0	44,3	41,5	44,6	40,0	0,0	0,0	41,7	45,5	42,4
3.Abbastanza	%	28,5	25,6	29,3	27,5	29,5	28,6	32,1	32,4	28,4	19,4	29,6	32,0	46,7	23,1	18,9	40,7	32,5	25,8	27,4	23,5	50,0	24,3	26,7	32,1	32,5	50,0	40,0	20,8	21,6	31,1
4.Molto	%	11,5	11,6	11,5	13,0	10,1	23,8	14,3	12,2	13,5	9,0	7,4	8,0	13,3	15,4	14,9	11,1	7,2	22,6	8,0	23,5	0,0	15,7	11,4	9,8	7,5	50,0	0,0	12,5	15,9	10,2
5.Moltissimo	%	3,8	3,5	3,8	5,7	1,9	0,0	5,4	5,4	4,1	1,5	3,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	9,5	3,7	1,2	3,2	4,4	0,0	0,0	4,3	4,0	3,6	2,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,8	3,2
6.(non so)	%	3,8	1,2	4,5	2,1	5,3	4,8	1,8	1,4	4,1	4,5	5,6	0,0	13,3	0,0	4,1	0,0	4,8	3,2	4,4	0,0	0,0	1,4	4,0	3,6	7,5	0,0	0,0	4,2	2,3	4,2
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		2,7	2,5	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,9	2,8	2,7	2,7	2,5	2,7	2,3	3,2	2,5	2,8	2,7	2,6	2,9	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,6	2,7	2,7	2,8	3,5	1,8	2,4	2,8	2,7
Standard Deviation		1,15	1,05	1,18	1,11	1,19	1,20	1,10	1,07	1,21	1,16	1,19	0,85	1,37	0,78	1,32	0,87	1,16	1,15	1,17	1,00	0,71	1,09	1,20	1,09	1,28	0,71	1,10	1,21	1,17	1,14
Standard Error		0,06	0,11	0,07	0,08	0,08	0,26	0,15	0,12	0,14	0,14	0,11	0,17	0,35	0,22	0,15	0,17	0,13	0,21	0,11	0,24	0,50	0,13	0,09	0,10	0,20	0,50	0,49	0,25	0,12	0,07

d11) Adesso le leggerò una serie di attori e istituzioni, mi potrebbe dire per ciascuno
quanto li ritiene competenti rispetto alle scelte energetiche del territorio?
Per es... - alle compagnie dell'energia

Tav. 74

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	8,8	10,5	8,3	8,8	8,7	14,3	1,8	5,4	12,2	9,0	11,1	4,0	13,3	0,0	12,2	3,7	7,2	6,5	10,6	5,9	50,0	7,1	11,4	6,3	7,5	0,0	20,0	12,5	9,1	8,1
2.Poco	%	22,0	18,6	22,9	19,7	24,2	14,3	17,9	17,6	18,9	17,9	33,3	12,0	20,0	23,1	16,2	18,5	22,9	9,7	30,1	35,3	0,0	20,0	17,6	25,0	37,5	0,0	60,0	12,5	22,7	21,9
3.Abbastanza	%	30,3	27,9	30,9	31,6	29,0	33,3	35,7	24,3	37,8	31,3	25,0	36,0	20,0	15,4	28,4	33,3	30,1	25,8	31,0	47,1	50,0	27,1	33,5	28,6	27,5	0,0	20,0	37,5	23,9	31,8
4.Molto	%	27,3	30,2	26,4	26,4	28,0	33,3	35,7	37,8	21,6	25,4	19,4	24,0	33,3	53,8	29,7	33,3	31,3	45,2	15,9	11,8	0,0	30,0	26,1	28,6	20,0	100,0	0,0	20,8	31,8	26,9
5.Moltissimo	%	8,3	10,5	7,6	11,4	5,3	0,0	8,9	12,2	6,8	11,9	5,6	20,0	6,7	0,0	12,2	11,1	4,8	9,7	7,1	0,0	0,0	15,7	7,4	6,3	5,0	0,0	0,0	8,3	9,1	8,1
6.(non so)	%	3,5	2,3	3,8	2,1	4,8	4,8	0,0	2,7	2,7	4,5	5,6	4,0	6,7	7,7	1,4	0,0	3,6	3,2	5,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,0	5,4	2,5	0,0	0,0	8,3	3,4	3,2
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,2	3,2	3,1	3,2	3,1	3,1	3,3	3,4	3,0	3,3	2,9	3,6	3,2	3,5	3,2	3,3	3,1	3,5	3,0	2,7	2,0	3,3	3,1	3,2	2,9	4,0	2,0	3,3	3,2	3,1
Standard Deviation		1,21	1,23	1,21	1,20	1,23	1,24	0,94	1,16	1,19	1,27	1,31	1,19	1,42	1,13	1,24	1,03	1,16	1,12	1,29	0,79	1,41	1,17	1,24	1,22	1,14	0,00	0,71	1,39	1,25	1,19
Standard Error		0,06	0,13	0,07	0,09	0,09	0,27	0,13	0,13	0,14	0,16	0,13	0,24	0,37	0,31	0,14	0,20	0,13	0,20	0,12	0,19	1,00	0,14	0,09	0,12	0,18	0,00	0,32	0,28	0,13	0,07

d12) Sempre parlando di geotermia, su quali argomenti vorrebbe essere più informato?
Per es... (leggere una frase alla volta, una risposta per frase?) - l'impatto paesaggistico e ambientale

Tav. 75

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	3,0	2,3	3,2	3,1	2,9	9,5	3,6	0,0	4,1	3,0	2,8	20,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	0,0	1,2	0,0	4,4	0,0	0,0	4,3	4,5	0,9	0,0	0,0	40,0	4,2	2,3	2,5
2.Poco	%	7,3	5,8	7,6	7,8	6,8	9,5	8,9	8,1	2,7	7,5	8,3	8,0	0,0	7,7	6,8	3,7	4,8	6,5	9,7	17,6	0,0	12,9	6,3	3,6	12,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,7	8,5
3.Abbastanza	%	20,3	19,8	20,4	18,7	21,7	28,6	14,3	8,1	31,1	11,9	27,8	12,0	13,3	7,7	21,6	14,8	14,5	29,0	27,4	17,6	0,0	14,3	24,4	14,3	27,5	50,0	40,0	20,8	13,6	21,9
4.Molto	%	41,8	46,5	40,4	40,9	42,5	23,8	41,1	55,4	37,8	50,7	33,3	24,0	73,3	30,8	39,2	66,7	51,8	35,5	32,7	41,2	50,0	38,6	39,8	52,7	27,5	0,0	0,0	41,7	52,3	39,2
5.Moltissimo	%	25,8	24,4	26,1	28,0	23,7	23,8	28,6	25,7	23,0	26,9	25,9	36,0	13,3	53,8	29,7	14,8	24,1	25,8	23,9	17,6	50,0	30,0	22,7	26,8	27,5	50,0	20,0	33,3	26,1	25,1
6.(non so)	%	2,0	1,2	2,2	1,6	2,4	4,8	3,6	2,7	1,4	0,0	1,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	0,0	3,6	3,2	1,8	5,9	0,0	0,0	2,3	1,8	5,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,8
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,9	3,9	3,9	3,9	3,9	3,6	3,9	4,1	3,8	3,9	3,8	3,5	4,0	4,3	3,9	3,9	4,0	3,9	3,7	3,8	4,5	3,8	3,8	4,1	3,9	4,0	2,6	4,0	3,9	3,8
Standard Deviation		1,04	0,96	1,06	1,05	1,03	1,36	1,13	0,88	1,01	0,98	1,07	1,56	0,53	0,95	0,98	0,68	0,92	0,98	1,13	1,15	0,71	1,14	1,08	0,84	1,12	1,41	1,67	0,98	0,91	1,06
Standard Error		0,05	0,10	0,06	0,08	0,07	0,30	0,15	0,10	0,12	0,12	0,10	0,31	0,14	0,26	0,11	0,13	0,10	0,18	0,11	0,28	0,50	0,14	0,08	0,08	0,18	1,00	0,75	0,20	0,10	0,06

d12) Sempre parlando di geotermia, su quali argomenti vorrebbe essere più informato?
Per es... (leggere una frase alla volta, una risposta per frase?) - il rischio di micro terremoti

Tav. 76

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	3,3	3,5	3,2	3,1	3,4	9,5	3,6	0,0	4,1	4,5	2,8	12,0	0,0	0,0	5,4	0,0	1,2	0,0	4,4	0,0	0,0	4,3	4,5	1,8	0,0	0,0	40,0	0,0	3,4	2,8
2.Poco	%	5,8	4,7	6,1	6,2	5,3	9,5	0,0	4,1	4,1	7,5	9,3	4,0	0,0	0,0	5,4	3,7	3,6	3,2	9,7	5,9	50,0	8,6	4,0	5,4	10,0	0,0	20,0	4,2	9,1	4,6
3.Abbastanza	%	17,8	17,4	17,8	16,6	18,8	19,0	19,6	10,8	21,6	13,4	21,3	12,0	13,3	15,4	17,6	14,8	14,5	22,6	21,2	23,5	0,0	20,0	19,9	11,6	20,0	50,0	20,0	20,8	13,6	18,7
4.Molto	%	34,8	37,2	34,1	35,2	34,3	33,3	26,8	40,5	35,1	44,8	28,7	36,0	46,7	23,1	32,4	59,3	38,6	32,3	28,3	35,3	0,0	32,9	34,7	40,2	25,0	0,0	0,0	33,3	37,5	34,6
5.Moltissimo	%	36,5	36,0	36,6	37,3	35,7	23,8	46,4	41,9	33,8	29,9	36,1	36,0	40,0	61,5	37,8	22,2	38,6	38,7	34,5	29,4	50,0	34,3	34,7	40,2	37,5	50,0	20,0	41,7	36,4	36,4
6.(non so)	%	2,0	1,2	2,2	1,6	2,4	4,8	3,6	2,7	1,4	0,0	1,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	0,0	3,6	3,2	1,8	5,9	0,0	0,0	2,3	0,9	7,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,8
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		4,0	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,0	3,7	4,2	4,3	4,0	3,9	3,9	3,8	4,3	4,5	4,0	4,0	4,2	4,2	3,8	4,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,1	4,1	4,0	2,4	4,1	3,9	4,1
Standard Deviation		1,07	1,05	1,08	1,07	1,08	1,35	1,04	0,85	1,07	1,07	1,13	1,32	0,70	0,78	1,15	0,73	0,95	0,93	1,18	1,03	2,12	1,12	1,10	0,96	1,14	1,41	1,67	0,90	1,09	1,05
Standard Error		0,05	0,11	0,06	0,08	0,08	0,30	0,14	0,10	0,12	0,13	0,11	0,26	0,18	0,22	0,13	0,14	0,10	0,17	0,11	0,25	1,50	0,13	0,08	0,09	0,18	1,00	0,75	0,18	0,12	0,06

d12) Sempre parlando di geotermia, su quali argomenti vorrebbe essere più informato?
Per es... (leggere una frase alla volta, una risposta per frase?) - l'eventuale
esaurimento della risorsa geotermica

Tav. 77

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	3,5	2,3	3,8	3,1	3,9	9,5	5,4	1,4	1,4	3,0	4,6	12,0	0,0	7,7	4,1	0,0	2,4	0,0	4,4	0,0	0,0	5,7	3,4	1,8	5,0	0,0	40,0	0,0	2,3	3,5
2.Poco	%	5,3	3,5	5,7	3,6	6,8	0,0	3,6	2,7	4,1	4,5	10,2	0,0	0,0	7,7	6,8	0,0	4,8	6,5	8,0	0,0	0,0	5,7	3,4	6,3	10,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,5	6,0
3.Abbastanza	%	26,8	26,7	26,8	27,5	26,1	47,6	25,0	20,3	25,7	23,9	30,6	20,0	20,0	15,4	25,7	18,5	22,9	32,3	31,0	52,9	0,0	24,3	31,8	20,5	27,5	0,0	40,0	29,2	26,1	26,5
4.Molto	%	37,3	44,2	35,4	37,8	36,7	28,6	28,6	41,9	39,2	50,7	30,6	48,0	53,3	23,1	35,1	59,3	38,6	29,0	33,6	17,6	100,0	34,3	38,1	42,0	25,0	50,0	0,0	45,8	42,0	35,7
5.Moltissimo	%	23,8	22,1	24,2	26,4	21,3	9,5	33,9	29,7	24,3	17,9	20,4	20,0	26,7	46,2	27,0	18,5	24,1	29,0	19,5	23,5	0,0	30,0	20,5	25,9	20,0	50,0	20,0	25,0	23,9	23,7
6.(non so)	%	3,5	1,2	4,1	1,6	5,3	4,8	3,6	4,1	5,4	0,0	3,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	3,7	7,2	3,2	3,5	5,9	0,0	0,0	2,8	3,6	12,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,1	4,6
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,8	3,8	3,8	3,9	3,8	3,4	3,9	4,1	4,0	3,8	3,6	3,6	4,1	3,9	3,8	4,1	4,0	3,9	3,7	3,8	4,0	3,8	3,8	4,0	3,8	4,5	2,6	4,0	3,8	3,8
Standard Deviation		1,07	0,93	1,11	1,01	1,13	1,16	1,17	0,95	1,01	0,91	1,16	1,19	0,70	1,32	1,09	0,73	1,09	1,01	1,12	1,01	0,00	1,12	1,02	1,01	1,36	0,71	1,67	0,75	0,96	1,11
Standard Error		0,05	0,10	0,06	0,07	0,08	0,25	0,16	0,11	0,12	0,11	0,11	0,24	0,18	0,37	0,13	0,14	0,12	0,18	0,11	0,25	0,00	0,13	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,50	0,75	0,15	0,10	0,07

d12) Sempre parlando di geotermia, su quali argomenti vorrebbe essere più informato?
Per es... (leggere una frase alla volta, una risposta per frase?) - le
ripercussioni economiche per le popolazioni locali (posti di lavoro, vendita
di energia ad altre regioni, costo bollette, incentivi, indennizzi, turismo)

Tav. 78

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	3,3	3,5	3,2	2,6	3,9	4,8	5,4	0,0	1,4	0,0	7,4	12,0	0,0	7,7	1,4	0,0	1,2	0,0	6,2	0,0	0,0	4,3	3,4	1,8	5,0	0,0	20,0	0,0	3,4	3,2
2.Poco	%	6,8	1,2	8,3	6,7	6,8	4,8	1,8	6,8	5,4	11,9	7,4	0,0	6,7	15,4	12,2	3,7	6,0	3,2	7,1	0,0	0,0	2,9	6,8	8,0	10,0	0,0	0,0	8,3	5,7	7,1
3.Abbastanza	%	21,8	25,6	20,7	17,6	25,6	33,3	16,1	12,2	24,3	22,4	26,9	4,0	13,3	0,0	20,3	11,1	22,9	25,8	29,2	35,3	0,0	18,6	25,6	16,1	25,0	50,0	40,0	16,7	18,2	23,0
4.Molto	%	38,3	41,9	37,3	38,9	37,7	28,6	33,9	50,0	41,9	40,3	30,6	56,0	53,3	15,4	32,4	70,4	43,4	22,6	32,7	29,4	50,0	38,6	35,8	45,5	27,5	50,0	20,0	41,7	39,8	37,8
5.Moltissimo	%	27,8	26,7	28,0	33,2	22,7	23,8	41,1	27,0	24,3	23,9	26,9	28,0	26,7	61,5	32,4	11,1	21,7	45,2	23,9	29,4	50,0	34,3	26,1	27,7	25,0	0,0	20,0	33,3	33,0	25,8
6.(non so)	%	2,3	1,2	2,5	1,0	3,4	4,8	1,8	4,1	2,7	1,5	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	3,7	4,8	3,2	0,9	5,9	0,0	1,4	2,3	0,9	7,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,2
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,9	3,9	3,9	4,0	3,8	3,8	4,1	4,1	3,9	3,8	3,7	3,9	4,0	4,1	3,9	4,0	3,9	4,2	3,6	4,1	4,5	4,0	3,8	3,9	3,8	3,5	3,2	4,0	3,9	3,9
Standard Deviation		1,06	0,97	1,09	1,03	1,09	1,18	1,10	0,91	0,97	0,99	1,19	1,20	0,85	1,44	1,09	0,73	1,00	0,98	1,13	0,97	0,71	1,05	1,08	0,98	1,29	0,71	1,48	0,93	1,03	1,08
Standard Error		0,05	0,10	0,06	0,07	0,08	0,26	0,15	0,11	0,11	0,12	0,11	0,24	0,22	0,40	0,13	0,14	0,11	0,18	0,11	0,23	0,50	0,13	0,08	0,09	0,20	0,50	0,66	0,19	0,11	0,06

d12) Sempre parlando di geotermia, su quali argomenti vorrebbe essere più informato?
Per es... (leggere una frase alla volta, una risposta per frase?) - la
gestione degli impianti

Tav. 79

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	2,3	2,3	2,2	2,1	2,4	4,8	1,8	0,0	1,4	1,5	4,6	4,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	0,0	1,2	0,0	5,3	0,0	0,0	1,4	2,8	1,8	2,5	0,0	40,0	0,0	1,1	2,1
2.Poco	%	6,0	5,8	6,1	4,7	7,2	4,8	1,8	6,8	1,4	6,0	11,1	0,0	13,3	23,1	5,4	0,0	6,0	3,2	7,1	5,9	0,0	4,3	6,3	6,3	7,5	0,0	20,0	0,0	4,5	6,7
3.Abbastanza	%	25,8	22,1	26,8	23,3	28,0	42,9	19,6	21,6	29,7	17,9	30,6	20,0	13,3	0,0	28,4	29,6	21,7	25,8	30,1	41,2	0,0	22,9	30,7	17,9	30,0	50,0	20,0	29,2	23,9	26,1
4.Molto	%	40,0	45,3	38,5	44,6	35,7	23,8	41,1	43,2	43,2	52,2	30,6	60,0	53,3	15,4	33,8	63,0	42,2	35,5	37,2	23,5	50,0	45,7	35,8	48,2	27,5	0,0	0,0	33,3	46,6	39,2
5.Moltissimo	%	23,5	23,3	23,6	23,8	23,2	19,0	30,4	25,7	21,6	22,4	21,3	16,0	20,0	61,5	28,4	7,4	24,1	32,3	18,6	23,5	50,0	25,7	21,6	25,0	22,5	50,0	20,0	37,5	23,9	22,3
6.(non so)	%	2,5	1,2	2,9	1,6	3,4	4,8	5,4	2,7	2,7	0,0	1,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,7	0,0	4,8	3,2	1,8	5,9	0,0	0,0	2,8	0,9	10,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,5
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,8	3,9	3,8	3,9	3,8	3,6	4,1	4,0	3,9	3,9	3,6	3,8	3,8	4,2	3,9	3,8	4,0	4,1	3,6	3,8	4,5	3,9	3,8	3,9	3,9	4,0	2,4	4,1	3,9	3,8
Standard Deviation		1,01	0,96	1,02	0,95	1,06	1,16	0,97	0,93	0,89	0,88	1,14	0,85	0,94	1,28	1,01	0,58	1,01	0,93	1,09	1,07	0,71	0,89	1,04	0,94	1,22	1,41	1,67	0,83	0,87	1,03
Standard Error		0,05	0,10	0,06	0,07	0,07	0,25	0,13	0,11	0,10	0,11	0,11	0,17	0,24	0,36	0,12	0,11	0,11	0,17	0,10	0,26	0,50	0,11	0,08	0,09	0,19	1,00	0,75	0,17	0,09	0,06

d12) Sempre parlando di geotermia, su quali argomenti vorrebbe essere più informato?
Per es... (leggere una frase alla volta, una risposta per frase?) - la
rete per il trasporto dell'energia

Tav. 80

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	3,8	4,7	3,5	4,1	3,4	9,5	1,8	0,0	4,1	4,5	5,6	12,0	0,0	7,7	1,4	0,0	1,2	0,0	7,1	5,9	0,0	2,9	5,1	2,7	2,5	0,0	40,0	4,2	2,3	3,5
2.Poco	%	8,3	7,0	8,6	6,2	10,1	4,8	1,8	5,4	2,7	9,0	17,6	4,0	0,0	15,4	8,1	0,0	6,0	3,2	15,9	0,0	0,0	2,9	7,4	11,6	12,5	0,0	0,0	4,2	3,4	10,2
3.Abbastanza	%	23,3	20,9	23,9	20,2	26,1	38,1	21,4	18,9	27,0	22,4	22,2	24,0	20,0	7,7	24,3	14,8	22,9	25,8	23,0	47,1	0,0	28,6	27,3	13,4	25,0	0,0	40,0	25,0	25,0	22,3
4.Molto	%	37,5	43,0	36,0	40,9	34,3	19,0	35,7	45,9	43,2	43,3	28,7	40,0	53,3	7,7	37,8	74,1	41,0	25,8	31,0	23,5	100,0	37,1	35,2	45,5	25,0	50,0	0,0	33,3	45,5	36,0
5.Moltissimo	%	24,8	23,3	25,2	27,5	22,2	23,8	35,7	27,0	20,3	19,4	24,1	20,0	26,7	53,8	27,0	11,1	24,1	41,9	21,2	17,6	0,0	28,6	22,7	25,0	25,0	50,0	20,0	33,3	23,9	24,4
6.(non so)	%	2,5	1,2	2,9	1,0	3,9	4,8	3,6	2,7	2,7	1,5	1,9	0,0	0,0	7,7	1,4	0,0	4,8	3,2	1,8	5,9	0,0	0,0	2,3	1,8	10,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,5
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,8	3,8	3,8	3,8	3,7	3,6	4,1	4,0	3,8	3,7	3,5	3,5	4,1	4,1	3,9	4,0	4,0	4,2	3,5	3,7	4,0	3,9	3,7	3,8	3,9	4,5	2,6	3,9	3,9	3,8
Standard Deviation		1,10	1,07	1,11	1,06	1,13	1,33	0,97	0,89	1,02	1,08	1,24	1,23	0,70	1,55	1,00	0,52	1,01	0,97	1,24	1,17	0,00	0,97	1,12	1,07	1,28	0,71	1,67	1,08	0,90	1,14
Standard Error		0,05	0,12	0,06	0,08	0,08	0,29	0,13	0,10	0,12	0,13	0,12	0,25	0,18	0,43	0,12	0,10	0,11	0,17	0,12	0,28	0,00	0,12	0,08	0,10	0,20	0,50	0,75	0,22	0,10	0,07

d13) Da quali fonti vorrebbe essere informato, cioè in quali avrebbe più fiducia
(direbbero la verità?) - Governo

