



LIFE AMYBEAR (LIFE15
NAT/GR/001108):

Action D1. Follow-up surveys on stakeholder
perceptions and behavior

Questionnaire report

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English summary

This report presents the analysis of questionnaire data in the frame of Action D1 (Follow-up surveys on stakeholder perceptions and behavior) of LIFE AMYBEAR. Specifically, the report includes details on sample selection and data selection, sample characteristics, and detailed sets of analyses for the different sections of the questionnaire, namely: Self-reported knowledge items concerning actions in the frame of LIFE AMYBEAR; stakeholder interaction and trust; stakeholder attitudes; word associations; and responses to items on actual consensus and consensus estimates. Within the frame of Action D1, the last report (Activity report) will include a comparison of pre-intervention questionnaire data, gathered with the same instrument in Action C1 (Stakeholder consultation and involvement) with post-intervention data gathered in Action D1.

Greek summary

Η παρούσα αναφορά περιλαμβάνει την ανάλυση δεδομένων ερωτηματολογίου που συλλέχθηκαν στο πλαίσιο της Δράσης D1 (Παρακολούθηση αντιλήψεων και συμπεριφορών των ενδιαφερόμενων μερών) του προγράμματος LIFE AMYBEAR. Συγκεκριμένα, η αναφορά παρουσιάζει λεπτομερή στοιχεία σχετικά με την επιλογή του δείγματος και τη συλλογή των δεδομένων, τα χαρακτηριστικά του δείγματος, καθώς και μια λεπτομερή σειρά αναλύσεων για κάθε τμήμα του ερωτηματολογίου: Τη γνώση των ερωτώμενων, κατά δήλωσή τους, σχετικά με τις δράσεις του προγράμματος LIFE AMYBEAR, την αλληλεπίδραση των ενδιαφερομένων μερών και την εμπέδωση κλίματος εμπιστοσύνης μεταξύ τους, τις στάσεις των ενδιαφερομένων μερών, τους συσχετισμούς επαγωγικών όρων, και τις αποκρίσεις των ερωτώμενων για τη συμμετοχή τους σε δύο υποτιθέμενα γεγονότα (πραγματική συναίνεση και εκτίμηση συναίνεσης). Η αναφορά της Δράσης D1 (τελευταίο παραδοτέο σε αυτή τη δράση) θα περιέχει μια σύγκριση των δεδομένων ερωτηματολογίου που συλλέχθηκαν με το ίδιο ερωτηματολόγιο στη Δράση C1 (Διαβούλευση και συμμετοχή ενδιαφερομένων μερών) με τα δεδομένα ερωτηματολογίου που συλλέχθηκαν στη Δράση D1.

1. Introduction

Using the same instrument which had been employed in Action C1 (Stakeholder consultation and involvement), questionnaire data were collected and processed. The main objective of this second data collection is to provide post-intervention data, namely, data gathered from stakeholder groups after the major interventions in the actions of LIFE AMYBEAR have been concluded, and allow for a pre-post evaluation. This deliverable will offer a detailed overview over post-intervention data, while the Activity report, the last deliverable of Action D1 (Follow-up surveys on stakeholder perceptions and behaviour) will present the pre-post evaluation.

2. Methods

2.1 Instrument

The instrument used was developed in Action C1 (Stakeholder consultation and involvement) based on input of Action A1 (Stakeholder analysis) and the workshops held in Action C1. All project partners had already reviewed the instrument and submitted their comments and remarks before the final version of the questionnaire was concluded. The instrument is given in this report in the Appendix (in Greek). An online version of the questionnaire was also employed to gather data online (https://docs.google.com/forms/d/15TqLyLFc8c9bFRXJp70bj78XdL9_YRvDFpRn9KkHeyk/edit).

2.2 Sample selection and data collection

The questionnaire was administered by the Municipality of Amyntaio, the Stock-Breeders' Association of Amyntaio, the Farmers' Association of Amyntaio, the Hunters' Association of Amyntaio, and the Chamber of Commerce of Florina. Further, the questionnaire was administered online to Foresters who were engaged in LIFE AMYBEAR actions. Participation for all respondents was voluntary and anonymous. Sample selection did not aim to produce a representative sample but it focused on stakeholder groups closely related to the LIFE AMYBEAR project and bear conservation and management, namely, residents in the Municipality of Amyntaio, residents involved in primary sector activities, employees of the Forest Service, members of the Chamber of Commerce in Florina, and employees at the Municipality of Amyntaio.

3. Results

3.1 Sample characteristics

Overall, 150 questionnaires were gathered from respondents who were classified in the following sub-samples: (1) Residents in the Municipality of Amyntaio (34.7%); (2) residents involved in primary sector activities (20%); employees of the Forest Service (13.3%); members of the Chamber of Commerce in Florina (14.7%); and employees at the Municipality of Amyntaio (17.3%). Females amounted to 43.8% of the sample and their participation was more pronounced among employees at the Municipality of Amyntaio (58.3% of that sub-sample; *Likelihood ratio* $\chi^2 = 17.67$; $p < 0.01$). Respondents had a mean age of 42.5 years (min = 18 years; max = 70 years). Members of the Chamber of Commerce in Florina displayed a younger age across sub-samples (*Kruskal-Wallis H* = 17.14; $p < 0.01$). Respondents with a higher education degree were more numerous among members of the Chamber of Commerce in Florina (84.2% in that sub-sample), and employees at the Municipality of Amyntaio (66.7%

in that sub-sample) (*Likelihood ratio* $\chi^2 = 27.24$; $p < 0.001$). Mean income was 972.1 Euro with no significant differences among sub-samples.

3.2 Self-reported knowledge items concerning actions in the frame of LIFE AMYBEAR

Respondents recorded their self-reported knowledge for several questionnaire items, which explicitly addressed actions in the LIFE AMYBEAR project (see Tables 1-9). Overall, responses for five out of nine knowledge items (bear numbers; Bear Emergency Teams; initiatives in the road network; electric fences; diffusion of tourist flows) were quite favourable, since sub-sample percentages for “not sufficient knowledge” were for all these cases lower than 50%. This implied the messages of LIFE AMYBEAR had reached significant percentages of these interested audiences. Employees of the Forest Service featured with relatively highest percentages for Bear Emergency Teams (see Table 2), while members of the Chamber of Commerce in Florina recorded relatively higher knowledge for bear-friendly products and services, which needs to be addressed in future initiatives in the project area. Generally, employees at the Municipality of Amyntaio had comparable self-reported knowledge with residents in the municipality. They recorded higher knowledge than other residents for electric fences, for which the Municipality had a higher involvement, and lower knowledge for livestock guarding dogs and the anti-poison first-aid kit, which were more narrowly targeting residents in the primary sector. The latter subsample recorded the relatively highest knowledge the anti-poison kit.

There were numerous statistically significant correlations among knowledge items, were responses followed a pattern of covariance. For instance, self-reported knowledge on livestock guarding dogs and electric fences as damage prevention methods correlated significantly (*Spearman’s rho* = 0.63, $p < 0.001$), as did knowledge on livestock guarding dogs and the anti-poison kit (*Spearman’s rho* = 0.51, $p < 0.001$). Another significant correlation was between bear-friendly products and services and the diffusion of tourist flows (*Spearman’s rho* = 0.43, $p < 0.001$), indicating a covariation for developmental options related to bear presence in the project area. All these correlations reveal once again the joint reference of knowledge items and the relative success of communication and outreach as well as stakeholder engagement initiatives launched within the frame of LIFE AMYBEAR. They also point to the need of including these items together in future initiatives in the project area.

Table 1. Self-reported knowledge for number of bears in the region

	My knowledge is not sufficient	I know some things but I wish to learn more	My knowledge is sufficient
Residents in the Municipality of Amyntaio	33,3%	47,1%	19,6%
Respondents involved in primary sector activities	48,3%	48,3%	3,4%
Employees of the Forest Service	25,0%	50,0%	25,0%
Members of the Chamber of Commerce in Florina	27,3%	54,5%	18,2%
Employees at the Municipality of Amyntaio	41,7%	50,0%	8,3%

Table 2. Self-reported knowledge for Bear Emergency Teams

	My knowledge is not sufficient	I know some things but I wish to learn more	My knowledge is sufficient
Residents in the Municipality of Amyntaio	43,1%	39,2%	17,6%
Respondents involved in primary sector activities	44,8%	41,4%	13,8%
Employees of the Forest Service	15,0%	45,0%	40,0%
Members of the Chamber of Commerce in Florina	42,9%	19,0%	38,1%
Employees at the Municipality of Amyntaio	25,0%	66,7%	8,3%

Table 3. Self-reported knowledge for interventions in the road network

	My knowledge is not sufficient	I know some things but I wish to learn more	My knowledge is sufficient
Residents in the Municipality of Amyntaio	23,5%	47,1%	29,4%
Respondents involved in primary sector activities	34,5%	51,7%	13,8%
Employees of the Forest Service	15,0%	40,0%	45,0%
Members of the Chamber of Commerce in Florina	33,3%	42,9%	23,8%
Employees at the Municipality of Amyntaio	37,5%	54,2%	8,3%

