This paper describes very important research results that clarify the current state of differences in awareness of tsunami risks among residents in coastal areas of central and southern Italy, as well as issues for future disaster prevention. Coastal residents will benefit from the continuation and expansion of this research, as disaster prevention education has progressed as a result of the previous research.

**Technical corrections request:**

- I cannot understand "capillary information" (Line 694, 789). If you intend "evacuation information", that makes sense.
- UNESCO-IOC-ITIC have recommended such tsunami education technical words "evacuation" routes, not "escape" routes (Line 789). It is better for you to follow the tsunami technical words in this paper (see following URL: http://itic.ioc-unesco.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&id=1406&Itemid=2280).

**Future issues:**

- Several future issues pointed out, such as the impact of this paper on scientific sources is low, should be addressed.
- Moreover, there was no description of this research on residents' tsunami evacuation behavior. Almost all Japanese know about tsunami risk and evacuation places, but the big problem is that even in the 2011 Tohoku tsunami divested areas, many people do not evacuate even when tsunami warnings are issued. Knowing the risk of a tsunami and evacuating are two different issues in Japan. At first step it is necessary to education of tsunami risk in nationwide Italy.
- This paper pointed out the word tsunami is less familiar to people over 65 years old. An additional survey is also needed to formulate a concrete plan as to who will assist the evacuation of elderlies in Italy, an aging society. Disaster vulnerable people like disability is also too.
- Since Italy is a volcanic country, it is necessary to provide disaster education for the 2022 Hunga Tonga–Hunga Ha’apai eruption and meteo-tsunami as a viewpoint too.