Tav. 81

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	18,5	18,6	18,5	15,5	21,3	23,8	16,1	12,2	25,7	14,9	20,4	32,0	6,7	38,5	21,6	14,8	15,7	3,2	19,5	23,5	0,0	21,4	18,2	14,3	25,0	50,0	40,0	25,0	17,0	18,0
2.Poco	%	24,0	19,8	25,2	23,8	24,2	23,8	26,8	20,3	9,5	22,4	36,1	16,0	33,3	30,8	17,6	11,1	14,5	22,6	36,3	35,3	50,0	25,7	22,2	19,6	42,5	0,0	20,0	20,8	23,9	24,4
3.Abbastanza	%	19,0	22,1	18,2	20,2	17,9	23,8	17,9	18,9	23,0	26,9	11,1	24,0	26,7	23,1	20,3	11,1	25,3	19,4	13,3	17,6	0,0	22,9	19,9	17,9	12,5	0,0	40,0	12,5	15,9	20,1
4.Molto	%	22,5	22,1	22,6	24,9	20,3	14,3	26,8	31,1	27,0	16,4	16,7	12,0	13,3	7,7	20,3	44,4	26,5	35,5	17,7	17,6	50,0	14,3	21,6	33,9	7,5	50,0	0,0	16,7	26,1	22,3
5.Moltissimo	%	14,3	16,3	13,7	14,5	14,0	14,3	10,7	13,5	12,2	19,4	14,8	16,0	13,3	0,0	17,6	18,5	14,5	19,4	12,4	5,9	0,0	15,7	15,9	13,4	7,5	0,0	0,0	25,0	17,0	12,7
6.(non so)	%	1,8	1,2	1,9	1,0	2,4	0,0	1,8	4,1	2,7	0,0	0,9	0,0	6,7	0,0	2,7	0,0	3,6	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,3	0,9	5,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,5
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,0	3,0	2,9	3,0	2,9	2,7	3,0	3,3	3,0	3,0	2,7	2,6	3,1	2,0	3,0	3,4	3,2	3,5	2,7	2,5	3,0	2,8	3,0	3,2	2,5	2,5	2,0	3,0	3,0	3,0
Standard Deviation		1,39	1,39	1,39	1,34	1,44	1,38	1,34	1,37	1,47	1,34	1,40	1,47	1,41	1,00	1,49	1,34	1,39	1,15	1,35	1,23	1,41	1,36	1,42	1,31	1,41	2,12	1,00	1,57	1,37	1,39
Standard Error		0,07	0,15	0,08	0,10	0,10	0,30	0,18	0,16	0,17	0,16	0,13	0,29	0,36	0,28	0,17	0,26	0,15	0,21	0,13	0,30	1,00	0,16	0,11	0,12	0,22	1,50	0,45	0,32	0,15	0,08

d13) Da quali fonti vorrebbe essere informato, cioè in quali avrebbe più fiducia
(direbbero la verità?) - Enti locali

Tav. 82

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	10,5	18,6	8,3	7,8	13,0	4,8	5,4	6,8	14,9	10,4	13,9	16,0	13,3	7,7	13,5	3,7	8,4	0,0	13,3	5,9	50,0	17,1	10,2	4,5	15,0	50,0	60,0	8,3	11,4	9,5
2.Poco	%	25,8	18,6	27,7	26,4	25,1	38,1	21,4	23,0	14,9	22,4	37,0	20,0	26,7	38,5	14,9	22,2	18,1	22,6	38,9	35,3	0,0	27,1	24,4	20,5	42,5	50,0	20,0	41,7	22,7	25,4
3.Abbastanza	%	25,5	22,1	26,4	28,0	23,2	28,6	28,6	25,7	29,7	26,9	19,4	40,0	13,3	30,8	28,4	22,2	28,9	22,6	20,4	29,4	0,0	25,7	25,6	28,6	17,5	0,0	20,0	16,7	20,5	27,9
4.Molto	%	24,3	26,7	23,6	23,3	25,1	19,0	30,4	29,7	27,0	14,9	22,2	16,0	20,0	23,1	25,7	33,3	25,3	32,3	20,4	23,5	50,0	18,6	25,6	30,4	12,5	0,0	0,0	8,3	31,8	23,7
5.Moltissimo	%	11,3	12,8	10,8	12,4	10,1	9,5	10,7	10,8	10,8	23,9	4,6	8,0	20,0	0,0	14,9	18,5	14,5	19,4	4,4	5,9	0,0	11,4	11,4	13,4	5,0	0,0	0,0	20,8	12,5	10,2
6.(non so)	%	2,8	1,2	3,2	2,1	3,4	0,0	3,6	4,1	2,7	1,5	2,8	0,0	6,7	0,0	2,7	0,0	4,8	3,2	2,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,8	2,7	7,5	0,0	0,0	4,2	1,1	3,2
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,1	3,0	3,1	3,1	3,0	2,9	3,3	3,3	3,1	3,2	2,8	2,8	3,3	2,7	3,2	3,4	3,3	3,6	2,7	2,9	2,5	2,8	3,1	3,4	2,7	1,5	1,6	3,0	3,2	3,1
Standard Deviation		1,27	1,35	1,25	1,22	1,32	1,09	1,19	1,24	1,30	1,36	1,24	1,15	1,58	0,95	1,33	1,15	1,30	1,15	1,21	1,05	2,12	1,26	1,27	1,16	1,41	0,71	0,89	1,46	1,26	1,25
Standard Error		0,06	0,15	0,07	0,09	0,09	0,24	0,16	0,14	0,15	0,17	0,12	0,23	0,41	0,26	0,15	0,22	0,14	0,21	0,11	0,26	1,50	0,15	0,10	0,11	0,22	0,50	0,40	0,30	0,13	0,07

d13) Da quali fonti vorrebbe essere informato, cioè in quali avrebbe più fiducia (direbbero la verità?) - Compagnie energetiche

Tav. 83

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	9,5	17,4	7,3	7,3	11,6	4,8	7,1	8,1	12,2	9,0	11,1	12,0	6,7	15,4	10,8	7,4	7,2	0,0	10,6	17,6	50,0	18,6	8,5	6,3	5,0	50,0	60,0	16,7	11,4	7,4
2.Poco	%	23,5	11,6	26,8	23,8	23,2	14,3	21,4	18,9	14,9	23,9	35,2	20,0	33,3	23,1	16,2	3,7	24,1	12,9	33,6	35,3	0,0	21,4	22,2	15,2	57,5	0,0	20,0	20,8	26,1	23,0
3.Abbastanza	%	30,5	31,4	30,3	30,1	30,9	47,6	37,5	23,0	28,4	29,9	30,6	36,0	6,7	38,5	25,7	14,8	33,7	48,4	31,9	23,5	50,0	25,7	34,7	32,1	15,0	50,0	20,0	33,3	28,4	31,1
4.Molto	%	22,3	26,7	21,0	24,9	19,8	28,6	19,6	33,8	28,4	17,9	13,0	16,0	33,3	23,1	31,1	44,4	16,9	25,8	15,9	11,8	0,0	20,0	21,6	30,4	7,5	0,0	0,0	16,7	23,9	22,6
5.Moltissimo	%	11,3	10,5	11,5	12,4	10,1	4,8	12,5	9,5	12,2	17,9	8,3	12,0	13,3	0,0	12,2	25,9	13,3	12,9	6,2	11,8	0,0	12,9	10,2	13,4	7,5	0,0	0,0	12,5	9,1	12,0
6.(non so)	%	3,0	2,3	3,2	1,6	4,3	0,0	1,8	6,8	4,1	1,5	1,9	4,0	6,7	0,0	4,1	3,7	4,8	0,0	1,8	0,0	0,0	1,4	2,8	2,7	7,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,1	3,9
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,1	3,1	3,1	3,2	3,1	3,1	3,1	3,4	3,3	3,2	2,8	3,1	3,3	2,7	3,3	3,9	3,2	3,4	2,8	2,7	2,0	2,9	3,1	3,4	2,8	2,0	1,6	2,9	3,0	3,2
Standard Deviation		1,24	1,31	1,23	1,18	1,30	0,91	1,17	1,31	1,31	1,27	1,18	1,32	1,45	1,03	1,30	1,19	1,28	0,88	1,14	1,27	1,41	1,35	1,20	1,16	1,35	1,41	0,89	1,26	1,20	1,24
Standard Error		0,06	0,14	0,07	0,09	0,09	0,20	0,16	0,15	0,15	0,16	0,11	0,26	0,37	0,29	0,15	0,23	0,14	0,16	0,11	0,31	1,00	0,16	0,09	0,11	0,21	1,00	0,40	0,26	0,13	0,07

d13) Da quali fonti vorrebbe essere informato, cioè in quali avrebbe più fiducia (direbbero la verità?) - Unione Europea

Tav. 84

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	11,8	11,6	11,8	9,8	13,5	9,5	10,7	6,8	14,9	7,5	16,7	8,0	6,7	23,1	6,8	11,1	9,6	6,5	17,7	17,6	0,0	12,9	11,4	10,7	15,0	0,0	40,0	16,7	8,0	12,0
2.Poco	%	25,8	24,4	26,1	25,4	26,1	33,3	28,6	18,9	18,9	25,4	32,4	24,0	40,0	53,8	12,2	18,5	26,5	32,3	30,1	17,6	50,0	18,6	25,6	25,0	40,0	50,0	20,0	20,8	27,3	25,8
3.Abbastanza	%	25,5	26,7	25,2	26,9	24,2	28,6	17,9	27,0	32,4	31,3	19,4	36,0	26,7	15,4	35,1	25,9	26,5	16,1	21,2	17,6	0,0	35,7	26,7	20,5	17,5	0,0	40,0	25,0	22,7	26,1
4.Molto	%	25,8	25,6	25,8	28,5	23,2	19,0	30,4	31,1	25,7	22,4	23,1	24,0	13,3	7,7	32,4	33,3	22,9	25,8	23,9	35,3	50,0	22,9	25,0	33,0	15,0	0,0	0,0	33,3	27,3	25,1
5.Moltissimo	%	8,8	10,5	8,3	7,8	9,7	9,5	10,7	9,5	6,8	11,9	6,5	4,0	6,7	0,0	9,5	11,1	9,6	19,4	6,2	11,8	0,0	8,6	9,1	8,9	7,5	0,0	0,0	4,2	12,5	8,1
6.(non so)	%	2,5	1,2	2,9	1,6	3,4	0,0	1,8	6,8	1,4	1,5	1,9	4,0	6,7	0,0	4,1	0,0	4,8	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	1,4	2,3	1,8	5,0	50,0	0,0	0,0	2,3	2,8
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	2,9	3,1	3,4	3,0	3,1	2,8	3,0	2,9	2,1	3,4	3,2	3,1	3,2	2,7	3,1	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,1	2,8	4,0	2,0	2,9	3,2	3,0
Standard Deviation		1,25	1,23	1,26	1,18	1,32	1,15	1,28	1,28	1,20	1,18	1,27	1,17	1,33	0,86	1,16	1,20	1,31	1,28	1,23	1,34	1,41	1,19	1,24	1,24	1,37	2,83	1,00	1,19	1,25	1,25
Standard Error		0,06	0,13	0,07	0,08	0,09	0,25	0,17	0,15	0,14	0,14	0,12	0,23	0,34	0,24	0,13	0,23	0,14	0,23	0,12	0,33	1,00	0,14	0,09	0,12	0,22	2,00	0,45	0,24	0,13	0,07

d13) Da quali fonti vorrebbe essere informato, cioè in quali avrebbe più fiducia
(direbbero la verità?) - Università e centri di ricerca

Tav. 85

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	2,0	1,2	2,2	1,0	2,9	4,8	0,0	1,4	1,4	1,5	3,7	4,0	0,0	7,7	0,0	0,0	1,2	0,0	3,5	5,9	0,0	4,3	1,1	1,8	2,5	0,0	40,0	0,0	2,3	1,4
2.Poco	%	4,5	3,5	4,8	4,7	4,3	4,8	3,6	1,4	4,1	4,5	7,4	0,0	0,0	15,4	1,4	0,0	6,0	3,2	7,1	5,9	0,0	2,9	2,8	3,6	17,5	0,0	20,0	8,3	1,1	4,9
3.Abbastanza	%	16,8	20,9	15,6	13,5	19,8	14,3	14,3	13,5	18,9	19,4	17,6	12,0	20,0	23,1	14,9	7,4	18,1	12,9	19,5	23,5	0,0	17,1	18,2	16,1	10,0	50,0	20,0	16,7	15,9	17,0
4.Molto	%	34,8	37,2	34,1	36,3	33,3	38,1	32,1	35,1	39,2	31,3	34,3	36,0	26,7	7,7	40,5	40,7	27,7	32,3	36,3	47,1	100,0	34,3	34,7	38,4	27,5	0,0	0,0	20,8	39,8	35,0
5.Moltissimo	%	40,5	37,2	41,4	44,0	37,2	38,1	48,2	44,6	35,1	43,3	36,1	48,0	46,7	46,2	41,9	51,9	43,4	51,6	32,7	17,6	0,0	41,4	41,5	39,3	37,5	50,0	20,0	54,2	40,9	39,6
6.(non so)	%	1,5	0,0	1,9	0,5	2,4	0,0	1,8	4,1	1,4	0,0	0,9	0,0	6,7	0,0	1,4	0,0	3,6	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,7	0,9	5,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,1
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		4,1	4,1	4,1	4,2	4,1	4,0	4,3	4,3	4,1	4,1	3,9	4,2	4,4	3,7	4,3	4,4	4,2	4,3	3,9	3,7	4,0	4,1	4,2	4,1	4,0	4,0	2,4	4,2	4,2	4,1
Standard Deviation		0,99	0,91	1,01	0,92	1,05	1,10	0,87	0,91	0,94	0,97	1,10	0,97	0,91	1,44	0,78	0,64	1,05	0,83	1,08	1,06	0,00	1,05	0,92	0,94	1,28	1,41	1,67	1,02	0,90	0,98
Standard Error		0,05	0,10	0,06	0,07	0,07	0,24	0,12	0,11	0,11	0,12	0,11	0,19	0,24	0,40	0,09	0,12	0,11	0,15	0,10	0,26	0,00	0,13	0,07	0,09	0,20	1,00	0,75	0,21	0,10	0,06

d13) Da quali fonti vorrebbe essere informato, cioè in quali avrebbe più fiducia
(direbbero la verità?) - Organizzazione non governative

Tav. 86

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	7,8	9,3	7,3	5,2	10,1	9,5	5,4	4,1	14,9	6,0	7,4	8,0	0,0	15,4	4,1	14,8	9,6	3,2	8,8	5,9	0,0	11,4	5,7	6,3	12,5	50,0	40,0	16,7	5,7	7,1
2.Poco	%	20,0	17,4	20,7	20,2	19,8	14,3	23,2	9,5	17,6	16,4	30,6	24,0	20,0	15,4	13,5	7,4	15,7	16,1	29,2	35,3	0,0	11,4	23,9	14,3	35,0	0,0	20,0	16,7	17,0	21,2
3.Abbastanza	%	29,0	30,2	28,7	31,1	27,1	42,9	26,8	31,1	29,7	31,3	24,1	32,0	20,0	30,8	39,2	22,2	25,3	25,8	28,3	29,4	0,0	38,6	25,0	29,5	27,5	50,0	40,0	33,3	33,0	27,2
4.Molto	%	29,5	27,9	29,9	31,6	27,5	23,8	30,4	40,5	29,7	28,4	23,1	32,0	33,3	23,1	28,4	44,4	36,1	35,5	19,5	23,5	100,0	30,0	31,8	33,9	7,5	0,0	0,0	16,7	34,1	29,7
5.Moltissimo	%	9,3	14,0	8,0	8,8	9,7	9,5	10,7	8,1	4,1	16,4	8,3	4,0	13,3	7,7	9,5	11,1	8,4	19,4	8,0	5,9	0,0	7,1	9,1	11,6	7,5	0,0	0,0	12,5	8,0	9,5
6.(non so)	%	4,5	1,2	5,4	3,1	5,8	0,0	3,6	6,8	4,1	1,5	6,5	0,0	13,3	7,7	5,4	0,0	4,8	0,0	6,2	0,0	0,0	1,4	4,5	4,5	10,0	0,0	0,0	4,2	2,3	5,3
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,3	3,2	3,3	3,3	3,2	3,1	3,3	3,6	3,0	3,4	3,1	3,0	3,8	3,2	3,4	3,3	3,3	3,5	3,1	2,9	4,0	3,1	3,3	3,4	2,9	2,0	2,0	3,0	3,3	3,3
Standard Deviation		1,23	1,20	1,24	1,13	1,32	1,09	1,20	1,12	1,27	1,17	1,32	1,04	1,32	1,46	1,13	1,23	1,26	1,09	1,31	1,05	0,00	1,13	1,22	1,19	1,47	1,41	1,00	1,40	1,09	1,25
Standard Error		0,06	0,13	0,07	0,08	0,09	0,24	0,16	0,13	0,15	0,14	0,13	0,21	0,34	0,41	0,13	0,24	0,14	0,20	0,12	0,26	0,00	0,14	0,09	0,11	0,23	1,00	0,45	0,29	0,12	0,07

d13) Da quali fonti vorrebbe essere informato, cioè in quali avrebbe più fiducia
(direbbero la verità?) - Giornalisti (tv, giornali, riviste, radio, web)

Tav. 87

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	%	14,5	14,0	14,6	13,5	15,5	9,5	10,7	12,2	16,2	13,4	18,5	20,0	6,7	30,8	13,5	11,1	12,0	6,5	18,6	11,8	0,0	14,3	14,8	11,6	20,0	50,0	40,0	20,8	14,8	13,4
2.Poco	%	25,8	26,7	25,5	25,9	25,6	28,6	21,4	23,0	18,9	34,3	28,7	40,0	40,0	15,4	24,3	18,5	18,1	12,9	32,7	35,3	0,0	30,0	24,4	20,5	37,5	50,0	20,0	29,2	29,5	24,4
3.Abbastanza	%	23,0	24,4	22,6	20,7	25,1	19,0	30,4	23,0	25,7	17,9	21,3	24,0	13,3	38,5	18,9	14,8	27,7	32,3	18,6	35,3	50,0	22,9	25,6	21,4	17,5	0,0	40,0	16,7	26,1	22,3
4.Molto	%	21,8	20,9	22,0	27,5	16,4	33,3	23,2	24,3	24,3	19,4	16,7	12,0	26,7	15,4	28,4	40,7	15,7	32,3	18,6	5,9	50,0	22,9	19,9	26,8	15,0	0,0	0,0	20,8	18,2	23,3
5.Moltissimo	%	13,3	14,0	13,1	11,9	14,5	9,5	12,5	12,2	13,5	14,9	13,9	4,0	6,7	0,0	13,5	11,1	22,9	16,1	10,6	11,8	0,0	8,6	13,6	18,8	5,0	0,0	0,0	12,5	11,4	14,1
6.(non so)	%	1,8	0,0	2,2	0,5	2,9	0,0	1,8	5,4	1,4	0,0	0,9	0,0	6,7	0,0	1,4	3,7	3,6	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	1,4	1,7	0,9	5,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,5
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,0	2,9	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	3,2	3,0	2,9	2,8	2,4	3,1	2,4	3,1	3,3	3,3	3,4	2,7	2,7	3,5	2,9	3,0	3,2	2,6	1,5	2,0	2,8	2,8	3,1
Standard Deviation		1,32	1,27	1,34	1,27	1,37	1,20	1,25	1,39	1,33	1,30	1,35	1,08	1,39	1,12	1,32	1,33	1,41	1,12	1,30	1,16	0,71	1,25	1,32	1,32	1,37	0,71	1,00	1,36	1,23	1,34
Standard Error		0,07	0,14	0,08	0,09	0,10	0,26	0,17	0,16	0,15	0,16	0,13	0,22	0,36	0,31	0,15	0,26	0,15	0,20	0,12	0,28	0,50	0,15	0,10	0,12	0,22	0,50	0,45	0,28	0,13	0,08

d14) Mediamente, quanto spesso partecipi ad assemblee, incontri, manifestazioni
che riguardano il tuo territorio? (chiediamo per non influenzare troppo l'andamento
del questionario che questa domanda venga tenuta come elemento di classificazione
ma che sia posta alla fine del questionario)

Tav. 88

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.almeno una volta alla settimana	%	1,3	2,3	1,0	2,1	0,5	4,8	0,0	1,4	0,0	3,0	0,9	4,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,7	0,0	0,0	5,7	0,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
2.una volta al mese	%	6,0	3,5	6,7	8,3	3,9	4,8	3,6	4,1	8,1	7,5	6,5	8,0	0,0	7,7	4,1	3,7	2,4	3,2	9,7	17,6	0,0	11,4	4,5	6,3	2,5	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0
3.una volta all'anno	%	22,0	22,1	22,0	24,4	19,8	23,8	19,6	23,0	24,3	26,9	17,6	24,0	26,7	15,4	29,7	22,2	19,3	25,8	16,8	23,5	50,0	31,4	21,0	23,2	7,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0
4.mai	%	70,8	72,1	70,4	65,3	75,8	66,7	76,8	71,6	67,6	62,7	75,0	64,0	73,3	76,9	64,9	74,1	78,3	71,0	70,8	58,8	50,0	51,4	73,9	70,5	90,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		3,6	3,6	3,6	3,5	3,7	3,5	3,7	3,7	3,6	3,5	3,7	3,5	3,7	3,7	3,6	3,7	3,8	3,7	3,6	3,4	3,5	3,3	3,7	3,6	3,9	4,0	1,0	2,0	3,0	4,0
Standard Deviation		0,66	0,67	0,65	0,74	0,56	0,81	0,52	0,63	0,64	0,77	0,64	0,82	0,46	0,63	0,64	0,54	0,48	0,54	0,78	0,80	0,71	0,89	0,59	0,60	0,40	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Standard Error		0,03	0,07	0,04	0,05	0,04	0,18	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,09	0,06	0,16	0,12	0,17	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,10	0,07	0,19	0,50	0,11	0,04	0,06	0,06	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

d15) SESSO

Tav. 89

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.maschio	%	48,3	44,2	49,4	100,0	0,0	76,2	62,5	47,3	39,2	44,8	44,4	64,0	60,0	61,5	59,5	63,0	2,4	74,2	56,6	47,1	100,0	58,6	50,6	43,8	35,0	0,0	80,0	66,7	53,4	44,5
2.femmina	%	51,8	55,8	50,6	0,0	100,0	23,8	37,5	52,7	60,8	55,2	55,6	36,0	40,0	38,5	40,5	37,0	97,6	25,8	43,4	52,9	0,0	41,4	49,4	56,3	65,0	100,0	20,0	33,3	46,6	55,5
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		1,5	1,6	1,5	1,0	2,0	1,2	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	2,0	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,0	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	2,0	1,2	1,3	1,5	1,6
Standard Deviation		0,50	0,50	0,50	0,00	0,00	0,44	0,49	0,50	0,49	0,50	0,50	0,49	0,51	0,51	0,49	0,49	0,15	0,44	0,50	0,51	0,00	0,50	0,50	0,50	0,48	0,00	0,45	0,48	0,50	0,50
Standard Error		0,03	0,05	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,10	0,07	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,05	0,10	0,13	0,14	0,06	0,09	0,02	0,08	0,05	0,12	0,00	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,08	0,00	0,20	0,10	0,05	0,03