Table 4. Self-reported knowledge for electric fences

	My knowledge is not sufficient	I know some things but I wish to learn more	My knowledge is sufficient
Residents in the Municipality of Amyntaio	44,0%	40,0%	16,0%
Respondents involved in primary sector activities	44,8%	37,9%	17,2%
Employees of the Forest Service	20,0%	45,0%	35,0%
Members of the Chamber of Commerce in Florina	33,3%	47,6%	19,0%
Employees at the Municipality of Amyntaio	45,8%	33,3%	20,8%

Table 5. Self-reported knowledge for livestock guarding dogs

	My knowledge is not sufficient	I know some things but I wish to learn more	My knowledge is sufficient
Residents in the Municipality of Amyntaio	45,1%	39,2%	15,7%
Respondents involved in primary sector activities	44,8%	48,3%	6,9%
Employees of the Forest Service	40,0%	35,0%	25,0%
Members of the Chamber of Commerce in Florina	42,9%	28,6%	28,6%
Employees at the Municipality of Amyntaio	75,0%	16,7%	8,3%

Table 6. Self-reported knowledge for anti-poison first aid kit

	My knowledge is not sufficient	I know some things but I wish to learn more	My knowledge is sufficient
Residents in the Municipality of Amyntaio	54,0%	42,0%	4,0%
Respondents involved in primary sector activities	31,0%	58,6%	10,3%
Employees of the Forest Service	50,0%	35,0%	15,0%
Members of the Chamber of Commerce in Florina	52,4%	38,1%	9,5%
Employees at the Municipality of Amyntaio	79,2%	12,5%	8,3%

Table 7. Self-reported knowledge for bear-proof garbage bins

	My knowledge is not sufficient	I know some things but I wish to learn more	My knowledge is sufficient
Residents in the Municipality of Amyntaio	60,0%	28,0%	12,0%
Respondents involved in primary sector activities	44,8%	41,4%	13,8%
Employees of the Forest Service	35,0%	50,0%	15,0%
Members of the Chamber of Commerce in Florina	52,4%	33,3%	14,3%
Employees at the Municipality of Amyntaio	75,0%	12,5%	12,5%

Table 8. Self-reported knowledge for bear-friendly products/services

	My knowledge is not sufficient	I know some things but I wish to learn more	My knowledge is sufficient
Residents in the Municipality of Amyntaio	58,0%	34,0%	8,0%
Respondents involved in primary sector activities	58,6%	31,0%	10,3%
Employees of the Forest Service	60,0%	25,0%	15,0%
Members of the Chamber of Commerce in Florina	47,6%	42,9%	9,5%
Employees at the Municipality of Amyntaio	62,5%	37,5%	0,0%

Table 9. Self-reported knowledge for diffusion of tourist flows

	My knowledge is not sufficient	I know some things but I wish to learn more	My knowledge is sufficient
Residents in the Municipality of Amyntaio	38,0%	46,0%	16,0%
Respondents involved in primary sector activities	34,5%	55,2%	10,3%
Employees of the Forest Service	45,0%	45,0%	10,0%
Members of the Chamber of Commerce in Florina	47,6%	42,9%	9,5%
Employees at the Municipality of Amyntaio	45,8%	50,0%	4,2%

3.3 Stakeholder interaction and trust

Tables 10 and 11 present data on stakeholder interaction and trust between stakeholder groups. Here respondents recorded social actors with whom they discussed issues referring to bears (Table 10) and social actors they trusted more when discussing issues about bears (Table 11). Respondent sub-samples interacted with and trusted more their own group (see columns for respondents involved in primary sector activities and employees of the Forest Service). Respondents in primary activities (farmers, stock breeders, and bee keepers) had relatively increased percentages for both stakeholder interaction and trust, followed in the first case by hunters and in the latter by employees of the Forest Service (Tables 10 and 11, respectively). A cluster analysis was performed for the entire sample, which revealed that farmers, stock breeders and bee keepers were closely interrelated in participant responses for both stakeholder interaction (Figure 1) and trust between stakeholder groups (Figure 2). An alarming issue in the project area may be the rather loose connection of representatives in local authorities with other social actors for both stakeholder interaction and trust.

Table 10. Discussion between stakeholders

	Residents in the Municipality of Amyntaio	Respondents involved in primary sector activities	Employees of the Forest Service	Members of the Chamber of Commerce in Florina	Employees at the Municipality of Amyntaio
Representatives in local authorities	31,4%	37,9%	45,0%	47,6%	25,0%
Farmers	78,4%	82,8%	78,9%	68,2%	70,8%
Stock breeders	72,5%	86,2%	78,9%	81,8%	75,0%
Bee keepers	62,7%	65,5%	78,9%	63,6%	70,8%
Employees of the Forest Service	41,2%	51,7%	94,7%	47,6%	54,2%
Hunters	56,9%	72,4%	85,0%	68,2%	75,0%
Residents occupied in tourism	29,4%	24,1%	57,9%	57,1%	20,8%
Visitors	64,7%	51,7%	57,9%	76,2%	70,8%
Members of environmental NGOs	43,1%	37,9%	68,4%	70,0%	58,3%

Note: Questionnaire item: "Do you ever discuss issues referring to bears with any of the following social actors?"

Table 11. Trust between stakeholders

	Residents in the Municipality of Amyntaio	Respondents involved in primary sector activities	Employees of the Forest Service	Members of the Chamber of Commerce in Florina	Employees at the Municipality of Amyntaio
Representatives in local authorities	17,6%	13,8%	0,00%	9,5%	8,7%
Farmers	54,9%	65,5%	61,1%	57,1%	21,7%
Stock breeders	58,8%	69,0%	66,7%	66,7%	56,5%
Bee keepers	58,8%	79,3%	83,3%	76,2%	47,8%
Employees of the Forest Service	56,9%	48,3%	78,9%	85,0%	60,9%
Hunters	47,1%	48,3%	42,1%	35,0%	47,8%
Residents occupied in tourism	19,6%	24,1%	44,4%	45,0%	8,7%
Visitors	25,5%	31,0%	38,9%	36,4%	8,7%
Members of environmental NGOs	51,0%	44,8%	55,6%	54,5%	65,2%

Note: Questionnaire item: "How much do you trust the following social actors when discussing with them about bears?"

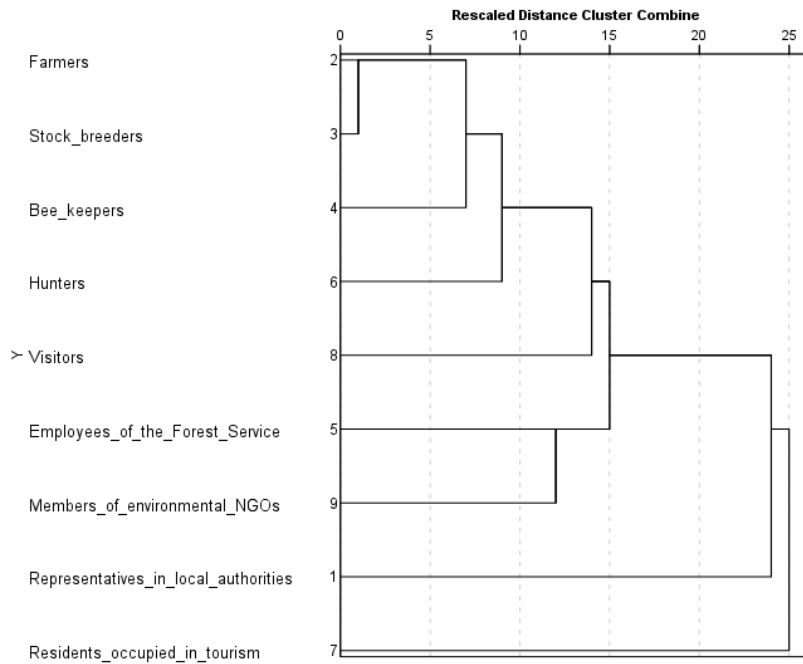


Figure 1. Cluster analysis of social actors for discussion about issues referring to the bear (Hierarchical cluster analysis; between-groups linkage cluster method; dice measure).

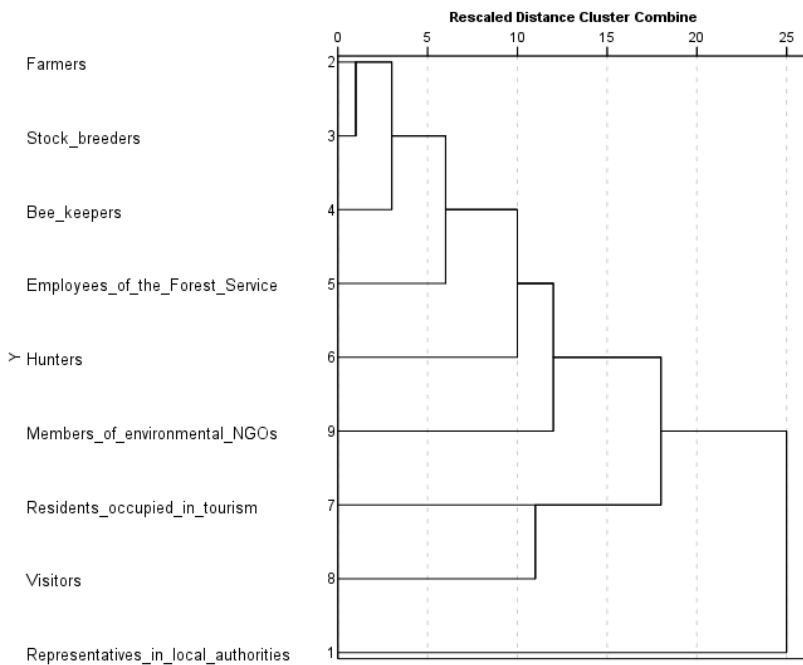


Figure 2. Cluster analysis of social actors for trust about issues referring to the bear (Hierarchical cluster analysis; between-groups linkage cluster method; dice measure).