d16) CLASSE DI Età

Tav. 90

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.18/24	%	5,3	2,3	6,1	8,3	2,4	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,0	0,0	0,0	2,7	0,0	0,0	45,2	0,0	11,8	50,0	4,3	9,7	0,9	0,0	0,0	20,0	4,2	5,7	4,9
2.25/34	%	14,0	10,5	15,0	18,1	10,1	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	16,0	13,3	23,1	16,2	14,8	6,0	54,8	0,0	52,9	0,0	22,9	19,3	5,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,3	12,5	15,2
3.35/44	%	18,5	15,1	19,4	18,1	18,8	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	32,0	40,0	53,8	36,5	22,2	21,7	0,0	0,0	11,8	0,0	30,0	18,8	17,0	2,5	0,0	20,0	12,5	19,3	18,7
4.45/54	%	18,5	18,6	18,5	15,0	21,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	24,0	13,3	7,7	29,7	44,4	31,3	0,0	0,9	23,5	0,0	11,4	19,9	23,2	12,5	0,0	0,0	25,0	20,5	17,7
5.55/64	%	16,8	29,1	13,4	15,5	17,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	20,0	26,7	15,4	10,8	18,5	27,7	0,0	17,7	0,0	0,0	14,3	14,2	25,9	7,5	0,0	40,0	20,8	20,5	14,8
6.65 e più	%	27,0	24,4	27,7	24,9	29,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	6,7	0,0	4,1	0,0	13,3	0,0	81,4	0,0	50,0	17,1	18,2	27,7	77,5	100,0	20,0	29,2	21,6	28,6
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		4,1	4,4	4,0	3,9	4,3	1,0	2,0	3,0	4,0	5,0	6,0	3,3	3,7	3,2	3,4	3,7	4,2	1,6	5,8	2,5	3,5	3,6	3,6	4,5	5,6	6,0	4,0	4,4	4,0	4,1
Standard Deviation		1,57	1,40	1,61	1,67	1,44	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,22	1,22	0,99	1,10	0,96	1,11	0,51	0,42	1,01	3,54	1,52	1,61	1,26	0,81	0,00	2,00	1,47	1,52	1,59
Standard Error		0,08	0,15	0,09	0,12	0,10	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,24	0,32	0,27	0,13	0,18	0,12	0,09	0,04	0,24	2,50	0,18	0,12	0,12	0,13	0,00	0,89	0,30	0,16	0,09

d17)TITOLO DI STUDIO CONSEGUITO

Tav. 91

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Laurea/Post laurea	%	17,5	18,6	17,2	21,2	14,0	14,3	28,6	28,4	10,8	14,9	11,1	60,0	20,0	7,7	31,1	7,4	2,4	16,1	10,6	35,3	50,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	80,0	33,3	25,0	12,7
2.Media superiore/diploma	%	44,0	51,2	42,0	46,1	42,0	81,0	60,7	44,6	47,3	37,3	29,6	40,0	46,7	53,8	51,4	51,9	39,8	80,6	29,2	47,1	50,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	20,0	33,3	42,0	45,9
3.Media inferiore	%	28,0	26,7	28,3	25,4	30,4	4,8	10,7	25,7	35,1	43,3	28,7	0,0	33,3	38,5	16,2	40,7	44,6	3,2	33,6	17,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	29,2	29,5	27,9
4.Elementare	%	10,0	2,3	12,1	7,3	12,6	0,0	0,0	1,4	6,8	4,5	28,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	0,0	12,0	0,0	25,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	4,2	3,4	12,7
5.Nessuna scuola	%	0,5	1,2	0,3	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		2,3	2,2	2,4	2,2	2,4	1,9	1,8	2,0	2,4	2,4	2,8	1,4	2,1	2,3	1,9	2,3	2,7	1,9	2,8	1,8	1,5	1,0	2,0	3,0	4,0	5,0	1,2	2,0	2,1	2,4
Standard Deviation		0,89	0,79	0,92	0,85	0,92	0,44	0,61	0,78	0,77	0,79	1,04	0,50	0,74	0,63	0,72	0,62	0,76	0,43	0,98	0,73	0,71	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,45	0,91	0,82	0,89
Standard Error		0,04	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,06	0,10	0,08	0,09	0,09	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,19	0,17	0,08	0,12	0,08	0,08	0,09	0,18	0,50	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,20	0,19	0,09	0,05

d18) CONDIZIONE PROFESSIONALE

Tav. 92

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	imprenditore lib.professionist	commerciante esercente	artigiano lavoratore in	impiegato insegnante	5. operaio	6. casalinga	7. studente	8. pensionato	disoccupato non occupat	10.Altra cond.lavorativa	1.Laurea/Post laurea	2.Media superiore/diploma	3.Media inferiore	4.Elementare	5.Nessuna scuola	o una volta alla settima	2.una volta al mese	3.una volta all'anno	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1. imprenditore/libero professionista/dirigente	%	6,3	5,8	6,4	8,3	4,3	9,5	7,1	10,8	8,1	7,5	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	21,4	5,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	20,0	8,3	6,8	5,7
2. commerciante/esercente	%	3,8	2,3	4,1	4,7	2,9	0,0	3,6	8,1	2,7	6,0	0,9	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,3	4,0	4,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,5	3,9
3. artigiano/lavoratore in proprio	%	3,3	2,3	3,5	4,1	2,4	0,0	5,4	9,5	1,4	3,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	4,0	4,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,2	2,3	3,5
4. impiegato/insegnante	%	18,5	24,4	16,9	22,8	14,5	9,5	21,4	36,5	29,7	11,9	2,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	32,9	21,6	10,7	2,5	0,0	20,0	12,5	25,0	17,0
5. operaio	%	6,8	9,3	6,1	8,8	4,8	0,0	7,1	8,1	16,2	7,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,9	8,0	9,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,2	6,8	7,1
6. casalinga	%	20,8	14,0	22,6	1,0	39,1	0,0	8,9	24,3	35,1	34,3	10,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,9	18,8	33,0	25,0	50,0	0,0	8,3	18,2	23,0
7. studente	%	7,8	5,8	8,3	11,9	3,9	66,7	30,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,1	14,2	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,2	9,1	7,8
8. pensionato	%	28,3	30,2	27,7	33,2	23,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	29,9	85,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	17,1	18,8	33,9	72,5	50,0	60,0	45,8	21,6	28,3
9. disoccupato/non occupato	%	4,3	4,7	4,1	4,1	4,3	9,5	16,1	2,7	5,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	8,6	4,5	2,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	12,5	4,5	3,5
10.Altra cond.lavorativa	%	0,5	1,2	0,3	1,0	0,0	4,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	1,4	0,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,1	0,4
Totale	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Media		5,8	5,8	5,8	5,7	5,9	6,5	5,6	4,1	4,9	5,6	7,7	1,0	2,0	3,0	4,0	5,0	6,0	7,0	8,0	9,0	10,0	4,8	5,6	6,1	7,4	7,0	5,8	6,5	5,6	5,8
Standard Deviation		2,21	2,24	2,21	2,47	1,94	2,25	2,34	1,77	1,81	2,18	1,05	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,80	2,15	1,81	1,03	1,41	3,19	2,45	2,26	2,16
Standard Error		0,11	0,24	0,12	0,18	0,14	0,49	0,31	0,21	0,21	0,27	0,10	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,33	0,16	0,17	0,16	1,00	1,43	0,50	0,24	0,13

d1) Secondo Lei, le questioni energetiche in questo momento quanto sono argomenti attuali? E cioè ...(leggere)?

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	15	3	12	8	7	2	2	5	3	0	3	1	1	2	4	1	3	0	3	0	0	2	7	6	0	0	1	1	2	11
2.Poco	N.	77	14	63	35	42	5	12	10	14	10	26	3	2	3	15	5	13	11	23	1	1	15	33	19	9	1	0	3	17	57
3.Abbastanza	N.	123	21	102	65	58	8	23	29	23	18	22	9	6	4	22	11	26	11	26	7	1	22	53	37	11	0	1	7	26	89
4.Molto	N.	121	35	86	51	70	4	14	25	20	25	33	9	4	2	20	10	27	7	37	5	0	19	60	33	9	0	1	4	30	86
5.Moltissimo	N.	59	13	46	33	26	2	5	4	13	13	22	3	2	2	13	0	12	2	22	3	0	12	22	16	8	1	2	9	13	35
6.(non so)	N.	5	0	5	1	4	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	5
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		3,4	3,5	3,3	3,4	3,4	3,0	3,1	3,2	3,4	3,7	3,5	3,4	3,3	2,9	3,3	3,1	3,5	3,0	3,5	3,8	2,5	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,6	3,5	3,6	3,7	3,4	3,3
Standard Deviation		1,10	1,05	1,12	1,10	1,10	1,12	0,98	1,02	1,14	1,01	1,20	1,00	1,10	1,32	1,15	0,85	1,11	0,93	1,15	1,03	0,71	1,09	1,06	1,11	1,25	2,12	1,67	1,23	1,03	1,10
Standard Error		0,06	0,11	0,06	0,08	0,08	0,24	0,13	0,12	0,13	0,12	0,12	0,20	0,28	0,37	0,13	0,16	0,12	0,17	0,11	0,25	0,50	0,13	0,08	0,10	0,20	1,50	0,75	0,25	0,11	0,07

d2) Le leggo ora un elenco di tecnologie. Per ognuna mi dica se, nei prossimi 20 anni, avrà un effetto positivo, negativo e nessun effetto sul nostro modo di vivere? - il fotovoltaico

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.EFFETTO POSITIVO	N.	342	77	265	171	171	18	48	65	65	57	89	23	13	12	63	22	67	28	97	15	2	63	152	97	28	2	4	21	80	237
2.EFFETTO NEGATIVO	N.	20	4	16	8	12	0	3	5	2	6	4	1	1	1	2	2	7	1	5	0	0	3	6	9	2	0	0	1	4	15
3.NESSUN EFFETTO	N.	12	1	11	4	8	2	2	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	4	1	0	2	6	1	3	0	0	1	1	10
4.(NON SO, non leggere)	N.	26	4	22	10	16	1	3	2	5	4	11	1	1	0	6	3	6	1	7	1	0	2	12	5	7	0	1	1	3	21
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		1,3	1,2	1,3	1,2	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,2	1,3	1,1	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,0	1,2	1,3	1,2	1,7	1,0	1,6	1,3	1,2	1,4
Standard Deviation		0,81	0,69	0,85	0,73	0,88	0,86	0,78	0,62	0,82	0,75	0,97	0,62	0,80	0,28	0,90	0,97	0,87	0,65	0,81	0,85	0,00	0,62	0,83	0,68	1,20	0,00	1,34	0,74	0,61	0,86
Standard Error		0,04	0,07	0,05	0,05	0,06	0,19	0,10	0,07	0,10	0,09	0,09	0,12	0,21	0,08	0,10	0,19	0,09	0,12	0,08	0,21	0,00	0,07	0,06	0,06	0,19	0,00	0,60	0,15	0,07	0,05

d2) Le leggo ora un elenco di tecnologie. Per ognuna mi dica se, nei prossimi 20 anni, avrà un effetto positivo, negativo e nessun effetto sul nostro modo di vivere? - l'energia eolica

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.EFFETTO POSITIVO	N.	337	72	265	167	170	19	50	61	59	58	90	21	13	11	64	21	71	28	94	12	2	59	150	98	28	2	2	20	74	241
2.EFFETTO NEGATIVO	N.	17	2	15	9	8	0	2	1	5	4	5	1	0	1	4	3	3	0	5	0	0	3	7	6	1	0	0	0	6	11
3.NESSUN EFFETTO	N.	19	5	14	10	9	1	3	4	5	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	5	2	0	4	10	2	3	0	1	2	4	12
4.(NON SO, non leggere)	N.	27	7	20	7	20	1	1	8	5	2	10	2	1	0	4	1	6	1	9	3	0	4	9	6	8	0	2	2	4	19

Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		1,3	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,2	1,2	1,5	1,4	1,2	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,4	1,8	1,0	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,8	1,0	2,6	1,4	1,3	1,3
Standard Deviation		0,85	0,92	0,83	0,72	0,96	0,77	0,62	1,01	0,89	0,68	0,92	0,91	0,90	0,60	0,76	0,79	0,86	0,72	0,90	1,25	0,00	0,83	0,80	0,74	1,25	0,00	1,52	0,97	0,76	0,84
Standard Error		0,04	0,10	0,05	0,05	0,07	0,17	0,08	0,12	0,10	0,08	0,09	0,18	0,23	0,17	0,09	0,15	0,09	0,13	0,08	0,30	0,00	0,10	0,06	0,07	0,20	0,00	0,68	0,20	0,08	0,05

d2) Le leggo ora un elenco di tecnologie. Per ognuna mi dica se, nei prossimi 20 anni, avrà un effetto positivo, negativo e nessun effetto sul nostro modo di vivere? - il nucleare

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.EFFETTO POSITIVO	N.	63	15	48	30	33	4	8	8	15	7	21	5	1	1	11	6	12	4	18	5	0	13	28	15	7	0	1	5	13	44
2.EFFETTO NEGATIVO	N.	293	58	235	152	141	17	45	62	53	47	69	18	12	12	56	20	60	27	76	10	2	49	134	83	25	2	3	16	69	205
3.NESSUN EFFETTO	N.	13	6	7	6	7	0	1	2	1	6	3	2	0	0	4	0	1	0	5	1	0	5	4	4	0	0	0	1	3	9
4.(NON SO, non leggere)	N.	31	7	24	5	26	0	2	2	5	7	15	0	2	0	3	1	10	0	14	1	0	3	10	10	8	0	1	2	3	25
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		2,0	2,1	2,0	1,9	2,1	1,8	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,2	2,1	1,9	2,2	1,9	2,0	1,9	2,1	1,9	2,1	1,9	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,1	2,2	2,0	2,2	2,0	2,0	2,1
Standard Deviation		0,71	0,76	0,69	0,54	0,83	0,40	0,55	0,50	0,70	0,76	0,88	0,53	0,77	0,28	0,61	0,60	0,80	0,34	0,83	0,78	0,00	0,66	0,64	0,72	0,97	0,00	1,10	0,78	0,57	0,73
Standard Error		0,04	0,08	0,04	0,04	0,06	0,09	0,07	0,06	0,08	0,09	0,08	0,11	0,20	0,08	0,07	0,12	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,19	0,00	0,08	0,05	0,07	0,15	0,00	0,49	0,16	0,06	0,04

d2) Le leggo ora un elenco di tecnologie. Per ognuna mi dica se, nei prossimi 20 anni, avrà un effetto positivo, negativo e nessun effetto sul nostro modo di vivere? - le biomasse

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.EFFETTO POSITIVO	N.	170	42	128	102	68	12	21	24	36	33	44	20	3	6	28	10	29	16	50	6	2	41	74	46	9	0	3	12	45	110
2.EFFETTO NEGATIVO	N.	42	4	38	22	20	1	6	7	7	8	13	1	2	4	7	1	8	4	14	1	0	1	15	17	9	0	0	5	7	30
3.NESSUN EFFETTO	N.	17	5	12	7	10	2	4	2	3	3	3	0	1	0	1	1	4	2	4	4	0	7	8	0	2	0	0	2	2	13
4.(NON SO, non leggere)	N.	171	35	136	62	109	6	25	41	28	23	48	4	9	3	38	15	42	9	45	6	0	21	79	49	20	2	2	5	34	130
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		2,5	2,4	2,5	2,2	2,8	2,1	2,6	2,8	2,3	2,2	2,5	1,5	3,1	2,0	2,7	2,8	2,7	2,1	2,4	2,6	1,0	2,1	2,5	2,5	2,8	4,0	2,2	2,0	2,3	2,6
Standard Deviation		1,40	1,43	1,39	1,36	1,38	1,37	1,39	1,39	1,40	1,37	1,40	1,12	1,28	1,22	1,43	1,45	1,39	1,34	1,39	1,33	0,00	1,38	1,41	1,40	1,28	0,00	1,64	1,22	1,42	1,40
Standard Error		0,07	0,15	0,08	0,10	0,10	0,30	0,19	0,16	0,16	0,17	0,14	0,22	0,33	0,34	0,17	0,28	0,15	0,24	0,13	0,32	0,00	0,16	0,11	0,13	0,20	0,00	0,73	0,25	0,15	0,08

d2) Le leggo ora un elenco di tecnologie. Per ognuna mi dica se, nei prossimi 20 anni, avrà un effetto positivo, negativo e nessun effetto sul nostro modo di vivere? - la geotermia

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.EFFETTO POSITIVO	N.	183	41	142	120	63	10	26	32	39	36	40	17	7	6	40	14	24	14	50	9	2	42	84	44	13	0	3	17	45	118
2.EFFETTO NEGATIVO	N.	22	3	19	6	16	2	3	4	2	4	7	2	1	1	0	1	7	3	7	0	0	5	8	7	2	0	0	2	7	13
3.NESSUN EFFETTO	N.	21	5	16	8	13	3	6	2	2	4	4	1	1	0	4	0	4	2	5	4	0	6	10	3	2	0	0	0	5	16
4.(NON SO, non leggere)	N.	174	37	137	59	115	6	21	36	31	23	57	5	6	6	30	12	48	12	51	4	0	17	74	58	23	2	2	5	31	136

Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		2,5	2,4	2,5	2,0	2,9	2,2	2,4	2,6	2,3	2,2	2,7	1,8	2,4	2,5	2,3	2,4	2,9	2,4	2,5	2,2	1,0	2,0	2,4	2,7	2,9	4,0	2,2	1,7	2,3	2,6
Standard Deviation		1,43	1,44	1,43	1,38	1,36	1,34	1,40	1,45	1,46	1,40	1,42	1,23	1,45	1,51	1,46	1,50	1,35	1,41	1,43	1,33	0,00	1,30	1,43	1,44	1,40	0,00	1,64	1,23	1,39	1,43
Standard Error		0,07	0,16	0,08	0,10	0,09	0,29	0,19	0,17	0,17	0,17	0,14	0,25	0,38	0,42	0,17	0,29	0,15	0,25	0,13	0,32	0,00	0,15	0,11	0,14	0,22	0,00	0,73	0,25	0,15	0,08

d2) Le leggo ora un elenco di tecnologie. Per ognuna mi dica se, nei prossimi 20 anni, avrà un effetto positivo, negativo e nessun effetto sul nostro modo di vivere? - le biotecnologie

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.EFFETTO POSITIVO	N.	240	58	182	128	112	16	36	41	41	40	66	17	6	10	48	13	40	17	72	15	2	57	105	59	17	2	3	18	60	159
2.EFFETTO NEGATIVO	N.	19	2	17	14	5	3	3	2	4	5	2	0	2	0	3	1	2	5	5	1	0	1	7	11	0	0	0	3	3	13
3.NESSUN EFFETTO	N.	7	2	5	1	6	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
4.(NON SO, non leggere)	N.	134	24	110	50	84	2	15	29	27	21	40	8	7	3	22	12	37	8	36	1	0	11	59	42	22	0	2	3	25	104
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		2,1	1,9	2,1	1,9	2,3	1,4	1,9	2,3	2,2	2,0	2,1	2,0	2,5	1,7	2,0	2,4	2,5	2,0	2,0	1,2	1,0	1,5	2,1	2,2	2,7	1,0	2,2	1,5	1,9	2,2
Standard Deviation		1,40	1,35	1,41	1,30	1,45	0,93	1,33	1,45	1,42	1,38	1,45	1,43	1,46	1,32	1,37	1,48	1,46	1,29	1,39	0,75	0,00	1,11	1,40	1,41	1,49	0,00	1,64	1,02	1,35	1,42
Standard Error		0,07	0,15	0,08	0,09	0,10	0,20	0,18	0,17	0,17	0,17	0,14	0,29	0,38	0,36	0,16	0,28	0,16	0,23	0,13	0,18	0,00	0,13	0,11	0,13	0,24	0,00	0,73	0,21	0,14	0,08

d2) Le leggo ora un elenco di tecnologie. Per ognuna mi dica se, nei prossimi 20 anni, avrà un effetto positivo, negativo e nessun effetto sul nostro modo di vivere? - le nanotecnologie

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.EFFETTO POSITIVO	N.	137	31	106	88	49	13	28	22	23	23	28	12	4	7	29	11	10	16	35	11	2	36	61	25	15	0	3	13	35	86
2.EFFETTO NEGATIVO	N.	21	3	18	11	10	0	3	6	4	4	4	1	1	1	7	1	4	1	4	1	0	5	5	10	1	0	0	4	8	9
3.NESSUN EFFETTO	N.	8	3	5	4	4	0	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	0	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	2	6
4.(NON SO, non leggere)	N.	234	49	185	90	144	8	24	44	45	38	75	12	9	5	36	15	66	14	72	5	0	27	108	74	23	2	2	7	43	182
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		2,9	2,8	2,9	2,5	3,2	2,1	2,4	2,9	2,9	2,8	3,1	2,5	3,0	2,2	2,6	2,7	3,5	2,4	3,0	1,9	1,0	2,3	2,9	3,1	2,8	4,0	2,2	2,0	2,6	3,0
Standard Deviation		1,41	1,43	1,41	1,45	1,29	1,49	1,46	1,37	1,39	1,41	1,33	1,50	1,36	1,48	1,42	1,49	1,04	1,50	1,39	1,39	0,00	1,43	1,42	1,28	1,45	0,00	1,64	1,33	1,43	1,38
Standard Error		0,07	0,15	0,08	0,10	0,09	0,33	0,20	0,16	0,16	0,17	0,13	0,30	0,35	0,41	0,17	0,29	0,11	0,27	0,13	0,34	0,00	0,17	0,11	0,12	0,23	0,00	0,73	0,27	0,15	0,08

d3) Per i prossimi 20 anni quanto sarà importante ciascuna delle azioni che le leggerò? - la stabilità dei prezzi dell'energia

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
2.Poco	N.	15	3	12	8	7	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	0	2	3	0	2	3	2	2	0	4	5	5	1	0	0	1	4	10
3.Abbastanza	N.	36	9	27	21	15	3	5	7	5	3	13	1	1	0	7	1	4	6	14	1	1	10	15	4	7	0	2	2	10	22
4.Molto	N.	166	41	125	69	97	5	26	32	29	34	40	7	4	4	35	13	39	13	45	6	0	30	71	54	10	1	0	8	35	123
5.Moltissimo	N.	179	33	146	91	88	9	22	32	36	28	52	14	10	7	28	13	38	9	51	8	1	25	83	48	22	1	2	13	39	125

6.(non so)	N.	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		4,3	4,2	4,3	4,3	4,3	3,9	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,3	4,3	4,2	4,6	4,2	4,2	4,4	4,4	3,9	4,3	4,2	4,0	4,1	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,5	3,4	4,4	4,2	4,3
Standard Deviation		0,82	0,77	0,84	0,90	0,74	1,28	0,82	0,79	0,85	0,70	0,78	1,22	0,63	1,09	0,80	0,58	0,69	0,94	0,77	1,01	1,41	0,93	0,80	0,76	0,86	0,71	1,67	0,82	0,83	0,80
Standard Error		0,04	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,05	0,28	0,11	0,09	0,10	0,09	0,07	0,24	0,16	0,30	0,09	0,11	0,08	0,17	0,07	0,25	1,00	0,11	0,06	0,07	0,14	0,50	0,75	0,17	0,09	0,05

d3) Per i prossimi 20 anni quanto sarà importante ciascuna delle azioni che le leggerò?
- lo sviluppo di energie rinnovabili

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
2.Poco	N.	5	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	3
3.Abbastanza	N.	45	7	38	26	19	3	10	5	9	5	13	3	0	1	6	2	9	7	14	3	0	9	21	7	8	0	1	4	8	32
4.Molto	N.	151	45	106	54	97	8	18	30	25	28	42	7	5	5	23	11	44	11	39	6	0	22	59	57	11	2	0	2	29	120
5.Moltissimo	N.	197	34	163	112	85	9	28	39	40	32	49	14	10	7	44	14	29	13	56	8	2	37	93	47	20	0	3	18	48	128
6.(non so)	N.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		4,3	4,3	4,4	4,4	4,3	4,1	4,3	4,5	4,4	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,7	4,5	4,5	4,4	4,2	4,2	4,3	4,3	5,0	4,3	4,4	4,3	4,3	4,0	3,8	4,6	4,4	4,3
Standard Deviation		0,77	0,62	0,80	0,76	0,76	1,01	0,77	0,62	0,70	0,81	0,81	0,99	0,49	0,66	0,71	0,64	0,73	0,79	0,82	0,77	0,00	0,86	0,78	0,64	0,87	0,00	1,79	0,78	0,83	0,71
Standard Error		0,04	0,07	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,22	0,10	0,07	0,08	0,10	0,08	0,20	0,13	0,18	0,08	0,12	0,08	0,14	0,08	0,19	0,00	0,10	0,06	0,06	0,14	0,00	0,80	0,16	0,09	0,04

d3) Per i prossimi 20 anni quanto sarà importante ciascuna delle azioni che le leggerò?
- l'accesso all'energia