3.4 Scale of respondent attitudes

Questionnaire items

A set of 26 items was used to assess stakeholder attitudes, which were rated by respondents across a 5-point Likert scale (Table 12). Item 11 (“Illegal poisoned baits may cause very significant damage”) featured with relatively high average values across subsamples, which has been among the priorities of LIFE AMYBEAR. In this case, however, employees of the Forest Service and members of the Chamber of Commerce in Florina had significantly higher average values than the other subsamples (Kruskal Wallis $H = 16.11$, $p < 0.01$). Respondents involved in primary sector activities presented their highest average for Item 2 (“There is lot of paperwork for claiming compensation after being damaged by bears”), with other subsamples also agreeing on average with the same item. Although all subsamples agreed with item 22 (“Threat for traffic accidents with bears is high in the road network of the region”), employees of the Forest Service had the highest average value and residents of the Municipality of Amyntaio the lowest (Kruskal Wallis $H = 21.53$, $p < 0.001$). Significant differences between subsamples were also revealed for item 24 (“Bear presence may amplify the tourist flow in the area”), which was much more endorsed by members of the Chamber of Commerce in Florina and by Employees at the Municipality of Amyntaio (Kruskal Wallis $H = 19.19$, $p < 0.001$), and for item 18 (“The number of bears is steadily increasing in the region in the last years”), with relatively higher agreement by employees of the Forest Service (Kruskal Wallis $H = 20.66$, $p < 0.001$). Overall, the bear re-introduction narrative (item 17: “There are some people who systematically release bears in the region”) was not endorsed at all by respondents, with respondents involved in primary sector activities, however, having the relatively highest average value (Kruskal Wallis $H = 16.62$, $p < 0.01$). All subsamples except for employees of the forest service disagreed that visitors in the area face significant threat from bear presence (item 23). This difference was however not significant.

Factors

Using the classification of items in factors, which was undertaken in the first row of data collection (see Action C1, Questionnaire report), a comparison was made between average scores across subsamples and a correlation analysis. There was a significant difference between subsamples in factor scores for Factor 1 (Developmental opportunities), with employees of the Forest Service being reluctant to recognize developmental potential in the region due to bear presence (Table 13). All other subsamples, however, showed quite increased scores in this factor. All subsamples had positive factor scores for perceived threat due to bear presence (Factor 2), with employees of the Forest Service having the highest average score across subsamples. Employees of the Forest Service did not accept, on average, the bear re-introduction narrative (Factor 4), while residents involved in primary sector activities and residents in Amyntaio, overall, presented the relatively highest scores among subsamples. Subsamples endorsed electric fences (Factor 3) more than livestock guarding dogs (Factor 5) as damage prevention method. Members of the Chamber of Commerce in Florina deviated from other subsamples in the damage factor (Factor 6), this difference, however was not significant. Finally, there was a marked disapproval of the use of illegal poisoned baits (Factor 7).

Table 12. Average values for each respondent subsample per questionnaire item

	Residents in the Municipality of Amyntaio	Respondents involved in primary sector activities	Employees of the Forest Service	Members of the Chamber of Commerce in Florina	Employees at the Municipality of Amyntaio	Kruskal-Wallis H
1. No damage caused by bears is tolerable by local residents	0,16	0,07	0,30	-0,50	0,08	6,37
2. There is lot of paperwork for claiming compensation after being damaged by bears	0,71	0,90	1,10	0,41	0,68	7,53
3. Local residents do not claim compensation from damage they suffered from bears	0,43	-0,14	0,10	0,05	-0,24	11,45
4. Electric fences protect producers effectively from bears	0,33	0,21	0,79	0,68	0,32	8,07
5. Electric fences cannot deter bears from causing damage	-0,12	0,07	-0,26	-0,18	-0,16	1,85
6. Those who use electric fences suffer less damage from bears	0,20	0,38	0,90	0,77	0,44	12,10
7. There are good dogs in the region for guarding livestock	0,14	0,14	0,10	0,23	-0,24	4,49
8. Local residents cooperate for keeping good dogs in the region	-0,10	-0,10	-0,15	-0,05	-0,28	1,84
9. Good dogs may be effective in protecting livestock from bears	0,31	0,41	0,65	0,76	0,24	6,39
10. There are many people who still use illegal poisoned baits in the region	0,49	0,34	0,50	0,35	0,72	2,40
11. Illegal poisoned baits may cause very significant damage	0,88	0,79	1,50	1,59	0,92	**16,11
12. Nobody refers incidents of illegal poisoned baits to competent authorities	0,16	-0,03	-0,20	0,18	0,28	3,02
13. Bears cause much threat to hunters in the region	-0,10	0,03	-0,25	-0,41	-0,25	3,77
14. Hunters adapt their practices to bear presence	-0,10	0,10	0,05	0,00	0,46	6,33
15. Bears are today more accustomed to people as compared to the past	0,63	0,52	0,85	1,00	0,67	5,53
16. Bears are today different from past specimen	0,41	0,52	0,00	0,45	0,63	4,30
17. There are some people who systematically release bears in the region	-0,06	0,07	-0,95	-0,59	-0,21	**16,62
18. The number of bears is steadily increasing in the region in the last years	0,43	0,48	1,25	0,86	0,17	***20,66
19. The bears in the region should not increase above their current number	-0,02	0,14	0,35	0,05	-0,08	3,88
20. Bears today are more than the region can sustain	-0,06	0,24	0,45	-0,14	-0,17	6,03
21. Threat from bears for local residents is quite high, even within villages	0,16	0,52	0,60	-0,09	0,33	5,87
22. Threat for traffic accidents with bears is high in the road network of the region	0,49	0,59	1,30	0,95	1,04	***21,53
23. Visitors in the area face significant threat from bear presence	-0,41	-0,21	0,00	-0,82	-0,29	11,03
24. Bear presence may amplify the tourist flow in the area	0,67	0,34	0,05	1,00	1,00	***19,19
25. Bear presence may utilized for increasing the added value of agricultural products	0,31	0,28	-0,15	0,45	0,29	6,23
26. Bear presence may offer substantial development opportunities in the area	0,59	0,69	0,00	0,95	0,83	12,50

Note: ** p < 0.01; *** p < 0.001.

Table 13. Factor scores across subsamples

	Residents in the Municipality of Amyntaio	Respondents involved in primary sector	Employees of the Forest Service	Members of the Chamber of Commerce in	Employees at the Municipality of Amyntaio	Kruskal-Wallis H
Factor 1: Development opportunities (Item 24: "Bear presence may amplify the tourist flow in the area"; Item 25: "Bear presence may utilized for increasing the added value of agricultural products"; Item 26: "Bear presence may offer substantial development opportunities in the area")	1,57	1,31	-0,10	2,41	2,04	** 14,71
Factor 2: Perceived threat (Item 21: "Threat from bears for local residents is quite high, even within villages"; Item 22: "Threat for traffic accidents with bears is high in the road network of the region"; Item 23: "Visitors in the area face significant threat from bear presence")	0,24	0,90	1,90	0,05	1,04	8,74
Factor 3: Electric fences (Item 4: "Electric fences protect producers effectively from bears"; Item 6: "Those who use electric fences suffer less damage from bears")	0,53	0,59	1,68	1,45	0,76	13,20
Factor 4: Re-introduction narrative (Item 15: "Bears are today more accustomed to people as compared to the past"; Item 16: "Bears are today different from past specimen"; Item 17: "There are some people who systematically release bears in the region")	0,98	1,10	-0,10	0,86	1,04	4,94
Factor 5: Livestock guarding dogs (Item 7: "There are good dogs in the region for guarding livestock"; Item 8: "Local residents cooperate for keeping good dogs in the region")	0,04	0,03	-0,05	0,18	-0,52	4,63
Factor 6: Damage (Item 1: "No damage caused by bears is tolerable by local residents"; Item 2: "There is lot of paperwork for claiming compensation after being damaged by bears")	0,86	0,97	1,40	-0,09	0,76	10,72
Factor 7: Poisoned baits (Item 10: "There are many people who still use illegal poisoned baits in the region"; Item 11: "Illegal poisoned baits may cause very significant damage")	1,37	1,14	2,00	1,90	1,64	4,31

Note: ** p < 0.01.

Table 14 presents correlations between factors. There were two sets of significant correlations. First, developmental opportunities in Factor 1 were positively correlated with endorsing electric fences as a damage prevention method (Factor 3; Spearman's rho = 0.23, $p < 0.01$) and disapproving of poisoned baits (Factor 7; Spearman's rho = 0.35, $p < 0.001$). Second, perceived threat from bear presence (Factor 2) was positively correlated with the bear re-introduction narrative (Factor 4; Spearman's rho = 0.27, $p < 0.01$) and reaction to damage caused by bears (Factor 6; Spearman's rho = 0.31, $p < 0.001$).

Table 14. Factor correlations

	Factor 2: Perceived threat	Factor 3: Electric fences	Factor 4: Re- introduction narrative	Factor 5: Livestock guarding dogs	Factor 6: Damage	Factor 7: Poisoned baits
Factor 1: Development opportunities	-0,16	**0,23	0,03	-0,03	-0,10	***0,35
Factor 2: Perceived threat		0,01	**0,27	0,08	***0,31	-0,12
Factor 3: Electric fences			-0,10	0,01	0,15	0,13
Factor 4: Re- introduction narrative				0,11	0,18	0,04
Factor 5: Livestock guarding dogs					0,03	-0,05
Factor 6: Damage						-0,04

Note: Spearman's rho correlations are displayed; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$.

Items on bear numbers

Two more correlational analyses were run using the Likert scale items referring to the attitudes of respondents towards bear numbers in the region (Item 19: "The bears in the region should not increase above their current number"; Item 20: "Bears today are more than the region can sustain"). These items were correlated with factor scores across all factors and all subsamples (Tables 15 and 16). A major finding here is that perceived threat (Factor 2) was associated with less tolerance (e.g., higher scores for Item 19: "The bears in the region should not increase above their current number") for all subsamples except for residents working in primary sector activities (Table 15). For item 20 ("Bears today are more than the region can sustain") we had the same trends, in this case, however, the correlation coefficient was not significant for both residents working in the primary sector and employees at the Municipality of Amyntaio (Table 16). Attitudes toward damage (Factor 6) were also associated with less tolerance (e.g., higher scores for Items 19 and 20) for residents of Amyntaio (Table 15), employees of the Forest Service (Table 15), and employees at the Municipality of Amyntaio (Table 16). Other significant correlations showed that tolerance increased (scores in items 19 and 20 decreased) with developmental opportunities (Factor 1) for employees of the Forest Service (Tables 15 and 16, respectively).

Table 15. Spearman’s rho correlations between Item 19 (“The bears in the region should not increase above their current number”) and factor scores

	Residents in the Municipality of Amyntaio	Respondents involved in primary sector	Employees of the Forest Service	Members of the Chamber of Commerce in Florina	Employees at the Municipality of Amyntaio
Factor 1: Development opportunities	0,06	0,14	** -0,62	-0,21	-0,43
Factor 2: Perceived threat	***0,53	0,21	**0,67	***0,72	**0,56
Factor 3: Electric fences	0,01	-0,03	-0,16	-0,03	0,05
Factor 4: Re-introduction narrative	0,04	0,38	0,13	0,42	0,05
Factor 5: Livestock guarding dogs	-0,06	0,06	-0,16	-0,17	**0,53
Factor 6: Damage	**0,45	0,25	**0,59	0,30	0,33
Factor 7: Poisoned baits	-0,29	-0,07	-0,28	-0,14	-0,01

Note: ** p < 0.01; *** p < 0.001.

Table 16. Spearman’s rho correlations between Item 20 (“Bears today are more than the region can sustain”) and factor scores

	Residents in the Municipality of Amyntaio	Respondents involved in primary sector activities	Employees of the Forest Service	Members of the Chamber of Commerce in Florina	Employees at the Municipality of Amyntaio
Factor 1: Development opportunities	-0,12	0,08	** -0,58	-0,27	-0,13
Factor 2: Perceived threat	***0,53	0,33	**0,63	***0,69	0,37
Factor 3: Electric fences	-0,13	0,09	-0,08	0,09	0,40
Factor 4: Re-introduction narrative	0,10	0,23	0,11	0,44	0,21
Factor 5: Livestock guarding dogs	0,03	0,28	-0,28	0,11	**0,59
Factor 6: Damage	0,11	0,39	0,51	0,32	**0,58
Factor 7: Poisoned baits	-0,31	-0,01	-0,32	-0,18	-0,05

Note: ** p < 0.01; *** p < 0.001.

3.5 Word associations

In the word association task, respondents were asked to write down the first five words that come to their mind for the stimulus term “bear”. Table 17 presents the associations elicited in order of decreasing frequency. A number of 30 associations were included in data analysis (min frequency = 32.%; max frequency = 44.4%). In the first half of the list, most associations were descriptive of the species itself and its biotope (e.g., “brown”; “wildlife”; “forest”; “honey”, “animal”; “big”; “nature”; “mountain”; “mammal”; “hibernation”), while there was one only negative connotation (“fear”). “Protection” was also included as an association in the first half of the list. In the second, half, there were more negative connotations (“danger”; “damage”; “car accidents”; “attack”; “disaster”).

Table 17. Word associations in order of decreasing frequency

Word associations	Residents in the Municipality of Amyntaio	Respondents involved in primary sector activities	Employees of the Forest Service	Members of the Chamber of Commerce in Florina	Employees at the Municipality of Amvntaio	Total frequency
Αρκτούρος	47,9%	34,5%	27,3%	33,3%	65,2%	44,4%
καφέ	33,3%	37,9%	0,00%	13,3%	34,8%	29,4%
άγρια ζωή	16,7%	27,6%	63,6%	33,3%	21,7%	26,2%
δάσος	20,8%	24,1%	36,4%	46,7%	17,4%	25,4%
μέλι	20,8%	24,1%	18,2%	6,7%	21,7%	19,8%
Νυμφαίο	22,9%	6,9%	18,2%	13,3%	30,4%	19,0%
ζώο	16,7%	13,8%	9,1%	20,0%	26,1%	17,5%
φόβος	20,8%	10,3%	18,2%	13,3%	21,7%	17,5%
μεγάλη	22,9%	17,2%	0,00%	13,3%	13,0%	16,7%
φύση	14,6%	13,8%	27,3%	20,0%	13,0%	15,9%
βουνό	12,5%	6,9%	9,1%	33,3%	13,0%	13,5%
προστασία	12,5%	3,4%	36,4%	13,3%	17,4%	13,5%
θηλαστικό	8,3%	17,2%	18,2%	6,7%	17,4%	12,7%
χειμερία νάρκη	12,5%	13,8%	9,1%	6,7%	4,3%	10,3%
πολική	4,2%	13,8%	0,00%	0,00%	26,1%	9,5%
δύναμη	4,2%	6,9%	0,00%	26,7%	4,3%	7,1%
κίνδυνος	4,2%	0,00%	9,1%	6,7%	17,4%	6,3%
χωράφια	6,3%	13,8%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	5,6%
ζημιές	4,2%	6,9%	9,1%	0,00%	4,3%	4,8%
μήλα	6,3%	6,9%	0,00%	0,00%	4,3%	4,8%
τροχαία	2,1%	13,8%	9,1%	0,00%	0,00%	4,8%
επίθεση	2,1%	3,4%	9,1%	0,00%	8,7%	4,0%
Καλλιστώ	4,2%	3,4%	18,2%	0,00%	0,00%	4,0%
ομορφιά	2,1%	3,4%	0,00%	13,3%	4,3%	4,0%
περιβάλλον	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	20,0%	8,7%	4,0%
καταστροφή	6,3%	3,4%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	3,2%
κυνηγός	4,2%	6,9%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	3,2%
παμφάγο	0,00%	3,4%	9,1%	6,7%	4,3%	3,2%
χειμώνας	2,1%	6,9%	0,00%	6,7%	0,00%	3,2%
φυγή	0,00%	3,4%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,8%

A set of cluster analyses were performed for all subsamples to reveal the linkages between associations in a narrative reconstruction of the representation of the stimulus term “bear” (Figures 3-7; between-groups linkage cluster method; dice measure for binary variables). We can observe that most connotations for threat or fear were tightly interwoven in most cluster dendrograms. For example, in the associations’ cluster for residents of Amyntaio (Figure 3), we can see the term “attack” grouped with the terms “hunter” and “honey” within one cluster. The same is valid for the group of terms “forest”, “fear”, “disaster”, “big”, and “danger” and another group formed by the terms “mountain”, “apples”, “damage”, “car accident”. For residents working in primary sector activities (Figure 4), we had three distinct association clusters implicitly related to threat and/or fear: (1) “Damage”, “escape”, “fear”; (2) “hunter”, “fields”, “disaster”; (3) “attack”, “car accidents”, “mountain”. For the rest of subsamples, these type of associations denoting threat and/or fear were less in number but still grouped in distinct clusters. For instance, there were the clusters “damage”, “car accidents” and “attack”, “danger” for employees of the Forest Service (Figure 5), and one cluster for the employees to the Municipality of Amyntaio: “Danger”, “big”, “attack”, “fear” (Figure 7). No distinct cluster of this kind was observed for members of the Chamber of Commerce of Florina (Figure 6).