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
2.Poco	N.	10	2	8	7	3	1	2	0	3	1	3	1	0	0	2	0	1	3	3	0	0	2	4	3	1	0	0	3	2	5
3.Abbastanza	N.	63	16	47	30	33	4	7	8	11	10	23	2	2	1	9	4	12	5	23	5	0	10	31	14	8	0	0	3	12	48
4.Molto	N.	168	40	128	66	102	7	20	34	36	34	37	9	4	3	33	15	47	10	41	5	1	25	69	61	12	1	2	4	41	121
5.Moltissimo	N.	143	25	118	85	58	8	27	32	19	18	39	12	8	7	28	8	20	13	39	7	1	31	67	30	14	1	2	12	32	97
6.(non so)	N.	14	3	11	4	10	0	0	0	5	4	5	0	1	2	2	0	3	0	6	0	0	1	5	4	4	0	0	2	1	11
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		4,2	4,1	4,2	4,2	4,2	4,0	4,3	4,3	4,2	4,2	4,2	4,2	4,5	4,8	4,3	4,2	4,1	4,1	4,2	4,1	4,5	4,2	4,2	4,2	4,2	4,5	3,8	4,3	4,2	4,2
Standard Deviation		0,87	0,84	0,88	0,90	0,84	1,12	0,82	0,66	0,91	0,83	0,97	1,04	0,83	0,83	0,81	0,66	0,75	1,00	0,96	0,86	0,71	0,92	0,85	0,79	1,12	0,71	1,64	1,20	0,78	0,85
Standard Error		0,04	0,09	0,05	0,07	0,06	0,24	0,11	0,08	0,11	0,10	0,09	0,21	0,22	0,23	0,09	0,13	0,08	0,18	0,09	0,21	0,50	0,11	0,06	0,07	0,18	0,50	0,73	0,24	0,08	0,05

d3) Per i prossimi 20 anni quanto sarà importante ciascuna delle azioni che le leggerò?
- il risparmio energetico

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2.Poco	N.	5	2	3	1	4	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	2
3.Abbastanza	N.	23	5	18	12	11	1	6	3	2	4	7	1	0	0	3	1	4	4	7	3	0	4	10	6	3	0	1	2	4	16

4.Molto	N.	154	42	112	60	94	7	18	31	27	30	41	7	5	5	25	12	37	10	48	5	0	25	61	53	14	1	0	3	32	119
5.Moltissimo	N.	217	37	180	119	98	12	32	40	44	31	58	16	10	7	46	14	41	17	55	9	2	38	103	53	22	1	2	19	50	146
6.(non so)	N.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		4,5	4,3	4,5	4,5	4,4	4,4	4,5	4,5	4,5	4,3	4,4	4,5	4,7	4,4	4,6	4,5	4,4	4,4	4,4	4,4	5,0	4,4	4,5	4,4	4,4	4,5	3,2	4,7	4,5	4,5
Standard Deviation		0,68	0,69	0,68	0,69	0,68	0,97	0,69	0,58	0,62	0,73	0,70	0,92	0,49	0,87	0,57	0,58	0,65	0,72	0,72	0,79	0,00	0,84	0,66	0,59	0,75	0,71	1,79	0,62	0,69	0,64
Standard Error		0,03	0,07	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,21	0,09	0,07	0,07	0,09	0,07	0,18	0,13	0,24	0,07	0,11	0,07	0,13	0,07	0,19	0,00	0,10	0,05	0,06	0,12	0,50	0,80	0,13	0,07	0,04

d3) Per i prossimi 20 anni quanto sarà importante ciascuna delle azioni che le leggerò?
- la lotta ai cambiamenti climatici

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	2	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
2.Poco	N.	10	2	8	4	6	1	2	0	1	2	4	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	4	1	0	3	5	2	0	0	0	0	4	6
3.Abbastanza	N.	43	9	34	17	26	3	4	4	10	6	16	2	0	0	7	1	12	2	14	5	0	6	17	9	11	0	1	2	7	33
4.Molto	N.	136	32	104	56	80	6	17	33	23	26	31	5	5	4	30	10	34	13	33	2	0	23	54	49	10	0	0	3	33	100
5.Moltissimo	N.	205	42	163	111	94	10	33	35	39	32	56	17	10	6	36	15	34	15	61	9	2	37	98	51	17	2	3	18	44	140
6.(non so)	N.	4	0	4	3	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	3
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		4,4	4,3	4,4	4,5	4,3	4,1	4,5	4,5	4,4	4,3	4,3	4,5	4,7	4,2	4,4	4,6	4,2	4,4	4,4	4,1	5,0	4,3	4,4	4,4	4,3	5,0	3,8	4,8	4,3	4,4
Standard Deviation		0,82	0,84	0,82	0,84	0,80	1,14	0,78	0,65	0,79	0,87	0,87	0,96	0,49	1,36	0,71	0,64	0,81	0,75	0,85	1,05	0,00	0,91	0,83	0,72	0,93	0,00	1,79	0,68	0,81	0,81
Standard Error		0,04	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,06	0,25	0,10	0,08	0,09	0,11	0,08	0,19	0,13	0,38	0,08	0,12	0,09	0,14	0,08	0,26	0,00	0,11	0,06	0,07	0,15	0,00	0,80	0,14	0,09	0,05

d3) Per i prossimi 20 anni quanto sarà importante ciascuna delle azioni che le leggerò?
- la riduzione dell'inquinamento

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2.Poco	N.	6	1	5	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	3
3.Abbastanza	N.	26	5	21	10	16	1	5	2	7	4	7	2	0	0	0	0	11	4	7	2	0	4	11	7	4	0	0	3	4	19
4.Molto	N.	121	32	89	40	81	8	12	23	23	22	33	7	3	4	22	8	32	9	30	6	0	22	48	44	7	0	1	3	25	92
5.Moltissimo	N.	245	48	197	138	107	11	36	48	44	41	65	15	12	7	52	19	39	18	73	8	2	40	116	58	29	2	3	17	57	168
6.(non so)	N.	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		4,5	4,5	4,5	4,6	4,4	4,3	4,5	4,7	4,5	4,6	4,5	4,4	4,8	4,5	4,7	4,7	4,3	4,5	4,5	4,2	5,0	4,4	4,6	4,4	4,6	5,0	4,0	4,5	4,6	4,5
Standard Deviation		0,71	0,66	0,72	0,71	0,70	0,97	0,87	0,56	0,67	0,61	0,74	0,96	0,41	0,97	0,46	0,47	0,75	0,72	0,73	0,90	0,00	0,89	0,64	0,71	0,67	0,00	1,73	0,88	0,69	0,68
Standard Error		0,04	0,07	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,21	0,12	0,07	0,08	0,07	0,07	0,19	0,11	0,27	0,05	0,09	0,08	0,13	0,07	0,22	0,00	0,11	0,05	0,07	0,11	0,00	0,77	0,18	0,07	0,04

d4) Parlando dell'energia che alimenta la Sua abitazione, lei direbbe di essere
bene informato su... (leggere una frase alla volta, una risposta per frase)?
- le fonti da cui proviene

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	38	8	30	10	28	1	1	10	8	7	11	4	0	2	9	0	10	0	12	1	0	7	13	11	7	0	4	0	3	31
2.Poco	N.	135	29	106	59	76	9	21	26	18	26	35	5	8	5	22	9	34	14	31	6	1	22	54	47	11	1	0	6	31	98

3.Abbastanza	N.	133	29	104	75	58	5	22	23	33	15	35	9	3	2	26	14	23	11	38	7	0	25	65	29	13	1	0	8	37	88	
4.Molto	N.	57	16	41	26	31	4	7	10	11	13	12	3	3	2	11	3	14	6	14	1	0	9	32	15	1	0	0	4	10	43	
5.Moltissimo	N.	33	4	29	22	11	2	5	5	4	6	11	4	1	2	6	1	2	0	14	2	1	7	12	9	5	0	1	6	7	19	
6.(non so)	N.	4	0	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283	
Media		2,8	2,8	2,8	3,0	2,7	2,9	2,9	2,7	2,8	2,8	2,9	2,9	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,9	2,6	2,7	3,0	2,8	3,5	2,8	2,9	2,7	2,9	2,5	1,8	3,4	2,9	2,8	
Standard Deviation		1,12	1,02	1,14	1,07	1,14	1,11	0,97	1,09	1,01	1,15	1,26	1,29	1,01	1,36	1,10	0,77	0,99	0,77	1,29	1,07	2,12	1,11	1,02	1,13	1,49	0,71	1,79	1,14	0,95	1,13	
Standard Error		0,06	0,11	0,06	0,08	0,08	0,24	0,13	0,13	0,12	0,14	0,12	0,26	0,26	0,38	0,13	0,15	0,11	0,14	0,12	0,26	1,50	0,13	0,08	0,11	0,24	0,50	0,80	0,23	0,10	0,07	

d4) Parlando dell'energia che alimenta la Sua abitazione, lei direbbe di essere bene informato su... (leggere una frase alla volta, una risposta per frase)?
- l'impatto dei suoi consumi sull'ambiente

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	33	5	28	9	24	2	2	8	9	6	6	3	0	0	5	1	13	2	8	1	0	6	16	5	6	0	4	0	1	28
2.Poco	N.	132	24	108	56	76	5	19	32	21	20	35	5	6	6	23	9	34	12	32	4	1	20	53	47	12	0	0	2	33	97
3.Abbastanza	N.	129	30	99	69	60	8	19	17	28	20	37	10	3	3	30	12	16	9	38	7	1	24	60	32	12	1	0	11	35	83
4.Molto	N.	70	22	48	39	31	5	10	12	11	17	15	3	5	2	14	4	13	7	19	3	0	15	35	18	2	0	0	6	14	50
5.Moltissimo	N.	30	4	26	19	11	1	5	4	4	4	12	4	1	2	2	1	5	1	13	1	0	4	11	8	6	1	1	4	5	20
6.(non so)	N.	6	1	5	1	5	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	5
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		2,9	3,0	2,8	3,0	2,7	2,9	3,0	2,7	2,8	2,9	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,0	2,8	2,8	2,6	2,8	3,1	3,1	2,5	2,9	2,9	2,9	2,9	4,0	1,8	3,6	2,9	2,8
Standard Deviation		1,12	1,03	1,14	1,06	1,16	1,04	1,10	1,13	1,10	1,07	1,18	1,22	1,03	1,15	0,92	0,88	1,24	0,99	1,20	1,22	0,71	1,10	1,07	1,09	1,43	1,41	1,79	1,01	0,89	1,15
Standard Error		0,06	0,11	0,06	0,08	0,08	0,23	0,15	0,13	0,13	0,13	0,11	0,24	0,27	0,32	0,11	0,17	0,14	0,18	0,11	0,30	0,50	0,13	0,08	0,10	0,23	1,00	0,80	0,21	0,10	0,07

d4) Parlando dell'energia che alimenta la Sua abitazione, lei direbbe di essere bene informato su... (leggere una frase alla volta, una risposta per frase)?
- il prezzo dell'energia

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	25	6	19	10	15	3	1	6	4	5	6	2	1	0	8	0	4	3	5	2	0	7	7	8	3	0	3	0	4	18
2.Poco	N.	112	22	90	54	58	7	15	24	22	20	24	6	5	5	25	8	26	10	24	3	0	20	47	33	12	0	1	3	26	82
3.Abbastanza	N.	156	31	125	72	84	4	24	30	31	23	44	8	4	4	25	16	33	10	44	10	2	29	70	40	15	2	0	11	42	103
4.Molto	N.	71	22	49	36	35	5	11	10	14	13	18	7	4	2	11	1	15	8	22	1	0	10	37	21	3	0	0	6	11	54
5.Moltissimo	N.	34	5	29	20	14	2	4	4	2	6	16	2	0	2	5	2	4	0	18	1	0	4	14	10	6	0	1	4	5	24
6.(non so)	N.	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	2,9	2,8	3,1	2,8	2,9	2,9	3,1	3,0	3,0	3,1	2,7	2,9	2,9	2,7	3,2	2,8	3,0	2,8	3,0	2,9	3,0	3,0	2,0	3,5	2,9	3,0
Standard Deviation		1,05	1,02	1,05	1,07	1,02	1,25	1,00	0,98	0,96	1,08	1,09	1,10	1,25	1,12	1,06	0,80	1,00	0,96	1,09	0,97	0,00	1,01	1,00	1,06	1,24	0,00	1,73	0,93	0,90	1,07
Standard Error		0,05	0,11	0,06	0,08	0,07	0,27	0,13	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,11	0,22	0,32	0,31	0,12	0,15	0,11	0,17	0,10	0,24	0,00	0,12	0,08	0,10	0,20	0,00	0,77	0,19	0,10	0,06

d4) Parlando dell'energia che alimenta la Sua abitazione, lei direbbe di essere
bene informato su... (leggere una frase alla volta, una risposta per frase)?
- il risparmio che potrebbe avere installando nella sua abitazione supporti
come pannelli solari, sistemi di isolamento, pompe di calore

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	35	6	29	8	27	2	2	9	5	7	10	3	1	0	5	0	12	1	10	3	0	5	14	9	6	1	3	0	5	27
2.Poco	N.	100	24	76	45	55	5	15	21	17	13	29	4	4	4	19	8	21	10	26	3	1	15	43	33	9	0	0	3	18	79
3.Abbastanza	N.	140	31	109	70	70	8	17	28	28	24	35	9	4	6	29	15	26	9	38	4	0	26	62	38	14	0	1	8	40	91
4.Molto	N.	64	14	50	33	31	5	14	5	13	12	15	4	4	1	7	3	14	9	17	5	0	12	31	20	1	0	0	7	13	44
5.Moltissimo	N.	58	11	47	36	22	1	8	11	11	10	17	5	2	2	14	1	9	2	20	2	1	12	25	11	9	1	1	6	12	39
6.(non so)	N.	3	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		3,1	3,0	3,1	3,2	2,9	2,9	3,2	2,8	3,1	3,1	3,1	3,2	3,1	3,1	3,1	2,9	2,9	3,0	3,2	3,0	3,5	3,2	3,1	3,0	3,0	3,0	2,2	3,7	3,1	3,0
Standard Deviation		1,19	1,12	1,21	1,14	1,20	1,04	1,10	1,19	1,13	1,24	1,26	1,28	1,19	1,04	1,18	0,75	1,24	1,02	1,26	1,32	2,12	1,16	1,17	1,13	1,42	2,83	1,79	1,01	1,06	1,21
Standard Error		0,06	0,12	0,07	0,08	0,08	0,23	0,15	0,14	0,13	0,15	0,12	0,26	0,31	0,29	0,14	0,14	0,14	0,18	0,12	0,32	1,50	0,14	0,09	0,11	0,23	2,00	0,80	0,21	0,11	0,07

d5) Ha mai sentito parlare di geotermia, la disciplina che studia l'insieme dei
fenomeni naturali coinvolti nella produzione e nel trasferimento di calore
proveniente dall'interno della Terra?

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Sì, ne ho sentito parlare	N.	168	40	128	100	68	10	23	29	34	39	33	16	7	5	41	9	23	13	45	8	1	42	77	45	4	0	4	17	48	99
2.No, mai sentito parlare, non so cosa è	N.	232	46	186	93	139	11	33	45	40	28	75	9	8	8	33	18	60	18	68	9	1	28	99	67	36	2	1	7	40	184
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		1,6	1,5	1,6	1,5	1,7	1,5	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,7	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,5	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,6	1,6	1,9	2,0	1,2	1,3	1,5	1,7
Standard Deviation		0,49	0,50	0,49	0,50	0,47	0,51	0,50	0,49	0,50	0,50	0,46	0,49	0,52	0,51	0,50	0,48	0,45	0,50	0,49	0,51	0,71	0,49	0,50	0,49	0,30	0,00	0,45	0,46	0,50	0,48
Standard Error		0,02	0,05	0,03	0,04	0,03	0,11	0,07	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,04	0,10	0,13	0,14	0,06	0,09	0,05	0,09	0,05	0,12	0,50	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,00	0,20	0,09	0,05	0,03

d6) Quanto pensa che lo sfruttamento della geotermia per la sua comunità possa essere
- Utile

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	168	40	128	100	68	10	23	29	34	39	33	16	7	5	41	9	23	13	45	8	1	42	77	45	4	0	4	17	48	99
1.Per niente	N.	3	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
2.Poco	N.	19	4	15	13	6	2	2	0	5	6	4	1	0	1	6	0	3	1	7	0	0	6	8	4	1	0	0	3	5	11
3.Abbastanza	N.	49	15	34	28	21	3	7	10	9	10	10	6	2	1	14	3	8	4	10	1	0	7	27	14	1	0	0	1	16	32
4.Molto	N.	57	12	45	35	22	4	6	9	12	15	11	3	3	3	11	4	5	5	18	5	0	15	27	15	0	0	1	8	20	28
5.Moltissimo	N.	27	5	22	18	9	0	3	7	7	5	5	3	2	0	9	0	5	2	5	0	1	7	12	6	2	0	1	4	5	17
6.(non so)	N.	13	4	9	3	10	0	4	3	1	2	3	2	0	0	1	2	2	0	4	2	0	5	3	5	0	0	1	0	2	10

Totale	N.	168	40	128	100	68	10	23	29	34	39	33	16	7	5	41	9	23	13	45	8	1	42	77	45	4	0	4	17	48	99
Media		3,7	3,8	3,7	3,6	3,9	3,0	3,9	4,1	3,7	3,6	3,8	3,8	4,0	3,4	3,6	4,1	3,8	3,5	3,7	4,4	5,0	3,8	3,7	3,8	3,8	0,0	4,0	3,7	3,7	3,8
Standard Deviation		1,15	1,13	1,16	1,11	1,18	1,05	1,39	1,01	1,06	1,14	1,14	1,39	0,82	0,89	1,07	1,17	1,20	1,13	1,20	1,06	0,00	1,35	0,99	1,20	1,50	0,00	2,16	1,22	0,96	1,19
Standard Error		0,09	0,18	0,10	0,11	0,14	0,33	0,29	0,19	0,18	0,18	0,20	0,35	0,31	0,40	0,17	0,39	0,25	0,31	0,18	0,37	0,00	0,21	0,11	0,18	0,75	0,00	1,08	0,30	0,14	0,12

d6) Quanto pensa che lo sfruttamento della geotermia per la sua comunità possa essere
- Rischioso

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	168	40	128	100	68	10	23	29	34	39	33	16	7	5	41	9	23	13	45	8	1	42	77	45	4	0	4	17	48	99
1.Per niente	N.	36	10	26	28	8	2	5	4	7	9	9	4	4	0	7	1	2	3	12	2	1	11	15	8	2	0	2	5	10	19
2.Poco	N.	60	14	46	38	22	5	8	9	13	15	10	6	1	2	16	5	7	4	16	3	0	17	28	14	1	0	1	7	17	35
3.Abbastanza	N.	26	4	22	12	14	0	5	10	6	1	4	2	0	2	9	0	6	2	3	2	0	5	13	8	0	0	0	2	10	14
4.Molto	N.	12	2	10	7	5	2	0	1	2	5	2	0	2	0	4	0	1	2	3	0	0	2	6	4	0	0	0	1	4	7
5.Moltissimo	N.	3	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
6.(non so)	N.	31	8	23	14	17	1	5	5	6	8	6	4	0	1	5	3	7	2	8	1	0	7	13	10	1	0	1	2	7	21
Totale	N.	168	40	128	100	68	10	23	29	34	39	33	16	7	5	41	9	23	13	45	8	1	42	77	45	4	0	4	17	48	99
Media		2,9	2,9	2,9	2,6	3,3	2,6	2,9	3,0	2,8	3,0	2,9	2,9	2,0	3,2	2,7	3,2	3,5	2,9	2,8	2,5	1,0	2,6	2,9	3,1	2,5	0,0	2,5	2,4	2,8	3,0
Standard Deviation		1,74	1,86	1,70	1,65	1,78	1,58	1,82	1,59	1,70	1,86	1,85	1,96	1,41	1,64	1,50	2,11	1,83	1,72	1,85	1,60	0,00	1,71	1,69	1,80	2,38	0,00	2,38	1,58	1,60	1,80
Standard Error		0,13	0,29	0,15	0,16	0,22	0,50	0,38	0,30	0,29	0,30	0,32	0,49	0,53	0,73	0,23	0,70	0,38	0,48	0,28	0,57	0,00	0,26	0,19	0,27	1,19	0,00	1,19	0,38	0,23	0,18

d6) Quanto pensa che lo sfruttamento della geotermia per la sua comunità possa essere
- Da incoraggiare

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	168	40	128	100	68	10	23	29	34	39	33	16	7	5	41	9	23	13	45	8	1	42	77	45	4	0	4	17	48	99
1.Per niente	N.	6	1	5	4	2	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	3
2.Poco	N.	21	4	17	13	8	4	3	1	2	7	4	3	1	1	1	0	3	5	7	0	0	3	9	7	2	0	0	4	4	13
3.Abbastanza	N.	57	13	44	38	19	3	8	11	14	11	10	6	2	1	15	7	10	3	12	1	0	12	30	15	0	0	0	4	21	32
4.Molto	N.	48	12	36	27	21	2	6	8	11	12	9	1	2	3	17	0	3	4	12	5	1	12	27	9	0	0	0	6	15	27
5.Moltissimo	N.	23	7	16	15	8	0	2	5	4	6	6	3	2	0	6	0	3	1	8	0	0	7	7	7	2	0	2	2	5	14
6.(non so)	N.	13	3	10	3	10	0	4	4	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	4	0	3	2	0	6	2	5	0	0	1	0	2	10
Totale	N.	168	40	128	100	68	10	23	29	34	39	33	16	7	5	41	9	23	13	45	8	1	42	77	45	4	0	4	17	48	99
Media		3,6	3,7	3,6	3,5	3,8	2,6	3,8	4,0	3,5	3,5	3,6	3,5	3,7	3,4	3,7	3,1	3,8	3,1	3,5	4,4	4,0	3,9	3,4	3,6	3,5	0,0	4,3	3,2	3,5	3,7
Standard Deviation		1,20	1,18	1,22	1,11	1,31	0,97	1,30	1,13	1,08	1,19	1,28	1,51	1,11	0,89	0,93	1,27	1,35	1,04	1,32	1,06	0,00	1,33	0,99	1,36	1,73	0,00	2,22	1,15	1,01	1,25
Standard Error		0,09	0,19	0,11	0,11	0,16	0,31	0,27	0,21	0,19	0,19	0,22	0,38	0,42	0,40	0,15	0,42	0,28	0,29	0,20	0,37	0,00	0,21	0,11	0,20	0,87	0,00	1,11	0,28	0,15	0,13

d7) Per ciascuna delle tecnologie che ora le leggerò, indichi quanto la loro installazione vicino a casa Sua La preoccuperebbe (leggere una tecnologia alla volta, una risposta per ciascuna)...? - parco fotovoltaico