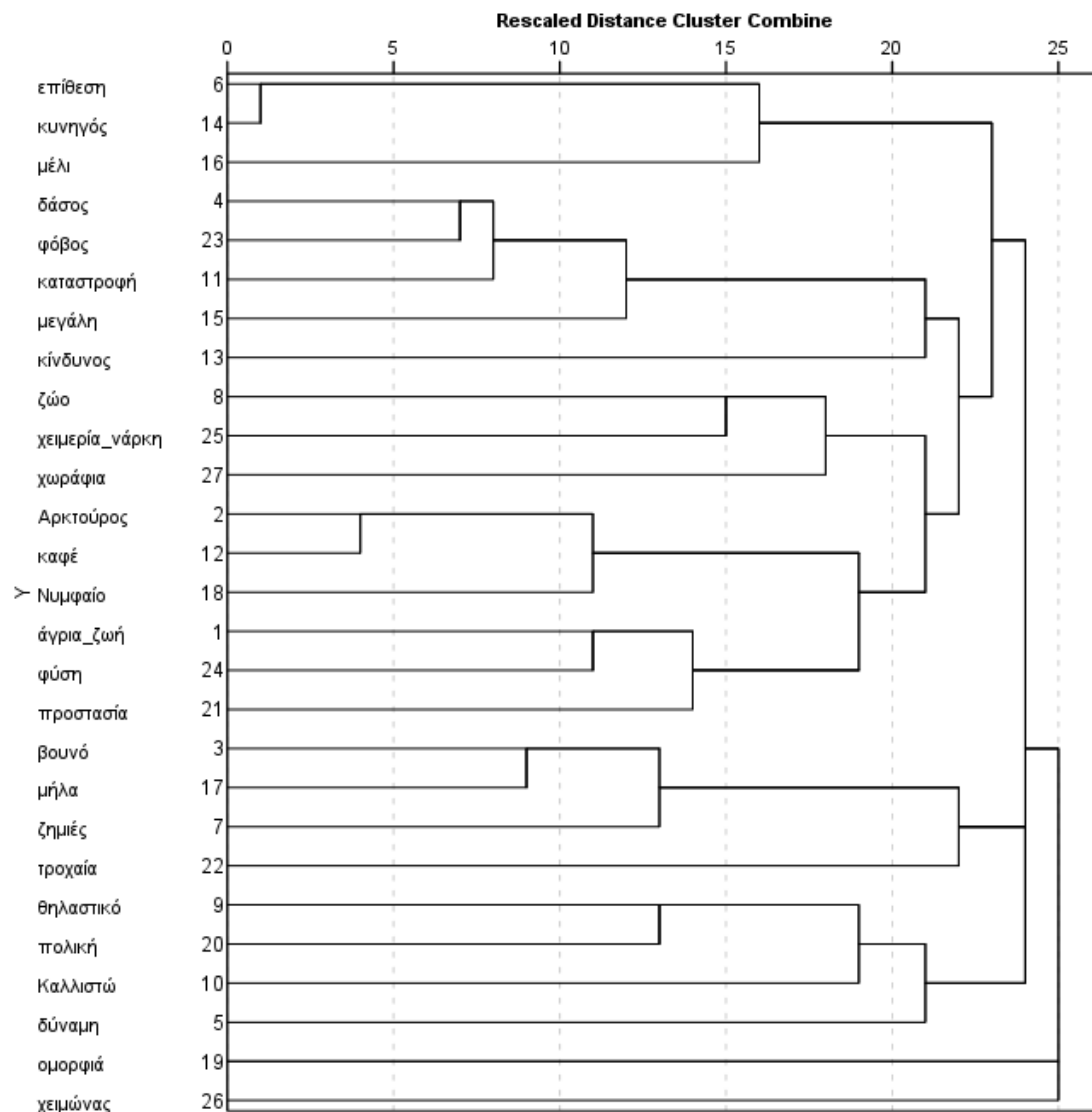


Figure 3. Narrative reconstruction of the representation of “bear” for residents of Amyntaio

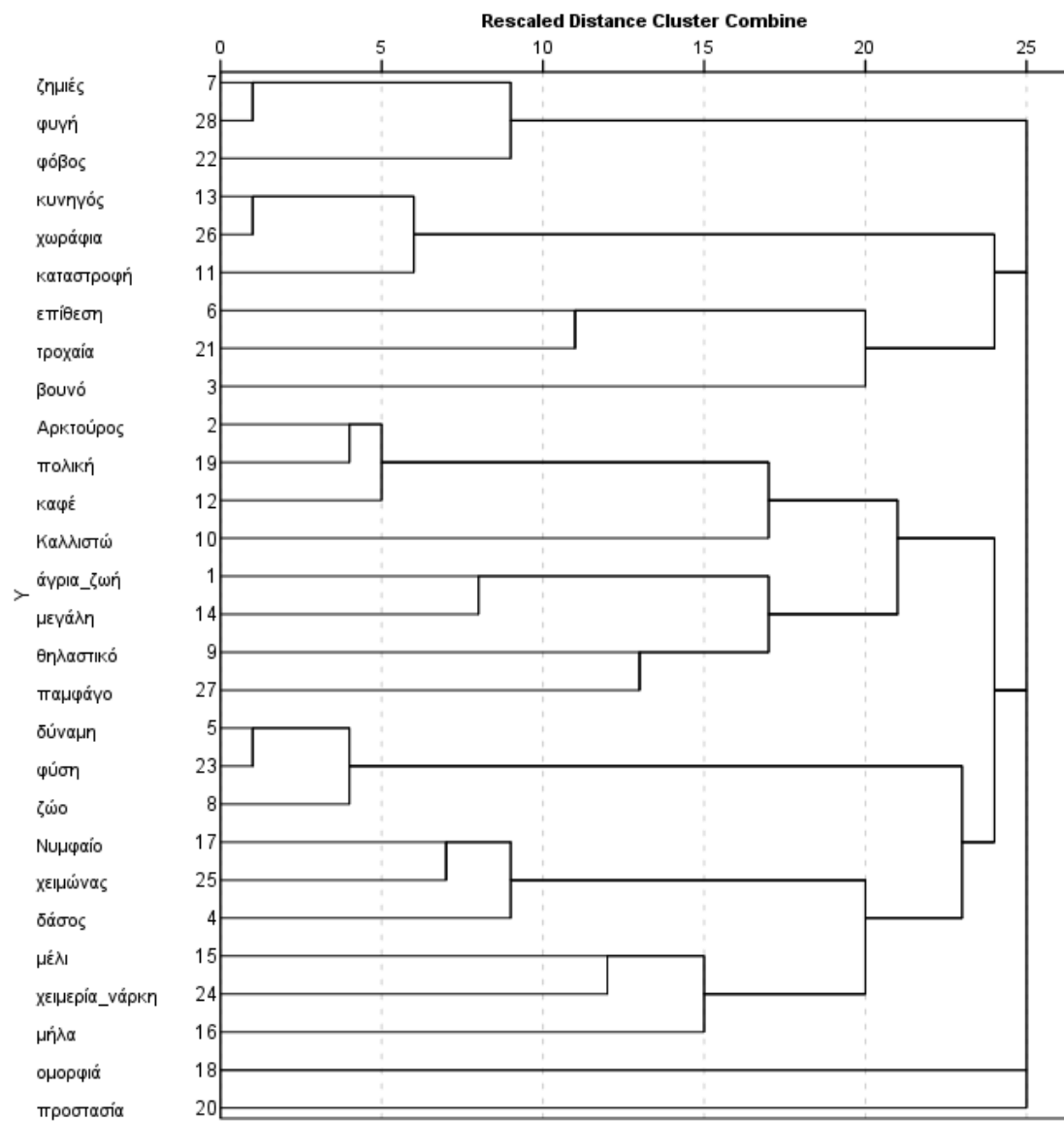


Figure 4. Narrative reconstruction of the representation of “bear” for residents of the project area involved in primary sector activities

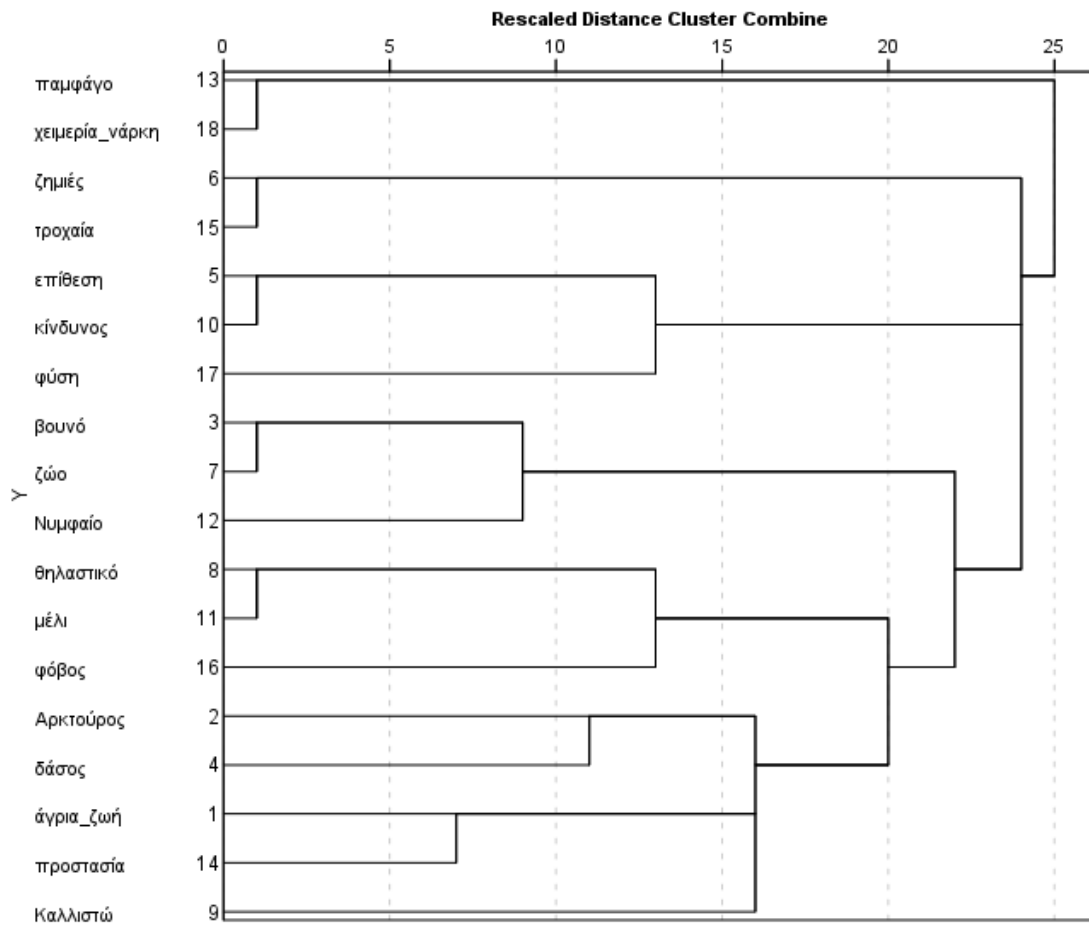


Figure 5. Narrative reconstruction of the representation of “bear” for employees of the Forest Service

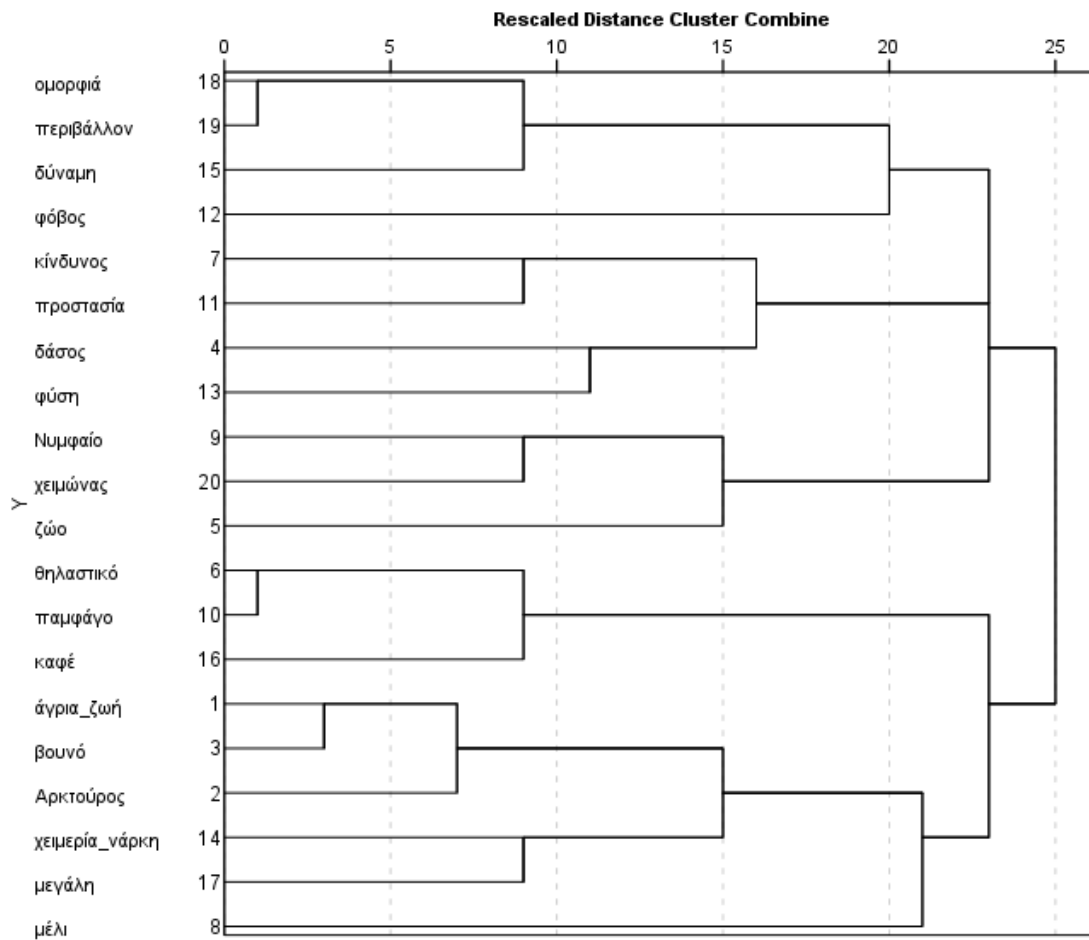


Figure 6. Narrative reconstruction of the representation of “bear” for Members of the Chamber of Commerce in Florina

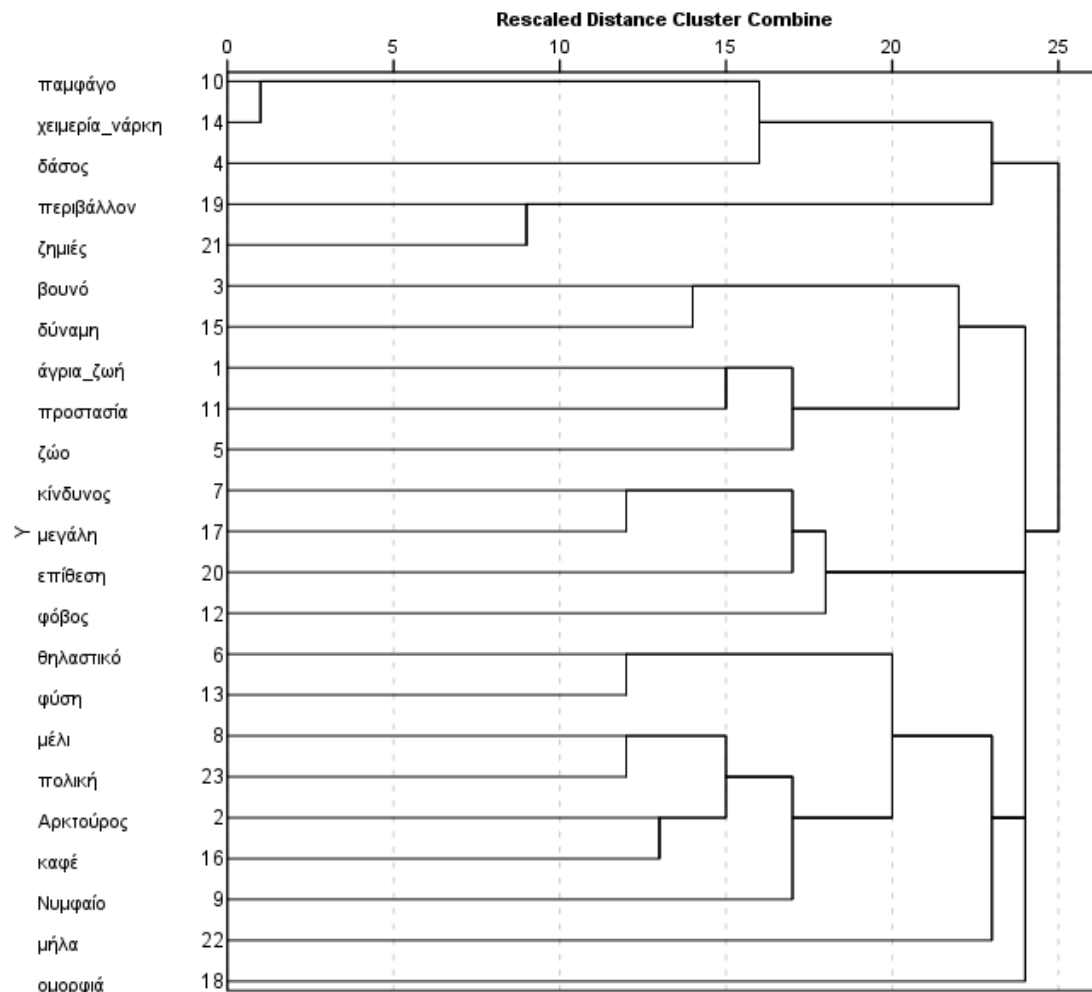


Figure 7. Narrative reconstruction of the representation of “bear” for employees at the Municipality of Amyntaio

3.6 Actual consensus and consensus estimates

Questionnaire items addressed actual consensus and consensus estimates for two hypothetical instances. Respondents were asked whether they would be willing to participate in (1) a stakeholder meeting in the region focusing on the bear and (2) a programme on bear protection. Next to their intention, respondents were also requested to offer an estimate of the percentage of local residents who would reply affirmatively in each item above. From the intention of respondents we calculate actual consensus in the total sample), whereas from their estimates we calculate consensus estimates and the difference between actual consensus in the total sample and these estimates. Table 18 presents actual consensus, which for both items was quite high for all subsamples and amounted to 81.3% and 79.9% for the total sample, respectively. There were no significant differences between subsamples for either item. Consensus estimates are presented in Table 19. For both items there were negative averages across subsamples and the total sample, which means that respondents underestimated actual consensus. We need to highlight that this underestimation reached to almost 50% of actual consensus. Again, there were no significant differences between subsamples. An additional non-parametric analysis showed that respondents who agreed to participate in both hypothetical occasions presented significantly lower consensus estimates and absolute values of these estimates as compared to those who did not agree to participate (see Tables 20 and 21, for consensus estimates and their absolute values, respectively).