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai	
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283	
1.Per niente	N.	155	37	118	82	73	9	24	29	28	26	39	13	5	2	27	13	29	13	41	10	2	25	76	47	6	1	2	11	33	109	
2.Poco	N.	124	27	97	59	65	9	19	27	24	20	25	5	5	8	26	10	27	13	26	4	0	29	52	39	4	0	3	5	31	85	
3.Abbastanza	N.	50	11	39	28	22	1	9	7	10	13	10	3	1	3	10	1	12	3	14	3	0	11	20	11	7	1	0	5	12	33	
4.Molto	N.	36	6	30	12	24	1	2	4	5	6	18	2	2	0	5	1	9	1	16	0	0	3	13	10	10	0	0	1	6	29	
5.Moltissimo	N.	20	2	18	8	12	0	1	2	4	2	11	2	0	0	4	1	2	0	11	0	0	1	8	2	9	0	0	2	4	14	
6.(non so)	N.	15	3	12	4	11	1	1	5	3	0	5	0	2	0	2	1	4	1	5	0	0	1	7	3	4	0	0	0	2	13	
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283	
Media		2,2	2,1	2,3	2,1	2,4	1,9	1,9	2,2	2,2	2,1	2,6	2,0	2,5	2,1	2,2	1,9	2,3	1,9	2,5	1,6	1,0	2,0	2,1	2,0	3,6	2,0	1,6	2,1	2,1	2,3	
Standard Deviation		1,37	1,27	1,39	1,24	1,47	1,22	1,09	1,42	1,38	1,11	1,58	1,32	1,73	0,64	1,30	1,28	1,36	1,09	1,55	0,80	0,00	1,03	1,37	1,22	1,57	1,41	0,55	1,28	1,25	1,42	
Standard Error		0,07	0,14	0,08	0,09	0,10	0,27	0,15	0,17	0,16	0,14	0,15	0,26	0,45	0,18	0,15	0,25	0,15	0,20	0,15	0,19	0,00	0,12	0,10	0,11	0,25	1,00	0,24	0,26	0,13	0,08	

d7) Per ciascuna delle tecnologie che ora le leggerò, indichi quanto la loro installazione vicino a casa Sua La preoccuperebbe (leggere una tecnologia alla volta, una risposta per ciascuna)...? - parco eolico

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai	
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283	
1.Per niente	N.	124	26	98	66	58	9	18	19	28	20	30	9	7	0	27	7	22	12	32	7	1	19	67	35	2	1	3	9	25	87	
2.Poco	N.	141	38	103	70	71	7	29	32	22	18	33	10	3	7	25	16	25	12	33	9	1	34	56	41	9	1	1	7	35	98	
3.Abbastanza	N.	63	9	54	30	33	3	5	11	7	21	16	2	2	3	12	1	19	5	19	0	0	12	24	20	7	0	1	2	17	43	
4.Molto	N.	36	8	28	16	20	1	2	6	7	4	16	3	2	1	4	0	7	1	17	1	0	3	14	10	9	0	0	2	7	27	
5.Moltissimo	N.	19	3	16	6	13	0	0	2	6	3	8	1	0	1	3	1	5	0	8	0	0	1	6	4	8	0	0	4	1	14	
6.(non so)	N.	17	2	15	5	12	1	2	4	4	1	5	0	1	1	3	2	5	1	4	0	0	1	9	2	5	0	0	0	3	14	
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283	
Media		2,3	2,2	2,4	2,2	2,5	2,0	2,0	2,4	2,4	2,3	2,6	2,1	2,2	2,9	2,2	2,2	2,6	2,0	2,5	1,7	1,5	2,1	2,2	2,2	3,7	1,5	1,6	2,4	2,2	2,4	
Standard Deviation		1,35	1,20	1,39	1,22	1,44	1,26	1,07	1,32	1,53	1,19	1,45	1,15	1,52	1,32	1,32	1,36	1,43	1,11	1,41	0,77	0,71	0,99	1,39	1,19	1,47	0,71	0,89	1,50	1,18	1,39	
Standard Error		0,07	0,13	0,08	0,09	0,10	0,28	0,14	0,15	0,18	0,14	0,14	0,23	0,39	0,37	0,15	0,26	0,16	0,20	0,13	0,19	0,50	0,12	0,10	0,11	0,23	0,50	0,40	0,31	0,13	0,08	

d7) Per ciascuna delle tecnologie che ora le leggerò, indichi quanto la loro installazione vicino a casa Sua La preoccuperebbe (leggere una tecnologia alla volta, una risposta per ciascuna)...? - centrale geotermica

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	52	16	36	33	19	1	9	9	11	12	10	7	2	0	11	4	8	2	14	4	0	10	28	13	1	0	2	5	11	34
2.Poco	N.	91	21	70	54	37	6	12	18	15	17	23	6	4	3	23	6	11	7	26	4	1	25	30	31	5	0	3	7	24	57
3.Abbastanza	N.	95	20	75	50	45	10	13	20	14	14	24	3	3	3	17	7	23	10	24	5	0	14	45	28	7	1	0	7	25	63
4.Molto	N.	59	10	49	24	35	4	6	4	13	9	23	2	3	0	8	2	12	6	24	1	1	8	24	16	11	0	0	2	11	46
5.Moltissimo	N.	26	5	21	7	19	0	2	2	6	5	11	3	0	0	2	0	9	1	11	0	0	1	8	6	11	0	0	2	2	22
6.(non so)	N.	77	14	63	25	52	0	14	21	15	10	17	4	3	7	13	8	20	5	14	3	0	12	41	18	5	1	0	1	15	61
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		3,4	3,1	3,4	3,0	3,7	2,8	3,4	3,5	3,5	3,1	3,5	3,0	3,3	4,4	3,1	3,4	3,8	3,4	3,3	2,9	3,0	3,0	3,4	3,2	4,0	4,5	1,6	2,7	3,2	3,5
Standard Deviation		1,66	1,68	1,65	1,55	1,67	0,81	1,81	1,81	1,72	1,67	1,55	1,87	1,71	1,85	1,65	1,87	1,65	1,48	1,54	1,73	1,41	1,64	1,75	1,59	1,31	2,12	0,55	1,37	1,59	1,68
Standard Error		0,08	0,18	0,09	0,11	0,12	0,18	0,24	0,21	0,20	0,20	0,15	0,37	0,44	0,51	0,19	0,36	0,18	0,27	0,14	0,42	1,00	0,20	0,13	0,15	0,21	1,50	0,24	0,28	0,17	0,10

d7) Per ciascuna delle tecnologie che ora le leggerò, indichi quanto la loro installazione vicino a casa Sua La preoccuperebbe (leggere una tecnologia alla volta, una risposta per ciascuna)...? - sistema di pompe geotermiche

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	49	14	35	32	17	2	10	7	9	13	8	8	2	0	11	5	5	2	13	3	0	9	26	13	1	0	2	6	9	32
2.Poco	N.	98	17	81	57	41	5	12	19	21	15	26	4	3	2	26	7	16	8	28	3	1	22	41	31	4	0	1	7	29	61
3.Abbastanza	N.	74	16	58	41	33	6	13	17	7	14	17	3	3	4	12	3	19	10	15	5	0	13	33	21	6	1	0	6	21	47
4.Molto	N.	54	13	41	19	35	5	5	5	15	6	18	2	3	1	6	2	14	6	17	2	1	9	20	18	7	0	1	2	11	40
5.Moltissimo	N.	24	4	20	8	16	1	1	2	5	6	9	2	1	0	5	0	5	0	11	0	0	1	10	4	9	0	0	2	2	20
6.(non so)	N.	101	22	79	36	65	2	15	24	17	13	30	6	3	6	14	10	24	5	29	4	0	16	46	25	13	1	1	1	16	83
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		3,5	3,5	3,5	3,1	3,9	3,2	3,4	3,7	3,5	3,2	3,8	3,2	3,5	4,3	3,1	3,6	3,8	3,3	3,6	3,3	3,0	3,3	3,5	3,4	4,5	4,5	2,8	2,6	3,2	3,7
Standard Deviation		1,77	1,81	1,76	1,70	1,74	1,40	1,85	1,83	1,76	1,78	1,72	2,03	1,73	1,70	1,74	2,06	1,66	1,47	1,78	1,79	1,41	1,74	1,82	1,71	1,47	2,12	2,17	1,41	1,61	1,80
Standard Error		0,09	0,20	0,10	0,12	0,12	0,31	0,25	0,21	0,20	0,22	0,17	0,41	0,45	0,47	0,20	0,40	0,18	0,26	0,17	0,44	1,00	0,21	0,14	0,16	0,23	1,50	0,97	0,29	0,17	0,11

d7) Per ciascuna delle tecnologie che ora le leggerò, indichi quanto la loro installazione vicino a casa Sua La preoccuperebbe (leggere una tecnologia alla volta, una risposta per ciascuna)...? - centrale a biomasse

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	32	5	27	21	11	2	5	5	8	6	6	6	1	1	6	2	4	2	8	2	0	7	18	7	0	0	3	4	4	21
2.Poco	N.	67	14	53	42	25	5	11	14	9	8	20	7	1	3	15	2	9	6	21	2	1	23	24	15	5	0	0	7	25	35
3.Abbastanza	N.	79	17	62	51	28	6	12	12	13	15	21	3	3	3	15	2	14	10	24	5	0	13	36	26	4	0	1	3	16	59
4.Molto	N.	70	15	55	27	43	5	8	9	18	13	17	1	3	0	13	7	19	4	19	3	1	8	31	24	7	0	0	4	13	53
5.Moltissimo	N.	36	8	28	14	22	0	1	5	11	7	12	4	1	2	4	4	8	0	13	0	0	3	11	10	12	0	1	4	6	25
6.(non so)	N.	116	27	89	38	78	3	19	29	15	18	32	4	6	4	21	10	29	9	28	5	0	16	56	30	12	2	0	2	24	90
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		3,9	4,0	3,9	3,4	4,3	3,2	3,8	4,1	3,8	3,9	4,0	3,1	4,3	3,9	3,8	4,4	4,3	3,7	3,8	3,7	3,0	3,4	3,9	3,9	4,6	6,0	2,2	3,1	3,7	4,1
Standard Deviation		1,68	1,66	1,69	1,64	1,62	1,48	1,79	1,79	1,61	1,65	1,66	1,87	1,68	1,86	1,71	1,60	1,58	1,68	1,64	1,76	1,41	1,73	1,74	1,58	1,36	0,00	1,79	1,62	1,69	1,65
Standard Error		0,08	0,18	0,10	0,12	0,11	0,32	0,24	0,21	0,19	0,20	0,16	0,37	0,43	0,52	0,20	0,31	0,17	0,30	0,15	0,43	1,00	0,21	0,13	0,15	0,21	0,00	0,80	0,33	0,18	0,10

d7) Per ciascuna delle tecnologie che ora le leggerò, indichi quanto la loro installazione vicino a casa Sua La preoccuperebbe (leggere una tecnologia alla volta, una risposta per ciascuna)...? - centrale nucleare

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	14	4	10	8	6	1	2	1	1	1	8	2	0	0	3	0	1	0	6	2	0	6	4	4	0	0	1	3	0	10
2.Poco	N.	13	3	10	7	6	0	3	0	4	0	6	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	6	1	0	4	4	3	2	0	0	1	6	6
3.Abbastanza	N.	29	3	26	15	14	1	2	4	7	3	12	4	2	0	4	0	7	1	11	0	0	6	11	8	3	1	0	1	8	20
4.Molto	N.	67	15	52	26	41	4	7	12	13	12	19	0	2	3	12	8	13	4	23	2	0	6	32	20	9	0	1	4	11	51
5.Moltissimo	N.	270	60	210	135	135	14	41	57	48	50	60	19	11	9	54	18	57	23	65	12	2	47	120	76	26	1	3	15	63	189
6.(non so)	N.	7	1	6	2	5	1	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	2	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		4,5	4,5	4,5	4,5	4,5	4,6	4,5	4,7	4,4	4,7	4,2	4,4	4,6	4,5	4,6	4,6	4,6	4,7	4,3	4,2	5,0	4,2	4,6	4,5	4,5	4,0	4,0	4,1	4,5	4,5
Standard Deviation		1,02	1,06	1,01	1,07	0,98	1,03	1,06	0,70	0,98	0,72	1,29	1,25	0,74	0,88	0,94	0,69	0,88	0,88	1,18	1,44	0,00	1,33	0,92	1,00	0,85	1,41	1,73	1,42	0,92	1,00
Standard Error		0,05	0,11	0,06	0,08	0,07	0,22	0,14	0,08	0,11	0,09	0,12	0,25	0,19	0,24	0,11	0,13	0,10	0,16	0,11	0,35	0,00	0,16	0,07	0,09	0,13	1,00	0,77	0,29	0,10	0,06

d8) Sarebbe disposto ad installare una pompa di calore nella Sua abitazione ...
(leggere una frase alla volta, una risposta per ciascuna)? - per ridurre
l'impatto sull'ambiente

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	56	13	43	23	33	3	6	5	9	8	25	2	0	1	7	2	14	5	24	1	0	7	21	17	9	2	1	2	10	43
2.Poco	N.	76	20	56	31	45	0	9	13	10	18	26	3	2	2	10	6	22	3	25	3	0	8	34	23	11	0	0	4	19	53
3.Abbastanza	N.	92	15	77	48	44	8	17	21	16	13	17	7	3	3	19	6	18	9	19	6	2	21	43	21	7	0	1	7	21	63
4.Molto	N.	84	17	67	47	37	6	14	15	18	16	15	4	4	3	16	9	9	10	24	5	0	18	38	21	7	0	1	5	19	59
5.Moltissimo	N.	63	17	46	37	26	4	7	10	16	8	18	6	2	3	18	3	10	4	16	1	0	10	26	21	6	0	0	6	14	43
6.(non so)	N.	29	4	25	7	22	0	3	10	5	4	7	3	4	1	4	1	10	0	5	1	0	6	14	9	0	0	2	0	5	22
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		3,3	3,2	3,3	3,3	3,2	3,4	3,3	3,6	3,5	3,2	3,0	3,7	4,2	3,6	3,5	3,3	3,1	3,2	3,0	3,3	3,0	3,5	3,3	3,3	2,8	1,0	4,0	3,4	3,3	3,3
Standard Deviation		1,47	1,49	1,47	1,37	1,57	1,24	1,33	1,45	1,45	1,42	1,61	1,49	1,42	1,45	1,39	1,27	1,62	1,27	1,51	1,21	0,00	1,38	1,45	1,55	1,39	0,00	2,12	1,28	1,41	1,50
Standard Error		0,07	0,16	0,08	0,10	0,11	0,27	0,18	0,17	0,17	0,17	0,15	0,30	0,37	0,40	0,16	0,24	0,18	0,23	0,14	0,29	0,00	0,16	0,11	0,15	0,22	0,00	0,95	0,26	0,15	0,09

d8) Sarebbe disposto ad installare una pompa di calore nella Sua abitazione ...
(leggere una frase alla volta, una risposta per ciascuna)? - per risparmiare
nel medio/lungo termine

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	60	13	47	28	32	3	6	8	9	8	26	2	0	0	8	2	16	4	25	2	1	7	22	20	10	1	1	3	10	46
2.Poco	N.	71	19	52	29	42	0	8	16	8	16	23	4	2	3	11	5	18	2	23	3	0	8	31	21	11	0	1	1	12	57
3.Abbastanza	N.	97	19	78	47	50	9	20	21	20	11	16	8	5	5	19	5	18	15	16	6	0	22	48	22	4	1	0	7	27	63
4.Molto	N.	86	19	67	49	37	5	13	13	20	18	17	3	3	2	20	11	13	6	25	3	0	18	36	24	8	0	1	5	21	59
5.Moltissimo	N.	57	13	44	34	23	4	6	6	11	10	20	5	1	2	11	3	9	4	19	2	1	9	25	16	7	0	0	8	13	36
6.(non so)	N.	29	3	26	6	23	0	3	10	6	4	6	3	4	1	5	1	9	0	5	1	0	6	14	9	0	0	2	0	5	22
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		3,2	3,1	3,3	3,3	3,2	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,5	3,3	3,0	3,6	4,0	3,5	3,4	3,4	3,1	3,1	3,0	3,2	3,0	3,5	3,3	3,2	2,8	2,0	3,8	3,6	3,3	3,2
Standard Deviation		1,47	1,41	1,49	1,38	1,55	1,24	1,30	1,52	1,42	1,44	1,61	1,50	1,46	1,27	1,38	1,25	1,60	1,15	1,55	1,38	2,83	1,37	1,44	1,55	1,48	1,41	2,28	1,35	1,36	1,50
Standard Error		0,07	0,15	0,08	0,10	0,11	0,27	0,17	0,18	0,16	0,18	0,16	0,30	0,38	0,35	0,16	0,24	0,18	0,21	0,15	0,33	2,00	0,16	0,11	0,15	0,23	1,00	1,02	0,28	0,14	0,09

d8) Sarebbe disposto ad installare una pompa di calore nella Sua abitazione ...
(leggere una frase alla volta, una risposta per ciascuna)? - per avere un
accesso più sicuro all'energia senza dipendere da paesi lontani

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	62	16	46	25	37	3	8	6	11	8	26	2	0	2	7	3	14	5	25	4	0	8	22	21	10	1	1	3	10	48
2.Poco	N.	69	13	56	28	41	0	7	17	10	12	23	2	3	2	10	6	20	2	21	3	0	7	27	25	10	0	0	1	16	52
3.Abbastanza	N.	98	21	77	56	42	7	21	17	16	18	19	8	3	2	25	6	19	8	21	5	1	26	45	19	8	0	2	6	19	71
4.Molto	N.	85	22	63	45	40	5	13	15	21	16	15	5	3	4	18	9	10	10	22	4	0	15	43	20	6	1	0	7	22	56
5.Moltissimo	N.	54	10	44	31	23	6	4	8	11	10	15	5	2	2	10	2	9	6	17	0	1	9	24	16	5	0	1	6	15	32
6.(non so)	N.	32	4	28	8	24	0	3	11	5	3	10	3	4	1	4	1	11	0	7	1	0	5	15	11	1	0	1	1	6	24
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		3,2	3,1	3,3	3,3	3,2	3,5	3,1	3,5	3,4	3,3	3,0	3,7	4,1	3,4	3,4	3,2	3,2	3,3	3,1	2,8	4,0	3,4	3,4	3,2	2,7	2,5	3,6	3,6	3,4	3,2
Standard Deviation		1,49	1,43	1,50	1,36	1,60	1,33	1,31	1,53	1,46	1,36	1,65	1,43	1,53	1,56	1,30	1,29	1,63	1,33	1,56	1,39	1,41	1,35	1,44	1,61	1,45	2,12	1,95	1,38	1,43	1,50
Standard Error		0,07	0,15	0,08	0,10	0,11	0,29	0,17	0,18	0,17	0,17	0,16	0,29	0,40	0,43	0,15	0,25	0,18	0,24	0,15	0,34	1,00	0,16	0,11	0,15	0,23	1,50	0,87	0,28	0,15	0,09

d8) Sarebbe disposto ad installare una pompa di calore nella Sua abitazione ...
(leggere una frase alla volta, una risposta per ciascuna)? - se ci fossero
degli incentivi pubblici per questo tipo di investimenti

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	68	16	52	32	36	3	7	6	10	10	32	5	0	1	6	3	15	5	31	2	0	8	24	20	14	2	1	4	10	53
2.Poco	N.	81	20	61	33	48	1	12	13	15	16	24	3	2	3	11	6	22	4	24	6	0	12	34	24	11	0	1	3	18	59
3.Abbastanza	N.	89	17	72	46	43	8	16	23	13	14	15	5	2	3	22	8	15	11	19	3	1	19	43	23	4	0	1	8	19	61
4.Molto	N.	71	17	54	40	31	3	10	16	16	14	12	5	7	3	13	6	11	4	18	4	0	15	36	15	5	0	0	4	18	49
5.Moltissimo	N.	57	13	44	33	24	6	7	4	14	9	17	4	0	2	17	2	8	6	16	1	1	9	24	18	6	0	1	5	18	33
6.(non so)	N.	34	3	31	9	25	0	4	12	6	4	8	3	4	1	5	2	12	1	5	1	0	7	15	12	0	0	1	0	5	28
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		3,2	3,0	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,4	3,2	3,5	3,4	3,1	2,8	3,4	4,1	3,4	3,5	3,2	3,1	3,2	2,8	2,9	4,0	3,4	3,3	3,2	2,5	1,0	3,4	3,1	3,4	3,1
Standard Deviation		1,54	1,46	1,56	1,46	1,62	1,36	1,43	1,48	1,53	1,46	1,68	1,68	1,36	1,45	1,39	1,38	1,68	1,42	1,56	1,39	1,41	1,47	1,48	1,63	1,47	0,00	2,07	1,36	1,45	1,58
Standard Error		0,08	0,16	0,09	0,10	0,11	0,30	0,19	0,17	0,18	0,18	0,16	0,34	0,35	0,40	0,16	0,27	0,18	0,25	0,15	0,34	1,00	0,18	0,11	0,15	0,23	0,00	0,93	0,28	0,15	0,09

d9) Sarebbe favorevole alla costruzione di una centrale geotermica vicino a casa
Sua purché - sia garantito un monitoraggio per la tutela e la sicurezza
ambientale (inserimento della struttura nel paesaggio, emissioni nell'ambiente,
microsismica)

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	47	11	36	12	35	2	5	7	7	9	17	6	2	2	4	0	14	1	16	2	0	7	21	12	7	0	2	2	7	36
2.Poco	N.	51	12	39	18	33	1	4	5	8	10	23	0	1	1	5	6	14	2	21	1	0	5	18	22	6	0	1	2	13	35
3.Abbastanza	N.	81	11	70	37	44	6	10	18	16	10	21	2	2	2	20	4	20	9	22	0	0	13	37	22	8	1	1	4	16	60
4.Molto	N.	105	25	80	67	38	9	16	24	19	19	18	7	3	6	19	10	16	11	25	7	1	26	40	31	7	1	0	9	30	66
5.Moltissimo	N.	92	24	68	50	42	3	16	15	18	18	22	10	3	2	24	5	14	8	23	3	0	16	46	21	9	0	1	7	17	67
6.(non so)	N.	24	3	21	9	15	0	5	5	6	1	7	0	4	0	2	2	5	0	6	4	1	3	14	4	3	0	0	0	5	19
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		3,5	3,6	3,5	3,8	3,3	3,5	3,9	3,7	3,7	3,5	3,2	3,6	4,1	3,4	3,8	3,7	3,2	3,7	3,3	4,2	5,0	3,7	3,7	3,4	3,4	3,5	2,4	3,7	3,6	3,5
Standard Deviation		1,43	1,44	1,42	1,24	1,55	1,12	1,39	1,33	1,41	1,42	1,54	1,61	1,75	1,33	1,20	1,23	1,50	1,03	1,48	1,59	1,41	1,30	1,47	1,37	1,59	0,71	1,67	1,23	1,33	1,46
Standard Error		0,07	0,16	0,08	0,09	0,11	0,25	0,19	0,15	0,16	0,17	0,15	0,32	0,45	0,37	0,14	0,24	0,16	0,19	0,14	0,39	1,00	0,16	0,11	0,13	0,25	0,50	0,75	0,25	0,14	0,09

d9) Sarebbe favorevole alla costruzione di una centrale geotermica vicino a casa
Sua purché - siano previsti degli indennizzi per le persone che abitano
nelle zone limitrofe alla centrale