Table 18. Actual consensus

	Residents in the Municipality of Amyntaio	Respondents involved in primary sector activities	Employees of the Forest Service	Members of the Chamber of Commerce in Florina	Employees at the Municipality of Amyntaio	Total sample
Stakeholder meeting on the bear	78,0%	75,9%	94,7%	90,9%	75,0%	81,3%
Bear protection programme	79,6%	72,4%	85,0%	95,5%	70,8%	79,9%

Table 19. Consensus estimates

	Residents in the Municipality of Amyntaio	Respondents involved in primary sector activities	Employees of the Forest Service	Members of the Chamber of Commerce in Florina	Employees at the Municipality of Amyntaio	Total sample
Stakeholder meeting on the bear	-40,90	-47,59	-44,70	-65,43	-56,09	-47,66
Bear protection programme	-38,79	-41,18	-47,43	-67,93	-57,28	-46,28

Note: Percentage deviation from actual consensus presented.

Table 20. Consensus estimates for respondents with positive and negative intention

	Negative intention	Positive intention	Mann-Whitney Z
Stakeholder meeting on the bear	-74.68	-41.17	-5.17***
Bear protection programme	-67.16	-41.38	-3.71***

Note: Percentage deviation from actual consensus presented; *** p < 0.001.

Table 21. Absolute values of consensus estimates for respondents with positive and negative intention

	Negative intention	Positive intention	Mann-Whitney Z
Stakeholder meeting on the bear	74.68	42.97	-5.17***
Bear protection programme	69.01	43.74	-3.80***

Note: Absolute values of errors in consensus estimates presented; *** p < 0.001.

4. Discussion

Data for self-reported knowledge items showed that in half of the cases, more than half of respondents recorded partial or full knowledge of actions of the LIFE AMYBEAR project. This reflects that the impact of the project was considerable in significant percentages of the targeted audiences. Employees of the Forest Service presented the relatively higher percentages in self-reported knowledge items, which indicated in this case the result of training and stakeholder engagement initiatives with that particular subsample. Residents of the Municipality of Amyntaio and resident working in the primary sector had relatively increased knowledge for items explicitly referring to these subsamples, for instance, interventions in the road network and the anti-poison first aid kit. The significant correlations between knowledge items, moreover, points to the fact that these can be jointly targeted in forthcoming communication and stakeholder engagement initiatives in the project area.

Data on stakeholder and trust revealed a considerable covariation. This indicates that interaction may most probably evolve in trust building, which is a major outcome sought in long-term social learning processes like stakeholder engagement in the frame of the LIFE AMYBEAR project. Patterns revealed ingroup favouritism, meaning that ingroup members tended to discuss issues referring to bears more with other ingroup members and they also tended to trust more their ingroup members on these same issues. Stakeholders involved in primary sector activities (i.e., farmers, stock breeders, and bee keepers) were the ones to interact more with others and the ones to be trusted more. These findings indicate the fact that these subsamples are highly engaged in bear conservation and management, primarily through damage prevention methods, as well as secondarily, by developmental initiatives that can be supported in the project area due to the presence of the bear.

Attitude items revealed some very insightful findings with regard to stakeholder positioning across a series of topics. For instance, there was a marked disapproval of illegal poisoned baits, which has been a major objective of the LIFE AMYBEAR project. Second, the item on the bear re-introduction narrative (Item 17: "There are some people who systematically release bears in the region") was on average not endorsed by respondents. This is once again an encouraging finding associated to stakeholder engagement and collaboration in the project area. Residents in Amyntaio and residents involved in primary sector activities, however, presented relatively high factor scores in this case, underlining the need for additional communication and stakeholder engagement initiatives. Perceived threat from bear presence was associated to endorsing the bear re-introduction narrative as well as showing less tolerance towards the species, which highlights the importance of perceived threat as a construct for future interventions in the project area.

Word associations included one only negative connotation related to bears in the first 15 most frequent associations, which was the term "fear". Other terms of this kind (i.e., "danger"; "damage"; "car accidents"; "attack"; "disaster"), however, were tightly packed in association clusters for almost all subsamples, as revealed by the cluster analyses performed, which implies that threat and fear are still issues of concern in the project area and need to be properly monitored and addressed. "Protection" also featured as an association for "bears" in the top 15 list. Furthermore, the two environmental non-governmental organizations operating in the project area, namely, "Arcturos" and "Callisto", were also included in the word reservoir of respondents. Indeed, cluster analysis showed that "protection", "Arcturos" and "Callisto" were not clustered together with negative connotations of "bears", favouring stakeholder collaboration and joint action in the project area.

Actual consensus for participating in a stakeholder meeting on the bear and in a bear protection programme were considerably high (81.3% and 79.9%, respectively). Indeed, there were no significant differences between subsamples. These findings indicate that the prospects for future stakeholder interaction and collaboration for bear conservation and management are quite positive and need to be exploited. Consensus estimates, however, revealed an extensive underestimation of actual consensus, meaning that respondents were not aware of the actual willingness of other to join the initiatives discussed. Future communication and stakeholder engagement actions in the project area need to build on ingroup and inter-group interaction of social actors to make actual consensus salient and benefit from its expected rebound effect on stakeholder attitudes and collaboration. Indeed, errors in estimates were significantly higher for those who declined participation, which corroborates the findings and implications stated above.

5. APPENDIX. Questionnaire (in Greek)

Αξιότιμε Κύριε/Αξιότιμη Κυρία,

Το ερωτηματολόγιο που έχετε παραλάβει διανέμεται στο πλαίσιο της Δράσης D1 (Παρακολούθηση των αντιλήψεων και συμπεριφορών των ενδιαφερόμενων μερών) του προγράμματος LIFE AMYBEAR (LIFE15 NAT/GR/001108, <http://www.lifeamybear.eu/>). Το πρόγραμμα επικεντρώνεται σε δράσεις βελτίωσης της αλληλεπίδρασης ανθρώπου – καφέ αρκούδας (*Ursus arctos*) και υλοποιείται από μια κοινοπραξία εταιρών που συγκροτείται από την Αποκεντρωμένη Διοίκηση Ηπείρου – Δυτικής Μακεδονίας, το Δήμο Αμυνταίου, την Περιβαλλοντική Οργάνωση για την Άγρια Ζωή και τη Φύση – ΚΑΛΛΙΣΤΩ και την εταιρεία Lever Σύμβουλοι Ανάπτυξης.

Το ερωτηματολόγιο περιλαμβάνει ερωτήσεις που αναφέρονται στις απόψεις των κατοίκων των τοπικών κοινωνιών για μια σειρά από ζητήματα που εστιάζονται στην αρκούδα. Η συμπλήρωση του ερωτηματολογίου είναι εθελοντική και ανώνυμη, ενώ ο χρόνος που θα απαιτηθεί είναι περίπου 10 λεπτά. Σας παρακαλούμε να αφιερώσετε το χρόνο αυτόν για να δηλώσετε ελεύθερα τις απόψεις σας σε όλες τις ερωτήσεις. Ο στόχος μας είναι να αποτυπώσουμε όσο το δυνατόν αποτελεσματικότερα την υφιστάμενη κατάσταση. Οι απαντήσεις σας, μαζί με εκείνες άλλων κατοίκων στην ευρύτερη περιοχή, θα μας δώσουν πολύτιμα δεδομένα σε μια σειρά θεμάτων.

Μετά την ανάλυση των δεδομένων, στα οποία θα έχουν πρόσβαση μόνο τα μέλη της Ομάδας Έργου, για ερευνητικούς και επιστημονικούς σκοπούς, με υπεύθυνο τον Συντονιστή της Δράσης D1, θα μπορείτε να έχετε πρόσβαση στα αποτελέσματα μέσα από το αντίστοιχο παραδοτέο της δράσης D1 (Παρακολούθηση των αντιλήψεων και συμπεριφορών των ενδιαφερόμενων μερών).

Σας ευχαριστούμε θερμά για τη συνεργασία και παραμένουμε στη διάθεσή σας για κάθε σχετική πληροφορία.

Με τιμή,

Τάσος Χοβαρδάς



Δρ. Περιβαλλοντικής Κοινωνιολογίας/Περιβαλλοντικής Εκπαίδευσης
Συντονιστής Δράσης D1 – Παρακολούθηση των αντιλήψεων και συμπεριφορών των
ενδιαφερόμενων μερών
Ηλεκτρονική Διεύθυνση: hovardas@ucy.ac.cy
Ομάδα Έργου LIFE AMYBEAR LIFE15 NAT/GR/001108



Το έργο LIFE AMYBEAR χρηματοδοτείται από το πρόγραμμα LIFE της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης, το Πράσινο Ταμείο και το Εταιρικό Σχήμα του έργου

Παρακαλούμε καταγράψτε τις πρώτες πέντε λέξεις που σας έρχονται στο νου, όταν ακούτε τον όρο «**αρκούδα**» (παρακαλούμε δώστε μια μόνο λέξη σε κάθε γραμμή)

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

Πως θα χαρακτηρίζατε την πληροφόρηση/γνώση σας σχετικά με τα παρακάτω θέματα:	Η πληροφόρηση/ γνώση μου είναι ελλιπής	Γνωρίζω μερικά πράγματα αλλά θα ήθελα να μάθω περισσότερα	Η πληροφόρηση/ γνώση μου είναι επαρκής
Τον αριθμό των αρκούδων (πληθυσμός αρκούδας) στην ευρύτερη περιοχή			
Την Ομάδα Άμεσης Επέμβασης για την αντιμετώπιση έκτακτων περιστατικών με αρκούδες			
Τις παρεμβάσεις που σχεδιάζονται στο οδικό δίκτυο για την αποφυγή ατυχημάτων με αρκούδα			
Τη σχεδιαζόμενη διανομή ηλεκτροφόρων περιφράξεων για την αποφυγή ζημιών από αρκούδες			
Τη σχεδιαζόμενη διανομή σκύλων φύλαξης κοπαδιών για την αποφυγή ζημιών από αρκούδες			
Το σχεδιασμό διανομής κυτίου πρώτων βοηθειών για δηλητηριασμένα σκυλιά			
Τη σχεδιαζόμενη εγκατάσταση κάδων απορριμμάτων μη ανοιγόμενων από την αρκούδα			
Το σχεδιασμό για πιστοποίηση προϊόντων φιλικών προς την αρκούδα			
Το σχεδιασμό για τη διάχυση της τουριστικής κίνησης με αναφορά στην αρκούδα			



Συζητάτε ποτέ ζητήματα για την αρκούδα με κάποιους από τους παρακάτω;	Ναι	Όχι
Αιρετοί εκπρόσωποι της τοπικής αυτοδιοίκησης		
Αγρότες		
Κτηνοτρόφοι		
Μελισσοκόμοι		
Δασολόγοι/δασικοί υπάλληλοι		
Κυνηγοί		
Επιχειρηματίες/απασχολούμενοι στον τουρισμό		
Επισκέπτες της περιοχής		
Οικολόγοι/μέλη περιβαλλοντικών οργανώσεων		

Πόσο εμπιστεύεστε τους παρακάτω όταν συζητάτε μαζί τους για την αρκούδα;	Λίγο	Πολύ
Αιρετοί εκπρόσωποι της τοπικής αυτοδιοίκησης		
Αγρότες		
Κτηνοτρόφοι		
Μελισσοκόμοι		
Δασολόγοι/δασικοί υπάλληλοι		
Κυνηγοί		
Επιχειρηματίες/απασχολούμενοι στον τουρισμό		
Επισκέπτες της περιοχής		
Οικολόγοι/μέλη περιβαλλοντικών οργανώσεων		



Διαφωνείτε ή συμφωνείτε με τα παρακάτω;	Διαφωνώ ριζικά	Διαφωνώ	Ούτε διαφωνώ/ ούτε συμφωνώ	Συμφωνώ	Συμφωνώ απόλυτα
Καμία ζημιά από αρκούδα δεν είναι ανεκτή από τους κατοίκους της περιοχής					
Υπάρχει πολλή γραφειοκρατία για να ζητήσει κανείς αποζημίωση για ζημιά από αρκούδα					
Οι κάτοικοι της περιοχής δε διεκδικούν αποζημιώσεις για τις ζημιές που έχουν από αρκούδα					
Οι ηλεκτροφόρες περιφράξεις προστατεύουν αποτελεσματικά τους παραγωγούς από την αρκούδα					
Οι ηλεκτροφόρες περιφράξεις δεν μπορούν να αποτρέψουν την αρκούδα να κάνει ζημιά					
Όσοι χρησιμοποιούν ηλεκτροφόρες περιφράξεις έχουν λιγότερες ζημιές από αρκούδα					
Στην περιοχή υπάρχουν καλά σκυλιά για τη φύλαξη των κτηνοτροφικών ζώων					
Οι κάτοικοι συνεργάζονται μεταξύ τους για να διατηρήσουν τα καλά σκυλιά στην περιοχή					
Τα καλά σκυλιά μπορεί να είναι αποτελεσματικά στην προστασία των κτηνοτροφικών ζώων από την αρκούδα					
Πολλοί χρησιμοποιούν ακόμη δηλητηριασμένα δολώματα (φόδες) στην περιοχή					
Τα δηλητηριασμένα δολώματα (φόδες) μπορεί να προκαλέσουν πολύ σοβαρές ζημιές					
Κανείς δεν απευθύνεται στις αρμόδιες αρχές για το θέμα των δηλητηριασμένων δολωμάτων (φόδες)					
Οι αρκούδες δημιουργούν πολλούς κινδύνους για τους κυνηγούς της ευρύτερης περιοχής					



Το έργο LIFE AMYBEAR χρηματοδοτείται από το πρόγραμμα LIFE της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης, το Πράσινο Ταμείο και το Εταιρικό Σχήμα του έργου

Διαφωνείτε ή συμφωνείτε με τα παρακάτω;	Διαφωνώ ριζικά	Διαφωνώ	Ούτε διαφωνώ/ ούτε συμφωνώ	Συμφωνώ	Συμφωνώ απόλυτα
Οι κυνηγοί προσαρμόζουν τις τακτικές τους σύμφωνα με την παρουσία της αρκούδας					
Οι αρκούδες είναι σήμερα πιο εξοικειωμένες με τους ανθρώπους συγκριτικά με το παρελθόν					
Οι αρκούδες σήμερα είναι διαφορετικές από εκείνες που υπήρχαν παλαιότερα στην περιοχή					
Υπάρχουν κάποιοι που απελευθερώνουν συστηματικά αρκούδες στην ευρύτερη περιοχή					
Ο αριθμός των αρκούδων αυξάνει συνεχώς τα τελευταία χρόνια στην περιοχή					
Οι αρκούδες στην περιοχή δεν πρέπει να αυξηθούν πάνω από τον σημερινό τους αριθμό					
Οι αρκούδες είναι σήμερα περισσότερες από αυτές που μπορεί να φιλοξενήσει η περιοχή					
Ο κίνδυνος για τους κατοίκους της περιοχής από την αρκούδα είναι μεγάλος, ακόμη και μέσα σε χωριά					
Ο κίνδυνος για τροχαία ατυχήματα με την αρκούδα είναι μεγάλος στο οδικό δίκτυο της περιοχής					
Οι επισκέπτες της περιοχής διατρέχουν σημαντικό κίνδυνο από την παρουσία της αρκούδας					
Η παρουσία της αρκούδας μπορεί να ενισχύσει την τουριστική κίνηση στην περιοχή					
Η παρουσία της αρκούδας μπορεί να αξιοποιηθεί για την αύξηση της προστιθέμενης αξίας των αγροτικών προϊόντων					
Η παρουσία της αρκούδας μπορεί να δώσει σημαντικές δυνατότητες ανάπτυξης στην περιοχή					



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Θα λέγατε «ναι» ή «όχι»:

‘Θα συμμετείχα σε μια συνάντηση φορέων της περιοχής για την αρκούδα’

Ναι Όχι

Πόσοι κάτοικοι της ευρύτερης περιοχής πιστεύετε ότι θα έλεγαν «**ΝΑΙ**» στην ερώτηση αυτή; (ποσοστό 0-100%)

Ποσοστό
(0-100%)

Θα λέγατε «ναι» ή «όχι»:

‘Θα συμμετείχα σε ένα πρόγραμμα για την προστασία της αρκούδας’

Ναι Όχι

Πόσοι κάτοικοι της ευρύτερης περιοχής πιστεύετε ότι θα έλεγαν «**ΝΑΙ**» στην ερώτηση αυτή; (ποσοστό 0-100%)

Ποσοστό
(0-100%)

Δημογραφικά και άλλα στοιχεία

Μόνιμη κατοικία (Δήμος) _____

Φύλο

Άντρας

Γυναίκα

Ηλικία _____

Εκπαίδευση _____

Επάγγελμα _____

Μέσο μηνιαίο εισόδημα _____

Παρακαλούμε σχολιάστε οτιδήποτε σχετικά με το ερωτηματολόγιο ή τα θέματα του ερωτηματολογίου