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	70	15	55	17	53	4	6	9	16	16	19	7	2	2	12	1	20	2	21	2	1	13	31	13	12	1	2	3	11	54
2.Poco	N.	68	15	53	28	40	3	5	11	10	12	27	2	1	2	11	7	17	2	25	1	0	9	27	26	6	0	1	1	18	48
3.Abbastanza	N.	92	16	76	48	44	5	15	19	20	13	20	3	2	3	22	6	18	11	23	4	0	15	45	23	8	1	2	7	24	59
4.Molto	N.	90	23	67	57	33	7	13	24	13	13	20	6	5	6	16	7	11	10	24	5	0	21	33	31	5	0	0	9	20	61
5.Moltissimo	N.	54	14	40	34	20	2	11	7	9	12	13	7	0	0	10	4	10	6	15	2	0	8	26	14	6	0	0	3	9	42
6.(non so)	N.	26	3	23	9	17	0	6	4	6	1	9	0	5	0	3	2	7	0	5	3	1	4	14	5	3	0	0	1	6	19
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		3,2	3,2	3,2	3,5	2,9	3,0	3,6	3,3	3,1	2,9	3,1	3,2	4,0	3,0	3,1	3,4	2,9	3,5	3,0	3,8	3,5	3,2	3,2	3,2	2,9	2,0	2,0	3,5	3,2	3,2
Standard Deviation		1,48	1,45	1,49	1,31	1,58	1,30	1,46	1,33	1,55	1,49	1,54	1,62	1,77	1,15	1,39	1,34	1,60	1,09	1,46	1,56	3,54	1,46	1,52	1,36	1,68	1,41	1,00	1,28	1,39	1,53
Standard Error		0,07	0,16	0,08	0,09	0,11	0,28	0,19	0,15	0,18	0,18	0,15	0,32	0,46	0,32	0,16	0,26	0,18	0,20	0,14	0,38	2,50	0,17	0,11	0,13	0,27	1,00	0,45	0,26	0,15	0,09

d9) Sarebbe favorevole alla costruzione di una centrale geotermica vicino a casa
Sua purché - garantisca posti di lavoro alle popolazioni locali

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai	
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283	
1.Per niente	N.	44	12	32	13	31	2	5	7	4	9	17	6	2	2	4	0	10	1	18	1	0	7	20	9	7	1	2	2	6	34	
2.Poco	N.	52	11	41	18	34	1	3	7	11	10	20	0	2	1	11	4	13	2	19	0	0	6	19	19	8	0	1	3	11	37	
3.Abbastanza	N.	95	22	73	40	55	7	13	24	21	10	20	3	3	3	19	7	30	11	16	3	0	17	44	25	8	1	1	6	24	64	
4.Molto	N.	108	23	85	65	43	8	17	24	16	20	23	7	1	4	23	8	12	13	32	7	1	26	45	30	7	0	0	7	25	76	
5.Moltissimo	N.	82	16	66	51	31	3	13	9	16	17	24	9	3	3	15	6	13	4	26	3	0	11	37	26	8	0	1	6	18	57	
6.(non so)	N.	19	2	17	6	13	0	5	3	6	1	4	0	4	0	2	2	5	0	2	3	1	3	11	3	2	0	0	0	4	15	
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283	
Media		3,5	3,3	3,5	3,7	3,2	3,4	3,8	3,4	3,6	3,4	3,3	3,5	3,9	3,4	3,5	3,8	3,2	3,6	3,3	4,2	5,0	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,2	2,0	2,4	3,5	3,6	3,5	
Standard Deviation		1,37	1,36	1,37	1,23	1,45	1,12	1,35	1,23	1,34	1,41	1,48	1,58	1,85	1,39	1,21	1,18	1,38	0,93	1,45	1,29	1,41	1,27	1,40	1,31	1,53	1,41	1,67	1,25	1,27	1,40	
Standard Error		0,07	0,15	0,08	0,09	0,10	0,24	0,18	0,14	0,16	0,17	0,14	0,32	0,48	0,38	0,14	0,23	0,15	0,17	0,14	0,31	1,00	0,15	0,11	0,12	0,24	1,00	0,75	0,26	0,14	0,08	

d9) Sarebbe favorevole alla costruzione di una centrale geotermica vicino a casa
Sua purché - porti a una riduzione delle bollette

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai	
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283	
1.Per niente	N.	40	9	31	9	31	2	4	6	5	10	13	6	2	1	4	0	11	1	14	1	0	6	19	9	6	0	2	2	5	31	
2.Poco	N.	56	11	45	21	35	1	4	5	8	11	27	1	1	1	7	4	14	2	25	1	0	4	20	21	11	0	1	3	11	41	
3.Abbastanza	N.	103	21	82	49	54	11	14	25	23	8	22	2	2	3	27	8	26	15	18	2	0	20	50	25	8	0	0	2	26	75	
4.Molto	N.	104	24	80	60	44	6	15	27	19	21	16	7	5	5	19	11	14	9	27	6	1	24	44	31	5	0	2	9	25	68	
5.Moltissimo	N.	72	16	56	47	25	1	12	6	14	16	23	9	1	2	14	3	11	4	25	3	0	10	31	22	8	1	0	8	15	49	
6.(non so)	N.	25	5	20	7	18	0	7	5	5	1	7	0	4	1	3	1	7	0	4	4	1	6	12	4	2	1	0	0	6	19	
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283	
Media		3,5	3,5	3,5	3,7	3,3	3,1	3,9	3,5	3,6	3,4	3,3	3,5	3,9	3,7	3,6	3,6	3,3	3,4	3,3	4,2	5,0	3,7	3,5	3,4	3,1	5,5	2,4	3,8	3,6	3,4	
Standard Deviation		1,37	1,37	1,37	1,19	1,48	0,96	1,38	1,21	1,29	1,43	1,50	1,61	1,71	1,32	1,18	1,01	1,46	0,92	1,44	1,44	1,41	1,30	1,38	1,31	1,52	0,71	1,52	1,29	1,27	1,40	
Standard Error		0,07	0,15	0,08	0,09	0,10	0,21	0,18	0,14	0,15	0,18	0,14	0,32	0,44	0,36	0,14	0,19	0,16	0,17	0,14	0,35	1,00	0,15	0,10	0,12	0,24	0,50	0,68	0,26	0,13	0,08	

d9) Sarebbe favorevole alla costruzione di una centrale geotermica vicino a casa
Sua purché - sia controllato a livello pubblico

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	43	11	32	13	30	2	3	7	6	10	15	7	2	2	4	0	11	1	15	1	0	6	20	10	7	0	1	2	5	35
2.Poco	N.	64	15	49	24	40	3	5	7	10	14	25	2	1	1	8	6	18	4	24	0	0	6	25	22	10	1	2	3	16	43
3.Abbastanza	N.	92	13	79	39	53	9	10	16	24	11	22	1	2	2	21	7	25	12	20	2	0	16	44	24	7	1	2	3	20	67
4.Molto	N.	107	25	82	69	38	5	20	30	13	16	23	10	3	5	24	6	12	10	30	6	1	25	47	29	6	0	0	12	25	70
5.Moltissimo	N.	68	18	50	39	29	2	10	9	16	14	17	5	2	1	15	6	11	4	20	4	0	12	27	21	8	0	0	4	16	48
6.(non so)	N.	26	4	22	9	17	0	8	5	5	2	6	0	5	2	2	2	6	0	4	4	1	5	13	6	2	0	0	0	6	20
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		3,4	3,4	3,4	3,6	3,2	3,1	4,0	3,6	3,5	3,2	3,2	3,2	4,1	3,6	3,6	3,7	3,1	3,4	3,3	4,4	5,0	3,7	3,4	3,4	3,1	2,5	2,2	3,5	3,6	3,4
Standard Deviation		1,39	1,44	1,38	1,25	1,49	1,09	1,34	1,29	1,37	1,46	1,45	1,57	1,81	1,61	1,17	1,27	1,44	0,99	1,41	1,33	1,41	1,31	1,40	1,37	1,55	0,71	0,84	1,18	1,32	1,43
Standard Error		0,07	0,16	0,08	0,09	0,10	0,24	0,18	0,15	0,16	0,18	0,14	0,31	0,47	0,45	0,14	0,24	0,16	0,18	0,13	0,32	1,00	0,16	0,11	0,13	0,24	0,50	0,37	0,24	0,14	0,09

d10) Sarebbe preoccupato per la costruzione di una centrale geotermica vicino a
casa Sua per questioni legate a: - emissioni di gas, vapori e altre sostanze

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	21	2	19	14	7	2	1	3	4	5	6	3	1	0	5	1	3	0	8	0	0	5	9	5	2	0	1	3	4	13
2.Poco	N.	35	8	27	27	8	1	10	4	6	7	7	4	1	0	7	1	4	6	10	2	0	11	16	6	2	0	0	3	10	22
3.Abbastanza	N.	104	27	77	51	53	3	21	22	22	13	23	6	6	4	20	7	21	7	26	7	0	22	52	26	4	0	2	10	21	71
4.Molto	N.	117	19	98	53	64	7	11	26	18	22	33	5	3	6	22	12	25	9	32	2	1	20	42	39	15	1	0	5	26	86
5.Moltissimo	N.	113	27	86	43	70	8	11	19	19	18	38	7	3	2	17	5	28	9	36	5	1	11	49	35	17	1	2	3	26	82
6.(non so)	N.	10	3	7	5	5	0	2	0	5	2	1	0	1	1	3	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	8	1	0	0	0	0	1	9
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		3,7	3,8	3,7	3,5	4,0	3,9	3,5	3,7	3,8	3,7	3,9	3,4	3,6	4,0	3,7	3,8	3,9	3,7	3,7	3,8	4,5	3,3	3,7	3,9	4,1	4,5	3,4	3,1	3,7	3,8
Standard Deviation		1,18	1,15	1,19	1,25	1,07	1,28	1,16	1,04	1,27	1,27	1,16	1,38	1,30	0,91	1,24	1,04	1,10	1,11	1,23	1,20	0,71	1,18	1,23	1,09	1,10	0,71	1,67	1,18	1,17	1,17
Standard Error		0,06	0,12	0,07	0,09	0,07	0,28	0,15	0,12	0,15	0,15	0,11	0,28	0,34	0,25	0,14	0,20	0,12	0,20	0,12	0,29	0,50	0,14	0,09	0,10	0,17	0,50	0,75	0,24	0,13	0,07

d10) Sarebbe preoccupato per la costruzione di una centrale geotermica vicino a casa Sua per questioni legate a: - impatto paesaggistico

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai	
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283	
1.Per niente	N.	27	4	23	18	9	2	4	4	5	7	5	5	0	0	6	2	5	1	8	0	0	6	15	6	0	0	3	5	2	17	
2.Poco	N.	53	12	41	35	18	4	8	7	13	8	13	2	2	1	10	8	7	5	13	5	0	13	24	12	4	0	0	4	14	35	
3.Abbastanza	N.	106	21	85	47	59	4	18	22	21	14	27	7	6	3	19	2	26	8	31	4	0	22	47	25	12	0	0	7	23	76	
4.Molto	N.	120	31	89	53	67	8	14	26	20	24	28	4	2	4	23	12	28	11	30	4	2	18	49	40	12	1	1	5	29	85	
5.Moltissimo	N.	80	15	65	34	46	3	10	14	11	11	31	6	3	3	14	2	14	6	29	3	0	10	31	26	12	1	1	3	17	59	
6.(non so)	N.	14	3	11	6	8	0	2	1	4	3	4	1	2	2	2	1	3	0	2	1	0	1	10	3	0	0	0	0	3	11	
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283	
Media		3,5	3,6	3,5	3,4	3,7	3,3	3,4	3,6	3,4	3,5	3,7	3,3	3,8	4,2	3,5	3,3	3,6	3,5	3,6	3,5	4,0	3,2	3,5	3,7	3,8	4,5	2,4	2,9	3,6	3,6	
Standard Deviation		1,24	1,17	1,26	1,30	1,15	1,23	1,25	1,11	1,28	1,32	1,24	1,54	1,32	1,21	1,25	1,29	1,16	1,09	1,24	1,28	0,00	1,21	1,32	1,18	0,99	0,71	1,95	1,33	1,14	1,23	
Standard Error		0,06	0,13	0,07	0,09	0,08	0,27	0,17	0,13	0,15	0,16	0,12	0,31	0,34	0,34	0,15	0,25	0,13	0,20	0,12	0,31	0,00	0,14	0,10	0,11	0,16	0,50	0,87	0,27	0,12	0,07	

d10) Sarebbe preoccupato per la costruzione di una centrale geotermica vicino a casa Sua per questioni legate a: - impatto delle infrastrutture ad essa legate

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai	
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283	
1.Per niente	N.	32	5	27	19	13	4	2	1	6	9	10	5	0	0	5	0	5	4	11	2	0	6	18	6	2	0	2	3	6	21	
2.Poco	N.	49	13	36	34	15	1	11	8	11	8	10	3	4	1	9	5	8	4	12	3	0	12	23	13	1	0	0	4	12	33	
3.Abbastanza	N.	105	21	84	49	56	8	20	23	19	15	20	8	4	4	20	4	24	13	21	6	1	21	52	25	7	0	1	7	25	72	
4.Molto	N.	121	23	98	51	70	5	13	28	20	18	37	1	2	4	25	13	31	6	37	1	1	20	49	36	15	1	0	7	29	85	
5.Moltissimo	N.	73	17	56	30	43	3	7	11	11	13	28	7	4	1	10	3	13	4	28	3	0	9	23	25	15	1	2	3	13	55	
6.(non so)	N.	20	7	13	10	10	0	3	3	7	4	3	1	1	3	5	2	2	0	4	2	0	2	11	7	0	0	0	0	3	17	
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283	
Media		3,5	3,6	3,5	3,4	3,7	3,1	3,4	3,7	3,5	3,5	3,7	3,2	3,6	4,1	3,6	3,7	3,5	3,1	3,6	3,4	3,5	3,3	3,4	3,7	4,0	4,5	3,0	3,1	3,5	3,6	
Standard Deviation		1,28	1,34	1,27	1,34	1,20	1,30	1,20	1,04	1,39	1,44	1,29	1,58	1,35	1,32	1,26	1,13	1,13	1,18	1,32	1,58	0,71	1,23	1,33	1,26	1,06	0,71	2,00	1,23	1,20	1,29	
Standard Error		0,06	0,14	0,07	0,10	0,08	0,28	0,16	0,12	0,16	0,18	0,12	0,32	0,35	0,37	0,15	0,22	0,12	0,21	0,12	0,38	0,50	0,15	0,10	0,12	0,17	0,50	0,89	0,25	0,13	0,08	

d10) Sarebbe preoccupato per la costruzione di una centrale geotermica vicino a casa Sua per questioni legate a: - pericoli per la falda acquifera

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	23	4	19	17	6	2	2	2	4	7	6	5	1	0	3	1	3	0	9	1	0	3	10	9	1	0	2	1	6	14
2.Poco	N.	28	4	24	22	6	2	6	6	5	3	6	2	2	0	7	1	3	5	7	1	0	11	13	4	0	0	0	2	10	16
3.Abbastanza	N.	86	21	65	39	47	2	17	16	17	12	22	7	5	3	12	5	18	6	23	7	0	18	40	21	6	1	1	9	18	58
4.Molto	N.	124	22	102	55	69	7	16	24	26	21	30	5	2	4	27	12	33	7	29	3	2	22	47	39	16	0	0	4	24	96
5.Moltissimo	N.	125	30	95	52	73	7	12	26	18	20	42	6	5	4	21	7	25	11	42	4	0	15	55	37	17	1	2	7	28	88
6.(non so)	N.	14	5	9	8	6	1	3	0	4	4	2	0	0	2	4	1	1	2	3	1	0	1	11	2	0	0	0	1	2	11
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		3,9	4,0	3,8	3,7	4,0	3,9	3,7	3,9	3,8	3,8	3,9	3,2	3,5	4,4	3,9	4,0	3,9	4,0	3,9	3,7	4,0	3,5	3,9	3,9	4,2	4,0	3,0	3,7	3,7	3,9
Standard Deviation		1,20	1,20	1,20	1,33	1,04	1,39	1,19	1,07	1,20	1,36	1,18	1,44	1,30	1,04	1,19	1,06	1,02	1,22	1,28	1,27	0,00	1,16	1,26	1,20	0,88	1,41	2,00	1,23	1,28	1,16
Standard Error		0,06	0,13	0,07	0,10	0,07	0,30	0,16	0,12	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,29	0,34	0,29	0,14	0,20	0,11	0,22	0,12	0,31	0,00	0,14	0,10	0,11	0,14	1,00	0,89	0,25	0,14	0,07

d10) Sarebbe preoccupato per la costruzione di una centrale geotermica vicino a casa Sua per questioni legate a: - rischio di microterremoti

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	36	9	27	25	11	2	4	3	3	12	12	4	1	0	4	2	5	2	17	0	1	7	20	9	0	0	3	4	7	22
2.Poco	N.	42	7	35	30	12	2	9	6	12	6	7	5	1	0	12	2	6	4	8	4	0	16	15	7	4	0	0	5	10	27
3.Abbastanza	N.	80	14	66	35	45	4	15	19	14	8	20	4	6	3	12	3	19	9	19	5	0	15	37	20	7	1	0	5	21	54
4.Molto	N.	109	23	86	48	61	7	13	24	21	18	26	2	3	5	22	14	24	8	28	3	0	19	41	34	15	0	1	5	21	82
5.Moltissimo	N.	114	26	88	43	71	6	12	20	17	21	38	8	4	3	20	4	27	8	36	3	1	11	52	37	13	1	1	5	26	82
6.(non so)	N.	19	7	12	12	7	0	3	2	7	2	5	2	0	2	4	2	2	0	5	2	0	2	11	5	1	0	0	0	3	16
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		3,7	3,8	3,7	3,5	3,9	3,6	3,5	3,8	3,8	3,5	3,8	3,4	3,5	4,3	3,7	3,8	3,8	3,5	3,7	3,7	3,0	3,2	3,7	3,9	4,0	4,0	2,4	3,1	3,7	3,8
Standard Deviation		1,35	1,43	1,33	1,47	1,19	1,28	1,33	1,14	1,34	1,53	1,40	1,69	1,19	1,03	1,32	1,24	1,21	1,21	1,48	1,37	2,83	1,32	1,43	1,29	1,01	1,41	1,95	1,41	1,32	1,32
Standard Error		0,07	0,15	0,07	0,11	0,08	0,28	0,18	0,13	0,16	0,19	0,13	0,34	0,31	0,29	0,15	0,24	0,13	0,22	0,14	0,33	2,00	0,16	0,11	0,12	0,16	1,00	0,87	0,29	0,14	0,08

d10) Sarebbe preoccupato per la costruzione di una centrale geotermica vicino a casa Sua per questioni legate a: - speculazione da parte di privati

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai	
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283	
1.Per niente	N.	12	4	8	6	6	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	0	0	2	0	3	1	4	0	0	3	3	5	1	0	1	1	2	8	
2.Poco	N.	27	5	22	18	9	0	7	3	3	3	11	3	1	0	4	1	4	3	10	1	0	10	13	3	1	0	0	2	5	20	
3.Abbastanza	N.	107	23	84	50	57	6	17	24	21	12	27	6	4	4	21	7	22	8	30	5	0	17	58	23	9	0	1	8	22	76	
4.Molto	N.	126	26	100	54	72	4	16	25	26	25	30	5	5	4	24	11	31	7	32	5	2	23	46	44	12	1	1	4	26	95	
5.Moltissimo	N.	117	23	94	60	57	10	13	20	17	22	35	9	4	3	20	7	22	12	35	5	0	16	48	35	17	1	2	9	32	74	
6.(non so)	N.	11	5	6	5	6	0	2	0	5	3	1	0	1	2	3	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	8	2	0	0	0	0	1	10	
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283	
Media		3,9	3,9	3,9	3,8	3,9	4,1	3,7	3,8	3,9	4,1	3,8	3,6	4,0	4,2	3,9	4,0	3,8	3,8	3,8	4,0	4,0	3,6	3,8	4,0	4,1	4,5	3,6	3,8	4,0	3,8	
Standard Deviation		1,09	1,19	1,07	1,14	1,05	1,12	1,13	0,98	1,09	1,07	1,15	1,32	1,07	1,09	1,08	0,92	1,04	1,16	1,14	1,06	0,00	1,16	1,10	1,05	1,00	0,71	1,67	1,19	1,05	1,09	
Standard Error		0,05	0,13	0,06	0,08	0,07	0,24	0,15	0,11	0,13	0,13	0,11	0,26	0,28	0,30	0,13	0,18	0,11	0,21	0,11	0,26	0,00	0,14	0,08	0,10	0,16	0,50	0,75	0,24	0,11	0,06	

d10) Sarebbe preoccupato per la costruzione di una centrale geotermica vicino a casa Sua per questioni legate a: - mancanza di trasparenza nella gestione da parte di istituzioni pubbliche

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai	
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283	
1.Per niente	N.	10	1	9	5	5	2	1	1	1	1	4	2	0	0	2	0	3	1	2	0	0	3	3	4	0	0	1	2	1	6	
2.Poco	N.	20	3	17	10	10	0	4	2	3	3	8	0	2	0	3	0	6	2	6	1	0	6	9	4	1	0	0	0	2	18	
3.Abbastanza	N.	88	21	67	48	40	4	17	19	15	11	22	5	5	3	16	5	12	7	29	6	0	16	44	18	10	0	1	5	19	63	
4.Molto	N.	144	26	118	67	77	8	18	29	30	27	32	6	5	4	32	15	36	9	31	4	2	25	60	46	12	1	1	7	39	97	
5.Moltissimo	N.	129	32	97	59	70	7	13	23	22	23	41	12	2	5	19	6	24	12	44	5	0	19	54	38	17	1	2	10	25	92	
6.(non so)	N.	9	3	6	4	5	0	3	0	3	2	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	7	
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283	
Media		4,0	4,1	3,9	3,9	4,0	3,9	3,8	4,0	4,1	4,1	3,9	4,0	3,7	4,3	3,9	4,1	3,9	3,9	4,0	3,9	4,0	3,8	4,0	4,0	4,1	4,5	3,6	4,0	4,0	4,0	
Standard Deviation		1,03	1,00	1,04	1,04	1,02	1,20	1,09	0,90	0,98	0,97	1,12	1,21	1,11	0,95	1,00	0,75	1,07	1,09	1,03	1,09	0,00	1,12	1,03	1,02	0,88	0,71	1,67	1,20	0,89	1,05	
Standard Error		0,05	0,11	0,06	0,07	0,07	0,26	0,15	0,10	0,11	0,12	0,11	0,24	0,29	0,26	0,12	0,14	0,12	0,20	0,10	0,26	0,00	0,13	0,08	0,10	0,14	0,50	0,75	0,24	0,09	0,06	

d11) Adesso le leggerò una serie di attori e istituzioni, mi potrebbe dire per ciascuno quanto li ritiene competenti rispetto alle scelte energetiche del territorio?
Per es... - all'Unione Europea

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	30	8	22	19	11	1	1	3	10	7	8	1	3	1	5	3	4	0	11	1	1	3	15	9	3	0	2	4	8	16
2.Poco	N.	102	21	81	49	53	5	14	13	18	17	35	6	4	4	14	8	20	8	36	2	0	17	43	28	14	0	1	5	20	76
3.Abbastanza	N.	119	26	93	53	66	10	18	26	15	20	30	7	2	3	24	9	25	11	32	5	1	25	53	28	13	0	2	6	23	88
4.Molto	N.	108	22	86	55	53	4	19	22	25	15	23	9	5	4	23	7	22	10	22	6	0	21	48	30	8	1	0	8	28	72
5.Moltissimo	N.	26	7	19	12	14	1	4	6	4	3	8	1	0	0	5	0	6	2	9	3	0	3	10	11	1	1	0	0	6	20
6.(non so)	N.	15	2	13	5	10	0	0	4	2	5	4	1	1	1	3	0	6	0	3	0	0	1	7	6	1	0	0	1	3	11
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		3,1	3,1	3,1	3,0	3,2	3,0	3,2	3,4	3,0	3,1	3,0	3,2	2,9	3,1	3,2	2,7	3,3	3,2	2,9	3,5	2,0	3,1	3,1	3,2	2,8	4,5	2,0	2,9	3,2	3,1
Standard Deviation		1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19	0,92	0,96	1,15	1,27	1,33	1,22	1,13	1,46	1,32	1,17	0,98	1,25	0,91	1,21	1,12	1,41	1,01	1,20	1,30	1,08	0,71	1,00	1,28	1,22	1,17
Standard Error		0,06	0,13	0,07	0,09	0,08	0,20	0,13	0,13	0,15	0,16	0,12	0,23	0,38	0,37	0,14	0,19	0,14	0,16	0,11	0,27	1,00	0,12	0,09	0,12	0,17	0,50	0,45	0,26	0,13	0,07

d11) Adesso le leggerò una serie di attori e istituzioni, mi potrebbe dire per ciascuno
quanto li ritiene competenti rispetto alle scelte energetiche del territorio?
Per es... - agli stati nazionali

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	36	9	27	15	21	2	0	6	15	6	7	1	2	1	10	1	10	1	9	1	0	6	16	9	5	0	3	3	5	25
2.Poco	N.	111	20	91	56	55	8	14	15	9	21	44	7	3	4	13	6	20	10	44	3	1	17	48	30	16	0	0	9	29	73
3.Abbastanza	N.	113	26	87	57	56	7	18	20	21	18	29	7	3	4	18	5	28	11	33	3	1	17	53	29	13	1	2	6	28	77
4.Molto	N.	94	24	70	46	48	2	14	23	21	17	17	8	5	3	18	14	17	6	19	4	0	22	37	32	2	1	0	4	21	69
5.Moltissimo	N.	21	5	16	9	12	1	7	4	4	2	3	1	0	0	9	1	2	2	2	4	0	4	13	2	2	0	0	1	1	19
6.(non so)	N.	25	2	23	10	15	1	3	6	4	3	8	1	2	1	6	0	6	1	6	2	0	4	9	10	2	0	0	1	4	20
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		3,1	3,0	3,1	3,0	3,1	2,8	3,4	3,3	3,0	3,0	2,9	3,2	3,3	3,0	3,3	3,3	3,0	3,0	2,8	3,8	2,5	3,2	3,1	3,2	2,7	3,5	1,8	2,8	3,0	3,2
Standard Deviation		1,28	1,18	1,31	1,22	1,34	1,22	1,16	1,31	1,39	1,21	1,27	1,14	1,53	1,29	1,46	0,99	1,30	1,11	1,18	1,48	0,71	1,28	1,27	1,32	1,23	0,71	1,10	1,26	1,12	1,32
Standard Error		0,06	0,13	0,07	0,09	0,09	0,27	0,15	0,15	0,16	0,15	0,12	0,23	0,40	0,36	0,17	0,19	0,14	0,20	0,11	0,36	0,50	0,15	0,10	0,12	0,19	0,50	0,49	0,26	0,12	0,08

d11) Adesso le leggerò una serie di attori e istituzioni, mi potrebbe dire per ciascuno
quanto li ritiene competenti rispetto alle scelte energetiche del territorio?
Per es... - agli enti locali

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	42	13	29	22	20	1	1	7	12	10	11	3	2	2	8	1	6	0	19	1	0	9	16	13	4	0	3	5	6	28
2.Poco	N.	125	22	103	61	64	10	18	21	17	20	39	8	2	4	21	8	23	13	39	6	1	19	56	30	20	0	1	9	26	89
3.Abbastanza	N.	123	24	99	62	61	7	21	22	28	15	30	12	6	4	22	7	26	9	28	8	1	21	59	35	8	0	1	6	29	87
4.Molto	N.	77	21	56	37	40	2	13	18	11	16	17	2	3	2	13	10	20	7	18	2	0	16	33	23	4	1	0	3	22	52
5.Moltissimo	N.	20	5	15	8	12	1	3	4	4	1	7	0	1	0	7	1	3	2	6	0	0	4	7	6	2	1	0	0	3	17
6.(non so)	N.	13	1	12	3	10	0	0	2	2	5	4	0	1	1	3	0	5	0	3	0	0	1	5	5	2	0	0	1	2	10
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		2,9	2,8	2,9	2,8	3,0	2,6	3,0	3,0	2,8	2,9	2,8	2,5	3,1	2,8	3,0	3,1	3,1	2,9	2,7	2,7	2,5	2,9	2,9	3,0	2,7	4,5	1,6	2,5	3,0	2,9
Standard Deviation		1,18	1,20	1,18	1,11	1,25	0,92	0,92	1,18	1,21	1,37	1,23	0,82	1,36	1,36	1,29	1,00	1,23	0,96	1,24	0,79	0,71	1,17	1,13	1,25	1,25	0,71	0,89	1,22	1,08	1,20
Standard Error		0,06	0,13	0,07	0,08	0,09	0,20	0,12	0,14	0,14	0,17	0,12	0,16	0,35	0,38	0,15	0,19	0,13	0,17	0,12	0,19	0,50	0,14	0,08	0,12	0,20	0,50	0,40	0,25	0,12	0,07

d11) Adesso le leggerò una serie di attori e istituzioni, mi potrebbe dire per ciascuno
quanto li ritiene competenti rispetto alle scelte energetiche del territorio?
Per es... - agli scienziati e ai ricercatori

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	5	1	4	3	2	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
2.Poco	N.	25	3	22	12	13	2	3	2	7	6	5	1	0	4	7	0	4	4	4	1	0	3	13	6	2	1	0	1	7	17
3.Abbastanza	N.	79	17	62	36	43	8	11	13	5	14	28	5	3	0	8	1	17	9	31	4	1	19	27	21	12	0	3	6	10	60
4.Molto	N.	125	28	97	55	70	4	14	22	31	23	31	9	6	3	26	13	26	3	34	5	0	21	54	40	9	1	0	4	36	85
5.Moltissimo	N.	160	35	125	84	76	6	28	34	27	22	43	8	5	6	31	12	33	15	42	7	1	25	76	43	16	0	0	12	34	114
6.(non so)	N.	6	2	4	3	3	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	1	1	1	3
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		4,1	4,2	4,1	4,1	4,0	3,6	4,2	4,2	4,1	4,0	4,1	4,0	3,9	3,9	4,1	4,3	4,1	3,9	4,1	4,1	4,0	4,0	4,1	4,1	4,1	3,0	3,2	4,3	4,1	4,1
Standard Deviation		1,01	0,96	1,02	1,03	0,99	1,16	0,94	1,01	1,08	1,02	0,94	1,12	1,10	1,34	1,04	0,87	1,00	1,15	0,93	0,97	1,41	1,00	1,05	0,95	1,01	1,41	1,79	1,03	0,92	1,01
Standard Error		0,05	0,10	0,06	0,07	0,07	0,25	0,13	0,12	0,13	0,12	0,09	0,22	0,28	0,37	0,12	0,17	0,11	0,21	0,09	0,23	1,00	0,12	0,08	0,09	0,16	1,00	0,80	0,21	0,10	0,06

d11) Adesso le leggerò una serie di attori e istituzioni, mi potrebbe dire per ciascuno
quanto li ritiene competenti rispetto alle scelte energetiche del territorio?
Per es... - ai cittadini direttamente

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	40	11	29	17	23	2	5	7	9	9	8	4	1	0	8	1	12	2	10	2	0	7	22	7	4	0	3	5	7	25
2.Poco	N.	170	39	131	83	87	7	21	29	28	35	50	11	3	8	31	11	33	12	53	7	1	31	73	50	16	0	0	10	40	120
3.Abbastanza	N.	114	22	92	53	61	6	18	24	21	13	32	8	7	3	14	11	27	8	31	4	1	17	47	36	13	1	2	5	19	88
4.Molto	N.	46	10	36	25	21	5	8	9	10	6	8	2	2	2	11	3	6	7	9	4	0	11	20	11	3	1	0	3	14	29
5.Moltissimo	N.	15	3	12	11	4	0	3	4	3	1	4	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	5	0	0	3	7	4	1	0	0	0	6	9
6.(non so)	N.	15	1	14	4	11	1	1	1	3	3	6	0	2	0	3	0	4	1	5	0	0	1	7	4	3	0	0	1	2	12
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		2,7	2,5	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,9	2,8	2,7	2,7	2,5	2,7	2,3	3,2	2,5	2,8	2,7	2,6	2,9	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,6	2,7	2,7	2,8	3,5	1,8	2,4	2,8	2,7
Standard Deviation		1,15	1,05	1,18	1,11	1,19	1,20	1,10	1,07	1,21	1,16	1,19	0,85	1,37	0,78	1,32	0,87	1,16	1,15	1,17	1,00	0,71	1,09	1,20	1,09	1,28	0,71	1,10	1,21	1,17	1,14
Standard Error		0,06	0,11	0,07	0,08	0,08	0,26	0,15	0,12	0,14	0,14	0,11	0,17	0,35	0,22	0,15	0,17	0,13	0,21	0,11	0,24	0,50	0,13	0,09	0,10	0,20	0,50	0,49	0,25	0,12	0,07

d11) Adesso le leggerò una serie di attori e istituzioni, mi potrebbe dire per ciascuno
quanto li ritiene competenti rispetto alle scelte energetiche del territorio?
Per es... - alle compagnie dell'energia

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	35	9	26	17	18	3	1	4	9	6	12	1	2	0	9	1	6	2	12	1	1	5	20	7	3	0	1	3	8	23
2.Poco	N.	88	16	72	38	50	3	10	13	14	12	36	3	3	3	12	5	19	3	34	6	0	14	31	28	15	0	3	3	20	62
3.Abbastanza	N.	121	24	97	61	60	7	20	18	28	21	27	9	3	2	21	9	25	8	35	8	1	19	59	32	11	0	1	9	21	90
4.Molto	N.	109	26	83	51	58	7	20	28	16	17	21	6	5	7	22	9	26	14	18	2	0	21	46	32	8	2	0	5	28	76
5.Moltissimo	N.	33	9	24	22	11	0	5	9	5	8	6	5	1	0	9	3	4	3	8	0	0	11	13	7	2	0	0	2	8	23
6.(non so)	N.	14	2	12	4	10	1	0	2	2	3	6	1	1	1	1	0	3	1	6	0	0	0	7	6	1	0	0	2	3	9
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		3,2	3,2	3,1	3,2	3,1	3,1	3,3	3,4	3,0	3,3	2,9	3,6	3,2	3,5	3,2	3,3	3,1	3,5	3,0	2,7	2,0	3,3	3,1	3,2	2,9	4,0	2,0	3,3	3,2	3,1
Standard Deviation		1,21	1,23	1,21	1,20	1,23	1,24	0,94	1,16	1,19	1,27	1,31	1,19	1,42	1,13	1,24	1,03	1,16	1,12	1,29	0,79	1,41	1,17	1,24	1,22	1,14	0,00	0,71	1,39	1,25	1,19
Standard Error		0,06	0,13	0,07	0,09	0,09	0,27	0,13	0,13	0,14	0,16	0,13	0,24	0,37	0,31	0,14	0,20	0,13	0,20	0,12	0,19	1,00	0,14	0,09	0,12	0,18	0,00	0,32	0,28	0,13	0,07

d12) Sempre parlando di geotermia, su quali argomenti vorrebbe essere più informato?
Per es... (leggere una frase alla volta, una risposta per frase?) - l'impatto paesaggistico e ambientale

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	12	2	10	6	6	2	2	0	3	2	3	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	0	0	3	8	1	0	0	2	1	2	7
2.Poco	N.	29	5	24	15	14	2	5	6	2	5	9	2	0	1	5	1	4	2	11	3	0	9	11	4	5	0	0	0	5	24
3.Abbastanza	N.	81	17	64	36	45	6	8	6	23	8	30	3	2	1	16	4	12	9	31	3	0	10	43	16	11	1	2	5	12	62
4.Molto	N.	167	40	127	79	88	5	23	41	28	34	36	6	11	4	29	18	43	11	37	7	1	27	70	59	11	0	0	10	46	111
5.Moltissimo	N.	103	21	82	54	49	5	16	19	17	18	28	9	2	7	22	4	20	8	27	3	1	21	40	30	11	1	1	8	23	71
6.(non so)	N.	8	1	7	3	5	1	2	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	2	1	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	8
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		3,9	3,9	3,9	3,9	3,9	3,6	3,9	4,1	3,8	3,9	3,8	3,5	4,0	4,3	3,9	3,9	4,0	3,9	3,7	3,8	4,5	3,8	3,8	4,1	3,9	4,0	2,6	4,0	3,9	3,8
Standard Deviation		1,04	0,96	1,06	1,05	1,03	1,36	1,13	0,88	1,01	0,98	1,07	1,56	0,53	0,95	0,98	0,68	0,92	0,98	1,13	1,15	0,71	1,14	1,08	0,84	1,12	1,41	1,67	0,98	0,91	1,06
Standard Error		0,05	0,10	0,06	0,08	0,07	0,30	0,15	0,10	0,12	0,12	0,10	0,31	0,14	0,26	0,11	0,13	0,10	0,18	0,11	0,28	0,50	0,14	0,08	0,08	0,18	1,00	0,75	0,20	0,10	0,06

d12) Sempre parlando di geotermia, su quali argomenti vorrebbe essere più informato?
Per es... (leggere una frase alla volta, una risposta per frase?) - il rischio di micro terremoti

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	13	3	10	6	7	2	2	0	3	3	3	3	0	0	4	0	1	0	5	0	0	3	8	2	0	0	2	0	3	8
2.Poco	N.	23	4	19	12	11	2	0	3	3	5	10	1	0	0	4	1	3	1	11	1	1	6	7	6	4	0	1	1	8	13
3.Abbastanza	N.	71	15	56	32	39	4	11	8	16	9	23	3	2	2	13	4	12	7	24	4	0	14	35	13	8	1	1	5	12	53
4.Molto	N.	139	32	107	68	71	7	15	30	26	30	31	9	7	3	24	16	32	10	32	6	0	23	61	45	10	0	0	8	33	98
5.Moltissimo	N.	146	31	115	72	74	5	26	31	25	20	39	9	6	8	28	6	32	12	39	5	1	24	61	45	15	1	1	10	32	103
6.(non so)	N.	8	1	7	3	5	1	2	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	2	1	0	0	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	8
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		4,0	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,0	3,7	4,2	4,3	4,0	3,9	3,9	3,8	4,3	4,5	4,0	4,0	4,2	4,2	3,8	4,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,1	4,1	4,0	2,4	4,1	3,9	4,1
Standard Deviation		1,07	1,05	1,08	1,07	1,08	1,35	1,04	0,85	1,07	1,07	1,13	1,32	0,70	0,78	1,15	0,73	0,95	0,93	1,18	1,03	2,12	1,12	1,10	0,96	1,14	1,41	1,67	0,90	1,09	1,05
Standard Error		0,05	0,11	0,06	0,08	0,08	0,30	0,14	0,10	0,12	0,13	0,11	0,26	0,18	0,22	0,13	0,14	0,10	0,17	0,11	0,25	1,50	0,13	0,08	0,09	0,18	1,00	0,75	0,18	0,12	0,06

d12) Sempre parlando di geotermia, su quali argomenti vorrebbe essere più informato?
Per es... (leggere una frase alla volta, una risposta per frase?) - l'eventuale
esaurimento della risorsa geotermica

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	14	2	12	6	8	2	3	1	1	2	5	3	0	1	3	0	2	0	5	0	0	4	6	2	2	0	2	0	2	10
2.Poco	N.	21	3	18	7	14	0	2	2	3	3	11	0	0	1	5	0	4	2	9	0	0	4	6	7	4	0	0	0	4	17
3.Abbastanza	N.	107	23	84	53	54	10	14	15	19	16	33	5	3	2	19	5	19	10	35	9	0	17	56	23	11	0	2	7	23	75
4.Molto	N.	149	38	111	73	76	6	16	31	29	34	33	12	8	3	26	16	32	9	38	3	2	24	67	47	10	1	0	11	37	101
5.Moltissimo	N.	95	19	76	51	44	2	19	22	18	12	22	5	4	6	20	5	20	9	22	4	0	21	36	29	8	1	1	6	21	67
6.(non so)	N.	14	1	13	3	11	1	2	3	4	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	6	1	4	1	0	0	5	4	5	0	0	0	1	13
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		3,8	3,8	3,8	3,9	3,8	3,4	3,9	4,1	4,0	3,8	3,6	3,6	4,1	3,9	3,8	4,1	4,0	3,9	3,7	3,8	4,0	3,8	3,8	4,0	3,8	4,5	2,6	4,0	3,8	3,8
Standard Deviation		1,07	0,93	1,11	1,01	1,13	1,16	1,17	0,95	1,01	0,91	1,16	1,19	0,70	1,32	1,09	0,73	1,09	1,01	1,12	1,01	0,00	1,12	1,02	1,01	1,36	0,71	1,67	0,75	0,96	1,11
Standard Error		0,05	0,10	0,06	0,07	0,08	0,25	0,16	0,11	0,12	0,11	0,11	0,24	0,18	0,37	0,13	0,14	0,12	0,18	0,11	0,25	0,00	0,13	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,50	0,75	0,15	0,10	0,07

d12) Sempre parlando di geotermia, su quali argomenti vorrebbe essere più informato?
Per es... (leggere una frase alla volta, una risposta per frase?) - le
ripercussioni economiche per le popolazioni locali (posti di lavoro, vendita
di energia ad altre regioni, costo bollette, incentivi, indennizzi, turismo)

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	13	3	10	5	8	1	3	0	1	0	8	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	7	0	0	3	6	2	2	0	1	0	3	9
2.Poco	N.	27	1	26	13	14	1	1	5	4	8	8	0	1	2	9	1	5	1	8	0	0	2	12	9	4	0	0	2	5	20
3.Abbastanza	N.	87	22	65	34	53	7	9	9	18	15	29	1	2	0	15	3	19	8	33	6	0	13	45	18	10	1	2	4	16	65
4.Molto	N.	153	36	117	75	78	6	19	37	31	27	33	14	8	2	24	19	36	7	37	5	1	27	63	51	11	1	1	10	35	107
5.Moltissimo	N.	111	23	88	64	47	5	23	20	18	16	29	7	4	8	24	3	18	14	27	5	1	24	46	31	10	0	1	8	29	73
6.(non so)	N.	9	1	8	2	7	1	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	4	1	1	1	0	1	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	9
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		3,9	3,9	3,9	4,0	3,8	3,8	4,1	4,1	3,9	3,8	3,7	3,9	4,0	4,1	3,9	4,0	3,9	4,2	3,6	4,1	4,5	4,0	3,8	3,9	3,8	3,5	3,2	4,0	3,9	3,9
Standard Deviation		1,06	0,97	1,09	1,03	1,09	1,18	1,10	0,91	0,97	0,99	1,19	1,20	0,85	1,44	1,09	0,73	1,00	0,98	1,13	0,97	0,71	1,05	1,08	0,98	1,29	0,71	1,48	0,93	1,03	1,08
Standard Error		0,05	0,10	0,06	0,07	0,08	0,26	0,15	0,11	0,11	0,12	0,11	0,24	0,22	0,40	0,13	0,14	0,11	0,18	0,11	0,23	0,50	0,13	0,08	0,09	0,20	0,50	0,66	0,19	0,11	0,06

d12) Sempre parlando di geotermia, su quali argomenti vorrebbe essere più informato?
Per es... (leggere una frase alla volta, una risposta per frase?) - la gestione degli impianti

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	9	2	7	4	5	1	1	0	1	1	5	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	6	0	0	1	5	2	1	0	2	0	1	6
2.Poco	N.	24	5	19	9	15	1	1	5	1	4	12	0	2	3	4	0	5	1	8	1	0	3	11	7	3	0	1	0	4	19
3.Abbastanza	N.	103	19	84	45	58	9	11	16	22	12	33	5	2	0	21	8	18	8	34	7	0	16	54	20	12	1	1	7	21	74
4.Molto	N.	160	39	121	86	74	5	23	32	32	35	33	15	8	2	25	17	35	11	42	4	1	32	63	54	11	0	0	8	41	111
5.Moltissimo	N.	94	20	74	46	48	4	17	19	16	15	23	4	3	8	21	2	20	10	21	4	1	18	38	28	9	1	1	9	21	63
6.(non so)	N.	10	1	9	3	7	1	3	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	4	1	2	1	0	0	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	10
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		3,8	3,9	3,8	3,9	3,8	3,6	4,1	4,0	3,9	3,9	3,6	3,8	3,8	4,2	3,9	3,8	4,0	4,1	3,6	3,8	4,5	3,9	3,8	3,9	3,9	4,0	2,4	4,1	3,9	3,8
Standard Deviation		1,01	0,96	1,02	0,95	1,06	1,16	0,97	0,93	0,89	0,88	1,14	0,85	0,94	1,28	1,01	0,58	1,01	0,93	1,09	1,07	0,71	0,89	1,04	0,94	1,22	1,41	1,67	0,83	0,87	1,03
Standard Error		0,05	0,10	0,06	0,07	0,07	0,25	0,13	0,11	0,10	0,11	0,11	0,17	0,24	0,36	0,12	0,11	0,11	0,17	0,10	0,26	0,50	0,11	0,08	0,09	0,19	1,00	0,75	0,17	0,09	0,06

d12) Sempre parlando di geotermia, su quali argomenti vorrebbe essere più informato?
Per es... (leggere una frase alla volta, una risposta per frase?) - la rete per il trasporto dell'energia

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	15	4	11	8	7	2	1	0	3	3	6	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	8	1	0	2	9	3	1	0	2	1	2	10
2.Poco	N.	33	6	27	12	21	1	1	4	2	6	19	1	0	2	6	0	5	1	18	0	0	2	13	13	5	0	0	1	3	29
3.Abbastanza	N.	93	18	75	39	54	8	12	14	20	15	24	6	3	1	18	4	19	8	26	8	0	20	48	15	10	0	2	6	22	63
4.Molto	N.	150	37	113	79	71	4	20	34	32	29	31	10	8	1	28	20	34	8	35	4	2	26	62	51	10	1	0	8	40	102
5.Moltissimo	N.	99	20	79	53	46	5	20	20	15	13	26	5	4	7	20	3	20	13	24	3	0	20	40	28	10	1	1	8	21	69
6.(non so)	N.	10	1	9	2	8	1	2	2	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	4	1	2	1	0	0	4	2	4	0	0	0	0	10
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		3,8	3,8	3,8	3,8	3,7	3,6	4,1	4,0	3,8	3,7	3,5	3,5	4,1	4,1	3,9	4,0	4,0	4,2	3,5	3,7	4,0	3,9	3,7	3,8	3,9	4,5	2,6	3,9	3,9	3,8
Standard Deviation		1,10	1,07	1,11	1,06	1,13	1,33	0,97	0,89	1,02	1,08	1,24	1,23	0,70	1,55	1,00	0,52	1,01	0,97	1,24	1,17	0,00	0,97	1,12	1,07	1,28	0,71	1,67	1,08	0,90	1,14
Standard Error		0,05	0,12	0,06	0,08	0,08	0,29	0,13	0,10	0,12	0,13	0,12	0,25	0,18	0,43	0,12	0,10	0,11	0,17	0,12	0,28	0,00	0,12	0,08	0,10	0,20	0,50	0,75	0,22	0,10	0,07

d13) Da quali fonti vorrebbe essere informato, cioè in quali avrebbe più fiducia (direbbero la verità?) - Governo

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	74	16	58	30	44	5	9	9	19	10	22	8	1	5	16	4	13	1	22	4	0	15	32	16	10	1	2	6	15	51
2.Poco	N.	96	17	79	46	50	5	15	15	7	15	39	4	5	4	13	3	12	7	41	6	1	18	39	22	17	0	1	5	21	69
3.Abbastanza	N.	76	19	57	39	37	5	10	14	17	18	12	6	4	3	15	3	21	6	15	3	0	16	35	20	5	0	2	3	14	57
4.Molto	N.	90	19	71	48	42	3	15	23	20	11	18	3	2	1	15	12	22	11	20	3	1	10	38	38	3	1	0	4	23	63
5.Moltissimo	N.	57	14	43	28	29	3	6	10	9	13	16	4	2	0	13	5	12	6	14	1	0	11	28	15	3	0	0	6	15	36
6.(non so)	N.	7	1	6	2	5	0	1	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	7
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		3,0	3,0	2,9	3,0	2,9	2,7	3,0	3,3	3,0	3,0	2,7	2,6	3,1	2,0	3,0	3,4	3,2	3,5	2,7	2,5	3,0	2,8	3,0	3,2	2,5	2,5	2,0	3,0	3,0	3,0
Standard Deviation		1,39	1,39	1,39	1,34	1,44	1,38	1,34	1,37	1,47	1,34	1,40	1,47	1,41	1,00	1,49	1,34	1,39	1,15	1,35	1,23	1,41	1,36	1,42	1,31	1,41	2,12	1,00	1,57	1,37	1,39
Standard Error		0,07	0,15	0,08	0,10	0,10	0,30	0,18	0,16	0,17	0,16	0,13	0,29	0,36	0,28	0,17	0,26	0,15	0,21	0,13	0,30	1,00	0,16	0,11	0,12	0,22	1,50	0,45	0,32	0,15	0,08

d13) Da quali fonti vorrebbe essere informato, cioè in quali avrebbe più fiducia (direbbero la verità?) - Enti locali

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	42	16	26	15	27	1	3	5	11	7	15	4	2	1	10	1	7	0	15	1	1	12	18	5	6	1	3	2	10	27
2.Poco	N.	103	16	87	51	52	8	12	17	11	15	40	5	4	5	11	6	15	7	44	6	0	19	43	23	17	1	1	10	20	72
3.Abbastanza	N.	102	19	83	54	48	6	16	19	22	18	21	10	2	4	21	6	24	7	23	5	0	18	45	32	7	0	1	4	18	79
4.Molto	N.	97	23	74	45	52	4	17	22	20	10	24	4	3	3	19	9	21	10	23	4	1	13	45	34	5	0	0	2	28	67
5.Moltissimo	N.	45	11	34	24	21	2	6	8	8	16	5	2	3	0	11	5	12	6	5	1	0	8	20	15	2	0	0	5	11	29
6.(non so)	N.	11	1	10	4	7	0	2	3	2	1	3	0	1	0	2	0	4	1	3	0	0	0	5	3	3	0	0	1	1	9
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		3,1	3,0	3,1	3,1	3,0	2,9	3,3	3,3	3,1	3,2	2,8	2,8	3,3	2,7	3,2	3,4	3,3	3,6	2,7	2,9	2,5	2,8	3,1	3,4	2,7	1,5	1,6	3,0	3,2	3,1
Standard Deviation		1,27	1,35	1,25	1,22	1,32	1,09	1,19	1,24	1,30	1,36	1,24	1,15	1,58	0,95	1,33	1,15	1,30	1,15	1,21	1,05	2,12	1,26	1,27	1,16	1,41	0,71	0,89	1,46	1,26	1,25
Standard Error		0,06	0,15	0,07	0,09	0,09	0,24	0,16	0,14	0,15	0,17	0,12	0,23	0,41	0,26	0,15	0,22	0,14	0,21	0,11	0,26	1,50	0,15	0,10	0,11	0,22	0,50	0,40	0,30	0,13	0,07

d13) Da quali fonti vorrebbe essere informato, cioè in quali avrebbe più fiducia
(direbbero la verità?) - Compagnie energetiche

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	38	15	23	14	24	1	4	6	9	6	12	3	1	2	8	2	6	0	12	3	1	13	15	7	2	1	3	4	10	21
2.Poco	N.	94	10	84	46	48	3	12	14	11	16	38	5	5	3	12	1	20	4	38	6	0	15	39	17	23	0	1	5	23	65
3.Abbastanza	N.	122	27	95	58	64	10	21	17	21	20	33	9	1	5	19	4	28	15	36	4	1	18	61	36	6	1	1	8	25	88
4.Molto	N.	89	23	66	48	41	6	11	25	21	12	14	4	5	3	23	12	14	8	18	2	0	14	38	34	3	0	0	4	21	64
5.Moltissimo	N.	45	9	36	24	21	1	7	7	9	12	9	3	2	0	9	7	11	4	7	2	0	9	18	15	3	0	0	3	8	34
6.(non so)	N.	12	2	10	3	9	0	1	5	3	1	2	1	1	0	3	1	4	0	2	0	0	1	5	3	3	0	0	0	1	11
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		3,1	3,1	3,1	3,2	3,1	3,1	3,1	3,4	3,3	3,2	2,8	3,1	3,3	2,7	3,3	3,9	3,2	3,4	2,8	2,7	2,0	2,9	3,1	3,4	2,8	2,0	1,6	2,9	3,0	3,2
Standard Deviation		1,24	1,31	1,23	1,18	1,30	0,91	1,17	1,31	1,31	1,27	1,18	1,32	1,45	1,03	1,30	1,19	1,28	0,88	1,14	1,27	1,41	1,35	1,20	1,16	1,35	1,41	0,89	1,26	1,20	1,24
Standard Error		0,06	0,14	0,07	0,09	0,09	0,20	0,16	0,15	0,15	0,16	0,11	0,26	0,37	0,29	0,15	0,23	0,14	0,16	0,11	0,31	1,00	0,16	0,09	0,11	0,21	1,00	0,40	0,26	0,13	0,07

d13) Da quali fonti vorrebbe essere informato, cioè in quali avrebbe più fiducia
(direbbero la verità?) - Unione Europea

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	47	10	37	19	28	2	6	5	11	5	18	2	1	3	5	3	8	2	20	3	0	9	20	12	6	0	2	4	7	34
2.Poco	N.	103	21	82	49	54	7	16	14	14	17	35	6	6	7	9	5	22	10	34	3	1	13	45	28	16	1	1	5	24	73
3.Abbastanza	N.	102	23	79	52	50	6	10	20	24	21	21	9	4	2	26	7	22	5	24	3	0	25	47	23	7	0	2	6	20	74
4.Molto	N.	103	22	81	55	48	4	17	23	19	15	25	6	2	1	24	9	19	8	27	6	1	16	44	37	6	0	0	8	24	71
5.Moltissimo	N.	35	9	26	15	20	2	6	7	5	8	7	1	1	0	7	3	8	6	7	2	0	6	16	10	3	0	0	1	11	23
6.(non so)	N.	10	1	9	3	7	0	1	5	1	1	2	1	1	0	3	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	4	2	2	1	0	0	2	8
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	2,9	3,1	3,4	3,0	3,1	2,8	3,0	2,9	2,1	3,4	3,2	3,1	3,2	2,7	3,1	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,1	2,8	4,0	2,0	2,9	3,2	3,0
Standard Deviation		1,25	1,23	1,26	1,18	1,32	1,15	1,28	1,28	1,20	1,18	1,27	1,17	1,33	0,86	1,16	1,20	1,31	1,28	1,23	1,34	1,41	1,19	1,24	1,24	1,37	2,83	1,00	1,19	1,25	1,25
Standard Error		0,06	0,13	0,07	0,08	0,09	0,25	0,17	0,15	0,14	0,14	0,12	0,23	0,34	0,24	0,13	0,23	0,14	0,23	0,12	0,33	1,00	0,14	0,09	0,12	0,22	2,00	0,45	0,24	0,13	0,07

d13) Da quali fonti vorrebbe essere informato, cioè in quali avrebbe più fiducia
(direbbero la verità?) - Università e centri di ricerca

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	8	1	7	2	6	1	0	1	1	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	3	2	2	1	0	2	0	2	4
2.Poco	N.	18	3	15	9	9	1	2	1	3	3	8	0	0	2	1	0	5	1	8	1	0	2	5	4	7	0	1	2	1	14
3.Abbastanza	N.	67	18	49	26	41	3	8	10	14	13	19	3	3	3	11	2	15	4	22	4	0	12	32	18	4	1	1	4	14	48
4.Molto	N.	139	32	107	70	69	8	18	26	29	21	37	9	4	1	30	11	23	10	41	8	2	24	61	43	11	0	0	5	35	99
5.Moltissimo	N.	162	32	130	85	77	8	27	33	26	29	39	12	7	6	31	14	36	16	37	3	0	29	73	44	15	1	1	13	36	112
6.(non so)	N.	6	0	6	1	5	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	6
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		4,1	4,1	4,1	4,2	4,1	4,0	4,3	4,3	4,1	4,1	3,9	4,2	4,4	3,7	4,3	4,4	4,2	4,3	3,9	3,7	4,0	4,1	4,2	4,1	4,0	4,0	2,4	4,2	4,2	4,1
Standard Deviation		0,99	0,91	1,01	0,92	1,05	1,10	0,87	0,91	0,94	0,97	1,10	0,97	0,91	1,44	0,78	0,64	1,05	0,83	1,08	1,06	0,00	1,05	0,92	0,94	1,28	1,41	1,67	1,02	0,90	0,98
Standard Error		0,05	0,10	0,06	0,07	0,07	0,24	0,12	0,11	0,11	0,12	0,11	0,19	0,24	0,40	0,09	0,12	0,11	0,15	0,10	0,26	0,00	0,13	0,07	0,09	0,20	1,00	0,75	0,21	0,10	0,06

d13) Da quali fonti vorrebbe essere informato, cioè in quali avrebbe più fiducia
(direbbero la verità?) - Organizzazione non governative

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	31	8	23	10	21	2	3	3	11	4	8	2	0	2	3	4	8	1	10	1	0	8	10	7	5	1	2	4	5	20
2.Poco	N.	80	15	65	39	41	3	13	7	13	11	33	6	3	2	10	2	13	5	33	6	0	8	42	16	14	0	1	4	15	60
3.Abbastanza	N.	116	26	90	60	56	9	15	23	22	21	26	8	3	4	29	6	21	8	32	5	0	27	44	33	11	1	2	8	29	77
4.Molto	N.	118	24	94	61	57	5	17	30	22	19	25	8	5	3	21	12	30	11	22	4	2	21	56	38	3	0	0	4	30	84
5.Moltissimo	N.	37	12	25	17	20	2	6	6	3	11	9	1	2	1	7	3	7	6	9	1	0	5	16	13	3	0	0	3	7	27
6.(non so)	N.	18	1	17	6	12	0	2	5	3	1	7	0	2	1	4	0	4	0	7	0	0	1	8	5	4	0	0	1	2	15
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		3,3	3,2	3,3	3,3	3,2	3,1	3,3	3,6	3,0	3,4	3,1	3,0	3,8	3,2	3,4	3,3	3,3	3,5	3,1	2,9	4,0	3,1	3,3	3,4	2,9	2,0	2,0	3,0	3,3	3,3
Standard Deviation		1,23	1,20	1,24	1,13	1,32	1,09	1,20	1,12	1,27	1,17	1,32	1,04	1,32	1,46	1,13	1,23	1,26	1,09	1,31	1,05	0,00	1,13	1,22	1,19	1,47	1,41	1,00	1,40	1,09	1,25
Standard Error		0,06	0,13	0,07	0,08	0,09	0,24	0,16	0,13	0,15	0,14	0,13	0,21	0,34	0,41	0,13	0,24	0,14	0,20	0,12	0,26	0,00	0,14	0,09	0,11	0,23	1,00	0,45	0,29	0,12	0,07

d13) Da quali fonti vorrebbe essere informato, cioè in quali avrebbe più fiducia
(direbbero la verità?) - Giornalisti (tv, giornali, riviste, radio, web)

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Per niente	N.	58	12	46	26	32	2	6	9	12	9	20	5	1	4	10	3	10	2	21	2	0	10	26	13	8	1	2	5	13	38
2.Poco	N.	103	23	80	50	53	6	12	17	14	23	31	10	6	2	18	5	15	4	37	6	0	21	43	23	15	1	1	7	26	69
3.Abbastanza	N.	92	21	71	40	52	4	17	17	19	12	23	6	2	5	14	4	23	10	21	6	1	16	45	24	7	0	2	4	23	63
4.Molto	N.	87	18	69	53	34	7	13	18	18	13	18	3	4	2	21	11	13	10	21	1	1	16	35	30	6	0	0	5	16	66
5.Moltissimo	N.	53	12	41	23	30	2	7	9	10	10	15	1	1	0	10	3	19	5	12	2	0	6	24	21	2	0	0	3	10	40
6.(non so)	N.	7	0	7	1	6	0	1	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	1	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	7
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		3,0	2,9	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	3,2	3,0	2,9	2,8	2,4	3,1	2,4	3,1	3,3	3,3	3,4	2,7	2,7	3,5	2,9	3,0	3,2	2,6	1,5	2,0	2,8	2,8	3,1
Standard Deviation		1,32	1,27	1,34	1,27	1,37	1,20	1,25	1,39	1,33	1,30	1,35	1,08	1,39	1,12	1,32	1,33	1,41	1,12	1,30	1,16	0,71	1,25	1,32	1,32	1,37	0,71	1,00	1,36	1,23	1,34
Standard Error		0,07	0,14	0,08	0,09	0,10	0,26	0,17	0,16	0,15	0,16	0,13	0,22	0,36	0,31	0,15	0,26	0,15	0,20	0,12	0,28	0,50	0,15	0,10	0,12	0,22	0,50	0,45	0,28	0,13	0,08

d14) Mediamente, quanto spesso partecipi ad assemblee, incontri, manifestazioni
che riguardano il tuo territorio? (chiediamo per non influenzare troppo l'andamento
del questionario che questa domanda venga tenuta come elemento di classificazione
ma che sia posta alla fine del questionario)

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.almeno una volta alla settimana	N.	5	2	3	4	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
2.una volta al mese	N.	24	3	21	16	8	1	2	3	6	5	7	2	0	1	3	1	2	1	11	3	0	8	8	7	1	0	0	24	0	0
3.una volta all'anno	N.	88	19	69	47	41	5	11	17	18	18	19	6	4	2	22	6	16	8	19	4	1	22	37	26	3	0	0	0	88	0
4.mai	N.	283	62	221	126	157	14	43	53	50	42	81	16	11	10	48	20	65	22	80	10	1	36	130	79	36	2	0	0	0	283
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		3,6	3,6	3,6	3,5	3,7	3,5	3,7	3,7	3,6	3,5	3,7	3,5	3,7	3,7	3,6	3,7	3,8	3,7	3,6	3,4	3,5	3,3	3,7	3,6	3,9	4,0	1,0	2,0	3,0	4,0
Standard Deviation		0,66	0,67	0,65	0,74	0,56	0,81	0,52	0,63	0,64	0,77	0,64	0,82	0,46	0,63	0,64	0,54	0,48	0,54	0,78	0,80	0,71	0,89	0,59	0,60	0,40	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Standard Error		0,03	0,07	0,04	0,05	0,04	0,18	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,09	0,06	0,16	0,12	0,17	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,10	0,07	0,19	0,50	0,11	0,04	0,06	0,06	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

d15) SESSO

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.maschio	N.	193	38	155	193	0	16	35	35	29	30	48	16	9	8	44	17	2	23	64	8	2	41	89	49	14	0	4	16	47	126
2.femmina	N.	207	48	159	0	207	5	21	39	45	37	60	9	6	5	30	10	81	8	49	9	0	29	87	63	26	2	1	8	41	157
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		1,5	1,6	1,5	1,0	2,0	1,2	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	2,0	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,0	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	2,0	1,2	1,3	1,5	1,6
Standard Deviation		0,50	0,50	0,50	0,00	0,00	0,44	0,49	0,50	0,49	0,50	0,50	0,49	0,51	0,51	0,49	0,49	0,15	0,44	0,50	0,51	0,00	0,50	0,50	0,50	0,48	0,00	0,45	0,48	0,50	0,50
Standard Error		0,03	0,05	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,10	0,07	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,05	0,10	0,13	0,14	0,06	0,09	0,02	0,08	0,05	0,12	0,00	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,08	0,00	0,20	0,10	0,05	0,03

d16) CLASSE DI Età

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.18/24	N.	21	2	19	16	5	21	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	14	0	2	1	3	17	1	0	0	1	1	5	14
2.25/34	N.	56	9	47	35	21	0	56	0	0	0	0	4	2	3	12	4	5	17	0	9	0	16	34	6	0	0	0	2	11	43
3.35/44	N.	74	13	61	35	39	0	0	74	0	0	0	8	6	7	27	6	18	0	0	2	0	21	33	19	1	0	1	3	17	53
4.45/54	N.	74	16	58	29	45	0	0	0	74	0	0	6	2	1	22	12	26	0	1	4	0	8	35	26	5	0	0	6	18	50
5.55/64	N.	67	25	42	30	37	0	0	0	0	67	0	5	4	2	8	5	23	0	20	0	0	10	25	29	3	0	2	5	18	42
6.65 e più	N.	108	21	87	48	60	0	0	0	0	0	108	0	1	0	3	0	11	0	92	0	1	12	32	31	31	2	1	7	19	81
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		4,1	4,4	4,0	3,9	4,3	1,0	2,0	3,0	4,0	5,0	6,0	3,3	3,7	3,2	3,4	3,7	4,2	1,6	5,8	2,5	3,5	3,6	3,6	4,5	5,6	6,0	4,0	4,4	4,0	4,1
Standard Deviation		1,57	1,40	1,61	1,67	1,44	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,22	1,22	0,99	1,10	0,96	1,11	0,51	0,42	1,01	3,54	1,52	1,61	1,26	0,81	0,00	2,00	1,47	1,52	1,59
Standard Error		0,08	0,15	0,09	0,12	0,10	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,24	0,32	0,27	0,13	0,18	0,12	0,09	0,04	0,24	2,50	0,18	0,12	0,12	0,13	0,00	0,89	0,30	0,16	0,09

d17)TITOLO DI STUDIO CONSEGUITO

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1.Laurea/Post laurea	N.	70	16	54	41	29	3	16	21	8	10	12	15	3	1	23	2	2	5	12	6	1	70	0	0	0	0	4	8	22	36
2.Media superiore/diploma	N.	176	44	132	89	87	17	34	33	35	25	32	10	7	7	38	14	33	25	33	8	1	0	176	0	0	0	1	8	37	130
3.Media inferiore	N.	112	23	89	49	63	1	6	19	26	29	31	0	5	5	12	11	37	1	38	3	0	0	0	112	0	0	0	7	26	79
4.Elementare	N.	40	2	38	14	26	0	0	1	5	3	31	0	0	0	1	0	10	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	1	3	36
5.Nessuna scuola	N.	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		2,3	2,2	2,4	2,2	2,4	1,9	1,8	2,0	2,4	2,4	2,8	1,4	2,1	2,3	1,9	2,3	2,7	1,9	2,8	1,8	1,5	1,0	2,0	3,0	4,0	5,0	1,2	2,0	2,1	2,4
Standard Deviation		0,89	0,79	0,92	0,85	0,92	0,44	0,61	0,78	0,77	0,79	1,04	0,50	0,74	0,63	0,72	0,62	0,76	0,43	0,98	0,73	0,71	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,45	0,91	0,82	0,89
Standard Error		0,04	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,06	0,10	0,08	0,09	0,09	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,19	0,17	0,08	0,12	0,08	0,08	0,09	0,18	0,50	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,20	0,19	0,09	0,05

d18) CONDIZIONE PROFESSIONALE

Descrizione		TOTALI	Comuni		Sesso		Eta'						Condizione professionale										Titolo di Studi					Attivismo			
			Viterbo	Provincia	Maschile	Femminile	da 18 a 24	da 25 a 34	da 35 a 44	da 45 a 54	da 55 a 64	oltre 65	1. imprend	2. commer	3. artigian	4. impiega	5. operaio	6. casaling	7. student	8. pension	9. disoccu	10.Altra cond.lav	1.Laure a/Post	2.Media superior	3.Media inferior	4.Eleme ntare	5.Nessu na	1.almen o una	2.una volta al	3.una volta	4.mai
Rispondenti	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
1. imprenditore/libero professionista/dirigente	N.	25	5	20	16	9	2	4	8	6	5	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	10	0	0	0	1	2	6	16
2. commerciante/esercente	N.	15	2	13	9	6	0	2	6	2	4	1	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	5	0	0	0	0	4	11
3. artigiano/lavoratore in proprio	N.	13	2	11	8	5	0	3	7	1	2	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	5	0	0	0	1	2	10
4. impiegato/insegnante	N.	74	21	53	44	30	2	12	27	22	8	3	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	38	12	1	0	1	3	22	48
5. operaio	N.	27	8	19	17	10	0	4	6	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	11	0	0	0	1	6	20
6. casalinga	N.	83	12	71	2	81	0	5	18	26	23	11	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	2	33	37	10	1	0	2	16	65
7. studente	N.	31	5	26	23	8	14	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	5	25	1	0	0	0	1	8	22
8. pensionato	N.	113	26	87	64	49	0	0	0	1	20	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	0	0	12	33	38	29	1	3	11	19	80
9. disoccupato/non occupato	N.	17	4	13	8	9	2	9	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	6	8	3	0	0	0	3	4	10
10.Altra cond.lavorativa	N.	2	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Totale	N.	400	86	314	193	207	21	56	74	74	67	108	25	15	13	74	27	83	31	113	17	2	70	176	112	40	2	5	24	88	283
Media		5,8	5,8	5,8	5,7	5,9	6,5	5,6	4,1	4,9	5,6	7,7	1,0	2,0	3,0	4,0	5,0	6,0	7,0	8,0	9,0	10,0	4,8	5,6	6,1	7,4	7,0	5,8	6,5	5,6	5,8
Standard Deviation		2,21	2,24	2,21	2,47	1,94	2,25	2,34	1,77	1,81	2,18	1,05	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2,80	2,15	1,81	1,03	1,41	3,19	2,45	2,26	2,16
Standard Error		0,11	0,24	0,12	0,18	0,14	0,49	0,31	0,21	0,21	0,27	0,10	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,33	0,16	0,17	0,16	1,00	1,43	0,50	0,24	0,13